

The Barrands

There are three main families of Barrand in the United Kingdom:- Lincolnshire, Yorkshire and London but none of these are connected to each other in any way.

The Lincolnshire Barrands originated around 1500 with the arrival of Willheim and Johanna Barraund from the Netherlands. Most probably they arrived along with so many of the Dutch immigrants who brought with them the skills and know-how of windmill building to drain the fens of Lincolnshire as they had done in the lowlands of Holland. At one time there were as many as 300 windmills in the fens of Lincolnshire. There are numerous branches of the Barrand family that originated in Lincolnshire, and several settled in Tilbury and Essex and also in the centre of London.

The Barrands of Yorkshire are first noted in the Hull area around 1550 and eventually settled in the Bramhope and Otley areas of Leeds in West Yorkshire where the family is mentioned in 1560. The name was originally Barron or Barond and soon evolved to Barrand. They were mainly farmers and agricultural workers. The Barrands of Yorkshire are well documented by Charles Barrand of Chichester.

In London however, the name Barrand originated as Barraud or Barreau, and the family came from Angoulême in France as Huguenot refugees. The Barraud or Barreau name can be traced back to around 1450 in France. In 1700, a Philip Barraud fled France and settled in London, being naturalised in 1704 and it is from Philip Barraud that the Barrand name has evolved. The Barraud name has been extensively researched over the years but part of the Barraud family in London changed their name to Barrand around the early 1800's as a result of the dislike of all French people by Londoners due to the on-going wars between England and France. The name Barrand appeared to be more "British" sounding than Barraud.

The story of the Barraud family from France is already well documented in the excellent book "Barraud – The story of a family" written by Miss Enid M. Barraud in 1968, and who also collaborated with Mr. Cedric Jagger to produce his superb book "Paul Philip Barraud." Ten years later, in 1978, Mr. Cedric Jagger produced a supplement to his original book after new information came to light after the death of Ms. Enid Barraud in 1972.

I would certainly recommend that any researchers of the Barraud and Barrand families should first obtain a copy of these books. I make no attempt to correct any of her research which is extremely well documented, but simply to expand on her observations, and continue with the life of John Barraud, the youngest son of Philip Barraud and his 2nd wife, Frances Prevost with information that was possibly unavailable at the time. As Miss Barraud did not pursue John Barraud's life, I have continued with his story and his family. I have also documented some basic facts about the Barraud Family from Ms. Barraud's book to explain how the family fits together. I am indeed grateful to her research and I am sure she would not have objected in the slightest to me passing on the information as she was described as "A very easy person with whom to deal" and "She would have been delighted on discoveries of all Barraud materials."

Clearly as much information is taken from records going back several centuries, where possible, I have also shown "Proof" by statements, other researchers, newspapers, photographs, census returns, birth, marriage and death certificates etc. regarding the Barrand history and I would welcome any findings which may show that any of my research is incorrect or I would also welcome any additions where appropriate.

I have copied photographs from our family records and I have also included many copies of photographs from the internet and I would stress that these from the Internet are not mine and not intended to be used for any commercial use, but only for my own personal use and for no financial gain whatsoever. If there are any objections to using these, or violation of any copyright, then of course they will be withdrawn. Some effort has been made to trace the owners of the copyrights for some items quoted and to request permission for their use, but should anyone owning such rights not have been contacted I offer my sincere apologies and trust that he/she will pardon the omission.

To expand on her book: We know that in Angoulême in France and surrounding areas there have been Barraud, Baroud or Barreau families in the area since the early 1400s, and also that the existence of numerous “Baroud” family members were potters of tin (Pewterers) or “Pintais” and existed from well before 1600, and they were also founders of bells. It appears from records that they lived in the area called Sers, which is just a few miles west of Angoulême. The art of casting iron bells goes back in time to the 6th or 7th century when metal plates were held together by rivets. The bell makers, called *saintiers* were mainly travellers until the mid 15th century. They roamed the countryside in search of orders, and the skills were passed from father to son for generations. Not only did many of the bellfounders confine themselves with the art of making bells, they also combined their skills with metal-ware goods such as utensils and gunmaking. For bellmaking, they used to build furnaces in the graveyards of churches or inside the shrine to protect them from inclement weather often working in a hole dug in front of the church or tower for which the bell was destined to produce a single bell. In some occasions, the church was actually built around the bell itself and then hoisted into the tower. When a town produced a bell, it was a momentous event in which the whole community would participate.

The first time the name “Barreau” is mentioned is in the 13th century and by the 15th century they were merchants and notaries. The office of Notary means “Social Elevation” in France. The family name Barraud comes from the roman “Barrau” which means barril – a small barrel with a neck.

The Earliest Barrauds:- From information available from the *Barry-de-Gorre tree*, *Martine Belliard tree*, *Jean-Michel Ducosson Tree*, *Toussaint Family*, *Moreau History*, *Wailly Tree*, *Histoires de famille: Larmandie & Maillard & Bruto Benazzi Tree* (**Unverified**) and other Ancestry Trees on Geneanet (**See Barraud Family Tree, page 7**) they mention that the origins of the Barraud name can be traced to around 1450. I have used the information from their Family Trees to produce a possible line of Barraud individuals from 1450 until 1700, when Phillip Barraud emigrated to England.

The first mention of a Barraud is a “**de-Barraud**” from about 1450 and his two sons, **Pierre-de-Barraud and Jean-de-Barraud**.

Pierre-de-Barraud, the elder son of “de-Barraud”, was probably born around 1468, and there is mention of a "Pierre Barraud" a priest being given the ownership of a house and alleyway next to the church in Angoulême in 1497 by a Richard Leonard, and clear records of this agreement being renewed on 30th November, 1530 by the owners, Richard Leonard and William Richard. There are also records of a Pierre Barraud being a priest and canon in Angoulême in 1504. This is most probably the same Pierre Barraud.

Pierre Barraud had a son Pierre, who became both a pastor and notary (One level under a Mayor) in 1550, and there are records of a Pierre Barraud also being a priest and canon in Angoulême in 1557 and this seems to suggest this was the son of Pierre Barraud.

Jean-de-Barraud, the second son of Pierre-de-Barraud was born around 1470, a farmer and plowman and he married Marguerite Girardotte in 1495 and they had 2 children, **Dominique** and **Pierre**.

Dominique-de-Barraud was born c1500 in Le Fieu, Gironde, the elder son of Jean De-Barraud and he died 6th July, 1561 in Mussidan, in Dordogne. He became wealthy by buying land and became one of the biggest land owners in Mussidan. Dominique married Jacqueline-de-Saint-Pierre in 1535 and they had 9 children. Dominique’s occupation was as a Squire, Notary, tenant farmer, horsekeeper, and a principal seignior of Mussidan along with his Brother-in-Law Saint-Pierre. He is noted as owning greyhounds, as in 1548 he allowed interbreeding of his dogs with the late Anne-de-Bretagne’s dogs to produce a “White Greyhound unrivalled in speed and scent.” Anne-de-Bretagne was married to King Louis’s son. Ref: *Animals and Courts: Europe, c. 1200–1800 and... according to the*

genealogy drawn up by *Pierre-de-Barraud* before 1717 and published by: *Bulletin of the Historical and Archeological Society of Périgord*

Pierre-de-Barraud. The younger son of Jean de-Barraud, born around 1509 is mentioned in 1574 as a "Sergeant Royal" and again in 1584. *There is a note in the Church Records : Redemption, for 50 pounds, of an annuity of 2 sols 6 deniers tournois due to Martial Bouyer, prosecutor, because of P. Bareau and his wife, by Sir Micheau Allenet, merchant in Angoulême (February 14 1538).*

Dominique and Jacquette's 6th child was **Guilluame-de-Barraud** (William) born 13th November, 1544 and died on 2nd August, 1615 aged 70, a protestant and who became the magistrate of Mussidan. He had the title "Seigneur de Fournils, de-Beaupouyet, de-Bénévent, de-Montjeu and de-Saint-Sauveur". Like his father, he was a squire and prolific in purchasing land and was called "Mon bon ami" "My good friend" and was knighted in 1604. Guilluame married Marie-de-la-Place (1553-1601) in 1571, and they also had 9 children.

Their eldest child, **Pierre-de-Barraud** was born 30/05/1572 and died 16/10/1641 and he was known as Councillor of the King. Pierre-de-Barraud married Jean-de-Sansart in 1612 and had 7 children. Jeanne-de-Sansart already had the title "Young Lady of Saint Sauveur" and on their marriage, Pierre then took the title Lord of Fornil and Saint Sauveur and was enobled by Henry IV. It is also known that a Pierre-de-Barraud was made a councillor of Angoulême after the death of a Pierre Balau on the 23rd December, 1628. He was responsible for advising the House of Angoulême as an Alderman and almost certainly this is the same Pierre Barraud.

Pierre and Jeanne-de-Sansart's' youngest son Pierre Barraud (b1621) married his direct cousin Marie-de-Barraud (b1625) and became the owner of the Castle of Monbazillac in 1656. (see below)

This came as a result of **Guilluame's** 3rd child Jehan (b1593) who married Jean-d'Alba and their daughter was Marie-de-Barraud who married Pierre, the son of of Guilluame's eldest son, Pierre.

We can also trace a **Pierre Barraud** of the parish of Saint-Jean d'Angoulême, who was instructed by Msr. Micheau, A notary in Angoulême to make a bell for the parish of Saint-Martial Of Coulonge (today Rouffiac-Saint-Martial) in the marquistate of Barbezieux and it seems most probable he was the grand-son of Pierre (above) (b 1572). There is also mention of a **Jacques Barraud** who, with the instruction of the parish priest of Saint-Estephe, supplied a bell which weighed 687 pounds and delivery was made for the sum of 20 sols per pound.

Information from Bulletin of the Historical and Archeological Society of Périgord – 1915, a genealogy of a family which includes poems in Latin, (History of the Bacalan from the 15th to the 20th century" by Maurice Campagne 1905).

I believe we can start with the Barraud dynasty for certain with a **Pierre 'Baraud'** (sic), b1640 who was a bell maker and **Phillippe Barraud** b1645 who was a merchant and they were brothers. It is extremely likely that these were the sons of Jean Barraud, a merchant and his wife, Marie Blanchard who were married in March, 1638. Jean Barraud was known to be a draper and he had among other things a mill located on the river Anguienne below the walls of the city of Angoulême. He was also a son of Pierre Barraud and Jean-de-Sansart (see above), and therefore a brother of the Pierre Barraud who owned the Castle of Monbazillac. This information comes from several family trees in France, and I can only assume they have researched the facts. It also seems that Jean Barraud and Marie Blanchard (his wife) also had a daughter **Marie**, born in 1642 and also possibly another daughter, **Jacquette**.

Pierre 'Baraud' (sic)(b1640) the first son of Jean Barraud and Marie Blanchard lived in the village of Charbontière with his wife Marguerite de-Dumas-Peyrot. They had at least four children, Philip, Jean (or Jehan) Jacques, and

Nicolas. Pierre was a bell-maker and produced the bells for the parish of Saint Gervais and St. Protais in 1663 and he died on the 18th February, 1668.

Philip, their first son appears to have died in infancy.

Jean (or Jehan) Barraud, the second son of Pierre Barraud and Marie Blanchard married Catherine Lamoureux from Cherbontière and, assisted by his brother Nicolas cast a bell weighing 1300 pounds for the Cathedral of Angoulême to replace the one which was destroyed by the Huguenots when they looted the city. The chapter for the cathedral shows that they paid Jehan and Nicolas Barraud 200 pounds for their work. The work of Barrauds is important during the years of religious wars and the decades that followed with the looting and burning of shrines.

Jacques the 3rd son may well have died in infancy as there are no further records.

Nicolas Barraud, the 4th son, was the youngest child of Pierre Barraud, born in 1667 shortly before his father's death in 1668, and was nicknamed "Founder of the King" and worked with his own son Marc long after the death of his brother Jean (or Jehan). In 1690, Nicolas alone recast the bell in Rougnac which was damaged by the Huguenots and father and son worked together on the bell in Perignac. Marc continued with the family trade and produced the bells in Longre and was still making bells in 1725. Marc also worked with his cousin, Etienne Barraud on many other bells.

Philippe Barraud, the brother of *Pierre Barraud*, was certainly the "Philip" that married Catherine Poisson and therefore the father of Phillip Barraud who travelled to England in 1700. We know that Philippe Barraud senior was also a merchant, most probably in cloth, tailoring and general goods, and he was also an Angoulême town official. This is shown in "*History of old Carmel Angoulême by Abbé Blanchet*," and that the records also show that a "bargain" between Jean (or Jehan) Barraud and the Angoulême Carmolites to complete work (bells) was struck and the signatory was Philippe Barraud. It would seem most likely then that Jean (or Jehan) Barraud the son of Pierre Barraud the bell maker, was the nephew of Philippe Barraud.

In 1651, a farm lease was granted by Pierre Bareau (sic), squire, Sieur de L'Age-et-de-Denat, in Tuilier, master tailor of clothes, of the seigneurie of Denat, for 5 years, for 450 pounds each, and commission for a new Dutch cloth coat, trimmed with gold buttons, lined of taffeta (silk) (January 30, 1651). (*Angoulême – Notary register 1615-1659*)

There is certainly reference to Phillippe Barraud attending a Protestant meeting in Anguelême in 1682 and there is also mention of Phillippe and Catherine Poisson. Both Philippe Barraud and his wife Catherine Poisson were Protestants, but they swore recantation in 1683 and abjuration under pressure on the 5th October, 1685 to become catholics again and signed a certificate. The original French notification is as follows:

Registres de la Paroisse Saint Paul d'Angoulême: 1685 *Abjuration de Philippe BARREAU et Catherine POISSON sa femme, 5 Oct 1685. ... I Jean DUCLUZEAU...certifie avec permission de M l'Archidiacre avoir reçu l'abjuration De Philippe BARREAU, Catherine POISSON sa femme. Signé Barreau, Poisson*

Translation in English

Register of the Parish of St. Paul of Angueleme: 1685 *Abjuration of Philippe BARREAU and Catherine POISSON his wife 5 Oct, 1685... I Jean DUCLUZEAU... certify with permission of Ms. the Archdeacon having received the abjuration.... Of Philippe BARREAU, Catherine POISSON his wife, Signed... Barreau, Fish.*

In 1687, mention is made regarding the clothes of Catherine Barreau (sic) and it is suggested in this that she was connected to the tailoring business as was Phillippe Barraud.

It is not known when Philippe Barraud (snr) died but there are records to show that “a dying man called Barraud was taken from his bed and wheel-barrowed “naked” through the streets of Angoulême.”

“Naked” in the seventeenth to nineteenth century usually meant wearing only undergarments, but it also had a less formal secondary use: to describe people in the street as “naked” seems to suggest they were not wearing outdoor clothes – eg: no hats, and the men may not have been wearing jackets. In mixed company, “naked” usually suggested that men were in shirtsleeves and women were probably not wearing their neckchieves, leaving their shoulders uncovered over low-cut dresses.

Philippe Barraud's name appears on many documents in the church of Saint Jean d'Angoulême as an official and at weddings etc until late in 1698, so certainly he was still living at this time. Philippe's death therefore was between 1698 and 1703 as there are records to show that Catherine Poisson was a widow on the 8th August, 1703,

"8th August, 1703 the date of the award of the manor of Corking (the crown), against Jaques Lambert, Lord of Fontelles: tutored the children in favour of Catherine Fish, the widow of Philippe Barraud the Bourgeois of Angoulême, to end to be paid a sum of 300 pounds to promise such a sum given by Msr. and Lady Jousserand, on the 26th February, 1680, the Sieur de la Beaulieu Pulbautier (prevost), which was called Poisson transferee."
(translated from Oliver Jousserand family tree.)

According to Mr. Leonard Petts - The story of “Nipper” and the “His master’s Voice” picture, painted by Francis Barraud - Philip Barraud, a leading Huguenot of Angoulême in the Charente, apparently sent his wife and son (another Philip) out of France when the persecution of the Huguenots seemed likely to recommence, and Philip junior and his mother settled in a Huguenot community in London. This is possibly incorrect and only Philip Junior came to London. I have found no record of Catherine Barraud (his mother in England)

Philippe Barraud and Catherine Poisson also had two daughters, Marie-Anne and Anne. Marie-Anne married Pierre-de-Jarnac; seigneur of Gardpee, Bourgeois-de-la-ville-d'Angoulême and of Létang, on the 4th May, 1714 in Angoulême and this was his 3rd marriage. His first wedding was June 23, 1692, with Jeanne Lambert. The second marriage, in 1697 was with Marie-de-Chilloux, who died in 1711. Pierre-de-Jarnac and Maria Anne Barraud had 2 sons, Pierre-Joseph-de-Jarnac b 24th June 1715, and Henri-de-Jarnac, born in 1717 in Angoulême.

The French, “**Avril**” (“April”) family tree states that François Avril, Lord of Guyonnierre and Gregueuil bought the Noble House of Gregueuil on 7th February, 1708 soon after he married Ann(e) Barraud “*the daughter of Philippe Barraud and Catherine Poisson on the 14th October, 1705.*” They had 5 children: 3 boys and 2 girls. Ann(e)’s sister Marie-Anne Barraud was the god-mother to their first child, Catherine-Ann b1703. ***Avril-Les-Blasons de la Charente (Translated from French) Note: Their first child was born two years before their marriage.***



Barrand Coat of Arms



Barraud Coat of Arms



Barreau Coat of Arms

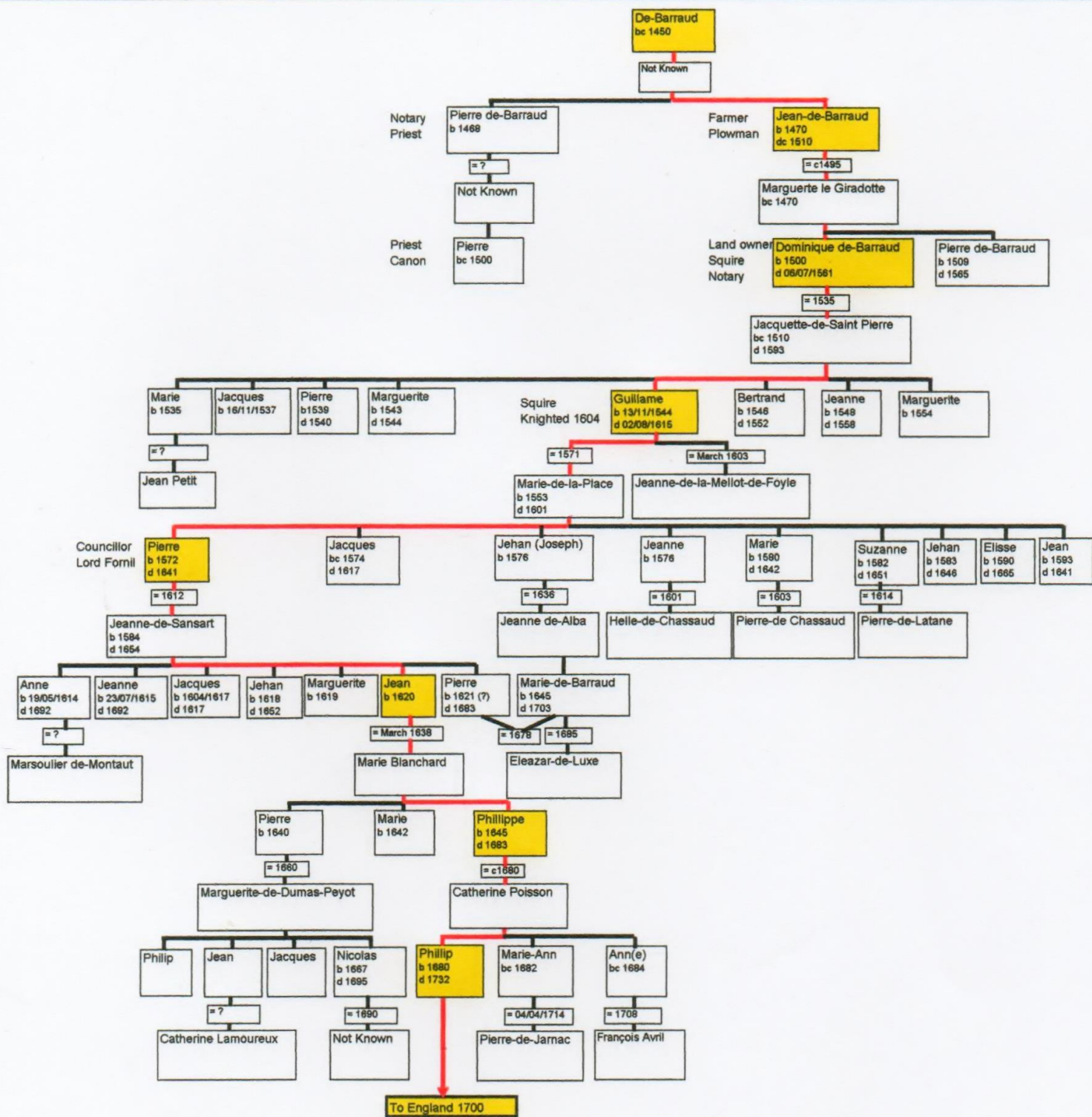
The surname of **BARRAUD** was derived from the Old French word 'baril' an occupational name 'a maker of casks and barrels' a cooper. The name was brought into England in the wake of the Norman Invasion of 1066, and has been Anglicized to Barrel, Barrod and Barrow.

The surname of **BARRAND** is of Dutch origin, a baptismal name meaning 'the son of Barend' a form of Bernhard or Bernard which means 'bear-hard.' The Dutch language is most closely related to Low German, and its surnames have been influenced both by German and French naming practices.

The surname of **BARREAU** is of medieval French and originates in both the Normandy and Bordeaux areas of France. The name is also recorded as Barau, Barrau, Barraud and Barroux etc. This name was also derived from the old Fench word 'Baril' an occupational name 'a maker of casks and barrels' – a cooper. It is possibly an occupational name meaning little barrel but also possibly a nickname for a rounded person (one who is barrel-shaped). The English name of Barreau is Barrow as England and France were at almost permanent war and refugees and Huguenots with French sounding names changed their names to the more English sounding names to avoid persecution.

During the Middle Ages, when people were unable to read or write, signs were needed for all visual identification. For several centuries, city streets were filled with signs of all kinds, public houses, tradesmen and even private householders found them necessary. This was an age when there were no numbered houses, and an address was a descriptive phrase that made use of a convenient landmark. A butcher shop may use a picture of a cow or a pig, a pharmacist would show a mortar and pestle, a blacksmith possibly a crossed hammer and sickle. Other examples are: a knife for the cutler, a stocking for the hosier, a hand for the glover, or a pair of scissors for the tailor. At this time, coats of arms came into being, for the practical reason that men went into battle heavily armed and were difficult to recognise. It became the custom for them to wear their helmets with distinctive crests, and to paint their shields with animals and the like. Coats of arms accompanied the development of surnames, becoming hereditary in the same way. Most of the European surnames were formed in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The process had started somewhat earlier and had continued in some places into the 19th century, but the norm is that in the tenth and eleventh centuries people did not have surnames, whereas by the fifteenth century most of the population had acquired a second name.

Typical occupational names are Goldsmith, Nailor, Potman, Belringer, Hornblower, Fiddler, Brewer, Piper, Baker, Mason, Thatcher, Fisher, Wright, Slater, Leadbeater, Carpenter and Plummer (Plumber).



The story of Isabelle of Angoulême, Queen of England

King John of England was not a good king or a good husband. His marriage to Isabelle of Angoulême was no exception. Her age at the time of her marriage is a matter of debate and created some controversy. King John also stole her from a French nobleman who planned to marry her, creating resentment and discord on the Continent, resulting in King John losing his Plantagenet territories in France. There is little in the way of historical record on Isabelle but some of what remains is filled with rumors and outrageous gossip about sexual escapades.

Isabelle it appears was the only child of Aymer Tallefer, Count of Angoulême and Alice, daughter of Peter de Courtenay, a descendant of King Louis VI of France. We know nothing of her childhood which was certainly cut short by her marriage. Estimations vary on the age of Isabelle at the time she married King John from nine to fifteen, but the best guess is she was aged twelve. Isabelle's father was lord of a wealthy and strategically well-placed province in southwestern France, situated between the Plantagenet territories of Poitiers and Bordeaux. In early 1200, Isabelle was betrothed to Hugh IX, Count of Lusignan and newly appointed Lord of La Marche by King John of England. This marriage alliance was greatly disturbing to King John as it would significantly upset the balance of power between Aquitaine, Lusignan, Angoulême and La Marche and create an ominous threat to his holdings in France.

John had recently become King of England after the death of his brother King Richard the Lionheart. He had been married to his cousin Isabella of Gloucester for ten years. The marriage had never been given the sanction needed by the Pope due to their being related within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity so John easily extricated himself from the union. John sent an embassy to Portugal to negotiate for a Portuguese bride and went to visit Hugh in Lusignan.

John may have wanted to curb the power of Hugh by taking his bride, or he may have fallen in love with Isabelle as she was supposedly very beautiful as her mother had been. Or, maybe it was a combination of both. A betrothal would have settled the matter but for some reason he chose to marry Isabelle. The records suggest that King Philip of France may have suggested the marriage. The embassy to Portugal was recalled. There were talks with Isabelle's father on July 5th 1200, and they were married on August 24, 1200 in Bordeaux Cathedral, Gascony. John never compensated Hugh, alienating his family and leaving them furious.

At the beginning of October, John and Isabelle crossed the Channel to England and Isabelle was crowned on October 8th at Westminster Abbey. They then made their way to Wiltshire where John lodged her at Marlborough and left on a royal tour. Later that year, Isabelle accompanied John to a meeting with the King of Scots, William I the Lion at Lincoln and then they travelled back through England via Cumberland and York. They spent Christmas at Guildford and made their way to Canterbury for a crown-wearing on Easter, March 25, 1201.

Isabelle and John came to Normandy in May of 1201. They visited King Philip II of France in Paris in July and then Isabelle joined John's sister-in-law, Queen Berengaria at Chinon. In 1202, Isabelle's father died and she became Countess of Angoulême in her own right. However, she would not be formally recognized as Countess until 1206.

Isabelle remained in the south of France after her father's death, possibly with her mother. In the autumn of 1202, John's territories in France were surrounded on two fronts: the Bretons in the west and by King Philip to the east who was assaulting his castles. John got word in January of 1203 Isabelle was being pressed upon by insurgents at Chinon. John set off to relieve her but was waylaid when he heard one of his supporters had defected to King Philip. A detachment of mercenaries led by Peter de Préaux was sent to liberate her. After being freed, she spent more time with her mother before returning to England in December of 1203.

Isabelle had been promised various territories and holdings upon her marriage, mainly consisting of the lordships of Niort, Saintes and six other towns in Poitou and Anjou. When John's mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine died in 1204, Isabelle was promised dower lands in England and Normandy, including towns in Exeter, Wilton, Ilchester and Malmesbury, the honour of Berkhamsted, a farm in Waltham, Rockingham and the county of Rutland. However, John bestowed the promised lordships to powerful local magnates and then confiscated the rents for himself. She also never received the obligatory "Queen's gold" that her predecessors Eleanor of Aquitaine and Berengaria of Navarre had benefited from. In 1207, John decreed the "Queen's gold" was not to be paid to Isabelle and pocketed the money for himself.

Isabelle is only mentioned in one charter from 1204 and she issued no charters in her own name as queen. Instead of giving Isabelle her own household, John came up with the unusual idea of having her stay with his first wife, Isabella of Gloucester. She also spent time at Marlborough in the home of Hugh de Neville, whose wife was at one time the lover of John. Although Isabelle didn't spend a lot of time with John, the marriage must have been fairly harmonious because they had five legitimate children between the years 1207 and 1215. She had her first child in October of 1207, a son named Henry, at Winchester Castle. She would give birth to another son Richard of Cornwall, a daughter named Joan who would become Scottish queen, and another two daughters named Isabella and Eleanor.

After the birth of Henry, Isabelle lived for a while in Corfe Castle. While John was generous in his allowances for Isabelle to buy clothes, there are hints that Isabelle was kept in captivity and in financial straits. John may have demeaned and scorned her by not paying her expenses adequately and not giving her the privileges normally enjoyed by her predecessors. John was not faithful to her and continued his sexual peccadillos.

In February 1213, King Philip of France was threatening invasion. John and Isabelle with their son Richard sailed from Portsmouth to La Rochelle. A month later they were in Angouleme and then moved on to Angers by June. Isabelle wanted to marry her daughter Joan to Hugh X de Lusignan, the son of her former fiancé. The betrothal became official in May. Isabelle's hand in the negotiations of the betrothal of her daughter may have caused the Poitevin lords to resent John even more and they refused to fight with him against the French King. In 1214, John lost his holdings in Normandy to King Philip. In October, Isabelle and John returned to England.

The loss of Normandy was John's own fault, of course but John accused Isabelle of being the cause. The chroniclers followed suit as they couldn't openly blame John. The chroniclers also accused Isabelle of all sorts of wild escapades. But there is no real hard evidence Isabelle was sexually promiscuous or engaged in incestuous relations.

After their return to England, the barons rose against John, forcing him to acknowledge and seal the Magna Carta. The political situation was tenuous. John probably felt the need to take measures to ensure Isabelle's safety. A mercenary and favored servant of John's named Terric the Teuton, along with an armed guard, accompanied Isabelle from Freemantle to Berkhamsted. In December, she was moved to Gloucester, then Winchester in May of 1215 and on to Marlborough and Bristol in 1216. Wales was in a state of rebellion and uprising during this time too and this could be why she needed to be carefully safeguarded and watched over by armed men.

After the sealing of the Magna Carta, John immediately repudiated its terms, resulting in the First Barons' War. The barons invited Louis of France, son of King Philip to become king of England. Louis was on his way to invade when John died on October 19, 1216.

Isabelle was in Bristol when she got word of John's death. Louis was defeated and paid to return home. Isabelle's son was now King Henry III and she attended his coronation at Gloucester Cathedral on October 28, 1216. A regency council was established for Henry which didn't include her. She made three grants for salvation of John's soul and never mentioned him again. She either had no interest in a role in the ruling of England or came to the

realization she never would be allowed to participate. She appears to have desperately wanted to go home. She demanded vociferously from the regency council that she be given all she was entitled to from her marriage settlements and from being queen and they did relent and release her properties to her. She left four of her children in England and returned to Angoulême in 1217, taking her daughter Joan with her, ostensibly to deliver her to her betrothed.

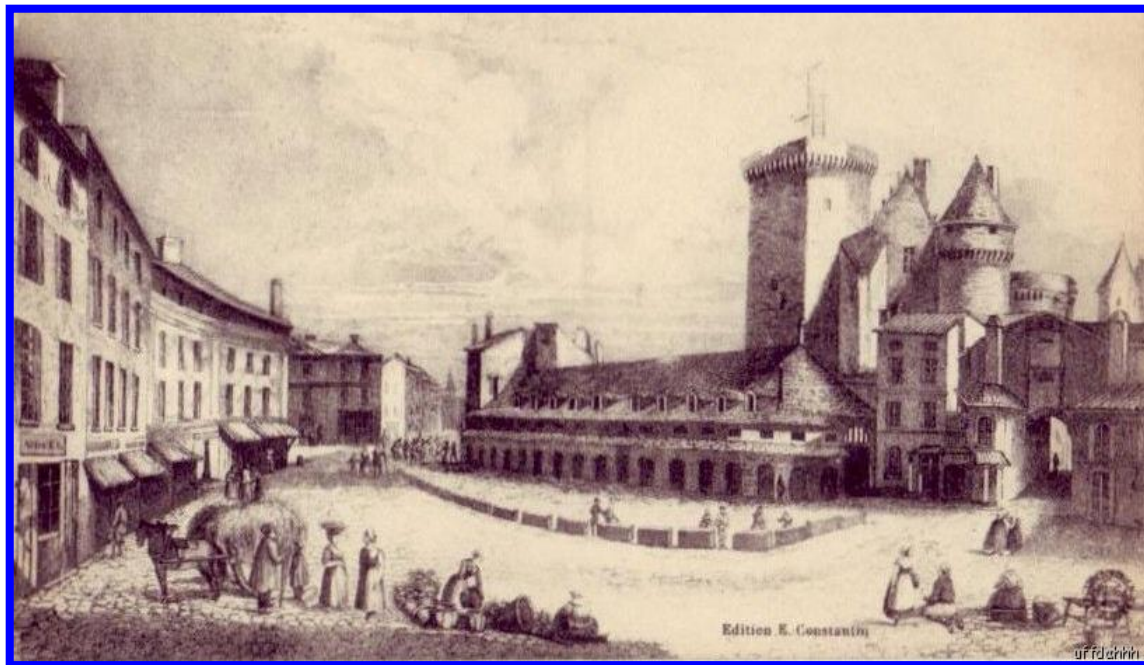
Isabelle's cousin had wrested her rights in Angoulême from her in her absence. She spent three years regaining her rights and establishing her government. Then, in a very strange turn of events, Isabelle married Hugh X de Lusignan, her daughter's fiancé and the son of her prior betrothed early in 1220. She needed an ally to help her as Countess of Angoulême. The English demanded she return Joan to England but Isabelle in essence held her daughter hostage to obtain her dower rights in France, which had been promised to her upon her marriage to John. Eventually, King Henry and King Alexander II of Scots arranged a marriage and Joan was returned to England. Her wedding to Alexander was celebrated on June 19, 1221.

With Hugh's de Lusignan's marriage to Isabelle, he became Count of Angoulême, thereby fulfilling the prophecy of John's nightmare when he took Isabelle as his wife. Together they founded the abbey of Valence and they had eleven children, most of whom survived, went on to marry and have issue. Her marriage proved to be unstable, with Hugh being unfaithful, bitter quarrelling and many threats of divorce. But Isabelle appears to have had some degree of personal authority during this marriage, issuing charters in her and her husband's name.

Isabelle used the title of Dowager Queen of England for the rest of her life and utilized a royal seal. She and her husband renewed their fealty to France putting her in conflict with her son King Henry. Her son Richard of Cornwall was fighting with her over control of her territories. Amidst the fighting, King Henry III brought an expedition to France in 1230. Isabelle met with him for the first time since she left England in 1217, in spite of his resentment of her desertion of him. In 1231, she gave control of her re-confiscated English dower holdings over to Richard and by 1241, she was quarreling with the King of France. She and Hugh vacillated back and forth in loyalty between Henry and the French king.

Isabelle spent twenty years trying to construct an empire for herself through militancy and diplomacy without much to show for it. After a big showdown in July of 1242 at Taillebourg, Isabelle retired to the abbey of Fontevrault, becoming veiled as a nun on her deathbed. She died on June 4, 1246 and was buried in the abbey. Funeral rites were observed in England for her and gifts and endowments made. Her children by her second marriage played a fundamental and pervasive role for many years in the reign of her son, King Henry III of England.

FROM AN ARTICLE BY THE FREELANCE HISTORY WRITER



Market Place Angoulême



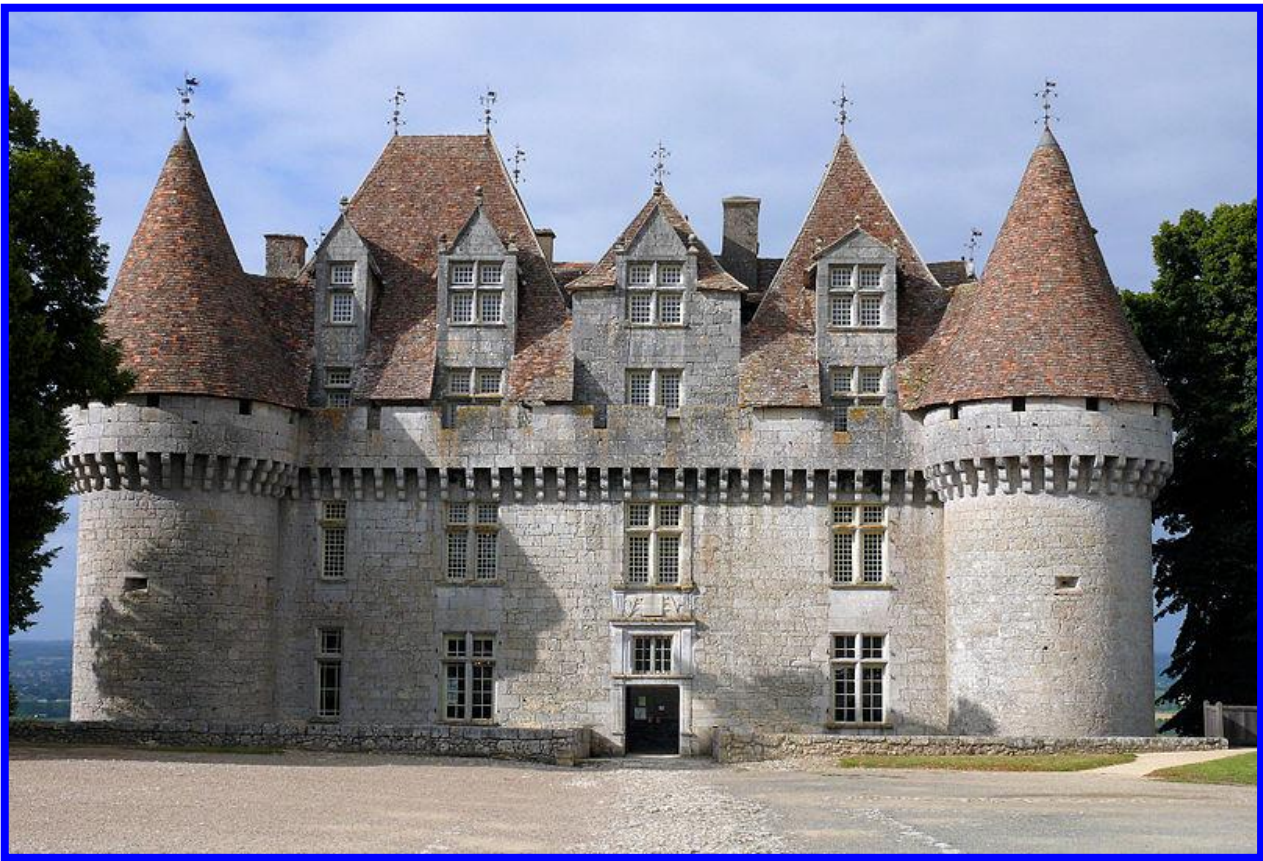
Market Place - Angoulême



Early view of Angoulême



Angoulême



The castle (chateau) of Monbazillac

Chateau de Monbazillac

Around 1550, the family of Charles d'Aydie and his wife Jeanne de Bourdeille built a castle over a stream on the site of an ancient village originating from the 12th century which is still visible today in the courtyard. Although Julius Caesar's legions brought the vines to the region in the 2nd Century, it was Benedictine monks from the Loire Valley who were dedicated to the Abbaye or Chapel of St. Martin that cultivated the first vines. Monbazillac's vineyards can be traced back to Benedictine monasteries around 1080. By 1495, the wine produced had become popular. Charles d'Aydie had obtained the lands of Monbazillac by a legacy of his mother Anne-de-Pons. The castle was built to a very simple plan: a rectangle, stationed at the corners with four large circular towers and access was by a fixed bridge with two arches. Defenses were built into the structure such as: battlements, loopholes and parapets and, whilst the chateau was originally built as a defensive chateau with towers, a moat and arrow slits, it incorporated the early Renaissance styles of architecture with large windows with rooms that are both light and airy. A well was dug into the stream, and this is now located in a room within the castle. The castle itself is now a listed historical monument, and dates from the 16th century. It is situated in an attractive wooded setting with far-reaching views across the region and the castle contains some finely decorated rooms and apartments and miraculously has come unscathed through the various wars and revolutions that have followed this period of history. On visiting the

Chateau de Monbazillac there are three floors to explore and in particular, on the ground floor are the reception rooms with their beautifully polished wooden floors and 17th century furniture.

The *Huguenot*, Louis Bouchard Aubeterre who was born in 1570, bought the castle after the destruction of the village church for the second time in 1607. Louis Bouchard Aubeterre, became the master of the castle, as a reward for services rendered to King Henry IV and he also became the Lordship of Monbazillac and a Viscount. On his death, the castle passed to the Brizay family through his widow dame Marie of Montbazillac whose father was Jacques-de-Brizay, squire and Lord of Denonville, Lord of Avesnes and Mehény, and Lord of Belavilliers. The castle then passed to Pierre-de-Brizay who was the nephew of Marie of Monbazillac and, by a deed passed before the notary at the castle with the consent of his brothers, they ceded the castle and the title Lordship of Monbazillac along with all belongings including all rights of justice to nobleman Pierre-de-Barraud (Lord of Bakehouse and Montaut) for the sum of 75,000 livres tournois (francs). This Pierre-de-Barraud (also known as Berraud) was the 6th child of Pierre-de-Barraud (a town Councillor) and Jeanne-de-Sansart [\[see page 7\]](#) Pierre (their son) took the title Viscount of Monbazillac and he then married his 1st cousin, Marie-de-Barraud on the 18th April, 1646 who then became the Vicountess of Montbazillac. Marie was the daughter of Jean-de-Barraud and Jeanne d'Alba born about 1625 and died 29th September 1705 at the castle of Monbazillac. It is mentioned that Marie Barraud the Viscountess was made to forswear her faith and renounce Protestantism to become a Catholic on the 29th August, 1668. Pierre Barraud however, died on the 12th July, 1682. On *the 22nd October, 1685* the The Edict of Fontainebleau was signed, and the Edict of Nantes was revoked. The Edict of Fontainebleau banned Protestants the rights of worship and also prevented them working in many trades so many Protestants were persuaded by force to become Catholics.

The archives of the castle were hidden from the troops who occupied both the castle and the village of Monbazillac but, when the village temple of Monbazillac was destroyed in 1682, Marie-de-Barraud allowed the villagers to worship in the castle under her protection in the area which is now the restaurant. Pierre-de-Barraud and Marie had no children, and after Pierre's death, Marie then at the age of 60 was persuaded to marry Eleazar-de-Luxe (Baron of Capian, Lord of Gouran and Lataste) in 1685 and he then took the title Viscount of Monbazillac. Eleazar-de-Luxe was the second son of Joshua-de-Luxe and his wife Catherine, and his father instituted him as his heir in 1651. Eleazar first married Marie-de-Belrieu, daughter of Jean-de-Belrieu, the Baron of Viralez with a dowry of 6,000 pounds. In 1675 he was an Advocate General in the parliament, and an officer in the Picardy Regiment, but he was forced to resign from these positions as Protestants were then banned from public office.

There were no children from this marriage either and, on Eleazar's death around 1696 a dispute arose between the heirs of Marie's mother's family of D'Alba and the Marsoulie family for the title of Viscount of Monbazillac. The dispute escalated on the death of Marie-de-Barraud in 1705, and the commissioners instructed all creditors to show title of claims and, in 1705, Daniel d'Alba and his son David made an inventory of the Castle. Elisee-de-Marsoulie had already succeeded the title and he also stated that his mother, Anne-de-Barraud, a younger sister of Pierre (Viscount of Monbazillac) was given the title Viscount of Monbazillac by Marie through a deed on the 14th February, 1687. Daniel-d'Alba however also claimed to be the heir of his cousin, Marie-de-Barraud and claimed the inheritance and he engaged in a very large lawsuit against Elisee-de-Marsoulie. Finally, the outcome was that Elisee-de-Marsoulie kept the title, but conceded the castle to the d'Alba family. In 1777, the castle was bought by François Hilaire de Bacalan (1728-1804) and then became the property of the Bacalan Family and this allowed the building now classified as a historic monument to survive the French Revolution without damage. Monbazillac is without doubt the most famous of all the wines producers in Dordogne.





The Huguenots:

Huguenot was the name given to French Protestants in the 16th century. It is probably a corruption of the German word *eidgenossen*, meaning "confederates". Persecution of the Huguenots began during the Wars of Religion that raged throughout France between 1562 and 1598.

The first wave of Huguenot refugees fled France following the infamous Massacre of St Bartholomew in 1572. Ordered by Catherine de Medici, the mother of the French king, these attacks on Protestants lasted three days in Paris and six weeks in the Provinces. When they were over, nearly 100,000 people had been murdered. Pope Gregory XIII ordered a medal to be struck to celebrate the event. Religious turbulence continued until the Protestant Henry of Navarre succeeded to the French throne, in the process converting back to Catholicism. In 1598, Henry conceded tolerance of the protestant religion by issuing the Edict of Nantes. This gave the Huguenots some respite from the persecution they had suffered over the previous forty years. Another pope, Clement VIII, wrote to the French king complaining that "a decree which gave liberty of conscience to all was the most accursed that ever had been made". However, the protections granted by the Edict lasted for nearly a hundred years. Henry's grandson, Louis XIV, assumed personal rule following the death of his regent, Cardinal Marazin, in 1661. During the twenty years that followed, the Sun King resumed persecution of the Protestants, progressively increasing the repressive measures enacted against them. He banned the singing of psalms in private dwellings. He encouraged children to declare themselves against the religion of their parents. He authorized priests to intrude on sick Protestants and try to convert them lest they die "in heresy". He forbade communities from collecting tythes to support Protestant ministers. He forced Protestants to only bury their dead at daybreak or nightfall. He barred Protestants from holding public office, from serving as judges, advocates, or notaries, and from practicing as physicians, apothecaries, librarians, book-sellers, printers, or mail-handlers. Protestant women were forbidden to be midwives (in case they did not give Catholic baptism to children who might die soon after birth). By 1680, even mixed marriages between Catholics and Protestants were made illegal. As these restrictions grew more oppressive, Protestant families started leaving France. The restrictions on the livelihoods and movements of Protestants did little to stop the outflow of refugees - and it certainly did not result in them converting to Catholicism. Neither had financial incentives - such as delaying payment on any debts for three years - attracted many converts (or any driven by the right motive). So, starting in March 1685, initially in the region of Bearn, near the Spanish border, and later in towns like Angoulême, all across France, large numbers of rowdy troops, usually dragoons, started to be billeted in Protestant households - in numbers deliberately double the fair allocation the Catholic households might see. They were instructed to wreak whatever havoc took their fancy, and do anything short of killing their unwilling hosts to get them to abjure their religion. Dragoons fastened crosses to the barrels of their muskets and compelled Protestants to kiss them. They used the butts of those muskets and the flats of their swords to beat those who resisted, many of whom were crippled for life. They beat women with whips, struck them in the face with canes to disfigure them, dragged them through the mud by their hair, and much worse. The sound of drums and the breaking of their furniture were used to deprive people of sleep. Tobacco smoke was blown in their faces so that their resistance might break and they might convert just to be rid of their afflictors. Public opinion in England persuaded Louis' cousin, Charles II, to issue a proclamation at Hampton Court in July 1681 welcoming these refugees from France. The English king stated that he held "himself obliged in honour and conscience to comfort and support all afflicted Protestants who, by reason of the rigors and severities which are used towards them upon account of their religion, shall be forced to quit their native country."

Between 1670 and 1710, over 50,000 people reached England and another 10,000 made it to Ireland. Many Huguenots arrived in England in a destitute condition, and were in desperate need of the generous assistance that was provided by the Huguenot community and by general public subscription.

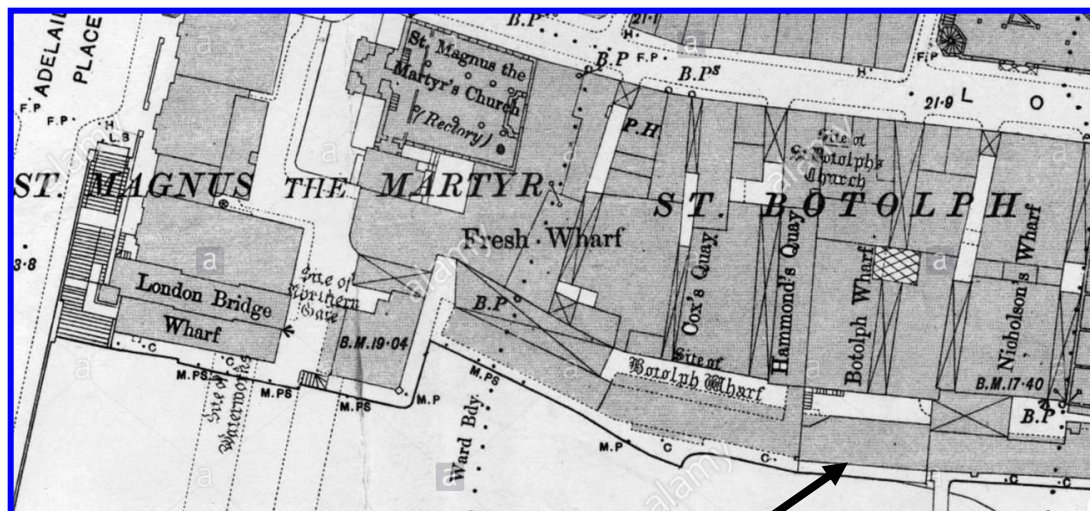
Now, to Phillip Barraud from Angoulême, from the time of his arrival in England. There are many records of the spelling of Philip's name, Philip, Phillip, Phillipe, Philippe etc, but for convenience, I shall use Philip, and the name Barraud is also spelt as Barreau, Barraud, Barrau, Barrow etc...and eventually Barrand.

To begin with, we know that Philip Barraud who came to England was a son of Philippe Barraud and Catherine Poisson and he was born in Angoulême in France about 1680. He had two sisters, Anne-Marie and Marie. He came to England as a Huguenot refugee around 1700 and was naturalised in London in 1704. The citation reads "*Phillip Barraud, son of Phillip by Catherina, his wife, born at Angoulaimé (sic) in France*". Philip worked as a merchant, probably dealing in general goods for the South Seas Market and also had connections with the East India Company, and it is known that he had a warehouse in Buttolph's Wharf on the River Thames just to the east side of the old London Bridge and almost next to the Customs House. One of the city gates, known as St Botolph's Gate, stood near the wharf and gave access to the north end of Old London Bridge. Description of the wharfs in 1700 - "*Shortly before getting to the riverbank you pass the church of St. Botolph on your right. You keep heading south and soon reach the Lyon Key, a loading dock on the river Thames. There are piles of boxes being unloaded by crane from a ship that has just returned with its cargo. Close by is Buttolphe Wharf (sic). From here you can catch a wharf ferry across the river heading for your destination on the opposite bank. Glancing to your right will afford you a close-up view of London Bridge, the only walkway across the Thames. There is quite a crowd of people walking across it.*"

The wharf was one of the twenty Legal Quays of the Port of London, designated in the *Act of Frauds of 1559*. They were given state authorisation to serve as official landing and loading points for traders. Botolph Wharf was one of the oldest of London's riverside wharves and dates back to Anglo-Saxon times and it was part of the old Roman waterfront. By the mid-18th Century, the East India Company had a warehouse there where the firm imported oranges and lemons from Cyprus and Spain, raisins, figs and sultanas from Greece and Spain and almonds from the Balearics. These were then shipped out from the river or carted by road to grocers all over Britain. Botolph's Wharf appears to have survived the Great Fire as it is listed on Vertue's 1723 reconstruction of post-fire London. Philip Barraud lived in Laurence Poutney Lane off Cannon Street which is just 200 yards from the warehouse. He also had an office or "shop" in the Royal Exchange between Threadneedle Street and Cornhill and there he took orders from other merchants wishing to send goods or book a passage to other ports in the world. The Royal Exchange was the centre of commerce in London and had about a hundred kiosks or shops, with each shopkeeper paying annual rent. It consisted of two floors around an open courtyard with warehouses in the cellar for spices, pepper and wine, and the ground floor was the merchants' walk where trading took place from 12 noon until 2pm. (see illustration below) There were traders from Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Jamaica, Barbados, Virginia, New England and Carolina – each with their allotted position around the large courtyard of the building.

One of Philip's sons, Daniel who emigrated to the United States was a partner in a general merchant company called Balfour and Barraud, and their motto was "dealer in anything and everything" and it seems logical to assume that Daniel would have been taught his business from friends of his father.

The frequency of trade and the abundance of goods at Botolph's Wharf made it, like most London wharves, susceptible to theft. One notable example occurred in 1724, when a man named Robert Hambleton was accused of stealing a barrel of raisins weighing 107 pounds from Philip Barreau. When Hambleton was caught carrying the barrel of raisins, he pleaded drunkenness, claiming he accidentally kicked the barrel in his intoxicated stupor and simply picked it up to get it out of the way. Unsurprisingly, the jury found him guilty of grand larceny (*Old Bailey Online*, 1724-02).



River Thames showing St. Botolph's Wharfe

Old Bailey Records:
Robert Hambleton, Theft - grand larceny, 26th February 1724.

Reference Number: t17240226-26

Offence: Theft - grand larceny

Verdict: Guilty - theft under 5s

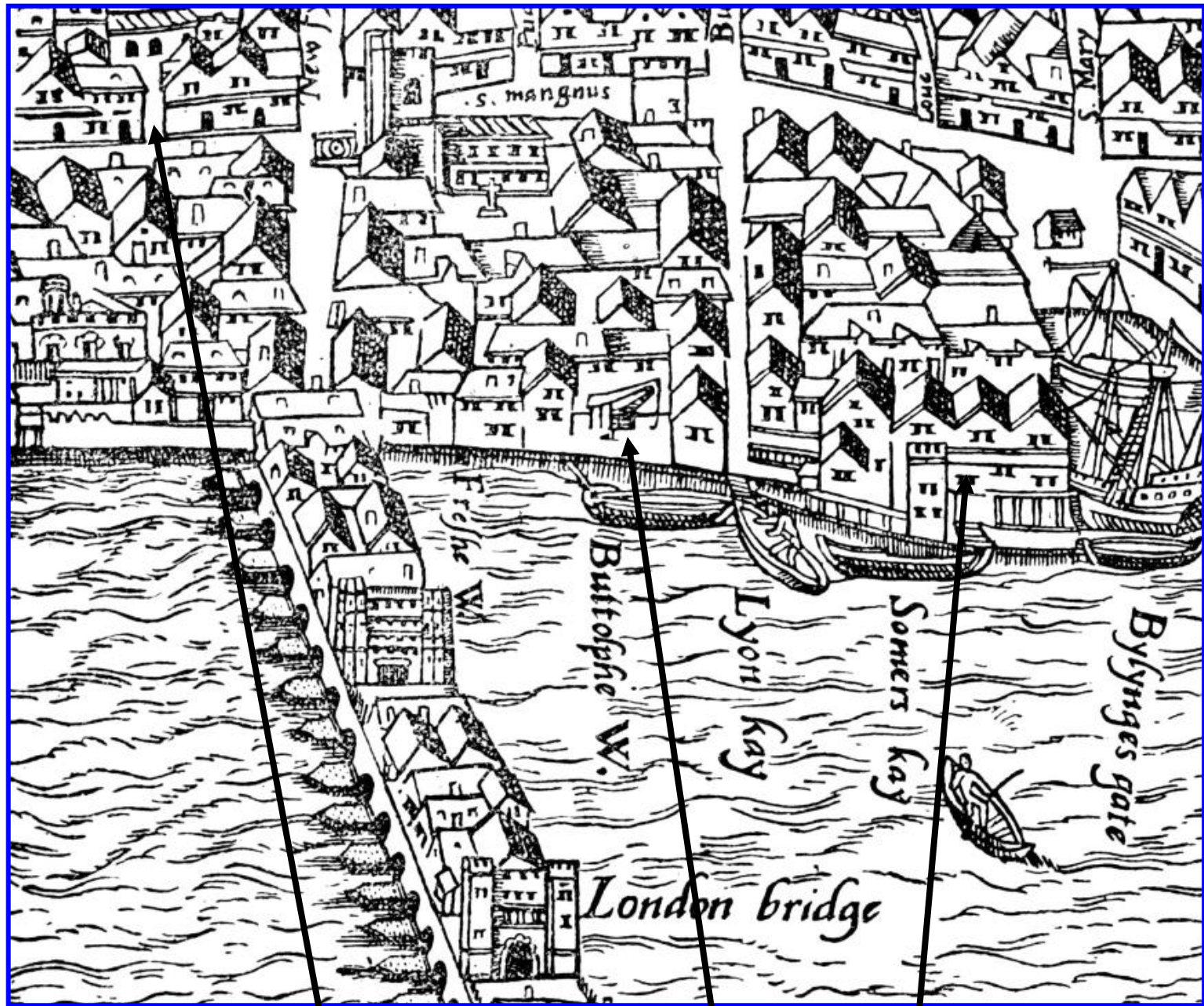
Punishment: Transportation

Robert Hambleton, of Buttolph-Lane, was indicted for feloniously Stealing 107 Pounds of Raiſins, Value 29 s. 6 d. the Goods of Philip Barreau, the 26th of February. It appear'd by the Evidence, that the Barrel of Fruit was taken off the Keys, at Buttolph's Wharf, and found upon the Prisoner. The Prisoner pleaded he was in Drink, and found the Cask in his Way, kicking it, took it up. The Jury found him guilty to the Value of 4 s. 10 d. Transportation.

Robert Hambleton, of Buttolph-Lane, was indicted for feloniously stealing 107 pounds of raisins, value 29s. 6d. the goods of Philip Barreau (sic), the 26th of February. It appear'd by the evidence, that the barrel of fruit was taken off the keys, at Buttolph's Wharf, and found upon the prisoner. The prisoner pleaded he was in drink, and found the cask in his way, kicking it, took it up. The jury found him guilty to the value of 4s.10d. Transportation.



Engraving of the original Royal Exchange by Wenceslaus Hollar

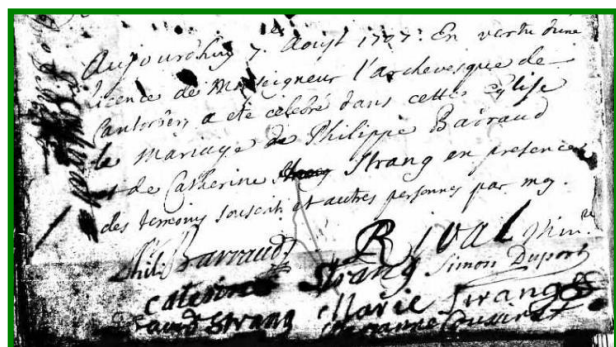


Map of 1633 showing Laurence Poutney Lane,

Buttolph's Wharfe

Customs House

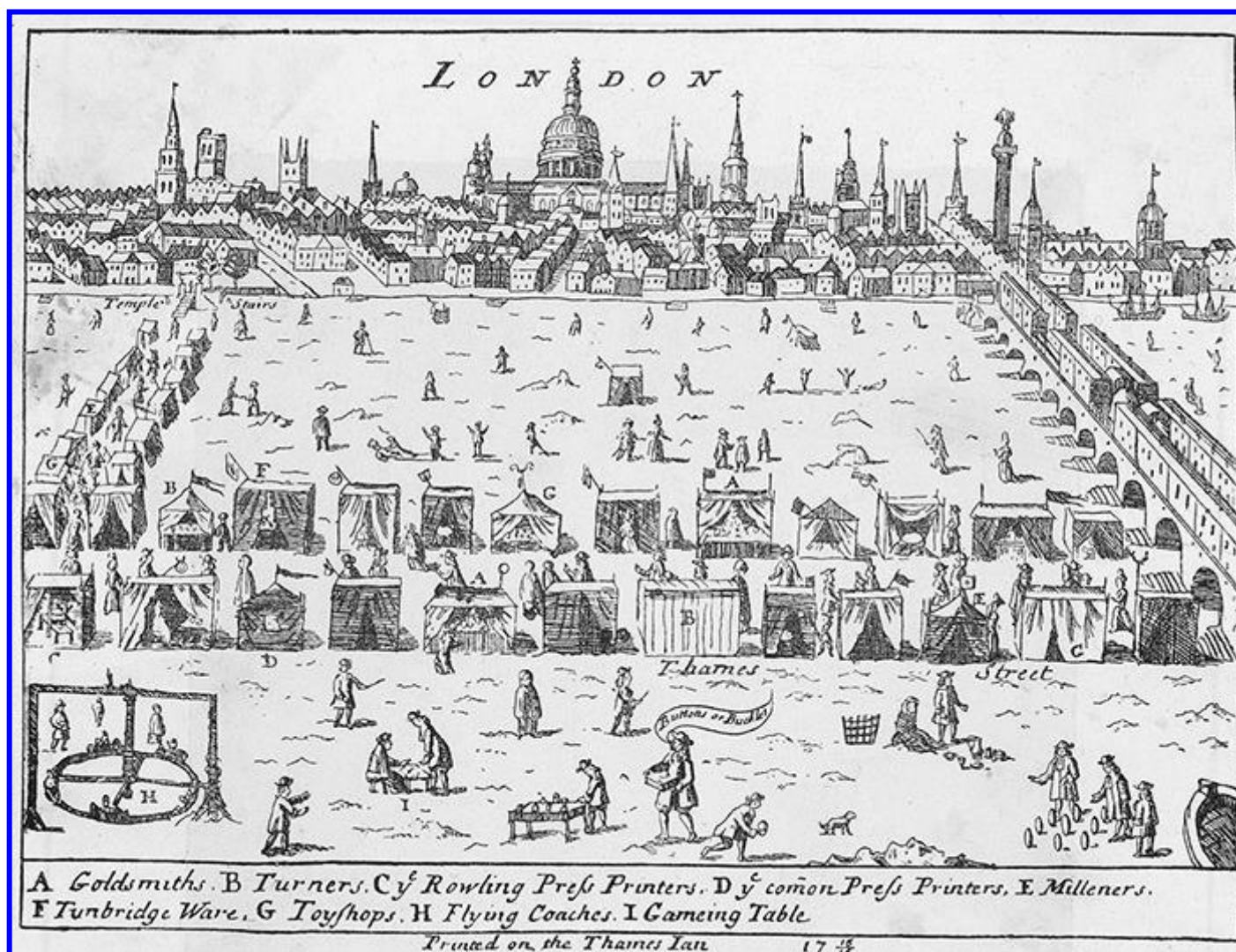
Philip Barraud married his 1st wife, Catherine Susanne Strang—or Strange, (also a Huguenot) on the 7th August, 1707 at the French Huguenot Church near Covent Garden in Soho, with witnesses including David and Maria (sic) Strang, most likely Catherine’s brother and his wife. Catherine Strang was born in Angoulême (according to other researchers) and was a daughter of David and Mary Strang, and another of their daughters Elizabeth, married Huguenot Peter Bonnin in 1699 who was also from the Angoulême area of France, and was also naturalised in England in 1699/1700. David Strang was also a merchant living in Greenwich with connections to Lisbon in Portugal and almost certainly a son of David Strang (snr) and Mary Strang and therefore a brother to Catherine Strang, the wife of Philip Barraud. David Strang died in 1719, and Mary Strang (his mother) died in 1733 and both made wills. Peter Bonnin was also a merchant but, after his wife Elizabeth Strang died, his 2nd marriage was to a Jane Stepney whose family were also wealthy merchants in the wine business, and Peter Bonnin became heavily involved in wine dealing. The connection to Peter Bonnin is the mention of Barrauds in his will.



Marriage details of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang 1707

Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang had six children ([see page 27](#)) and these were **David**, (b 1708) but he must have died in infancy as their next child was also baptised as **David Philippe** on the 20th May, 1710, and as nothing more is known about these two sons, they must have both died in infancy. The next child was **Alice**, and she was baptised on the 21st November, 1711, followed by another daughter, **Catherine** in 1713 (who died in infancy), a son **Michael** born in 1717 and finally another daughter, **Catherine**, born in 1718 but who died in 1719. Of these 6 children only the daughter (Alice b 1711) and the son (Michael b 1717) survived infancy. The surname is written as “Barraud” “Barrow” and “Barraw” in the Church records. At the time of the children up to 1713, they lived in Laurence Poutney Lane (near what is now Cannon Street Station) close to London Bridge in London. This address was still used by Philip Barraud at least until 1727. Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang(e) then moved to the family to Greenwich in about 1713 perhaps as a better location for his occupation as a merchant and to be closer to other Huguenot merchants and his wife’s parents, but he may also have decided to move because of the large number of rats that swarmed along the riverbank each evening and into the nearby streets.

Also, very cold winters were also much more common in London during this period. Several times the River Thames froze solid and “Frost Fairs” were held on the ice. Lakes, rivers and part of the sea around the southern coasts of England all froze, and with the Thames at a standstill, hundreds of bargemen and sailors were frozen out of work. Frost fairs offered a chance for them to earn money by guiding sight-seers out onto the ice and others fitted their small boats with runners, turning them into sledges, and offered rides along the frozen river. Activities included nine-pins, eating mutton or ox roasted on the ice, sliding on the ice, buying gingerbread and watching bulls being baited. Bonfires were lit on the ice, and food was cooked. Shops and restaurants opened in canvas tents.



Frost Fair on the River Thames – 1715/1716 – History Today

Their house in Greenwich was newly built and situated in London Road almost opposite St. Alphege Church and virtually within the shadow of the church itself. It is known that Philip Barraud had interests in "The Old South Sea" so he was probably a merchant in overseas goods to South America. The South Sea Company, although it dabbled in slave trading, would become famous for something rather different - namely, their stocks being the subject of such heavy speculation that share value exploded and then crashed very rapidly, an incident known as the South Sea Bubble. The collapse of the South Sea Market in 1720 caused many speculators and Politicians to be disgraced and ruined through insider dealings, and by accepting huge bribes. Although a great many suffered financial ruin, Philip Barraud however seems to have survived the turmoil well, as he was still trading in London in 1724 to have goods stolen from Buttolph's Wharf and was still in business in 1729 and even owning his own vessel, the "St. George". He dealt with goods which originated from South America and Mexico.

June 12th 1729

The Lords of the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs:

Signifying Her Majestys pleasure, dated at the Council Board at Kensington, 1729, June 10, allowing the petition of Philip Barrand (sic), merchant, owner of the ship "St. George" now under quarantine at Standgate Creek, to discharge at the end of the declared quarantine, without further detantion, on account of a box of clothes belonging to Captain Richard Hoe, who died at Patras of a malignant fever at a time it was said the plague in the Morea, which box is ordered to be destroyed. ibid, pp 372-3 For inquiry into the value of a box of apparel on board the "St. George," from Zante, burned for fear of infection. Petition granted for the "St. George" [to discharge] from Venice with several cases of stuffs, beads, books, and pictures.

From 1712-1896, Stangate Creek at Medway was used for quarantining ships. All parcels had to be aired on the ships deck before being sent or used.

Catherine Strang(e), (Philip's wife) died on 7th July, 1718 following childbirth with Catherine, their youngest daughter, and was buried in Greenwich on 12th July, 1718.

Five years passed until Philip married his 2nd wife, Frances Prevost (also a Huguenot) in 1723 and they had 7 children and, according to the *Barraud Book* by Enid Barraud, Frances Prevost was the sister of William Prevost who married Ann Angibaud on the 18th April, 1706. On the marriage details, William Prevost's name is written in the latin version of William - "Guillaume". Presumably, William was of "full age" and therefore aged 21 or over when he married Ann(e) Angibaud so that would have made his DOB around 1685, although according to the marriage certificate, they were married by licence which could suggest he was possibly younger than 21 years of age.

There are three family trees on Ancestry.co.uk - "Carse-Thorn" "Wright/Day/Barraud/Grace" and "Doyle" who all suggest that William Prevost was the father of Frances Prevost. They have the birth date of Frances as between 1698 and 1705 and also mention she was born in France. If Frances was indeed the daughter of William Prevost, she must have been born before his marriage and when he was just 15 years old. A number of other minor researchers have since followed this line. All three also have the death date of William Prevost as July, 1761 which is also the date given in Miss E.M. Barraud's book however, William Prevost mentioned in his will "My sister Frances Barraud" and there are no records to show whether Frances was older or younger than William Prevost.

It seems that William Prevost and Ann Angibaud had a son William (b1719), and also a daughter Elizabeth (1738-1818). Elizabeth married the Rev. John James Majendie (1709-1783) in 1753, and had 3 children, Henry William, Suzanne and Lewis. Henry married Ann Routledge (No known relation to the Ann Routledge's family that married John Barrand, as I explain later). Rev. Majendie was a canon of Windsor and there are positive links with the Barraud and Majendie families dating back to the early days in Angoulême.

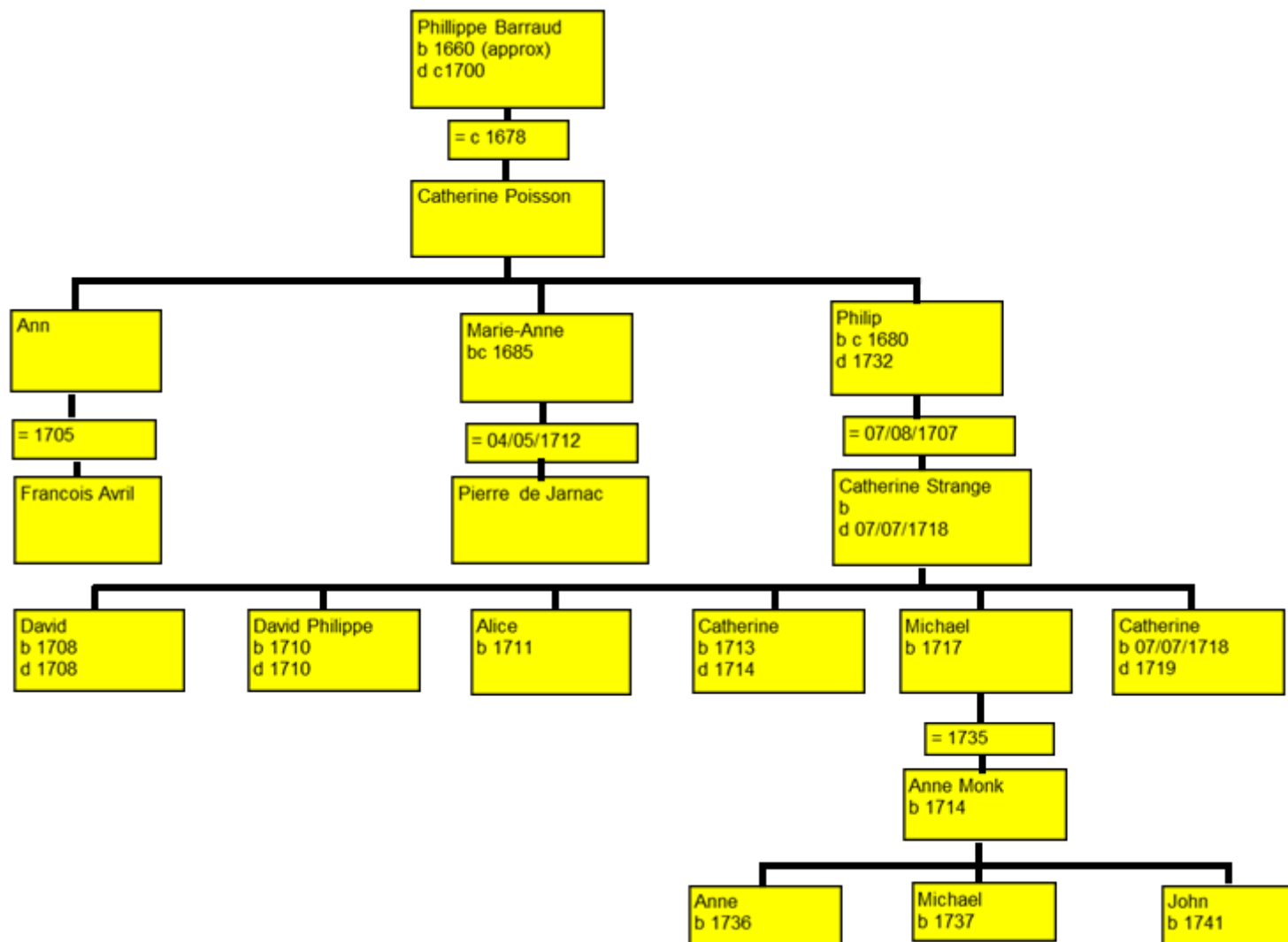
The fact that William Prevost mentions Frances as his sister in his will, rules out the suggestion that he was Frances's father as, if she was his daughter, she would definately have needed William Prevost's permission to marry in 1723 and she could only have been aged 16 when she married Phillip Barraud as William married in 1706. Certainly 18th April, 1706 was the correct date of the marriage of William Prevost and Anne Angibaud and, if Frances Prevost was considerably younger than William, she was probably born about 1700 and therefore must have been about 23 at the time of her marriage. Philip Barraud was aged 43 however when they were married. There is no indication of Frances's age in her burial records although she died 6 years after making her will in 1772. Frances must have been a great deal younger than Philip Barraud as she survived him by more than 40 years.

Note: The female age of consent had been twelve since the Statutes of Westminster in the thirteenth century; in 1576, intercourse with a girl under the age of ten was classed a felony, with a girl aged between ten and twelve a misdemeanour. The age of consent was raised to thirteen in 1885. Historically there has never been a male age of consent for heterosexual sex.

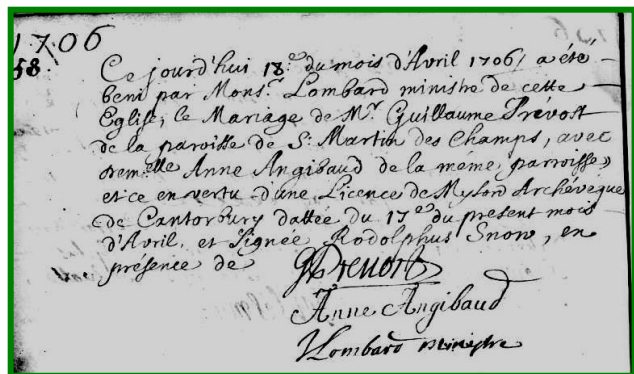


Typical of a Merchant's House on Laurence Pountney Lane in London

Laurence Pountney Lane runs through the centre of the present conservation area. Until the early 19th century it was known as Green Lettuce Lane, a corruption of Green Lattice Lane after the gates that once closed it from Cannon Street.



Name:	Mr Guillaume Prevost
Event Type:	Marriage
Marriage Date:	18 Apr 1706
Marriage Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England
Spouse:	Anne Angibaud
Denomination:	French Protestant
Piece Title:	Piece 4609: Swallow Street Chapel (French Protestant), 1690-1709



Marriage licence for William Prevost & Anne Angibaud 1706

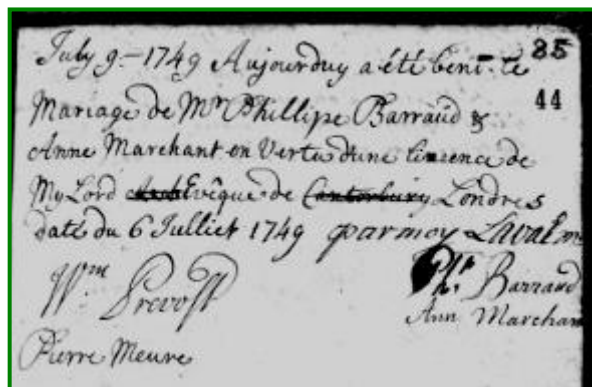
Certainly, Frances Prevost's brother, William Prevost became a prominent engraver in London. By the 1730s, William Prevost must have been quite successful in his profession, as he took on several apprentices. It is known that in 1732, William Prevost took on *Moses Maingett* and the citations states "*Will Prevost of St. Giles in the Fields, engraver - apprentice Moses, son of Daniel Griffiths.*" "24th March 1732". and then on the 2nd January, 1737, he took on another apprentice "*Willm Prevost of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex - engraver - apprentice John, son of John Leignes of St. Martins Lane*" (*John Leignes was born in 1724, the son of John Leignes and Mary Ann Neutte or Reutte*)

Brifly, the seven children of Philip Barraud and his 2nd wife, Frances Prevost were:

(1) Philip, was born in 1724, and he married Anne Marchant, the daughter of Andrew Marchant, a prominent London watchmaker and his wife Anne (nee Bacot) on 19th July, 1749 in the Huguenot Church in Castle Street, Drury Lane by licence granted on 6th July 1749 as Ann Marchant was aged only 17 at the time. Their address was given as Shelton Street, Drury Lane, but this was also known as Castle Street. (*see below – p35*)

One of the witnesses was William Prevost, who was most likely to be William Prevost's son and therefore Philip's cousin. Philip Barraud and Anne Marchant had 5 children, and it seems only the eldest, Frances Mary survived. Philip Barraud who became an engraver must surely have learnt his trade from his uncle William Prevost when the Barraud family was living in King Street in Soho with him from 1743, and Philip eventually had his own premises at 5, Castle Street, near Tottenham Court Road in 1763, then at 9, Newman Street, next at Oxford Road, and then at Goodge Street in 1778 at the time of his mother's death. Finally, he had premises at 27, Rathbone Place, just north of Oxford Street in 1780. The Tottenham Court address is known to be correct and that was where he is registered in the professional records as "Philip Barraud-Watch case engraver in relief – Tottenham Court Road" (see map below) He seems to have mainly engraved items for other people however, and most likely for his brother Francis-Gabriel Barraud. Ann Marchant died on 23rd January, 1789, and when Philip Barraud died 10 years later on 17th July, 1799, the "*Gentlemen's Magazine*" gave an address of Bloomsbury Square. These addresses were within easy walking distance of the other Barrauds and so they must have kept in contact with each other.

Note: In 1780 a Mr. George Lyde who was a witness to Barraud marriages owned 27 Rathbone Place but in 1783, Philip Barraud was the occupier. In 1792, it is mentioned that the occupiers were Mr. Lyde and (other occupier Ballard (sic) gent). A Mrs Frances Barraud paid tax on 9 Newman Street 1792-96 and this could have been either Magdalene Crespín, the wife of Francis Barraud, or perhaps Frances Mary, Paul Philip's daughter.



Marriage of Philip Barraud and Anne Marchant 1749

(2) **Daniel**, was born in 1725, and he emigrated to the USA and married Catherine Curle. Daniel Barraud became a successful merchant, partnering in a Company, Balfour & Barraud. James Balfour was a Scottish emigrant who was a factor for the prominent Hanbury firm of London. He was a merchant in Hampton and Norfolk and was a partner in the firm of Balfour and Barraud with Daniel Barraud. The store sold sundries, tobacco, linens and pots, and even offered rewards for the capture of runaway slaves. (see below) The merchants did business with George Washington and also shipped goods to England. It has been mentioned that Balfour & Barraud shipped 1,000 barrels of flour on behalf of George Washington as they had used his ship for the transport, and agreed to pay him £1,400 but had not paid him for 10 years.

As far back as 1766, the firm imported ice skates from England and advertisements in the Virginia Gazette from October and November of 1766 offered these with or without leather. Daniel Barraud and his wife Catherine Curle had nine children, but only four made it to adulthood. His eldest daughter, Sarah (nicknamed Sally) married Robert Taylor, the mayor of Norfolk (Virginia), and their son became General Robert Barraud-Taylor who commanded all American forces in the Norfolk area during the war between England and the Colonies, and defeated the British Fleet at Craney Island on the 22nd June, 1813. In the battle, not a single American casualty was reported. For success in this battle, Robert Taylor was known as the "Saviour of Norfolk".

Philip Barraud, a son, of Daniel Barraud, became a well-known surgeon during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. He kept his practice in Williamsburg but moved to Norfolk to run the Navy's hospital. Colonial Williamsburg maintains Philip Barraud's old house, and the College of William and Mary keep the family papers. He purchased a wide swath of land along the Lafayette River, where he built his "country" house, calling it "Glenair." Philip and his wife had a number of children, including Daniel Cary Barraud and Mira (or Myra) Barraud. Daniel Cary Barraud also became a physician and he graduated from Virginia Military Institute and became a respected lawyer in Norfolk. He had a number of children, including a son, Philip St. George, and daughters Mira Rosa (or Myra) and Mary Augusta, and they lived at least for a time in that house along the river before the family moved to Richmond.

They retained ownership of Glenair, and when Daniel Cary died in 1908, the children ended up in a court battle over ownership. Philip St. George, it seemed, ran off with another woman while facing indictment for forgery and embezzlement and the children then sued Philip's wife, Sally, for ownership, but a judge ruled in favour of Sally.

After Sally died, the property returned to Mira and the surviving children. In the 1920s, they sold the land to the city of Norfolk and it became known as Barraud Park, the first recreational area for blacks. Because of segregation, blacks were not allowed at the larger and more developed Lafayette Park further up the street. The Barraud family hasn't lived in Norfolk for about a century and today, no Barrauds are in the phone book, and none can be found living there. The Barraud family has this park, an avenue and a neighbourhood named after them, yet Norfolk has few records explaining exactly who the Barrauds were. The 23-acre Barraud Park at one time had a small zoo. It now has a small amphitheater, basketball, football, tennis and baseball areas, and a pier, and is home to the city's boxing arena.



Barraud Park - Virginia

in the *Virginia Gazette* (25 July 1766) by the Norfolk merchants
Balfour & Barraud:

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by the subscribers, at their store in NORFOLK. The following articles . . .
 . . . china bowls of all sorts, plates, dishes, chocolate cups and saucers, coffee and tea cups and saucers, tea and milk pots, mugs, &c. Earthen ware, chamber and spitting pots, mugs, coffee cups, butter tubs and stands, colliflower do. tea and cream pots, enamel, tortoise, and white sets of childrens toys complete, Dutch jugs, egg cups, salts, pepper castors, punch strainers, childrens chair pans, potting pots, white, green, and blue candlesticks, patty pans, shapes for fruit and sallad, baskets, delf bottles and basons, nappy dishes, white stone wash hand basons, Italian lamps with floats, plates and dishes, gallipots, vials, baking dishes, Dutch tiles, pickled leaves and stands, glass funnels, sauce boats, sugar basons, mustard pots, blomange cups, English china of all sorts, dessert plates, blue glass and gilt canisters. Figures for ornament, harlequins, sailors, boys, flowers, birds, squirrels, lambs, dogs, sheep, &c. &c. Carboys, smoking basons, fish strainers, stone bottles, butter pots, stone jugs, &c.

NORFOLK, Nov. 1, 1768.
A BSCONDED from his master's service,
ANTHONY WALKE. He is about 5 feet 10 inches
 high, wears his brown hair, has a fulness in his cheek and eyes,
 stoops in his body, is inkneed, walks awkwardly, and has lately
 been seen up *Tamir river*. Before he went off he was guilty of
 some unjustifiable actions. A reward of **FIVE POUNDS**, be-
 sides what the law allows, shall be paid to the person who brings
 him to
BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

NORFOLK, Nov. 1, 1768. ABSCONDED from his master's service, ANTHONY WALKE. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears his brown hair, has a fulness in his cheek and eyes, stoops in his body, is inkneed, walks awkwardly, and has lately been seen up James river. Before he went off he was guilty of some unjustifiable actions. A reward of FIVE POUNDS, besides what the law allows, shall be paid to the person who brings him to BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

Just IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by the
subscriber, at their store in NORFOLK,

The following Articles, VIZ.

IRISH linens, lagans, diaper, white
and brown sheeting, holland, brown linen, check
linens and holland of all sorts, Dutch stripes, Manchester
and India jeans, died pillows, jennets, dummies, Flanders
and English ticking, bed bums, Scotch, India, and British
handkerchiefs of all sorts, gingham, mecklenburgs,
counterpane, frankies, check furniture, Marcelline quilt-
ing, flowered, plain, and striped dummies, muscens,
bockrams, hempen spring linen, flaxes do. ravena duck,
Ruffia drab, Ruffia linen, brown rolls, crocus, garlik,
princes linen, India chints, Lamps do. cadiceo, printed
cottons, do. lincens, long lawns, damask and diaper table
cloths, kenting, plain and bordered handkerchiefs, col-
facks, tanjibs, muldin, clear lawn, minionet do. India
bordered handkerchiefs, romals, India damasks, hard metal
and common pewter plates, dishes, water do. porringers,
spoons, meafores, bakens, candle moulds, tamin, ducants,
flaxets, tobaines, mecklenburgs, calimancoes, ducroys,
fagathies, double milled do. everlastings, barigons,
terge denims, flaxins, buttons, mohair, silk, musclets,
trapes, bombastens, India prikins, rosinelustings, Per-
sian stripes, broadened musclets, Prussian lustings, ala-
smodes, black cravats, crapes, tiffines, gauze handkerchiefs,
shot lustings, camelots, bays, London made leather
breeches, all sorts of mens, womens, boys, and girls
cloves, mags, womens; boys, and girls silk, cotton,
thread, worsted, gauze, and cotton ribbed stockings.
Ironmongery, fogtinen, copper and tin teakettles, bell
metal kettles, French metal kettle, table bells, hatcllets,
choppers, paste prints, copper and tin coffee pots, chocolate
pots and mills, japan, gilt, and plain tobacco stands,
scales and weights, tea kitchens, flake tongs, melting
ladles, copper do. coffee roasters, bell metal spice mortars
and pestles, beef forks, china bowls of all sorts, plates,
dishes, chocolate cups and saucers, coffee and tea cups and
saucers, tea and milk pots, mugs, &c. Ethen ware,
chamber and spinning pots, mugs, coffee cups, butter tubs
and stands, coliflower do. tea and cream pots, enamel,
tortoise, and white sets of childrens toys complete, Dutch
jugs, egg cups, salts, pepper castors, punch strainers,
childrens chair pans, potting pots, white, green, and blue
candlesticks, patty pans, shaps for fruit and salad, bakens,
delf bottles and basons, nappy dishes, white stone wash
hand basons, Indian lamps with floats, plates and dishes,
gallipots, vials, hoking dishes, Dutch tiles, pickled leaves
and flards, glass funnels, sauce boats, jugar basons,
mustard pots, blorange cups, English china of all sorts,
dessert plates, blue glass and gilt canisters. Figures for
ornament, harlequins, sailow, boys, flowers, birds,
squirrels, lambs, dogs, sheep, &c. &c. Carboys, smoking
basons, fish strainers, floue bottles, butter pots, floue jugs,
&c. Powder, shot of all sizes, tea, nutmegs, mace,
cinnamon, raisins of the sun, currants, pepper, empty
candlers from two ounces to one pound, mahogany and
walnut dressing boxes and glassets, mahogany and walnut
swingings with swivels and rings, looking glassets of all
sizes, tea boards and chests, waiters, mattresses, butler
voicers, saddles, hunting do. with hogskin seats, fiddle

cloths, womens plain and fringed saddles, fiddle, half-
cubb, Pelham, and Weymouth bridles, single and double
girths, fustings, leather caps of all sorts, whips do.
Broadcloths, shalloons, knee garters, silk and mohair,
Wilton cloths, seines from 20 to 100 yards long, Marlin,
Houfelin, deep sea, hand, and Hamburg lines, chalk do.
fishing lines of all sorts, sail, seine, and bolt rope twine,
log lines, casting nets, fowling bags, fish hooks, cartridge,
brown, white, gilt, and mourning paper, pasteboard,
brass files, inkstands, flates and pencils, inkpowder, black
lead pencils, do. in steel cases, Clark's leather inkholders,
all sorts of books for children, leather paper cases, Court
Calendar, last edition, West India pilots, mariners com-
pass, calendars, mariners daily assistant, young mans
companion, Hauley and Davis's quadrants, newell plays,
quills and pens, wafers and wax, primmers, plasters,
testaments, spelling books, common prayers of all prices,
bibles, blank books, pocket books with and without in-
struments, Cheshire, single and double Gloucester cheese,
threads of all kinds, tapes, binding, gartering, shirt and
vest buttons, pins, laces, buckram, glazed linen, variety
of fans, minionet, womens and childrens stays, womens
and girls silk and calimanco flours, do. merocco and black
leather, mens and boys shoes, hoots, and slippers, pretty
ferrets, fashionable ribbands, scarlet cloth cloaks, egrets,
breast flowers, stomachers, Dresden and satin childrens caps,
fashionable gauze mobs and caps, suits of fashionable gauze
for Ladies, do. hats, bonnets, and cloaks of all sorts,
crewels, net lace, black and blond do. skeleton wire, silver
and gold cord binding, gold and silver lace, plain, spotted,
and figured gauze, black silk lace, footings, Jacob's ladders,
edging, mens and boys calico and felt hats, womens Leg-
horn, horse hair, and chip do. mens and boys gold and
silver do. cap hats for boys plated with silver, fur do.
womens fur hats with feathers, violins, German flutes,
Eolus's harps, taber and pipet, violin bows, bridges, pegs,
and strings, Miller's solos, Dothel's, Bate's, Buttina's,
and Berg's duets, airs, Spanish and Italian duets, marches,
minuets, and a choice collection of the newest airs and
songs, ruled books, and tutors for the above instruments,
tin coffee measures, writing boxes, cheese toasters, gravy
pots, pannykins, japan wax candle boxes, scollup shells,
nursing candlesticks, reading do. ventilators for sillabubs,
patty cheese cake pans, a la blafe pans and lamps, mellons
for puddings, hand lanterns, cup lamps, chamber do.
ventilators for windows, bottle stoppers, swivel lamps,
dark lanterns, buck, camp, and pocket lanterns, globe
lamps, double pipe bottle crans, garden lamps, coal
stoutles, salt moulds, fluted moulds for sugar large harle-
quins, eggs, flars, hedgehogs, fish, hair combs, shaples,
fans, obelisks, hens, and chickens, pucks of cards, and
sunflowers, &c. &c. for blorange, and all other sorts of
tin ware, hair, gilt, and black leather trunks, Trunkets,
elegant snuff boxes, instrument cases, rollers, toothpick
cases, bottle do. cane heads, mens and womens fine watch
chains, quadruple trays, mens and womens gilt watch
chains, double plated silver tankards, cups, coffee pots, candle-
sticks, waiters, salts, knives and forks, and a very com-
plete assortment of cutlery, in the newest taste. Jewellery,
mens silver shoe, knee, and stick buckles, womens shoe
do. mens and womens floue do. floue buttons, rings

plain and stone, earrings and necklaces, marquise har-
pin's &c. &c. Brazery, hinges, firewax, rings, clock
pins, watch stands, knobs, castors, bolts, bearers, table
catches, locks, &c. Barreled and bottled porter, dry
and limbed oil, mustard, pickles of all sorts, salad oil,
vermicelli, white lead, Spanish brown, yellow ochre,
Venetian ground, verdigrise, water coloured paint, silver
and gold leaf, white vermish lapour, hair pencils, trim-
floue, lamp and ivory black, Dutch, Strasbourg, scented
rappee, plain do. and Westons's sauffs, catchup, pickled
garlick, mushrooms, Turlington's hairam, hartthorn
shavings, green copperas, emory, dry red lead, vermilion.
Glass ware, wine glasses, leamoaders, cider, punch, and
water glasses, flits, caps, mugs, candlesticks, water
basons, decapters, rummers, dishes, flower bottles,
tumblers, cruetts, bird fountains, mustard pots, crofts,
ceiling shades, salvers, candlesticks and shades, square
bottles and vials, handled cups and covers, bowls of all
sizes, confectioners and covers, cream jugs, breast pipes,
cut gelly cruetts, the whole being of different colours, gilt
and cut. Ironmongery, nails ad. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d.
10d. 30d. and 40d. naillocks, chest and drawer do. stock
do. bellows, box callows, pollies and frames for fathers,
steel yards, currycombs, horse brushes, nail shavers, com-
plete sets of shoemakers tools, shoe knives, mouse traps,
iron wire, bell wire, brass do. nealed do. brass callors,
bureau and book case furniture, beer cocks, wine do. with
keys, carpenters axes, coopers axes, hoes; coopers
axes, jointer and coopers irons, hinges of all sorts, pit
and mill saws, caulking irons, spades, shovels, furmers,
Whitechapel and common needles, common and temple
speetacles, hyals and iron lachies, files and rasps, marking
irons, chaffing dishes, saw sets, gun locks, snuffles and
Pelham bits, diaper and woollen web, dogs, shovels and
floggs, trowels, iron post mills, dripping pans, carpenters
and coopers bits, back hands, cast irons, traces, ox chains,
gun vices, hyast weights, shot pouches, powder flasks,
compasses brass and iron, coopers vices and tools, shutter
bolts, box irons, faddlers punchers, stirrup irons, an as-
sortment of cases with bottles, white and green wax candles,
mops, brooms, scrubbing, shoe, hearth, paint, and cloth
brushes, hair and lawn sieves, do. strainers, plates, knife
and bread baskets, dram bottles, shoe horns, shaving
boxes and brushes, coffee mills, spice boxes, lemon
squeezers, punch ladles, hour, half hour, and minute
glasses, trenchers, shovels, cans, floor cloth, carpet brooms,
flaskets, handle bowls, cinder sieves, painted floor cloths,
hallast shovels, doormats, pepper and sand boxes, matting,
mets bowls, pails, water pumps, skates, ladles, scummers,
ivory combs of all sorts, horn do. hair powder, hoppy and
orange water, Greenhow's snicture, tooth brushes, smel-
ling bottles, count plaster, Italian wash, toothpicks, puffs,
leather bags, silk bags, machines, washballs, powder,
dice, stone blue, crofcut, whip, and hand saws, keyhole,
dovetail, ash, panel, and tenon do. pinners, pliers, awls,
drivers, punchers, broad and narrow axes, adzes, hatchets,
compasses, furmers, head, scribbing, and pecking gouges,
hand and bench vices, augers, gimlets, drawing knives
hammers, rules, brass line reels, steel pads, fillets, frying
pans, grindstones, and iron pots.

BALFOUR & BARRAUD.

Advertisement in 1766 showing the goods that Balfour & Barraud imported



(3) **Abraham**, born in 1726, and died in 1728.

(4) **Francis-Gabriel**, was born on the 20th January, 1727 in Greenwich and although he must have lived in King Street with William Prevost, he was apprenticed in 1741 to John Neale, the well-known instrument, watch and toy maker of Leadenhall Street in London. John Neale also taught the use of celestial globes and was closely associated with scientific instruments and he financed the publication of the *Uranographia Britannica*, an engraved chart of stars until 1750 but became bankrupt after engraving 52 plates, and only very few printings had been made. John Neale suffered double bankruptcy in 1750 and again in 1758 and he died shortly afterwards.

After Neale was declared bankrupt, the copper plates were sequestered by the London Courts of Chancery and the project was abruptly terminated. It was not until 1785, long after the death of Neale that the library was auctioned and according to the auction catalogue, which survives in the Whipple Museum, Cambridge, three near-complete atlases were sold, together with an unknown number of pre-printed star charts.

Francis-Gabriel became a noted watchmaker in his own right, and he married Magdelaine Crespin (b 13th June 1729) (daughter of Paul Crespin and Mary Branboeuf – his 2nd wife) who were also Huguenots. Paul Crespin was a renowned London silversmith and he was brought up in the City of London. He was born in 1694 and apprenticed to Jean Pons in 1713. He was free of the Longbowstring Makers in 1721 and he is recorded bankrupt in 1747 but continued paying rates until 1759. He opened a workshop in Old Compton Street, Soho, in 1720, from which he kept in close touch with the latest fashions in France and supplied silverware to wealthy clients in England. He also supplied a silver bath to the king of Portugal, and part of a dinner service to Catherine the Great. His workshop was on the corner of Old Compton Street and Greek Street.

In 1751, while he was at King Street in Soho, Francis-Gabriel had 3 children: **Paul Philip**, **Francis-Elias** and **John Enid Barraud** was unable to find any record of Francis-Gabriel's marriage to Magdelaine Crespin, but records do exist to show the marriage was on the 8th September, 1751 at St. Martins-In-The-Fields, London. Magdelaine's correct name was "Magdalen Benigna Crespin" and she was born on 13th June, 1729. Francis-Gabriel became a renowned London watchmaker, and founded the firm of Barrauds in 1750, just prior to his marriage. Shortly after his marriage, he moved to Great St. Andrews Street in the 7-dials area of St. Giles where he is first mentioned as being a watchmaker before taking premises at 7, Shoe Lane in Holborn and finally to 8, Wine Office Court in Fleet Street. *Miss E. Barraud's* book suggests that Francis-Gabriel was still at Great St. Andrews Street until about 1778, but other records show he had the premises in Wine Office Court from 1759-1794. On 16th November, 1758 at his new premises in Shoe Lane, he apprenticed a John Partridge and on 15th December, 1767, he apprenticed a James Bootle and also his own son Paul Philip Barraud as watchmakers. Francis-Gabriel most probably worked with his son, Paul Philip for about 30 years until his death. Francis-Gabriel died in 1795 at the age of 68 and was buried at St. Brides, Fleet Street. Magdalen (nee Crespin), his wife also died in 1795 but she died at the address of her son, Paul Philip in Camden and was buried also at St. Brides, Fleet Street. Francis-Gabriel did not make a will, and Paul Philip (his eldest son) administered the estate, as Magdalen had previously stated she did not want any legal rights in the estate. The order was granted on 24th March, 1795, but the total involved was less than £1,000. Francis-Gabriel's death in 1795 was noted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* under "Obituary of remarkable persons".

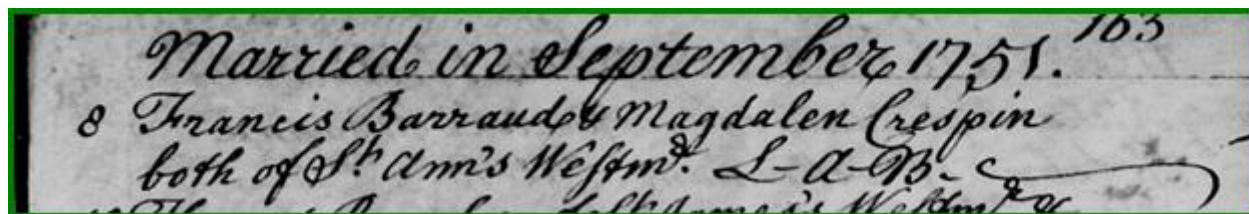
Note: Lewis Crespin, a son of Paul Crespin and Mary Branboeuf (and therefore Magdelaine's brother) became a jeweller and lived in Rathbone Place, the same street as Philip Barraud (see above) the brother of Francis-Gabriel Barraud. It should be mentioned that the Barrauds as we will see, stayed in many of the same streets as the

Barrauds and, as a close family, it must seem logical therefore that they must have had regular contact with each other. Lewis Crespin died in Rathbone Place in March, 1824 and his death was shown in The Morning Advertiser.

The 7-Dials area was built as a desirable area, but descended into shops selling second and third hand goods, a unique cluster of shops selling "every rarity of pigeon, fowl and rabbit, together with rare birds such as hawks, owls and parrots, love birds and other species native and foreign".

The 19th century saw an influx of Irish workers into the area, attracted by cheap lodgings. It was reported "In many houses in Monmouth Street there is a system of sub-letting among journeymen. In one room lodged a man and his wife, 4 children and 2 single young men. A child was actually delivered in a room while the men kept at their work - they never lost an hours' work!"

"*London Labour & The London Poor*", 1861



Marriage Record of Francis-Gabriel Barraud and Magdalen Crespin (St. Annes – Westminster)

The children of Francis-Gabriel Barraud and Magdelaine Crespin:

Paul Philip Barraud, the first son of Francis-Gabriel Barraud was named after his grandfathers Paul Crespin and Philip Barraud and was born on 5th December, 1752 at Great St. Andrews Street in 7-dials, and he married Harriet Chapman the daughter of an English family. He set up home in the Kennington Lane area of Lambeth, south of the Thames where Harriet's family lived. It maybe a coincidence that Michael Barraud (b 1717) the eldest son of Phillip Barraud also lived in the Kennington area of Lambeth in 1740. Michael Barraud was Paul Philip's uncle. Paul Philip and Harriet Chapman had 7 children, all baptised at St. Mary's Church in Lambeth. These were **William Francis, Frederick Joseph, John, James, Elizabeth, Martin Logan** and finally, **Harriet**.

He took premises at 86, Cornhill in 1796 and that was described as "the second shop from the Royal Exchange" and, in 1808 he then bought the lease of No: 85 Cornhill, next door, where he is described as a clockmaker, and finally at No: 41 Cornhill (**see below**) and it may well be that he lived there, but continued to pay rent on the premises in Lambeth. The premises at 85 Cornhill had a cellar, a ground floor, shop, back parlour and four further floors above. He also paid rent on premises in Coleman Street, London in 1800. Certainly, also he bought Park Hill House in Stanmore Road, East Croydon in 1814 and he also paid ground rent for this house in Croydon from 1816 to 1820 and it is at this address in Croydon that he died on the 26th August, 1820. Both *Enid Barraud* and *Cedric Jagger* were frustrated that they were unable to find the final resting place of Paul Philip Barraud, whether it was in Croydon where he died, in Lambeth with his wife Harriet, or even in the City of London. I have since however located a record from the IGI and also the burial record which suggests his burial was in fact in Croydon (**see below**). Paul Philip is by far the most reputable Barraud clock, watch and chronometer maker of his time, and many books have been written about him over the years. Paul Philip Barraud is recorded as becoming a Liveryman of the

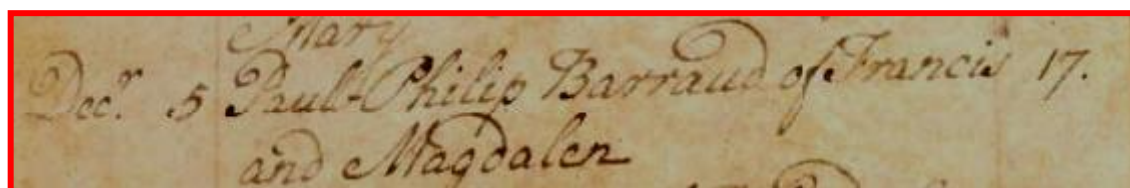
Clockmakers Company in 1796, admitted to Freedom of the City of London and the Clockmakers Company, Court of Assistants 1806, Junior Warden 1807, Renter Warden 1808, Senior Warden 1809, Master of Clockmakers Company 1810 and again appointed master in 1811. He is listed as a fine watch and chronometer maker who worked in partnership with W. Howells and G. Jamisen for making Mudge's timekeepers. He had just two sons that followed in his profession; **Frederick Joseph** (worked 1806-25) and **John** (worked from 1811), and with whom he formed a Company partnership in 1811 which lasted until his death in 1820. It is estimated that in the years between 1796 and 1820, about 10,000 watches and 1000 chronometers and clocks were made bearing the Barraud name. The firm was continued by his son taking John Richard Lund into partnership in 1838 and the business was finally wound up in 1925. The Company of Barraud & Lund were one of the first in London to have a telephone and the directory of 1881 has the entry of the Company as "Chronometer makers" and they were the only ones to have that entry in London.

In 1809, Paul Philip Barraud took legal action against a Mr. Philip Levy of Lombard Street for falsely engraving a watch with the name of Barraud, and Paul Philip Barraud eventually agreed a sum of 30 guineas in compensation for the cost of obtaining the watch and the damage to his reputation. (*see Newspaper article below.*)

Finally, it must be mentioned that Paul Philip Barraud apprenticed a William Turpin in 1809. (He must surely have been related to Mary Turpin, the wife of John Barraud and who was his aunt.) Although I have not actively pursued William Turpin's life, the best guess is that William Turpin was born on 10th June, 1793, and baptised 21st July, 1793, the son of William Turpin and Elizabeth (?) in St. Pancras, London. He had sisters, Henrietta, born in 1796, and Sarah born in 1809 and three brothers; Barnard, born in 1799, John, born in 1802 and Charles born in 1806.

Francis-Elias the second son of Francis-Gabriel was born in 1754 also in 7-dials and baptised on the 30th December, 1754, but no further records exist of him, therefore it is assumed he died in infancy, but I cannot find any burial record. The name Elias was also given to Paul Crespin's son and he was therefore Magdelaine's brother.

John, Francis-Gabriel's youngest son (born 1756 and died unknown) was described as "A Gent" living in Kennington Lane in Lambeth, and he married Elizabeth Durand, the daughter of another watchmaking Huguenot family on 21st July, 1782 and they had 7 children. John's brother Paul Philip also lived in the Kennington Lane area of Lambeth and they were neighbours. There are records of a John Barraud 1780-1788 (but without an address) as a watchmaker and watchseller (for the China Market), and it seems extremely likely that this is the same John. Most other researchers also agree on this prognosis.



Baptism of Paul Philip Barraud

Mr. Serjeant *Shepherd* (as Counsel for the plaintiff) then said, "Gentlemen, on the part of Mr. Barraud, the plaintiff, I must make one observation; Mr. Barraud is an eminent maker of chronometers, instruments to ascertain the longitude at sea, and which require great attention in the making, as it is necessary for them to bear fire, frost, or snow as it were; and if any watch is sold with his name which is badly manufactured, not only the purchaser is deceived, but the plaintiff's reputation must be extremely injured by the bad performance of such imperfect machines; it is therefore to stop this practice that this action is brought. However, after what has been said, the plaintiff is willing to take a verdict as my Learned Brother has stated; the object, however, of taking the thirty guineas is not as damages, but to reimburse the plaintiff that sum which he paid to obtain the watch to get a foundation for the action."

Extract from "The Day" 15th March, 1809



Indenture of James Barraud (Son of Paul Philip)

Shelton Street (Where Ann Marchant – where the wife of Philip Barraud lived)

Until 1877, Shelton Street was originally known as Castle Street and it stretched from Drury Lane in the east to 7-dials in the west. At the time of Philip Barraud's marriage to Anne Marchant in 1759, crime and poverty was rife on Shelton Street, and most perpetrators of thefts and robberies were transported to Australia but for more serious crimes, execution was more likely.

Shelton Street in the mid 1700s was typical of many of the streets of London and was surfaced with large stones or pebbles with a central gutter (or kennel) making it uneven. It was just about wide enough for a horse and cart to pass eitherway and with just enough room for a single person to walk on the kerb but, as only a few vehicles used this street, pedestrians would walk on the road to avoid tearing their clothes against nails projecting from the houses. Walkers had to compete with the "chairmen" who bullied their way along the pavements forcing pedestrians into the mud. In London, generally the pavements were normally made of flat stones and, to prevent carriages using the flat pavements, wooden posts or stumps were placed in the roads at the pavement edges but, where the streets were narrow, as in Shelton Street, there were no posts for protection. As the responsibility of the footpaths and road to the mid-point of the road fell to the occupiers of the properties the roads were poorly kept and some of the sloughs or ruts were up to 4ft deep. The pavements also usually fell into disrepair. There are incidents reported where 10 horses have been put to length to draw out carts that have been stuck in the road. There were only about 40 houses on Shelton Street and they had cellars, parlours, second and third floors with mostly just 2 rooms on each floor and most families occupied just one room.

It has been reported many times that not a single room was free from vermin, and many people did not go to bed at night, but slept in their clothes in fear of being bitten by bugs and fleas. Mattresses were mainly stuffed with straw and placed on top of a latticework of ropes that needed to be tightened by twisting a wooden peg. (hence the saying "sleep tight"). When the straw became so infested, it was burned and replaced with fresh straw. Dishes and pans filled with oil were placed under the legs of the beds to trap bugs and crude planks of wood with holes were placed under the mattresses and these trapped the bugs to be killed the following day. Bugs could be seen crawling from house to house through windows and doors and along pipes and gutters. A booklet was written in 1730 called "A

Treatise of Buggs” giving advice on the elimination of bed bugs. (See below) Another booklet was also printed called “The Art of Bug-Hunting.”

The houses were poorly built and looked ready to fall down, most being well out of the vertical. Gambling was the pastime of the day, and sentries were posted, and if any official came near, the occupants would soon disappear out of sight. Of Shelton Street, a person observed at the time “*A body of a dead dog and nearby two dead cats lie as if they had slain each other. All three have been crushed flat by the traffic that has run over them and their bodies lay rotting in the street for days.*” The roads in London were described as having “unexpected chasms” and the footpaths as “Mountains of filth”.

The first thing you'd notice if you stepped out onto the streets would be the foul-smelling mud on the sides of the street but of course it was not really mud. It was horse dung and human excrement. Also, the Thames River was thick with human sewage. There were tens of thousands of working horses in London and they never really found an effective way of removing the filth. In fact, 1,000 tons of dung was left by horses every day in London. What they did was to employ young boys to dodge between the traffic and try to scoop up the excrement as soon as it hit the streets. Urine, of course also soaked the streets. There was an experiment in Piccadilly with wood paving in the mid-century but this was abandoned after a few weeks because the smell of ammonia that was coming from the pavement was just too great. The air itself was generally filled with soot and smoke. It was said of the sheep in Regent's Park that you could tell how long they'd been in the capital by how dirty their coats were. They went from white to black over a period of days. If you were a respectable person, you had to wash your face and hands several times during the day to make sure that you looked half clean. Even in the homes, London was filled with cesspools or “Bog Houses”. These were brick chambers around 6 feet deep by about 4 feet wide and most houses would have one. They would ideally be in the back garden away from the house, but especially in central London and more crowded areas without gardens, it was more common to have the cesspool in the basement of the house. Above the cesspool would be where your household privy would be. Surges of waste and rubbish dumps and obnoxious smells caused people to become very concerned about what was in their cesspools because of the stink that was rising from them. Cesspools were built to be porous so the liquid part of the waste was meant to seep away into the ground. They were left with this residue of solid matter however and it was removed by so-called “night soil men.” This was not a full-time job, but often dustmen or labourers who needed to make a little extra money on the side and they would come in the middle of the night to your home. By law they had to work overnight because the stench of venting a cesspool was considered too disturbing during the day. They would have to climb down into the pit, shovel out the muck into a wicker basket and get it into a cart. At the start of the century, that was actually reasonably productive labour because the cart could then be taken out to the countryside and the manure could be sold to farmers. These night-men however often risked a fine by emptying the contents into the sewers to save them time. Most inhabitants openly urinated and defecated on the streets and alleyways. In their houses, chamber pots were emptied into the street with the well-know saying “*Gardez l'eau!*” meaning ‘watch the water,’ which later became corrupted to “Gardylloo!” Along with horse and cattle dung, animal carcasses, offal from the butchers’ shops, decaying fish and vegetables this ended up in the sewers or dumped along the river bank. Along the Thames, the mounds grew to over thirty feet in height with tracks for carts to tip their loads. In 1708, the flies were so bad that feet left impressions in the street of dead insects “as visible as snow”. The whole area of London was avoided by passers-by as it was known for its offensive dirt from the “necessary-houses, drains from dyehouses, wash houses, fell-mongers, slaughter houses, hog-keeper’s yards, stale and dead fish, discarded carcasses and human excrement.”



A booklet was written in 1730 called “A Treatise of Buggs

(5) **John Barraud**, born in 1729 in Greenwich, and baptised on the 16th January, 1729 at St. Alphege Church, and it is this John Barraud that I have followed, as no records show in *Ms. Barraud's* book.

(6) **Frances**, born 1732 and died in 1733. She was buried in St. Alphege Church, Greenwich on 30th May, 1733.

(7) **Sarah Mary** was born on 13th April, 1733, and died in 1734, and buried on the 18th February, 1734.

Note... It was quite common to adopt the practice of starting the 'New Year' (for record purposes) on Lady Day (25th March). This means that an event occurring on 12th February 1701 as it appears to us, might be recorded as having occurred on the 12th February 1700 (i.e. in the year that started on the 25th March, 1700). This is known, by historians, as 'Old Style' (OS) dating, but this terminology is also used for the 'Julian' calendar dating.

I wondered why, if Philip died in January 1732, then why was Sarah Mary not born until April, 1733, and the answer became clear some time later. The calendar at the time started in March and ended in February.

The country eventually adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1751 losing 11 days, making the year start on the 1st January and, prior to that, the year started on the 25th March. It is confusing to discover a newspaper of the time dated 31st December 1715 followed by one dated 1st January, 1715. Where this has happened, I have changed the date to 1716.

Name: Paul Philip Barraud

Gender: Male

Burial Date: 2 Sep 1820

Burial Place: Camberwell, Surrey, England

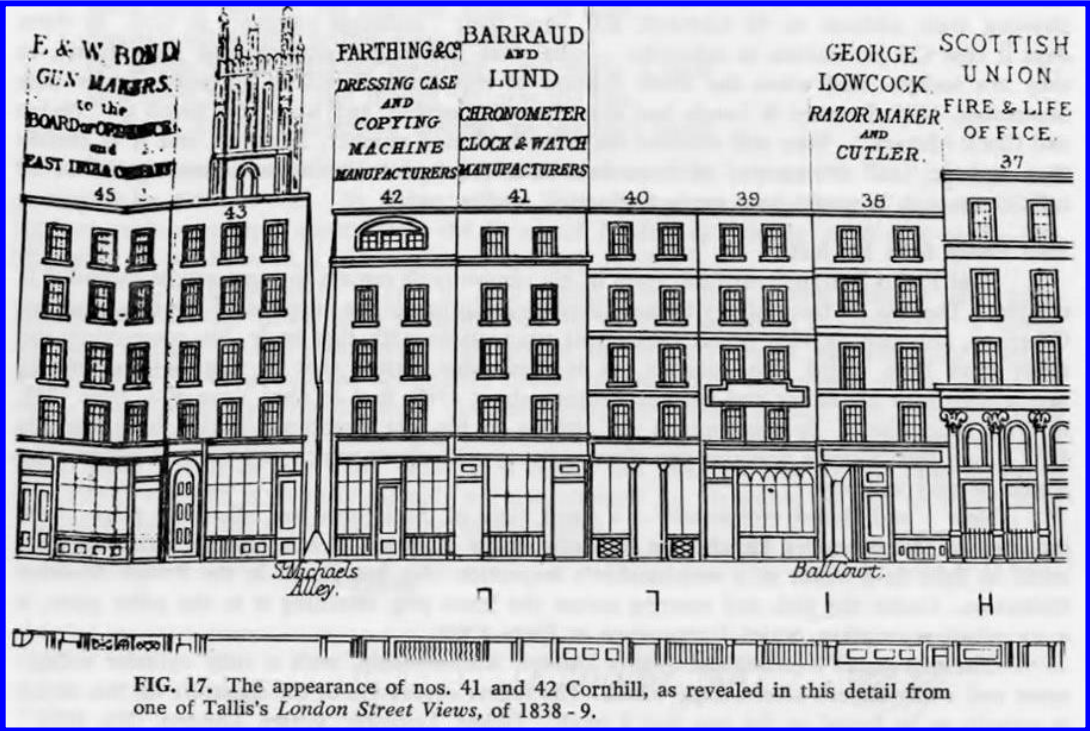
FHL Film Number: 2214492 Reference ID: item 1865 p 234

Burial record of Paul Philip Barraud from IGI

BURIALS in the Parish of <i>Camden</i> in the County of <i>London</i> in the Year <i>1820</i>				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Paul Philip Barraud</i> No. 1865.	<i>Croydon</i>	<i>2 Sept^r</i>	<i>67</i> <i>yes.</i>	<i>H. H. C. Barraud</i> <i>Curate</i>

Burial Record for Paul Philip Barraud

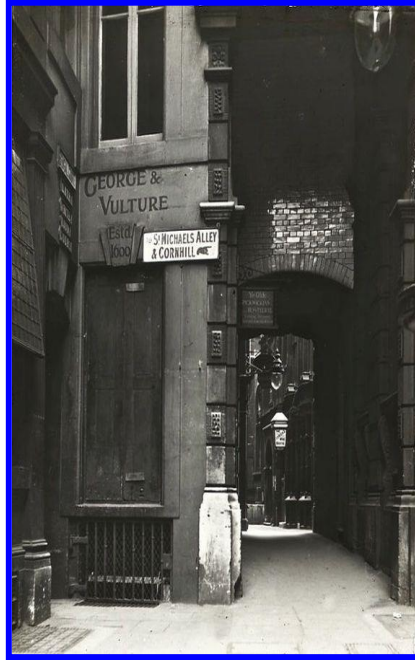
Tenant: Paul Philip Barraud
First Year of Section: 1800
Civil Parish or Ward: Coleman Street, England
Borough or County: City of London
Voters list for 1800



Tallis's "London Street Views"



Rear of 41 and 42 Cornhill
The Guildhall



Rear of 41 and 42 Cornhill



St. Michael's Alley

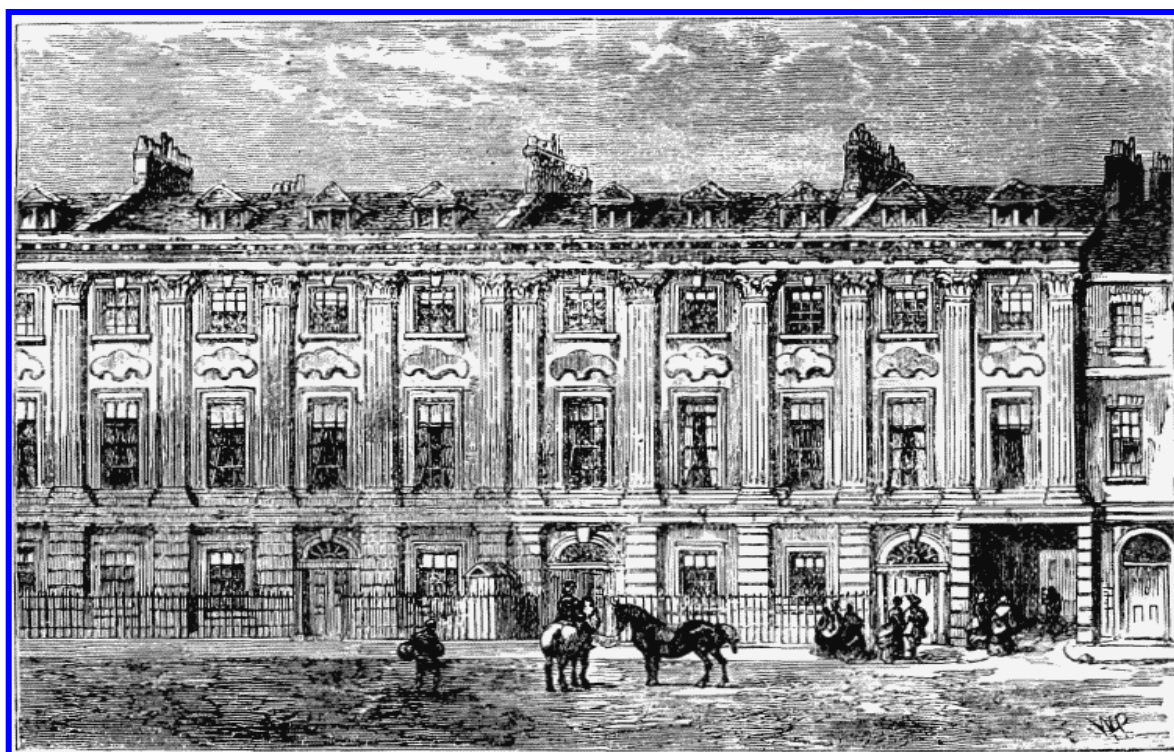


41 and 42 Cornhill

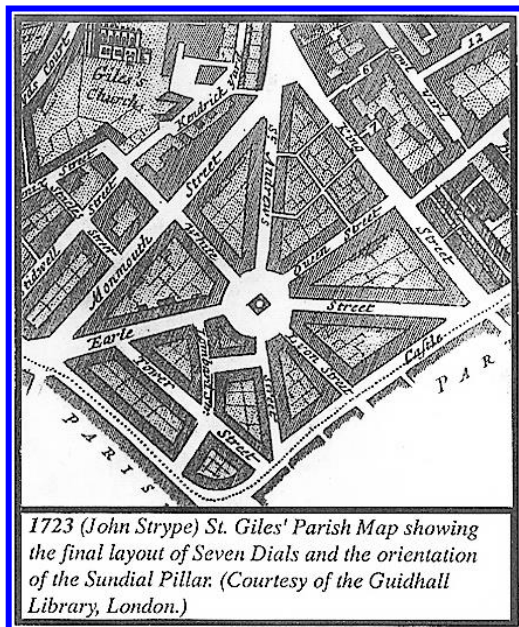


14 Bishopsgate 1912

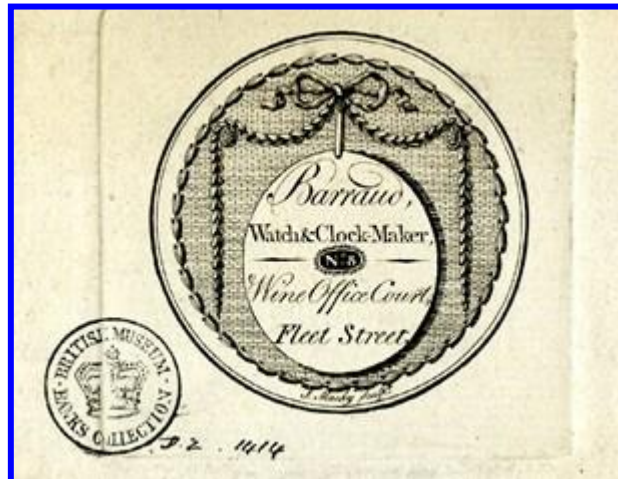
In 1652, the first coffee house in London was opened by a Turk or (possibly Greek), Pasqua Rosée in St. Michael's Alley, off Cornhill, set within a warren of medieval streets. So successful was this venture that it is suggested he was selling 600 coffees every day but it was actually less of a coffee house and more of a wooden coffee shack, and it had the distinction of being situated below the spire of St. Michael's Church which was visible all over London. Unfortunately, it was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. It was in this part of the City that Charles Dickens placed the office of Ebenezer Scrooge in "*A Christmas Carol*", and, it has to be said, that the alleyways hereabouts still have a very Dickensian feel. The neighbourhood has changed a great deal since, but in these grimy alleyways time stands still, and you can picture its Victorian residents, "going up and down, beating their hands, and stamping their feet upon the pavement stones to warm them". In the window of the George and Vulture just before the white brick arch, there is a white marble bust of Charles Dickens, looking inwards on a restaurant that has changed little since he himself used to dine here. The "George and Vulture," is known throughout the world as the tavern that Mr. Pickwick and his friends made their favourite city headquarters. The address in the directory of this inn is St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill. The Pickwick Papers, however, describe it as being in George Yard, Lombard Street. Fixed to a wall inside the tavern are two boundary markers defining the dividing line between the parishes of St Michael's, Cornhill and St Edmund the King, Lombard Street. They originate from pre-great fire days when City churches were so close together that there needed to be some physical means of ascertaining the limits of each parish. The boundary of the two parishes runs right through the bar of the George and Vulture. John Strype, the ecclesiastical historian, records that "*Near Ball Alley was the George Inn, since the fire rebuilt, with very good houses and warehouses, being a large open yard, and called George Yard, at the farther end of which is the 'George and Vulture' Tavern, which is a large house and having great trade, and having a passage into St. Michael's Alley.*"



Great St Andrews Street, Soho where Francis-Gabriel Barraud lived



Map of 7- Dials 1723



Paper seal of Francis-Gabriel Barraud

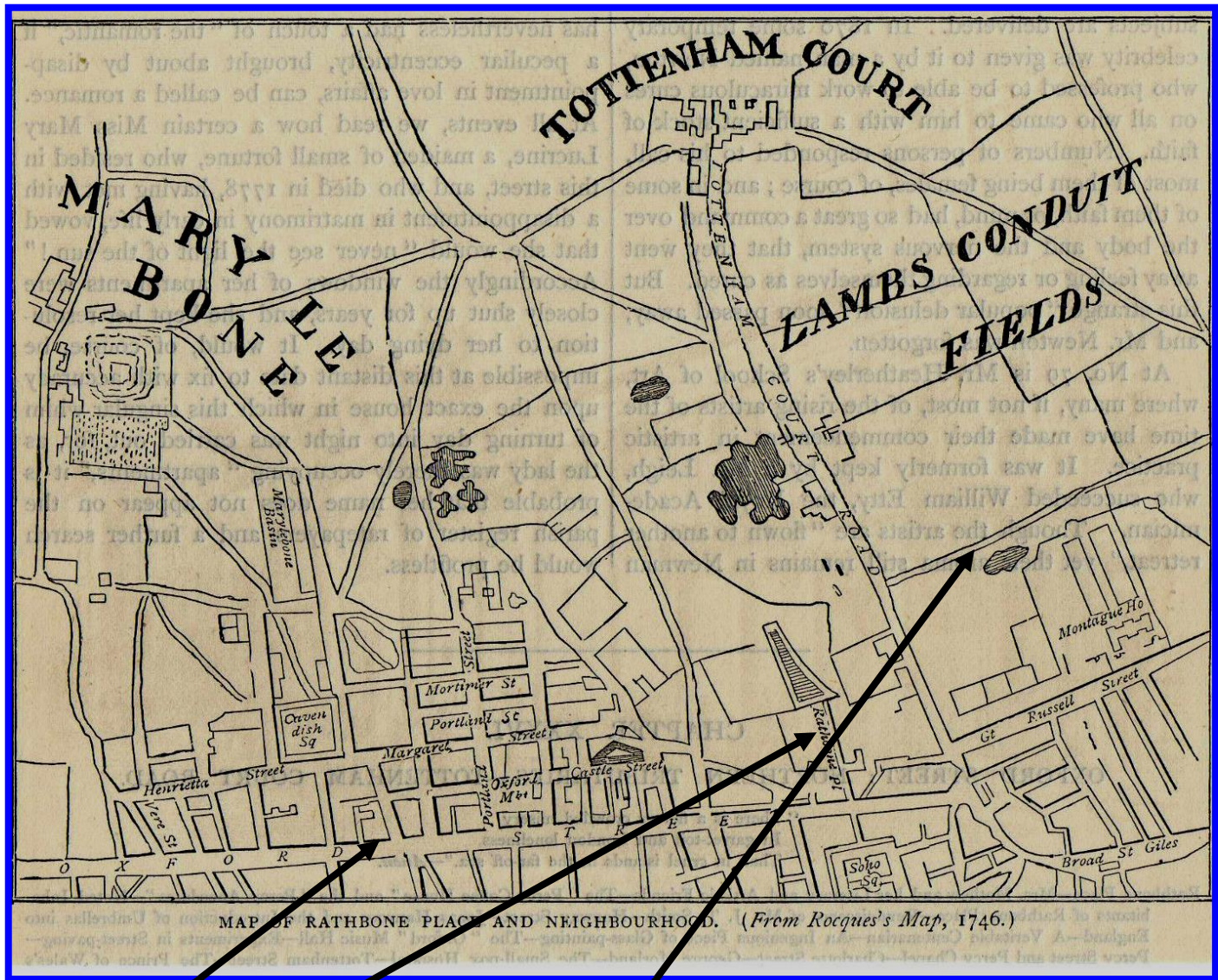
Tuesday March 4th 2 Shrove Tuesday
 Wednesday D^y 3 Ash Wednesday

Thursday
 March 5th
 Mem no magney given
 Dyel Val. at 17.10

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 st Banister Hurst of Gosport Southton Tinner & Draper Dan ^l Son of John Hayes | James Son of George Saunders (il.) Farrier |
| 2 nd Tho. Foxwith of Woolwich in Kent Caulker Will. Son of Joseph Hornbrow | Jeremiah Son of Dan ^l Willoughby of Coventry |
| 3 rd John Dearing & Comp. of Chichester Super Mercers Rich. Son of Rich. Mofley | Brown Jones |
| 4 th Tho. Jefferys Cit. & Clothworker | Evan Evans |
| 5 th James Banister Cit. & D ^r | Rich. Son of Tho. Bridger |
| 6 th Tho. Buckle of Lincoln's Inn Mid. Attorney | John Son of John Gayler of Denham Bucks |
| 7 th Wythen Jones of Landloe in Mony Attorney | Rich. Owen |
| 8 th Edw. Thoroughgood Cit. & Loner | |
| 9 th Joseph Wedgbrongh Cit. & Tallow Chandler | |
| 10 th James Taylor | |
| 11 th Robert Plumer of St Thomas in Cliffe Super Grocer Faulkner Son of Faulkner Bristow | |
| 12 th Roger Mead of Rochester in Kent Shipwright | Will. Son of Will. Snow of Chatham D ^r |
| 13 th Henry Thompson of D ^r Joyner | Eliz. Dang ^r of Henry Stratton |
| 14 th Mary Birsby of Westerham in Kent Mantuamaker | Christop. Son of Ste ^p . Swedland |
| 15 th James Jennings Cit. & Poulterer | John Gifford |
| 16 th Will. Harris Cit. & Glazier | Rich. Son of Tho. Wagstaffe |
| 17 th Benj. Mercer Cit. & Barber Surgeon | Benj. Son of Benj. Lhugh |
| 18 th Joseph Sandford Cit. & D ^r | Geo. Son of Will. Norris of Portsea Southton |
| 19 th Gabriel Achworth of Debbsford Purverer | Rich. Son of Tho. Puckeridge |
| 20 th Tho. Edmonds on of y ^e Curstors in Chancery | De Robert Son of Will. Ashby of D ^r |
| 21 st John Faulkner of Eatonbridge Kent Coltermaker | Geo. Robert Barrand Son of Phil. Barrand |
| 22 nd John Neale Cit. & Skinner | Maackhouse John Williams |
| 23 rd John Ainsworth of St Sepulchers London Watchmaker | Adam Son of John Allyn |
| 24 th John Smart of St Andrews Holborne Distiller | James Spurling of Woodbridge D ^r |
| 25 th John Morley of Sudbury in Suffell Weaver | Geo. Son of Geo. Wood |
| 26 th Will. Franklin Cit. & Cooper | |

Mem no magney given
 Dyel Val. at 25.1

Apprentice Record of Francis Gabriel Barraud to John Neale (22nd March 1741)



Oxford Street, Rathbone Place Goodge Street
 The addresses of Philip Barraud

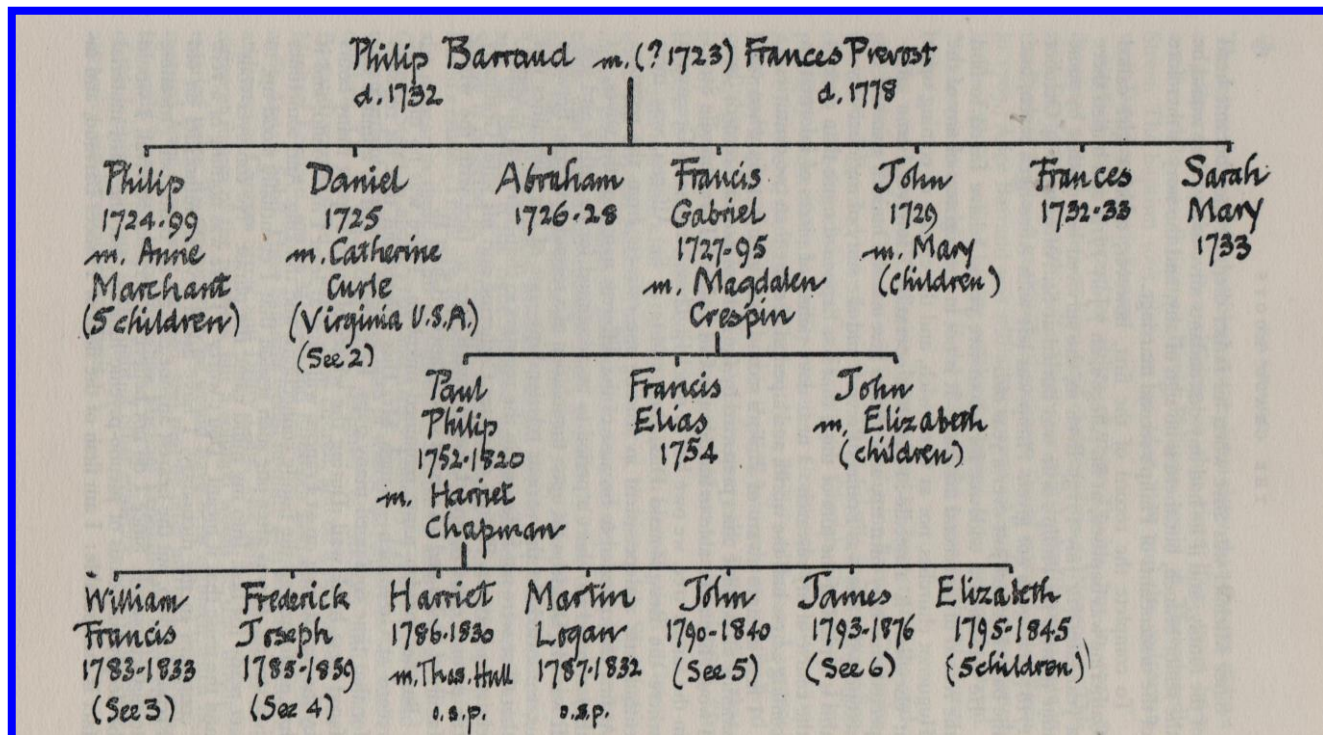


Chart 1 from the book "Barraud – History of a family" by Ms. Enid M. Barraud

As mentioned previously, up to about 1715, Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang lived in Laurence Poutney Lane (near what is now Cannon Street Station) in London and near to the old London Bridge. Philip and Catherine Strang(e) (his 1st wife) then moved to Greenwich in about 1713 probably as a better location for his occupation as a merchant and to be near to other merchants. It is known however that Philip Barraud kept the wharfe and warehouse in Buttolph Street for the landing of his goods. They lived in London Street in Greenwich (now Greenwich High Road) which was a relatively well-to-do part of the town and was one of the headquarters of the Huguenot refugees. Their house was situated almost opposite St. Alphege Church. Catherine Strang(e), however died three years later on 7th July, 1718 after childbirth with Catherine, their youngest daughter, and was buried in Greenwich on 12th July, 1718.

In 1724 the first Greenwich workhouse was opened with the "support of several Honourable Gentlemen of the parish" to provide accommodation for lodging and dieting for the poor. In return the poor were employed to weave silk, and spin jersey and other work they were capable of. One of these "Honourable Gentlemen of the Town" was Philip Barraud.

To move to Greenwich, Philip Barraud and Catherine would have had to cross the Thames by the only bridge, which was the Old London Bridge (see illustration below) and then through Deptford.

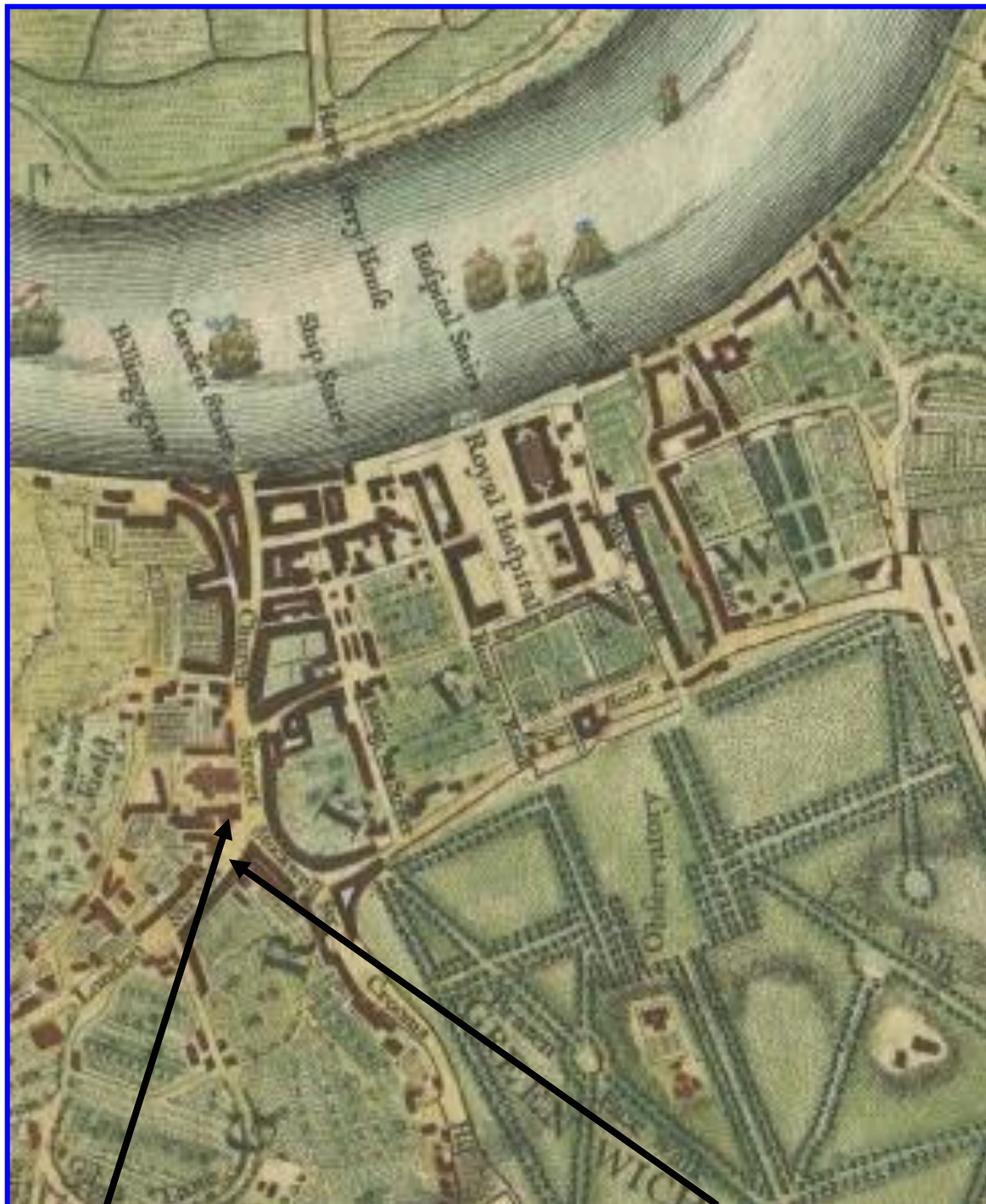
The deep ford which gave Deptford its name crossed the River Ravensbourne at what is now Deptford Bridge. It was on the ancient road from London to Canterbury and Dover, and Deptford is mentioned in Chaucers Canterbury Tales. One part of Deptford grew up here, beside the ford and the later bridge, the other part was the fishing village beside the Thames called Deptford Strand. Any traveller since roman times going east from London along the south bank of the Thames then had to cross Deptford Creek at Deptford Bridge (Illustration below). Once across

this creek, the road then divided, left along London Street into Greenwich, or right along Watling Street to Canterbury and beyond.

Philip Barraud married his 2nd wife, Frances Prevost (also a Huguenot) in 1723 and they stayed in Greenwich until Philip died in January, 1732, and he was buried on the 1st February, 1732 at St. Alphege Church which was at that time a newly built church being opened in 1718, the original collapsing in 1710.

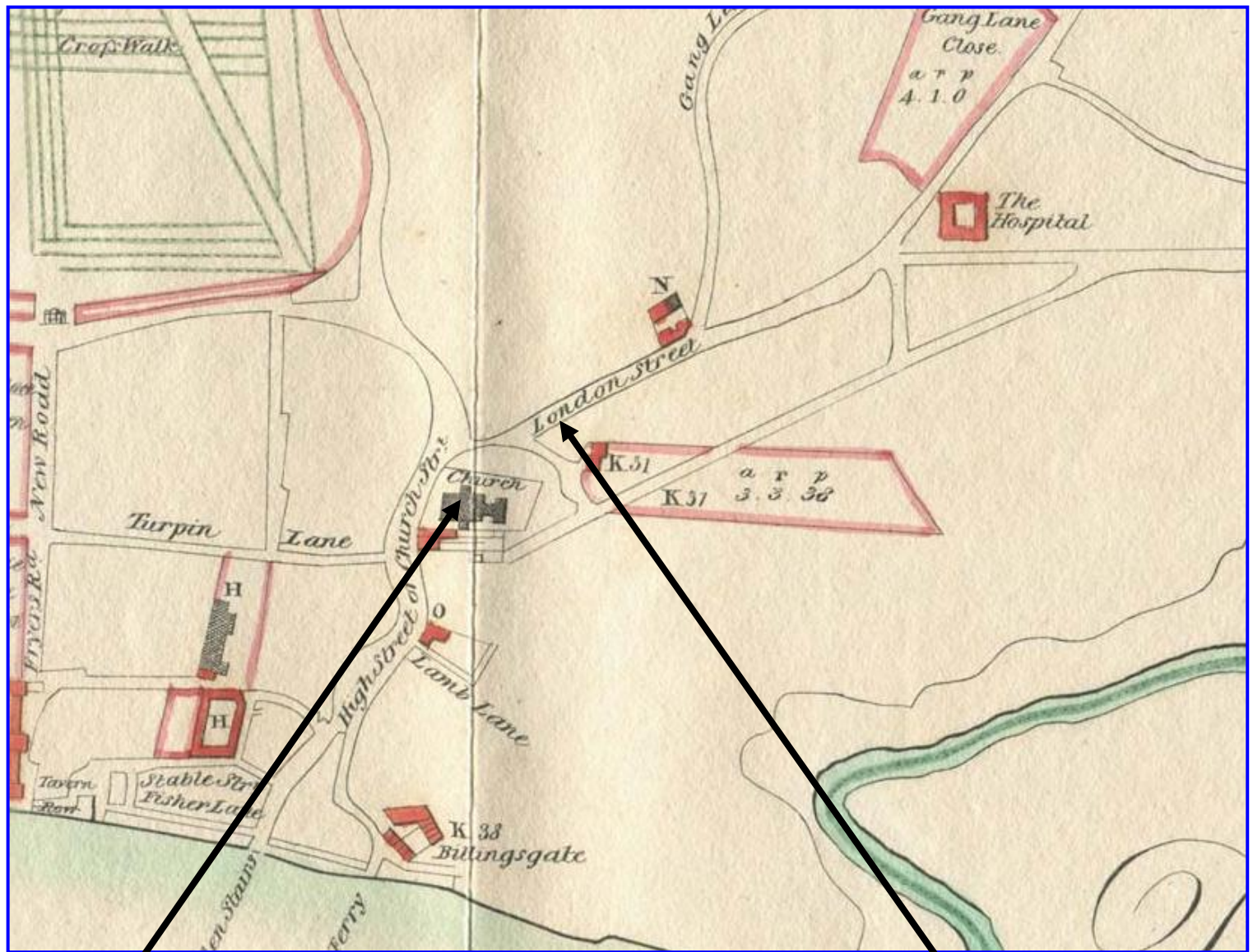


Image of London Street in Greenwich



St Alphege Church

London Street, Greenwich where Philip Barraud lived



St Alphege Church

London Street, Greenwich c1700 where Philip Barraud lived 1714-1732



London Street, Greenwich



Old London Bridge 1740



Old London Bridge 1749



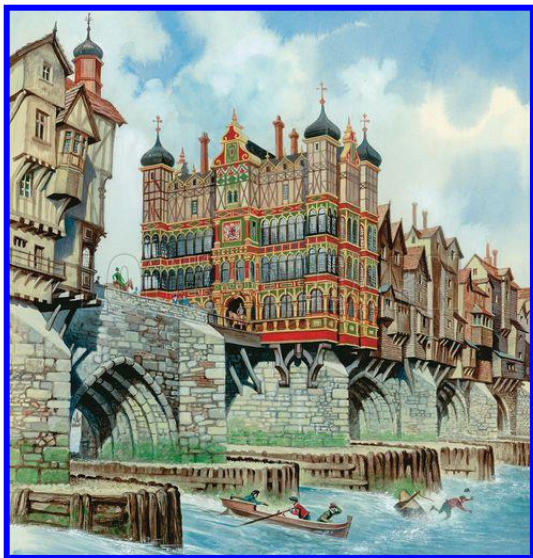
Old London Bridge 1755



Old London Bridge 1756

The old London Bridge was notorious for the rapids that existed between the arches, and where the water could suddenly fall 12 feet or more. People were normally landed at one side of the bridge and collected again at the other. There are many instances where a boat passed under the arches and disappeared under the rapids. This is probably a reference to “Shooting the Rapids.” The old bridge had by the beginning of the eighteenth century become perilously ruinous, the central street was dark, narrow, and dangerous; the houses overhung the road in such a manner as almost to shut out the daylight, and arches of timber crossed the street to keep the old buildings from falling on each other. Luck alone kept together the long-toppling, dilapidated structure that was perilous above and dangerous below. The inhabitants soon grew accustomed to the noise of the falling waters, the clamour of watermen, and the frequent shrieks of drowning people. The newspapers of early 1700s report numerous deaths by drowning on a regular basis, and also the bridge was noted for the sheer number of swarms of rats that infested the banks of the riverside and onto the bridge itself each evening.

Though, the bridge was itself of stone, the houses upon it were built only of timber, leaving a very narrow and inconvenient street between them. Their repeated destruction by fire occasioned the loss of many lives; it was therefore determined to remove them. The Corporation accordingly obtained in 1756 an act of parliament empowering them to take down those buildings, and to make such other alterations as might be deemed requisite. Two arches near the centre were thrown into one; a balustrade was built on either side; a paved road thirty-one feet wide was formed, with foot-pavements, each seven feet wide.



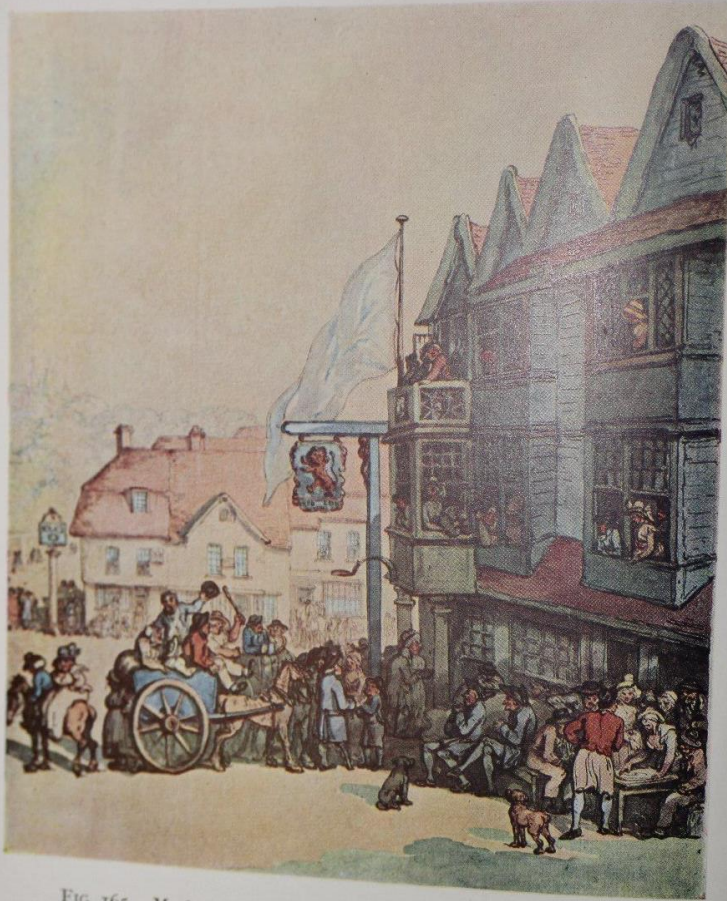


FIG. 165.—Market Day outside the Old "Red Lion" at Greenwich.
By Thomas Rowlandson.

To face p. 205]

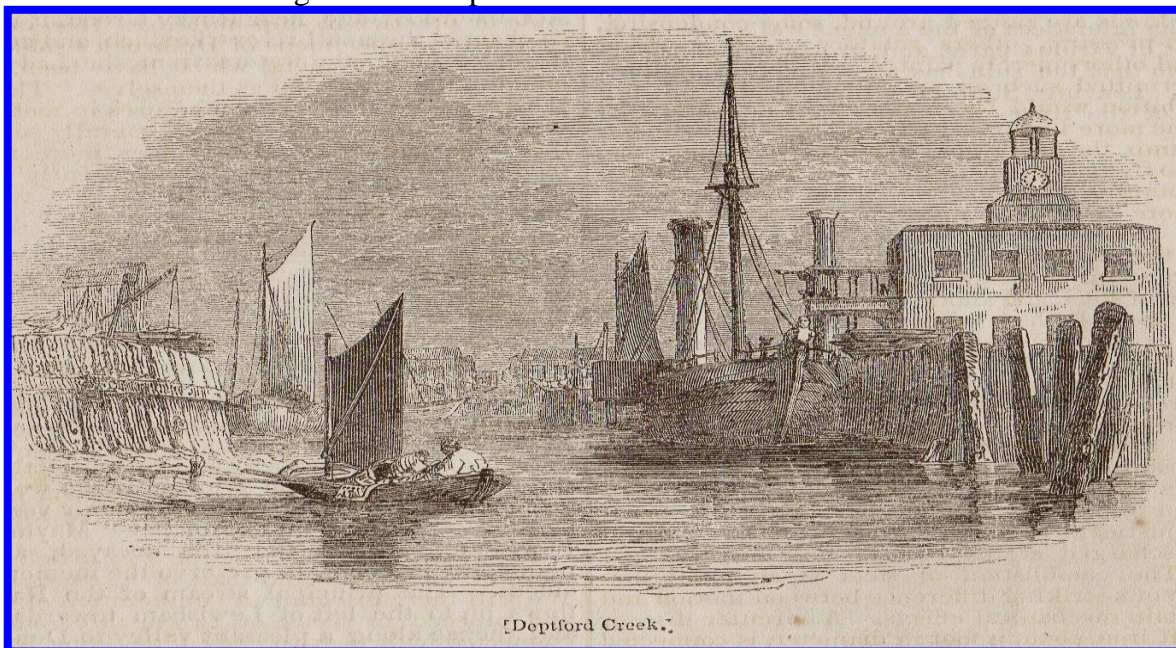
Market Day in Greenwich Artist Thomas Rowlandson.
18th-century scene outside a public house in the village of Greenwich



Deptford split – Left into Greenwich and right towards Canterbury.
St. Alphage Church and Philip Barrauds home

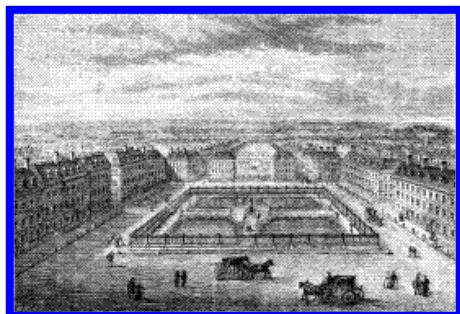


The division of Watling Street at Deptford



Deptford Creek – division of Kent and Surrey

Philip's death in 1732 left his wife Frances already pregnant with his youngest child, Sarah Mary who was born after his death, plus their four young boys, and also the 2 surviving children (Alice and Michael) from Philip's previous marriage to Catherine Strang. Frances stayed in Greenwich for a further 10 years after Philip's death until 1743 when she moved the family to King Street in Soho, London. By this time both Alice and Michael (children from Philip's previous marriage to Catherine Strang) had left the household. It was in King Street (Now part of Shaftesbury Avenue) that Frances's brother William Prevost had his silversmith business from (1738-1760) and it is therefore very likely that they lived together and this is where her son, Philip most likely learnt his skills as an engraver. William Prevost is noted as an engraver in "St. Giles".



Soho Square early 1700s.



South West corner of Soho Square

William Prevost lived in the 5th house from the east end of the street which had a uniform front, three storeys high and two windows wide, with plain pilaster-strips marking the party walls, with a cornice and a plain parapet at roof level. The house was built in 1731 following demolition of the original houses in King Street.

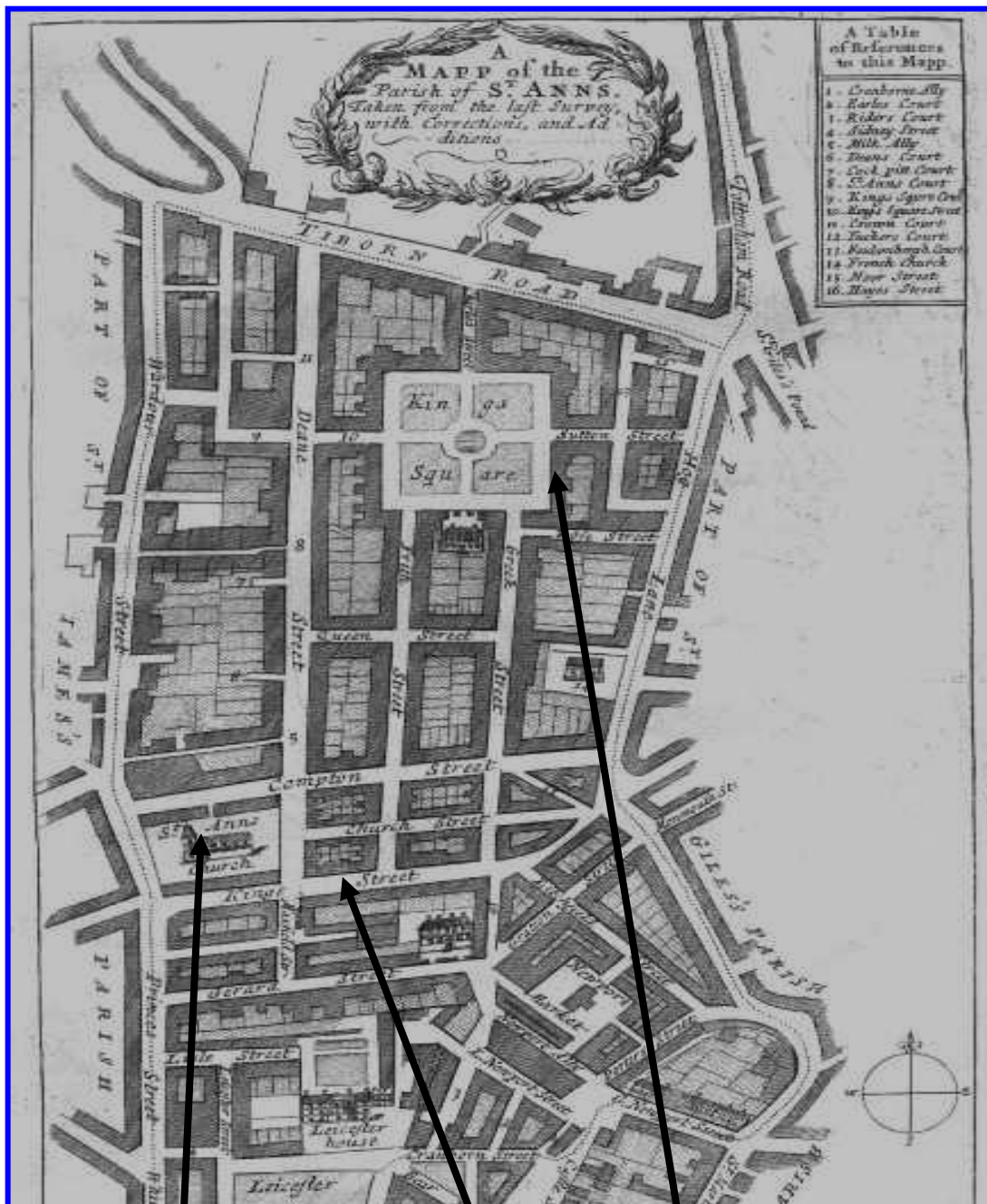


Images of King Street from Tallis

‘Soho Square itself, from the earliest years, was the centre of aristocratic and fashionable life and at the time when it was a most fashionable quarter, it was much frequented by the nobility, when no less than four ambassadors were residing within it. The Soho area was built in a square but in small dimensions and uninviting, and it seems difficult to realise the fact that when masqued balls were all the rage, it was crowded every night with the carriages of “the quality.” It was laid out for building in the reign of Charles II, and consists almost wholly of straight and narrow streets running at right angles to each other. In many of these streets, however, there were noble and substantial mansions, which were largely occupied by wealthy merchants and members of Parliament, and even by a few peers of the realm. *From: ‘Soho’, Old and New London: Volume 3*

St. Anne’s Church in Soho was, from its foundation a fashionable church and from that day to this, though many social changes have swept over the district, its congregation has always included those from royalty downwards, who have continued the traditions of the time when Soho was classed as the Mayfair of London.

Soho was generally known as a Huguenot stronghold, and it has been said that by 1710 as many as half the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Anne’s Soho were French. Part of the attraction was that the area was outside the jurisdiction of the City Companies so that foreign craftsmen could work there without interference.



Early map of Soho area of London 1756
St. Ann's Church

King Street Soho

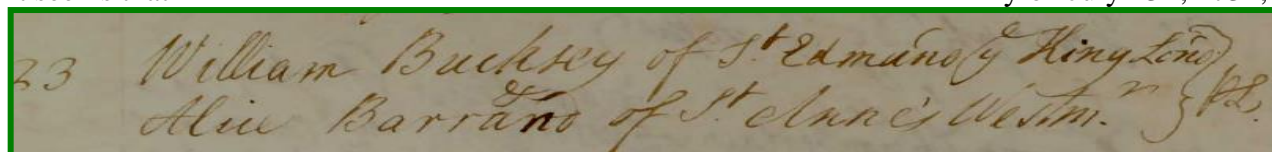
Soho Square or King's Square

In the book, *History of a Family*, there are no further details of the 2 surviving children to Philip's 1st marriage to Catherine Strang – Alice and Michael. I certainly agree with *Ms. Barraud*, that further details of what eventually happened to Alice were difficult to find, however as both Alice and Michael are mentioned in the will of their uncle, David Strang – the brother of their mother (and who was a witness to the marriage of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang in 1707) in 1742, then they both must have still been alive at that time and, as Alice is clearly mentioned in the will as 'Alice Barraud', then this would suggest she was still alive in 1742 at the age of 31.

*As previously mentioned: Another London Huguenot, Peter Bonnin was born in France. He was naturalized as a British citizen in 1699-1700. His name is given as "Peter Bonning (sic), from Angoulême near Bordeaux in the Guiesne, son of Michael Bonning (sic) and his wife Elizabeth". In November 1699 he married Elizabeth Strang (or Strange), one of the daughters of Mary Strang of Greenwich and therefore Catherine Strang's sister. They were married by licence in the church of All Hallows the Great in the City of London. The will of David Strang, one of the sons of Mary Strang, (and the brother of both Elizabeth and Catherine) refers to Peter Bonnin as "my brother-in-law Peter Bonnin". Peter Bonnin's daughter Elizabeth Bonnin died in 1720, the year after her father, and she left a will which included a bequest to her cousin **Alice Barraud (b 1711)**, who was her sister Catherine's daughter and one of Mary Strang's granddaughters, and the residue of her estate to "My grandmother Mary Strang." Alice Barraud was the daughter of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang.*

Alice Barraud

It seems that she is the "Alice Barraud/Barrand" that married William Bucksey on July 23rd, 1732, aged 21.

A photograph of a handwritten document, likely a marriage record, with a green border. The text is written in cursive and reads: "23 William Bucksey of St Edmund's King's Lion" on the first line, and "Alice Barrand of St Anne's Westminster" on the second line. There is a small mark between the two lines, possibly a signature or a date.

William Bucksey was apprenticed as a master tailor and lived in Oxford Street in the Hanover Square area of London. He was previously married to an Anne Brown in 1728, but she died just a year after their marriage in 1729 but they had no children.

There are many records of William Bucksey as a rent-payer in Oxford Street until 1762 and it would appear that William died around this time. Presumably they lived in Oxford Street until William's death. Alice then moved to Rose Street just south of Soho Square and re-married on 25th July, 1773 at the age of 62 to Thomas Wragg who was a widower.

On 7th September, 1768, Alice was at the Old Bailey as a victim of theft.

John Jarlet and Leonard Peter Casalor-de-Beaufort , were indicted for stealing 25 linen shirts, value 26 s. and eleven shifts, value 11 s. the property of Alice Bucksey, widow, July 20 1768.

Alice Bucksey: I am a washer-woman, and live in Rose-Street, St. Anne's, Soho; I lost 25 shirts and eleven shifts from out of a one pair of stairs room, as they were hanging up to dry; they were taken away in the night on the 20th of July, and my street door was found open in the morning; De Beaufort lodged at my house, I had never seen the other prisoner till the day before the robbery, when he came to speak with De Beaufort. De Beaufort lay out that night I lost my things; he came again the night after; the watchman brought thirteen shirts in the morning, about eleven o'clock; I had De Beaufort taken up when he came home; after which, I had all my things again.

Tho Peterson: I am a watchman; about 2 o'clock in the morning, on the 20th of July, I was standing at the corner of Charles-street; Jarlet came to me, I saw both his pockets quite full, the other prisoner I saw with a bundle on his left shoulder at a little distance; I knocked Jarlet down to secure him, he got away; I pursued him thro' Bloomsbury-square, and took him at the corner of Russel-street; he had thirteen shirts in his pocket, I brought him back to St. Anne's Round-house; I took the other prisoner the same evening at the prosecutrix's; I have worked for her these two years; I knew De Beaufort before by seeing him there, (the thirteen shirts produced and deposed to by prosecutrix.)

John Murphy: I live in Broad St. Giles's, I am a salesman; the two prisoners came to me, I don't know the day, between eleven and one; Jarlet shewed me two shirts, my master's agreed with them for 16s. for them; in a week or ten days after we heard they were stolen, (produced and deposed to by prosecutrix.)

Peter Durett: I bought four shirts of De Beaufort about the 21st or 22nd of July; he brought them to my lodgings, I gave him 7s a piece for them; on the Saturday following I heard they were stolen, (produced and deposed to by prosecutrix.)

John Jarlet said nothing in his defence.

Dr Beaufort's defence. I did not know the law of England; I did not think it such a great crime, being always brought up in the military way.

Both Guilty: Transportation.

N^o 409 } Thomas Wragg, Widower of this Parish and Alice Bucksey Widow of the Parish of St. Ann, Westminster. - - - - - were Married in this Church by License - - - - - this Twenty Fifth Day of July - - - in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Three - - - - - By me George Strahan, Vicar.

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Thomas Wragg Alice Bucksey

In the Presence of { In^o Powell Rob^t Brice

Marriage of Thomas Wragg and Alice Bucksey (nee Barraud)

11th Nov 1771

LONDON }
Diocese.

Appeared personally *Thomas Wragg* the Parish
and made Oath, that he is of
of *S^t Ann Westminster* in the County
of *Middlesex* Widower

and intendeth to marry with *Alice Bucksey*
of the same Parish Widow

and that he knoweth of no lawful Impediment, by Reason of any Pre-
contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful Means whatso-
ever, to hinder the said intended Marriage and prayed a Licence to
solemnize the same in *the Parish Church of*
S^t Ann Westminster aforesaid

and further made Oath that the usual Place of Abode of him
the Applicant
hath been in the said Parish of *S^t Ann Westminster*

for the Space of four Weeks last past.

Sworn before me *Thomas Wragg*
Geo. Harris
Surrogate

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That We *Thomas*
Wragg of the Parish of *S^t Ann*
Westminster in the County of *Middlesex*
Minor

are hereby become bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God
Richard by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of London,
in the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of
Great-Britain, to be paid to him the said Right Reverend Father
in God, or his lawful Attorney, Executors, Successors or Assigns;
For the good and faithful Payment of which Sum, we do bind
ourselves, and both of us, jointly and severally, for the Whole,
our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Pre-
sents, Sealed with our Seals, Dated the *11th* Day of
November in the Year of our Lord 1771

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, that if hereafter there
shall not appear any lawful Lett or Impediment, by reason of any
Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful Means what-
soever; but that *the above bounden Thomas*
Wragg Widower and *Alice Bucksey*
Widow
may lawfully solemnize Marriage together, and in
the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife, ac-
cording to the Laws in that Behalf provided: And moreover, if there be
not at this present Time any Action, Suit, Complaint, Quarrel, or Demand,
moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal, for or
concerning any such lawful Impediment between the said Parties: Nor
that either of them be of any other Parish or Place, nor of any better Estate
or Degree, than to the Judge at granting of the Licence is suggested.

and by him sworn to

And lastly, if the said Marriage shall be openly solemnized in the Church,
or Chapel in the Licence specified, between the Hours appointed in
Constitutions Ecclesiastical confirmed, and according to the Form of the
Book of Common Prayer, now by Law established, and the above bound-
en *Thomas Wragg* do
save himself and keep indemnified the above-mentioned Right Reverend
Father in God, his Chancellor and Surrogates, and all other his Officers and
Ministers whatsoever, by reason of the Premises; then this Obligation to
be void, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Scaled and Delivered
in the Presence of
Rich. Jones

Thomas Wragg

Marriage Bond of Thomas Wragg and Alice Bucksey 1771

Michael Barraud

From information which was probably unavailable to *Ms. Barraud* at the time of writing the book in 1968, it is now known that Michael became an apprentice to a Robert Manning, an Inn-keeper in 1735, and the citation is clear – “*Michael, son of Philip Barraud, of Greenwich, merchant*” Whether Michael continued with his apprenticeship as an innkeeper is unclear as, when he married Anne Monk in 1735, his occupation is noted as “Packer” although Robert Manning is mentioned several times in records of London as a general packer, barrel maker, inn-keeper, general merchant and wine merchant in Bond Court, Walbrook. He is mentioned in “*The Intelligencer 1738*” and “*Merchant’s Assistant 1740*” and also “*A compleat guide to all persons who have any trades or concerns within the City of London 1740.*” Bond Court in Walbrook is the next street to Cannon Street where Michael Barraud lived in 1740, therefore it is possible that Michael continued to work with Robert Manning after completing his apprenticeship.

In 1726, Robert Manning was working with a John Simonds (Symonds) in the Coopers’ Business, and Simonds left owing Robert Manning £5, money for timber to make into Casks, which he had when he was a Master Cooper. John Simonds gave a promissory note to Robert Manning which was not honoured and subsequently found to be counterfeit. A threatening letter was sent to Mr. Manning at his house in Wapping demanding twenty guineas, and containing threats, as well as to the life of Robert Manning and the burning the house and shop which was believed to be from John Simonds.

"We are men resolutely bent, on pain of death, to execute what we have undertaken. Money we want, and money we must have; and we are obliged for you to raise twenty guineas, and if you don't send the money, 'your houses, shops, and yards, will be made as level as fire can make them, and your life will be in danger; therefore make no delay, for if you do, dreadful must be the fall of you or us. Put the Money in a small bag, conceal'd ' in a wisp of hay, made up in a small parcel, and cover'd with canvas, made fast and directed " for Thomas Bull, till call'd for. Send it by your youngest apprentice to the Old Green-Dragon at Stepney, on Tuesday the 8th, about " six o'Clock at night. Send no watch, nor divulge this to none on earth, but burn it as soon as you have received it, if you don't, take what follows; if you don't send the money, you may expect a shout which will tear' hell's concave; destruction, horror, and death will seize your whole Family. You are able to bear this trifle, so if you don't send the money on Tuesday night, look to your self."

The case was heard in the Old Bailey and John Simonds was sentenced to death. He was hanged in May, 1737 at Tyburn tree.

A Reference to Robert Manning, Innkeeper John Manning (Son of Robert)

A highway robbery took place in 1767 resulting in the deaths of 2 coach passengers. The victims had been drinking in the Red Lion Public House, Islington and the Innkeeper was John Manning, the son of Robert Manning. Previously, in 1765 John Manning and his wife Ann, were robbed of £25.00 from their upstairs room at the Red Lion Public House. Richard Thomas and William Edwards were suspected of the crime and appeared at the Old Bailey. William Edwards was also accused of another crime on the following day at St Pancras where he stole gloves worth over £81. The outcome of both cases is not recorded.

On 15 July 1777 in the *Public Advertiser*, the sad news of the death of Mr John Manning, Master of the Red Lion, Islington was recorded. He died, it said of the Dropsy on 12 July. The parish register for St James Clerkenwell duly records that he was buried in the churchyard on 16 July 1777. He was aged only 38 years. His wife Ann Manning continued as at the Red Lion, her name appears in the Licenced Victualler records for September 1781.

Saturday 12 July 1798	1 John Frowin Cit. & Haberdasher -	Will. Son of Chas. Watworth of London. 6 Ind.
	2 Robert Manning Cit & Grocer -	Mich. Son of Philip Barraud Barrand of Greenwich Marsh. 27. Ind.
	3 Will. Henry Jones of Holborn Mid. Ingraver -	Thomas Sheppard - - - - - 27. Ind.
	4 Mary Sexton of St Pauls Covent Garden Milliner Eliz. Daug. of Charles Smith of Wm. 27. Ind.	
Money given £3.3 Paid for bread 10.0 Paid for - 3.3 Total 10.0	5 Henry Gile of Portsmouth Grocer -	Richard Cane - - - - - 30 May 1798
	6 James Shewster Cit. & Haberdasher -	James Son of Will. Herbert of London. 6 Ind.
Money given £105.0.0 Paid for bread 5.3.0 Paid for - 3.3 Total 110.0.0	7 John Nicoll of Brackley Northampton Baker -	John Son of Will. Nicoll of Hadnam And. 2 Ind.
	8 John Smithson of Leeds York Letter -	Mark Son of John Pichering of City York Gent. 1 June 1798
	9 James Arnold of Oxford Barber &c -	Geo. Son of Chas. Baxter of Fulkings Ind. 2. Ind.

Record of Michael Barraud as apprentice

Michael Barraud (b 1717) married Anne Monk on the 7th July, 1735 in London. Anne Monk was born in 1714 and baptised on the 28th August, 1714, the youngest daughter of Thomas Monk and his wife Catherine or Katharina (not confirmed but probably **Crosthwaite** from Cumberland) who were married in 1690 and they lived in St. Martins in the Fields, London. Thomas Monk and Catherine (Katharina) had 5 children, three daughters, Mary (b 1698), Maria (b 1709) and Diana (b 1710) and two sons Thomas (b 1712), Henry and Alfred. Michael Barraud and Anne Monk first lived in the Soho area of London when they were married, in Cannon Street in 1740 in the same area as Philip Barraud and his 1st wife Catherine Strang lived in 1713, and then it is known they moved to Drury Lane in 1742.

Name: Anne Monk

Gender: Female

Christening Date: 28 Aug 1714

Christening Place: Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, LONDON, England

Father's Name: Thomas Monk

Mother's Name: Catherine

Indexing Project (Batch) Number: C00145-5 , System Origin: England-ODM , GS Film number: 560372

28 Anne Monk of Thomas & Catherine - Aug 4

Baptism record of Anne Monk 28th August, 1714 (born 4th August, 1714)

TNA Reference RG7 / Piece 148 / Folio 5 [Chapel/Registry]

Groom Name: Michael Barraud

Bride Name: Anne Monk

Groom's Profession: Packer

Date of Marriage 7 July 1735

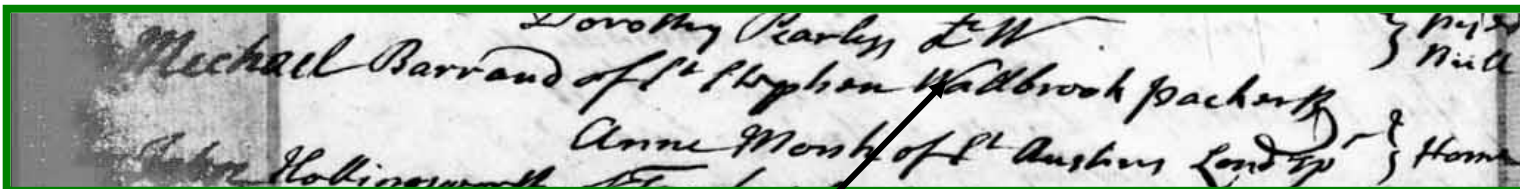
Registration Town/County Fleet, London

Ceremony Performed by Minister Gaynam

Groom's Abode St Stephens Wallbrook

Bride's Abode St Austins, London

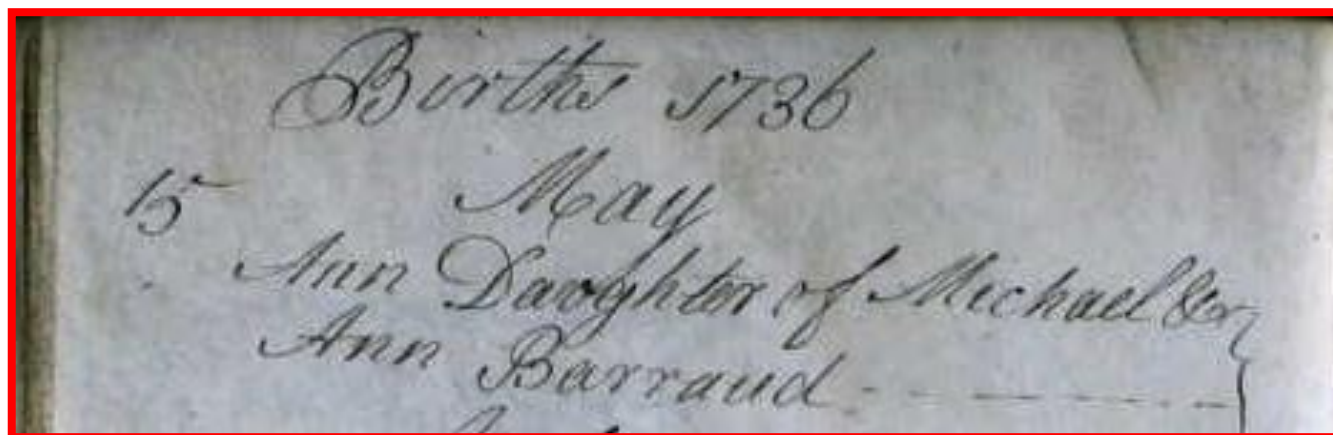
The marriage details are as follows:



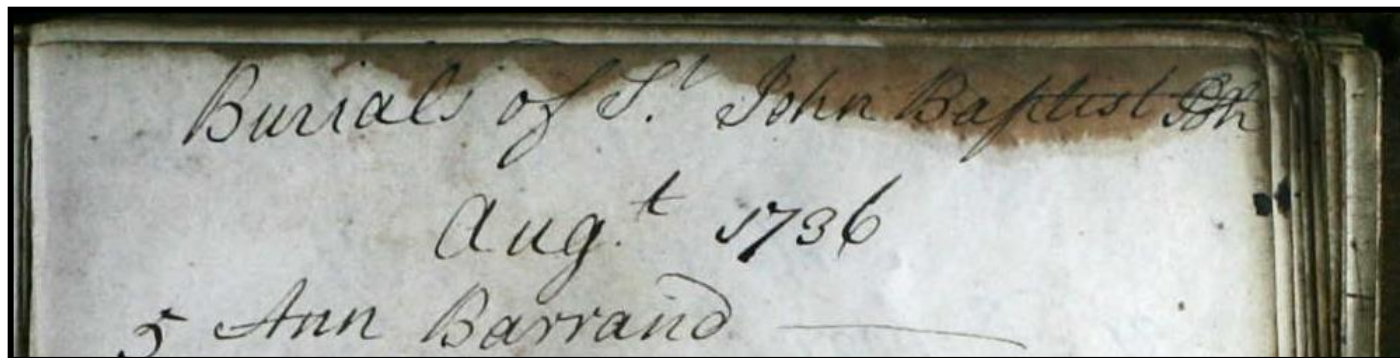
Parish Record of Marriage Michael Barraud + Anne Monk

Michael Barraud and Anne Monk had 3 children:

Anne, baptised on 15th May, 1736, died also in 1736, and buried on 5th August, 1736. Her name is transcribed as Barrand and not Barraud in the death records.



Birth record of Ann Barraud 15th May, 1736



Death record of Ann Barrand 5th August, 1736

County	London (City)
Place	Walbrook
Church	St John the Baptist Tr
BurialDate	05 Aug 1736
Forename	Ann
Surname	BARRAND
Age	0
FileNumber	21194

Death Record of Ann Barrand/Barraud

Michael was their second child, born on 19th May, 1737 and baptised on the 29th May, 1737. It is known that he married an Elizabeth (not known, but most probably *Elizabeth Macknell*) in about 1758 and they had 5 children that I have found:

1. Frances, born in 1759, and baptised on the 21st October, 1759 in St. Anne's, Soho (IGI C001548) Her name is transcribed as "Baraud" but she died in 1778 at the age of 19, unmarried.

2. Michael Leonard born on the 10th August, 1761 and baptised on the 1st September 1761 also in St. Anne's Church, Soho. There are no further records of Michael Leonard that I have found. It is most likely that Michael Leonard Barraud died in infancy as there are records of another Michael Barrand's baptism in 1768.

3. Peter Michael was born in 1767 and baptised on the 22nd March, 1767 in St. Giles in the Fields, but died the same year and (buried at St. Anne's Church Soho, 22nd November, 1767).

4. Michael was born in 1768 and baptised on the 25th September, 1768 in St. Giles in the Fields but died aged 8 years old, and was buried at St. Anne's Church, Soho on 20th May, 1777.

5. George was baptised in St. Giles in the Fields on the 2nd December 1769. No further records found.

Christnings				
Sir Name	X th Name	Parents Names	Born	Baptiz'd
Storeman John		1737. Son of Alexander & Eliz.	April 4 th	April 10 th
Barraud Michael		Son of Michael & Ann	May 19 th	May 29 th

Christening record of Michael Barraud 1737

Name: Frances Baraud
 Gender : Female
 Baptism: 21st October, 1759
 Place St. Martins in The Fields,
 Westminster
 Father: Michael Baraud
 Mother: Elizabeth

Transcript of baptism of Frances Baraud

Peter Michael Barraud of Michael Kth

Baptism record of Peter Michael Barrand 22nd March, 1767

92 Peter Barraud - - St. Giles - C

Death record of Peter Michael Barraud 22nd November 1767

25 Michael Barraud of Michael & Elizabeth

Baptism record of Michael Barraud 25th September, 1768

20 Michael Barraud - Poor H^{se}

Burial Record of Michael Barraud 20th May, 1777 Poor House

2 George Barraud of Michael & Elizabeth

Baptism Record of George Barraud 2nd December, 1769

John, was Michael Barraud and Anne Monk's third child and was born on 25th June, 1741 and baptised on 5th July, 1741. There are no further records of John since, although the family address of Peacock Lane in Southwark is shown on the records. It is possible that the Peacock Lane mentioned was located near to the Peacock Brewery on the riverside as shown on the Rocque's map of 1761 as certainly Michael was apprenticed to Robert Manning who was an Innkeeper, and he may well have carried on with that trade, or more likely it is the Peacock Lane in Newington Butts also on the 1761 map. There was a Public House called "The Peacock Inn" in Kennington Lane. Peacock Lane in Newington Butts became Peacock Street. If this is the correct address, this must have been just a temporary address as they were living on the other side of the Thames both in 1740 and 1742.

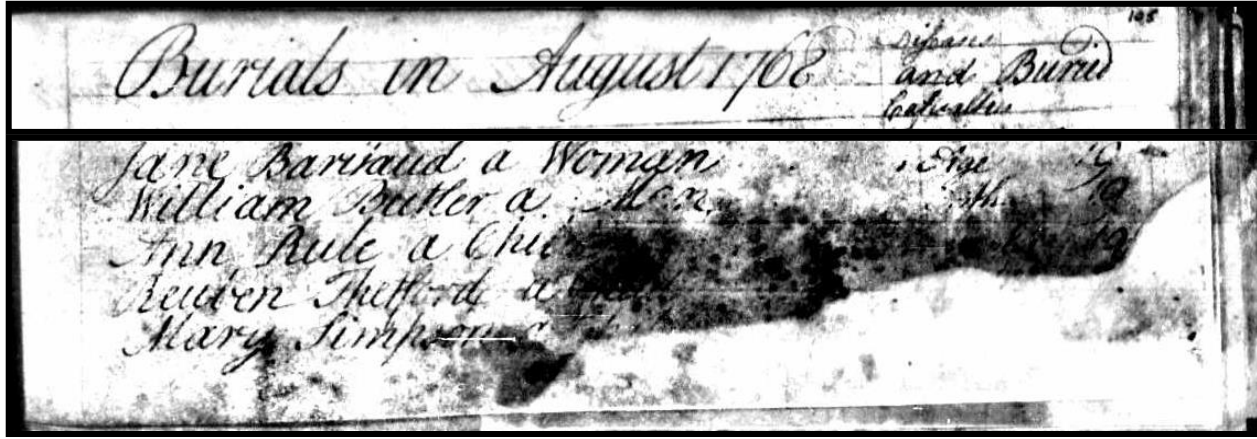
There are no further records of Michael Barraud or Anne Monk in Parish records or the IGI records for Newington, and their fate is regrettably lost. Whether they stayed in London after 1742 or perhaps emigrated is unknown. It seems most possible however that Michael may have left the employ of Robert Manning in 1741 as, to travel from Newington Butts to the City of London, a distance of over 2 miles daily and across the Thames would have been quite difficult.

There are clear records of an **Ann Barrand's** (sic) burial in St. George, Bloomsbury on the 4th May, 1743 and is noted as a child. Also, a child, **Jane Barraud** is recorded as being born in 1749 and died in 1768 at the age of 19. It is a possibility therefore that Michael Barraud and Anne Monk had another two daughters in 1743 and 1749. If these are their children, (which is most likely) then it would suggest that the family moved back to central London between 1741 and 1743 and remained there.

May 1	Esther Temple
1	Jane Richards
AD 1743	1 Elizabeth Moreland
	1 John Smallwood
	1 Margaret Towell
	2 Hugh Davis
	2 William Dyley
	3 Thomas Wright of Dyel street
	3 William Crowder
	4 Mary Mills
	4 Ann Barraud a child
	5 Margaret Litchfield from Dulke street
	7 Anne Wall

Burial of Ann Barrand 4th May, 1743 St George, Bloomsbury (Possibly daughter of Michael & Anne)

Name:	Jane Barraud, aged 19
Burial Date:	19 Aug 1768 – born c1749
Parish:	St Luke, Finsbury
County:	Middlesex
Borough:	Islington
Record Type:	Burial
Register Type:	Parish Register



Burial record of Jane Barraud – possible daughter of Michael Barraud and Anne Monk



Peacock Brewery



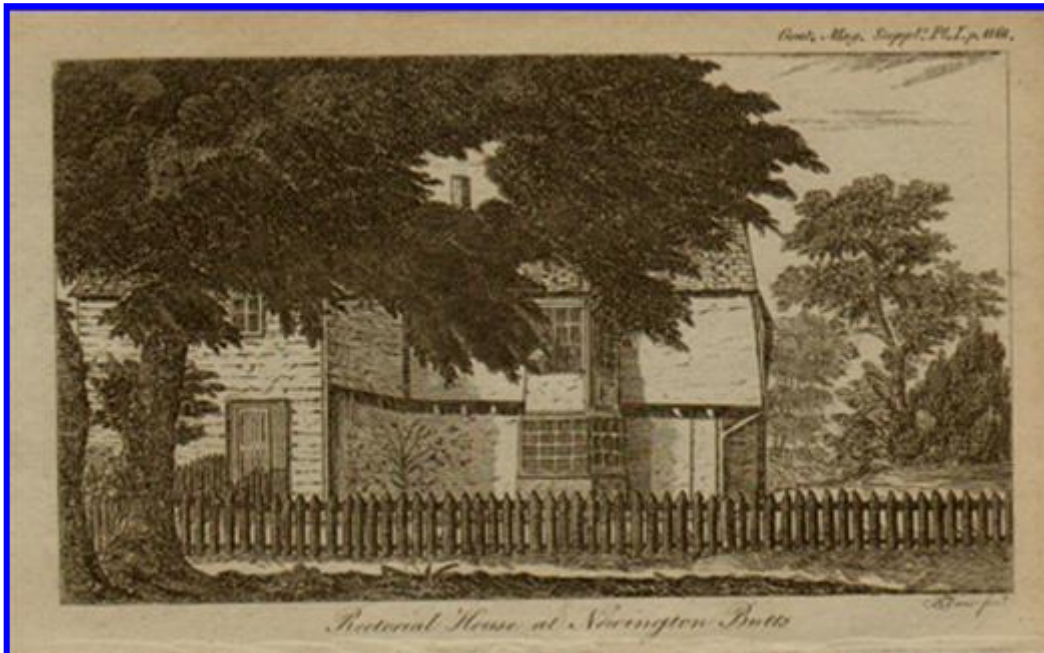
Peacock Lane, Newington Butts

St. Mary's Church

Rose Yard



Newington Butts



The old Rectory, Newington Butts



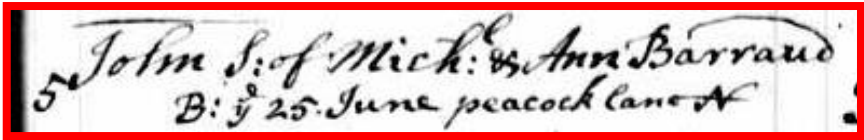
Newington Butts



St. Mary's Church - Parleton Tree "In Their Shoes"



Rose Yard around 1900 – Parleton Tree “In Their Shoes”



Christening Record of John Barraud 1741 showing Peacock Lane

Name:	John Barraud
Baptism Date:	5 Jul 1741
Parish:	St Mary, Newington
County:	Surrey
Borough:	Southwark
Parent(s):	Michl, Ann
Record Type:	Christening
Register Type:	Parish Register

Parish record of baptism of John Barraud - Newington

Before we embark on the history of the Barrand/Barraud family, let us take a quick tour of the areas of London where the Barrand families lived, starting in the far south-west. Close to the river Thames was the notorious slum near Westminster Abbey called Old and New Pye Streets. It lay next to Tothill Fields, on the very edge of London in 1800, and many knew it as the 'Devil's Acre'. Houses there were thought to date back to the time of William Caxton. Further north were two old pockets of notoriety around St Martin-in-the-Fields at the west end of the Strand, and at the east end of Piccadilly. To the west was St Giles, the most notorious of all, a City suburb by the 1670s. By 1800 this was known as 'Little Dublin' or 'Little Ireland' a comment on the obstreperous Irish population. At the eastern end of Oxford Street, even by then a fashionable shopping centre for the west end of town, St Giles was an ever-present risk to the shopper, the wagoner or the parcel-carrier. Nearby lay Seven Dials and the dirty streets off Drury Lane such as Coal Yard and Feather Court. Then we reach the notorious Clare Market area, then from High Holborn down to the Strand and even further down to the river, a nest of seventeenth and eighteenth century streets, courts and alleys with an evil reputation. Still, moving east, touching the north-west border of the City, lay the teeming thieves' quarter of Saffron Hill, Chick Lane and Snow Hill, at the back of the foul and stinking River Fleet. In these streets, freshly washed silk handkerchiefs, loot from an army of pickpockets, would hang on poles and lines as thick as oak leaves in summer. Now comes the impenetrable nest of courts and alleys around Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, and south of this came Smithfield, older than St Giles or Saffron Hill with its barbaric cattle market. We will see that all these areas at some time were the haunts of the Barrand and Barraud families..... Welcome to the lives of the Barrands.

-oOo-

So, now to the details of John Barraud, the youngest son of Philip Barraud and his 2nd wife Frances Prevost.

Miss. E. M. Barraud in her book gave only the briefest of details of John and his family. For some reason, she did not pursue his life but concentrated on the other members of the family.

We know for certain that John Barraud, the youngest son, was born in born in 1729 in Greenwich and he was baptised on the 16th January, 1729 at St. Alphege Church, Greenwich. Nothing is known about the early education of John, or in fact any of the other children of Philip Barraud and Frances Prevost, but it is more than likely that they were educated privately, as this was the preferred method by the Huguenots. Following Philip Barraud's untimely death in 1732, his widow, Frances (nee Prevost) remained in Greenwich for a further 10 years or so, but then moved the family to King Street, Soho in 1743, by which time John, the youngest child, would have been 14 years old, and would have been either employed, or certainly looking for employment. The Barraud family, after moving from Greenwich to London in 1743 were, in general, important members of the community, well respected, relatively wealthy and seem to have lived comfortable lives. Having said that, as the evidence seems to suggest, by the time of the grand-children of John Barraud in particular, the family appears to have fallen on hard times, and they lived in the poorest areas of London clearly struggling over the years.

It is known that John Barrand and his family had regular contact with the rest of the Barraud family from the time he married, and certainly as John's family first lived in the Soho area of London and also in the same streets as the other Barrauds, it seems inevitable that they kept in contact. It is also known for instance, that Herbert Rose Barrand, the

renowned photographer (and a great grandson of Francis-Gabriel Barraud and Magdelaine Crespin) took many photos of both his own family of Barrauds and also many of the Barrands in the 1870s and 1880s.

There are certainly no positive records of John Barraud as a watchmaker or engraver on his own account in the Barraud family of watchmakers or engravers, although it seems clear that John was either working with his brother Francis-Gabriel, or was most possibly in business with him in some way from about 1752 until his death. It is quite astonishing that, although John's family were extremely poor, by 1900 this part of the Barrand/Barraud family were again affluent and with good occupations.

As far as is known, John is the only son of Philip Barraud and Frances Prevost (apart from Daniel who emigrated) that did not follow the family tradition by becoming either a watchmaker or engraver on his own account and certainly his elder brothers, Philip and Francis-Gabriel were, although John's half-brother, Michael (son of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang) was also not involved with watchmaking or engraving in any way. Frances Prevost, (John's mother) stayed in King Street, Soho, almost certainly at the address of her brother William Prevost who was a well-respected silver engraver until her death on 3rd January, 1778, and she was buried on the 12th January, 1778. She died however at the address of her son, Francis-Gabriel Barraud which was in Shoe Lane, Holborn at that time, almost opposite St. Andrews Church ([see map](#)) and she was buried in this church in 1778. Frances Prevost made a will however in 1772, six years before her death, and this will is vitally important to the Barraud family history, as it mentions all her four sons, the wife's of three of them, and two of her grandchildren – to her, probably the most significant members of the family. In particular, this will, as far as John is concerned, although it does not give any clues as to his employment or life, it does mention that he had certainly died by 1772, had a widow Mary and at least one daughter, Frances. That is as far as the will goes, and no further mention of John or his family is given, but what the book by *Ms. E. M. Barraud* says about John Barraud in his mother, Frances Prevost's will is this:

“This was John, baptised at Greenwich on the 16th January, 1729. All we know of him is that he was dead by the time his mother made her will (1772) but had married a woman named Mary and had at least one child, a daughter named Frances. It was to “Mary the widow of my late son John” that his mother left “All my woollen petticoats” and five pounds to be paid immediately after her mother-in-law’s death. To John and Mary’s daughter Frances, she left £100 in 4 percent annuities on attaining her majority, or at her marriage should that occur first – so long as the girl had the written consent of her uncles, Philip and Francis-Gabriel as executors. This means that the young Frances was still a minor in 1772 and must have therefore have been born after 1752. Her grandmother also left her all her shifts and a crape gown and a silk narrow-striped half mourning gown. I know no more of John’s daughter, but he and Mary may also have had a son. John, son of John and Mary was baptised at St. Anne’s Soho on 4th November, 1752. If this was the same family, then John senior was alive as late as 1752 and lived in the Soho district, but the rest is silence. I can find no will or administration order and no more of John junior either.”

A 416
 * Frances Barraud the within named Legatee has attained her Age of 21 Years as appears by her Baptismal Certificate among the powers and marked L.C. 300
 Reg^d. A. May 1778
 William

Frances Barraud of King Street Soho Widow died possessed of Two Hundred Pounds Consolidated 4 Per Cent Annuities and by last Will and Testament dated 30th November 1772 appointed her Sons Phillip Barraud and Francis Barraud Executors

In the said Will are the following Words
 "I give and Bequeath to my Granddaughter Frances the Daughter of my Son John the sum of One Hundred Pounds four per Cent Bank Annuities upon her attaining her Age of twenty one years or day of Marriage which shall first happen provided in case of Marriage before her said Age she obtains the Consent of my Executors thereto
 this being all the Mention made of these Annuities
 £100. . . . are to Remain on the deceaseds Account untill Frances Barraud attains the Age of 21 Years or day of Marriage and the other
 100. . . . are at the disposal of the said Executors
 £200. . . . Probate dated at Doctors Commons 21st January 1778
 Registered 6th March 1778
 William Hann

Delivered to Mr. Francis Barraud 7th March 1778
 N^o 450A

The Will of Frances Barraud

Whatever the occupation of John, in the years from the time the family moved to Soho in 1743 until his marriage in 1752 is unclear, but to continue with his life, we know he certainly married a Mary Turpin on the 27th November, 1752 in Westminster, London, and there are several records of this marriage.

John Barraud's wife, Mary Turpin was not of a Huguenot family, so it certainly broke with the tradition of Barrauds marrying into other Huguenot families, and it may well be the case that some members of the Barraud family possibly frowned upon John Barraud and Mary Turpin somewhat from the time of their marriage in 1752 and, as a result, the family became virtual outcasts and exceptionally poor.

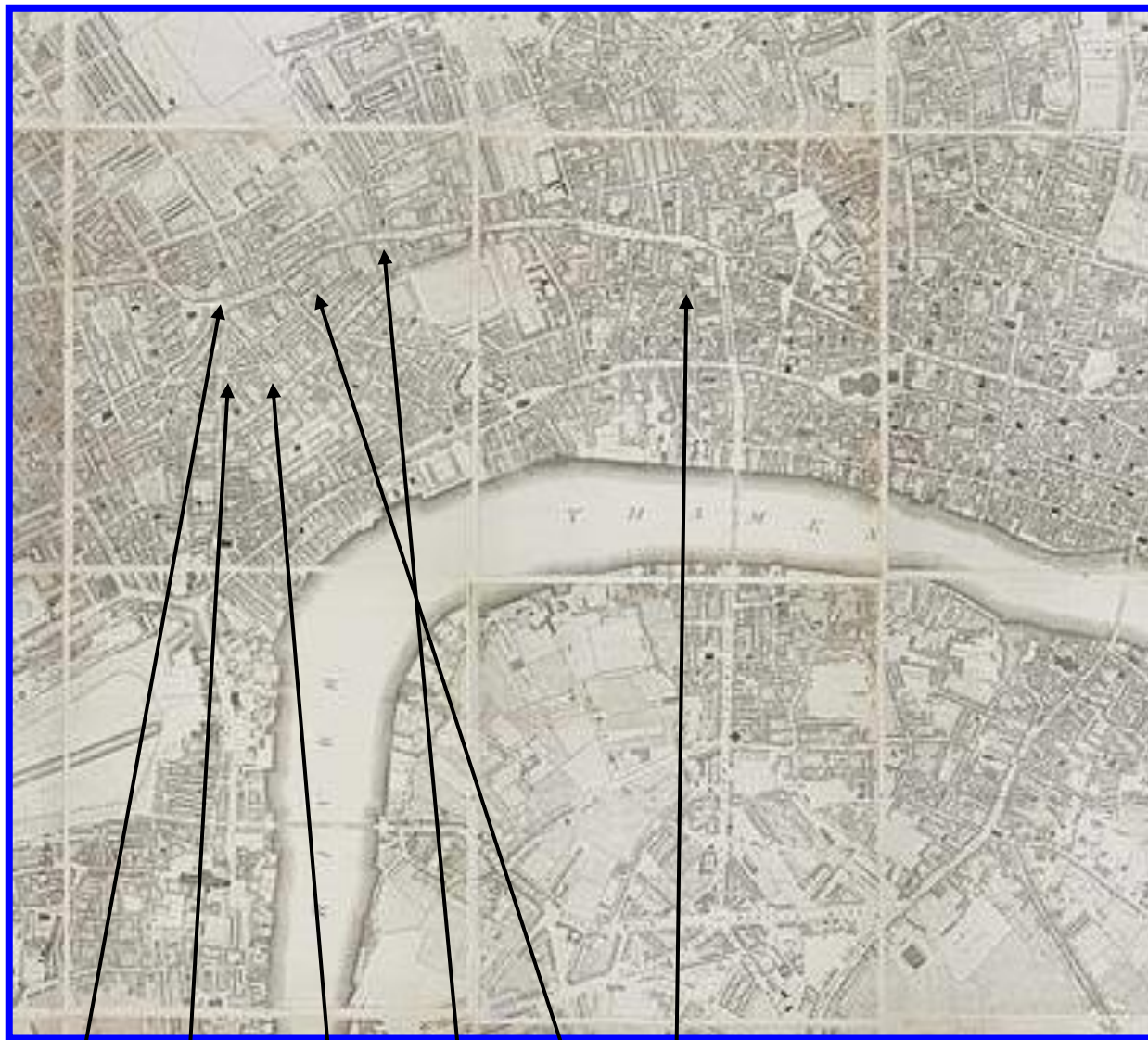
Burials in December 1777

Charles Cutler	from Rich. Bell Court	34
John Downes	Grays Inn Lane	34
Mary Knight	Dothens Court	34
John Brahamley	High. Holborn	34

January 1778

John Boquet	from Holborn	2
Sarah Heeden	Lyre. Street	2
Judith Palmer	Grays Inn Workhouse	2
Elizabeth Carr	St Pancras Middlesex	3
Mary Eleanor Church	Bakers Court	4
Ann Thompson	Mumblree Court	4
Sarah Godin	Grays Inn Lane	4
Elizabeth Densley	Spread Eagle Court	4
Ann Ormsad	Fullwicks Kent	4
Elizabeth Emerson	St Pancras Middlesex	4
Richard Beaman	St Bartholomews Hospital	4
John Held	Doalings Buildings	4
Thomas Watson	St Sepulchre	4
Henry Grayley	Laystall Street	5
John Buckleston	Grays Inn Workhouse	5
Jeremiah Robinson	Holborn	6
Robert Seal	Bliss Court	6
George Casell	Middle Row	7
John Dodd	} Grays Inn Workhouse	7
Mary Gosting		
John Mills	Saffron Hill	8
Juliana & Courtney Gibson	Charles Street	8
William Goodson	Laystall Street	8
James Boon	} Shoe Lane Workhouse	8
Esther Rogers		
Mary Miller	Grays Inn Lane	9
Elizabeth Brown	Fleet Market	9
Frances Barraud	High. Holborn	10
Edward Slater	Shoe Lane Workhouse	10
Margaret Benton	Caroline Court	11
Jacob Bannister	Holborn	11

Burial Record of Frances Barraud (nee Prevost) 10th January 1778



Oxford Street
 7 - Dials where Thomas Barrand lived 1815----
 King Street - Barraud Family moved in 1743-----
 Clare Market - John Barrand lived 1820 - 1840-----
 Coal Yard where George Barrand lived 1850-1870-----
 Shoe Lane where Francis-Gabriel lived 1780-----

Richard Horwoods Map of 1792-99



Shoe Lane

St. Andrews Church

Parish Records Collection - marriage Year: 1752

Supplied Surname: TURPIN

Full First name: Mary

Spouse Surname: BURRARD (OR BARRAUD)

Spouse Full First name: John

Spouse First Name: Jn

Place: WESTMINSTER (GROSVENOR CHAPEL, MAYFAIR)

County: London

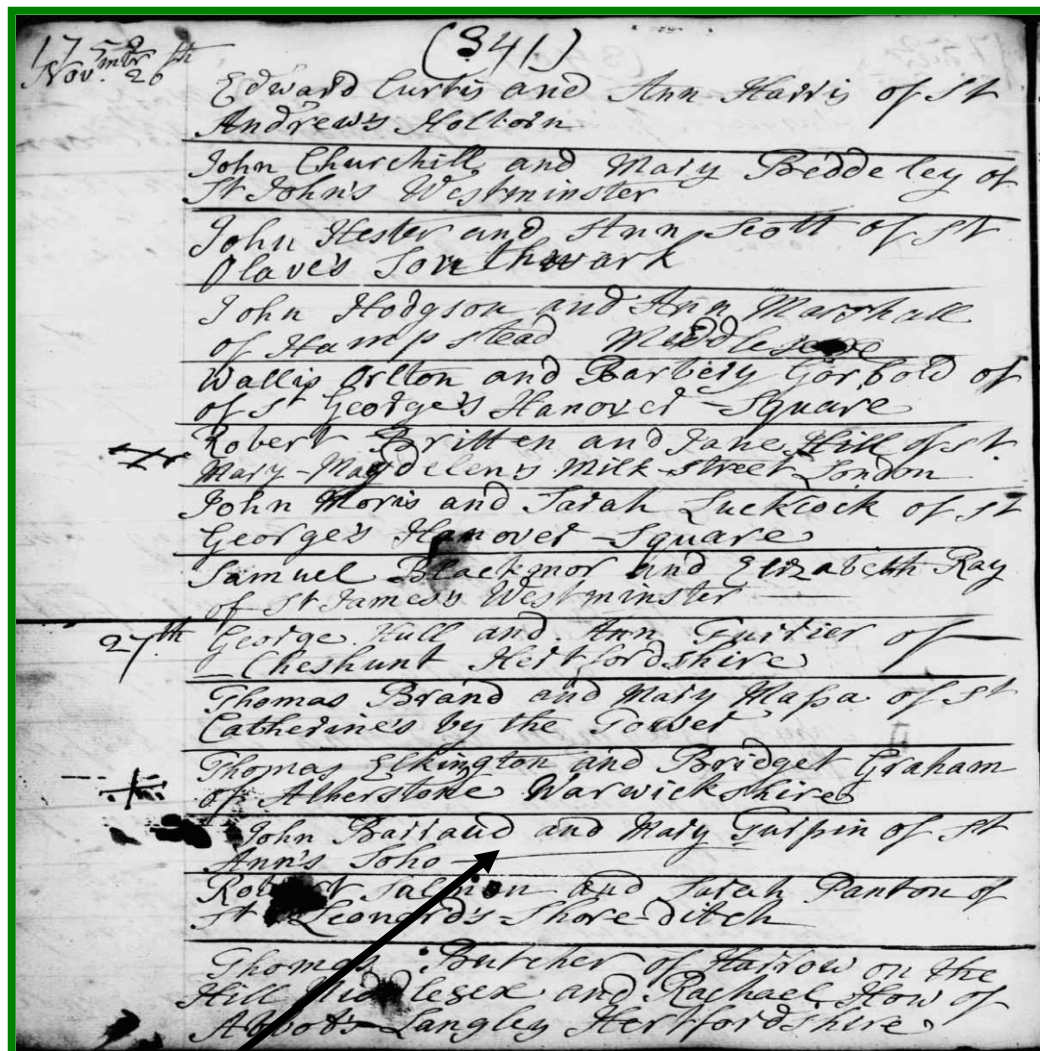
Record source: Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840

Data provider: Society of Genealogists

Parish Record of Marriage – John Barraud and Mary Turpin

27. John Barrard and Mary Turpin of St. Ann's-Soho

Parish record of John Barraud's marriage



Parish Record of marriage of John Barraud + Mary Turpin – date 27th November, 1752.
 London, England, Clandestine Marriage and Baptism Registers, 1667-1754

MARY TURPIN Female

Marriages:

Spouse: JOHN BURRARD (Barraud)

Marriage: 27 NOV 1752 Saint George Mayfair, Westminster, London, England

Source Information: **IGI**

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M019021	1728 - 1754	942 B4HA V.15	Book	6904134	Film

IGI Record of Marriage – John Barraud and Mary Turpin

John Barraud Male

Marriages:

Spouse: Mary Turpin

Marriage: 27 NOV 1752 Westminster, London, England

Source Information: **IGI**

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

I010465 No Information

Film

IGI record of Marriage – John Barraud and Mary Turpin – different source record

Piece Description Marriages and Baptisms from the May Fair Chapel Register performed according to the Rules of the Fleet, London from 1749 to 1753

TNA Reference RG7 / Piece 248 / Folio 213 [Chapel/Registry]

Groom Name John Barraud

Bride Name Mary Turpin

Date of Marriage: 27 November 1752

Registration Town/County: May Fair, London

Groom's Abode St Anns Soho Bride's Abode St Anns Soho

Parish register of marriage John Barraud and Mary Turpin

The Turpin Family:

John Barraud's wife, Mary Turpin was born in 1732, and baptised on the 27th April, 1732, a daughter of John Turpin, born in 1694 (a sailmaker) and Elizabeth Little who were married on 6th October, 1730 (IGI Ref: M001442) At the time of Mary Turpin's marriage to John Barraud in 1752, the Turpin family also lived in King Street, Soho, the same street as John Barraud and the other members of the Barraud family. From the marriage bond and allegation records of John Turpin and Elizabeth Little, it clearly shows that John Turpin was already a widower when he married Elizabeth Little, and from other records it would appear that Elizabeth Little was in fact his 3rd wife. On his 3rd marriage to Elizabeth Little, his age is shown as 36, making his DOB around 1694, and Elizabeth's age as 28, making her DOB around 1702. It seems that John Turpin had previously married Elizabeth Wilmot on the 30th May, 1726 in St. Katherines Church by the Tower (IGI Ref: M00144-2), in the same church as his marriage to Elizabeth Little. On this marriage to Elizabeth Wilmot however, the records show again that John Turpin was a widower, so again it appears he had been married previously. There are records to show that John Turpin did indeed marry previously to a Martha Shivers (a widow) on the 8th August, 1714 and again at the same church - St. Katherines Church by the Tower (IGI Ref: M00144-1). Martha, it seems died in 1719 and was buried on the 19th June, 1719. I do not think there were any children to either of these first two marriages.

Mary Turpin was the eldest of three daughters, as she also had two younger sisters, Hannah born in 1733 and baptised on the 27th January, 1733, and Sarah born in 1735 and baptised on the 14th March, 1735. I can find no records to show whether Hannah Turpin ever married or indeed reached adulthood, but certainly in 1772, Sarah Turpin was a witness to Mary Turpin's 2nd marriage to William Pether after the death of John Barraud. Sarah signed her name Sarah Turpin, so it seems she was still unmarried at that time at the age of 37, and her burial is recorded as 20th February, 1781, and died at Grays Inn Lane in Holborn at the age of 46 as Sarah Turpin.

John Turpin had his own business on the riverside near to London Docks and employed around 30 people. He imported sail canvas from France and Holland and considering that much of that canvas was sold to the Navy to fight the wars with France, the Government decided to end British reliance on continental canvas, and by mid-century, production of British sailcloth had multiplied several times over. Some of the sails produced would weigh over a ton. The factory (or known as a sail loft) contained 14 weaving looms, several starching frames, a large double screw packing press, a calender (for finishing the surface) and a warping mill. John Turpin's name is recorded as a canvas and sailmaker in textiles in the Wapping Merchants records and also noted as a sail cloth warehouseman.

April D 1732	S ^r George in Middl ^r	Age
2 James S James Dennis Mar ^r by Mary f ^r W ^r House	7	
2 Richard S Rich ^d Burckall Gardin ^r by Eliz ^r R ^r H ^r Way	26	
4 John S John Bailey Taylor by Mary Cable S ^r	18	
4 Will ^m S Robert Griffin by Eliz ^r B Lane, Eddon	0	
5 Jonas S Jonas Holiday Carpenter by Sarah R ^r H ^r Way	6 ^Y 7 ^M	
5 Francis D Joseph Burgess Waterman by Frances Lewis Gun Alley	9	
5 Edward S Edm ^d Goman Mar ^r by Eliz ^r L S ^r	20	
5 Will ^m S William Perkins Mar ^r by Jane Bart S ^r	14	
9 John S Will ^m Dutton Lab ^r by Sarah Gr Bank	4	
10 Charles S Charles Wilson by Beata R ^r Square	17	
11 Eliz ^r D John Foster Mar ^r by Mary R ^r H ^r Way	22	
12 Eliz ^r D Tho ^s King Line-spinner by Mary R ^r H ^r Way	29	
14 Hannah D Sam ^l Branklen Cordwain ^r by Mary Gr Bank	26	
14 Eliz ^r D Thomas Barker Barber by Eliz ^r Butts S ^r	1 ^Y 11	
16 Abraham S Abraham Arnold Cooper by Elinor Jen S ^r	19	
16 Francis D John Lion Mar ^r by Rebecca Gr Bank	22	
16 John S Will ^m Owens Mar ^r by Margaret R ^r S ^r	31	
19 Mary D Tho ^s Rogers Lab ^r by Mary Ch Lane	15	
20 John B S James Mayfield Br-lay ^r by Eliz ^r his own Buldge	22	
21 George S Geo Budd Turner by Anne Jen S ^r	24	
23 Eliz ^r D Sampson German Br-lay ^r by Hannah B Lane	30	
23 Mary D John Turpin Sail ^r by Eliz ^r R S ^r	15	
23 Eliz ^r D Gabriel Evans Shoem ^r by Mary Jen S ^r	10	
23 John S John Morris Mar ^r by Mary Borbock S ^r	18	
23 Francis D Will ^m Chippindal Sold ^r by Marg ^t Cable S ^r	1	
23 Mary D John Mills Join ^r by Mary Gr Lane	42	
26 Thomas S Lewis Hudson Mar ^r by Mary R S ^r	2	
26 Susanna D Will ^m Butcher Vint ^r by Eliz ^r Jen S ^r	1	
27 Edward S Stephen Horsley Excise-man by Anne Diment S ^r	2	
28 Eliz ^r D John Stone Mar ^r by Mary R H ^r Way	5	
28 George Will ^m S Daniel Gregory Mar ^r by Mary R S ^r	7	
30 Arabella D Sam ^l Warner Waterman by Eliz ^r R H ^r Lane	22	
30 Sarah D Joseph Parsons Taylor by Eliz ^r Benn ^t S ^r	22	

The baptism record of Mary Turpin from the IGI

1735	Feb	Christenings in S ^t Geo Widdell ^{rs}	
27	Jane D John Grey Mar ^r	by Katherine Auch ^r &c	20
28	Samuel S Elias Greenham Shoem ^r	by Eliz B.L	17
29	Barbara D William Spragins Mar ^r	by Mary Johnson S ^t	9
30	Rachel D John Wether Mar ^r	by Hannah K.Hill	17
30	Daniel S Ralph Will Silk-dyer	by Eliz K.S ^t	26
29	Sarah D Thomas Williams Shipw ^r	by Susannah O.G.L	29
29	James S Andrew Ellis Carpent ^r	by Phillis K.Hill	12
29	Grace D Rich ^d Moseley Shoem ^r	by Anne Cab S ^t	5 W th
March 1735. 6			
3	Sarah D Samuel Staples Mar ^r	by Katherine Bostock S ^t	24
3	Anne D George Read Lighterman	by Mary R David Ford	15
4	Robert S Stephen Hensley Tidewater	by Anne Den S ^t	25
4	Thomas S John Hall Fishermen	by Eliz Virg ^r S ^t	23
4	Susanna D Jacob Floro Mar ^r	by Mary Pen S ^t	24
5	Rebecca D Robert Trumbull	by Mary Red. Jew	19
5	Mary D Will ^m Johnson Mar ^r	by Mary Auch ^r &c	15
7	John Harry S John Beal	by Eliz Cable S ^t	7
7	Mary D Francis Mead Weaver	by Anne Mayfields Bouldge	8
7	Robert S Ralph Trotter Mar ^r	by Sarah Pen S ^t	14
7	Aaron S John Monk Carpent ^r	by Jane H D Ford	28
7	Elizabeth D Joseph Seelye Mar ^r	by Eliz Virg ^r S ^t	22
9	Anne D Walter Power Mar ^r	by Katherine Orange C ^t	22
12	Sarah D Daniel Redriff Mar ^r	by Anne K.S ^t	32
12	George S John Cufe Lab ^r	by Judith O.G.L	2
12	William S John Fenn Sawyer	by Eliz Art. Lane	6 W th 8
12	William S John Ridge Dyer	by Margaret O.G.L	20
12	Jane D John Duncan Mar ^r	by Jane Bill. Alley	28
12	Thomas S Tho ^s Umfreville	by Hannah W. West Square	22
14	Sarah D John Turpin Sailm ^r	by Eliz. A.S ^t	
14	John S Tho ^s Jameson Mar ^r	by Mary M.H. Alley	24
14	Mary D Giles Vinegar	by Eliz. Sanford Hill	2
14	Elizabeth D William Fry	by Edith Pen S ^t	18

Baptism of Sarah Turpin

1733

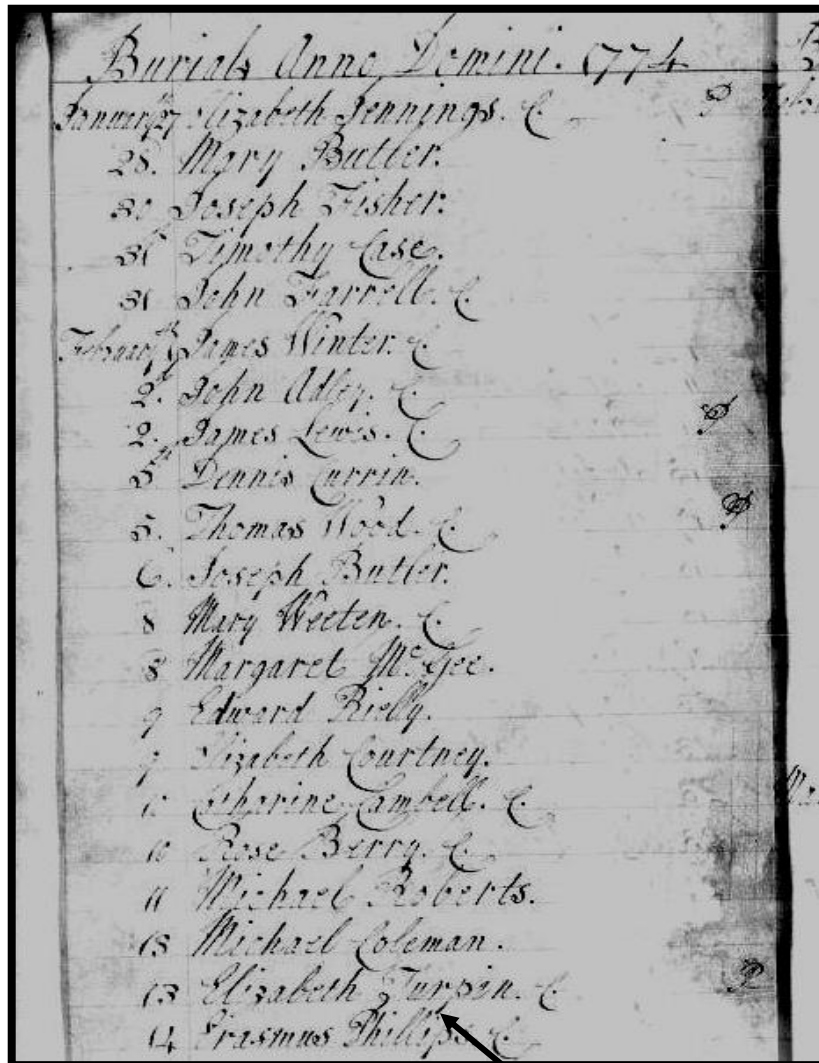
Christenings in S^t George in Midd^l.D^t

19	Anne D. Hampstead Mulas Piperm ^e by Mary K. S ^t	20
20	Sarah D. Charles Dawson Shipw ^t by Anne Prussom's Del ^d	3
20	Mary D. David Jolly Joiner by Mary Pen. S ^t	25
20	Rebecca D. Edward Cook Fruiter ^r by Eliz. Kells S ^t	18
20	James S. Edmund Walker Lab ^r by Abigail Cable S ^t	9
20	Elizabeth D. Edward Shepards Lab ^r by Anne Kellw ^t	20
20	Worley D. David London Taylor by Eliz. Ship Alley	6
20	Sarah D. Andrew Donaldson Mar ^r by Sarah Cab S ^t	25
21	Mary D. Tho ^s Wright Barber by Margaret Pr. Sq.	21
22	John S. William Adams Br. layr by Mary Cab S ^t	25
23	David S. David Vindichant Sold ^r by Eliz. Kellw ^t	3 11 ⁷
25	Maria D. John Thurston Mar ^r by Sarah P ^h L	-
27	Hannah D. John Turpin Sailm ^r by Eliz. K. S ^t	10
27	Joseph S. Job Forest Exciseman by Wimberley Pen S ^t	23
27	William S. Edw ^d Tanselst Chest-mong ^r by R ^h th Kellw ^t	18
27	Jacob S. Isaac Mason Carpent ^r by Mary Bells S ^t	5
27	Mizannah S. John Heycock Carpent ^r by Jane Pen. S ^t	28
27	Anne D. William Coulton Barber by Anne Ogl	15
28	Charles S. John Smith Watorm ^r by Mary James Kellw ^t	15
30	John S. Tho ^s Hood Br. layr by Katherine Pen S ^t	6
30	John S. James Foster Musician by Eliz. Den S ^t	12
30	Elizabeth D. Dougal Livingstone Mar ^r by Barbara	9. v.

February 1734.

3	James S. William Day Mar ^r by Jane K. S ^t	33
3	John S. John Lion Mar ^r by Rebecca Salters Alley	14
3	Thomas S. John Maylin Mar ^r by Anne Anchor &c.	14
3	John S. Jeffry Bromley M ^r by Sarah Pen S ^t	24
3	Alexander S. Alex ^r Rile Shoem ^r by Jane Milk Alley	30
3	Sarah D. John Frit Mar ^r by Margaret Anchor &c.	10
3	Mary D. John Richards Mar ^r by Anne Gr. B ^t	10
6	Sarah D. Edward Lee Butch ^r by Anne Pen S ^t	10
6	Anne D. Nicholas James Mar ^r by Anne Marsh Y ^e	5

Baptism of Hannah Turpin



Death of Elizabeth Turpin (nee Little)– Mary’s mother

Name:	Elizabeth Turpin
Burial Date:	Feb 1774 (13th February)
Parish:	St Pancras Old Church
County:	Middlesex
Borough:	Camden
Record Type:	Burial
Register Type:	Parish Register

Burial of Elizabeth Turpin (nee Little)– Mary’s mother

In the book by *Ms. E. M. Barraud*, she mentions the possibility that John and his wife Mary (that we can now identify as Mary Turpin) may also have had a son, John, and she mentions the christening date of 4th November, 1752. John and Mary Turpin certainly did have a son John, but he was actually born on 4th November, 1752 and not christened until 30th November, 1752 and the record from the IGI clearly shows this date. The christening took place at St. Anne's Church, Soho, and it is also in Soho, that the rest of the Barraud family lived.

JOHN BARRAUD Male

Event(s):

Birth: 04 NOV 1752

Christening: 30 NOV 1752 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

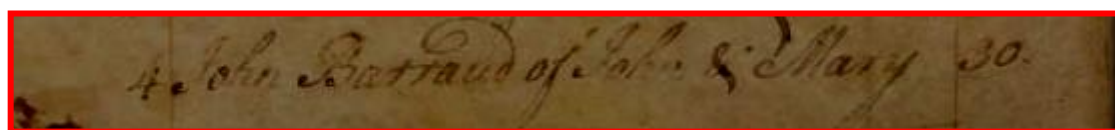
Father: JOHN BARRAUD

Mother: MARY TURPIN

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C062368	1743 - 1762	0918606	Film	6900173	F

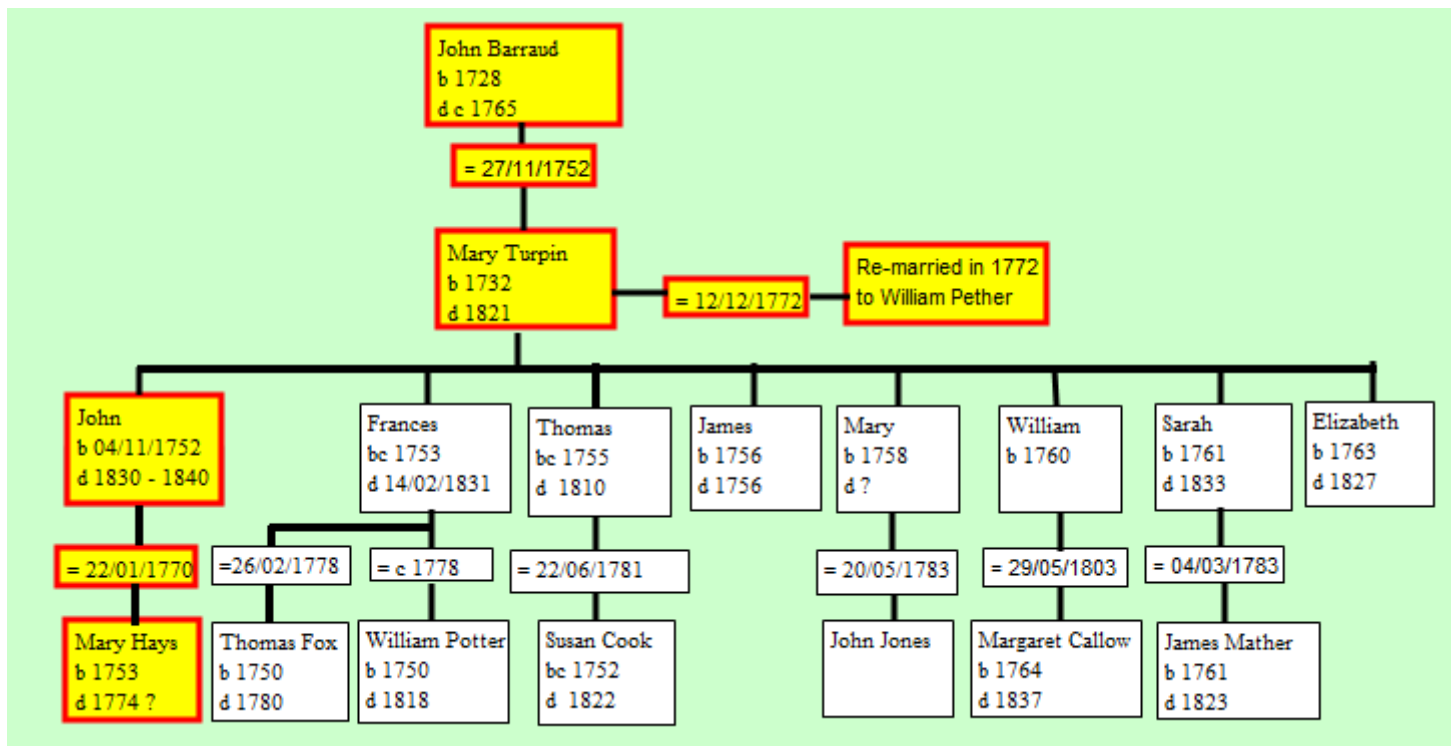
IGI Christening Record of John Barraud



Christening Record of John Barraud – Born 4th November 1752, Baptised 30th November 1752

It must be noted that John Barraud and Mary Turpin were married on the 27th November, 1752, but their son **John** was born on the 4th November, 1752, which was 3 weeks before the marriage. John (junior) was christened however 3 days after the marriage date of his parents on the 30th November, 1752. There is no record of a death date for John (junior) as a child, and therefore it is quite possible that this John was the “Barrand” who was a distiller of Food and Drink at Clare Market from before 1778 until after 1783, although other records from “*Kent's Directory for the years 1778-1883*” and also “*The New Complete Guide to all persons who have any trade or Concern within the City of London*”, and “*Merchants & principal traders in the City of London 1779-1782*” suggest the name was perhaps Noah Barrand. No records exist for any Noah Barrand at any time in London or any part of England, and therefore it is possible that the name Noah was incorrectly transcribed and it should be John Barraud. The transcription of the name *JOB* (Joh) may have been wrongly interpreted as Noah. There are however, records of a John “Barnard” as a distiller living at No: 1 Gilbert's Passage, Clare Market prior to 1770 although he died in December of 1774, his will does not mention any of the Barraud family, so this is not likely to be the same person as mentioned 1779-1782. Gilbert's Passage is at the east end of Clare Market and also known as part of the Clare Market. Also, as we will later see, a grand-son of John Barrand (below) lived at **3 Gilbert's Passage**.

What reinforces this idea is that John Barrand (b 1790), a son of Thomas Barraud (John's younger brother) and his wife Susan Cook was also in business in Clare Market from 1818 until about 1846.



There is a record of a marriage of John Barrand in 1770 (probably the son of John Barraud and Mary Turpin), and there is also a record of a John Barrand's birth in 1770 and his baptism on the 28th October, 1770 and the birth record shows the parents as "John Barrand and Mary."

John Barraud, it seems married a "Mary Hays" on the 22nd January, 1770 in Westminster and they had a son, John born in 1770 and baptised on the 28th October 1770 at St. Botolph's Church. If this is the same "John" then he must have married at the age of 17 and fathered a child at the age of seventeen also. Most likely, Mary Hays was born in 1753, and was the daughter of George and Mary Hays of St. Clement Danes. This being so, she would have only been 16 when John was born. There are records of a Mary Barrow (sic) buried in St. Andrews, Holborn on 6th June 1774 (age 21).

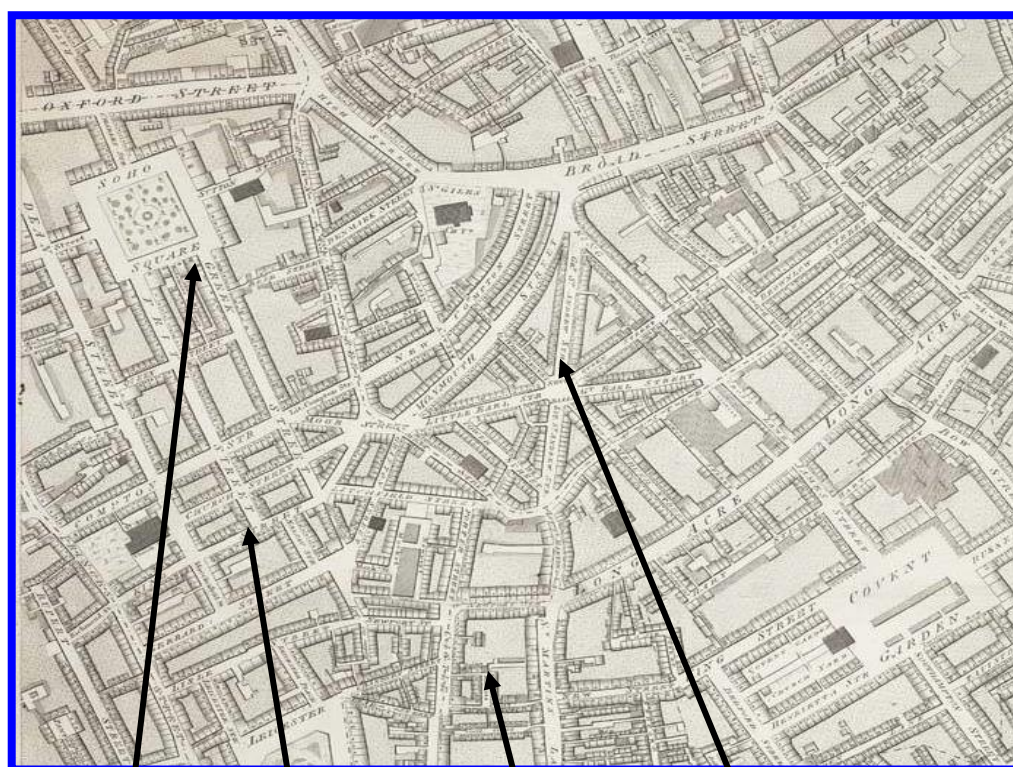
There are records to show that a John Barrand was a tenant, living in *Colebrook Row, Islington* in 1799 (see description below) and there are also records of a John Barraud living in Pimlico (London) in 1831, and in particular, newspaper records of the time mention a John Barraud aged 80 (approx) in 1831, and that would suggest that this is the John Barraud born in 1752. There are two other John Barraud's in the London area but neither of these would fit this criteria, as both are direct members of the Barraud family who are known and well documented (see Page 94). No known will for John Barraud (b 1752) has been found, but he must have died between 1831 and 1841 as he is mentioned in three of the London Newspaper records of 1831, but he does not show on the 1841 census for London or elsewhere. He describes his occupation in one of the newspaper records as "holding very high office" and it is known he was a senior member of the London Stock Exchange.

In the 1st newspaper article, a mention is made that John Barraud refused to pay a carriage fare and had disputed the fare. He was found guilty however, and ordered to pay the costs.

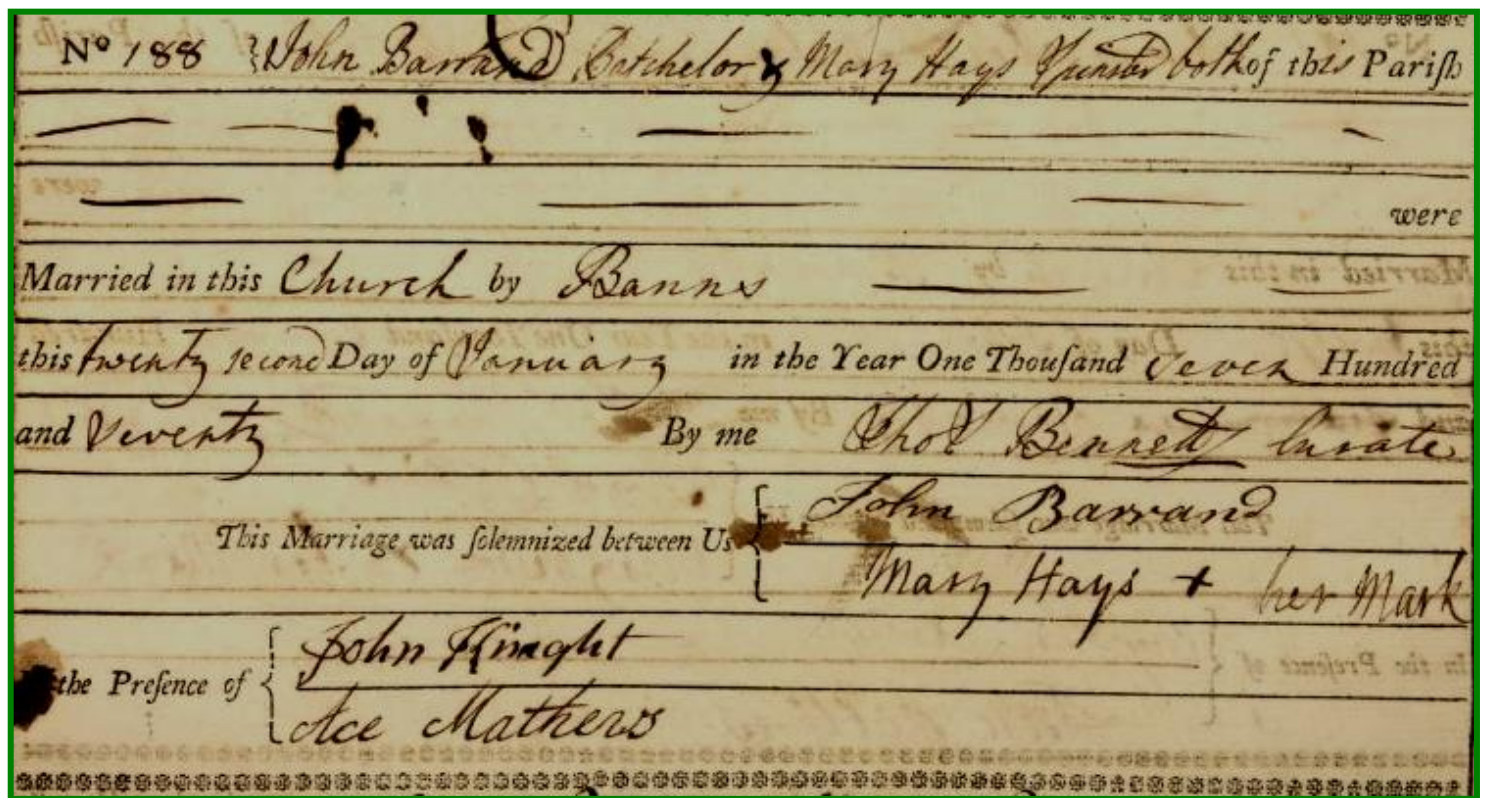
The 2nd Newspaper article mentions that he had thrown out his partner and her children and forced them to seek support from the parish. This case was adjourned and re-tried.

In the 3rd newspaper article of 1831, (the re-trial) it mentions that John Barraud, aged about 80 was the father of four illegitimate children to a Mary Bagley (aged about 30) but, unfortunately there are no definite baptism records of the children, or indeed any positive records of Mary Bagley. If she was aged 'about' 30 in 1831 as mentioned in the newspapers, it is possible she is the Mary Bagley, born on the 3rd July, 1797 in St. Anne's Soho (IGI Ref: C15051-2) and baptised on the 2nd August, 1797, the daughter of John Bagley and Mary (Not Known). John Bagley lived in Ryders' Court in St. Annes, Soho, and this is shown on the London Land Tax Records of 1803-1805. There were only 12 houses in Ryders' Court and of these, many were the homes of watchmakers, goldsmiths and engravers. It is perhaps of some relevance to note that Ryders' Court is very near Soho Square, 7-Dials and King Street where the Barrands and Barrauds lived. No Parish Baptisms exist for any of the four children with the Bagley, Barraud or Barrand name but, if Mary Bagley was indeed aged about 30 in 1831, and the youngest child was aged seven in 1831, then the children would have been born between about 1818 and 1824 and John Barraud would have been between 66 and 70 years old. I presume the children would have taken the Bagley surname, and the only Bagley marriages I have found without mentioning a father by name is James Bagley who married Anne Clarke on the 1st May, 1836 in Marylebone, a William Bageley who married Elizabeth Pitman in Bishopsgate on the 12th December, 1841 and a Harriett Beageley who married John Greville in St. Anne's Soho on the 8th November, 1840. (Harriet's father is just known as Beagley)

On the 1841 census, there is mention of a Mary Begley, born in 1797 and living in Sandford Street near Lisson Grove in Marylebone.



Soho Square King Street Ryder's Court 7-Dials



Marriage certificate of John Barrand and Mary Hays 1770
St John the Evangelist, Smith Square, London, Westminster, England

A witness to the marriage was a John Knight and John Barraud's niece (sister Frances's daughter) married into the Knight family in 1805.
The second witness appears to be someone with the surname Mathers, and John's sister Sarah (b 1761) married the Rev. James Mather, so this seems to tie up with the correct family.

Christenings, 1770.

23. Mary Waring	Da. of Thomas & Elizabeth
24. Sarah Rogers	Da. of Roger & Susan
25. Mary Coley	Da. of James & Elizabeth
26. Elizabeth Cranton	Da. of John & Elizabeth
27. William Bentley	Son of William Bentley & Ann
30. Jane Briggs	Da. of William & Martha
30. Henry Standard	Son of John & Elizabeth

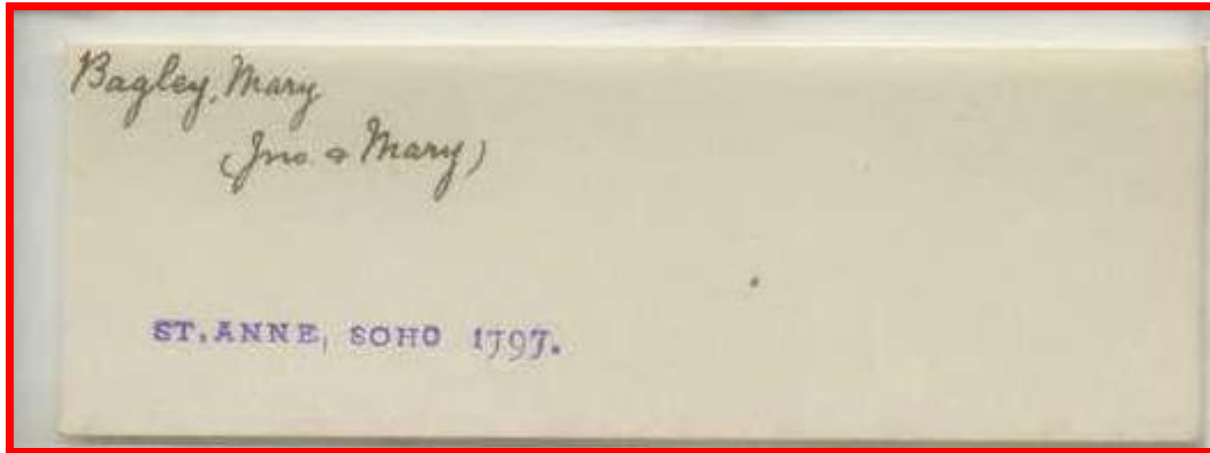
October

1. Esther Simpson	Da. of John & Deborah
4. Ann Potter	Da. of Humphrey & Lydia
4. Ann Day	Da. of Walter & Ann
8. William Sharp	Son of Walter & Eleanor
10. Abraham Mendes	Son of John & Elizabeth
11. John Steel	Son of James & Catherine
14. Elizabeth Cupner	Da. of Joseph & Susanna
14. Elizabeth West	Da. of Walter & Mary
14. Sarah Floyd	Da. of Samuel & Mary
17. James Allington	Son of James & Elizabeth
17. John Hall	Son of John & Jane
21. John Evans	Son of Thomas & Susanna
21. Thomas Gray	Son of William & Sarah
21. Margaret Harwood	Da. of Robert & Margaret
21. Sarah West	Da. of John & Susanna
21. Elizabeth Watts	Da. of William & Ann
21. James Kingston	Son of James & Ann
22. John Barrand	Son of John & Mary
26. Henry Brewer	Son of Henry & Elizabeth
26. Mary Clay	Da. of Joseph & Margaret
28. Elizabeth Johnson	Da. of James & Elizabeth
31. Hannah Roberts	Da. of Thomas & Margaret
31. William	Son of Samuel, Mather & Hannah

November

John Barrand Christening 28 Oct 1770 St Botolph, Bishopsgate, London Parents - John + Mary

Name: John Barrand
Baptism Date: 28 Oct 1770
Parish: St Botolph, Bishopsgate
County: London
Borough: City of London
Parent(s): John,
Mary
Record Type: Christening
Register Type: Parish Register
Indexing Project (Batch) Number: C00161-6 , System Origin: **England-ODM** , GS Film number: 380143
Parish Transcript of birth of John Barraud 1770 (IGI)



Pallots Baptism Record of Mary Bagley 1797

John Barraud (b 1752) was comparatively wealthy and lived in Colebrooke Row in 1799 and today, ***Colebrooke Row*** in Islington is one of the most sought after addresses in London, but in the early 18th century it was covered in fields and farm land. Most particularly, it was also the path of the New River, which ran down the centre of the street and the only homes were small river side cottages. The building of the familiar terraced rows began in the 1760s, however, and like much of the building at this time, it appeared in stops and starts with a number of different builders. Slowly, building continued to extend down Colebrooke Row throughout the late 18th century, but even by the 1790s much of the west side of the New River (that still ran down the centre of the street) was undeveloped. Building continued along Colebrooke Row during the 19th century, with much of the street completed by the 1830s and 1840s, at which point new streets, such as Elia Street, Vincent Terrace and Noel Road began to appear off Colebrooke Row. Although the New River was eventually filled in (giving Colebrooke Row the unusual long central gardens) today, Colebrooke Row still retains many of the original Georgian homes.

John Barraud (b 1752) was committed to the Fleet Prison for 6 months on the 27th April, 1801 and discharged on the 5th September, 1801. It appears the prison sentence was for goods supplied by Francis Streaton for which John Barraud did not pay.

Francis Streaton was a Tailor and merchant living at 38, Basinghall Street, London and he was made a Freeman of the City of London but was declared bankrupt, the case being heard at the Guildhall. All his personal goods were sold by auction including furniture, book, china, clothes and business items, buttons, threads etc. by Winstanley's and reported in the "*London World Newspaper*." The bankruptcy was also mentioned in the "*General Magazine and Impartial Review Newspaper*." and "*The Universal Magazine*". Francis Streaton died in 1812.

John Barraud is mentioned in Boyd's "Inhabitants of London" in the family units (1200-1946) covering a single family. It also seems that John Barraud was again committed to prison and released from the Fleet Prison on 3rd August, 1807.

In about 1814, John Barraud aged 62, met a young girl called Mary Bagley (aged about 19) and co-habited with her in Shoreditch (near Finsbury). They lived there until 1831 when John Barraud left her and moved alone to Pimlico in Knightsbridge. John Barraud moved to Pimlico in the most exclusive part of London and to Eccleston Road, which was newly built and very grand. He rented the 1st floor of the 3-storey building where he lived alone. He had deserted his young partner and his 4 children, and made them homeless, but he was tracked down and taken to court. Much of Belgravia, and other parts of the valley bordering upon London, was a "lagoon of the Thames" indeed, the clayey swamp in this particular region retained so much water that no one wanted to build there or live there. Eventually, a Mr. Thomas Cubitt found the ground to consist of gravel and clay, of inconsiderable depth. The clay he removed and burned into bricks, and by building upon the gravel, he converted this spot from the most unhealthy, to one of the most exclusive areas in London, in spite of the fact that its surface is but a few feet above the level of the river Thames at high water, during spring-tides.



Colebrooke Row, Islington.

Image of Colebrooke Row

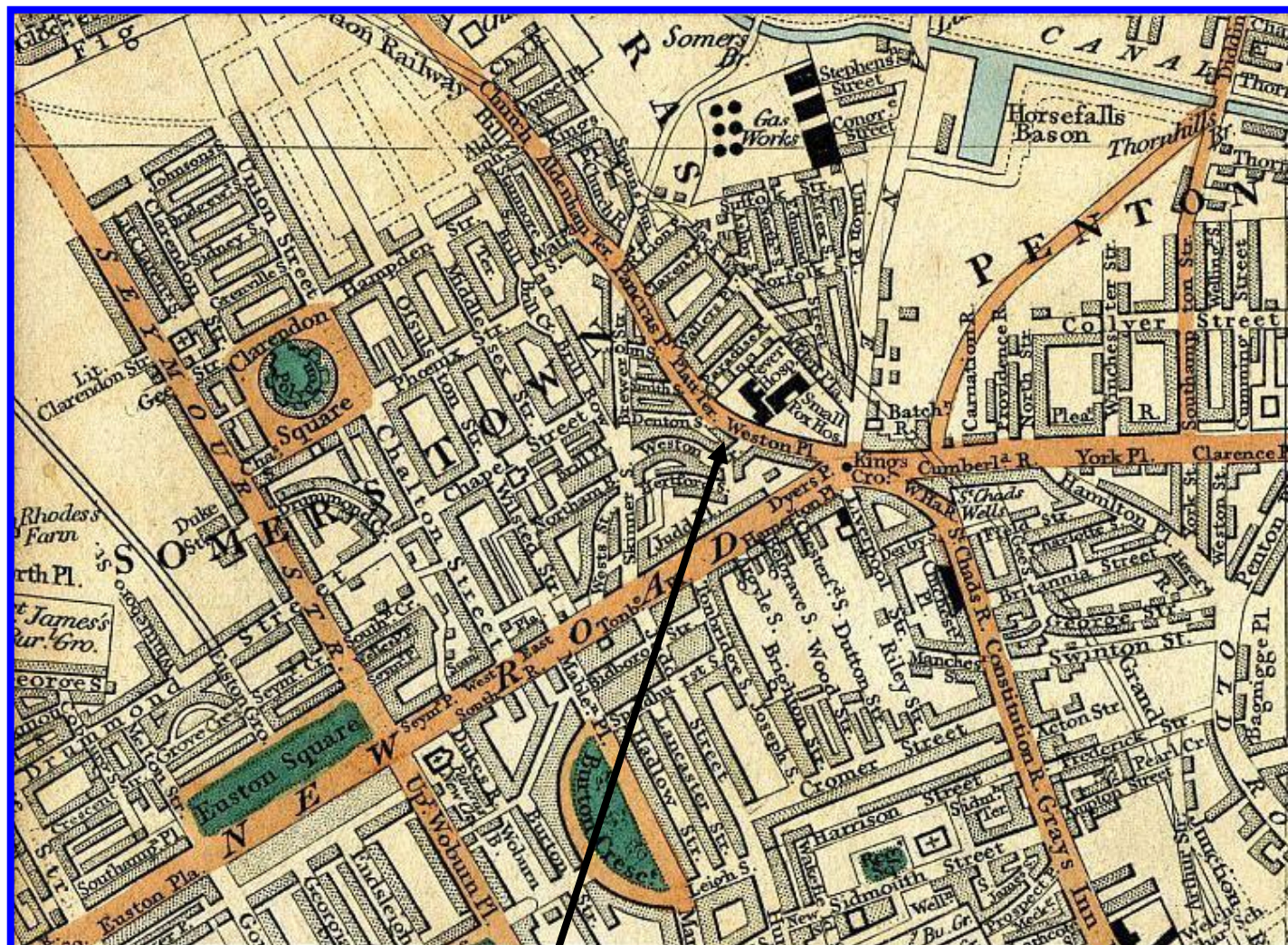


LONDON FROM ISLINGTON (WEST END). (From a View by Canaletti, published in 1753.) Colebrooke Row

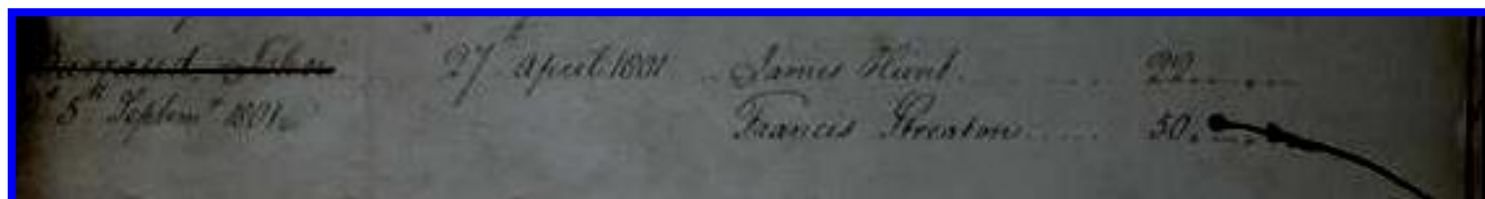


Starvation Dirty Farm Yard Islington Colebrook Row - Animals Knacker Yard – owned by the Baron d’Aguilar who was renowned for the way he treated his animals although extremely wealthy.

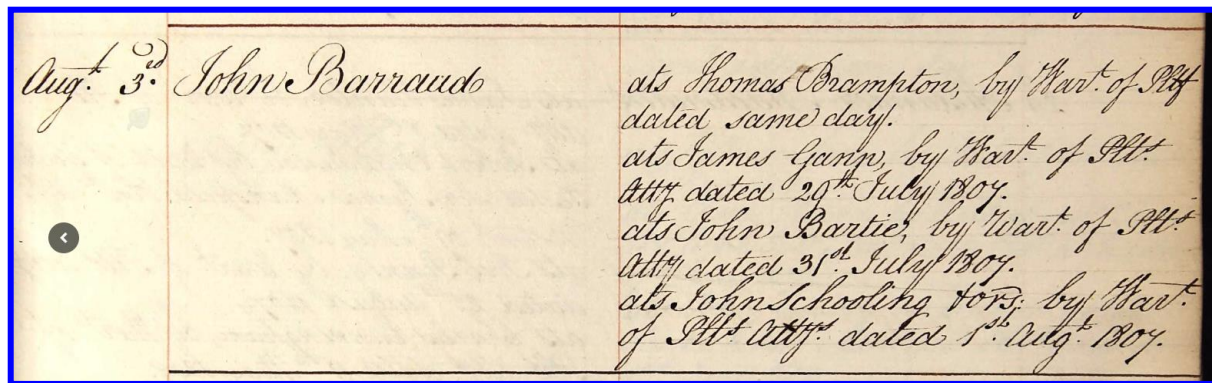
As mentioned, there are two other John Barrauds in London (both part of the Barraud family), one of these died in 1840, but this John Barraud is positively identified as being the son of Paul Philip Barraud and Harriett Chapman, and he was certainly born in 1790 and, as his place of residence is well documented, he is not the John Barraud mentioned in the newspapers in 1831. This John Barraud was a known clockmaker, the son of Paul Philip Barraud, a grand-son of Francis-Gabriel Barraud (Son of Philip Barraud), and therefore a great-grandson of Philip Barraud. The other John Barraud was born in 1758, the youngest son of Francis-Gabriel Barraud and who was also connected with clockmaking. His death was noted as the 7th June, 1832 in Weston Street, Somerstown, and his estate was administered by his daughter, Anne Elizabeth Barraud.



Map of Somers Town 1837 showing Weston Street where John Barraud, son of Francis-Gabriel lived.



John Barraud's prison record 27th April, 1801.



John Barraud prison record 1807.

John Barraud 1807

King's Bench and Fleet Prison Discharge Books and Prisoner Lists, 1734-1862

Name: John Barraud

Committed Prison Place: London, England

Discharge Date: 3 Aug 1807

Discharge Prison Place: London, England

Prison: Fleet Prison

29

Proprietors	Occupiers	Rents	£	s.	d.
	Tho ^t Watson	50	2	5	10
	Colebrook Row				
	Mary Croft	16	1	14	8
	Will ^m Reeves	30	1	7	6
	John Saunders	20	1	18	4
	Joseph Loucas	20	1	18	4
	John Barraud	34	1	11	2
	Tho ^t Jones	36	1	13	7
	Rich ^d Smith	40	1	16	8
	Will ^m Northage	40	1	16	8
	Mary Morton	40	1	16	8
	John Gray	40	1	16	8
		40	1	16	8
	Rev ^d W Winter	40	1	16	8
	John Dixon	40	1	16	8
	Geo. Wetherby	40	1	16	8
	Marg ^t Lupton	40	1	16	8
	Henry Godfrey	40	1	16	8
	Rich ^d Fenwal	40	1	16	8
	John Thornthwaite	40	1	16	8
	Roger Parry	40	1	16	8
	Hodgson Atkinson	40	1	16	8
	John Griffiths	40	1	16	8
	James Smith	40	1	16	8
	Benj ^m Gurdon	40	1	16	8
		<u>£886</u>	40	12	2

Colebrook Row: Tenant: **John Barraud** - First Year of Section: **1799** Civil Parish or Ward: St Mary Islington
Borough or County: Islington

A Gentleman named Barraud, of Pimlico, was summoned to Queen-square Office yesterday, for refusing to pay a hackney-coach fare of 3s. The ground, however, was measured, and Mr. Barraud was ordered to pay the 3s. and the expences, viz.—

	£.	s.	d.
Two Summonses	0	8	0
Warrant	0	4	0
Measuring the distance	0	10	0
Coachman's loss of time	0	10	0
Hearing	0	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£1	13	6

Morning Chronicle - Saturday 26 February 1831

John Barrand or John Barraud a stockbroker, refused to support his wife and children; pleading that the, woman was not his wife, and to throw them for support on the parish. An inquiry was instituted, and evidence adduced to show that the man had previously supported both woman and children. The case came before the Worship Street Magistrates and adjourned.

Spectator 29th March, 1830

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Mr. JOHN BARRAUD, a venerable old gentleman, about 80 years of age, residing in Pimlico, was summoned by the parish officers of St. Margaret's, for refusing to maintain four illegitimate children. Mary Bagley, a woman about 30 years of age, swore that Mr. Barraud was the father of the children; the youngest was seven years of age. She had known the defendant about 17 years; he separated from her about two years ago, and allowed her 5l. per month for the support of the children; that allowance he had, however, stopped, and she was obliged to apply to the parish for relief. The defendant did not contradict the woman's statement, and the Magistrates ordered him to pay 20s. per week for the children's support, and the expences that had been incurred. The defendant wished to go home for the money, but the Magistrates would not allow him, as he had repeatedly denied himself to the officers when they called at his house. The defendant said that he held a very high office, and had to attend at the Treasury that day on important business. He, however, sent for the needful, and the affair was settled.

Morning Chronicle 25th April, 1831

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BASTARDY.—MAY AND DECEMBER.—Mr. John Barrand, an old gentleman near eighty years of age, and of a very venerable appearance, residing at No. 11, Ecclestone-street, Pimlico, appeared to answer the complaints of the parish officers of St. Margaret's, Westminster, for having saddled that parish with four bastard children. It appeared that about 17 or 18 years ago the venerable defendant had formed an intimacy with a young female, named **Mary Bagley**, about nineteen years of age; and about two years ago, he entirely separated himself from her, and allowed her 5*l.* per month for the maintenance of herself and four children; but latterly, for some reason, the allowance was discontinued, and the once adored and lovely **Mary** was reduced to the necessity of applying to the parish officers for relief for herself and children. **Mary Bagley** and the little pledges of affection were in the once, and **Mary** swore that Mr. Barrand was the father of the four, the eldest was 17 years of age, and the youngest seven years!! It however appeared that only three of the children were chargeable to St. Margaret's Parish, as one of the children was born in Worship-street, Shoreditch. In answer to a question, **Mary** said that her admirer had discontinued her allowance since last January.—Mr. **Barrand**—**Mary**, did not I send you a sovereign yesterday? **Mary**—No, you did not. The defendant made no further reply, nor did he attempt to deny that he was the papa of the little family, and the magistrates made an order upon him to allow his discarded sweetheart 20*s.* per week, for the maintenance of three of the children, and all the expenses which the parish had been put to.

The Constitution 17th April, 1831

FRANCES

John Barraud and Mary Turpin's next child was **Frances**, who was named after John's mother and (who was mentioned in the bequests from her grandmother, Frances Prevost). I cannot find any positive record of the birth but it is possible she was baptised as Frances Barraud, the daughter of John Barraud and Mary on the 12th July, 1756 in St. Giles in the Field.

There is also another possible baptism record however - *Frances, daughter of John and Mary Barrow (sic), bapt 9 January 1757 in Old Church, St. Pancras.*

Baptisms Old Church 1757.—
 1st Robert son of John & Elizabeth Lee. —
 2nd Mary Green daughter of Joseph & Sarah Threlkeld. —
 4th Margaret daughter of Lawrence & Susanna Castle. —
 9th Frances daughter of John & Mary Barrow. —
 21st Susan daughter of Francis & Margaret Tayler. —

Christenings 1757
 Jan 1 Robert son of John and Elizabeth Lee
 2 Mary Green dau of Joseph and Sarah Threlkeld
 4 Margaret dau of Lawrence and Susanna Castle
 9 Frances dau of John and Mary Barrow
 Feb 21 Susan dau of Francis and Margaret Tayler

Frances, daughter of John and Mary Barrow (sic), bapt 9 January 1757 in Old Church, St. Pancras.

It would seem she married a Thomas Fox on 26th February 1778 in St. Annes Church, Soho, and they then lived in Dean Street, Soho, but Thomas Fox died in February, 1780 and was buried at St. Ann's Church on the 23rd February, 1780. Frances then married a William Potter and there is a burial record of 1831, (as Frances Potter) it gives her age at the time of death as 78, making her date of birth 1753. This would exactly match the dates as mentioned in the will. It seems logical however that John Barraud and Mary Turpin would have used St. Anne's Church in Soho for a baptism, but no records exist for them in this church. We know that in 1772, in the will of Frances Prevost, that Frances Barraud was still a minor (under 21 years of age), and that her father had already died and, to receive her bequest, it is mentioned if she married before attaining full age of 21, she had to obtain the permission of her uncles Frances-Gabriel Barraud and Philip Barraud. That would make her date of birth about 1753 and her age of 19 at the time of the will. This would exactly match the dates as mentioned in the will.

It seems therefore most likely that Frances Barraud may have married William Potter around 1780, but I cannot locate any actual marriage record. The date of 1780 is purely a guess, as Frances's first husband died in February 1780 and William Potter and Frances had 9 children, the first being born in 1780. The first child was Frances Potter and she was born on the 10th September 1780 and baptised on 1st October, 1780.

The daughter, Frances Potter (b 1780) married Robert Knight, a labourer, in London on the 17th February, 1805 in St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, and the fact that Thomas Barrand (a son of John Barraud and Mary Turpin) and therefore (Frances Potter's uncle) was the witness to the marriage, would clearly suggest that this is the correct family. The banns were read in the church on the 13th, 20th and 27th January, 1805. Robert Knight's father, John Knight was the witness to the marriage of John Barraud (Frances's Uncle), and Mary Hays in 1770. (Page 88) It is strange however that the marriage certificate of Robert Knight and Frances Potter has the name "Peter Knight" and his mark "X" alongside his name.

According to the "*David Jones*" family tree on Ancestry, Robert Knight and Frances Potter had 4 children: Frances (born 5th May, 1806 - 1815), James (b 12/06/1810 - ?), Frances (b 1815 - ?) and William (b 1817 - ?) Robert Knight's occupation was as a labourer. There were in fact a further 2 children, Thomas born on the 8th December, 1814 and Jane, born 23rd September 1820 and baptised October 10th 1820. Both Thomas and William were baptised on the 20th February, 1820.

When James Knight was born (1810), the family was living in the Marylebone Workhouse. Frances, born in 1815 appears to have married a Richard Fowler, (1815-1874) a carpenter on the 9th July, 1841. Their marriage certificate shows Frances's father as Robert Knight (decd) and the address for Frances is shown as "Workhouse" Richard Fowler and Frances then emigrated to Australia in 1842 and had 4 children. Frances died in 1862 in Sydney (possibly)

Name: Frances Potter

Baptism Date: 1 Oct 1780

Parish: St James Garlickhithe

County: London

Borough: City of London

Parent(s): William Potter, Frances Potter

Record Type: Christening

Indexing Project (Batch) Number: **C02249-2** , System Origin: **England-ODM** , GS Film number: **374450, 374451**

1780	Christnings Baptised
Goad	William Thomas Son of William and Sarah Jan ^y 6 th and Darling Born April the 5 th 1776.
Goad	Mary Daughter of William and Sarah Jan ^y 6 th Darling Born March the 5 th 1777
Goad	Samuel Thomas Son of William and Sarah Jan ^y 6 th Darling. Born April the 23. 1779
Hart	William Seth Son of Balguy and Ann ^y 23 rd ann. Born January the 6 th Baptised 1780.
Cocher	Martha Daughter of John and Mary Feb ^y 4 th Born January the 7. 1780.
Browne	Thomas Son of Thomas and Elizabeth March 12 th Born February the 25 th Last 1780
Best	Sophia Daughter of Charles and Hannah. April 2 nd Born March the 10. 1780
Richards	John Son of John and Susannah. April 16 th Born March the 23 Last 1780.
Korner	Mary Ann Daughter of William April 16 th and Sarah. Born March the 23. 1780.
Dagnell	Jemima Daughter of James and Mary June 9 th Born May the 15. 1780.
Love	Richard Son of Richard and Elizabeth July 16 th Born June the 23. 1780.
Starkey	Richard Son of Richard and Elizabeth July 16 th Born June the 23. 1780.
Hurle	John Son of Henry and Anna July 22 nd Born June 27. 1780
Wagg	Sarah Daughter of Stephen and Sarah August 6 th Born July the 19. 1780.
Porter	Elizabeth Ann Daughter of James Aug st 13 th and Elizabeth. Born July 16. 1780
Buckett	William Son of James and Alice Sep ^r 17 th Born the 6 instant 1780.
Potter	Frances Daughter of William October 1 st and Frances Born September the 30. 1780.
Hutton	William Thomas Son of William Oct ^{ber} 22 nd and Elizabeth born September 30. 1780.
John Park Parish Clerk and Register	

Baptism record of Frances Potter – father William Potter – mother Frances
Baptism record Frances Potter – 1st child of (William Potter & Frances Barraud)

Name: Frances Barrand

Record Type: Marriage

Marriage Date: 26 Feb 1778

Marriage Place: St Giles in the Fields, Holborn, Camden,
England

Transcript of marriage – Frances Barraud to Thomas Fox

N^o 1342 } Thomas Fox of the Parish of St Giles in the Fields
were
Married in this Church by Banns
this 24th Day of February in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred
and Seventy eight By me Richard Scott Clerk
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Tho^s Fox
Frances Barraud
In the Presence of { Matthew Fox
George Fox

Marriage of Frances Barraud to Thomas Fox

No. 1005
Banns of Marriage between Robert Knight of this Parish &
Frances Potter of the same Parish
were published on the three Sundays underwritten:
That is to say, On Sunday, the 13th of January by Mr. Lawrence
On Sunday, the 20th of January by Mr. Lawrence
On Sunday, the 27th of January by Mr. Lawrence

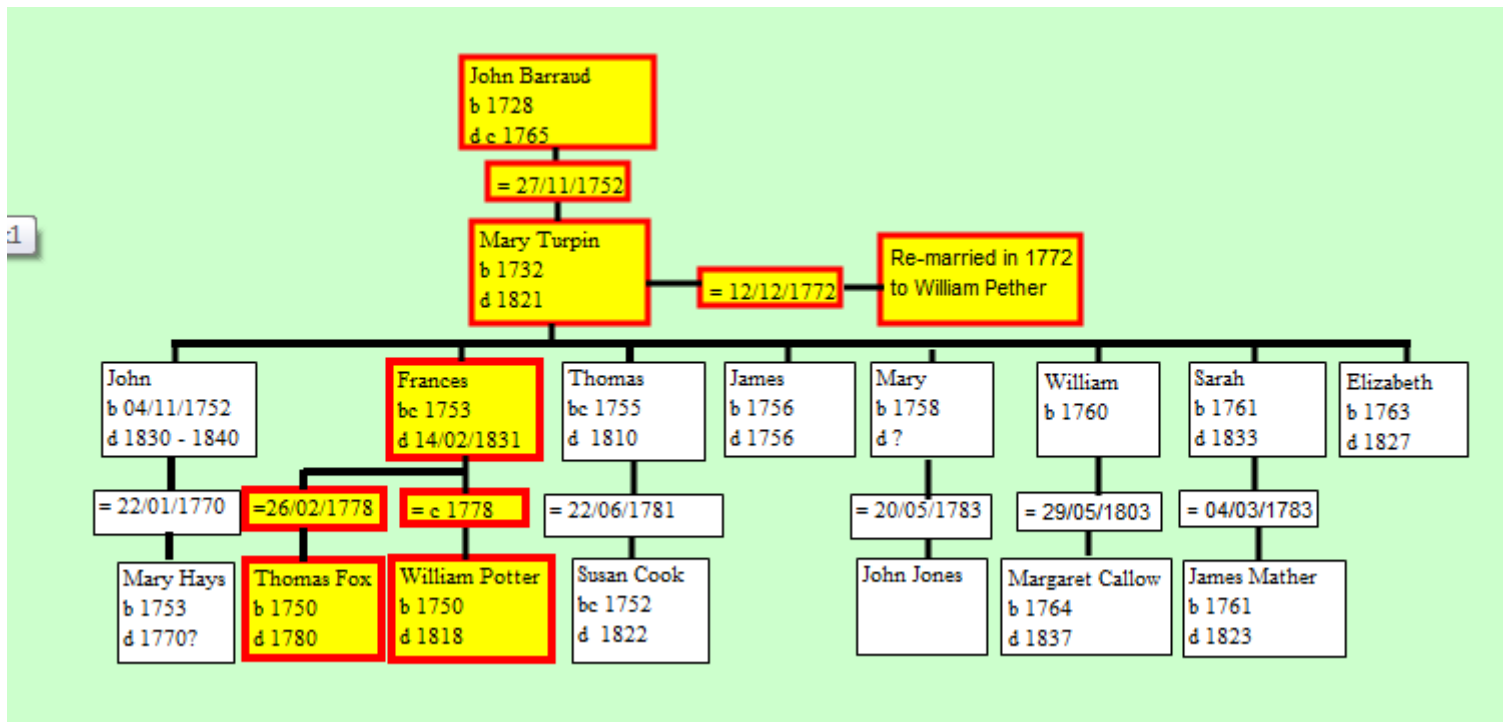
Banns of Marriage – Robert Knight and Frances Potter

Knight Robt
 (x Peter Knight) b
 = Frances Potter is

Pallots record of marriage – Robert Knight and Frances Potter (He seems to also be known as Peter Knight)

No. 1109	Robert Knight	of the Parish
Bachelor and Frances Potter of the same Parish		were
Married in this Church by James		
this Seventeenth Day of February in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred		
and Five	By me Benjamin Lawrence Curate	
This Marriage was solemnized between Us		Robert Knight
		Frances Potter
In the Presence of	The Minister	
	Thomas Barrand	

Marriage of Frances Potter to Robert Knight 17th February 1805 but signed as Peter Knight.
 Witness – Thomas Barrand



The other eight children of William Potter and Frances Barraud were:

William, b 4th February, 1782, and he married Ann Carr on the 30th March, 1807 in St. Anns Church, Soho. Jane Potter was the witness.

Robert, b 15/06/1783 – married Maria Cornish 1808

James, b 13/12/1784

Samuel Frederick, b 02/04/1786 (d 1787)

Joseph, b 08/12/1787

Jane, b 30/10/1789 – married George Hewitt 1816

Mary, b 13/05/1791 (d 1793)

Elizabeth, b 24/10/1792 (d 1798)

William Potter was a master carpenter and tea chest maker and produced some notable items by inlaying thin sheets of various types of wood in a process known as 'marquetry'. He produced tables and display cabinets for wealthy clients and many cigar boxes, tea caddys, snuff boxes and jewellery boxes. He also made chronometer cases for the admiralty and therefore also certainly for the Barraud family. They were possibly quite wealthy at one time but what happened to the family is unknown, as the death records of both William and Frances Potter (nee Barraud) confirms that this part of the family must have fallen on hard times, as the burial records show that he died in the St. Marylebone Workhouse in 1818 in Fetter Lane, and was buried on the 13th December, 1818, aged 68. Frances died also in the workhouse in 1831 aged 78, making her estimated DOB around 1753.

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

Name: Frances Potter

Record Type: Burial

Event Date: 14 Feb 1831

Age: 78

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1753

Died in the Workhouse

Parish: Saint Marylebone

Borough: Westminster

County: Middlesex

Transcript of Parish Record of burial of Frances Potter

BURIALS IN THE PARISH OF ST. MARY-LE-BONE, IN THE CHURCH OF
 ST. MARY-LE-BONE, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND
 THIRTY-ONE.

No.	Name.	Age.	When Buried.	By whom the Ceremony was Performed.
No. 409	Frances Potter	Widow	14 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 410	George Whitcomb	Widow	15 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 411	Ann M. Chan	Widow	16 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 412	Mary Pratt	Child	17 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 413	Mary Jones	Widow	18 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 414	John Gage	Child	19 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 415	Ann Fitzpatrick	Widow	20 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.
No. 416	Charles Smith	Widow	21 Feb 70	Rev. Mr. G. M. G.

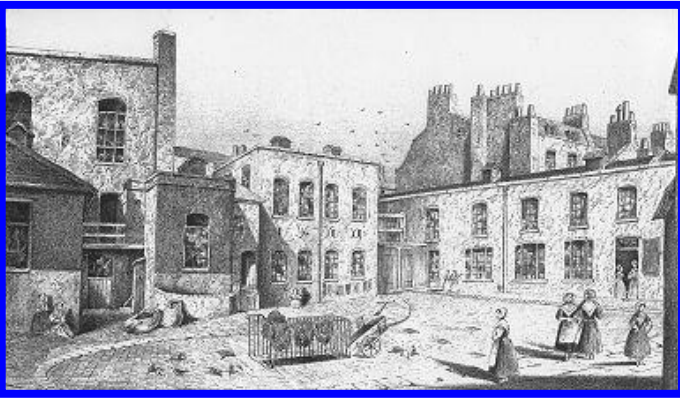
Burial record of Frances Potter

What life was like in the Marylebone Workhouse:

People ended-up in the workhouse for a variety of reasons. Usually, it was because they were too poor, old or ill to support themselves. This may have resulted from such things as a lack of work during periods of high unemployment, or someone having no family willing or able to provide care for them when they became elderly or sick. Unmarried pregnant women were often disowned by their families and the workhouse was the only place they could go during and after the birth of their child. Prior to the establishment of public mental asylums in the mid-nineteenth century (and in some cases even after that), the mentally ill and mentally handicapped poor were often consigned to the workhouse. Workhouses, though, were never prisons, and entry into them was generally a voluntary although often painful decision. For vagrants and casuals, the 'bed' could be a wooden box rather like a coffin, or even just be a raised wooden platform, or the bare floor. In some places, metal rails provided a support for low-slung hammocks. If an inmate died in the workhouse, the death was notified to their family who could, if they wished, organize a funeral themselves. If this did not happen, which was often the case because of the expense, the Guardians arranged a burial in a local cemetery or burial ground — this was originally required to be in the parish where the workhouse stood, but later rules allowed it to be the deceased's own parish if they or their relatives had expressed such a wish. A few workhouses had their own burial ground on or adjacent to the workhouse site.

The burial would be in the cheapest possible coffin and in an unmarked grave, into which several coffins might be placed on the same occasion. Under the terms of the 1832 Anatomy Act, bodies unclaimed for forty-eight hours could also be disposed of by donating them for use in medical research and training — this was not specific to workhouses, but applied to any institution whose inmates died while in its care. Deaths were, however, always registered in the normal way.

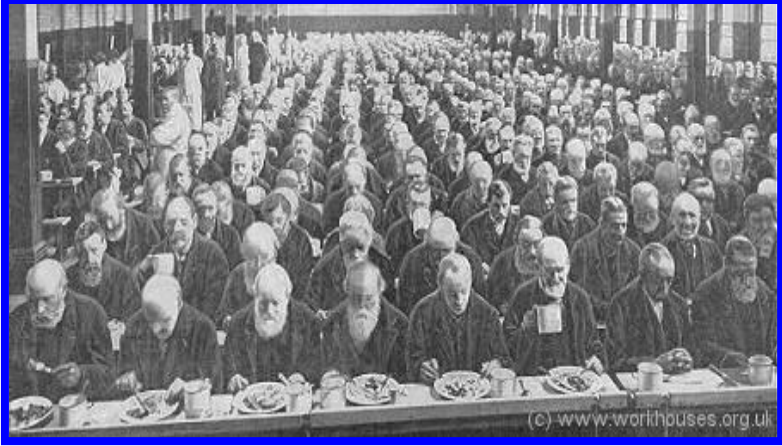
A glance at the recipe in a Workhouse is a sobering experience. “Take a pint of water and a large spoonful of oatmeal. Stir it together and let it boil up three or four times, do not let it boil over; then strain it through a sieve, salt it to your palate.” This recipe for ‘water gruel’ appears in *The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy*, published in 1796, and inmates of Marylebone’s workhouse could look forward to this breakfast five days a week. Other culinary delights on the workhouse menu included boiled mutton or meatless pease soup for the main meal, and bread and butter for supper. With meal times often being the highlight of a day, it is little wonder that many saw the workhouse as little better than prison. This was not the way it was supposed to be. In less than 20 years, circumstances had rendered the original building wholly inadequate for the task. Rats from the nearby burial ground and sewers had moved in. A building designed for 40, now housed over 200. Working days lasted from 6am to 6pm in the summer, with a half hour break for breakfast and one hour for dinner. In the winter, work carried on for as long as the workers could see. Hard work undertaken in poor conditions for no pay inevitably led to resentment, but any ill-discipline was treated harshly. When Anne Rollinson and Sarah Saunders were recaptured after running away, their punishment summed up Marylebone’s workhouse regime. They were stripped naked from the waist up and whipped, “until their backs were bloody”. They were then placed on hard labour, and fed bread and water for a week. In less than 50 years Marylebone’s workhouse had become a place where cold economics ruled, and inmates were seen as fodder to be farmed out for profit. It was a situation, repeated across the nation, which would last for generations.



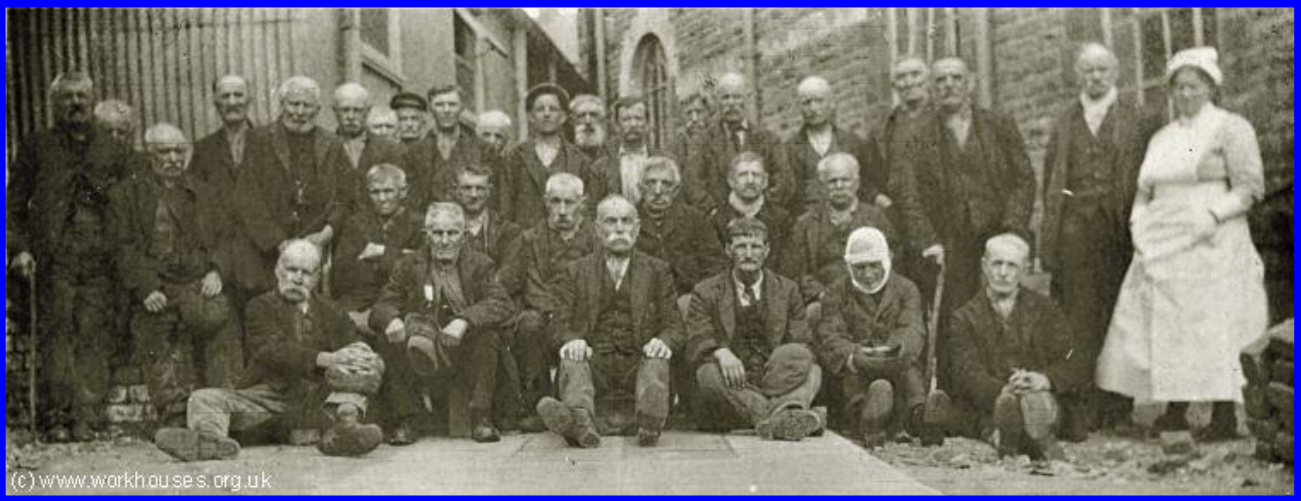
St Marylebone workhouse engraved by an inmate "W.A.D.", 1866



Typical Dining Room



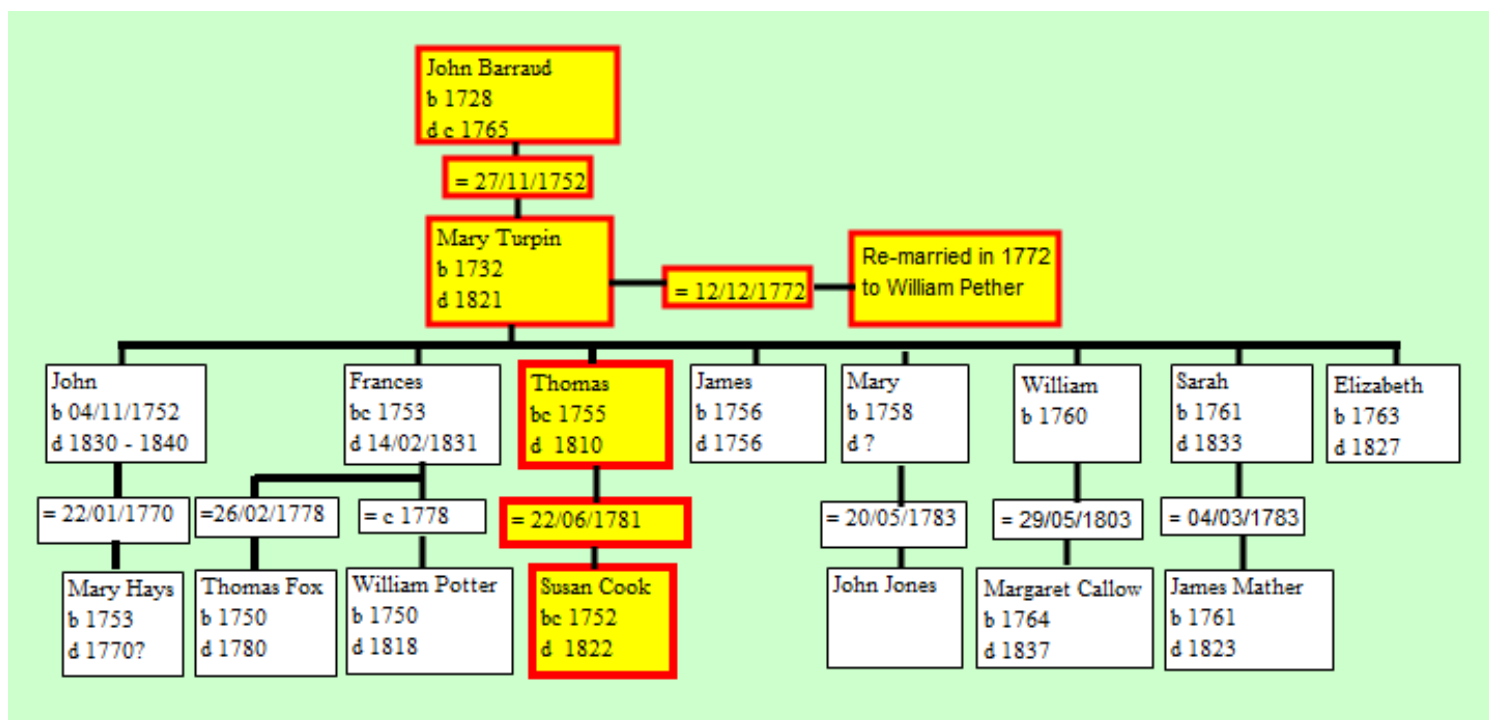
Men's Dining Room



Typical workhouse inmates Marylebon

THOMAS

The next child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was **Thomas**, born about 1755. Again, I cannot find any record of his birth, nor his baptism which would possibly have been in the St. Anne's district of Soho but, it is known the family moved to Holborn between 1756 or 1757, it is quite possible the baptism took place there. There are no records however for St. Sepulchre Church in Holborn either but, as with Frances, there is a clear record of his death in 1810 which shows his age at the time of death as 55, making a birth date of around 1755.



I will come back to Thomas (on Page 188) as he is the main source of the Barrand name.

JAMES

Most probably the next child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was **James**, but again there is no positive record of his birth or baptism, but there is however a record of a James Barraud's death and burial. The burial citation reads "James Barrard (sic.) (of St. Clements) was buried in St. Anne's (Soho) on 1st December, 1756." It gives no age, and therefore it can be assumed that he was an infant, as ages were usually given only for adults. This is mentioned in *Ms. E. M. Barrand's book* – "*Barraud, The story of a family.*" There is a possible baptism record however - *James, son of John and Mary Barrow (sic), bapt 18th November, 1755 in Old Church, St. Pancras.* If this is the same child (which is most likely) then he lived for just over 1 year.

This then gives a clue that John Barraud and Mary Turpin may have lived in the St. Clement Danes area, which was next to St. Anne's in Soho. If this is indeed the son of John Barraud and Mary Turpin, it would suggest the family were still in Soho in December 1756, and did not move to Holborn until after this date.

— 18th James Son of John & Mary Barrow. —

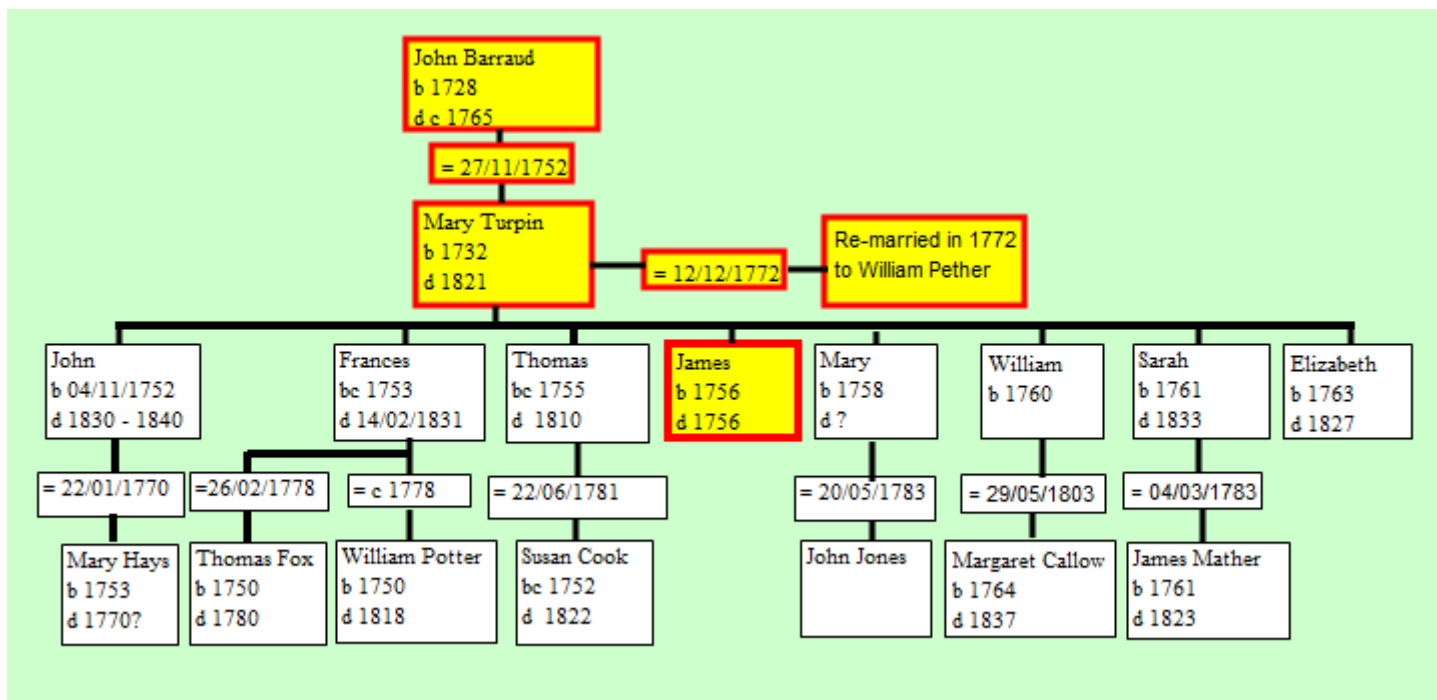
Christenings 1755 (cont)	
Nov 16	John son of Thomas and Welch
18	James son of John and Mary Barrow
Dec 7	Lydia dau of Lemon and Ann Abbot
14	George Henry Martyn and Ann, son and daughter of George and Ann Bailis
16	Thomas son of Thomas and Hannah Biggs
Dec 27	Mary Frances dau of Colonel Robert Rich and Mary his wife, which Mary Frances was born at Montpellier in France August 31st 1755

Christening Record of James Barrow (sic) St. Ann's Church, Soho, 18th November, 1755

December 1756.

4	Abraham Longstaff	: Westm ^r C
1	Sarah Somervell	: Grafton. M.C
1	John Davis	: St. Clem ^r C
1	James Barrard	: St. Clem ^r C

Burial record of James Barrard (sic) 1st December, 1756 St. Ann's Church, Soho



MARY

The next child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was Mary who was probably born around 1757. Once again, there is no record of the birth or baptism, but it is most possible she was actually born in Holborn as the family moved to Turnagain Lane around 1756-57. There is a record of a Mary Bar.. (sic) (Illegible) being baptised at St. Sepulchre Church, Holborn on the 12th June, 1758 with parents, John and Mary, but I cannot be sure this is the same Mary Barraud. I can only speculate, but her birth date must have been between 1756 and 1760. She certainly married John Jones on the 20th May, 1783 in St. George Hanover Square, London, and it seems that John Jones and Mary Barraud had a child called **Hannah** born on the 12th May, 1783, a few weeks before their marriage and baptised on the 27th July, 1783. **Hannah**, it appears married Henry Newton (1781-1855) on the 14th January, 1810 in St. Anne's Church, Soho. They had 9 children. Hannah died in Rotherhithe Workhouse on 3rd December, 1857.

John Jones and Mary Barrand then had another daughter **Mary**, born on the 24th December, 1784 and baptised on the 23rd January, 1785 in St. Marylebone Church.

They then had another daughter, **Martha**, born on the 13th January, 1786 and baptised on the 21st February, 1786.

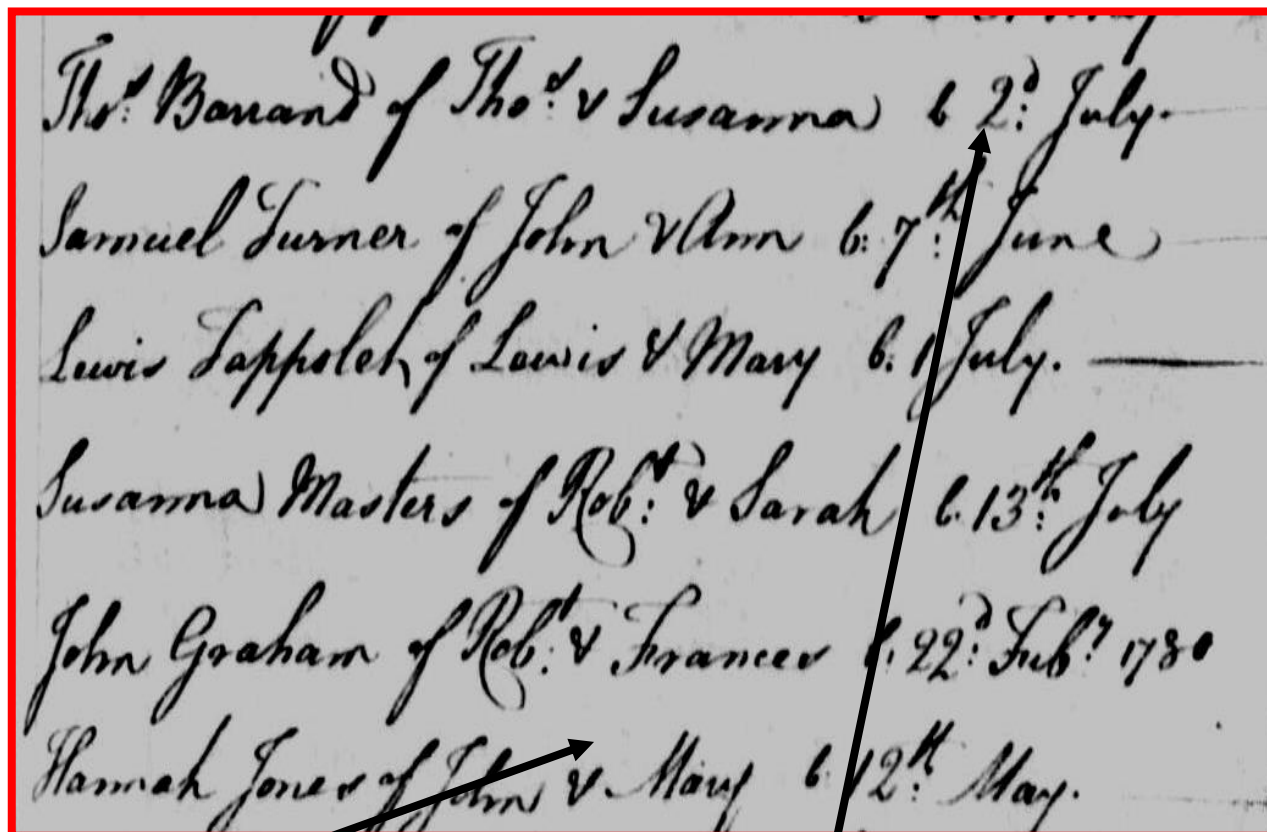
Charles was their next child, born on the 20th November, 1786 and baptised on the 4th December, 1786.

Susannah was their last child, born on the 13th March, 1789 and baptised 18th June 1789. It appears she remained unmarried.

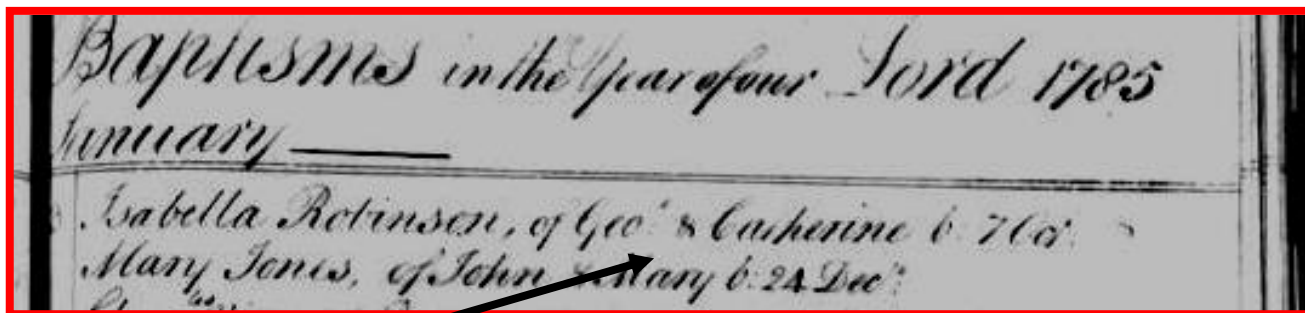
It should also be noted that John Jones was a witness to the marriage of William Barrand (Thomas Barrand's son) in 1803 along with William's mother, so this gives positive identification to the family. The record of the marriage of Mary Barraud shows the surname as Barrand instead of Barraud, and this is around the time this branch of Barraud's seems to have changed the name permanently from Barraud to Barrand. I can find no further records for Mary

Jones since her marriage however. The occupation of John Jones was as a Tailor and he had his own business with premises at No 6, Princes Street near Drury Lane. He is shown on the professional registers of 1784 as a "Taylor". It is known that John Jones was in fact a master tailor having served his apprenticeship in the City of London and he specialised in "Gentlemens' attire" rather than womens' clothing. Oxford Street in London was famous for its shops selling a wide range of cottons and linens, and was particularly admired by foreign visitors in the 1780s, and John's business was conveniently situated close to Oxford Street. John also made a living from using second-hand clothing and his suits were quite often re-tailored into up-market styles for his clients. As cloth and textiles were expensive, his labour was cheap and he found that refashioning his client's own garments into more up-dated items was a practical and affordable solution for the man about town. Many of his creations were from second-hand coats, trousers and waistcoats which he purchased from the many shops in the Seven Dials area and also pawn shops which would have excellent items for sale.

The lives of both John Jones and Mary are difficult to pursue as the family name of Jones is too popular.



Baptism of Hannah Jones (also shows baptism of Thomas Barrand at St. Marylebone Church)



Baptism of Mary Jones 1785

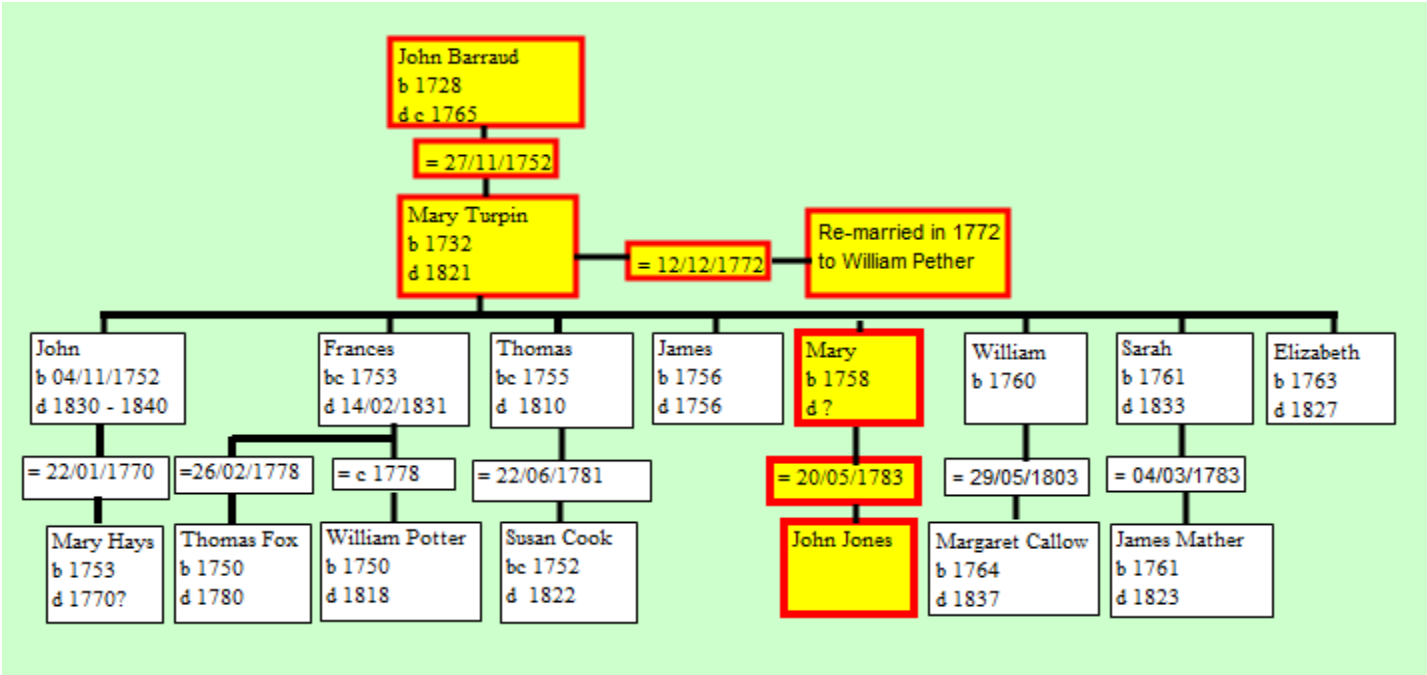


John Jones had his tailors' shop and works at No: 6, Princes Street.

Clare Market

It has been suggested on numerous records of London, that many of the French immigrants changed their surnames to make them appear more "English" due to the continuing Anglo/French wars around the turn of the century, and

the dislike of anything French. This would certainly account for several members of the the Barraud family changing to Barrand, although there are also records of the surname being transcribed as Barrend, Barren, Barron, Barand, Barrard and Barrow.



Mary Barrand: Female

Marriages:

Marriage: 20 May 1783 Of, London, London, England

Source Information:

Film Number: 177892

Page Number: 57

Reference number: 2218

Boys Marriage Index 1538-1840 shows the spouse name as John Jones (JN JONES)

Parish records of the marriage of Mary Barrand to John Jones

Parish Records Collection - marriage

Year: 1783

Supplied Surname: JONES
Full First name: John
Supplied First Name: Jn
Spouse Surname: BARRAND
Spouse Full First name: Mary
Place: Westminster (St George Hanover Square)
County: London
Record source: Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840
Data provider: Society of Genealogist
Society of Genealogists' record of the Marriage of John Jones to Mary Barrand

Marriage Record For **John Jones & Mary Barrand**
In the Parish of **St George Hanover Square, Middlesex**

	Groom	Bride
Full Name	John Jones	Mary Barrand
Date of Marriage	20 May 1783	
Parish of Marriage	St George Hanover Square, Middlesex	

M. 1783

Husband
John Jones

Wife
Mary Barrand

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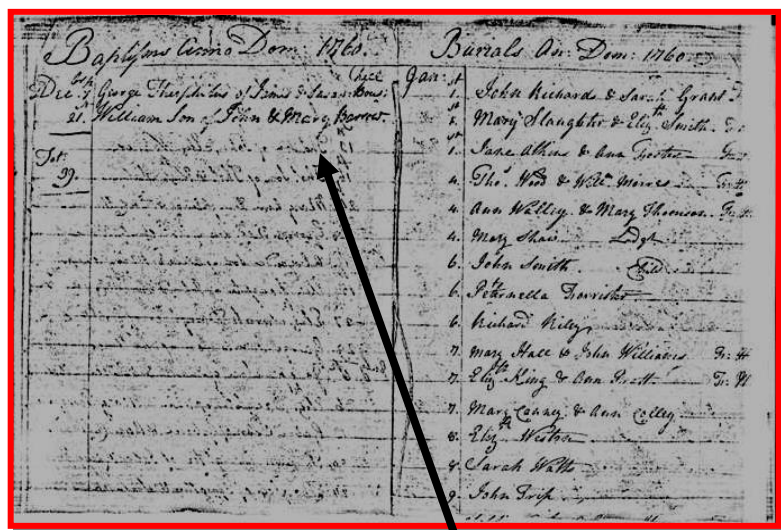
Copy of transcript from the Genealogist – Marriage Mary Barrand + John Jones 1783

John Jones and Mary Barrand both of this Parish were married in this Church
by Banns this Twentieth Day of May in the Year 1783 by me R. Pitt Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between us { The mark of John Jones
In the presence of { This Pastor { Mary Barrand
Ann Foster

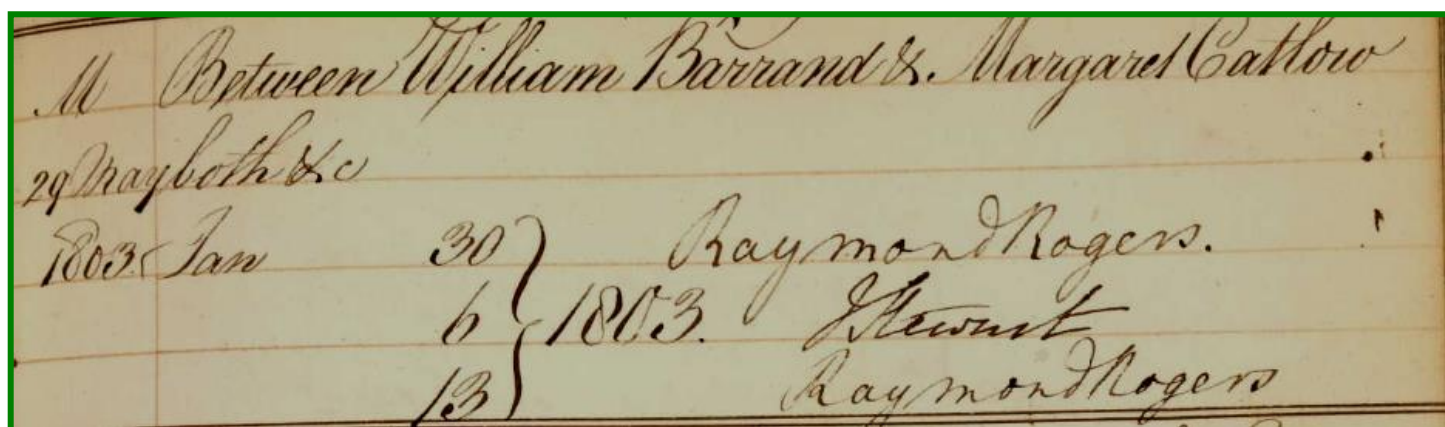
Marriage of John Jones to Mary Barrand

WILLIAM:

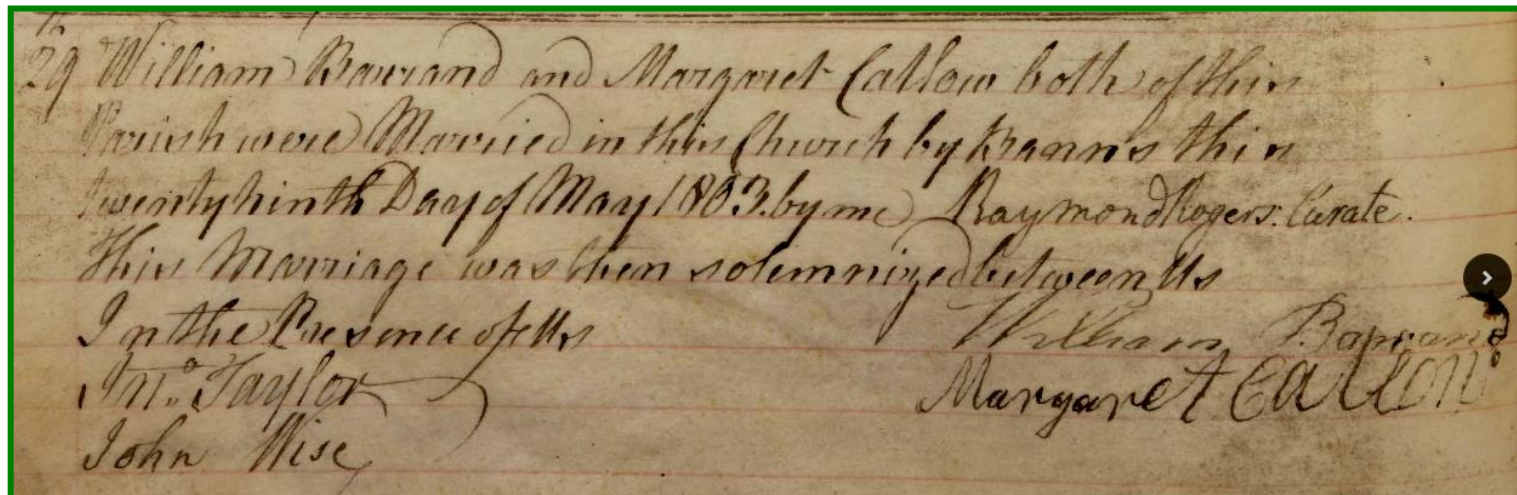
The next child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was **William**, born around 1759/1760, but once again there are no records of the birth or the baptism. There are however records of a William Barrow baptised on the 21st December, 1760 in Old Church, St Pancras with parents John and Mary Barrow (sic), in the same Church as James and Frances. What is known for certain however is that William married Margaret Catlow (or Callow) on the 29th May, 1803 at St. Martins-in-the-Fields. The IGI record shows a “comment of 54”, and this is confirmed in the Pallots register of marriages, but I do not know whether it represents a reference number, or the age of William, but there are other instances where it certainly represents an age. There are no records of the Catlow name in London between 1750 and 1770, but the surname Catlow is prominent in both Yorkshire and Lancashire around this time. I do not know where Margaret came from, but it may be a mis-spelling of the name. William Barrand was a fully qualified carpenter and served his apprenticeship possibly with his brother, Thomas. He moved south of the River Thames to Camberwell where he must have found work, but returned to central London after several years. There are records of a William Barrand as a Jury-Qualified Freeholder from 1814-1824, and his address is Southampton Street in Camberwell. Also living at a different address in Southampton Street is a J. Barrand (possibly John Barrand or perhaps a Jane Barrand). I cannot find any positive death records for William, but Margaret certainly died in the Workhouse in Westminster in 1837, aged 73, making her date of birth around 1764. (IGI Ref: B02082-6 Film - 560360) There is a record of a William Barrow’s (sic) death in 1832 aged 77 at the same church. No children are known from their marriage. Again, the Barrand family must have been on the poor side. (See [description of the Workhouse on Page 107/108](#))



Baptism record of William Barrow



Banns of marriage – William Barrand & Margaret Catlow



Marriage of Willioam Barrand & Margaret Catlow

Name: Wm Barrand

Spouse: Margt Catlow

Comments: 54

Marriage Date: 1803

Parish: St. Martin In The Fields

MARGARET CALLOW Female

Spouse: WILLIAM BARRAND

Marriage: 29 MAY 1803 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London,

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M001453	1798 - 1806	0561160	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of Marriage William Barrand and Margaret Catlow (Callow)

Name: Margaret Barrand

Record Type: Burial in the workhouse

Estimated Death Date: abt 1837

Burial Date: 16 Jun 1837

Age: 73

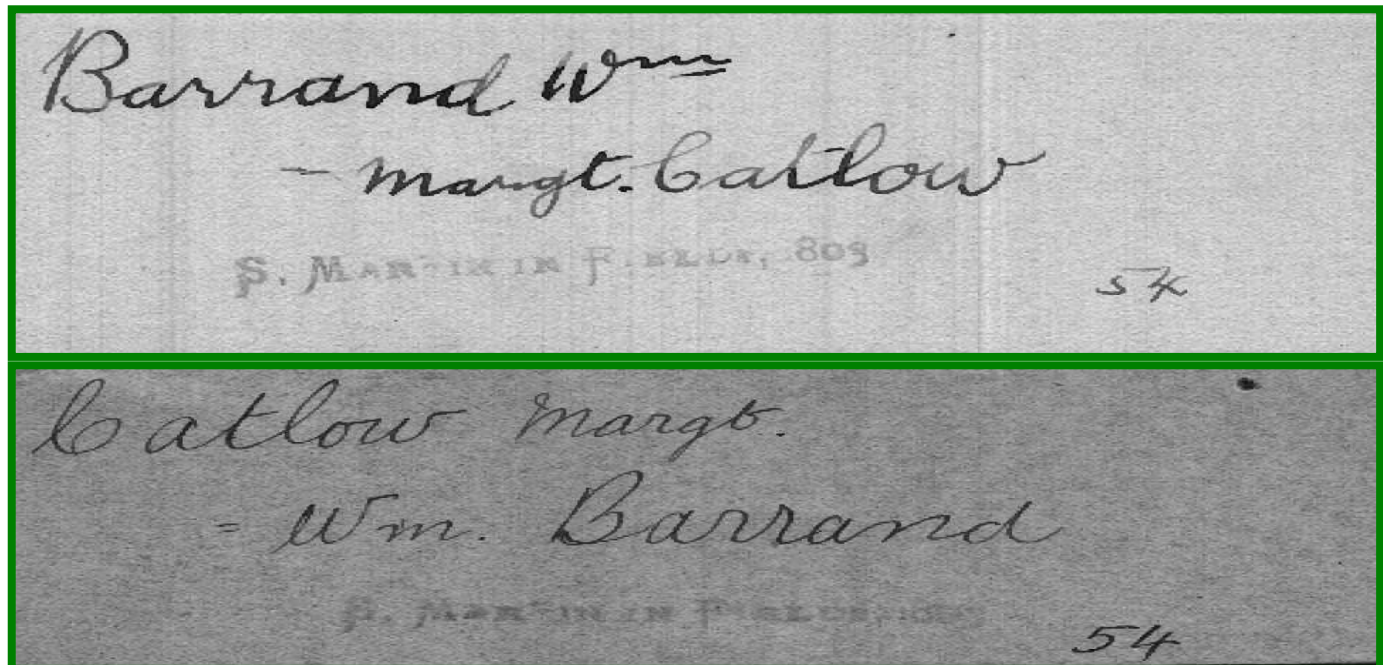
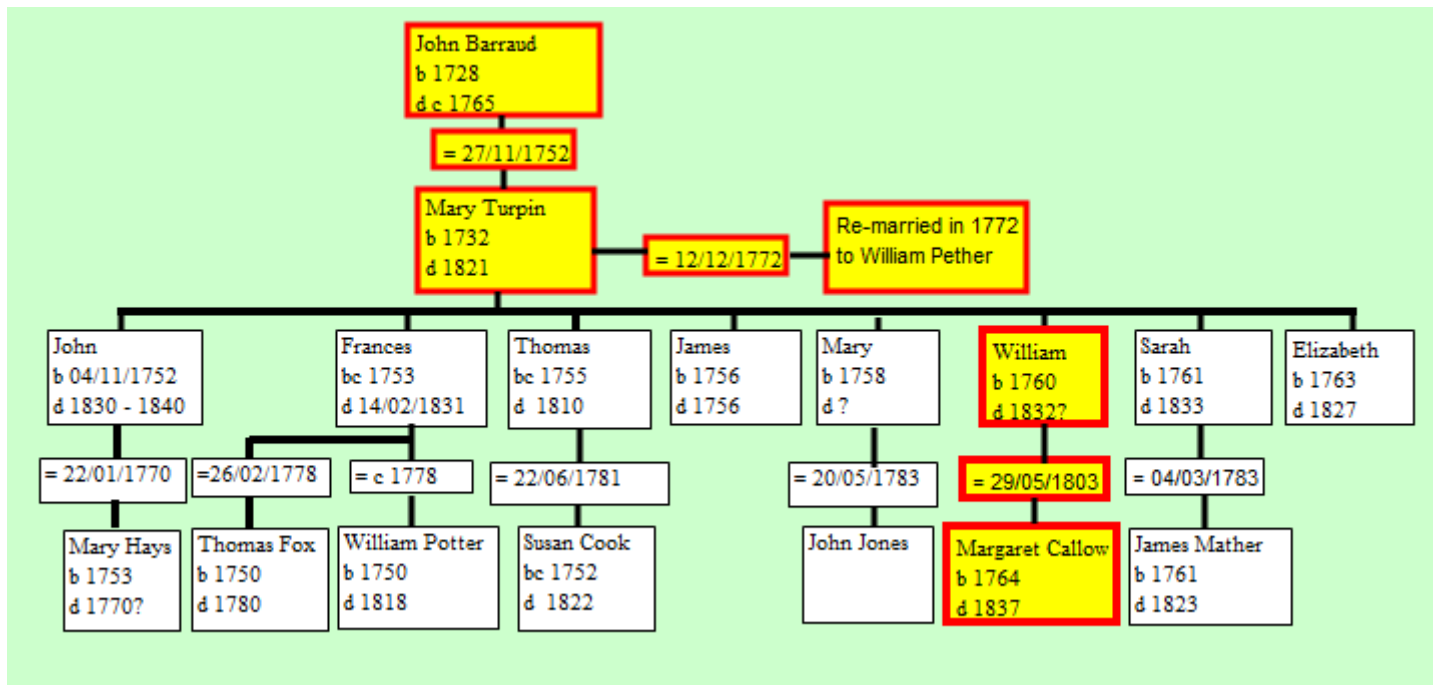
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1764

Parish or Poor Law Union: Westminster St John the Evangelist

Borough: Westminster

County: Middlesex

The Death Record for Margaret Catlow (Callow)



Pallots record of marriage William Barrand and Margaret Catlow (Callow)

BURIALS in the Parish of *St John the Evangelist Westminster*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 1837

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1837 <i>James Holt</i> No. 1321 <i>JD</i>	<i>6 Orchard Street</i>	<i>15th June</i>	<i>10 months</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>Ast. Curate</i>
1837 <i>John Rodrick Wise</i> No. 1322 <i>H.D.</i>	<i>10 Lower Garden Street</i>	<i>15th June</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>Ast. Curate</i>
1837 <i>a Girl Born of Esther Cecombs</i> No. 1323 <i>JD</i>	<i>Regent Place</i>	<i>15th June.</i>		
1837 <i>William Oliver</i> No. 1324 <i>H.D.</i>	<i>G. G. Rochester Row</i>	<i>16th June</i>	<i>22 years</i>	<i>J. Hughes</i> <i>Curate</i>
1837 <i>Edward Boston</i> No. 1325 <i>JD</i>	<i>23 New Peter Street</i>	<i>16th June</i>	<i>70 years</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>up. Curate</i>
1837 <i>Margaret Barrand</i> No. 1326 <i>JD</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>16th June</i>	<i>73 years</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>Ast. Curate</i>
1837 <i>Joseph Salt</i> No. 1327 <i>JD</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>16th June</i>	<i>35 years</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>Ast. Curate</i>
1837 <i>Esther Milliner</i> No. 1328 <i>JD</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>16th June</i>	<i>10 years</i>	<i>H. L. Oswell</i> <i>Ast. Curate</i>

Burial record of Margaret Barrand

SARAH

Next child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was **Sarah Barrand**, born in 1761. Once again there are no definite known records of the birth or baptism, but there are records of a “Sarah Barrow” born on the 24th January, 1761 and baptised on the 6th February, 1761 at St. Sepulchre Church with parents John and Mary Barrow, so it seems very likely that this the correct child.

It is known she married Rev. James Mather on the 4th March, 1783, and one of the witnesses again was Thomas Barrand, her elder brother. There are several records of the marriage. Sarah and James Mather had 4 children, **George**, born 22nd December, 1783, **John**, born 7th February, 1786, **Ann**, born 24th August, 1788 and finally **Sarah**, born 24th July, 1791. Rev. James Mather was a Lay Minister in the Methodist Church and was appointed as a traveling preacher. Although James Mather was illiterate and found difficulty in writing, he could memorize passages in the Bible and read them aloud during his travels. He eventually became a renowned preacher in his own right. He preached in strange places - public houses, coffee houses, houses, fields, public squares, and even to family homes or wherever a crowd assembled to hear him. His aim was to educate the masses through his preaching. Although he often preached three or four times a day, he had real-life experiences to call on which provided him with plenty of material. He donated to the missionary society in December, 1819 as reported in the *Evangelical Magazine and Missionary Chronical*. He was also the treasurer of the North Britain Bible and Missionary Society. He delivered what was acclaimed as a “most impressive discourse” by a speech on “faith and love” at Sheffield in 1820 on behalf of *The Religious Tract Society* and received glowing reports in the local newspapers. Wherever he travelled, Sarah was always with him. They both survived from expenses and support of accommodation offered by James Mather’s audience which was quite substantial on many occasions.

From newspaper records, (*London Star* January 2nd 1818 and also *The Champion*) it is mentioned that both Paul Philip Barraud and James Mather described as (A friend from Shadwell) were amongst the chief donators to a fund for a Mr. William Hone, a fellow church minister and his family who was tried for blasphemy and which raised £2,500.00.

It seems clear therefore that Paul Philip Barraud and James Mather were close friends. Despite help from friends, many of William Hone’s businesses ended in failure.

In 1815, William Hone started the “*Traveller*” newspaper, and he tried in vain to save Elizabeth Fenning, a cook convicted on thin evidence of poisoning her employers by filling dumplings with arsenic. Fenning was executed in July 1815 and William Hone, who had reluctantly witnessed Eliza’s death, started gathering evidence. Hone’s 240-page book on the subject, *The Important Results of an Elaborate Investigation into the Mysterious Case of Eliza Fenning* — a landmark in investigative journalism – demolished the prosecution’s case. There was considerable public disquiet over the verdict and sentence and various appeals were made for clemency to the prince Regent, Home Secretary, Lord Chancellor and Lord Sidmouth, but all were rejected. The execution received huge coverage in the newspapers. In 1828, evidence was submitted by a Dr. Gordon Smith which cast doubt on the prosecution case and in 1834, evidence was offered to prove her innocence beyond doubt, but to no avail.

William Hone published the “*Reformists’ Register*,” using it to criticise state abuses and in April 1817 he successfully won a court battle against Government censorship and this marked a turning point in the fight for British Press freedom. Three separate trials took place before special juries on 18th, 19th and 20th December 1817. The prosecution took the ground that the prints were harmful to public morals and brought the prayer-book and even religion itself into contempt. In spite of illness and exhaustion, William Hone spoke on each of the three days for seven hours, and although the judges were biased against him, he was acquitted on each count by a jury.

Hone however, was soon sent to the King's Bench Prison for debt, and his friends, including Paul Philip Barraud and James Mather however, again came to his assistance and, after his release, he started a coffeehouse in Gracechurch Street but this, like most of his business enterprises, ended in failure.

James Mather remained as a lay-minister and died in 1823. He was buried in Abney Park Cemetery. Sarah Mather died at the age of 72 in High Street, Shadwell in 1833, and was buried on the 21st January, 1833.

ELIZABETH FENNING'S CASE—COMPLETE.
Near 300 pages closely printed in 8vo. price 6s. 6d.

THE IMPORTANT RESULTS of an elaborate Investigation into the MYSTERIOUS CASE OF **ELIZABETH FENNING**, being a detail of extraordinary **FACTS DISCOVERED SINCE HER EXECUTION**, including the Official Report of her SINGULAR TRIAL, now first Published and Copious Notes thereon: numerous Authentic Documents; an Argument on her Case; a Memorial to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and Strictures on a late Pamphlet of the Prosecutor's Apothecary.

By **JOHN WATKINS, L.L.D.**

With 30 Original Letters written by the unfortunate girl while in Prison; an Appendix; and an appropriate Dedication.

London: Printed for **WILLIAM HONE**, 55, Fleet-street.

The Work without the Letters 5s. or the Letters separate 1s. 6d.

Advert from William Hone regarding his investigation into the hanging of Elizabeth Fenning Johnson's Sunday Monitor 22nd October, 1815



Painting of William Hone

BURIALS in the Parish of SAINT PAUL, SHADWELL, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1833				
Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1833 Mary Wood No 681	High Street	January 20	73	W. W. Lutgens
W. Brown Allen No 682	Shadwell Dock	20	7	W. W. Lutgens
Alexander Thomas Hunter No 683	Dunn Street	20	2	W. W. Lutgens
Daniel Hey No 684	New Gravel Lane	21	6	W. W. Lutgens
Thomas William Jones No 685	High Street	21	11	W. W. Lutgens
Sarah Mather No 686	High Street	21	72	W. W. Lutgens
Margaret Haanering No 687	Fox's Lane	22	14	W. W. Lutgens
Josiah Smith No 688	Workhouse	23	86	W. W. Lutgens

Burial record of Sarah Mather, High Street, Shadwell

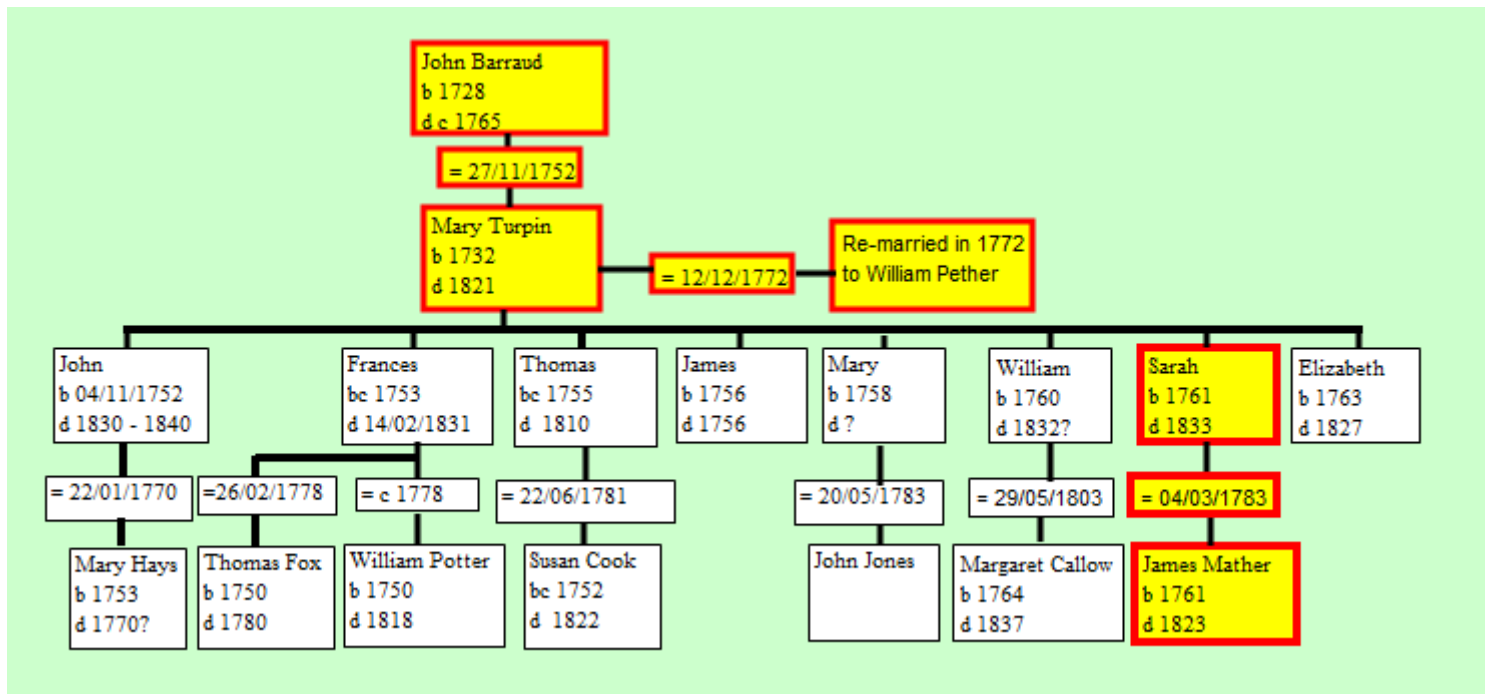
Name:	Sarah Mather
Record Type:	Burial
Burial Date:	21 Jan 1833
Age:	72
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1761
Parish or Poor Law Union:	Shadwell, St Paul
Borough:	Tower Hamlets
Register Type:	Parish Register

BURIALS in the Parish of Camberwell
in the County of Surrey

in the Year 1823.

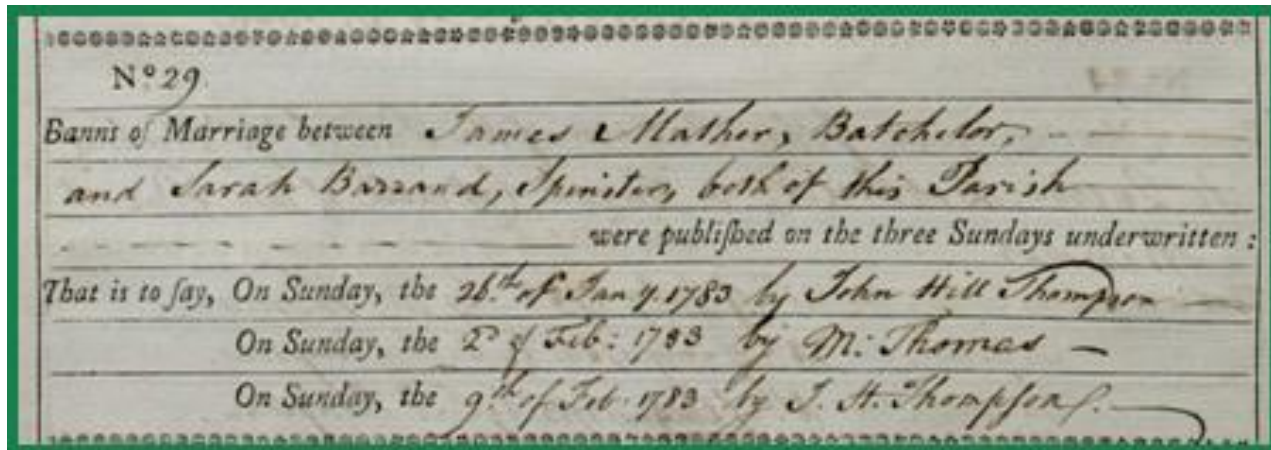
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
John Mendenhall No. 441.	Camberwell	12 28. Sept ^r	10 Mths.	M H C Hyde buried.
William Bowman No. 442.	Beckham	12 28. Sept ^r	5 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
Ann Broadhead No. 443.	Camberwell	12 1. Oct ^r	20 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
Joseph Fuller No. 444.	Camberwell	12 1. Oct ^r	74 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
James Mather No. 445.	Newington	12 2. Oct ^r	62 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
Ann Dobbins No. 446.	Camberwell	12 2. Oct ^r	84 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
Charles Bishop No. 447.	Camberwell	12 2. Oct ^r	47 Yrs.	M H C Hyde buried.
Harriet Kirby No. 448.	Camberwell	12 3. Oct ^r	11 Weeks	M H C Hyde buried.

Burial record of James Mather at Newington

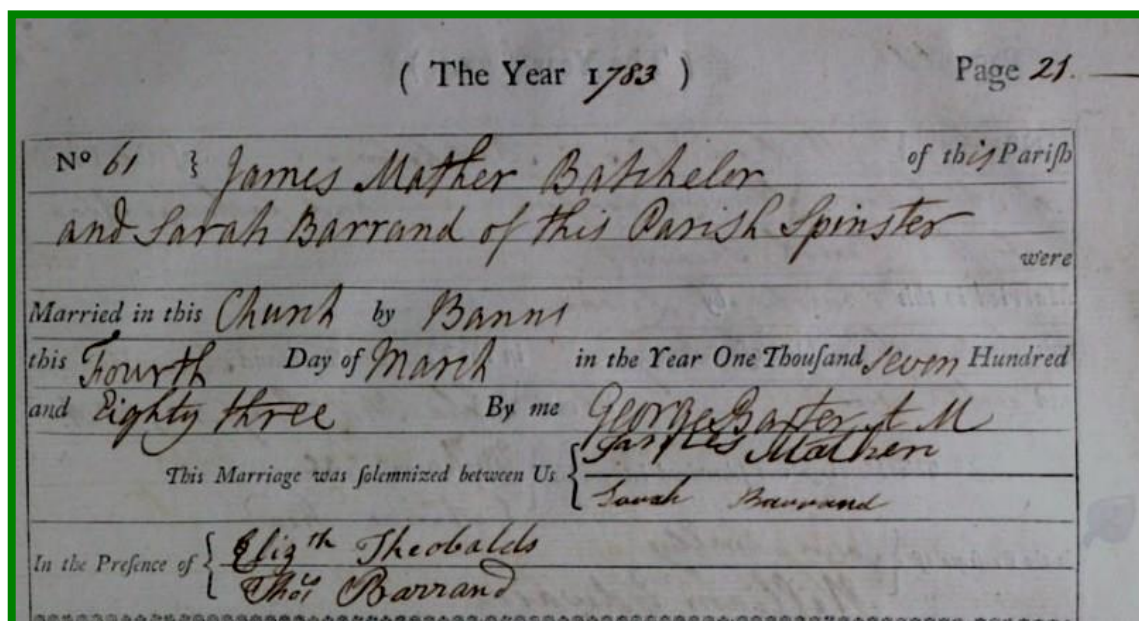


Shadwell High Street is actually part of the old Ratcliff Highway, and at one time shared with what is now St. George Street its unsavoury reputation. The western portion of the highway was associated with occasional disorderly behaviour of seafarers of all nationalities, who after all brought money into the pockets of shopkeepers and others, while the Shadwell side of it was affected by the poverty of a rough class of population inhabiting the area situated between it and the river. The comparatively small number of houses brought about sub-letting to families, each occupying one room, which was often bare of wooden fittings as the result of having fuel to hand. Shadwell and the East End were not seen as pleasant places. The growth of Shadwell's port led to an increase in the number of prostitutes in the area, and the area was known as the centre of the capital's opium smoking. Throughout the 1800's Shadwell saw a massive increase in immigration as it became home to a large community of Asian seamen, brought over from British India by the East India Company. There also developed a large population of Anglo-Indians, from intermarriage between seamen and local girls – as well as smaller communities of Chinese and Greek seamen, who had also married with local girls.





Banns record of Marriage between James Mather and Sarah Barrand



Marriage Record from the Parish Register showing the witness signature of Thomas Barrand

SARAH BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Marriages:

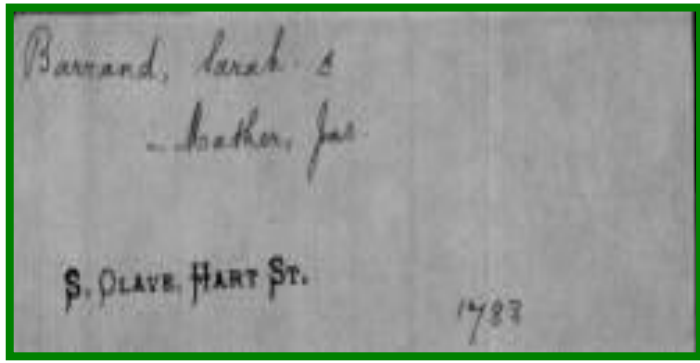
Spouse: JAMES MATHER

Marriage: 04 MAR 1783 Saint Olave Hart Street, London, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M001591	1776 - 1876	0557013	Film	0883926	Film

IGI Record of the marriage of Sarah Barrand & James Mather



Marriage Record from Pallots Marriage Index

The baptism records of the four children:

Name: **George Mather**

Born Date: 22 Dec 1783

Baptism Date: 18 Jan 1784

Parish: St Bride's, Fleet Street

County: London

Borough: City of London

Parent(s): James Mather,
Sarah Mather

Record Type: Baptism

Register Type: Parish Register

Name: **John Mather**

Born Date: 07 Feb 1786

Baptism Date: 26 Feb 1786

Parish: St Bride's, Fleet Street

County: London

Borough: City of London

Parent(s): James Mather,
Sarah Mather

Record Type: Baptism

Register Type: Parish Register

Name: **Ann Mather**
Baptism Date: 23 Sep 1788
Parish: St Bride's, Fleet Street
Borough: City of London
Parent(s): James Mather,
Sarah Mather
Record Type: Baptism
Register Type: Parish Register

Name: **Sarah Mather**
Birth Date: 24 July 1792
Baptism Date: 19 Aug 1792
Parish: St Bride's, Fleet Street
Borough: City of London
Parent(s): James Mather,
Sarah Mather
Record Type: Baptism
Register Type: Parish Register

Name: Sarah Mather
Record Type: **Burial**
Estimated Death Date: abt 1833
Burial Date: 21 Jan 1833
Age: 72
Estimated birth year: abt 1761
Parish or Poor Law Union: Shadwell, St Paul
Borough: Tower Hamlets
County: Middlesex

The Death Record of Sarah Mather (nee Barrand)

Name: James Mather
Record Type: **Burial**
Estimated Death Date: abt 1823
Burial Date: 2 Oct 1823
Age: 62
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1761
Parish or Poor Law Union: Camberwell St Giles
Borough: Southwark
Register Type: Parish Register

The Death Record of James Mather

ELIZABETH

The 8th and final child of John Barraud and Mary Turpin was **Elizabeth** but, as with the other children, there is no positive record of the birth or baptism. It would appear that Elizabeth was born around 1763, most probably in Holborn, as John, her father had moved to Turnagain Lane in Holborn around 1756 and where he died in 1763. Elizabeth never married, and it is believed she lived in Soho, and was known to be a prostitute in the Soho area of London and died a spinster in 1827 at the age of 64, in "Castle Mond Yard", (sic) and was buried on the 16th December, 1827. She appears to have stayed in the Soho and Westminster area of London all her life working both as a servant and prostitute. There are records of "possibly" Elizabeth Barrand (Miss B-nd) in the well noted "Harris's list of Covent Garden Ladies" of 1783 when Elizabeth would have been aged about 19 or 20. Sex tourists interested in visiting one of London's brothels could buy the guide book, Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies to help them find a prostitute that would suit their taste and income and which was published from 1757 to 1795. It was an annual directory of possibly the best 80 prostitutes working in London. "*Harris's List of Covent-Garden Ladies*" was published yearly between 1757 and 1795, and acted as a concise almanac of prostitutes available for hire in London. Each imprint generally listed more than 120 prostitutes at work in and around Covent Garden and the West End. At around two or three shillings per copy, the pocketbook was aimed chiefly at a middle-class audience. The guide offered a list of the sex workers of an area infamous for its brothels and bath houses, including the women's addresses, the prices they charged, and any special services they offered. It is suggested that one in five women in London made a living as a prostitute, a remarkable number. The young women and girls who chose prostitution as a living were poorly educated and fit only to work in backbreaking, menial jobs. Most prostitutes were independent street-walkers and kept a majority of their wages. A London prostitute stood an excellent chance of earning more than £400 a year, but a good housemaid earned around £50 a year, and therefore one can readily see why so many women were drawn to the trade. As the book details the charge made by each prostitute, the sum of two guineas charged by Elizabeth B-nd (sic) was clearly at the top end of the scale, as the average worker's wage was around one pound per week and certainly two guineas was a large sum of money being on average two weeks wages. A "common prostitute" could be "purchased" in London for around a shilling or perhaps two shillings and six pence to enjoy her company in a lodging house or tavern. The book had a circulation of around 8000 copies a year and cost two shillings and sixpence. The book gives details of their appearance and sexual specialities. The entry for Elizabeth B-nd appears as follows:

Miss B—nd, No. 28, Frith-Street.

*A rose-bud blows in either cheek,
Round which the lily makes its bed;
Two dimples sweet good nature speak,
And auburn ringlets deck her head.
Her heaving breasts pant keen desire,
Their blushing summits own the flame;
Her eyes seem wishing something nigher,
Her hand conducts it to the same.*

Miss B—nd, No. 28, *Frith-street*.

A rose-bud blows in either cheek,
Round which the lily makes its bed;
Two dimples sweet good nature speak,
And auburn ringlets deck her head.
Her heaving breasts pant keen desire,
Their blushing summits own the flame;
Her eyes seem wishing *something nigher*,
Her hand conducts it to the same.

Miss B—nd is a very genteel agreeable little girl, and is distinguished more by the elegance of her dress, than the beauty of her person, which might perhaps have been ranked in the list of tolerable's, had not the small-pox been quite so unkind; she is, nevertheless, a desirable well tem-

E

pered

(50)

pered piece, and one that does not degrade herself by her company or her actions; she comes into our corps, in consequence of her good keeper's leaving England, and enlists a volunteer, in all the sprightliness and vivacity of nineteen, with beautiful auburn hair, and a pair of pretty languishing blue peepers, that seem at every glance to tell you how nature stands affected below; nor will those swimming luminaries deceive you; it is ever ready to receive the *well formed tumid guest*, and as the *external crura* entwine and press home the *vigorous tool*, the *internal crura* embrace it, and presses out the last *precious drops* of the *vital fluid*, which her hand, by stealth, conveyed to the *treasure bags* of nature, by tender *squeezings* seem to increase the undiscrivable rapture, at the *dye away moment*; in short, during her performance of *venereal rites*, she is all the heart of the most inflamed sensualist can wish, or any man that has two spare guineas in his pocket, can desire.

Extract from Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies

Miss B—nd is a very genteel agreeable little girl, and is distinguished more by the elegance of her dress, than the beauty of her person, which might perhaps have been ranked in the list of tolerable's, had not the small-pox been quite so unkind; she is, nevertheless, a desirable well tempered piece, and one that does not degrade herself by her company or her actions; she comes into our corps, in consequence of her good keeper's leaving England, and enlists a volunteer, in all the sprightliness and vivacity of nineteen, with beautiful auburn hair, and a pair of pretty languishing blue peepers, that seem at every glance to tell you how nature stands affected below; nor will those swimming luminaries deceive you; it is ever ready to receive the well formed tumid guest, and as the external crura-en-twine and press home the vigorous tool, the internal crura embrace it, and presses out the last precious drops of the vital fluid, which her hand, by stealth, conveyed to the treasure bags of nature, by tender squeezings seem to increase the undiscrivable rapture, at the dye away moment; in short, during her performance of venereal rites, she is all the heart of the most inflamed sensualist can wish, or any man that has two spare guineas in his pocket, can desire.

Monday Mr. Aiken, the bookseller, indicted and by default convicted, of publishing a certain scandalous and immoral libel, called Harris's List of Covent Garden Ladies, was brought up to the court of King's Bench, to receive the judgment of the court. Mr. Justice Alburth, after a short consultation among their Lordships, addressed the prisoner; and pronounced the sentence of the court. His Lordship dwelt upon the very great enormity of the atrocious publication of which the prisoner had been convicted. A publication of the strongest and most evident tendency to corrupt the minds and morals of the youth of this kingdom. It was such an outrageous attack on all law, morals, and religion, as loudly called for a very exemplary punishment. The sentence of the court therefore was, that the prisoner should pay a fine of 200l. to the King; to be imprisoned till the fine is paid, and afterwards to find sufficient security for his good behaviour for 3 years; himself in 250l. and his securities in 100l. each.

The Ipswich Journal 14 November 1795

Monday James Roach, a bookseller, was called up before the Court of King's-Bench, and received judgment for the publication of an infamous pamphlet, entitled, "Harris's list of Covent-Garden Ladies;" to be imprisoned in Newgate for twelve months, and then to find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 100l. and his securities in 50l. each.

Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette 19 February 1795

On Elizabeth's death, I can find no record of a "Castle, Mond Yard" in the Street Records of London or in the 1841 census, but from information published, the whole area was due to be demolished around 1829 and therefore I would guess that she was in fact living with her nephew Peter Cook Barrand (son of her brother, Thomas Barrand) as he lived at "The Castle, in Moore's Yard." in 1828, and that the transcription in the burial record is mis-spelt. Elizabeth was buried in St. Martin-In-The-Fields Church on the 16th December, 1827. **(See Peter Cook Barrand Page 415)** Moore's Yard is described as: A builders' yard with workshops and stable, and six newly built dwellings and an enclosed yard with stabling and a stack of warehouses, the property of W.B. Moore, a bankrupt.

Description of Moor's Yard:

A little beyond the Church is Moor's Yard, a large Place for Stablings, with several ordinary Houses, and hath a Passage into Church Lane, and another into Thackham's Court, and so into Shandois Street (Chandos Street) and beyond this Street are several Allies and Places, most of which have a Passage into Bedfordbury, but are very narrow, ill built, and as ill inhabited.

It began as a narrow alley from St Martin's Lane' but soon 'spread out into an open space almost the size of St Martin's Church. In the middle of the open space was an isolated block' which 'probably occupies the site of the horsepond which was there in the eighteenth century. It was always associated with horses. There was a farrier here in 1683 and the last occupant of Moor's Yard, as late as 1839, was John Armstrong, Farrier.' The other end of Moor's Yard 'narrowed again into a long alleyway which ended at Church Lane'

Illustrations of Moor's Yard have been reproduced in the book 'George Scharf's London: Sketches and Watercolours of a Changing City, 1820-50' (pages 30-31).



Corner of St. Martin's Lane

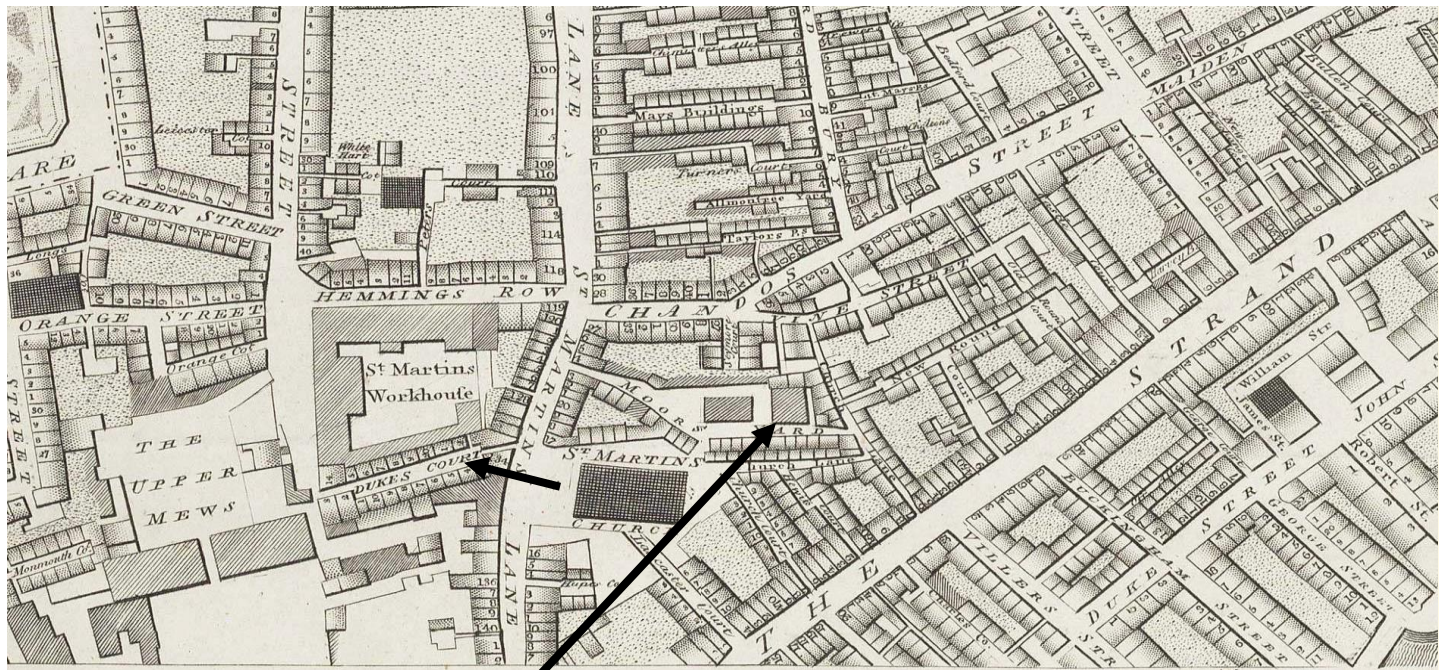
There are 3 Moore's Yards in London..... From John Strype's description of London Streets:-

- (1) Chandos-street, near St. Martin's Lane. This Place hath a Passage into Moors Yard, which leadeth into St Martin's Lane; also, another Passage into New Round Court, and another turning Passage to St. Martin's Church, all but indifferently built or inhabited. It is described as "a few doors north of the Church - it leads to Church Lane."
- (2) In King Street - St. James's
- (3) It is in Fashion Street - Spitalfields.

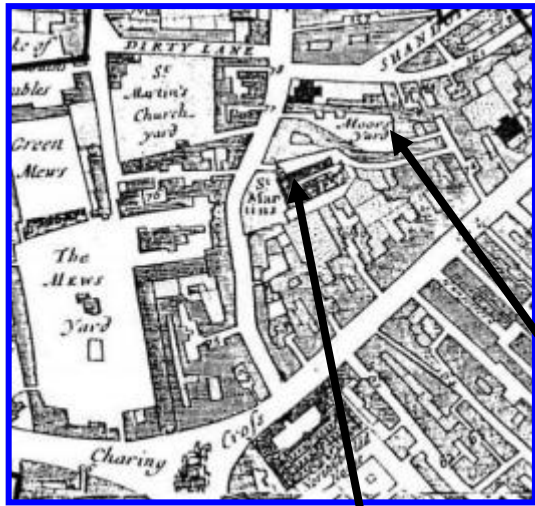
As Elizabeth was buried in St. Martin's Church, by far the most likely location for Moore's Yard is at St. Martin's Church. In 1828, it was reported in *The Morning Post* and also in the *London Standard*, that all the houses in both Moore's Yard and St. Martin's Churchyard were to be demolished by spring 1829 for new building work in Trafalgar Square.



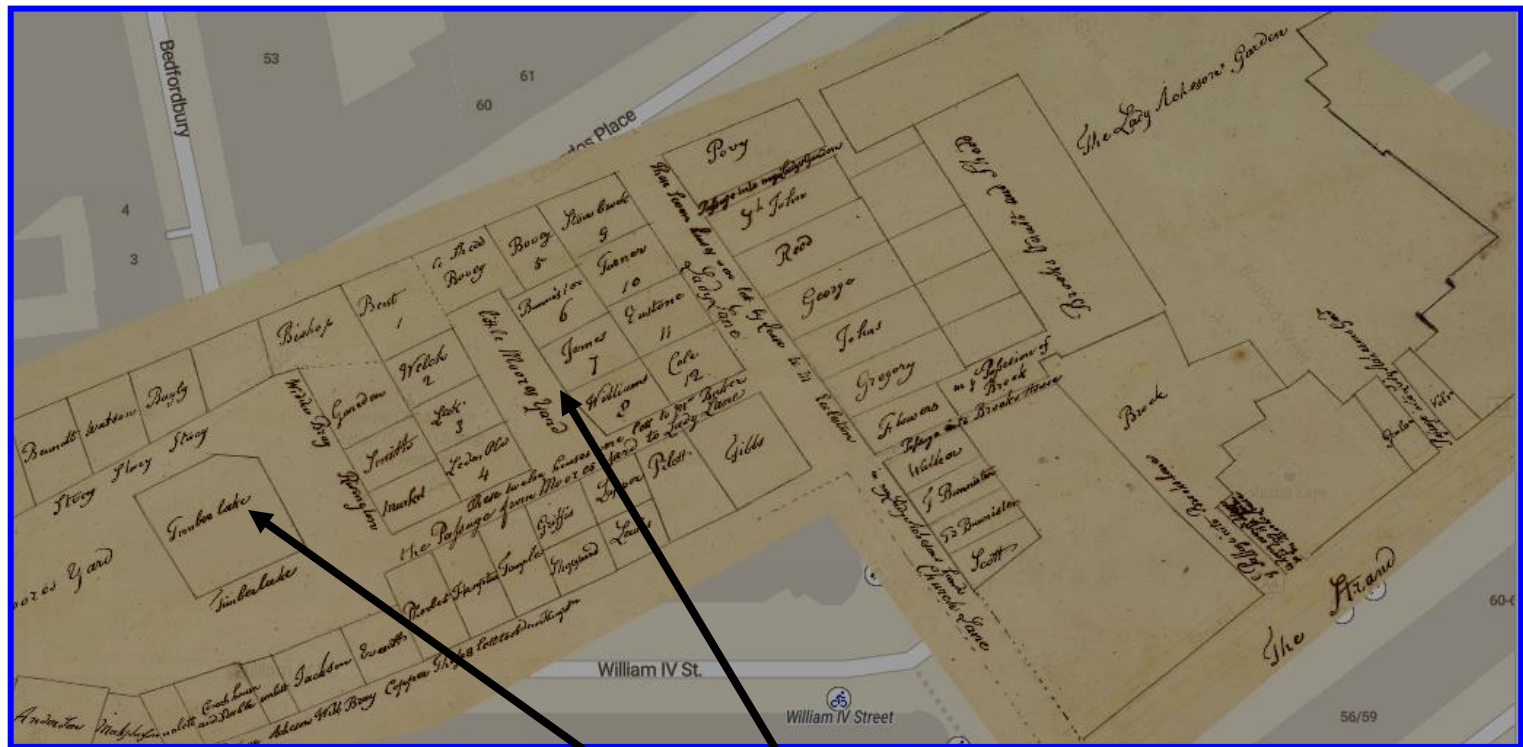
Looking west from the steps of St. Martin's Church. Duke's Court shored up 1827



Moore's Yard near St. Martin's Church (Horwood's Map 1792)



Map of c1700 showing St. Martins' Church and Moors yard



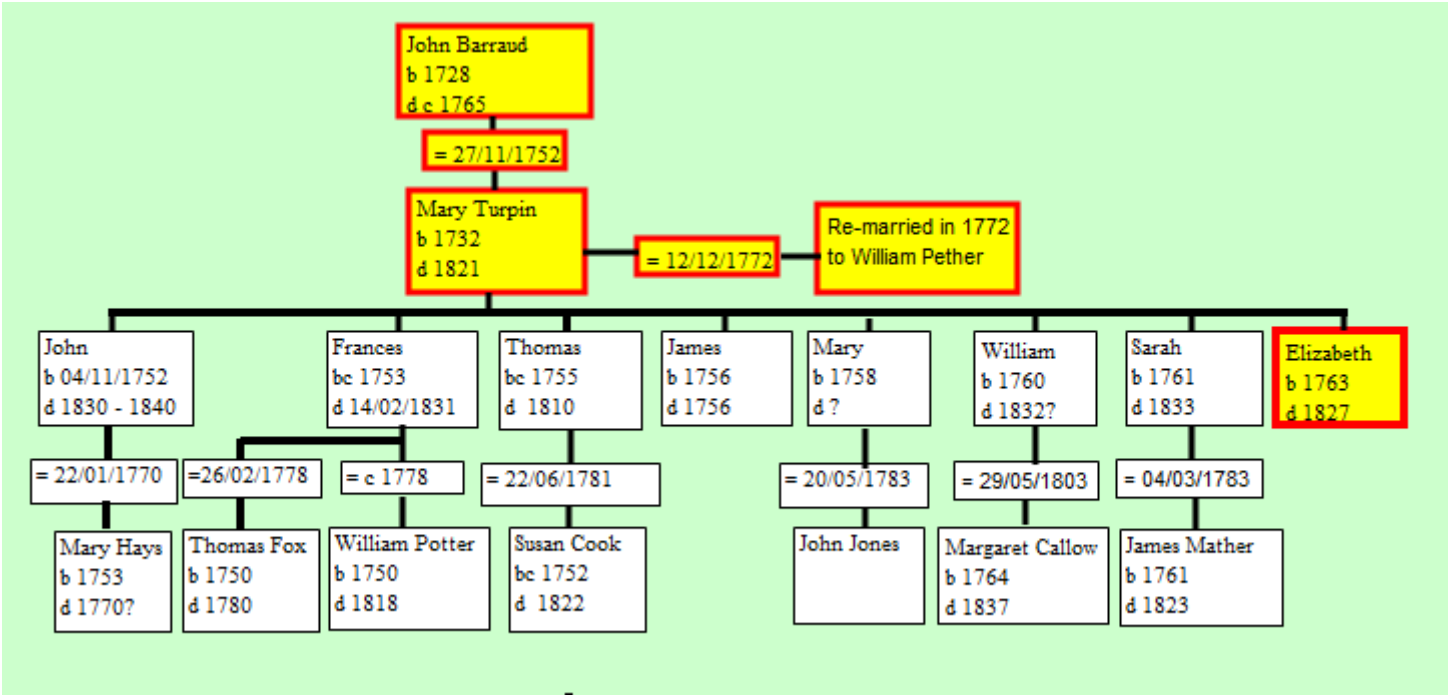
Plan of Moore's Yard showing the timber yard and "The castle"

BURIALS in the Parish of *S^t Martin in the Fields*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year *1827*

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>James Dunn Esq</i> No. 364	<i>New Street Spring Gardens</i>	<i>December 13th</i>	<i>4^{ys} 26</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>Elizabeth Barrand</i> No. 365	<i>Castle Mons Yard</i>	<i>16th</i>	<i>4^{ys} 64</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>John Frederick Davis</i> No. 366	<i>Manover St</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>Days 24</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>Amelia Gibson</i> No. 367	<i>Strand</i>	<i>15th</i>	<i>4^{ys} 147</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>Sarah Ann Best</i> No. 368	<i>Duke St</i>	<i>15th</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>Edward Bellacub</i> No. 369	<i>Chandos St</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>4^{ys} 6</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>John Luff</i> No. 370	<i>Whitehead St</i>	<i>17th</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>
<i>John Drew</i> No. 371	<i>Bedfordbury</i>	<i>20th</i>	<i>4^{ys} 9</i>	<i>J^d Morgan Curate</i>

Burial Record of Elizabeth Barrand 1827 – Address as Castle Mond Yard?

Death record of Elizabeth Barrand
Name: Elizabeth Barrand
Record Type: Burial
Estimated Death Date: abt 1827
Burial Date: 16 Dec 1827
Age: 64
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1763
Parish or Poor Law Union: St Martin In The Fields
Borough: Westminster
Register Type: Bishop's Transcript



Moore's Yard was mentioned in numerous Newspaper articles:

Mr. John Thomas, a hackney-coach owner, whose stables are in Moor's-yard, St. Martin's-lane, deposed, that at a quarter past one on that morning he left his stable-doors properly secured—on his return at seven, he found that one of them had been forced open, and that two horses, worth 5*l.* each, and some articles of wearing apparel, were gone. An aperture was made in the partition, which divided that and the adjoining stable, where three horses were discovered ready bridled and caparisoned for the road. The door having resisted the efforts made to open it, and the aperture being too small to admit the horses through, the thieves contented themselves with carrying off all the portable booty they could lay hands on.

Public Ledger and Daily Advertiser 19 April 1828

Early on Wednesday morning, supposed to be about three o'clock, the premises of Mr. Ingleton, of Moor's-yard, St. Martin's-lane, together with those of Messrs. Fitzgerald and Williams, which adjoin, and are connected with those of Mr. Ingleton, were broke open, and robbed of a great variety of articles of property. They entered the counting-house of Mr. Ingleton, where his apprentice was sleeping; the robbers, three in number, threatened to murder him if he made the least noise, or created any alarm, and if he did not tell where the property was. After they had searched the premises for booty they returned to the apprentice in the counting-house again previous to their departure, and renewed their threats; however the lad's courage was not dismayed by their threats, but on hearing them leave the premises he slipped on his pantaloons only, and pursued them into the street, came up with the robbers, seized one of them by the throat, and called for assistance, but before a watchman or any other person came to his relief, the villain bit the youth's hand and wrist so dreadfully, that he was obliged to let go the hold of his throat, and all three of the robbers escaped at that time. They left behind them a hat, a dark lantern, a tinder box, &c. On examining the hat, it was found to contain the name of Geo. Connor, and being the name of a lad about 16 years of age, who had lately been discharged from the service of Mr. Ingleton, for improper conduct, he was in consequence suspected to be one of the robbers, and by the exertions of Salmon, belonging to the Office, he has been apprehended since, and it turned out that he had left his hat by mistake, which led to his discovery, and he took with him a hat of Mr. Fitzgerald's, which has been found. Connor's companions in the robbery have also been apprehended. They were all examined on Saturday, at Bow-street Office, before Mr. BIANZ, and were committed for trial.

Globe 30 October 1815

MOORE YARD—ST. MARTIN'S LANE.
Length 125 yards.—No. of Houses 17.
Fitzgerald, James, Saddl. & har. maker

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Yesterday evening an Inquest was held at the Duke's Head, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, on the body of Isaiah Wilkins, aged 43.

John Reynolds, 3, Hewitt's-court, Strand, stated, that about eight o'clock yesterday evening he was playing with some boys in Moor's yard, when deceased came up the yard in his shirt sleeves; he put his hands in his pockets, and said "Don't be afraid, boys." Deceased then entered an empty stable close by, and shut the door after him. About half an hour afterwards witness peeped into the stable through a hole and perceived the deceased hanging from a beam; he gave an alarm, and Lemon, a constable, and other persons came to the spot; the door was barricaded with stones and bricks, which had been piled up by the deceased inside—with some difficulty the obstruction was removed, and the deceased was cut down by Lemon in a lifeless state.

Edward Martin, Duke's Head, M-oor-yard, has known the deceased three years; he was in reduced circumstances, and had been in St. James's workhouse, from whence he was discharged on the 5th of this month. Witness saw him on Wednesday afternoon, when he appeared in a most desponding state of mind, and parted with him in a state of desperation—and he saw no more of him. No money was found in his pockets.

Morning Advertiser 18 July 1828

Now – back to John Barraud (b 1729)

John Barraud (b 1729) died on the 1st June, 1763 of tuberculosis (it is believed) and was buried on the 8th June, 1763 in St. Sepulchre Church, London. The name is spelt "Barrd" and the age is confirmed as 34 years of age which is correct. His address is shown on the burial records, and it is Turnagen Lane or, to give it its correct name Turnagain Lane.

The winter of 1763 was extremely harsh, and that may well have contributed to the untimely death of John. January of 1763 in particular was a bitterly cold month. There was an intense frost from Christmas Day, 1762 until the end of January 1763 with ice across the Thames and people were able to walk across from one side to the other.

“The frost here has been quite intense for some time past. It is likely to be a most severe **winter**, which is very hard on the poor people” (Boswell to John Johnston, written this same day). “In **London** the severity of the **cold** has been such that two soldiers were frozen to death on their duty; and in other parts several that have lost their way in the night have been found frozen to death in the morning” (20 January **1763** in the *Historical Chronicle of the Gentleman's Magazine*).



River Thames in 1762/63

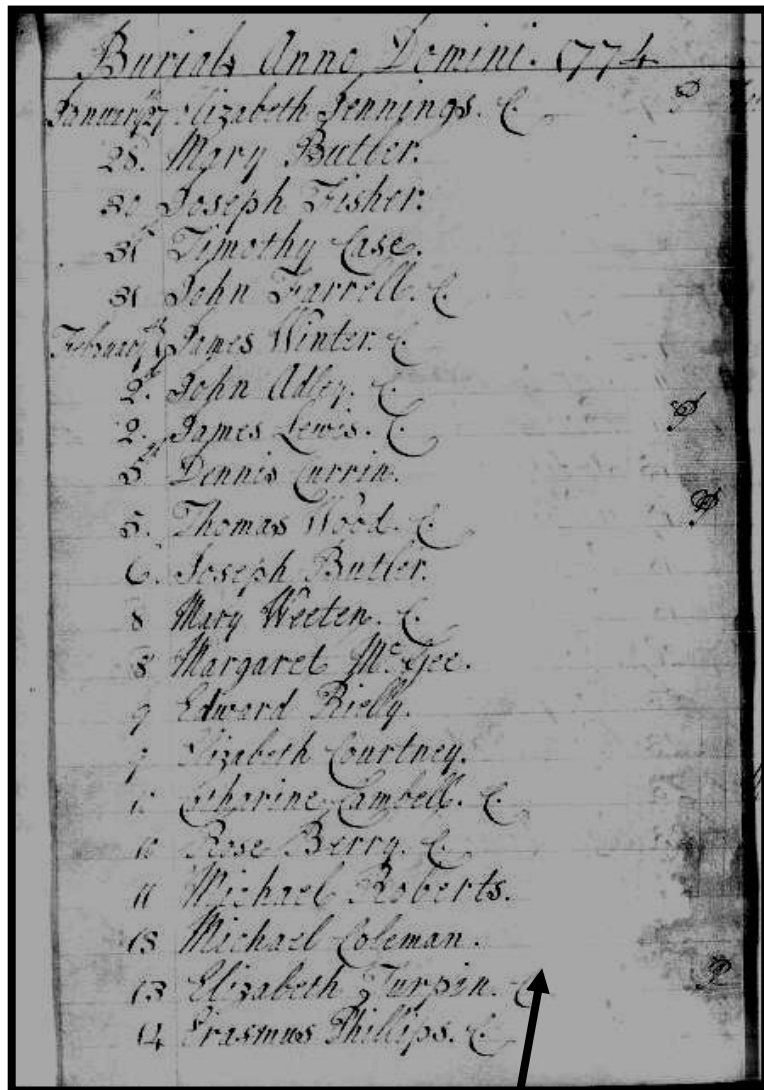
Why John should have moved his family all the way from Soho to Holborn remained a mystery until it became clear that John Barraud's brother, Francis-Gabriel had also moved from his address in Seven Dials in St. Giles in about 1756 to No:7 Shoe Lane and had set up business in Holborn as a watchmaker. This business in later years eventually included his own sons, Paul Philip (b 1752) and John (b 1756) when they became old enough. After a short time at Shoe Lane, he moved the business to No: 8 Wine Office Court, off Fleet Street, and the "*Old Clocks and Watches and their Makers*" directory has the entry "Francis & Paul Jno" at this address 1759-1794.

As previously mentioned, Francis-Gabriel Barraud married Magdalen Crespín in 1751 and they had 3 sons, Paul Philip, Francis Elias and John. Paul was born in 1752, Francis Elias was born in 1754 but died in infancy and John was born in 1756. Publicity material put out by the Barraud Company in 1849 includes the phrase "*founded in 1750*" so clearly this cannot have included Francis-Gabriel's sons in 1750 as they had not been born, and this seems to be a clear indication that Francis-Gabriel was in business at this time with his brother John.

As Turnagain Lane is only 100 yards from Shoe Lane and 200 yards from Wine Office Court, it seems a certainty that John Barraud was either a worker for Francis-Gabriel Barraud or, more likely a partner of some sort in the business, and had moved his family to Holborn to be nearer his work. John and Mary Turpin's son, James was buried in St. Annes, Soho in 1756, so the family must have moved to Holborn some time after this date so most probably about 1756-1757, the same time as Francis-Gabriel and his family. As previously mentioned John Barraud and Mary Turpin's last child, Elizabeth (*see page 128*) was born most probably in 1763, the same year that John died, and therefore Mary may well have been pregnant with this child at the time of his death.

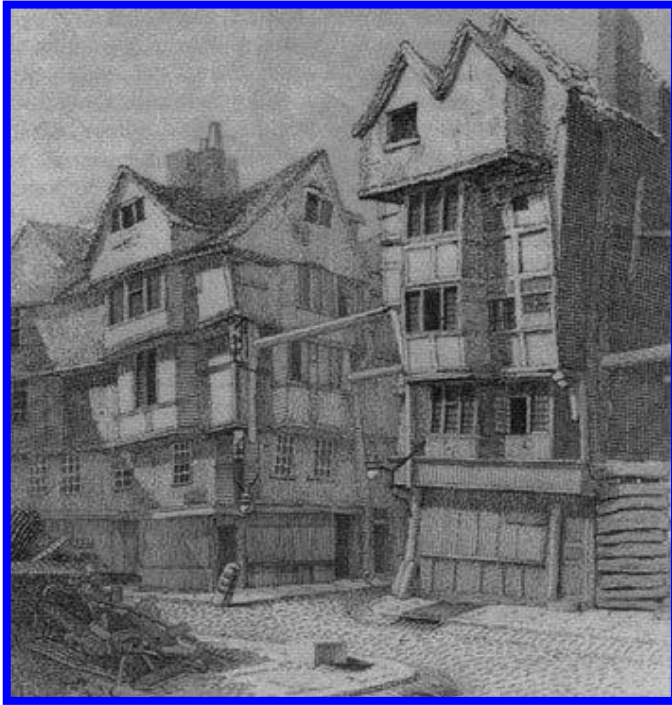
John and Francis-Gabriel's mother, Frances (Prevost) died at Francis-Gabriel's house in Shoe Lane in 1778, so it would seem that although Francis-Gabriel has his business address in Wine Office Court by 1759, his home address was still at 7, Shoe Lane in 1778.

Very soon after John Barraud's burial in June, 1763, his widow Mary Turpin took her family and returned to Soho to live with her widowed mother Elizabeth Turpin, as it is known that John and Mary's son, Thomas attended Rose Street School in Soho in 1765. They must have stayed in the Soho area of London until Mary remarried in 1772 to William Pether, as Mary's sister Sarah Turpin was still unmarried and still living at home with her mother, and she was a witness to the marriage. Mary's mother Elizabeth Turpin (nee Little) died in February 1774 shortly after Mary Barraud re-married in 1772 and was buried on the 13th February, 1774.

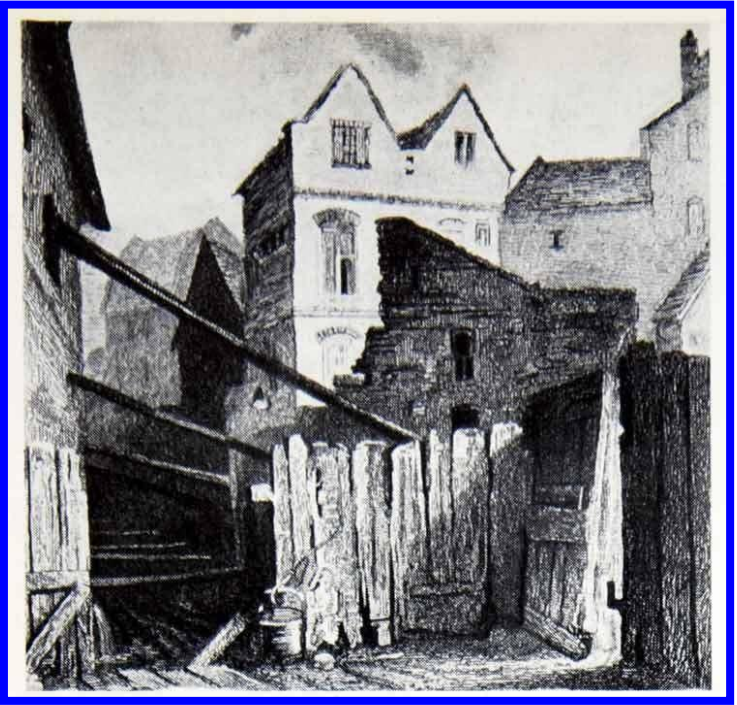


Death of Elizabeth Turpin (nee Little)

Name:	Elizabeth Turpin
Burial Date:	Feb 13th 1774
Parish:	St Pancras Old Church
County:	Middlesex
Borough:	Camden
Record Type:	Burial
Register Type:	Parish Register



Houses in Snow Hill showing the entry to Turnagain Lane



Fleet Ditch near Turnagain Lane



Fleet Ditch

The 1st picture of houses in Snow Hill (above) was taken from *London Stories*, but this picture is also mentioned as being Butcher's Row, St. Clement's Lane and drawn by John Thomas Smith shortly before its demolition in 1798.



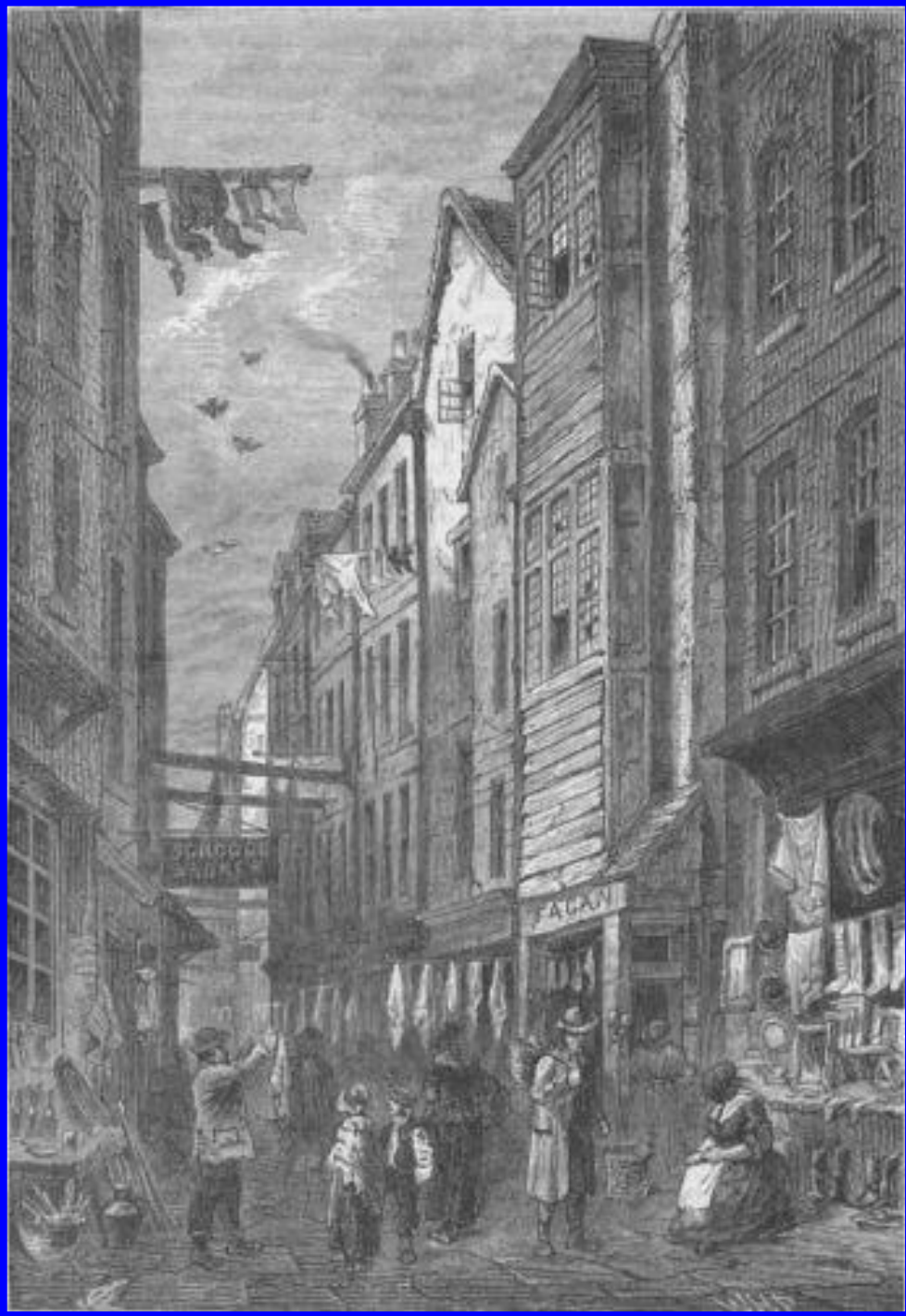
River Fleet from the Thames - an oil on canvas by Samuel Scott



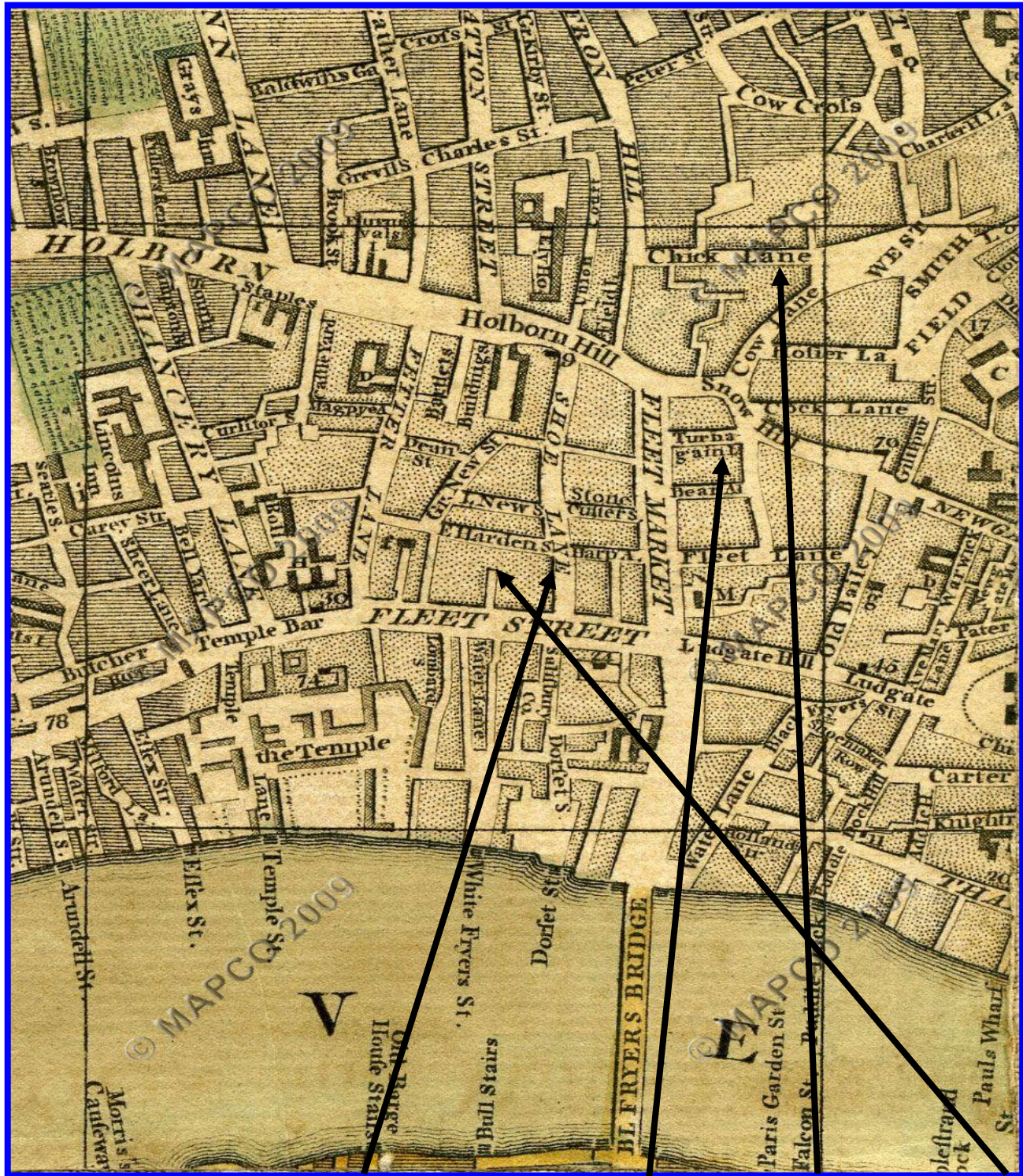
The boat lined banks of the Fleet in the 1700s



Fleet Market



Houses at Field Lane - Top of Shoe Lane (Walter Thornbury – London Old & New)



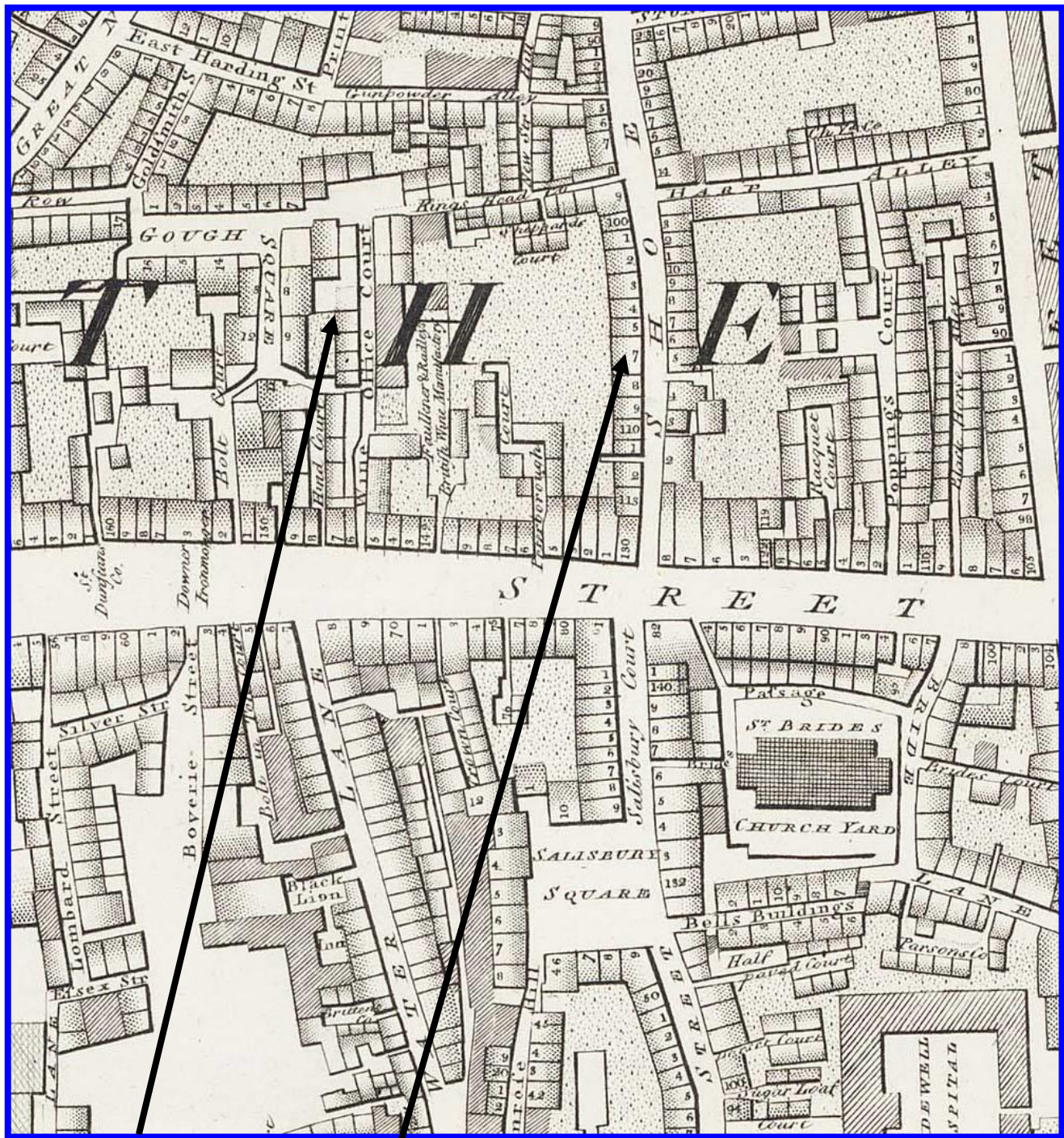
Rocques map of Holborn 1750 showing Shoe Lane, Turnagam Lane, Chick Lane and Wine Office Court



Map of 1760 showing St. Andrews Church Shoe Lane, Turnagain Lane, Chick Lane, and St. Sepulchre's Church



St. Andrews Church about 1770 St. Sepulchre Church around 1770



8, Wine Office Court 7, Shoe Lane

Wine Office Court

It was once the home of the Excise office, which was responsible for the issuing of licences to sell wine in the city and in 1770 it would have been less cramped than it is today, and the surrounding area was a maze of dark alleys. The neighborhood was densely populated with booksellers along with an assortment of other tradesmen --- wig-makers, watchmakers, mercers (cloth merchants) and chandlers (dealer in candles & soap). The street names are suggestive: Shoe Lane, Wine Office Court, Printer Street, Gunpowder Alley. There were taverns and coffee houses, chop houses and pie shops, and of the taverns, the Mitre, and Ye Old Cheshire Cheese are both situated on Fleet Street. Ye Old Cheshire Cheese Public House is reputed to be the oldest in London with cellars dating back to the 13th century and is situated at the entrance to Wine Office Court. It was rebuilt in 1667 after the great fire of London in 1666.

Early in the 20th century, the Cheshire Cheese owned a parrot called Polly whose language shocked even the local newspapermen and Polly's colourful language led to a potentially embarrassing situation when, on Thursday, 4th December, 1919, Princess Mary, the daughter of the King, paid a visit to Wine Office Court. The parrot swore like a cavalry S.M. but obviously knew the right time to do it. He was known for his foul temper and morfe vicious tongue. It was famously mentioned as "*The rude parrot of Fleet Street*" and when it died in 1926 at the age of forty, it was subject to obituaries in over 200 publications from India to New York. In 1905, Polly escaped and search parties were organised to find her, and even Police Officers were offered gold to find the bird. It was finally caught the same day and returned to the Public House.

There was also a seedy side to the neighbourhood, too. It was well known for its prostitutes, and for the shotgun marriages performed by debt-ridden clerics who were incarcerated in the Fleet Prison. It was often the scene of riots and public protests.

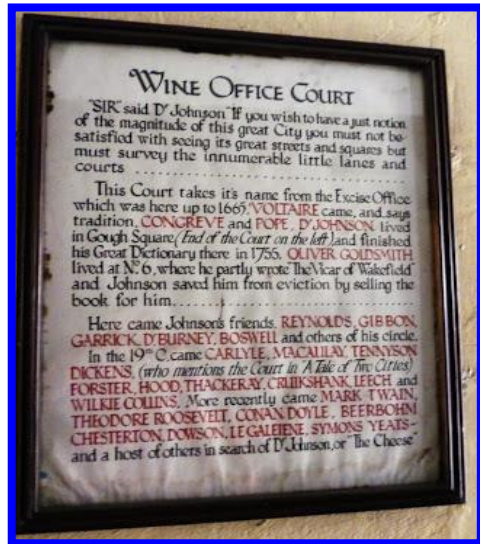
The writer, Oliver Goldsmith appears to have resided at No. 6 Wine Office Court from 1760 to 1762, during which period he earned a somewhat precarious livelihood by writing for booksellers. It was while living in Wine Office Court that Goldsmith is supposed to have partly written the novel "*The Vicar of Wakefield*," which he had begun at Canonbury Tower. Francis-Gabriel Barraud lived next door at No: 8 Wine Office Court which is now a warehouse. In Wine Office Court there was a fig tree, planted by the Vicar of St. Bride's, who resided at No: 12. It was a slip from another part of a tree, formerly flourishing, at the sign of the 'Fig Tree,' in Fleet Street. This tree was struck by lightning in 1820, but grafts from the growing stump were planted in 1822, in various parts of England.

Wine Office Court connects Shoe Lane and Fleet Street via two alleys opening up from Fleet Street northwards and turns sharply to the right known as Kings Head Alley with an opening out onto Shoe Lane, where Francis-Gabriel Barraud lived.

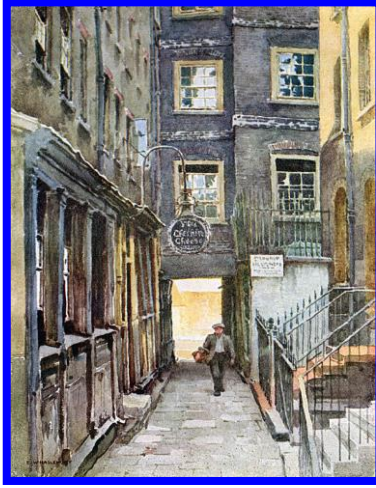
Shoe Lane

Shoe Lane or Shoe Alley as it was sometimes called in the sixteenth century was outside the city wall, in the ward of Faringdon Without. It ran north-south, parallel to the course of the Fleet River and, until 1869 it was the main route between Holborn and Fleet Street. At its north end, on the west side, was the church of St. Andrew Holborn. South of the church stood Bangor Inn, the thirteenth-century home of the Bishop of Bangor. At its south end was a conduit or alley for supplying water built in 1471 into Fleet Street. Shoe Lane was destroyed in the Great Fire of London and rebuilt in the same location. The origin of the name Shoe Lane is not due the manufacture of shoes, but many historians agree that the street was named after a local well called **Showelle** or **Sho-well**. It is likely that both the well and the street derived their names from a tract of land named Shoeland Farm. **Sholand-Lane** and **Sholand-welle** may have become **Shoe Lane** and **Shoe Well** but, whatever the answer, it is clear that the lane dates back to a remote time when this part of London was still agricultural land.

Any mention of Shoe Lane would be incomplete without some mention of the "Cogers' Discussion Hall," formerly at No.10. This debating society—a great resort for local politicians—was founded by Mr. Daniel Mason in 1755, and among its most eminent members were John Wilkes, Judge Keogh, Daniel O'Connell, and the eloquent Curran. The word "Coger" does not imply codger, or a drinker of cogs, but comes from *cogito*, to cogitate.



Views of Wine Office Court



From Photo by Cassell & Co., Ltd.

IN "YE OLDE CHESHIRE CHEESE."

The "Cheshire Cheese" is a well-known inn in Wine Office Court, on the north side of Fleet Street. According to tradition, Goldsmith and Dr. Johnson used to dine here (although Boswell makes no reference to the circumstance), and the corner to the right of our picture, beside the fireplace, is pointed out as the favourite seat of the lexicographer. This is quite possible, for Goldsmith lived in Wine Office Court, and it was there that Dr. Johnson first visited him, on the 31st of May, 1761. The "Cheshire Cheese" is chiefly frequented by regular customers, who find compensation for the hard benches and sawdust-covered floor in the old-world appearance of the place, and in the excellence of the special dishes for which the house has long been famous.

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View of the Interior of the "Cheshire Cheese"

"*Grace's Guide*" is the leading source of historical information on industry and manufacturing in Britain and mentions the Company of BARRAUD & LUNDS, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, 12, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. with the Hours of Business: 9am. to 6pm. **Established in 1725** by **M. Barraud**, a Huguenot refugee who brought to London the skill of his race in clock-making. He was succeeded by his sons and nephews. John Richard Lund joined the firm in 1845, and his sons, John A. and Arthur J. Lund, carried on the business until the death of the former. The firm is the oldest manufacturing house in the trade. The "Old Lobby Clock," for over a century the standard authority for true City time, still marks the entrance to the shop.

Premises: Originally in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.

Specialities: Fine English Work. The manufacture and importation of Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Half Chronometers, Repeaters, Calendar, and other complicated Watches.

They won the first prize of £300 for Ships' Chronometers, given by Greenwich Observatory."

Trade card in Banks Collection (D,2.1414) advertises "Barraud, Watch & Clock-Maker, No.8 Wine Office Court, Fleet Street."

Note: I cannot find any record of a M. Barraud, nor any record of the Company being established in 1725.

Mary Barraud's marriage to William Pether

After the death of John Barraud (b 1729), which seems most likely to be the 1st June, 1763 as he was buried on the 8th June, 1763, **Mary Turpin** re-married on 12th December, 1772 to William Pether. The witness to the marriage of William Pether and Mary Barraud in 1772 was Sarah Turpin, Mary Turpin's younger sister. Mary Barraud would have been only about 40 years old at the time and would have looked for some security for herself and her seven remaining children, although John her oldest son was already married in 1770 and had started his own family. No definite birth date has been found for William Pether but he was born around 1710, the son of Philip Pether who was a joiner, and his wife Sarah, and christened on the 6th August, 1720.

William Pether first married Catherine Lambell from Chertsey on the 23rd November, 1747, but she died in early 1750 in London and was buried on the 31st January, 1750. William Pether then married Sarah Chandler (a spinster) 6 months later on the 2nd August, 1750 in London. The licence clearly shows he was already a widower and aged 40 when he married Sarah Chandler. William Pether and Sarah Chandler had 4 children, a son George, born in 1752 (baptised 24th September, 1752) who became an organ and harpsichord maker like his father and is mentioned in the directories of London in 1791 and with premises at 61, Oxford Street. George Pether married Lydia Peake on the 20th May, 1776 and he employed several employees and clearly was successful as he took on an apprentice, John Taylor in 1782. He reached his peak in 1794 where he is mentioned in one of the first directories as piano makers. They had 3 children, John who was born in 1779 and also died the same year, George (b 1780 and died in 1845) and Lydia, born in 1787.

George Pether is also mentioned in "*Bailey's Directory of 1785*" as piano forte maker at 16, John Street, London - in 1786-1789 in "*Kelly's Directory*" as harpsichord and piano forte maker at 61, Oxford Street, London and 1790 in "*Wakefields Directory*" as harpsichord and piano maker at 9, Berners Square, London.

William Pether and Sarah Chandler's other children were a daughter Mary, baptised on 13th June, 1751, and another daughter, Sarah born in 1754 and baptised on the 11th August, 1754. There was also a son, William who is mentioned in William Pether's will. Sarah Pether (nee Chandler) died in 1760 and was buried on the 20th July, 1760.

William Pether was a well-known organ maker living in Compton Street, Soho, and is recorded as a metal worker from 1751 to 1775 in "*Mechanical Arts, Manufacturers and trades directory*" of 1763, and also in The "*Organ*

Builders and Harpsichord Makers" directory of 1763 with premises in Brownlow Street, off Drury Lane in London, and also in *'Mortimer's London Directory'* of 1763. He was still living in Brownlow Street off Drury Lane in 1781 with Mary Barraud when he died, but was buried in Southwark. The *St. James's Chronicle* and the *British Evening Post* for 5 April 1781 reported William Pether's age at his time of death as 76, suggesting he was born c1705. The National Museum of Washington in the US has a spinet (harpsichord) with 5 octaves made by William Pether of London in about 1750, the upper keys inlaid with ivory and ebony. William Pether is recorded as being in the twelve best organ makers of London.

William Pether died in 1781 aged 76, and buried on the 4th April, 1781. He made a will on 11th September, 1780 (PROB11/1077/55) His death was reported in the *London Evening Post* on the 6th April, 1781, and an auction took place of "his entire stock in trade" including organs, harpsichords, pianos, timber, "tools of trade" and the sale was advertised in the *Whitehall Evening Post* on the 26th May, 1781.

Advert:- "Pether William (d 1781): occupiers of his premises organ builder, harpsichord maker. Mr Pether organ builder in Paddington Street, Marylebone - Gent. On his household goods in the now dwelling house only Brick of Mr Pether situate as aforesaid not exceeding fifty pounds. The wearing apparel therein only not exceeding Fifty pounds.

Pether William: occupiers of his premises organ builder, harpsichord maker. William Pether (ii) painter London 10th December 1779. Endorsement to Insurance Policy No. 413266, Ms 12160/30, p.50 413266. William Pether Surrey removed to the dwelling house of Mr Pether, Harpsichord Maker, in Brownlow Street, Long Acre; where the whole contents continue.

The landlord referred to in these two policies is clearly the organ builder and harpsichord maker William Pether as Pether's address is recorded as Brownlow Street, Drury Lane. The large numbers of endorsements associated with this policy are not recorded. We know from William Pether's will that he had a son named William and it is likely that the policy holder in this instance is William Pether (ii). The original insurance policy no: 413266, dated 21 April 1779 (LMA, Ms 11936/274, p.150) to which this endorsement refers records William Pether's occupation as 'painter' and it is possible he is the important mezzotint engraver of this name. Other records also confirm that this is the same William Pether.

William Pether (ii), according to several biographies, was born in Carlisle in around 1738, but I cannot find any marriage for William Pether (senior) before 1747 when he married Catherine Lambell. William Pether (ii) had a restless temperament, moving to and from the provinces and finally moving from Newington (Southwark) and settling in Bristol by 1805 where he lived in relative obscurity as a drawing master and picture cleaner. William Pether however, was still paying rates on a house in Parsonage Row in Newington, Southwark in 1806.

Note: Burckhardt Tschudi or Burkat Shudi, was born of noble parentage in Switzerland on 13 March 1702. He came to England in 1718 as a simple journeyman joiner, and was working independently from 1766 as a harpsichord builder from the establishment of Mr Joshua Lucas, also a harpsichord maker. Shudi was fortunate in obtaining the patronage of Handel; and the making of harpsichords, their tuning and repair especially, being a lucrative business, he soon became quite wealthy. A harpsichord made by him once belonged to Queen Charlotte which is now in Windsor Castle bears the date 1740. Mr. Lucas's widow Mary carried on the business for a time following Joshua's death in 1774, and in 1780 a court case relating to the will was brought against her by **William Pether** which

necessitated the making of a probate inventory. In this document, as well as listings of income and expenditure generated by Mary since her husband’s death, there is an inventory of the contents of the house. From her insurance policy, we know that Mary did not insure a separate workshop associated with her premises, so we can only presume that as her concern was a small one, instrument making was undertaken within the house itself.

First – “This Accountant craveth an allowance of the sum of seventy five pounds four shillings paid by her to Mr. William Pether in part of a debt on bond for the sum of one hundred and seventy one pounds which with interest amounted at the time of the deceased death to the sum of one hundred and ninety six pounds thirteen shillings.
Also – This accountant craveth an allowance of the sum of thirty seven pounds eleven shillings and sixpence paid for the interest to the first day of February One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Nine on the remainder of the said Mr Pethers Bond –

Clearly then, William Pether seemed to be a comparately wealthy individual to be able to offer a bond to Mr. Lucas, a fellow harpsichord maker. From William Pether’s will, it shows that all his goods were passed to Mary (nee Turpin), his wife on his death. Whether she passed this on to her own children or to William Pether’s children after her death is not known as she made no will.

I can find no positive death record for Mary Pether (nee Barraud) in central London and the only records which are a possibility is that Mary Pether (nee Turpin) died in 1781 in Lambeth or 1821 in Princes Square, Lambeth. If Lambeth became the final residence of Mary Pether (nee Barraud) it at first seemed an unlikely area for her to go, but certainly her husband William Pether was buried in Newington in Lambeth and, bearing in mind the Barraud connection, it was to Lambeth and Kennington Lane in particular that both Michael Barrand (son of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang) and Paul Philip Barraud, the eldest son of Francis-Gabriel Barraud made their homes. Certainly, Paul Philip lived with his parents at Shoe Lane in Holborn, and then in Wine Office Court until his marriage in 1782 to Harriet Chapman but he and his family then lived in Kennington Lane until 1802 when he then bought a house and moved to Croydon after the death of his wife in 1798. It is known he bought Park Hill house in Croydon in 1816 and it is in this house that he died in 1820. With moving to Kennington Lane, it is also possible that Paul Philip may have felt some sympathy with his Aunt, Mary Pether (The wife of his Uncle John) and may have supported her during her later years in some way.

Name:	Mary Pether
Gender:	Female
Burial Date:	18 May 1781
Burial Place:	St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey
FHL Film No:	1595090
Reference ID:	Item 5

A possible death record of Mary Pether (nee Turpin) but without any age shown

Burials June 1763		Age
7	Mary Richards in North St John Street	53
8	Ann Fazakerley in Bay St John Street	41
9	Benjamin Roads in Chancery Lane Hill	55
10	Richard Stevenson in Bay Cock Lane	2
	Sarah Large in Chick Workhouse	41
	Stephen Horne in Chick Workhouse	2
	Sarah Smith in Chick Workhouse	61
11	Jessie West-cook in Chick de Baily	41
	George Barton in Chick de Baily	31
	Maria Gardner in Chick Bishops Lane	26
	Henry Wright in Bay St Bridges	61
	Lusannah Ben in Bay Snow Hill	80
	Ann Roberts in Bay Three Market	43
12	George Owen in Chick Lung Lane	61
	Sarah Saunders in Chick Workhouse	51
	Sarah Reynolds in Bay Cornhill	41
13	Mary J. Davis in Chick Lane	81
	Mary Dixon in Chick Workhouse	30
14	Elizabeth in Chick Cock Lane	8
15	Charles Van in Bay Lion, Hay Lane	21
	Elizabeth in Chick Bishops Alley	60
	Thomas Bailey in Chick Snow Hill	4
	Terence Turner in Chick St John Street	11
16	John Barrd in Chick Turnagen Lane	34
17	Mary Fazakerley in Church St John Street	37
18	John Barrell in Chick St John Street	3
	James Drake in Chick Lane	25
19	James Frogg in Bay Snow Hill	2
	John Exeter in Chick Workhouse	55
	Nicholas in Chick Workhouse	21
	William Barnes in Bay Cock Lane	1
	Martha in Bay Cock Lane	11
	John in Chick Workhouse	61

Death record for John "Barrd" (sic)



Transcription - John Barrd, "In Chick" - Turnagen Lane - aged 34

On the burial record of John Barraud, the mention of 'in Chick' or 'in Bay' was confusing but:-.

'St Sepulchre had a large population, and an exceptionally high death rate so, like most city churches had difficulties with finding burial places. The space immediately around many churches, including St Sepulchre in particular was crowded in with development and very soon the existing burial ground became full to capacity and so extra space was required in open ground, due to the number of burials. The church authorities established a separate burial ground in Chick Lane, and the majority of burials from the mid-18th century took place there, thus 'Chick' or 'The Chick'. Some burials (generally the better off though there is no totally consistent pattern) were buried in the Bay, ground which was still available adjacent to the church. The really well-off (or church officials like parish clerks, beadles etc) might be buried in the church itself, thus occasional entries such as 'buried in the left ile' - ile is what is now spelled aisle.' St Sepulchre churchyard ran out of space, so a piece of land in Chick Lane was also used as a burial ground which would confirm these are burial areas.

***St. Sepulchres Church**, or **St. Sepulchres in the Bailey**, is seated on the top of Snow hill. It is a very large and spacious Church, with a Towered Steeple, spires at each corner, and weathercocks on the tops. In the Steeple is a ring of eight Bells; and in the Church is a pair of Organs. To this Church there is a large Churchyard both before and behind it; although not so large as of old time, good part being taken away, and converted into Buildings; so that now it is not enough for the burial of their Dead; and the Inhabitants are forced to make use of another large piece of Ground in Chick Lane. (Survey of the City of London & Westminster.)*

Turnagain Lane or Turnagen Lane was aptly named as it was a small cul-de-sac and there was no exit at the fleet end, therefore travellers had to "turnagain" to exit. Also called "Tumback Lane"

Turnagain Lane (from medieval records): *"Near to Oldbourne Conduit is Turnagain Lane, or rather as in record of Edward III, Windagain Lane; for that it goeth down west to Fleet Dyke, from whence men must turn again the same way they came for there it stopped.*

Until the Fleet River was covered over, this was simply a little lane that ran from Old Bailey down to the river bank. There being no bridge crossing at this point, it was impossible to proceed any further and the only option was to return to Old Bailey - or as John Stow inscribed, 'it turneth down to Turnemill brook, and from thence back again, for there is no way over.' In other words, it was a cul-de-sac stopped by the river. In the 13th century it was known as Wendageyneslane and then Wind-again Lane and in the 15th century as Turneagayne Lane.

The houses were all old timber erections and some of these standing at the south corner of the lane, were built in the beginning of the 1600s, probably in the reign of James I. The rooms were small, with low, unornamented ceilings, the timber was usually of oak, the gables were plain, and the walls were of lath and plaster.

Old proverb - He must take a house in Turnagain Lane.

This, in old records, is called Wind-again Lane, and lieth in the parish of St. Sepulchre's [St. Pulcher] going down to Fleet-ditch, having no exit at one end. It is spoken of and to those who take prodigal or other vicious and destructive courses.

In Snow Hill and Turnagain Lane the houses were built very high and close together, the upper part projecting over the lower, allowing very little air or light; some of the houses were of great age and highly detrimental to health: it was a very crowded part of the parish — few places in London having so many houses crowded into the same space — and was made up of narrow courts and alleys, without any road-way. This locality was a base for a colony of thieves and at a time when capital punishment was inflicted for robbery, an execution seldom took place without some one from this spot being amongst the number. Many cases of robbery and offences against the law which have taken place in this neighbourhood years back, might be related.

In this vicinity lived not only "unfortunates," but members of the "mobs and light-fingered gentry", but the respectable inhabitants and passers-by were seldom molested and it appears to be pretty general that the characteristic of thieves to commit their business anywhere but near home.

In the early eighteenth century a group of aristocratic ruffians nick-named Mohocks took great pleasure in rolling old ladies down Snow Hill inside empty beer barrels. From one publication - *"As they neared the foot of the hill, they heard a groaning and stifled crying for help; and, sure enough, they found a buxom woman, the wife of a respectable citizen, tightly wedged into the cask, and much shaken and bruised by her rapid transit down the hill."*

At the back of Turnagain Lane stood a block of houses, from four to five stories in height, which were let out to vagrants, thieves, sharpers, smashers, and other abandoned characters. Throughout the vaults of this property there existed a continuous communication or passageway, so that easy access could be obtained from one part to the other, allowing escape or concealment in the event of pursuit which, from the nature of the thieves in practice, very often occurred. The end house of this block of buildings was selected for the manufacture of counterfeit coins, and passed by the name of the "Smashing Lumber." The ingenuity in the construction of the apartments should be mentioned. In the first place, every room had a secret trap door or panel, so that free entrance or exit might be quickly effected from one place to the other. From the upper storey, which was the workshop or factory, there was a shaft or well constructed, in direct communication with the cellar beneath.

Many circumstances contributed to make this district the resort of thieves and low characters; the Fleet Ditch flowed through the middle of it; though its dark and rapid stream was concealed by the houses built on each side, its current swept away at once into the Thames whatever was thrown into it. In the Thieves' house were dark closets, trap-doors, sliding panels, and other means of escape. In shop No. 3, were two trap-doors in the floor, one for the concealment of property, the other to provide means of escape to those who were hard run; a wooden door was cleverly let into the floor, of which, to all appearance, it formed part; through this, the thief, who was in danger of being captured, escaped; as immediately beneath was a cellar, about three feet square and from this there was an outlet to the Fleet Ditch, a plank was thrown across this, and the thief was soon in Black Boy Alley, - out of reach of his pursuers. The cellar is described as a most dismal filthy place, and the only light was let in through a small window, or hole, immediately above the Fleet Ditch. In one corner was a den or cellar concealed by a wall smeared with soot and dirt, to prevent detection: this measured about 4 feet by 8 feet. Here, it is asserted, that a chimney sweep, who escaped from the prison of Newgate, a few years since, was concealed for a long time, and kept alive by food which was let down through an opening, made by removing a brick near the rafters.

In a corner on the opposite side, was a small blast furnace, which a gang of coiners had used some years since.

The Georgian Underworld by Rictor Norton. "Our informant, who saw the place in its original state, before it was pulled down states,"

"The most extraordinary and ingenious part of the premises, I consider to be the means of escape. If a prisoner once got within their walls, it was almost impossible to capture him as there were so many outlets and communications. The most active officer had scarcely a chance of taking the thief, if the latter only got a few minutes start of him. There were four means of escape. The staircase was very peculiar, scarcely to be described; for though the pursuer and pursued might only be a few feet distant, the one would escape to the roof of the house, while the other could be descending steps, and, in a moment or two, would find himself in the room he had first left by another door. This was managed by a pivoted panel being turned between the two. A large room on the first floor back, is said to be the place where the abandoned inmates held their nightly orgies, and planned their future robberies. From the upper

room, there were means of escape, by an aperture made in the wall, leading to the house No. 2, containing no less than twenty-four rooms, with four distinct staircases. Here, also level with the floor, was a shoot or spout, which remained covered, except when required, about two feet in breadth and three feet in length, by which goods could be conveyed to the cellar in an instant. Immediately behind the premises just described, stood a dilapidated building, lately used as penny lodgings, where men and women slept promiscuously. Scenes commonly occurred here in the middle of the day in the public street, before this house, too gross and revolting to be described."

If someone's clothes were stolen, the first thing they would do was go to the shops that sold old clothes in Chick Lane, where they were sure to find them. John Price, the official Executioner at Tyburn who was himself hanged in 1718 for violently raping and killing a woman, sold the clothes of the persons he executed to the brokers in Monmouth Street and Chick Lane, and used the money to get drunk: ‘

There was a hill off Chick Lane where up to fifty men and women would sit together, smoking their pipes and drinking. By the 1740s many of the men had been apprehended by the law, and the people who congregated there were mostly loose women who generally made pests of themselves to any gentlemen passing that way, and who dared anyone to arrest them. The character of Chick Lane did not improve over the course of the century.

From trial records of 1758: One night in September 1758 the pistol-carrying gang of robbers Robert Bridges, Andrew Socket, William Gibbs, John Brinklow and John Curd went out together from Chick Lane to rob people in the streets; they knocked a man down with a stick in Ludgate Street and took his hat, shoes and buckles, which their companion Ann Finn sold to the Jewish pawnbroker Gabriel Lazarus and they divided the money between them.

Another trial in 1759 reveals that the prostitutes of the neighbourhood would stand outside the Chequers Alehouse in Chick Lane, in groups of two or three, and grab drunken men by their coats and offer them sex, then bring them to a ruinous old house opposite the Chequers, upstairs to a room where the panel of the door had been broken in, where they had sex and then robbed them. One of these women, Anne Bennet, who scraped together a living by buying and selling old clothes, was easily apprehended by the constable, because he knew that she went to the Chequers every evening at 9 o'clock for her daily dinner of bread and cheese. The reputation of the area remained the same throughout the century. The *London Chronicle* regularly reported the activities of ‘the Black-Boy-Alley Ladies’. For example, in June 1764 two of the Black Boy Alley Ladies picked a gentleman's pocket of his gold watch in Chick Lane, and when they were arrested and taken to Wood Street Compter, as they were being conveyed thither, they managed to pick the constable's pocket of his handkerchief.

Holborn Viaduct marks the furthest point which the Fleet Canal reached. Further north it was just known as the Fleet River as the tides could only reach this far, most of which was open waterway until the 1820's. The Fleet River was once a site of wharves and docks as is reflected in nearby street names such as Sealcoal Lane where barges from the North East unloaded their coal.

In its latter years, the Fleet became little more than an open sewer, filled with mud, filth, tripe, rotting vegetables, along with human and animal excrement, and the locality was given over to slums due to the undesirable odours. The river was described as “a common dunghill” and the modern Farringdon Street was built over it in 1737, with the Fleet Market consisting of a central row of shops opening for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables. Charles Dickens described the Fleet market, in unflattering terms, in his novel *Barnaby Rudge*, set in 1780: *Fagin's house was over yonder, in or near Chick Lane.* Dickens took care not to indicate the exact spot. Do you remember the Three Cripples public-house on Little Saffron Hill? It was there Mr. Sykes had an altercation with his dog, and Noah Claypole and Charlotte put up when they came to London.

Dickens described Field Lane and Saffron Hill very well: *Oliver ‘could not help bestowing a few hasty glances on either side of the way as he passed along. A dirtier or more wretched place he had never seen. The street was very narrow and muddy, and the air was impregnated with filthy odours. There were a good many small shops; but the only stock in trade appeared to be heaps of children, who, even at that time of night, were crawling in and out at the doors, or screaming from the inside. The sole places that seemed to prosper amid the general blight of the place were the public-houses, and in them, the lowest orders of Irish (who are generally the lowest orders of anything) were wrangling with might and main. Covered ways and yards, which here and there diverged from the main street, disclosed little knots of houses where drunken men and women were positively wallowing in the filth; and from several of the doorways, great ill-looking fellows were cautiously emerging, bound, to all appearance, upon no very well-disposed or harmless errands.*

‘Oliver was just considering whether he hadn’t better run away, when they reached the bottom of the hill: his conductor, catching him by the arm, pushed open the door of a house near Field-lane, and, drawing him into the passage, closed it behind them.’ [Book I, Chapter 8.]

Field Lane was an alley at the south end of Saffron Hill that connected it to Holborn Hill. Dickens knew it well and hardly exaggerates the wretchedness of the place. Peter Cunningham, author of *A Hand-book of London*, 1850, describes Saffron Hill as a ‘squalid neighbourhood between Holborn and Clerkenwell, densely inhabited by poor people and thieves ... The clergymen of St Andrew’s, Holborn, have been obliged, when visiting it, to be accompanied by policemen in plain clothes.’ Hepworth Dixon in *The London Prisons*, also published in 1850, writes that Field Lane ‘is narrow enough for one to reach across from house to house, and the buildings so lofty that a very bright sun is required to send light to the surface ... The stench is awful. Along the middle of the lane runs a gutter, into which every sort of poisonous liquid is poured.’ A foreign observer, describes it in 1842 as ‘a little alley ... too narrow for vehicles to use,’ where ‘there is absolutely nothing to be seen but dealers in second-hand silk handkerchiefs.’ ‘There is a bustle of activity in the street as prostitutes, children, and rogues of every age and condition come to sell their handkerchiefs’ (*London Journal*,). These had been stolen, of course, by the likes of Fagin’s crew.

Fleet Market, at that time, was a long irregular row of wooden sheds and houses occupying the centre of what is now called Farringdon Street. They were jumbled together in a most unsightly fashion, in the middle of the road; to the great obstruction of the thoroughfare and the annoyance of passengers, who struggled to make their way, as they best could among carts, baskets, barrows, trucks, casks, bulks, and benches, and jostled with porters, hucksters, waggoners, and a unsavoury crowd of buyers, sellers, pick-pockets, vagrants, and idlers. The air was perfumed with the stench of rotten leaves and fruit; the refuse of the butchers’ stalls, and offal and garbage of all kinds. It was indispensable to most public conveniences in those days, that they should be public nuisances

Street Traders

In old London town, there were three ways to buy the things you wanted: shops, markets or street traders. The street traders had their own routes, and they used to shout out their wares and this became known as the Cries of London. The earliest of London’s cries doesn’t belong to a trader at all, but the nightwatchmen. Not only did they police the lighting of the streets, they were also a reliable clock for Londoners. Every half an hour, the watchman would call out the time and the weather suggesting that the English obsession with the weather is no new invention. The most easily recognizable cry was the orange-seller, made famous by the darling Nelly Gwynne.

Also, the Penny Pieman is a London legend. The City pie trade was reckoned in hundreds of thousands of pounds per year and London's favourite pies were beef, eel, or kidney and meat puddings in suet crusts. The pieman was able to sell hot pies because he had a base with an oven, from which he travelled with his pies in a tin box with a fall front (which had been heated in the oven as well), encased in a leather harness, making him look like an ice-cream seller at the cinema. After making your choice, the pie came in a piece of newspaper. If you wanted gravy, you made a hole in the top with your finger and the pieman would pour gravy from a bottle he carried with him (which you then ate with the spoon you carried in your pocket). When his stock began to cool, the pieman returned for more pies, or more heat.

Strawberry and soft fruit sellers were everywhere during the summer months, and had to cash in on the brief window offered by the English climate. This was a trade dominated by women, and pretty girls in particular, who spent a great deal of time making 'pottles' an early version of a punnet which was thin wicker cones with a loop handle, into which they packed their strawberries.

The vegetable man and his donkey or 'little moke', its back laden with bags, was a common sight. There was no fixed cry for the vegetable seller, as his shouts varied with his stock, which would include cauliflowers, asparagus, potatoes, carrots, beans, peas, parsnips, leeks and turnips, amongst other things.

London's milkmaids were famous, and rightly so. Most milkmaids came to London from the West Country or Wales with the breeding cattle brought to the London markets. Families set up 'milking parlours' throughout the city, including one in the Strand where the cows were lowered into a cellar where they were kept and milked for a time, before being sent back to the pastures to the north, and the next shift of 'girls' brought in. One milkmaid recorded her daily route and the results are astonishing: 19 miles. Milkmaids are famous for their pretty skin, and this was largely because many of them had acquired immunity to smallpox through milking duties. As milk delivery was a daily occurrence, many milkmaids ran slates or credit for their customers, proving they were to some extent both literate and numerate, and also hard enough to call in a debt.

The Old Clothes Man is another famous London character. Dealers in old clothes were usually Jewish and they offered ready money for clothing that was no longer wanted, or worn out, which they then sold onto others who could use it, for industrial or recycling purposes.

Other street traders included the mouse-trap man, the water-carriers, the knife grinder, the ink seller, the muffin man, the egg girls, and the earthenware sellers, but there is one class of street seller who sticks even in the modern mind: the fishwife. Described even in Georgian London as 'boisterous', they literally carried their shops on their heads, and their storehouse is ordinarily Byllingsgate or Ye Brydge Foot; and their habitation was around **Turnagain Lane and "Old Holborn"**... They set up every morning their trade afresh. These women were very specialized, selling eels, herring, white fish, crabs or other small shellfish.

Old Chick Lane (Or West Street—as noted on Horwoods Map) opened up into Field Lane. The beginning of its destruction was in 1844. The notorious thieves' lodging-house here, formerly the "Red Lion" tavern had various cunning contrivances for enabling its inmates to escape from the pursuit of justice. Fleet Ditch lay in the rear, and across it by a plank the vagabonds often ran to conceal themselves in the opposite knot of courts and alleys. The houses were situated in West Street, formerly called Chick Lane; it is supposed that they were built in the year 1683, by a man named McWaulen, or McWelland, chief of a tribe of Gypsies. These buildings went under the name of the Red Lion, but this was only a *nom de guerre*, to conceal the real character of the place, its true purpose was to be a rendezvous for thieves, and a depot for stolen property: the buildings behind were used as stables, where the horses were kept in constant readiness; these horses were always selected for their speed and breeding - and among the

inhabitants have been at different times, Jonathan Wild, Jack Sheppard, Jerry Abershaw, and the highwayman, Richard Turpin (Dick Turpin).

From accounts of the area, the path John Barraud would have taken to get to Shoe Lane or Wine Office Court is as follows:

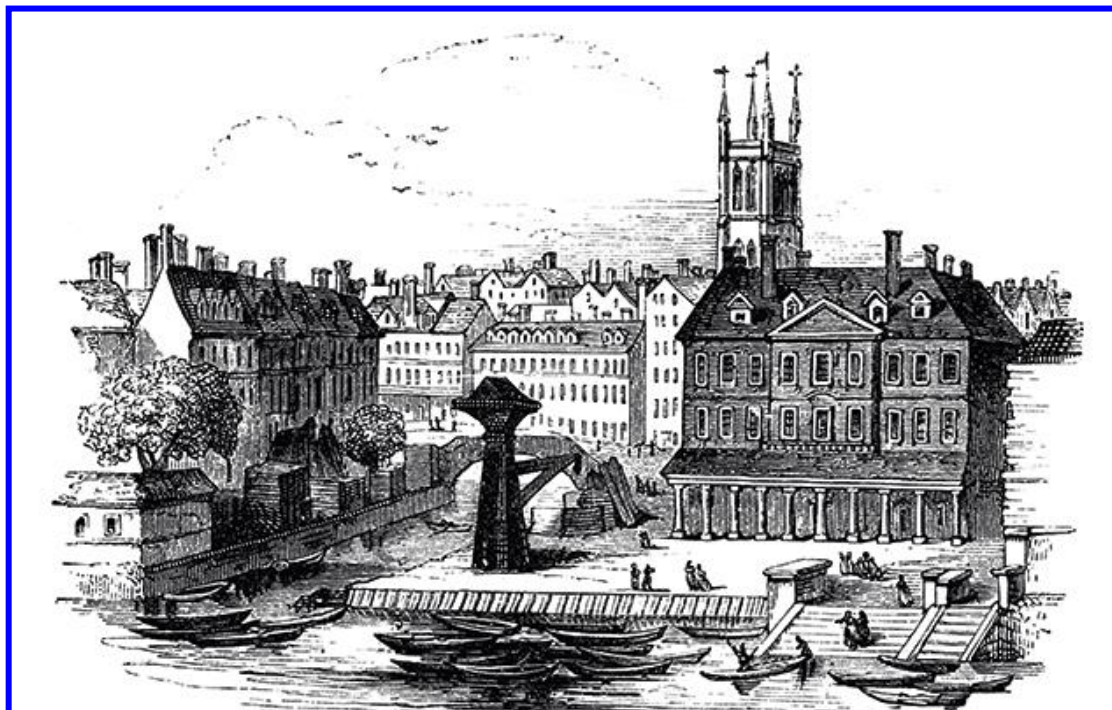
"Then the High Street turneth down Snor Hill (Snow Hill), to Oldbourn Conduit, and from thence to Oldbourn Bridge. Beyond which the Bridge on the Left hand is Shoe Lane, by which Men pass from Oldbourn to Fleet Street, by the Conduit there."

This old text from 26th March, 1577 explains how the Lambs Conduit got its unusual name:

"One William Lambe, citizen and clothworker, born at Sutton Valence, Kent, did found near unto Oldbourne a faire conduit and standard; from this conduit, water clear as crystal was conveyed in pipes to a conduit on Snow Hill". The conduit was taken down in 1746.

Holborn:
A street running east/west through central London, named after the Hole-bourne (the stream in the hollow, also known as the River Fleet) which flowed through the area from north to south, to the Thames.





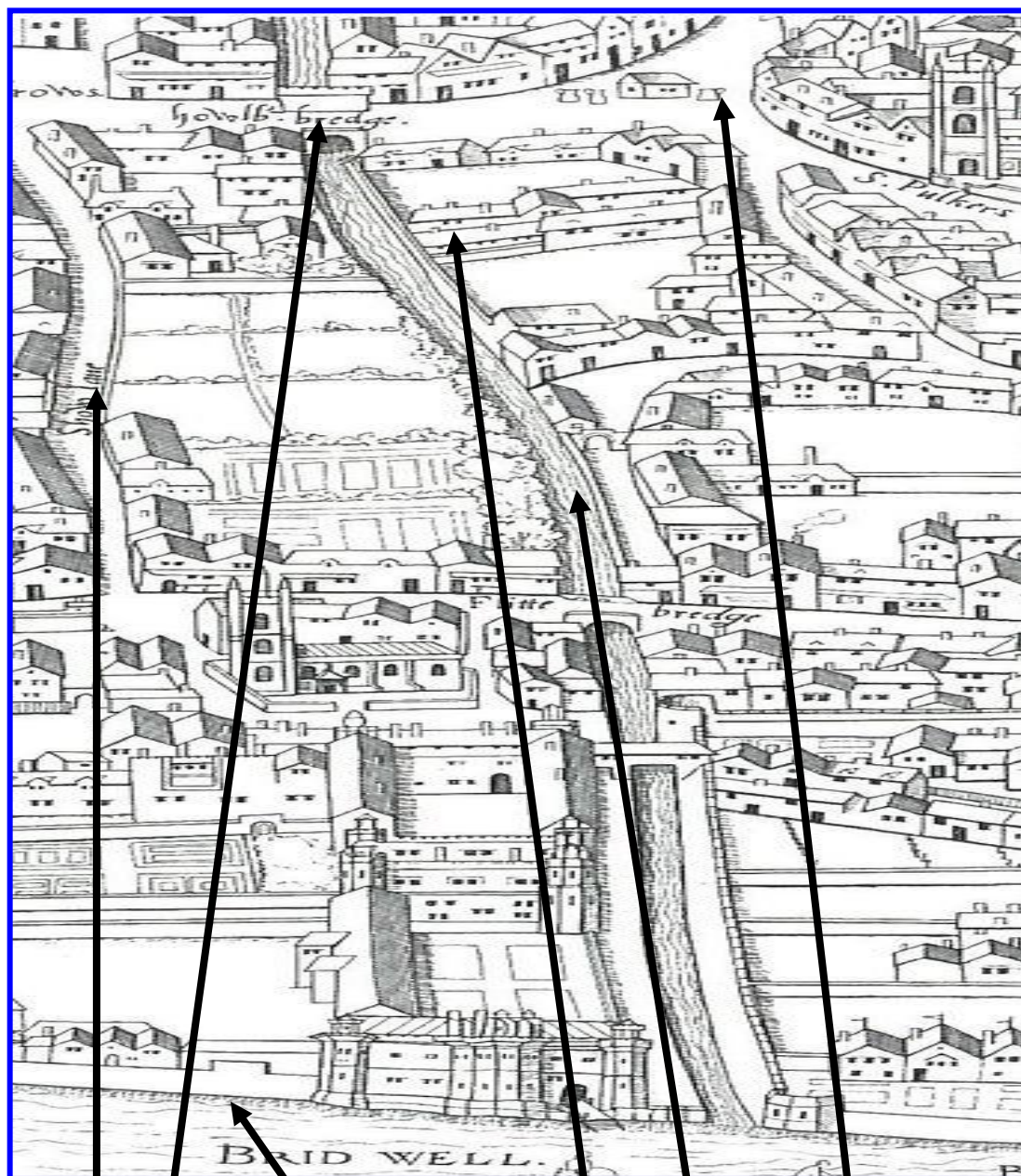
Fleet ditch 1749

Monday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the upper part of a large house on Snow-hill, the corner of Turnagain lane, used as a sugar warehouse, fell down, and the ruins covered the street to the opposite side. At the time of the accident, several men were at work in the building; but being fortunately alarmed by a violent crash, they ran out, and took shelter in the yard of the Ship public-house (at the back of the building which fell) in Turnagain-lane, just in time to save their lives. There were about 500 hogheads of sugar upon the premises, great part of it brought in the course of the day; and it was undoubtedly the excessive weight which brought the house to the ground. The loss in sugar is very great, a vast number of hogheads being flayed, and their contents trodden under foot, or washed away by the channel water.

Ipswich Post – Wednesday 30th January, 1755



Sugar warehouse – Snow Hill



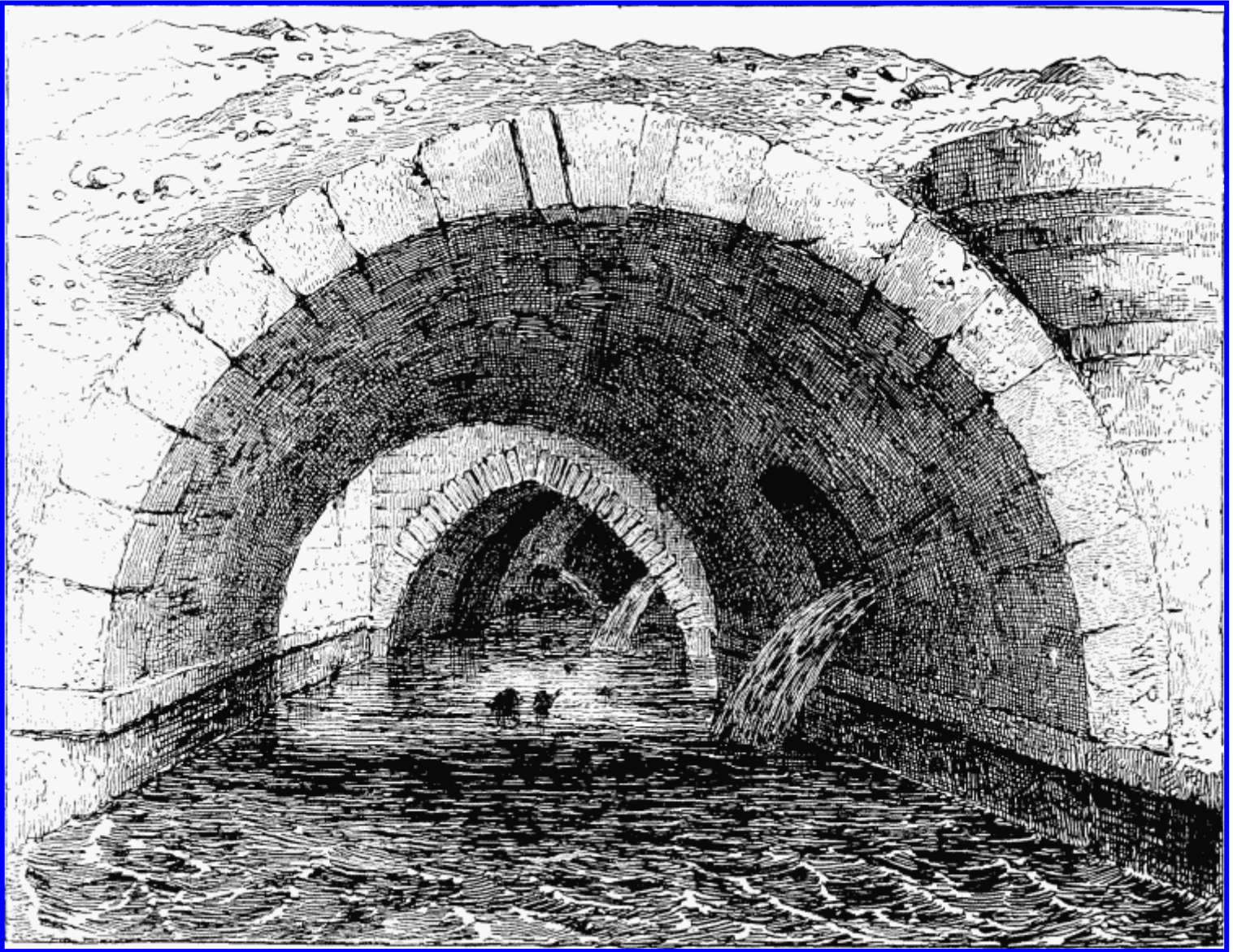
Shoe Lane
Holborn Bridge

Thames

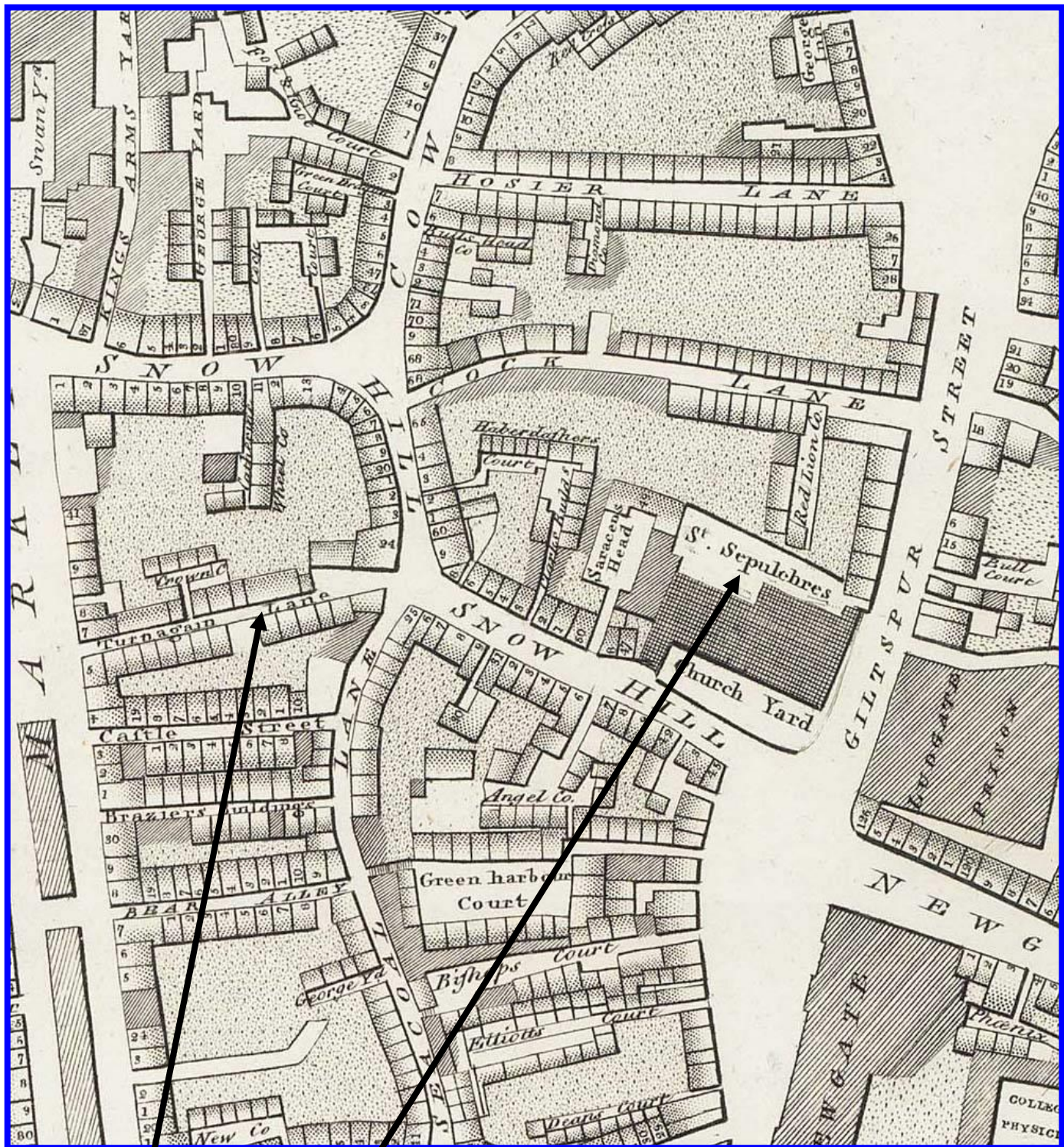
Turnagain Lane

Fleet

Snow Hill



Remains of Old Holborn Bridge



Turnagain Lane and St Sepulchre's Church Richard Horwood map of 1799

William Pether

mentioned in the record of William Pether and Catharine Lambell

Name: William Pether

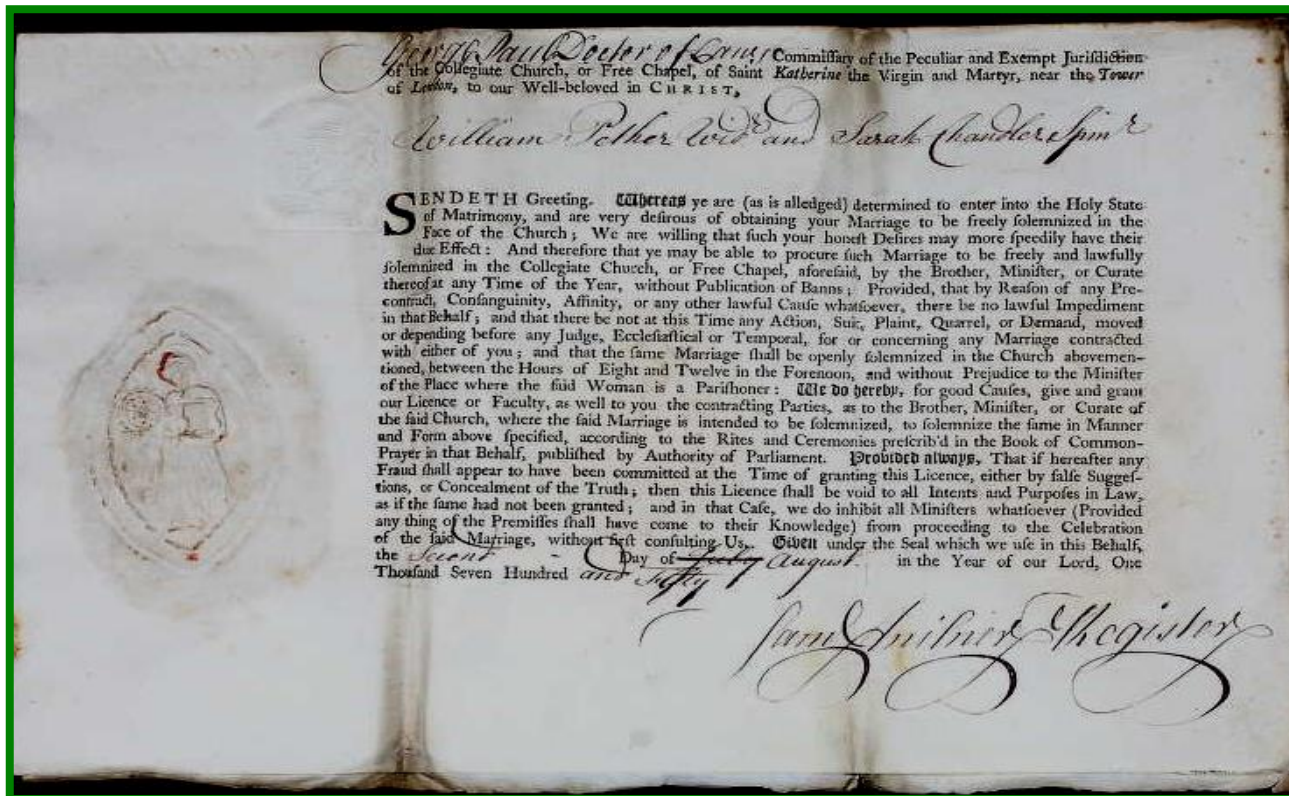
Spouse's Name: Catharine Lambell

Event Date: 23 Nov 1747

Event Place: Chertsey, Surrey, England

Indexing Project (Batch) Number: M06798-2 , System Origin: England-ODM , GS Film number:1042341

IGI Record of William Pether's marriage to Catherine Lambell 1747



Licence of marriage of William Pether and Sarah Chandler on the 2nd August 1750 which also shows that William Pether was already a widower.

K NOW all Men by these Presents, That *I William Pether of St Mary Hill in the City of London Organ-Builders*

am held and firmly bound to the Worshipful George Paul, Doctor of Laws, Commissary of the peculiar and exempt Jurisdiction of the Collegiate Church or Free Chapel of Saint Katherine the Virgin and Martyr, near the Tower of London, in the Sum of *Two Hundred Pounds*

of lawful Money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said Commissary, or his certain Attorney, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns: To which Payment, well and truly to be made, I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with my Seal, Dated the *2^d Day of August* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and *Seventy*

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if hereafter there shall not appear any lawful Lett or Impediment, by reason of any Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful Means whatsoever; but that the above-bonded *William Pether* and also *Sarah Chandler* may lawfully solemnize Marriage together, and in the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife, according to the Laws in that behalf made and provided: And moreover if there be not at this present Time any Action, Suit, Complaint, Quarrel, or Demand, moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal, for or concerning any such lawful Impediment between the said Parties: Nor that either of them be of any better Estate or Degree, than to the Judge at granting of the Licence is suggested.

And lastly, if the same Marriage shall be openly solemnized in the Church, in the Licence specified, between the Hours appointed in the Constitutions Ecclesiastical confirmed, and according to the Form of the Book of Common Prayer, now by Law establish'd; then this Obligation to be Void, or else to stand in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

George Baxter
W. Milner

W^m Pether

Bond of William Pether's second marriage to Sarah Chandler 2nd August, 1750

13. Mary Pether of William & Sarah

Baptism record of Mary Pether b 1751

— 24th George Son of William & Sarah Pether. J^r & H

Baptism records of George Pether b 1752

Aug^t 11. Sarah Pether Daughter of William & Sarah born July 30th

Baptism records of Sarah Pether b 1754

MARY BARRAUD Female

Event(s):

Marriages:

Spouse: WILLIAM PETHER

Marriage: 12 DEC 1772 Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M047936	1754 - 1793	0598178	Film	6900164	Film

The IGI Marriage record of Mary Barraud & William Pether

[The Year 1782]

Page 5

N^o 9 } *William Pether* of the Parish of *St. Mary in the*
Parish of St. Mary in the Parish of St. Mary in the were
Married in this *Church* by *License*
this *Tenth* Day of *December* in the Year One Thousand *Seven* Hundred
and *Eighty Two*. By me *Ben. Mace, Vicar*
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { *Wm Pether*
Mary Barraud
In the Presence of { *Thomas Webb*
Sarah Turpin

Parish Register of the marriage of William Pether & Mary Barraud showing Sarah Turpin as witness.

December 5. 1772, /-

LONDON }
Diocese. }

Appeared personally

William Pether
and made Oath, that he is of *the Parish*
of St. Giles in the fields in the
County of Middlesex *widower*

and intendeth to marry with

Mary Barrad
of the Parish of St. Pancras in the
same County *widow*

and that he knoweth of no lawful Impediment, by Reason of any Pre-
contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful Means whatso-
ever, to hinder the said intended Marriage and prayed a Licence to
solemnize the same in *the Parish Church of*

St. Pancras aforesaid

Mr. Phillips and further made Oath that the usual Place of Abode of *her the*
said Mary Barrad

hath been in the said Parish of *St. Pancras*

for the Space of four Weeks last past.

Wm Pether

Sworn before me

Geo. Harris
Jurrogate

Allegation of the marriage between William Pether and Mary Barrad (sic) 5th December, 1772

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That We *William*
Pether of the Parish of St Giles
in the fields in the County of
Middlesex *Ongan* *Maher*

are hereby become bound unto the Right Reverend Father in God
Richard by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of London,
in the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of
Great-Britain, to be paid to him the said Right Reverend Father
in God, or his lawful Attorney, Executors, Successors or Assigns;
For the good and faithful Payment of which Sum, we do bind
ourselves, and both of us, jointly and severally, for the Whole,
our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, jointly by these Pre-
sents, Sealed with our Seals, Dated the *fifth* Day of
December in the Year of our Lord 1772.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, that if hereafter there
shall not appear any lawful Let or Impediment, by reason of any
Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful Means what-
soever; but that *William Pether widower*
and Mary Barrad widow

may lawfully solemnize Marriage together, and in
the same afterwards lawfully remain and continue for Man and Wife, ac-
cording to the Laws in that Behalf provided: And moreover, if there be
not at this present Time any Action, Suit, Complaint, Quarrel, or Demand,
moved or depending before any Judge Ecclesiastical or Temporal, for or
concerning any such lawful Impediment between the said Parties: Nor
that either of them be of any other Parish or Place, nor of any better Estate
or Degree, than to the Judge at granting of the Licence is suggested.
and by him sworn to

And lastly, if the said Marriage shall be openly solemnized in the Church,
or Chapel in the Licence specified, between the Hours appointed in
Constitutions Ecclesiastical confirmed, and according to the Form of the
Book of Common Prayer, now by Law established, and the above bound-
en *William Pether* do
save harmless and keep indemnified the above-mentioned Right Reverend
Father in God his Chancellor and Surrogates, and all other his Officers and
Ministers whatsoever, by reason of the Premises; then this Obligation to
be void, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Wm Pether

Sealed and Delivered
in the Presence of

Thos. Alcock
LLD

1083

Licence for William Pether and Mary Barrad (sic) to be married 5th December, 1772

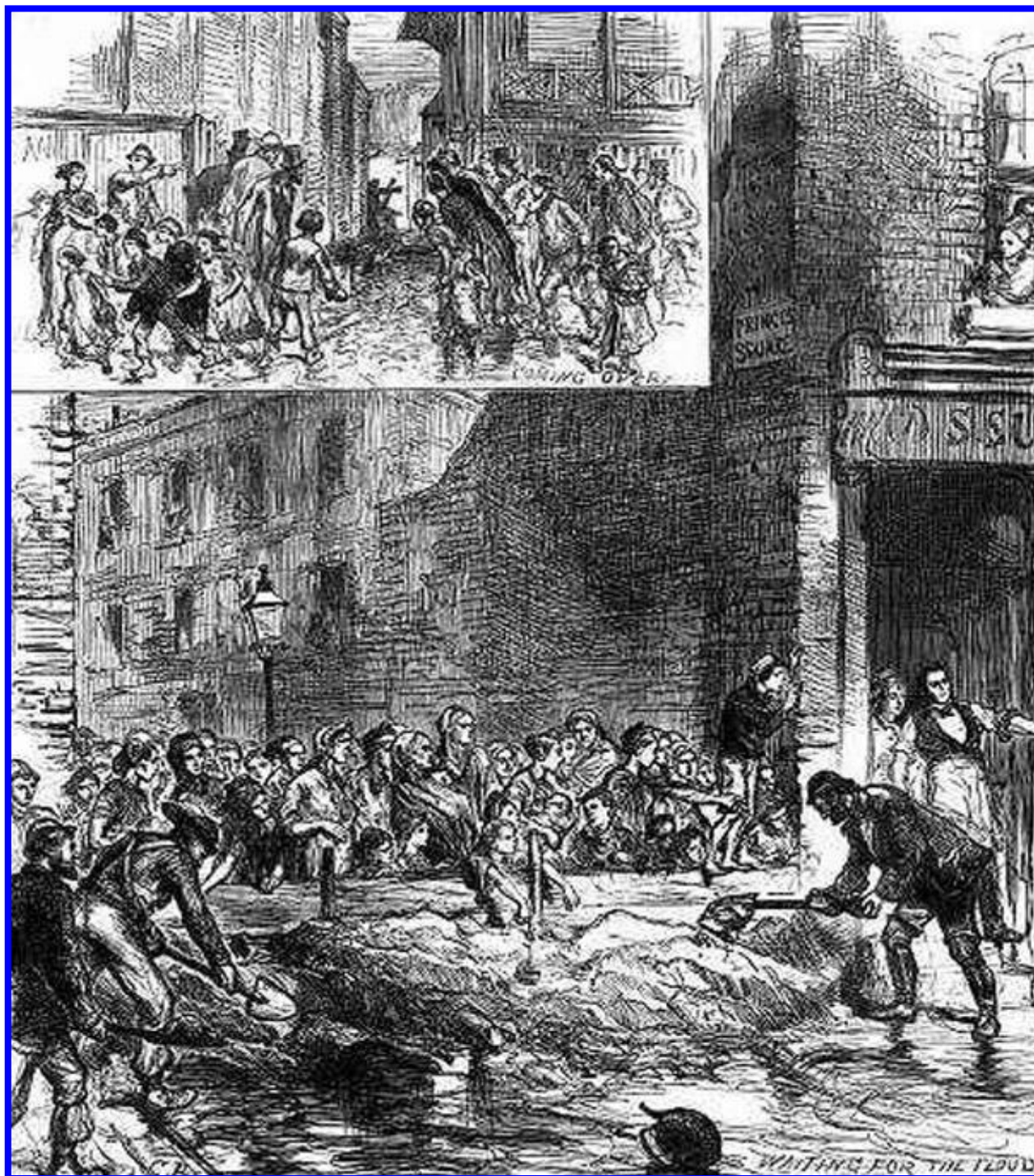
BURIALS in the Parish of St Mary Lambeth
in the County of Surveys in the Year 1821

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Mary Rosenbom</i> No. 1889.	<i>Commercial Road</i>	<i>October 10</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>George Hader</i> No. 1890.	<i>Baker Street</i>	<i>October 11</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Lawrence Oakes</i> No. 1891.	<i>George Yard</i>	<i>October 11</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Philomena Henry</i> <i>Marshall</i> No. 1892.	<i>Oral</i>	<i>October 11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Lucy Chesey</i> No. 1893.	<i>Wickham</i>	<i>October 11</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Rebecca Pugh</i> No. 1894.	<i>St. Agnes London Bridge</i>	<i>October 12</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Sarah Marshall</i> No. 1895.	<i>Princes Road.</i>	<i>October 14</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>Alibson</i>
<i>Mary Pether</i> No. 1896.	<i>Princes Square</i>	<i>October 14</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>Alibson</i>

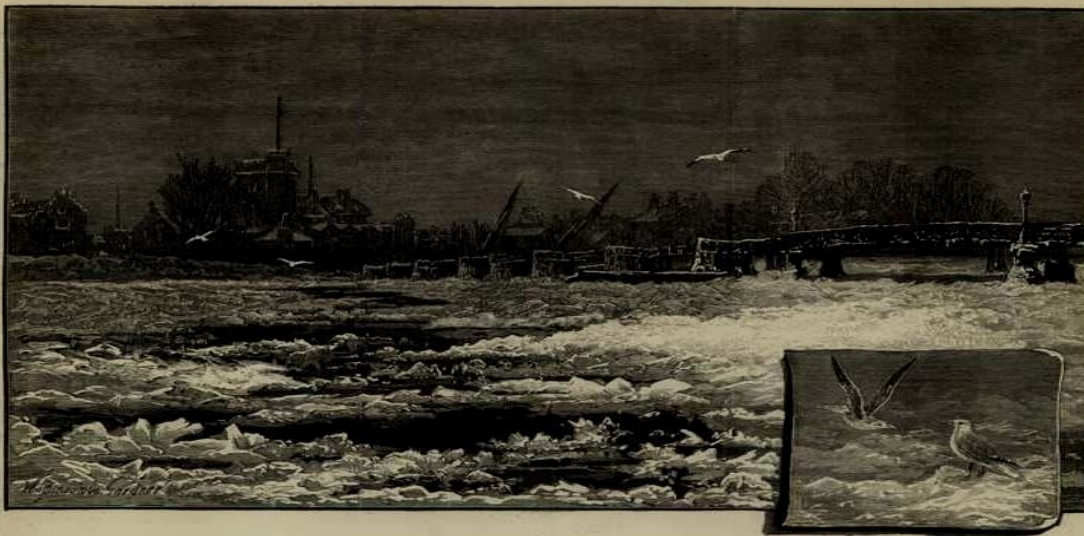
Burial Record of Mary Pether's death in Lambeth 1821 (Princes Square)



Photograph of Lower Fore Street looking towards Princes Square.



Building a barrier against the tide in Princes Square, Lambeth.



WINTRY WEATHER ON THE THAMES: THE RIVER AT PUTNEY.

THE GREAT SNOWSTORM.

Not for many years past has the southern part of Great Britain felt a wintry storm to be compared in violence and long continuance with that of Tuesday in last week. Its effects in London and the Home Counties were beyond example within the recollection of middle-aged persons; though in the North of England, especially at Manchester in a memorable January nearly thirty years ago, the obstruction of railway traffic and of postal communication, during three whole days, was far more remarkable. We devote the larger number of our illustrations, this week, to the subject which has chiefly occupied the attention of society in and around the metropolis, during the past ten days, notwithstanding the urgent importance of Irish political discussions. The great storm of Tuesday, Jan. 18, will long be held memorable, attended as it was, both in town and country, and on the river Thames, and on the south-eastern coast, with incidental disasters, floods in South London, distressing or troublesome snow-drifts, destruction of piers and wharves, and the wreck of vessels along the shore, which coming all at once excited feelings almost of dismay.

Exceedingly boisterous and unsettled weather, on Tuesday morning last week, suddenly spread over these islands. The chart at eight a.m. showed that a large and important atmospheric depression had advanced from the Bay of Biscay to our south-western and southern coasts. Its centre lay near Jersey, where the barometer had fallen nearly an inch to 28½ in. 76th, in the opposite quarter, to the north-east, an area of high pressure had been formed over Scandinavia, and very steep gradients were shown over these islands. The wind

had, consequently, risen quickly, and easterly gales were reported over the whole of England and Ireland. The gales were particularly severe and gusty in the south and south-east of England, and were accompanied by continuous and heavy snow, which, together, made the weather in these districts inclement in the extreme. Temperature had fallen in the south-west, but had risen fast in the east and south-east. The frost, however, though much less intense than during a few days before, still held generally, and readings ranged from 34 deg. in the south-west to 13 deg. at Aberdeen. During the whole of that day the depression travelled on in a north-easterly direction. Pressure was increasing over France and our south-western stations, while it remained steadily high in the north, and gradients on the barometric scale were very steep over England. The wind was west-south-westerly at Harve Castle and Jersey, but easterly to north-easterly in all other places, and blew strongly or with the force of a gale, except in Scotland.

All over London, all through the Monday night, the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and continued all next day. Soon after nine a.m. on Tuesday, fine snow began to fall, and was driven before the wind with great force. It seemed to possess extraordinary penetrative power, as passengers by omnibuses, cabs, and other vehicles found to their discomfort, and so did the residents even in well-built houses. As the day wore on, the snow continuing to fall, it was driven by the easterly wind which prevailed into drifts and wreaths, especially in the suburbs, where in places it lay to the depth of three or four feet. The lowest temperature during the Monday night was 27 deg., or 5 deg. of frost. At nine o'clock next morning the thermometer stood at 28, and there was

little variation throughout the day. By noon a good deal of snow had fallen, and the effect of the high wind, which was then pretty steady from the N.E., was to deposit the drift three feet in depth on one side of many streets, while the other side was free from snow. No instance can better describe the force of the wind and the density of the snow-falls than that furnished by stations on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, which are 500 and 600 yards long, well roofed, but open at the ends. They had their platforms and permanent way as covered with snow as if they stood in the open air, unsheltered by capacious roofs. The carriage ways of the streets became so encumbered that during the afternoon all railway waggons and other weighty traffic was suspended. When it was carried on additional horses were yoked as leaders to the vehicles. Cabmen and the drivers of omnibuses were veils over their faces, as without them the blinding snow would have rendered them incapable of driving without danger. In the course of the afternoon, in many usually busy streets, shopkeepers closed their premises for two reasons—first, because there was no one to buy their goods; and, secondly, to prevent their shop windows being blown in. In the New Cut, Lambeth (the market place for the poor of Lambeth), scarcely a shop was open during the afternoon. All tramway traffic, north and south of the Thames, ceased at eleven in the forenoon, and the river steam-boats could not run on account both of the snow-storm and the large masses of drift ice with which the river was covered from side to side. On all the lines of railway, main-line trains were sent out on their journeys to the country with two engines. Many trains which arrived in London during the afternoon and evening were similarly provided with two

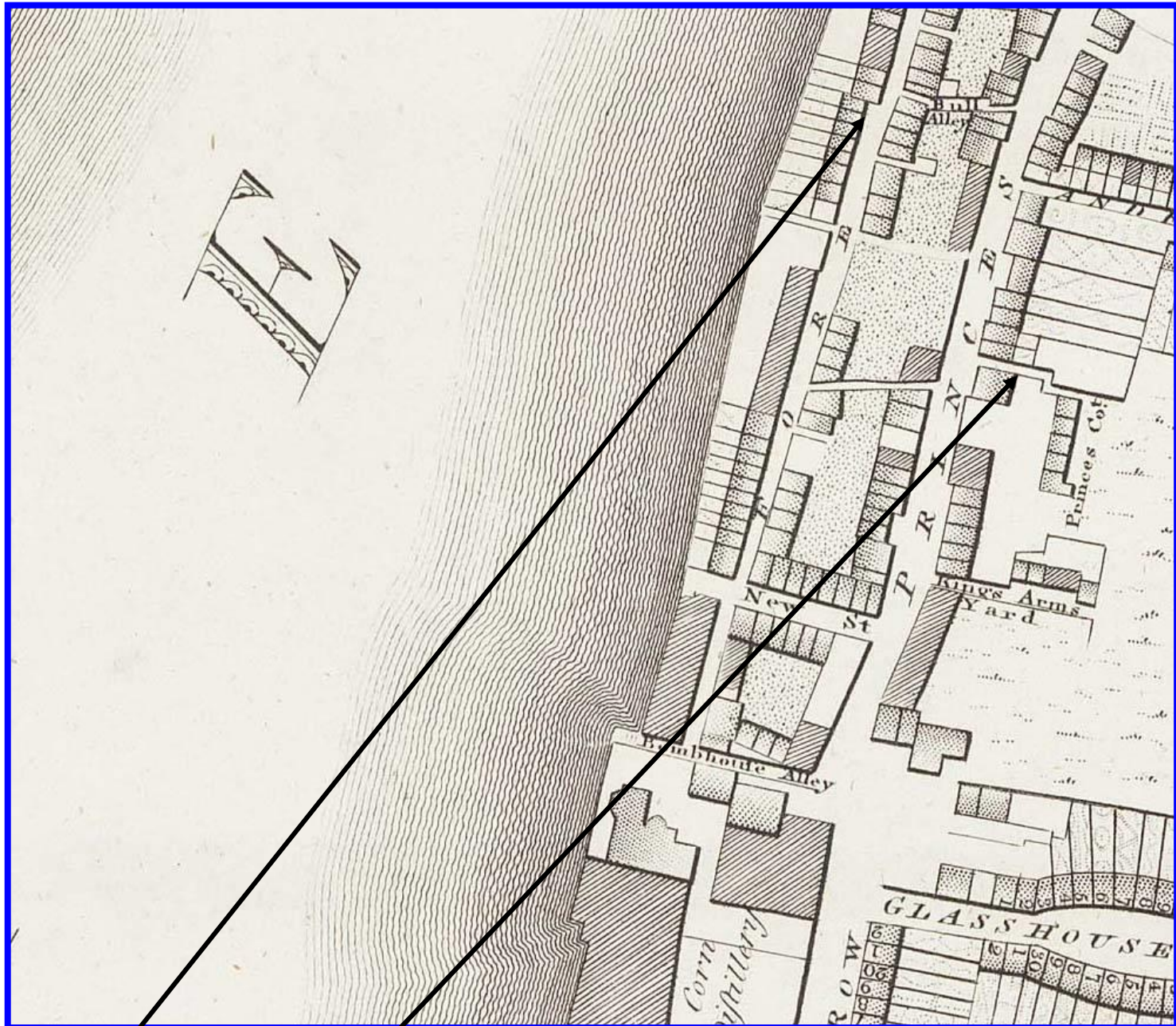


EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD AT LAMBETH DURING THE STORM: TWO ROOMS IN PRINCES-SQUARE, LAMBETH.

Effects of the flood at Lambeth during the storm: two rooms in Princes Square, Lambeth

The whole area of Lambeth, which was built on marshes, and especially Fore Street and its neighbourhood, became flooded with the spring tides every year. Above we see the residents of nearby **Princes Square** building an improvised barricade to try to keep the sewage-laden flood water out... It didn't work: Feelings of apprehension and dread again and again rose with the tides, and subsided with the muddy waters as they found their way back into the old channel or sank through the soil. The public have settled down with a sense of relief; and the suffering people returned to rekindle their extinguished fires and clear away the mud and debris from their houses; to reconstruct their wrecked furniture, dry their clothes and bedding, and live on as best they may under this new phase of nineteenth century civilization. In woeful contrast to this interior was another, a few paces further on, occupied by a widow, her son, and daughter. In no land, savage or civilized, have I seen a human abode less attractive and more filthy. The mother, who goes out "charing," had seemingly neither the time nor the opportunity to render her apartment habitable. It was at her own invitation I followed her, as she said she had something to say to me. At a loss to conjecture what her communication might be, I made my way along a dark passage to a small doorway, and stepping over an accumulation of turnip-tops and mingled garbage, entered a room measuring about eight feet by ten feet. The walls were begrimed by smoke, and such portions of the floor as were seen were black and damp. The tidal overflow had registered its rise by partially cleansing the walls to a height of four feet, and by leaving the paper hanging in mouldy bags around. In one corner stood the remains of six sacks of coal and coke, "the gift of a good gentleman." On a dark unwholesome bed lay a heap of ragged coverings, bestrewn with some articles of tawdry finery, and on one corner sat a little girl, whose bright dark eyes shone through a mass of matted hair. A broken chair was propped against the wall, near a chest of drawers warped and wasted by the water. The fire burned with a depressing glimmer, as fitful gusts of foul air found their way through a heap of ashes on the hearth: over the mantelpiece hung a series of small photographs, making up the collection of family portraits of husband and children who had passed away. The widow said "As for myself, I have never felt right since that awful night, when with my little girl I sat above the water on my bed until the tide went down." *Street Life in London - by J.Thomson and Adolphe Smith*

Between 1800 and 1830, cheap ill-drained housing was built on the low areas of Lambeth Marsh and rapidly led to a spate of cholera epidemics. During four months in 1849, in just two streets, 544 people died of cholera.



Fore Street and Princess Square where Mary Pether/Barraud (Turpin) died in 1821.



This painting of Lambeth is dated 1848 and shows the new railway arches.



Shoreline of Lambeth showing Fore Street.



Lower Fore Street from Princes Square looking south in about 1860



Lambeth Archive has the above picture identified as Lower Fore Street



One of the alleyways in Lower Fore Street about 1860



Fore Street 1860



Princes Street, Lambeth, c.1865 with Princes Square to the far end.



Princes Street, Lambeth 1865

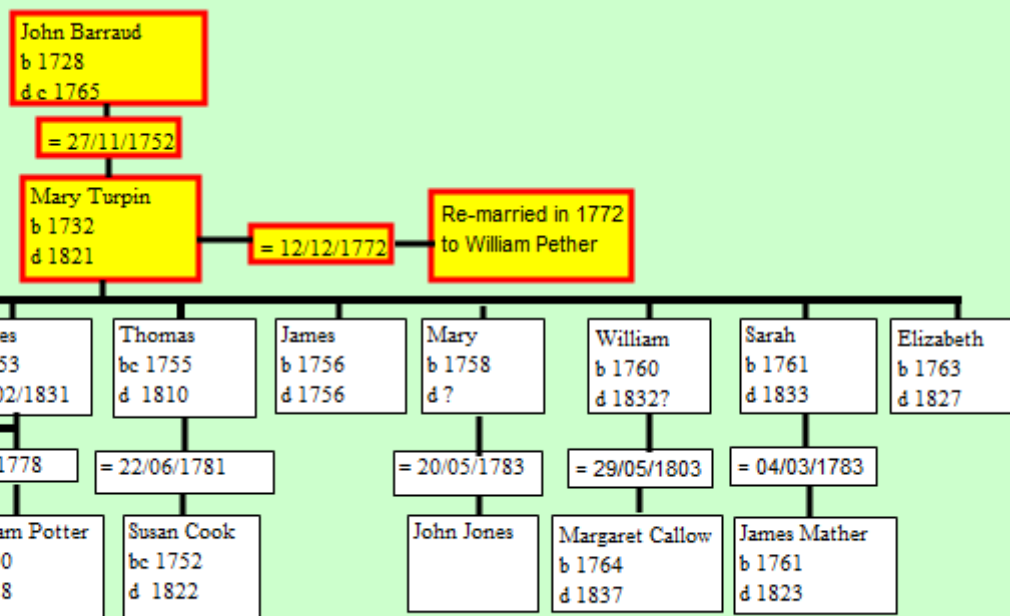


Upper Shore Street c 1865



NEW HOUSES AT LAMBETH DEMOLISHED FOR THE WIDENING OF THE THAMES - 1845

Lambeth from the Thames about 1845



Now, back to Thomas Barrand (child No 3) (from page 109)

As mentioned, with the rest of the family, I can not find any birth or baptism records for Thomas Barrand around 1755 but, he must have attended school in Holborn until 1763 and what is known is that at some time, Thomas was educated at St. Anne's Charity School, Soho, Westminster, London which was located in Rose Street. It is also of interest that Thomas's Aunt Alice (b 1711) (daughter of Philip Barraud and Catherine Strang) also lived in Rose Street after her husband died ([page 57](#)). Rose Street School was an ancient protestant parochial charity school and was situated in the first house on the left, about 4 houses from Crown Street. Two houses standing on the site were converted for use by the school. The exact date of Thomas' admission to Rose Street School is not known but is likely to have been around 1765-6 and within 2 years of the time of his father, John Barraud's death in 1763. The school provided a strong element of religious teaching as well as reading, writing and arithmetic. The boys especially wore clothing supplied by the school (including a cap, band, coat, gloves, shoes and stockings) as well as a badge with the letters 'St A. Westminster' and a number. In the Rose Street School, there were both boys and girls, wearing the charity clothing then in use. The girls had a brown dress, with white apron and tippet, and a close fitting straw bonnet, with white frilling round the face. The boys had dark grey coats and waistcoats, black caps with green strings, and "stout leather breeches." The parents of the boys at the school were expected to supply the rest of their clothing. The subjects taught at St Anne's were basically "reading, writing and the grounds of arithmetic" and these formed the course of instruction.

History and Geography were not taught. When a boy reached the age of 14 the trustees apprenticed him to some trade and paid a premium for him. The masters were vetted to ensure that the good teaching instilled in the boys would not be undone. On apprenticeship each boy was presented with a bible, and a book of common prayer, which "made him a whole duty of man". At the end of his apprenticeship if he had demonstrated a good character he received a gratuity.

Thomas, at the end of his schooling days around 1770, was apprenticed to Anthony Cook who owned a large joinery and building company and the main occupation of Thomas as an adult was as a carpenter rather than a bricklayer. Thomas met Susannah Cook (Susan Cook) who was Anthony Cook's daughter clearly through his work, and they married on the 22nd June, 1781 in St. James, Westminster. It is also known that Robert Routeledge worked for Anthony Cook's business as a carpenter and it is to Robert's daughter, Nancy Ann Routeledge that Thomas's son, John Barrand married in 1813.

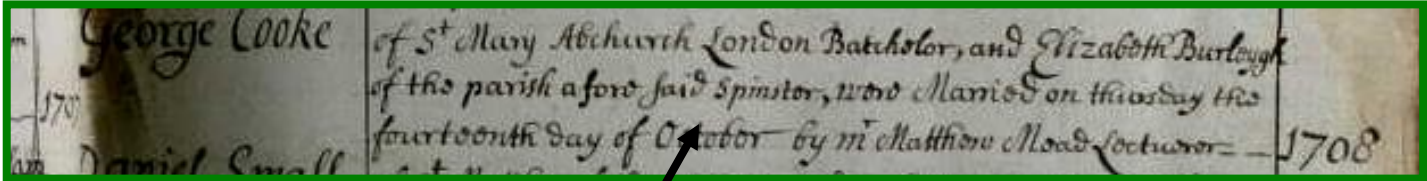
From Thomas's death record in 1810 which shows his age as 55, we can make a good guess he was born around 1754/5 and was therefore aged 28 when he married Susannah Cook. Although there are no records of the birth or baptism of Thomas Barrand, there are records of the baptism of Susan Cook however, and these show she was born on the 12th January, 1752 in St. Anne's Soho, and baptised on the 2nd February, 1752, the daughter of Anthony Cooke and Jane Abdy who were themselves married on the 3rd September, 1738 in St. Martin in the Fields, London. Anthony Cook(e) and Jane Abdy had 8 children, 4 sons and 4 daughters: Sarah, (b 1739): James Cook(e) (b 1740) (*who is mentioned as a foreman and proprietor in the family business but it seems he never married and died in 1816*): Mary (b 1742): Elizabeth (b 1743): Robert (b 1746): Samuel (b 1749 and who probably married Mary Turner in 1779): Susanna (b 1752), and Thomas (b 1756 who possibly married Catherine Grimes in 1777) and all were baptised in St. Ann's Church, Soho.

Jane Abdy (Susannah's mother) was born in 1712, the youngest daughter of James Abdy and Susanna Slater who were married in St. Giles, London on the 8th May, 1705. James Abdy was also a carpenter and it seems certain that

the profession of woodworking in the generations goes back for many, many years. James Abdy and Susanna also had another daughter, Susanna (b 1717).

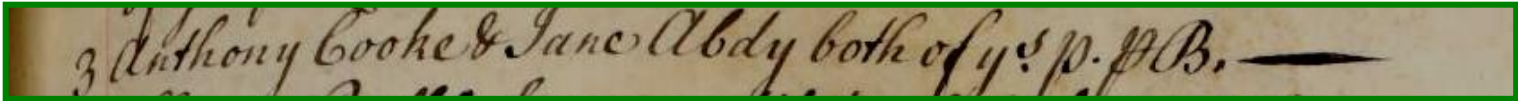
Anthony Cook(e) was born in 1709 in St. Annes, Soho, the son of George Cook and Eliza Burleygh (sic). They also had 2 other children, 2 sons George (b January 1702) - born before their marriage, and a male (unnamed b 1707 but most probably, John).

Anthony Cook(e) shows on the Land Tax records of 1767 living in Old Street, St. Lukes, Islington. This was at the northern end of Goswell Street, and just a hundred metres or so from Aldersgate Buildings which was at the lower end of Goswell Street and where it is presumed that Thomas Barrand lived in 1793 as William, their son is recorded as being a choirist at this address at the age of 11. Again, there are records of John Barraud (most probably Thomas's brother) living in Colebrook Row, just a hundred yards from Thomas Barrand's home. Anthony Cook and Jane Abdy were married on the 3rd September, 1738 in St. Martin-In-The-Fields and he was an employer of several different tradesmen, and it would seem that Thomas Barrand was exceptionally good at his job and he joined the management of the Company and enjoyed the good life style that it brought. Carpenters like Thomas, and general builders like Anthony Cooke understood the basics of a house much more than plasterers, plumbers and tilers and were considered high-rank. Anthony Cook(e) however, died in July 1781 of dropsy very shortly after Thomas's marriage to Susan Cook, and was buried on the 1st August, 1781, leaving Thomas to run the business along with Anthony Cook's sons. The importance of the Cook family in the area is recognised in the name "Cook(e)" being given to several members of the Barrand children as their middle names.



Marriage of George Cook + Elizabeth Burleygh

George Cooke mentioned in the record of George Cooke and Elizabeth Burleygh	
Name:	George Cooke
Spouse's Name:	Elizabeth Burleygh
Event Date:	14 Oct 1708
Event Place:	Saint Dionis Backchurch, London, London, England
Indexing Project (Batch) Number: M00140-1 , System Origin: England-ODM , GS Film number: 535722, 535723, 942 B4HA V. 3	



Marriage of Anthony Cooke and Jane Abdy – 3rd September, 1738

At m^r Lym & St. M. L. both
 the
 9. Anthony Cooke & Jane Abdy

Marriage Anthony Cooke & Jane Abdy

Christnings in June. 1712		
John & Edward Francis Accurst & Mary.	born 22 May.	Chr 1
James & James Abdy Carpenter & Susanna.	born 26 May.	Chr 1
John & Thomas Harper & Elizabeth & Ann.	born 28 May.	Chr 1
Thomas & Thomas Lott & James & Eliz.	born 18 May.	Chr 1
Mary & John Dransfield & Blacksmith & Liz.	born 21 May.	Chr 1
Thomas & Thomas Earle Carpenter & Katherine.	born 18 May.	Chr 1
Samuel & Benjamin Arnold & Elizabeth & Eliz.	born 18 May.	Chr 1
Samuel & Henry Shambro & Thomas & Elizabeth.	born 18 May.	Chr 1
Samuel & William Horton Taylor & Rachel.	born 2.	Chr 2
Elizabeth & Charles Hargrave Doctor & Mary.	born 28 May.	Chr 2
Thomas & John Cape Butcher & Mary.	born 13 May.	Chr 3
Thomas & Thomas James & Annaker & Eliz.	born 20 May.	Chr 3
John & John Calamns & Mariner & Eliz.	born 20 May.	Chr 4
Mary & Henry Greenway & Mariner & Ann.	born 20 May.	Chr 4
Joseph & John Chilton & Whoredrawn & Mary.	born 2.	Chr 4
Mary & Thomas & Percy & Minister & Mary.	born 2.	Chr 6
Elizabeth & William Hargrave & James & Ann.	born 30 May.	Chr 8
John & Gabriel & Leonard & Carpenter & Sarah.	born 30 May.	Chr 8
Rebecca & John Maine & Tailor & Chandler & Eleanor.	born 17 May.	Chr 8
Elizabeth & James & Rutter & Attorney & Ann.	born 19 May.	Chr 8
Henry & John Cox & Hargrave & Eliz.	born 30 May.	Chr 8
John & John Low & Blacksmith & Ann.	born 20 May.	Chr 8
Henry & Richard & Hunter & Gentleman & Mary.	born 2.	Chr 8
John & Joseph & Miller & Shoemaker & Mary.	born 2.	Chr 8
Susanna & James & Duffin & Doctor & Susanna.	born 23 May.	Chr 8
Marion & Samuel & Barber & Taylor & Eliz.	born 20 May.	Chr 8
Elizabeth & John & Collins & Doctor & Eliz.	born 19 May.	Chr 8

Christening of Jane Abdy in June, 1712 showing that her father, James Abdy was a carpenter.

Name:	Jane Abdy
Baptism Date:	1 Jun 1712
Parish:	St Giles, Cripplegate
County:	London
Borough:	City of London
Parent(s):	James Abdy, Susanna Abdy
Record Type:	Christening
Register Type:	Parish Register

IGI Record of Jane Abdy's Christening

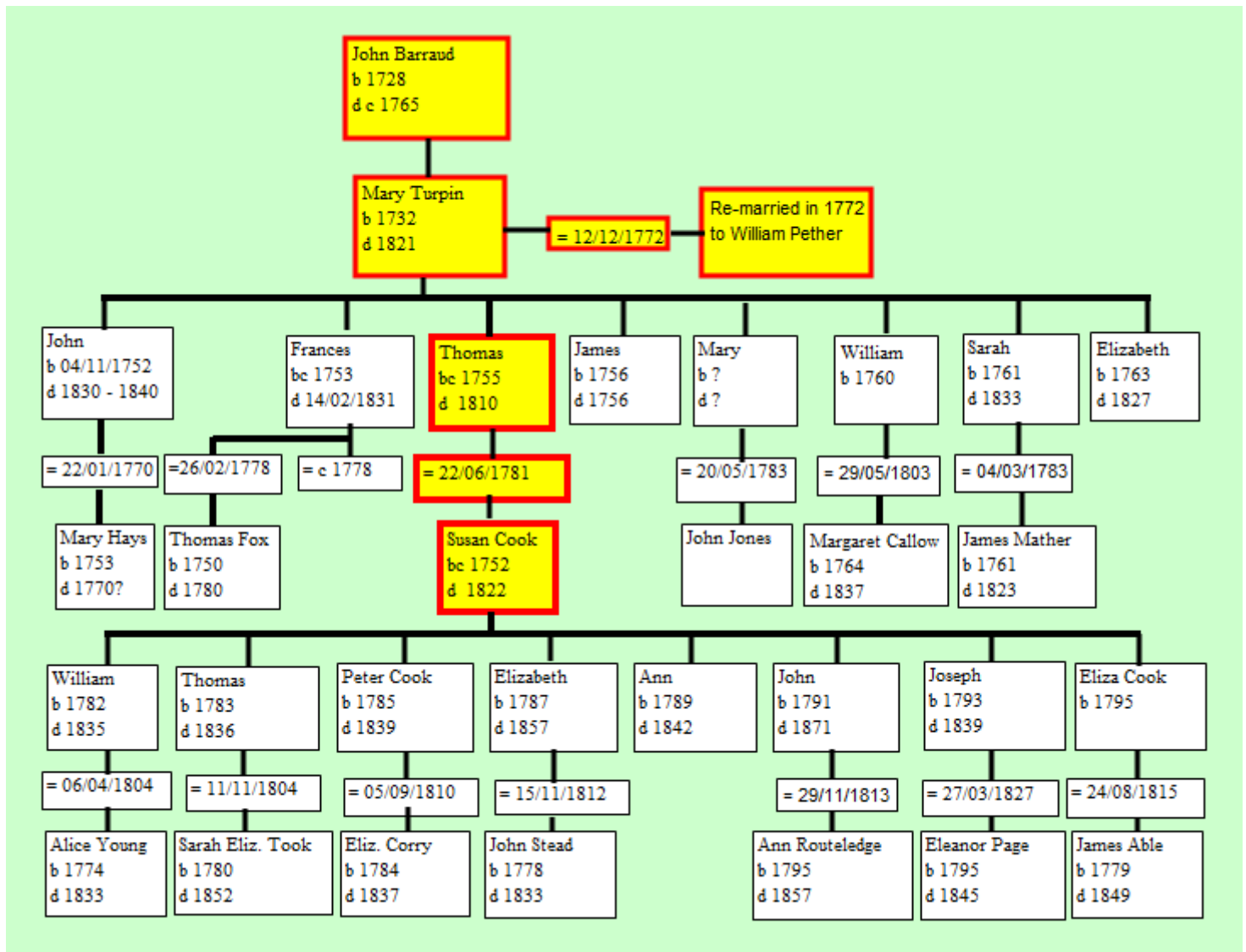
Sarah Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	15 July 1739	Birth 27 June 1739 father: Anthony Cook	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
James Cooke				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	15 March 1740	Birth 25 February 1740 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Mary Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	5 December 1742	Birth 14 November 1742 father: Anthony Cook	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Elisabeth Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	19 February 1743	Birth 31 January 1743 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Robert Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	13 April 1746	Birth 20 March 1745 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Samuel Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	15 January 1749	Birth 26 December 1749 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Susanna Cook				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	2 February 1752	Birth 12 January 1752 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON
Thomas Cooke				
England Christenings, 1538-1975	13 June 1756	Birth 28 May 1756 father: Anthony Cooke	St. Anne, Soho mother: Jane	LONDON

IGI Record of the children of Anthony Cook(e) and Jane Abdy

Burials in August 1781

Elizabeth Bayley a Child	Consumption	1
Andrew Satcher a Child	Convulsions	1
Anthony Cook a Man	Dropsy	1

Burial of Anthony Cook St. Lukes – 1st August 1781 (age 72)



SUSANNA COOK Female

Birth: 12 JAN 1752

Christening: 02 FEB 1752 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents: Father: ANTHONY COOK

Mother: JANE ABDY

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C062368	1743 - 1762	0918606	Film	6900173	Film

IGI Birth and Baptism Record of Susannah (Susan) Cook

The area of St. Luke's:

The rural state of the area was changed in 1761 with the construction of City Road which, for the first time, linked the City directly with Islington and beyond. This served to open up the area for development however, by the 1860s, the district of St Luke's itself became invisible. This may have been the result of a deliberate policy to 'lose' one of the poorest, most deprived areas of London. Like St Giles (another area that became invisible), much of the housing stock was dreadful, with overcrowded slums. In the 1850s St Lukes had 245 people per acre, more than St Giles (221), Clerkenwell (170), Westminster (71) or Islington (30). The local Medical Officer of Health described the houses as 'typhus nests'. Both St Luke's and St Giles were 'dealt with' by wholesale redevelopment that left them almost unrecognizable, destroying their identities as it did both their architectural heritage and any sense of community.

Houses, or more often shacks were common place. Many of the poor crowded into deserted houses and a number of London's inhabitants both lived and worked in cellars below ground level.

A great many London buildings were made with poor and sub-standard materials - crumbling bricks and knotty timber - and it was not unusual for them to collapse. Hanging signs projected out from shops on large iron bars and these signs, regularly blew in the wind, and would cause such force that the entire façade of a building would come crashing down. Often this happened on top of passers-by.

London was filled with the smell of thousands of wet horses and the waste materials associated with them. Sanitation was totally unheard of. Water was unpurified, and raw sewage ran down city streets in open drains. It was common practice for people to empty their chamber pots out of their windows in the mornings, and to leave garbage out in the street to rot. Nothing in London made a more detestable sight than the butchers' stalls, especially in the neighborhood of the Markets like Clare Market. The guts and other refuse are all thrown on the street and set up an unbearable stink. Filth ran down London's cobblestone streets. Along with dirt, dust and animal manure, there were contents of cesspools of human waste that collected in puddles everywhere. Dead animals (dogs, cats, rodents, and even horses) were left to decay in the streets. Occasionally human corpse would be found in the alleyways. To add to all this, horse-drawn carriages with heavy metal wheels splashed through puddles, throwing the street's muck over strolling pedestrians. Wealthier Londoners could buy spring water from private companies, but most residents used the murky water of the Thames. Like many European rivers, the Thames was both the source of the city's drinking water and the means to dispose of the waste.

In fact, the water was so foul that in the first half of the century, a huge gin craze swept London. Gin was tasty, and cheap. Gin sellers set up on street corners and along highways, selling to any passer-by who expressed thirst. In London alone, there were 8,000 places where gin was openly sold.

Sanitation in the 1700s was simply unheard of. Private toilets, later known as "water closets," did not exist until late in the century, and even then, they only appeared in the wealthiest of homes. Most London residents used chamberpots, dumping them right outside their windows every morning. The raw sewage would accumulate and stagnate in cesspools until the night soil men came along to clear it all out.

In 18th-century London, water was delivered to the city's residents through hollowed-out tree trunks running beneath the streets and these underground pipes were poorly constructed, so water mains would regularly burst, creating sudden springs on city streets. These springs would carry and mix all of the city's dirt together so that pedestrians would have to clamber through it in order to get to their destination.

Fleet Street started as a marketplace on the covered-over Fleet River, which was known for years by its awful stench. London cemeteries contained communal graves, or "poors' holes," which were deep enough for seven tiers of coffins, holding three or four coffins in each tier. These pits were left open until they were completely filled with

bodies, so the odour of putrefaction wafted about. Ministers often had to conduct their burial services from a comfortable distance. Churches were also sometimes afflicted by the smell of decaying corpses rising up from their crypts below. In the 1780s well-off women wore petticoats of comblet, lined with dyed linen, stuffed with wool and horsehair and quilted...day by day till they were rotten. There was also a fear of fresh air, in part because of airborne diseases like "consumption," so windows were kept shut, and because entire buildings were taxed according to the number of windows they contained, many landlords sealed them off, with disastrous results for their tenants. There was a seasonal pattern of death. In winter months, when thick clothes were worn day and night, respiratory tuberculosis, influenza and typhus raged. Dysentery and diarrhea came around in the summer, when flies transmitted bacteria from filth to food and water was at its most foul.

The cream of criminal society are the pickpockets, who are to be found everywhere - even in the best company - often clean and well-dressed, so that they may be mistaken for people of some standing. In fact, they may actually be so, for there are men who have fallen by the wayside and are reduced to this way of living. Highwaymen, who ride on horseback, and often, in their desire to relieve the victim of his purse or wallet put him in terror with an unloaded pistol. Tragic examples may be read almost daily in English newspapers of poor people met on the road who have been brutally murdered for a few shillings by footpads. London was a criminal's paradise. Outrageous murders, robberies and assaults of all kinds were commonplace. There was no organized law enforcement to speak of.

THOMAS BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Marriages:

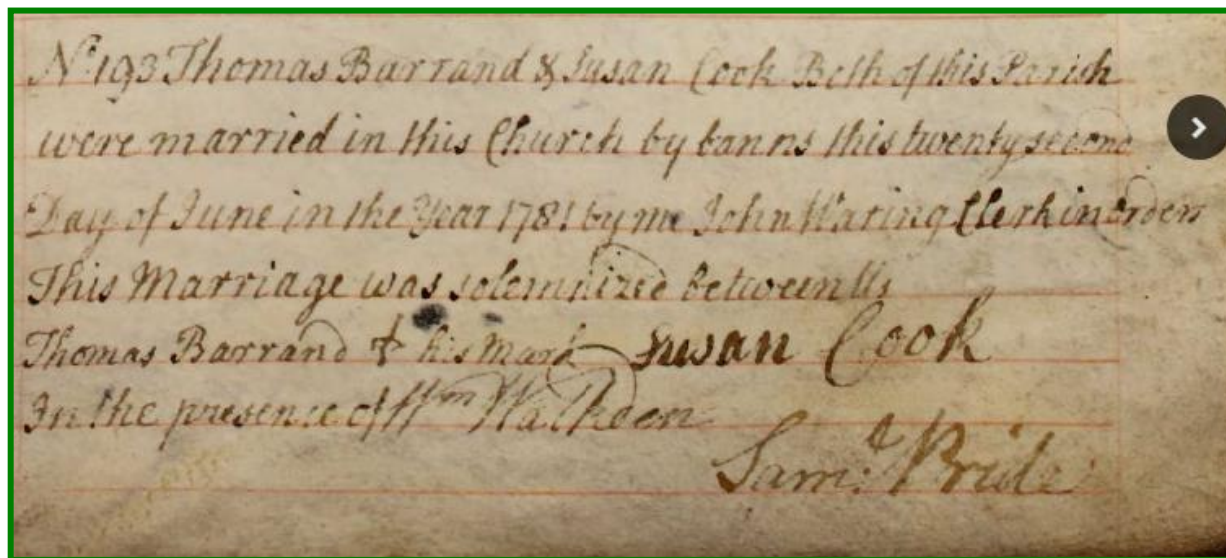
Spouse: SUSAN COOK

Marriage: 22 JUN 1781 Saint James, Westminster, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M147519	1775 - 1785	1042317	Film	6904123	Film

IGI Marriage record of Thomas Barrand and Susan Cook



Marriage record of Thomas Barrand and Susan Cook

The fact that 3 of Thomas's own sons became carpenters makes it even more likely that carpentry is the trade that Thomas was involved in. Certainly, with his education, Thomas Barrand could read and write well and that was quite rare in the time and shows he was an intelligent person, although he signed with his "mark" on his marriage certificate. Thomas was witness to several marriages of his own children, his brothers and sisters and other members of the Barrand extended families. Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook had at least 8 children that are known of. Although married in 1781, there are only two addresses that have been found in the central London area for Thomas Barrand and Susan Cook and these are **Goswell Street** in 1793 where it is mentioned their son, William, (aged 11) lived, and **Duke Street**, Westminster in 1796. Thomas and Susannah (nee Cook) moved from Westminster at some time around 1808, to **Frances Street** in Woolwich, and they both died in Woolwich. Thomas died in 1810, and Susannah died in 1822. Death records exist for both of them and they also give an indication of their age and date of birth.

Goswell Street seems to have become Goswell Road in the mid 1800's. If William (Thomas and Susan's son) was living at Goswell Street in 1793 at the age of just 11 years old, then presumably that must be the address that his parents, Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook lived in at that time, unless he was at a private boarding school, but certainly Aldersgate Buildings in Goswell Road are houses rather than a school.

A mention of Goswell Street - (Pickwick Papers: p72-73) "Goswell street was at his feet, Goswell street was at his right hand — as far as the eye could reach — Goswell street extended at his left: and the opposite side of Goswell street was over the way"

It is generally agreed that on the upper end of Goswell Street, the Bunhill Fields Cemetery existed and this was the site of the Great Plague pit, described (from hearsay) by Daniel Defoe in his novel published in 1722. The gross figures of 35,000 dead in the epidemic of 1625, or 69,000 in 1665, in the "great pit in Finsbury," mentioned by Defoe in his "Journal of the Plague in 1665," occupied ground that abuts on the upper end of Goswell Street explains the gravity of the epidemic.

From: 'Moorfields and Finsbury', *Old and New London: Volume 2* (1878), pp. 196-208.



Goswell Street

Richard Horwoods Map 1790/92

Aldersgate Buildings



Goswell Street 1800

As there are several “Duke Streets” in London, one has to look further and the rates register in 1796 mentions Thomas Barrand in Duke Street. The register also mentions Bird Street, Grays Buildings on Gray Street, and also Somerset Street, and this then identifies in which Duke Street that Thomas Barrand lived. Although there are no actual house numbers mentioned on the rate records, Thomas Barrand’s name appears as the 12th resident before Somerset Street, and therefore working backwards from the Richard Horwood’s map of 1792-1799, his address was most probably about No: 12 Duke Street. Duke Street stretched from Manchester Square in the north, across Oxford Street and to Grosvenor Square to the south. Thomas Barrand would therefore have lived just north of Oxford Street. In 1796, Duke Street was an affluent area, and Thomas would have lived amongst some of the wealthiest people in London. Certainly, the other Barrauds, his uncles and aunts were amongst his neighbours and it is quite possible he had regular contact, or at least kept in touch with this part of the family.

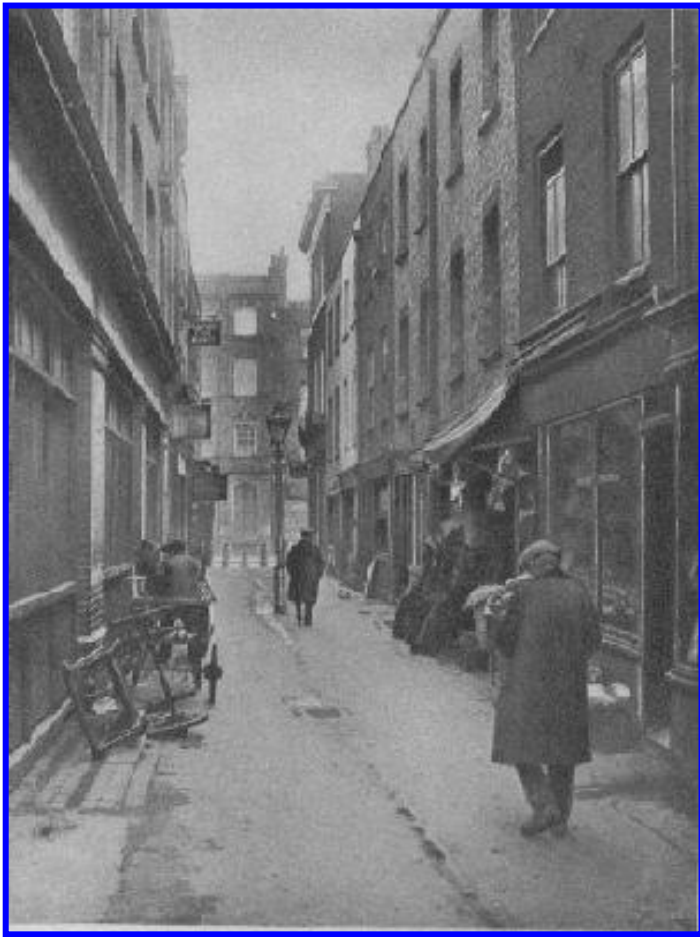


Tallis drawing of Duke Street looking North from Oxford Street



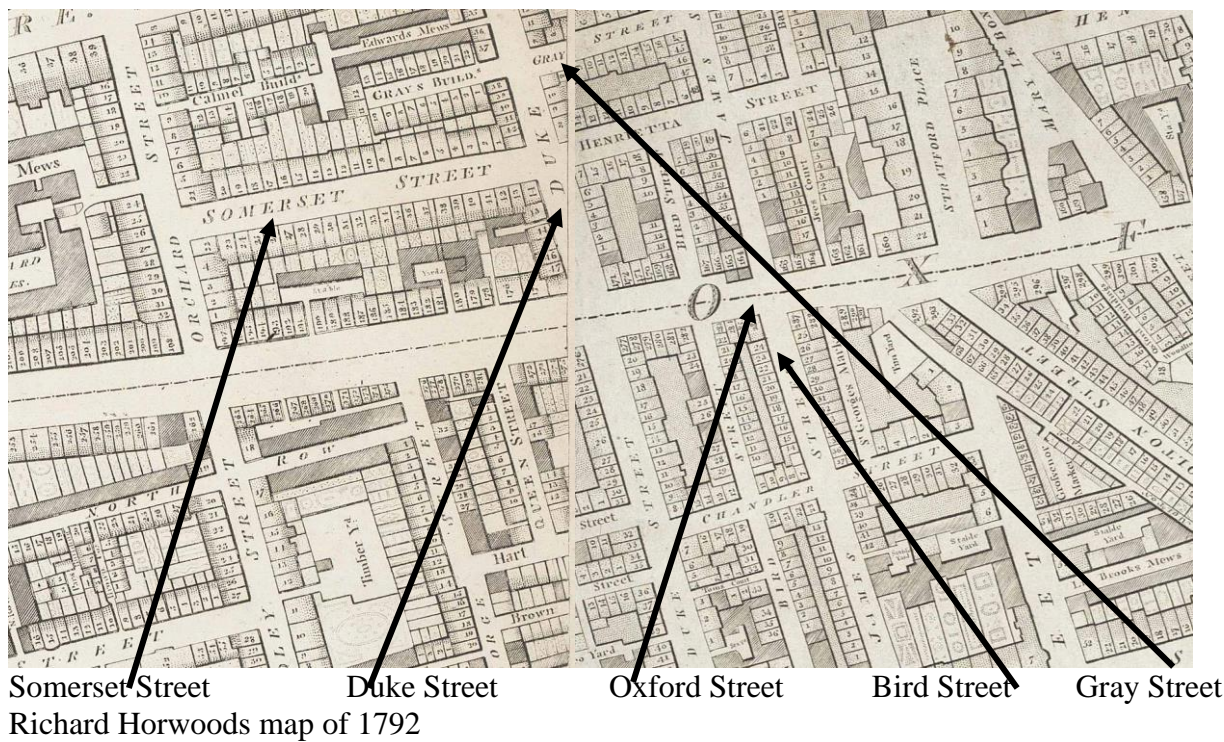
Oxford Street looking west from Duke Street





St. Anne's Court Soho - Rose St. School is near here

St Anne's Court comprised of eight houses having an average frontage of seventeen feet and a depth of twenty-two feet, the interior being simply divided by panelled partitions to form a front room, a back room, and a dog-legged staircase. There were no closets, but each house had a small yard containing a privy and sometimes a shed. All the houses contain three storeys and a roof garret, and the fronts, where original, are of the simplest design and built of russet stock bricks.

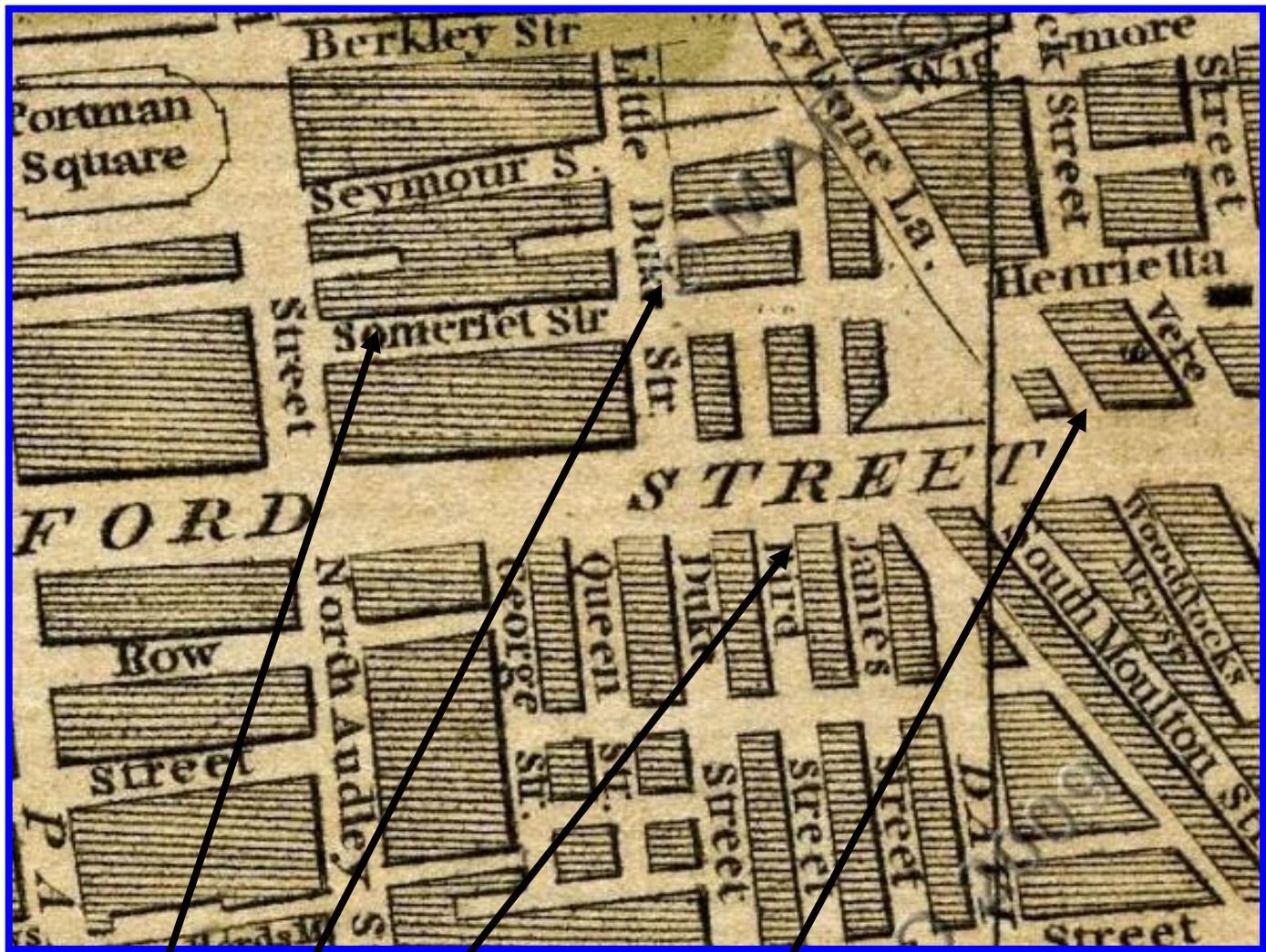


It was very uncommon in early developing cities to have a transportation system for the people, so most people had to walk to work, therefore everyone lived close together and generally near to their place of work. This was tough, because streets were narrow and dirty, and there were no pavements, so traveling usually took a long time. Also, there wasn't enough room for so many people in apartment buildings. To compensate for a lack of living space, extensions were added on to buildings, and existing rooms were made smaller and, being involved in the building trade, Thomas was never short of work.

No.	Names of PROPRIETORS.	Names of Occupiers.	Rents.	Sums ASSESSED.
		<i>Duke Street, Ward</i>		
		<i>Grays Buildings</i>		
1		<i>Joseph Ward</i>	4 2	10
2		<i>Elijah Thomas</i>	4 2	10
3		<i>Ann Lippard</i>	4 2	10
4		<i>Mr. Shipps</i>	4 2	10
5		<i>John May</i>	4 2	10
6		<i>Robert Maston</i>	4 2	10
7		<i>Chas. Randall</i>	4 2	10
8		<i>Ja. R. Riddington</i>	4 2	10
9		<i>Samuel Wilson</i>	4 2	10
10		<i>Thomas Barrand</i>	3 9	9
11		<i>Chas. Dodd</i>	4 2	10
12		<i>Thomas Torsell</i>	4 2	10
				9 11

No.	Names of PROPRIETORS.	Names of Occupiers.	Rents.	Sums ASSESSED.
13		<i>Thomas Torsell</i>	3 9	9
14		<i>Thos. Rensick</i>	4 2	10
15		<i>Wm. Garrison</i>	4 2	10
16		<i>Ja. Southwood</i>	4 2	10
17		<i>Joseph Apple</i>	4 2	10
18		<i>Agnes Duck</i>	4 2	10
19		<i>Wm. England</i>	4 2	10
20		<i>Joseph Thompson</i>	4 2	10
21		<i>Wm. Lavelle</i>	4 2	10
22		<i>Robert Smith</i>	4 2	10
		<i>Parsonage Street</i>		
1		<i>John Key</i>	8 3	13
2		<i>Sarah Riddington</i>	8 4	18
3		<i>Francis Riddington</i>	10 5	21
4		<i>Math. Turner for Duty</i>	2 9	19
				15

Duke Street Tenant: Thomas Barrand First Year of Section: 1796 Civil Parish or Ward: St Marylebone Borough or County: Westminster. Showing Duke Street, Grays Buildings etc...

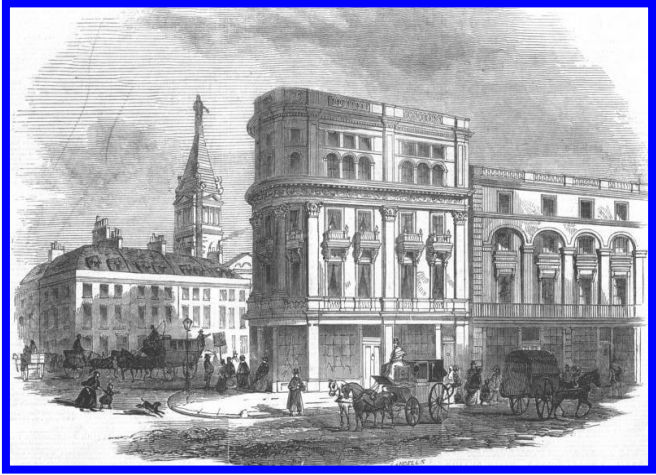


Somerset Street Duke Street, Bird Street Oxford Street





1807



1846



1866



1886



1896

How Oxford Street has changed from 1800 to 1896



Oxford Street 1875



The Marble Arch end of Oxford Street, early nineteenth century, formerly known as the Tyburn Turnpike.

Tyburn Turnpike, Oxford Street

Situated on the site of the old Tyburn gallows (now where Marble Arch is located), Tyburn was one of the busiest and most profitable turnpikes in London.

The toll road has been a feature of rural and urban life since ancient times. It springs from the commonsensical notion of charging travellers a local tax for part of their journey to cover the costs of building and maintaining the transport infrastructure. In Britain Toll Trusts were established at the start of the Eighteenth Century at a time when the majority of the country's roads were still largely unmade farming and military tracks from earlier centuries. They were much in use and in a constant state of disrepair, making them both dangerous and, most importantly, slow. It was the need for speed during the trade explosion effected by the Industrial Revolution which necessitated the upgrading of this crucial means of transporting people and goods. The expense of road building would eventually be covered by the flow of traffic and the toll charges collected at the various toll houses. The Tyburn Turnpike lay at the entrance to Oxford Street. The mail coaches traveled the toll roads free of charge so the post horn call was sounded to alert tollgate keepers to immediately open the gate under the pain of a 40-shilling fine should they fail. Members of the Royal Family, soldiers in uniform, parsons on parish duties, funeral processions and prison carts were also exempt from tolls.

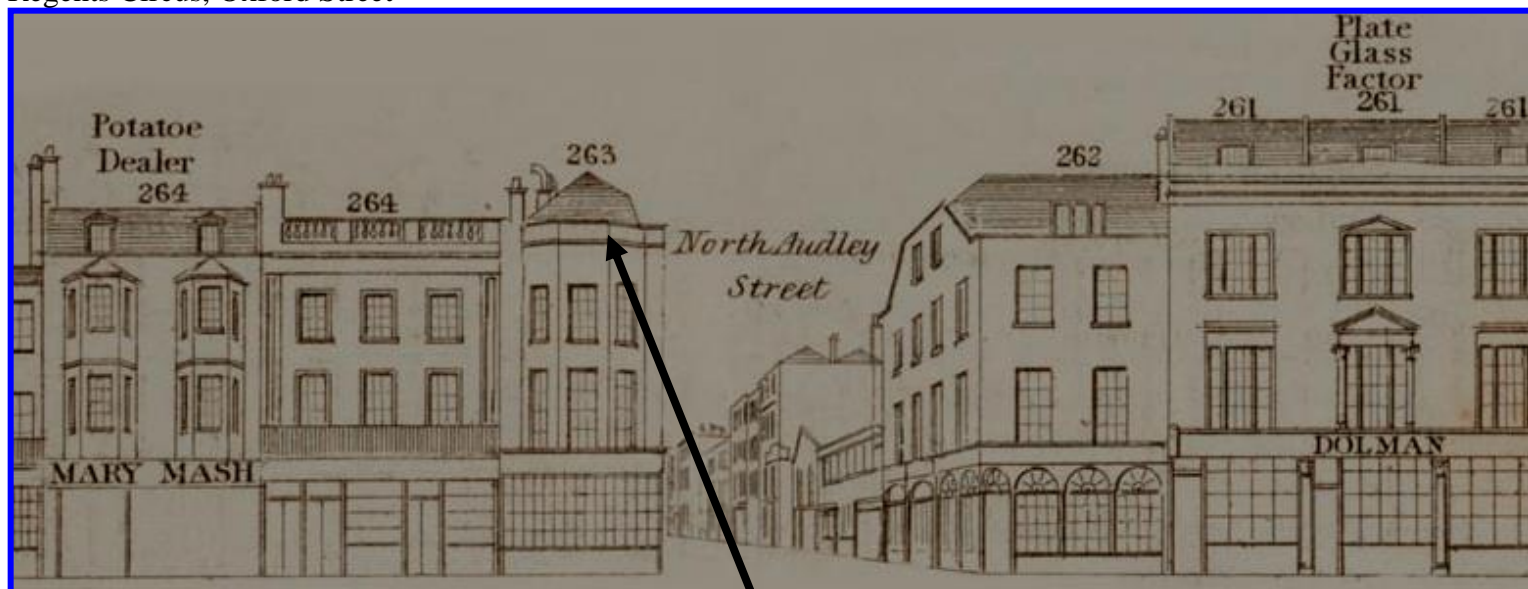
During the reign of James I, around 150 people were hanged in a year. By the 1700s, up to forty victims a day were being despatched and Tyburn fairs were held every six weeks.

If the condemned criminals were of high rank they were held in the Tower of London, otherwise they languished in the filthy dungeons of Newgate Prison which stood on the current site of the Old Bailey. London merchant Robert Dow left an annuity to pay for a man to ring a hand bell outside Newgate the night before an execution, reminding the condemned of their imminent death and urging them to repent. He believed this would help the condemned prepare themselves for their journey into the afterlife. Victims were also subjected to a hellfire-and-damnation sermon in a chapel draped in black with their coffins on a table in front of them while the rest of the congregation ogled them. Originally, criminals were dragged from Newgate to Tyburn behind a horse but this often resulted in premature death and deprived the crowds of the spectacle they had come to see. Later, victims were therefore dragged on an ox skin or a sled but it seemed more sensible to bring them from Newgate by cart along with their coffin and a pastor to comfort them on the way to their execution.

Tyburn Lane became Park Lane, Tyburn Road became part of Oxford Street, and Tyburn Gate became Cumberland Gate.



Regents Circus, Oxford Street



Tallis drawing of Oxford Street showing No 263 Premises of Herbert Rose Barraud

Great Britain: **Herbert Rose Barraud (1845–1896) Great Grandson of Paul Philip Barraud**

It is known that John Barraud's son Thomas Barrand lived in the Duke Street area around 1795 near what is now known as Oxford Street, and this was one of the areas of the most well-to-do people of London. John's grandson, also called John became a maker of chronometer cases, and therefore probably worked with the chronometer making part of the Barrauds.

Without doubt, many of the remaining Barrauds lived in the St. Anne's Area of Soho and surrounding streets from the 1740s until well into the turn of the century. Other members of the Barraud dynasty remained in the Oxford Street area and in particular, Herbert Rose Barraud, (1845-1896) the renowned artist from 1869-1870 and photographer 1873-1896 who had his 1st studio in the mews behind his parents' home at 96, Gloucester Place, Portman Square (just north of Oxford Street) and was in partnership from 1873 until 7th December 1880 with George Milner Gibson Jerrard who was already an accomplished photographer from 1871. In 1883, Herbert Barraud is shown in the business directories as "Barraud, artist and photographer" at 263, Oxford Street, and also at Piccadilly and this continued until 1890 when the directories show the name simply as Barrauds Ltd. Many photographs of both the Barraud and Barrand families still exist, and it appears he used members of the family as subjects to perfect his skills in the early years. Herbert Barraud seems to have been quite successful in his early years as a photographer, and attended many high-class social functions and his clientele included stage performers, clergy, scientists, writers, high-ranking military, and many noted businessmen and Politicians but he had money problems, and in 1892 he closed his studios and became manager of Maynalls at 73, Piccadilly in London although records show his last address was 126 Piccadilly. His reputation was outstanding and it is said there were "queues of people waiting for sittings". (Maynalls was a favourite photographer to Queen Victoria and several photographs of the Royal Family were taken during Herbert Barraud's managership).

The following year, 1893, Maynalls moved to Kingston-on-Thames, and the photographic department was acquired by Herbert Barraud. Although Herbert died in 1896, two of his brothers, Francis (of HMV fame) and Philip, had also become photographers and they set up studios in Liverpool, and subsequent photographs show their address in Liverpool and also the address in London. Francis Barraud also became the manager at Maynalls until about 1904, and was succeeded by his nephews, Cyril and Mark Bernard Barraud.

It is interesting to note that the Barrauds took to photography as soon as it became a viable profession. It seems that almost all of the Barrauds were involved in photography at some time or another.

Mayall & Co.

Managers: Herbert Rose Barraud 1892 - 1896, Francis James Barraud 1896 - 1904, Cyril Henry Barraud 1896 - 1897.

Studios: 1. 164 New Bond Street, Westminster August 1885 - 1891. Successors to John Jabez Edwin Mayall. Trustee released from bankruptcy April 29 1892.

2. 73 Piccadilly, Westminster 1892 - 1895.

3. 126 Piccadilly, Westminster 1896 - 1920. Successors to Henry Rose Barraud.

In Kingston on Thames 1891 - 1907; in Thornton Heath 1888 - 1889.

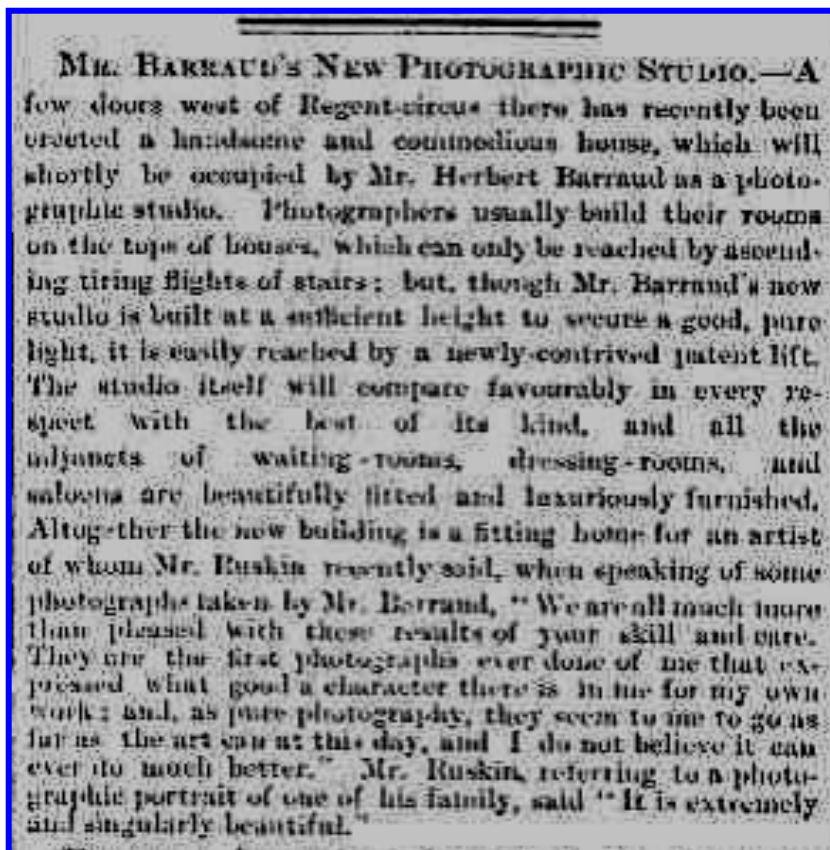
Limited company April 1888.

Company in voluntary liquidation February 8th 1906 (London Gazette 1906 p 1375); registered April 11th, 1906 (Stock Exchange Yearbook 1907).

Directors: A Parkes, W P Parkes & Cyril Henry Barraud.

Struck off register 1915.

No. 263 was the address of Herbert Barraud's photographic studio, which he operated from 1882 to around 1891. Barraud was born in London, the eldest son of the artist Henry Barraud. He claimed his Oxford Street premises as the largest and best-fitted studio in Europe, according to an early advertisement. It was situated on the top floor of the building, where a purpose-built glass house was constructed to maximize natural light. A lift was installed so that his clients need not use the stairs. His society portraits were published as *Men and Women of the Day*, produced each year from 1888 to 1891. Barraud's business then became a limited company, but as he was struggling financially, his income seemed insufficient to support his extravagant lifestyle. The Oxford Street studio had to be given up, and Barraud became the manager for another photographic firm in New Bond Street, Mayall & Co. (*Notable businesses in London*)



MR. BARRAUD'S NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.—A few doors west of Regent-circus there has recently been erected a handsome and commodious house, which will shortly be occupied by Mr. Herbert Barraud as a photographic studio. Photographers usually build their rooms on the tops of houses, which can only be reached by ascending tiring flights of stairs; but, though Mr. Barraud's new studio is built at a sufficient height to secure a good, pure light, it is easily reached by a newly-contrived patent lift. The studio itself will compare favourably in every respect with the best of its kind, and all the adjuncts of waiting-rooms, dressing-rooms, and saloons are beautifully fitted and luxuriously furnished. Altogether the new building is a fitting home for an artist of whom Mr. Ruskin recently said, when speaking of some photographs taken by Mr. Barraud, "We are all much more than pleased with these results of your skill and care. They are the first photographs ever done of me that expressed what good a character there is in me for my own work; and, as pure photography, they seem to me to go as far as the art can at this day, and I do not believe it can ever do much better." Mr. Ruskin, referring to a photographic portrait of one of his family, said "It is extremely and singularly beautiful."

Morning Post 02 November 1882

Mr. Alfred Taylor, of the Barraud Studios, 263, Oxford Street, has adopted the Dallmeyer-Bergheim system of photography, and at those studios there are specimens of his results now to be seen. It seems that from English artists the approval given to this new method is almost unanimous, and, indeed, it is difficult to conceive that it should be otherwise. The harsh lines of the common photograph here entirely disappear; the hair becomes a soft mass of dark amid the lighter shades of the face; the likeness is preserved beautifully and in an environment of atmosphere, and the modelling becomes soft and in the very likeness of flesh. Assuredly the new method has a future before it.

The Sketch 24 June 1896

112, LONDON STREET, READING.
 FROM BELL'S 263, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
 Established upwards of 40 years.
T. MAJOR begs to inform the Inhabitants of Reading and its vicinity, that he has opened the above premises for the Sale of BELL'S CELEBRATED DERBY-SHIRE PORK PIES, from 6d. to 5s. each; also, German Sausages, Pork and Beef Sausages, Saveloys, Black Puddings, &c., of the best quality.
One Trial is respectfully solicited.
 READY DRESSED MEAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

Reading Mercury 27 October 1860

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Ld.).
 As the CLOSING of the STORES of the above-named ASSOCIATION, at 263, OXFORD-STREET, may put many Members residing in the neighbourhood to considerable inconvenience, the Directors of the GROSVENOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES (Limited) have passed a RESOLUTION to ISSUE FREE LIFE MEMBERS' TICKETS to those Members of the National Co-operative Supply Association (Limited) who are disposed to avail themselves of the privilege.
 Application to be made to the Secretary of the GROSVENOR CO-OPERATIVE STORES (Limited), 264b, Oxford-street, W. (nearly opposite Orchard-street).

263 Oxford Street was a Co-op premises

29 June 1880 - Globe - London, London, England

It is **Courteous and Considerate** to use a typewriter, for though good handwriting is good, the best handwriting is not so clear as typewriting.

It is **Policy** to use the

Remington Typewriter.

because it does its work thoroughly, runs lightly, writes rapidly, and lasts well.
It is because it embodies these good qualities in unique combination that the REMINGTON has maintained and increased its lead.



BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch Street, E.C.,
263, OXFORD STREET, W. (West End Branch), and all large towns.

The Graphic 04 March 1899

263, Oxford Street was a tobacconist (1853) and then Bell's, a wine and provision shop (1860) then Layland & Co, harmonium sellers' shop (1868) and finally a branch of the Co-op (1880) before Herbert R. Barraud took over the premises (1882) and it then became the London shop for Remington Typewriters after he left. It is described as between Oxford Circus and New Bond Street.

Alans Tea Rooms 1910 (263 Oxford Street) opened 1911 closed 1916

One of the businesses at 263 Oxford Street was 'Alan's Tea Rooms'. 263 Oxford Street was a building on the south side of Oxford Street, very slightly to the west of Oxford Circus, and constructed of red brick, probably built in the 1860s. The room had a ceiling cornice above a frieze of garlands and the walls were papered with a small, patterned wallpaper. There was a plain, early-19th century style fireplace and panelling under the window. It was mentioned in advertisements as, 'three doors away from Jays' the silversmiths. As a business, it was certainly very centrally placed, its only drawback being that it was not on street level but on the first floor above a dry-cleaners called Achille Serre. In order to reach 'Alan's Tea Rooms' premises, customers had to enter by a door at the side of the shopfront and climb a flight of stairs. It had a semi-circular arcaded window in the Venetian style, and from a table in the window looking down onto Oxford Street, would have been rather popular.

Certainly, it was popular with both suffragettes and suffragists. The owner was not 'Mr Alan Liddle', but 'Miss Marguerite Alan Liddle'. 'Mr Alan Liddle', while not charging the rent of the room hired for suffrage meetings, doubtless made his profit from the sale of the accompanying tea and buns. The census records show that Marguerite Alan Liddle' was the sister of Helen Gordon Liddle, an active member of the WSPU, who, in *The Prisoner*, describes the month in 1909 during which she endured forcible feeding in Strangeways prison.

There was a great deal of competition from neighbouring establishments – a Liptons, a Lyons and an ABC were all close by and the proprietor may well have thought it necessary to carve out a niche market. And most likely that niche market she aimed at was 'the suffragette' movement.



ALAN'S TEA ROOMS
 263, OXFORD STREET (Three Gours from Jay's.)
 Luncheon, 1/6, 1/8,
 12 O'Clock.
 Tea, 4d., 6d., 1s.
 A Large Room may be Engaged for Meetings, &c. No Charge to Members of the W.M.P.U.

PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
 CARTES-DE-VISITE,
 CABINETS,
 PANELS.
 Highly competent Artists despatched to any part of the Country at an hour's notice. Proofs are submitted in all cases before printing orders for copies. All Photographs can be printed absolutely permanent by Barraud's permanent process.
H. R. BARRAUD,
 263, OXFORD-STREET, W., and at
 92, BOLD-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

The Era 15 June 1889

MR. BARRAUD, 263, Oxford-street, with a view to introducing his New Permanent PICTURES to the artistic public, has decided to PRESENT ONE COPY on PORCELAIN to every Sitter, with 12 Cabinets (3ls. 6d. per dozen). Two proofs are submitted for inspection, and either may be selected for the Porcelain Picture and both for the dozen copies. Professor Ruskin, writing of Mr. Barraud's photographs, says:—"They are extremely and singularly beautiful, and go as far as the art can at this day, and I do not believe it can ever do much better."—Barraud, 263, Oxford-street, W.

Morning Post 29 April 1887

The Queen 21st May, 1887

THEY RATHER FLATTERED HIM.—In the Liverpool County Court, yesterday, Mr. Joseph Quilliam, of 2, Sandfield-road, Liscard, sued Mr. Herbert R. Barraud, photographer, trading as Barrands', at 92, Bold-street, for the sum of 13s., the price paid for certain photographs of the plaintiff. Mr. W. H. Quilliam represented the plaintiff, and Mr. A. Wilson appeared for defendant. Plaintiff said he was photographed at the defendant's studio, but the portraits represented a low type of man. The expression of the face was not pleasing, and his friends had no commendation for the portraits at all. The face was too square, but the defendant said that by an original process he could make it longer. The plaintiff's solicitor called as a witness an amateur photographer who had exhibited at the recent Photographic Exhibition in the Walker Gallery, and this gentleman said that the photographs of the plaintiff were not high-class work for the price. They were, in fact, very poor. Judge Thompson having examined the photographs handed to him, said they were exceedingly good—in fact, they rather flattered the plaintiff. Without calling on the defendant's solicitor, his Honour gave judgment for Barraud.

Liverpool Mercury 13 June 1888

Herbert R. Barrand, Philip G. Barrand, and Alfred Taylor (trading as Barrands), photographers, Bold-street, Liverpool; Robert W. Wood and William

Huddersfield Chronicle 30 May 1891 (Partnerships dissolved)

Professor RUSKIN, writing of Mr. Barraud's Photographs, says :
"They are extremely and singularly beautiful, and go as far as the art can at the present day, and I do not see how it can ever do much better." **BARRAUD, Photographer, 263, Oxford-street (Regent-circus). 12 Cabinets and 2 Proofs, and 1 on Opal (permanent) 31/6.**

Truth Newspaper 7th July, 1897

In the stories of Sherlock Holmes by Arthur Conan Doyle, mention is made of premises in Oxford Street near Baker Street where Herbert Rose Barraud had his own premises.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story, "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton", was written in 1903 and first published in 1904.

In an illustration, by Sidney Paget (above), it shows Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson in front of the window display of photographs being referred to.

When writing the story, Conan Doyle drew on his recollection of a particular real-world window display of photographs with which he was familiar. That display had fronted premises where the photographer, Herbert Rose Barraud (1845-1896) had a photographic studio; and had consisted of photographs that had been taken by Barraud.

In 1882, Herbert Rose Barraud had begun to occupy premises at 263, Oxford Street, which he had had purpose-built as a photographic gallery and studio. He continued to occupy them, either alone or in partnership, until 1891, after which he was succeeded as either sole or joint occupier by a limited company called Barrauds Ltd. That company had been incorporated to take over his business and he was associated with it as manager, at least until 1892. The limited company continued to occupy the premises until 1903, with an unrelated occupier beginning in 1904. Admittedly, there is no clear evidence that those premises were or were not fronted by a window in which could be displayed photographs that had been taken on those premises, but it is a small step indeed to assume that those premises had such a window. It seems most unlikely that Barraud would not have taken advantage of the opportunity for such advertising on a street as busy as Oxford Street. Certainly, 263 Oxford Street was an address that one would find when one had "almost reached" Regent/Oxford Circus. In fact, in his print advertising and on copies of his photographs, Herbert Rose Barraud emphasised the closeness of his premises to Regent/Oxford Circus. For instance, one finds him giving his address as "263, Oxford Street, London, W. (Regent Circus)" or "263, Oxford Street, London. "Near the Circus," or "263 Oxford Street, London - A Few Doors West of 'The Circus". Since Holmes and

Watson had reached Oxford Street from Baker Street, it seems inevitable that they were approaching Regent/Oxford Circus by walking in an easterly direction along Oxford Street. In that case, a shop-window on their left would have been on the north side of Oxford Street. However, at least at the present day, as Google Maps discloses, 263 Oxford Street is on the south side, rather than on the north side of Oxford Street. Having been unable to find any evidence to the contrary, I will assume that the number 263 identified premises on the south side of Oxford Street at all earlier relevant times as well.

There are other matters than the fact that Herbert Rose Barraud's premises were in Oxford Street just to the east of Regent/Oxford Circus that suggest that Conan Doyle had in mind a window display at Barraud's premises of photographs that had been taken by him. Barraud at 263, Oxford Street had arrived at a career pinnacle. Barraud in particular boasted a royal and noble clientele and the upper echelons of acting. Barraud was certainly a photographer one would expect to have photographed what was called "the celebrities and beauties of the day". That expectation is confirmed by examining a publishing venture with which Barraud was associated and for which he is now best-known, *Men and Women of the Day - A Picture Gallery of Contemporary Portraiture*. That publication began to appear monthly in January 1888 and continued for six and a half years. After each twelve-monthly parts of the series had been issued, an annual volume collecting those parts was also issued for separate purchase. Each monthly part consisted of three portraits of different persons, together with brief biographies of the subjects of the portraits. For at least the first four years of the publication's existence, the portraits were taken by Barraud alone, although, in the latter stages of the publication's existence, he shared the photographic duties with others to a minor extent. The National Portrait Gallery, London, holds five of the annual volumes that appeared and has published lists of the names of the sitters and their photographers in each of the volumes that it holds, making it possible by use of those lists to discover the names of the sitters in 178 photographic portraits taken from life (Barraud also took two photographs of previously painted portraits, which photographs appeared in the 1890 annual volume). As well as confirming that Barraud did photograph "the celebrities and beauties of the day", the Gallery's list of the names of the sitters for *Men and Women of the Day* is particularly interesting because of the name of one of the celebrities appearing on it as having been photographed by Barraud—none other than that of "Sir Arthur Conan Doyle". Even if it wasn't taken as early as 1890, it was at least taken when Barraud was still working at 263 Oxford Street, as appears from the fact that that address is shown on the photograph as his address. In his photograph, Conan Doyle is seen sitting on a chair of distinctive appearance.

That chair is identical to one on which other sitters in the series are seen to be seated in photographs of them by Barraud. It would be a remarkable coincidence if the chair being used in all such photographs were not the same chair. Further, the idea that Barraud would have bothered to transport that chair, which was plainly his, to some other place than his studio in order to photograph Conan Doyle (or, for that matter, any other of the sitters who sat on it), rather than simply to use a chair found at that other place, is highly unlikely. Thus, I'm satisfied that Conan Doyle attended 263 Oxford Street in order to have his photograph taken by Barraud. When one considers that Barraud's premises had been in Oxford Street, just to the west of Regent/Oxford Circus and that Barraud had been particularly known for taking photographs of the celebrities and beauties of the day and also that Conan Doyle had attended Barraud's premises to have his own celebrity photograph taken, the case for Conan Doyle's having had Barraud's premises in mind as the model for the premises before which he placed Holmes and Watson in "The Adventure of Charles Augustus Milverton" seems comfortably made out. It follows that Barraud himself was Conan Doyle's real-life model for the photographer of Charles Augustus Milverton's killer.

Leslie Katz June 24th 2013

‘Barraud the watchmaker’ was mentioned in Sherlock Holmes “The Lauriston Garden Mystery”

"You're sure it doesn't simplify them?" observed Holmes. "What did you find in his pockets?"

"We have it all here" said Gregson, pointing to a litter of objects upon one of the bottom steps of the stairs. "A gold watch, No 97163, by Barraud of London. Gold Albert chain, very heavy and solid...."

A Study in Scarlet by A Conan Doyle, chapter 3, "The Lauriston Garden Mystery"

Regent Circus was the name originally given to two different London intersections created in the early nineteenth century, both involving Regent Street:

- (1) The intersection now called Oxford Circus
- (2) The intersection now called Piccadilly Circus.

At least originally, the two Regent Circuses were distinguished from one another by calling the first one mentioned above Regent Circus North and calling the second one mentioned above Regent Circus South. However, it seems that, by 1894, what had originally been called Regent Circus South was being commonly referred to as Piccadilly Circus, while what had originally been called Regent Circus North was being commonly referred to either as Regent Circus (without the qualifying “North”) or as Oxford Circus. When the name Regent Circus finally gave way to the name Oxford Circus is unclear, but it was obviously after 1903, since in the quoted passage, Watson was plainly referring to the intersection now called Oxford Circus.

At some time between 1800 and 1810, **Thomas Barrand and Susan Cook** moved from the centre of London to Frances Street, Woolwich near Greenwich as it seems he may well have been involved in the construction of the Royal Artillery Barracks, which were started around 1802 and also the surrounding residential houses. The east side of Frances Street was dominated by military buildings – barracks and a hospital and Frances Street was where the Woolwich Barracks were situated. There was a great array of buildings from the outlying houses as hilltop villas to simple courts and terraced dwellings. The area of Frances Street also included the first Navy Arms public house in 1780-1782. A John Cook built a two-storey, three-bay building in 1816–17, originally called Regent Cottage, that still remains legible from the large garden that overlooks Mulgrave Pond. John Cook was, it seems, a meat contractor who supplied the Royal Artillery Barracks from about 1809 and further east near the new dockyard gate at what became known as the ship's tavern corner, the ship inn was later rebuilt by the Woolwich architect John Oliver Cook the grandson of John Cook, and therefore most possibly a relative or descendant of Anthony Cook. On Frances Street, the 2-storey frontage had been built up in 1804–5 with a row of three-storey houses that incorporated both shops and houses, and once the Marine Barracks were established across the road, some officers’ quarters. Frances Street was originally merely a track connecting Woolwich Common with the dockyards to the north, running along the ridge of high ground, and the barracks were built in Francis Street, on the opposite side of the street where Thomas now lived. There was an early start to development at the western extremity of settlement in Woolwich along the south side of Woolwich Church Street as far west as what is now Frances Street. The southern part of Frances Street originally began as Manor Road. Change came at the beginning of the nineteenth century when rapid development was primed by the proximity of the Royal Artillery Barracks, military road building, and the disintegration of the Bowater estate. More barracks were built, and speculative housing gradually filled gaps, much of it aimed at a military market, from villas for officers to small tenements for the ranks. By 1808 new barracks for

marines had been established east of Frances Street and the road that became Woodhill had been laid out in a small valley surrounded by woods and gardens. This was dependent of the naval dockyard, and across a road that the Navy maintained. This garrison had a major impact on developments, principally residential, on both its north-west and east sides. Further south, across the expanse of the Woolwich Common, was the Royal Military Academy of 1803–1806. Wartime reconstruction of the military estate after 1800 lifted Woolwich to another level. Huge growth in the population of Woolwich during the Napoleonic Wars encouraged speculative development of the fields south of the parish church, much of which was designated to the local church. Work attracted new immigration and from 1800 to 1811 the population almost doubled to 17,054. Fields had been built on, extending the town south of the dockyard. The main building of the Barracks dates back to 1802 and took 25 years to build - understandably as it is the longest continuous building front in Britain.

When Thomas Barrand and Susannah moved to the Woolwich area, they brought with them their youngest two remaining children, Joseph and Elizabeth Cook. It seems more than likely that they moved here nearer to 1810 than 1800, as they left their other children behind in central London and, although William, Thomas and Peter were all fully employed as carpenters and had already married, John would have been only aged 9 in 1800 and it seems logical that they would have waited until he reached maturity, or at least gained full-time employment or as an apprentice. Thomas had already witnessed his son, William’s wedding in 1804 to Margaret Catlow, and Susan (nee Cook) had witnessed their son Thomas’s wedding to Sarah Took also in 1804, so it would appear that Thomas and Susan Cook were still in central London up to and beyond 1804. Of the 2 children that travelled to Woolwich with them, Joseph their youngest son eventually worked for the admiralty in Greenwich and married Eleanor Page, and Elizabeth Cook, their youngest daughter married James Able, a seaman, also in Greenwich, both of which were after Thomas’s death in 1810.

Parish Records Collection - burial

First name(s): **Thomas**

Last name: **BARRAND**

Date of burial: 28 Jan 1810

Age at death: approx 55

Calculated year of birth: 1755

Place of burial: Woolwich

Dedication: St Mary Magdalene

County: Kent

Woolwich St Mary Magdalene:

Denomination: Anglican

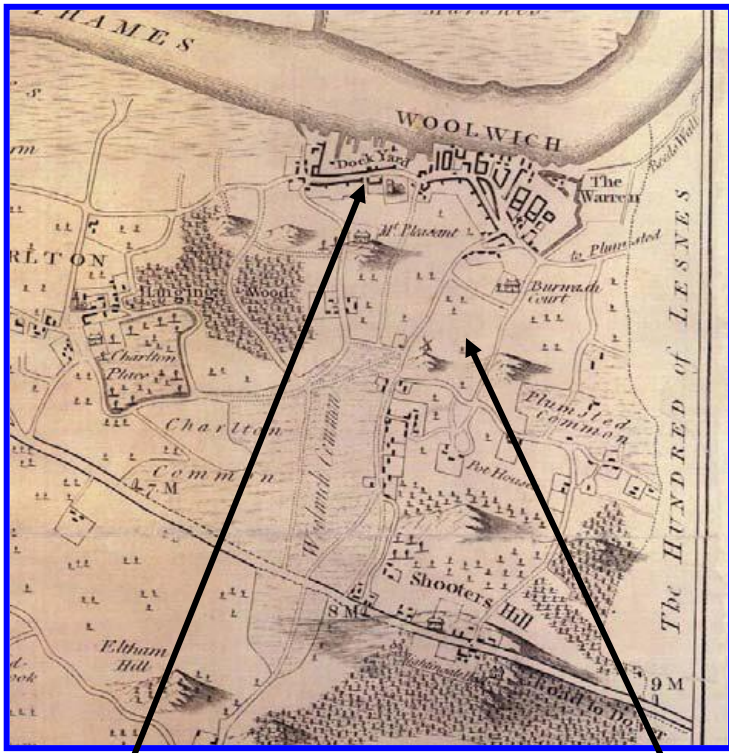
Coverage: 1808 - 1811

Number of entries: 2,907

Record source: National Burial Index

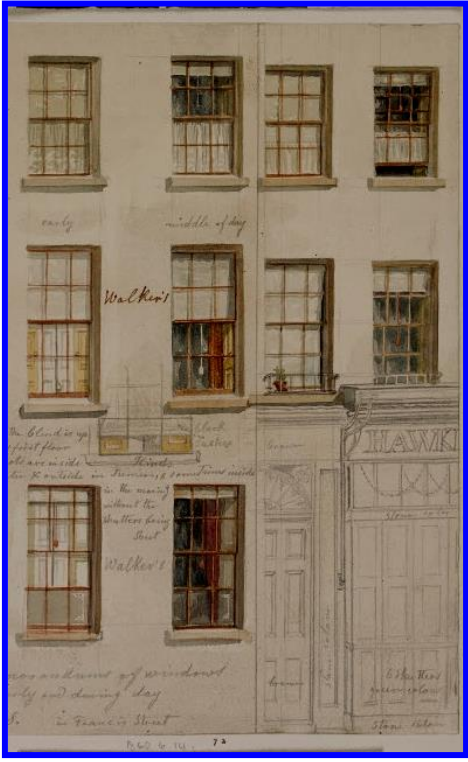
Data provider: Woolwich & District Family History Society

Parish record of the death of Thomas Barrand



Woolwich 1790 showing Frances Street

Woolwich Common



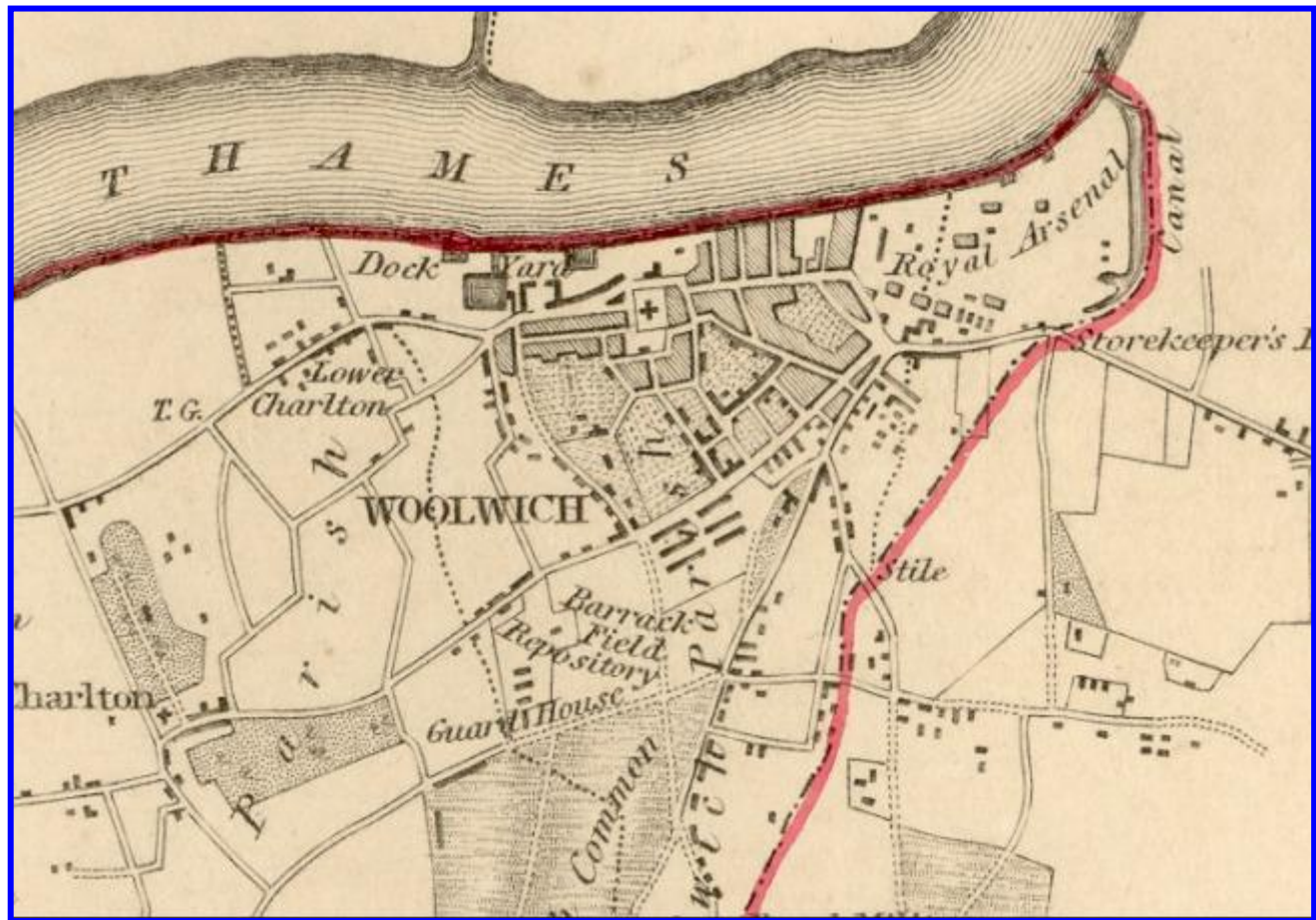
Houses on Frances Street



Woolwich 1805 Showing Frances Street



Woolwich Shops



Map of Woolwich



Early Woolwich (Nile Street)



Possibly Frances Street

Name: Susan Barrand
 Record Type: Burial
 Estimated Death Date: 1822
 Burial Date: 13 Jan 1822
 Age: abt 72
 Estimated Birth Year: abt 1750
 Parish or Poor Law Union: Woolwich St Mary Magdalene
 Borough: Greenwich
 County: Kent

Parish Record of the death of Susan Barrand (nee Cook)

BURIALS in the Parish of Woolwich
in the County of Kent in the Year 1822

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
William Murray No. 393.	Wood Sweet	Janu- ary 8	55 years	H. Fraser
Mary Hunt No. 394.	Mill Lane	9	3 years	H. Fraser
Mathew Martin No. 395.	Arilloes Place	10	15 years	H. Fraser
Elizabeth Maxwell No. 396.	Mulgrave Place	11	7 days	H. Fraser
Samuel Seabrook No. 397.	Powis Street	12	20 years	H. Fraser
John Hardin No. 398.	Church Street	13	4 months	H. Fraser
Susan Barrand No. 399.	Frances Street	13	72 years	H. Fraser
Edward Briant No. 400.	Powis Street	13	23 years	H. Fraser

Parish record of the death of Susan Barrand

There are eight known children of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook, and these are:

1. WILLIAM BARRAND (b c 1782 - 1835)

William Barrand was the first child, born in or about 1782 (no actual birth or baptism records) and he became a carpenter as his occupation. William, it appears was also a choirist as a child, and sang in Westminster Abbey and also at the Oxford Meeting at Drury Lane Theatre in 1793 at the age of 11, where his address in London is noted as Aldersgate Buildings, Goswell Street. He married Alice Young on the 6th April, 1804 in Shadwell, London, and the marriage was witnessed by William's father, Thomas. (*Was Alice Young any relation to Mary Young, the wife of John Barton (or Barlow), and whose daughter Mary Ann Barton (or Barlow) married John Barraud - son of Paul Phillip Barraud & Harriett Chapman?*) At the time of his marriage, or shortly after, William Barrand certainly lived at an address in London called Adam and Eve Court in Marylebone, Westminster, and the rent records show the rent paid between 1803 and 1807 and the house number as No: 1. William Barrand worked as a carpenter at the premises of Samuel Adams, a cabinet maker of No: 11 Adam and Eve Court at least until 1807. From the death records of Alicea or Alice Young, it presumes she was born in 1783/1784 or thereabouts, and the only record I have found in London which is a possible birth record of an Alice or Alicea is:- Alicea Young, birth date unknown but baptised on the 4th February, 1791 in St. Andrews Church, the daughter of Henry Young and Martha Hawes. Whether Alicea was actually born in London or not is not known, but certainly at the time of her marriage to William Barrand in 1804, there is no mention of her being a minor on the banns certificate, so presumeably she was aged 21 or over at the time of the marriage, making her date of birth around 1783.

Name: William Barrand: Gender: Male

Address (Es): 10, Aldersgate Buildings, Goswell Street, London

Occupation: Occupation(s): music (a)

Personal notes: Notes: Choirist - gave grand performance in Westminster Abbey

Performed at the Oxford meeting in 1793 Source Date: 1794 Source Info: Listed in A Musical Directory for the Year 1794.

Published by R .H. Westley, Stationer, 201 Strand. Re-issued Royal College of Music, London, 1991

Record of William Barrand as a choirist *A Musical Directory for the Year 1794*

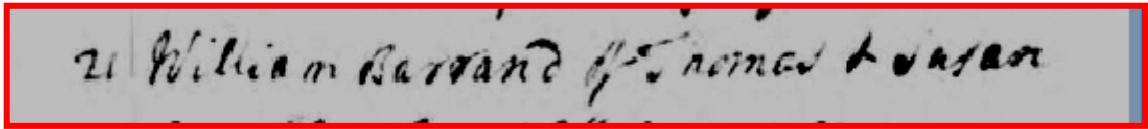
Goswell Street (As previously mentioned)Goswell Street seems to have become Goswell Road in the mid 1800's. If William was living at Aldersgate Buildings, Goswell Street in 1793 at the age of just 11 years old, then that must be the address that his parents, Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook lived in at that time.

From the *Lockie's Topography of London 1810*, Aldersgate Buildings is mentioned on Aldersgate Street at 91 - 3/5 mile on the right from 66 Newgate Street, nearly opposite Charter House Square. The buildings were first mentioned in Horwood's map of 1799.

A mention of Goswell Street - (*Pickwick Papers*: 72-73) "Goswell street was at his feet, Goswell street was at his right hand — as far as the eye could reach — Goswell street extended at his left: and the opposite side of Goswell Street was over the way"



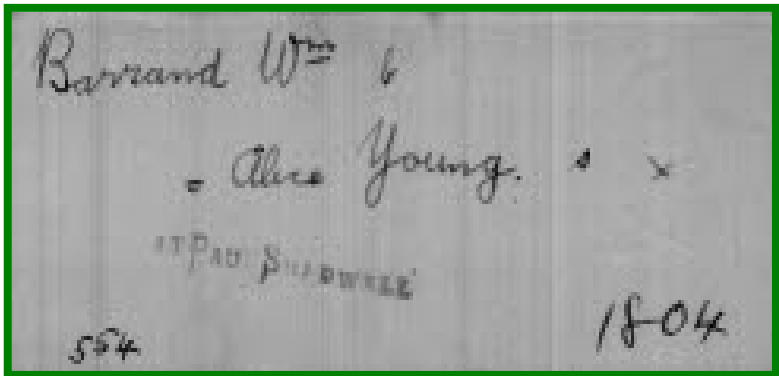
Aldersgate Street



Baptism record of William Barrand 21st October, 1781

Name:	William Barrand
Record Type:	Baptism
Date:	21 October 1781
Place:	St Giles, Holborn
Father:	Thomas Barrand
Mother:	Susan Barrand

IGI Record of baptism of William Barrand



Pallots Register of the marriage of William Barrand and Alice Young

N^o { William Barrand - - - - - of the Parish

a Bachelor, and Alice Young of this Parish, a Spinster

Married in this Church by Banns

this Sixth Day of February in the Year One Thousand eight Hundred

and four By me G: Griffiths Rector

This Marriage was solemnized between Us { W^m Barrand

Alice + Young her mark

In the Presence of { Thos Barrand

A: Salter

Parish Register of the Marriage of William Barrand and Alice Young with Thomas Barrand (father) as witness

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Alice Barrand	6 Sheffield Street	1833 April 25. 59	59	Rich ^d Bickell
No. 23/3				

Death of Alice Barrand – 6 Sheffield Street.

25	John Allen	27	11
26	Geo. Pombrey	28	10
27	Thos. Holdgate	29	10
28	Richd. Bence	30	12
29	Thos. Bence	31	7
30	John Bence	32	16
Adam & Eve Court			
1	Wm. Barrant	13	6
2	John Bence	14	7
3	Thos. Bence	15	6
4	John Bence	16	5
5	John Bence	17	8
6	John Bence	18	8
7	John Bence	19	8
8	John Bence	20	7

Adam + Eve Court

Tenant: **Wm Barrant** First Year of Section: **1803** Civil Parish or Ward: St Marylebone Borough or County: Westminster Call Number: MR/PLT/3901

County of *Middlesex*
for the Parish of
Marylebone
in the said County.

An Assessment made for granting an Act to His Majesty by a LAND TAX, to be raised in *Great-Britain*, for the Service of the Year 1807, in Pursuance of an Act, passed in the Thirty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, and of another Act passed in the Thirty-ninth Year of His said Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for making perpetual, subject to Redemption and Purchase in the Manner therein stated, the several Sums of Money now charged in *Great-Britain*, as a LAND TAX for One Year, from the 25th Day of March 1798," and also of another Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of His said Majesty's Reign, "for continuing and granting to His Majesty, a Duty on Penfions, Offices, and Personal Estates."

Affessed by us,

John Metcalfe
Thomas Millard

ASSESSORS.

No.	Name of Proprietors.	Names of Occupiers.	Rents.	Sum Assessed and Exonerated.	Sums ASSESSED.
	<i>Adam Eve Court</i>				
1		<i>Willm Barrand</i>	14		5
2		<i>Edm^r Pearce</i>	10		7
3		<i>Thos^r Borell</i>	24		9
4		<i>Abel Davis</i>	25		10
5		<i>John Thomas</i>	25		10
6		<i>Peter Rainer</i>	25		10
7		<i>John Leadbeate</i>	20		8
8		<i>John Beer</i>	10		7
9		<i>Rich^d Elviden</i>	10		7

Adam + Eve Court

Tenant: **Willm Barrand** First Year of Section: 1807 Civil Parish or Ward: St Marylebone Borough or County: Westminster Call Number: MR/PLT/3941

Adam and Eve Court:- The "Adam and Eve Public House" is described as "a detached road-side public-house." It stood, according to the plan of 1707, in the "Dung-field," near the present Adam and Eve Court, almost opposite Poland Street, in an adjoining field. Here also stood "The House of Figg, a reputable prize-fighter," stood quite isolated from other buildings and Figg (1695-1734) appears to have been a noted character in his time. James Figg, was a bare-knuckle boxer who was the sport's first recognized champion of England. Also an expert at wrestling, swordplay, and fighting with cudgels. There were also regular boxing matches between women in the Public House. Today the Adam and Eve Public house has the address 77a Wells Street which is exactly behind William Barrand's house. The court once housed the pawnbroker's shop where, in 1910, Crippen pawned his wife's jewels

and this would eventually lead to his capture. Adam and Eve Court today is about 320 yards east of Oxford Circus, on the north side of Oxford Street and in its early days must have been anything but a pleasant or safe thoroughfare for travellers. It is pretty clear from a description as "a deep hollow road, and full of sloughs, with here and there a ragged house, the lurking-place of cut-throats; insomuch, that one should never be taken that way by night in a hackney-coach to a worthy uncle's, or go in dread the whole way." Building work started around 1725 until 1746 and, where the Adam and Eve pub stood, the street became a favourite place for balloon ascents by the end of the eighteenth century. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, in 1804 its west side was already unsavoury, particularly around the area of Whitfield Chapel (then the largest Nonconformist church in the world) whose burial grounds were notorious for bodysnatchers. *The Gentleman's Magazine* reported that the remains of more than 20 dead bodies had been discovered in a shed in Tottenham Court Road, adding that they were "*supposed to have been deposited there by traders to the surgeons*" A squalid thoroughfare linking Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road which took its name from the eighteenth century Adam and Eve tavern and tea gardens, a once highly popular place of amusement set in rustic surroundings with large trees shading tables and benches where customers came to eat, drink and be entertained. By the turn of the century, suburban development had ruined the country atmosphere and, with a dwindling clientele, the tea garden was forced to close. The land was built over with only the original house surviving. Adam and Eve Court runs off north of Oxford Street, just a few hundred yards from Duke Street where Thomas Barrand (father) lived. Now a fairly obscure and unremarkable central London thoroughfare, this was once the path to the Adam and Eve tavern, occupying a rural setting just to the north of Oxford Street (then known as 'Tyburn Way' or 'the way to Uxbridge') with the 'court' being a rough track providing access for drinkers.

Adam and Eve Court is mentioned in numerous articles in the Old Bailey records as being a "nest of thieves" Here are a number of offences that took place near to William Barrand's house which was (No: 1 Adam and Eve Court)

1. In 1802, a Richard Johnstone was found guilty of stealing a carpet belonging to a Mr. Eyre of Adam and Eve Court and was sentenced to death, aged 18.
2. A Mrs. Barrett lived at No 6 Adam and Eve Court and a lodger of hers (William Hall) stole a silver watch belonging to Mrs. Barrett in November 1805 and he was found guilty and sentenced to a week in Newgate Prison and fined 1s.
3. An Ann Walgrave was found guilty of breaking into Richard Taylor's house at 4, Adam and Eve Court in 1810 and sentenced to 6 months in prison and fined 1s.
4. In 1814, a William Hambleton was found guilty of stealing a watch belonging to John Eggleton of 10, Adam and Eve Court and was sentenced to 6 months in prison and fined 1s.

Other newspaper mentions of Adam and Eve Court:-

The body of Catharine Weale, 3 Adam and Eve Court was found with violent marks on her body 1805.

John Ford of 16, Adam and Eve Court was found in the river with his throat cut. 1815

In 1838, a body was found at No 6, Adam and Eve Court in the sewer when the premises were being cleaned. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition.

A William Robins (aged 12) of 12, Adam and Eve Court was accused of stabbing another youth with a knife. 1844

near the Adam and Eve, Tottenham Court-road.
 Last night a man, much in liquor, was picked up in the Borough by two women, who took him to a two pair of stairs room in the Mint; he had not been there long before two men entered the room (one a soldier) who after using many imprecations, threw him out of the window, on the ledge of which he hung suspended some time by his hands, but the villains perceiving it chopped off his fingers, on which he fell into the street, and fractured his skull; he was carried to St. Thomas's hospital without the least hopes of his recovery.—What adds to the misfortune is, his having a wife and two small children. The perpetrators are in custody.

Stamford Mercury 03 July 1783

Yesterday Mr. Lunardi made his aerial Ascention with his Balloon from the Artillery-Ground; the Balloon was driven over Gray's Inn, when it began to descend very rapidly; Mr. Lunardi appeared by the working of his Oars to be in great Alarm. In a short Space after the Balloon came down in the Adam and Eve Gardeus, Tottenham-Court-Road. The Reason alledged for the Mifchance of the Balloon was owing to a Breach which he perceived in the Neck when he was a great Height in the Air. His Intent was to have descended in some Field, but the Gas rushed out so rapidly that he could not manage it.

Northampton Mercury 16 May 1785

Sunday afternoon, a youth about sixteen years old, being suspected of picking a gentleman's pocket near the Adam and Eve in Tottenham-court road, the populace took him to an adjacent pond, and severely ducked him, after which discipline a sailor took him again into the water, and kept him under it till he was drowned. After dragging for about an hour and a half the body was found. The man who was the cause of his death was secured, and being examined yesterday morning at Sir Sampson Wright's office, he was committed to prison for re-examination.

Leeds Intelligencer 20 September 1785

Saturday morning an inquest was held at the White Horse Tavern, Margaret-street, Oxford-market, before Thomas Stirrup, Esq. on the body of a newly-born infant, found dead in the wash-pool of the house, No. 13, Adam and Eve-court. The inquest lasted four hours, and the Jury returned a verdict of a wilful murder against some person or persons at present unknown.

Morning Chronicle 03 May 1819

Awful Sudden Death!—On Tuesday week a Clergyman, 73 years of age, residing in John-street, Oxford-street, and incumbent of a living in Norfolk of 400l. per annum, was accosted by a frail fair one in Oxford-street, and was induced to accompany her to a house in Adam and Eve court, where, shortly after being ushered into an apartment, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and almost instantly expired!!

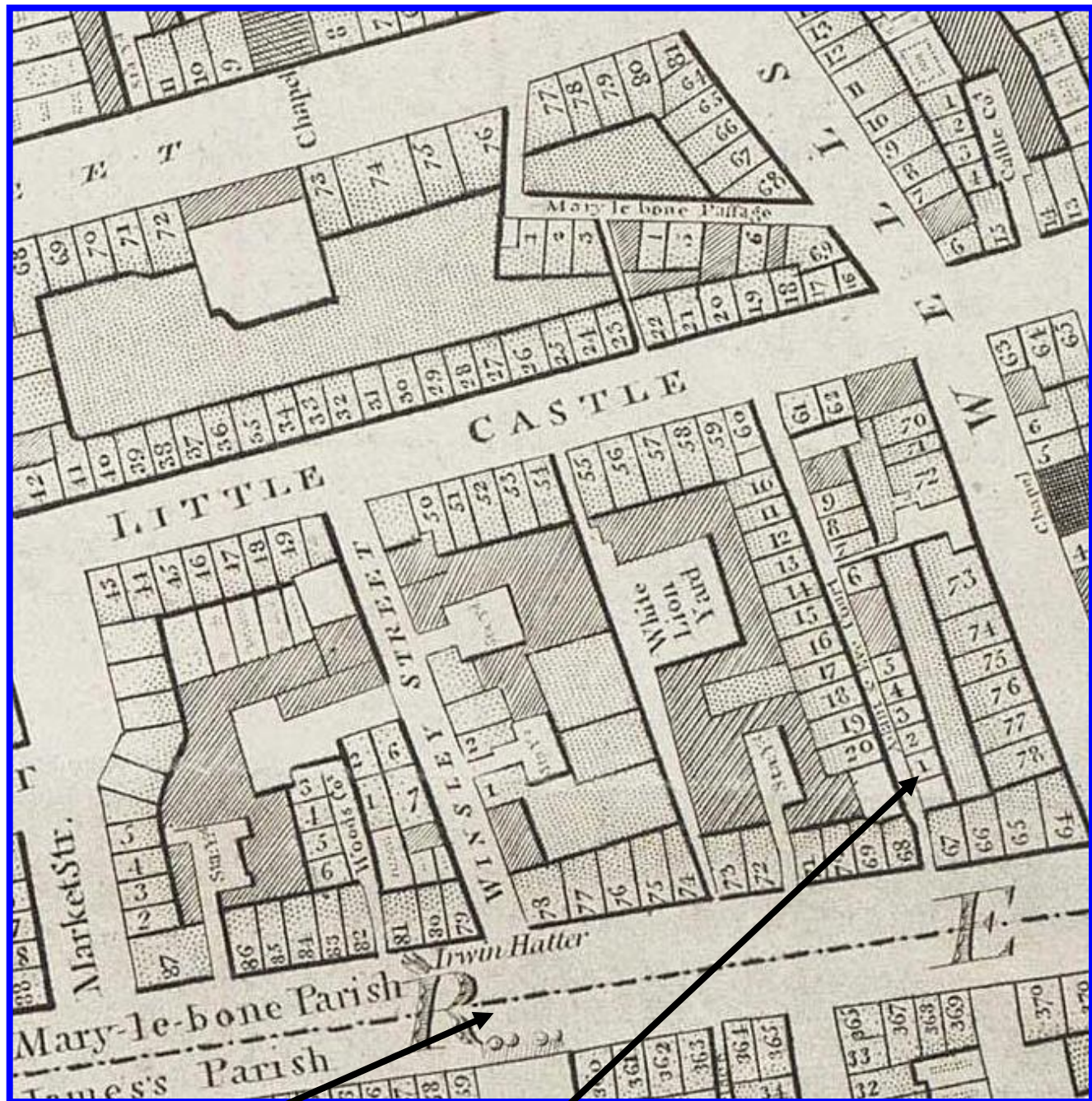
Worcester Journal 08 June 1820

SUPERSTITION.—An inquest was held at the Northumberland Arms, Well-street, Oxford street, on the body of Mary Farthing, aged 18. The deceased, who lived with her aunt in Adam and Eve court, Oxford street, was putting on her shawl in her room on Sunday afternoon last, her lover being present, when she accidentally broke a looking-glass. She immediately exclaimed, "Oh, dear me, I shall not have any luck for these seven years to come." In a moment she appeared paralysed by fright, her countenance changed colour, and she swooned away. Medical assistance was procured, and bleeding resorted to, but she never recovered, and on the following morning she expired. The opinion of the young man to whom she was on the point of marriage was, that she was overcome by the belief that she would be unfortunate for a series of years.—Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

The Examiner 25 May 1834



Poster of James Figg



Oxford Street (Centre) No 1, Adam & Eve Court



Adam and Eve PH, 1750



Street Sign



Adam and Eve Court

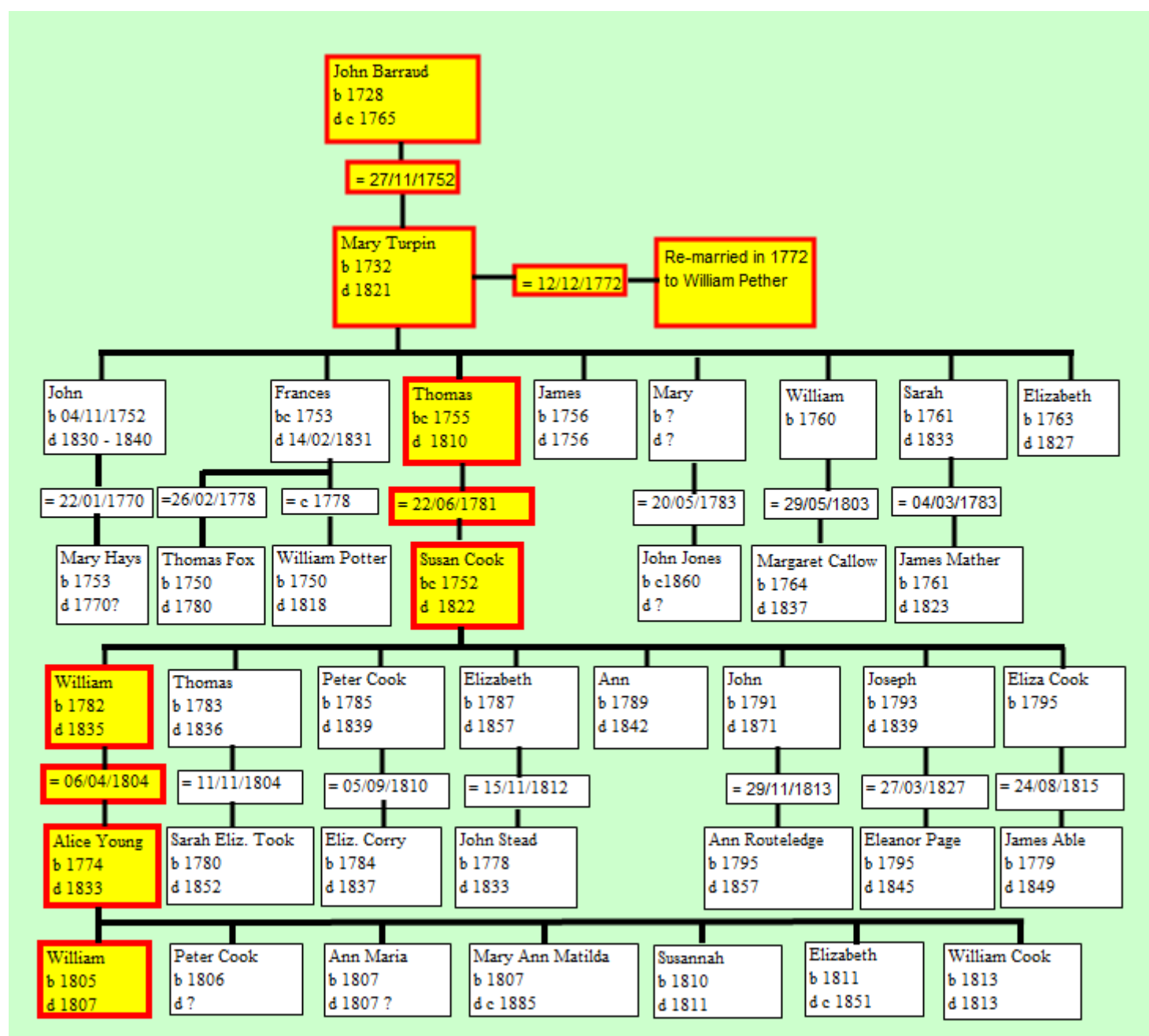


Adam and Eve Court



Adam and Eve Court

William Barrand and Alice Young had 6 children:



William, the first was born in 1805, died in 1807 and buried on the 27th November, 1807. I assume he was born in Adam and Eve Court at their home address in 1805, and also died there in 1807. There is a problem here in that: If William was still alive on the 29th March, 1807, then why was he not baptised at the same time as his younger siblings, Peter Cook Barrand and Ann Maria Barrand on the 29th March, 1807. One can only speculate as to the reason, but the most probable explanation is that William may have already been baptised between 1805 and 1807, of which I can find no record, or he was a sick child and they were unable to baptise William at the same time. There is no record of a baptism of William at St. Mary's Church, Marylebone where the other children were baptised.

Name: Willm Barrand Burial Date: 27 Nov 1807 Parish: St Marylebone COUNTY: Middlesex Borough: Westminster Record Type: Burial
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Transcript of the burial of William Barrand

1807	Burials		1807
November			November
20	Brown ch	24	Edw ^d Turner ch
	Catherine Elder		James Malone ch
21	James Stuart Thompson		Sarah Hancock
22	Elizabeth Burke ch		Maria Scof
	Henry Russell ch	25	Simon English
	Robert Evans		Mary Blacket
	Thomas Clutterham		Elizabeth Ington ch
	Will ^m Gray ch		Henry Gilman
	Elizabeth Carrington ch		Mary Ann Oliver
	Thomas Hinch ch		Sarah Hambridge
	Charles Burrows ch		John Jeffries ch
	Ann Seward ch	26	Sarah Steel
	Sarah Gibson		Harriet Moore ch
	John Davies		Will ^m Lyster ch
	Jeremiah Driver ch		Mary Cassor
	Ann Gooding		John Scott ch
	Matthieu White ch		Sarah Peters
	Emma Paxton ch		Will ^m Pasley
	Honor Buckley	27	Ellice Duplopus
	Mary Bowden		Will ^m Barrand
23	Edwin Shipway ch		Ann Simmons ch
	Louisa Brightwell ch		Thomas Raper ch
24	Mary Whitmore		John Stodgell ch
	Sarah East ch		Susanna Squires
	Elizabeth Muir		Joseph Langford
	Frances Eves		Charles Copeland ch
	Maria Rogers ch		Amelia Hunlley ch

Burial record of William Barrand

Peter Cook Barrand, the second child of William Barrand and Alice Young was born on 13th August, 1806, and baptised on the 29th March, 1807 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone. Again it is most probable that he was born at their home address in Adam and Eve Court. The "Cook" element was from William's mother who was Susannah Cook, and shows the importance the Cook name must have been to the Barrand family for them to use their name. There are no further positive records of Peter as a child, however there is a record of banns being read in July 1830 at St Martin in the Fields, London between Peter Cook Barrand and Elisabeth Tubb. Elisabeth Tubb was most probably the daughter of James Tubb and Mary Wood who were married in 1795 and lived in St. Ann's, Soho. There is also a record of the death of Elisabeth Tubb in August 1830, aged 19 (b 1811) and buried on the 29th August, 1830. Her address is shown as Castle Street and this is found by Seven Dials area. There are no records of any marriage though and it appears she died before their marriage. No further records can be found for Peter Cook Barrand since 1830.

PETER COOK BARREND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 13 AUG 1806

Christening: 29 MAR 1807 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

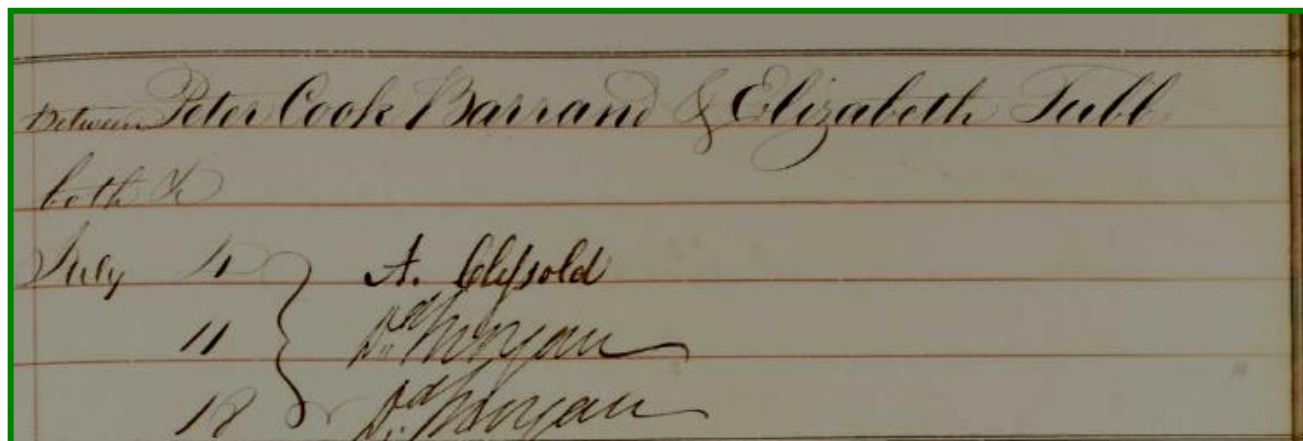
Father: WILLM. BARREND

Mother: ALICIA YOUNG

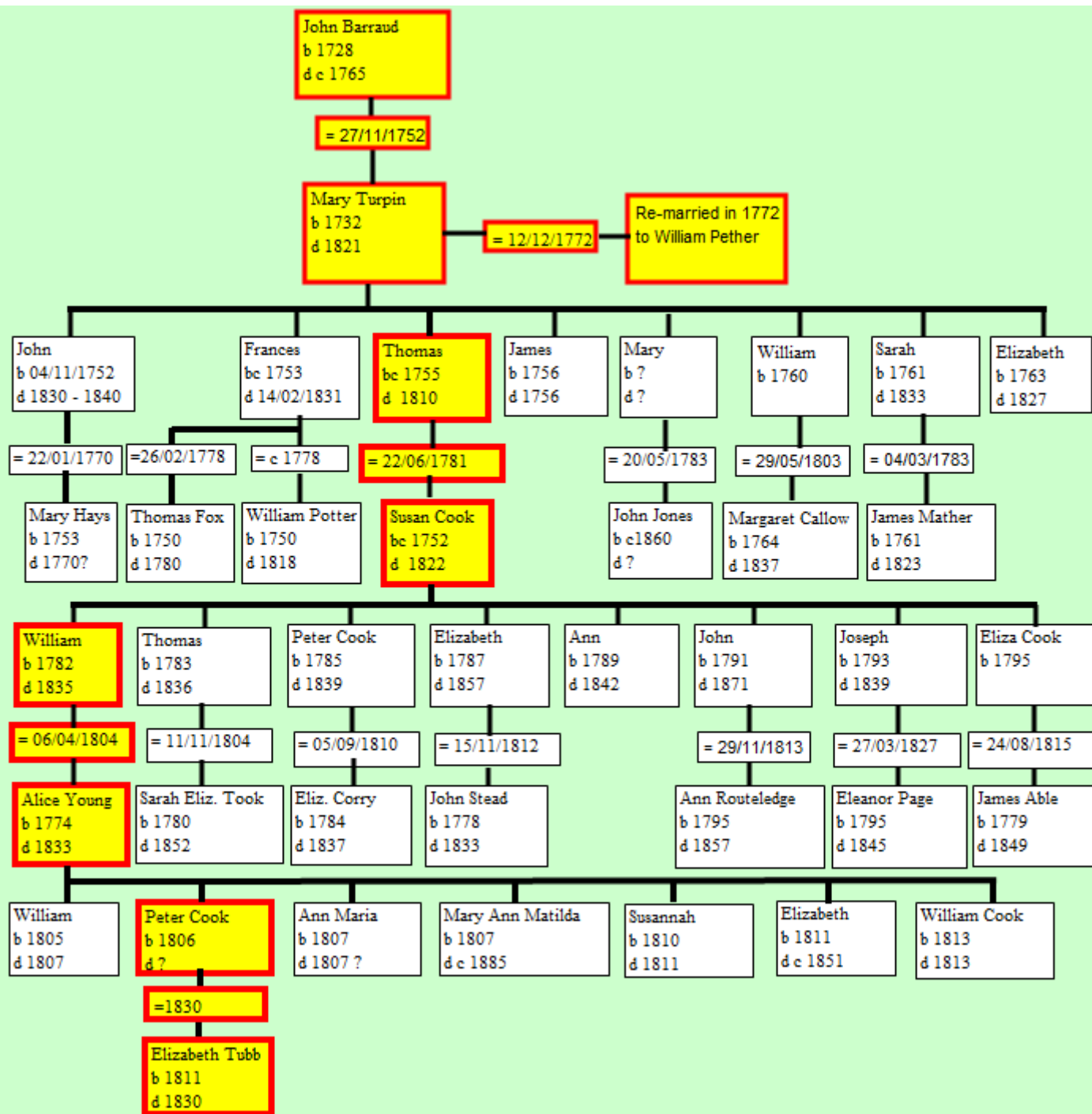
Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035245	1807 - 1810	0580907	Film	6903614	Film

IGI Record of the birth of Peter Cook Barrand



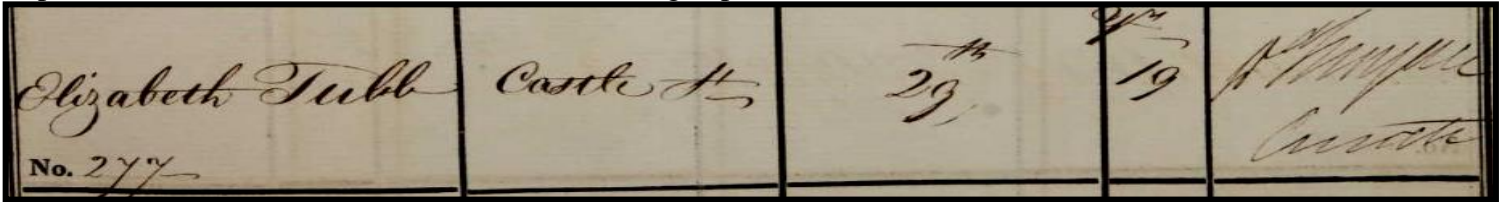
Banns of Marriage between Peter Cook Barrand and Elizabeth (Tubb) at St Martin in the Fields, London 1830



March Baptisms 1807. Ull

- 25 Maria Garlick of Rob^t & Mary. B. 1. Dec. 1805
 Thomas W^m Carrington of Tho^s & Sarah B. 20. Sep. 1805
 Jane Whisker of Philip & Mary. B. 27. Feb.
 Henry Peterson of Samuel & Hannah B. 26. Jan.
 John David Brown of John & Elizth. B. 1. March
 Will^m Henry Brown of Will^m & Ann. B. 20. Feb.
 Sam^l Williams Rutterford of Sam^l & Elizth. B. 3. March
 26 Richard John of Sir John S. Aubrey Bart^e and
 Juliana Vinicombe. B. 3. March
 Emma Jane of Will^m Fowler Jones Esq^r & Jane B. 15. Feb.
 27 Jane Bridger of Isaac & Sarah. B. 7. March
 Susan Matthews Judge of Tho^s & Elizth. B. 19. March
 Caroline Treisig of Felix & Elizth. B. 20. Feb.
 Alexander Dobson of Alex^r & Sarah. B. 19. Nov.
 John Walker of Tho^s & Sarah. B. 8. March
 28 Fred^o of Rich^d Hall Esq^r & Mary. B. 27. Feb.
 29 John Natal of John & Elizth. B. 28. Feb.
 Jane Wellbon of Will^m & Jane. B. 21. Jan.
 Charles Boone of James & Ann. B. 22. Feb.
 Henry Telson of James & Jane. B. 14. March
 William Lerman of W^m & Susanna. B. 22. Aug.
 Thomas Lerman of D^o & D^o. B. 8. March
 Harriet Gosling of George & Elizth. B. 8. June
 Maria Ann M^r Phibson of John & Ann. B. 25. June
 Ann Walker of Thomas & Ann. B. 13. Aug.
 Harriet Walker of D^o & D^o. B. 9. Feb.
 Peter Cook Barrent of Will^m & Alicia. B. 13. Aug.
 Ann Maria Barrent of D^o & D^o. B. 7. Jan.
 Richard Armoyde of John & Martha. B. 21. Oct.
 Mary Leighfield of Rich^d & Elizth. B. 7. Apr.

Baptism Record of Peter Cook Barrand also showing baptism of Ann Maria Barrand

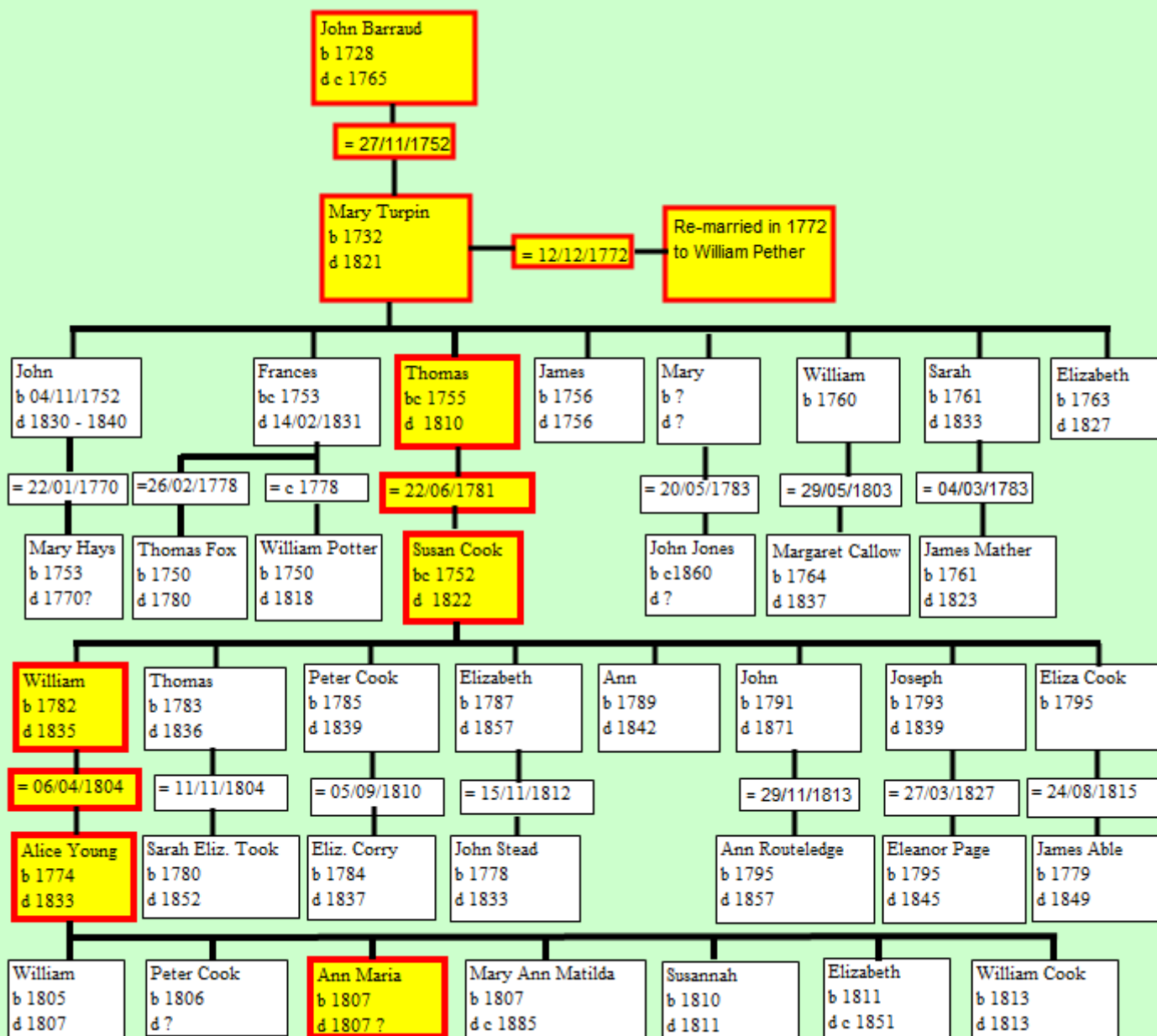


Burial Record of Elizabeth Tubb. 29th August, 1830

Ann Maria Barrand (Barrend)(sic) was child No: 3 of William Barrand and Alicia Young, and she was born on the 7th January, 1807 and baptised on the 29th March, 1807 at St. Mary’s Church, St. Marylebone, on the same day as her brother, Peter Cook Barrand, and this date is shown on the Baptism record of Peter Cook Barrand (see above). There are no further records for Ann Maria since her baptism, and it is therefore most probable that she also died in infancy. The problem here is that, according to the registers, Peter Cook Barrand was born on the 13th August, 1806 and Ann Maria Barrand was born just 5 months later on the 7th January, 1807, which cannot be correct.

ANN MARIA BARREND Female					
Event(s):					
Birth: 07 JAN 1807					
Christening: 29 MAR 1807 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,					
Parents:					
Father: WILLM. BARREND					
Mother: ALICIA YOUNG					
Source Information:					
Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035245	1807 - 1810	0580907	Film	6903614	Film

IGI Record of the Baptism of Ann Maria Barrand (Barrend)



1807 Baptisms in March

25. Sam^l Williams Rutterford of Sam^l & Elizabeth M³ March
 26. Rich^d John of Sir John A. Aubyn Mar^t & Juliana Ninicombe } M² March
 Emma Jane of Wm^l Howles Jones Esq^r & Jane M¹⁵ Feb^y
 27. Jane Bridger of Isaac & Sarah M⁷ March
 Susan Matchews Judge of Tho^s & Elizth M¹⁹ March
 Caroline Preisig of Felix & Elizabeth M²⁰ Feb^y
 Alexander Dobson of Alexander & Sarah M¹⁹ Nov^r 1806
 John Walker of Thomas & Sarah M⁸ March 1806
 28. Fred^k of Rich^d Wall Esq^r & Mary Stottell Wall his Wife M²⁷ Feb^y
 29. John Rastat of John & Elizabeth M²⁸ Feb^y
 Jane Melbourn of Will^m & Jane M²¹ Jan^y 1806
 Cha^s Moore of James & Ann M²² Feb^y
 Henry Beeton of James & Jane M¹⁴ March
 Wm^l Sermon of Will^m & Susanna M²² Aug^t 1799
 Thomas Sermon of William & Susanna M⁸ March
 Harriet Gasting of George & Elizabeth M⁸ June 1806
 Maria Ann W^l Phanson of John & Ann M⁷ June 1806
 Ann Walker of Tho^s & Ann M¹³ Aug^t 1804
 Harriet Walker of Tho^s & Ann M⁹ Feb^y 1807
 Peter Cook Marrend of Wm^l & Alicia M¹³ Aug^t 1806
 Ann Maria Marrend of Wm^l & Alicia M⁴ Jan^y
 Rich^d Armagoe of John & Martha M²¹ Oct^r 1806
 Mary Leighfield of Richard & Elizth M⁷ Ap^r 1806

Mary Ann Matilda Barrand was the 4th child of William Barrand and Alicia Young, born on the 7th September, 1807 (according to the baptism records, but most probably 1808) as Ann Maria was born in January 1807, and it would be most unlikely that they had another living child within 7 months. Mary Ann Matilda however, was certainly baptised on the 18th June, 1809 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone.

Name: Mary Ann Matilda Barrand

Baptism Date: 18 Jun 1809

Parish: St Marylebone

County: Middlesex

Borough: Westminster

Parent(s): Willm

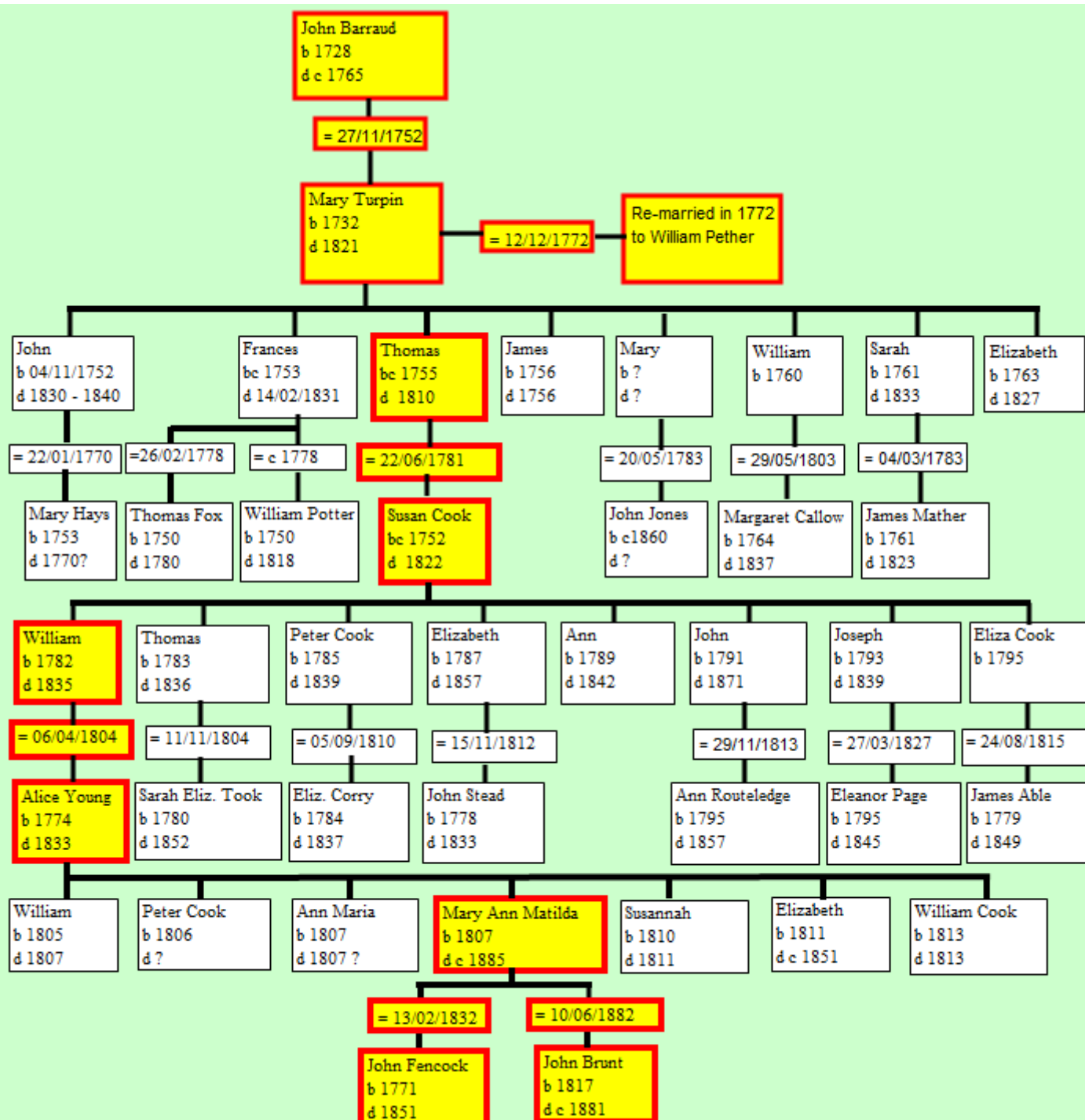
Alice

Transcript of the Parish Register of the baptism of Mary Ann Matilda Barrand

This Mary Ann Matilda, is the Mary Ann Barrand mentioned in the Old Bailey Court Records. She is shown as being 20 years old in December, 1828, therefore confirming her birth date around 1808. She was charged with theft and housebreaking with a James Mott, a local butcher. Mary Ann was sent to Newgate Prison before her Court appearance.

Baptisms in June

18 th	George Denby of William & Ann	B. 24 th May
	Rev. George Richardson of Archibald & Margaret	B. 5 th June
	James Hughes of James & Elizabeth	B. 20 th March
	Elizabeth Salkild of Thomas & Elizabeth	B. 29 th May
	Mary Ann England of Willm & Mary Ann	B. 2 nd June
	Thos Washington of Abraham & Elizabeth	B. 19 th January
	William Powell of William & Sarah	B. 9 th April
	Mary Ann Matilda Barrand of Willm & Alice	B. 7 th Sept. 1800
	Elizabeth Stephens of Thos & Frances	B. 25 th May
	Caroline Pole Carson of the Rt. Hon. & Reginald	B. 17 th May
	& the Rt. Hon. Caroline Anne Pole Carson	
21 st	Elizabeth Russell of Willm & Frances	B. 10 th Sept. 1800
	John Radford of John & Mary Ann	B. 5 th June
	Louisa Mary Maxon of Richard & Lucy	B. 19 th May
	Henry Abundell of Willm & Sarah	B. 12 th April
	Joseph Wharum of Joseph & Susan	B. 20 th April
	George Johnes Briane of George & Eliz th	B. 29 th Nov. 1800
	Thomas Horatio Lane of John & Sarah	B. 2 nd June
23 rd	Sarah Esther Woods of Henry & Sarah	B. 3 rd June
	Warren Joseph White, Son of Warren White	B. 7 th
	By Josephine de Carrion	B. 20 th May 1800
24 th	Emma Webb of William & Ann	B. 9 th May
25 th	Jean Randall of Daniel & Ann	B. 11 th Dec. 1800
	John Hill of John & Sarah	B. 20 th May 1800



JAMES MOTT, **MARY ANN BARRAND**, Theft and housebreaking, 4th December 1828.

Reference Number: t18281204-217

Offence: Theft & housebreaking

Verdict: Guilty; Not Guilty

Punishment: Death

Related Material: Associated Records

See original 217. JAMES MOTT & MARY ANN BARRAND were indicted for feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Andrew Carney, on the 16th of November, at the Liberty of the Rolls, and stealing therein 7lbs. of cigars, value 6l.; 14lbs. of tobacco, value 50s.; 32lbs. of snuff, value 6l.; 84 snuff-boxes, value 5l.; 12 pipes, value 30s.; 2 pairs of scales, value 16s.; 5 brass weights, value 4s.; 1 brass image, value 7s. 1 cigar box, value 1s. 6d. and 1 basket, value 2s. his property.

MR. PHILLIPS conducted the prosecution.

ANDREW CARNEY: On the 16th of November I lived in *Bishop's-court, Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane*, in the Liberty of the Rolls - I was the last person up that night, and saw the house all safe; I kept a snuff-shop there; among other things there, I had a brass image of Napoleon Bonaparte, gilt in oil, and fixed on a pedestal; also a box of cigars, with a label on the front of the lid of the box; about half-past seven o'clock next morning my son alarmed me - I went down, and found my cellar-door broken open, and in the afternoon I found a crow-bar in the cellar; I found the partition of the shop broken open, three short pipes on the counter, and a small piece of candle and a bunch of matches, some of which had been burnt; I missed all the articles stated in the indictment; I gave information, and afterwards saw the image of Napoleon Bonaparte and the cigar-box in the officer's possession.

Cross-examined by MR. CLARKSON: Q. Have you any other Christian name?

A. No: nor any partner.

COURT. Q. How had they broken into your house? A. Into the cellar, and then through the partition into the shop; the underneath part of the shop was secure the night before - we never open it; we had only been in the house four weeks - the partition was safe: I lost property amounting to £23; it is my dwelling-house.

JOHN NORRIS. I am a Police-officer. In consequence of information on the morning in question, I went to some lodgings, in which I found the female prisoner, and the male prisoner was sitting getting his breakfast; my brother officer went into the room first, and said, "Halloo, Joe! your name is Joe Batt, is not it?" he said Yes; (we had no pistols) - my brother officer said, "We are too late I suppose;" he answered, I think, "I am afraid not," or, "I believe not;" I turned my eye under the bed, and found a large shawl full of cigars - my brother officer found a gilt image of Napoleon, and I found a cigar-box filled with snuff, there was no top to it, and a basket was found; I showed the cigar-box and image of Napoleon to the prosecutor at the office - he claimed them; the top of the box was produced and fitted the box.

Cross-examined: Q. It would fit any box? A. It might; I was never at the woman's lodging before; the man behaved remarkably civil and quiet - we told him he was a prisoner, and he went without resistance; I did not know him before, and cannot say whether he lodged there.

THOMAS SHELSWELL: I found some picklock-keys in the room where we found the prisoners and the property; I stepped into the room and said, "Your name is Joe Batt?" as I understood that was his name; he said it was; I said,

"I am afraid I am too late;" and he said, "I am afraid not;" I took him in charge; Norris said, "Oh, here is the property, it is all right;" (taking it up) - Mott said nothing to that.

Cross-examined: Q. Did you know these lodgings? A. Yes; I was never there before - I did not know the female prisoner before, nor how she got her livelihood.

Q. Do you know that her door is open all night? A. I only know it was open when I went up.

JOHN NORRIS re-examined by MR. CLARKSON. The female prisoner lives there; I believe it is a house let out to girls of the town by a man named Wedderburn: I cannot say whether the room-door is open at night - I was never there before.

Q. Any person who might have cohabited with her that night would have been found as he was? A. Certainly.

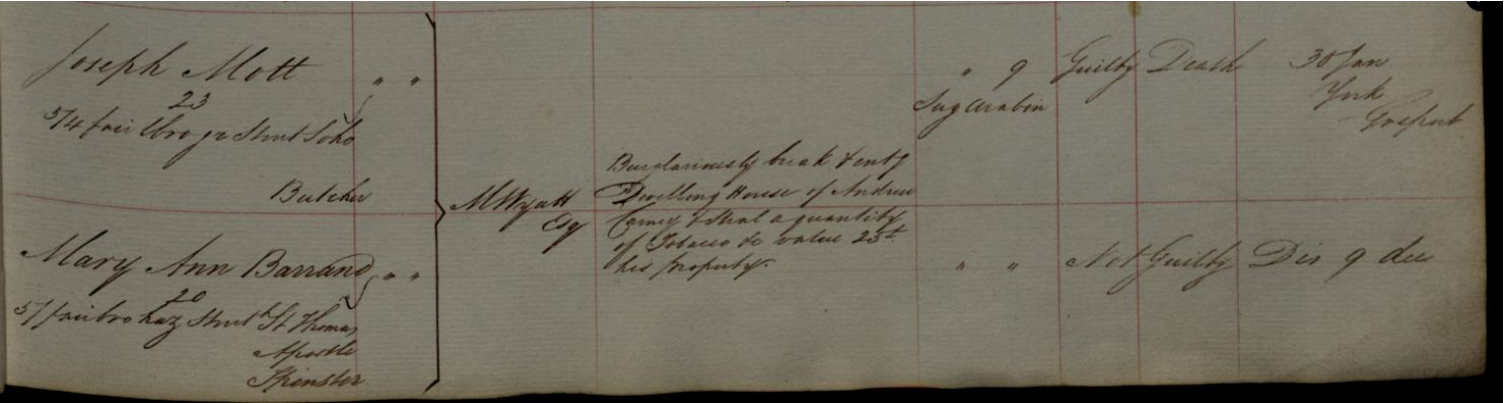
ANDREW CARNEY: I know this image of Napoleon, and have no doubt of it - here is a pin broken off which fastened it at the bottom; I know the cigar-box, here is the maker's marks on it which were on my box - and this cover, which was not taken, fits the box; there are three strokes extending from the cover on to the box, and every one of them fit; I lost 7lbs. of cigars, and this reticule-basket, is what I lost: the crow-bar was found in my cellar in the afternoon of the robbery.

MOTT'S Defence: I never said any thing about being afraid he was too late.

Two witnesses gave the prisoner Mott a good character.

MOTT - GUILTY – DEATH: Aged 23.

BARRAND - NOT GUILTY.



Prison Record of Mary Ann Barrand and James (Joseph) Mott

132	Joseph Mott	23	Butcher ..	} M. Wyatt, Esq. ,	Burglary in the dwelling-house of Andrew Carney, and stealing a quantity of tobacco and other articles, value £25., his property.
	and Mary Ann Barrand ..	20	Spinster ..		

Prison Record of Mary Ann Barrand and James (Joseph) Mott

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might; I was never at the woman's lodging before; the man behaved remarkably civil and quiet—we told him he was a prisoner, and he went without resistance; I did not know him before, and cannot say whether he lodged there.

THOMAS SHELSWELL. I found some picklock-keys in the room where we found the prisoners and the property; I stepped into the room and said, "Your name is Joe Batt?" as I understood that was his name; he said it was; I said, "I am afraid I am too late;" and he said, "I am afraid not;" I took him in charge; Norris said, "Oh, here is the property, it is all right;" (*taking it up*)—Mott said nothing to that.

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Mott's Defence. I never said any thing about being afraid he was too late.

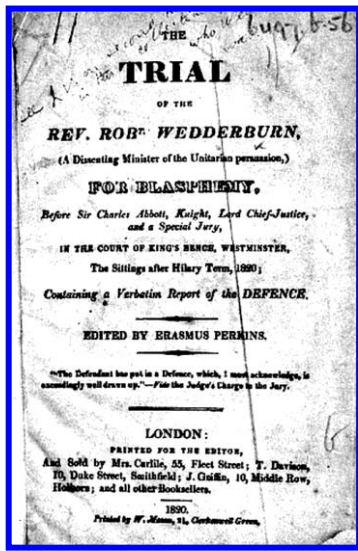
Two witnesses gave the prisoner Mott a good character.

**MOTT—GUILTY—DEATH. Aged 23.
BARRAND—NOT GUILTY.**

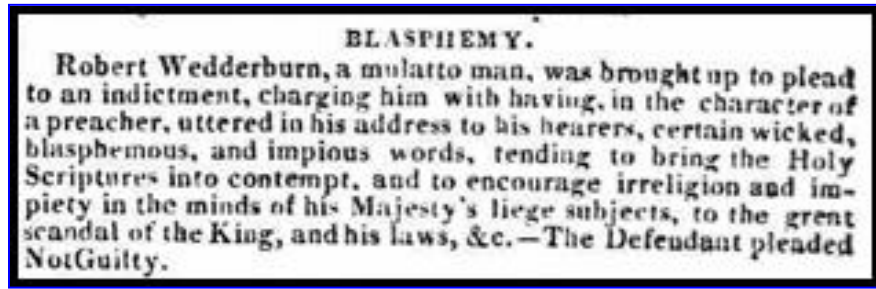
The Old Bailey Court records loosely mention that Mary Ann Matilda Barrand was a prostitute and working from a brothel and this is suggested by the well used comments of the time that “her door is open all night.” and “Girl of the Town.”

The name **Wedderburn** (as mentioned as the brothel-keeper) was Robert Wedderburn of Jamaican origin and who became both a preacher and brothel owner. He originally earned his living as a skilled, respectable tailor, although he never took an apprenticeship, and as economic conditions declined, he was forced to take almost any sort of work available. Sometime around 1786 Wedderburn married Elizabeth Ryan with whom he had either six or seven children by 1806. He was deeply affected by the preaching of a Methodist preacher in Seven Dials, where many of London's black poor lived. As a preacher, Wedderburn's fiery rhetoric continued and he was arrested for 'Blasphemous Libel' when he called Jesus a “Bloody Fool” He was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison for petty theft, blasphemy, and keeping a bawdy house, which were served in Dorchester jail. After his release he tried unsuccessfully to restart his career as a preacher, and gradually sank into poverty. In 1819, Wedderburn's Chapel at No: 10-12 Hopkins Street had a reputation of being full of undesirables and it was often described as a brothel. The chapel was registered as a Unitarian meeting house though it was really a converted hayloft. From then until 1828, his involvement in public life was minimal but at the end of 1828 he was almost destitute and again jailed for operating his brothel in Hopkins Street, Soho to finance his Christian Diabolist Chapel and, after his release in 1831, aged 68, he was arrested again for brothel-keeping, and causing an affray and brawling outside another of his brothels at Featherbed Lane, Fetter Lane which Robert Wedderburn described in court as "a refuge for destitute women rather than being used for prostitution" and he also claimed in his defence that a member of the very court which was trying him enjoyed the services of one of his resident women, called "Carroty Eliza" He was found guilty and sent to Giltspur Street Prison in London for two years hard labour. He was apparently still alive in 1834 but it is not known when or where he died, but it is estimated that he died in 1835-6. He may be the "Robert Wedderborn" who died aged 72 in Bethnal Green and was buried in a non-conformist ceremony on 4th January 1835.

In 1828 it was reported that a gentleman called Edward Seller inquired to go ... [with him] (Wedderburn) to his house near Drury Lane, promising unto him that he had pretty wenches ... [he] [Seller] lodged next door for about six weeks, in which time he had the company of women several times in the chamber, and there was common resort of men and women unto the said house and they lay together and kept very evil rule and many of them that frequented and lodged there were Irish men and women.” Edward Seller stated “he dwelleth next door to Wedderburn's and many times in the night gentlemen came to his house and enquired for wenches and being told that they mistake the house they then go to Wedderburn's house and there they have entertainment”. The overseers' accounts indicated that the house in question was in or near Hopkins Street and King Street.



Newspaper article of the trial of Robert Wedderburn



The Morning Post 27th January 1820

Mary Ann Matilda was forced to move when the brothel in Hopkins Street was closed down in early 1829 and she then worked in a brothel in Lazenby Court, Covent Garden.

BOW –STREET COURT:-

Sarah Levi, a Jewess, who keeps a brothel in Lazenby' court, was brought up by Sergeant Pearson, charged with having been inciting Mary Ann Barrand a young girl of the town to accost gentlemen in Covent-garden, the night before. The case was clearly established against the prisoner, but the officer had neglected to bring the girl, or any one whom she had accosted, forward.— Mr. Collett, for the defendant, asked whether the officers had not kept the prisoner in custody all night, although good bail was offered?—Inspector Rogers admitted that bail had been offered, and refused—Mr. Collett: But why was it refused? Inspector Rogers: Because the prisoner is a notorious character.—Mr Collett, (warmly): Sir, you have no right to determine who is or who is not notorious. You had no right to refuse bail.—Mr. Baker: I beg to differ with you, Mr. Collett. I think the officer acted most properly in rejecting bail for a woman whose character is so well known to them. The Act of Parliament empowers them to refuse bail in such cases.—As neither the gentleman who was accosted, nor the girl was present, no case to warrant a committal could be made out. The prisoner was therefore discharged, the Magistrate directing that all parties should be brought forward in future.

London Liberal Weekly Times July 29, 1829

BOW-STREET.—An infamous old Jewess, named Sarah Levy, was brought before Mr. Halls, by Sergeant Lovegrove, by whom she was charged with having been in New-street, Covent-garden, on Sunday night, encouraging one of her dress girls to lay hold of a gentleman, in order to decoy him to Lazenby-court, where she keeps an infamous house. Neither the girl, however, nor the gentleman was in attendance to give evidence against the defendant, whom Mr. Halls was reluctantly obliged to discharge, for want of the necessary proof to establish a case against her.

Mr. Harmer, who appeared as the defendant's solicitor, complained that his client had been detained all night in the watchhouse, although good bail had been offered for her appearance in the morning.

Inspector Rogers said, he rejected the bail on account of the notorious character of the defendant, who was one of the most infamous old woman in the district.

Mr. Harmer warmly contended that the inspector had no right to set himself up as a judge in such matters, and he asked by what authority the inspector had presumed to do so in this instance.

The inspector replied, that the New Police Act gave power to the police to reject bail when offered for persons of notoriously bad character.

Mr. Halls said, that the act certainly gave the power mentioned, and in exercising that power in the present instance he considered that the inspector had had acted very properly.

London Evening Standard 24 November 1829

Squalor and poverty of the most terrible kind existed in Lazenby Court and the adjoining Rose Street right up to the late 19th century. Multiple families lived in the cellars of houses, each tiny room providing accommodation for up to twenty or more people. Illness and disease were common place and in the damp and filthy conditions child deaths occurred daily. For the few men who had work, the return for their unskilled efforts was meagre and wayside thugs usually stole what little they earned as they trudged home on pay-day. Women, on the verge of despair, nightly left their crying and frail children to earn a few pence in the brothels of Rose Street and Lazenby Court. In the mid 19th century it was reported that water was available on only four days of the week and that it was polluted and unfit for drinking. Understandably, the area was high on the list of London's cholera infested districts. Lazenby Court, in Covent Garden, is a well-used narrow alley which forces commuters to settle into lines of one abreast. At its narrowest it is around 36 inches wide.

Disorderly houses in Lazenby Court were complained of in 1819. In 1829 the Committee of Management set up a sub-committee to consider complaints of the presence of four 'Dung Pits'. On investigation, two were judged to be 'offensive', as the neighbours threw filth and dead animals into them. Only one was recommended for removal, however, as the footway on the south side of the street was not made use of, and the abolition of all the pits would have been an inconvenience to stable-keepers. In the early 1830's brothels, particularly in and around Lazenby Court were attracting adverse attention:



Original Gas Lamp at Lazenby Court

Mary Ann Matilda Barrand must have become pregnant while at Lazenby Court as she eventually moved to 48, Old Pye Street in Westminster, near the Westminster Abbey. There she gave birth to an illegitimate child out of wedlock, a William Barrand, born in December of 1829 but he died in 1830 aged 9 months and was buried in Westminster on the 12th August, 1830.

Name:	William Barrand
Gender:	Male
Burial Date:	12 Aug 1830
Burial Place:	Westminster, London, England
Age:	0
Birth Date:	1830
Indexing Project (Batch) Number:	B02052-9
System Origin:	England-EASy
GS Film number:	560360
Reference ID:	Vol E2899, Aug 1830

IGI Record of the burial of William Barrand

[Page 137]

BURIALS in the Parish of *Saint John the Evangelist Mission*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 1830

No.	Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
No. 1064	<i>Edith Bonn of Ann Ford</i>	<i>1 Regents Place</i>	<i>August 10</i>		
No. 1065	<i>Henry King</i>	<i>1 Tipton Street</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9 days</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash Curate</i>
No. 1066	<i>James Abel</i>	<i>70 Peter Street</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>11 mo</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>
No. 1067	<i>Ellen Connor</i>	<i>39 Pine Street</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1 yr</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>
No. 1068	<i>Henry Bently</i>	<i>6 Upper Garden Street</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6 wks</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>
No. 1069	<i>Ruth Knight</i>	<i>37 Tipton Street</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>58 yrs</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>
No. 1070	<i>James Merchant</i>	<i>29 Rochester Row</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>37 yrs</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>
No. 1071	<i>William Barrand</i>	<i>48 Old Pye Street</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9 mo</i>	<i>Jos Napier Ash</i>

Death of William Barrand - aged 9 months. Living at 48, Old Pye Street.

The area around Old Pye Street became known in Victorian times as the Devil's Acre, with half the population estimated to be criminals. Here pubs acted as meeting places and receiving houses for stolen goods and the district was virtually a no-go area for the police.

In the 1830's the River Thames became so polluted that fish stocks disappeared and the dirty river was blamed for an outbreak of cholera. By the 1850's there were sixty sewer outlets into the Thames which deposited black mud on the river bed. In 1858, during the hot summer months the notable 'Great Stink' caused by the polluted river drove the MPs from their river-facing rooms at Parliament! Dickens wrote to his friend that '*The Thames at London is most horrible*' and that the smell was of '*a most head-and-stomach distracting nature*'. Old Pye Street - Devil's Acre - The Devil's Acre with the Palace of Westminster in the background is shown in an 1872 illustration by Gustave Doré. The illustration shows the Devil's Acre some years into the slum clearance, with the courtyard of small low-lying houses surrounded by multi-occupancy houses fronting onto Old Pye Street.



Street Scene



Pye Street by Gustave Doré.



Old Pye Street and the Ragged School

The area around Old Pye Street, Great St Anne's Lane (now St Ann Street) and Duck Lane (now St Matthew Street), including most of the properties on those streets, was considered the worst. Prior to the 18th century the area was considered a desirable place to live, but in the middle of the 18th century gardens and courtyards were built over and the streets became "notoriously ill-paved and ill-maintained". Dwellings were built with the cheapest material, lacked ventilation, had poor lighting, and no drainage or sanitation facilities. In particular, poorer parts City of London had a lack of night soil affordability and in particular, service which resulted, as in other major cities in the culverting (covering over) of all of its small streams, such as the Tyburn, which created stench in remnant low flood plains of their lowest course which is a particular feature of Westminster, Lambeth Marsh and lowest areas of the docklands'

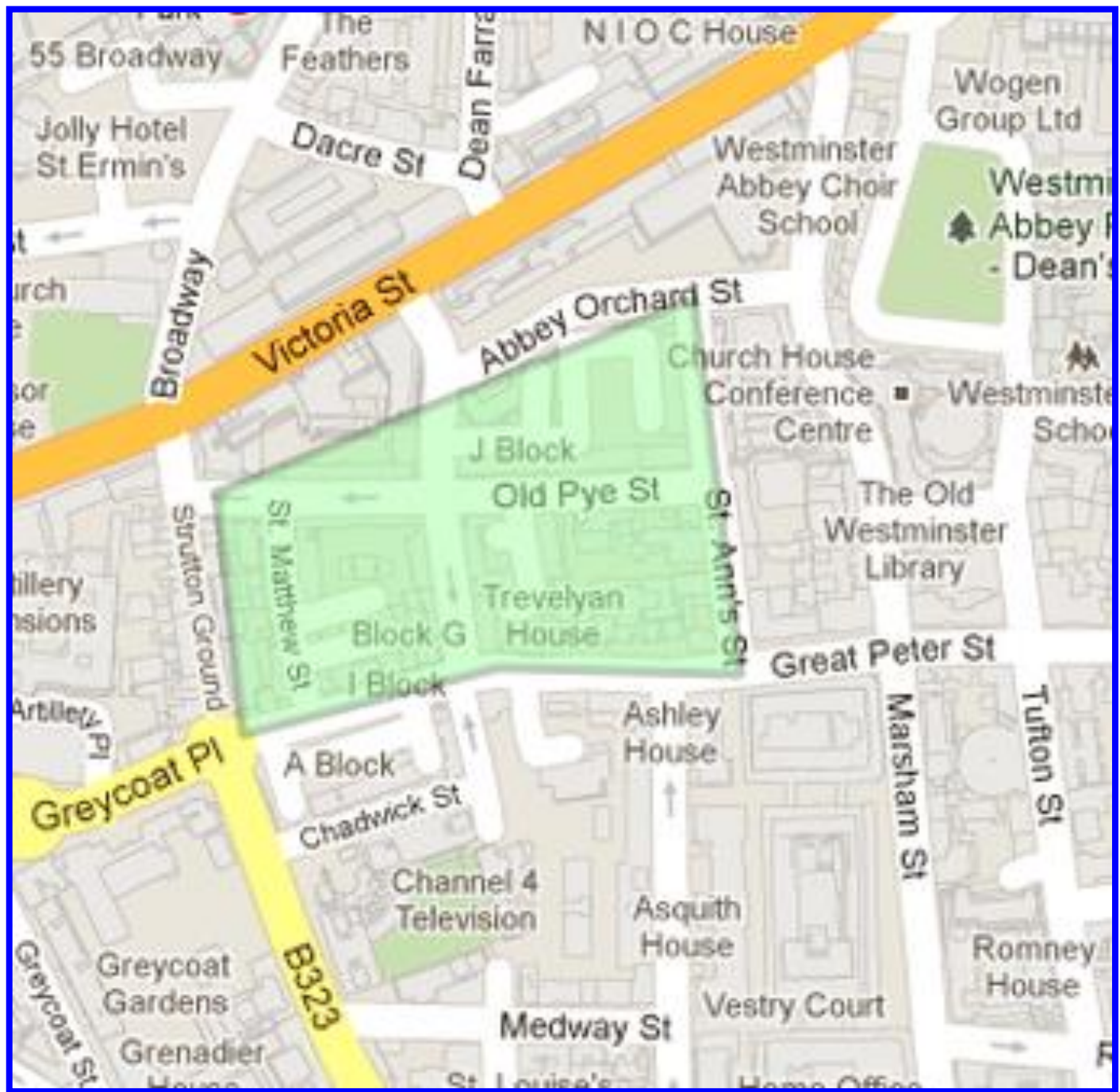
In Old Pye Street 10 to 12 people frequently lived in one room and the houses were mostly occupied by what a contemporary described as "mendicants (beggars), hawkers, costermongers, lodging house keepers, thieves and abandoned females of irregular and intemperate habits".

The street was lined with lodging houses and parts of Old Pye Street became known as "Irish Rookery". A 1851 census of the common lodging houses on Old Pye Street, which was the centre of the Devil's Acre, describes the occupation of 20 lodgers in one house as: five "beggars", two "beggar bricklayers", one "labourer beggar", one "needlewoman beggar", one "hawker", one "labourer bricklayer" and one "errand boy". Initially the birthplace of 15 of the 20 was noted as unknown and they were later identified as Irish.

"I crossed over the road, and entered the openly acknowledged high street of thieves and prostitutes. It is called Pye Street, and has no mock modesty about it—no desire to conceal its real character. Threepenny "homes for travellers" abound on both sides—yellow, sickly, unwholesome places, many of them far below the level of the road, and entered by a kind of pit. Many of the houses have no flooring on their passages; and there is nothing for the barefooted children to stand upon but the black, damp, uneven earth. A child, dirty and nearly naked, was hanging out of one of the old-fashioned casement windows; and in the summer time it is no unusual thing to see about fifty coarse women exhibiting themselves in the same manner. The yards at the back of the houses contain little mountains of ashes and vegetable refuse; and a dust contractor's yard, in the centre of the street, seems to have burst its bounds, and to have nearly poured out its oyster-shells, cabbage-stalks, and broken china into the open thoroughfare. Shorthaired young men, with showy handkerchiefs round their neck, and tight corduroy trousers, were standing at most of the doors, looking pretty sharply about them from under the peaks of their caps. A fiddler was playing a dancing tune to a mixed assembly of thieves and prostitutes, and a morning ball was being arranged on both sides of the pavement. Many of the side streets and courts about here are shored up with black beams to keep the houses from falling, which adds to their wretched appearance."

Extract from Newspaper column 1840

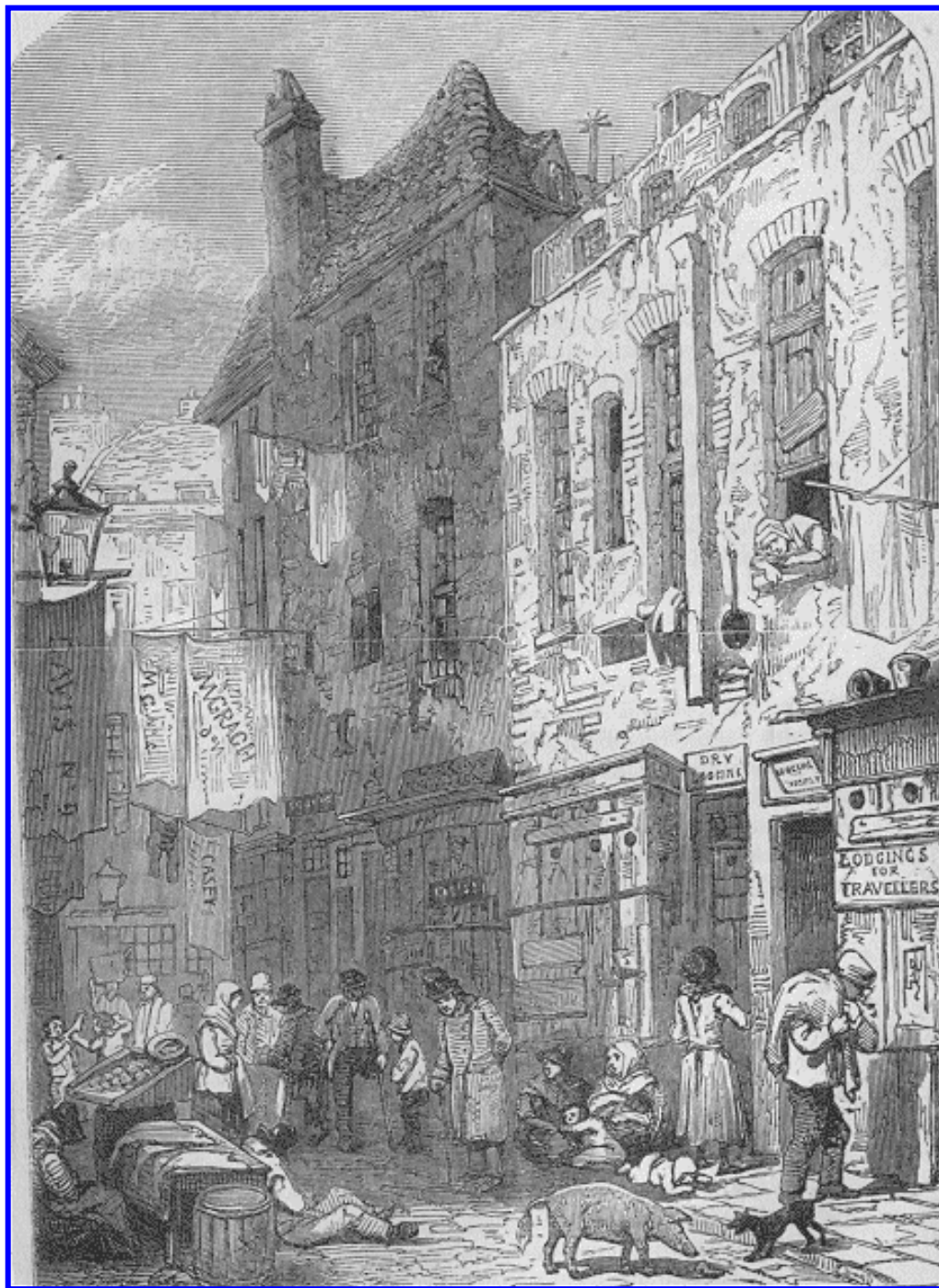
Dickens described the area as the 'Devil's Acre' The Devil's Acre was little more than a dismal swamp, home to a community of beggars, thieves, prostitutes, and charlatans. It was said that it was the area most ideal for housing criminals of all types as the police only made rare visits to the area—and when they did the local inhabitants vigorously repelled them. One report by missionary Andrew Walker described the extent of the depravity. He was shocked to discover that street orphans were taken off of the streets into 'the School of Fobology' which was based in the One Tun Pub in Old Pye Street. The 'Fagin like' master of the school gave them a master class in the art of pickpocketing.



Modern map showing Old Pye Street



Streets around Old Pye Street



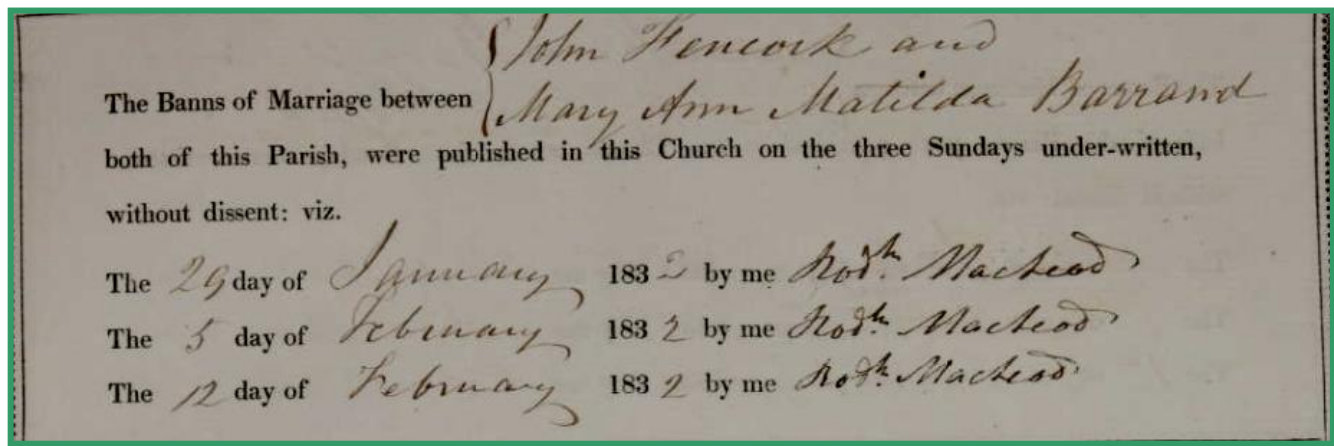
The Devil's Acre



Richard Horwood map of 1799 showing No 48 Old Pye Street on the corner

On the 13th February, 1832, Mary Ann Matilda Barrand married John Fencock, a local cab driver, in St. Anne's Church, Soho. There is no sign of either of them on the 1841 census, and only Mary Ann Matilda shows on the 1851 census living with her sister Elizabeth Palmer and her husband Robert Palmer, but there is no mention of John Fencock. It is of course possible that John Fencock was working on the night of the 1851 census, but Mary Ann is clearly shown as married, so presumeable her husband, John Fencock must still have been living, but there are no other records found showing either of them.

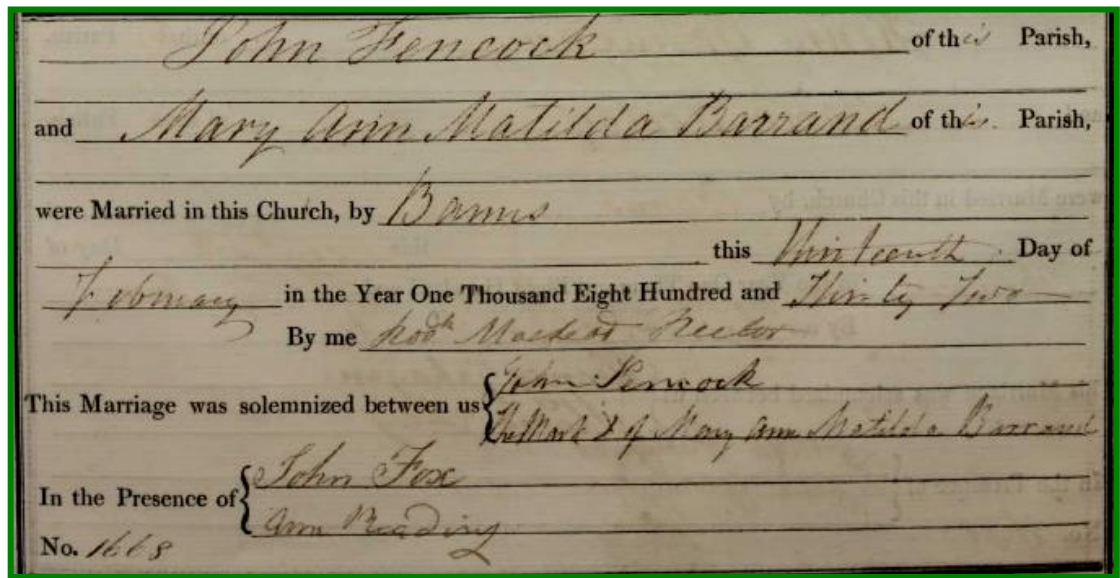
According to the rate books for Westminster 1839-1843, Mary Ann Fencock lived at 21 Charles Street.



Banns of marriage

MARY ANN MATILDA BARRAND Female
 Event(s):
 Marriages:
 Spouse: JOHN FENCOCK
 Marriage: 13 FEB 1832 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England
 Source Information:
 Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:
 M062361 1832 - 1837 0918599 Film NONE

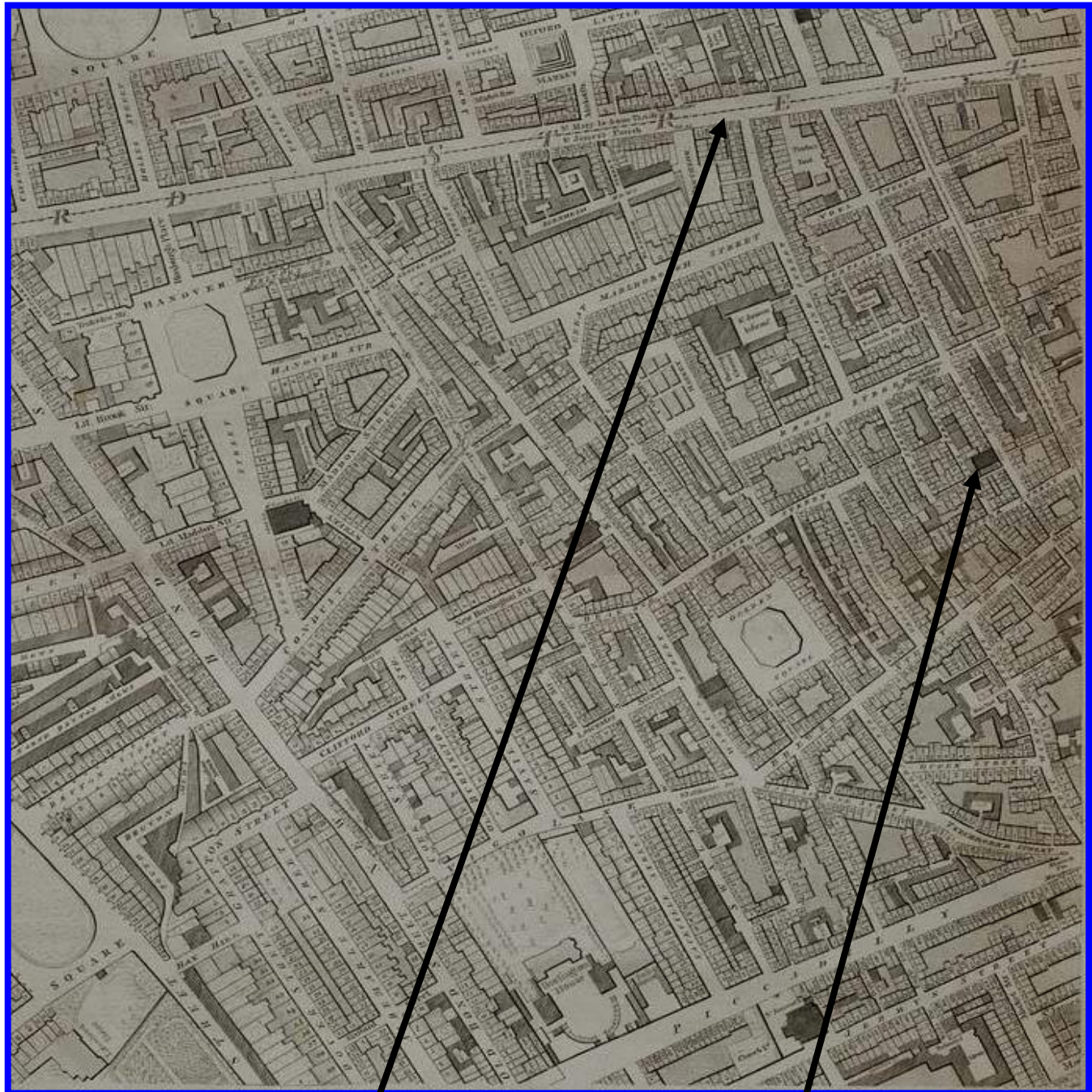
IGI Record of marriage - Mary Ann Matilda Barrand & John Fencock



Marriage record of Mary Ann Matilda Barrand and John Fencock



Horwood map of 1792-1799 showing Hopkins Street Chapel in Soho



Horwood map of 1792-1799 showing Oxford Street, Hopkins Street and the chapel which was the brothel



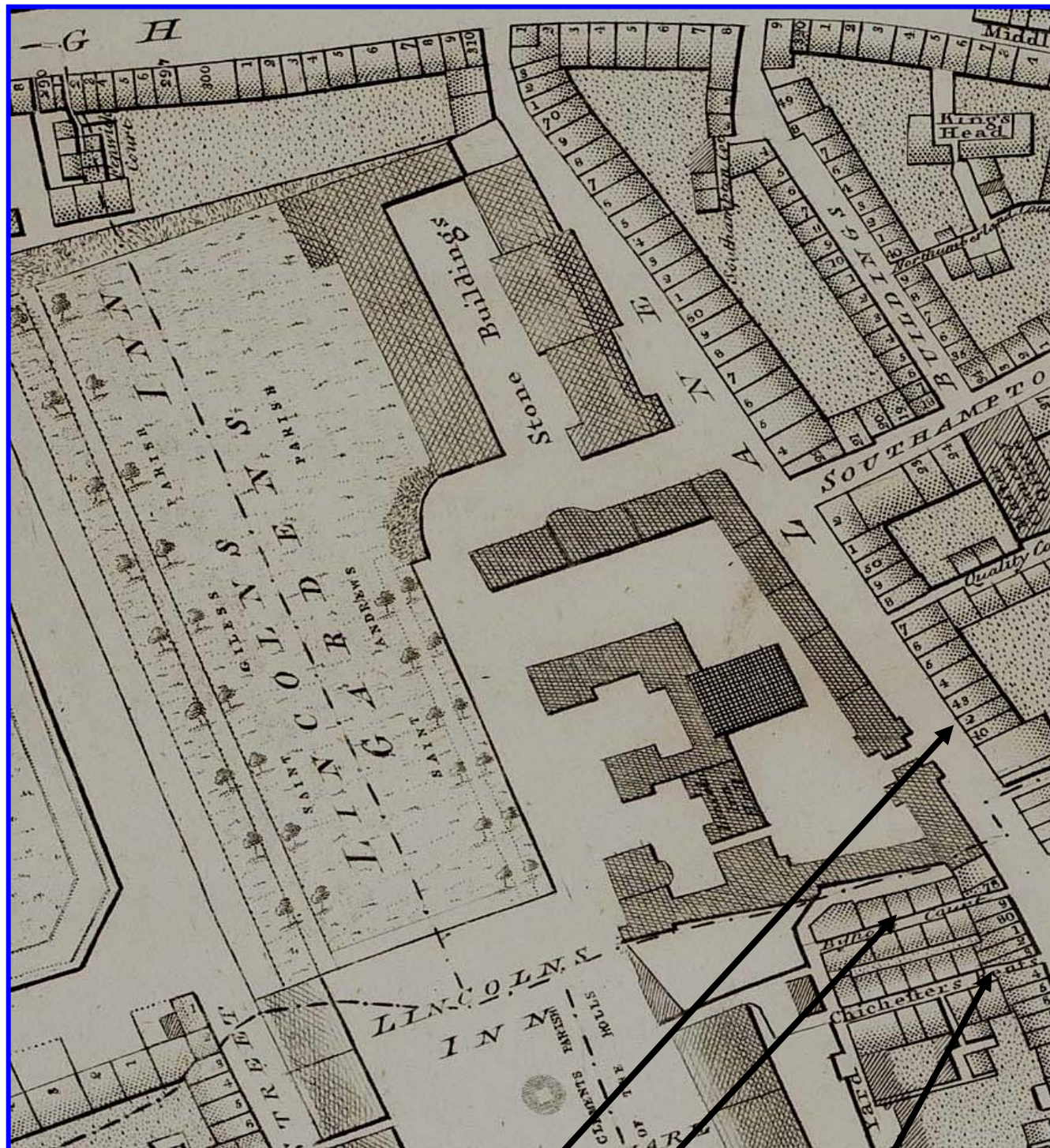
Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane where the robbery took place

This watercolour (above) depicts Chichester Rents, an area described by Dickens as *The Sol's Arms in Bleak House*. Next door was Krook's shop. The tavern was the scene of the inquest on Nemo's death. It was based on The Old Ship Inn in Chancery Lane. Chichester Rents is said to take its name from Ralph Nevill who was Bishop of Chichester from 1222 to 1224, although it is not proved that he owned the site yet, as he had a residence on the west side of Chancery Lane, now Lincoln's Inn, the fact may be as stated.

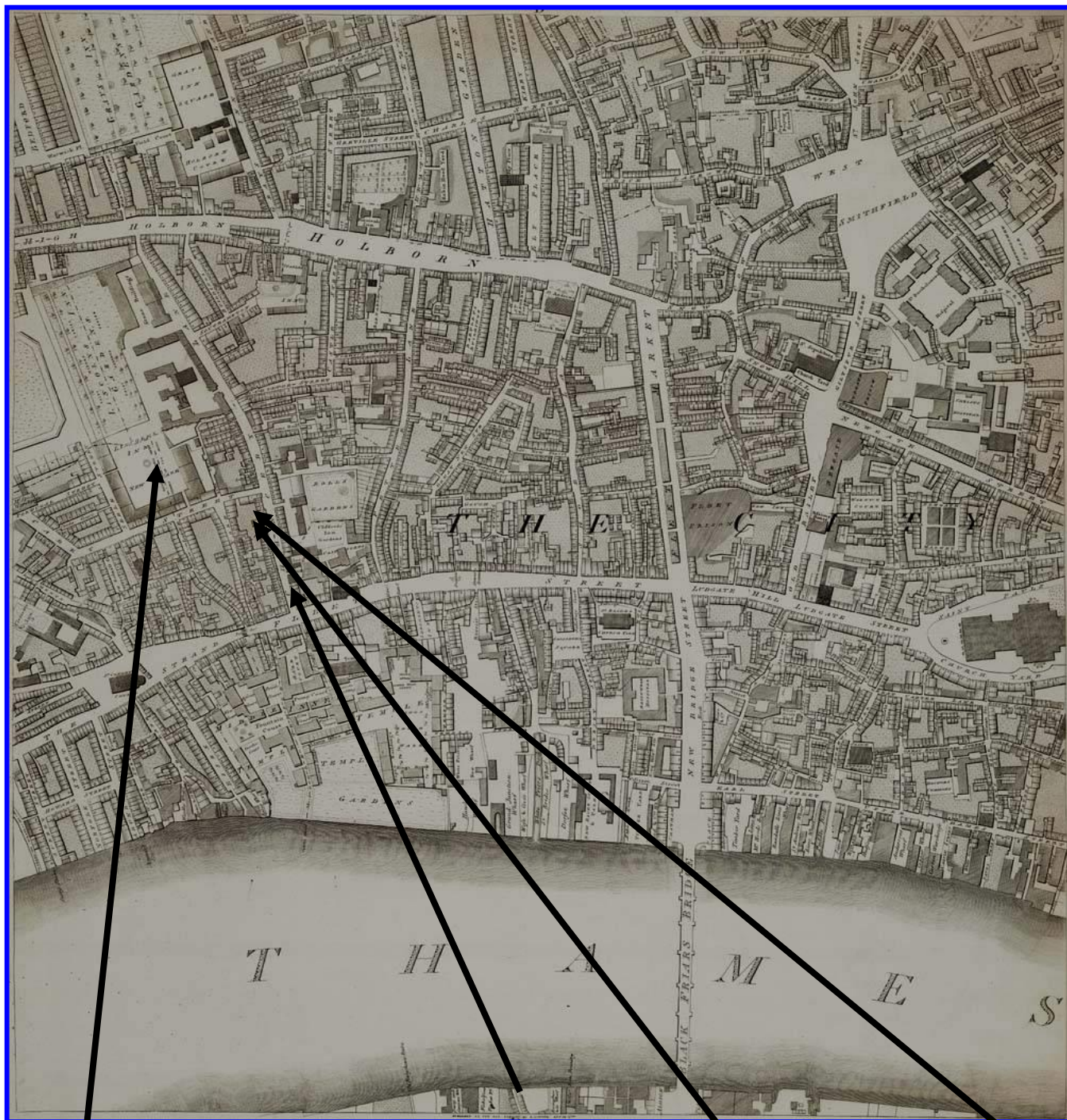
In Bishop's Court off Chancery Lane, Dickens, in "Bleak House," saw fit to place the rag and bottle shop of Crook, (or Krook) where that strange old man died a death due to spontaneous combustion. Mr. Wholes the lawyer of the Chancery Court also in "Bleak House," had his offices in Symond's Inn on the other side of Chancery Lane where Chichester Rents is now.

In the history of London, *Bishops Court, is described as new built, with good Houses, having a Freestone Pavement, and a Passage into Lincolns Inn where there is a pair of Gates with open Iron Bars. Chichester Rents, a pretty broad Court, with a Passage also into Lincolns Inn through a pair of Gates, shut up at nights as those at Bishops Court. It is a Place not over well inhabited, nor neatly kept, although it might be otherwise, as having a good freestone pavement. Next to this is a small and narrow Place called Feathers Court or Alley, which hath a Passage into the upper End of Bell Yard.*

Fever has been a frequent visitor to this part of Drury-Lane, and the cholera of course found it out. There are many courts and lanes in Drury-Lane, the rent of a single room in which varies from 1s.9d. to 2s. and 2s.6d. per week. Many of these houses and those surrounding them are occupied by persons who obtain their livelihood at Covent Garden market. In the direction of Covent Garden market, Crown-court, Rose-street, and other places in the vicinity are unhealthy and much neglected. From Long-acre to the main street of St. Giles's the lanes and courts are occupied by numbers of poor Irish, costermongers, foreigners, and persons of loose character, and, as might be expected, the houses are dirty in the extreme. Near the top of Drury-lane, on the west side, are some ancient wooden houses, now occupied as cow-sheds. On the opposite side of the street, with an undertaker's shop placed most ominously at each side of the entrance, is a place called the Coal-Yard - which I will mention later.



Richard Horwood map of 1792-1799 showing Chancery Lane, Bishop's Court and Chichester Rents



Richard Horwood map of 1792-1799 showing Chancery Lane, Bishop's Court and Chichester Rents and the area of Lincoln Inns.

Name: John Fencock
Record Type: Burial
Estimated Death Date: abt 1851
Burial Date: 21 Jun 1851
Age: 80
Estimated Birth Year: abt 1771
Parish or Poor Law Union: Lambeth St Mary
Borough: Lambeth
County: Surrey

Probable death for John Fencock - Pancras 1b 117 1st Qtr 1862

Look for the 1841 census records – Not Found

THAMES POLICE.—FURIOUS CAB DRIVING.—Yesterday John Fencock, the driver of the cab No. 966, was charged before Mr. BRODERIP with wantonly and furiously driving his vehicle in High-street, Shadwell, and thereby endangering the lives of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. George Deverell, the Headborough of St. Paul's, Shadwell, stated that on the evening of Monday, the 26th of May, he saw the Prisoner driving along the High-street at a most furious rate towards the church, and he caused great alarm in the minds of the passengers. He set down his fare opposite the church, and returned at a gallop, using the whip in a most cruel manner on the horse. He nearly ran over two persons crossing the road, and witness, in order to stop his career, went into the middle of the road and called upon him to desist. The Prisoner, however, made a charge at him, and if he had not quickly stepped aside he should have been run over. The Prisoner continued driving along at the same pace until he was out of sight.

Joseph Lewis, a police sergeant, No. 7 K, confirmed the statement of Deverell, and said the lives of passengers were in great danger.

The Defendant, in reply to the charge, said the witnesses had made a mistake. He was the driver of 966, but he had not been in Shadwell High-street for six months.

The MAGISTRATE cross-examined the witnesses, who swore positively to both the driver and cab.

Mr. BRODERIP said there was no reason to doubt the evidence of the witnesses, who were both respectable men. The general conduct of the cab and omnibus drivers was most infamous; the wanton and furious manner in which they drove through the public streets was most shameful, and he every day heard of persons being injured or killed. He declared his conviction that the public had better be without those vehicles at all than have to put up with such a nuisance. He convicted the Prisoner in the penalty of 40s. and costs.

London Morning Post - Friday 06th June 1834

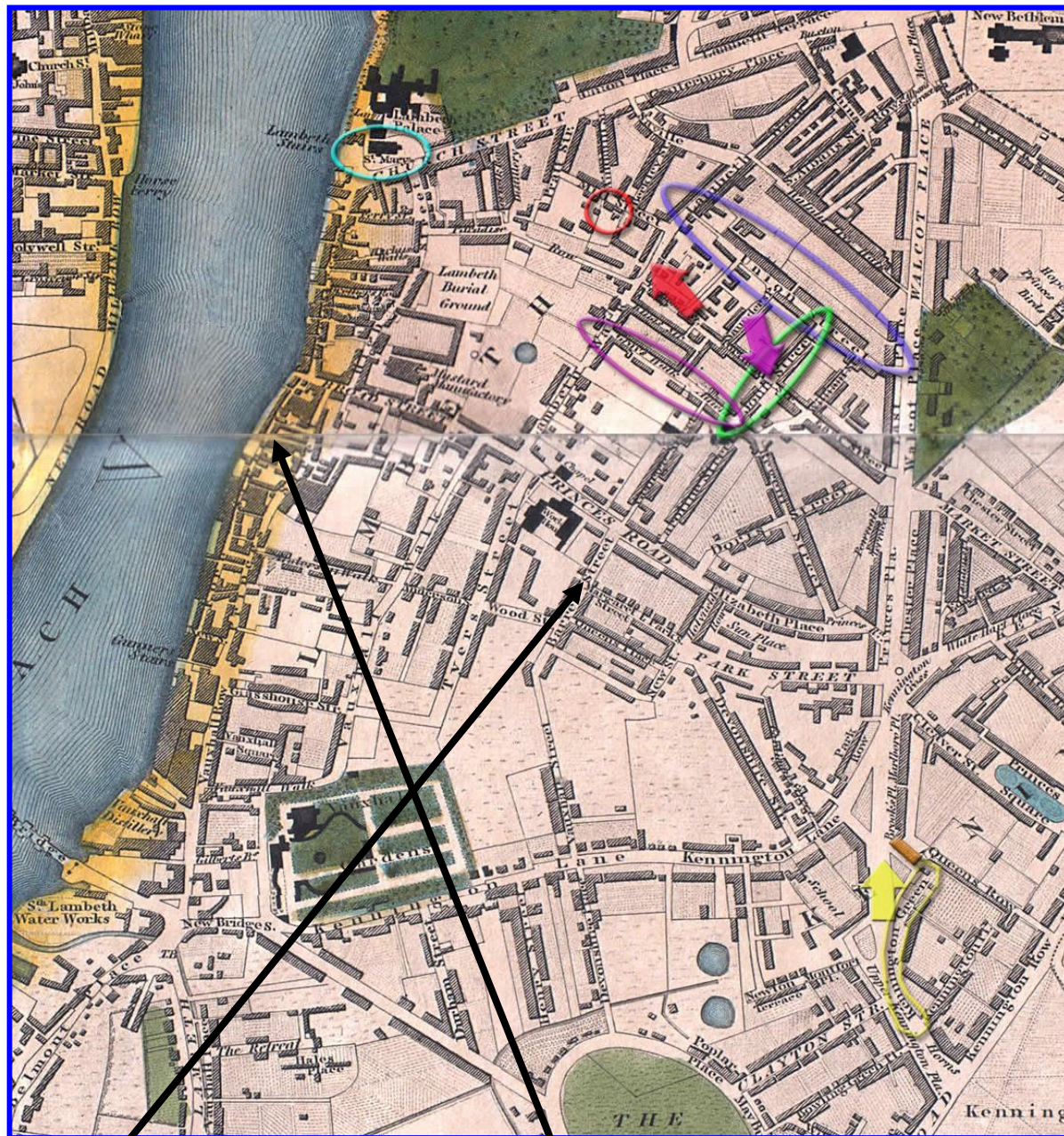
"The True Sun" - Friday 06th June 1834

"Albion and the Star" - Friday 06th June, 1834

For some reason, Mary Ann Matilda is living with her sister Elizabeth and Brother-in-Law, Robert Palmer on the 1851 census in Barrett Street off Princes Road, Southwark instead of with her husband, John Fencock. There is a John Fencock as a rate payer in Barrett Street in 1811 until 1824. Quite possibly, John Fencock died in 1851 in Lambeth (Death Ref: Lambeth 1851 - 2nd Qtr (4 - 196) or Pancras 1862 1st Qtr (1b-117) and Mary Ann remained in Lambeth and then re-married to John Brunt, a butler on the 10th June, 1872. Marriage Ref: St. Saviour 1872 - 2nd Qtr (1d - 88) Mary Ann was aged 65 when she remarried John Brunt. Barrett Street became Vauxhall Street in the early 1900s.



Lambeth in the 1860s



Barrett Street off Princes Road, Lambeth where Robert Palmer and Elizabeth Barrand were living with Mary Ann Fencock in 1851 and this is also near the street (Princes Court) where Mary Barraud (nee Turpin) died in 1821 after her marriage to William Pether. (see page 159) Mary Barraud was the Great Grandmother of both Mary Ann Fencock (nee Barrand) and also Elizabeth Palmer (nee Barrand)

Parish or Township of <i>Sambeth</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St Marys Lances Road</i>		City or Borough of <i>Lambeth</i>		Town of		Village of	
No. of Family	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf and Dumb
					Males	Females			
87	<i>Continue 2nd 104 Brunswick St</i>	<i>James H. Gatehouse</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>		<i>Scholar.</i>	<i>Surrey. Sambeth</i>	
		<i>Hepton Do</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>Do</i>	<i>Do Do</i>	
		<i>Annella Do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>—</i>		<i>1</i>		<i>Do Do</i>	
88		<i>Amelia Bowen</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>Dress Maker.</i>	<i>Widow. Lambeth</i>	
		<i>James Do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>9</i>			<i>Surrey. Sambeth</i>	
		<i>William Do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>			<i>Do Do</i>	
89	<i>105 Barrett St</i>	<i>Mary K. Kestrela</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>53</i>		<i>Widow. Woman</i>	<i>Surrey. Sambeth</i>	
		<i>John C. Malloy</i>	<i>Widow.</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>26</i>		<i>Dress Maker.</i>	<i>Do Do</i>	
90		<i>Ann Davis</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>69</i>		<i>Laundress</i>	<i>Do Do</i>	
91		<i>James P. G.</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>53</i>		<i>Harrier</i>	<i>Surrey. Sambeth</i>	
		<i>Jane A. Do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>56</i>			<i>Do Do</i>	
92	<i>106 Barrett St</i>	<i>Henry Ferguson</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Shoe Maker</i>	<i>Surrey. Sambeth</i>	
		<i>Mary H. Do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>39</i>			<i>Do Do</i>	
93		<i>Robert Palmer</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>41</i>		<i>Boatman</i>	<i>Widow. Lambeth</i>	
		<i>Elizabeth Do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Shoe Maker</i>	<i>Do City</i>	
		<i>Sarah P. Do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>Do Do</i>	<i>Do City</i>	
		<i>Mary A. Fencock</i>	<i>Widow.</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Chainwoman</i>	<i>Do City</i>	
94		<i>Martha Shobden</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>51</i>		<i>Do</i>	<i>Widow. Lambeth</i>	
Total of Families		I 2 U B		Total of Persons ...		6 12			

1851 Census, living with sister, Elizabeth Palmer in Barrett Street, off Princes Road, Lambeth.

1872. Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church</i> in the <i>Parish</i> of <i>Christ Church</i> in the County of <i>Surrey</i>								
No.	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.
433	<i>June 10</i>	<i>John Brunt</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Widower</i>	<i>Butler</i>	<i>20 Brunswick St</i>	<i>Joseph Brunt</i>	<i>Deceased</i>
		<i>Mary Ann Mabelle Fencock</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Widow</i>		<i>11 Brunswick St</i>	<i>William Barrand</i>	<i>Deceased</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <i>James</i> or after <i>James</i> by me, <i>J. T. Hartley</i> Vicar.								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>John Brunt</i>		in the Presence of us,		<i>James Ferguson</i> <i>Mary Ann Mabelle Fencock</i> X her mark		

Marriage Certificate of Mary Ann Fencock to John Brunt

JOHN BRUNT Male

Marriages:

Spouse: MARY ANN MATILDA FENCOCK

Marriage: 10 JUN 1872 Christ Church, Southwark, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M020701	1843 - 1855	0384912	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of marriage of Mary Ann Fencock and John Brunt

John Brunt was born in 1817 in Holborn, the son of Joseph Brunt, a gentleman's servant and Mary Stephenson, and they were married in Hackney in 1810. They had 4 further children.

We are sure that we have the right Mary Ann Matilda Fencock (nee Barrand) as she was the witness to her cousin, Susan Barrand's marriage in 1844 and signs her name as Mary Ann Fencock. There are no definite signs of any children born to Mary Ann Matilda Fencock (Barrand) although the census is confusing. In the 1861 census, at 3, Stanmore Place, Marylebone, there is mention of John Brunt aged 41 (born in 1820) and also a Mary Ann Brunt (his wife) aged 46 (born in 1815). There are also 2 children shown, a John A. Brunt, born in 1852 and George J. Brunt, born in 1854 (so these must have been born to John Brunt and his previous wife) as Mary Ann Matilda did not marry John Brunt until 1872. It appears that John Brunt and Mary Ann Myhill had 4 children, Joseph, Charles, John and George.

John Brunt married Mary Ann Myhill on the 18th July, 1843. In 1841, Mary Ann Myhill was employed as a servant, aged 30 and living at Upper Gower Street in St. Pancras. Also, at the same house (Upper Gower Street) in 1861 living with John Brunt and Mary Ann are 2 other people with the surname Palmer, a Jane Palmer, born in 1828 and an Anne Palmer, born in 1829. Are they any relation to Robert Palmer, the husband of Elizabeth Barrand? In the 1861 census, Mary Ann Brunt (Myhill) is shown as being born in Catfield in Norfolk, so that rules out the possibility that Mary Ann Matilda Barrand was living with John Brunt at that time. It would seem that Mary Ann (nee Myhill) died between 1861 and 1871, and most probably 1864. There are records of Mary Ann Elizabeth Brunt's burial on the 1st January, 1864 in Islington. It is possible therefore that the Mary Ann Fencock (Barrand) was actually living with John Brunt as his wife before their marriage in 1872, and I can find no record of Mary Ann Matilda Fencock on the 1861 or 1871 census. Certainly, John Brunt was a widower as shown on the marriage certificate to Mary Ann Fencock in 1872, and is also shown as a widower on the 1871 census where he is living at 9, Crown Street, St. Giles before his marriage to Mary Ann Barrand. In the 1861 census, at No 2, Stanmore Place (next door to John Brunt) is a William Brunt, age 48 and born in St. Pancras, his wife Elizabeth, aged 36 and 2 children. This is John Brunt's brother William.

John Brunt and Mary Ann are shown on the 1881 census but John died in 1881 (3rd Qtr) at the age of 62. I cannot find any positive death record for Mary Ann Brunt and she does not show on the 1891 census. There is a possible burial of an Ann Brunt in Islington on 7th November, 1885.

Page 241.

1844. Marriage solemnized at St Pancras Church in the Parish of St Pancras in the County of Middx

No.	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.
481	July 18 th	John Brunt	full	Bachelor	Post man	Coram St	Joseph Brunt	Deed
		Mary Ann Myhill	Age	Spinster		140 th Tower St	William Myhill	Farmer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, after Banns by me, Robt Paul

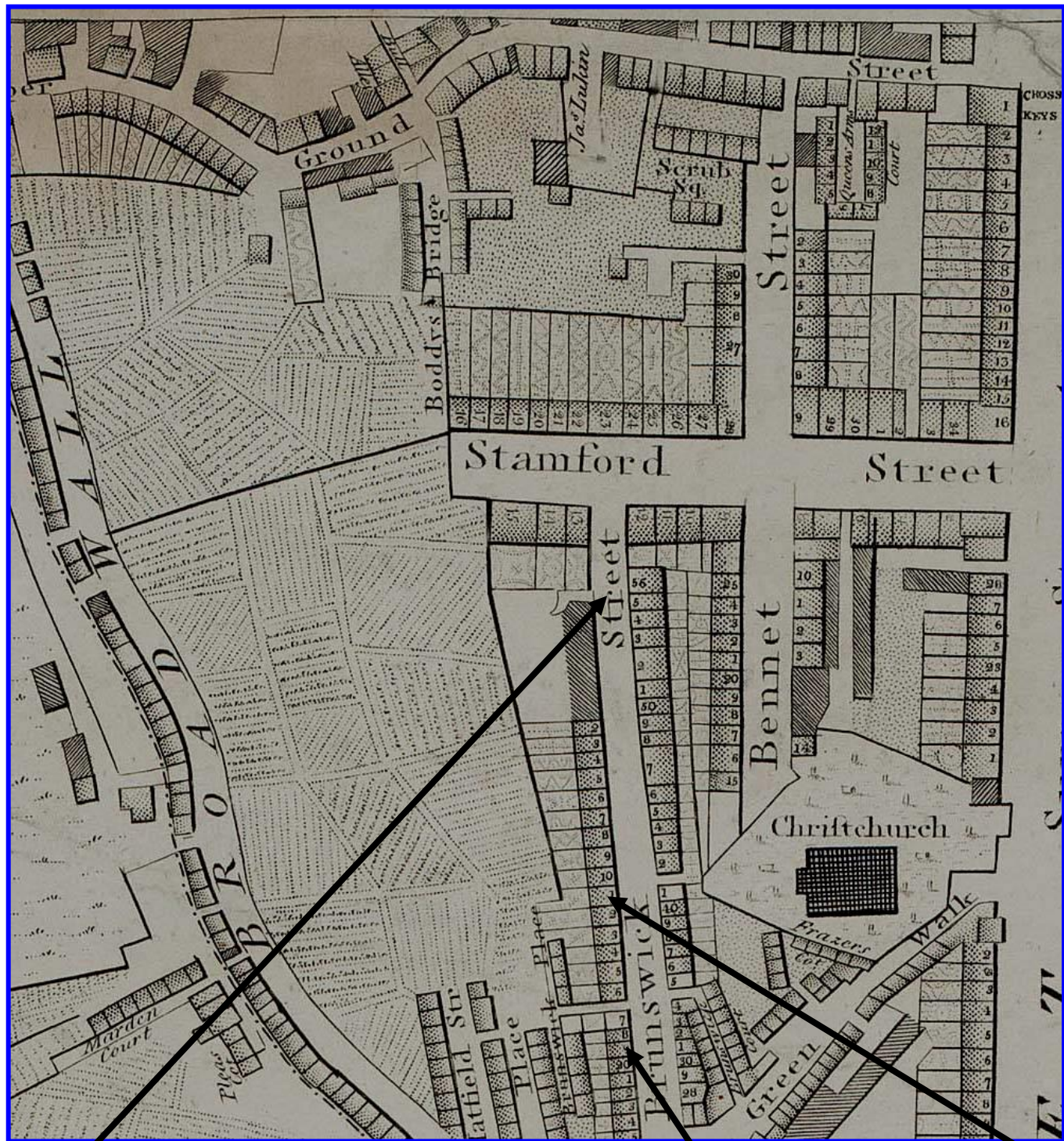
This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Brunt in the Presence of us, William Myhill

Marriage certificate of John Brunt and Mary Ann Myhill



Lambeth where Mary Ann Lived in 1851.
married to John Brunt.

Brunswick Street Southwark where she lived when she was



Brunswick Street Southwark 1881,

John Brunt Lived at No: 20

Mary Ann lived at No:11.

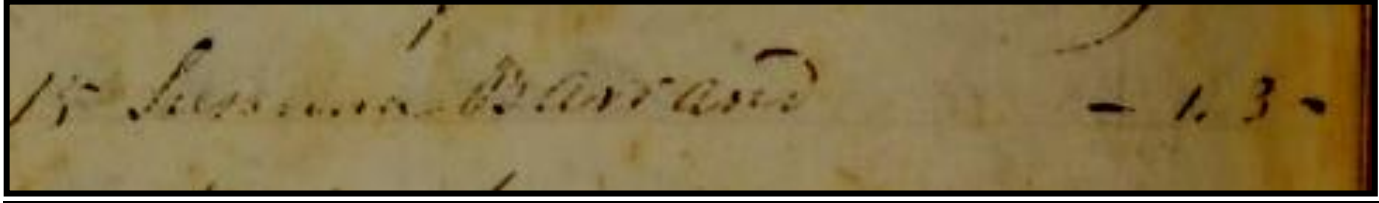
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the															
Page 16]		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town or Village or Hamlet of		Urban Sanitary District of		Rural Sanitary District of		Eccelesiastical Parish or District of	
Civil Parish (or Township) of		London		Farringdon Without		London								Whitechapel	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	II (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic				
		In which the family is enumerated (2)	Un-occupied (3)				Males	Females							
77	3 Temple Lane (continued)			Thomas Conolly	Head	Mar	20		Fire-Brickman	London					
				Margaret do	Wife	do	20	30		do					
				John do	Son	unm	6			do					
				William do	Son	do	4			do					
				Margaret do	Daughter			2		do					
78	3 do do			J. McWhorter	Head	Mar	20		General Labourer	Black, Albany					
				Maria do	Wife	Mar		20	Messmaker	Exeter, Devon					
				William do	Son		2			do, Chelmsford					
				Martha Fennell	Wife			8	Schooler	Middlesex, St. James					
79	3 do do			John Brunt	Head	Mar	20		Messman	Wid. Street, London					
				Mary Ann do	Wife	Mar		40		do					
80	4 do do			Robert Mowatt	Head	Mar	30		Printer	Piercy, Lancashire					
				Mary do	Wife	Mar		20	Bookbinder	Bedford					
				William do	Son		16		Schooler	Middlesex, Whitechapel					
				Frederick do	Son		6		do	do					
				Elizabeth do	do		1		do	do					
81	4 do do	1		Thomas Hagan	Head	Mar	20		Butcher	do, London					
				Ann do	Wife	Mar		32		do, London					
				Ann Miller	Daughter			1		do, London					
82	do do			John Melloway	Head	Mar	50		Labourer in Road Works	Gloucestershire, Stroud					
				Elizabeth do	Wife	Mar		47	Housewife	do, do					
83	6 do	1		John Lister	Head	Mar	20		Bookbinder	Middlesex, Lambeth					
				Elizabeth do	Wife	do		26		do					
				John W. do	Son		6		Schooler	do					
				Maria L. do	Daughter			4	do	City of London					
76	Total of Houses...	2		Total of Males and Females...			2	2							

1881 Census – John Brunt and Mary Ann Barrand

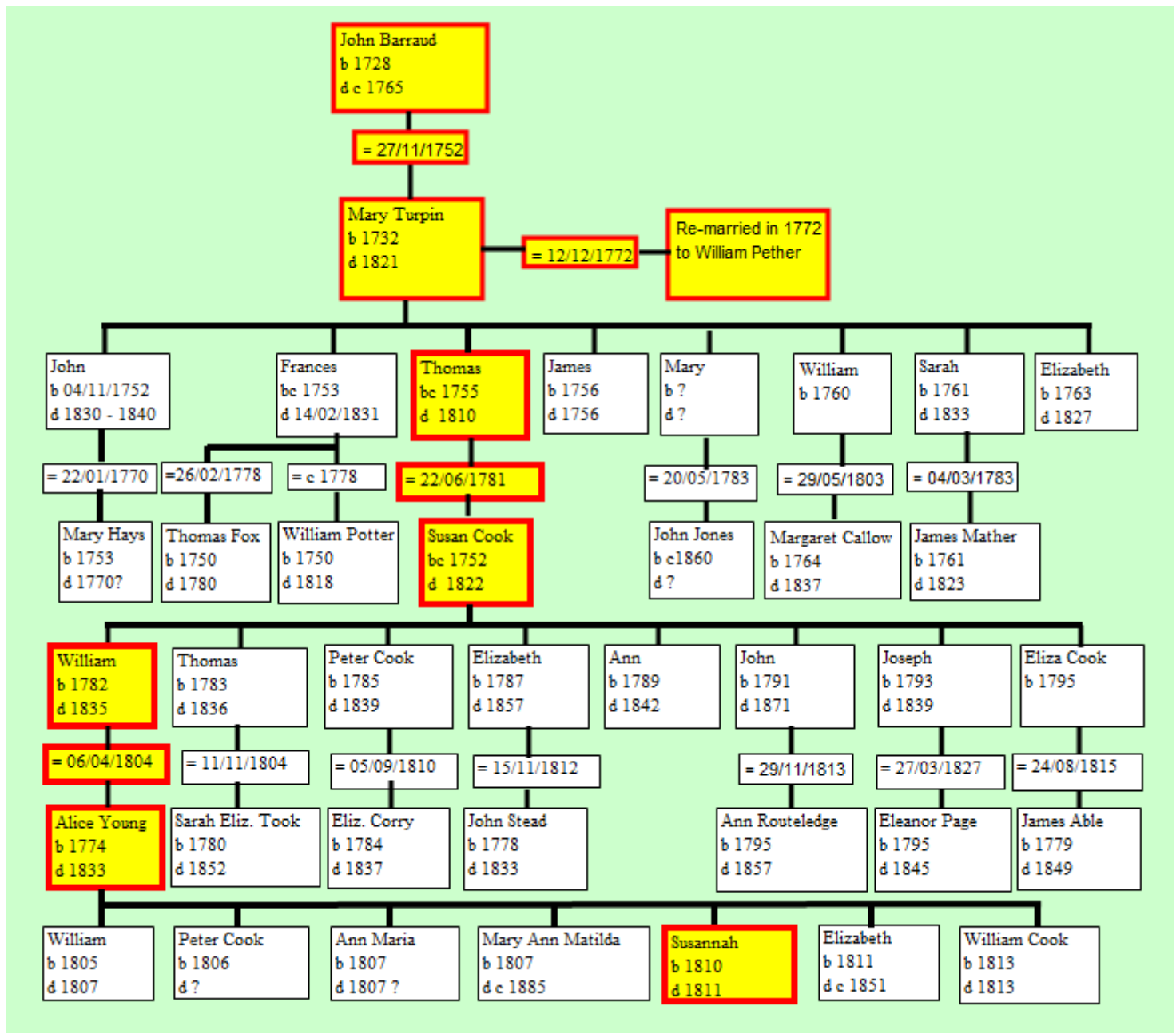


Temple Lane, Farringdon. John Brunt and Mary Ann Barrand lived here in 1881

Susannah Barrand it appears was the 5th child of William and Alicia Young. I cannot locate any baptism record but she was born in 1810 and died in 1811. She was named after William's mother, Susan. There are clear burial records to show she was aged just 1 year and 3 months at the time of death and the burial was in St. Clement Danes Church where William and Alicia lived.



Death of Susannah Barrand aged 1yr 3mths b 1810 buried 15th Sept 1811 St Clements Danes



Elizabeth was the next child of William Barrand and Alice Young, born in 1811, but no records exist of her birth or baptism. She married Robert Palmer, a coachman on the 2nd of March, 1846 in St. Anne's Church, Soho. Robert was aged 36 at the time of the marriage and Elizabeth was aged 35. **Marriage Ref: Strand 1846 - 1st Qtr (1 - 357)**

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2709447-37

1846. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Saint Anne Westminster in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
90	March 2 nd 1846	Robert Palmer	full	Bachelor	Crown Street	Coach Man	John James Palmer	Fishmonger
		Elizabeth Barrand	full	Spinster	Great St.		W ^m Barrand	Carpenter

Married in the Parish Church of Saint Anne according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church of England by Banns by me, Edw. Gibson Registrar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Robert Palmer and Elizabeth Barrand in the Presence of us, Michael Horgan and Bartholomew Horgan

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Strand Union

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

9th

day of

October

2010

MXF 067956

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.

HM GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 2010

EMG



Marriage Certificate of Elizabeth Barrand and Robert Palmer

ELIZABETH BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Marriages:

Spouse: ROBERT PALMER

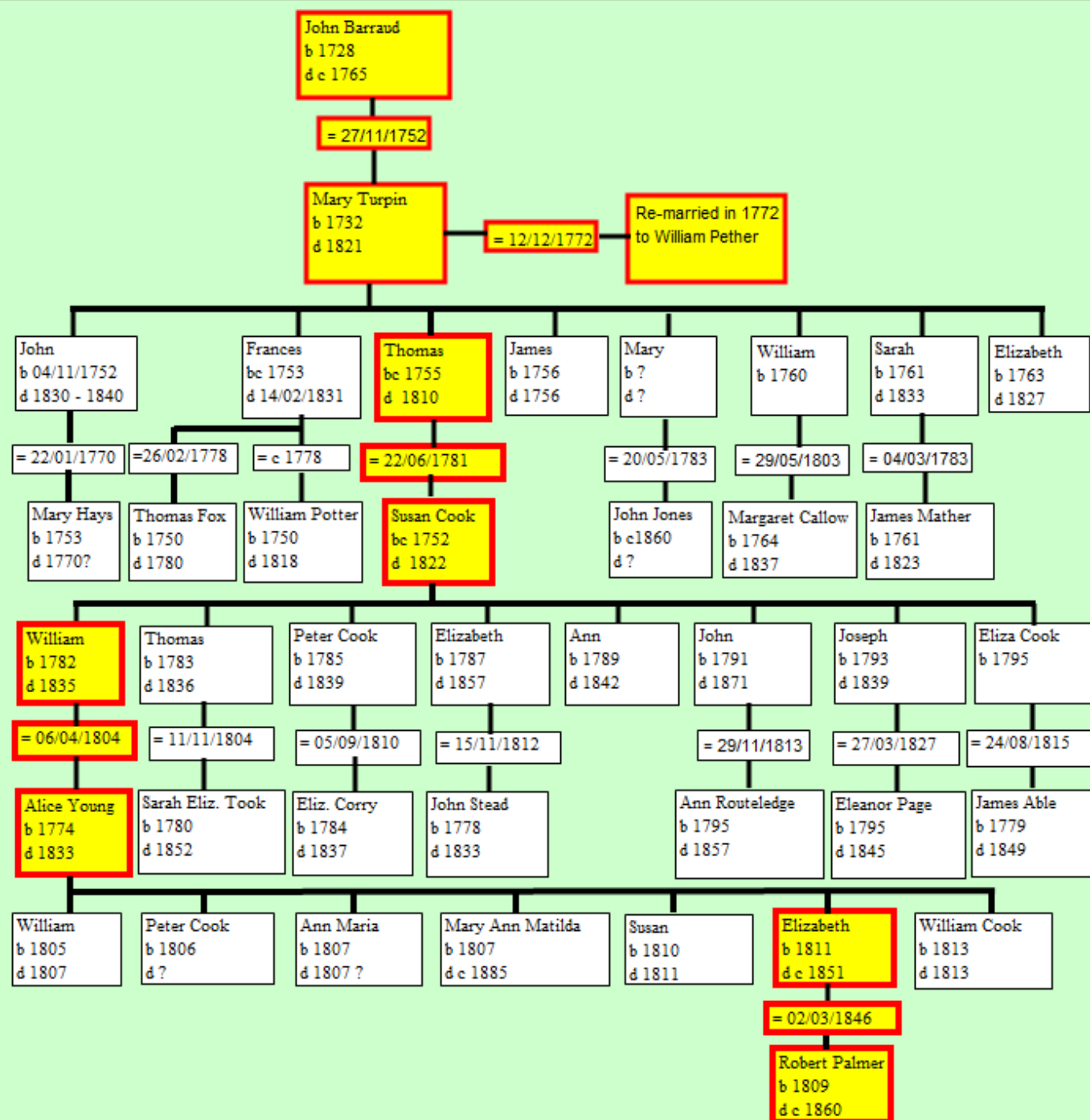
Marriage: 02 MAR 1846 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Source Information:

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

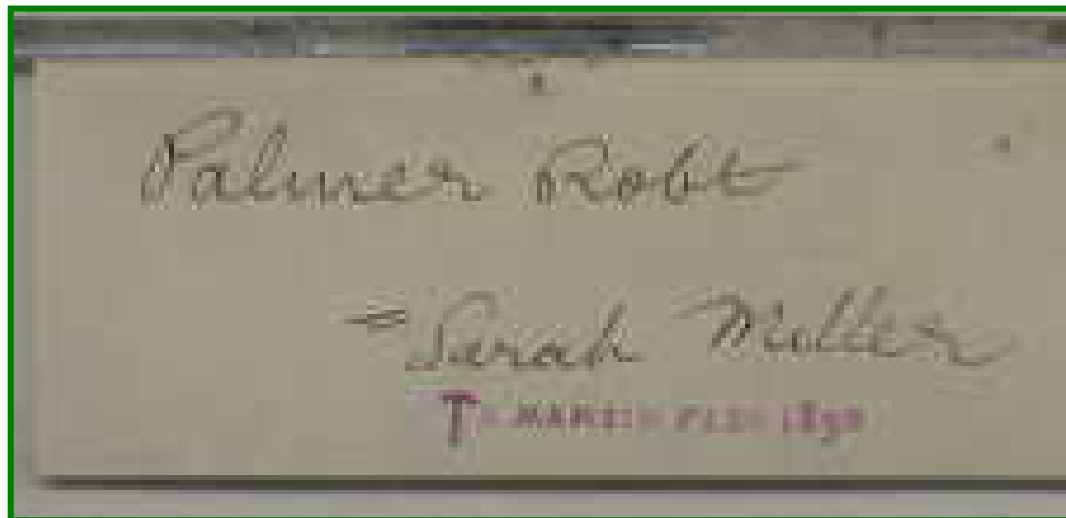
M062361 1837 - 1849 0918600 Film NONE

IGI Record of the marriage – Elizabeth Barrand and Robert Palmer



The marriage certificate of 1846 gives Elizabeth Barrand's address as **Greek Street**, in the Parish of St. Anne's, Westminster, and Robert Palmer's address as **Crown Street**. It may be of interest to note that John Brunt, Mary Ann Barrand's 2nd husband also lived in Crown Street. Elizabeth Barrand's father is shown as William Barrand, a carpenter and Robert Palmer's father is noted as John Seyes Palmer, a fishmonger and his mother was most probably Lydia Marshall. Richard Palmer's father was in fact baptised as just John Sayes, born as an illegitimate son of Susannah Sayes in 1781, and baptised on the 2nd May, 1781 in St. Andrews Church, London. His mother, Susannah was born in 1767 and died in 1827 and was buried on the 27th August, 1827. It is most probable that John Sayes was adopted by the Palmer family at some time.

Robert Palmer was born on the 27th May, 1809 and baptised on the 25th June, 1809 in St. Giles, London. One strange fact however, is that Robert Palmer is shown as a bachelor on the marriage certificate, but it seems he may have been previously married. There is a daughter called Sarah, born in 1833 (according to the 1851 census), and she is shown on the 1851 census as aged 18. It is of course possible that the daughter is Elizabeth's and they had been living together or, that Elizabeth perhaps had a daughter before her marriage to Robert Palmer but clearly, the name has been recorded as Sarah Palmer on the 1851 census. The census shows that both Robert Palmer and Sarah were from St. Giles in London, while Elizabeth Palmer (nee Barrand) is recorded as from "The City". The most logical scenario from the records is that Robert Palmer married a Sarah Miller on the 5th March, 1832 in St. Martin in the Fields and they had Sarah, their daughter in 1833 (?). The only record I can find is a Sarah Palmer's baptism in March, 1837 with parents Robert Palmer and Sarah and the birth date is unclear. The address shown is London Street, Marylebone. As it is before April 1837, no record of the birth will be found on the BMD registers. It would appear that Sarah Miller, Robert's wife died in May 1837 as there are burial records to show that Sarah Palmer's address is shown as Crown Street, the same address as Robert's address on his marriage certificate to Elizabeth Barrand. There are also records of Edwin and Alfred Palmer living at 10, Crown Street in the 1841 census and it is therefore most probable that they are brothers of Robert Palmer. I cannot find any record on the 1841 census for Robert Palmer or Sarah Palmer (daughter) and certainly looking at the full 1841 census for Greek Street where they lived in 1846 there is no mention of a Robert Palmer. Elizabeth Barrand however is found in Upper Copenhagen Street in Islington (but transcribed as Barrowish). The 1851 census shows Robert Palmer aged 41, Elizabeth Barrand, aged 40, a daughter, Sarah Palmer, aged 18 and also living with them is Mary Ann Matilda Fencock (nee Barrand). Elizabeth is shown as a shoe binder as is the daughter, Sarah. I have not followed up Elizabeth Palmer's (nee Barrand) life since 1851. She may well have died, as there is no record of her or Robert since 1851. Sarah however, it appears moved to Cambridgeshire as she is shown on the census for 1861 as a boarder in March (Cambridgeshire) and still working as a shoe binder.



Pallots record of marriage of Robert Palmer and Sarah Miller.

BAPTISMS administered in **TRINITY CHURCH**, in the Parish of **ST. MARY-LE-BONE**, in the County of **MIDDLESEX**, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or, Profession.	By whom the Cer- emony was Performed and Date of Birth.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1837 March 15 No. 121	Mary Maria	Samuel Ann	Murdock	Northampton	Printer	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk February 1817.
March 18 No. 122	Mary Sophia	William Hathorn	Field	2 Shadyside	Barber	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk Feb. 18 1837.
March 19 No. 123	William Ambrose	William Ann	Bynd	22 Carbontate	Cabinet Maker	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk January 18 1837.
March 19 No. 124	William Thomas	William Sarah	Livers	4 Hollen & Widdowells	French Polisher	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk Feb. 1 1837.
March 19 No. 125	Annie Lydia	Mary Lydia	Brand	12 Maple St. New	Cash Man	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk February 2 1837.
March 24 No. 126	Emily Alice	Peter Anthony Lewis and Louisa Mary Carbontate	Murphy	27 Vigors St.	Private Tutor	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk Feb. 24 1837.
March 26 No. 127	William Richard	William Isabel and Caroline Elizabeth	Bell	52 East Street	Cabinet Maker	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk January 2 1837.
March 26 No. 128	Sarah	Robert and Sarah	Palmers	7 London Street	Taylor	Wm. H. May Jr. Clerk January 3 1837.

Baptism record of Sarah Palmer born in January, 1837 (?) and baptised 26th March, 1837. Their address is shown as 7 London Street, and Robert's occupation is as a tailor.

BURIALS in the Parish of <i>S. Giles in the Fields</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i> in the Year 18 <i>37</i>					
Name.	Age.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Stephen Nicholas</i> No. 433		<i>Church Row</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>B. Pratt</i>
<i>Richard Best</i> No. 434		<i>Ayle St.</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>B. Pratt</i>
<i>Richard Smith</i> No. 435		<i>S. Andrew St.</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>C. Parker</i>
<i>Mary Ann Poore</i> No. 436		<i>Wild Chapel</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>C. Parker</i>
<i>Sarah O'Hale</i> No. 437		<i>Stacey St.</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>C. Parker</i>
<i>Sarah Palmer</i> No. 438		<i>Crown St.</i>	<i>May 27</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>C. Parker</i>
<i>Sarah Rahman</i> No. 439		<i>W. St.</i>	<i>May 29</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>B. Pratt</i>
<i>Sarah Anderson</i> No. 440		<i>W. St.</i>	<i>May 29</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>B. Pratt</i>

Death record of Sarah Palmer from Crown Street in 1837. (The age cannot be correct at just 17)



Soho Square King St. (Frances Barraud) Greek Street Crown St 7-Dials (Barrauds + Barrands) Clare Market

Greek Street is a street in Soho, London, leading south from Soho Square to Shaftesbury Avenue. Originally called Hogs Lane, the street is thought to have been known by its present name since 1679. It is thought to take its name from a Greek Church, which was built in 1677 in adjacent **Crown Street**. Most of the Greeks of London, however, were poor and obscure, mainly sailors who served on the merchant ships that plied between England and the eastern Mediterranean. In 1677 a church was opened for their use on the edge of the city in Soho, the site still being remembered in the name 'Greek Street'. The Greek Church was taken over by the French Protestants for their worship.



Greek Street



Crown Street, near Soho Square. 1854
British Museum



Greek Street where Elizabeth Barrand lived

Crown Street where Robert Palmer lived

City or Borough of <u>London</u> Parish or Township of <u>St. Martin's in the Vintry</u>									
PLACE	HOUSES	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	Whether Born in this County	Whether Born in this Parish	Whether Born in this Ward	Whether Born in this Street
do		Eliza Harris	40	Strait Dressmaker	n				
		Samuel do	9		Y				
		William do	24	Barnet Block	Y				
		Thomas do	26	Barnet Block	Y				
		Samuel Smith	60	do	Y				
		Elizabeth do	60		Y				
		Elizabeth Hambrook	7		Y				
		Henry King	20		Y				
		William	37	Gardener	Y				
		Harriet do	34		Y				
		Harriet King	22	do	Y				
		Lucy Bunker	25	do	Y				
		Martha Quinn	20		Y				
		Henry Munkton	45	do	Y				
		Isaac Guter	43	do	Y				
		Isaac do	14		Y				
		James Halsey	40	Hotel Keeper	Y				
		Lucia do	30		Y				
		James do	9		Y				
		Thomas do	5		Y				
		Charles do	2		Y				
		Benjamin Beaton	15	Watch Maker	Y				
		Thomas Hattenden	15	Watch Maker	Y				
		James Rule	25	Watch Maker	Y				
		William Munkton	20	do	Y				
TOTAL in	17		11	14					
Page	17								

City or Borough of <u>London</u> Parish or Township of <u>St. Martin's in the Vintry</u>									
PLACE	HOUSES	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	Whether Born in this County	Whether Born in this Parish	Whether Born in this Ward	Whether Born in this Street
do		Elizabeth Lorton	60	do	n				
		William do	25	do	n				
		Thomas do	20	do	n				
		William Brown	60	do	Y				
		William do	22	do	Y				
		Adam Gibson	40	do	Y				
		Elizabeth Brown	30		Y				
		William do	60	do	n				
		William do	60		n				
		William do	30	do	Y				
		Henry Brighton	40	do	Y				
		Henry do	14		Y				
		Alfred do	7		Y				
		Elizabeth do	1		Y				
		John Munkton	70	do	n				
		William Munkton	60	do	Y				
		Henry Lorton	25	do	n				
		William Munkton	15	do	Y				
		James Munkton	20	do	Y				
		William do	20	do	Y				
		Elizabeth do	20	do	Y				
		James Munkton	30	do	n				
		Elizabeth do	25		Y				
		Thomas Munkton	30	do	n				
		Ellen do	25		Y				
TOTAL in	18		12	13					
Page	18								

1841 Census showing Elizabeth Barrand at Copenhagen Street

Region or Township of		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
Sambeth		St Marys Vinces Road		Sambeth					
House No.	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
					Males	Females			
87	Convent Hill 104 Burrell St	James H. Gatchouse	Son		6		Scholar.	Surrey. Sambeth	
		Stephen Do	Do		3		Do	Do Do	
		Roseella Do	Daughter			1		Do Do	
88		Amelia Bowen	Head		30		Draft Maker.	Middlesex	
		James Do	Daughter		9			Surrey. Sambeth	
		William Do	Son		4			Do Do	
89	105 Burrell St	Mary K. Aspley	Head		55		Widow Woman	Surrey. Sambeth	
		John C. Malloy	Visitor		26		Draft Maker.	Do Do	
90		Ann Davis	Head		69		Spinners	Surrey	
91		James Sly	Head		53		Farrier	Surrey. Sambeth	
		Jane A Do	Wife		56			Do Do	
92	106 Burrell St	Henry Ferguson	Head		44		Shoe Maker	Surrey. Sambeth	
		Mary H Do	Wife		39			Do Do	
93		Robert Palmer	Head		41		Rolling Barriage Driver	Middlesex	
		Elizabeth Do	Wife		40		Shoe Binder	Do City	
		Sarah P. Do	Daughter		18		Do Do	Do City	
		Mary A Fencock	Visitor		38		Coinwoman	Do City	
94		Martha Hooded	Head		51		Do	Middlesex	
Total of Houses		I 2 U B		Total of Persons...		6	12		

1851 census of Robert Palmer, Elizabeth, his wife, Sarah his daughter & Mary Ann Fencock

William Cook Barrand was the 7th and last child of William Barrand and Alice Young and was born in 1813 and baptised on the 7th March, 1813. He died in 1813 also.

WILLIAM COOK BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Christening: 07 MAR 1813 Saint Clement Danes, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

Father: WILLIAM BARRAND

Mother: ALICE (Alicia) YOUNG

Source Information:

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

C041601 1813 - 1849

0574269

Film

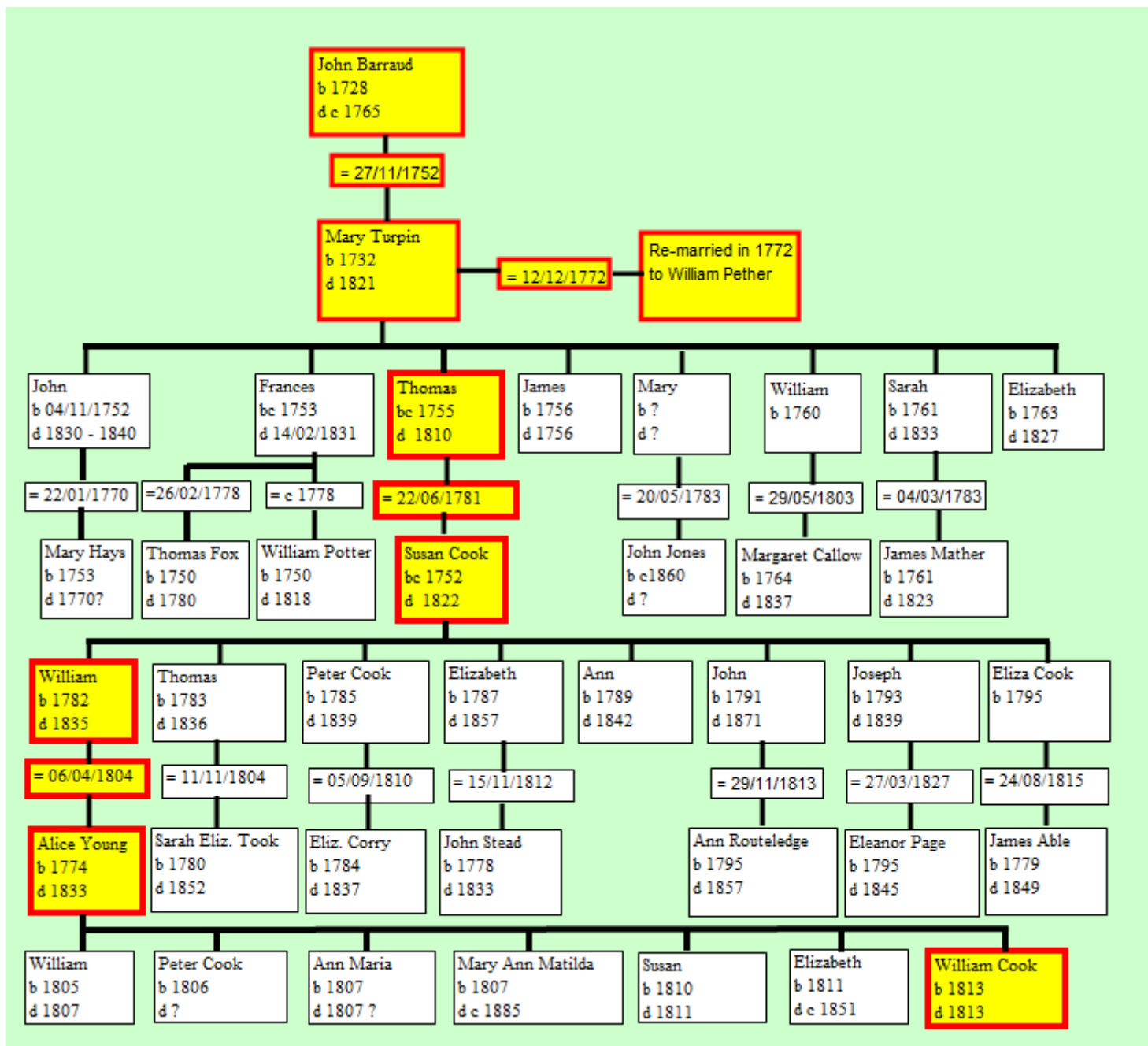
Printout Call No.:

6903794

Type:

Film

The IGI Record of the baptism of William Cook Barrand



From the rent records and Tax Assessment records, William Barrand and Alice Young lived in Bennett Street in the St. Geo. Hanover Square, Westminster area of London in 1818, and then in Vine Street by 1828 until 1831. It is also known that Alice paid poor rates in 1830.

Alice Young, William Barrand's wife died in April, 1833 at 6, Sheffield Street, St. Clement Dane at the age of 59, and the records show she was born about 1774. No 6, Sheffield Street was a well known local marine store shop abutting on a passage leading to the White Lion Public House and it would appear that Alice Barrand was the owner of the business at the time of her death. The premises were leased on a yearly basis, and following Alice's death in April 1833, the lease was re-sold in December 1833 for £8 for the following year. By 1839, 6 Sheffield Street was a Rag and Bone warehouse, and a board used to be exhibited outside which said "***Bring your bones and fat to black Sal***". There are accounts of the shop in 1839 in the *Northern Star*, *Reading Mercury*, *Leeds Times*, *Northern Liberator* and *Leicestershire Mercury*. Sheffield Street is shown on the map and is situated near to Clare Market. William Barrand died in Westminster Hospital in 1835 and was buried on the 22nd July, 1835 also in Westminster at the age of 57, making his Date of Birth approximately 1778. (IGI ref: Batch B02082-6) (Film - 530360)



Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser 02 March 1839

Wm Barrand

Name:	Wm Barrand
Event Type:	Tax Assessment
Event Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England
Event Date:	1818
Address:	Bennett Street
Note:	Poor Rate V. 620-628 1818-1820

England, Westminster Rate Books

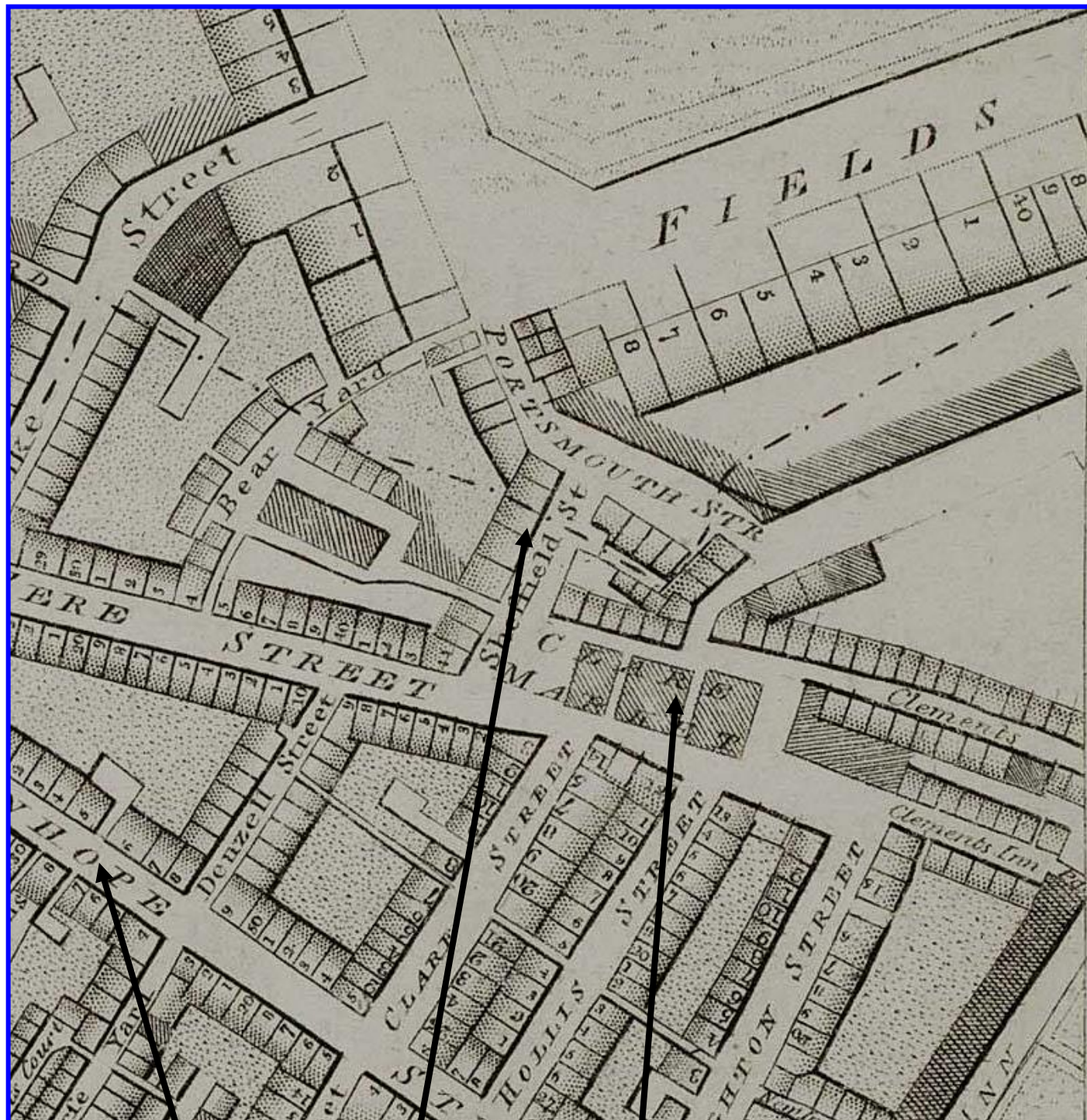
Wm Barrand

England, Westminster Rate Books

Name:	Wm Barrand
Event Type:	Tax Assessment
Event Place:	St Margaret, Westminster, Middlesex, England
Event Date:	1831
Address:	Vine Street
Note:	Paving & Lighting Rates 1826-1830



Bennett Street, Westminster around 1818



Stanhope Street

6, Sheffield Street

Clare Market



Sheffield Street showing numbers 9, 10, 11 and 12 – Vere Street is at the corner.



Sheffield Street

Extract from a walk through The Parish of St. Clement Danes Streets, &c.

Cross over Stanhope Street, and the Tallow Chandlers, with the other jetting out House, and then the path runs down the South side of Duke Street, unto the House where the Parish Stone Mark is set up; and from this House it crosses the Houses into Bear Yard, and so into Sheffield Street next the Oyl Shop which is at the corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields in Sheffield Street near Clare Market. “The Oyl shop was at the Corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, near the New Market or at the corner of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields in Sheffield Street near Clare Market”

It is perhaps a coincidence that there were 2 Barrands from Lincolnshire living in Stanhope Street, but I cannot find any ancestral connection between them and with the London Barrands.

Of Stanhope Street, in spite of its grand name, we have no interesting memories to record. (*British History online*)

Letter to Newspaper 1842 on the waste of man-power in Clare Market:

Sir:

It appears to me that first, a wheel-barrow full of rubble is brought and placed on the board by one man. He is a member of the Rubble Wheeler's Union. Having completed his task, he removes himself and his barrow to one side, and looks on while the other operations proceed. A member of the Sand Shovellers Union comes upon the scene, shovels some sand upon the heap, and retires to assist the rubble wheeler to look on. It is now the turn of a member of the League of Operative Cement Fetchers, who delicately adds the due proportion of cement, and resumes his seat on a cement sack. The heap on the mixing board now requires to be sprinkled with water, and the member of the Battersea branch of the Amalgamated Water Sprinklers' Society rises from a pile of bricks, and comes forward with a half gallon suburban garden watering can, and does the sprinkling with the easy air of one who has thoroughly mastered the art after which he retires with the can until such time as there may come another opportunity of useful-ness. Then comes the time for which the mixers have been waiting. So as to prevent their getting in one another's way, they take it strictly in turn to shovel. The senior member of the executive of the Union leads off, handling his shovel with the nice manner of a gourmet with a toothpick. In a few rounds the operation of turning over and mixing is complete. The heap of what was previously, rubble, sand, and cement, has now become ballast and therefore can no longer be handled by any but members of the Amalgamated Ballast Heavers' Trade Association.

Parish Records Collection - burial

First name(s): Alice

Last name: BARRAND

Date of burial: 24 April 1833

Place of burial: St Clement Dane

Age at death: 59

Approximate year of birth: 1774

Address at death: 6, Sheffield St

Record source: City of London Burials

Transcript of the burial of Alice Barrand (Nee Young)

Name: William Barrand

Record Type: Burial

Estimated Death Date: abt 1835

Burial Date: 22 Jul 1835

Age: about 57 +/-

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1778

Parish or Poor Law Union: Westminster St John the Evangelist

Borough: Westminster County: Middlesex

Transcript of the burial of William Barrand

1835	William Barraud	Westminster Hospital	2 ^d July	57 years	J. Hughes Curate
No. 2328.	N				

Parish record of the burial of William Barraud 1835

Alice Barraud	6 Sheffield Street	1833 April 24 th	June 10 th 59 -	Rich. Bickell
No. 2313				

Parish record of the burial of Alice Barraud



"Westminster Hospital and Abbey Church" a picture by J.Salmon & R.Garland, *Woods Views in London* .., 1837.

2. THOMAS BARRAND (b 1783 – 1836)

Thomas Barrand was the 2nd child of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook, born on the 2nd July, 1783 and he was baptised on the 27th July, 1783 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone.

THOS. BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 02 JUL 1783

Christening: 27 JUL 1783 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone.

Parents:

Father: THOS. BARRAND

Mother: SUSANNA COOK

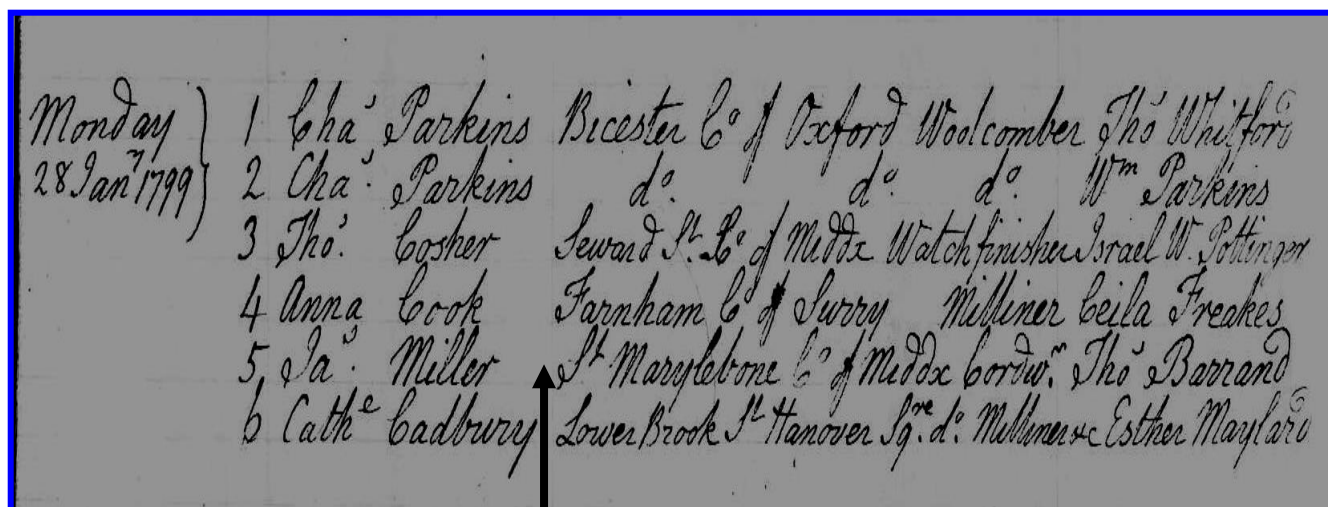
Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035242	1782 - 1790	0580906	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of Thomas Barrand's baptism

He was certainly apprenticed to a James Miller as a Cordwainer (Shoemaker) on the 29th January, 1799 at the age of 16 and as apprenticeships generally lasted seven years he would not have been freed until he was about 22 or 23 years old. As a qualified tradesman, this would have given Thomas a status well above many other members of the family.

Those who worked with the finest leather were called Cordwainers rather than shoemakers because their material came from Cordoba in Spain. They developed a soft and durable goatskin leather known as Cordwain – the very finest leather available – importation of which contributed to the growing prosperity of London. Over a period of time, those who processed the leather formed their own guilds. These shoemakers, however, retained the name of 'Cordwainer'.



Apprenticeship record of Thomas Barrand

Baptisms in the Year of our Lord 1783.

July

1. The Moor, of Thomas & Sarah b. 2nd Ins.

2. Grace Banyon, of Rich^d & Judith b. 30th Ult.

3. Benjamin Busby, of Tho^s & Sarah b. 1st Ult.

4. Sophia Ann Maylen of W^m Susanna b. 2nd Ins.

5. Tho^s Allamby, of Rich^d & Sarah b. 3rd May

6. Tho^s Barrand, of Tho^s & Susanna b. 2nd Ins.

7. Samuel Turner, of John & Ann b. 7th Ult.

8. Wis. Appalet, of Lewis & Mary b. 1st Ins.

9. Susanna Masters, of Rob^t & Sarah b. 13th Ins.

10. John Graham, of Rob^t & Francis b. 22nd Sept. 1780

11. Hannah Jones, of John & Mary b. 12th May.

12. Absalom Riding, of John & Eli^z b. 30th Ult.

13. Will^m Randall, of John & Hannah b. 1st Sept 1782.

14. John Randall, of John & Hannah b. 1st April 1779.

15. Will^m of W^m Suggitt & Sarah, inward b. 2nd Ins.

16. Mary Lawrence, of John & Isabella b. 23rd Ult.

17. Ann Spring, of James & Mary b. 20th Ult.

18. Will^m Brindley Bent, of Nathaniel & Mary b. 10th Ult.

19. James Scott, of James & Eli^z b. 22nd Ins.

20. Eli^z Ann, Mac Leane, of Picklan & Barb^a b. 13th Ins.

August

1. John Blomberg, of Andrews & Mary b. 7th June

2. Mary Arnold, of Geo^s & Ann b. 12th Ult.

3. James Wilson, of Nathaniel & Mary b. 7th May

4. Edw. Coleman, of Tho^s & Sarah b. 20th June.

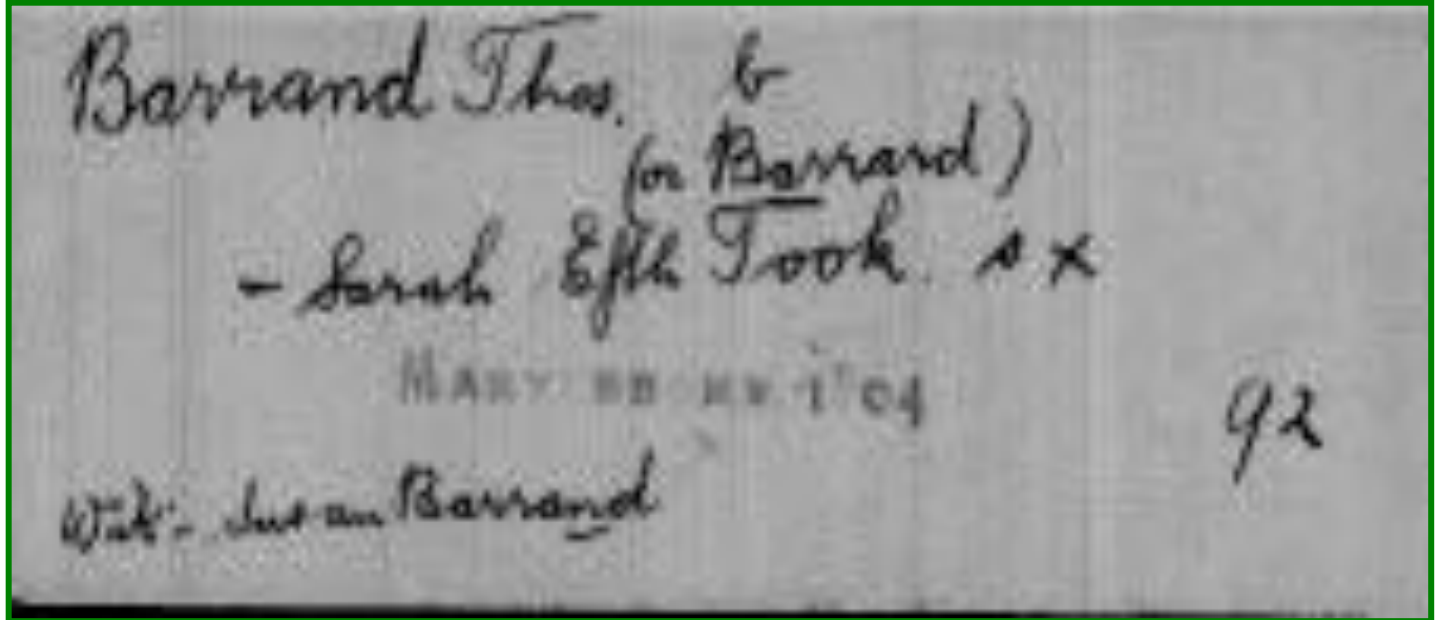
5. Martha Dodd, of Christⁿ & Jane b. 27th June.

Baptism record of Thomas Barrand

Baptism record of Hannah Jones

At the age of 21, on the 11th November, 1804, Thomas married Sarah Elizabeth Took in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone and the witnesses to the marriage were his uncle John Jones, the husband of his Aunt Mary, and Susan Barrand, his mother. It seems odd however, that his father, Thomas was not a witness as he witnessed the other weddings of both his own brother and sisters and also his eldest son, William. Thomas's surname is transcribed as Barrard on the Pallot's marriage index and as Barrard (or Barrand) on the transcription of the Parish register. The banns show the surname as possibly either Barrard or Barrand.

In Pallot's Marriage Index 1538-1840
Surname as Barrard as well as Barrand



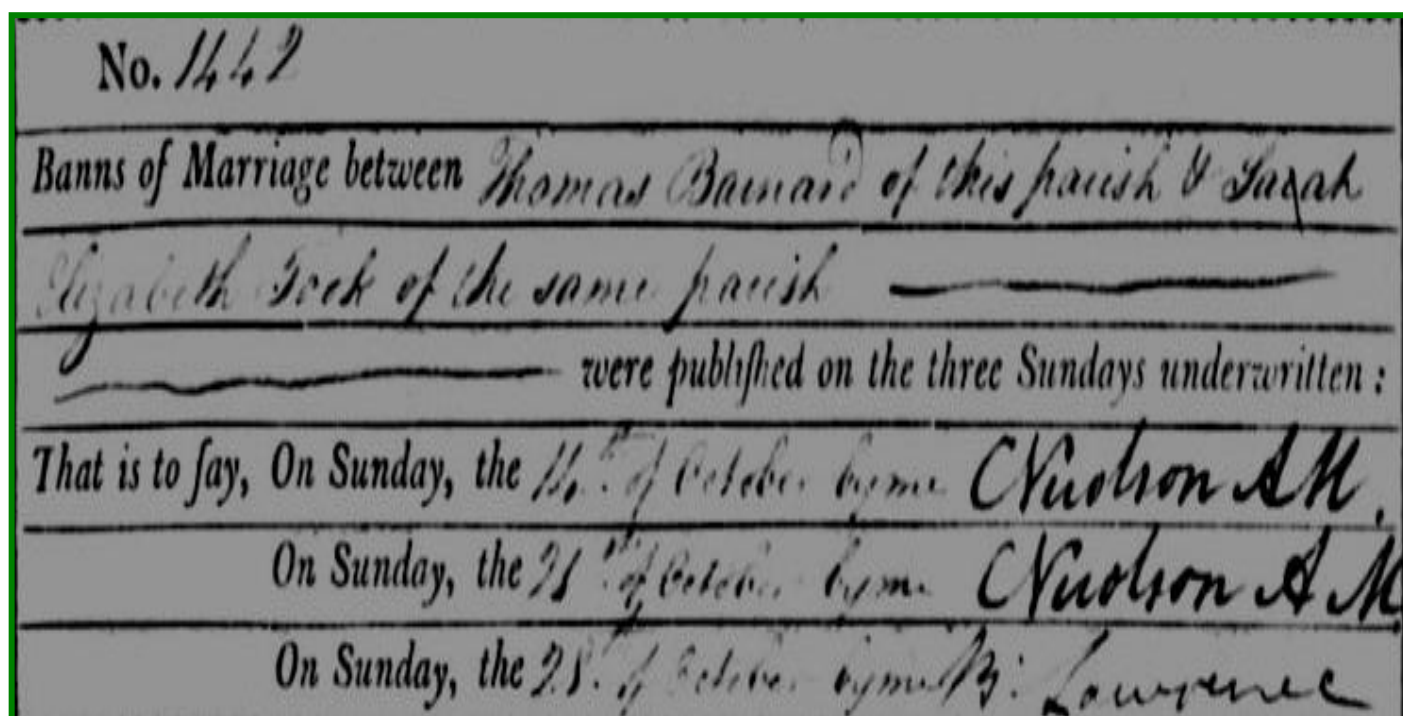
Pallot's marriage Index of marriage – Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took

Parish Records Collection - marriage Year: 1804
Supplied Surname: TOOK
Full First name: Sara
Spouse Surname: BARRARD
Spouse Full First name: Thomas
Spouse First Name: Tho
Place: MARYLEBONE (ST MARY LE BONE)
Record source: Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1840
Data provider: Society of Genealogists

Parish Record of the marriage of Thomas Barrard and Sara Took (sic) (Soc of genealogists)

County Middlesex
Place St Mary-le-Bone Church St Mary
Marriage Date 11 Nov 1804
Groom Forename Thomas
Groom Surname BARRARD
Groom Condition Bachelor
Bride Forename Sarah Elizabeth
Bride Surname TOOK
Bride Condition Spinster
Witness One Forename Susan
Witness One Surname BARRAND
Witness Two Forename John
Witness Two Surname JONES
Notes By Benj. Lawrence. Groom surname may be Barrand. Bride signed X.
File Number 10574

Transcript of parish register.



Copy of banns Notice of the Marriage of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took

Thomas was classed purely as “a Tradesman” in 1813, and that would most likely have been as a cordwainer (Shoe maker) which shows he was an “upper class citizen”. There is a record of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took at a fair

in Hyde Park, London, in August of 1814 where they were assaulted by several men, and the matter was brought to court and the details are noted below. Thomas's father, Thomas had already died in 1810 in Woolwich, and he left his sons, small amounts of money when he died. I cannot find a copy of a will however. Thomas Barrand then went into business with his brother John at some time, between 1814 and 1819 (when on the 13th May, 1819 he is recorded as a cheesemonger), and they most probably worked from the Clare Market as cheesemongers, as that is where John continued with the business after 1825 when it appears that Thomas left the business, and again took up the trade as a Cordwainer for which he had served his apprenticeship. He was a member of the Liverymen of the Worshipful Company of Cordwainers and campaigned for increased charges for their work.

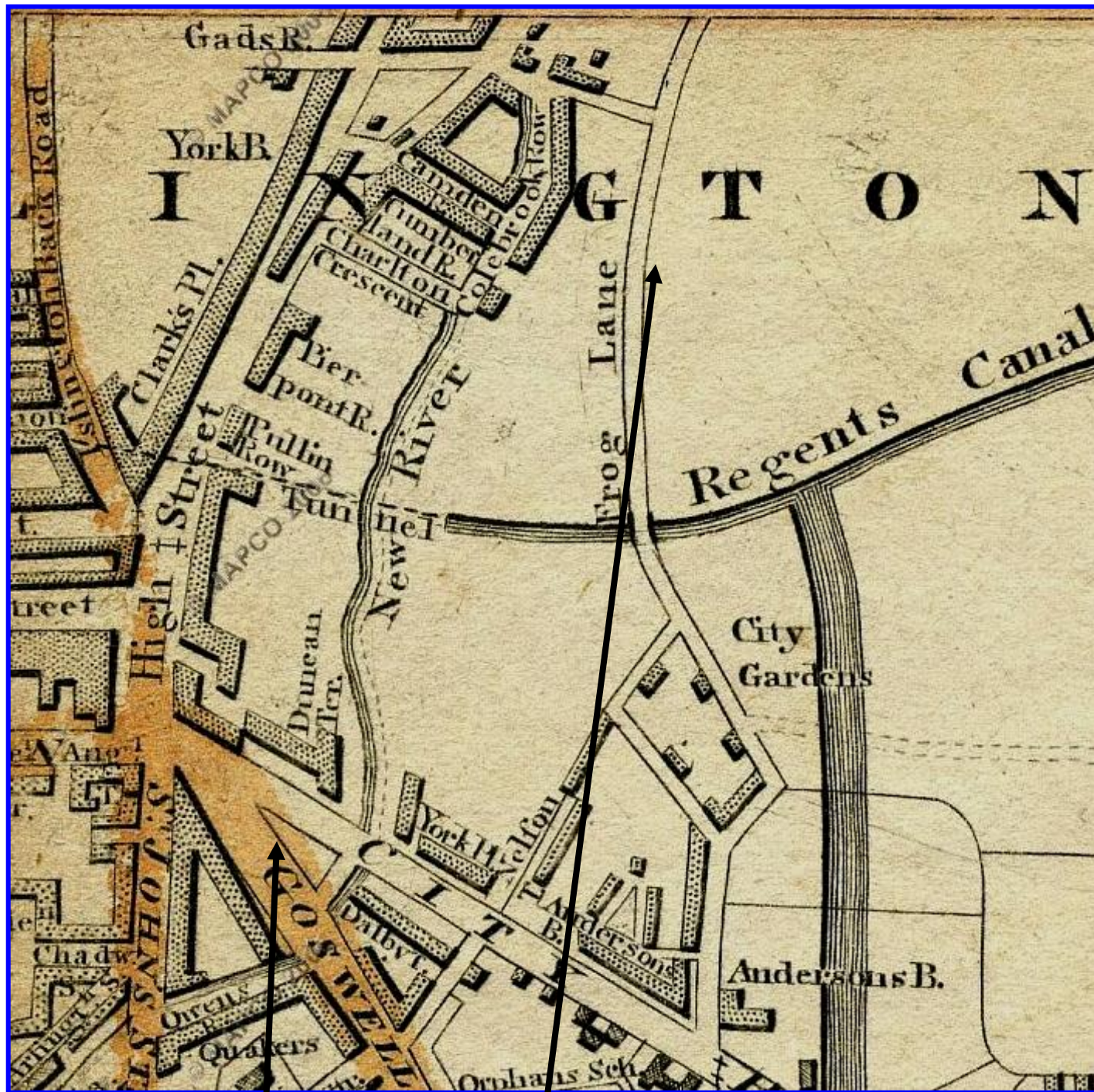
Thomas lived from 1828 in what was the outskirts of Islington at the time, in a detached cottage in Elder Walk, and worked from home as a shoe-maker and shoe repairer, and seems to have provided for his family quite well serving the local community which was in the stage of new development including several new factories and, although Thomas died in 1836, he is still described as a shoemaker on his children's marriage certificates except for some odd reason, his occupation changed to that of a house decorator (decd) on the marriage certificate of his youngest son, Isaac Andrew in 1846. The previous resident of 4, Elder Walk was Charles Pearson, an eccentric schoolmaster aged 45 when he died suddenly in 1828 of cold and damp and he was noted for giving money to the poor of the parish.

As Thomas Barrand died in 1836, he does not show on either the 1841 census or the 1851 census and Sarah Took is described as a widow on both censuses, so that confirms his death prior to 1841 in both censuses. In fact, the death records are clear that Thomas died in 1836 in Elder Walk in Finsbury, Islington and was buried on the 6th March, 1836 in St. Mary's Church, Islington. From 1814, parish burials also took place in the much larger churchyard attached to the Chapel of Ease in Holloway Road and burials continued here until 1853.

Elder Walk

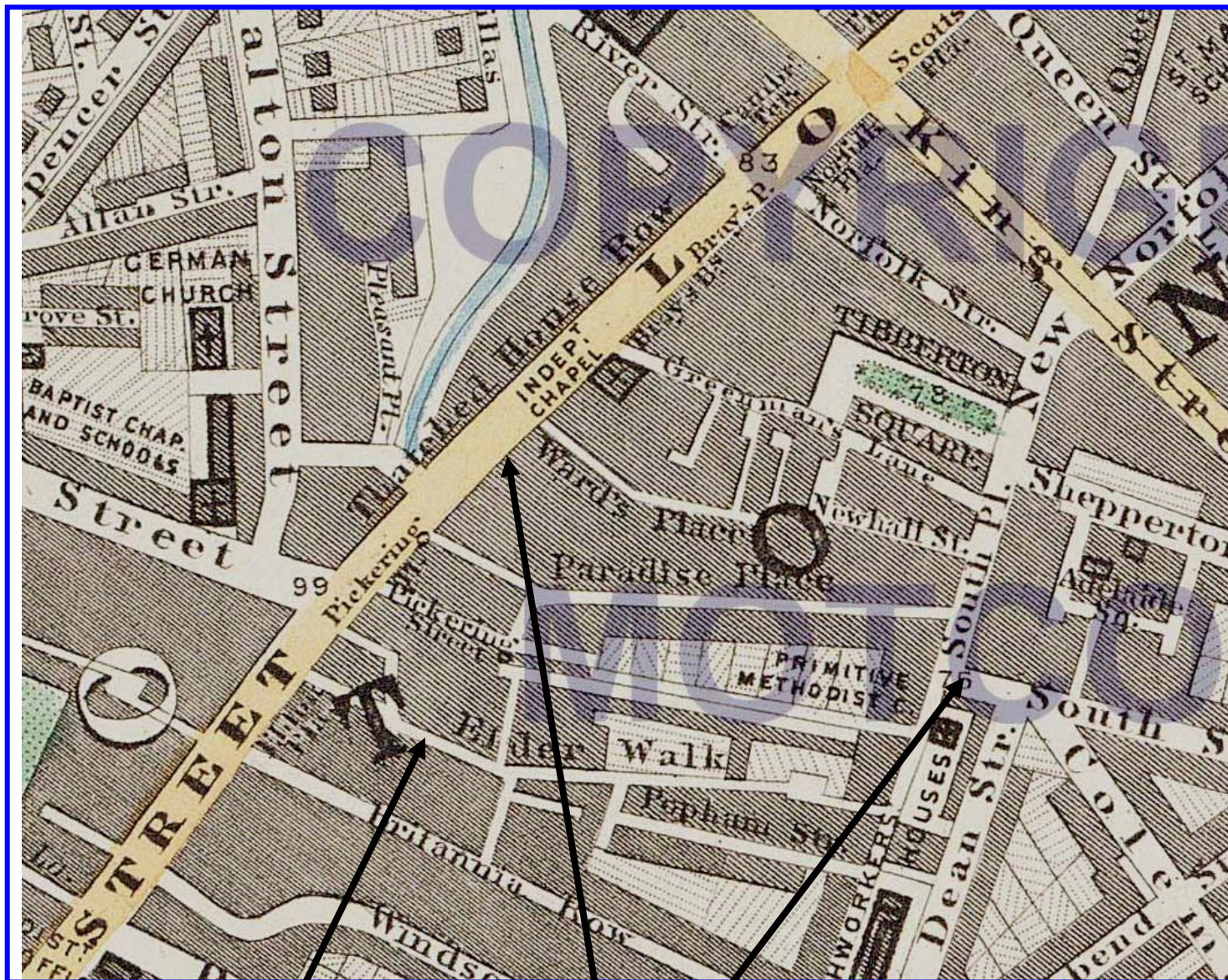
By 1817 the streets around Elder Walk in Islington had been extended a little way south-east of Frog Lane and some building had begun, while Popham Street, between Elder Walk and Britannia Row, had been built with small terraced houses. In the 1820s the small houses off Frog Lane in Elder Walk were occupied by artisans and tradesmen, many of them in watch-making, shoe making and similar trades and was formerly a simple court paved with pebbles. The Frog Field does not exist anymore, however the early maps show Frog Lane and Frog Hall. At the time the area was still rural and after dark, it was a dangerous place to be.

From the farther end of Aldersgate Street straight north is called Goswell Street (see previous description), with small tenements, cottages and alleys, gardens and banquetting-houses. There appears also to have been a toll-gate in Frog Lane, which was demolished by Mr. Aubert of Highbury; as it seems that the tenants had been from time immemorial bound, to repair the way through this toll gate. This bridle-way used formerly to be well used by travellers and pack-horses and some years earlier a toll was erected upon it for the Hampstead and Highgate Trust, but persons could now pass that way on horseback toll-free to the city. The right of way by this road was for some years a matter of conflict between the occupier of the field and Mr. Aubert of Highbury. The latter gentleman caused the gate to be cut down, which had been put up by the former to prevent horses passing over. The way has since continued open, and the right of free passage undisputed. The Elder Walk, from Frog Lane to the Lower Street - "Old Iseldone," there are existing portions of the Prebend Manor, particularly the narrow ways by Elder Walk and its neighbourhood which retain the irregular features of the oldest thoroughfare in all ancient towns, and mark the tracks between even the earliest buildings that were erected.



Map of 1830 showing Goswell Street and Frog Lane.

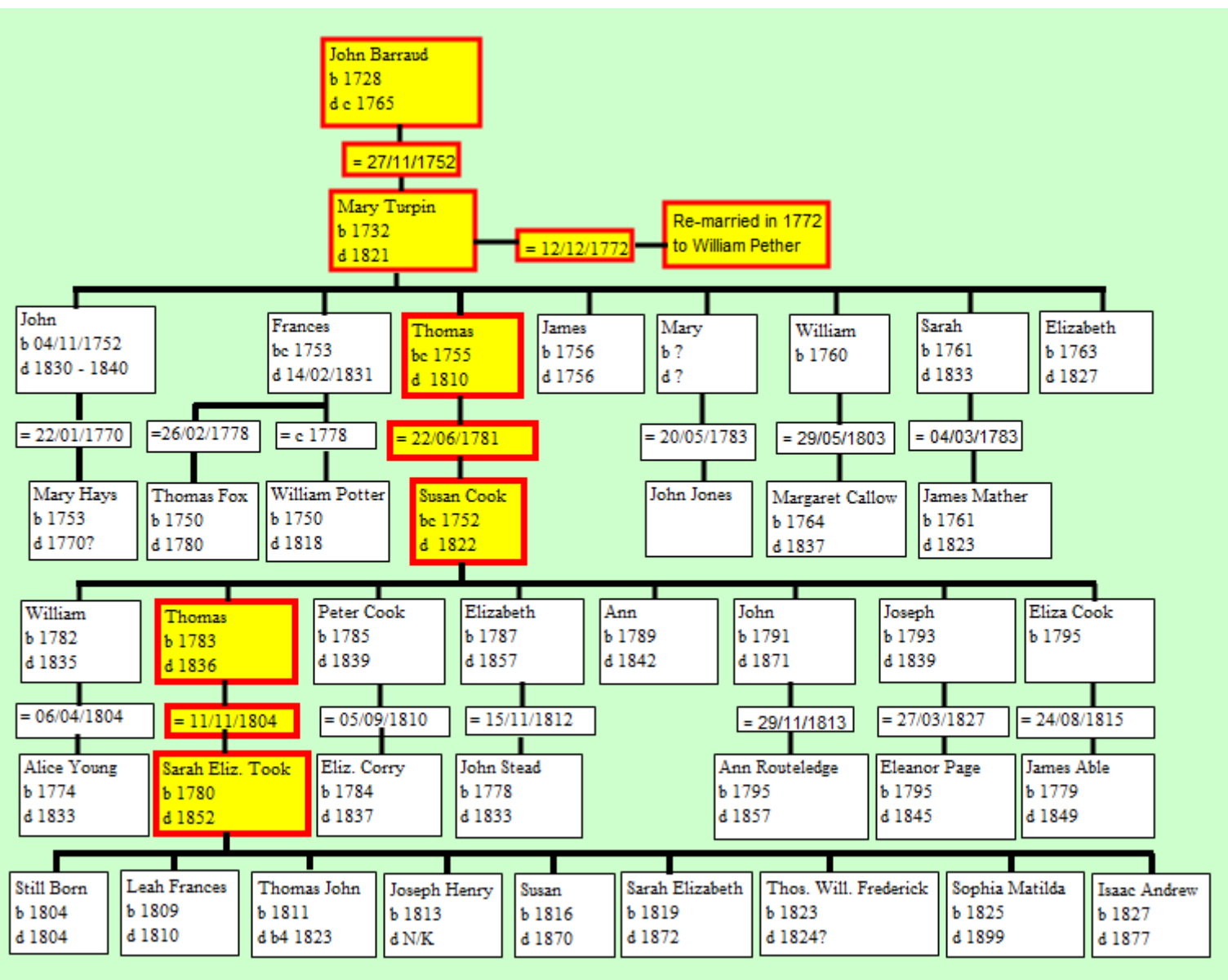
Elder Walk was slightly further to the north.



Map of 1860 showing Elder Walk between Lower Street and South Place which used to be Frog Lane.

A SHOP to be LET, in the General line, doing from 14l. to 16l. per week—rent and taxes 26l., with a large Garden, Coal Shed, and Out-house—coming-in moderate. Apply at No. 4, Elder-walk, Lower-road, Islington.

Morning Advertiser 15th October, 1828 The new address for Thomas and Sarah



London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

about Thomas Barrand

Name: Thomas Barrand

Record Type: Burial

Event Date: 6 Mar 1836

Age: 52

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1784

Parish: Saint Mary

Borough: Islington

County: Middlesex

Transcript of Parish Record of Thomas Barrand's burial

No. 1782.				
Barrand Thomas	Elder Walk	6	52	C. A. Hulbert
No. 1783.				

Death record of Thomas Barrand (age 52) at No 4, Elder Walk

Sarah Tooke

All researchers agree that Sarah Elizabeth Took was certainly born in London between 1780 and 1790 however, according to her death records she was born around 1787. The records show she was born on 17th December, 1786 and baptised on 8th March, 1787.

There are clear records to show that Sarah Took(e) was a daughter of a Charles Tooke and his wife Sarah (Not known). Charles Tooke was born in Bungay (Suffolk) around 1764/5 and he had a brother Isaac and 3 sisters, Antonia, Sarah and Hester. They were the children of William Tooke and Jemima Trasham.

I cannot find any marriage record for either Charles or Isaac Tooke but certainly Isaac was also born in Bungay, Suffolk in 1767 and baptised on the 14th June, 1767. There is a Family Tree (Flisher (quickthorn4) on Ancestry which suggests that Isaac and Charles Tooke were in fact half-brothers and moved from Bungay to London. They both lived in the vicinity of London near to where Thomas Barrand lived. I can find no further records of Charles Tooke, but it seems he may have died quite soon after Sarah was born. There are records to show that Charles's wife, Sarah Tooke paid rents on property in 1804 and 1805. Sarah Elizabeth (daughter) was then "adopted" by Isaac Tooke who regarded Sarah as his own daughter as he remained unmarried and had no family, and there was clearly a fond affection between them.

Isaac Tooke's occupation was as a cork cutter and he eventually became a Porter and Wine Merchant with premises at 321, The Strand (see [Picture](#)) and also at 6, Great St. Martins Lane and with a home address of 44, Southampton Row in Russell Square where he paid rents. Isaac seems to have been prosperous early in his life and took on an apprentice Thomas Mathews at his St. Martins Lane address where he is again mentioned as a Cork Cutter. Isaac was also a recruiter for the regular army and bore the rank of "Captain" and advertised this at his address in the Strand. Although Isaac Tooke never married, in 1818 he was involved in a fatal accident involving his live-in partner, a Miss Shewin who was a passenger in his carriage when it collided with another carriage being driven by Lord Spencer Churchill. The accident was subject to an inquest and the final verdict was clear that Mr. Churchill's carriage was to blame for the accident. The incident made headline national news and Mr. Churchill then attempted to take the newspapers to court for libel, but failed. Elizabeth Shewin was born in 1768 and was the daughter of a Joseph Shewin, a wool stapler.

Isaac Tooke was also a mason for his profession as a wine merchant in "Lodge 240." and he also served several times on juries in Coroner's Inquests. He died suddenly in 1832 and was buried on the 15th November, 1832. He made a will leaving everything to a Mary Burfield (?) a spinster who was living with him at the time (see Isaac Tooke's will). There is no mention of her being his wife. Sarah Took(e) is not mentioned as a beneficiary.

There is however mention of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took being assaulted at the Hyde Park Fair in 1814 (see below) where they were looking after a stall on behalf of a Publican, a Robert Pierpoint from the Strand, and it is most likely this stall was selling wine and porter for Sarah's uncle, Isaac Tooke. It should also be noted that Thomas and Sarah's youngest son was named Isaac Barrand, born in 1830 and this was in recognition of the relationship between Sarah Took and her uncle Isaac.

Sarah Tooke at the age of 16 had a still born child just before her marriage to Thomas Barrand and they were married 3 weeks after this child was buried. The records do not give details of the sex of this child.

If the birth date of 1787 is correct, then Sarah would only have been 17 years old and therefore under age of consent at the time of her marriage in 1804, and I can find no record of any permission to marry which would possibly have been granted by Isaac Tooke if he had officially adopted Sarah. No notice of her being under the age of consent is shown on the banns, or on the marriage certificate itself, so this suggests that perhaps she was not officially adopted. On the 1841 census she is described as a widow, aged 53 so born around 1788, and working as a laundress and still living at No 4, Elder Walk with her children, Sophia and Isaac as lodgers along with a Susan Harford, a book seller and, on the 1851 census Sarah Elizabeth is shown as aged 64, and still a laundress but now living at 5, South Street, Finsbury in Islington. Both the 1841 census and 1851 census suggest her DOB was around 1787.

Other researchers of the the Took family suggest that her name was **Elizabeth Sarah "Toke"** and was a daughter of Nicholas Toke and his wife Ann (Not known) and she was baptised on the 27th March, 1787 in Holborn. I am quite sure that this not the Sarah Took that married Thomas Barrand, as Holborn is several miles from Marylebone where Thomas Barrand lived. The Toke family also has her Christian names as Elizabeth Sarah instead of Sarah Elizabeth, and this Elizabeth Sarah Toke died 6 weeks after her birth and she was buried in St. Andrews Church in Holborn on the 17th April, 1787. I have shown the baptism records for future reference. Nicholas Toke also had another daughter, Sarah Alice, born in 1792 but with a different wife.

[illegible]

Toke, Eliz. Sarah
(Neph. & Son),
ST. AND. HOLBORN, 1787

April 1	Tut W ^m S ^t Sepulchres			0
12	Keneen Robert			
15	Targil Henry S ^t Sepulchres	1	1	
17	Take Eliza S ^t Andrews & Albarn			6

305

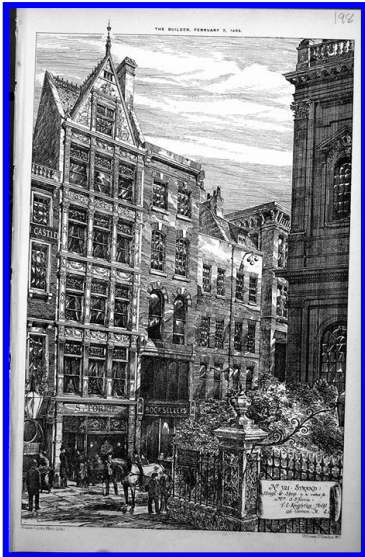
	Mary Ann D. of John & Alice Wallace.	22
	Mary Ann D. of Richard & Ann Lilam.	22
	John D. of John & Mary Dike.	22
7	Lucia: Mary D. of James & Grace: Lucia Sallatini.	22
8	James D. of Alexander & Hannah Henderson.	22
	Sarah D. of Charles & Sarah Toke.	22
	Joseph D. of Joseph & Elizabeth Hind.	22
9	William: Henry D. of Thomas & Eleanor M. G. R.	22
	Charles D. of John & Mary March.	22
11	William D. of Richard & Mary Wentworth.	22
	John: Owen D. of John & Mary Collins.	22
	Elizabeth D. of John & Sarah Couch.	22
	Sarah: Jane D. of Thomas & Ann Palmer.	22

Parish Register St. Geo Hanover Square – Baptism of Sarah Tooke.

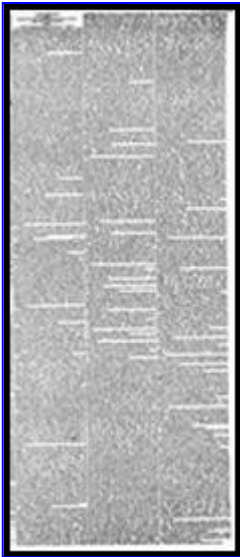
16	Ap.	John.
3	June.	M. R.
28	July.	Tomlinson. La. R.
6	Oct.	Tongue. Geo.
8	Mar.	Tooke. Sar.
25	—	Tooth. Edw.
26	—	Townshend. Wm.
28	—	Tring. Wm.
16	Dr.	Trotter. Wm. H.
26	Sr.	Trelawney. Wm. H.
13	May.	Trece. Wm.

Bishop's transcript of baptism of Sarah Took 8th March, 1787.

Robert Pierpoint was the publican mentioned in the Hyde Park assault, and he lived at 83, The Strand known as the Cock and Bottle PH and was married to Marion St. Quinton and, on his death she took over the Public House. She was described as a Victualler, Wine-Merchant, Dealer and Charwoman and was declared bankrupt on the 21st of October 1825. Her address was 17, Crown Court, Russell-Street, Covent Garden, and served a sentence in His Majesty's Prison of the Fleet for embezelment. On Monday the 26th of July 1830, she was again declared bankrupt and an Assignee was appointed to manage her estate and effects. Her effects were sold by auction on 14th April, 1834.



321 The Strand 7th Feb 1885 (The Builder) Court Case



PURE WINES.

AS the Advertisements which have lately appeared for the purpose of raising a Capital by Subscription, to be employed in the WINE TRADE, held out that Wine Merchants in general are in the habit of imposing upon the Public, Wines not genuine, Messrs. TOOKE and Co. 321, Strand, near the New Church, from a consciousness of their integrity, feel it a duty to insert the following Affidavit:—

“ISAAC TOOKE, of No. 321, Strand, Wine Merchant, on behalf of himself and partners, maketh oath and saith, that all Wines sold by, or on account of himself and Partners, are, in this Deponent's judgment and belief, of the best and most genuine quality, free from every kind of mixture or adulteration, being bottled in the same perfect state they arrived from abroad.

“ISAAC TOOKE.”

“Sworn at the Mansion-house, London, this 4th day of December, 1877, before
(Signed) “JOHN ANSLEY, Mayor.”

	per doz.		per doz.
Old Port from the wood	48s.	Lisbon	48s.
Old Bottled Port	54s.	Vidonia	46s.
Pale Sherry	51s.	Madeira	30s.

Advert for Isaac Tooke

AWFUL VISITATION.

On Saturday evening an inquest was taken before Mr. Stirling, at No. 44, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, upon view of the body of Mr. Isaac Tooke, an eminent wine-merchant, who had resided in that house for many years.

Henry Love, a remarkably intelligent boy, deposed, that he was errand-lad to the deceased. At an early hour on Wednesday morning witness was directed to go to several places to apply for money. He did so, but was unsuccessful, and returned to his master and told him so. Mr. Tooke appeared in his usual health when witness left him in the morning. When he returned he went into the parlour, where he had left the deceased sitting, and found him still in the same chair in front of his dressing-glass, but with his head hanging over the back of the chair, and apparently quite dead. His face was partly lathered, and the shaving-brush, which had evidently fallen from the hand of the deceased, was lying on the floor.—Witness gave an alarm, and Mr. Tweedie, a surgeon opposite, and Mr. Jackson, a chemist, who was an intimate friend of the deceased, came immediately, and pronounced him dead. Witness had recently heard the deceased complain of the great depression of trade, and knew also that he had within the last few days sustained some severe losses in business.

Mr. Tweedie stated, that the deceased had for some time been afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and was exceedingly nervous. There could be no doubt that he died a natural death.

Phoebe Brown, a servant of the deceased, said she took in her master's breakfast, and water for shaving, and he then appeared quite well.

Verdict—“Died by the visitation of God.”

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Thursday last, an inquest was held at the Lord Nelson, King's-road, Chelsea, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner for Middlesex, on the body of Miss Elizabeth Shewin. The following witnesses were examined:—

“William Jones, of Paradise Walk, in the said parish, sawyer, — saith he did not know the deceased; on Wednesday last, witness was standing at the gate of Mr.

Yard, King's-road, about a quarter past six o'clock; saw four carriages all one horse chaises, two travelling towards town, two the contrary way; the chaise in which the deceased rode was going towards Fulham, there was a gentleman, one lady and the deceased in that chaise; the chaise was on its right side the road, and first, the chaise behind attempted to pass but there not being room, a chaise passing on the contrary side and not sufficient room, the middle chaise came against the chaise in which the deceased rode, had the shafts broke, and the gentleman and both the ladies fell out of the chaise; but the deceased being entangled by the reins was dragged underneath the chaise two hundred yards; the horse was stopped, the other lady was considerably hurt, and witness attended her to the surgeons. The horse was at a full trot when he attempted to pass; there was a gentleman and his servant in the chaise, it was the fault of the gentleman who was passing; he was driving and thinks that it was accidental; the wheels of the gentleman's chaise were injured; no one else except the deceased and the other lady were much injured; neither the gentleman nor the servant was thrown out of the chaise; thinks that the gentleman who endeavoured to pass was in the wrong.

Isaac Tooke, No. 44, Southampton-row, Russell-square, Wine Merchant, was travelling in a single horse chaise towards Fulham, at a moderate pace; the chaise that was passing the contrary way gave plenty of room, as did the witness, who was driving, so that they would have safely passed each other; heard a voice behind, when a gentleman and his servant drove furiously up, and wantonly, as witness thought, and there being no room to pass without doing mischief the wheel drove against the wheel of the witness's chaise, and drove the other wheel against the post, and the shock broke the shafts short off; witness was thrown out under the horse and the chaise bruised his loins very much indeed, by going over him; saw the deceased dragged on the road when he got up; supposed she was entangled in the reins, but she was disengaged before witness got up; she was very much mangled and was quite insensible; medical assistance was sent for; she survived about three hours and died in consequence of the injury; had the gentleman stopped his horse a quarter of a minute all would have been safe, but he never stopped till the witness's chaise was broke to pieces. The chaise belonged to Lord Charles Churchill, who has been to inquire after both the ladies at the Surgeons, from whom witness had his address.

Mary Smith, of Doyley-street, Chelsea, Spinster, upon her oath, saith, that on Wednesday last, witness saw a chaise driven by a gentleman and his servant; he was driving very quick, as fast as he could drive when he was near the chaise, and from the circumstances of his driving so quick, witness observed to a lady walking with her that an accident would happen; was at the distance of about ten yards when the chaises came together, and he drove the chaise in which the deceased rode against the post; the gentleman and both the ladies were thrown out, and the deceased hung by some part of the bridle and harness to the chaise.

The Jury were of opinion that Lord Charles Churchill had been guilty of some carelessness in driving, or otherwise was not acquainted with the nature of the art, or failed in an attempt to show his skill in driving between the two; but they were satisfied that no intention existed on his part to do injury, and after some observations from the Coroner, they returned a verdict of “Accidental Death.”

Court case involving the carriage driven by Lord Charles Spencer Churchill

Morning Chronicle 28 May 1818

Bell's Weekly Messenger 31 May 1818

The Commissioners in a Commission of: Bankrupt bearing Date the 17th Day of May 1810, awarded and, issued forth against Isaac Tooke and Augustus Todd, of the 'Strand, in the County of Middlesex, and of Brighton in the County of, Sussex, Wine-Merchants and Partners, intend to meet on the 13th Day of June next, at -Twelve, at Noon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a further dividend of the Separate Estate and Effects of Isaac Tooke, one of the said Bankrupts; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

London Gazette 19th May, 1810

Genuine STOCK of superior flavoured WINES, neat modern FURNITURE, and other EFFECTS, STRAND.

My Mr. MUNN,

On the Premises, on THIS DAY, the 26th Instant, and following DAY, at Twelve, by direction of the Assignees,

THE genuine Stock of Wines, cellar implements, casks, about 1000 grose of corks, and taps, a strong town-cart, the neat Household Furniture, counting-house desk, and numerous other effects, of Messrs. Tooke and Todd, No. 321, Strand. The Wines consist of about three pipes of excellent Sherry, and one pipe of Cyprus in the wood, and 120 dozen of superior flavoured Claret, Madeira, Muscadell, Vidonia, Bronti, Cyprus, Sherry, and Port. The Furniture includes the usual description of parlour, chamber, and kitchen articles.—May be viewed on the day preceding the Sale, and Catalogues had on the Premises; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Munn, Walbrook.

Compact and very desirable PREMISES in the WINE and SPIRIT TRADE, STRAND.—By Mr. MUNN,

On the Premises, THIS DAY, the 26th Instant, at Twelve, in two Lots, by order of the Assignees,

THE excellent Leasehold Premises, situate No. 321, Strand, opposite Somerset-house, in the occupation of Messrs. Tooke and Todd, Wine and Spirit Merchants, consisting of a handsome Residence, recently finished in a style of comfort and respectability; containing light airy sleeping-rooms, a drawing-room, a good-sized dining-room, and various domestic offices; the principal and basement stories are occupied by a private entrance to the domestic apartments, a spacious light counting-house, two workshops behind, two arched vaults, and a cellar; also three spacious arched vaults, and a cart-house situate in Swan-yard.—May be viewed, and particulars had on the Premises; of Messrs. Wadeson, Barlow, and Grosvenors, Solicitors, Austin-friars; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Munn, Walbrook.

Bancrupty of Isaace Tooke 1810

THE NEST OF SWINDLERS.

CAUTION.—Messrs. **TOOKE** and **TODD**, Wine-Merchants, of No. 321, Strand, having been recently defrauded of Forty-two Pounds worth of Wine, by a nest of Swindlers (a small part of whose boards are as under) request the favour of such persons who may have suffered in a similar way, to send their addresses to No. 321, Strand, it being their intention to use their utmost endeavours to bring the delinquents to justice and rid the public of the nuisance:—

Threadneedle-street (a Banking-house); Burr-street, Wapping; Church-yard-alley, Tooley-street, Borough; Lambeth Walk; West-square, Lambeth; Scott's Yard, Bosh-lane, Upper Thames-street.—All under different Firms.

N. B. Agents are at this moment employed by the Gang at various parts of the kingdom to pass notes, purporting to be drawn by a Banking-house in a Town of Bedfordshire; or the one in Threadneedle-street, London.

HUMANITUS.—Messrs. **TOOKE** and **TODD**, Wine Merchants, of No. 321, Strand, have duly received Humanitus's Communication, for which they are much indebted, and they take the opportunity of adding, that if he will come forward personally, and render such assistance as may be in his power, to suppress the iniquitous matter it relates to, he will receive the thanks of many of the most respectable men in the City of London.

Fraud committed on Tooke 24 January 1809 - Morning Advertiser - London

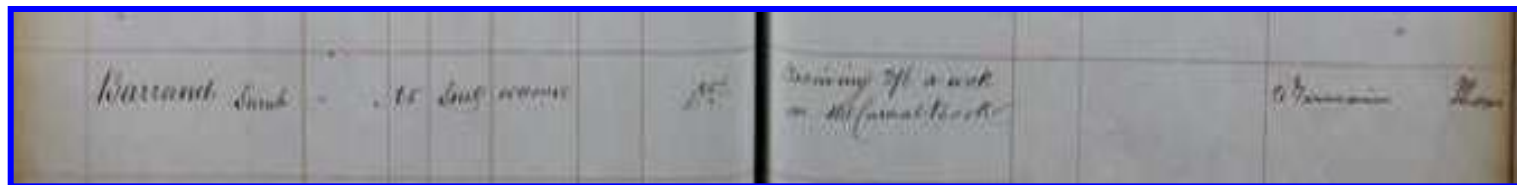
MESSRS. TOOKE and CO. Importers of Foreign Wines and Spirits, beg leave to acquaint the Public, that in consequence of their intercourse with shipping, and extensive connections abroad, they have been induced to establish a House, No. 321, Strand, opposite Somerset-place, by which the Public may depend upon being supplied with Wines and Spirits, warranted genuine. As the advantages they possess will also enable them to charge the lowest prices, ready money will invariably be expected; and they presume the known equity of their transactions, as Navy Agents, will create confidence in such Gentlemen as may be desirous of giving them a trial, which they feel convinced will ensure them a continuance of their orders.

Port, five years in the wood, 41s. per dozen. Sherry 48s. Madeira 70s. Vidonia 42s. Lisbon 44s. Upwards of 200 Pipes of Wine may be tasted in wood. Spirits equally reasonable.

N. B. Burton, Welsh, Edinburgh, Duadee, and Dorchester Ales; also Brown Stout, in casks or bottles, for exportation and private Families.

Morning Herald 17th January, 1807

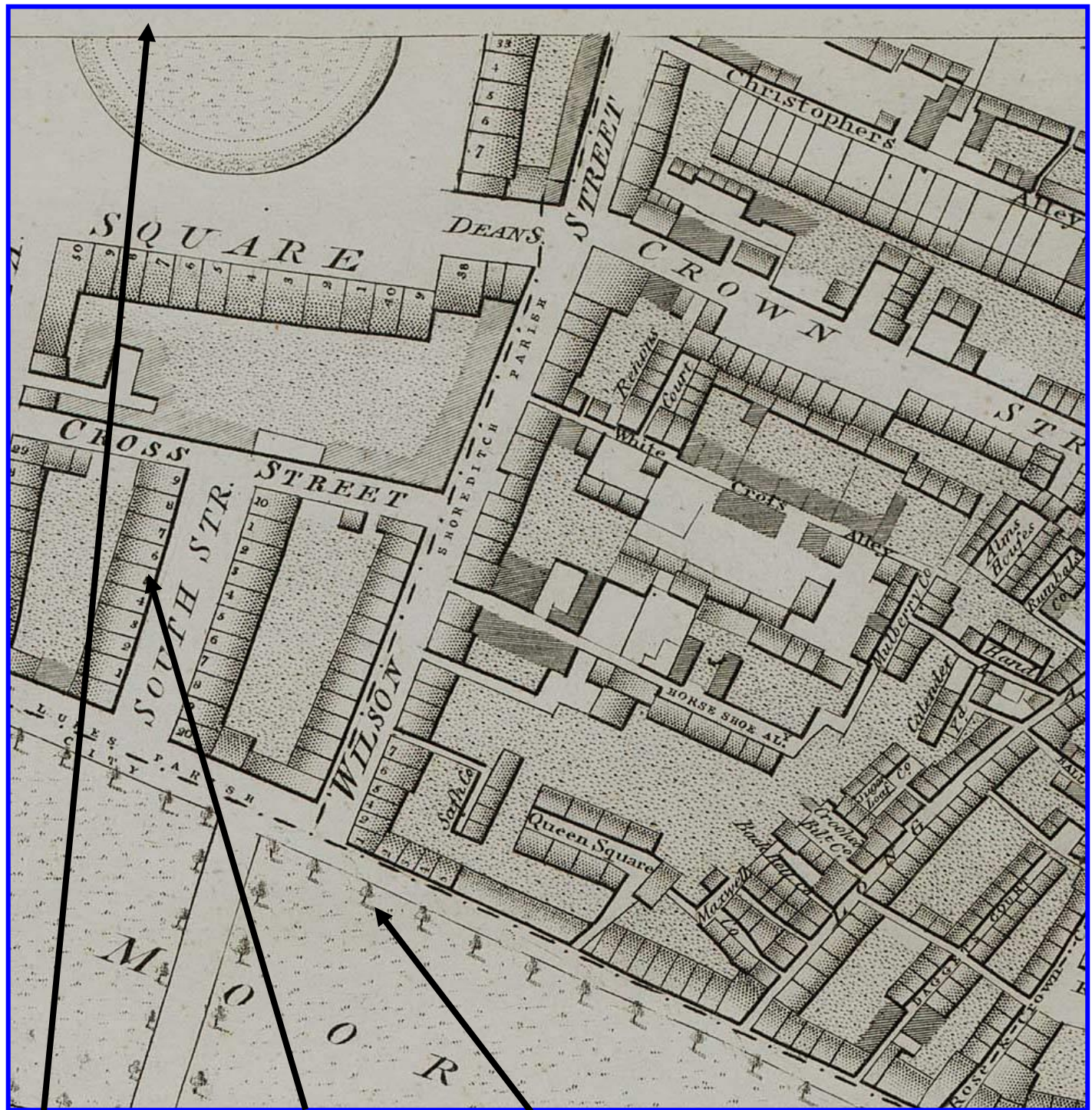
On 23rd March, 1847, Sarah Barrand was admitted to the Marylebone Workhouse as an inmate and they give her an allowance of 2/6 per week. Her birthdate is shown as 1782.



Sarah died on the 26th April, 1852, at No 5, South Street, Finsbury, Islington aged 65, of apoplexy (Stroke) after 6 days. **Death Ref: Islington 1852 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 134)** The death certificate of Sarah confirms that Sarah was born in 1787 and that Thomas was a bootmaker as his profession.



St George Hanover Square 1798 The area where Sarah Took was baptised



Finsbury Square

No 5, South Street

Now Finsbury Circus

Copy of Parish Record of the death of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand

London, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1980

Name: Sarah Elizabeth Barrand

Record Type: Burial

Event Date: 2 May 1852

Age: 65

Estimated Birth Year: abt 1787

Died in South Street

Parish: Saint Mary

Borough: Islington

County: Middlesex

City or Borough of Hinsbury
 Parish or Township of S. Mary's Solihull

Enumeration Schedule

PLACE	HOUSE	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	When Born		
			M	F		Y	M	D
Elder Walk		Wm Anthony	15		Lab	4		
	7	Thos Harford	74		Bookbinder	4		
		Sarah Barrand	53		Laundress	4		
		Sophia Do	15			4		
		Isaac Do	74			4		
	5	Wm Warran	45		John Jeweller	4		
		Caroline Do	45			4		
		Judith Do	70			4		
		Martha Do	15			4		
		Geo. Do	15			4		
		Wm Do	10			4		
		Mary Do	5			4		
		Harriet Do	5			4		
		Wm Fletcher	66		Bookbinder	4		
		Jane Do	66			4		
		Elizabeth Hunt	60			4		
	6	Daniel Honey	36		Lab	4		
		Mary Do	24			4		
		Rice Jones	78			4		
		John Do	38		Bookbinder	4		
		Thomas Mayhem	30		Bookbinder	4		
		Ann. Do	30			4		
		Thos Do	10			4		
		Susan Do	8			4		
		Cliza Do	4			4		
TOTAL in ?		165	11	14				
Page 2		5						




1841 Census – Sarah Took (widow) at 4, Elder Walk

Parish or Township of	Eccelesiastical District of	City or Borough of	Team of	Village of			
Islington	St. Stephen	Finsbury					
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, Deaf, or Lame
110 1/2 South St	Edwin Nuttall	Head	Man	46	Wrestling Schoolmaster	Middlesex, Clerke	
	Emilia do	Wife	Man	31		Essex, High Easton	
	Emilia do	Daughter		1 year		Middlesex, Islington	
	Martha Sewell	Daughter		14	Schooler	do, Hornsey	
111 5 South St	Ann Moore	Head	Widow	66	Lanternman	Essex, Colchester	
	Sarah do	Daughter	do	21	Milliner	London	
	Ann White	Daughter	Widow	37	Green, Walker	Middlesex, Finsbury	
117	Sarah Barrand	Head	Widow	66	Lanternman	Middlesex, Finsbury	
	Sarah do	Daughter	do	31	do	do, Islington	
113 5a South St	Sarah Green	Head	W	50	do, Barman	do, Islington	
	Elizabeth Barrand	Servant	W	16	Domestic Servant	Middlesex	
116	John Brown	Head	W	60	Carpenter, employ	Islington	
	Mary Branglen	Wife	W	30	Embroiderer	31, Islington	
115 1/4 South St	Edw ^d Nuttall	Head	Man	46	Schoolmaster	Middlesex, St. Luke	
	Maria do	Wife	Man	65		do, Clerkenwell	
Total of Houses	14	U	D		Total of Persons	3	12

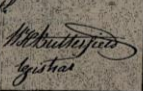
1851 Census – Sarah Took (widow)

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
Application Number 4310778-54

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		THE ISLINGTON DISTRICT	
1852	DEATH in the Sub-district of Islington East	in the County of Middlesex	

No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
1852	Twenty sixth April 1852 5 South Street Islington	Sarah Barrand	Female	65 years	Widow of Thomas Barrand Bootmaker	Populace 6 days catarrh	The widow of Mary Clift residing at the death 67 Windsor Street Islington	Twenty sixth April 1852	


CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348148

See note overleaf

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.



1852 Death Certificate Sarah Barrand

BURIALS in the Parish of *Solihull*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 18*62*

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Holder, Charles</i> No. 1681.	<i>Gloucester Place</i>	<i>April 29</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>
<i>Dyson, Henry</i> No. 1682.	<i>Small Fox Hospital</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>
<i>Sanders, Robert</i> No. 1683.	<i>Ring St.</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>
<i>Tomlins Edmund</i> No. 1684.	<i>Park St.</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>Sept. 11</i>	<i>M. Gould</i>
<i>Griffith, Williams James</i> No. 1685.	<i>Orchard Grove</i>	<i>May 2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>M. Gould</i>
<i>Barrand Sarah Elizabeth</i> No. 1686.	<i>South St.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>
<i>Wilkes, Sarah</i> No. 1687.	<i>Leondes Place</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>
<i>Arnot, Elizabeth</i> No. 1688.	<i>Hollars Road</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>J. Sutherland</i>

Sarah Elizabeth Took – Burial record

FAIR IN HYDE PARK.

BOW-STREET.—Yesterday six young men, one of them a black, was brought to the Office before Mr. BIRNIE, the Sitting Magistrate, by Thomas Hooper and Thomas Jones, two of the Patrol who were stationed in Hyde Park to see to the clearing away of the booths, and keeping order there. They stated that they observed a number of people collected together and making a great noise, they proceeded to the spot, where they found that it arose from their having stove in the head of a 36 gallon barrel of ale, and helping themselves to the contents, and also to a butt of porter. They remonstrated with them on their bad conduct without effect; they justifying their conduct, that as all the booths were removed, nobody had any right to sell any more in the Park, and the beer and liquors that remained belonged to the public, or any body who chose to take it, and insisted on drinking it; and by the officers endeavouring to prevent them, the black man and two of the others assaulted them in the execution of their duty. The same men were also charged with assaulting Mr. and Mrs. Barrand, who were left in the Park to take care of the ale and porter, by Mr. Pierrepont, the publican of the Strand, who had a booth in the Park, who was gone to procure a dray to fetch it away.

The three men who committed the assaults were ordered to find bail. The other three men, it appearing, had only partook of the ale and porter, were discharged.

London Morning Post - Thu 11 Aug 1814 - London, England FAIR IN HYDE PARK

Morning Chronicle - Thu 11 August 1814.

(Porter as mentioned is 'London Brown Beer, under the Name of Porter.')

Notice was given by Lord Sidmouth, on Saturday, to terminate the fair in Hyde Park that evening. This was resisted by the proprietors of booths, &c. who expected it to continue till Friday, and laid in their stocks accordingly. Eating and drinking booths were in full business on Sunday, in defiance of Lord Sidmouth's order, and the ordinances of the Sabbath.

Norfolk Chronicle & Norwich Gazette 12th August, 1814

At the Jubilee Fair in Hyde Park, on Wednesday evening, a young woman of genteel appearance was thrown from a swing, and had her thigh broken; and a tradesman from the Strand had his pocket picked of his watch and 50/.

Taunton Courier Thursday 18th August 1914

The Jubilee Fair in Hyde Park was suppressed on Tuesday last. From its long continuance it became a nuisance, and gave encouragement to numberless excesses, and every species of depredation.

The expectations indulged in of a renewal of the Illuminations and Fire Works in the Green Park, on the Regent's Birth-Day, were disappointed, as nothing of the kind took place. The mob, in consequence, pulled down the the fence outside of the Temple inclosure, and made an immense bonfire; sentry boxes, branches of trees, and every thing within their reach, were thrown into the flames; and a strong guard alone preserved the Temple itself. The mob were three times expelled from the Green Park, and as often returned to the charge; and notwithstanding the military were pelted with bricks, pieces of wood, &c. a regard for the lives of the public prevented them from resorting to extremities. It was not till daylight that the mob dispersed, but before they quitted the Park several were taken into custody.

Norfolk Chronicle & Norwich Gazette 20th August, 1814

A century ago, in August 1914, Britain was plunging into war, but in the same month a hundred years before, the country was rejoicing at the end – as they thought – of the long conflict with France, and the toppling of Napoleon Bonaparte. The prince regent announced a grand jubilee in London’s Royal Parks, to be held on 1 August – a date that also marked a centenary of Hanoverian rule. It was rather more spectacular than he hoped: the Chinese pagoda in St James’s Park caught fire during the firework display and tumbled into the lake, killing two men and some swans, and drawing huge crowds who thought it was all part of the show. In Hyde Park, the fairground shows of Bartholomew Fair, due at the end of the month, took over the ground: swings, roundabouts, wild-beast shows, donkey racing and sack-racing, and even printing presses to run off souvenirs. The grass was turned to sand, and “booths & drinking places go all round it for a mile & half... the stench of liquors, bad tobacco, dirty people & provisions, conquers the air.” Bakers ran out of bread and the cows in Hyde Park were spooked by the cheers, and produced no milk. The booths selling liquour adopted the names of the victorious soldiers: Fifty Lord Wellingtons, Ten Marquis of Granby, Twelve Dukes of Marlborough and innumerable Nelsons.

Puppet-shows, wrestlers, fire-eaters, dwarfs, dancing bears, performing monkeys and caged tigers vied for attention with contortionists and tight-rope walkers. Astrologers cast horoscopes and miraculous medicines were hawked. Proprietors of food and drink, beer and tobacco, bellowed for custom amid a miasma of roast pork. There were plentiful supplies of toys, gingerbread and mousetraps, puppies, purses and singing birds in a general bedlam of shouts, fiddles, drums and rattles. The fair was one of the year’s great opportunities for pickpockets, naturally, and also for prostitutes, who might be found in tents coyly labelled ‘soiled doves’ or in a nearby street appropriately named Cock Lane.

Attractions in 1815 included albinos and Red Indians, ventriloquists, waxworks, and a learned pig which, blindfolded, could tell the time to the minute and pick out any specified card in a pack. Among things were the living skeleton, an elephant which uncorked bottles, a glass-blower in a glass wig blowing tea-cups for threepence apiece and baby crocodiles being hatched from eggs by steam. The fair’s loutishness, drunkenness and vulgarity, however, aroused growing middle-class disapproval. It was attracting too many thieves and one lady complained that the crush was so great that knees were crushed and boots pulled off. Carriages were practically immobile and walking extremely hazardous.

The entertainments in Hyde Park although of a different description, were not the less interesting, the whole space being converted into an extensive fair; between 400 and 500 booths were erected, where every delicacy that could please the eye or suit the taste of the most fastidious gourmand might be obtained.

The fair was allowed to continue during the whole of the week; the park being cleared by order of the Secretary of State on Monday the 8th, and such was the injury done to this beautiful spot by the influx of so many visitors, that a lapse of two years passed away before it recovered its pristine beauty.



Hyde Park Fair 1815



Hyde Park 1815

980. JOHN KELLY was indicted for stealing, on the 12th of July, at St. Marylebone, one piece of printed calico, value 3 l., the goods of Clement Sharp, in his dwelling-house.

CLEMENT SHARP. I am an upholsterer and cabinet-maker, and live in Berner's-street, Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Marylebone. On the 12th of July, about two o'clock, I missed this piece of printed cotton from my shop, which is part of my dwelling-house - the prisoner was brought back with it about three o'clock. It is worth about 5 l.

MARY CUNNINGHAM. I work for Mr. Sharp. I was sitting at work about half-past two o'clock, and saw a man go out of the shop with a piece of cotton under his arm - I did not see his face; he had a blue coat on, and was about the size of the prisoner. I cannot swear it was him. He is the man that was brought back.

JOSEPH DANIEL. I am a jobbing porter. On the 12th of August as the prisoner was going by my door, I heard the cry of stop thief, and took him in Edward-Street, Cavendish-Square. I found nothing on him. I brought him back to Mr. Sharp's, and the constable took him. He asked me to let him walk by himself. I refused.

WILLIAM WEEDON. I produce the calico which Mr. Sharp delivered to me.

CLEMENT SHARP. **Barrand**, a witness, who is not here, present, gave the calico to me, with the prisoner; he told me, in the prisoner's presence, that he saw the prisoner come out of my shop with this roll of calico in his hand - that he followed him up the street, and never lost of him till he was taken, that he saw him drop it just before he was taken, and he took it up, and still followed him. The prisoner made no answer, but said he hoped I should have mercy on him. The property is mine. I saw it in the shop the day before.

The prisoner made no defence.

GUILTY - DEATH . Aged 17. Recommended to Mercy by the Prosecutor.

Second Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Justice Best.

Old Bailey Records 18th September, 1820

John Kelly was born in 1803 and no record has been found of him until 1820 when he appeared at the Old Bailey for the theft of the calico. The sentence of death was eventually respited on the 30th November to be transported for life.

980. **JOHN KELLY** was indicted for stealing, on the 12th of July, at St. Marylebone, one piece of printed calico, value 3*l.*, the goods of Clement Sharp, in his dwelling-house.

CLEMENT SHARP. I am an upholsterer and cabinet-maker, and live in Berner's-street, Oxford-street, in the parish of St. Marylebone. On the 12th of July, about two o'clock, I missed this piece of printed cotton from my shop, which is part of my dwelling-house—the prisoner was brought back with it about three o'clock. It is worth about 5*l.*

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MR. SHARP. Barraud, a witness, who is not here, present, gave the calico to me, with the prisoner; he told me, in the prisoner's presence, that he saw the prisoner come out of my shop with this roll of calico in his hand—that he followed him up the street, and never lost of him till he was taken, that he saw him drop it just before he was taken, and he took it up, and still followed him. The prisoner made no answer, but said he hoped I should have mercy on him. The property is mine. I saw it in the shop the day before.

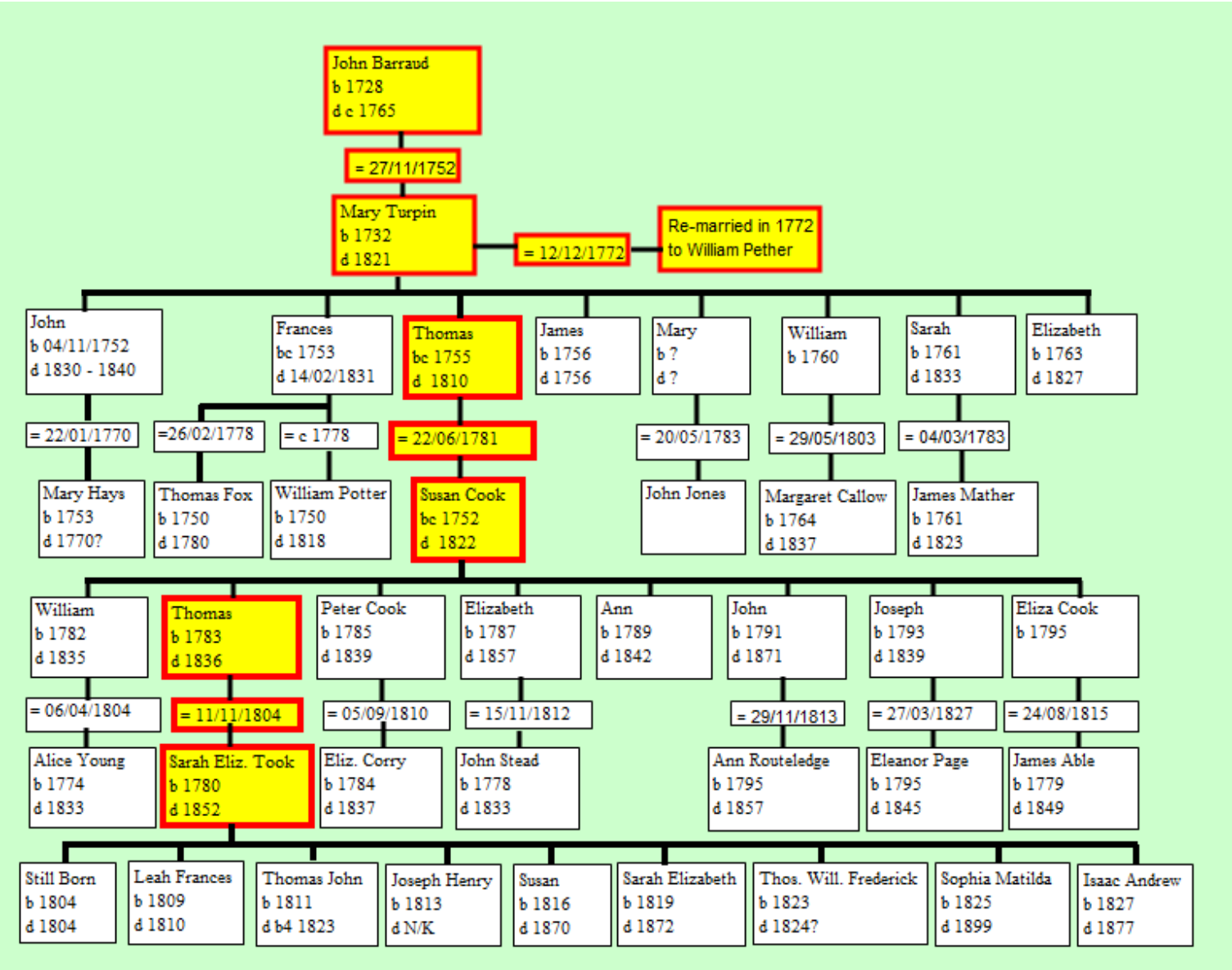
The prisoner made no defence.

GUILTY.—DEATH. Aged 17.

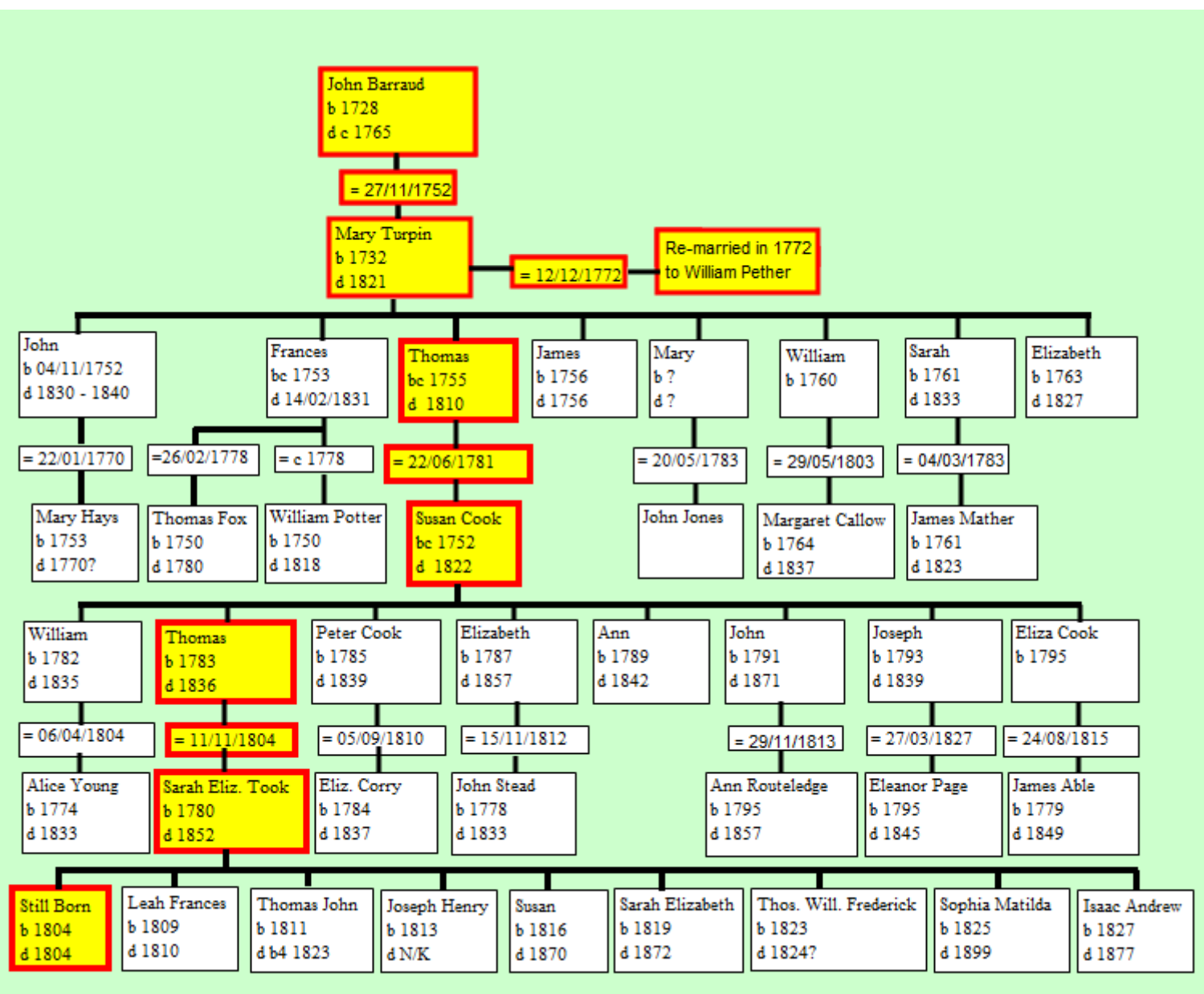
Recommended to Mercy by the Prosecutor.

Second Middlesex Jury, before Mr. Justice Best.

Thomas Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Took had 9 children.



A:- Sarah Took had a still-born child just 1 month before her marriage to Thomas Barrand and the gender of the child is not known.



Information in the record of Still Born Took from England Deaths and Burials

Name: Still Born Took
 Gender: Unknown
 Burial Date: 20 October 1804
 Burial Place: St. John The Evangelist, Westminster, Middlesex, England
 Age: 0
 Birth Date: 1804
 Mother's name: **Sarah Took**

Citing this Record

"England Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991," database, *FamilySearch*

(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NRJQ-8YJ>: Sarah Took in entry for Still Born Took, 20 Oct 1804; citing, reference; FHL microfilm 560,359.

England Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991

Indexing Project (Batch Number) B02146-8
 System origin England-EASy
 GS Film Number 560359

B:- Leah Frances, the 2nd child was born on the 8th October, 1809, baptised on the 24th December, 1809, but died in 1810 and buried on the 15th September, 1810.

LEAH FRANCES BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 08 OCT 1809

Christening: 24 DEC 1809 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

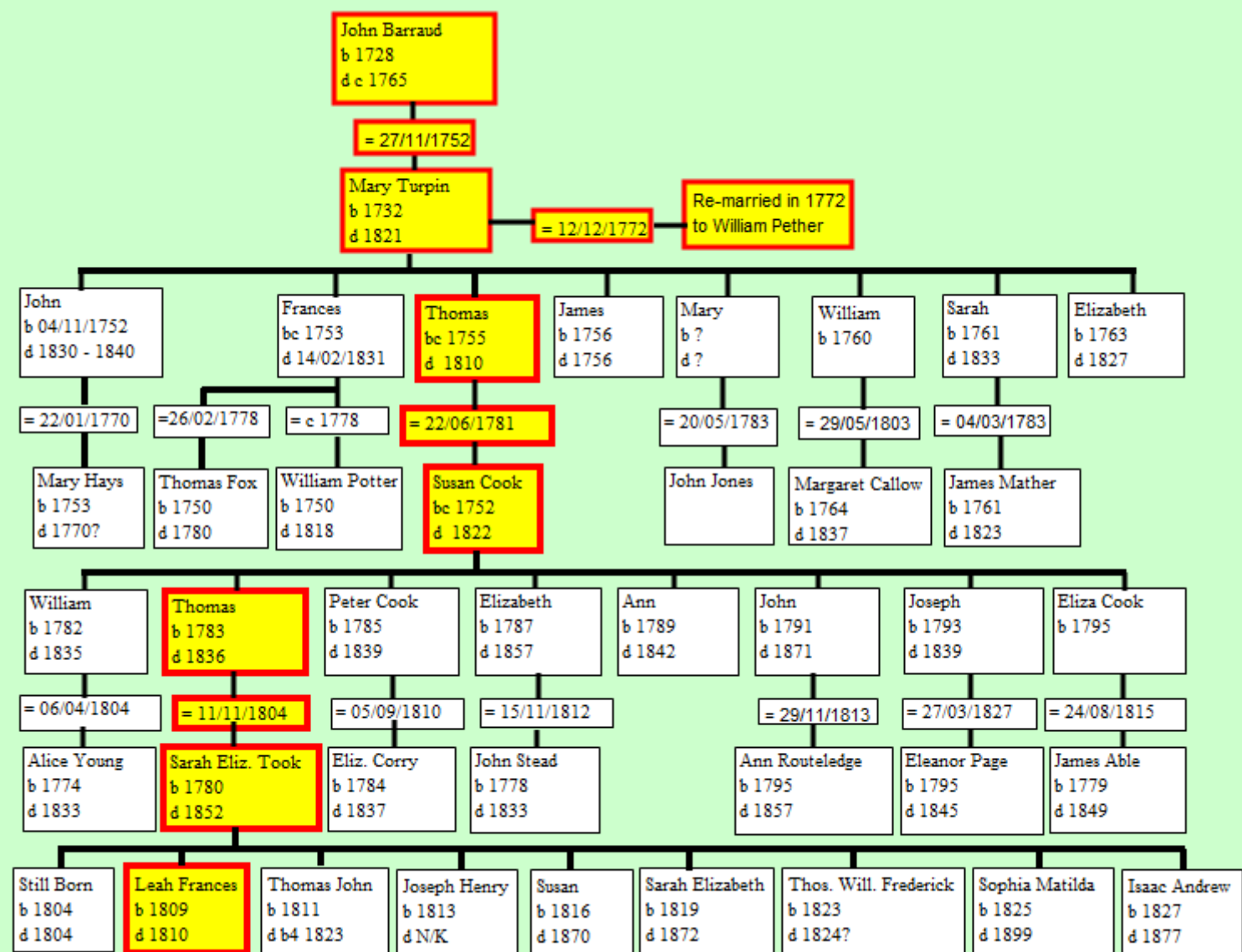
Father: THOMAS BARRAND

Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035245	1807 - 1810	0580907	Film	6903614	Film

IGI Record of the birth of Leah Frances Barrand



1809 Baptisms in December.

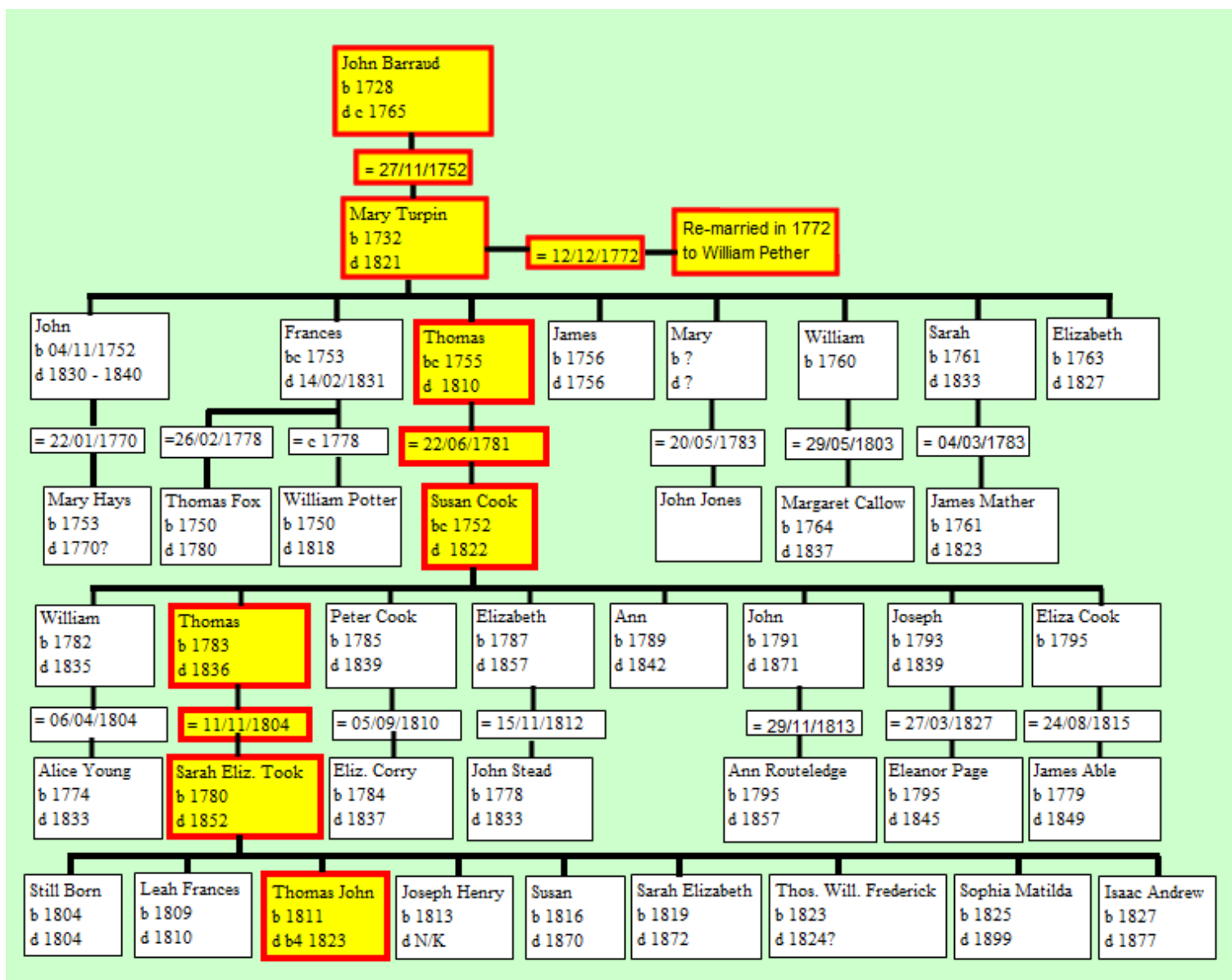
Dec. 24th William Henry Kerry, a Youth aged 13 years.
 Mary Ann Batson of John & Mary B. 10th Nov
 Elizabeth Arden of Joseph & Mary B. 29th Nov
 Ann Quale of James & Sarah B. 30th Sept
 Leah Frances Barrand of Thomas & Sarah B. 8th Oct.
 George Kimber of George & Rachel B. 14th March
 John Peachman of Stephen & Mary B. 25th Sept.
 Ann Hedges, of William & Elizabeth B. 20th Aug.
 Letitia Jones of Benjamin & Letitia B. 22nd Sept. 1807
 Matilda Smyth of Edward & Sophia B. 4th May
 Mary Ann Garner of Thomas & Elizabeth B. 29th Nov.
 Mary Powell of Edward & Elizabeth B. 26th March
 Edward Powell of Edward & Elizabeth B. 16th Nov.
 George Robbins of John & Sarah B. 8th Nov.
 Charles, of Charles W. Wilkinson & Hannah Fordery B. 26th March
 George Lafater of William & Charlotte B. 7th Nov.
 Elizabeth Antonsky Pennario of Antonio & Elizabeth B. 30th Nov.

Baptism Record of Leah Frances Barrand 1809

September	Burials.	October
Susanna Large	Ch ^l 12 th	Maria Parodi Ch ^l
Robert Tovey	Ch ^l "	William Releen —
Thomas Patridge ✓	"	John Lewis Ch ^l
Louisa Holloway	Ch ^l "	Margaret Blake
Ann Jubilee Bowley	Ch ^l "	Louisa Warwick Ch ^l
John Connell	Ch ^l "	Betty Lakin Ch ^l
Stephen Price	B	Mary Couch —
Charles Pink	Ch ^l 13 th	Mary Collins 16yrs
Benjamin Waite	Ch ^l "	Thomas Welch Ch ^l
John Lennison	14 th	Emma Scales Ch ^l
Thomas Bye	M ^l "	Mary Magdalen Leavitt ^{Mam.}
John Lee Simpson	Ch ^l "	Thomas Dowd
Christopher John Crawford	Ch ^l "	Caroline Lewis Ch ^l
Caroline Brown	Ch ^l "	Caroline Withington Ch ^l
Mary Jones	Ch ^l "	Ann Green Mam
Joseph Lavender	M ^l "	Caroline Bean Mam
Margaret Connor	Ch ^l "	Margaret Dunphy Ch ^l
William Nagle	M ^l "	Eleanor Ford Ch ^l
William Glasper	"	Prudence Hale
11 th Mary Daly	Mam ^l "	Richard Jaler Ch ^l
Thomas Watridge	Ch ^l "	Terrence Henley
James Pinnickent	Ch ^l "	Little B...
Augustus Molloy —	14 th 15 th	Jane Halliday Widow
12 th Thomas Barlow	Mam ^l "	Frances Barrand Ch ^l
Elizabeth Winkfield	Spine "	Ruth Beal Ch ^l
Luke Heston Minister John Hawster Church Warden John Hooper		

Burial record of Leah Frances Barrand 15th September, 1810

C:- Thomas John, child No 3, was born 25th July, 1811, baptised on the 15th September, 1811 and died before 1823. No record of his death or burial has been found. The reason I suggest he died before 1823 is because Thomas Barrand and Sarah Took had another son called Thomas in 1823. There is also a family tree by *James Guest* which suggests the same.



THOMAS JOHN BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 25 JUL 1811

Christening: 15 SEP 1811 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

Father: THOMAS BARRAND

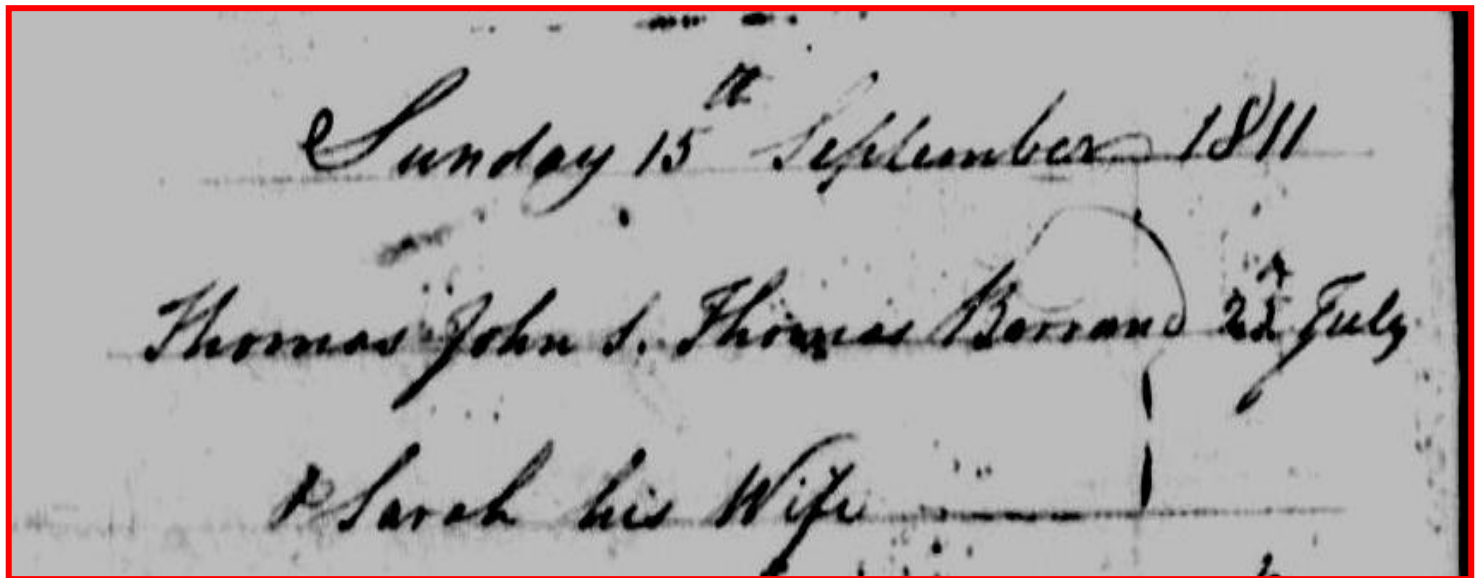
Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK

Source Information:

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

C035245 1811 - 1814 0580908 Film NONE

IGI Record of the birth of Thomas John Barrand

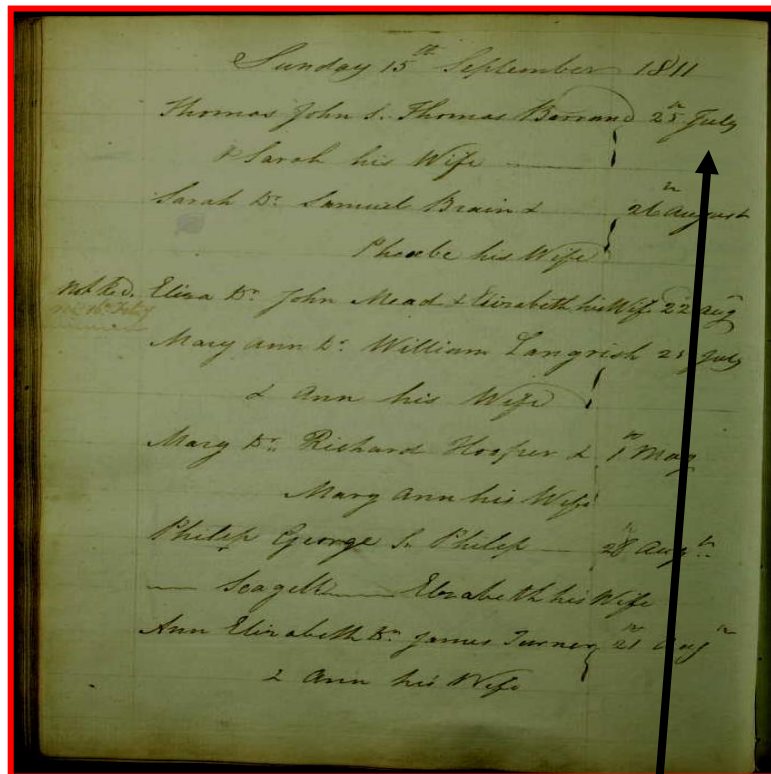


Baptism record of Thomas John Barrand

September Baptisms in 1811

- 12 Sarah Jane D. of William Harman & Mary his Wife 27th Aug^r
 13 Ann D. of John Newman & Ann his Wife 15th Aug^r
 Mary Ann D. of Nathaniel East & Mary his Wife 7th Sept^r
 John Son of John Reynolds & Susannah his Wife 20th June 1812
 George Son of James Newman & Mary Louisa his Wife 21st Aug^r
 Susannah D. of James Mead & Hannah his Wife 26th Aug^r
 Stephen Son of Stephen Cailles & Ann his Wife 17th Aug^r
 15 Cecilia D. of the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Henry Fitzgerald 23rd Aug^r
 & Charlotte Barons's de. Pepp's his Wife married
 Thomas John Son of Thomas Barrand & Sarah his Wife 25th July
 Sarah D. of Samuel Brain & Phoebe his Wife 26th Aug^r
 Eliza D. of John Mead & Elizabeth his Wife 28th Aug^r
 Mary Ann D. of William Langrish & Ann his Wife 25th July
 Mary D. of Richard Hooper & Mary Ann his Wife 1st May
 Philip George Son of Philip Dagell & Elizabeth his Wife 28th Aug^r
 Ann Elizabeth D. of James Turner & Ann his Wife 21st Aug^r
 Mary D. of James Lucas & Mary his Wife 2nd Sept^r
 Frederick William Son of Evelyn Woodhatch & Susannah his Wife 13th Feb^r
 Harriet D. of Thomas Bacon & Ann his Wife 29th July
 Mary Ann D. of Samuel Ball & Winifred his Wife 15th Nov^r 1810
 George William Son of Ambrose Boham & Sarah his Wife 11th July
 Eliza D. of William Hart & Mary his Wife 9th Jan^r 1810
 Ann D. of George Storkes & Sarah his Wife 31st Aug^r
 William Son of William Coulman & Susannah his Wife 26th July
 Charles Son of Jacob Chick & Elizabeth his Wife 28th Aug^r
 Thomas Son of Moses Green & Hannah his Wife 25th Aug^r
 Caroline D. of Robert Pennington & Martha his Wife 27th June 1810
 Emma D. of William Griffiths & Mary his Wife 5th Aug^r

Luke Heston Minister
 John Houghton
 John Hooper Church Wardens

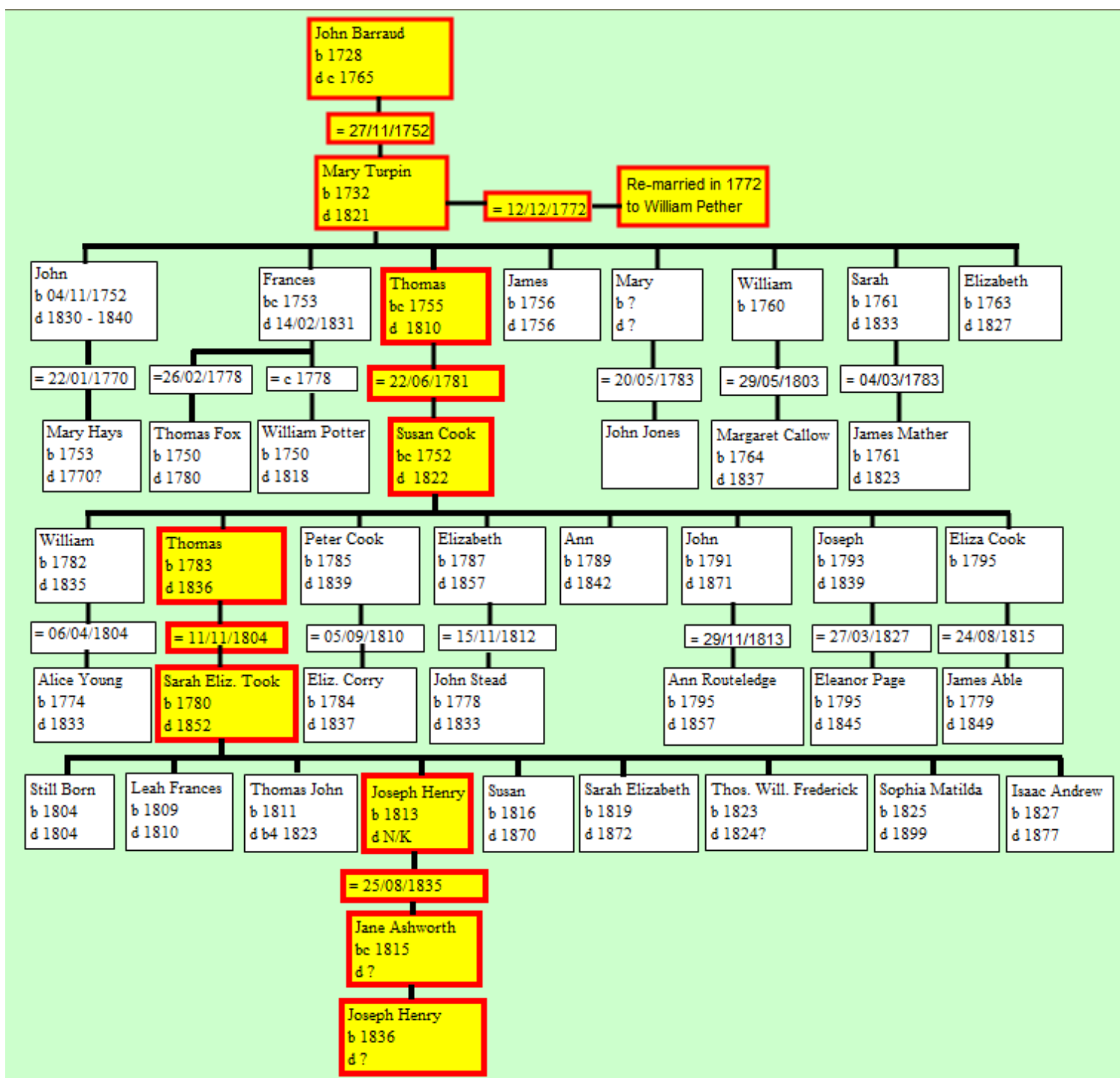


Bishops' Transcript of baptism of Thomas John Barrand

D:- Joseph Henry, the 4th child was born on the 10th September, 1813, baptised on the 13th February, 1814, and he eventually became a merchant dealing in wine from France, Italy and Portugal. He married Jane Ashworth on the 25th August, 1835 in Bowdon in Cheshire (Near Altrincham) where Joseph's name is transcribed as "Farrand". It is probable that his business took him to Cheshire and the marriage record shows that witnesses to the marriage were Joseph Ireland and Mary Ann Ireland and, on the 1841 census for Greenwich there is a Bennett Ireland, Eliza Ireland and a Mary McIntosh with Joseph Henry Barrand, the son of Joseph Henry Barrand and Jane. Mary McIntosh was originally Mary Ireland. The records show that Joseph Henry and Jane Ashworth had just the one child, Joseph Henry, born on the 1st March, 1836, but not baptised until the 11th June 1845. The 1841 census for Greenwich confirms that their son was not born in the county, so born elsewhere. It is here on the baptism record that Joseph Henry is mentioned as a merchant. It seems that Joseph Henry and Jane may have moved to France at some time before 1845 probably on business, but what happened to both Joseph Henry and Jane, his wife after 1845 when Joseph Henry their (son) was baptised is unclear, as no records of either of them on the census for 1841 and 1851 have been found. There is also no sign of their son, Joseph Henry after the 1841 census. Joseph Henry (snr) possibly died in 1854 in Elham, Kent as "Farrand" [Elham 1854 3rd Qtr \(2a-563\)](#)

There is also no sign of their son, Joseph Henry after the 1841 census but there are records of a Joseph Farrand returning from Calais (France) in 1857. There are also records of a Joseph Farrand's death in London in 1904 (b1837) and burial in St. Pancras. [Ref: London City 1837 1st Qtr \(1c - 9\)](#)

The 1851 census for Arbour Square only shows Bennett Ireland (b 1784) and his wife Eliza (nee Cassie) (b 1796). They were married in 1837. Bennett however also died in 1851.



JOSEPH HENRY BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 10 SEP 1813

Christening: 13 FEB 1814 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

Father: THOMAS BARRAND

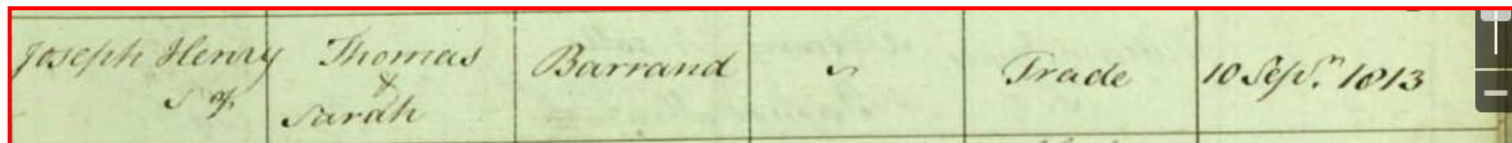
Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK

Source Information:

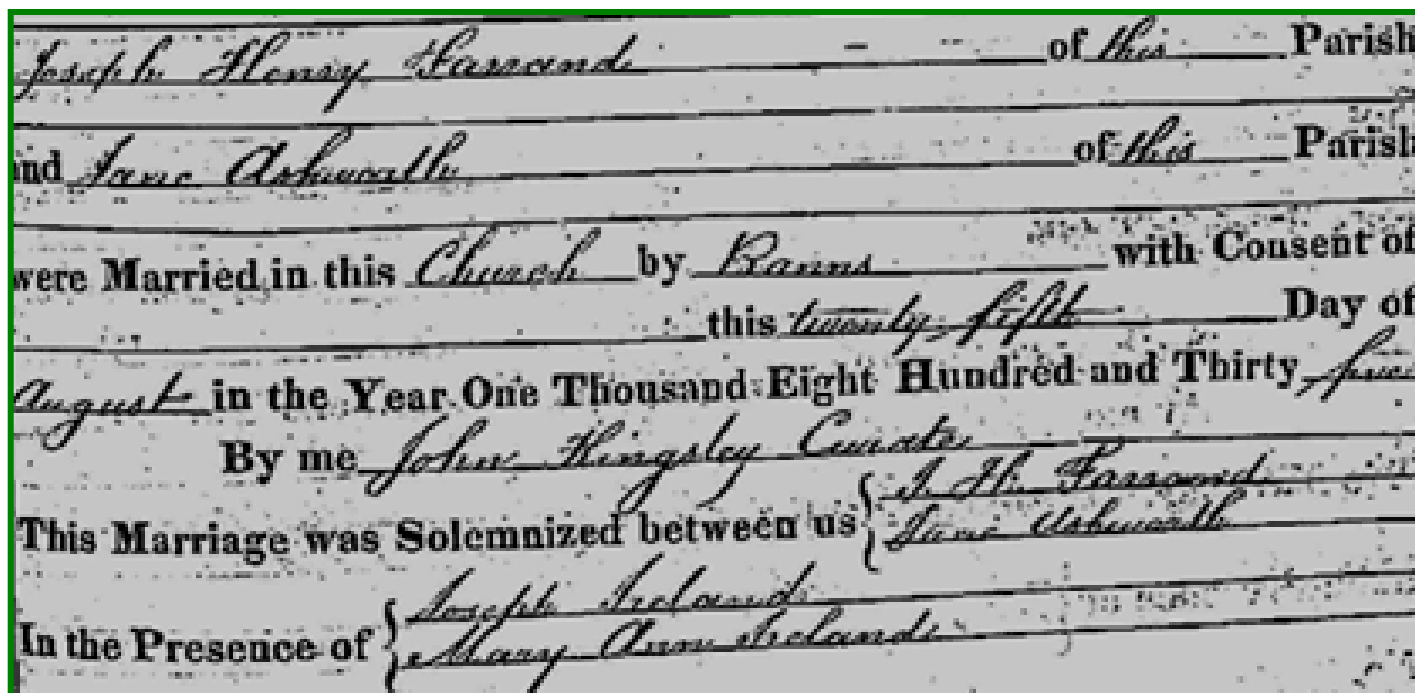
Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type: Film

C035245 1811 - 1814 0580908 Film NONE

IGI Record of the birth of Joseph Henry Barrand 1813



Record of the birth of Joseph Henry Barrand 1813



Marriage of Joseph Henry Barrand to Jane Ashworth – Witness Mary Ann Ireland and Joseph Ireland
Farrand Joseph Henry + Jane Ashworth 1835 - Cheshire Diocese Of Chester Parish Marriages 1538-1910

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of ST. MARY-LE-BONE, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year 1814.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1814 Feb 11 No. 209	Charles Sq.	Charles & Rachel	Evening	Silvery Lewne	Sew'	23 Jan'y
18 No. 210	Jane Sarah Sq.	Thomas & Elizabeth	Rumbolt.	—	Sew'	12 Jan'y
18 No. 211	Georgiana Sq.	John Henry & Lydia	Rogers	—	Sew'	28 Oct 1813
— No. 212	John Sq.	John & Charlotte	Thompson	—	Sew'	18 Jan'y
— No. 213	Joseph Henry Sq.	Thomas & Sarah	Barrand	—	Wade	10 Sep 1813
— No. 214	John Sq.	Joseph & Sarah	Barnes	—	a Clerk	9 Dec 1813
— No. 215	Samuel Sq.	Ezekiel & Mannah	Green	—	Sew'	16 Jan'y
— No. 216	Sarah Sq.	William & Sarah	Ancher	—	Sew'	7 Jan'y

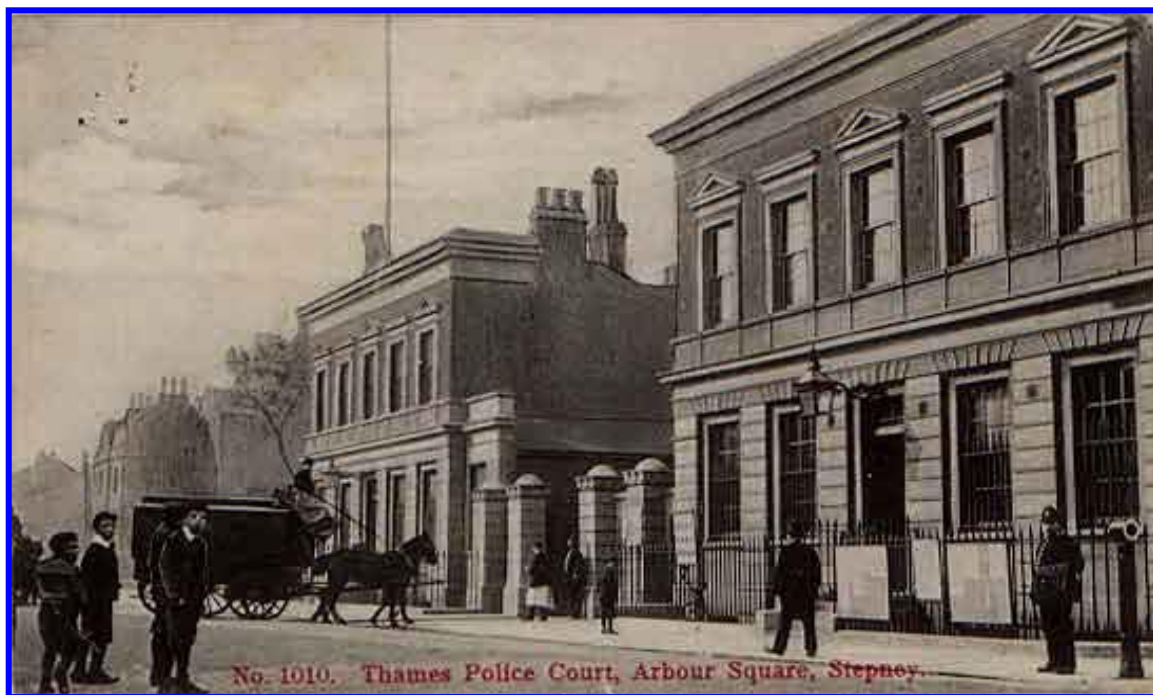
Baptism record of Joseph Henry Barrand 1813

Joseph Henry the son of Joseph Henry Barrand and Jane Ashworth, was born on the 1st March, 1836, (The actual date looks more like 1st May, 1836) and baptised on the 11th June 1845 when his parents Joseph Henry Barrand and Jane Ashworth were living at 11, Arbour Street East, Stepney in 1845. On the 1841 census for 11, Arbour Street East in Stepney however, there is mention of Joseph Barrand, aged 5, living with a Mr. Bennett Ireland, aged 54, Eliza Ireland aged 45 and a Mary McIntosh aged 25, but no sign of either Joseph or Jane (parents). His parents should have been living with him at the time in 1841. Clearly his parents were present at his baptism in 1845, but no further records exist of Joseph Henry or his parents. If Joseph and Jane had moved abroad, then they must surely have taken Joseph Henry with them. The Arbour Square area was home to people of considerable wealth in 1845, but the area built up rapidly in the early 19th century, mainly to accommodate immigrant workers and displaced London poor, and developed a reputation for poverty, overcrowding, violence and political dissent.

Arbour Street East forms part of Arbour Square in Stepney, **Arbour Square** is a late Georgian square in Stepney, in the borough of Tower Hamlets, East London, England. It is located just off the Commercial Road (A13) approximately one mile (1.6 km) east of the City of London. The square is currently laid out as a formal garden with mature trees and planting and is surrounded on two sides by elegant early 19th century townhouses. Arbour Square was finally laid out as a garden enclosure in 1819. By 1830, contemporary maps show buildings on all sides of the square and many of the surrounding roads. The south and west sides of the square are still made up of the original three and four storey buildings which are grade II listed.



Terrace on the south side of Arbour Square



Arbour Square



Arbour Street East.

JOSEPH HENRY BARAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 01 MAR 1836

Christening: 11 JUN 1845 Saint Thomas, Stepney, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOSEPH HENRY BARAND

Mother: JANE

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C067881	1840 - 1876	0597931	Film	6903901	Film

IGI Record of the birth of Joseph Henry Barrand 1836

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St. Thomas*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 18*45*

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1845 May 23.	Lizabeth Georgeina Ann	William Ann	Self	8. Lucas Place	Surgeon	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 361						
1845 May 25.	Ellen	John Mary	Doughby	50. North Street	Carver	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 362						
1845 May 28.	Sarah Ann	William Sarah Ann	Squires	20. King Street	Iron Maker	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 363						
1845 May 29	Ellen	Isaac Sarah	Fox	16. Stepping Causeway	Surgeon	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 364						
1845 June 1 st	Henry Arthur	John Martha	Annett	2. Vine Cottage	Bricklayer	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 365						
1845 June 8 th	George David	George Mary Ann	George	52. Chancery St.	Customs Office.	Edw. M. G. G. M.A.
No. 366						
1845 June 11.	Mary Ann Wilson	Thomas Elizabeth	Watson	20. Norton Street	Wine Merchant	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 367						
1845 June 11	Joseph Henry Henry Anne	Joseph Anne	Barnard	11. St. James Square	Merchant	Dr. Valentine M.A.
No. 368						

Baptism Record of Joseph Henry Barrand in 1845

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Occupied or Building	Uninhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in England, Ireland, or Foreign Parts
Street 11 East			Elizabeth Ireland	45			N	
			Marg. M. Ireland	25		Ind. S.	Y	
			Joseph Barrand	5			N	
No 12	1		Nathaniel Rix	40		Ind.	N	
			Thompson - D.	35			N	
			Agnes - D.	11			Y	
			Edith - D.	10			Y	
			Helen - D.	9			Y	
			Margaret - D.	8			Y	
			Rachael - D.	8			Y	
			Septimus - D.	1			Y	
			William - D.	3			Y	
			Elizabeth Dyer	20		Ind. S.	N	
No 13	1		Wm. - Blyth	20		L. - D.	N	
			Mary James	40		Ind.	Y	
			Maria James	13			Y	
			Henry James	8			Y	
			Harriet - D.	4			Y	
No 14			Ellen Wells	15			Y	
	1		John Dyer	52		Ind.	N	
			William Dyer	30		Ind.	N	
No 15	1		Mary - D.	30		Ind. S.	N	
			Margaret Ward	20		Ind.	N	Y
			Mary - D.	14			Y	
TOTAL in 2 Page 21		190 4		7	14			

1841 Census showing Joseph Henry Barrand, aged 5.

E:- Susan, the 5th child was, born in St. Giles, London in 1817 and baptised on the 23rd February, 1817. The record from the IGI shows she was baptised in St. Giles, Oxford, but why they should travel to Oxford is not known. It should perhaps be St. Giles in London, although the censuses for 1851 and 1861 both show her place of birth as Oxford, and the IGI records certainly show the baptism in Oxford and the reference numbers certainly are for Oxford.

On the 1841 census, Susan was a female servant working at "The Grove" in Highgate, an area of extremely wealthy residents, and Jacob Starr was working as a male servant at the same address. There is no birthplace shown for either of them on this census, and both are shown as "Born out of the County". Jacob Starr was a son of Simon Starr and Sarah Pigin who were married on the 5th November, 1808 in Kidderminster and they had 9 children. Simon Starr had been married previously to Sarah Knibbs in 1806, but she died in childbirth with their only child, Phoebe in 1807. Simon Starr's children to Sarah Pigin were:- John Starr 1809 – 1817; Sarah Starr 1811 – ? Simon Starr 1816 – 1820; **Jacob Starr 1820 – 1883**; Ann Starr 1822 – 1882; Eliza Starr 1823 – 1869; Eleanor Starr 1826 – ?; Joseph Starr 1826 – 1865; and Mary Starr 1831 – ?

On the 10th August, 1846, Jacob Starr (b 1820) in Kidderminster married Susan Barrand (b 1818) (showing born in Oxford) in Islington. **Marriage Ref: Islington 1846 - 3rd Qtr (3 - 205)**

They then moved to Bewdley in Herefordshire, and had a son, Joseph Henry Starr, born in 1849. By the 1851 census, Joseph's occupation is shown as a victualler and they still had just the 1 son, Joseph Henry Starr, aged 1 **Birth Ref: Kidderminster 1849 - 4th Qtr (1 - 369)**. A second son, Arthur Starr was born in October of 1851, and was baptised on 22nd December, 1851 at St. Mary's Church in Kidderminster. **Birth Ref: Kidderminster 1851 – 4th Qtr (18 – 399)** Arthur died in 1852 and was buried on the 18th January, 1852. **Death Ref: Kidderminster 1852 – 1st Qtr (6c – 106)**

By 1861, Jacob Starr & Susan had moved back to London and were living at 5, St. Marks Place, Kensington. By this time they had 2 children, Joseph Henry Starr (b October, 1849), and George Barrand Starr. (b April, 1857). **Birth Ref: Kensington 1857 - 1st Qtr (1a - 89)** but he died in 1918. On the census for 1861, Jacob Starr is described as a "Dairyman" and their son Joseph Henry, is noted as an "Idiot". Also living with them is Jacob Starr's sister Eliza Starr, who was also born in Kidderminster and working as their servant. Joseph Henry Starr, their eldest son, died in July, 1863 aged 14 – **Death Ref: Kensington 1863 - 2nd Qtr (1a - 84).**

George Barrand Starr married Elizabeth Bukett (1855 - 1944) in October, 1884 **Marriage Ref: Lambeth 1884 - 4th Qtr (1d - 661)** and they had just 1 son, George Jacob Starr (b 28th March, 1887) **Birth Ref: Stratford 1887 - 1st Qtr (4a - 26)** and he married Mary Darby in October of 1915. They had 2 children: Margaret Winifred (1916 – 1966) and Barrand G.W. (1920-1983) and he married Edna Kerr in 1945. George Jacob Starr died in 1967. George Barrand Starr went back to Worcestershire, where he became a brewer's assistant and died in January, 1918.

NEWSPAPER CUTTING – Simon Starr was convicted of stealing shoes in Kidderminster and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

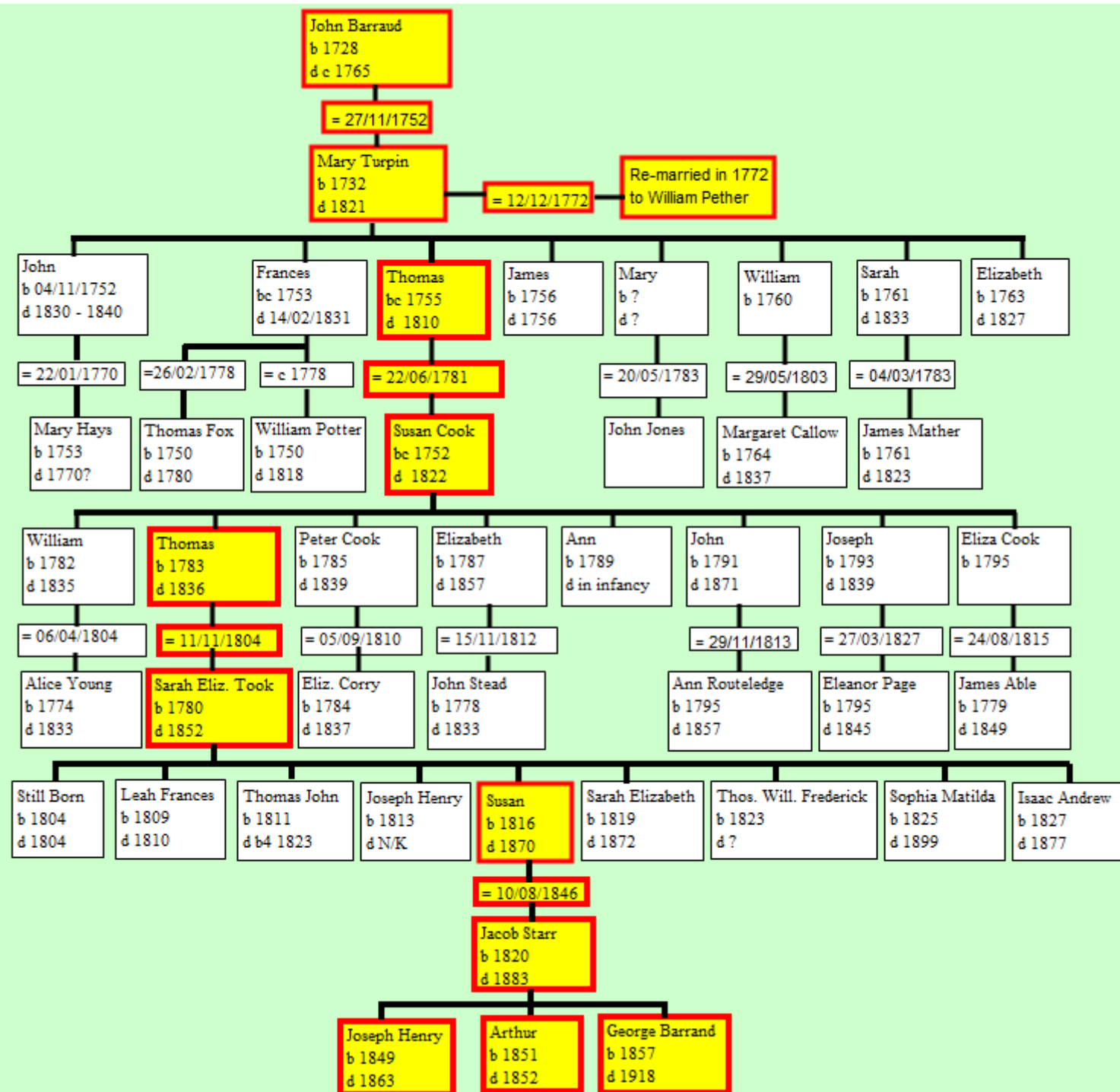
Wolverhampton Chronicle and Staffordshire Advertiser 22 April 1835

18 April 1835 - Worcester Herald – 16 April 1835 - Worcester Journal -

On the 1871 census, Jacob Starr is shown as a widower, (Susan having died aged 53 on the 3rd May, 1870 of apoplexy at their home) **Death Ref: Kensington 1870 - 1st Qtr (1a - 106)** and he is living in Kensington still working as a dairyman and with his unmarried son, George Barrand Starr, and also his Sister-in-Law, Sarah Elizabeth Barrand (aged 51 - b 1820) but the name is mis-spelt as "Barman". On the 1881 census, Jacob Starr is living in Chelsea, and also at the same address is Alfred James Barrand (Visitor) the cousin of Susan Starr, Jacobs' decd. wife. Alfred James Barrand married Sarah Elizabeth Barrand (his 2nd cousin) and on her death, re-married a Mary Biglands in Wigton (Cumbria) He was also a cousin to Susan Barrand. Alfred James's father and Susan's father were brothers. Jacob Starr died on the 23rd March, 1883 **Death Ref: Chelsea 1883 - 1st Qtr (1a - 223)** Jacob Starr's will of 21st April, 1883 shows that his estate was just over £641, and the estate was administered by Alfred James Barrand, (his wife's cousin) and Daniel Hudman, Susan's brother-in-law.

BARRAND Female					
Event(s):					
Birth:					
Christening: 23 FEB SUSAN 1817 Saint Giles, Oxford , Oxford, England					
Parents:					
Father: THOMAS BARRAND					
Mother: SARAH					
Source Information:					
Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C038814	1769 - 1854	0887485	Film	6901078	Film

IGI Record of the birth of Susan Barrand (showing St. Giles, Oxford)



PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born		
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		M	F		Within the Union	Outside the Union	Foreign Birth or Foreign Parent
The Grove Highgate		1	Wm William Black	40		Stone Merchant	Yes		
			Bartholomew do	20					
			Elizabeth do	6					
			Bartholomew do	11					
			Marion do	2					
			Thos Thomas S. do	25					
			Hen at do	3					
			David Bartholomew	50		Bookbinder	Yes		
			Marion Ballantyne	40		70			
			Elizabeth Williams	25		70			
			Susan Baranck	25		70			
			Emah Gray	20		70			
			Marion Horne	15		70			
			Jacob Star	20		70			
		1	Samuel Watson	30		Surgeon	No		
			Henriette Watson	20			No		
			Samuel Watson	1m					
			Eiza Chinnery	20		70			
		1	Ann Williams	55		70	No		
			Sally Martha Binsdale	40		70			
			Susanah Spalding	30		Confectioner	No		
			Sarah Chinnery	20		70			
			Fanny Boyce	10		70	Yes		
			Clara Francis	14		70	No		
			Joseph Langridge	30		70	No		
TOTAL in 2 Page 1		3		6	19				

1846. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of St. Martin in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
384	August	Jacob Starr	27	Single	Wagoner	7 Frog Lane	Simon Starr	Wagoner
	10	Susan Barrand	20	Spinster	—	Do	Thomas Barrand	Wagoner

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by James, S. Holland, Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Jacob Starr and Susan Barrand In the Presence of us, Charles Brown and Susan Young

Marriage certificate of Susan Barrand and Jacob Starr

Parish of <u>St. Martin</u>		Enumeration of <u>Household</u>		Age of <u>Persons</u>		Rank, Profession, or <u>Occupation</u>		Place of <u>Birth</u>	
House No.	Street, Lane, or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Sex	Age	Condition	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth
119	Wimbush	Joseph James	Head	27	Single	Wagoner	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Ann James	Wife	24	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
120	Do	Thomas Barrand	Head	29	Single	Wagoner	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Elizabeth Barrand	Wife	25	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
121	Do	John Barrand	Head	30	Single	Wagoner	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Ann Barrand	Wife	26	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Elizabeth Barrand	Daughter	5	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		John Barrand	Son	4	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Harriet Barrand	Daughter	3	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Thomas Barrand	Son	2	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
122	Do	Jacob Starr	Head	27	Single	Wagoner	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Susan Barrand	Wife	20	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Joseph Barrand	Son	1	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Harriet Barrand	Daughter	17	Single	Servant	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
123	Do	William Barrand	Head	28	Single	Wagoner	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Ann Barrand	Wife	24	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		William Barrand	Son	5	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Thomas Barrand	Son	4	Single	At Home	St. Martin	St. Martin	St. Martin
		Total of Persons		118	2				

1851 Census

[illegible]


1861 Census

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the										[Page 52]
Ward of	Metropolitan Borough of	Metropolitan Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, of	Local Board, or (Superintendent of Sanitation District) of	Sanitation District of	Sanitary District of	Water	
North Kensington	North Kensington	Brompton	Chelsea			Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Water	Drainage	Drainage	Drainage	
John Smith	Head	25	25	Painter	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Mary Smith	Wife	22	22		New York U.S.	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	10	10		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Mary Smith	Daughter	8	8		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Brother	30	30		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	15	15	Gardener	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
William Smith	Son	12	12	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	10	10	Blacksmith	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	8	8	Scholar	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	7	7		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	5	5		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	4	4	Cartman	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
George Smith	Son	3	3		Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Alfred Smith	Son	2	2	Scholar	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
George Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Henry Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
William Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
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Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
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Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
John Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Thomas Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Charles Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Edward Smith	Son	1	1	Domestic	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	Chelsea	
Robert Smith	Son									

1871 Census

[illegible]

1881 census Jacob Starr with Alfred James Barrand

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH						GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE			
REGISTRATION DISTRICT				KENSINGTON					
1870 DEATH in the Sub-district of Brompton				in the County of Middlesex					
Columns--	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
1	14th May 1870	Susan Starr	Female	53 Years	Wife of Jacob Starr	Apoplexy	Jacob Starr Present at the death 5 St Marks Place West Brompton	14th May 1870	E. B. Darnley Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.


Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

See note overleaf

DYD 348142

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE *CROWN COPYRIGHT

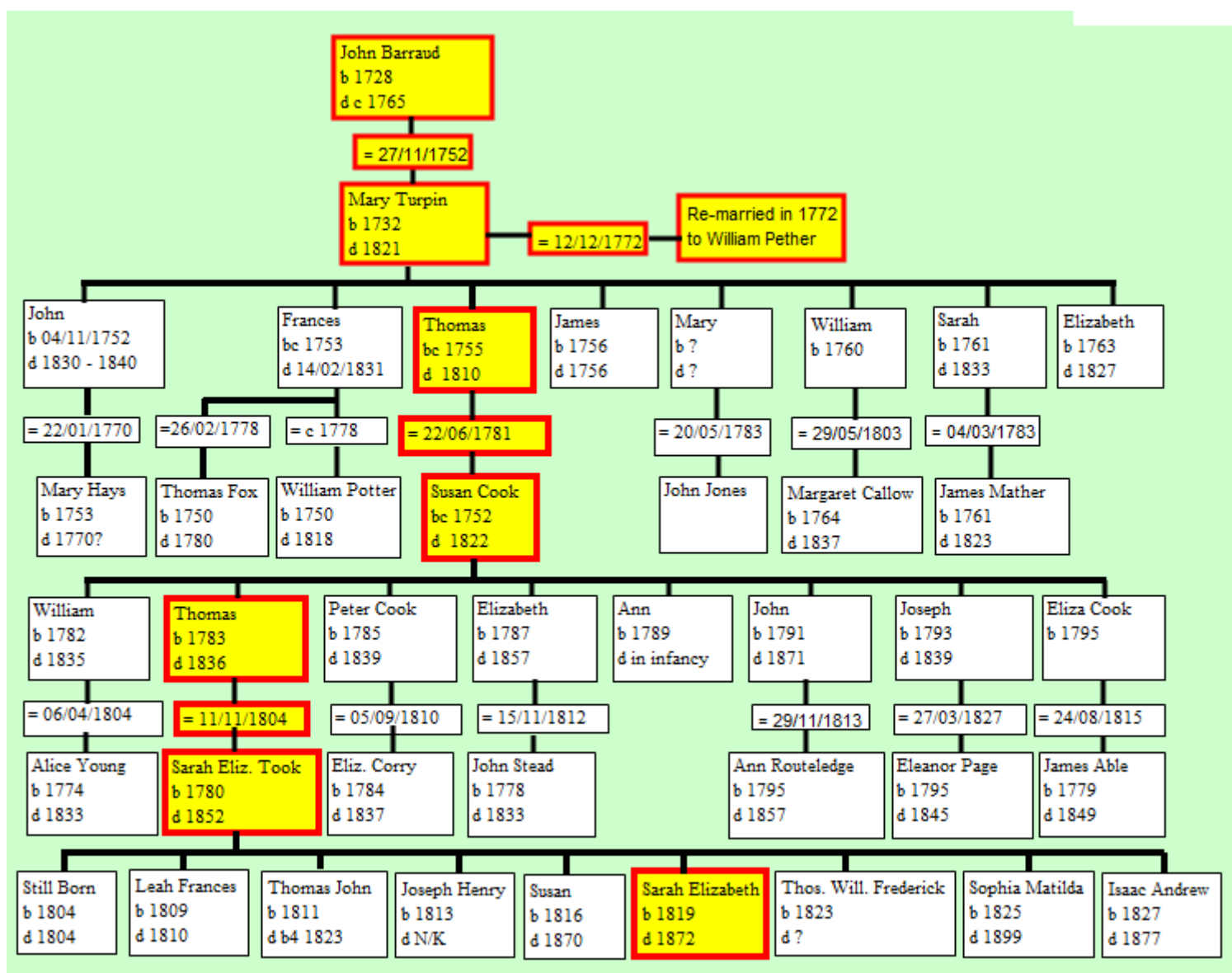
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



SBM

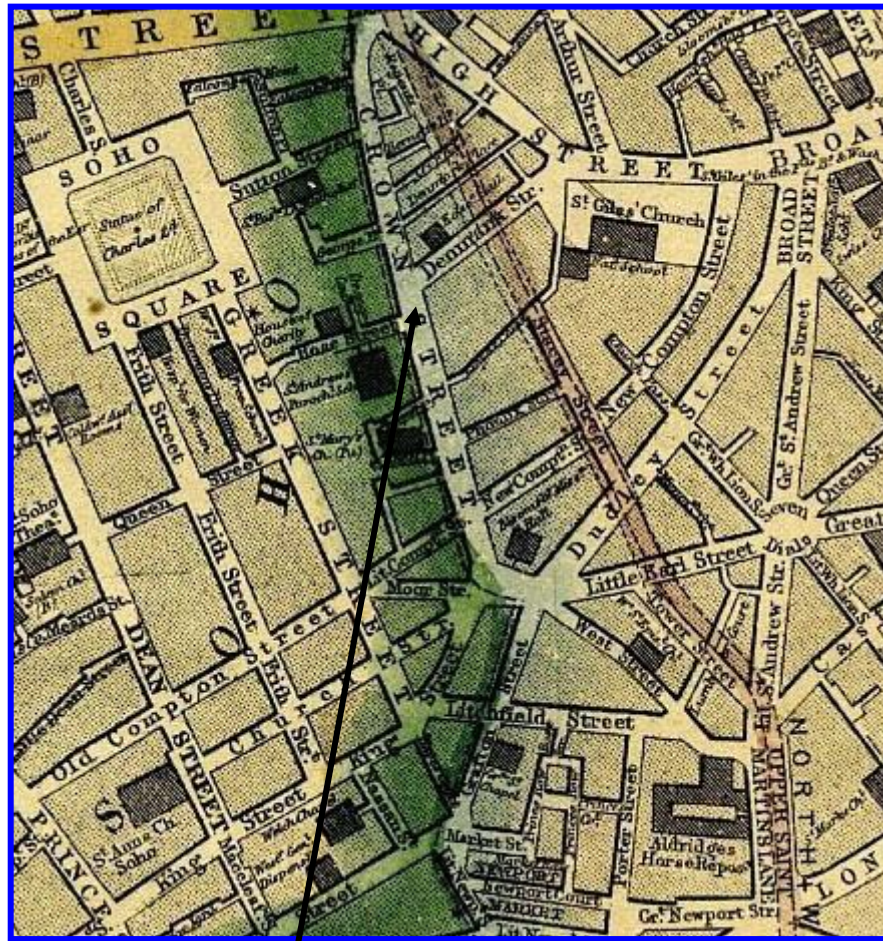
BPS 045088 35925 10/10 3MS/PSL 028221

F:- Sarah Elizabeth, the 6th child of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth Took was born on the 13th May, 1819 and baptised on the 30th May, 1819 at St. Anne's Church, Soho. On the baptism record, her father, Thomas is shown as a cheesemonger and the family were living in Crown Street.

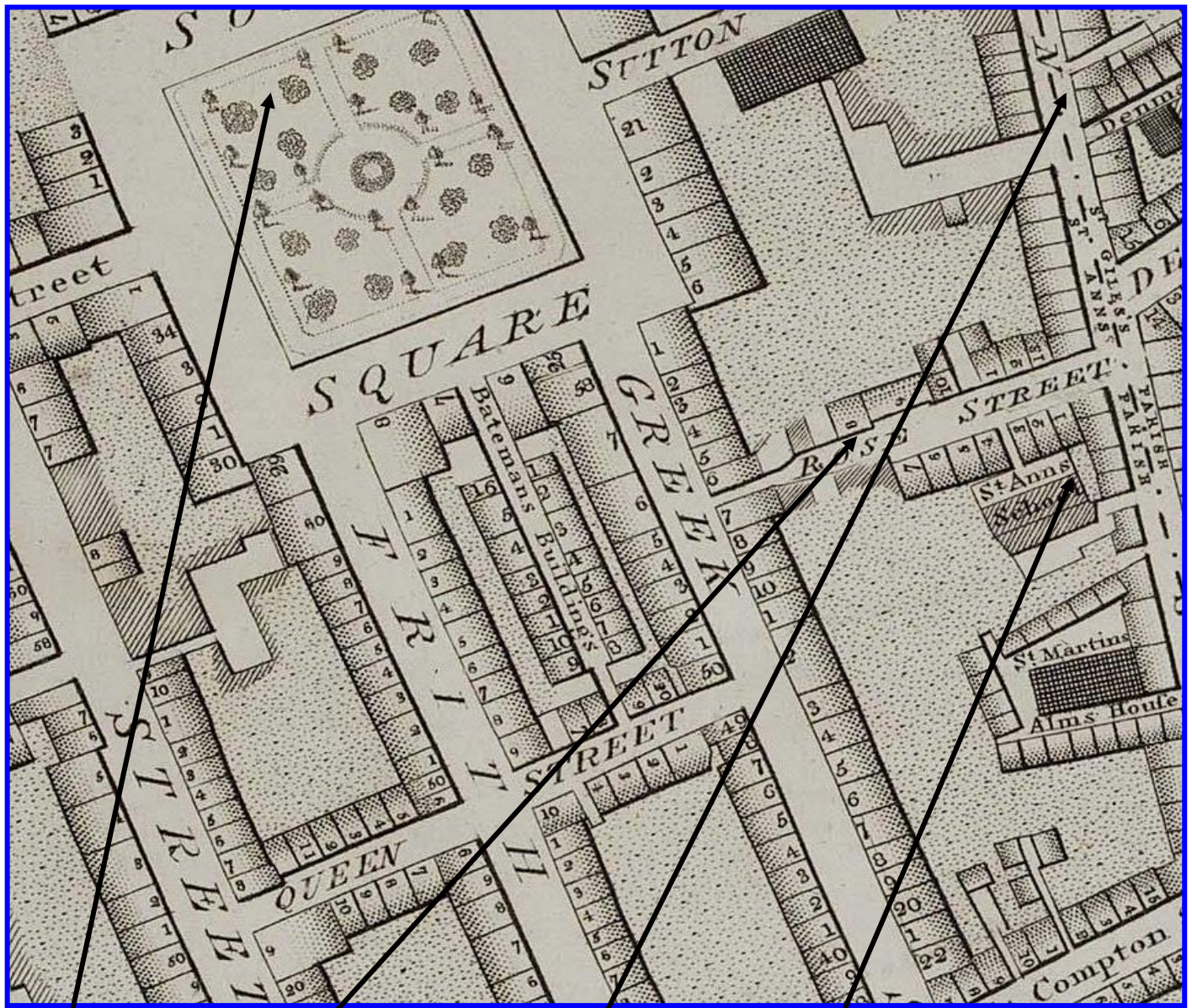


Crown Street was a narrow, winding lane running southwards from the corner of Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road, but known in former times as Hog Lane. It forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Giles and St. Anne, Soho. Its narrowness and its windings alike serve to show its antiquity; and no doubt, it derived its first name from the pigs that fed along its sides when it had green hedges and deep ditches on either side. In 1762 it came to be dignified by its more recent appellation from the "Rose and Crown" tavern. Rose Street runs out of Crown Street, on

the west connecting it with Greek Street. It was in Rose Street that Thomas Barrand went to school and it is in Greek Street that Robert Palmer and Elizabeth Barrand (daughter of William Barrand and Alice Young) lived in 1846 at the time of their marriage. Sarah Elizabeth was a cousin of Elizabeth Palmer (nee Barrand).



Crown Street, Soho

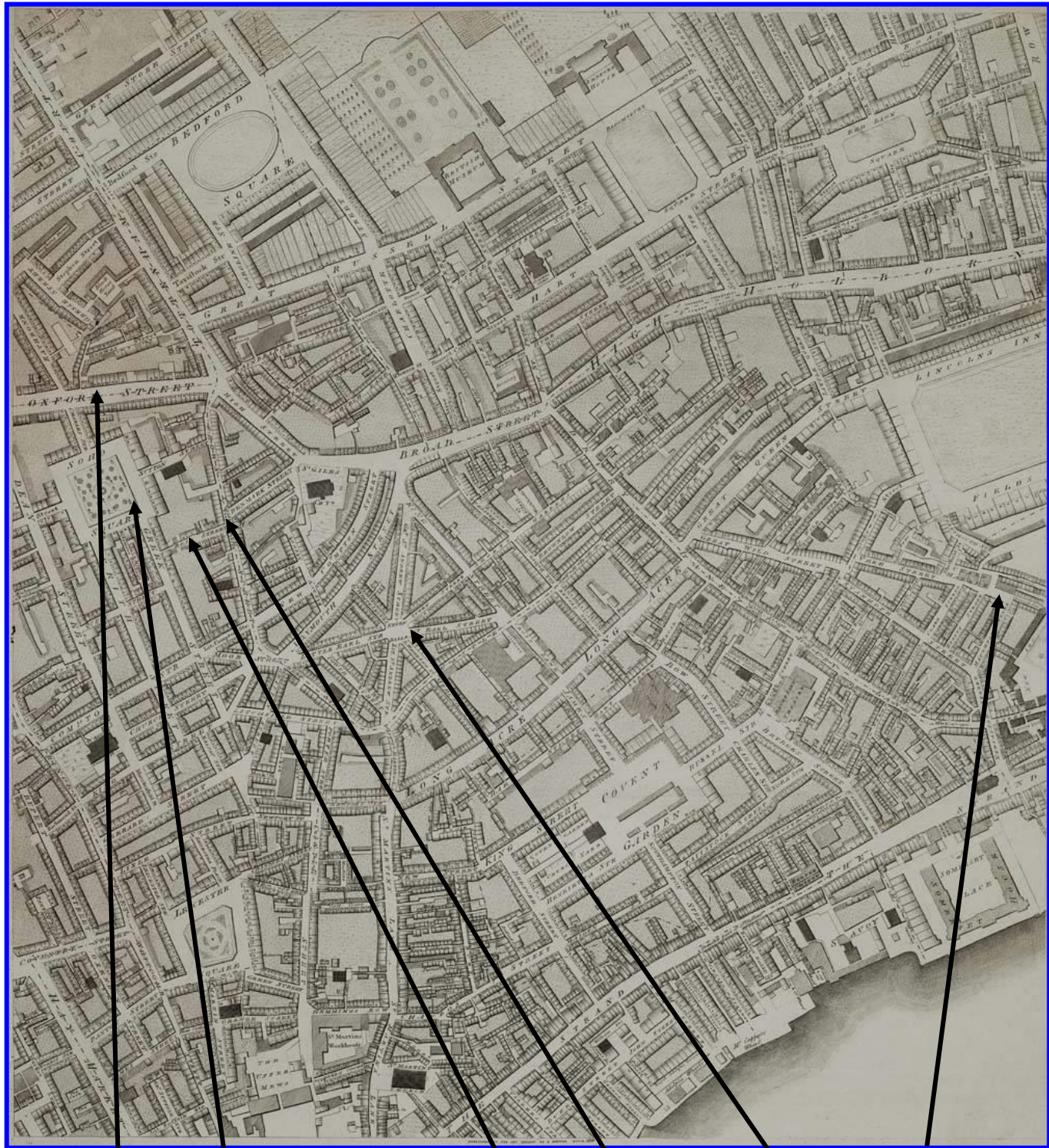


Soho Square

Rose Street

Crown Street

St. Ann's School



Oxford Street

Soho Square

Rose Street

Crown Street

7-dials

Clare Market

It would appear that in 1819 Thomas was working with his brother, John and in business together as cheesemongers, most likely at Clare Market and possibly with some money left to them by their father, Thomas.

On the 1841 census for Westminster, (Thomas having died in 1836), Sarah Elizabeth Barrand is working as a female servant, still living in Crown Street, Soho but, on the 1851 census, Sarah Elizabeth is shown living with her mother Sarah Elizabeth Took, and working as a laundress in Elder Walk. In 1861, she is again shown as a female servant living in Brunswick Avenue, Islington. By 1870, Sarah Elizabeth was living with her Brother-in-Law, Jacob Starr and this is shown on the 1871 census. Jacob Starr's wife Susan (Sarah's sister) had already died the previous year in 1870. Sarah's name however is transcribed as "Sarah Barman"

Sarah Barrand was never married, worked as a servant all her life, and died on the 27th August, 1872, aged 53 of typhoid fever and stroke at the home of Jacob Starr at 5, Marks Place, Brompton where she worked as his housekeeper and, in Sarah's will, her estate was to be administered by her younger brother Isaac Andrew, but he failed to do this, and it then passed to Sophia Matilda Hudman who was Sarah's younger sister. **Death Ref: Kensington 1872 - 3rd Qtr (1a - 103)**

SARAH ELIZABETH BARRAND Female					
Event(s):					
Birth: 13 MAY 1819					
Christening: 30 MAY 1819 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England					
Parents:					
Father: THOMAS BARRAND					
Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK					
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 Sarah Elizabeth Barrand 1819



Sarah 1869 at age 50

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St Anne Westminster*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 1819

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1819 May 30 No. 779	William born Apr 1	William Do Margaret	Payes	St Giles	Labourer	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 780	Charles born July 3	Alexander Do Mary	Roche	St Giles	Sailor	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 781	William born Mar 14	William Do Frances	Hewitt	Mariners	Smith	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 782	Thomas born May 17	Thomas Do Margaret	Price	St Maryleke	Labourer	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 783	George born (Decr 7) 1818	George Do Margaret	Gilbert	Market Row	Smith	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 784	Mary born Mar 31	John Do Mary	Labberton	Westminster St	Cabinet Maker	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 785	Sarah Elizabeth born May 13	Thomas Do Sarah Elizabeth	Barrand	Crown St	Cheese Monper	Rev. Mr. Lupton
30 No. 786	Thomas born Decr 8 1818	John Do Ann	Robertson	St James	Sailor	Rev. Mr. Lupton

Baptism Record of Sarah Elizabeth Barrand

HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
		James Barrand		1			
		Elizabeth Barrand		25	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		60	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		50	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		40	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		20	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		35	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		20	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		35	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		20	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		31	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		22	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		40	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		40	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		22	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		19	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		30	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		30	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		35	Land		
		Elizabeth Barrand		20	Land		
L in 3			847				

1841 Census

Also a George Palmer living in Crown Street here (was he a relation of Robert Palmer who married Elizabeth Barrand ?) The Palmers owned a business in Crown Street dealing in horses and saddles.

Parish and Township of		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
Selling the		St. Stephen		Farnham					
House No.	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, Deaf, or Dumb
					Male	Female			
110	6 Southall	Edwin Mutch	Head	Man	76		Working Silver-smith	Middleton, Cheshire	
		Emilia do	Wife	Man	31			Green High Pasture	
		Emilia do	Daughter		12mo			Middleton, Cheshire	
		Martha Green	Daughter		14		Schooler	do Hamstead	
111	5 South St	Ann Mow	Head	Widow	66		Lambshead	East Cove	
		Sarah do	Daughter	W	21		Milkmaid	London	
		Ann White	Daughter	Widow	37		Wool-maker	Middleton, Cheshire	
112		Samuel Barrow	Head	Widow	66		Lambshead	Middleton, Cheshire	
		Sarah do	Daughter	W	31			do Stoke	
113	5a Southall	Sarah Gore	Head	W	57		do Business	Brick	
		Elizabeth Robinson	Servant	W	16		Domestic Servant	Middleton	
114		John Brown	Head	W	60		Carpenter & joiner	Salisbury	
		Mary Brangley	Wife	W	30		Embroiderer	Kensall Green	
115	4 South St	Edw. Mutch	Head	Man	76		Silver-smith	Middleton & St. John	
		Marg. do	Wife	Man	65			do Clapham	
Total of Houses	114 U D	Total of Persons			3	12			

1851 census

[illegible]

1861 Census

NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Sarah Barrand 68886	5 Marks Place Fulham Road	1872 Aug 29	53 Years	Rev. N. Liberty

Burial of Sarah Barrand Brompton Cemetery

BARRAND Sarah. Effects under £100. <i>Administration of Goods unadministered passed at the Principal Registry March 1878.</i>	25 June. Administration of the effects of Sarah Barrand late of 5 Marks-place Brompton in the County of Middlesex Spinster who died 27 August 1872 at 5 Marks-place was granted at the Principal Registry to Isaac Andrew Barrand of 18 Avenue-road Hackney Downs in the said County Mercantile Clerk the Brother and one of the Next of Kin.
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1st Will of Sarah Barrand – Not administered

BARRAND Sarah. Personal Estate under £200.	5 March. Administration of the Personal Estate of Sarah Barrand late of 5 Mark's-place Brompton in the County of Middlesex Spinster who died 27 August 1872 at 5 Mark's-place left unadministered by Isaac Andrew Barrand the Brother and one of the Next of Kin was granted at the Principal Registry to Sophia Matilda Hudman (Wife of Daniel Hudman) of the Grand Junction Canal Company's Office Delamere-terrace Paddington in the said County the Sister and one other of the Next of Kin. Former Grant Principal Registry June 1873.
--	--

Will of Sarah Barrand – Re Administration

G:- Thomas William Frederick was the 7th child of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Took and he was born on the 18th January, 1823, and baptised on the 19th January, 1823. I cannot find any positive death record for Thomas William, but the fact that he was baptised shortly and within 24 hours of his birth suggest he may have died soon afterwards. It was a common practice to baptise any sick child as soon as possible after the birth. The address shown for the baptism of Thomas Frederick is shown at **13, Charles Street**, St. Marylebone in London, which does not show on any other records. Although there were three Charles Streets in Marylebone in 1820s, the most likely candidate is the Charles Street, formerly Lewknor's Lane, opposite Short's Gardens, at the top of Drury Lane, which derived its name from Sir Lewis Lewknor, who owned property here in the reign of James I. From an early date it bore a bad character, and boasted several "houses of ill-fame." The thoroughfare (called Lutner's Lane by Strype) is, as it was two hundred years ago, "a very ordinary place." But it was referred to as a "rendezvous and nursery for lewd women."

Thomas William does not show on the 1841 census as he would almost certainly still have been at home being only 17 years old at the time so the suggestion is that he died prior to 1841. There are records of a Thomas Frederick “Ballard” ?? burial on the 15th December, 1824 in St. Marylebone, Westminster, and is noted as a child. This is almost certainly Thomas William Frederick Barrand.



Horwood’s map of 1792 showing Charles Street off Drury Lane and below Coal Yard.

THOMAS WILLIAM FREDERICK BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Christening: 19 JAN 1823 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London,

Parents:

Father: THOMAS BARRAND

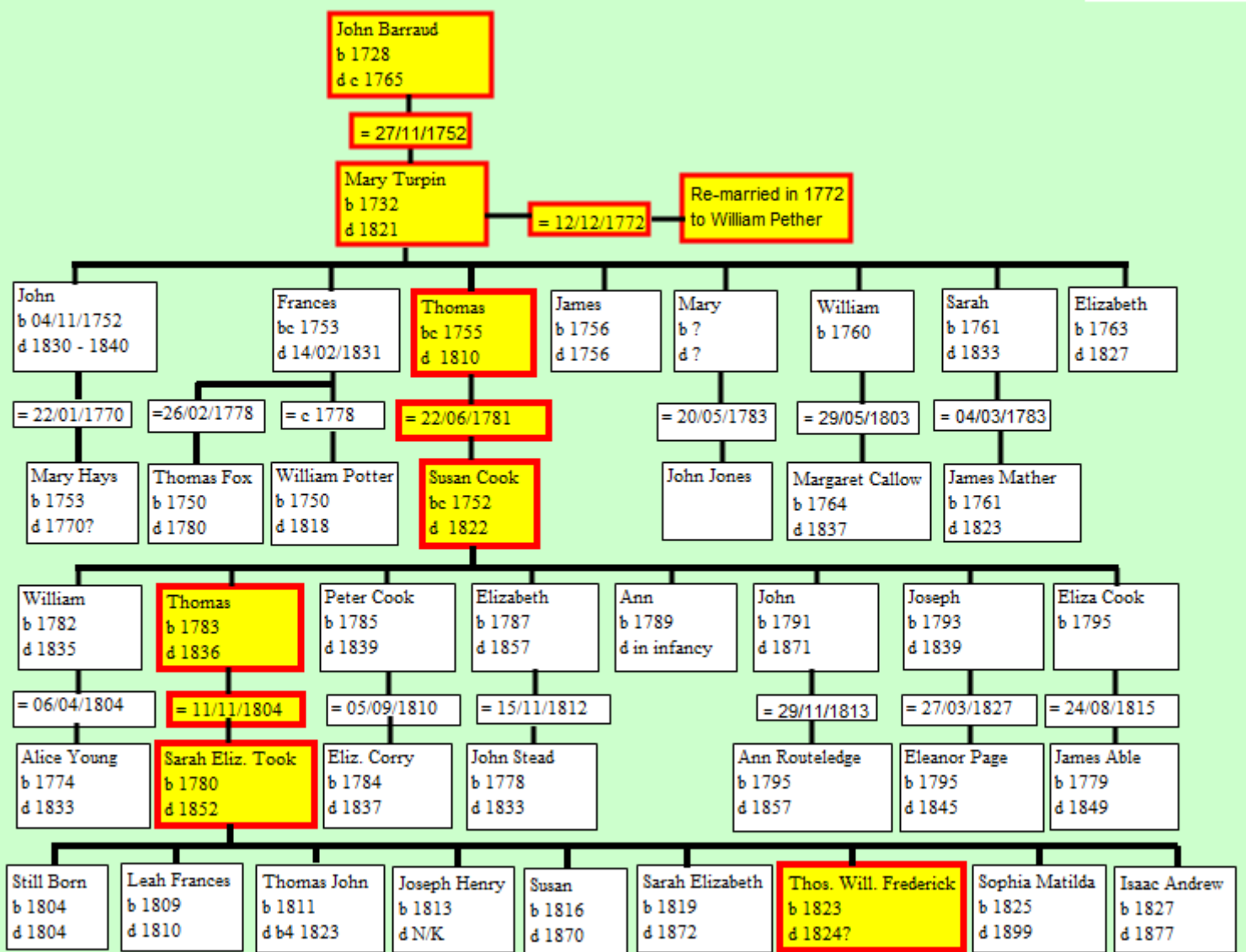
Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK

Source Information:

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

C037211

IGI Record of the birth of Thomas William Frederick Barrand 1823



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of S. Martin in the Fields
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1823.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1823 16 th No. 2151	Desmond	John	Lincock	160 Beak Belton Blount	Lincoln Draper	J. Morgan Curate
16 th No. 2152	George	John	Lincock	160 Beak Belton Blount	Lincoln Draper	J. Morgan Curate
16 th No. 2153	Augustus	John	Lincock	160 Beak Belton Blount	Lincoln Draper	J. Morgan Curate
19 th No. 2156	Hannah	John Elizabeth	Huskeps	231 St. James	Chemist	J. Morgan Curate
19 th No. 2157	George Harkness	John Jane	Bennett	23 Buckingham Road	Druggist Lager	J. Morgan Curate
19 th No. 2158	Thomas William Frederick	Thomas Sarah	Barrand	13 Charles Street	Shoe Maker	J. Morgan Curate
19 th No. 2159	George	John Isabella Corrigan	Willis	9 Church Yard	Cord Weaver	J. Morgan Curate
19 th No. 2160	Thomas	John Susan	Rice	6 Old Round Court	Cardmaker	J. Morgan Curate

Baptism record of Thomas William Frederick Barrand

19 th No. 2158	Thomas William Frederick	Thomas Sarah	Barrand	13 Charles Street	Shoe Maker	J. Morgan Curate
------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------	---------	-------------------------	---------------	---------------------

Baptism record of Thomas William Frederick Barrand

BURIALS in the Parish of ST. MARY-LE-BONE, in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-four.

No.	Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
No. 2105	Thomas Hoar	St. Marylebone	14 December	Child	Rev. Mr. Wheaton
No. 2106	Sarah Rounce	"	15 December	Child	"
No. 2107	Thomas Frederick Ballard	"	"	Child	"
No. 2108	Sarah Adams	"	"	52	"
No. 2109	Mary Rainey	"	"	Child	"
No. 2110	Catherine Post	"	"	25	"
No. 2111	John Lewis	"	"	55	"
No. 2112	Mary Ann Hill	"	"	Child	"

Burial record of Thomas Frederick Ballard ?? on the 15th December, 1824

H:- Sophia Matilda, the 8th child of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Took, was born on the 19th July, 1825 and baptised on the 25th December, 1825. She was born in **Golden Lion Court** where *Thomas Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Took now lived. This address is near Aldersgate Buildings. Again, this address is only shown once. It used to be called the Golden Mine Court in 1800. Golden Lion Court was in existence by 1680. In the story BARNABY RUDGE, by Charles Dickens (1841) it mentions Golden Lion Court several times.*

Sophia is found living with her mother, Sarah Elizabeth on the 1841 census as Thomas (father) had already died in 1836, but she is not found on 1851 census. It is possible she is the Sophia “Barrat” shown as a drape maker and living with the Gardner family in St. Pancras, in 1851 although this is only a possibility. Sophia Matilda married Daniel Hudman (b 1825) in Ripple Church, Worcestershire on the 20th December, 1851 and he is described as an office clerk. **Marriage Ref: Upton 1851 - 4th Qtr (18 - 763)** Daniel Hudman was the youngest child of four of Thomas Hudman and Ann Dancox. Although Sophia Matilda is described as a servant, there is no record of her father, or his occupation shown on the marriage certificate. Sophia’s place of residence is shown as Ripple, but Daniel Hudman’s residence is shown as Norwood in Middlesex. In April of 1851, Daniel Hudman was living in Hemel Hempstead and was employed as an assistant toll clerk. It is most probable then that Sophia Matilda Barrand was also working in Hemel Hempstead at the time of the 1851 census, but I can find no record of this.

On the 1861 census, Daniel Hudman was employed as a debt collector, and they had just 1 son, Thomas Edmund, (b 18th September, 1852). By 1871, Daniel was employed as a toll clerk on the Grand Union Canal in Paddington, and their son, Thomas Edmund, now aged 18, was an apprentice as an Architect. The surviving lock-keeper’s cottage at Paddington dates from 1864, and had an attached single-storey boiler house with a steam pump maintaining the water level in the pound above the locks. Thomas, their son had left by 1881, and Daniel Hudman & Sophia then moved to Ealing.

On the 1891 census, Daniel Hudman and Sophia Matilda (nee Barrand) moved to Marsworth in Buckinghamshire, where Daniel was employed as the Canal Toll Clerk on the Grand Union Canal. He was responsible for collecting duties on a variety of goods including grain, timber, coal and building materials which passed through the Marsworth locks. The locks are located right at the start of the Canal at Marsworth Basin - these two canal locks are staircase locks which is where the middle gate joins the top and bottom locks. This type of canal lock is unique on the Grand Union Canal's Southern Waterway. The toll house is now a listed building and consisted of an L-shaped, 2-storeys and basement building with the Toll Office beside the lock-pond and the house-frontage at right angles, facing east over the Wendover Arm of the canal.



The Toll House, Marsworth

TONNAGE RATES.		s.	d.
For all Goods, Wares, Merchandize and Things.....	2	0	per Ton.
For all Coals or Coke.....	1	6	ditto.
For all Manure	0	6	ditto.
Fractions of a Ton to be reckoned as the Quarters therein. Land-owners to carry Manure free of Toll.			
Lords of manors and others may build wharfs for public use, and charge the following			
WHARFAGE RATES.		d.	
For all Minerals, Timber or other Goods, remaining not longer	} 3	per Ton.	
than Twenty-four Hours			
For ditto remaining above Twenty-four Hours and not above	} 6	ditto.	
Thirty Days.....			
After that Time	1	ditto, per Day.	
Coal, Iron and Lime-stone may remain on the Wharfs for Three Months, on payment of Sixpence per Ton.			

Toll Charges

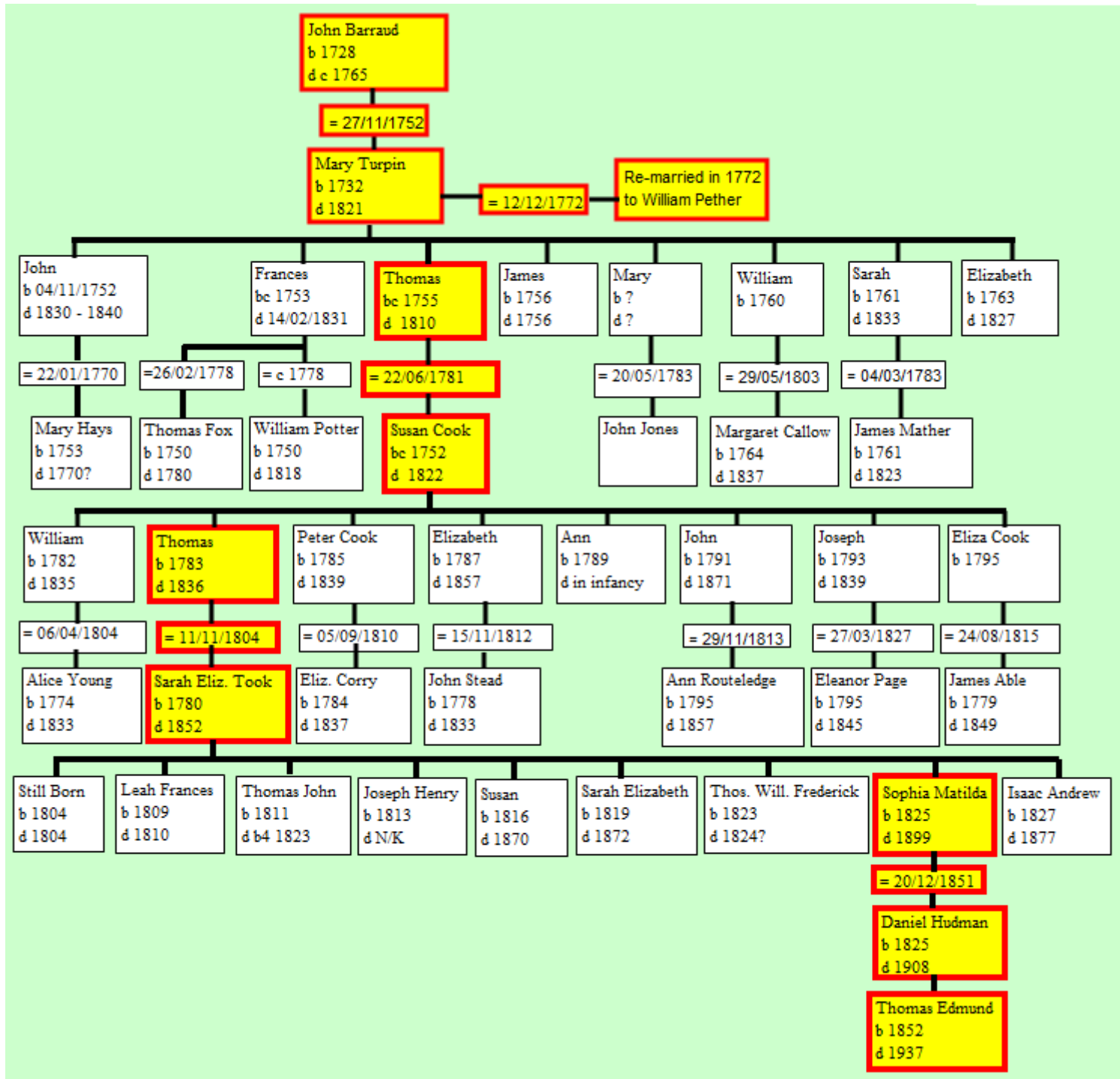
Sophia Hudman died on 21st March 1899 in Southall, near Uxbridge at the age of 73 on the 21st March, 1899 of a brain hemmorage and is buried in the Havelock Norwood Cemetery. Daniel is described as a retired Toll Clerk and debt collector. Sophia’s death was registered by their son, Thomas Edmund Hudman who was living in Dublin at the time. **Death Ref: Uxbridge 1899 - 1st Qtr (3a - 34)** Daniel Hudman is shown on the 1901 census still recognised as a "retired Toll Clerk" Daniel died on the 3rd July, 1908 in Southall (Uxbridge). **Death Ref: Uxbridge 1906 - 3rd Qtr (3a - 25)** and he is also buried in the Havelock Norwood Cemetery In the will of Daniel Hudman, his estate of £780 was administered by their only son, Thomas Edmund.

Thomas Edmund Hudman, the only child of Daniel Hudman and Sophia Barrand, was born in North Hyde, Middlesex, England on the 18th September, 1852 and was articted to Robert Edis in London in 1867 at the age of 15, serving a four-year "apprenticeship". He is described as an architect in the English census of 1871, when he was living with his parents in the Canal Office, Paddington, and where his father was a clerk. After completing his apprenticeship he worked as an assistant in the offices of Frederic Chancellor in London and William Dawes and William Reid Corson in Manchester. He moved to Ireland later in the 1870s to work in the office of James Bridgford and, in 1893 he set up his own practice as an Architect.

As a freelance architect, he gave lectures and in 1900 was temporary secretary of the sketching and camera club. Several of his photographs were published in the *Irish Builder*. In December 1906 he embarked on a series of articles on 'The Industrial Resources of Ireland' for the *Irish Builder*.

In 1885 Thomas Hudman married Ada Pile, a sister of Thomas Pile, an auctioneer and wholesale fishmonger, who became lord mayor of Dublin in 1900, and who was created a baronet in the same year. Thomas Hudman and Ada Pile had just 1 daughter, Dorothy March Hudman, born 1885 in London, and she married Lewis Whyte (1865-1938) in 1903 in Ireland and they had 3 children. Devereaux Hatton Michael (1904-1942), Morris Hudman (1907-1984) and Alan Hayes (1912 -1937) Through his connection with the Pile family, Hudman received a commission to design Earlsfort Mansions, a block of flats, which were erected by the builder James P. Pile, who was probably a brother of Ada Pile, in 1896 In his latter years he gave up architecture and became secretary to the hosiery manufacturers Smyth & Co., of Balbriggan, although he always preferred his old profession of architect. He died at his home, 2, Kenilworth Road, Dublin, on 8th February 1937 at the age of eighty-five. His widow, Ada Pile died in 1942.

SOPHIA MATILDA BARRAND Female No 1736 on the Registers					
Birth: 19 JUL 1825					
Christening: 25 DEC 1825 Saint Botolph Without Aldersgate, London, London,					
Parents:					
Father: THOMAS BARRAND					
Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK					
Source Information:					
Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C022383	1762 - 1844	0374442	Film	6903849	Film
IGI Record of the birth of Sophia Matilda Barrand 1825					



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St Botolph Aldersgate*
in the County of *Middlesex* City of *London* in the Year 1825

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
<i>Sept</i> <i>18</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>4</i> No. 1729.	<i>Frederic</i> <i>S</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Thomas</i> <i>Albiston</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Walter</i>	<i>W. Mauston</i>
<i>Nov</i> <i>12</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>11</i> No. 1730.	<i>William</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>John</i> <i>King</i> <i>King</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>Nov</i> <i>16</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>11</i> No. 1731.	<i>William</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>William</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>Nov</i> <i>19</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>15</i> No. 1732.	<i>Isaac</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Isaac</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>Oct</i> <i>25</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>25</i> No. 1733.	<i>John</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>John</i> <i>Gill</i> <i>Gill</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>Sept</i> <i>7</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>25</i> No. 1734.	<i>Mary</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>John</i> <i>Hallam</i> <i>Hallam</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>Sept</i> <i>7</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>25</i> No. 1735.	<i>Thomas</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>John</i> <i>Hallam</i> <i>Hallam</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>
<i>July</i> <i>19</i> 1825	<i>Dec</i> <i>25</i> No. 1736.	<i>William</i> <i>of</i> <i>of</i>	<i>Thomas</i> <i>Barrand</i> <i>Barrand</i>	<i>Aldersgate</i>	<i>Frederick</i>	<i>J. Mauston</i>

Baptism record of Sophia Matilda Barrand

PLACE	HOUSE	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	When Born	
			M	F		Y	M
New Arch		Wm Anthony	15		Lab	4	
		F. J. Turner Barford	74		Bookseller	40	11
		Sarah Barford	59		Laundress	4	
		Sophia Do	15			4	
		Isaac Do	74			4	
	5	Wm Warran	45		John Traveller	4	
		Caroline Do	45			4	
		Judith Do	70			4	
		Mantua Do	15			4	
		Geo. Do	15			4	
		Jm Do	10			4	
		Mary Do	5			4	
		Harriet Do	5			4	
		Wm Fletcher	66		Bookbinder	4	
		Jane Do	66			4	
		Elizabeth Do	60			4	
		Daniel Honey	36		Lab	4	
		Alfred Do	24			4	
		Rev. Jones	78			4	
		John Do	38		Lead Miners	4	
		Thomas Mayhew	80		Bookbinder	4	
		Ann. Do	38			4	
		Thos. Do	10			4	
		Susan Do	8			4	
		Cliza Do	4			4	
TOTAL in ?			11	14			
Page 2			16	5			



1841 Census

1851 census for Sophia not found

*City Parish (or Township) of		City of	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	LOCAL BOARD, or (LIMITED) COMMISSIONERS (District) of	Electoral District of
No. of Households		HOUSE No. (if different from above)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Place of Birth and Date of Birth (if under 15)
192	1497	1	Mary Harding	Servant	Do	28	Domestic Servant	W. Essex	
"	"	"	Thomas C. Jones	"	"	28	"	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	John J. Clark	"	"	26	"	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Mary Newman	"	"	22	"	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Charles J. Bond	Visitor	"	22	Chief in Jigs Comp	W. Essex	
193	150	1	James J. Day	Servant	Do	26	Chief in Jigs Comp	W. Essex	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Wife	"	20	Chief in Jigs Comp	W. Essex	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Servant	Do	4	Schooler	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	James J. Day	Servant	"	6	"	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	James J. Day	Servant	"	2	"	"	
"	"	"	John J. Day	Servant	"	2	"	"	
194	151	1	John J. Day	Servant	Do	28	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Wife	"	28	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Servant	Do	18	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
195	152	10	John J. Day	Servant	Do	60	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Charles J. Bond	Visitor	"	62	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Wife	"	21	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	James J. Day	Servant	"	22	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Servant	"	22	Chief in Railway	Warrington, Lancs	
196	153	1	Mary Harding	Servant	Do	28	Domestic Servant	W. Essex	
197	154	1	James Webb	Servant	Do	28	Domestic Servant	W. Essex	
"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Wife	"	28	Domestic Servant	W. Essex	
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"	"	"	Elizabeth J. Day	Servant	"	28	Domestic Servant	W. Essex	
"	"	"	James J. Day	Servant					


1871 Census

[illegible]

1881 Census

Administrative County of Bucks			The undermentioned Houses are situated within the Boundaries of the										Page 12										
Civil Parish			Municipal Borough			Municipal Ward			Urban Sanitary District			Town or Village or Hamlet			Rural Sanitary District			Parliamentary Borough or Division			Electoralical Parish or Hamlet		
Marehamstead									Marehamstead			Berkhamstead			Mid Bucks			Mid Bucks					
No. of House	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	NUMBER of HOUSE	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Date and Place of Birth	(2) Name of Father	(3) Name of Mother	(4) Name of Spouse or Partner												
72	Bathurst House Canal Works	1	James Cherry	Head	45	Superintendent of Canal works	Northampton					X											
			Joseph Do	Serv	27	House Domestic	Northampton																
			John F. Barker	Son	18	Scholar	Northampton																
			Edward Barker	Son	7	Scholar	Bucks																
73	Toll Office	1	Samuel Hodgson	Head	65	Canal Toll Clerk	Northampton					X											
			Joseph M. Do	Wife	65		London																
74	Gravelly Farm House	1	William Russell	Head	65	Retired Farmer	Northampton					X											
75	Gravelly Farm House	1	Edward Chapman	Head	45	Farmer	Bucks					X											
			George Do	Son	25	Farmer	Do					X											
			William Do	Son	21	Do	Do					X											
			James Do	Son	24	Do	Do					X											
76	Canal House	1	George M. Thomas	Head	45	Canal Engineer	Northampton					X											
			Mary Do	Wife	25		Northampton																
			Joseph M. Thomas	Son	25	Domestic Servant	Bucks					X											
77	College Farm House	1	John Chapman	Head	45	Farmer	Bucks					X											
			Mary Do	Wife	45		Do																
			Elizabeth M. Chapman	Son	25	Domestic Servant	Do					X											
			John M. Chapman	Son	25	Domestic Servant	Do					X											

1891 Census



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778/106

1891. Marriage solemnized at <i>By Parson</i> in the <i>Church of Apple</i> in the County of <i>Buckingham</i>								
No.	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.
72	<i>Doct 20</i>	<i>Daniel Hudson</i> <i>Sophia Matilda Barrand</i>	<i>Off full age</i> <i>Age</i>	<i>Bachelor</i> <i>Spinster</i>	<i>Offr Clerk</i> <i>Servant</i>	<i>Northampton</i> <i>Northampton</i>	<i>Mr. Hudson</i> <i>—</i>	<i>Minister</i> <i>—</i>

Married in the *Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, *England* by me, *George Willington* Minister

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Daniel Hudson* and *Sophia Matilda Barrand* in the Presence of us, *Edmund Harding* and *Elizabeth Best*


CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of *Upton-on-Severn*
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the *7th* day of *September* 2012

MXF 751943

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.

IPS 040007 39916 00/1 300PDL 020917



Marriage Certificate of Sophia Matilda Barrand & Daniel Hudson

370

SOPHIA MATILDA BARRAND Female

Marriages:

Spouse: DANIEL HUDMAN

Marriage: 20 DEC 1851 Ripple, Worcester, England

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:
M109972 Film

IGI Record of the marriage of Sophia Matilda Barrand and Daniel Hudman



Ripple – Worcestershire



REGISTRATION DISTRICT	UXBRIDGE
1899 DEATH in the Sub-district of Hayes	in the County of Middlesex

Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

No. When and where died Name and surname Sex Age Occupation Cause of death Signature, description and residence of informant When registered Signature of registrar

333	Twenty first March 1899 Doverway South Road Norwood N.D.	Sophia Matilda Hudman	Female	73 years	Wife of Daniel Hudman a retired General Toll clerk	Cerebral Haemorrhage 8 hours Certified by J.D. Wendle M.B.	Thomas E. Hudman Son Harsworth Sandford Road Dublin	Twenty third March 1899	Arthur Newman Registrar
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 347944

See note overleaf



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.

Death Certificate of Sophia Matilda Hudman (nee Barrand)

HUDMAN Daniel of the Shrubbery North-road Southall Middlesex died 3 July 1908 Administration (with Will) **London** 16 July to Thomas Edmund Hudman secretary. Effects £780 1s. 11d.

Will of Daniel Hudman

I:- Isaac Andrew was the final last child of Thomas Barrand and Sarah Elizabeth Took and he was born on the 22nd April, 1827 and baptised on the 10th August, 1828. Thomas (father) was still employed as a shoe maker. No exact address is shown on the baptism record except that it is St. Giles. The name Isaac was given to their son in recognition of Isaac Tooke who was Sarah's uncle and who possibly "adopted" Sarah as a child.

Isaac Andrew married Mary Elizabeth Reece on the 22nd October, 1850. **Marriage Ref: West London 1850 - 4th Qtr (2 - 314).** Isaac's father, Thomas had already died in 1836, but he is shown on Isaac Andrew's marriage certificate in 1850 as a house decorator instead of a shoemaker or more correctly as a cordwainer.

Mary Elizabeth Reece was born in 1826 and baptised on the 12th July, 1826, and she was the only daughter of John Reece & Margaret Morgan. John Reece and Margaret Morgan also had 2 sons, John Talaison Reece and Ivor Reece. Mary Elizabeth Reece's mother, Margaret Reece (nee Morgan) was born in 1797, in Clanginig (Montgomery) Wales and she married John Reece (b 1796) from Cillie (Cardigan) Wales. They were married on 10th April, 1822. (IGI film 178119) (*Information from Guest family Tree*). John Reece was a prominent bookseller and had premises first in Paternoster Row in Spitalfields in 1826, then in Union Street in Tower Hamlets in 1833 and finally became a bookseller in Clements Lane (see below), and was made a Freeman of the city of London on the 15th September, 1836. It appears that John Reece only rented the shop, as reference is made on several occasion to a Mrs. Bell as landlady of the premises. On the 1841 census for the Reece family, Mary Elizabeth is written as "Mary Ann", (aged 15) and the two boys as John Taleisen (aged 11) and Ivor (aged 4).

Many of the houses in Clements Lane were occupied by booksellers of a "certain class" — those who dealt in indecent and immoral literature and its reputation became so bad that, in the interest of the more respectable inhabitants, it has been proposed more than once to alter the name to "Booksellers' Row." The street had however shown a marked improvement during the 1840s, owing to the stringent enforcement of an act against the sale of bad books and prints, for which this thoroughfare was a notorious market. The shops and houses consisted of lofty-gabled and deep-bayed fronts with multi-occupied tenements above the shops.

From Pickett Street, Strand, through a tall archway, when the traveller would find himself in a narrow, stale-looking, crooked thoroughfare, filthy and inconvenient, the atmosphere putrid with the exhalations arising from a densely packed population, the majority of whom were of the grimy, grovelling class, living from hand to mouth by uncertain daily labour. The houses in this lane consisted chiefly of the tumble-down rickety kind, many being built with a framework of wood interlaid with brick and then plastered. The ancient casements were replaced by sash windows, the architectural adornments of cornice, mouldings and columns begrimed with dirt and filth, and nearly the whole looking ready to fall by a puff from a forge bellows. Notwithstanding their decayed and dilapidated appearance, however, many of these houses bore a palatial and noble aspect, and were evidently erected to shelter very different specimens of humanity from those by which they were lately occupied. Several of the houses were as old as the time of James I and Elizabeth I.

Ivor Reece was born in 1837 and married Eliza Jemima France (b 1843) the 2nd daughter of Henry John France (1811-1883) and Matilda Ordway (1811-1871) of St. Giles, on 24th September, 1874, at St. George Hanover Square. Henry France was an undertaker, the son of Robert France and Sarah Puckeridge. Ivor and Eliza had no children (in 1881 census he was earning an income from houses) and in (1891 & 1901) he was "living on his own means". He received a large amount of money from the sale of the bookshop on the 4th March, 1873 just prior to his marriage to Eliza France. Margaret Reece sold the book shop business to a William Paul Metchin who was already a master bookbinder and stationer. Ivor died on 14th April, 1920 in Richmond and Eliza Jemima died on the 12th June, 1912 at the Bethlehem Hospital.

John Taleisin Reece was born in 1831, baptised on the 2nd January, 1831 and died in 1857 aged 27. His father, John died the following day and they both have the same registration number on the deaths in the BMD records. **London City 1857 - 2nd Qtr (1c – 65)** It was first assumed from suggestions by other researchers that they both died as the result following a fire at the premises in 32, Clements Lane, but the death certificates suggest otherwise. John (senior) died on the 9th June, 1857 from Phthisis (tuberculosis) which he had for over a year, and John Taleison Reece died the previous day, 8th June, 1857 from scrufola (tuberculous infection of the lymph nodes in the neck), which he had been suffering from for 16 years. Margaret Reece is shown on the 1861 census still living at Clements Lane but died in 1866 in Hackney. **Hackney 1866 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 293)**

REECE Eliza Jemima of Melrose Kew-road Richmond **Surrey**
(wife of Ivor Reece) died 12 July 1912 at Bethlehem
Hospital Surrey Administration **London** 16 November to
the said Ivor Reece of no occupation.
Effects £591 16s. 8d.

Probate record for Eliza Jemima Reece

John Rees	
Wales, Glamorganshire, Parish Registers	
Name:	<u>John Rees (Reece)</u>
Event Type:	Banns
Event Date:	17 Mar 1822
Event Place:	Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales
Spouse's Name:	Margaret Morgan
Digital Folder Number: 004189908	

No. 116

Banns of Marriage between *John Rees & Margaret Morgan of the Parish*

were Published on the Three Sundays underwritten:

That is to say, on Sunday, the *17th March* - By *us J. R. M.*

on Sunday, the *24*

on Sunday, the *31*

Banns of Marriage: John Rees & Margaret Morgan

Marriages Solemnized *May June*

Parish of **St. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE**, in the County of **MIDDLESEX**, in the Year **1833**

382 *Henry France a Bachelor and Matilda Ordway a Spinster both of this Parish were married in this Church by Licence this thirtieth day of May in the Year 1833 by me James Glen Coade*

This Marriage was solemnized between us Henry France
In the Presence of *Rich. Ordway Matilda Ordway*
John France

Marriage Henry France and Matilda Ordway – parents of Eliza Jemima France

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2116359-2

REGISTRATION DISTRICT **CITY OF LONDON**

1857 DEATH in the Sub-district of **South** in the City of London

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
28	<i>North Street 1857</i>	<i>John Reece</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>Bookbinder</i>	<i>Old age</i>	<i>John Reece</i> <i>14 years</i> <i>Bookbinder</i> <i>London</i>	<i>South June 1857</i>	<i>John Reece</i> <i>Bookbinder</i>

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the **3rd** day of **March** 2010

DYC 634474

See note overleaf


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.

BJW

Death Certificate John Reece 1857

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2116359-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

CITY OF LONDON

1857

DEATH in the Sub-district of South

in the City of London

Columns:-

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

No.

When and where died

Name and surname

Sex

Age

Occupation

Cause of death

Signature, description and residence of informant

When registered

Signature of registrar

27	Eighth June 1857 22 Abchurch Lane	John Taleisen Reece	Male	26 years	Son of John Reece Basketmaker	Soreful	Went Reece Present at the death 22 Abchurch Lane London	Tenth June 1857	Alfred Nelson Wickes Registrar
----	--------------------------------------	---------------------	------	----------	----------------------------------	---------	--	-----------------	--------------------------------------

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.


Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 3rd day of March 2010

DYC 551616

See note overleaf

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SIR

Death Certificate John Taleisen Reece 1857

Page 14													
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the													
Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of		Ecclesiastical District of	
St Edmund's Church		London											
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb		
		In-cluded	Un-in-cluded (1.) or (2.)				Males	Females					
47	Clement's Lane 1st			Joseph Burgess	Head		11		Scholar	Manchester, St. Mary			
				Emily Adams	Servant	W	15		House-Servant	do do			
48	8	1		William Hughes	Head	W	30		Messenger	Cripplegate, London			
				Mary Ann do	Wife	do	40		do wife	St. Paul's, Devon			
49	29	1		Charges in - part of this House in St. Edmund's East Ward, Parish, South East Ward, St. Edmund's, London, made here in 1871									
50	30	2		Charles Woodcock	Head	W	67		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
				Mary do	Wife	do	70		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
				Emma do	Servant	W	17		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
51	32	1		Margaret Reece	Head	W	60		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
				Ivor do	Servant	W	23		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
52	33	1		Robert Hastings	Head	W	43		Office-keeper	St. Mary, St. Mary			
				Anna Mary do	Servant	W	37		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
				Charlotte do	Servant	W	23		House-Servant	St. Mary, St. Mary			
End of Parish of Saint Edmund the King for Parish of St. Nicholas, London, page 16													
Total of Houses...		6		Total of Males and Females...		4		8					
Eng. - Sheet D.													

1861 Census showing Margaret Reece and Ivor Reece at 32 Clements Lane

REECE—FRANCE—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Ivor Reece, of Clement's-lane, City, to Eliza J., daughter of Mr. Henry France, of Maida-vale, Sept. 24.

Pall Mall Gazette - Monday 28 September 1874



Ivor Reece and Jemima France 1905



32 Clements Lane where John Reece had his bookshop



32, Clements Lane where John Reece had his bookshop

In 1981, excavations funded by Guinness Peat Properties Ltd were conducted in an east to west trench (15m x 3m) inside the standing building of 32, Clements Lane. The initial occupation of the site of Neronian date (dated to the time of Emperor Nero from Rome) and consisted of slot trenches with associated stake-holes cut into a brickearth slab. Associated with this later redevelopment was a parallel and corresponding wall and a tile drain. Evidence was found of Neronian timber buildings and an early fire, apparently Boudican. These buildings were succeeded by brickearth sill, wattle and mudbrick structures. Late medieval chalk and brick foundations, one of which was arched, were recorded on the Clements Lane corner. This building was burnt in the fire of 1666 and subsequently rebuilt.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETONS IN ST. CLEMENTS-LANE.—While some workmen were engaged in pulling down the house, 30, Clement's lane, purchased from Mr. P. S. Corvan, by the governors of King's College Hospital, for the purpose of extending their projected improvements, the men were horrified at discovering, under the kitchen flooring, close to the partition wall of the adjoining house, three full length skeletons, stretched alongside each other, the one of a female, and the other two being males, within a short distance of the surface, and having but a very slight covering of accumulated dust, with which it was pretty clear that, at least for some time past, chance more than design concealed them from the public eye. From the position there is little doubt of those skeletons being the records of some dark deed, the more especially as not far from the spot, where the skeletons were found there is now traceable a house, that had been in the days of Jack Shephard, and his fraternity, a rendezvous of all the cut-throats and infamous characters of the date.

The Lady's Newspaper Saturday 30th July, 1853 (p50)

Derbyshire Courier, Worcester Journal & Staffordshire Advertiser 6th August, 1853

Worcestershire Chronicle 10th August, 1853.

TO CLOTH-CAP MAKERS.—A Wholesale House in London has a Vacancy for a Young Man as CUTTER; one who thoroughly understands the business.—Apply, by letter only, stating age and salary required, to G. H., care of Mr RICE, 32, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

The Western Daily Press, Friday, December 30th 1959

polis. On Tuesday evening Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at King's College Hospital, respecting the burning to death of a child named Henry Martin, aged five years, the son of a poor widow, residing at 32, Clement's-lane, Clare-market. It appeared from the statement of several persons lodging in the same house that a little before six o'clock in the evening of boxing-day the mother, who is a charwoman, went out for a candle, leaving the poor little fellow playing before the fire, which was unprotected by either a fireguard or fender. The result was, as might have been anticipated, the child caught fire, and his cries attracting the attention of some people in an adjoining room, they found him completely enveloped in flames. He was removed to the hospital, but his injuries were so severe, being very much burnt about the head and body, that he died during the night. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Salisbury and Winchester Journal and General Advertiser, Saturday January 2nd 1858

BLACK WHISKERS.—A most Valuable RECEIPT will be given, on payment of Five Shillings, whereby any coloured HAIR can be immediately or gradually CHANGED to BROWN or JET BLACK. The process is very simple and economical.—To be had, on application (if by letter, post paid), at Mr. Reece's, bookseller, 32, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

Morning Herald (London) 19th April, 1839

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

WANTED, by an old-established London House in the Hat and Cap Trade, a first-class TRAVELLER for the Eastern and Midland Counties. He must have a connexion on the ground with Drapers, Tailors, and Clothiers. A person would be preferred who has some knowledge of the business, and who has driven over the whole of the ground.

Apply by letter, stating full particulars, to C. C. C., care of Mr. Reece, 32, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

26 January 1861 - Norfolk Chronicle - Norwich

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Mr. Langham, at the Plough public-house, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on view of the body of Mr. George Lytler, aged 62 years, an artist, and the author of the "Pictorial Alphabet," as used by the royal family. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. D. G. Laing, of No. 2, Villiers-street, Strand, and others, that the deceased had travelled a good deal, and was well known to the literati in London and abroad. He formerly held the appointment of draughtsman to the late Duke of Gloucester. From his childhood he had exhibited much eccentricity of manner, and he always abhorred the idea of any person entering his apartments, and it was only by stratagem that his room was ever cleansed. Some time since he met with a pecuniary misfortune, and ever since he had been indolent, and was very slothful in his appearance. For the last two years he had occupied, unknown to his family, who are highly respectable, residing in Edinburgh, a small back room, at No. 32, Clement's-lane, for which he paid 4s. per week. He was in very indigent circumstances, and about twelve months ago an appeal was made to the profession and persons whom he had known in his prosperity, by which means an annuity of 20*l.* per annum was raised for his support for the remainder of his life, which he got from Mr. Laing in instalments weekly. He was last seen alive on Thursday last, and he then appeared in his usual health. On Monday evening last a most dreadful stench was experienced in the house by the lodgers, who found it to proceed from the deceased's room. The door was subsequently broken open, and the effluvium that escaped from the room was so great, that the police-constables and Mr. Lovet, the surgeon, were compelled to return down stairs, and were afterwards attacked with violent sickness. Mr. Lovet obtained a quantity of chloride of lime, and returned again to the room. After using the lime very freely, he was enabled to enter the room, and found the deceased lying by the side of the bed, as if he had fallen from it by accident. The body was most shockingly decomposed, and the deceased appeared to have been dead some days. The room, which had never been cleansed since he had lived there, presented a most disgusting and filthy sight. Mr. Walker, surgeon, attributed death to apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Oxford Journal 08 September 1849

Awful Death of the Author of the "Pictorial Spelling Book."—On Tuesday, by Mr. Langham, deputy coroner for Westminster, at the Plough, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, on George Tytler, author of "The Pictorial Spelling Book," and formerly draughtsman to the Duke of Gloucester, aged 60. Mrs. Bell, landlady, 32, Clement's-lane, stated the deceased had been her tenant. He was exceedingly eccentric, and avoided all human intercourse. On Thursday she saw him for the last time alive. As he did not make his appearance she asked Mr. Coram, her landlord, to examine his room. Mr. Coram looked in at the window, when he saw him lying dead on his face, on the floor. The door was instantly forced open in the presence of Mr. Lovatt, the parish surgeon; but the stench was so horrible that Mr. Lovatt and those with him had to retreat three times before they could enter the room. When they did so they found deceased in the last stage of putrefaction, and around him vessels of the most offensive matter, together with heaps of filth, including crab-shells, rags, &c. Deceased never allowed any one to enter his room. Verdict—"Natural Death from apoplexy."

Bell's Weekly Messenger 08 September 1849

quote one:—Mr. J. Irwin, residing at No. 32, Clement's-lane, which overlooked the burial-ground in Portugal-street, had enjoyed good health with his family until he came to reside in that neighbourhood. They have never enjoyed health since. The wife of one of the lodgers, in comfortable circumstances, was attacked by typhus fever in the house, and removed to the hospital. The husband, who went to visit her, fell ill of the same disease, and died in four days. Two other lodgers also had fever. The husband died, and was removed to the grave-yard from which he met his death. Dr. Walker at this period attended Mr. Irwin, who was fast merging into that low form of fever of which this locality has furnished so many examples. On looking into the "green ground" through the window of Mr. Irwin's room, Dr. Walker noticed a grave open within a few feet of the house. The sick man replied to his observations, "Ah, that grave is just made for a poor fellow who died in this house, in the room above me, he died from typhus fever, from which his wife has just recovered. They have kept him twelve days, and now they are going to put him under my nose by way of warning to me." (Hear, hear.) Fortunately Mr. Irwin recovered, and has since laboured earnestly for the abolition of this monster nuisance.

York Herald 21 August 1847

Copeland Mayor A Common Council held in the
Chamber of the Guildhall of the
City of London on Thursday the
Fifteenth day of September 1835

Resolved and Ordered that this Court
do assent to the admission of
John Reece,
Bookseller of Clements Lane
to the Freedom of the City when the Common
in the answers mentioned in the resolutions of
the Court of the 4th and 17th days of March
¹⁸³⁵ and that Mr. Chairman do admit
him to the freedom accordingly

Geo Ashley }
Clerk do. do. }
Woodthorpe

Granting of Freedom of the City of London to John Reece.

Isaac Andrew was first employed at W. Roberts, an auctioneer in Piccadilly in 1840 where he was an errand boy at a salary of 5/- per week at the age of 13. Although he thoroughly enjoyed working at the auctioneers, he left that job and became a general clerk at the offices of W. Hale & Co, a solicitor in Finsbury at an improved salary of 7/- a week but still worked for the auctioneers in an evening and at weekends.

When aged 15, Isaac joined the Sabbath School in Finsbury Chapel and eventually became a teacher at the Sunday School at the age of 19. The Chapel Sunday School also had a teaching premises at Walton-On-Thames and Isaac spent several weeks at this address which was the Hersham Wesleyan Chapel and the fees of 1/- a week were paid by the Finsbury Chapel.

In 1847, Isaac left Hales the solicitor in Finsbury and gained employment at another solicitor, a Mr. Remnant at an improved salary of 12/- per week. In 1848, he took out a life assurance on his life in the sum of £100 in the Company Medical Legal and General Life Assurance Society which joined with the New Equitable Life Assurance Co. Just before his marriage Isaac obtained employment as a clerk at the London docks and it is most likely he got the job from William West, a son of Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge who worked in the docks as a supervisor. Solomon West was father of his Aunt Nancy Ann (Routeledge), a shipwright and who was himself also a London Dock supervisor and had his own band of workers. People preferred to work with members of their family or with friends that they could trust. This created a close-knit community of workers with strong bonds of loyalty and solidarity. There were many well-established families in the docks. Usually, the oldest member would be in charge of the gang. The docks were surrounded by a high wall and had room for more than 300 vessels. The warehouses, four storeys high, had space for over 200,000 tons of goods. The dock was used by sea traders, carrying cargoes such as tobacco, dried fruit, canned goods, ivory, wool and spices.

Note: (see page 33) Paul Philip Barraud's eldest son, William Francis Barraud became 1st clerk at the London Customs House from 1806 until 1833.

In the 1851 census, Isaac Andrew is shown as being a clerk at the docks in London at the age of 23, and was still there at the same occupation in 1870s, although promoted to "The Chief Clerk" or also described as "First Clerk" In late 1850, he was the clerk in charge of the "Dockmaster, his Deputy and an Assistant, and six officers plus another six working men to supervise the labourers." There were usually 30 labourers, including watchmen, employed on yearly contracts, while another 100 men were engaged on a casual basis as 'lumpers' to load and unload the ships for eight months of the year. Other casual labour was hired if needed. In the London Docks there were nearly 3000 men employed and these men could get employment without either character or recommendation. At the dock-gates, at half-past seven in the morning, Isaac Andrew along with the dockmaster, would have been seen offering swarms of men employment for the day or perhaps for just a few hours. These men were quoted as "bankrupts, master-butchers, master-bakers, publicans, grocers, old soldiers, sailors, refugees, down-and-outs, gentlemen, discharged lawyers, clerks, suspended government-clerks, almsmen, pensioners, servants and thieves" and every one was willing to work.

In 1865, Isaac Andrew was again promoted to become one of the chief clerks in charge of the lucrative wine warehouse, which was the largest in England at the time and being 6 storeys high. His office was in charge of the bonded warehouses and Isaac wore a brass-buttoned jacket to show his status. He was also responsible for the issue of passes to enter the warehouses. His salary would have been around £250 per year, which was quite a substantial amount. Isaac Andrew was a well-known person in the area, and the family had by now moved to Palatine Road. He was noted for always wearing a bowler hat in public and regularly attended the local church where he was Church Warden. He had a hobby of building ships-in-bottles and sold these to various outlets in the area. The move to Palatine Road would have made his journey to the docks quite a task, although there was a new railway line

directly into the docks from the North of London and it is this that probably made him change to his new home at Avenue Road in Hackney. In 1871 census, Isaac Andrew is mentioned as a chief clerk at the Stock Market, but I believe this was mis-heard by the remunerator and he was still Chief Clerk at the “Dock Market”.

On the 1851 census, Isaac Andrew and Mary Elizabeth were living at 47, Skinner Street (*See below*) in the Holborn area of London which is found from Snow Hill to Turnagain Lane in the St Sepulchre area. This is the same part of London that John Barraud lived in from 1756 until his death in 1763. As with all the buildings on Skinner Lane, No: 47 was a gloomy and crumbling house, and although the house itself was only built in 1807, the whole area was demolished in the 1860s. They only rented the building for £250 per annum. It was originally a bank and in 1838 it was the home of a butcher who became bankrupt and in 1843 it was a carpet manufacturing business. The building was demolished in 1869 and the renter at the time was declared bankrupt as a result of loss of trade and was sent to Whitecross Debtors’ Prison. In 1861, they had moved to their new home at No 7 Palatine Place which was rented at £78.00 per annum. Certainly, Isaac Andrew is shown on the Voters’ list for London in 1873, 1875 and 1876 living at 18, Avenue Road, Clapton, but he moved in 1877 to 36, Avenue Road. Although Isaac Andrew Barrand died in 1877, he is still shown on the London voters’ lists for 1879, 1882, 1883 and 1885 with his address still shown as 36, Avenue Road.



Skinner Street being constructed 1807



No: 47 Skinner Street

Skinner Street

Skinner Street did not prosper much, and never could compete with even the duller portions of Holborn. It was a declining neighbourhood almost before it could be called new. Window-glass broken, doors cracked from top to bottom, spiders' webs hanging from every projecting sill or parapet. When the buildings were ready for occupation, tall and substantial as they really were, the high rents frightened intending shopkeepers. Tenants were not willing to occupy the houses and, in order to get over the money problems, a lottery was sanctioned by Parliament.

Lotteries were then common tricks of finance, and nobody wondered at the new venture; but even the most desperate fortune-hunters were slow to invest their capital, and the tickets hung sadly on hand. The day for the drawing was postponed several times, and when the actual day came, there was little or no excitement, and whoever became a house-owner on such easy terms, the original builders were understood to have suffered considerably. The winners found the property in a very unfinished condition, very few of the dwellings were habitable, and a majority of the houses remained empty, and the shops unopened.

In 1872, Isaac Andrew was a defendant in a case brought by a John Story and others - The other defendants were Emily Louise Daplyn, William Daplyn, John Farnan and his wife, William Eastwood and his wife and a Harriot Fish. The details of the case are held at the National Archives (case C 16/827/S304) under the heading Story v Daplyn. Law Notice of the case was published in the London Standard on the 19th April, 1873.

This concerned the will of Thomas Daplyn where one of his beneficiaries, a Mary Ann Daplyn Wilkinson employed Isaac Andrew Barrand (who is identified as her lawful attorney) to act on her behalf. It was most likely that Isaac Andrew was appointed as her legal entity, as her father was Wilmot Wilkinson, a director of the Peninsular and Orient Steam Navigation Company and stationed in India with offices in the London Docks. Mr. Wilmot Wilkinson claimed to be entitled to four houses in Cambridge Road and also to share in profits and rents in the will. No final judgment was made on the case therefore I presume it was amicably resolved without further Court appearances.

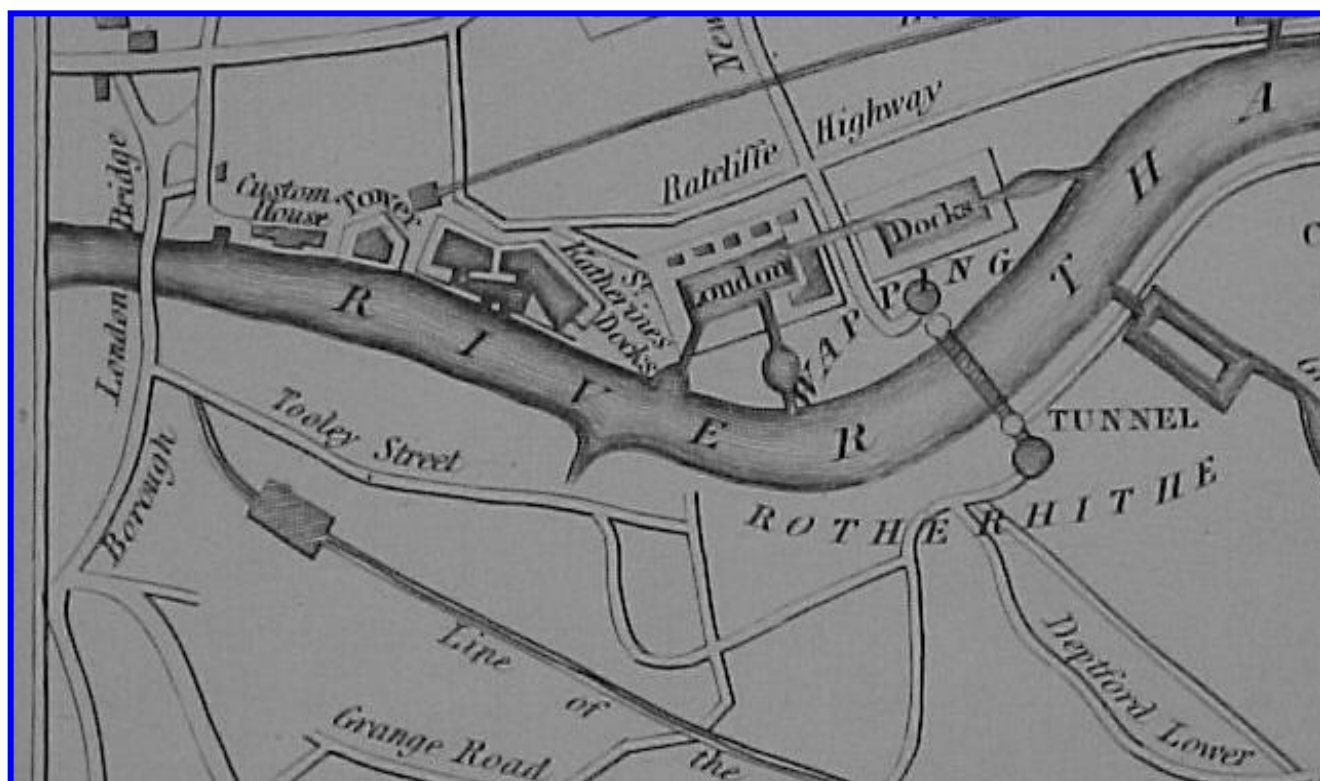
Isaac Andrew Barrand died on the 25th August, 1877 at the age of just 50 of apoplexia (stroke) which he suffered from for 18 hours and died at his home address of 36, Avenue Road, Hackney with his daughter Mary present. His occupation is described on his wife Mary Elizabeth's death certificate in 1912 as "Chief Clerk at London Docks". He was buried on the 1st September, 1877. **Death Ref: Hackney 1877 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 266)**, in Abney Park Cemetery Ref: G03 (Index 6S02) along with Beatrice Alice and Walter George, two of his children. His will left the estate to his wife, Mary Elizabeth. Mary Elizabeth Barrand (nee Reece) died on the 30th December, 1911 of "fatty degeneration of the heart", aged 85, at their home of 36, Avenue Road, Clapton and her DOB is shown as 1827. An Agnes Davies was present at the death, and she is described as a "cousin" and I have found a direct connection (details below). Agnes Davies also shows on the 1901 and 1911 census living with Mary Elizabeth Barrand as her nurse. This Elizabeth Davies is also shown as a witness to the marriage of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth (nee Reece) in 1850. **Death Ref: Hackney 1912 - 1st Qtr (1b - 474)** Mary Elizabeth was buried in Abney Park Cemetery 30th December, 1912: Ref: G03 (Index 6S02) with Isaac Andrew. The 1911 census states that they had 8 children, 4 were still living in 1911 and 4 had already died. I have found a ninth child which is not mentioned in the 1911 census. Probate of her estate was left to her brother, Ivor Reece instead of to any of her own children. Ivor Reece eventually left his estate to Helene Susan Sophia Boyce (nee Barrand) one of Isaac Andrew's daughters in 1920 as Ivor and Eliza had no children. The estate came to well over £5,000.

Griffith Morgans Bachelor	of [this] Parish	
and Elizabeth Davies Spinster	of [this] Parish	were
Married in this [church] by [Banns]		
this Twenty Sixth	Day of July	in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred
and	Primely	by me JOHN EVANS [Vicar]
This Marriage was solemnized between Us		
In the	Presence of	Thomas Davies
		Owen Davies Cardigan

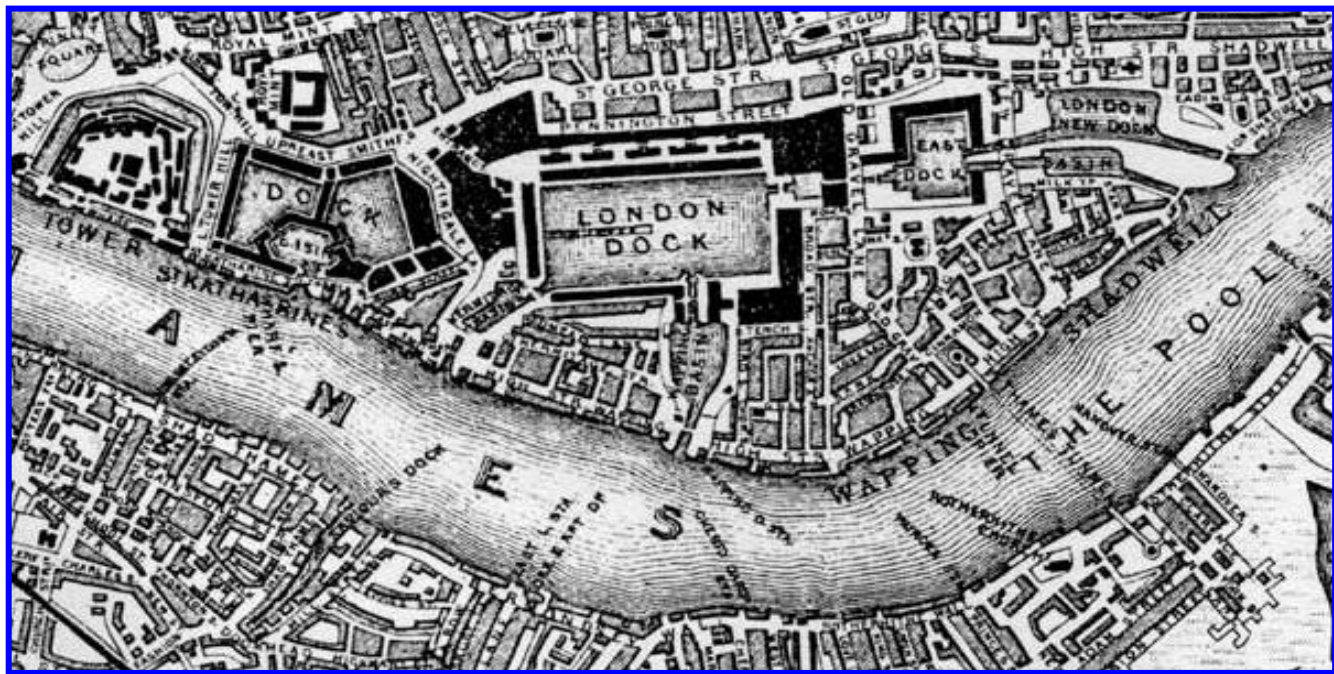
Marriage Certificate of Griffiths Morgan + Elizabeth Davies (parents of Margaret Morgan)

Davies: **Agnes Davies** as mentioned:- There are records showing a John Davies (b 1816) - most probably Agnes's father, born in London but actually living in Wales on the 1851 census and living with the Morgan family in Mefenydd near Aberystwyth (Cardiganshire). This would tie up with Mary Elizabeth Reece's mother's family of Morgans. There is an Elizabeth Morgan (nee Davies), aged 82 (b 1769 and baptised on the 19th November, 1769 in Llanrhystyd), so with almost certainty this is Margaret Morgan's mother. It seems that Elizabeth Davies married Griffiths Morgan on the 26th July, 1790 (see certificate).

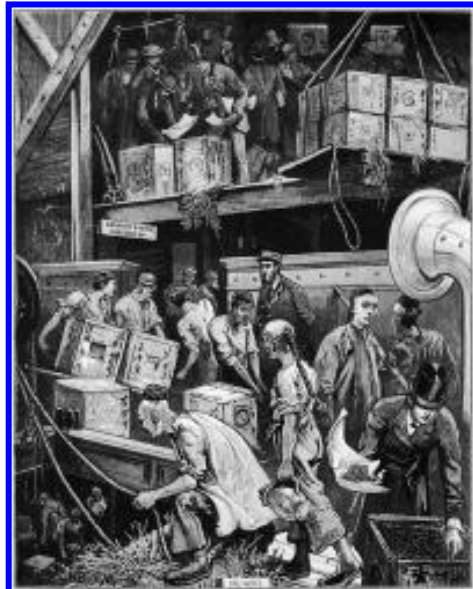
Agnes Davies (b 1847) married a **James Davies** (same surname) in July 1865 in Lambeth, but the surname of both parties is written on the marriage certificate as Davis, and not Davies. James Davis is noted as a cordwainer (shoemaker) on the marriage certificate and that certainly ties up with the census of 1871 and 1881 where they are both shown living in Southwark. In the 1891 census, Agnes is shown as a "ladies nurse" and described as a widow, so James must have died between 1881 and 1891. Agnes's father is shown as John Davis (decd) tailor and James Davis's father is shown as Richard Davis (decd) no occupation. Going back to the 1841 census, **Richard Davies**, aged 20 is shown as a farrier, married to an **Elizabeth Davies** aged 25, and both shown as "not born in London" but living at Margaret Street which is coincidental, as members of the Barrand family also lived in Margaret Street. As mentioned, this Elizabeth Davies is also the Elizabeth Davies who witnessed the marriage of Isaac Andrew Barrand and Mary Elizabeth Reece. Agnes Davies died in 1931 at the age of 85 in Hackney.



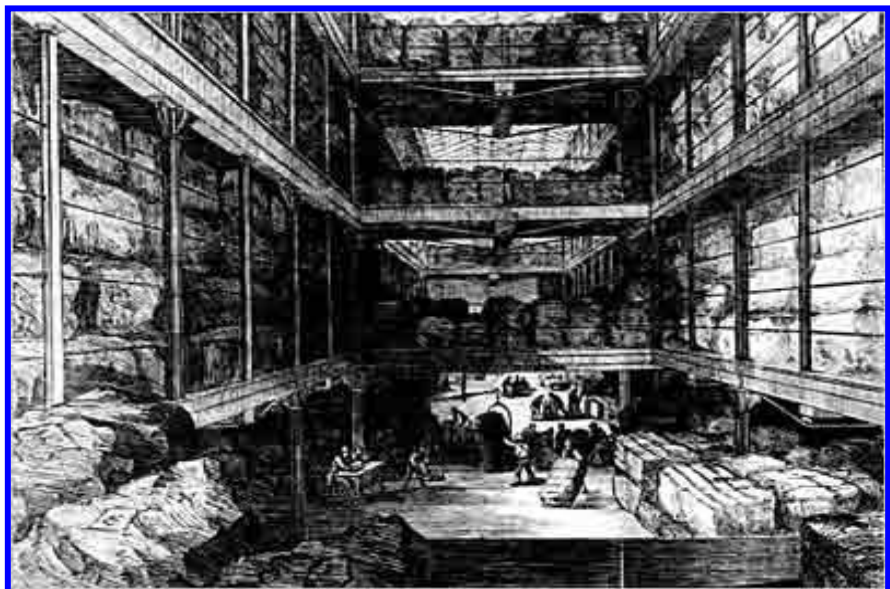
Map of London Docks 1844



London Docks



London Docks 1850



Wool Shed – London Docks - 1850



London Docks 1850



The Eastern Basin, London Docks in 1865

6120 Barrand, Isaac A.	18 Avenue-road, Clapton	house	18 Avenue-road, Clapton
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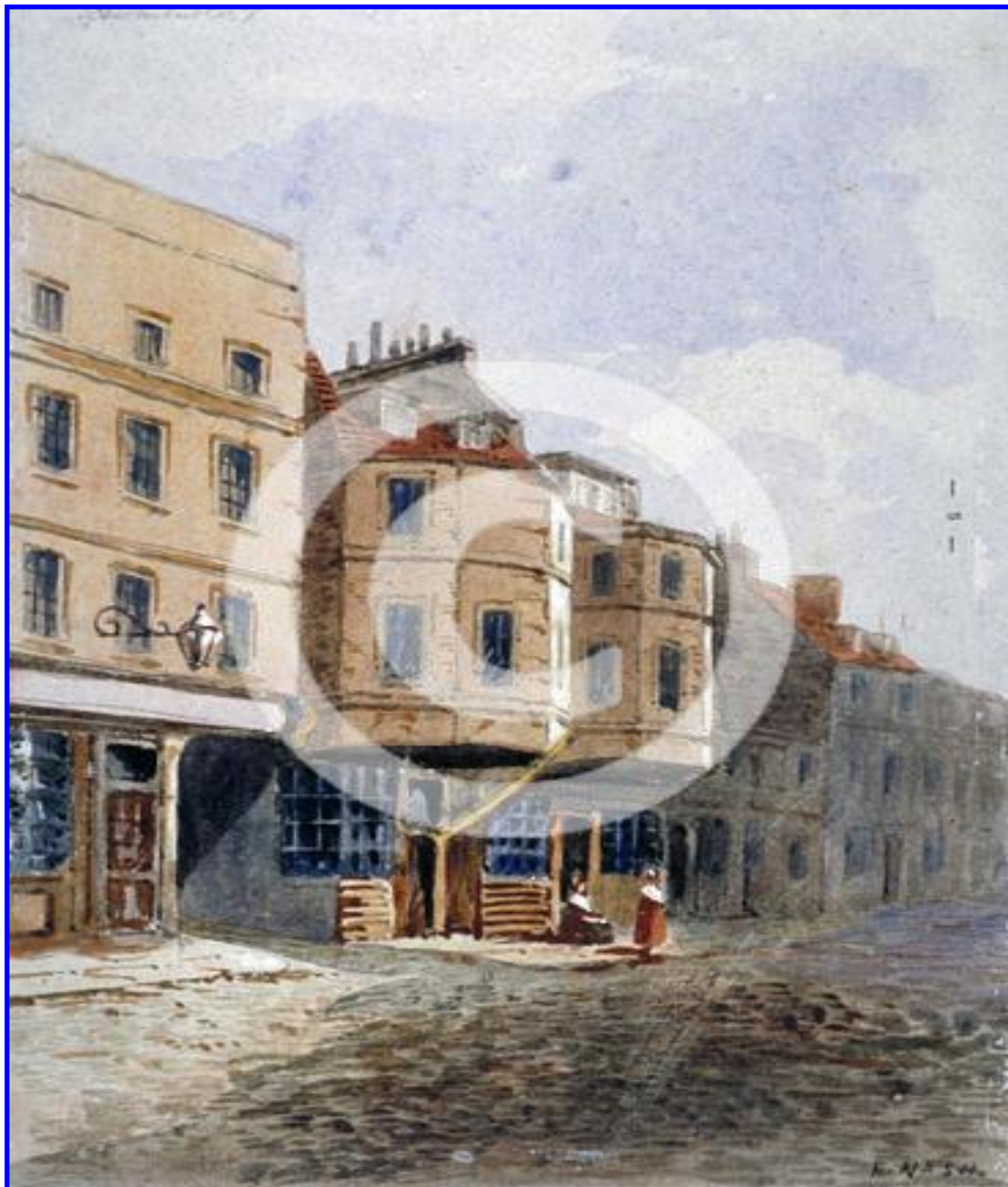
Voters' List 1873 showing Isaac Andrew Barrand at 18 Avenue Road, Clapton (Hackney)

Voters' List 1875 also shows Isaac Andrew Barrand at 18 Avenue Road, Clapton (Hackney)

Voters' List 1876 also shows Isaac Andrew Barrand at 18 Avenue Road, Clapton (Hackney)

Voters' List 1877 shows Isaac Andrew Barrand at 36, Avenue Road, Clapton (Hackney)

Voters' List 1879, 1882, 1883 & 1885 shows Isaac Andrew Barrand at 36, Avenue Road, Clapton (Hackney), although he died in 1877



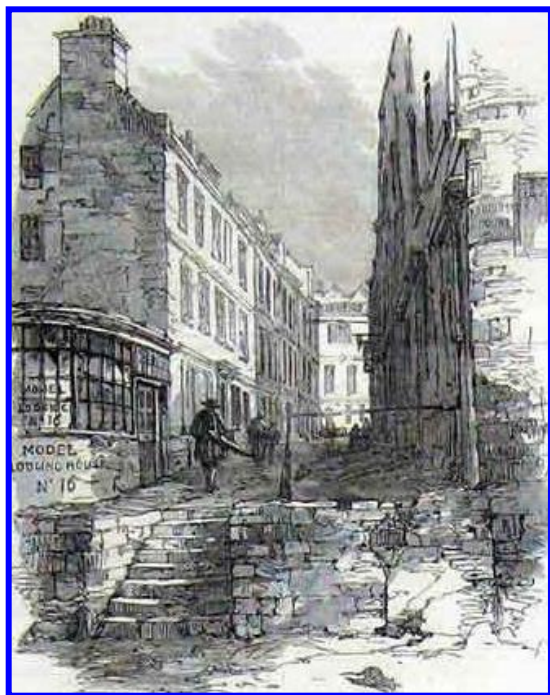
Clements Lane, Westminster, London, c1840.



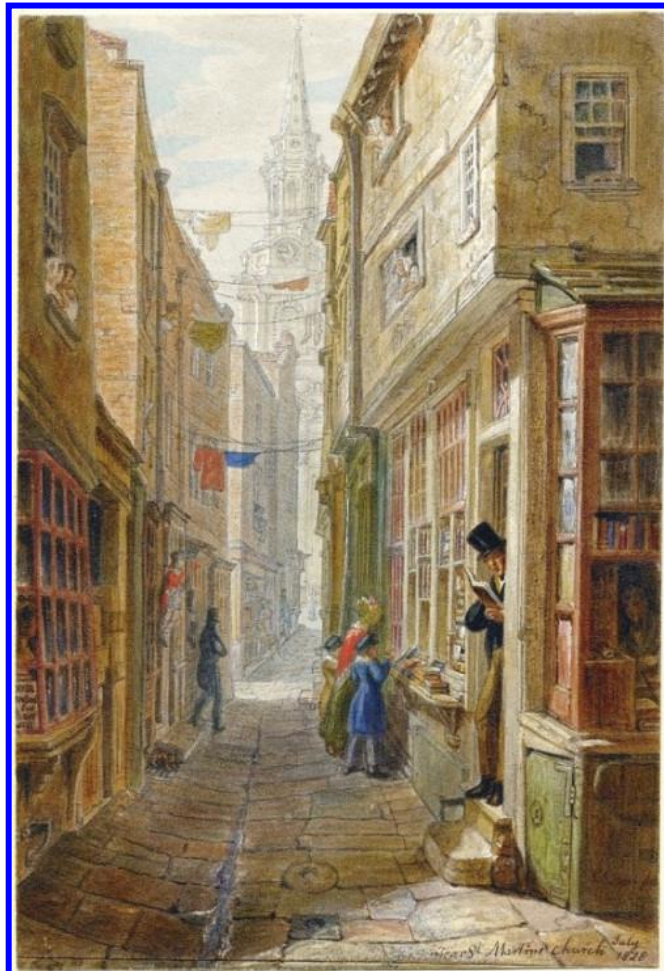
Clements Lane 1866



Clements Lane 1866



Images of Clements Lane 1867



Clements Lane bookshop

ISAAC ANDREW BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 22 APR 1827

Christening: 10 AUG 1828 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

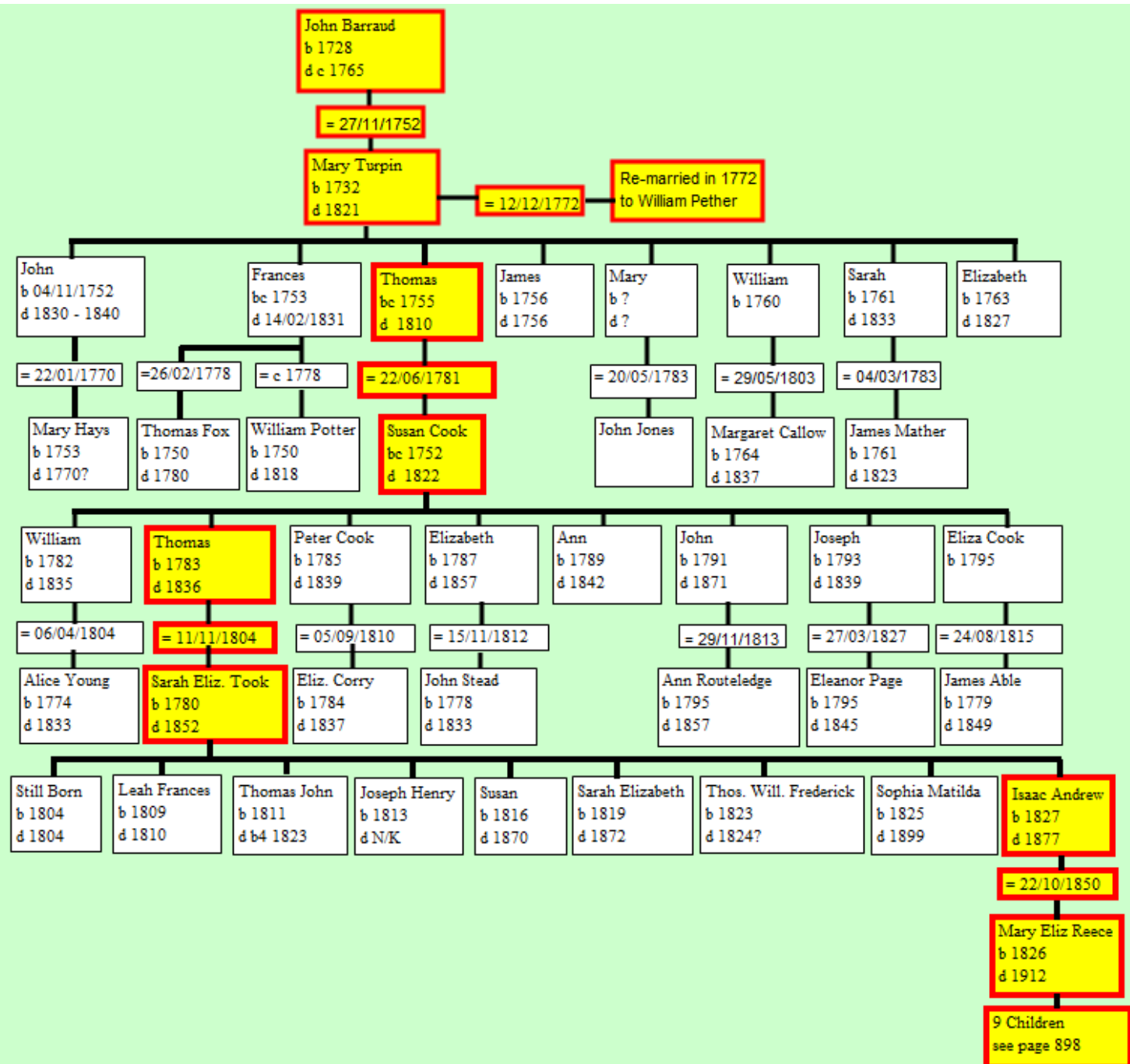
Father: THOMAS BARRAND

Mother: SARAH ELIZABETH TOOK

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 Isaac Andrew Barrand 1827



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St. Andrew's, Northampton*
in the County of *Northampton* in the Year 1825

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name	Parents' Name	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was Performed.
Christian	Surname				
1825 August 6 No. 625	Mary born Nov 27 1824	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
7 No. 626	Constance born May 10	James & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 627	William born May 26	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 628	William born May 26	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 629	Richard born July 16	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 630	Jane born May 26	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 631	Isaac born Apr 22 1825	Thomas & Sarah	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton
10 No. 632	William born Sept 15 1825	William & Ann	Northampton	W. Hall	Northampton

Baptism record of Isaac Andrew Barrand

BAPTISMS solemnized in the ^{City} Parish of *London Aqueduct* in the parish of *St Paul*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 1826

When Baptized	CHILD'S Christian Name	Parents Name		Abode	Quality, Trade, or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
1826 12 July No. 160	Alice	Thomas and Elizabeth	Flawkins	Notion St Town	Farmer	Rev James Minter. M.A.
12 July No. 161	Sarah	Thomas and Mary	Ashton	Rowland Street	out of Employment	Do.
12 July No. 162	Elizabeth	William and Elizabeth	Harrison	Bacon Street Strand	Wencher	Do.
12 July No. 163	Elizabeth	John and Margaret	Reece	Paternoster Row St Pauls	Book-feller	Do.
26 July No. 164	William Richard	William and Catherine	Church	Collier Street Pentonville	Plumber	Rev Daniel Williams
26 July No. 165	Thomas William	Thomas and Eliza Martha	Plume	Everett Street Commercial Road	Carpenter	Do.
26 July No. 166	William Edward	Edward and Suzanne	Harding	Copice Row Kentonwell	Shoemaker	Do.
26 July No. 167	George	William and Elizabeth	Rogers	Bell Yard Temple Bar	Shoemaker	Do.

Baptism record of Mary Elizabeth Reece

Name: Elizabeth Reece

Record Type: Baptism

Estimated Birth Date: abt 1826

Baptism Date: 12 Jul 1826

Father's Name: John Reece

Mother's Name: Margaret Reece

Parish or Poor Law Union: City of London Lying-In Hospital, City Road, Finsbury

Borough: Islington

Transcript of Baptism record for Elizabeth Reece 1826

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	1	2		1	2		1	2
Elder Walk			Mr. Anthony	15		Lab	4	
			Thos. Barford	74		Bookseller	4	
			Sarah Barford	59		Laundress	4	
			Sophia Do	15			4	
			Isaac Do				4	
			Mr. Worman	45		Iron Traveller	4	
			Caroline Do	45			4	
			Ludith Do	70			4	
			Martina Do	15			4	
			Geo. Do	15			4	
			Mr. Do	10			4	
			Mary Do	5			4	
			Harriet Do	5			4	
			Mr. Fletcher	66		Bricklayer	4	
			Jane Do	66			4	
			Elizabeth Do	60			4	
			Daniel Honey	36		Lab	4	
			Mary Do	24			4	
			Miss Jones	78			4	
			John Do	38		Lead Miner	4	
			Thomas Mayhem	30		Bricklayer	4	
			Ann Do	30			4	
			Thos. Do	10			4	
			Isaac Do	8			4	
			Oliver Do	4			4	
TOTAL in 2				11	14			
Page 2								



Parish or Township of <i>St. Sepulchre</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of <i>London</i>		Town of		Village of		Whether Blind, or Deaf-and- Dumb
House No.	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born		
					Male	Female				
41	27 Skinner St.	Dykes Harry	Head of	Married	38		Sea Dealer & Wine Merchant	Essex - Tordham		
	"	Sarah Barry	Wife	Widow		65	Domestic	Suffolk Ipswich		
	"	Charles Turner	Servant	Married	39		Servant to a Sea Dealer &c	London		
	"	Jane Turner	Wife	Married		28		London		
	"	George Shatter	Servant	Married	26		Servant to a Sea Dealer &c	Kent Farningham		
	"	Henry Leach	Do	Married	23		Do	Lancashire Bolton		
	"	John Davis	Do	Married		39	Household Servant	Kent Medway		
42	47 Skinner St.	Isaac Amos Barron	Head	Married	23		Black in the London Works	London		
	"	Mary Elizabeth Do	Wife	Married		24		"		
43	48 Skinner St.	Griffith Harry	Head	Married	58		Wholesale Grocer	Wales		
	"	Elizabeth Do	Wife	Married		55		Widow Acton		
	"	William Griffiths	Nephew	Married	16		Apprentice to a Wholesale Grocer	Wales		
	"	Eliza Byrne	Niece	Married		16		Berkshire Reading		
	"	Charles Hill	Servant	Married		23	Green	Widow Tottenham		
	"	Jane Davis	"	Married		27	Cook	Wales		
	"	Mary Smith	"	Married		24	Housemaid	Widow Reading		
44	Skinner Street, 50th Barron's Head in front	R. Bacon	Head	Married		53	Publican	Huntingdonshire Ely		
	"	Mary Do	Wife	Married		21		Blackburn		
	"	William Do	Son	Married		14	Grand Boy	London		
	"	John Baul	Servant	Married		35	Port	"		
Total of Houses		14		Total of Persons		10	10			

1851 census – Skinner Street

Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of			
St. John's Church			Lower Hamlets			West Hamlets			
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., No. or Name of House	HOUSES In building (1, 2, 3)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, and-Dumb
13	12 Palestine Place	1	Agnes Anderson	Serv	Un	21	House Servant	Middlesex Bishopsgate	
			Yachmah Lloyd	Head	Mar	41	Builder	Essex South Hall	
			Mary Lloyd	Wife	Mar	42		Middlesex Bigg	
			George Lloyd	Son	Un	10	Fathers Employ	Do Blackhorse	
			Mary Do	Serv		13	Scholar	Do Do	
			Michael Do	Son		9	Do	Do Do	
			Victor Do	Son		7	Do	Do Northampton	
			Rebecca Do	Serv		2		Do Do	
			Elizabeth Drury	Serv	Un	16	House Servant	Do Blackhorse	
14			Charlotte Hiett	Head	Mar	60	No occupation	Levenshire	
15	11 Do	1	Rees Young	Head	Mar	55	Plumber	Cornwall H. Ind	
			Elizabeth Young	Wife	Mar	55		Cambridge St. Peter	
			James Do	Son	Un	23	Plumber	Middlesex West Hamlets	
			Mary Do	Serv	Mar	31	No occupation	Levenshire	
16	10 Do	1	William Arnold	Head	Mar	64	No occupation	Bosham Chichester	
17	9 Do	1	Charles Taylor	Head	Mar	54	Wk. Watchman	Middlesex Edmonton	
			Emma Taylor	Serv	Un	21	No occupation	Do Lower Hamlets	
			Thomas Do	Son	Un	18	Woolen Warehouseman	Do Do	
18	8 Do	1	Louis F. Colas	Head	Mar	40	Stationary Manufacturer	France	
			Emma Colas	Wife	Mar	28		Do	
			Pierre Do	Son		4	Scholar	London British Subject	
			Emile Do	Son		2		Do Do	
19	7	1	Mila T. Prougas	Boarder		14		Do Do	
			Isaac A. Bernard	Head	Mar	33	Cr. In London Dock	Cheshire London	
			Mary E. Bernard	Wife	Mar	31		Shropshire Madnes	
			Philadine Do	Serv		7	Scholar	Middlesex Bishopsgate	
			John E. Do	Serv		2		Do Do	
			Margaret Reeve	Serv	Un	64	Bookbinder	Wiltshire West Hamlets	
20	6 Do	1	Margaret Ritchie	Head	Un	59	W. C. M. Do	Scotland	
			Elizabeth Litch	Wife	Un	16	Wk. W. C. M. Do	Wiltshire West Hamlets	
			Sarah Bick	Serv	Un	72	Servant	Hertfordshire	
	5 Do	m							
	4 Do	m							
21	3 Palestine Cottage	1	Henry Williams	Head	Mar	62	Gentleman	City of London	
			Mary A. Butler	Serv	Un	59	Lady	Do Do	
			John Bragg	Serv	Un	28	Servant	London	
22	2 Palestine Place	1	James Glendon	Head	Mar	73	Wk. W. C. M. Do	Scotland	
			Margaret Glendon	Serv	Un	41	No occupation	Middlesex Bishopsgate	
			Heria G. Brad	Serv	Un	33	Servant	Essex Suffolk	
23	1 Do	1	James Wright	Head	Mar	31	Cr. Bank of England	Middlesex Bishopsgate	
			Sarah Wright	Wife	Mar	30		Do Do	
			Thomas Long	Serv	Un	44	House Servant	Essex Ringland	
24	Claremont Cottage	1	Joseph Taylor	Head	Mar	37	Policeman	Essex Yorkshire	
			Anna Taylor	Wife	Mar	37	Milliner	Wiltshire Norfolk	
			Samuel C. Taylor	Serv	Un	18	Do	Do Norfolk	
25	Claremont Villa	1	Claudius A. Miller	Head	Mar	47	Physician	Essex Norfolk	
			Elizabeth Miller	Wife	Mar	38		Essex Norfolk	
			Blanche A. Miller	Serv	Un	16	Scholar	Essex Norfolk	
			Frederick A. Do	Son	Un	12	Do	Do Do	
			Herbert A. Do	Son	Un	6	Do	Do Do	
Total of Houses...		6	Total of Males and Females...		7	16			

Eng.—Sheet D.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of	Ecclésiastical District of	Whether	
Parish of St. John at Hackney			Ward of Hackney	Hackney			Hackney	Hackney	1. Deaf and Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (D.A. or Building (D.B.))	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	
						Males	Females			
	14 Avenue R.		Alice M. Roome	Head			1	Scholar	Widely. Clapton	
			Fredrick Do	Son		6		Do	Do Do	
			Frank Do	Son		5		Do	Do Do	
			Maria Parsons	Serv	Do	28		Housekeeper	Kent. Alconbury	
246			William J. Cummack	Head	Man	33		Commissioner Agents, General	York	
			Martha J. Do	W.	Woman	27			Warwick. Birmingham	
247	15	1	James A. Norrand	Head	Man	42		Link in Stock Exchange	Widely. City of London	
			Mary E. Do	W.	Woman	14			Do. Hildesheim	
			Mary W. Do	Serv	Woman	17			Do Hackney	
			Samuel E. Do	Serv	Man	12		Scholar	Do Do	
			Arthur K. Do	Serv	Man	9		Do	Do Do	
			Beatrice A. Do	Serv	Woman	7		Do	Do Do	
			Ellen L. Do	Serv	Woman	5		Do	Do Do	
			Ada Do	Serv	Woman	1			Do Do	
248	17	1	Charlotte Cox	Head	Wid	75			Do Holborn	
			Charlotte Do	Serv	Woman	40			Do Do	
			Mary A. Tudor	Serv	Wid	42			Do St. Clements	
			Florence M. Do	Serv	Woman	14			Nants. Southampton	
249	16	1	David Collins	Head	Man	75			Reedes. Ludbury	
			Harriet Do	W.	Woman	79			Gosport	
250	15	1	Edwin Oliver	Head	Man	60		Warehouseman	Worce. Persing	
			Rebecca Do	W.	Woman	61			Nants. Harbridge	
			Arthur Do	Serv	Man	22			Widely. Hackney	
			Agnes Do	Serv	Woman	20		Dressmaker	Do Do	
251	14	1	Elizabeth Friend	Head	Wid	54			Widely. Dalton	
Total of Houses		5	Total of Males and Females..		7	18				

Eng- Sheet H.

1871 Census

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of	
Hendon, Herts.		Hendon		Hendon				63	
No. of Schedules	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
			Laura E. Moore	Wife	Mar	31		Devon, Devonport	
			Thomas E. "	Son		10	Scholar	Middx Hackney	
			Laura H. "	Daughter		9	"	"	
			Hubert A. "	Son		8	"	"	
			Fred. E. "	"		6	"	"	
			Bessie E. "	Daughter		5	"	"	
			Edwin "	Son		3	"	"	
			Eleonor Males	Servant	Unm	14	General Servt.	" Clapton	
91	32 Avenue No 1	1	Arthur Carran	Boarder		19	Servt. (Household)	Hampshire Clapton	
			Thomas Schipper	Head	Mar	40	Publishers Clerical	Switzerland	I
			Hannah	Wife		34	"	Switzerland	
			Ada	Daughter	Unm	14	Scholar	Switzerland	
			Augustus	Son		12	"	"	
			Florence	Daughter		10	"	"	
			Rose	"		8	"	"	
			Laura	"		5	"	"	
			Edith	"		2	"	"	
92			Edith J. Wilcock	Head	Mar	30	Servt. Engineer	Devon Exeter	
			Frances	Wife		24	"	Middx Finsbury	
93	34 "	1	Henry A. Tindal	Head	M	56	Independent Means	London	
			Fred. H. Tindal	Son	Mar	28	Boat Son	"	
			Harriet M. "	Wife		24	"	Hampshire	
			Charlotte A. Tindal	Servant	Unm	54	Independent	Middx "	
			Anna Tindal	Servant		51	"	"	
94	36 "	1	Mary E. Tindal	Head	M	32	Annuitant	London	
			Arthur Carran	Son	Unm	19	Servt. (Household)	London	
			Nellie	Daughter		11	Scholar	Clapton	
			Ada	"		11	"	"	
			Rebecca	Daughter		37	"	"	
95	38 Avenue No 1	1	Samuel J. Brown	Head	Mar	34	Servt. (Household)	Ireland Dublin	
			Rebecca	Wife		32	"	Middx Clapton	
			William	Son	Unm	11	Scholar	Salisbury	
			Edwin	Son		8	"	"	
			Laura	Daughter		4	"	Hackney	
			Arthur	"		5	"	"	
			Isabella	"		1	"	"	
			Edith	Daughter		17	"	"	
96	40 "	1	Lucy Malt	Head	Mar	32	Monthly Nurse	Sweden	
			Edith	Wife	Mar	35	Servt. (Household)	Hanover	7
			Edith	Wife		29	"	Western Australia	
			Edith	Son		4	"	London	
			Edith	Daughter		6	"	"	
			Edith	"		4	"	"	
			Edith	"		10	"	"	
97	42 "	1	May A. Pegg	Head	M	51	Family Merchant	Western Australia	
			George M. Pegg	Head	Mar	27	Printer	Widdr. Ballinora	
			Edith	Wife		28	"	Widdr. Ballinora	
			Florence L.	Daughter		3	Scholar	London Clapton	
			George L.	Son		1	"	Widdr. Ballinora	
			William P.	Son	Unm	2	Cashier	Widdr. Ballinora	2
Total of Houses...		5	Total of Males and Females...			12	13		

1881 Census – Mary Elizabeth now head of the family

Administrative County of London										The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 44									
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward		Municipal Ward	
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CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

1911

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Instructions and the Examples given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday and Sex	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION or Present and last place and service	BIRTHPLACE if ever given	NATIONALITY of last Parent born in a Foreign Country	INFORMANTS
<p>of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who</p> <p>(1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or</p> <p>(2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been communicated elsewhere.</p> <p>No one who must be included.</p> <p>(The order of writing names see Examples on back of Schedule.)</p>	<p>Write whether "Head," or "Wife," or "Daughter," or "Son," or "Visitor," or "Boarder," or "Servant," or "Other."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>	<p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p> <p>Write whether "Single," or "Married," or "Widowed," or "Divorced," or "Separated."</p>

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

(To be filled up by or on behalf of the Head of Family or other person in charge, or in charge of this dwelling.)

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CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number B.65035

Registration District West London

1850. Marriage solemnized at the parish church
in the parish of Saint Sepulchre in the City of London

No.	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
33	October 22 nd	Isaac Andrew Barrand	Full	Bachelor	Clerk	5 South Islington Street	Thomas Barrand	House Decorator
		Mary Elizabeth Reece	Full	Spinster	—	32 Clements Lane	John Reece	Bookseller

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after banns by me
This marriage was solemnized between us, Isaac Andrew Barrand in the presence of John Reece P. I. Hope Curate
Mary Elizabeth Reece Elizabeth Davies

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 1st day of May 19 87

MB 357130

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 evidence of the marriage to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no further or other proof shall be required in any court of law or otherwise.

Marriage certificate of Isaac Andrew and Mary Elizabeth Reece

Page 67.

1850. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Saint Sepulchre in the County of London


No.	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.
133	October 22 nd	Isaac Andrew Barrand	full	Bachelor	clerk	South Street Islington	Thomas Barrand	House Decorator
		Mary Elizabeth Reece	full	Spinster		32 Clements Lane	John Reece	Bookseller

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by P. I. Hope or after banns by me, P. I. Hope Curate

This Marriage was solemnized by Isaac Andrew Barrand in the presence of John Reece
Mary Elizabeth Reece Elizabeth Davies

Marriage Certificate of Isaac Andrew and Mary Elizabeth Reece (Internet)

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-69

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		HACKNEY						
1877 DEATH in the Sub-district of Hackney		in the County of Middlesex						

Columns:-

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No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
430	Twentyfifth August 1877 36 Avenue Road	Isaac Andrew Barrand	Male	50 years	Clerk in the London Docks	Aphoplexia 18 hours Certified by A. J. Bossy M.R.C.S.	Mary Barrand Daughter present at the Death 36 Avenue Road Clapton	Thventymnth August 1877	Thomas Coates Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.


Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348154

See note overleaf

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.



WAR

Mary Elizabeth Barrand (nee Reece) - 1895 aged 69 - at wedding of daughters

411

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-91

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		HACKNEY	
1912	DEATH in the Sub-district of North Hackney	in the County of London	

Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

No. When and where died Name and surname Sex Age Occupation Cause of death Signature, description and residence of informant When registered Signature of registrar

204	Thirsketh December 1911. 36 Avenue Road. Lower Clapton	Mary Elizabeth Barrand	Female	55 years	Widow of Isaac Andrew Barrand Chief Clerk London Dock.	Fatty degeneration of the heart Symptoms Certified by Montague. Smith M.B.C.S	Agnes. Davies Cousin Present at the Death 36 Avenue Road Lower Clapton	First January 1912	James Young Registrar.
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 347997

See note overleaf



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IPS 043088 35925 10/10 JMS/PSL 028221

SD

Death Certificate of Mary Elizabeth Barrand (nee Reece)

BARRAND Isaac Andrew.

Effects under £450.

14 September. The Will of Isaac Andrew Barrand late of 36 Avenue-road Lower Clapton in the County of **Middlesex** who died 25 August 1877 at 36 Avenue-road was proved at the **Principal Registry** by Mary Elizabeth Barrand of 36 Avenue-road Widow the Relict the sole Executrix.

Will of Isaac Andrew Barrand

BARRAND Mary Elizabeth of 36 Avenue-road Lower Clapton **Middlesex** widow died 30 December 1911 Probate **London** 24 January to Ivor Reece of independent means. Effects £484 18s. 4d.

Will of Mary Elizabeth Barrand to Ivor Reece

REECE Ivor of Melrose Kew-road Richmond **Surrey** died 14 April 1920 Probate **London** 7 May to Helene Susan Sophia Boyce (wife of Sydney Thomas Boyce).
Effects £5619 10s. 6d.

Will of Ivor Reece

Isaac Andrew and Mary Elizabeth Reece had 9 children, and I will mention them later on. See Page 898 although the 1911 census states they had only 8 children – 4 living and 4 that had died.

3. PETER COOK BARRAND (1785-1839)

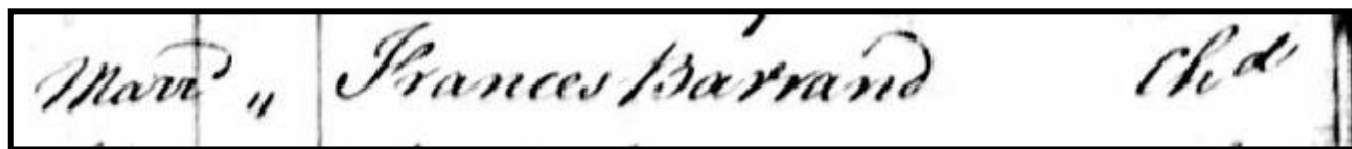
Peter Cook Barrand was the 3rd child of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook and was born on the 11th May, 1785 and baptised on the 29th May, 1785 in St. Marylebone, London.

It is known that Peter Cook Barrand was employed as a carpenter and that is the same occupation as his elder brother, William who was born in 1782. Their father, Thomas was also a carpenter and his sons may have carried on with the same work. Indeed, it is known that Thomas, their father, worked for the Cook family in the building trade, and Thomas may then have allowed his sons to become apprentices to him directly although there does not appear to be any apprentice records. The “Cook” part of Peter’s name is in recognition of Susannah’s family.

According to the records available, on the 5th September, 1810, at the age of 25, Peter Cook Barrand married Elizabeth Corry in St. James, Westminster, but it seems they had a daughter, Eliza Lydia, prior to their marriage, born on the 18th December, 1806 and baptised on the 14th June, 1811. It should be mentioned that Eliza Lydia was born in 1806, but Peter Cook Barrand and Elizabeth Corry were not married until 1810. Nothing more is known about Eliza Lydia from the date of her baptism and it was presumed that she died in infancy, but according to other researchers, on the 24th October, 1824 it appears she may have married a Thomas Titchener in St. George’s, Bloomsbury and moved to Oxford. The marriage record however has her name as Lydia Eliza Burrand Partinton. (Not Eliza Lydia). Where the name Partinton comes from is unknown. They had no children and it would appear that Eliza died in July 1874 in Oxford. Thomas Titchener was a painter, decorator, glazier and plasterer and quite possibly then he may have also worked for the Cook family business along with the Barrands. Certainly, it is confirmed that Eliza was born in London in c1810, and her name is recorded as “Eliza Lydia.” The date of 1810 is shown on several census documents, and if the date of 1810 is correct then Eliza would only have been 14 when she married. However, if she was born in 1806, then she would have been 18 at the time of her wedding. (1841 census b1811) (1851 census b1810) (1861 census b1810) (1871 census b1813)

This information comes from the Titchener Records on Ancestry.co.uk.

It appears that Peter Cook Barrand and Elizabeth Corry had a son, Francis, born in 1810 and also died in 1810.



Death record of Frances Barrand

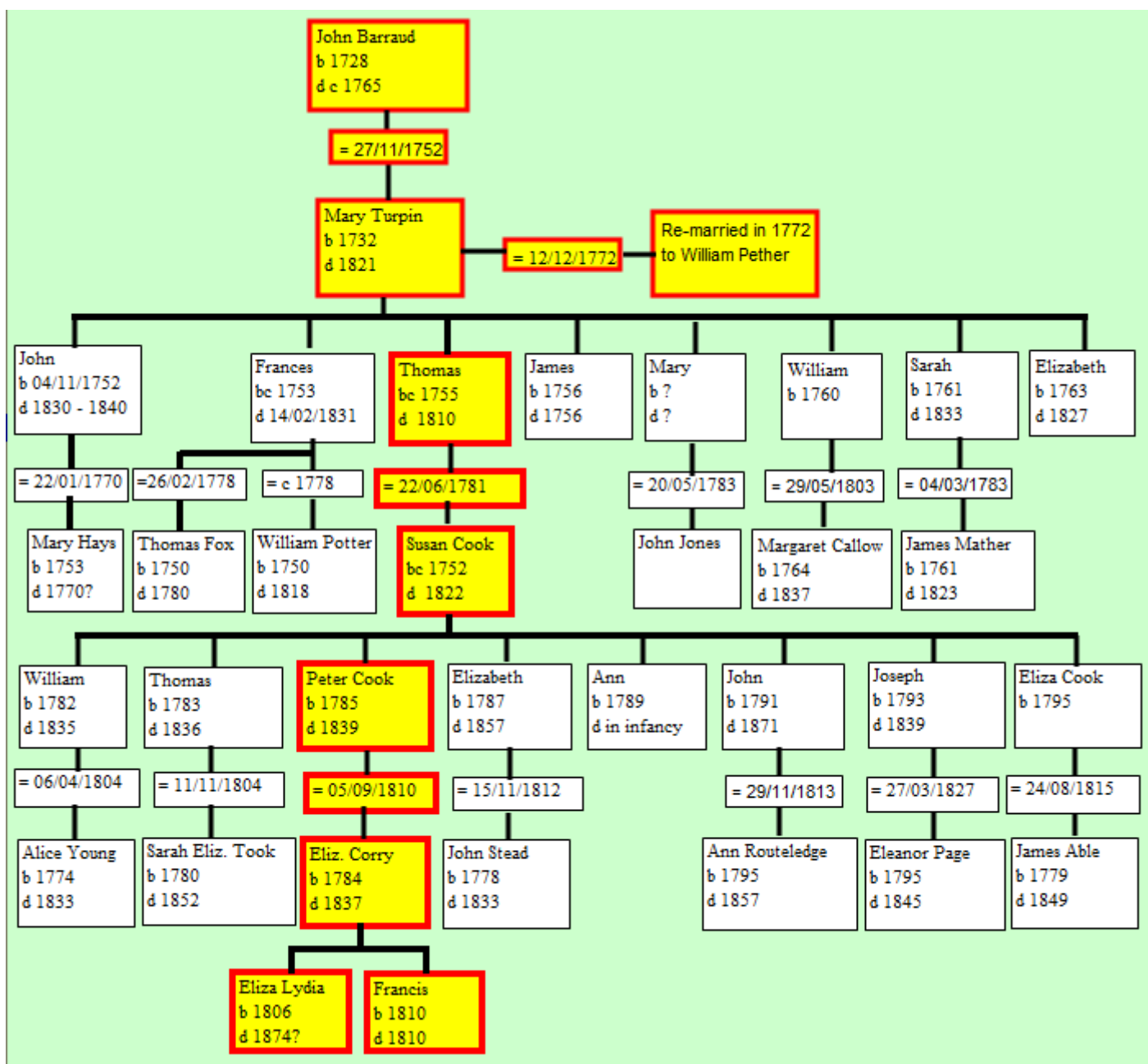
Name: Frances Barrand
Gender: Male
Record Type: Burial
Death Date: abt 1810
Burial Date: 15 Sep 1810
Burial Place: St Marylebone, Westminster, Middlesex,
England
Register Type: Parish Register

Elizabeth “Corry” was born in 1784, the daughter of John Corry (or Corrie) and Elizabeth Coles who were married on the 9th July, 1778 in Battersea. John Corrie was described as “A Gentleman” but seems to have drifted from Southwark and Lambeth to central London on several occasions. He was the owner of several large plots of land both south of the Thames in Southwark and also owned a brewery. He was in partnership with a Mr. Thomas Greenwood in the brewery, but this was dissolved in 1805. He also owned property in London and seems to have made a good living from rents. His name is transcribed in several ways – Curry, Corry, Corrie, Carey and Correy. He certainly had business interests in Cavandish Square in London where the registers describe him simply as Esq.

Peter Cook Barrand appeared at the Old Bailey Court in London three times, once as a victim of theft, once as a witness in a trial of theft, and finally as a thief himself. Peter Cook Barrand was sentenced for theft on the 22nd October, 1838 to be transported to Tasmania for seven years for the offence and was imprisoned on the Prison Ship, Fortitude on the 19th November, 1838 and which was moored in Chatham near Greenwich. The Fortitude had originally been HMS Cumberland built in 1807 and altered to a prison hulk in 1830, and changed names to Fortitude, and it was finally sold in 1870. These had been converted from decommissioned Ships of the Line stripped of their masts, rudder and sails. The interior was fitted with cells and the gun ports barred over. The prisoners were double shackled day and night, although extra shackles would be added if they were caught trying to escape or attacking the warders. Very often however, prisoners were allowed privileges and kinder conditions if they used their skills to make life more pleasant for other inmates and, being a carpenter would certainly have put him in this category. Some hulks retained some of these features, but all were rendered inoperable or unseaworthy in some way. The internal structure was also reconfigured with various features, including jail cells, in order to accommodate convicted criminals or occasionally prisoners of war. The prison hulk Fortitude had previously been a 74 gun British warship that was launched in 1807 and converted to a prison hulk in 1830.

Although Peter Cook Barrand was sentenced for theft on the 22nd October, 1838, Elizabeth Corry (Peter Cook's wife) however, had already died the previous year in 1837 and was buried on the 18th March, 1837 in High Street Chapel in Deptford TNA Reference RG4 / Piece 4302 / Folio 0 [Chapel/Registry]. The transportation of Peter Cook Barrand was delayed for over a year, and conditions in the ship may have been too much for Peter Cook Barrand as he was noted as "sick" in the registers and died on the Convict Ship on the 12th December, 1839 aged 54 still awaiting transportation, and the cause of death is noted as "Invitation of God" which suggests he may well have committed suicide, or that the death was unexplained and unknown. The death was certified by the coroner and he was buried on the 28th January 1840 at the Globe Fields Wesleyan Burial Ground, Mile End Cemetery in the parish of Stepney, London - TNA Reference RG4/Piece 4287/Folio 104. As it was after 1837, there is a record of his death. **Death Ref: Medway 1839 - 4th Qtr (5 - 242)**

The phrase is actually "Visitation of God" and was regularly seen on death certificates in the 19th century, also in reports of coroner's inquests. It was generally used to explain a sudden death that doctors, in those inexperienced days, couldn't explain. Remember also that people were far more religious and superstitious in those times also. It was in regular use up to around 1900. Occasionally a Coroner would describe the cause of death as a Visitation of God. Used in a more religious time than ours, it meant the death was inexplicable and it was thought that God had decided that it was time for the person to die. It later came to mean that the person died of natural causes. It was a verdict often given by Coroner's juries, particularly in the 19th century. A coroner was only really concerned with the detection of crime, so the medical reason for the death did not matter to him once criminality had been ruled out. It was very rare that any autopsy was held and a doctor would give his opinion from the physical evidence of the body before him and the accounts he heard from others of the health of the deceased. They could only describe the cause of death as a fever, apoplexy, or convulsions, or what he could visibly see such as a head wound, or evidence of a lifestyle such as over indulgence of drink. Also, the coroner was only really concerned with the detection of crime, so the medical reason for the death did not matter to him once criminality had been ruled out. In 1837 compulsory registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages was introduced. In an attempt to bring statistical order to the reports made by the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages on the numbers of such events, coroners were directed that the cause of death were to be made in precise terms. Terms such as Natural Death or Visitation of God were to be avoided where more precise medical terms on the cause of death could be used. However, there was a slow response to these directions, and it did not overcome the problem of a death where the coroner was not involved and many doctors continued using the term.



1705 Baptisms in May

- 26 Honour Long Wudsley of Peter & Ann B 28 Apt.
 Sarah March of James & Hannah B 5 May
 27 Mary Ann Staples of Jm: & Martha B 6 May
 28 Chomley, Charles William SON of Edw: Dering }
 Esqr: & Ann his Wife B 10 May
 29 Ann Palmer Price. of Tho: & Elizth B 3 May
 30 Sarah Lewis of Tho: & Elizth B 4 Mtt
 29 Catherine Byrne of John & Catherine B 29 Monk
 Peter Cook Barnard, of Tho: & Susanna B 11 May
 John Brown of John & Elizth B 7 May
 P Mary Hazard, of Charles & Elizth B 12 Jan
 P Charlotte Bishop of Tho: & Sarah B 2 May
 P Mary M: Can of Edward & Susanna B 23 May
 P John of John Lob & Sarah Nidges B 25 Jan
 John Squires of John & Rebecca B 9 Mtt
 31 John Teer of Leonard & Mary B 1 April

N:...

P:...

Baptisms in June

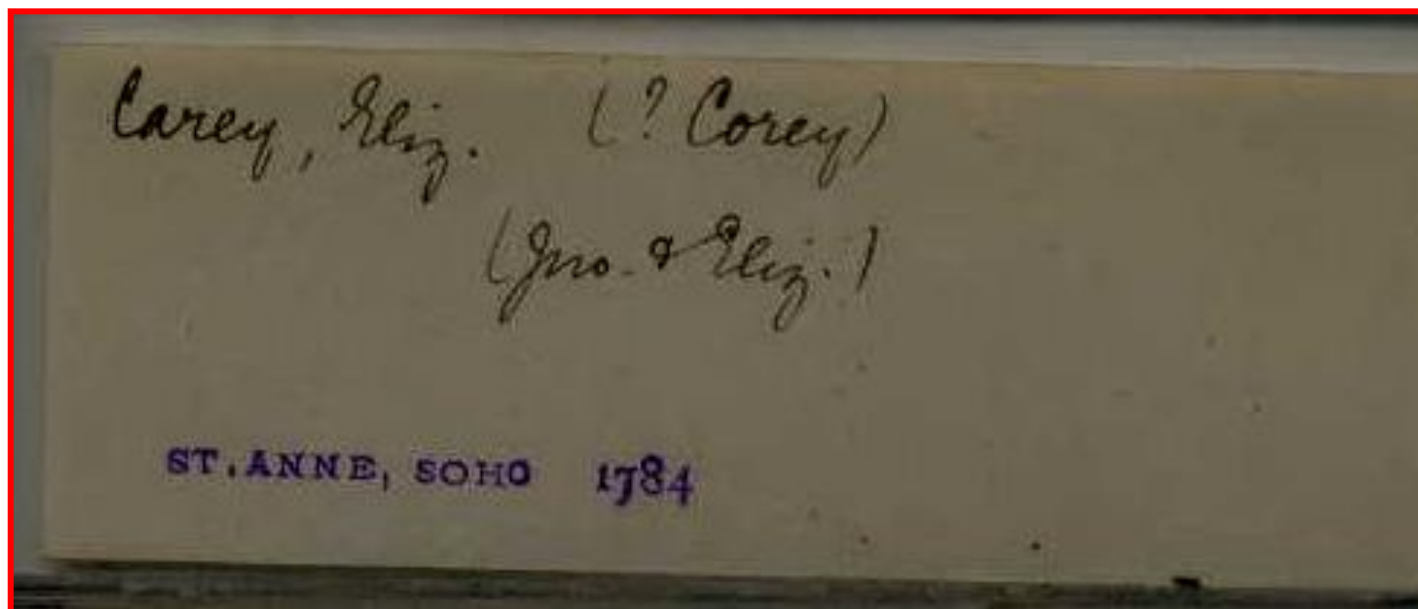
- 1 Nicholas Kendall, of John & Sarah B 24 Dec 1703
 Susanna Hayes of Richard & Judith B 4 May
 2 William Lovett of Wm & Mary B 6 May
~~Anthony Edward Lpn. of Anthony & Elizabeth }
 Esqr: & Catherine Elizabeth B 23 April~~

Baptism record of Peter Cook Barnard (Barrand)

Baptisms in the Year of our Lord 1785
May _____

John Tho^s, of John & Sarah b: 19 April
Edward Sund, of Rob^t & Mary Ann b: 5 May
John Ja^s Herby, of Ja^s & Mary b: 20 April
Eliz^h Shugar, of Tho^s & Mary b: 1 March
Hannah Reed, of M^r & Mary b: 9 May
Tho^s Lewis, of Tho^s & Catherine b: 1 Aug^t 1779
W^m Rodney Chambers, of Geo^s & Jane b: 27 April
Honor, Long Audsley, of Peter & Ann b: 28 April
Sarah March, of Ja^s & Hannah b: 5 May
Mary Ann Staples, of In^s & Martha b: 2 May
Ann Palmer Price, of Tho^s & Eliz^h b: 3 May
Chamley Cha^s W^m, of Edw^d Dering Esq^r & Ann b: 1 May
Sarah Lewis, of Tho^s & Eliz^h b: 1 May
Cath^l Byrne, of In^s & Curr^t b: 29 March
Peter Cock Barnard, of Tho^s & Susannah b: 11 May
John Brown, of John & Eliz^h b: 7 May
Mary Hazard, of Cha^s & Eliz^h b: 12 Jan
Charlotte Bishop, of Tho^s & Sarah b: 2 May
Mary McLean, of Edw^d & Susanna b: 23 May
John, of John Lab, & Sarah Ridges b: 23 Jun^t
John Squires, of In^s & Rebecca b: 9 May
John Lee, of Leonard & Mary b: 13 April
Jesse Riggs & Martine, of William & Sarah b: 7 April
Nicholas Kendall, of In^s & Sarah b: 24 Dec^r 1779
Susanna Hays, of Rich^d & Judith b: 1 May
W^m Lovett, of W^m & Mary b: 6 May

Baptism Record of Peter Cook Barnard (Barrand)



Birth Record of Elizabeth Corey (Carey) in 1784 Boyds Record

ELIZABETH COREY Female

Event(s):

Birth: 20 MAR 1784

Christening: 11 APR 1784 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

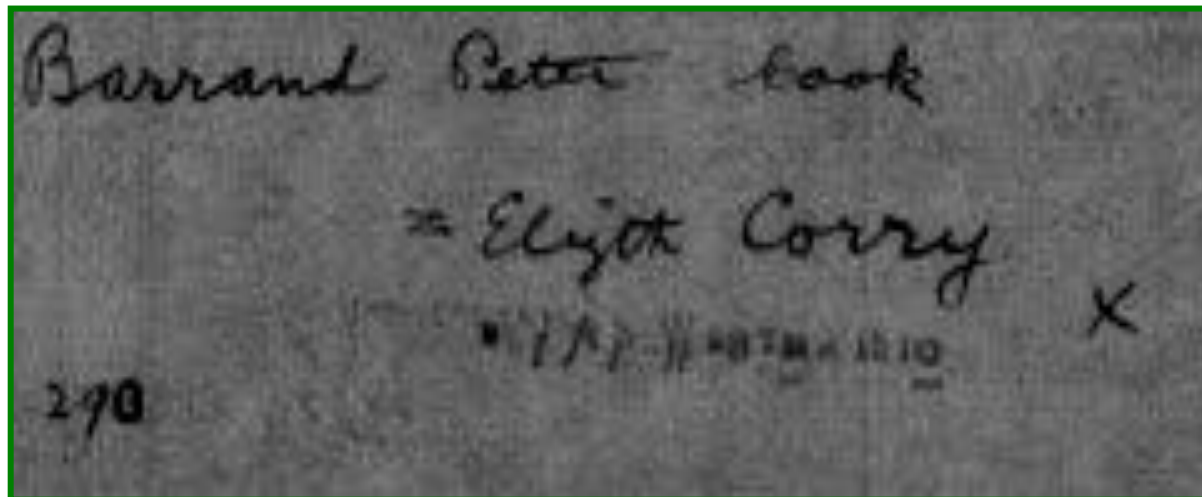
Father: JOHN COREY

Mother: ELIZABETH

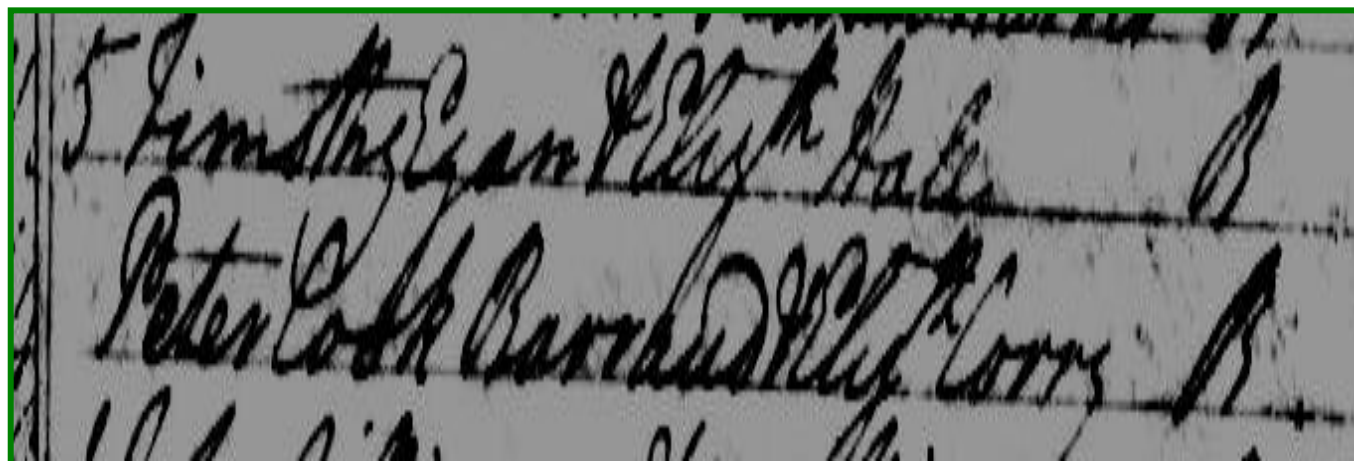
Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C150511	1782 - 1794	0918606	Film	6900173	Film

IGI record of the birth of Elizabeth Corry (Corey)



Pallots record of Peter Cook Barrand's marriage



Church record of Peter Cook Barrand's marriage

PETER COOK BARRAND Male

Marriages:

Spouse: ELIZABETH CORRY

Marriage: 05 SEP 1810 Saint James, Westminster, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
M147516	1809 - 1833	1042319	Film	6904123	Film

IGI Record of marriage of Peter Cook Barrand and Elizabeth Corry

Bartholomew Vandeem was born in 1787, and was a tailor by trade. He was imprisoned in 1824 at the age of 37 for the theft of the goods from Peter Cook Barrand, and was eventually sentenced to be transported for 7 years, but following submissions of previous good character, the sentence was cancelled.

EDWARD WELCH, Theft simple larceny, 21st February 1828.

Reference Number: t18280221-261 Offence: Theft simple larceny Verdict: Guilty Punishment: Imprisonment 739. EDWARD WELCH was indicted for stealing, on the 10th of December, 1 piece of wood, called quartering, value 2s.- the goods of our Lord the King.

SECOND COUNT, of the Hon. William Sturges Bourne William Dacres Adams, Esq., and Henry Dawkins, Esq. MR. ALLEY conducted the prosecution.

PETER COOKE BARRAND. I am a carpenter, and live at the Castle, in Moor's-yard. (*Situated at the Southern End of St. Martin's Lane*) About 7 o'clock in the morning, about two months ago, there was some paling there; I saw the prisoner there; he pulled a piece of quartering out of the ground, and walked away with it on his shoulder; I followed him into Vere-street, and then said, "That is the way the wood goes from Moor's-yard:" he turned round and said, "I may as well take it away as another, my master put it up." I said he did not authorize you to take it away - I saw him take it into a house in Vine-Street. I then gave information.

WILLIAM OXLEY. I am a constable. I was sent for, and took the prisoner at a public-house - I got this piece of timber from Andrews.

WILLIAM ANDREWS. I bought this wood of the prisoner; I am in the employ of Mr. M'Pherson, a publican, in Chandos-Street - I did not ask where he got it; I bought it for firewood: part has been burned.

JAMES GILBERT. This wood is the property of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; it was in Moor's-yard under my care.

The prisoner put in a written defence, stating that there were three other persons of his name residing in the street, and that he had not committed the robbery.

GUILTY Aged 41. Confined Three Months.

Peter Cook Barrand as a witness

Edward Welch was also convicted for stealing bricks on 16th July, 1824 and sent to prison.

He was also charged with stealing twelve pieces of wood from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in Old Round Court in the Strand on 31st January, 1829 and was sent to Newgate Prison.

Also on the 29th December, 1829, he was committed for stealing a silver pocket watch in Shadwell.

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GUILTY. Aged 41.

Confined Three Months.



Moor's-yard

The Castle

Vine Street

The Strand

PETER COOK BARRAND, Theft simple larceny, 22nd October 1838.

THIS RECORD SHOWS HIS AGE AS 54 IN 1838, MAKING HIS BIRTH DATE 1784

Reference Number: t18381022-2459 Offence: Theft simple larceny Verdict: Guilty other Punishment: Transportation

2459. PETER COOK BARRAND was indicted for stealing, on the 20th of October, 1 basket, value 1s.; 48 brooches, value 1l. 4s.; 6 workboxes, value 2s.; 15 watch guards, value 5s.; 96 combs, value 17s.; 60 pairs of earrings, value 10s.; 12 memorandum books, value 1s. 6d.; 24 snuff-boxes, value 6s.; 144 pencils, value 5s.; 84 stay-laces, value 2s.; 24 pictures and frames, value 2s.; 12 pipes, value 4s.; 144 bodkin-cases, value 2s.; 1 telescope, value 1s. 6d.; 1 pincushion, value 5s.; 144 pins, value 2s.; 4 toys, value 1s.; and 36 necklaces, value 20s.; the goods of Joseph Ansley; to which he pleaded

GUILTY — Transported for Seven Years.

Before Mr. Baron Gurney.

Peter Cook Barrand as a criminal

“*Peter Barrand* was charged with having stolen a variety of toy articles, the property of Joseph Ansley. It appeared that the complainant had left his things at the Horns Park House, Charlton, intending to go with them to the fair and said he would call for them in the morning. The prisoner overheard the appointment to call for the things and came himself the next morning and fetched them away. He has since pledged several articles and was afterwards apprehended. – The prisoner said he had not stolen the things but had asked for them, and the landlord gave them to him. The prisoner had been partially employed by the complainant and was with him when the articles were left at the Horns. The value of the property was between £6 and £7 - The prisoner was committed to take his trial for the felony.”

Transcript of article in the West Kent Guardian Saturday, 27th October, 1838

months' imprisonment.

Peter Barrant was charged with having stolen a variety of toy articles, the property of Joseph Ansley. It appeared that the complainant had left his things at the Horns public house, Charlton, intending to go with them to the fair, and said he would call for them the next morning. The prisoner overheard the appointment to call for the things, and went himself the next morning and fetched them away. He had since pledged several articles, and was afterwards apprehended.—The prisoner said he had not stolen the things; he had asked for them, and the landlord gave them to him. The prisoner had been partially employed by the complainant, and was with him when the articles were left at the Horns. The value of the property was between £5 and £7.—The prisoner was committed to take his trial for felony.

Newspaper report of theft by Peter Cook Barrant – West Kent Guardian Saturday 27th October 1838

Name: Peter Cook Barrant

Age: 54

Estimated birth year: abt 1784

Date Received: 19 Nov 1838

Ship: Fortitude

Place Moored: Chatham

Date Convicted: 22 Oct 1838

Place Convicted: Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey), London

Transcript of Ships' convict record

Sheriffs of London } To remove Jas Sheen, Edw W Ginnis, Gustavus Kessler, Etienne
L Mudd } Hubert, L Saunders, Jas Mahoney, Fred Stetcher, Jas Moore, Chas
Stabbs, W Robinson, Jy Clark, Jas Langford, Jy Norton, Jas Bishop,
Jas Towner, Jas Woolf, Peter Cook Barrant, Chas Davies, to Fortitude
J H Capper Esq To receive the above - 12 Nov 1838

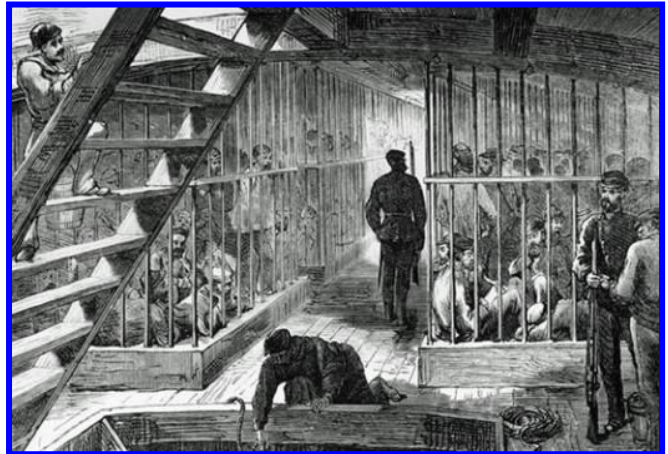
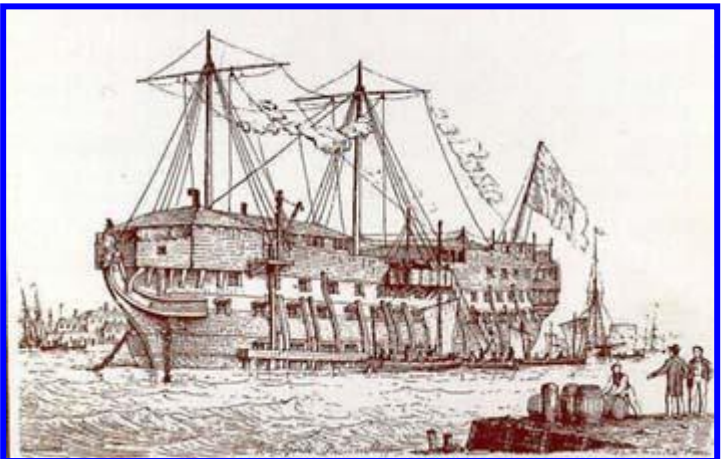
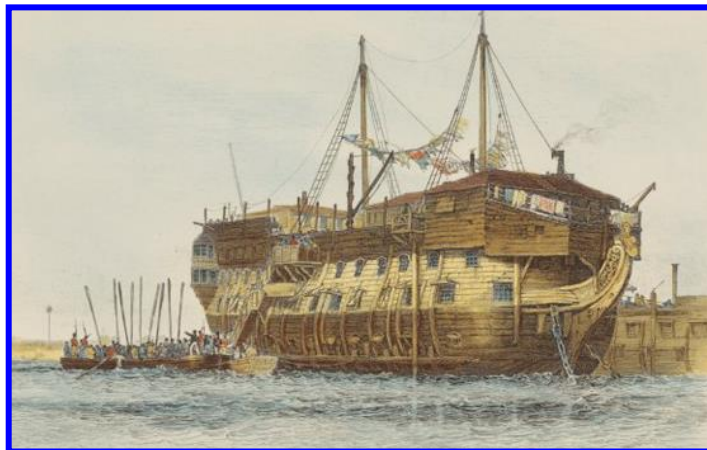
Transfer of Peter Cook Barrant from Court to convict ship 12th November 1838.

3. Convict Peter Cook Barrand d^o d^o - All a Basket & Toys & L^o of W^o
Chapman Ansley in his studio

Convict Ship record Newgate Calendar of Prisoners, 1785-1853

UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR SEVEN YEARS.

George Wolfe	32	Oct. 1838	Hulks.
Peter Cook Barrand	54	„	do.



Prison Ships on River Thames

No.	Prisoner's Name	Age	Crime	Convicted	
				Where	When
5208	William Wilford	20	Larceny	East's Court	22 Octbr. 1838
5209	Stephen Davis	18	Embezzlement	East's Court	22 Octbr.
Received 6 from Prisoner 17 th Nov ^r					
5210	George Wilson	23	Housebreaking	East's Court	17 Octbr. 1838
5211	Thomas Connor	22	Housebreaking	East's Court	17 Octbr.
5212	Patrick Cassidy	32	Steal Money from the Prison	East's Court	17 Octbr.
5213	James Holden	18	Steal Money from the Prison	East's Court	17 Octbr.
5214	James Tiffene	14	Break & Carry & Theft Money	East's Court	17 Octbr.
5215	John Saunders	19	Steal Money from the Prison	East's Court	17 Octbr.
Received 2 from Prisoner 19 th August 1838					
5216	Isaac Shuckell	21	Burglary	St. Augustine	19 Octbr.
5217	Thomas Shuckell	20	Burglary	St. Augustine	19 Octbr.
Received 11 from Prisoner 19 th Nov ^r					
5218	Elizanne Hubert	27	Larceny in a warehouse	East's Court	22 Octbr. 1838
5219	James Langford	14	Larceny in a warehouse	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5220	Augustus Kissler	36	Housebreaking	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5221	Thomas Moore	28	Larceny from the prison	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5222	William Robinson	20	Larceny from the prison	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5223	Henry Clarke	19	Larceny from the prison	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5224	Henry Weston	23	Larceny from the prison	Westminster	11 Octbr.
5225	James Bishop	35	Larceny	Westminster	11 Octbr.
5226	Charles Davis	19	Larceny from the prison	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5227	George Wolfe	32	Larceny	East's Court	22 Octbr.
5228	John Cook Warland	34	Larceny	East's Court	22 Octbr.

Copy of ships convict record

County of *Kent*

Register of all Persons charged with INDICTABLE OFFENCES

at the Assizes and Sessions held within the County during the Year 1838.


387

Names of Offenders	Degree of Indictment	Age	At what Session Trial or Discharged without Trial	Offences of which these Trial where Convicted or Acquitted—and of which these discharged without Trial where charged on Indictment or Commitment	SENTENCES				Acquittals	Execution or Commutation of Capital Sentences
					Death	Transportation	Imprisonment	Whipping, Fine, &c.		
<i>Thomas Ingham</i>	<i>Imp</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>haverbury hotel found</i>	<i>Larceny and Embezzlement</i>			<i>6 Months in each connection</i>			
<i>Ann Kingston</i>	<i>Imp</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>Larceny</i>			<i>6 Months</i>			
<i>Isaac Barton</i>	<i>Imp</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>Central Criminal Court</i>	<i>Larceny from the Prison</i>		<i>10 years</i>				
<i>Peter Cook Barrand</i>	<i>Imp</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>3rd</i>	<i>Larceny</i>		<i>7 years</i>				

Copy of ships convict record

Record of the Burial of Elizabeth Barrand
Piece Description Register of Burials at the High Street Independent Chapel (formerly Butt Lane) in Deptford,
London from 1833 to 1837
TNA Reference RG4 / Piece 4302 / Folio 0 [Chapel/Registry]
Full Name Elizabeth Barrand
Date of Burial 18 March 1837
Transcript of Burial of Elizabeth Barrand (nee Corry)

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number

4310778-50

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

MEDWAY

1839

DEATH in the Sub-district of

Gillingham

in the

County of Kent

Columns:-

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

No.

When and where died

Name and surname

Sex

Age

Occupation

Cause of death

Signature, description and residence of informant

When registered

Signature of registrar

1839

19th Decemr

1839

High Chatham

Peter Cook

Barrand

Male

34

years

Corvint

Distation

of God

Robt. Kinde

Coroner

Wilton

19th Decemr

1839

W.C. Barrand

Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

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

7th

day of

September


2012

DYD 348145

See note overleaf

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



SBM

Death Certificate of Peter Cook Barrand

DATE	NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	PARISH	UNDERTAKER	SITUATION	E.	S.	D.
1840 (108)									
Jan 12	Jane Yellon	2 Yrs	Groveview Row	Bethnal Green	Mr. Spurgeon	22x58	5	0	
12	Chas. Cusby	3 Yrs	Green St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Saunders	29x16	5	0	
12	Chas. Mc Carthy	15 Yrs	John St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Lemon	32x22	10	0	
12	Elizabeth Brudhoe	78 Yrs	North Spinn	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	22x23	10	0	
12	David Skirling	3 Weeks	Cambridge Rd	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	22x52	5	0	
12	Ann Spillman	34 Yrs	John St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	22x23	10	0	
12	Wm. Murrel	Unknown	Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
12	Thomas Rockette		Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
15	Chas. Cadman	80 Yrs	Globe Lane	Bethnal Green	Mr. White	4x52	1	6	
15	Wm. Lonsdale Baty	66 Yrs	Duke St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	11x27	10	0	
15	Flora Rose	3 1/2 Yrs	Queen St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Hamme	24x17	5	0	
15	John Boyce	56 Yrs	Portman Square	Stepney	Mr. Gibson	32x22	10	0	
15	Eden Johnson	2 Yrs	Parliament St	Bethnal Green	Mr. English	36x24	5	0	
21	Ann Anthony Cooker	11 Weeks	Chas St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	36x24	5	0	
22	Wm. Clifton	79 Yrs	Church Row	Bethnal Green	Mr. Dorrner	24x17	10	0	
22	Thomas Rockette		Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
23	Edw. Jennings		Do	Do	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
23	John Bear		Do	Do	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
23	A Woman Unknown		Do	Do	Mr. Hewitt	22x23	6		
25	Thos. Waller	140 Yrs	St. Pancras	St. Pancras	Mr. W. Fagg	34x14	10		
25	Jane Ougan Cornist		Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	34x14	6		
26	Barth. Horley	39 Yrs	Globe Lane	Bethnal Green	Mr. Crouch	26x25	10		
26	Matthia Gill	2 Yrs	Globe Lane	Bethnal Green	Mr. Young	22x52	7		
26	May Macdonald	18 Yrs	Globe Rd	Bethnal Green	Mr. Mutt	26x25	5		
26	Elizabeth Allen	8 Yrs	Christie St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Bartha	22x52	5		
26	Ann East	74 Yrs	Collingwood St	Bethnal Green	Mr. Enamer	26x25	10	6	
26	Chas. Wrenn	6 Yrs	Goulton Row	Whitechapel	Mr. Dingle	28x12	5	2	
28	James Mc Roy		St. Pancras	St. Pancras	Mr. W. Fagg	22x52	10		
28	Henry Harvey		St. Pancras	St. Pancras	Mr. W. Fagg	"	10		
29	Peter Cook Barrand		Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	36x32	6		
29	John Elgar		Grays Inn	Holborn	Mr. Hewitt	30x32	6		

Parish Record of the burial of Peter Cook Barrand

Record of the Burial of Peter Cook Barrand

Piece Description Register of Burials at Globe Fields Wesleyan Burial Ground, Mile End Cemetery in the parish of Stepney, London 1836 to 1855

TNA Reference RG4 / Piece 4287 / Folio 104

[Chapel/Registry]

Full Name Peter Cook Barrand

Date of Burial 28 January 1840

Place of Burial: Globe Fields Wesleyan Burial Ground, Mile End Cemetery in the parish of Stepney, London

Transcript of Parish Register of burial of Peter Barrand

1811.

June.

Born.

June 9.	Louisa Lock, of Robert, by Mary Elizabeth.	May 19.	1811.
	William Threl, of Thomas, by Joanna.	April 26.	1811.
	Maria Cooper, of John, by Sophia.	June 1.	1810.
	Margaret Robertson, of William, by Mary.	Jan ^y 4.	1811.
	Margaret Bruce, of James, by Ann.	May 17.	1811.
	Catharine Hodgkins, of David, by Mary.	April 23.	1811.
	Susanna Hollington, of William, by Elizabeth.	April 29.	1811.
10.	Sarah Lockyer, of Thomas, by Elizabeth.	May 13.	1811.
11.	Henry Pierce, of William, by Ann. (W. St.)	May 31.	1811.
	Thomas Richards, of Ann. (W. St.)	June 1.	1811.
	Charles Moore, of Richard, by Sidney, Abella.	May 31.	1811.
12.	Thomas Morgan, of Thomas, by Mary.	July 2.	1810.
14.	Eliza Lydia Barrand, of Peter Cook, by Elizabeth.	Dec ^r 18.	1806.
16.	Mary Ann Cox, of Samuel, by Hannah.	March 11.	1811.
	Sarah Butler, of John, by Rachel.	May 31.	1811.
	Samuel Clark, of Samuel, by Hannah.	April 6.	1811.
	Elizabeth Adelaide Hoffman, of Gerhard, } by Elizabeth.	April 16.	1811.
	James Balls, of James, by Elizabeth.	April 30.	1811.
	William Cousins, of Thomas, by Sarah.	May 19.	1811.
	Hannah Symondson, of Henry, by Mary.	May 22.	1811.
	Frederick Andrews, of Richard, by Ann.	May 23.	1811.
17.	Ann Ellis, of George, by Ann.	April 8.	1809.
20.	Ether Grosley, of John Barrndell, by Esther.	May 25.	1811.
	Charlotte Mary Berkeley, of Henry Comyns, } by Charlotte Matilda.	June 5.	1811.
21.	Mary Ann Jennens, of Thomas Dutton, by } Mary Ann.	June 3.	1811.
	Charles McWhorter, Curate & Reg ^t .		

Baptism record of Eliza Lydia Barrand (dau of Peter Cook Barrand + Elizabeth Corry)

MARRIAGES solemnized in the Parish of SAINT GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY,
in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year 1824

Thomas Titchener of this Parish

and Lydia Eliza Burrard Portington of this Parish

were married in this Church by Banns
this Twenty-fourth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four

By me *John Harrison* Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us *Thomas Titchener* and *Lydia Eliza Burrard Portington*

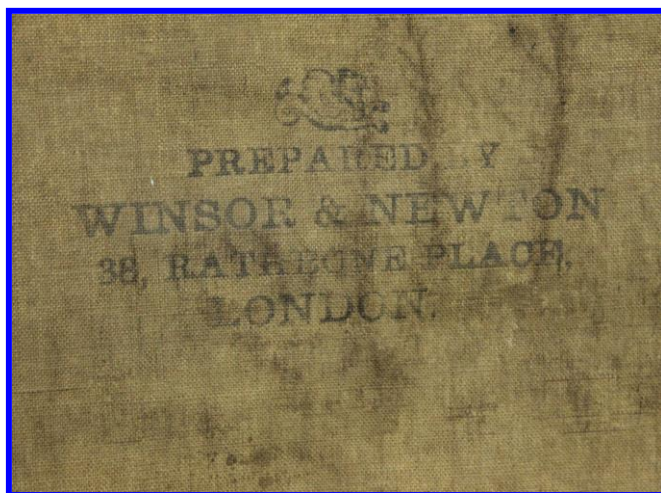
In the Presence of { *John Harrison*
Lane Colborn

Marriage Certificate of Lydia Eliza Burrard and Thomas Titchener 1824 (Titchener)

4. ELIZABETH

Elizabeth was the 4th child of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook and was born on the 21st July, 1787 and baptised on the 5th August, 1787. The name was transcribed as Barrend instead of Barrand. It is known that Elizabeth became a servant and housekeeper in 1806 for a James Gadsden, a wealthy sugar refiner, and at the age of 22, she was left an inheritance in James Gadsden's will in 1809. Elizabeth was given a good recommendation from her employment at James Gadsden, and was highly sought after, enabling her to gain good quality positions.

On the 15th November, 1812, Elizabeth Barrand married John James Stead, an artist's colour manufacturer, in St. Anne's Church, Soho. John Stead was born 1777-1791. (see record from IGI) Both John Stead and Elizabeth Barrand gave their respective ages as over 21 years, and quite correctly, Elizabeth was aged 25 by the date of her marriage. There are no records of any children born to John Stead and Elizabeth Barrand. Elizabeth Barrand is found on the 1841 census living at 33, Princes Street East Side in St. Anne's, Soho and she is described as aged 50 +/- and "Independent". From John Stead's signature on the oath of marriage, it would seem he was well educated as the signature is very neatly written. He was very successful in his paint colour business at first, and formed a partnership with a gentleman called James R. Bullwinkle of Goswell Street, but John suffered from poor health and as a result, he was unable to continue with work and he was summoned to appear in Court as a bankrupt on October 2nd, 1832. His address at the time was 29, King Street in Clerkenwell where he had his premises. The Kelly's directory of 1832 shows the occupants of 29 King Street were indeed Stead and Bullwinkle. The notice was published in the *London Morning Post* and *Newcastle Journal* on (22nd August, 1832) and following the Court appearance, details were published in *The Perry's Bankrupt Gazette* (13th October, 1832) and *Morning Chronicle* (13th November, 1832). John Stead was already in poor health by this time and it is believed the assets of John Stead's business were acquired in 1832 after his bankruptcy by **William Winsor**, a chemist, and **Henry Charles Newton**, an artist, and they established their partnership at 38, Rathbone Place, London. This was Henry Newton's home, which was then part of an artists' quarter in which a number of eminent painters, including Constable, had studios, and where other colourmen were already established. Henry Newton himself painted many noted paintings and used Winsor and Newton canvasses. They developed the first moist water colours utilising the moisture-retaining properties of a recently discovered material, glycerine. The new water colour pans were much simpler and more convenient to use than water colour cakes and quickly earned well-deserved popularity. Artists such as Turner were now able to paint outdoors prolifically in water colour. In 1842 William Winsor patented the first screw cap mechanism for a collapsible metal tube. Following this invention, tin tubes were very quickly accepted as containers for oil colours and a few years later Winsor and Newton were able to uniquely offer moist water colours in tubes. However, by the Edwardian period the painting market was very different due to the invention of the camera, and artists were no longer in such great demand. The company began to take up craft products, starting with pen painting materials in 1911, and the range was expanded over the following years.



CHALK STONES.—Wanted some Tons of
SQUARED CHALK STONES. For particulars
 apply to Stead and Bullwinkle, Colour-manufacturers, No. 29,
 King-street, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

Morning Advertiser 29 April 1830

STARCH-MAKERS.—Wanted a MAN thoroughly
 acquainted with the Manufacture of Starch, according to the
 most improved London method—none else need apply—terms li-
 beral. Inquire at Stead and Bullwinkle's Colour-manufactory,
 No. 29, King-street, Clerkenwell.

Morning Advertiser 12 September 1831

Information from several researchers on Ancestry UK, suggest that **John Stead** who married Elizabeth Barrand, was a **John Stead** who worked as a "Tosher" a name given to sewer hunters who traveled the tunnels and sieved the waste for bones, metal, coins, cutlery, or other valuable goods they also began to venture (illegally) into the city's sewers, (which would have included rotting flesh, faeces and carried all manner of germs and diseases) and he died in the Holborn Workhouse in 1833 and buried on the 4th February, 1833. Most toshers worked in gangs of three or four, led by a veteran who was frequently somewhere between 60 and 80 years old. These men knew the secret locations of the cracks that lay submerged beneath the surface of the sewer-waters, and it was there that cash frequently lodged. Sometimes, they would dive their arm down to the elbow in the mud and filth and bring up shillings, sixpences, half-crowns, and occasionally half-sovereigns and sovereigns. They find these the coins standing edge uppermost between bricks in the bottom, where mortar has been worn away. There are numerous stories of Toshers' encounters with rats, and of them "slaying thousands... in their struggle for life," but most ended badly. Unless he was in company, so that the rats dared not attack, the sewer-hunter was doomed. He would fight on, using his hoe, "till at last the swarms of the savage things overpowered him." Then he would go down fighting, his body torn to pieces and the tattered remains submerged in untreated sewage, until, a few days later, it became just another example of the detritus of the tunnels, drifting toward the Thames and its inevitable discovery by another gang of toshers—who would find the remains of their late colleague "picked to the very bones." After 1840, it was made illegal to enter the sewer without express permission, and a £5 reward was offered to anyone who informed on them. **I believe they are mistaken and may have the incorrect John Stead.**

John Stead died very shortly after his bankruptcy and, after John Stead's death in 1833, Elizabeth Barrand is next found living with an Ann Barrand in 1841. Elizabeth Stead is shown as "Independent" aged 50, so living on her own means and this usually infers that the person was able to support themselves. Also shown as aged 50 +/- is an Ann Barrand working as a female servant and this is most certainly Elizabeth's unmarried sister, Ann. On the 1851 census for 33, Princes Street, Soho, Elizabeth Stead is shown as a widow and aged 65, but her place of birth is shown as Idle in Yorkshire, which is incorrect, but there is no sign of Ann Barrand. The burial records of 1857 show Elizabeth Stead aged 72 and still living at 33, Princes Street, Soho where she died.

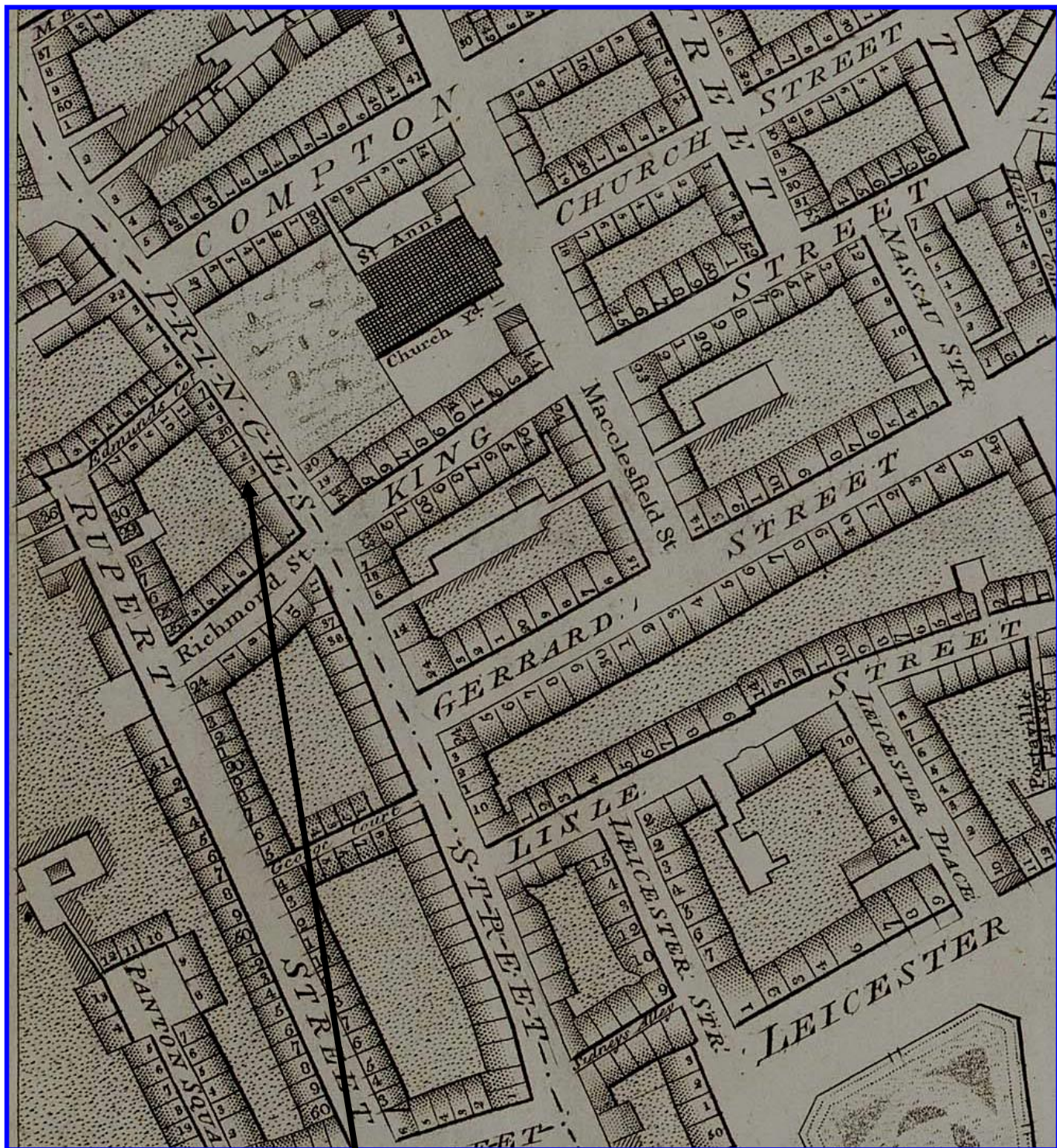
The series of London maps from John Rocque shows Princes Street very clearly on his large scale map of 1746 - *Wardour Street*'. Then south to *Compton Street* is *Old Soho*; then down to *Coventry St.* is *Princes Street*. Richard Horwood, on his large map of 1799, uses street names but leaves just *Wardour*, *Princes* and *Whitcomb Streets*. The houses have individual numbers by then and are shown in detail on Horwood's map of 1799. Wardour Street, with Princes Street, opens up a direct line of communication between Oxford Street and Leicester Square. Branching off on the east from Princes Street is King Street and Compton Street.



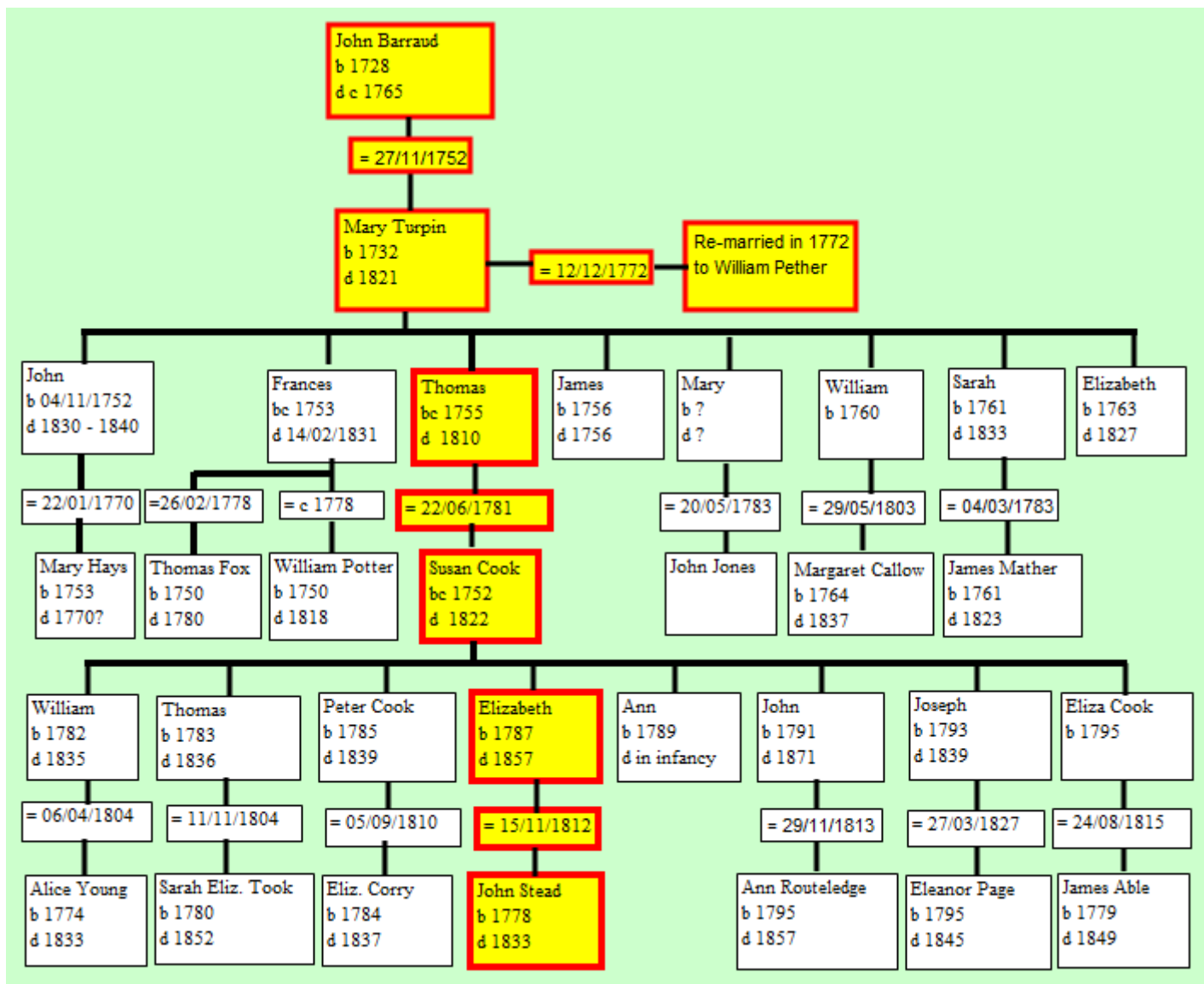
Poultry and Princes Street



Compton Street Princes Street Soho Square Oxford Street 7-Dials Clare Market



33, Princes Street, Soho where Elizabeth Barrand died



ELIZABETH BARREND Female

Event(s):

Birth: 21 JUL 1787

Christening: 05 AUG 1787 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone, London, England

Parents:

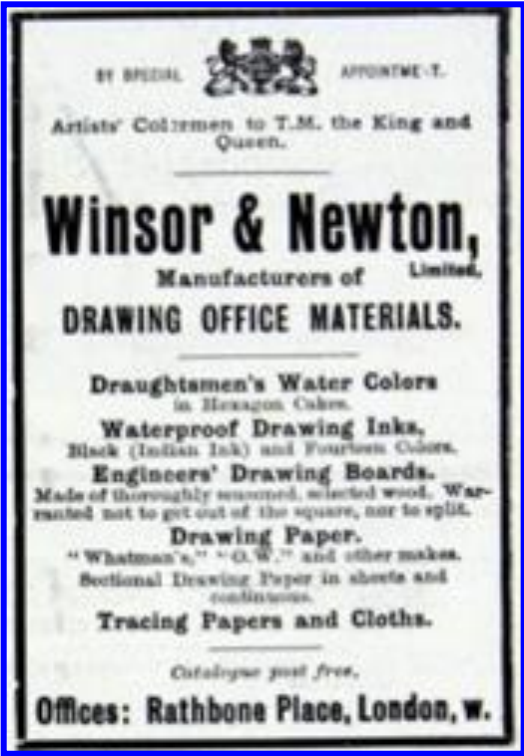
Father: THOMAS BARREND

Mother: SUSANNA COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035242	1782 - 1790	0580906	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of the birth of Elizabeth Barrand



Baptisms in the year of our Lord 1787
(August)

- 5 Sarah Elizabeth Lyon, of Will^m & Sarah 6-4 July
Edmund Sayer, Son, of the Rev^d Edmund
Poulter & Ann 6-22 July
Lydia Campbell, of William & Mary 6-2 July
Samuel Cane, of Joseph & Elizabeth 6-16
Elizabeth Barrand of Thomas & Susanna 6-15
Thomas Brumby, of John & Mary 6-30 July
Mary Gedwin, of Thomas & Elizabeth 6-22
Beksey Siddell, of Robert & Sarah 6-28 July
Mary Elizabeth Lewis, of Tho^s & Susanna 6-2
Peter Smith, of Peter & Ann 6-10 June
- 7 Amelia Phillips, of Thomas & Elizth 6-18 July
Harriett Haynes, of Roger & Ann 6-8 July
- 8 Elizabeth Granborough, of John & Elizth 6-16 July
Mary Elizth Percival, of Francis & Cath^{ryn} 6-26 May
William Ferratt, of William & Mary 6-21 June
- 9 Henry, Son of John Turner Esq^r & Elizth 6-7 July
- 10 Bassill John Owen Hood, of Bassill
and Ann 6-14 July }
Harriet Divers, of William & Letitia 6-7 July
Harriet Ramsden, of John & Rachael 6-16
Sarah Bray, of John & Elizabeth 6-20 July
- 12 Elizabeth Perry, of Richard & Mary 6-7 July
George Augustus Baker, of Tho^s & Jane 6-15
Sarah Harwood, of James & Sarah 6-26 July
George Gostling, of Matthew & Priscilla 6-15 July

Baptism record of Elizabeth Barrand

GADSDEN, James - Will - summary of PRO PROB 11/1497, 1809

In the name of God Amen. James Gadsden now of St Thomas's Square, Hackney in the County of Middlesex, but late of Gt. St Helens Street, London [Sugar Refiner] ...

** All his debts, funeral expenses etc, to be paid.*

** To his cousin James Gascoigne late of Tower St London Sugar Broker but now of Loughton in Essex £200.*

** To his acquaintance John Hawkins of Mare St, Hackney, Gent £20.*

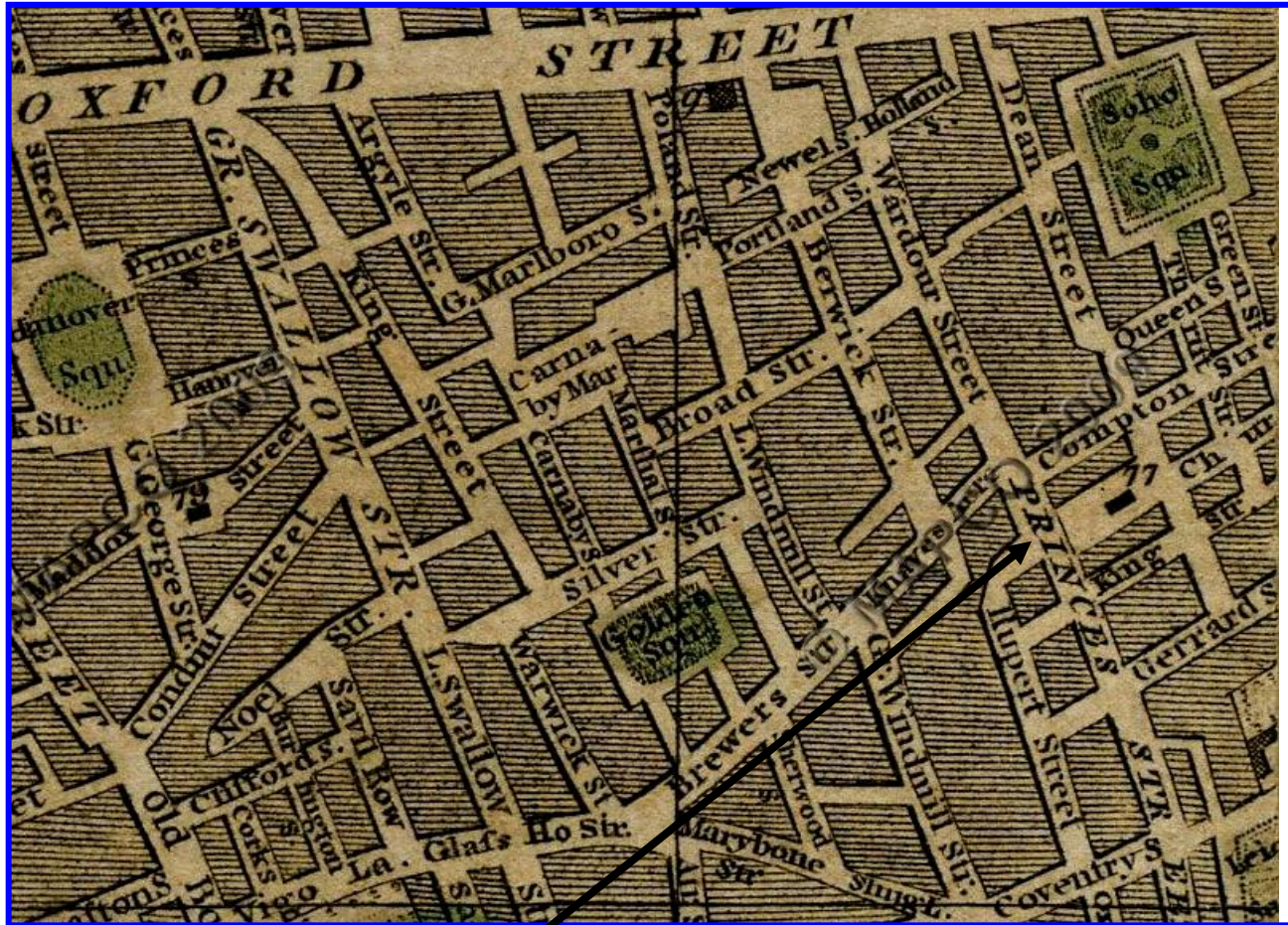
** To his acquaintance Thomas Hampshire of Homerton, Hackney, Gent £20.*

** To Elizabeth Shroves now of late of Holborn Lane, Chatham, his late housekeeper who quit her service on account of her poor state of health an annuity of £20 a year paid half yearly.*

** To **Elizabeth Barrand** his present housekeeper £50, and £10 for mourning. Also 3 old silver tablespoons, 4 old silver tea spoons, the bedstead and furniture in the fore garrett, and all his wearing apparel, shirts, stocks, stockings and handkerchiefs, and such of his kitchen furniture that his executors think will be of use to her.*

Transcript of James Gadsden's will

James Gadsden was buried on the 2nd May, 1809, aged 76 years.



Map of 1830 showing Princes Street

Appeared personally *John Stead*
and made Oath, that he is of *the Parish*
of Saint Ann's Westminster in the
County of Middlesex a Bachelor
yet being one year and upwards,
and intended to marry with *Elizabeth*

Barrond of the same Parish
a Spinster yet being one
year and upwards

and that he knoweth of no lawful Impediment, by reason of
any Pre-Contract, Consanguinity, Affinity, or any other lawful
Means whatsoever, to hinder the said intended Marriage, and
prayed a Licence to solemnize the same in the Parish Church of

Saint Ann's Westminster

and further made Oath, that the usual Place of Abode of

him the Applicant

hath been in the said Parish of *Saint Ann's*

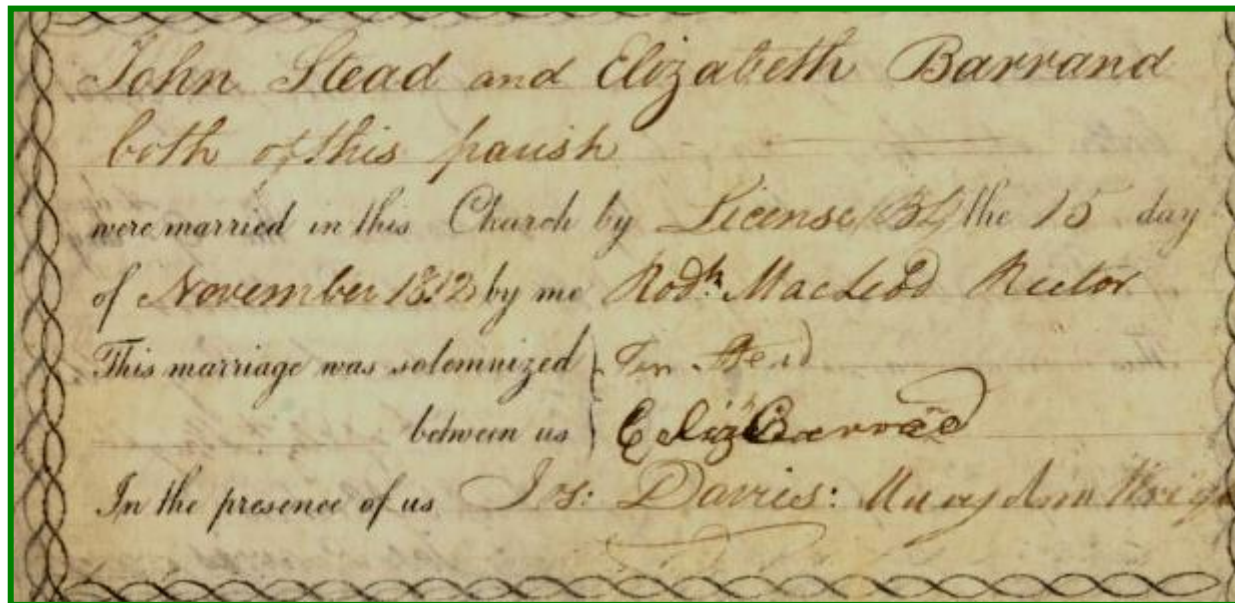
Westminster

for the Space of four Weeks last past.

John Stead

Sworn before me

W. D. Jones



Copy of marriage certificate of Elizabeth Barrand and John Stead 1812

Name: John Stead
 Age: 23
 Birth Year: abt 1778
 Event Date: 7 Nov 1812
 Parish: Westminster, St Anne County: Middlesex
 Spouse's Name: Elizabeth Barrand
 Spouse's Age: 23
 Spouse's Parish: Westminster, St Anne:
 Allegation Reference Number: Ms 10091/190

Parish Record of Elizabeth's marriage to John Stead (The age is shown as 23, but if he was born in 1778, then his age must have been 33)

John Stead and Elizabeth Barrand both of this parish were married in this church by licence on the 15th Day of November 1812
 by me: Michael Murton.
 This marriage was solemnised.....John Stead
 Between usElizabeth Barrand
 In the presence of us....Joshua Davies.....May Ann Wright

Transcript of marriage Certificate

John Stead in the England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991

NAME:	John Stead
GENDER:	Male
AGE:	56
BIRTH DATE:	c1777
BURIAL DATE:	4 Feb 1833
BURIAL PLACE:	St. Sepulchre, London, England
FHL FILM NUMBER:	375012

Death of John Stead 1833

BURIALS in the Parish of Saint Sepulchre
in the County of Middlesex and City of London in the Year 1833

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
William Skyrme Bellchambers No. 329.	St John's St	Feb ^y 4 th	^{years} 30	R. A. Wace
Sarah Cook No. 330.	Farringdon St	Feb ^y 7 th	^{years} 30	R. A. Wace
John Stead No. 331.	Workhouse West St	Feb ^y 4 th	^{years} 56	R. A. Wace
Elizabeth Hubbard No. 332.	Workhouse West St	Feb ^y 8 th	^{years} 60	R. A. Wace
Robert Blake No. 333.	Farringdon St	Feb ^y 9 th	^{years} 94	R. A. Wace
Sarah Hollyer No. 334.	St John's Lane	Feb ^y 9 th	^{years} 78	R. A. Wace
Celia Ann Gibbs No. 335.	Greenhills Rents	Feb ^y 10 th	^{mos} 7	R. A. Wace
James Fowler No. 336.	Workhouse Sharps Alley	Feb ^y 11 th	^{years} 64	R. A. Wace

Burial of John Stead 1833 aged 56 - b c1777

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
<i>Princes St</i>			<i>Joseph Horton</i>	<i>10</i>			<i>y</i>	
<i>(East side)</i>			<i>Mary do</i>		<i>40</i>		<i>y</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Sarah Storrs</i>		<i>11</i>		<i>y</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Alexander Wiseman</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>Surgeon 1048</i>		<i>S</i>
<i>do</i>			<i>Lucy do</i>		<i>30</i>		<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Elizabeth Milke</i>	<i>25</i>		<i>Wm</i>	<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Elizabeth Stead</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>Wm</i>	<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Ann Barrand</i>	<i>50</i>		<i>F. S.</i>	<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Swiss Holyday</i>	<i>40</i>		<i>Ind 2 Ser</i>		<i>y</i>
<i>do</i>			<i>William Walker</i>	<i>20</i>		<i>Porter</i>	<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>Jane Gay</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>F. S.</i>	<i>n</i>	
<i>do</i>			<i>William Gay</i>	<i>30</i>		<i>Boot Maker</i>		<i>S</i>
<i>do</i>			<i>Catherine do</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>Shoe Maker</i>		<i>S</i>
<i>do</i>			<i>John do</i>	<i>2</i>				<i>S</i>
<i>do</i>			<i>Mary do</i>		<i>4 months</i>	<i>1048</i>	<i>y</i>	
TOTAL in ?		<i>2</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>			
Page 40 }								

1841 census – Elizabeth Stead + Ann Barrand in Princes Street

Parish or Township of St. Anne Westminster		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of Westminster		Town of		Village of	
House No.	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Married, or Single, and Date
					Males	Females			
71	25. Princes Street	William Trinder		single	52		Upholsterer	Middlesex	
303		Robert Curtis	head	single	29		Foot Walker	Suffolk, Melton	
		Elizabeth F.	wife			23		Ellis's Enfield	
		Eliza F.	daughter			9		Suffolk, Naclon	
		George Longwood		21			Book & Book	Stoney Craydon	
14	25. Princes Street	Septimus Hy. Phipps	head	single	34		Chemist	Gloucester, Colyton	
		Emma L.	wife			30		Gloucester, Hampton	
		Christopher Gelling		11		24	Commercial assistant	Gloucester, Hampton	
		Henry Phillips		11		57	General Merchant	Gloucester, Hampton	
15	25. Princes Street	Elizabeth Street	head	single	65			Gloucester, Hampton	
		Eliza Mellow		11		20		Gloucester, Hampton	
		Eliza Russell		single	14			Gloucester, Hampton	
		Anneline Davis	daughter	11		16		Gloucester, Hampton	
		Josephine Emerson		11		16	Half pay Officer	Gloucester, Hampton	
Total of Persons					7	8			

1851 Census 33, Princes Street, Soho

**BURIALS in the Year 1857 in ALL SOULS' CEMETERY, established by
The General Cemetery Company, under Stat. 2 & 3 WILLIAM IV. c. 119.**

Names.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Philip Phillips</i> No. 28309	<i>33 St. Martin's Lane St. Martin's Fields</i>	<i>7 Novr 1857</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>J. Cooper</i>
<i>Elizabeth Stead</i> No. 28310	<i>33 Princes Street Leicester Square Westminster</i>	<i>7 Novr 1857</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>George William Elph</i> No. 28311	<i>26anchester Street St. Marylebone</i>	<i>9 Novr 1857</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>John Harefield</i> No. 28312	<i>11 Bond Street Hampstead</i>	<i>9 Novr 1857</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>Sarah Edgley</i> No. 28313	<i>Palmer Place St. Marylebone</i>	<i>9 Novr 1857</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>Joanna Cadogan Maynard</i> No. 28314	<i>57 Saint James's Lessons Grove St. Marylebone</i>	<i>9 Novr 1857</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>Henry Howe</i> No. 28315	<i>19 Homer Street St. Marylebone</i>	<i>10 Novr 1857</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>
<i>John Sage</i> No. 28316	<i>16 Lancaster Road Notting Hill St. Kensington</i>	<i>10 Novr 1857</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>C. Stuart</i>

Burial of Elizabeth Stead 1857 – address 33 Princes Street – St Anne's, Westminster aged 72 (b 1785)

5. ANN

Ann was the 5th child of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook born on the 9th April, 1789 and baptised on the 10th May, 1789 at St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone as **Ann Barren**.

Another researcher has suggested she died in 1808 and was buried on the 28th August, 1808, but I do not think this is correct and this cannot be confirmed, although the records for St. Anne's Church do indeed show the burial of an "Ann Barron" from St. Anne's Church, Soho, and there is no other Ann Barron in the records for the church, but there is no age shown on this record.

The reason I believe this to be incorrect is because on the 1841 census for St. Annes, Soho it shows Elizabeth Stead (Steed) (nee Barrand) living at Princes Street East Side, and also living with her is an Ann Barrand, aged 50 +/- so born about 1790 and this can only be Ann Barrand above, Elizabeth's sister.

Ann Barrand appears to have been a servant all her working life and I cannot find Ann on the 1851 census however, nor is there any death record shown under the name Barrand, so she may have probably died by then or may have married, but this is unlikely at the age of 50. I cannot find any exact record to substantiate either but the most likely option is the entry in the City of London Union Workhouse in West Street which shows an Ann Barnard's (sic) burial on the 11th May, 1842, where the age is only shown as an adult, age "Unknown". This also seems to be correct as it is also in the same workhouse that John Stead died in 1833. The BMD records her name as Ann Barnard and the reference is Hackney 4th Qtr (3-133)

ANN BARREN Female

Event(s):

Birth: 09 APR 1789

Christening: 10 MAY 1789 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone,

Parents:

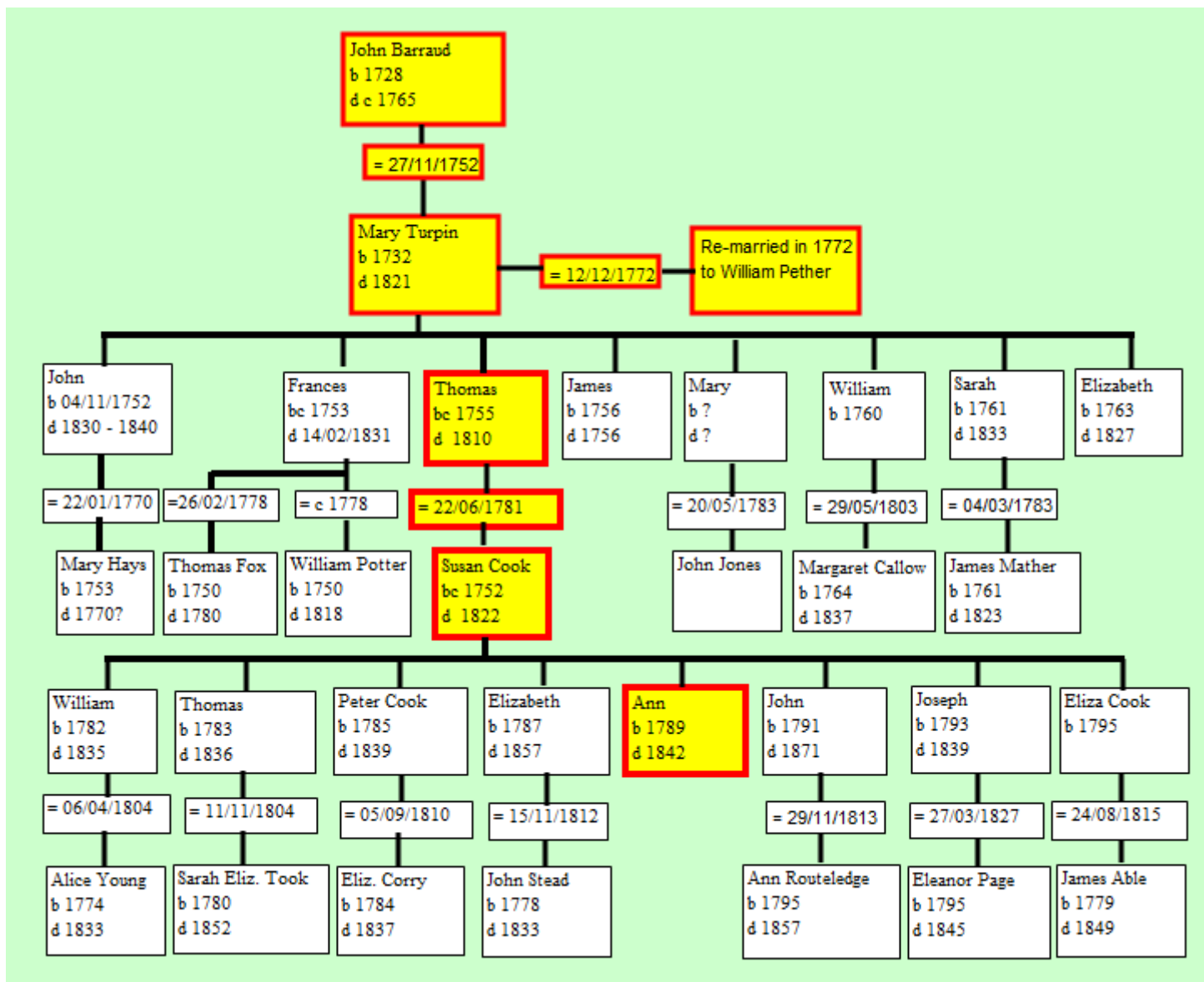
Father: THOMAS BARREN

Mother: SUSANNA COOK

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035242	1782 - 1790	0580906	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of the birth of Ann Barren (Barrand)



1789 Baptisms in May.

- 10 Charles Senior, of Rob^t & Ellenor 6.30. Jan^y.
 Mary Elizth Garne, of James & Sarah. 6.10. Apr.
 Sarah Clarke, of John & Susanna 6.27. Apr.
 Jane Garratt, of W^m & Sarah. 6.22. Apr.
 Will^m Finkell, of Rob^t & Susanna 6.8. Apr.
 * Abraham { Sparrow } of W^m & Ann. 6.26. Apr.
 Sarah { }
 James Young, of J^m & Catherine. 6.22. Feb.
 Will^m Williams, of William & Mary. 6.19. Apr.
 Joseph Wade, of John & Ann. 6.19. Mar.
 Harriet Panting, of W^m & Mary. 6.18. Apr.
 Harriet Grubbers, of Reginald & Sarah. 6.12. Apr.
 Miles Eveland, of Miles & Elizth. 6.15. Apr.
 Rich^d. Francis, of W^m & Ellenor. 6.12. Apr.
 Charles Attwell, of W^m & Ann. 6.5. Apr.
 Ann Barren, of Tho^s & Susanna. 6.9. Apr.
 Mary Deacon, of W^m & Elizth. 6.1. May.
 William Norton, of Richard & Catherine. 6.14. Apr.
 13 Francis Thomas Young Dist, of Francis & Elizabeth. 6.16. Apr.
 Chas. Will^m Drummond, of Chas^s & Elizth. 6.16. Apr.
 Ann Mansfield, of Thomas & Ann. 6.7. Jan^y.
 Ann Brice, of Will^m & Sarah. 6.26. Apr.
 14 Charles Henry. Son, of Robert Colville Esq. }
 & Amelie Angelina, his wife. 6.6. Apr. }
 Sam^l. Thresher Norton, of W^m & Martha. 6.6. Apr.
 15 William Kitchen, of William & Sarah. 6.8. April.

Baptism record for Ann (Barren) Barrand

56

40

Enumeration Schedule.

and Liberties of Wilmington
 City or Borough of St. Ann
 Parish or Township of St. Ann

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
Princes St (East side) cont			Isabel Horton	10			y	
			Mary do	40			y	
			Isabella Stearns	11			y	
do			Alexander Wieman	30		Surgeon 1000		S
			Lucy do	30			n	
			Elizabeth Milke	25		Wm	n	
			Elizabeth Stead	50		Wm	n	
			Ann Barrand	50		F. S.	n	
do			August Halyang	40		Ind 2 Sec		y
			William Walker	20		Porter	n	
			Jane Sayer	25		F. S.	n	
			William Sary	30		Book Binder		S
			Catherine do	25		Shoe Maker		S
			John do	2				S
			Mary do	4 months		1008	y	

1841 Census for Ann Barrand living with her sister Elizabeth Stead

August 1840

12	William King Esq	Kew	24
12	Isabella Hands	Compton Street	W
14	Sarah Waring	King Street	W
14	Elizabeth Avery	Compton St	W
14	John Carr	Crown Street	2
14	Richard Moore	Tanner Street	6
14	Pathe Mary Ann Matthews	S James	6
15	Joshua Fisher	West Street	6
15	Conchus Kennedy	S Giles	24
16	William King	Parnass B	2
14	Jonathan Jackson	Soho Square	6
21	George Viper	Tateenbury B	24
	John Ben White		
21	Thomas Simpson	S Giles	6
21	Louisa Han	St Charles St	11
21	Samuel Hall	S James	2
22	Edward Lynch	S Markers	6
25	John Hall	Water Street	6
26	John - Saunders Henry White	Cranbourne St	6
26	George Miles	S James	6
27	Francis Joseph Sergent	Warwick St	6
28	Ann Barren	S Giles	W
28	Charles Angell	S James	6
28	Francis Rogers	King Street	W
28	Isabella Loides	King Street	6
28	Isaac Jefferys	S James	6
31	William Haysell	Whitechapel	W

Burial record for Ann Barren at St. Anne's Church, Soho, which I believe to be incorrect.

Name: Ann Barron
Burial Date: 28 Aug 1808
Parish: St Anne, Soho
Borough: Westminster
Record Type: Burial
Register Type: Bishop's Transcript

Bishops' Transcript of burial of Ann Barron in Soho

in the County of <i>London</i> in the Year 18 <i>42</i>				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Ann Barnard</i>	<i>Union Workhouse West St.</i>	<i>May 11th</i>	<i>unknown</i>	<i>Rev. J. Waite</i>

No. 2345.

Name	Residence	Date Buried	Age	Officiating Minister
William Ring	Greenhills Rents	1842 April 28 th	47 Yrs	Rev. J. Taylor Curate
John Hale	workhouse West Street	April 29 th	62 Yrs	Do
Robert Musgrave Pigg Barton	Newgate	May 3 rd	5 Yrs	Do
William Evans	Smith Place	May 3 rd	4 Yrs	Do
Joseph Nutt	workhouse Sharp's alley	May 5 th	49 Yrs	Do
Mary Ann Gairnes	Union workhouse West St	May 9	23	Do
Ann Barnard	Union workhouse West St	May 11	unkn	Rev. J. Waite
Joseph Smith	Hat & Tricote Court	May 15	7 Yrs	Rev. J. Taylor
Thomas Robert Richards	King Street	May 15 th	4 Yrs	Do
Hannah Rowan	Union workhouse West St	May 16	4 Yrs	Rev. Mr. Williams

Burial record of Ann Barnard (sic) which I believe to be Ann Barrand

6. JOHN BARRAND

John Barrand (Son of Thomas Barrand and Susannah Cook) was child number six, and his name is also transcribed as **Barren** on the IGI record. On the Parish register transcription however, his name is shown as **Barron**, and it certainly shows that the name was written as Barron. He was born on the 12th June, 1791 and baptised on the 17th July, 1791 in St. Mary's Church, St. Marylebone.

On the 29th November, 1813, John Barrand married Nancy Ann Routledge at St. Marylebone in London. The witness to the marriage was John's father, Thomas Barrand. The record from the IGI suggests the marriage was on the 14th November, 1813, but the actual parish Register shows the date to be the 29th November, 1813. From the records, it shows that only the banns were read in the church on the 14th November, 1813.

John and Nancy had 10 children that are known about, but there is possibly another child (Joseph) born in 1819/1820 that has not been proved.

Nancy Ann Routeledge was born on the 10th July, 1795 and baptised on the 29th July, 1795, a daughter of Robert Routeledge & Phoebe Sherol who were themselves married in 1789. Robert Routeledge and Phoebe Sherol also had 3 other daughters, **Eleanor** (b 26th February, 1792) who married Solomon West in 1815 and their daughter married the son of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routeledge. **Isabella** (b 21st July, 1790) who married John Rattray (b1798-?) in Cumberland on 29th November, 1823 and they had 6 children. They moved to Warrington in 1860.

Mary, (b 3rd February, 1808) and baptised on 29th May, 1808. **Lewis**, born in 1801 and baptised on the 12th July, 1801, and he emigrated to Australia and married Matilda Watson (1808-1852) and they had 7 children. **John**, born in 1803 and baptised on the 16th October, 1803. There is also another son, **Aaron**, born in 1806 in Chatham and he moved to Holme Cultrum in Cumberland, married a Sarah Hodgson in 1845 and became a grocer and by 1871 was a coal agent, Hotel owner and Freemason. I cannot find any baptism or birth record however. It is probably no coincidence that James Barrand (1830-1885) travelled to Holme Cultrum in 1882, met Mary Biglands and married in London. I guess that he must have visited Aaron Routeledge (the brother of his Grandmother) in Holme Cultrum and met his 2nd wife there.

Robert Routeledge (according to other researchers) was born in 1772 in Chatham (Kent) the son of John Routeledge (1747-1823), a tailor, and Margaret Martin (b1745-?) who were married in 1769. Robert Routeledge's wife, Phoebe Sherol was born in 1766. The surname has been spelt as "Routeledge," "Rutledge," Routledge," "Ruttledge", Rutlidge and "Ruttledge" in the records over the years.

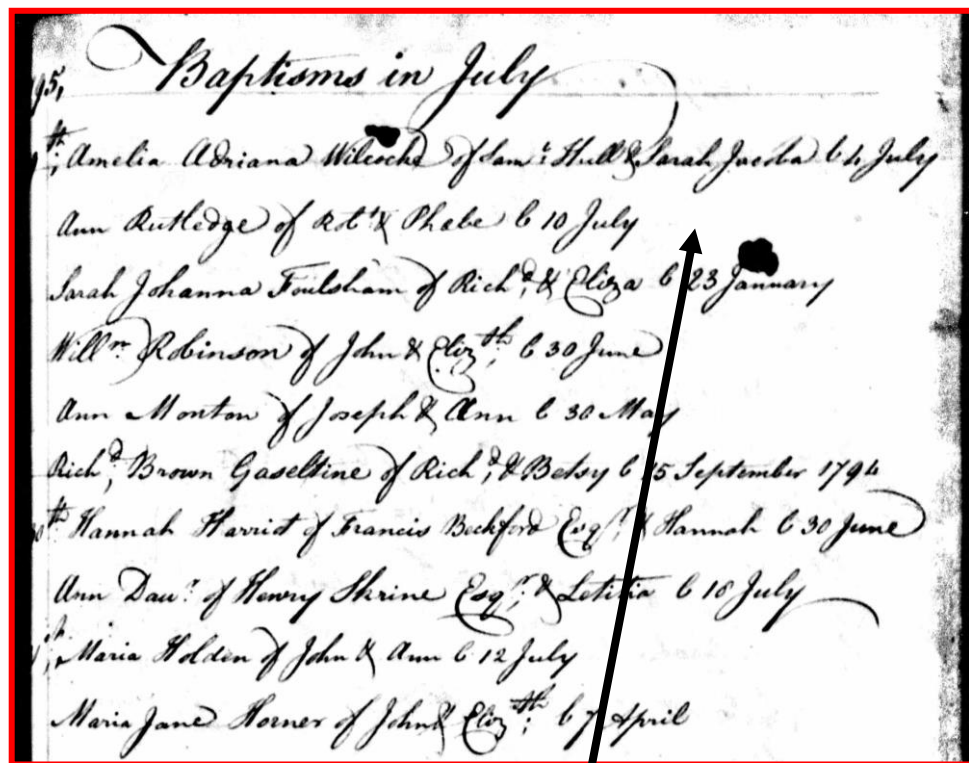
Robert Routeledge was a carpenter working in the Marylebone area of London and most probably worked with Thomas Barrand. If this is the case, it would possibly explain how Thomas's son John, met Robert Routeledge's daughter, Nancy and both families would have most likely approved of the marriage. Robert Routeledge moved to Chatham area of East London around 1801 where his sons, Lewis, John and (possibly Aaron) and his daughter Mary were born. The move to Chatham was followed by Thomas Barrand some 6 years later to Woolwich, and it is most likely they still worked together until Thomas Barrand's death in 1811.

It would seem that after Thomas's death in 1811, Robert Routeledge then moved his family back to London and he died in 1814 in the York Hospital, at the age of 44 and his burial is recorded at St. George Hanover Square Church on the 24th October, 1814. Phoebe (nee Sherol) then moved to 25, Little Earl Street in 7-dials, with her daughter, Nancy Ann and John Barrand where she died in 1828 and was buried on the 4th September, 1828 at the age of 62.

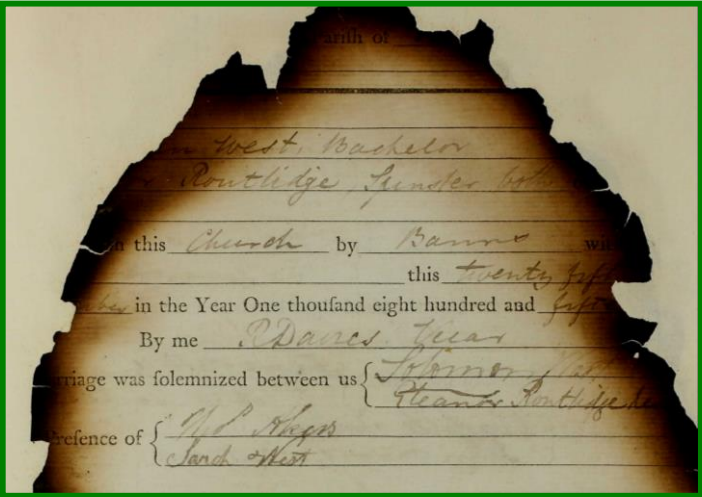
Nancy Ann Routeledge's elder sister, Eleanor Routeledge married Solomon West who was a shipwright Freemason, and past master of the Caledonian Lodge 234. He was also member of the worshipful shipwrights' company and employer at the London Docks. Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge were married on the 21st December, 1815 in Erith (Kent), and one of their daughters, Eleanor West eventually married John Barrand, a son of John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge. John Barrand and Eleanor West were therefore cousins. Solomon West was born in 1792 and he died on 14th October, 1832 in Woolwich. Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge had seven children that are known of but possibly eight:

William, born on 7th November, 1816 (worked with John Barrand in the cheesemongers shop and eventually became a shoemaker). He married Elizabeth Shrewbridge in 1854 and the witnesses were John and Eleanor Barrand.

Richard, born in 1818; **Robert**, born in 1820, **Eleanor**, born in 1821, **Thomas**, born in 1826, **Mary Ann**, born in 1827, (not married - died 1882) and **Martha**, born in 1831. There was another son **Solomon**, but there are no records of his birth or baptism, but he married Elizabeth Holt in 1866. There was also a **John** West who married Mary Ann Chapman in 1846 and John's father is noted as Solomon West (Shipwright)

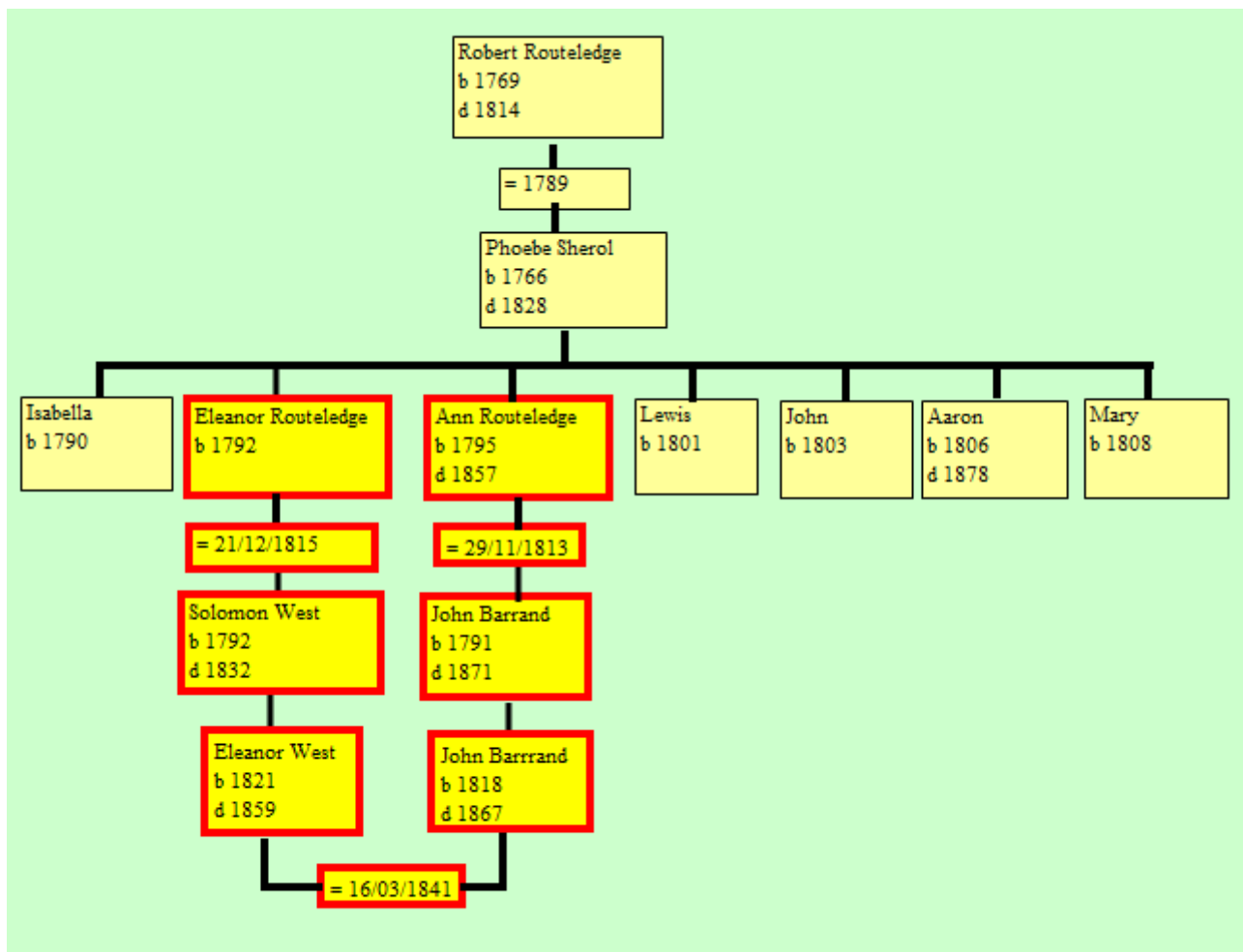


Baptism Record of Nancy Ann Routeledge



Marriage record of Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge

	e: Robert Rutledge
Record Type:	Burial
Estimated Death Date:	abt 1814
Burial Date:	24 Oct 1814
Age:	44
Estimated Birth Year:	abt 1770
Parish or Poor Law Union:	St George Hanover Square
Borough:	Westminster
Register Type:	Bishop's Transcript



Family tree of Robert Routeledge showing how his daughters married and how John Barrand and and Eleanor West were related

Burials in the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1815.				Burials in the Parish of Saint George Hanover Square in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1815.			
921	George Simpson	St. Geo. Hospital Oct. 4	45 9	981	Jane Lady Horne	Breconer St. Oct. 15	95 9
922	R. Anderson		43 9	982	Elizabeth Merritt	Madison Street	26 9
923	George Wall		30 9	983	Mrs. Adams		35 9
924	Henry Cox	York Hospital	32 9	984	William Turner	Mount Street	32 9
925	Miss Duncan		4	985	Miss Adams	Mary le bone	17
926	John Ware		43 9	986	Hannah Shuttle	Wenden	17
927	Ann Smith Bond	Mount Street	5	987	Margaret Wilson	St. Geo. Hospital	18
928	Mary Phipps	Workhouse	5	988	John Dool	St. Geo. Hospital	18
929	Maria Arrange	Chapel Street	6	989	Elizabet Murday		18
930	John Coppe	York Hospital	6	990	James M. Donald		18
931	John Rogers		7	991	Michael Brown	Workhouse	18
932	Elizabeth Howard	St. Geo.	7	992	Elizabeth Murphy		18
933	James Harris		7	993	Elizabeth Best	Chapel Street	19
934	Ann Brooks	Workhouse	7	994	Maria Shaw	Knightsbridge	19
935	Charles Maye		7	995	Mary Strong	Knightsbridge	19
936	Magdalen Cole	St. Martins	7	996	Mary Watson	Pall Mall	20
937	Rebecca Dickson	Hansington	8	997	John Reddy	York Hospital	20
938	Elizabeth Glade	St. Geo. Street	8	998	Edward Bulch	Knightsbridge	20
939	Benjamin Hardon	St. Geo. Street	9	999	Richard Butler	Knightsbridge	20
940	Ann Adams	Queen Street	9	1000	Emma Price	Knightsbridge	20
941	Robert Grant	Chapel Street	10				
942	John Roche	Workhouse	10				
943	William Martin	St. Geo. Street	10				
944	John Hall	St. Geo. Street	11				
945	John Neal	St. Geo. Street	11				
946	Charlotte Davis	Queen Street	11				
947	Elizabeth Peggitt	Knightsbridge	11				
948	James Moore		11				
949	Thomas Butler	York Hospital	11				
950	Patrick M. Jones		11				
951	John Curtis	Chapel Street	12				
952	Mary Lewis	St. Geo. Street	12				
953	Isabella Adams		12				
954	James Burgess	Workhouse	12				
955	Isabella Wall		12				
956	John Ledger	Mary le bone	13				
957	Thomas Claver	St. Geo. Street	13				
958	Mrs. Camp	Knightsbridge	13				
959	William Cottrell	Chapel Street	13				
960	George Saltsell	Chapel Street	14				

Death records of Robert Routeledge, 1814 aged 44

ROUTLEDGE Aaron.
Personal Estate £17.

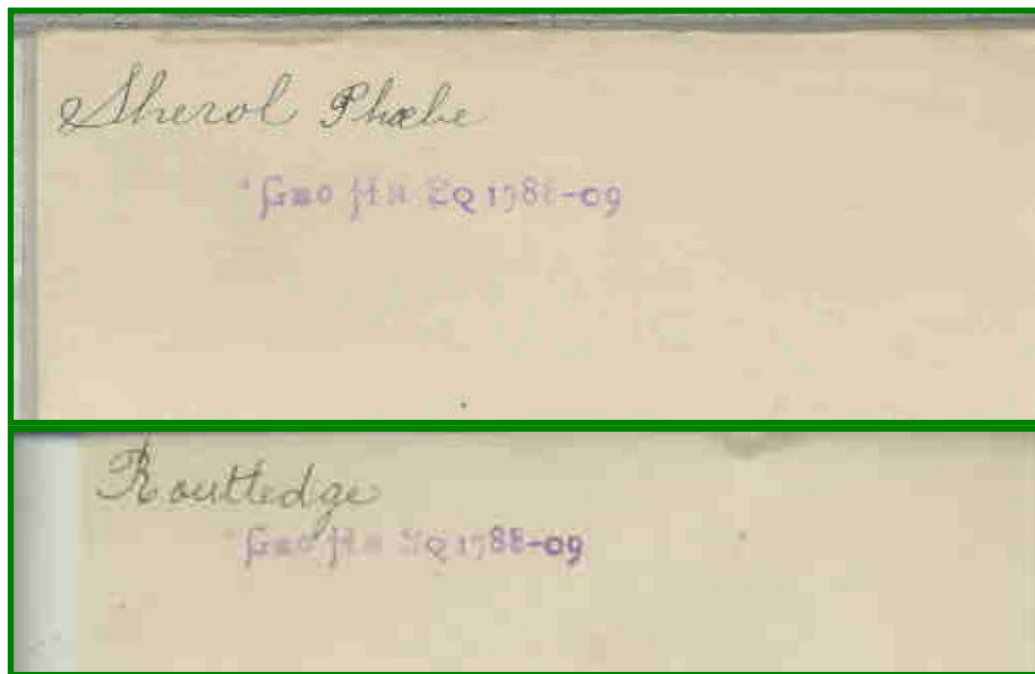
15 May. The Will of Aaron Routledge late of
Silloth in the County of Cumberland Gentleman who
died 12 May 1885 at Silloth was proved at Carlisle
by Robert Routledge of Eden-street Silloth Coal Agent
the Son the sole Executor.

Probate of Aaron Routeledge

Day Poll'd	FREEHOLDERS, AND ABODE.	Knatchbull	Geary	Honington	Day Poll'd	FREEHOLDERS, AND ABODE.	Knatchbull	Geary	Honington
	<i>Middlesex cont.</i>					<i>Middlesex cont.</i>			
2	Lewis William <i>Budge-row, Lond.</i>				2	Scott John <i>St. James's, Westm.</i>			
	Barrow John <i>Clerkenwell</i>				3	Hull Christopher <i>London</i>			
	Williams Thomas <i>Cannon-street</i>					West George <i>London</i>			
	Wright Samuel <i>London</i>					Bolton George <i>Westminster</i>			
	Hunt Thomas <i>London</i>					Walker Charles <i>London</i>			
	Harris George <i>Islington</i>					Old William <i>London</i>			
	Marshall John <i>London</i>					Billinghurst Rich. <i>Bow</i>			
	Ainsley Joseph <i>London</i>					Rutton Wm. Isaac <i>Devonshire-st.</i>			
	Winter Stephen <i>London</i>					Kidder Thomas <i>London</i>			
	Lucas Mathias <i>London</i>					Creswell Henry <i>London</i>			
	Robson George <i>London</i>					Selby George <i>London</i>			
	Round John Wm. <i>Uxbridge</i>					Rayner William <i>Westminster</i>			
	Dunkinson Charles <i>Charing-cross</i>					Plumer William <i>London</i>			
	Hoskins Richard <i>West Smithfield</i>					Coward John <i>Cornhill</i>			
	Cantwell Joseph <i>London</i>					Sirdefield Finney <i>London</i>			
	Skudder William <i>London</i>					Goodwyn Henry <i>London</i>			
	Edington John <i>London</i>					Solomon Henry <i>Castle-st. Long-acre</i>			
	Chapman Charles <i>Covent-garden</i>					Bowzer Richard <i>London</i>			
	Lawson Henry <i>London</i>					Rutledge Robert <i>London</i>			
	Russell Thomas <i>London</i>					Morland Francis <i>Chelsea</i>			

Day Poll'd	FREEHOLDERS, AND ABODE.	Knatchbull	Geary	Honington	Day Poll'd	FREEHOLDERS, AND ABODE.	Knatchbull	Geary	Honington
	<i>Middlesex cont.</i>					<i>Middlesex cont.</i>			
3	Vaughan Isaac <i>London</i>				4	Omer Thomas <i>London</i>			
	Reynolds Philip <i>London</i>					Wilson George <i>London</i>			
	Mace Thomas <i>London</i>					Cox Thomas <i>London</i>			
	Turner William <i>London</i>					Halliday Daniel <i>London</i>			
4	Scott Sir William <i>London</i>					Scott Thomas <i>Westminster</i>			
	Wanstall Stephen <i>London</i>				5	Hartcup Thomas <i>London</i>			
	Cousins John <i>St. Pancras</i>					Shaw Thomas <i>Inner Temple</i>			
	Lucas William <i>Wapping</i>					Hulke Manley <i>Westminster</i>			
	Coward John <i>London</i>					Sladen Joseph, jun. <i>Doctors Commons</i>			
	Friend James <i>London</i>					Smith Charles <i>Hammersmith</i>			
	Curtis William <i>London</i>					Smith Robert <i>Gray's Inn</i>			
	Davidson James <i>Fish-st. Hill</i>					Young Thomas <i>London</i>			
	Dominicus George <i>London</i>					Gale Thomas <i>Hammersmith</i>			
	Pope Thomas Wm. <i>Hoxton</i>					Armstrong Francis <i>London</i>			
	Blackmore John <i>Lewis, London</i>					Ferguson James <i>London</i>			
	Catterns Richard <i>London</i>					Ferguson Jas. jun. <i>London</i>			
	Brewer Willoughby <i>Islington</i>					Pope Peter <i>London</i>			
	Wightwick John <i>London</i>					Pope Horatio <i>London</i>			
	Ward Townley <i>London</i>					Popjoy Joseph <i>London</i>			
	Wallace John <i>London</i>					Strout Richard <i>London</i>			

Robert Routeledge living at Chatham 1802



Pallots record of marriage of Robert Routledge and Phoebe Sherol

1789. — Robert Routledge and Phœbe Sherol: *ibid.* ii. 27.
 London, 8, 0, 0; York, 1, 1, 1; MDB.
 (co. Cumberland), 15, 0, 0.

Record of marriage of Robert Routledge and Phoebe Sherol (ibid – Latin, meaning from the same place)

The suggestion here is that they both lived in London, but one may have originated in York and the other probably from Cumberland. There are records of Aaron Routeledge born in Chatham in 1806 and settling in Cumberland as a grocer, coal merchant, Hotel owner and Innkeeper. This raises the question whether the Routeledge family originated in Cumberland. There are no birth or baptism records of an Aaron Routelege that I can find from Chatham, but he was certainly a son of Robert Routeledge and Phoebe Sherol, as they were living in Chatham from 1802 as recorded in the Kent Poll of 1802. His marriage certificate to Sarah Hodgson in 1845 confirms his father's name as Robert. There are numerous records of Aaron Routledge (sic) in Holme Cultrum, Silloth and Wigton where he was a well-known member of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons and hotel owner. He had 3 children, **Phoebe** (1847-1898) married Robert Marshall and had 2 children, **John** (1849-1876) and **Robert** (1853-?) married Emmeline Abram Longstaff in 1880 and had 6 children, (2 died in infancy). Phoebe and Robert were named after Aaron's parents

GROCEER'S SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE AT ABBEY.

TO BE LET, and Entered upon at Martinmas next, that well-accustomed Grocer's Shop, and convenient Dwelling House, with or without a Stable and Gig House, situate at ABBEY, in the Parish of Holme Cultram. The Premises have been recently built by the Owner, and are replete with every convenience. The Post Office is at present attached to the Shop, and for an enterprising person is a good opening for business, being near the intended Station on the Silloth Railway.

Proposals will be received by **AARON ROUTLEDGE**, the Owner, on the Premises, and the Tenant will be declared as soon as a satisfactory offer is received.

Abbey, July 17, 1856.

Cumberland Summer Assises, 1856

DEATH OF MR. AARON ROUTLEDGE.—We this week record the death, at the advanced age of 79, of Mr. **Aaron Routledge**, a gentleman well known in the Holme, where he was a very old resident. The late Mr. **Routledge** was a man of very active habits in the early part of his life, and was engaged in many occupations. He was an enthusiastic Freemason, and a member of the Wigton St. John's Lodge, where he took many degrees.

Wigton Advertiser 16 May 1885

The remains of the late Colon **Aaron Routledge**, son of Mr Robert **Routledge**, who superintended the construction of the Queen's Pier, were conveyed to Ramsey on Monday last. The deceased, who was with Mr Patterson, photographer, up to a few months ago, was beloved and respected by all his companions, many of whom have deeply felt his sudden death. The funeral will take place at Kirk Maughold, leaving Highfield House, Ballure Mount, at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday.) The Rocket Brigade, of which deceased was a former member, will attend in uniform. The flags at the Lifeboat and Rocket Brigade House were floated half-mast high as the steamer, carrying the remains, entered the harbour on Monday evening.

Isle of Man Times 3rd October, 1888

ALBION HOTEL, SILLOTH.

TO LET, for a term of years, as may be agreed on, and entered upon at Candlemas, 1868, all that commodious HOTEL, called the *Albion*, situate opposite the Railway Bridge at the entrance into Silloth, having a Close Yard with Stabling, and other Offices thereto adjoining.--Proposals for renting the same will be received by Mr. **AARON ROUTLEDGE**, the Owner, at Silloth, until the 2nd day of December next. Silloth, October 30th, 1867.

Carlisle Journal 1st November 1867

Page 291.

BURIALS in the Parish of *St. Giles in the Fields* in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 1829.

Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Mary Ann Gordon</i> No 2321	<i>Monmouth Street.</i>	<i>2 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>11.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>Ellen McGovern</i> No 2322	<i>Beckridge Street.</i>	<i>3 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>36.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>Phoebe Ruffledge</i> No 2323	<i>Little Earl Street</i>	<i>3 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>62.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>Daniel M. Bartholomew</i> No 2324	<i>Church Street</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>36.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>Samuel Mills</i> No 2325	<i>King Street</i> <i>Seven Dials</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>30.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>George White</i> No 2326	<i>Great W. 7d Street</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>10.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>Mary M. Bartholomew</i> No 2327	<i>Church Street</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>
<i>John Riley</i> No 2328	<i>Charles Street</i>	<i>4 Sept. 1829.</i>	<i>62.</i>	<i>Wm. B. Bartholomew</i>

Death Record of Phoebe Sherol at Little Earl Street, 7-Dials

John Barrand did not immediately follow the occupation of his brothers William or Peter as a carpenter, but in the 1861 census however, he is shown working as a packing case maker. Like his elder brother Thomas, he was probable apprenticed as a Shoemaker as the parish records show him as a shoemaker in 1815, but it seems certain that he most likely gave up this profession, as he is then shown as a cheesemonger by 1818 and this is confirmed on the Parish Registers of the birth of his children, and also on the Parish Registers for 1819. John's elder brother Thomas was also shown to be a shoemaker, for which we know he took an apprenticeship, and after completing his apprenticeship he also became a cheesemonger by 1820, and it is a certainty that they were in business together and, for some reason Thomas and John parted company around 1825, as Thomas once again became a shoemaker on the 1826 registers, leaving John alone with the cheese business. Why John is noted as an egg salesman rather than a cheesemonger on the 1828 registers at the time of his daughter Phoebe's birth is not known, but it is significant in that he was primarly an egg dealer and an egg merchant later in life as were two of his own children. There are clear records to show that John Barrand was living in **Little Earl Street, Seven Dials** in Westminster (see below) from the early 1820s until at least 1832, as a tenant. On the 21st December 1830, John was declared bankrupt at the Court-House, Lincoln Inns, Portugal Street and the bankruptcy petition in the London Gazette of 1830, confirms he was living at Little Earl Street, Seven Dials, Middlesex, and was employed as "*An egg dealer and occasionally dealer in bacon and cheese.*" At his bankruptcy hearing, John Barrand had to declare all his personal and business possessions including stock-in-trade and accounts to the Court House in Lincoln Inns, Portugal Street. The event was also reported in *Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette*. Furthermore, on the petition he had to declare all his living dependants, and his family members were noted as Wife: Nancy Ann (nee Routledge), and children as Robert, Susan, John, George, Thomas, Arthur and James. No mention is shown of either Eliza or Phebe.

Eliza, was born on the 4th July, 1826 and died on the 18th July, 1828 and was buried in St. Anne's Churchyard on the 23rd July, 1828. Phebe (also known as Phoebe) was born on the 7th July, 1828 and was buried on the 6th August, 1829 and the address here is quite clear – Little Earl Street. Quite clearly then, both Eliza and Phebe had died prior to the bankruptcy in 1830.

In 1839, John Barrand was on the paddle steamer, Starlight traveling on the river Thames and it was involved in an accident with a small boat in which two young boys were thrown from their craft and drowned. John Barrand was a witness in the inquest that followed. It is most probable that he was collecting the debts from the numerous hotel premises that bought eggs and cheese from his business along the river at the time. It is known that John had his business in Clare Market and the reputation of Clare Market is quite shocking. There are also records of John's bankruptcy for a second time on the 1st April, 1842, also at the Court-House, Lincoln Inns, Portugal Street, but this time he is recorded as a "fishmonger," but now living at Clare Market. *Reported in Perry's Bankrupt and Insolvent Gazette 1842. (p174)* This is probably incorrect as he was still trading in eggs and cheese at the time.

Although John was declared bankrupt for a second time in 1842, he is still recorded in the 1843 Post Office Directories for London as as an egg merchant/salesman and his address is still Clare Market.



SEVEN DIALS Was an open area in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, on what was once known as "Cock and Pye Fields", from which seven streets, Great Earl-Street, **Little Earl-Street**, Great White-Lion-Street, Little White-Lion-Street, Great St. Andrew's Street, Little St. Andrew's-Street and Queen Street, radiate, and so called because there was formerly a column in the centre, on the summit of which were seven sun-dials, with a dial facing each of the streets.

From a Newspaper report of 1850: *Seven Dials is a small but well-known road junction in the West End of London in Covent Garden where seven streets converge. At the centre of the roughly-circular space is a pillar bearing six (not seven) sundials, a result of the pillar being commissioned before a late stage alteration of the plans from an original six roads. However, in the early of 19th century, Seven Dials became a slum district of London. This locality is celebrated as the heart of one of the poorest districts in London. Nowhere within reach of the West-end of London can such a glimpse of the life of the poorer classes be obtained as on a Saturday evening at the Dials. If it is desired to see poor London, it is better not to go straight on, but to turn up any of the side streets. Here poverty is to be seen in its most painful features. The shops sell nothing but second or third hand articles—old dresses, old clothes, old hats, and at the top of the stairs of little underground cellars, old shoes, so patched and mended that it is questionable whether one particle of the original material remains in them. The walk through the Dials after dark was an act none but a lunatic would have attempted, and the betting that he ever emerged with his shirt was 1,000 to 60.*

It was in 7-dials that John Jones (husband of Mary Barrand) bought much of his 2nd hand clothing to make into better class garments. (see page 112)

We will enter these streets and peep into those dark, close, tin-healthy, and forbidding-looking rooms. In this narrow alley a dusky twilight reigns throughout the sunny noon of day. We have to feel for the staircases which open on either hand; and now we have found one, we will grope our way through this land of gloom and shadows. What a dead smell floats around us! a close noisome air, such as arises from an overcrowded vault, even more death-smelling than many a vault we have in our day visited. The staircase is encrusted with dirt, a kind of black greasy mud, which has been trampled into toughness, not unlike what covers the city streets after rain or snow in winter; but "that" is "clean" dirt in comparison to this, for here we tread upon old filth, and the accumulation of it and it may have been there for years; for by the side of the staircase, where it is least trodden, it is mildewy and mouldy. The smoke of our cigar is the only wholesome aroma that rises amid these stifling rooms. Even the strong sweet-smelling May-blossoms would struggle in vain to disperse the poison of this motionless air.

Now we have reached the room, we cannot see what forms are before us, so little light streams in through that "dirt-ditched and cobweb-covered casement, which appears as if it were never opened, as if they knew that the noisome air was better kept out than in. There is no ventilation, no "thorough-draft" through any of these miserable rooms; the walls are damp through so many breaths, for where the moist air falls there doth it rest, hanging like cold beaded drops on the brow of one who wrestles sternly with death. It must have been many years since these apartments were either painted or whitewashed; a black grey hue pervades every thing, as if the very atmosphere had itself grown dark through hovering here so long and motionless, as if it were compelled to stand and sicken between the stench from below and the black vapours above - the one arising from the foetid cellars, the other hurled down by the rain from the soot-covered roofs-exhalations of the earth earthy - of the sewer sewery - of the filth filthy - poison ever propagating poison - gutters ever generating deadly gases, and creeping into the blood of the inhabitants; and yet strange, in spite of its filth, this neighbourhood was passed over lightly by the "fell destroyer," compared to others which he ravaged during the last dreadful epidemic. There they had tended the sick couch, and through those dilapidated doorways carried out their dead.

Those cabbages which the man is piling up in the corner are the unsold remainder of to-day's stock; he will strip off the outer leaves in the morning to give them a fresh look: they will also be eaten on the morrow, in spite of the poisonous exhalations they are steeped in. He will sleep beside them all night; the man with the three dogs will share his bed, and perhaps the dogs themselves may find a couch amongst the cabbages. The woman who has just brought in that bundle of filthy rags (too late to be sold to-day in the market) is also a lodger, and will no doubt make a pillow of her dirty burden. That pile of shavings, sacking, straw, and rags will be dragged out of the corner, and one will lie down here and another there, and for a few hours bury their miseries in forgetfulness. How so many manage to sleep in one apartment, especially in hot weather, is only known to themselves. In the bleak bitterness of the chilling winter we can picture them crowding together for warmth. But we must retreat; for we find a difficulty in breathing, and here we are again in the filthy street; for they have no backyards into which to throw their refuse, so must either keep it to putrify and decay in the overheated rooms, or throw it out, and let their neighbours go "share and share alike" in the sights and smells which pervade the uncleansed neighbourhood. True, there is a man employed to clear away the garbage; but, when this is done, they have no water, saving what they beg, and not a drop can they spare to wash down the gutters. Wherever a sunbeam alights, you see it steaming with the filth, and behold the golden ray dimmed with the vapoury and deadly exhalations. Yet these poor people are not naturally dirty. From many of the windows you see their tattered garments hanging out to dry, though, from the colour, you have a difficulty in

persuading yourself that they have ever been washed, and come to the conclusion that they are only hung there to be aired.

Many of the door-posts are worn smooth and bright, through the idle loungers, who have rubbed and rested against them while smoking and looking out into the streets, hour after hour, and day after day,- men who seem to have no business upon earth, having to smoke and sleep, and when they awake, to smoke and lean against the self-same doorways until it is time to sleep again. On the steps, and on the edges of the pavement, or at the entrance of those unexplored courts, withered old women sit with folded arms scowling at you as you pass. All are not idle, be it remembered, who frequent such haunts as these; many have seen "better days," and only fell because they possessed not fortitude enough to struggle against unfortunate circumstances. Others had never been taught any trade, and when they lost such situations as ten thousands were capable of taking, they never raised their heads again, although they went many a weary day, week, and month afterwards in quest of employment, returning at night to sleep in such dens as we have here described, sick and sad at heart. At length their attire became too shabby for their admission into respectable houses only to ask for employment, and then they sank with a kind of sullen recklessness amid the filth and squalor of St. Giles's, and from that wretched state never emerged again.

Thomas Miller, Picturesque Sketches of London Past and Present, 1852

Here we are in the Seven Dials:

When the streets were built around 1700, they were designed to be the "best in the city", and several conditions were placed on the builders to encourage the "better-off" to either rent or buy the properties.

The builders were not permitted to lease their houses "to any person ... who shall exercise therein ... the trades or misteries of a Common Brewer, Butcher, Melter of tallow, Soapboyler or a tobacco pipe maker...'", the activities of whom might create noise, smell and risk of fire and thus deter genteel occupants. The original residents were all men of substance, though not the highest ranks of society. The original occupants were a cross-section of merchants, gentlemen and better-off tradesmen. The first batch included, a merchant, a Ship's Captain, many gentlemen, a grocer, a distiller, a victualler, a lawyer of the Middle Temple, a gunsmith, a haberdasher, a carpenter and a timber merchant. Some of the houses were taken in groups as investments. For instance, Robert Winter, a wax chandler, took five houses in St. Andrew Street and five in King Street which he sub-let. The social respectability of Seven Dials was short-lived however, as the layout came to be seen as confused and cramped rather than novel. The houses were progressively divided into lodgings and the area became increasingly commercialized from the 1730s and the 1740s. At least three buildings had become public houses by that date.



Seven Dials 1780

Barrand Jno, egg salesman, Clare market

Barraud J, egg merchant, (Middle) Clare mrkt

Robson's Directory 1832

Clare market.	
Shepherd Thos,	butcher
Inwards Joseph,	potato salesman
Cramp Thos,	butcher
Millin Simon,	butcher
Cook William,	shoemaker
Clark Esther,	glass and china dlr
Bayford H,	potato salesman
Dimes Chas,	glass and china dlr
Elliott George,	oilman, &c
Marks Henry,	butcher
Stewart W,	greengrocer
Karr J,	fishmonger
Inwards Mrs,	potato salesman
Scrivener Thos,	butcher
Wadmore J,	butcher
Riley Wm,	fishmonger
Barrand Jno,	egg, salesman
Rickman T,	potato dealer
Stebbing W,	potato salesman
Lindsey Joshua,	pork butcher



The image above is from Thomas Miller's *Picturesque Sketches of London* 7-dials (1852)



7 Dials 1860



Seven Dials 1870 (Same location as above, but the centre pillar has been removed)



LOOKING UP LITTLE EARL STREET.

(From a Photo by George Newman, Limited.)

SEVEN DIALS.—The central space in the neighbourhood of St. Giles is known as Seven Dials, and was so named on account of the plan upon which the neighbourhood was let out for building—all the streets being made to converge at the centre, where there was a pillar adorned with, or, at all events, intended to be adorned with, seven dial faces. The columns and dials, by the way, were removed in June, 1774, to search for treasure supposed to be concealed beneath the base. They were never replaced. The business carried on in Seven Dials appears to be of a very heterogeneous character. It is the great haunt of bird and bird-cage sellers, also of the dealers in rabbits, cats, dogs, etc.; and as most of the old-fashioned houses have broad ledges of lead over the shop windows, these are frequently found converted into miniature gardens, which help, in some degree, at

all events, to counterbalance the squalor and misery that is only too apparent in some of the courts and lanes hard by. The angular direction of each street at this spot is a matter of some embarrassment to the pedestrian who crosses this maze of buildings unexpectedly, and frequently causes him to diverge from the road that would lead him to his destination. This, however, is not an unmitigated evil, providing one has a little time to spare. You may stroll down any of these streets and watch, with interest, the street-sellers disposing of their incongruous wares; you may also moralize on the startling extremes of squalor and splendour that are met with even in the West-end of London. In all probability, Seven Dials will soon be "improved" out of existence, much as the rookery of St. Giles was when New Oxford Street was carried through it.

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Dudley Street, 7 Dials 1872

It may be of interest to remember as previously mentioned, that John Barrand's grandfather (John Barraud born 1729) had a brother, Francis-Gabriel Barraud (1727-1795) and when Frances Prevost (their mother) moved from Greenwich to King Street in Soho in 1743, Francis-Gabriel eventually married and originally set up home in the **Seven Dials** area of St. Giles. Frances Prevost stayed at the King Street, Soho address until her death in 1772, although she actually died at Shoe Lane, the next address of her son, Francis-Gabriel Barraud. Francis-Gabriel Barraud and Magdalen Crespin (his wife) had their first child in 1752 and the first known recorded address for them was Great St. Andrew's Street, Seven Dials, in 1760. This street is now renamed Monmouth Street and runs from Long Acre to St. Giles High Street. It is clear that they lived there for several years when they then moved to 7, Shoe Lane, just off Oxford Street where he ran his business. In 1781 they then moved his business again to 8, Wine Office Court in Fleet Street.

By the middle of the 19th century, Soho had become an insanitary place of cow-sheds, animal droppings, slaughterhouses, grease-boiling dens and primitive, decaying sewers, and underneath the floorboards of the overcrowded cellars lurked a fetid sea of cesspits as old as the houses, and many of which had never been drained. In the summer of 1854 cholera spread throughout the area and in St Anne's Place, and St Anne's Court, in 1860 the open cesspools were still to be seen in the courts. No change has been made; so that here, in spite of the late numerous deaths, there were all the materials for a fresh epidemic. In some houses the water-butts were in deep cellars, close to the undrained cesspool. It was recommended "the immediate abandonment and clearing away of all cesspools, not the disguise of them, but their complete removal." Nothing much was done about it and Soho was to remain a dangerous place for some time to come.

"We live in muck and filthe. We aint got no priviz, no dust bins, no drains, no water-splies, and no drain or suer in the hole place. The Suer Company, Soho Square, all great, rich and powerfool men, take no notice watsomedever of our cumplaints. The Stenche of a Gully-hole is disgustin. We all of us suffur, and numbers are ill, and if the Colera comes Lord help us."

Extract of a letter from a resident in Soho to the Times Newspaper 1849:

Certainly, on the marriage certificates of John's children, in 1841, 1844, 1846 and 1852, John Barrand is described as an Egg Merchant rather than an egg salesman, so kept that profession and seems to have up-graded from an egg salesman to an egg merchant. It is also known that John eventually became a packing case maker, and that was first shown in the 1860s, after the bankruptcies in 1830 and 1842. On the first census for 1841, John is shown as an Egg Dealer (not a merchant), living at No 6, Clare Market with his wife, Nancy Ann Routeledge and three of their children, Thomas, James and Alfred. On the 1851 census, John is then described as a labourer, renting the house at 7, Duke Street, but then he is shown on the 1852 marriage certificate for his son James, described now as an Egg Merchant. His son, Alfred was a chronometer box maker at the time of his death in 1854 and probably making cases for the Barraud family, as the Barrauds were makers of chronometers, therefore it is highly possible that John was also in a similar trade as a case maker at the same time. It is most probable that John may well have also trained as a carpenter like his elder brothers. In 1861, he is now shown as a widower, as his wife, Nancy Ann had died of a heart attack in 1857, and he seems to have completely abandoned the trade of Egg Merchant and became a packing case maker but still living in Duke Street.

It is perhaps also a coincidence that in the 1861 census, there was a Marion (or Maria or Mary Ann) Barrand (born around 1820) living at 18, Duke Street although she originated from Lincolnshire. Mary (or Maria/Marion) was a daughter of a Joseph Barrand and Mary Joslin. She was still living in Lincolnshire in 1839 as she witnessed her sister's marriage on the 19th November, 1839. She had an illegitimate daughter, called Becky or Betsy or Elizabeth (born in 1839-1842) in London, but the father is unknown and unfortunately, I cannot make any direct connection between the London Barrands with the Lincolnshire Barrands. There is no record of Betsy's birth in London and the various census records have Betsy's birth between 1839 and 1842, and she never married. She lived with her mother until Mary Ann's death in 1907. Mary Ann, Betsy's mother was a shareholder in the Great Western Railway and a Mr. Reuben Green inherited the shares after her death. Betsy's estate was administered by Fanny Wells, her cousin who also came to live in London from Lincolnshire.

Fortunately, extracts of John Barrand's diary exist and from these extracts, a great deal of information is found and in particular accounts of personal visits and meetings. Also he mentions that on 13th October, 1857 he underwent an operation "on account of inward piles" and the operation was performed at his house by a Mr. Hartley and a Dr. Gowlland and the charge by the surgeons was £10.00. Clearly the problem still existed, as on the 29th August, 1871 in Chelsea, he cut himself with a basin while bathing the piles and he had to get another surgeon, Mr. W. Dukes to attend.

Both John Barrand and Nancy were very religious and brought up their children strictly in accordance with the word in the bible. John himself was also a lay preacher for the local church in Lincoln Inns known as Holy Trinity Church, and part of his work involved preaching at funerals. It is known that he attended a committee meeting of the Bible Appreciation Society where he was appointed to form a plan for the purpose of obtaining the support of sabbath schools in the district. On the 21st October, 1863 John Barrand preached at the Church on thanks-giving day in appreciation of an "Abundant Harvest".

The address of 7, Duke Street, Lincoln Inns for John Barrand is correct, because this is also the address where Nancy Ann (Routeledge) was living when she collapsed and died of a heart attack on the 25th October, 1857. The death certificate of Nancy shows she died of a diseased heart and kidneys and the certificate was subject to the coroner's report. She was aged 64, so that suggests her DOB was 1793 and not 1795. Nancy was buried in Brompton Cemetery on the 29th October 1857 and the grave Number is R,217,0,60,3 and memorial ID 222040446.

Although John's occupation is shown as a packing case maker on his own death certificate he is described as a carpenter on that of Nancy Ann. **Death Ref: St. Giles 1857 - 4th Qtr (1b - 261)**

John Barrand stayed at 7, Duke Street until 1870 when he moved to Chelsea, and is found on the 1871 census living with his daughter, Susan and her husband, William Baskett in Earls Court Road. John was still working as a labourer even at the age of 80. John died on the 13th December, 1871 of cellulitis (skin infection) and chronic bronchitis in Chelsea at the age of 80, and his daughter, Susan Baskett was present at the death. The **Death Ref: Kensington 1871 - 4th Qtr (1a - 94)**

The 10 known children of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routeledge are:-
Robert (b 1815), Susan (b 1817), John, (b 1818), George R (b 1820), Thomas (b 1822), Arthur (b 1824), Eliza (b 1826), Phoebe (b 1828), James (b 1830), Alfred (b 1834) There is also a possibility of another child, Joseph, born in 1819 but this is unlikely as there is no mention of Joseph on the bankruptsy records.

JOHN BARREN – BARRON Male					
Event(s):					
Birth: 12 JUN 1791					
Christening: 17 JUL 1791 Saint Mary-St Marylebone Road, Saint Marylebone, London, England					
Parents:					
Father: THOMAS BARREN					
Mother: SUSANNA					
Source Information:					
Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C035243	1791 - 1793	0580906	Film	6903614	Film

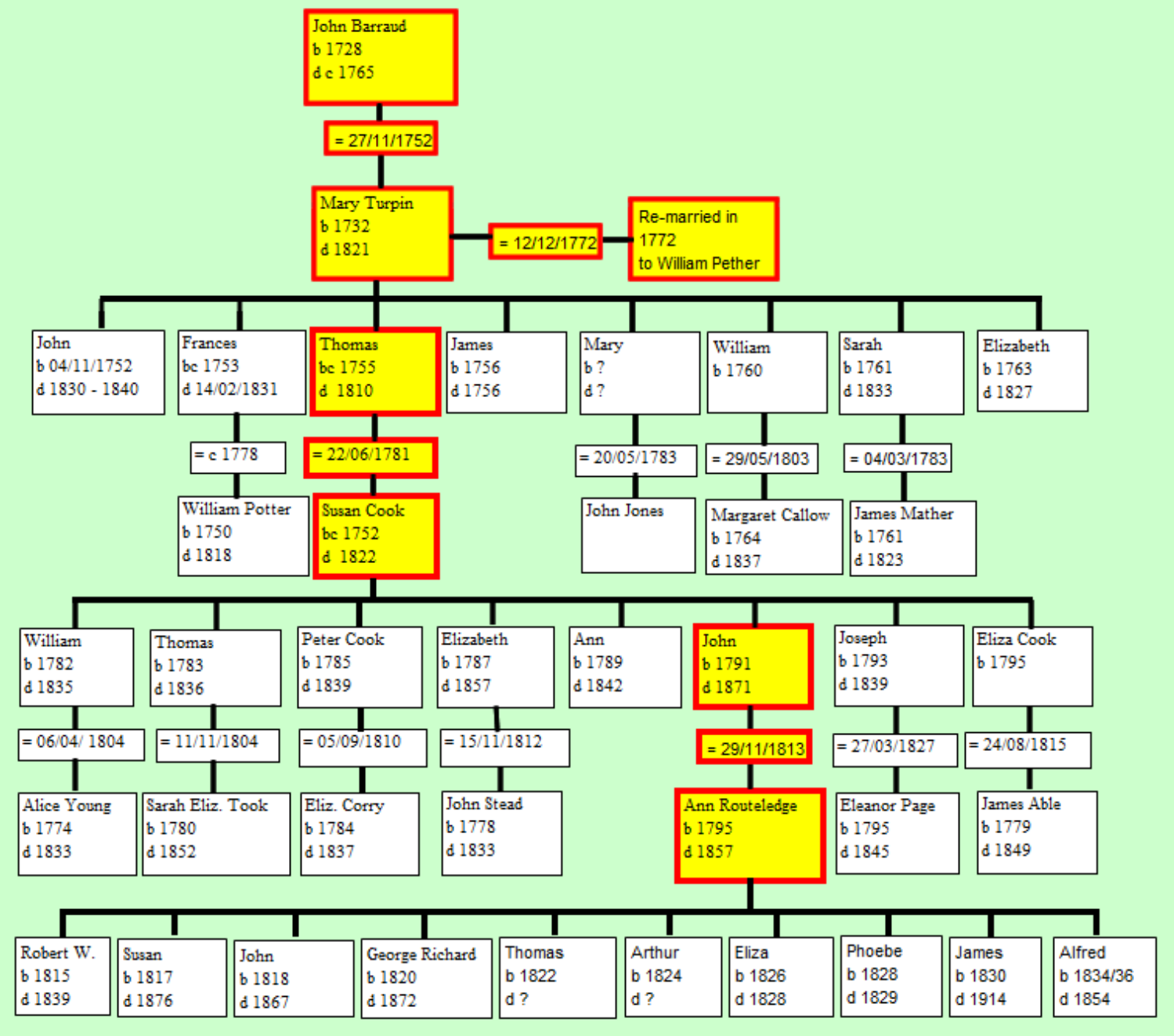
IGI Record of the birth of John Barren (Barrand)



Little Earl Street looking East (Approx 1908)

Name: John Barron
Baptism Date: 17 Jul 1791
Parish: St Marylebone
County: Middlesex
Borough: Westminster
Parent(s): Thomas,
 Susanna
Record Type: Baptism
Register Type: Parish Register

Transcript of Parish Register of the birth of John Barron (Barrand)



1791.

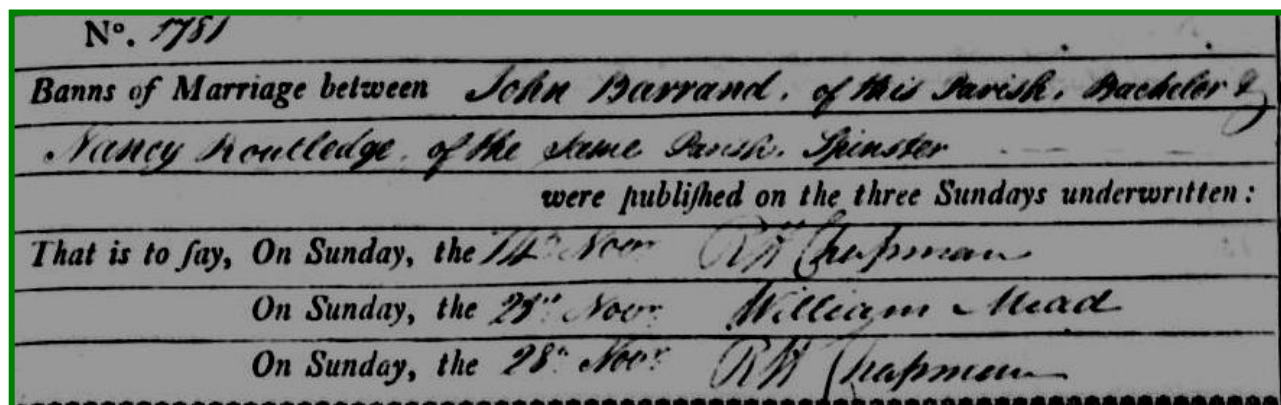
Baptisms in July

- ✓ Mary Ann French — of George & Ann — b. 1 July
- ✓ Theodora Saunders — of John & Rachael — b. 10 June
- ✓ John Barron — of Thos. & Luanna — b. 12 June
- ✓ Elizabeth Knight of Thos. & Eliz. — b. 26 June.
- ✓ Wm. Emerson — of Wm. & Annabella — b. 27 June
- ✓ Mary Franklin — of Rich^d. & Mary — b. 7 July
- ✓ John Allen — of William & Ann — b. 1 July
- ✓ Martha Walker — of Wm. & Jane — b. 27 June
- ✓ Mary Masters — of James & Mary — b. 23 June
- ✓ Charles Newmy — of Wm. & Mary — b. 23 June
- ✓ Mary Ann Harper — of Joseph & ~~Elizabeth~~ — b. 9 May
- ✓ Mary Ann White — of Henry & Mary — b. 18 May
- ✓ Jonathan Hubbard — of John & Eliz. — b. 27 June
- ✓ Mary Hannah Prichard — of Wm. & Betty — b. 19 June
- ✓ John Smith — of John & Eliz. — b. 9 June
- ✓ Wm. Boyce — of Thomas & Appella — b. 1 April
- ✓ Charles Wilson — of Samuel & Ann — b. 22 June
- ✓ Charlotte Rawlins — of Ralph & Christiana — b. 5 July
- ✓ Elizabeth Appleton — of Wm. & Mary — b. ~~21 Dec.~~ 21 Dec. 87
- ✓ Diana Appleton — of — do — b. 8 March ult.

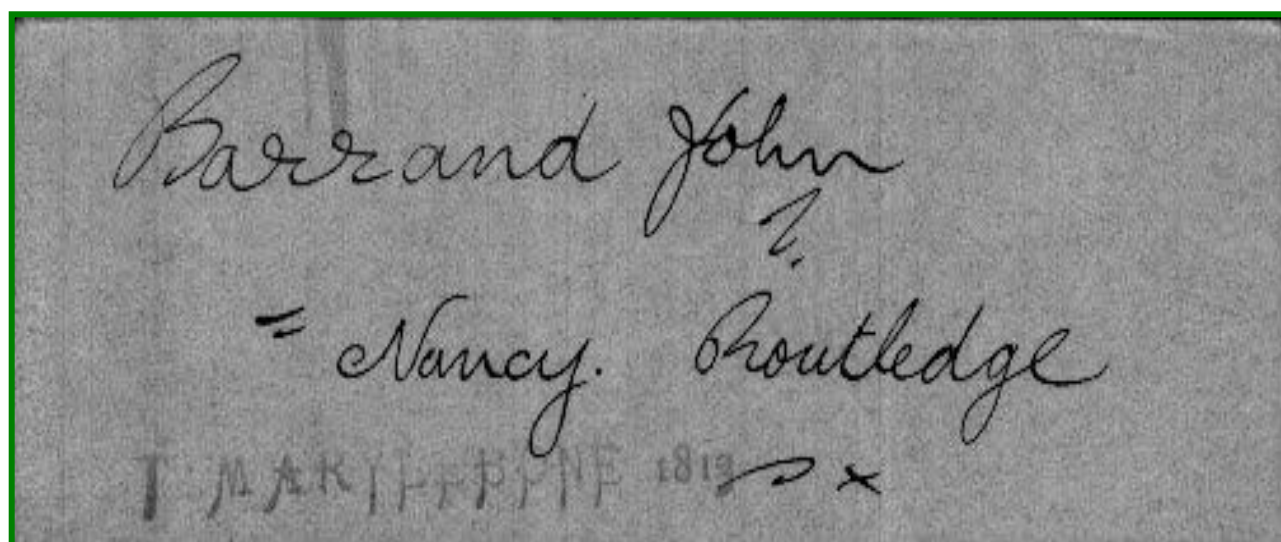
Baptism record for John Barrand

John Barrand Male
Event(s):
Marriages:
Spouse: Nancy Routledge
Marriage: 14 NOV 1813 St. Marylebone, London, England
Source Information:
Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:
I031452 Film

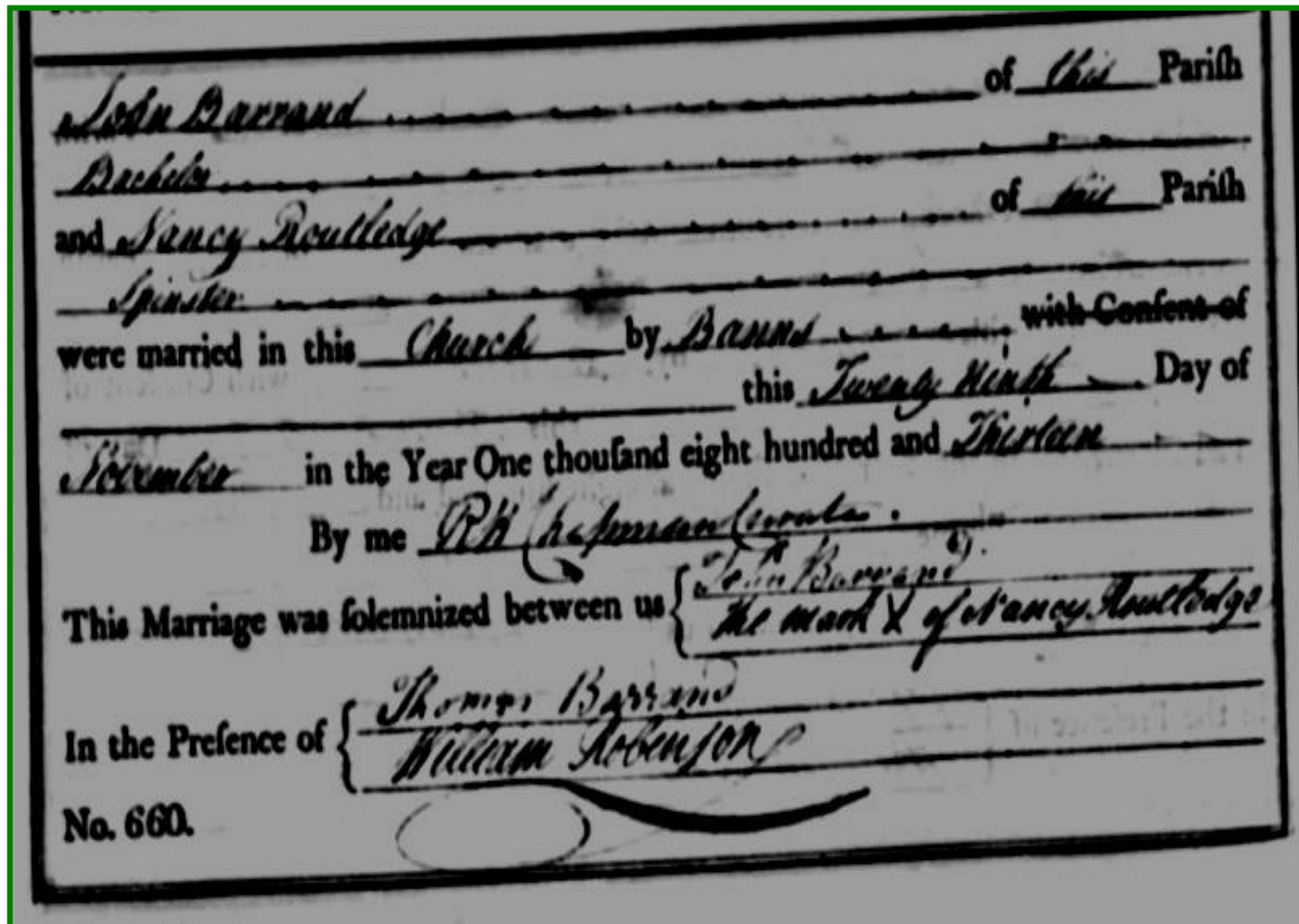
IGI Record of the marriage of John Barrand and Nancy Routledge



Banns record of John's marriage to Nancy Routeledge



Pallots record of John's marriage to Nancy Routeledge



Marriage certificate of John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge

1815, living at Little Chapel Street
1817, living at 25 New Brompton Street - Cheesemonger
1830, living at 25, Little Earl Street - Cheesemonger
1841, Living at 6, Clare Market - 38 people in the same house
1850, Living at 18 Air Street
1851, Living at 7, Duke Street

John Barrand England, Westminster Rate Books	
Name:	John Barrand
Event Type:	Tax Assessment
Event Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England
Event Date:	1840
Address:	6 Clare Markett
Note:	Poor Rates 1840-1841

Joh. Barrand England, Westminster Rate Books	
Name:	Joh. Barrand
Event Type:	Tax Assessment
Event Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England
Event Date:	1840
Address:	6 Clare Market
Note:	Poor Rates 1840-1841

John Barrand	
England, Westminster Rate Books	
Name:	John Barrand
Event Type:	Tax Assessment
Event Place:	Westminster, Middlesex, England
Event Date:	1850
Address:	18 Air Street
Note:	Rate Books 1850-1851

Christian Name and Surname of each Voter at full length.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Street, Lane, or other like Place in this Parish, and Number of House (if any) where the Property is situated.
7366 Barrand, John	18, Air-street	House	18, Air-street

Record of John Barrand at 18, Air Street 1850

969. MARY HAGAN was indicted for stealing, on the 6th of March 1828, 1 shift, value 1s., and 1 frock, value 1s, the goods of John Barand .

NANCY BARAND. I am the wife of John Barand; we live in Little Earl-street, Seven-Dials . I was in my parlour on the evening of the 6th of March; I heard a noise, went out, and found the prisoner at the foot of the stairs - I had known her some years; these things laid at her feet - they had been taken off a line; I asked what possessed her to take them; she said if I would forgive her, she would never do the like again, and fell on her knees.

JOHN GREEN. I am an officer, and took the prisoner. (Property produced and sworn to.)

Prisoner's Defence. I went there to inquire for a person, who I was told lived there, and as I came down stairs this lady came out - she brought down these things, and said I had taken them off the bannisters.

GUILTY. Aged 34.

Confined Three Weeks.

Transcript of Court record 1828

969. MARY HAGAN was indicted for stealing, on the 6th of March, 1 shift, value 1s., and 1 frock, value 1s., the goods of John Barand.

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GUILTY. Aged 34.

Confined Three Weeks.

Original Court Papers – Old Bailey 10th April, 1828

HATTON-GARDEN.—Mary Hagan was yesterday placed at the bar of this office, charged with robbing her master, Mr. Thomas Winter, the proprietor of the Castle Tavern, Holborn.

From the Ex-champion's statement it appeared, that on Sunday evening last, he heard the wire of an alarm, which communicated with his sleeping room and the bar, stir. He instantly ran up stairs, and called out "Mary, is that you." Not receiving any answer he proceeded on to his bed room, the door of which, much to his surprise, he found open; there was, however, no one in the room, but on going into the prisoner's room he found the prisoner there. He challenged her with having been in his room, which she could not have entered unless she had a false key. The prisoner denied being in his room, and went down stairs; she passed into the tap-room, and spoke some words in Irish to some countrymen of her's, with whom she had been previously sitting. They, in consequence of what she said, went away. He sent for a constable, who searched the prisoner's box, in which were found two glasses, his (prosecutor's) property, together with tea, sugar, and a large portion of a shoulder of veal, that had been had for dinner on the day in question.

The prisoner was remanded.

Juvenile Delinquency.— Susan Gartridge, a good-looking girl, about 13 years of age was brought before Mr. Burchill, charged with stealing a Cheddar cheese, the property of *Mr. Barrand, wholesale cheesemonger, in Clare Market, Drury Lane.* George Holmes, police-constable 252 M, said that about six o'clock he saw the prisoner carrying a cheese up Vere Street, and, suspecting she had stolen it, he stopped her and asked her where she got it from. She replied that she had just picked it up, and was carrying it home. He took her to the station-house, and afterwards ascertained that the cheese had been stolen from Mr. Barrand's warehouse. **William West**, a warehouseman in Mr. Barrand's employ, said that between four and six o'clock three cheeses were stolen from their cellar. The flap was partially open to admit the air. In answer to the charge, the Prisoner said she picked up the cheese in the street, and was carrying it home, when the constable stopped her. The Officer here informed his worship that another girl was with the prisoner when he first saw her, but she escaped. The prisoner also gave him a smart chase before he was able to secure her. Since then he had made inquiries about her, and found that she had left her mother and was living at Castellan's lodging-house, Falcon-Court. Mr. Burchill observed that he had some recollection of that lodging-house. It used to be the resort of the worst of characters, and the house of call for garotters. The Constable said that bad characters were in the habit of frequenting that house, and he had reason to believe that the robbery was concocted there. The Prisoner declared that she had not left her mother's residence, and she was about to take the cheese there. Holmes said that he had seen the prisoner's mother that morning. She was an industrious, hard-working female, and she positively told him that her daughter had run away from her weeks ago. The keeper of the lodging-house also told him that she had lodged there for some time. Mr. Burchill said there could be no doubt as to her companions; and if she did not alter her course of life she would soon be overtaken by misery and disease of a most frightful character. He should sentence her to three months hard labour in the House of Correction, and he hoped that would have a beneficial effect on her.

London Standard October 29, 1829

It is noted from the above newspaper article that John Barrand had a warehouseman called William West. William West was a son of Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge (a sister of Nancy Routeledge). John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge had a son John, and he married Eleanor West (daughter of Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge) Both John Barrand and Eleanor West were witnesses to the marriage of William West and his wife Charlotte Shrewbridge on the 16th April, 1854 in St. Pancras Church. John Barrand and Nancy took-in several of the younger children of Solomon West after Solomon’s death in 1832.

1854 Marriage solemnized at <i>St. Pancras Church</i> in the Parish of <i>St. Pancras</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>							
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Residence.
340	April 16	William West	full	Bachelor	Smith	Union St	Solomon West
		Charlotte Shrewbridge	full	Spinster	—	St.	James Shrewbridge Smith

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *Rev. Canon* by me, *L. H. Adams*

This Marriage was solemnized between the *William West* } in the presence of *John Barrand*
Charlotte Shrewbridge } *Eleanor Barrand*

Marriage of William West and his wife Charlotte Shrewbridge

A William Thomson was sentenced to be transported for seven years for obtaining two firkins of butter from Mr Barnand (sic) a cheesemonger in Clare Market under false pretences.

20th June 1829, Page 4 *London Standard*

Inquest on James Rogers and Henry Hay – two young boys drowned in the Thames (John Barrand was a witness)

The Adjourned Inquest on Henry Hay . —

Wednesday night an adjourned inquest was held at the Savoy Palace, Savoy-street, Strand, before Mr. Higgs, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a jury of 14 gentlemen, resident within the precinct of the Savoy, to further prosecute an inquiry into the circumstances attendant upon the death of Henry John Hay, aged 18, an apprentice at Messenger office who, together with youth, named James Rogers, also employed in the same office, who was unfortunately drowned, by being run down by the Starlight steamer on the evening of the 14th inst.

—**Mr. Barrand, of Clare-Market, egg merchant**, stated that on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, he went on board the Starlight at about half-past eight o'clock, and arrived off Somerset House about a quarter to nine o'clock. The steam-boat was in a line with the third arch of Waterloo Bridge. He then perceived a boat containing two persons shoot through the third arch, and bear down towards them. Witness called out "There is a boat ahead," as did several other persons on board. The captain, or some person acting in that capacity, was standing on the paddle-box, and he called out "Ease her," "Stop her," and then he jumped down and came to the head.

These instructions were attended to at that time the boat was nearing the steamer very fast, and the tide was running down fast. The steamer then had scarcely any way, and the boat in which the deceased was ran against the steamer, the collision was slight on the starboard bow, and witness does not consider the accident would have terminated fatally if the boys in the boat had kept their seats; but when they rose she lurched over, and they both sank, one of them holding on to the steamer only a few seconds. The captain endeavoured to catch one of the deceased, and afterwards opened the paddle flap to see if either of them clung to the wheel. The boat then floated down, and the steam-boat had backed astern as far as the Thames Police Station.

—A Juror: For my part, I think that the verdict ought to be manslaughter against the people navigating the steamer.—

Mr. Gibbins, of Bartlett's buildings, who gave evidence on a former occasion, was again recalled, and said that the evidence given by the last witness was, in some respects, in contradiction with that he (the witness) had given. He would again assert that the conduct of the parties connected with the steam-boat was highly reckless and insolent. The solicitor to the company here observed that it was wrong of the witness to impute such conduct to the company. Had the witness seen that a denial had been made publicly by Mr. Adams, the money-taker, that no such observation as "Serve 'em right" had fallen from him, for he was then at home ?—Mr. Gibbins said he was aware such notice had appeared, and he believed the young man who spoke to him was not the regular money-taker.—

Mr. Barrand, in reply to a question put to him by the solicitor, said in his opinion more precaution could not have been taken by the persons in care of the boat than what was taken. The crew to witness's belief consisted of three men and a boy.

London Planet August 25, 1839

The Starlight, Thames steamer, ran against Westminster Bridge - Sunday evening, and sank before she could reach the pier. Fortunately, it was low-water, so that the vessel was not quite submerged; and the passengers got ashore by means of planks.

London Magnet 3rd August, 1844, Page 6

THE ADJOURNED INQUEST ON HENRY HAY.—

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—Mr. Barrand, of Clare-market, egg merchant, stated that on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, he went on board the *Starlight* at about half-past eight o'clock, and arrived off Somerset House about a quarter to nine o'clock. The steam-boat was in a line with the third arch of Waterloo-bridge. He then perceived a boat containing two persons shoot through the third arch, and bear down towards them. Witness called out "There is a boat ahead," as did several other persons on board. The captain, or some person acting in that capacity, was standing on the paddle-box, and he called out "Ease her," "Stop her," and then he jumped down and came to the head. These instructions were attended to; at that time the boat was nearing the steamer very fast, and the tide was running down fast. The steamer then had scarcely any way, and the boat in which the deceased was ran against the steamer, the collision was slight on the starboard bow, and witness does not consider the accident would have terminated fatally if the boys in the boat had kept their seats; but when they rose she lurched over, and they both sank, one of them holding on to the steamer only a few seconds. The captain endeavoured to catch one of the deceased, and afterwards opened the paddle flap to see if either of them clung to the wheel. The boat then floated down, and the steam-boat had backed astern as far down as the Thames police station.—Mr. Gibbins, of Bartlett's-buildings, who gave evidence on a former occasion, was again recalled, and said that the evidence given by the last witness was, in some respects, in contradiction with that he (the witness) had given. He would again assert that the conduct of the parties connected with the steam-boat was highly reckless and insolent.—The solicitor to the company here observed that it was wrong of the witness to impute such conduct to the company. Had the witness seen that a denial had been made publicly by Mr. Adams, the money-taker, that no such observation as "Serve 'em right" had fallen from him, for he was then at home?—Mr. Gibbins said he was aware such notice had appeared, and he believed the young man who spoke to him was not the regular money-taker.—Mr. Barrand, in reply to a question put to him by the solicitor, said in his opinion more precaution could not have been taken by the persons in care of the boat than what was taken. The crew to witness's belief, consisted of three men and a boy. By a Juror: I have been at sea myself, and formerly belonged to her Majesty's ship *Weymouth*.—Some little ill-feeling here exhibited itself, both on the part of the solicitor and Mr. Gibbins, in consequence of continued observations made by the former gentleman, which was ended by a jurymen observing that Mr. Gibbins, as an old magistrate for the county of Middlesex, ought certainly to be allowed to put questions, provided they were not irrelevant.—Thomas Dowling,

John Barrow, egg-merchant, of Clare-market, said he was a passenger, and went on board the *Starlight* at half-past eight, at London-bridge. About 20 minutes before nine she was off Somerset-house, as nearly as possible in a line with the third arch of Waterloo-bridge, when he saw the boat in which the lads were coming through the arch, towards the steamer; he called out, "There is a boat a-head," and several others also called out, "There is a boat a-head," and several others also called out. A man was on the paddle-box, who appeared to be the captain, and he called out "Ease her, stop her," and then jumped off the paddle-box and ran forward. By that time the small boat was nearing the *Starlight* very fast. The small boat seemed to be altering her course, and several passengers on board the steamer called to the small boat to back her astern. The steamer had no way on her then, and the order was given to the engineer to turn a-stern. The steamer was turned a-stern, and by that time the collision took place. The blow seemed to be very slight, and if the lads had kept their seats the boat would not have been swamped. The tallest of the two youths stood up, and appeared to be pushing her away from the steamer, and in that effort the boat capized, and they were thrown into the water and drowned. The person in charge of the steamer put his arm down, and attempted to save one of the lads, but was unable, and he then lifted up the clap of the starboard paddle-wheel and looked if either of the lads were beneath. Another man on board also put down a boat-hook, and attempted to save the lads, but without success. The boat came from the shore and got very near to the body of one of the sufferers, but did not pick it up. The steamer then went to the floating pier and landed her passengers.

By the jury.—He had no share nor interest in the steam-boat company, and his opinion was, if the *Starlight* had been at anchor, the same accident would have occurred. The orders given to the engineer were promptly attended to. He did not observe any light at the head of the steamer. The boat struck the steamer, which was stationary at the time, and he should think the boat was hardly grazed. He thought the best course was adopted under the circumstances, and the small boat came down so fast with the tide upon the steamer, that it was not possible to alter her course in time to avoid the boat.

Mr. Barrow, as to the efforts made by the mate and crew to save the lads, said if they had sat still the accident would not have happened. The boat was a very light wager wherry and drifted down the river bottom upwards. He ran aft with a boat-hook in his hand, in hopes of saving one of them, but failed; and the mate did all in his power to save them. An alarm was given, and boats came off. There was no boat attached to the steamer, nor is there to any of the small steam-boats above bridge.

The jury said every steamer ought to be provided with a boat in case of accidents.

Morning Advertiser 22 August 1839
Bell's Weekly Messenger 24 August 1839

CORONER'S INQUEST—FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.

At seven o'clock last night, the coroner and jury assembled at the Old Savoy Palace, to resume the inquiry into the circumstances attending the distressing accident at Waterloo-bridge, through which the two unfortunate youths, Hay and Rogers, met their death. In the interval active exertions have been made to induce other persons to come forward as witnesses, in order to ascertain, if possible, whether blame is attributable to any party or parties on board the steamer at the time.

John Barrane, of Clare-market, a passenger, was then sworn. He deposed that he was aboard the Starlight steamer on Wednesday evening last. They arrived abreast of Somerset-house about a quarter before nine o'clock, when he observed a boat of a light description as near as possible in a line with the third arch of Waterloo-bridge. It had just shot through the bridge. Witness and several other passengers called out "a boat ahead." A person on the paddle-box, who appeared to be the captain, called out "ease her," and immediately after "stop her." The orders were obeyed. He then jumped off, and ran forward. At that moment, the tide running strong, the boat neared the steamer very fast. The head of the boat appeared to have been altered in a direction towards the shore. The persons in the boat were warned by the passengers to back her stern. Scarcely a moment elapsed before the boat came close to the bow of the steamer. The taller of the two lads stood up to push her off the bow, and at that instant the boat went over, and they both fell into the water. He thought if the young man had kept his seat the boat would not have been swamped. The boat rose full of water, and floated away. One of the bodies rose to the surface, when the captain instantly got over the side on to the frame-work, near the paddle, and endeavoured to lay hold of him, but without success. Another person then ran astern, and with a large boat-hook made an effort to catch hold, but with no better success. Soon after the body disappeared. The steamer had drifted down about three or four lengths of the wherry during this time, as the tide was running very strong. She then went to the floating pier, where witness landed. If the vessel had been at anchor, he thought the same accident would have occurred.

Mr. Gibbon's charge against the money-taker, respecting the drags, was explained by the fact that that individual had left the box; and his place was supplied by a young man, an utter stranger to the company. The money-taker usually leaves soon after eight o'clock at night; as there are not above six or seven tickets usually taken after that hour.

Several witnesses were then examined, whose evidence was to the same effect, and tended equally to exonerate the company's servants from blame.

A solicitor attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company, and gave an explanation of his absence on the former occasion, which appeared satisfactory.

James Dodd, waterman of the Violet steamer, flatly contradicted almost everything stated by the first witnesses. They first ran over the boat, and then cried "stop her." The engine never stopped till after the collision took place. He said positively that no one in the steamer hailed the boat. He was in the Violet steamer (an opposition boat), which was quite close to the Starlight at the time, about 15 yards aft. Deceased hailed the Starlight two or three times, saying, "Stop the boat, you'll be over us." He heard them call out distinctly.

A sharp altercation here commenced between the foreman of the jury and the solicitor for the company relative to the course of examination pursued. Ultimately the dispute terminated by an adjournment till Tuesday next, at four o'clock.

Morning Chronicle 22 August 1839

THE LATE FATAL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—

An adjourned inquest on the two lads drowned near Waterloo-bridge, in consequence of their boat having been run down by the Starlight steamer, was held yesterday evening. The evidence adduced on this occasion was exceedingly conflicting as to the blame to be attached to the people of the steamer. Several altercations took place between jurors and persons interested in the steam-boat, and, the spectators taking the side of the jurors, great confusion ensued. Ultimately the inquiry was again adjourned.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A LONDON STEAMBOAT.—On Friday an accident of a most deplorable character took place on board the *Starlight* iron steam boat. A person named James Hunt, about fifty years of age, and a companion of his, were travelling by the boat from Vauxhall to London-bridge. Hunt's companion expressed a wish to go into the cabin, but the deceased refused, when his friend, whilst standing on the top of the stairs, laid hold of Hunt's hand for the purpose of pulling him down. He, however, resisted, and the other having let go his hold rather suddenly, Hunt fell backwards and pitched headforemost down the hold into the engine-house amongst the machinery. When he fell his bones were heard to crack as the levers of the engine caught his limbs. The engineer stopped the engine, and as soon as possible the poor fellow was got out, blood streaming from all portions of his body. He was immediately taken to Charing-cross Hospital, but before he had reached that institution he had ceased to breathe.—*John Bull.*

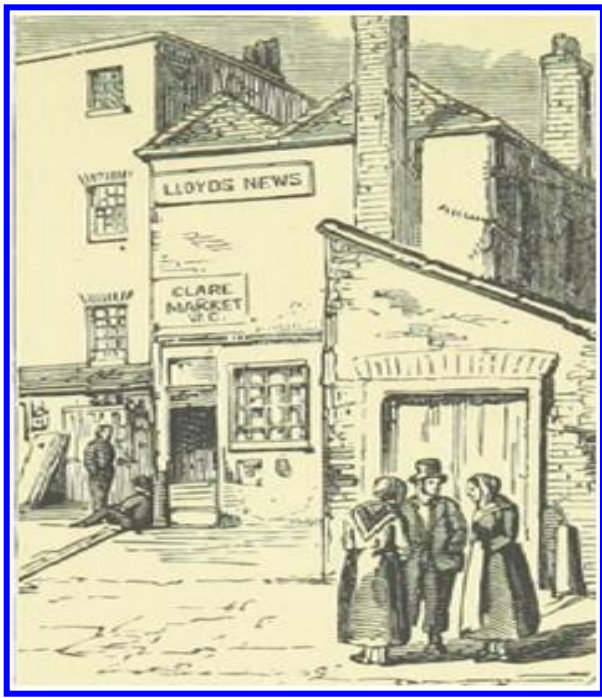
Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser 10 March

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a most serious accident happened on the river to the *Starlight*, iron steamer, which conveys passengers between Westminster and London-bridges. The *Starlight* was going down the river on the flood tide, in company with the *Shamrock*, wooden steamer, from Hungerford. Both vessels were proceeding as fast as they could, and apparently racing. They passed under Blackfriars-bridge within a few yards of each other, keeping towards the south shore, and on coming off Holmes's coal-wharf, about 100 yards east of the bridge, the farther progress of the *Starlight* was stopped by a sunken ballast barge abreast of the wharf, which caught the steamer in the midship part of the fore cabin. The vessel instantly went down by the head, to the great astonishment and alarm of the passengers, twenty in number, who expected a watery grave, but fortunately, owing to the peculiar build of the steamer, which is divided into compartments, each separated by strong and tight bulk heads, the water did not reach the after part of the vessel, and it floated the other part, and kept the vessel from wholly sinking under water. The passengers, however, were in much danger, and their fright was extreme. They were conveyed ashore as soon as possible, in small boats, and prosecuted the remainder of their short voyage by land. The *Starlight*, half filled with water, and when the tide was at its height she appeared in nearly a perpendicular position, her after part only being visible. At low water, in the evening, she was on dry ground, the hole was stopped up, and she was towed away for repairs.

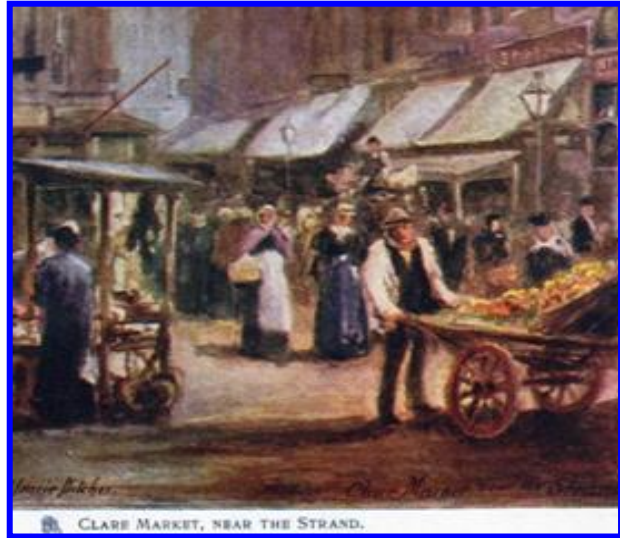
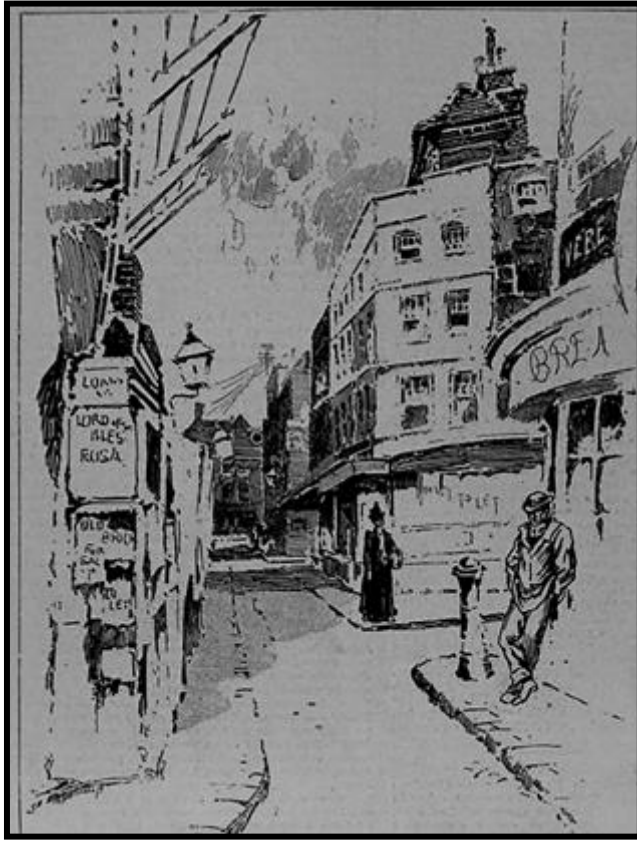
Morning Advertiser 29 March 1839



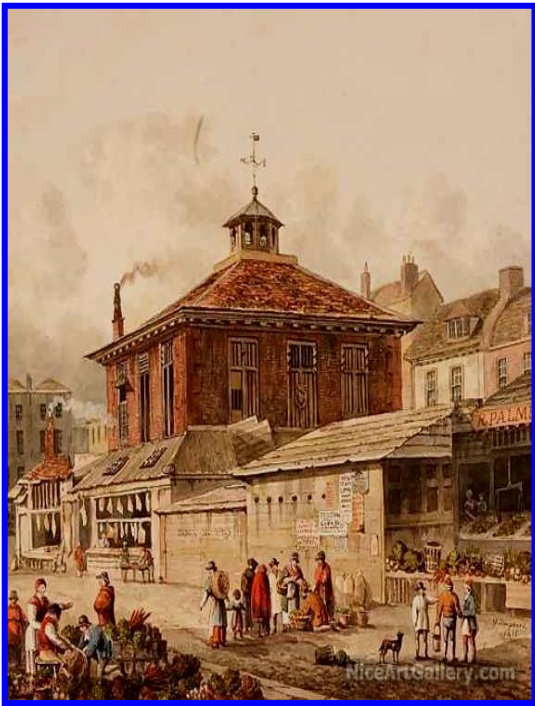
Images of Street life in Clare Market



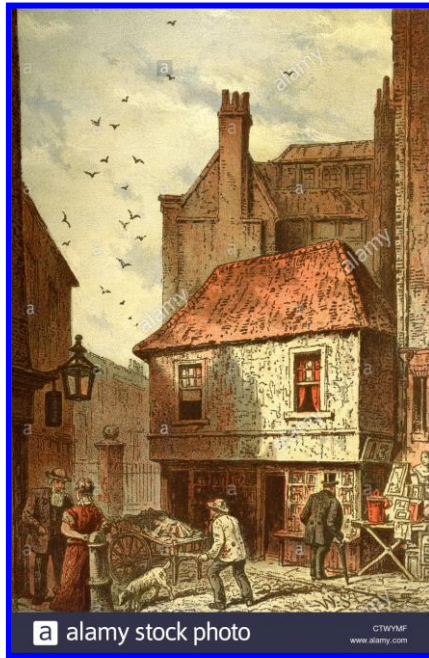
Clare Market



Images of Clare Market



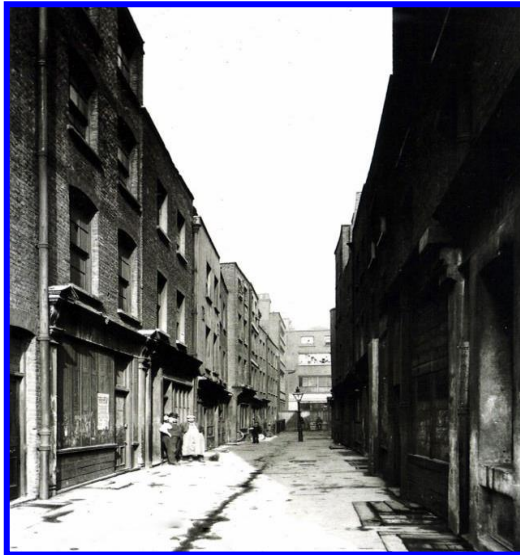
Images of Clare Market – Colonnade



Shop, Clare Market, London, since demolished, 1895 Alamy Photograph



Clare Market, London



Clare Court



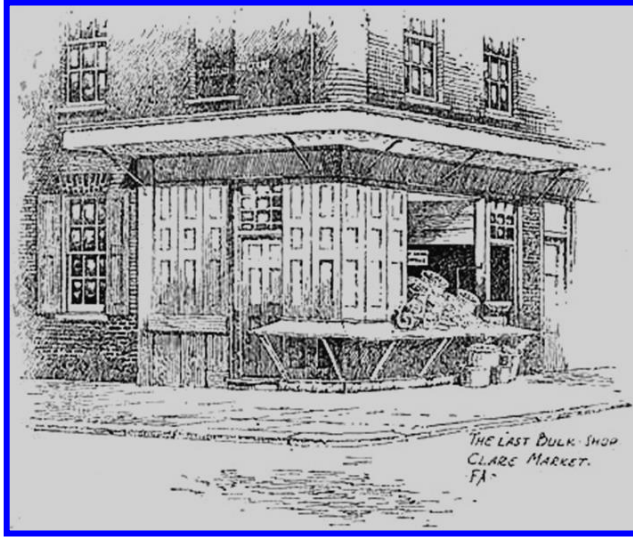
Butcher's shop in Clare Market



Shop in Clare Market

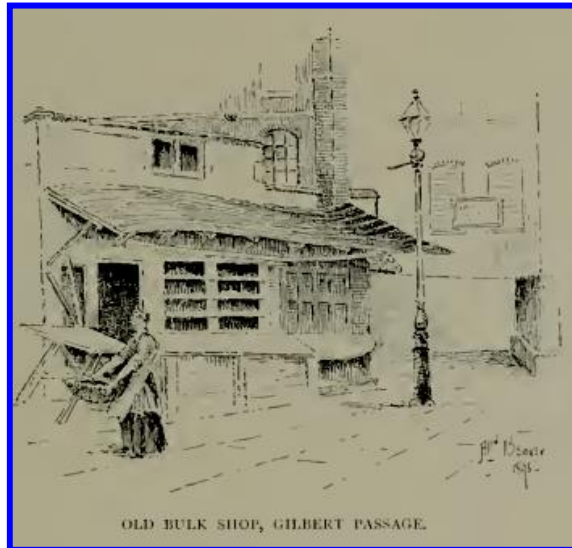
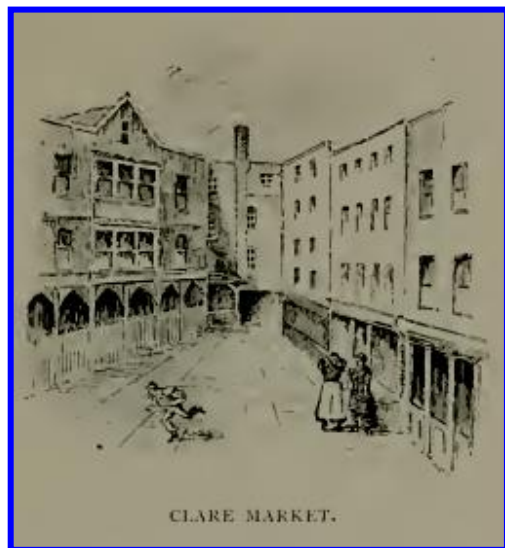


Poulterer's Shop, Clare Market

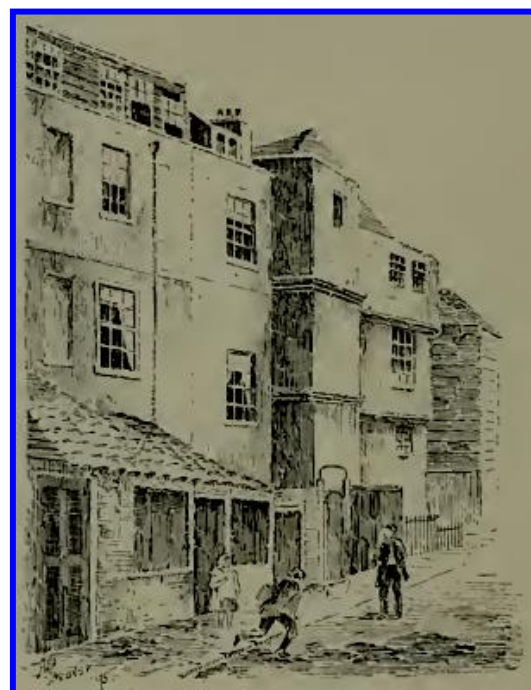
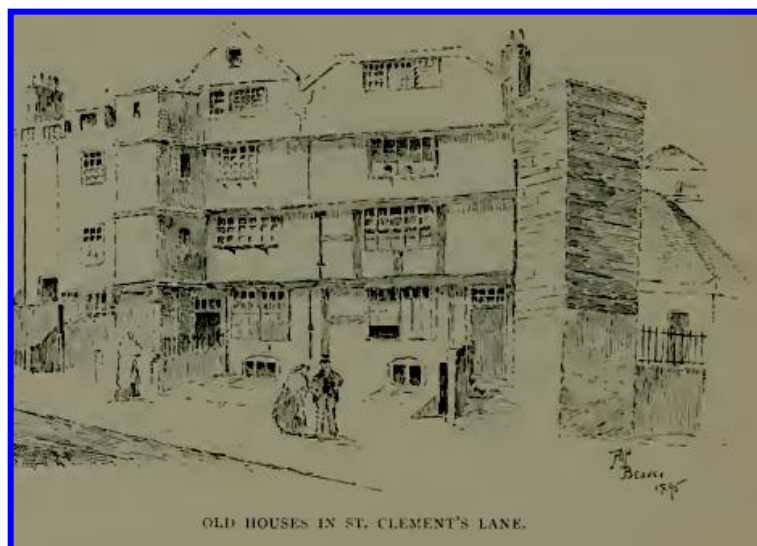


Shop, Clare Market





Clare Market and Gilberts Passage



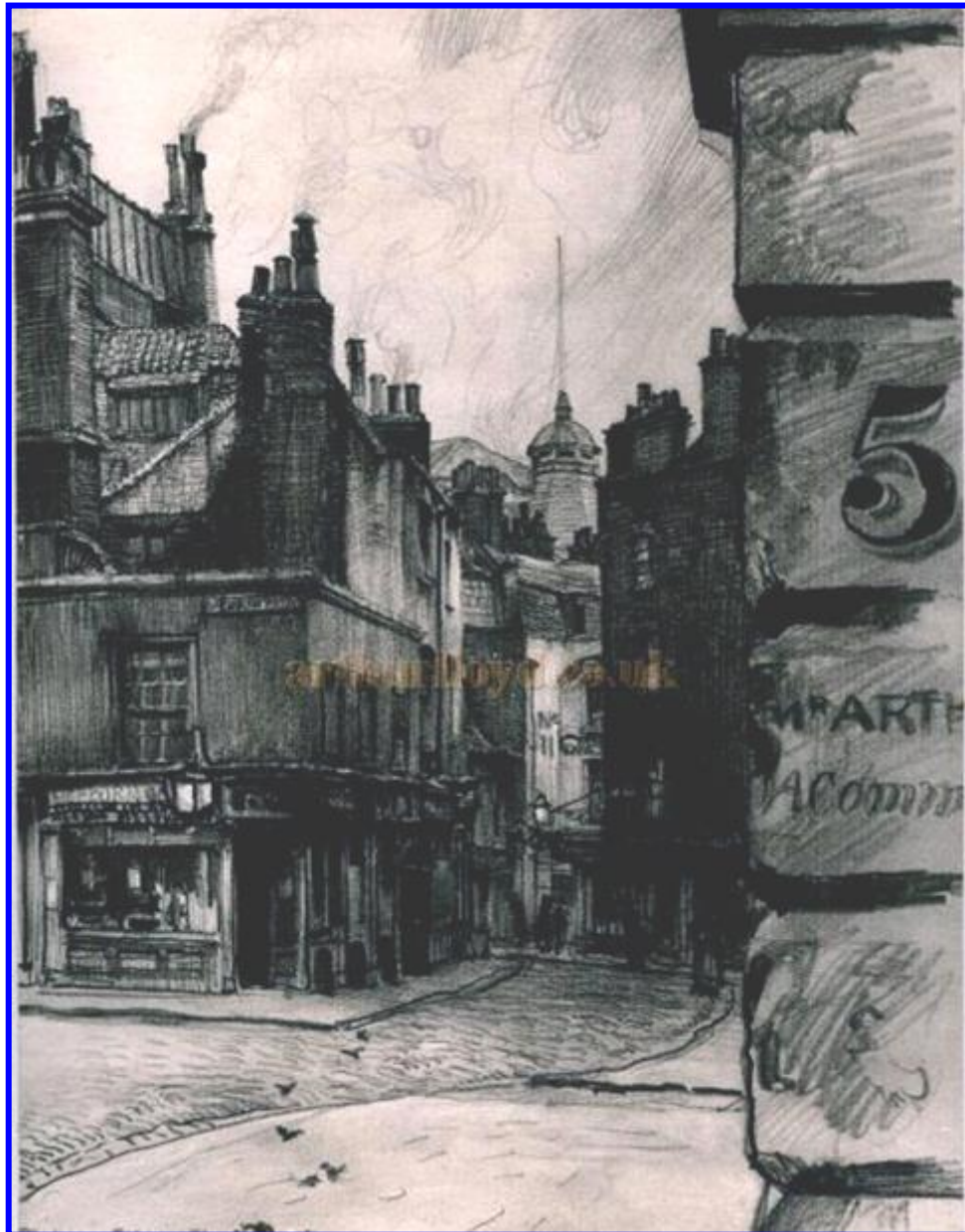
Old Houses in Clements Lane



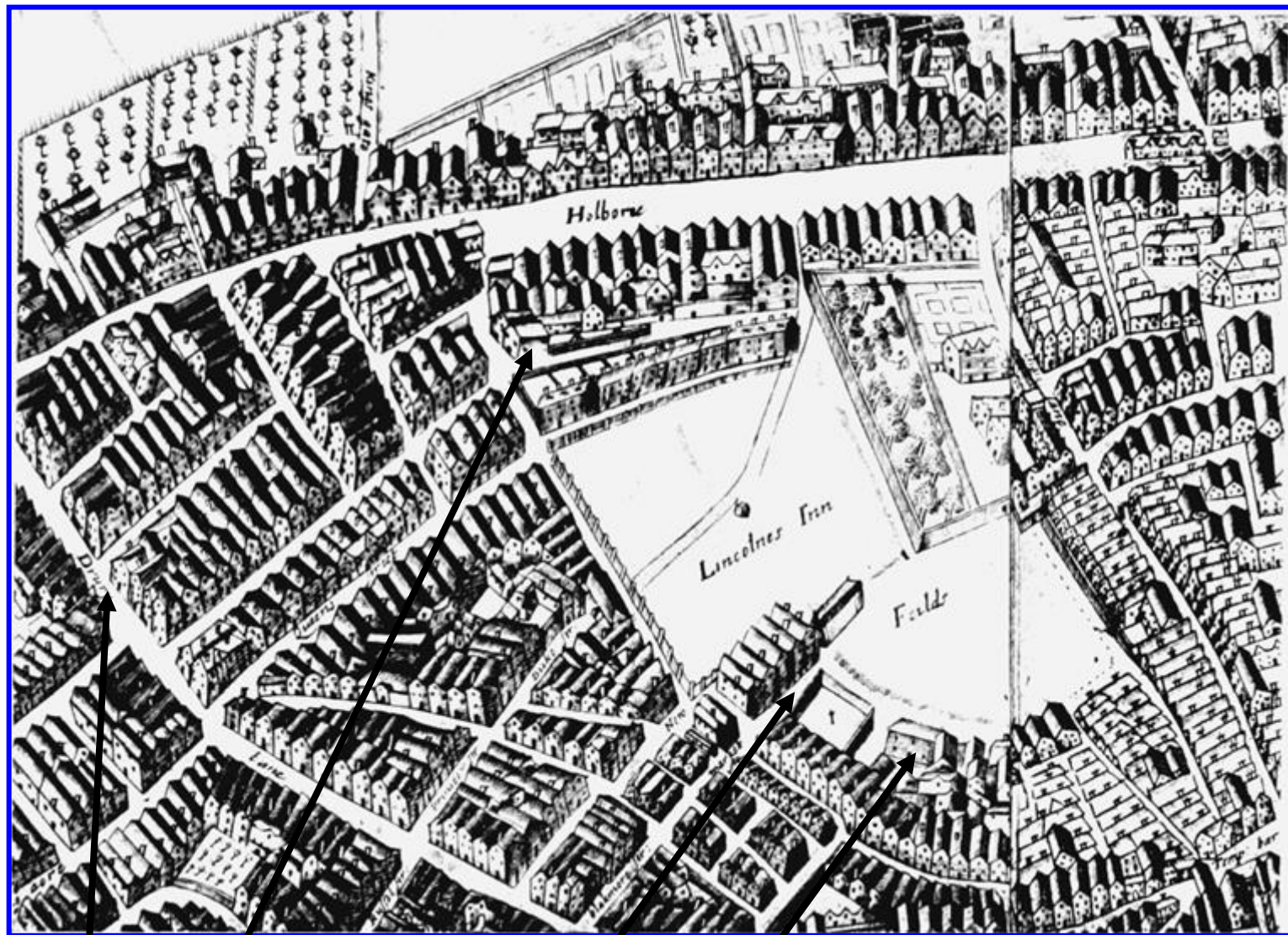
Sardinia Place, (formerly Duke Street) near Clare Market PHOTO/ Peter Berthoud
John Barrant and Nancy Routeledge lived here.



Searles Place - near Clare Market



Corner of Clare Market and Lincoln Inns



Drury Lane

Coal Yard

Duke Street

Clare Market



An engraving of a Court near Clare Market by the French artist Gustave Doré probably clearly shows what a typical Court looked like. The children dance barefoot around an organ grinder and his monkey, who will require a few pennies in exchange for his performance. This is something John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge's children would have experienced. In the background there are two very fancy gas lamps illuminating the street. This generous gesture of free public lighting usually signals the welcoming embrace of a pub, the grand spectacular versions of which were known as gin palaces or a gin shops, a major feature of the Drury Lane area.

The Houses in and near Drury Lane, Holborn, St. Giles, Covent Garden and Clare Market are recognised as the worst of all as there is more filth and squalid misery near those great thoroughfares than in any other part of the city. In Drury Lane (for example) through the narrow streets and dirty Courts which divide it from Oxford Street and Tottenham Court Road is the area known as "The Rookery".

The filthy and miserable appearance of this part of London can hardly be imagined by those that have not witnessed it. 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 three. Fruit manufacturers in the cellars, barbers and fish venders in the front parlours, cobblers in the back, bird fanciers in the first floor, three families in the second floor, starvation in the attics, Irishmen in the corridors, a musician in the front kitchen, and a charwoman and five children in the back one with filth everywhere. A leaking gutter at the front of the house, and overflowing drain at the rear, with clothes drying and slops everywhere emptying from the windows. Girls of thirteen and fourteen with matted hair walking about barefoot and with heavy coats, probably their only covering. Boys in coats or even no clothes at all and men with a variety of scanty and dirty apparel, all lounging, scolding, drinking, smoking, squabbling, fighting and swearing. You turn a corner and suddenly all is bright and light. There is a hum of many voices from a splendid Gin-shop and the gay building with a fantastic parapet, illuminated clock, clean plate glass windows, and with gas lights with rich burners completely contrasts the darkness and dirt we have left in the houses. The small shops have miserably low ceilings and dirty ill ventilated back buildings along with stables over which there were small and crowded rooms containing a large number of labouring poor.

Clare Market lies hidden behind the western side of Lincoln's-inn, and can be reached either by the turning up from the Strand next to the new law courts, or through the archway in the western side of Lincoln's-inn. It is a market without a market-house; a collection of lanes, where every shop is tenanted by a butcher or greengrocer, and where the roadways are choked with costermongers' carts.

To see Clare Market at its best, it is needful to go there on Saturday evening: then the narrow lanes are crowded, then the butchers' shops are ablaze with gas-lights flaring in the air, and the shouting of the salesman and costermonger is at its loudest.

Nowhere in London is a poorer population to be found than that which is contained in the quadrangle formed by the Strand, Catherine-street, Long-acre, and Lincoln's-inn and the new law courts.

The above clipping is from *The Pictorial Handbook of London* by John Weale, published in 1853.

CLARE MARKET, in the parish of St. Clement's Danes, approximate to the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields, is for the sale principally of butchers' meat, also for the sale of vegetables, tripe, dogs and cats' meat. Clare Market, although smaller than others, is not less a nuisance. There are about twenty-six butchers in and about it, who slaughter from 350 to 400 sheep weekly in the market, or in the stalls behind, and in cellars. There is one place only in which bullocks are slaughtered. The number killed is from fifty to sixty weekly, but considerably more in winter, amounting occasionally to 200.

The greater portion of those who are pushing through the crowd to make their purchases for to-morrow's dinner are women, and of them many have children in their arm. Ill-dressed, worn, untidy, and wretched, many of them look, but they joke with their acquaintances, and are keen hands at bargaining. Follow one, and look at the meat stall before which she steps. The shop is filled with strange pieces of coarse, dark-coloured, and unwholesome-looking meat. There is scarce a piece there whose form you recognise as familiar; no legs of mutton, no sirloins of beef, no chops or steaks, or ribs or shoulders. It is meat, and you take it on faith that it is meat of the ox or sheep; but beyond that you can say nothing. The slice of bacon on the next stall is more tempting, and many prefer a rasher of this for their Sunday's dinner to the coarse meat which neither their skill in cooking nor their appliances enable them to render tender and eatable, or satisfactory to the good man who is at present drinking himself to a point of stupidity at the public-house at the corner, and spending an amount which would make all the difference in cost between the odds and ends of coarse meat and a wholesome joint.

It is a relief to turn from the butchers' shops to the costermongers' barrows. Here herrings or mackerel, as the season may be—bought, perhaps, a few hours before at Billingsgate—are selling at marvellously low prices, while the vegetables, equally cheap, look fresh and excellent in quality.

Writing in 1879, Charles Dickens Jr. gives a good account of Clare Market in his *Dictionary of London*:

Clare Market was ostensibly a small-scale flesh market (both living and slaughtered flesh) during the day it was much as you'd expect: colourful language, lewd whores, animal carcasses and scurrying workers amongst whom wastrels and ne'er-do-wells would congregate and misbehave.

Clare Market sold cheap meat, vegetables and provisions. Illuminated at night by gaslight, the market sprawled in and around the white buildings. This also includes the district immediately adjacent to Houghton Street referred to by author Ebenezer Howard in 1898 as the '*notorious Clare Market Slum*':

In 1839, one would battle our way through the jostling crowds with a meagre shopping budget in search of some cheap food. We will need a strong constitution; the smell is terrible as the market is also a *shambles* - a place of slaughter - as the author of the following clip describes it as a 'nuisance' ... the unfortunate sheep and cows are brought alive to the site, and slaughtered there, right in the crowded heart of London:

The last of the Clare Market slaughter-houses was in Bear Yard, and which was pulled down, circa 1889, for the erection of the Strand Union Workhouse on the north side of the yard, and the casual wards in the centre of it. Early in this century it was described as "a filthy place, occupied by tallow-melters, cowkeepers, slaughtermen, tripe-boilers, and stables."

There were some very grim events going on here; the Old Bailey records no fewer than 499 crimes committed in Clare Market ranging from drunkenness to bigamy to counterfeiture to murder. One noteworthy case which illustrates the type of people who were to be found here centres on an argument about an ox tongue which led to the murder of one trader and the death sentence for another trader, his murderer. Court records from 16 April 1740 tell us that William Warner was struck on the thorax by a meat cleaver hurled by Thomas Clements; a witness statement from the trial states: "I ran to the Prisoner's Shop, and saw the Deceased in a stooping Posture, with his Hand on his Side. I asked him, if he was hurt? He said, yes, I believe I am. I opened his Breast, and saw a Wound just below his short Ribs; the Blood ran out of the Wound into his Breeches, and a Lump of Fat, or Caul, appeared out of the Wound about the Bigness of an Egg." And in delivering the guilty verdict to Clements the jury quoted another witness: "The Knife was flung at the deceased, with as much violence, and force as he was able to do it, I don't know whether it was flung in sport, or not." This incident is echoed many times in this dangerous neighbourhood across the years until the 1890s so, when the area was flattened to build Kingsway. Many people were relieved but perhaps not the 3,700 working-class people who were rendered homeless.

Sardinia Street, formerly Duke Street, was a street that ran from Prince's Street in the south to the western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields in the north. It was joined on its western side by King's Head Yard and Great Wild Street, and on its eastern side by Vere Street. On the eastern side at the northern end was a Roman Catholic chapel and Chapel Yard.

For several centuries it was customary to bury people who had committed suicide alongside roads or even under roads, particularly at crossroads. This type of burial seems to have been done to prevent the spirit or ghost of the dead person from returning to haunt the living. The idea was that by being buried at the crossroads, and during the night, would confuse the ghost. It was also common to drive a stake through the dead body, pinning it into the grave, as part of the attempt to stop the ghost walking. This custom grew out of the practice of burying criminals during the night by the roadside or even under the road itself, often at the nearest crossroads to where the offence occurred, and the practice dates back to at least Saxon times. Later this type of burial was mainly reserved for those who had committed suicide (which until 1961 was a criminal offence, 'self-murder'). In towns and cities cases of suicide brought before the courts were often reported in newspapers, and one incident relating to a suicide in London's Clare Market (now beneath the buildings of the London School of Economics) appeared in the *Morning Post* for 27th April 1810: 'The Officers appointed to execute the ceremony of driving a stake through the dead body of *James Cowling*, a deserter from the London Militia, who deprived himself of existence, by cutting his throat, at a public-house in Gilbert Street, Clare Market, in consequence of which, the Coroner's Jury found a verdict of Self-murder, very properly delayed the business until twelve o'clock on Wednesday night, when the deceased was buried in the cross roads at the end of Blackmoor Street, Clare Market.'

In Clare Market, London there was a scandal surrounding a gay male brothel called the White Swan, Clare Market in London was established as a Molly House in early 1810 by two men, James Cook and Yardley, who realised the lack of gay brothels in the city offered a business opportunity for them (Yardley claimed to be straight with a wife and purely in it for the money). Part tavern, part brothel, the White Swan was notable for the wide assortment of attractions it offered for homosexual men. In the basement, there was a room with four beds in it, a lady's dressing room with a wide array of cosmetics and make up, and a makeshift chapel where the Reverend John Church performed wedding ceremonies — considered by some to be the first same-sex marriages in England, although they weren't recognized by the government. Although guests of the White Swan were allowed to participate in sexual activities together free of charge, there were also a number of prostitutes offering services for a charge. No "unusual services" were offered. The club had been operating for less than six months when, on 8 July 1810, it was raided by the Bow Street police. During the raid, a crowd gathered outside — reportedly mostly of women — which was such a vicious mob that some of the prisoners were nearly killed being transported out of the molly house. Twenty-seven men were arrested, but in the end, the majority of them were released, eight were tried and convicted. All of the men were given a sentence of one hour on the pillory in addition to terms in prison. A William Amos was given three years, as it was his third conviction and the rest were sentenced to two years. Six of the convicted men, who had been found guilty of attempted sodomy, were pilloried in the Haymarket on 27 September that year. The crowds who turned out to witness the scene were violent and unruly, throwing various objects (including vegetables, fruit, dead and rotten fish, dead cats and dogs, feces, spoiled eggs — basically anything disgusting that they could get their hands on. The women in the crowd were reported as being particularly vicious. The city provided a guard force of 200 armed constables, half of them mounted and the other half on foot, to protect the men from even worse mistreatment.

During the proceedings, the authorities were told of two additional men who were not at the White Swan the night of the raid. Both were members of the British Navy - 42 year old Ensign John Newbolt Hepburn and 16 year old Thomas White, a drummer boy. They had a previous sexual relationship of some sort at the White Swan. Unlike the others, they were both executed at Newgate Prison on March 7, 1811.

The Colonnade in Clare Market consisted of six houses which were, for some time before their demolition, turned into a single building, and used as a club for working men, a refuge, and school for boys.

The blocks of houses in Clare Market, between Clement's Lane and Clare Market have long since disappeared, and what is now left is an agglomeration of the most squalid and woe-begone tenements.

The only relic of former greatness is the coat-of-arms, over the first-floor window of what was one of the dingiest broker's shops — now shut up — at the corner of Gilbert Passage, leading into Portugal Street. On the angle of the baker's shop at the corner of Vere Street and Clare Street is a curious stone sign in low relief which represents two negroes' heads facing each other, with the date 1715 and the initials W S M .

Clare Market and Drury Lane were a tangle of disreputable alleys until the new streets cut them in half. The area with its narrow Elizabethan streets and toppling houses, overflowing with produce and people, declined gradually into what was called, the Clare Market Slum. It was called “a murky district”, “that once notorious haunt of vice and misery.” The street name Clare Market still exists, although no longer a market, but a thoroughfare through the London School of Economics buildings.

On St. Patrick's Day 1840 there was a fierce battle between the local Irishmen and the butchers and residents of Clare market. The Irishmen were objecting because they were not being employed or treated fairly by local traders and the butchers were parading the streets with a grotesque effigy of an Irishman. The riot was put down by a “File of Musqueteers” from the St. James's barracks. Many shops and premises were damaged in the battle and shopkeepers had to board up their businesses to protect them from the mob of Irishmen.

The most important Public House in Clare Market was the Sun Tavern in Clare Street and this was a regular meeting point for businesses both legitimate and “not-so-legitimate”. It overlooked the most open part of the market. Here the patrons would have seen the livestock passing through it on their way to the local slaughterhouses with farmers, butchers and slaughtermen conducting their business and householders, servants, retailers and hawkers collecting their provisions with passers-by on their way to London and Westminster with dogs, both owned and strays looking for morsels of meat and bone. The butchers were always armed with sharp implements and any problems could result in deadly incidents.

Even in the 1840s, the burning of an effigy of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November was an important and exciting ceremony. A large pile of wood was heaped up each year by the butchers in Clare Market and was accompanied by music and the ringing of church bells.

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts
Clare Market			Ann Shuttleworth	13			y.	
			Mary do	15			y.	
			Thomas Pope	35		Carpenter	y.	
			Sarah do	30			y.	
			Eliza do	9			y.	
			Sarah do	5			y.	
			George do	1			y.	
do			William Stewart	35		Green grocer	sc.	
			Sarah do	35			y.	
			Katherine do	18	m		y.	
do			Henry Marks	39		Blacksmith	sc.	
			Sophia do	35			y.	
			Charlotte fulling	76			sc.	
do			John Barrand	45		Egg Dealer	y.	
			Nancy do	45			y.	
			Thomas do	15			y.	
			James do	10			y.	
			Abner do	5			y.	
			Charles Prior	20		Fishmonger	y.	
Beaumont			Ellenor Miller	49		Needle Woman	y.	
			Jemima do	20			y.	
			Henry do	20			y.	
			George do	12			y.	
			Edmund do	10			y.	
			George Sealy	20		Boot m.	y.	
TOTAL in } Page 55 }				13	12			

1841 Census John Barrand at Clare Market


Parish or Township of		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of		Town of		Village of	
St Giles in Fields				Finsbury					
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Lame, and Deaf
					Males	Females			
		Edmund Lawwood	Head	Mar	34		Servant	London	
		Richard Gull	Lodger	un	18		Miller	Essex	
		John Steel	do	un	38		Labourer	Westminster	
		James Lauer	do	un	28		Expensive	London	
399	Duke St	Henry Smith	Head	Mar	36		Machine Maker	Essex	
		Charles do	Wife	Mar		38	Landlady	Essex	
398	do	John Barrand	Head	Mar	58		Labourer	Essex	
		Nancy do	Wife	Mar		53	do	do	
		James do	Son	un	20		Law Writer	St Giles in Fields	
		Alfred do	Son	un	17		Labourer	do	
399	do	George Wright	Head	Mar	45		Tricar	Essex	
		Elizabet do	Wife	Mar		45	do	Greenwich	
		John do	Son	un	16		do	Westminster	
		Matilda do	Son	un	19		do	Essex	
		Samy do	Son	un	10		do	do	
		Harriet do	Son	un	9		do	Greenwich Kent	
400	do	Joseph Barrand	Head	Mar	40		Boot Maker	Essex	
		Wm Barrand	Wife	Mar		31	Gold & Silver Piercer	Essex	
		Isabel do	Son	un	12		Button Maker	London	
		Joseph do	Son	un	11		do	do	
Total of Persons..									

1851 census – John Barrand at 7, Duke Street as a labourer

[illegible]

1861 census – John Barrand as Packing Case Maker – Duke Street

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE **GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**

Application Number **4310778-57**

REGISTRATION DISTRICT				ST GILES & ST GEORGE				
1857 DEATH in the Sub-district of South St Giles in the Fields				in the County of Middlesex				

Columns:--	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
	Twenty fifth 19th October 1837 Duke St	Nancy Barraud	Female	64 years	Wife of a Packing case maker	Disease of Heart & Gathered Kidneys	M Wakley Coroner 11 Bedford St Strand	Thirty first December 1857	Paul Haver Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.


Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, this 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348192

See note overleaf

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PCL

IPW 045088 33925 10/10 3MRP/SL 028221

Death Certificate of Nancy Barrand

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LADY IN LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.—Mr. Thomas Wakley, held an inquest at the Grapes public-house, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, touching the death of Mrs. Nancy Barrand, aged 64 years, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. John Barraud deposed he was the husband of the deceased. Last Sunday evening witness and deceased left home in the full enjoyment of their health, and proceeded to Trinity Church, Little Queen-street, Holborn, and attended divine service. On returning through Lincoln's-inn-fields deceased said, "Oh! John, John," and fell down in a state of insensibility. Witness lost not a moment in procuring medical assistance, but deceased expired before the surgeon arrived. Mr. [S. Lovett, surgeon, of Blackmore-street, on making a post-mortem examination, found that deceased died of a diseased heart. Verdict, natural death.

Morning Chronicle Friday 30th October, 1857
 The death of Nancy Routeledge was also printed in the following newspapers:

- The British Standard 6th November, 1857
- The Standard 29th October, 1857
- The British Banner 5th November, 1857
- The Patriot 3rd November, 1857
- The London Morning News 30th November, 1857
- The Atlas, 31st October, 1857
- The Evening Herald 29th October, 1857
- The Christian Cabinet 6th November, 1957
- The London Mail 10th November, 1857

Nancy Ann Barrand
 Died at 7, Duke Street, St. Giles
 Death: 1857, aged 64.
 DOB Shown as 1796

Parish record of the burial of Nancy Ann Barrand

Nancy Barrand	7 Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields	Oct ^r 29	64 years	Rest. & Roger	Common grave	St. Giles' on the Holb. church	x Grave 12 1/2 ft
16695					R 2 1/4 x 6 1/2		

Burial record of Nancy Ann Barrand 29th Oct 1857 Brompton Rd Cemetery

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											[Page 11]
Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of					
St George Hanley	Nottingham		Nottingham			Nottingham					
No. of Habitable	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (No. of Windows)				Males	Females			
57	Duke Street			Mary Ann Bush	Serv	Mar	16		Housemaking Assistant	Yorkshire	
58	18 Duke Street	1		Elizabeth Johnson	Serv	Mar	22		House Serv	Middlesex London	
58	18 Duke Street	1		Marian Barrand	Head	Mar	41			Lincolnshire Lincoln	
				Robert	Serv	Mar	22			Middlesex London	
				Alice Ascroft	Wife	Mar	8			York Nottingham	
				Margaret Chapman	Serv	Mar	55		Servant	Lincolnshire Lincoln	
				Sarah Bullockham	Serv	Mar	31		Servant	York Southwell	
56				Augusta Ascroft	Serv	Mar	16		Porter	France	
				Charles Ascroft	Wife	Mar	26			Nottingham Nottingham	
				John Ascroft	Son	Mar	1			Middlesex London	
				Edith Ascroft	Son	Mar	16			York	
57	17 Duke Street	1		Mary Ann	Head	Mar	37	2	Serv	York Nottingham	
				Elizabeth Ascroft	Wife	Mar	33			Surrey Bore	
58				George Ascroft	Head	Mar	38		Housemaker	Surrey Bore	
				Elizabeth Ascroft	Servant	Mar	27			Surrey Bore	
59				Elizabeth Ascroft	Head	Mar	58			Yorkshire York	
				Elizabeth Ascroft	Wife	Mar	61			York	
60	3 Townshunt	1		John Ascroft	Head	Mar	42		Painter & Glazier	Middlesex Bore	
				Mary Ascroft	Wife	Mar	38			Middlesex Bore	
				Mary Ascroft	Serv	Mar	16		Servant	York	
				John Ascroft	Serv	Mar	11			York	
				John Ascroft	Serv	Mar	10			York	
				Martha Ascroft	Serv	Mar	8			York	
				John Ascroft	Serv	Mar	2			York	
Total of Houses...		3	1	Total of Males and Females...			7	17			

Becky Barrand + mother Marian Barrand from Lincolnshire living at 18, Duke Street 1861


Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of	Ecclesiastical District of				
Nottingham	Nottingham	Town Ward	Nottingham			Nottingham	St Philip				
No. of Habitable	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether 1. Deaf and Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (No. of Windows)				Males	Females			
34	18 Duke Street	1		William Ascroft	Head	Mar	52		Labourer	Middlesex London	
35	18 Duke Street	1		Susan Ascroft	Wife	Mar		53		"	
				Edward Ascroft	Head	Mar	39		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Elizabeth Ascroft	Wife	Mar		41		"	
				Edward Ascroft	Son	Mar	16		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Frederick Ascroft	Son	Mar	11		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Samuel Ascroft	Son	Mar	7		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Charles Ascroft	Son	Mar	5		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Arthur Ascroft	Son	Mar	3		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Amelia Ascroft	Daughter	Mar		5 months		"	
				William Ascroft	Head	Mar	27		Shopman	Middlesex London	
				Robert Ascroft	Head	Mar	35		Labourer	Middlesex London	
				Rose Anna Ascroft	Wife	Mar		33		"	
				Henry Ascroft	Brother-in-law	Mar	24		Firewood Cutter	"	
				George Ascroft	Nephew	Mar	7		Scholar	"	
				William Ascroft	Nephew	Mar	5		"	"	
				Frank Ascroft	Nephew	Mar	3		"	"	
				Philip Ascroft	Head	Mar	24		Decorator	"	
				Clara Ascroft	Wife	Mar		24	Cook	"	
				William Ascroft	Son	Mar	56		Linen Draper	Middlesex London	
				George Ascroft	Head	Mar	50		General Dealer	Middlesex London	
				Mary Ascroft	Wife	Mar		57	"	"	
				Sarah Ascroft	Servant	Mar		16	Domestic Servant	Middlesex London	
Total of Houses...		2		Total of Males and Females...			17	7			

1871 census showing John Barrand with daughter Susan and Son-in-law

A S BARMAN, or Barman and Cellarman, a respectable young Man, age 24, with twelve months' undeniable references from the situation he has just left. Direct to A. B., 7, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Morning Advertiser 23 June 1863

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-64

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

KENSINGTON

1871

DEATH in the Sub-district of Kensington Town

in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

No.

When and where died

Name and surname

Sex

Age

Occupation

Cause of death

Signature, description and residence of informant

When registered

Signature of registrar

150	Thirteenth December 1871	John Barrand	Male	80 years	Carpenter	Senility Chronic Bronchitis	Susan Barrett Present at the death	Sixteenth December 1871	C.B. James Registrar
		34 Earls Court Road				34 Earls Court Road			

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012


DYD 348143

See note overleaf

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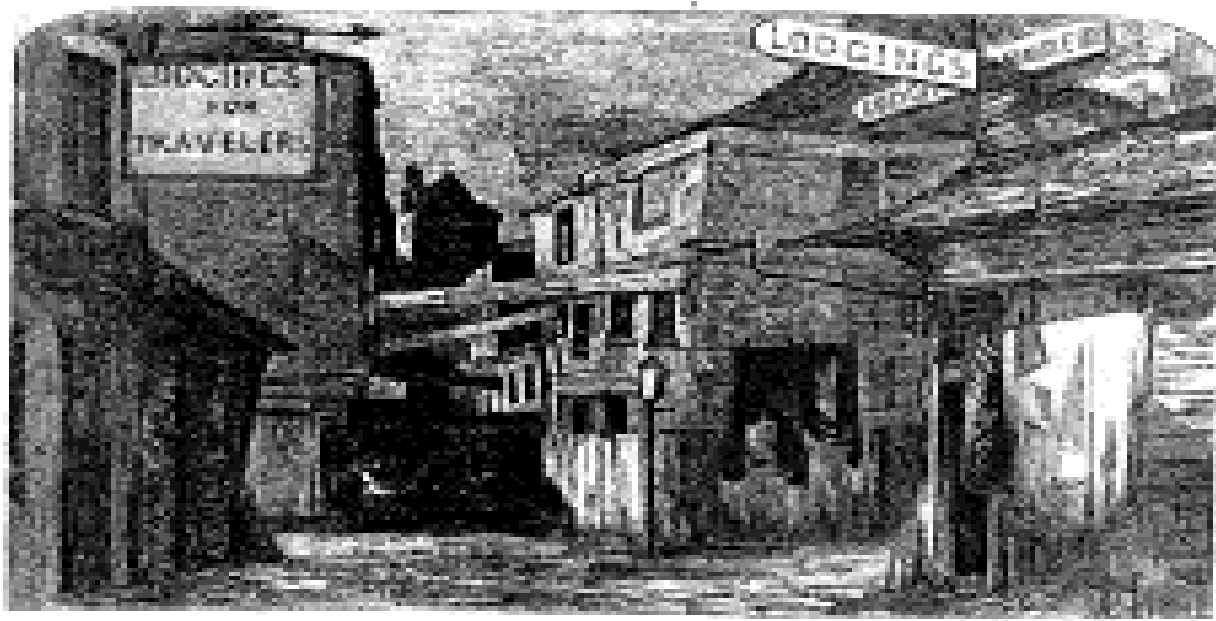
WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

IPS 045088 35925 10/10 3MSPSL 028221



SBM

Death Certificate – John Barrand



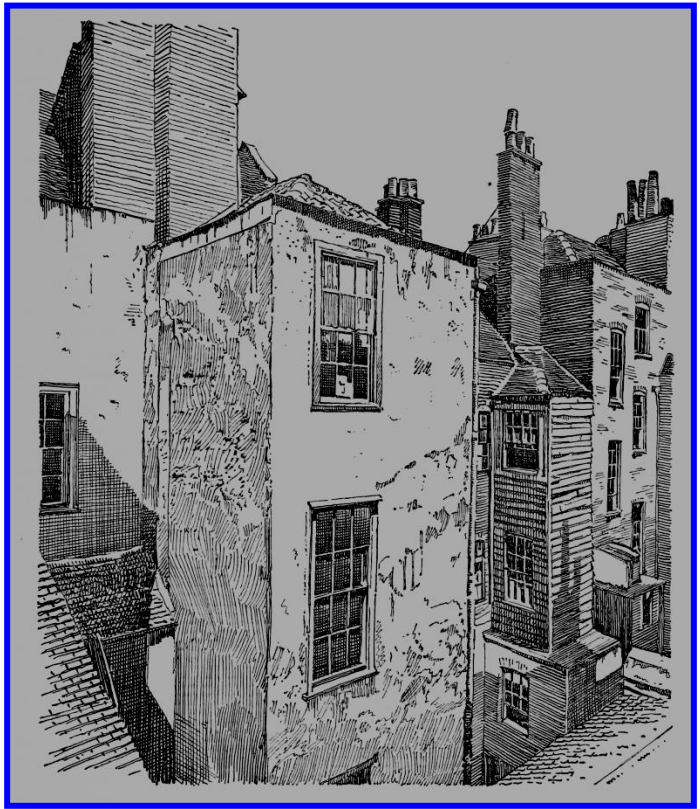
Duke Street, Lincoln Inns



Entrance into Lincoln Inns Fields from Duke Street (John Crowther)



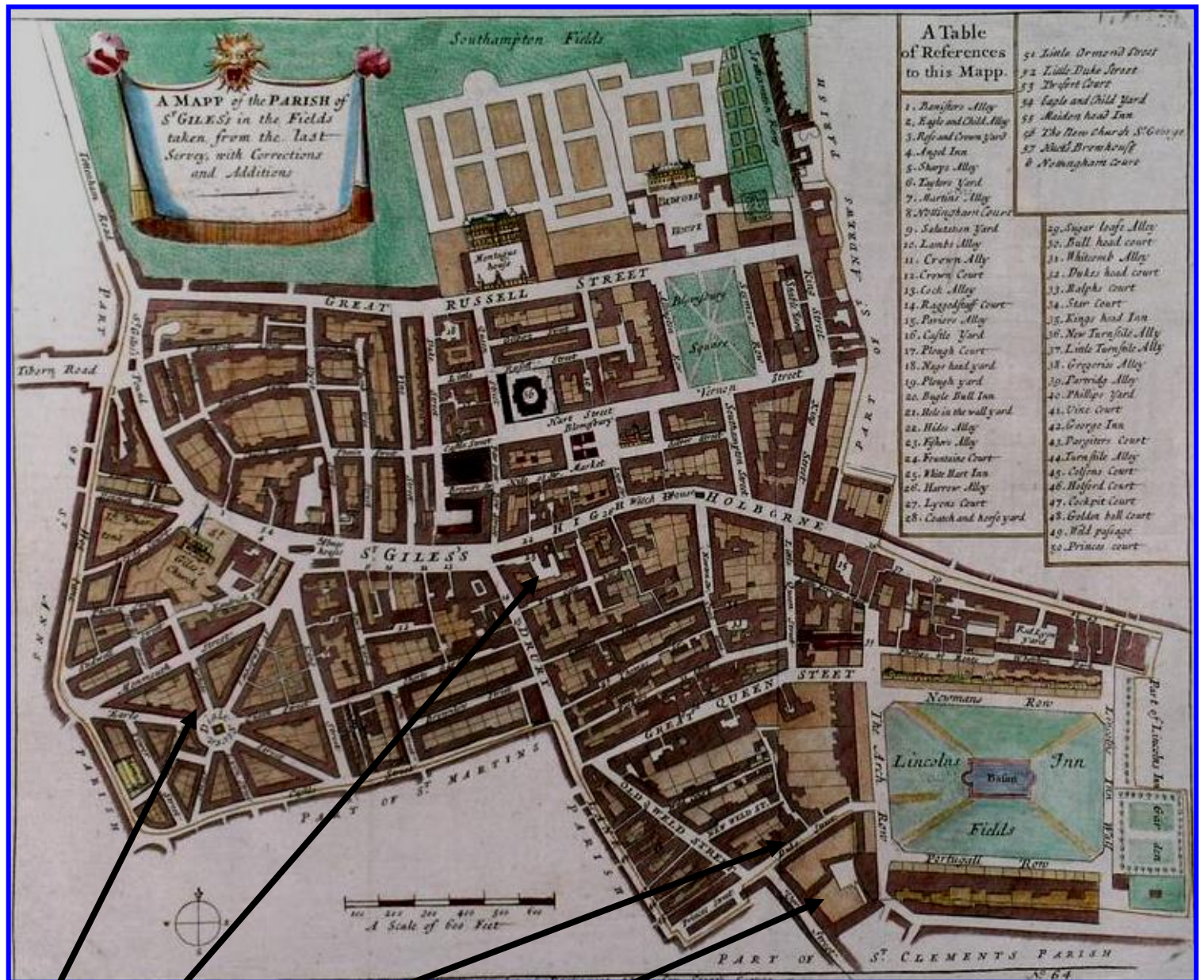
Old houses in Duke Street (Lincoln Inns)



The archway from Lincoln Inns into Duke Street



Sardinia Street/Duke Street



The Burial Yards in and around Clare Market:

St. Ann's Churchyard, Soho.

The Church was opened around 1687 when the parish of St Anne was formed from part of St Martin in the Fields parish. It was a pleasant open space (enclosed by an extraordinarily hideous fence, presumably to keep out undesirables) in a busy London Street. With just ½ acre, it is estimated that in this small ground and the vaults under the church 110,240 bodies were interred during 160 years. The ground level is at shoulder height compared with the pavement outside, which gives some indication of the number of burials here. Bodysnatchers with grapplers and pickaxes were apprehended here in 1806. Five of the gang of six got away. The body of a woman and child were found in the ground 'in a state to be carried away'. (*The Times February 20th 1806*)

There is only one burying ground belonging to this parish; it is walled in on the side next to **Princes Street**; close to this wall is the bone house; rotten coffin wood and fragments of bones are scattered about. Some graves are only partly filled up, and left in that state, intended, probably, for paupers. The ground is very full, and is considerably raised above its original level; it is overlooked by houses thickly inhabited. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood have frequently complained of the past and present condition of this place. The numbers of dead here are immense. (*Walker 1839*)

From **Pages 433-454**, it may be remembered that John's sisters, Elizabeth Barrand (Who married John Stead) and Ann Barrand both lived in Princes Street, Soho around this time, and must have been witness to the squalor and the burials at this church.

Portugal Street Burial Ground (Enon Chapel)

The back windows of the houses on the east side of the lane look into a burying ground called the "Green Ground," in Portugal Street, presently to be described; on the west side the windows (if open) permit the odour of another burying place—a private one, called **Enon Chapel**—to perflute the houses; at the bottom—the south end—of this Lane, is another burying place, belonging to the Alms Houses, within a few feet of the Strand, and in the centre of the Strand are the burying ground and vaults of St. Clement Danes; in addition to which, there are several slaughter houses in the immediate neighbourhood: so that in a distance of about two hundred yards, in a direct line there are four burying grounds; and the living here breathe on all sides an atmosphere impregnated with the odour of the dead. It is surrounded on all sides by houses, crowded by inhabitants, principally of the poorer class. The upper part of this building was opened for the purposes of public worship about 1823.

The inhabitants of this narrow thoroughfare are very unhealthy; nearly every room in every house is occupied by a separate family. Typhus fever in its aggravated form has attacked by far the majority of the residents, and death has made among them the most destructive ravages. The 'Green Ground' was devoid of trees because the soil was '*saturated, absolutely saturated with human putrescence.*' The walls dripped with reeking fluids and the smell was so bad no neighbours could open their windows. The Green Ground was so overcrowded with bodies that gravediggers would often encounter quite fresh corpses. It was necessary to cut through them to make room for new burials. This was done with pickaxes and often in plain view of local residents. A coffin only a month or so old would be routinely dug up, the wood taken away for burning, and the remains of the late inhabitant of the coffin rendered into small pieces. The cloth covering of the wood appeared to be nearly as fresh as when interred. The grave diggers were seen to take off tin plates from the coffins broken up.

At a meeting of a Parliamentary select committee to discuss the state of London's burial grounds, an assistant gravedigger for the parish described how he saw another chopping off the head of a coffin, but on further inspection

he saw that it was the coffin of his own father! *"I saw them chopping the head of his coffin away; I should not have known it if I had not seen the head with the teeth; I knew him by his teeth; one tooth was knocked out and the other was splintered; I knew it was my father's head..., and I told them to stop, and they laughed ..."* *"I have seen the children play at what is called skittles; put up bones and take skulls and knocked them down; stick up bones in the ground and throw a skull at them as you would a skittle-ball"*.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Times newspaper, which was published on the 25th of June last:-

"Passing along Portugal Street on Saturday evening, about ten minutes before seven, I was much shocked at seeing two men employed in carrying baskets of human bones from the corner of the ground next to the old watch-house (where there was a tarpaulin hung over the rails to prevent their being seen, and where they appeared to be heaped up in a mound), to the back of the ground through a small gate.

Sir,- I feel more particularly than many might do, as I have seen twelve of my nearest and dearest relatives consigned to the grave in that ground; and I felt that, perhaps, I might at the moment be viewing, in the basket of skulls which passed before me, those of my own family thus brutally exhumed.

The effluvia from this ground, at certain periods, are so offensive, that persons living in the back of the Lane are compelled to keep their windows closed; the walls even of the ground which adjoins the yards of those houses, are frequently seen reeking with fluid, which diffuses a most offensive smell. Who can wonder, then, that fever is here so prevalent and so triumphant?

In the beginning of the present year, I was called upon to attend a poor man, who lived at 33, Clement's Lane; his health was broken, his spirits depressed, and he was fast merging into that low form of fever of which this locality has furnished so many examples. I found him in the back room of an extremely dirty house, his wife and family with him. On looking into the "Green Ground," through the window of his room, I noticed a grave open within a few feet of the house; the sick man replied to my observations, "Ah, that grave is just made for a poor fellow who died in this house, in the room above me; he died of typhus fever, from which his wife has just recovered,-they have kept him twelve days, and now they are going to put him under my nose, by way of warning to me."

W. Chamberlain, grave-digger at St. Clement's, testified that the ground was so full of bodies that he could not make a new grave "without coming into other graves."

He said: "We have come to bodies quite perfect, and we have cut parts away with choppers and pickaxes. We have opened the lids of coffins, and the bodies have been so perfect that we could distinguish males from females and all those have been chopped and cut up. During the time I was at this work, the flesh has been cut up in pieces and thrown up behind the boards which are placed to keep the ground up where the mourners are standing - and when the mourners are gone this flesh has been thrown in and jammed down, and the coffins taken away and burnt."

A digger testified that bodies were often cut through when they had been buried only three weeks. Another testified to things more horrible than ever Dante saw in Hell. He says: "One day I was trying the length of a grave to see if it was long and wide enough, and while I was there the ground gave way, and a body turned right over, and the two arms came and clasped me round the neck!" "Newspaper report"

Burials in the vault at Enon Chapel were a mere 15 shillings. This compared very favourably to the competitors – close by at St Clement Danes it cost £1.17s 2d for an adult burial, and £1.10.2d to bury a child – and that only covered a churchyard burial. At a time when poor families would often have to warehouse their dead in their homes until they had saved enough for burial, Enon Chapel had a clear advantage over the competition: offering both secure and, more importantly, affordable burials. Things went well for Mr. Howse for a number of years, as

nobody asked any awkward questions. Being built over an open sewer meant that the chapel could never have been the most inviting of places and from the start worshippers retched into their handkerchieves or collapsed and fainted at the noxious stink that was rife in the chapel, especially in warm weather. Strangely, nobody thought it so odd or unbearable that they bothered to contact the authorities. Soon after interments were made, a peculiarly long narrow black fly was observed to crawl out of many of the coffins; this insect, a product of the putrefaction of the bodies, was observed on the following season to be succeeded by another, which had the appearance of a common bug with wings. The children attending the Sunday School, held in this chapel, in which these insects were to be seen crawling and flying, in vast numbers, during the summer months, called them “body bugs”. It may have been hard to ignore the long black flies, or the ‘body bugs’ that would infest worshippers’ hair and clothes, and neighbours of the chapel noted that meat, if left out, would putrefy within an hour or two. By the 1830’s rumours were beginning to circulate, but still nobody suspected the true scale of the horror beneath their feet with thousands of bodies buried in and about the tiny crypt. In 1839, following some concerns with goings on at Enon, the Commissioner of Sewers inspected the open sewer under the Chapel with the view that it should be covered or vaulted. However, their investigations took a gruesome turn when they discovered human remains, some of them mutilated, discarded in the sewer – whether by design or accident, it was not clear. Despite the sheer horror of this discovery, the remains were not removed and burials did not stop. Mr Howse continued his profitable venture burying up to 500 people a year in the vault until his death in 1842. In total around 12,000 people were buried in a vault measuring only 59 feet by 12. He appears to have managed to cram so many corpses into so limited a space because he removed the bodies from the coffins which he and his wife would use for firewood and obviously did nothing to help the smell and disease. The enterprising if rather immoral Mr. Howse dug deep pits and disposed of the occupants as best as he could in these deep pits filled which were filled with quicklime to help the bodies decompose. It was also said that extensive building work around London at locations such as Waterloo Bridge allowed Mr. Howse to secretly remove upwards of sixty cart loads of decomposed human remains for use as landfill and bone-meal in the building trade and other remains were unceremoniously dumped in the Thames. It said that it was not uncommon to find a disembodied skull rolling down the streets around Enon Chapel. Mr. Howse died in 1842 and no doubt to the relief of almost everyone involved, burials ceased and Enon Chapel was closed. The new tenants who took over the lease in 1844 knew of the chapel’s history and capitalized on it by appealing to Londoners’ obvious tolerance for the macabre. An old leaflet stated: “Enon Chapel – Dancing on the Dead – Admission Threepence. No lady or gentleman admitted unless wearing shoes and stockings.” The dances continued until around 1848 when philanthropist, sanitary reformer and surgeon, Mr George Alfred Walker of Drury Lane, bought the chapel. At his own expense (£100 – quite a substantial sum for the day) he began having the bodies exhumed and buried properly in a single pit in Norwood Cemetery.

Report from G.A. Walker, surgeon 1839. “On Saturday the 27th April, 1839, at 5pm. I went, accompanied by a friend, to Nos. 30 and 31, Clement’s Lane, and, upon looking through the windows of the back attics, we saw two graves open, close to the south-eastern extremity of this burying ground. Several bones were lying on the surface of the grave nearest to us—a large heap of coffin wood was placed in readiness for removal, and, at a small distance, a heap covered with coarse sacking, was observed, which, when the covering was taken off, proved also to be long pieces of coffin wood, evidently not in a decayed state. The nails were very conspicuous. Several basketfuls of this wood were taken to a building at the south-west extremity of the ground. We were informed that this sight was by no means a novel one; it was commonly—almost daily, observed.”

It was at this time, with the human remains finally being removed, that it was calculated over 12,000 bodies had been given eternal 'rest' by Mr Howse.

The Portugal Street Burial Ground at the rear of Clare Market was a notorious ground, and a regular source of corpses for bodysnatchers. In February 1820 three bodies were seen being bundled over the wall. A warrant was issued to search St Thomas's hospital, where the yard and dissecting room 'resembled a slaughter house' with scattered heads, torsos and limbs. The gravedigger and assistant were implicated in the bodysnatching, but were acquitted.

Extract from report by Dr. Southwood Smith physician to the London Fever Hospital,

"In the years, the inhabitants of the houses round the churchyard in Portugal Street complained loudly of the revolting stench to which they were exposed. In the year 1839 the matter again came into notice: the inspector who was intrusted with the inquiry, himself saw the vapour rising from a large common grave, and convinced himself of the injurious effects of this vapour on the inhabitants of the neighbouring house. This area was so unhealthy, that of five-and-twenty or thirty inhabitants visited, about twenty were seriously affected, of whom five died.

"Often," says the author of a paper which we have before often alluded to, "the complexions of the young people who remain in this neighbourhood grow pale. Meat soon becomes putrid there than elsewhere, and many persons cannot get accustomed to these houses." In the year 1830, in the cemetery which yearly received from 2000 to 3000 corpses, they dug an immense common grave near to that part of the cemetery which touches upon the houses.

The grave was 50 feet deep, and made to receive from 1500 to 1600 bodies, but in February 1835, the whole of the cellars in the street were no longer fit to use. Candles were extinguished by the air in these cellars; and those who only approached the apertures were immediately seized with the most alarming attacks. The evil was only diminished on the bodies being covered with half a foot of lime, and all further interments forbidden but even that must have been found insufficient, as, after some years, the great work of disinterring the bodies from this churchyard was determined upon.

I cannot refrain from giving, also, the information which was gained from the grave-diggers of the churchyard. Generally, they did not seem to rate the danger of displacing the corpses very high: they remarked, however, that some days after the disinterment of the corpses the abdomen would swell, owing to the great development of gas; and that, if an opening forced itself at the navel, or anywhere in the region of the belly, there issued forth the most horribly smelling liquid, and a mephitic gas; and of the latter they had the greatest fear, as it produced sudden insensibility and faintings. They stated that, at a certain distance, this gas only produced a slight giddiness, a feeling of nausea, languor and debility. These attacks lasted several hours, and were followed by loss of appetite, weakness, and trembling. "Is it not very probable, "That a poison so terrible that, when in a concentrated state, it produced sudden death, should, even when diluted and diffused through the atmosphere, still possess a power sufficient to produce depression of the nervous energy and an entire disorder of their functions? Let any one witness the terror of these grave-diggers, and also see the cadaverous appearance of the greatest number, and all the other signs of the influence of a slow poison, and they will no longer doubt of the dangerous effects of the air from churchyard on the inmates of neighbouring houses."

A man who had lived in Bear-yard, near Clare-market, which was exposed to the combined effluvia from a slaughter-house and a tripe factory said he had previously lived for a time in the same neighbourhood in a room over the crowded burial-ground in Portugal street; at times in the morning he had seen a mist rise from the ground,

and the smell was offensive where there were bodies of persons who have died of small-pox, typhus, scarlatina, and every species of disease."

Neither the men who handle, or who "coffin," the remains; nor the barbers who are called in to shave the corpses of the adult males; nor the bearers of the coffins although, when the remains are in an advanced state of decomposition, the liquid matter from the corpse frequently escapes from the coffin, and runs down over their clothes, are observed to catch any specific disease from it, either in their noviciate, or at any other time. When decomposition is very far advanced, and the smell is very offensive, the men engaged in putting the corpse into the coffin smoke tobacco; and all have recourse to the stimulus of spirituous liquor.

One Sunday, a gentleman went into the dissenting chapel, where the principal parts were buried in the ground or vaults underneath. I was called to him on Tuesday evening, and I found him labouring under symptoms of malignant fever; either on that visit or the visit immediately following, on questioning him on the circumstances which could have given rise to this very malignant form of fever, for it was then so malignant that its fatal issue was evident, he said that he had gone on the Sunday before (this being on the Tuesday after-noon) to this dissenting chapel, and on going up the steps to the chapel he felt a rush of foul air issuing from the grated openings existing on each side of the steps; the effect upon him was instantaneous; it produced a feeling of sinking, with nausea, and so great debility, that he scarcely could get into the chapel. He remained a short time, and finding this feeling increase, he went out, went home, was obliged to go to bed, and there he remained. When I saw him he had, up to the time of my ascertaining the origin of his complaint, slept with his wife; he died eight days afterwards; his wife caught the disease and died in eight days also, having experienced the same symptoms.

Some years since a vault was opened in the churchyard, and shortly after one of the coffins contained therein burst with so loud a report that hundreds flocked to the place to ascertain the cause. So intense was the poisonous nature of the effluvia arising therefrom, that a great number were attacked with sudden sickness and fainting, many of whom were a considerable period before they recovered their health.

The vaults and burial-ground attached to the chapel, are much crowded with dead, and from the accounts of individuals residing in the adjoining houses, it would appear that the stench arising therefrom, particularly when a grave happens to be opened during the summer months, is most noxious. In one case it is described to have produced instant nausea and vomiting, and attacks of illness are frequently imputed to it. Some say they have never had a day's good health since they have resided so near the chapel-ground, which, I may remark, is about five feet above the level of the surrounding yards, and very muddy" so much so, that pumps are frequently used to expel the water from the vaults into the streets.

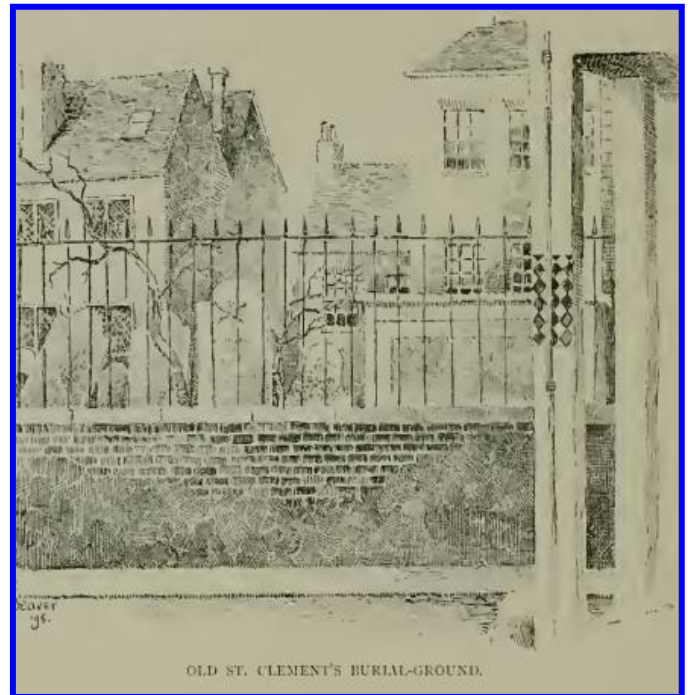
I myself know of the clergyman's family, whose dwelling-house is so close to the extremely full churchyard that a very disagreeable smell from the graves is always perceptible in some of the sitting and sleeping rooms. The mother of this family states that she has never had a day's health since she has resided in this house, and that her children are always ill and their ill health is attributed, both by the family and their medical friends to the offensive exhalations from the churchyard. These offensive emanations have been noticed at all hours of the night and morning; and even during the day. The smell of the churchyard has been considered to have reached the vaults in the House of Commons. The sense of smell in the majority of inhabitants seems to be destroyed, and having no perception, even of stench which are insupportable to strangers."

(The Times, Feb 18th 1820)

POLICE.

Bole street.—Yesterday Michael Wood, Patrick Murphy, and — Wild, underwent an examination, charged with robbing the burying ground of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal-street, near Lincoln's Inn, of a number of dead **bodies**.

Joseph Crouch stated that on Monday morning last, about two o'clock, he saw all the prisoners enter the burying ground in Portugal-street, by a wicket gate, when he saw a large sack thrown over the wall, which he had no doubt contained two **bodies**; and they brought out a small sack through the wicket gate, which he had no doubt contained one **body**. Both the sacks were put into a hackney-coach, and drove away by the prisoner Wood, whom he knew to be a hackney-coachman. The prisoners Wild and Murphy rode in the coach with the sacks. He followed the coach to St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough, where the sacks were taken in. The following day he gave information to the parish officers of St. Clement Danes, of what he had seen, when an examination of the burying ground took place, and it was ascertained that the **bodies** of three old people (interred on the Sunday) had been stolen: one of them 82 years of age, and the youngest was 71 years old: they were two women and a man. Only the **bodies** were taken, the coffins and shrouds remained. A number of other **bodies**, it was ascertained, had been stolen, in what was called the poor-ground. Application was made at Union Hall Police-office, for a warrant to search St. Thomas's Hospital, for the stolen **bodies**, which was granted; and the grave digger and his assistant were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned with the robbers. The three **bodies** were not found at the Hospital, but a number of surgeons were discovered with aprons and dresses for dissecting; and **bodies**, with their heads cut off, limbs laying about in the room, and a similar appearance in a yard. Mr. Gurney, the rector of the parish, attended yesterday, and complained of not having received proper assistance at Union Hall Police Office. The Vestry Clerk and Sexton of the parish also attended. The prisoners denied the charge, and recriminated on the witness Crouch, whom they charged with having brought forward the charge in spite, or disappointment, he being a resurrection man, or body-snatcher, that he had been such from a child, and they had no doubt but he had gone to Clement Danes burying-ground for the purpose of robbing it, but finding that the ground had been worked, and the coffins were empty, he was angry, because somebody had been there before him. The prisoners were ordered to find bail, or be committed, and the grave digger and his assistant were discharged.



The Times, Feb 18th 1820

Also Saint James's Chronicle *19 February 1820*

Clare Market Chapel

Clare Market Chapel stands close to the eastern entrance to Clement's Inn, and the access to it is through a gateway leading into Gilbert's Passage, which opens out into Carey Street. The surgeon, Mr. G. A. Walker, gained possession of the chapel with the intention of removing the remains from the vault, or "dusthole," as it was usually called, to a more appropriate place. The work of exhumation was then commenced, and a pyramid of human bones was exposed to view, separated from piles of coffin wood in various stages of decay. This "Golgotha" was visited by about 6,000 persons, previous to its removal, and some idea may be formed of the horrid appearance of the scene, when it is stated that the quantity of remains comprised four upheaved van loads. The whole mass of bodies was decently interred by Mr. Walker, at his own cost, in one pit in the cemetery at Norwood, the coffin wood being piled up and burnt. It is indeed strange to think that such foul abuses were not swept away until the reign of Victoria.

From: 'St Clement Danes: The parish', Old and New London: Volume 3 (1878), pp. 26-32

St. Mary's Church in Russell Court There were numerous small churches around the Coal Yard, Clare Market and Drury Lane area and St. Mary's Church in Russell Court situated near Coal Yard had its very own tiny medieval cemetery in the courtyard in the middle. The houses around all had a view of the Victorian burials which took place daily, and the experience of the decay emanating from the accumulation of ever-increasing numbers of rotting

bodies. Those that lived on the ground floor of Russell Court got a closer look each day because the ground level was rising year on year due to the sheer volume of burials taking place. The burial ground was forced to close in 1849 as they just couldn't get any more bodies in it.

This burying ground belonged to the parish of *St. Mary le Strand*; and in its original state, it was below the level of the adjoining ground, but eventually the surface became level with the first-floor windows of the houses entirely surrounding this place. In about 1820, a very respectable tradesman in the neighbourhood was employed to make a "cold air drain" at the west end of this ground and for this purpose it was necessary to cut through the wall of an adjoining house. On taking up the ground floor of this house, large quantities of human bones were found scattered about, - it was supposed they had been dragged by the rats, of which vast numbers infested the proximity of this burying ground. On the 20th May, 1832, a man who had committed suicide was buried there and it was reported that when the man was buried it was in the most offensive and decaying condition, and was placed within a very little distance of the surface with the soil just covering most the body. Remains were found showing that the coffins were placed side by side and one above the other from a depth of 12 feet to within 2 feet or even less from the surface. The ground, according to the statement of the sexton, "often feels quite greasy to the touch". The Times in 1843 reported that a family would not accept a burial in a 2.5 ft deep hole so the diggers pickaxed open a coffin, "exposing the mortal remains of its pale tenant", tipped out the corpse, "smashing and mixing it up with the clay", and then dug up two more coffins. Although the area consisted of just 400 square yards, more than 20,000 bodies were interred there in a fifty-year span. Russell Court opened out of Drury Lane at the back and side of the Drury Lane Theatre, and was a network of narrow, flagged passages built up with tall houses. There were rag and bone shops, waste-paper shops, two or three greengrocers' stalls, a pawnbroker's, several cobblers, and in the centre of the place, where the alley widens into the courtyard, the graveyard is found in the very heart of this populous block. Very few, if any, of the graves were ever marked, and most of the remaining tombstones were set-up on end against the walls of the houses. It was said that "The people of the block, shut the dead in with them when they shut their doors at night.

The conditions were described by a parishioner in a letter to the vestry:

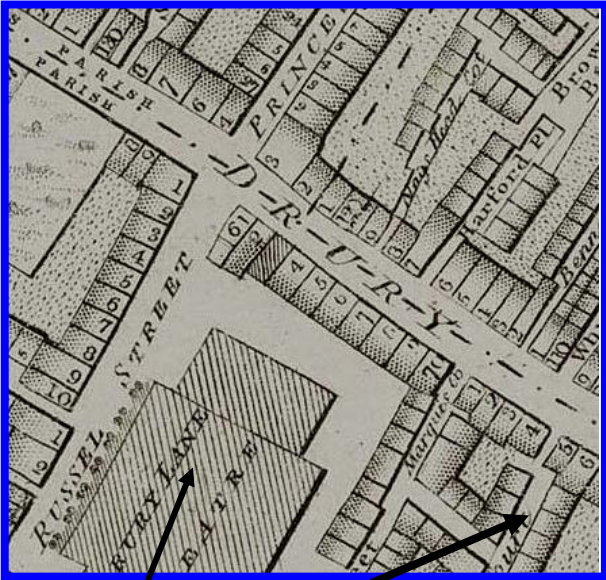
The Burial ground belonging to the parish which is in Drury Lane has long been and still remains so shocking a nuisance that to describe it is beyond my power – My back Windows – commanding a View of it, I have Occular Demonstration – the poor are Tumbled into one Common Hole and there lay exposed Day and Night uncovered, a Sight which is not only shocking to human nature but renders every house round it perfectly disagreeable, and the Smells horridly Offensive – I should not, Sir, be in the least Surprized if in the hot Weather, a Plague arising from the Putrifaction of human Bodys should communicate itself to the Surrounding Neighbourhood and then Spread Generally through the Metropolis ...

I have seen Dogs and Rats and Ducks gnawing at the half putrified flesh of the deceased poor who are buried, I am very sorry to observe without the last Funeral Ceremony ...

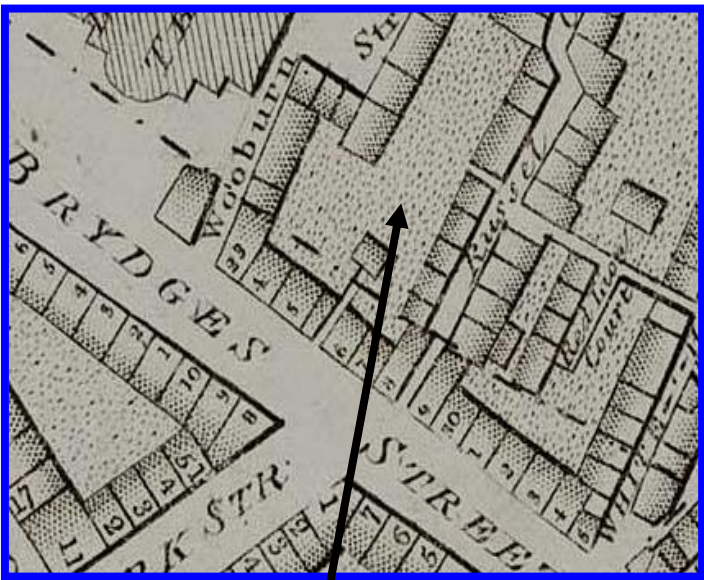
There is, Sir, a kind of wooden Covering which the man lays on when he pleases, but if it is on for 24 hours it is off for a week, and when on is not of the least efficacy in confining the Stench, so that I am obliged to keep my windows down ...¹⁷⁹



St. Mary's Burial ground, Russell Court.



Drury Lane Theatre Russell Court



Russell Court Burying Ground

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH

The Bells of St. Clements.

St Clements is a small church situated in St. Clements Lane, Eastcheap. There have been three Churches on the site starting with the first in the 11th Century when the church is mentioned in a confirmation of grants to Westminster Abbey in 1067. The original old Church was rebuilt in the 15th Century. The second church was destroyed in 1666 during the Great Fire of London. The existing church was rebuilt in 1687 by Sir Christopher Wren (the great architect of St Paul's Cathedral). The "Oranges and lemons" The Bells of St. Clements refer to the citrus fruits unloaded at the nearby wharves. The rhyme begins with this church because when the Thames was wider than it is today, the wharf where the citrus fruit cargoes from the Mediterranean were delivered lay just across the street. It is said the church bells peeled when a cargo arrived.

There is a vault under this church called the "*Rector's Vault*," the descent into which is in the aisle of the church near the communion table, and when opened the products of the decomposition of animal matter are so powerful, that lighted candles, passed through the opening into the vault, are instantly extinguished; the men at different times employed, have not dared to descend into the vault until two or three days had elapsed after it had been opened, during which period the windows of the church also were opened to admit the perflation of air from the street to occupy the place of the gas emitted; - thus a diluted poison is given in exchange from the dead to the living in one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the metropolis. The other vaults underneath the church are also much crowded with dead. From some cause, at present doubtful, these vaults were discovered to be on fire upwards of fifty years ago; they continued burning for some days, and many bodies were destroyed. At the eastern side of this church a pump was formerly fixed; this, within the previous month, has been removed, and a brick erection placed upon its site; the well was sunk in the year 1807, but the water had become so offensive, both to the smell and taste, that it could not be used by the inhabitants, owing, most probably, to the infiltration of the dissolved products of human putrefaction. Graves certainly have been dug very near to this well, and the land springs have risen to within a few feet of the surface. From information recently obtained, it appears that several persons have been buried near this spot, and that in particular, the coffins of two very respectable inhabitants of the parish, as soon as let down into the graves, sunk below the surface of the water which had percolated into them; it is even stated that the deceased, from a wish to be buried in a watery grave, and knowing the situation, had particularly fixed upon it for the interment of their bodies. Can it be surprising, then, that the water of this well should have become impregnated and corrupted?

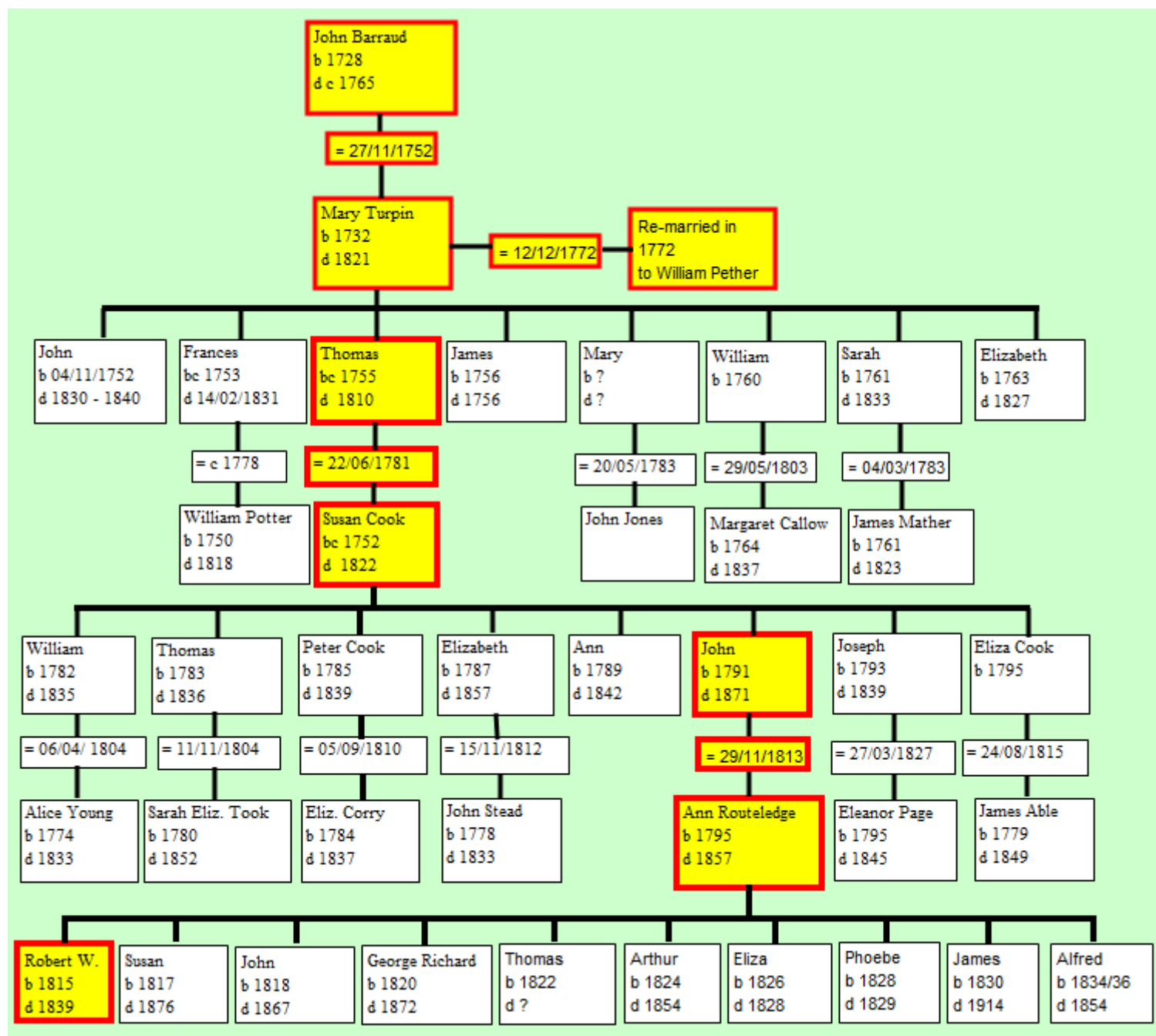
Report from *G.A. Walker, surgeon 1839*

An act was passed in 1851, prohibiting burials in urban areas. Shortly after this the overseers made a general clearance of the cells and their contents. The best of the coffins were re-enclosed in a newly formed chamber, and all else uniformly spread to a depth of 30 inches in a layer over the floor, always closely packed with earth, and covered with quicklime, thus leaving all seemly, as we find it today.

The area became known as St. Clement Danes - home to both the disorderly population of Clare Market and Wych Street, and the much more orderly citizens of the Inns of Court. The parish was large, densely populated and made up of a series of distinct neighbourhoods defined by class and economic function. To the north were the Inns of

Court, giving the parish a strong legal presence. Lincoln's Inn itself was beyond the parish boundaries, but several smaller Inns, including the New Inn, Angel Inn and Clement's Inn were within St Clement Danes. Just to the west of this legal district lay Clare Market, the second largest meat market in London after Smithfield, and the centre of the victualling trades within the parish. The market formed part of a north-south axis along Vere Street, dominated by food retailing. The butchers' boys from the market were famous in the eighteenth century for monopolizing the playing of rough music at weddings and playing the role of groundlings in the theatres of the neighbourhood. Clare Market was also a notable point of origin for many of the men and women tried for participating in the Gordon Riots. To the east of Drury Lane, hid ongoing and intractable pockets of real squalor and part of the problem lay with the housing stock. Butchers' Row and Wych Street, in particular, were famous for the cramped and damp medieval wooden-framed buildings which overhung the roadway, and were thought of, even in the eighteenth century, as reflecting a quaint "Old London". Even into the period of modern photography.

The children of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routeledge



Robert W. Barrand was the 1st child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge, born in 1815 (Date not known), and baptised on the 7th December, 1815 in St. Martin-in-The-Fields, Westminster. He was named Robert after Nancy's father Robert Routeledge. At the time of the baptism, his father, John Barrand was a shoemaker living at **Little Chapel Street** in Westminster (see below). This is the only time that John Barrand (Robert's father) is mentioned as a shoemaker. Robert who was described on his death certificate as an Egg Dealer, died on the 9th March, 1839 at the age of 24, of consumption (Tuberculosis) at an address called "**3, Gilbert's Passage**" (see below) with his mother, Nancy (nee Routeledge) present at the death, and he was buried on March 24th, 1839 but his home address shown on the burial records is **Little Earl Street, Seven Dials, Westminster**. **Gilbert's Passage** is part of Clare Market that is shown on John Barrand's petition in his bankruptcy in 1830, so clearly the family must still have been using this address in 1839 and from the 1839 *Robson Trade Directory for London*, it confirms this as it mentions both John Barrand and Robert Barrand. John is described as an Egg Merchant with home address of Little Earl Street, and Robert is an Egg Salesman at Clare Market. From this, it is certain that 3, Gilbert's Passage, Clare Market is the actual address that Robert Barrand used for his egg business. In 1841, John's address is given as No 6, Clare Market, so this suggests they may have had 2 premises. It seems that two of John's children, Robert and Thomas followed in John's footsteps and were egg salesmen while their father, John remained an egg merchant.

Death Ref: Strand 1839 - 1st Qtr (1 - 320)

Gilbert's Passage mentioned on Robert's death certificate, was an alleyway in the Clare Market area and joined on to Portugal Street. From the 1720s most shops were either just in the front rooms of ordinary houses without any external display of goods, or open-fronted, with wooden shutters to close them off at night. Glazed fronts spread along major shopping streets in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Many houses were devoted to trade and manufacture from the outset but few would have possessed special shop fronts. Glass windows were seldom used in shops before 1760. Even where there were shops and shop fronts, many had a vaulted cellar, probably under the pavement, with light filtering in from above at the back and the upper storeys often remained domestic and separately let to tenants. Rear premises were the natural first place for extending shops. The victuallers, greengrocers, butchers, cheesemongers and so forth were dotted on smaller sites and along humbler stretches of the street and many were too small to get into the directories, while the street's itinerant hawkers would never have featured at all. Shops would have been known to their customers mainly by word of mouth, since advertising was extremely limited. Shops generally had no numbers and just a sign over the pavement.

The buildings were up to 5-storeys tall described as "slums of crumbling tenements" and "decaying multiple occupancy homes." Several houses collapsed in September, 1771 in "a most dreadful hurricane" "The damage is incredible" it was reported, and in June, 1796 two other houses collapsed with the loss of seven inhabitants.

Of Gilbert's Passage, on the left, the 1st shop (no number) was McNiven's coffee and chop house – (Mr. McNiven was declared bankrupt by 1830 and the premises became Wood's Tavern), No: 1 was a Fishmongers Shop, No: 3 was Robert Barrand's egg shop, next door was a horse yard with a small carpenters' shop, No: 5 was a butcher (Mr. Scrivener), No: 7 (no number was the White Lion Public House), No: 9 was Mr. Jardine's glassware and earthenware shop, No: 11 was Mr. Bliss, an undertaker and next door with no number was Samuel Rees, a Brandy and wine merchant, and the last shop was Mr. Sears, a butcher. On the other side of the passage, No: 2 was Mr. Bott, a pork butcher, No: 4 was Mr. Hamilton, an undertakers, next door (no number) was David Brown, a hairdressers, No: 6 was John Barrand's shop, No: 8 was a Public House known as George the Fourth (The address became Portugal Street by 1899 & 28 Portugal Street by 1910), next door (no number) was a watchmaker's shop with rooms above, No: 10 was Mr. Salter, a tallow chandler. The houses above the shops were let out to numerous families and

there were as many as 40 people living above each shop. From Clements Lane, the lane bore off to the left, and led to the back of King's College Hospital, merging in Gilbert Street and Gilbert Passage, which opens through Portsmouth Street, into the south-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Described as : *Time has made it into a huge overcrowded den, where blasphemy, rags, gin hollow-eyed poverty, and stinted industry, were all fearfully huddled together. Where noble dames once moved with costly and flowing trains, a short time since women in rags rocked to sleep the children of misery, to whom hunger gave a fearful vitality; and where courtiers used to exchange the bow of recognition, fearful and brutal collisions between man and man took place.*

The Topographical Dictionary of London and Its Environs mentions Gilberts passage:

“Situated about the middle of the North-East side of the market and leads into Portugal Street, Lincoln Inn-Fields.”

“Gilbert Street is the row of houses which forms the north-east side of the said market.”

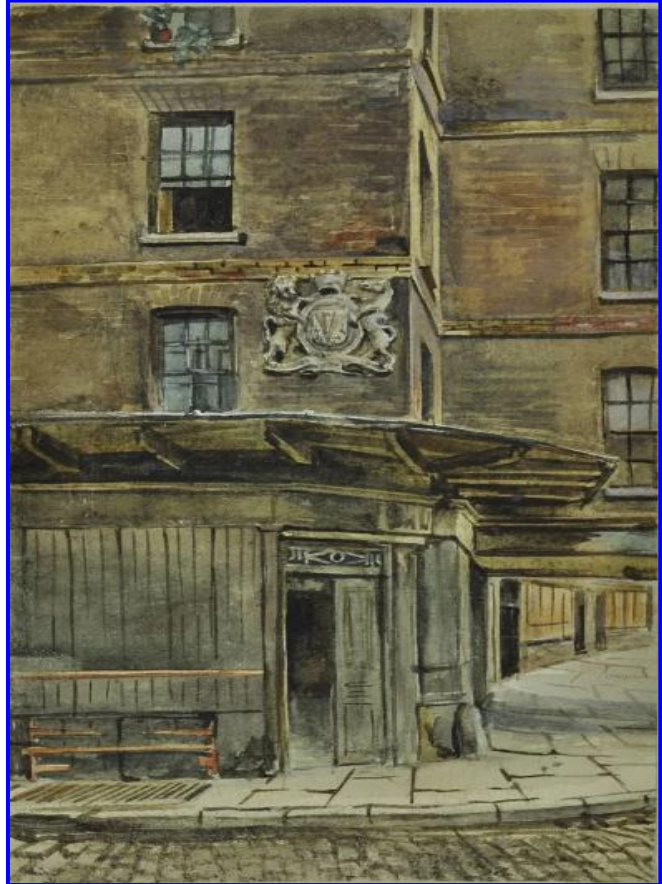
Gilberts Passage became the home to Irish thieves and other outcasts. A great change has come over the locality of St. Clement's Lane, and its continuation, Gilbert Street, up to Bear Yard, and only the eastern side was left standing; the blocks of houses under Clare Market, between Clement's Lane and Clare Market have disappeared, and what is left is nothing but the floor window of what was one of the dingiest broker's shops — now shut up — at the corner of Gilbert Passage, leading into Portugal Street. As previously mentioned, on the angle of the baker's shop at the corner of Vere Street and Clare Street is a curious stone sign in low relief, which represents two negroes' heads facing each other, with the date 1715 and the initials W S M. According to the Enumerators' Schedule in the 1841 census, it is also near to Serle Street, Grange Court, Carey Street and Cook's Court.

Little is known of the family of Serle, after whom Serle Street is named, except what the "Handbook of London," suggests, that it was called after a Mr. Henry Serle, one of the benchers of Lincoln's Inn. It describes Portugal Street as:- Portugal Street has a dull and dingy look, as if it had met with misfortune.

A rat plague, unprecedented in the annals of London, has broken out on the north side of the Strand. The streets principally infested are Drury Lane, Blackmore Street, Clare Market and Russell Street. Something akin to a reign of terror prevails among the inhabitants after nightfall. Women refuse to pass along Blackmore Street and the lower parts of Stanhope Street after dusk, for droves of rats perambulate the roadways and pavements, and may be seen running along the window ledges of the empty houses in the Strand to Holborn improvement scheme. The rats, indeed, have appeared in almost-incredible numbers. "There are millions of them," said one shopkeeper, and his statement was supported by other residents. The unwelcome visitors have been evicted from their old haunts by the County Council housebreakers, and are now busily in search of new homes. The Gaiety Restaurant has been the greatest sufferer. Rats have invaded the premises in such force that the managers have had to close the large dining room on the first floor and the grill rooms on the ground floor and in the basement. In the story of the Gaiety Theatre, it mentions “swarms of rats were disturbed, causing a general invasion of the Gaiety Restaurant by these rodents, and much damage was done before they could be driven back into the sewers.”



Woods Tavern (Formerly McNivens) – Gilbert's Passage



Gilbert's Passage



On Wednesday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. Sears, at the corner of Gilbert's Passage and Portsmouth Street, Clare Market. The flames were first observed issuing from the third-floor window, over the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Sears slept. Mrs. Sears, who had been confined for nearly three weeks, with difficulty, and in a fainting condition, escaped with her infant to the adjoining house; the servant maid, who slept on the same floor where the fire commenced, affected her escape by the trap-door, and gaining the roof. A butcher in the employ of Scrivener (next door to Robert Barrand's shop) got upon the roof through an adjoining house, and rescued her. The flames were not subdued till the upper part of the house down to the second floor was completely destroyed.

Spectator, 15 September 1832, Page 5

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, a few minutes before one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Mr. SEARES, the sign of the George the Fourth, at the corner of Gilbert's-passage and Portsmouth-street, Clare-market. Mrs. SEARES, who had been confined about three weeks, with difficulty escaped with her infant in a state of nudity, and took refuge in the adjoining house, the Black Jack; the servant maid, who slept on the same floor where the fire commenced, had effected her escape by the trap door, and thereby gaining the roof, where she was observed for some time surrounded by the flames; her shrieks and cries for assistance were heart-rending; those beneath told her to remain quiet till the fire-escape could be procured, which advice she fortunately adopted; but before the ladders could arrive, a butcher, named Thomas, in the employ of Mr. SCRIVENER, got upon the roof through the adjoining house, and rescued her from her perilous situation. By the aid of a plentiful supply of water the flames were subdued, but not till the upper part of the house down to the second floor was completely destroyed.

Morning Post 13th September, 1832

Very desirable Freehold Dwelling-house and Shop, situate No. 7, Gilbert's-passage, Clare-market.—By Mr. EDDDES, at Garraway's, TO-MORROW, Aug. 20, at One, by direction of the Executors of the late Mr. Twiss.

THE Premises comprise a Shop with glazed front, a parlour behind, and six rooms above, are exceedingly well adapted for any business requiring publicity of situation, and to insure a continuance of occupation, part of the premises are at present let to a tenant at will, in the greengrocery line, in which it has long been established. Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had on the Premises; of Messrs. Collier, Marchant, Buch and Steel, Solicitors, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Garraway's; and of the Auctioneer, No. 27, Vere-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Morning Advertiser 19th August, 1833 —

A HOUSE and SHOP to be LET (which has lately gone under a thorough repair), in **Gilbert's-passage, Clare-market**—has been a Fishmonger's Shop for the last 70 years, in good trade, and may be entered upon immediately. It is not confined to that trade alone. Enquire of Mr. White, Bedford Coffee-house, Covent-garden.

Morning advertiser 17th April, 1824 – John Barrand's cheesemongers' shop

IN the **GENERAL LINE**.—To be Disposed of, with immediate possession, an old-established **HOUSE and SHOP**, doing a good ready-money trade, which has averaged the last four years upwards of 80*l.* per month. The house is in good repair, and more than the rent made by good lodgers. This is a concern that is not often to be met with, as any person with a common share of ability must always ensure a good trade: there is a lease of about eleven years to come, for which, goodwill, fixtures, &c., will require about 120*l.* For further particulars apply at No. 22, Tottenham-court-road; or Mr. Barraud's, Egg-merchant, No. 25, **Little Earl-street, Seven-dials**.

Morning Advertiser 4th August, 1834

TO be LET an Old-established **SHOP and PARLOUR** in the Cheesemongery and Pork Line, in a market-place, and in a crowded neighbourhood, now doing a good ready-money trade; coming-in for shop and fixtures under 16*l.*; rent low; the present occupier is going into the country is the cause of leaving. Apply at No. 25, **Little Earl-street, Seven-dials**.

John Barrand's shop 24th October 1834 - Morning Advertiser - London, London, England

TO be LET a **HOUSE and SHOP** in the General Line, situate in one of the most commanding thoroughfares in London—the whole of the premises neatly fitted up, and doing an extensive business, having been many years established in the above line. For cards of address apply to Mr. J. Barraud, Wholesale Egg-merchant, No. 25, **Little Earl-street, Seven-dials**;

Morning Advertiser 11th November, 1834

Little Chapel Street is situated to the North West of Soho Square, off Oxford Street. The street was made on the part of Soho Fields. It was laid out and first built up with the development of Sheraton Street (formerly Little Chapel Street). The easternmost end of that street was built on Soho Fields and the junction of the two streets perhaps afforded the Pulteney estate in Soho its first clear access eastward. On 5th September 1688 James II issued letters patent incorporating a body of ten French ministers and granting them a licence to establish one or more churches for the Huguenot refugees in the City and suburbs. Two churches, both known as 'La Patente', were established by the ministers, one in Spitalfields and the other in Berwick Street in the parish of St. James, Westminster. In 1694 part of the congregation of the latter removed to Little Chapel Street in the parish of St. Anne.

From: 'Wardour Street Area: Pulteney Estate', Survey of London: volumes 33 and 34: St Anne Soho (1966), pp. 288-296.



Little Chapel Street Soho Square
John and Nancy lived in Little Chapel Street in 1815

ROBERT BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Christening: 07 DEC 1815 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London,

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: NANCY ROUTLEDGE

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C037211	1813 - 1816	0933987	Film	6901249	Film

IGI Record of birth of Robert Barrand

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of S. Martin in the Fields
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1815

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
18 th Dec. 3 rd No. 2185	Elizabeth Ann	Robert Manning & Elizabeth	Ellis	9 Lancaster Court	Purser in the Regul Navy	J. Gillott Curate
4 th No. 2186	James	James & Martha	Spencer	16 Bear Street	Saddle Tree Maker	J. Gillott Curate
1 st No. 2187	John	John & Elizabeth Ann	Hume	16 Bedford Bury	Book Maker	J. Gillott Curate
14 th No. 2188	John	James & Elizabeth	Miller	22 Villiers Street	Coachman	J. Gillott Curate
6 th No. 2189	Catherine Semina	John Edward & Catherine	Brooke	26 Chandos Street	Copper Plate Printer	J. Gillott Curate
7 th No. 2190	Robert	John & Nancy	Barrand	Little Chapel Street Westm?	Shoemaker	J. Gillott Curate
10 th No. 2191	Jane	Henry & Martha	Bond	14 th Strand	Sailor	J. Gillott Curate
10 th No. 2192	Isaac John	Isaac & Charlotte	Quick	20 Denmark Court	Porter	J. Gillott Curate

Baptism record of Robert Barrand

Barrand John, Egg merchant, 25 Lit Earl st, Seven Dls
Barrand Robert, Egg salesman, Clare mkt

Robson's Directory of professional people 1839

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH					GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE				
REGISTRATION DISTRICT					STRAND UNION				
1839 DEATH in the Sub-district of St Clement Danes					in the County of Middlesex				
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
215	March 1839 at 3 Gylberts Passage	Robert Barrand	Male	23	Egg dealer	Consumption	The marks of Nancy Barrand present at the death 3 Gylberts Passage	March 1839	John Cosgrove Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348146


See note overleaf

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IPS 043088 33925 10/10 3MS/PSL 028221

SBM



Death certificate of Robert Barrand

BURIALS in the Parish of SAINT GILES IN THE FIELDS, in the County of Middlesex,
in the Year 1839

Name.	Abode.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Martha Jewell No. 1905	St. Mild St	March 11	32	William Watts
Elizabeth Brewster No. 1906	Rushmore Place	March 11	3	W. Watts
Elizabeth Crow No. 1907	St. 4	March 12	7 1/6	W. Watts
Richard Britten No. 1908	Star Gaut St 4	March 12	50	W. Watts
Margaret Daley No. 1909	Regent Place	March 12	2 1/2	William Watts
Edmund Lake No. 1910	Challan St	March 12	3	W. Watts
Robert Barrand No. 1911	St. Earl St	March 15	24	William Watts
Anne Eliza No. 1912	St. Andrew St	March 15	1 1/4	William Watts

Burial record of Robert Barrand

Susan (or Susanna), the second child of John Barrand and Nancy Routeledge was born in 1817 (date not known) and baptised on the 28th September, 1817. The family address was now **25, New Compton Street**, and Susan's father John was by now a cheesemonger. In 1841, Susan aged 25, was employed as a servant in Victoria Road, Westminster. Susan Barrand married William Baskett, a porter on the 9th December, 1844 in St. Martins in the Field - **Marriage Ref: St Martin 1844 - 4th Qtr (1 - 137)** Their address is shown as 10, Garth Street (?) (*Address not found*) or 10, Castle Street, and a witness to the marriage was Mary Ann Matilda Fencock, a daughter of Susan's great uncle William.

On the 1851 census, William Baskett is noted as a labourer (b1819 and aged 32), born in Kensington, and "Susannah" is aged 33 (b 1818) in St. Giles, London and their address was 4, Chancellors Yard, Kensington.

The baptism records show that William Baskett was the son of James Baskett and his wife Elizabeth (Sluman?) and he was baptised on the 27th December, 1818. James Baskett and Elizabeth who were married in 1806 also had at least 4 other children, a son James born in 1813, a son Stephen, born in 1822, a son Francis, born in 1824 and a daughter Charlotte born in 1815. On the 1861 census, Susan and William's name is transcribed as "Bosket" and they are now living at No 4, Adam & Eve Yard in Kensington. William's occupation is described as a "Chaff Cutter" and his age is now shown as 42, (b 1819), and born in Kensington, and Susan's (Not Susanna) is given aged 43, born (1818) in St. Giles.

A chaff cutter is a mechanical device for cutting straw or hay into small pieces before being mixed together with other forage and fed to horses and cattle. This aids the animal's digestion and prevents animals from rejecting any part of their food. Clearly then, William Baskett was working with horses in the stables. The stables were at one time called the "Palace Stables" and most probably part of Kensington Palace.

By 1871, they were now living at 34, Earls Court Road in Chelsea. (description below) William's occupation is again described as a labourer, and aged 52 (b 1819) and born in Kensington, and Susan's is given as aged 53 (b 1818) and born in St. Giles. Also living at this address in 1871 is John Barrand, (Susan's father) and he is described as a labourer, aged 78, (and therefore born 1793) in Marylebone. Susan died in their home at 48, Earls Court Road Kensington on the 16th September, 1876 of stomach cancer. **Death Ref: Kensington 1876 - 3rd Qtr (1a - 100)**, and her age is given as 59. William Baskett is described as a porter, but clearly he could not read or write, as he placed "his mark" on the death certificate. On the 1881 census, William Baskett is now described as a widower, aged 73 (b 1818) in Kensington, and his occupation is given as "scavenger".

In the 1800s, a scavenger was normally a person employed to clean the streets or collect refuse but, sometimes they were self-employed and scavenged for articles for recycling (eg bones which could be ground to make glue, rags or wood). Others were master scavengers employed by the parish (Council) but could strike private bargains with householders to make extra money. William Baskett died in 1899. There were no children from the marriage.

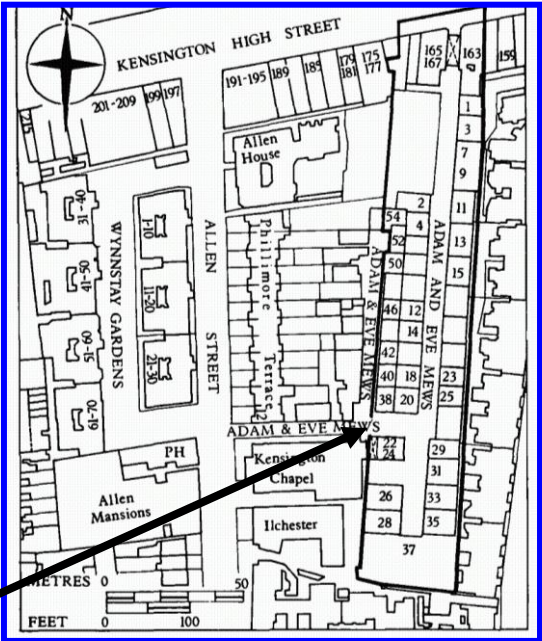


34 Earls Court Road, London

This substantial corner building comprises a two storey building on the corner of Earls Court Road and Pembroke Place with the ground floor providing retail accommodation and the first floor forming part of one of the self contained flats within the building. The retail premises which is now a hat shop also benefits from a basement. It was also the address of Michael Caine the actor when he lived in London.



Adam and Eve Mews



It was at first used to be called Palace Stables, but this soon changed to Adam and Eve Stables or Yard and finally to Adam and Eve Mews



Adam and Eve Mews, Kensington



Shop fronts, New Crompton Street around 1880



Name: Susanna Barrand
Record Type: Baptism
Date: 28 Sep 1817
Father's Name: John Barrand
Mother's Name: Nancy Barrand
Parish: St Giles in the Fields, St Giles High Street, Holborn
Borough: Camden
County: Middlesex

Transcript of Parish Record of birth of Susan Barrand

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *Saint Giles in the Fields*in the County of *Middlesex*

in the Year 1877.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
18 17 September 28 No. 2553	Jacob William	Joseph & Ann	Jones	30 Monsmouth Street.	Taylor	L. Mearby
Sept. 28 No. 2554	John Philip	John & Mary Ann	Beach	20 Tavard Street	Wheelwright	L. Mearby
Sept. 28 No. 2555	George	William & Lizah	Cooper	11 Dudley Court	Costard- monger	L. Mearby
Sept. 28 No. 2556	Susanna	John & Nancy	Barrand	25 New Compton Street	Cheese- monger	L. Mearby
Sept. 29 No. 2557	Martha	Thomas & Mary Healing	Pearce	White Hart Great White Lion Street.	Victualler	L. Mearby
Sept. 29 No. 2558	Sarah Catharine	George & Sarah	Roberts	7 Great Earl Street.	Wine- worker.	W. Humphrey
Sept. 29 No. 2559	Thomas	Thomas & Rebecca	Roberts	9 Great Earl Street.	Platter	W. Humphrey
Sept. 29 No. 2560	Mary Ann	Richard & Mary Ann	Montgomery	10 Queen Street Martins Lane	Printer	W. Humphrey

Sold by T. Clapp, Low Station, Chancery Lane.

Baptism record for Susanna Barrand

PLACE	HOUSE	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
			1	2		1	2
No 10 Victoria Road	1	William H. H. H.	50		Ap. by Law Books	Yes	
		John do	50			Yes	
		John do	2			Yes	
		James H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	25			Yes	
		John H. H.	22			Yes	
		John H. H.	22			Yes	
No 11 -	1	William H. H.	50		Ap. by Law Books	Yes	
		John H. H.	25			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
No 12/13	1	William H. H.	50		Ap. by Law Books	Yes	
		John H. H.	25			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
No 15	1	William H. H.	50		Ap. by Law Books	Yes	
		John H. H.	25			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
No 16	1	William H. H.	50		Ap. by Law Books	Yes	
		John H. H.	25			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
		John H. H.	20			Yes	
TOTAL in Page 7		145	13	13			

1841 Census

Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c. of	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of	Electoral District of	
Kennington		Town Ward	Chelsea			Kennington	St. Philip's	
ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (or Vacant)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of Male Female	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
34 Earls Court Road	2	William Baskett	Head	Mar	52	Labourer	Midd ^x Kennington	
		Susan Baskett	Wife	Mar	53		" St Giles in the Fields	
36 Earls Court Road	1	John Barrand	Head	Mar	78	Labourer	" St Giles in the Fields	
		Edward Ascroft	Head	Mar	39	Carver	Midd ^x Kennington	
		Edward Ascroft	Son		41		St Giles in the Fields	
		Edward Ascroft	Son		16	Green Grocer	Midd ^x Kennington	
		Samuel Ascroft	Son		11	Scholar.	" "	
		Samuel Ascroft	Son		7	do.	" "	
		Charles Ascroft	Son		5	do.	" "	
		William Ascroft	Son		3	do.	" "	
		William Ascroft	Son		3 months		" "	
		William Ascroft	Son		27	Shot Man	St Giles in the Fields	
		Robert Ascroft	Son		36	Painter.	Midd ^x Kennington	
		Rose Anna Ascroft	Wife	Mar	39		" Kennington	
		Henry Ascroft	Son	Unm	24	Fire Wood Cutter	" "	
		George Ascroft	Son		7	Scholar	" Kennington	
		William Ascroft	Son		5		" "	
		Frank Ascroft	Son		3		" "	
38 Earls Court Road	1	John's Ascroft	Head	Mar	74	Decorator	" Paddington	
		Clara Ascroft	Wife	Mar	24	Cook	" Sunningway	
		William Ascroft	Son	Unm	16	Linon Draper	Midd ^x Kennington	
		George Ascroft	Son	Mar	52	General Dealer.	Midd ^x Kennington	
		John Ascroft	Son	Mar	51		Midd ^x Kennington	
		Sarah Ascroft	Servant	Unm	16	Domestic Servant	Midd ^x Kennington	
Total of Houses..	2	Total of Males and Females..		17	7			

1871 census

SUSAN BARRAND

Marriages:

Spouse: WILLIAM BASKETT

Marriage: 09 DEC 1844 Saint Martin In The Fields, Westminster, London, England

Source Information:

Batch No.: Dates: Source Call No.: Type: Printout Call No.: Type:
M001454 1841 - 1845 0561167 Film NONE

IGI Record of marriage for Susan Barrand and William Baskett

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2709447-21

1844. Marriage solemnized at *the Parish Church* in the *Parish of St Martin in the Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*

No.	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.
	<i>9th December</i>	<i>William's Baskett</i>	<i>full age</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Porter</i>	<i>10 Castle St.</i>	<i>James Baskett</i>	<i>Carman</i>
<i>344</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>Susanna Barrand</i>	<i>full age</i>	<i>Spinster</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>D^o</i>	<i>John Barrand</i>	<i>egg Merchant</i>

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *James F. Barrand* by me, *Septimus F. Barrand, Curate*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *W. Baskett* in the Presence of us, *The Master of the St. Martin's Church* and *Chas. Peritt*

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of St Martin in the Fields Middlesex
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 8th day of October 2010

MXF 066977

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Marriage Certificate Susanna Barrand and William Baskett

1844. Marriage solemnized at *the Parish Church* in the *Parish of St Martin in the Fields* in the County of *Middlesex*

No.	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.
	<i>9th December</i>	<i>William's Baskett</i>	<i>full age</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Porter</i>	<i>10 Castle St</i>	<i>James Baskett</i>	<i>Carman</i>
<i>344</i>	<i>1844</i>	<i>Susan Barrand</i>	<i>full age</i>	<i>Spinster</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>D^o</i>	<i>John Barrand</i>	<i>egg Merchant</i>

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by *James F. Barrand* by me, *Septimus F. Barrand, Curate*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, *W. Baskett* in the Presence of us, *The Master of the St. Martin's Church* and *Chas. Peritt*

Marriage for Susan Barrand and William Baskett

Application Number 4310778-68

REGISTRATION DISTRICT	KENSINGTON
1876 DEATH in the Sub-district of Kensington Town	in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar

Twenty of a D.O.B. Twenty four C.R.O.	Twentieth September 1876 48 Earl's Court Road	Susan Baskett	Female	59	Wife of William Baskett Groom	Caecoma of Stomach Cancer M.A. 1st M.R.C.S.	The Mark of William Baskett Indowner & deceased Presented by Kensington Infirmary 48 Earl's Court Road	6th September 1876	Barnes Registar
--	--	------------------	--------	----	--	---	---	--------------------------	--------------------

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348153

See note overleaf

IPS 045088 35925 10/10 3MSFSL 028221

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Death certificate of Susan Baskett (nee Barrand)

John, the third child of John Barrand and Nancy Ann Routledge was born on the 30th November, 1818 and baptised on the 25th December, 1818. John Barrand (father) is described as a cheesemonger by this time. There is no street name mentioned on the baptism record.

John did not become an egg salesman or wholesaler like his brothers but served an apprenticeship and became a working jeweller. On the 16th March, 1841, he married Eleanor West in The Parish Church, St. Martin in The Fields. **Marriage Ref: Westminster 1841 - 1st Qtr (1 - 296)** Eleanor West was born on the 14th November, 1821 and baptised on the 7th December, 1821 in Greenwich, a daughter of Solomon West, a shipwright, shipbuilder and overseer at the London Docks, and his wife, Eleanor Routeledge. Solomon West married Eleanor Routeledge (b1793-1854) on the 21st December, 1815 and they had 7 children and most possibly eight, and lived in Church Street, Woolwich at the time of their daughter, Eleanor's baptism, which was within 50 yards of the address in Frances Street in Woolwich where Susan Barrand (nee Cook) still lived after the death of Thomas Barrand. Eleanor West's mother was originally Eleanor Routeledge, the sister of Nancy Ann Routeledge, (John Barrand's mother), so John Barrand and Eleanor West were cousins when they married.

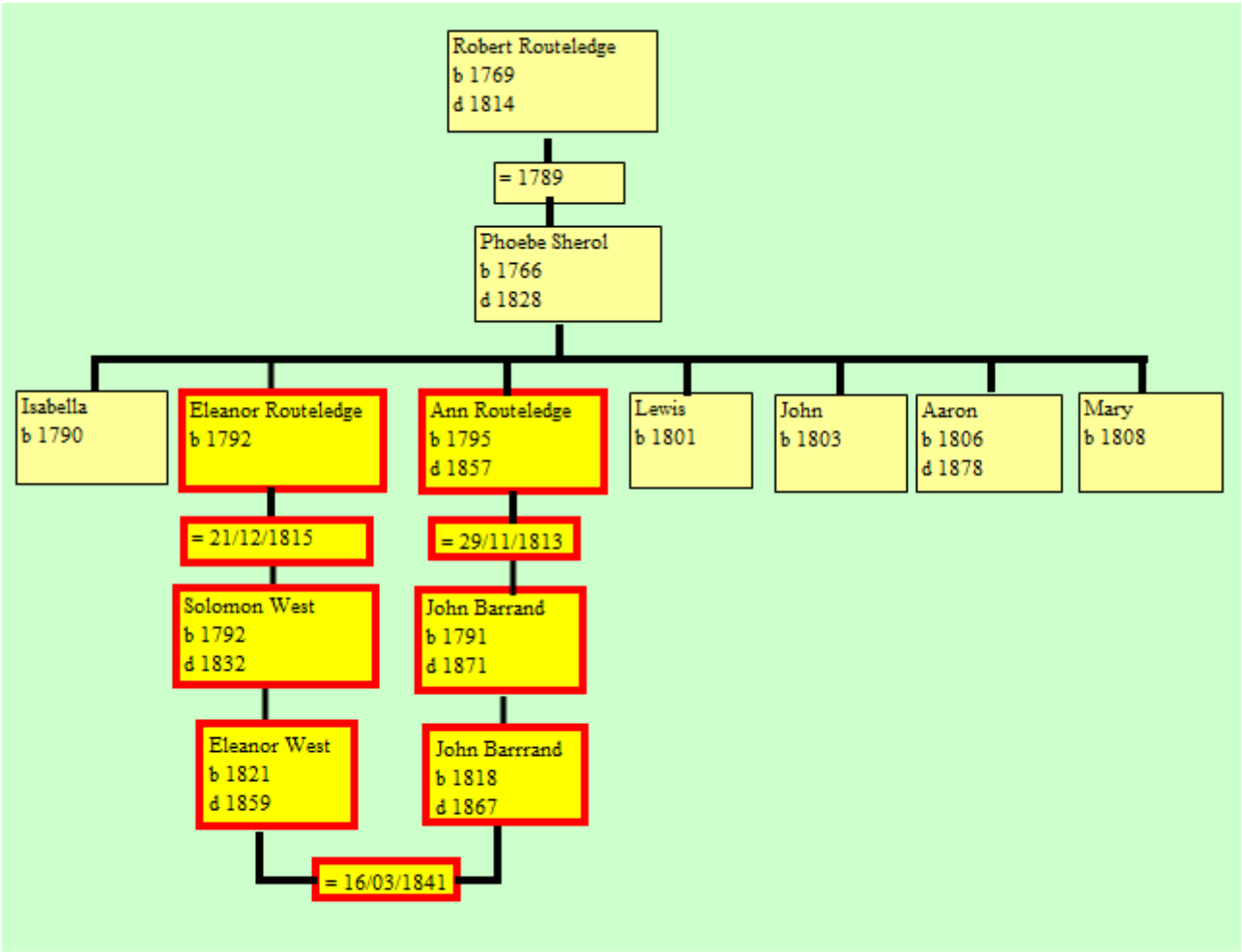
On the 1841 census, John Barrand and Eleanor West were shown as living in **Wilson Street, St. Ann's Soho**, where John is described as a "Jeweller I" – independent jeweller. ie – working on his own account. John Barrand by this time had become well accepted in the Soho area and was offered the opportunity to join the masons and the "Lodge of Stability (264)" in West Smithfield and then the "Maybury Lodge" in Great Queen Street in 7-Dials at the Freemasons' Hall. In 1844 the family moved to rented premises in Buckingham Row near Buckingham Palace where John worked as a working jeweller for a Mr. Field, but shortly afterwards, the residents were given notice to quit the buildings by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to make way for improvements to the private entrance to the palace.

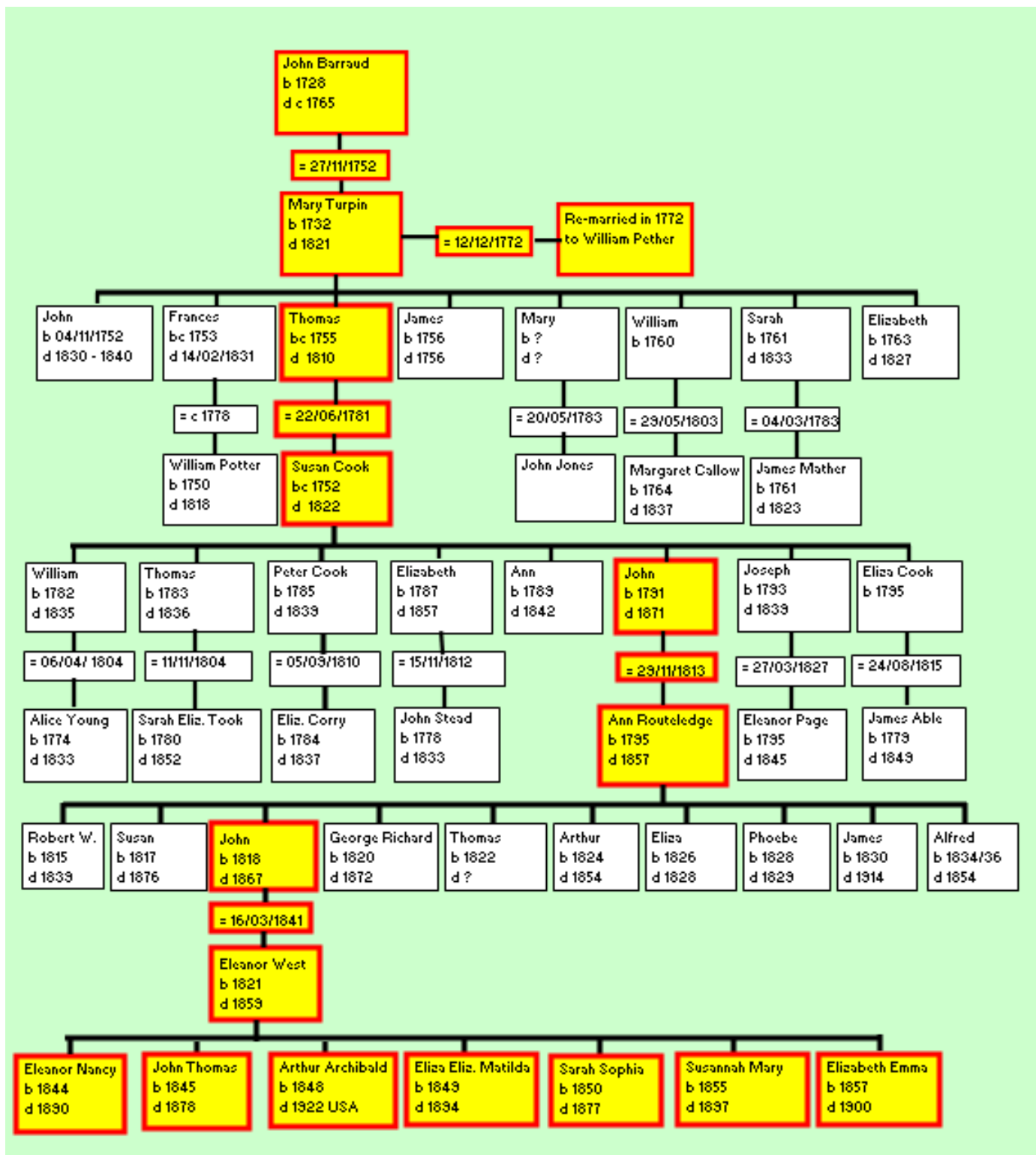
By 1851, John is described as a jeweller journeyman meaning he worked from place to place and for employer to employer on a daily basis. They now lived at **23, Union Street in Marylebone** (most probably the Lincoln Inns area and near Lisson Grove) in 1851 and by this time they had 4 children – Eleanor, John, Arthur and Eliza.

The death certificate of Eleanor Barrand (nee West) shows she died aged 36 (should have been aged 38) on the 18th December, 1859 of a stroke and heart disease, **Death Ref: Clerkenwell 1859 - 4th Qtr (1b - 369)** and their address at the time was **15, Weston Street, Pentonville**. Eleanor was buried in Brompton Cemetery on the 24th December, 1859 and the grave reference is 0,260.0,18.3. This left John Barrand with seven young children to look after as in the 1861 census, it shows John and Eleanor had a further 3 children: Sarah, Susan and Elizabeth, and John is shown as still a jeweller/setter, but now a widower and the address is now shown as **38, Willington Street, Finsbury. (Islington West) (sic) – This should probably be Wellington Street, as there is no record of a Willington Street.** There are clear records of John Barrand on the voter's list of 1865 living at **16, Wellington Street** in Finsbury however, the will of John Barrand gives his address as **26, Wellington Street**, and this is the same address that John Thomas (their son) lived in after John's death. John died on the 12th April, 1867 aged 48, of cystic disease of the kidneys and liver **Death Ref: St. Pancras 1867 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 21)** in University College Hospital and his death was subject to a coroner's inquest on the 16th April, 1867. He was buried in Brompton Cemetery on 20th April, 1867 and the grave reference is V,87.0,172.3 John Barrand's estate was administered by his son, John Thomas, also a jeweller. The death is recorded in the indexes as John Barraud and not John Barrand.

John Barrand and Eleanor West had a total of 7 children.

Wilson Street: At a corner on the north side of Long Acre, where it meets Endell Street, with entrances in Wilson Street, Charles Street and Long Acre, stands the Queen’s Theatre. The entrances to pit and gallery are in Wilson-street; where also is the royal entrance, opening immediately upon a private staircase to the Royal box on the grand tier, and forming also on ordinary occasions, an exit way from the stalls, level with the street.





Union Street is shown on an early Victorian estate map with an irregular frontage with workshops and some bay windows. The houses, mostly of three storeys plus roof extensions, all have been shops at one time or another. Several of the premises are 5 storeys tall.

Wellington Street in Finsbury is off Goswell Street.

note: 1851 census Union Street The census also included Aldenham Street

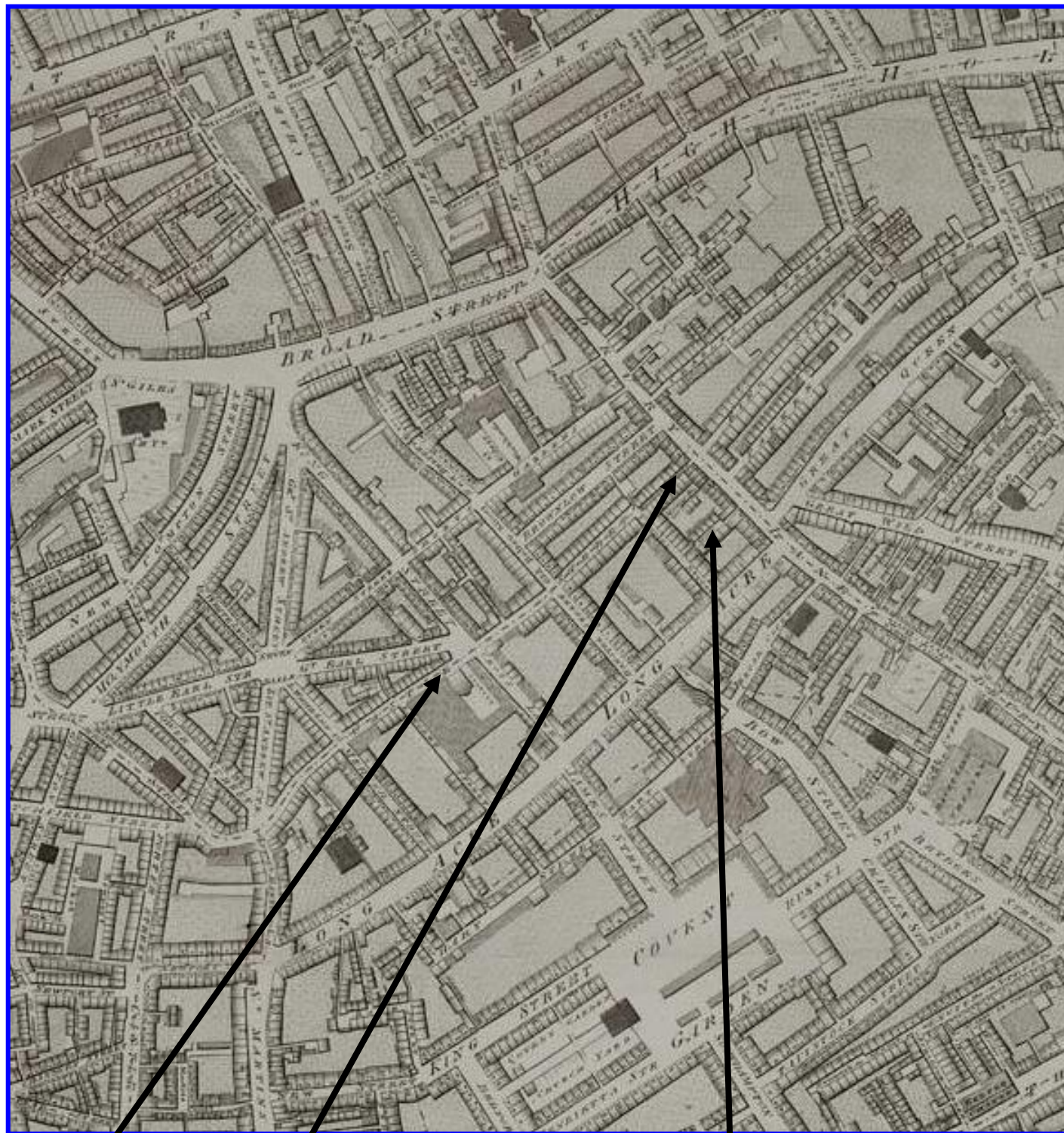
note: There was also a family called Randall or Randell, living in Wellington Street, Islington on the 1861 census. The 1861 census for Wellington Street also shows St. James's Road and the Duke of Wellington Pub, also Roman Road, Hollingsworth Street North, Charles Street + Wellington Road. The Randell family is eventually connected to the Barrand family by marriage.



Middlesex Court before it became Wilson Street – off Drury Lane.

SAINT MARY, ISLINGTON—WARD No. 2, LOWER HOLLOWAY. 231					
12231	Barr, Robert	8 Wellington road	house	8 Wellington road	
12232	Barrand, John	26 Wellington street	house	26 Wellington street	

Record of John Barrand as voter in 1865



Castle Street

Brokers Alley

Middlesex Court which became Wilson Street



Castle Street Brokers Alley Middlesex Court which became Wilson Street



1868 map of London showing Wilson Street

JOHN BARRAND Male

Event(s):

Birth: 30 NOV 1818

Christening: 25 DEC 1818 Saint Anne Soho, Westminster, London, England

Parents:

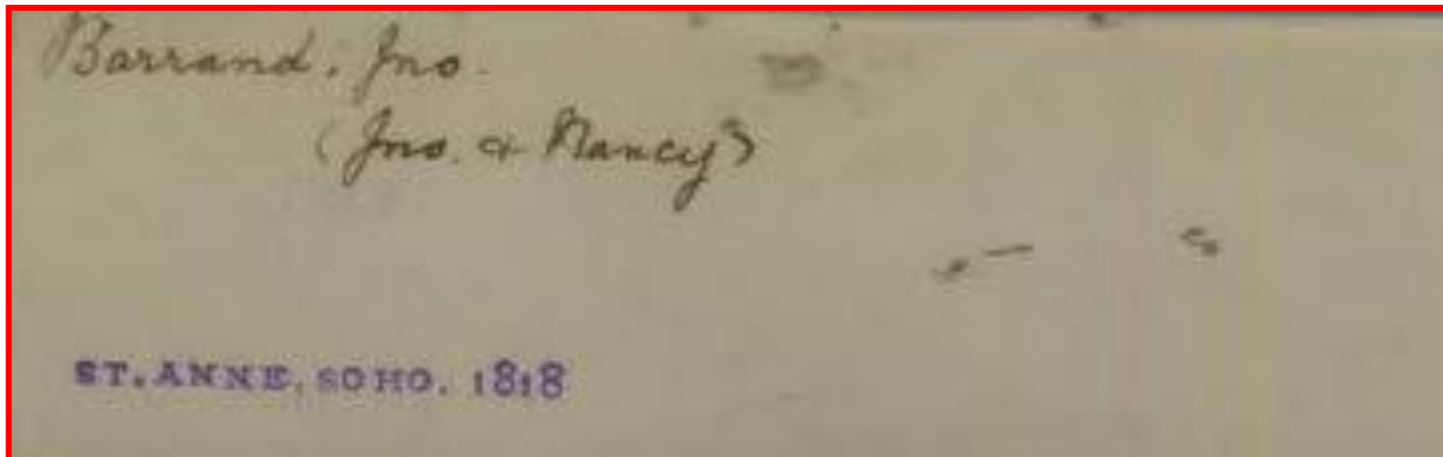
Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: NANCY ROUTLEDGE

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C062361	1817 - 1837	0918607	Film	NONE	

IGI Record of John Barrand's birth 1818



Pallots record of John's baptism

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Anne Westminster
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1810

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1809 Decr 20 No. 545	Luciana Elizabeth born Decr 5	Henry to Hannah.	Grant	Dean's	Barman	Rev. Mr. S. D.
20 No. 546	James William born Aug 23	John to Ann Maria	Burns	Ship Yard	Cabinet Maker	Rev. Mr. S. D.
20 No. 547	Jenneth born Nov. 16	George to Flora.	Miller	St Munglton	Printer	Rev. Mr. S. D.
20 No. 548	Catharine born Nov. 4	William to Elizabeth.	Pateliff	King's	Ratler	Rev. Mr. S. D.
25 No. 549	Augusta Mary born Oct. 19	Thomas to Ann	Pozzors	Can. town	Musier	Rev. Mr. S. D.
25 No. 550	William born Decr 2	Collins to Mary	Munro	St Munglton	Chair Maker	Rev. Mr. S. D.
25 No. 551	Samuel born Nov. 12	William to Charlotte	Lee	St Munglton	Sailor	Rev. Mr. S. D.
25 No. 552	John born Nov. 30	John to Nancy	Barrand	St Munglton	Chair Maker	Rev. Mr. S. D.

Baptism record of John Barrand

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *Woolwich*
in the County of *Kent* in the Year 1821

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
6 Decr 1821 Born Nov No. 1473.	William John Baptist William son of Caroline	William & Caroline	Speller	Wool. Common	Captain Royal Artillery	H. Fraser
6 Decr Born Nov No. 1474.	Richard John Francis William son of Caroline	Richard & Caroline	Speller	Wool. Common	Captain Royal Artillery	H. Fraser
7 Decr Born Nov No. 1475.	Eleanor Solomon Daughter of Eleanor West	Solomon & Eleanor	West	Church Street	Shipwright	H. Fraser
9 Decr Born Nov No. 1476.	Charles Edward son of Jane	Edward & Jane	White	Artillery Barracks	Munitionier Royal Artillery	H. Fraser
9 Decr Born Nov No. 1477.	Sarah William Daughter of Sarah	William & Sarah	Flower	Red Lion Street	Bombardier Royal Artillery	H. Fraser
9 Decr Born Nov No. 1478.	John John Smith Charles son of Mary	John & Charles	Davis	Powis Street	Mason	H. Fraser
9 Decr Born Nov No. 1479.	Richard Alexander son of Mary	Alexander & Mary	Worrell	Artillery Barracks	Captain 3rd Foot	H. Fraser
12 Decr Born Nov No. 1480.	William John son of Mary	John & Mary	Dixon	Artillery Barracks	Bombardier Royal Artillery	H. Fraser

London, England, Births and Baptisms, 1813-1906

Name: Eleanor West

Record Type: Baptism

Date: 7 Dec 1821

Father's Name: Solomon West

Mother's Name: Eleanor West

Parish: Saint Mary Magdalene, Woolwich

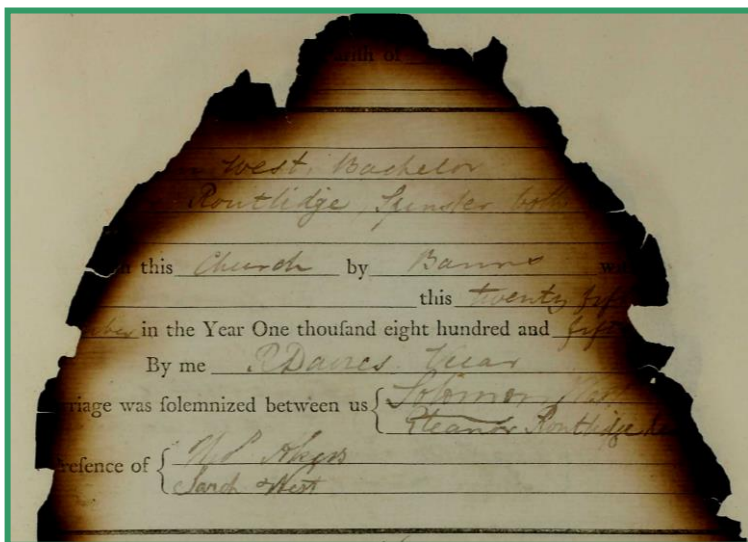
Borough: Greenwich

County: Middlesex

Transcript of baptism of Eleanor West



Apprentice record of Solomon West – 2nd March, 1824



Marriage of Solomon West and Eleanor Routeledge

BURIALS in the Parish of <u>Mastbury</u> in the County of <u>Rent</u> in the Year 18 <u>32</u>				
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<u>Solomon West</u> No. 961.	<u>Glass Yard</u>	<u>October 14</u>	<u>40 years</u>	<u>H. Frazer</u>

Burial record of Solomon West – Glass Yard There is only one street in the UK named Glass Yard making it unique in Great Britain. There were two 17th century glass houses here, hence the name.

Eleanor West No. 570.	Paradise Hill	5 th	62 Years	Geo I Humar Crecte
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Death record of Eleanor West (wife of Solomon West) 1854



Glass Yard Woolwich

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2709447-13

1841. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of St Margaret West in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
149	Mar 16	John Barrand	full	Married	Farmer	Buckingham	John Barrand	Farmer
	1841	Eleanor West	full	Spinster		Buckingham	Solomon West	Farmer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, of England by Banns by me, J. James Gleave

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Barrand and Eleanor West in the Presence of us, William West and Elyse West of the Parish

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Westminster

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 9th day of October 2010

MXF 067864

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Marriage Certificate John Barrand and Eleanor West

between us, William West and Charlotte Shewbridge

854. Marriage solemnized at St Pancras Church in the Parish of St Pancras in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
340	April 16	William West	full	Bachelor	Smith	Union St	Solomon West	Deed
		Charlotte Shewbridge	full	Spinster		Do	James Shewbridge	Smith

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Banns by me, L. H. Andrews

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William West and Charlotte Shewbridge in the Presence of us, John Barrand and Eleanor Barrand

William West's marriage certificate (Eleanor's brother) showing signature of John Barrand and Eleanor

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Un- der- 18	18 or over		Male	Female		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
William St.			Sarah Poole		30		Y	
			John and Bachel	20		Ch	Y	
			John Read	30		Paper Colours I	N	
			Mary - do		30		N	
			George Hemmings	40		Bookbinder I	N	
			John do -		40		N	
			James Holman	45		Combs Lau Wm	N	
			Anne do		30	do	N	
			Elizabeth do		4		Y	
			William do	2			N	
do			John Thorburn	25		Bookbinder	N	
			Mary - do		25		Y	
			John do	3			Y	
			Horace do	1			Y	
			Marian do		45		Y	
			John Barrant	20		Jeweller I	Y	
			Eleanor do -		20		N	
			Anne Sutton	65		Land	N	
			Mary do		20	Actress	Y	
			John do		15	do	Y	
			Edward Tread	25		Bookbinder I	Y	
			Mary - do		20		Y	
			George Sanderson	20		Bookbinder	Y	
			William do		20		Y	
			George do	2			Y	
TOTAL in 2				12	3			
Page 9								


1841 Census – John Barrant and Eleanor West

Parish or Township of <i>St. Mary's</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. Mary's</i>		City or Borough of <i>St. Mary's</i>		Dean of <i>St. Mary's</i>		Village of <i>St. Mary's</i>	
No. of Household Particulars	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb
					Males	Females			
59	23 Union Street	Stephen Knight	Head	Mar	42		Shoe maker journeyman	Cornwall Redruth	
		Martha D ^o	Wife	Mar		40		D ^o D ^o	
		Martha D ^o	Daughter	U		18		D ^o D ^o	
		Stephen D ^o	Son	U		14		D ^o D ^o	
		Mahida D ^o	Daughter	U		2		Middx S. Pancras	
60		Emma Rutter	Head	U		53	Laundress	Suffolk Lowestoft	
		Emma D ^o	Daughter	U		21	Shoe binder	D ^o D ^o	
61		Charles Harrison		U		16		Lincolnshire Donnington	
		John Woolrough		U		21		Middx Clerkenwell	
62		Sarah Ray	Head	U		91	Pauper formerly Laundress	Norfolk Salingen	
		Emily D ^o	Daughter	U		49	Laundress	Middle Northwich	
63		Henry Patton	Head	Mar		70	Pauper formerly Grocer Assistant	Herts Hitchin	
		Elizabeth D ^o	Wife	Mar		57	Dress maker	Shropshire Shrewsbury	
64	23 Union Street	Mahida J. Griffiths		U		39	Dress maker	Middx. Hackney	
65		Henry Burdock	Head	Mar		26	Grocers Ware house man	Surrey Teddham	
		Maria L D ^o	Wife	Mar		25		Wilt Marlborough	
		Henry W D ^o	Son	U		10		Middx S. Pancras	
		Emma D ^o	Sister	U		24	Dress maker & Milliner	Surrey Teddham	
66		John Barrand	Head	Mar		33	Jeweller Journeyman	Middx S. Giles	
		Elanor D ^o	Wife	Mar		29		Herts Northwick	

		Elanor Barrand	Daughter			7	Scholar	Middx S. Margaret	
		John D ^o	Son			5	D ^o	D ^o S. John 23	
		Arthur D ^o	Son			3	D ^o	D ^o S. Luke 23	
		Eliza D ^o	Daughter					D ^o S. Giles	
		John Auckland	Serv			13	Domestic Serv	D ^o King'sland	
67	24 Union Street	Peter C. Woodman	Head	Mar		37	Coach maker journeyman	Middx Marylebone	
		Eliza D ^o	Wife	Mar		33		Northampton Charlton	
68		John Abbott	Head	Mar		40	Cab Driver	Suffolk Sudbury	
		Susan D ^o	Wife	Mar		32		D ^o East Ham Hall	
69		James Knight	Head	Mar		42	Carpenter	Herts	
		Susan D ^o	Wife	Mar		31		D ^o	
		Emma D ^o	Daughter			7		Middx S. Pancras	
		Thomas D ^o	Son			11		D ^o D ^o	
		Ann D ^o	Daughter			12		D ^o D ^o	
70		Mary Heath	Head	U		60	Laundress	n.k.	
		Sarah Bramble	Daughter	U		30	Domestic Serv	Middx S. Pancras	
71		Mary Ward	Head	Mar		33	Coach maker journeyman	Middx S. Pancras	
		Mary D ^o	Wife	Mar		49		D ^o D ^o	
		Leah D ^o	Daughter			9		D ^o D ^o	
		Elizabeth Simons	Mother	U		60		D ^o D ^o	
Total of Males		I / U		Total of Persons..		2	72		

1851 Census

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-58

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

CLERKENWELL

1859 DEATH in the Sub-district of Pentonville, Clerkenwell

in the County of Middlesex

Columns:--

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

No.

When and where died

Name and surname

Sex

Age

Occupation

Cause of death

Signature, description and residence of informant

When registered

Signature of registrar

393

Eighteenth December 1859
15, Market Street

Eleanor Barrand

Female

36 years

Wife of John Barrand Jeweller

Phthisis Pulmonalis 12 months continued

John Barrand Present at Death 15, Market Street Clerkenwell

Twentieth December 1859


William Upjohn Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348172

See note overleaf



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IPS 045088 35025 10/10 3MSPL 00021

WAR

721

Death certificate of Eleanor Barrand (nee West)

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	
St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew	
No. of House	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES Inhabited (or not)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of	Rank, Professor, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf		
186	20, St. Andrew St.		Thomas Barrand	Head		41	Publican	St. Andrew			
187			James Barrand	Wife		31	"	St. Andrew			
188			James Barrand	Wife		30	"	St. Andrew			
189			James Barrand	Wife		29	"	St. Andrew			
190	26	1	John Barrand	Head		42	Jeweller	St. Andrew			
191			Eleanor Barrand	Wife		36	"	St. Andrew			
192			John Barrand	Wife		35	"	St. Andrew			
193			Thomas Barrand	Wife		34	"	St. Andrew			
194			James Barrand	Wife		33	"	St. Andrew			
195			John Barrand	Wife		32	"	St. Andrew			
196			James Barrand	Wife		31	"	St. Andrew			
197			John Barrand	Wife		30	"	St. Andrew			
198			James Barrand	Wife		29	"	St. Andrew			
199			John Barrand	Wife		28	"	St. Andrew			
200			James Barrand	Wife		27	"	St. Andrew			
201			John Barrand	Wife		26	"	St. Andrew			
202			James Barrand	Wife		25	"	St. Andrew			
203			John Barrand	Wife		24	"	St. Andrew			
204			James Barrand	Wife		23	"	St. Andrew			
205			John Barrand	Wife		22	"	St. Andrew			
206			James Barrand	Wife		21	"	St. Andrew			
207			John Barrand	Wife		20	"	St. Andrew			
208			James Barrand	Wife		19	"	St. Andrew			
209			John Barrand	Wife		18	"	St. Andrew			
210			James Barrand	Wife		17	"	St. Andrew			
211			John Barrand	Wife		16	"	St. Andrew			
212			James Barrand	Wife		15	"	St. Andrew			
213			John Barrand	Wife		14	"	St. Andrew			
214			James Barrand	Wife		13	"	St. Andrew			
215			John Barrand	Wife		12	"	St. Andrew			
216			James Barrand	Wife		11	"	St. Andrew			
217			John Barrand	Wife		10	"	St. Andrew			
218			James Barrand	Wife		9	"	St. Andrew			
219			John Barrand	Wife		8	"	St. Andrew			
220			James Barrand	Wife		7	"	St. Andrew			
221			John Barrand	Wife		6	"	St. Andrew			
222			James Barrand	Wife		5	"	St. Andrew			
223			John Barrand	Wife		4	"	St. Andrew			
224			James Barrand	Wife		3	"	St. Andrew			
225			John Barrand	Wife		2	"	St. Andrew			
226			James Barrand	Wife		1	"	St. Andrew			
227			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
228			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
229			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
230			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
231			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
232			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
233			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
234			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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261			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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263			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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276			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
277			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
278			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
279			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
280			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
281			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
282			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
283			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
284			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
285			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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288			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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294			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
295			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
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299			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
300			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
301			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
302			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
303			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
304			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
305			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
306			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
307			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
308			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
309			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
310			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
311			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
312			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
313			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
314			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
315			John Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			
316			James Barrand	Wife		0	"	St. Andrew			



Application Number 4310778-61

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		PANCRAS	
1867	DEATH in the Sub-district of Tottenham	in the County of Middlesex	

Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
No. When and where died Name and surname Sex Age Occupation Cause of death Signature, description and residence of informant When registered Signature of registrar

29/11	12 April 1867 near University College Hospital	John Barrand	Male	48 years	A Diamond Jeweller	Cystic disease of liver and kidneys P.M.	Information received from Edwin Lannister Coroner for Middlesex Inquest held 16 th April 1867	Twenty second April 1867	John Will Registrar
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348141

See note overleaf

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.

IPS 045088 35925 10/10 3MSPSL 028221

SBM



Death Certificate of John Barrand

BARRAND John.

Effects under £450.

13 May.

Letters of Administration of the Personal estate and effects of John Barrand late of 26 Wellington-street St. James-road Holloway in the County of **Middlesex** Working Jeweller a Widower deceased who died 12 April 1867 at the University Hospital Gower-street in the County aforesaid were granted at the **Principal Registry** to John Thomas Barrand of 26 Wellington-street aforesaid Working Jeweller the Son and one of the Next of Kin of the said Deceased he having been first sworn.

John Barrand's will 1867

NAME AND DESCRIPTION.	Place where Death occurred.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	Place of Burial and No. of Grant.	From what Parish removed.	Church.	Dissent.	
Eleanor Barrand 22612	15 Abchurch Lane, Bromley	1859 Decr. 24.	36 years.	Rev. N. Liberty	Common Grave 0260.0 x 15.3.	Eltham	Church		x Grave 12 f

Burial Eleanor Barrand (West) Dec 24th 1859 Brompton Rd Cemetery

John Barrand 48467	University College Hospital University Street Tottenham Court Road	April 20	48 years	Rev. N. Liberty	Common Grave 187.0 x 142.3	Islington	Church		x Grave 10 f
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Burial of John Barrand 1867 April 20th age 48 (b1819) Brompton Rd Cemetery

(1) Eleanor Nancy

The first child was **Eleanor Nancy**, taken from the Christian names of both John's mother (Nancy) and Eleanor West's mother (Eleanor) who were both sisters. Eleanor Nancy was born on the 12th March, 1844 in Buckingham Row, Westminster. (just a few hundred yards from Buckingham Palace) **Birth Ref: Westminster 1844 - 2nd Qtr (1 - 427)** This is where John Barrand worked as a working jeweller for a Mr. Field and he lived above the premises. As her mother Eleanor West had already died in 1859, Eleanor was in charge of the household on the 1861 census. She married Charles Wood, a labourer from Islington on the 4th June, 1865 in Islington. **Marriage Ref: Islington 1865 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 373)**

Charles Wood, a stone mason, was the brother of Walter Wood who married Eleanor's sister Sarah Sophia Barrand. They were both sons of George Wood (b 1807) and Matilda (not known) (b 1812 in Knockholt, Kent). They had 7 children, all boys: Robert George (b 1834), Frederick (b 1836), Henry (b 1838), William (b 1840), Charles (b 1844), Walter (b 1845), and Albert (b 1850). In 1841, George Wood (Stable keeper) & Matilda were living in Prospect Place in Finsbury along with their 4 boys. In 1851, they were living in Peters Street, Finsbury and they now had 7 children – all boys.

On the 1871 census, Eleanor's name is recorded as "Elanor", and she had 3 children by this time: **George John** (b 1866): **Edward Arthur**, (b 1868-1928) and **Rose or Rosa**, (b 14th April, 1870 and bapt 4th July, 1875). By the 1881 census, they had a further 5 children: **Eleanor** (b 23rd February, 1872 and bapt 4th July, 1875 but died in 1876 in infancy), **Susannah Mary** (b 28th December, 1873 and bapt 4th July, 1875), **Walter Charles** (b 17th November, 1876 and bapt 14th September, 1879) and **Alfred James** (b 11th October, 1878 and also bapt 14th September, 1879). There was another child, **Annie Elizabeth**, born in 1884 who was eventually adopted by her brother, Walter Charles. Charles was still working as a Stone Mason and Eleanor Nancy's name was written as "Elizabeth" on the 1881 census. Charles Wood and Eleanor Nancy both died on the same day, 21st March, 1890 and were both buried on the same day, 26th March, 1890.

The children of Charles Wood and Eleanor Barrand:

(1) In the 1891 census their Son, **George John Wood** (b 1866) is now a bricklayer, the head of the family, married on the 16th December, 1888 to Florence Ellen Elizabeth Manvell (b 1868 -?).

Charles George Henry (b 1890) was a baker who married Blanche Ivy in 1911 and had one daughter. George Wood and Florence Manvell eventually had a further 5 children:

Albert John (b 1892) worked on the railways,

Beatrice Annie (b 1895-1989) married Herbert Keir and emigrated to the USA. 2 children

Eva Grace Victoria (b 1898),

Annie Elizabeth (b 1884)

George (b 1900).

Also living with him in 1891 are 2 of Charles's brothers, Walter Charles and Alfred James. **Annie Elizabeth** however is living with another "Wood" family and is shown as adopted. Eventually she was adopted by her brother, Walter.

In 1901, George is still a bricklayer and has Florence and 5 of his children living with him. By 1911, George has died, leaving Florence with Albert, Beatrice and Eva along with another 2 children born after 1901 and these were **Agnes, (b 1903)**

Stanley (b 1908).

The 1911 census shows they had 7 children – 6 living and 1 that died.

2. Edward Arthur Wood (according to the *Taylor/Camp Tree*, born in 1868, married Alice Eliza Macefield in 1893 and they had 11 children – He was employed as a stone mason. It appears that Edward died 1928 at the age of 60.

3. Rosa Wood married William George Thomas Venters (1866-1946) a painter in Bromley 1889 - 4th Qtr (2a 722) and in the 1911 census, they had 11 children (9 living and 2 that died). **Charles William** (1890-1916); **Arthur David** (1893-1956) (married Lily Johnson); **Herbert George** (1895-1961?); **Walter Stanley** (1898-1916); **Elsie** (1899-1910?); **Ethel Rose** (1901-1960) who married Percy George Brown; **Mabel Constance** (1905-1961) who married Montague Luck; **James Alfred** (1906-1960) a painter, married Louise Huckle and had 1 son, Donald.; **Phyllis Ida** (1908-1998) married Ernest Tucker, and finally **Vera** (1910-1912)

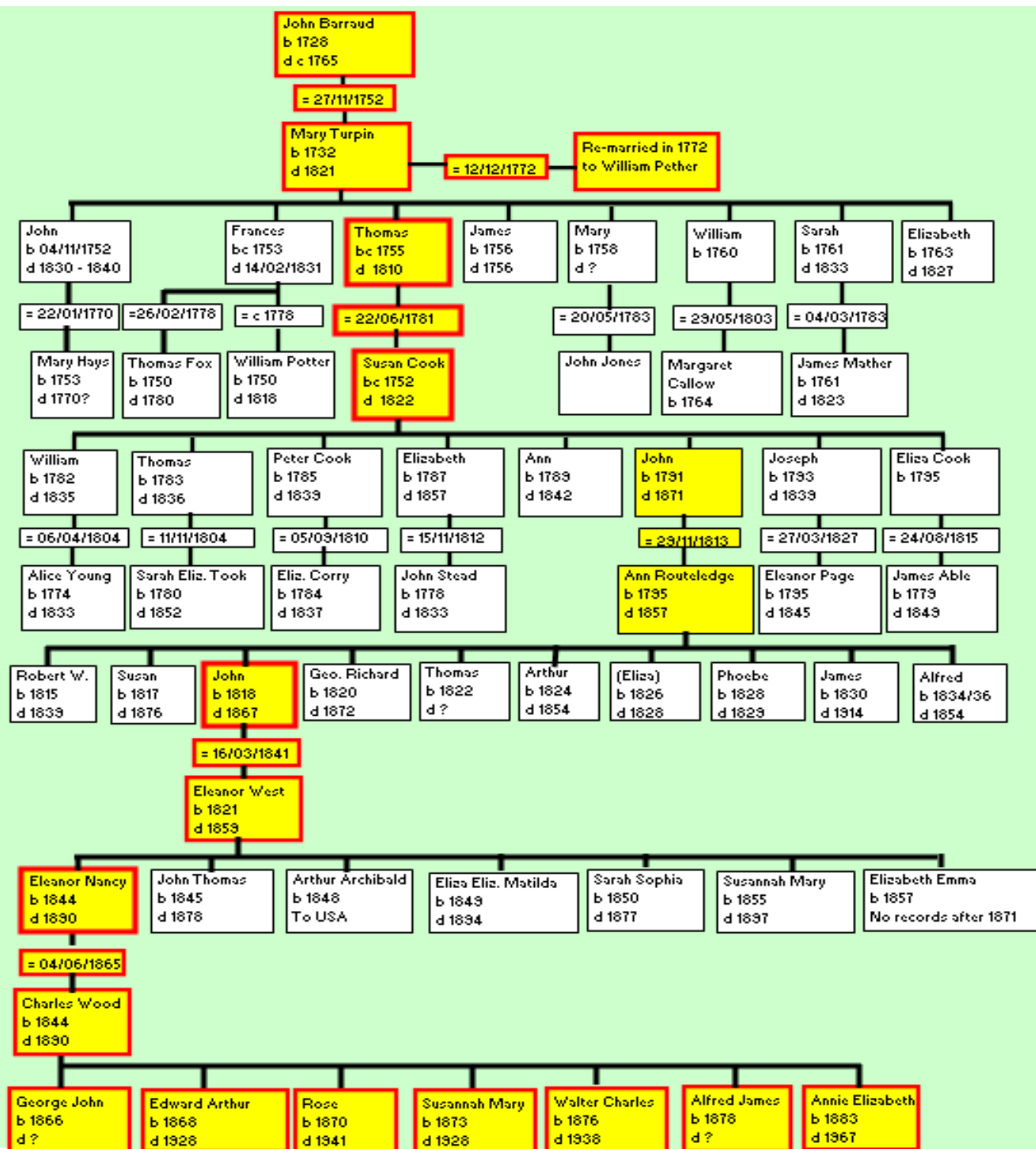
Rosa died in Bromley in 1941 and George Venters died in 1966.

4. Susannah Mary died in 1928 unmarried.

5. Walter Charles married Frances Elizabeth Webber – 3 children, and Walter died in Edmonton in 1938.

6. Alfred James Wood dropped the name Alfred, and was known as just James Wood. He is found on the 1911 census as a builder's labourer aged 33 and unmarried.

7. Annie Elizabeth Wood (1883-1967) married Richard Harris Parker (1881-1939) a carman on 26th December, 1908. They had 1 daughter, Nellie Elizabeth (b 1914-2004)



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number, *E30168*

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <i>Westminster</i>										
1944. BIRTH in the Sub-district of <i>St. Margaret Ward</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>										
Column:—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10*
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
	<i>1st of March 1944</i>	<i>Eleanor Nancy Barrand</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>John Barrand</i>	<i>Martha Barrand</i>	<i>Jeweller</i>	<i>Eleanor Barrand, widow of John Barrand, 10, St. Dunstons Lane</i>	<i>1st of March 1944</i>	<i>William Barrand</i>	<i>William Barrand</i>

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the Districts above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the *3rd* day of *June* 19*57*

EXB 302046

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. Section 54 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 evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION.—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.

Printed and Published by the General Register Office, London. DNT MACDONALD

Birth Certificate of Eleanor Nancy Barrand

Parish or Township of <i>Saint Leon</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of <i>South Marylebone</i>		Dean of		Village of	
No. of Householder's Name	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
					Males	Females			
59	22 Union Street	Stephen Knight	Head	Mar	42		Shoe maker journeyman	Cornwall Redruth	
		Martha Do	Wife	Mar		40		Do Do	
		Martha Do	Daughter	U		18		Do Do	
		Stephen Do	Son	U	14			Do Do	
		Mahida Do	Daughter	U		2		Middlesex R. Parsons	
60		Emma Rutton	Head	U		53	Laundress	Suffolk Lowestoft	
		Emma Do	Daughter	U		21	Shoe binder	Do Do	
61		Charles Harrison		U	16			Lincolnshire Dorrington	
		John Woolnough		U	21			Middlesex Epsom	
62		Sarah Ray	Head	U		91	Pauper formerly Laundress	Suffolk Lavenham	
		Emily Do	Daughter	U		49	Laundress	Middlesex R. Parsons	
63		Henry Batten	Head	Mar	70		Pauper formerly Grocer Assistant	Herts Hitchin	
		Elizabeth Do	Wife	Mar		57	Dress maker	Wiltshire Avebury	
64	23 Union Street	Mahida J. Griffiths		U		39	Dress maker	Middlesex R. Parsons	
65		Henry Burbeck	Head	Mar	26		Grocer Ware house man	Surrey Fatcham	
		Maria L Do	Wife	Mar		25		Wiltshire Marlborough	
		Henry W Do	Son	U		40		Middlesex R. Parsons	
		Emma Do	Sister	U		24	Dress maker & Milliner	Surrey Fatcham	
66		John Barrand	Head	Mar	33		Jeweller journeyman	Middlesex R. Parsons	
		Elanor Do	Wife	Mar		29		Herts Hertford	
		Elanor Barrand	Daughter			7	Scholar	Middlesex R. Parsons	
		John Do	Son			5	Do	Do Do	
		Arthur Do	Son			3	Do	Do Do	
		Eliza Do	Daughter			1		Do Do	
		James Auckland	Serv			13	Domestic Serv	Do King's Langley	
67	24 Union Street	Peter C. Woodard	Head	Mar	37		Coach maker journeyman	Middlesex R. Parsons	
		Eliza Do	Wife	Mar		33		Hampshire Charlton	
68		John Abbott	Head	Mar	40		Cab Driver	Suffolk Andover	
		Susan Do	Wife	Mar		32		Do Emswary Hall	
69		James Knight	Head	Mar	42		Carman	Herts	
		Susan Do	Wife	Mar		31		Do	
		Emma Do	Daughter			7		Middlesex R. Parsons	
		Thomas Do	Son			11		Do Do	
		Ann Do	Daughter			13		Do Do	
70		Mary Neale	Head	U		60	Laundress	n.k.	
		Sarah Bramble	Daughter	U		30	Domestic Serv	Middlesex R. Parsons	
71		Therry Ward	Head	Mar	33		Coach maker journeyman	Middlesex R. Parsons	
		Mary Do	Wife	Mar		49		Do Do	
		Louisa Do	Daughter			3		Do Do	
		Susannah Simmons	Mother	U		60		Do Do	
Total of Houses		I / U II		Total of Persons		8	72		

1851 Census, aged 7

Page 34

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish [or Township] of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Eccelesiastical District of
St. Andrew			St. Andrew			St. Andrew's

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES Inhabited (U. or B.)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf
						Male	Female			
186	20 Wellington St		James Barrand	Head	Mar	41		Labourer	Suffolk	
			Eleanor Barrand	Wife		38		"	"	
187			James C. Quales	Head	Mar	21		Indic. Print. &c. Manufacturer	St. Andrew	
			Sarah C. Quales	Wife		20		"	"	
			Elizabeth Quales	Daughter		12		"	"	
188			Thomas Wain	Head	Mar	34		Labourer	St. Andrew	
189			William Parry	"	"	24		Carpenter	St. Andrew	
190	26	1	John Barrand	Head	Mar	42		Jeweller & Letter	Middlesex	
			Eleanor Barrand	Wife		39		"	"	
			John Barrand	Son		15		Apprentice to a Jeweller	"	
			Arthur Barrand	"		13		"	"	
			Edgar Barrand	Daughter		11		"	"	
			Sarah Barrand	"		9		"	"	
			Isaac Barrand	"		6		"	"	
			Elizabeth Barrand	"		4		"	"	
191			Harriet Taylor	Head	Mar	42		Nurse	St. Andrew	
			William Taylor	Son		23		"	"	
192	24	1	John W. Mason	Head	Mar	38		Physician	St. Andrew	
			Edw. W. Mason	Wife		34		"	"	
			Emily S. Mason	Daughter		9		"	"	
			Elizabeth H. Mason	"		7		"	"	
			Henry W. Mason	Son		4		"	"	
			William Mason	Daughter		1		"	"	
			Mary C. Mason	"		1		"	"	
			Maria Walker	Nurse	Mar	50		Nurse	St. Andrew	
Total of Houses...			3		Total of Males and Females...		9 10			

Eng.—Sheet D.

1861 Census, aged 17

1865. Marriage solemnized at the Holy Trinity Church in the Parish of St. Andrew in the County of St. Andrew

No.	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.
46	June 4th	Charles Wood	Minor	Bachelor	Stone Mason	Of this Parish	George Wood	Minister
		Eleanor Barrand	24	Spinster		Of this Parish	John Barrand	Labourer

Married in the Holy Trinity Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by _____ or else _____ by us, _____

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { Charles Wood } { Eleanor Barrand } In the Presence of us, { John Barrand } { John Barrand }

Marriage Certificate of Eleanor Nancy Barrand and Charles Wood 1865

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Page 14]

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvements Commissioners District) of	Electoral District of		
St. Giles		Stanningwell	Stanningwell	Stanningwell				St. Giles		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (A or B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether Deaf and Dumb Blind Imbecile or Idiot Lunatic
						Male	Female			
77	68 Stanningwell		Joseph Adams	Head	11	30		Waggoner	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			Ellen Adams	Wife	11	32		Laundress	Stanningwell, Le	
			William Adams	Son	1	6		Scholar	Stanningwell, Le	
			Ellie Adams	Daughter	1	4		Do	Do, Do	
			Emily Adams	Daughter	1	11m		Do	Do, Do	
81	"		John Burns	Head	11	40		Cabman	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			Marion Do	Wife	11	34		Do	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			Edward Do	Son	1	12		Do	Do, Do	
			Emily Do	Daughter	1	10		Do	Stanningwell, Le	
			William Do	Son	1	4		Do	Stanningwell, Le	
82	"		James Richardson	Head	11	30		Jeweller	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			Ellen Do	Wife	11	38		Do	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
83	"		Charles Wood	Head	11	26		Labourer	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			Ellen Do	Wife	11	27		Do	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
			George Do	Son	1	5		Do	Do, Do	
			Arthur Do	Son	1	3		Do	Do, Do	
			Robert Do	Daughter	1	11m		Do	Do, Do	
88	70 "	11	Robert Ashwood	Head	11	46		Shoemaker	Stanningwell, Middlesex	
	72 "	1	Marion Do	Wife	11	30		Do	Stanningwell, Le	
			Robert Do	Son	1	6		Scholar	Stanningwell, Le	
			Henry Do	Son	1	5		Do	St. Giles, Le	
			George Do	Daughter	1	3		Do	Stanningwell, Le	
			Eliza Do	Daughter	1	10m		Do	Do, Do	
56	Total of Houses..	1	16	Total of Males and Females..		12	11			

* Drawn the men through each of the words as are inappropriate.

1871 Census, Eleanor Wood aged 27

	1st Floor	Edith Wood	Edith	Mar	35	Lat Gun	Reedminster
		Edith	Edith	Mar	35	Lat Gun	"
		Robert	Robert	Mar	35	Lat Gun	"
		Paula	Paula	Mar	35	"	"
		William	William	Mar	35	"	"
		William	William	Mar	35	"	"
		James	James	Mar	35	"	"
289	1	Henry Martin	Henry	Mar	40	Lat Gun	Wally Hargreaves
		Emily	Emily	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
290	1	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Lat Gun	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
291	7	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Edith	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
292	1	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Edith	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
293	1	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Edith	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
294	1	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Edith	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
295	1	Edith	Edith	Mar	40	Edith	Wally Hargreaves
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
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		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"
		Edith	Edith	Mar	40	"	"

572

1891 Census – George is now head of the family

Superintendent Registrar's District								
Registrar's Sub-District <i>Finchley</i>								
1890. DEATHS in the Sub-District of <i>Finchley</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>								
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	8.	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Registrar.
425	<i>Twentyfirst March 1890 425 Clydesdale Terrace Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>Charles Wood</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Son mason</i>	<i>Pneumonia right and left 10 days Asphyxia Certified by Frank H. Voigt</i>	<i>John Sergeant present at the death J Edwards Terrace Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>Twentyfourth March 1890 Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>

Superintendent Registrar's District								
Registrar's Sub-District <i>Finchley</i>								
1890. DEATHS in the Sub-District of <i>Finchley</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>								
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	8.	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	Signature of Registrar.
424	<i>Twentyfirst March 1890 424 Clydesdale Terrace Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>Eleanor Nancy Wood</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>Wife of Charles Wood</i>	<i>Pneumonia and Asphyxia 7 days Certified by Frank H. Voigt</i>	<i>John Sergeant present at the death J Edwards Terrace Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>Twentyfourth March 1890 Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road Glenhorne Road</i>

Death certificates Charles Wood and Eleanor Nancy

No. 114	<i>Charles Wood</i>	<i>1 Clydesdale Terrace Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>March 26th</i>	<i>44 yrs.</i>	<i>F. H. Voigt</i>
No. 115	<i>Eleanor Nancy Wood</i>	<i>1 Clydesdale Terrace Glenhorne Road</i>	<i>March 26th</i>	<i>46 yrs.</i>	<i>F. H. Voigt</i>

Death Record of Eleanor Nancy Wood and Charles Wood 1890

(2) John Thomas

John Thomas was the 2nd child, born on the 23rd December, 1845 at 22 New Street, Westminster. (see map below)

Birth Ref: Westminster 1846 - 1st Qtr (1 - 429). John, his father was a journeyman jeweller and it is as a wedding ring maker that was the profession that John Thomas also took as an adult.

John Thomas Barrand married Mary Ann Alford from Exeter on the 11th March, 1869 in Westminster, **Marriage Ref: Bethnal Green 1869 - 1st Qtr (1c - 496),** and on the certificate it states that John's father had already died by 1869.

John Thomas was administrator of his father's estate. Mary Ann Alford was a daughter of Henry (or Harry) Alford (23/10/1814-1891), a mason's labourer and gardener & Mary Ann Endicott (1813-1870) who were married on 17th December, 1837 in Exeter, and they had 8 children. The Alford family can be traced back to 1576.

On the 1871 census, John Thomas Barrand and Mary Ann were living at 57, Roman Road along with a Thomas Randell and his family. The census shows John Barrand (diamond setter), Mary Ann (wife), born in Devon and their only child, also Mary Anne, aged 1. Also living with them was Sarah Barrand and Elizabeth Barrand (John's sisters).

John Thomas died aged 32, on the 1st October, 1878, at their new residence of 32, Blundell Street, Islington of a brain hemorrhage, and his occupation was recorded as a Labourer. What happened to the jeweller status is not known. **Death Ref: Islington 1878 - 4th Qtr (1b - 147)**

On the 1881 census the record shows Mary Ann, aged 35 from Exeter in Devon still living at 32, Blundell Street, a widow, and is shown as "head" of the family. Also with her is Mary Anne (11), Susannah (9), Harry Alford, aged (5) Hannah aged (3) and Alice, aged (1).

The first four children, Mary Anne, Susannah, Harry Alford, and Hannah were all baptised on the same day, 15th February, 1880, and John Thomas is described as their father, a labourer and still living at 32, Blundell Street which is incorrect as he had already died in 1878. For some reason, Alice (last child) is not shown on the baptism records for 1880, but instead she was baptised in 1879 at a totally different church to that of her siblings. Surprisingly also, there is no birth date shown for Mary Ann (1st child) on the baptism records, and no record of her birth as Barrand in the BMD indexes. I believe she was possibly registered as Mary Ann Barren.

There was also another child, John Henry, born on 21st July, 1873 at 57, Roman Road, Islington, (Now Roman Way) where John Thomas is still shown as a builder's labourer, but John Henry died on the 4th November, 1873, aged 3 months and with the name of Barren on the certificate. In 1881, Mary Ann Barrand (nee Alford) then married Thomas Randell, but he died in 1882. Thomas Randell was the same person that lived with the Barrands in 1871 in Roman Road.

Mary Barrand had at least 2 other children, a William (born in 1882) and an Ada (born in 1885) There is no record of the birth of a William "Barrand", although there is a birth certificate for him as William Randell. The birth certificate for Ada however shows she was born at 32, Blundell Street and shows John Barrand, a jeweller as her father which cannot be true. As Thomas Randell had died in 1882, he also could not be the father of Ada. On Ada's death certificate in 1894, her father is given as John Barrand.

The Census for 1891 shows Mary Barrand now living at 14, Sutterton Street, Islington which is just a very short distance from Blundell Street. Mary Ann's name is written as M. A. Barrand (Widow) and living with her are Susannah (aged 18), Henry (aged 16), Annie (Hannah) (aged 14), Alice, (aged 9) plus William, (aged 7) and Ada (aged 4). Mary Anne (daughter) does not show on this or any other census since so presumably she had already married, although I cannot find any record to confirm this.

The 1901 census shows Mary Ann Barrand aged 54, a bottle worker (washer), and she is still shown as a widow and living at 29, Blundell Street, Islington. Living with her is her sons Henry (aged 26) and also William “Randell” Barrand (aged 19) a carman.

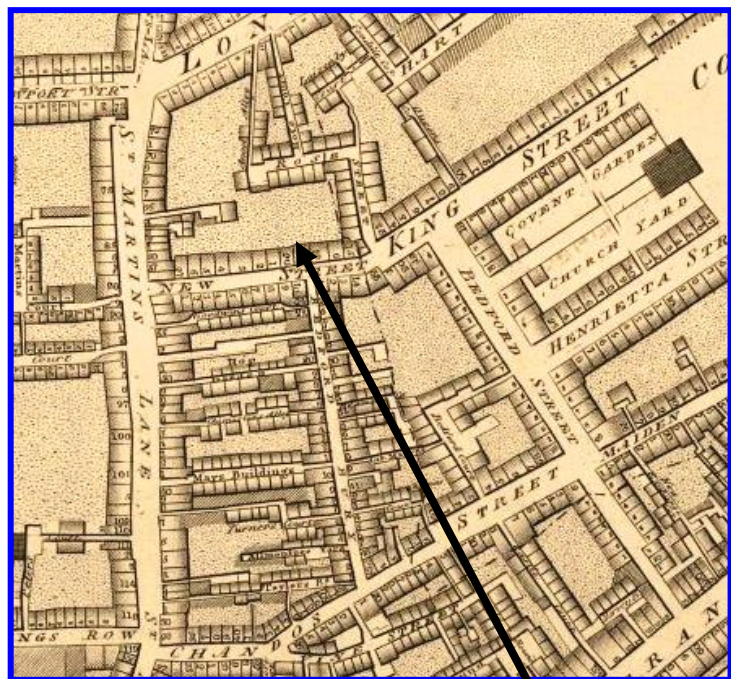
Mary's daughter, Susannah and her husband George Lawrence are also living at the same address. Hannah (daughter) is living next door at 31, Blundell Street with her husband Albert Whitbread and their 2 children.

As Mary Ann Barrand married Thomas Randell in 1880, Alice (b 1880) was certainly his daughter, but Ada (b 1885) cannot have been his daughter as Thomas Randell died in 1882. The William Randell Barrand born in 1882 is shown as a son of Mary Ann Rendall (nee Alford) and the father is noted as Thomas Rendall. Certainly, there are no baptism records for either William or Ada.

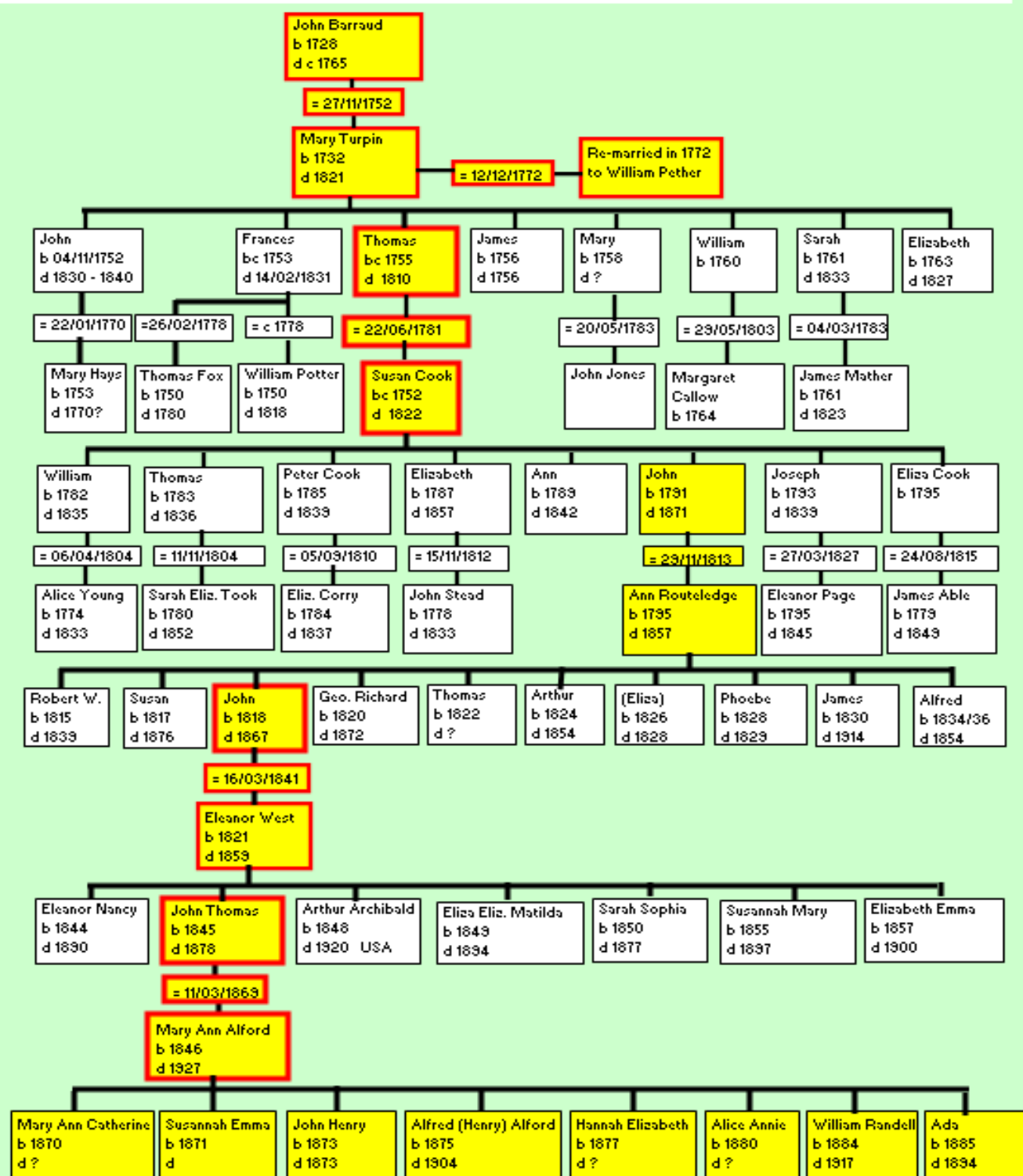
The 1911 census shows Mary Ann Barrand living as a lodger in Frederick Street, and still employed as a bottle washer, and it also shows that Mary Ann had 10 children, five living and five that had died by 1911, but I can only find 8 in total, and that is with the Alice, William and Ada who are not the children of John Thomas Barrand. The record of the death of Mary Ann Barrand (nee Alford) is shown as Mary Ann Randall – when she was buried on the 21st December, 1927, aged 82. Ref: Islington 1927, 4th Qtr 1b - 301.

The Randall/Rendell family:

Both the Barrand and Rendell/Randell families lived together during the 1860s into the 1870s at 57, Roman Road. Thomas Randell (b1826-1882) was born in West Coker, Somerset and first married Henrietta Goode (1823-1867). They had 8 children, but Henrietta died during childbirth with her son Archie in 1867 (see newspaper article) (The name is most likely to be Arthur Randell). Thomas then married Henrietta's sister, Mary Eliza Goode in Windsor in 1868 (Windsor 1st Qtr 2c-557) Mary died possibly in Barton Regis in Gloucestershire in 1877, but the reason for this is not known, and Thomas Randell then married Mary Barrand in 1880.



Map of New Street, Westminister No 22



Phone: 408-251-1000 Fax: 408-251-1001

3rd day of June 1987

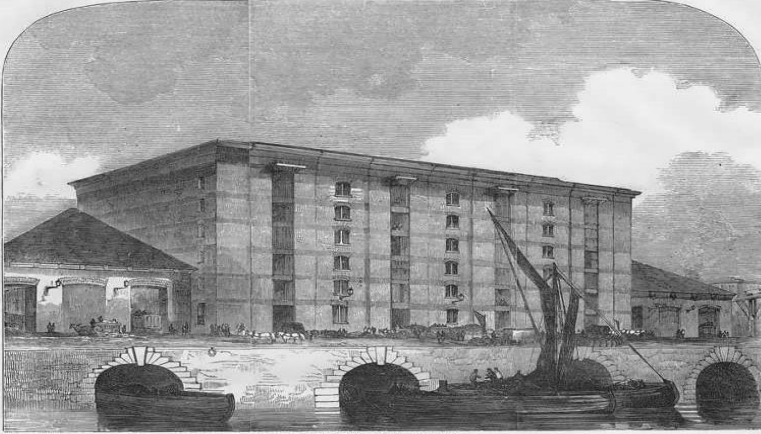
Section 34 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless so sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION:—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person, or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.

CAUTION:—It is an offense to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person, or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.

578

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

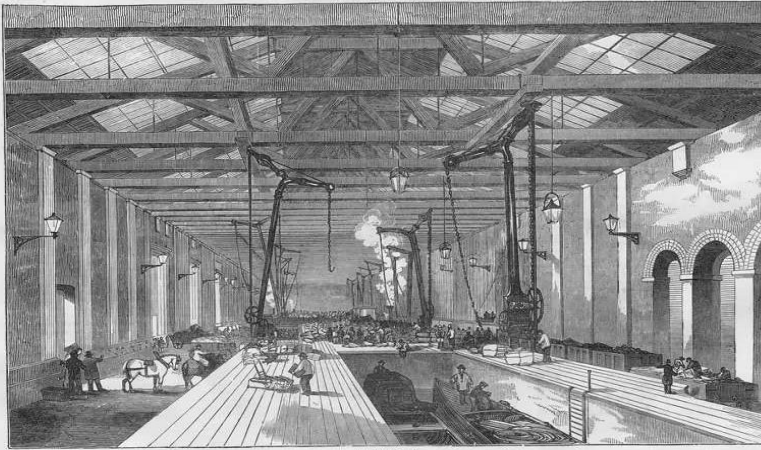


THE GRANARY.—(ONE PRINCIPAL CASE.)

the fresh stable manure from London—an item of traffic as yet in its infancy, but which is rapidly gaining ground. Our engraving of the Goods-shed shows at one end the canal under the

centre of the platform; the boats can thus come into the shed and have goods of all kinds passed to or from the railway tracks as the case may be. The canal enters the Thames at Lambeth, and a branch line of

rail is in course of construction to join the West and West India Dock lines, so as, without any transshipment, to carry goods coming by rail direct to the ships.



THE GOODS SHED.

Kilner warehouse



The Pottery Gazette 1919



Kilner bottle 1880

Parish or Township of <i>St. Mary's</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of <i>South Margate</i>		Town of		Village of	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
					Male	Female			
59	22 Union Street	Stephen Knight	Head	Mar	42		Shoe maker Journeyman	Cornwall Redruth	
		Martha D ^o	Wife	Mar		10		D ^o D ^o	
		Martha D ^o	Daughter	U		15		D ^o D ^o	
		Stephen D ^o	Son	U		14		D ^o D ^o	
		Mahida D ^o	Daughter	U		2		Middx. P. Pancras	
60		Emma Rutten	Head	U		33	Laundress	Suffolk Lowestoft	
		Emma D ^o	Daughter	U		21	Shoe binder	D ^o D ^o	
61		Charles Harrison		U		16		Lincolnshire Donington	
		John Northcote		U		21		Middx. Clerkenwell	
62		Sarah Ray	Head	U		91	Pauper formerly Laundress	Worfolk Salingham	
		Emily D ^o	Daughter	U		49	Laundress	Middx. St. Giles	
63		Henry Walton	Head	Mar		70	Pauper formerly Grocer Assistant	Herts Hitchin	
		Elizabeth D ^o	Wife	Mar		57	Dress maker	Worchester Broadway	
64	23 Union Street	Mahida L. Griffiths		U		39	Dress maker	Middx. Hackney	
65		Henry Burlock	Head	Mar		26	Grocers Ware house man	Surrey Fitcham	
		Maria L. D ^o	Wife	Mar		25		Middx. St. Pancras	
		Henry W. D ^o	Son	U		10		Middx. St. Pancras	
		Emma D ^o	Sister	U		24	Dress maker & Milliner	Surrey Fitcham	
66		John Barrand	Head	Mar		33	Jeweller Journeyman	Middx. St. Giles	
		Elizabet D ^o	Wife	Mar		29		Herts. Wellich	
		Elizabet Barrand	Daughter			7	Scholar	Middx. St. Margaret	
		John D ^o	Son			5		D ^o St. John St.	
		Arthur D ^o	Son			3		D ^o St. Luke Alders	
		Eliza D ^o	Daughter			1		D ^o St. Giles	
		John Auckland	Serv			13	Domestic Serv	D ^o King's Land	
67	24 Union Street	Peter C. Keston	Head	Mar		37	Coach maker Journeyman	Middx. Marylebone	
		Eliza D ^o	Wife	Mar		30		Northampton Charlton	
68		John Abbott	Head	Mar		40	Cab Driver	Suffolk Sudbury	
		Susan D ^o	Wife	Mar		32		D ^o East Ham Hall	
69		James Knight	Head	Mar		42	Carmen	Herts	
		Susan D ^o	Wife	Mar		31		D ^o	
		Emma D ^o	Daughter			7		Middx. St. Pancras	
		Thomas D ^o	Son			11		D ^o D ^o	
		Ann D ^o	Daughter			13		D ^o D ^o	
70		Mary Neal	Head	U		60	Laundress	n.k.	
		Sarah Bramble	Daughter	U		30	Domestic Serv	Middx. St. Pancras	
71		Mary Ward	Head	Mar		33	Coach maker Journeyman	Middx. St. Pancras	
		Mary D ^o	Wife	Mar		49		D ^o D ^o	
		Louisa D ^o	Daughter			3		D ^o D ^o	
		Susannah Emerson	Mother	U		60		D ^o St. Paul	
Total of Houses				Total of Persons		2	72		

1851 Census, aged 5

Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of		Ecclesiastical District of	
Sittingbourne						Sittingbourne						St. Luke's	
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	In-landed	Un-landed (i.e., of Building, &c.)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Professor, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf		
							Males	Females					
186	20 Wellington St			James Barnes	Head			4	Labourer	Sittingbourne			
				Emma Barnes	"			3	"	"			
187				James C. Gales	Head	Mar	21		Trades Assistant	Northfleet			
				Isabel Gales	Wife	"		20	"	"			
				Edmund Gales	Son	"		2	"	"			
188				Thomas Mice	Servant	Mar	34		Labourer	Northfleet			
189				William Parry	"	"	24		Carpenter	Northfleet			
190	26	1		John Barraud	Head	Mar	42		Jeweller	Middlesex			
				Elleanor Barraud	Wife	"		41	"	Northfleet			
				John Barraud	Son	"	13		Apprentice to a Jeweller	"			
				Arthur Barraud	"	"	13		"	Middlesex			
				Edgar Barraud	Son	"		11	Labourer	"			
				Frank Barraud	"	"		9	"	St. Paul's			
				Isaac Barraud	"	"		6	"	Northfleet			
				Edmund Barraud	"	"		4	"	Northfleet			
191				Harriet Nightingale	Head	Mar	40		Nurse	Northfleet			
				W. Chan Nightingale	Son	Mar	23		Painter	Northfleet			
192	24	1		John W. Mason	Head	Mar	35		Minister	Northfleet			
				Edwina Mason	Wife	"		34	"	Northfleet			
				Emily L. Mason	Son	"		4	Labourer	Northfleet			
				Edmund L. Mason	"	"		7	"	"			
				Harry W. Mason	Son	"		4	"	"			
				John Mason	Son	"		1	"	"			
				Mary G. Mason	"	"		1	"	"			
				Martha Walker	Nurse	Mar	50		Nurse	Northfleet			
6	Total of Houses...	2		Total of Males and Females...			9	16					

1861 Census, John Thomas Barrand aged 15

1869. Marriage solemnized at <u>the Church</u> in the parish of <u>St James chapel</u> in the County of <u>Hiddleston</u>								
No.	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.
172	March 11	John Thomas Barrett	full	Bachelor	Kneller	21 Pollard Row	John Barrett	Occupied
	1869	Mary Ann Alfred	full	Spinster		21 Pollard Row	Henry Alfred	Freemason

Married in the parish church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by James or after _____ by me, _____

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Thomas Barrett in the Presence of us, James Thompson and Harriet Bennett

Marriage Certificate John Thomas Barrant and Mary Ann Alford

Civil Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of	Electoral District of		
Islington <i>Islington</i>	Islington	Islington	Islington				Islington		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited by (U.S.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
143	Roman Rd.		Margaret Graham	Wife	Mar	49	Laundress	Basby Kentish	
			Alfreda Douglas	Daughter	Mar	6	Scholar	Epsom Surrey	
144			Clara Smith	Head	Mar	24	Dress maker	Enfield Midd.	
			Thos. A. D.	Wife	Mar	5	Scholar	Holloway	
			Walter E. D.	Daughter	Mar	2		D.	
145			James Hume	Head	Mar	54	Bookbinder's Porter	Melksham Wills	
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	12	Labourer	Udgate Midd.	
146			Samuel C. Everett	Head	Mar	38	(Butcher)	Ruby St. Edmunds	
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	35		Fame St. City	
			Barclay D.	Head	Mar	16		D. D.	
147	27	1	Thos. Rendell	Head	Mar	46	Labourer	Westover Somerset	
			Mary E. D.	Wife	Mar	18		Green D.	
			Henrietta D.	Daughter	Mar	16	Flower maker	Islington Midd.	
			Alfred D.	Son	Mar	8	Scholar	D. D.	
			Thos. D.	Son	Mar	7	D.	D. D.	
			Arthur D.	Son	Mar	5	D.	D. D.	
148			George A. Higgs	Head	Mar	17	Boot maker	St. Mary's Islington	
			Susan E. D.	Wife	Mar	29		St. Luke's	
			Geo. L. D.	Son	Mar	14		Islington	
			Thos. W. D.	Son	Mar	1		D.	
149			Alfred Hing	Head	Mar	26	Labourer	Suffolk	
			Elizabeth D.	Wife	Mar	27		D.	
			Maria D.	Son	Mar	4		Roman Rd.	
			Thos. W. D.	Son	Mar	20		D. D.	
50			John Barrand	Head	Mar	25	Diamond setter	Midd. Westminster	
	Roman Rd.		Mary Ann Barrand	Wife	Mar	25		Tapan Court	
			Mary Ann D.	Son	Mar	1		Midd.	
			Sarah D.	Sister	Mar	18	Laundress	Midd. St. Pancras	
			Elizabeth D.	Sister	Mar	14	Servant	D. Hertsmere	
51	38	1	James Wallington	Head	Mar	37	Painter	Wandsworth Surrey	
			Mary D.	Wife	Mar	37		Midd. St. Pancras	
			Martha D.	Son	Mar	20	Machinist	D. D.	
			Martha E. D.	Son	Mar	16	Summer	D. D.	
			Alfred D.	Son	Mar	15	Scholar	D. D.	
52			Elizabeth D.	Son	Mar	11	Assistant	Somerset Dorset	
			Arthur R. D.	Son	Mar	10	Paper Hanger	D.	
			Arthur G. D.	Son	Mar	17	D. D.	Midd. Barnsbury	
53			John Godfrey	Head	Mar	32	Driver	D. Islington	
			Susan D.	Wife	Mar	32		D. D.	
			John D.	Son	Mar	10	Scholar	D. D.	
			Samuel D.	Son	Mar	7	D.	D. D.	
			Susan D.	Son	Mar	3		D. D.	
			Robert D.	Son	Mar	1		D. D.	
54			James Weston	Head	Mar	42	Gardener	Oxon North Bedford	
			Sarah D.	Wife	Mar	72		Oxon Bedford	
55	59	1	Harriett Clayton	Wife	Mar	63	Laundress	Essex Low Bayton	
			Sarah D.	Grandson	Mar	14	Attendant	Midd. Holloway	
			Emma Hill	Daughter	Mar	26	Servant	D. Bishopgate	
56	60	1	Mary Ann Game	Wife	Mar	38	Laundress	D. London	
			Elizabeth D.	Son	Mar	16	Servant	D. D.	
6	Total of Houses..	3					Total of Males and Females..	8 1/4	

1871 Census, showing John Barrand living with the Randell Family - Thomas Rendell's first wife Henrietta had already died in 1867 and the Mary E. is his second wife, Henrietta's sister.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2184955-55

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1878 DEATH in the Sub-district of Islington West in the County of Middlesex

No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
296	4th October 1878 Blundell Road	John Barrand	Male	32 years	Labourer	Apoplexy from rupture of blood vessel on the brain	Certified to be true by the Registrar for Middlesex, Islington Field 4th October 1878	4th October 1878	W. Messer Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 25th day of March 2010

DYC 664990

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

See note overleaf

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE ENGLAND

Death Certificate of John Thomas Barrand 1878

1852. Marriage solemnized at Trinity Church, Bristol in the Diocese of Bath & Wells in the County of Somerset

No.	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.
80	February 17th	Thomas Rendell	14 1/2	Bachelor	Servant	Back Street	Theophilus Rendell	Labourer
		Henrietta Goode	14 1/2	Spinster	-	Back Street	Joseph Goode	Labourer

Married in the Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by after J. Williams P.C.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Rendell in the Presence of us, Simon Goode his mark + Ellen Farrant her mark +

Marriage certificate Thomas Randell and Henrietta Goode in 1852

1868. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of New Windsor in the County of Berks

No.	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.
316	March 24	Thomas Rendell	full	Widower	Brewers	Barnsbury Islington	Theophilus Rendell	Labourer
		Mary Eliza Goode	full	Spinster	Servant	New Windsor	Joseph Goode	Glover

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by after Banns by me, W. Marshall B.A.

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Rendell in the Presence of us, J. Gostlin M. Gostlin

Marriage of Thomas Rendall and Mary Eliza Goode (sister of Henrietta Goode) 1868

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 10221776-1

1827. Marriage solemnized at the Register Office in the District of Islington in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
131	Twenty fourth July 1827	Thomas Randall	53 years	Widower	Labourer	32 Blundell Street	Thos. Randell	Labourer
		Mary Ann Barron	35 years	Widow		32 Blundell Street	Harry Alfred	Gardener

Married in the Register Office according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the by Certificate before me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Randall and the wife of Mary Ann Barron in the Presence of us, Ernest Redburn, Joseph Stagg, R. H. Messer, Deputy Registrar, and the Registrar.

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Islington

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 2nd day of July 2019

MXH 664212

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Marriage certificate of Mary Barrand (nee Alford) and Thomas Randall 1881 (Name as Barron)

Registration District ISLINGTON.

1927. DEATHS in the Sub-District of LOWER HOLLOWAY in the County of LONDON.

Columns —	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
231	Fifteenth December 1927 26 Blundell Street	Mary Ann Randall	Female	82 years	Widow of Thomas Randall a Builder's Labourer	(a) cerebral Apoplexy No P.M. Certified by J. H. Patterson M.B.	J. Lawrence Daughter Present at the death 46 Blundell Street Islington	Sixteenth December 1927	F. H. Townley Registrar.

Death Certificate of Mary Ann Randall (sic) 1927

BURIALS in the Burial Ground at **FINCHLEY** for the Metropolitan
Borough of Islington, in the County of Middlesex, in the year 1927.

NAME	ABODE	When Buried	AGE	By whom the Ceremony was performed
William John No.120160 <i>Middlesex.</i>	³³ Islington Street. Finsbury.	²¹ December 1927.	29.	H. Frost.
Mary Ann No.120161 <i>Trandale.</i>	²⁵ Blundell Street. Islington.	²¹ December 1927.	82.	W. D. Lamb Rector St. Matthew's Islington, N.7.
Henry Hubert No.120162 <i>Hagland.</i>	⁶ Charlemagne Street. Islington.	²¹ December 1927.	HOURS. 24.	Lo Ceremony.
Eric Alfred No.120163 <i>Tragath.</i>	⁶² Tollington Park Islington.	²² December 1927.	53.	H. Frost.
Alfred Andrews No.120164 <i>Tarry.</i>	⁵ Fairmuir Road. Islington.	²² December 1927.	76.	H. Frost.
Maudie Louise No.120165 <i>Strimpton.</i>	^{North} Western Hospital Hampstead.	²² December 1927.	28.	H. Frost.
Emma Judith No.120166 <i>Babbage.</i>	^{Royal} Frobisher Hospital Islington.	²² December 1927.	74.	G. A. M. Griffiths Rector St. Paul's Tollington Park. N.7.
Donald Bertram No.120167 <i>Hammond.</i>	^{Town} Hall Hospital Finsbury.	²² December 1927.	2.	H. Frost.

Burial record of Mary Ann Randall (sic) She used the name Barrand on census returns, but was married to Thomas Randell after the death of John Thomas Barrand

ROOMS to Let; One Parlour, Kitchen, and Two
Second Floor. 2c, Blundell-street, Caledonian-
road. (3)

The house where Mary Barrand/Randell lived after 1911 and is noted as the address on William Barrand's army records. 2C / 3C Blundell Street.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Religious Parish or District of	
St. Andrew		Barnes			Barnes		St. Andrew		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (1) or Vacant (2)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday (3) or to Marriage (4)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(5) Death and Death Date (6) Birth Date (7) Date of Entry (8) Remarks	
97	31 Blundell St		Sarah Fellingham	Wife	28	Married	London & Eastern		
			William	Son	21	Married	London & Eastern		
			Constance	Daughter	9	Single	"		
			Robert	Son	7	Single	"		
98	32 Blundell St	1	Mary Ann Pearson	Head	44	Married	London & Eastern		
			Mary Ann	Wife	11	Single	London & Eastern		
			Eugene	Son	9	Single	"		
			Harry A	Son	5	Single	"		
			Harriet E. O.	Daughter	3	Single	"		
			Alfred	Son	1	Single	"		
99			John Dover	Head	44	Married	London & Eastern		
			Mary	Wife	39	Married	"		
			Mary E.	Daughter	13	Single	"		
			John	Son	11	Single	"		
			William	Son	7	Single	"		
100			James Wells	Head	49	Married	London & Eastern		
			Mary Ann	Wife	39	Married	"		
			Ada	Daughter	6	Single	"		
			Mary	Daughter	5	Single	"		
			Elizabeth	Daughter	4	Single	"		
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"		
			James	Son	2	Single	"		
101			Joseph Pinner	Head	47	Married	London & Eastern		
			Mary	Wife	37	Married	City of London		
			Arthur J.	Son	12	Single	London & Eastern		
Total of Houses...		1	Total of Males and Females...		11	14			

1881 Census

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Religious Parish or District of
St. Andrew		Barnes			Barnes		St. Andrew	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (1) or Vacant (2)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday (3) or to Marriage (4)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(5) Death and Death Date (6) Birth Date (7) Date of Entry (8) Remarks
92	16 Gulliver St	1	Harriet Underwood	Head	58	Married	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	44	Married	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Daughter	24	Single	"	
			William	Son	22	Single	"	
			James	Son	2	Single	"	
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"	
93			Harriet Underwood	Head	58	Married	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	44	Married	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Daughter	24	Single	"	
			William	Son	22	Single	"	
			James	Son	2	Single	"	
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"	
94			Harriet Underwood	Head	58	Married	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	44	Married	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Daughter	24	Single	"	
			William	Son	22	Single	"	
			James	Son	2	Single	"	
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"	
95			Harriet Underwood	Head	58	Married	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	44	Married	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Daughter	24	Single	"	
			William	Son	22	Single	"	
			James	Son	2	Single	"	
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"	
96			Harriet Underwood	Head	58	Married	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	44	Married	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Daughter	24	Single	"	
			William	Son	22	Single	"	
			James	Son	2	Single	"	
			Alfred	Son	2	Single	"	

1891 Census

Civil Parish		Ecclesiastical Parish		County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District		Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District		Rural District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Town or Village or Hamlet		Page			
of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Matthew</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>		of <i>St. Stephen</i>			
ROAD, STREET, &c. or NAME OF HOUSE		HOUSES		Name and Surname of each		RELATION to Head of Family		Age last Birthday		PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION		Employer, Worker, or Own account		WHERE BORN			
		Total						Males									
		Total						Males									
37	27 Blundell St.			Anna Passions	Head	W	36	1	36	1	Bookkeeper	Master	Long St. St. Stephen				
				Joseph	Do	Son	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
				Allice	Do	Wife	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
40				Louis	Do	Do	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
				Edward Gay	Head	W	27	1	27	1	Labourer (General)	Do	13 St. Stephen				
				Allice	Do	Wife	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22		
				William	Do	Son	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
41	29 Do	1		Arthur Morgan	Head	W	45	1	45	1	Carpenter	Own Acc.	St. Stephen				
				Allice	Do	Wife	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46		
				Charles Ford	Do	Son	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
				Allice	Do	Wife	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
				Edith	Do	Do	5	29	2	29	2	Worker	Do	St. Stephen			
				James	Do	Son	5	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13		
				Thomas Morgan	Do	Son	5	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12		
				William	Do	Son	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
43				George	Head	W	29	1	29	1	Labourer	Do	St. Stephen				
				Thomas	Do	Wife	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28		
				George	Do	Son	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
45				Mary & Edward	Head	W	54	1	54	1	Labourer	Do	St. Stephen				
				Harry	Do	Son	5	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26		
				William	Do	Son	5	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
44	31 Do	1		Joseph	Head	W	48	1	48	1	Labourer	Do	St. Stephen				
				Martha	Do	Wife	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46		
				William	Do	Son	5	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18		
				Joseph	Do	Son	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
				William	Do	Son	5	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
45				John	Head	W	30	1	30	1	Labourer	Do	St. Stephen				
				Caroline	Do	Wife	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28		
				Caroline	Do	Wife	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
				Frederic	Do	Son	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
				John	Do	Son	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
7		2	7	Total of Males and of Females...												174	164

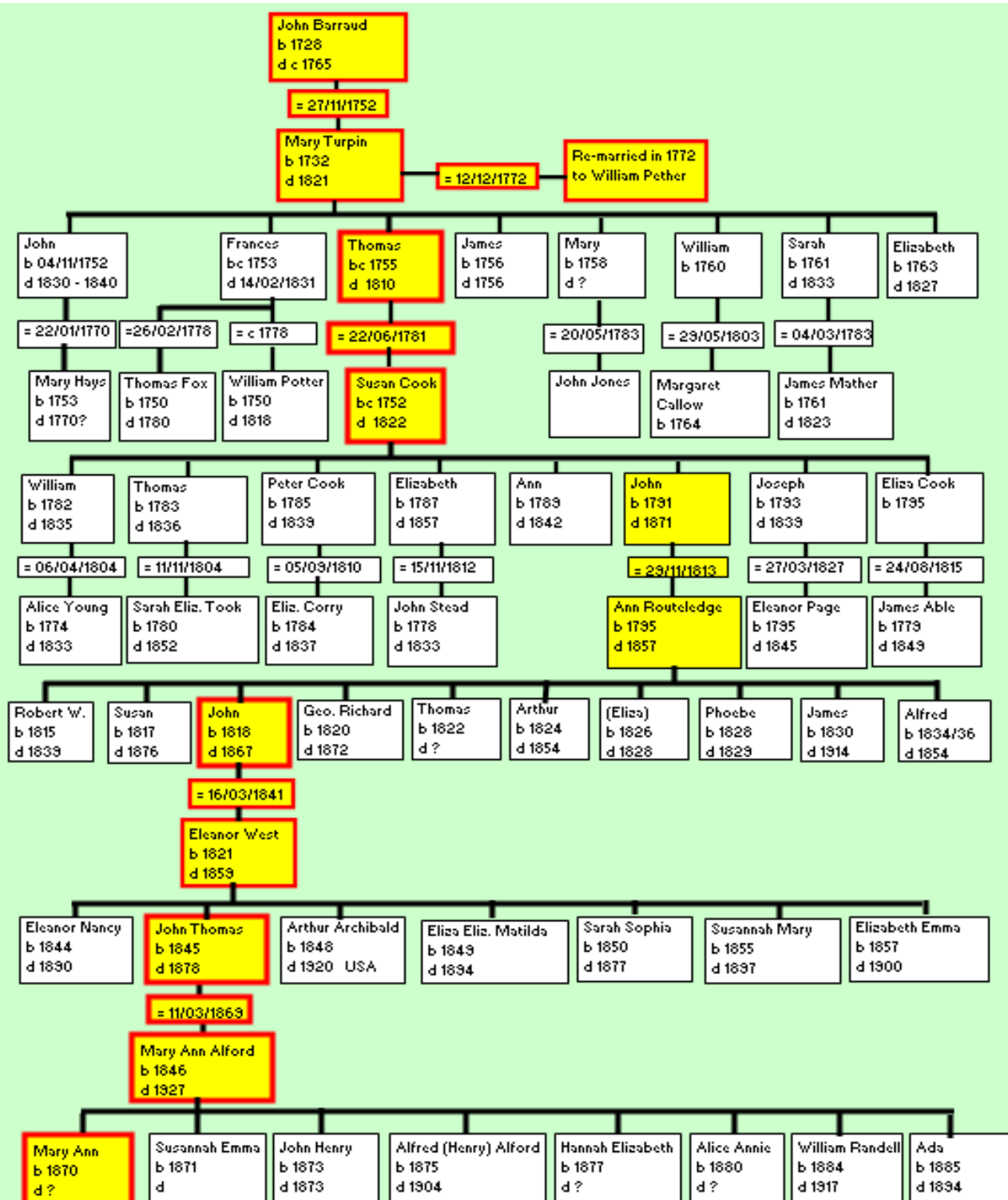
1901 Census showing William (son) as William Randell

[illegible]

1911 Census of Mary Ann Barrand – showing 10 children (5 living and 5 died)

The children of John Thomas Barrand and Mary Ann Alford

1. **Mary Ann(e)** was born in about 1870, but no record shows on the BMD registers as Barrand or Barran etc.. She was however, baptised on the 15th February, 1880 at St. Lukes Church, West Holloway in Islington, aged about 10. For some reason, her date of birth does not show on the baptism records, although her younger brother and two younger sisters, which were baptised with her at the same time all have their birth dates shown. If her younger sister, Susannah was born in February, 1871, then Mary Ann must have been born in early of 1870. ***It was thought possible she was the Mary Ann Barram, born in Hackney in 1870. Birth Ref: Hackney 1870 - 1st Qtr (1b - 464), but this is not correct.*** She is shown on the 1871 census though as their daughter, aged 1. On the 1881 census she is also shown as a daughter, aged 11 although her father had died in 1878. It is not known what happened to Mary Ann(e) after 1891. She last shows on the 1891 census working in Bromley (Sevenoaks) Kent as a servant but her name is transcribed as Burrand, born in Islington and working for a wine merchant. I can find no other records of her on the 1901 census, 1911 census, or a marriage.



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Luke West Holloway
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1880.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 15. Sept. 1875 No. 570.</i>	Sarah Mary	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 6. April 1879. No. 571.</i>	Janet Caroline	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 4. May 1879. No. 572.</i>	Joseph William	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 4. Feb. 1879. No. 573.</i>	Louisa Martha	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>No. 573.</i>	Mary Anne	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 15. April 1879. No. 574.</i>	Susannah	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 20. Feb. 1875. No. 575.</i>	Harry Alfred	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>30th 13. April 1879. No. 576.</i>	Harriet Eliza	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland

Baptism record of Mary Ann Barrand

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the										Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of		Ecclesiastical District of	
Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Village or Hamlet, &c., of			
London		Linsbury		Inner Linsbury		Linsbury						St. Andrews	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited by one Family (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Weather			
						Males	Females			1. Deaf-and-Dumb	2. Blind	3. Imbecile or Idiot	4. Lunatic
113	Roman Rd.		Margaret Graham	Wife	Mar	49		Laundress	Basky Kentonshire				
			Alfreda Douglas	Nephew	Mar	6		Scholar	Epsom Surrey				
114			Eliza Smith	Head	Mar	24		Dress maker	Empfield Midd.				
			Thos A D.	Nephew	Mar	5		Scholar	Holloway				
			Walter E. D.	Nephew	Mar	2			D.				
115			James Hume	Head	Mar	54		Bookbinder's Porter	Melksham Wilts				
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	112		Labourer	Aldgate Midd.				
116			Samuel C. Everett	Head	Mar	38		(Butcher)	Basky St. Edmunds				
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	35			Farm St. City				
			Caroline D.		Mar	16			D. D.				
117	57	1	Thos. Rendell	Head	Mar	46		Labourer	Westover Somerset				
			Mary E. D.	Wife	Mar	48			York D.				
			Henrietta D.	Daughter	Mar	16		Flower maker	Islington Midd.				
			Alice D.	Son	Mar	8		Scholar	D. D.				
			Thos D.	Son	Mar	7		D.	D. D.				
			Arthur D.	Son	Mar	5		D.	D. D.				
118			George A. Halls	Head	Mar	27		Boot maker	St. Mary's Islington				
			Susan E. D.	Wife	Mar	29			St. Luke's				
			Geo. S. D.	Son	Mar	41			Islington				
			Thos W. D.	Son	Mar	1			D.				
119			Alf. King	Head	Mar	26		Labourer	Suffolk				
			Eliza D.	Wife	Mar	27			D.				
			Maria D.	Son	Mar	4			Roman Rd.				
			Thos W. D.	Son	Mar	2			D. D.				
50			John Barraud	Head	Mar	25		Diamond setter	Midd. Westminster				
	Roman Rd.		Mary Ann Barraud	Wife	Mar	25			Epsom Essex				
			Mary Ann D.	Son	Mar	1			Midd.				
			Sarah D.	Sister	Mar	18		Laundress	Midd. St. Pancras				
51	58	1	Eliza D.	Sister	Mar	14		Servant	D. Brompton				
			James Wallington	Head	Mar	57		Printer	Hampton Surrey				
			Mary D.	Wife	Mar	57			Midd. St. Pancras				
			Martha D.	Son	Mar	20		Machinist	D. D.				
			Margaret E. D.	Son	Mar	16		Drummer	D. D.				
			Edna D.	Son	Mar	15		Scholar	D. D.				
52			Eliza Beer	Wife	Mar	61		Annuitant	Somerset Dorset				
			Arthur R. D.	Son	Mar	40		Paper Hanger	D.				
			Arthur G. D.	Son	Mar	17		D. D.	Midd. Brompton				
53			John Godfrey	Head	Mar	32		Driver	D. Islington				
			Susan D.	Wife	Mar	32			D. D.				
			John D.	Son	Mar	10		Scholar	D. D.				
			Samuel D.	Son	Mar	7		D.	D. D.				
			Susan D.	Son	Mar	3			D. D.				
			Robert D.	Son	Mar	5			D. D.				
54			James Weston	Head	Mar	42		Gardener	Oxon Midd. Brompton				
			Sarah D.	Wife	Mar	72			Oxon Reddington				
55	59	1	Henrietta Clayton	Head	Mar	63		Laundress	Essex Low Bampton				
			Sarah D.	Grand Daughter	Mar	14		Attendant	Midd. Holloway				
			Emma Hill	Head	Mar	36		Servant	D. Bishopsgate				
56	60	1	Mary Ann Game	Wife	Mar	38		Laundress	D. London				
			Eliza D.	Son	Mar	16		Servant	D. D.				
6	Total of Houses..	3	Total of Males and Females.. 8 1/4										

1871 Census, aged 1

Also showing the Randall family at the same address

2. **Susannah Emma** was the 2nd child, and her birth is shown on the BMD registers **Birth Ref: Islington 1871 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 246)** and she was baptised at the same time as Mary Ann(e), on the 15th February, 1880, aged 9. Her date of birth is shown on the baptism record as 15th April, 1871 and she was born at 57, Roman Road, the family home. Susannah's father John Barrand is noted as a jeweller. Susannah shows on the 1881 census, aged 9 and born in Islington. Her name was written as Susan (not Susanna) and shown on the 1891 census as aged 18, and employed as a tinfoil worker at the Kilner factory. She was already pregnant when she married George H. Lawrence, (b 31st March, 1872) a labourer on the 8th March, 1896 in Islington **Marriage Ref: Islington 1896 - 1st Qtr (1b - 232)** a son of George William Lawrence (decd). On the marriage certificate, Susanna is shown as aged 25, making her DOB as 1871. Mary Ann (Susanna's mother) was a witness to the marriage. Susanna's father is noted as deceased, and occupation as a wedding ring maker. Susanna signed her name as "Susannah". George Lawrence gave his address as 32, Blundell Street, and Susannah gave hers as 29, Blundell Street. The Barrands used to live at 32, Blundell Street. By 1906, when Susannah Emma was married, the Lawrence family had moved to 41, Blundell Street. In the 1901 census, George Lawrence and Susanna lived at 29, Blundell Street with Mary Ann Barrand, Susanna's mother. George Lawrence and Susanna had 5 children:

George William, born on 3rd September, 1896 and bapt on 27th September, 1896;

Charles Henry born on 26th July, 1903 and bapt on 16th August, 1903;

Susannah Emma born on 14th November, 1905, bapt on 4th February, 1906. She married James William Owen Day (1909-1990) in 1935 and he was a labourer at the local Kilner bottle works. Susannah Lawrence died in February, 1984 in Camden, London, James Day died in March, 1990 in Camden

Harry, born on 21st May, 1909 and married Mary Ann Rayner in 1936. – possibly 1 child June (b 1937) Harry was a Brewer's Labourer.

Mary Ann, born on 14th March, 1912 and died unmarried in Hounslow, in 1986, aged 74

By 1911, the family lived at 46, Blundell Street, and by the early 1930s they were all still living in Blundell Street together with the Whitbreads. Susannah, George William, Charles Henry, Susannah Emma and Harry.

On the 1939 census, the family were living at 21, Oldershaw Road in Islington – George H Lawrence (retired labourer), Susannah (nee Barrand) – (retired bottle washer), Charles Henry (aerated water worker), Harry, (brewer's labourer) and his wife Mary Ann Rayner (b 14th March, 1912).

Susannah Lawrence died in 1948 in St. Pancras



REGISTRATION DISTRICT		ISLINGTON							
1871	BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington West			in the County of Middlesex					

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
480	27th April 1871 57 Roman Road	Susannah Emma	girl	John Barrand	Mary Ann Barrand nee Alford	Jeweller	x The mark of Mary Ann Barrand Mother 57 Roman Road Islington	Twenty second May 1871	John Watts Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

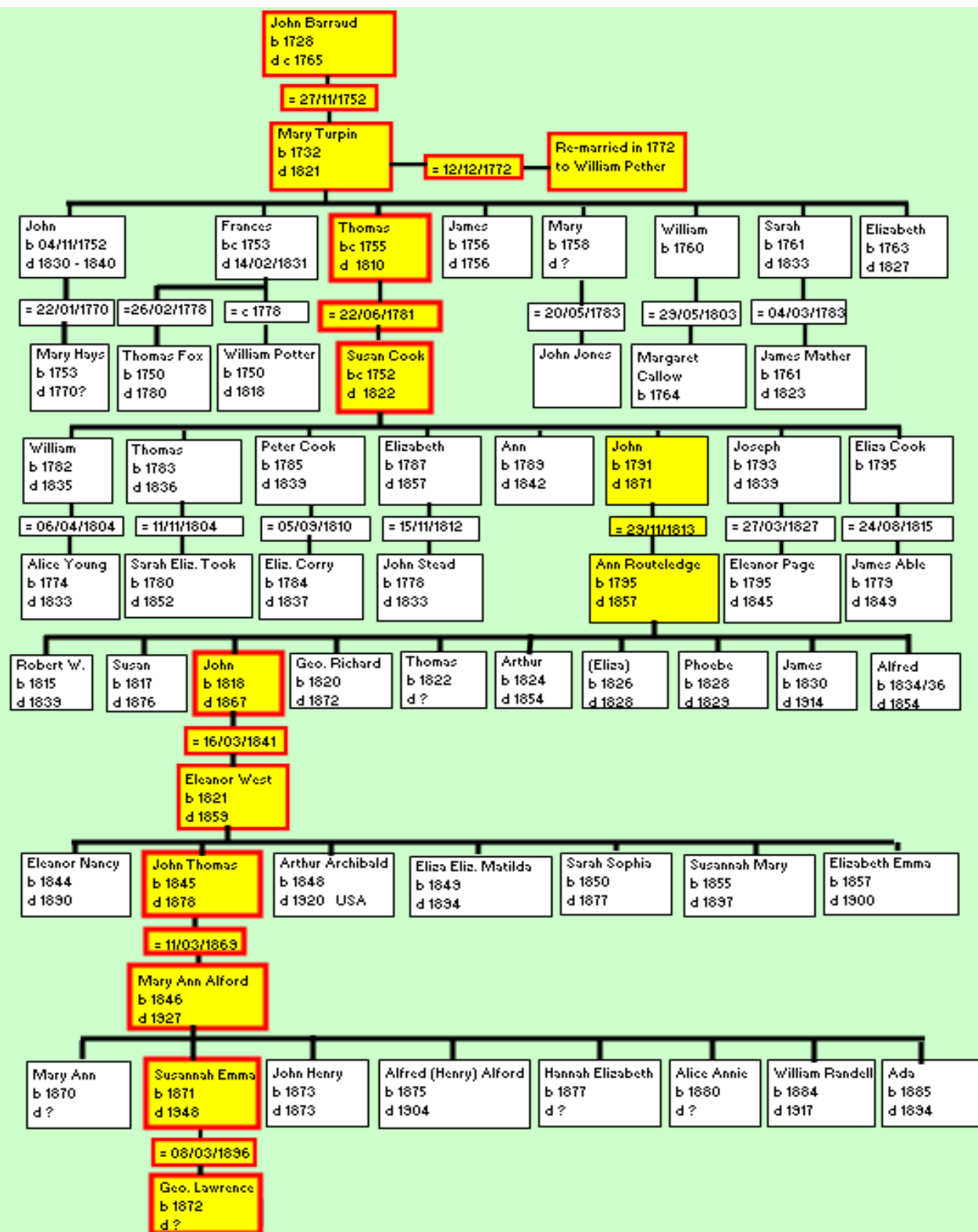
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

BXCF 550671

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



Birth Certificate Susanna Emma Barrand



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Luke West Holland
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1880.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Age.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 569.	Sarah Mary	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St ⁺	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 570.	David Caroline	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St ⁺	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 571.	Joseph William	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St ⁺	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 572.	Louisa Mattha	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St ⁺	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 573.	Mary Anne	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St ⁺	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 574.	Susanna	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St ⁺	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 575.	Harry Alfred	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St ⁺	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb 2 nd 15. No. 576.	Harriet Eliza	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St ⁺	Laborer	D. E. Holland

Baptism record of Susanna Emma Barrand
596

Civil Parish (or Township) of		Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town or Village or Hamlet of		Urban Sanitary District of		Rural Sanitary District of		Administrative Parish or Hamlet of	
St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew		St. Andrew	
No. of	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday	SEX	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN							
92	31 Blundell St	1	George Thompson	Head	35	M	Machineist	London							
			William	Son	14	M	Child	London							
			Robert	Son	9	M	Child	London							
			Mary Ann	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			Elizabeth	Son	11	M	Child	London							
93	32 Blundell St	1	James Miller	Head	30	M	Blacksmith	London							
			Mary Ann	Wife	28	F	Housewife	London							
			Elizabeth	Son	14	M	Child	London							
			Mary E.	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			John	Son	9	M	Child	London							
			William	Son	3	M	Child	London							
			Alfred	Son	1	M	Child	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
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			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							
			Mary	Wife	32	F	Housewife	London							
			John	Son	11	M	Child	London							

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, or in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (last birthday) and SEX	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards				BIRTHPLACE of every person	NATIONALITY of every person born in a Foreign Country	INFIRMITY
			Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Personal Occupation	Industry or Service with which worker is connected	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working as own account	Whether Working as House			
1. <i>John George Lawrence</i>	Head	42	Married				General Labourer 330			Woker	London	English	
2. <i>Susannah Lawrence</i>	Wife	40	Married								London	English	
3. <i>George William Lawrence</i>	Son	14					Guard 525						
4. <i>Charles Lawrence</i>	Son	9					School						
5. <i>Susannah Lawrence</i>	Daughter	5											
6. <i>Harry Lawrence</i>	Son	3											

(To be filled up by the Enumerator)

I certify that on this day the above is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to me by the Head of Family or other person in charge of this dwelling.

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature *W. George Lawrence*

Postal Address *32 Blundell Street, Camden N.W. 1*

1911 Census

21	ditto	32	1	Lawrence, George H.	-	M	31 yrs	72	M	Builder labourer
			2	Lawrence, Susannah	-	F	15 yrs	71	M	Bottle washer (retired)
			3	Lawrence, Charles H.	-	M	26 yrs	03	S	Labourer (carried water)
21	ditto	33	1	Lawrence, Harry (Jnr)	-	M	21 yrs	09	M	Builder labourer (heavy)
			2	Lawrence, Mary	-	F	14 yrs	12	M	Unpaid domestic duties

1939 Census at 32 Blundell Street

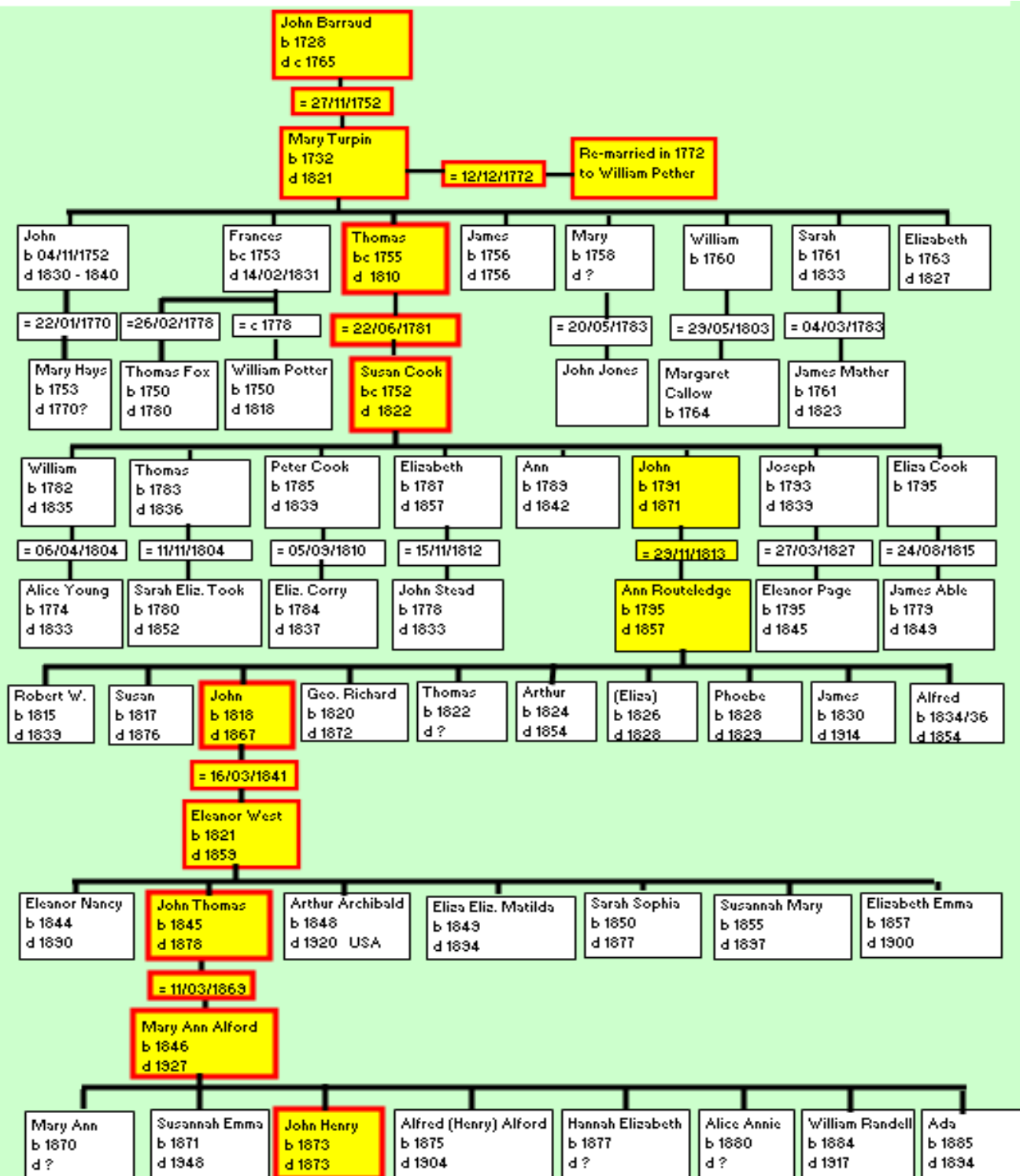
Registration District ST. PANCRAS.									
1948. DEATHS in the Sub-District of SOUTH WEST ST. PANCRAS in the Metropolitan Borough of ST. PANCRAS.									
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
483	Sixteenth July 1948 6 Truro Street	Susannah LAWRENCE	Female	78 years	widow of George William Lawrence General Labourer	1. Myocardial degeneration 2. Sarcoidosis chronic 3. Bronchitis Certified by John J. Lawless M.R.C.S.	S. Day, Daughter Present at the death 6 Truro Street N.W.5.	Sixteenth July 1948	[Signature] Registrar

Death Certificate Susannah Lawrence 1948 Susannah Emma (daughter) present at death.

3. **John Henry Barrand** was child No 3, born on the 21st July, 1873 at 57, Roman Road, Islington. John Barrand (father) is described as a builder's labourer at the time. The birth was registered on the 28th August, 1873.

Birth Reg: Islington 1873 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 261)

There is no record of any baptism of John Henry Barrand although the rest of the family were not baptised until 1880. The only record of a death of a "John Henry" is John Henry Barren and the **Death Ref: Islington 1873 - 4th Qtr (1b - 182)** and he is also buried as "John Barren" in Islington Cemetery on the 9th November, 1873. The address shown on the burial record is 57, Roman Road which confirms it is the same John Henry Barrand although the name is spelt incorrectly. John Henry died of pneumonia at the age of 3 months on the 4th November, 1873 at the family home where his father, John is still noted as a builders' labourer.



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 2182613-88

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1873 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington West in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
463	Twenty-fourth July 1873 57 Roman Road	John Henry	Boy	John Barrand	Mary Ann Barrand formerly Norfolk	Builder	x The mark of Mary Ann Barrand mother 57 Roman Road Islington	Twenty-eighth August 1873	N.H. Messer	Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 25th day of March 2010

BXCE 455188

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.

TPD

Birth certificate John Henry Barrand

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-67

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1873 DEATH in the Sub-district of Islington West in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
444	Fourth November 1873 57 Roman Road	John Henry Barrand	Male	3 months	Son of John Barrand Builders	Pneumonia certified	x The mark of Mary Ann Barrand present at death 57 Roman Road Islington	Fifth November 1873	N.H. Messer Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 348152

See note overleaf

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WAR

Death Certificate John Henry Barren (Barrand)


BURIALS in the Burial Ground at FINCHLEY, for the Parish of
St. Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1873

NAME.	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Jane Hunt No. 26592	3 Canal Road Islington	9 th Nov ^r 1873	34	J Freeman
Charles Lawrence No. 26593	70 th Hospital Islington	9 th Nov ^r 1873	24	J Freeman
Mary Ann Collins No. 26594	181 Coppen Lodge Islington	9 th Nov ^r 1873	3 months	J Freeman
John Henry Barren No. 26595	59 Roman Road Islington	9 th Nov ^r 1873	3 months	J Freeman
Benjamin Hasal No. 26596	44 th Terrace Laburnum Thorncliffe	9 th Nov ^r 1873	15 months	J Freeman
Samuel Johnson No. 26597	19 Chalfont Road Islington	9 th Nov ^r 1873	13 months	J Freeman
William Coddling No. 26598	48 Holloway Road Islington	10 th Nov ^r 1873	9 months	J Freeman
Alexander Colours No. 26599	Broad Green Glenhurst	10 th Nov ^r 1873	56	J Freeman

Burial record of John Henry Barren (Barrand)

4. **Harry Alford** was next, born on the 20th February, 1875 at 57, Roman Road, Islington where his father John is recorded as a builders' labourer. **Birth Ref: Islington 1875 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 208)** Harry Alford was baptised on the 15th February, 1880 along with the other children. At some time, it appears he was called Henry rather than Harry and on the 1881 census he is shown as "Harry A" but on the 1891 census it becomes Henry and he is aged 16 and employed as a tinfoil worker along with his elder sister Susanna at the Kilner Bottle factory. By 1901, he is again noted as Henry and aged 26, but now working as a potman. There is a record of Henry Barren's (not Barrand) death on the 31st August, 1904 at 29, Blundell Street in Islington of a brain tumour at the age of 29 where he is employed as a carman, with the **Death Ref: Islington 1904 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 183)**. It seems most likely that Henry was working as a carman along with his half-brother, William Randell at the meat market. The husbands of his sisters, Hannah and Alice Annie were also employed as carmen at the meat market. It would appear that Henry was buried in the Islington Cemetery on the 5th September, 1904. Clearly the record shows his address of 29, Blundell Street so we have the correct person. Alice Morgan was present at the death of Henry, and it known she was aged just 20 years old and they were engaged and soon to be married. The Morgan family lived in the same house as the Barrands.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-21

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

ISLINGTON

1875

BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington West

in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
314	Twenty-fourth February 1875 57 Roman Road	Harry Alford	Boy	John Thomas Barrand	Mary Ann Barrand formerly Alford	Builder's labourer	J T Barrand Father 57 Roman Road Islington	Third April 1875	W A Messer Registrar	


CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

BXCF 550672

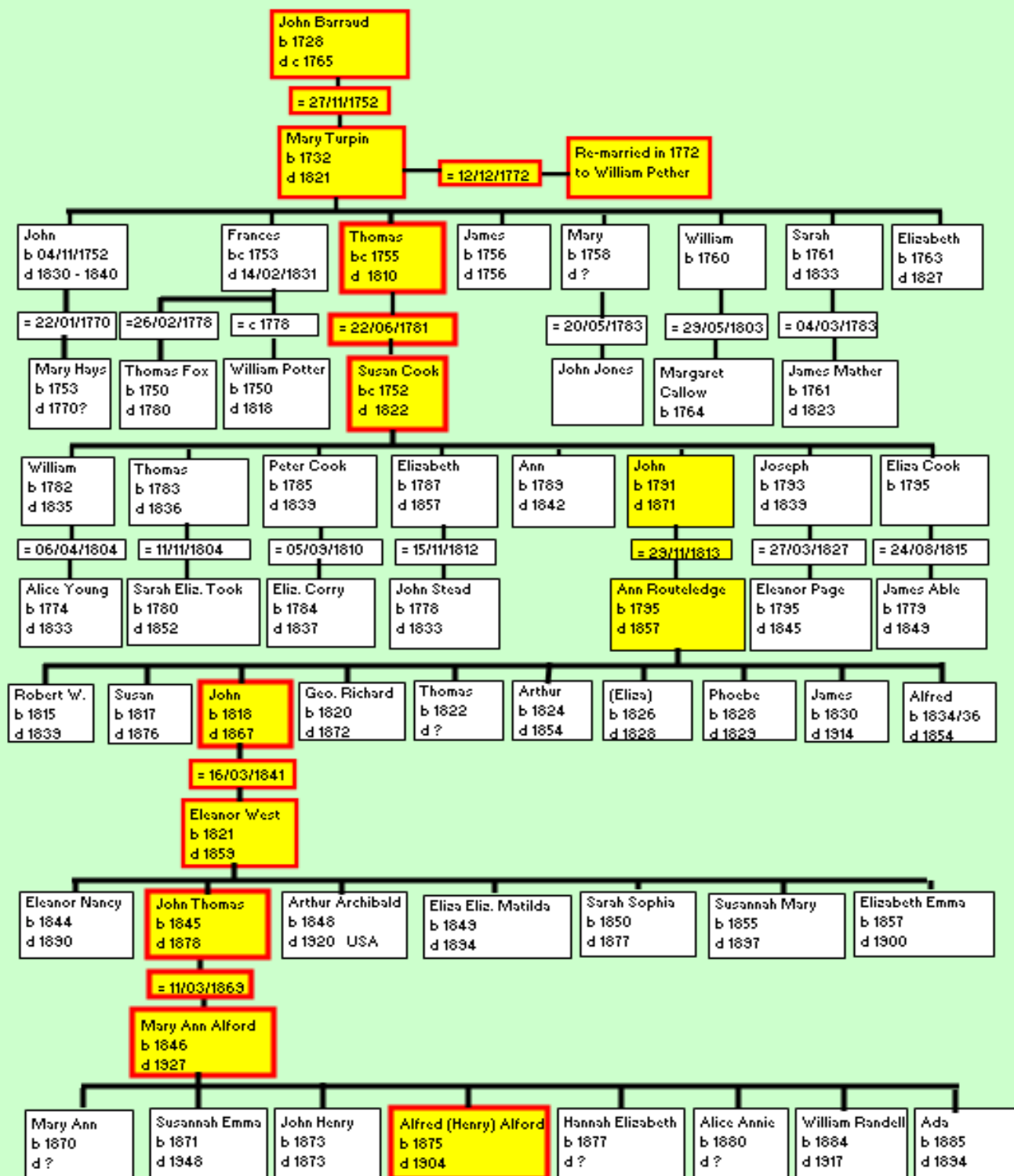
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TF

Birth Certificate of Harry Alford Barrand 1875



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <u>St Luke West Holloway</u> in the County of <u>Middlesex</u> in the Year 188 <u>0</u>						
When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 15. Sept. 1875. No. 572.</i>	Sarah Mary	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 6. April 1877. No. 573.</i>	Janet Caroline	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 4. April 1877. No. 574.</i>	Joseph William	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 2nd Feb. 1871. No. 575.</i>	Louisa Matthea	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blundell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880 Feb. 2 nd 15. No. 573.	Mary Anne	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 15. April 1874. No. 574.</i>	Susannah	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880 Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 20. Feb. 1875. No. 575.</i>	Harry Alfred	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 2 nd 15. <i>born 13. April 1877. No. 576.</i>	Harriet Eliza	John Thomas & Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blundell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland

Baptism record of Harry Alford Barrand

Civil Parish [or Township] of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	District of	
St. Andrew		Barnes		Finsbury		St. Andrew		St. Andrew	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES No. of In- habited at 1881	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Insane or Idiot (4) Pauper
92	31 Blundell St		George Selvington	Head	Mar	28	Machineist	London & Eastern	
			William	Son	Mar	21	Clerk	London & Eastern	
			Connet	"	"	9	Scholar	"	
			Robert	"	"	4	"	"	
93	32 Blundell St	1	Mary Ann Barrand	Head	Mar	46	Chamberman	London & Eastern	
			Mary Ann	Son	"	11	"	London & Eastern	
			Eusebius	"	"	9	"	"	
			Harvey A.	Son	"	5	"	"	
			Harriet E.	Son	"	3	"	"	
			Allice	"	"	1	"	"	
94			John Dover	Head	Mar	26	Carpenter	London & Eastern	
			Mary	Wife	Mar	39	"	"	
			Mary E.	Son	"	13	"	"	
			John	Son	"	11	"	"	
			William	"	"	7	"	"	
95			James Wells	Head	Mar	29	Bricklayer	London & Eastern	
			Mary Ann	Wife	Mar	26	Domestic	"	
			Ada	Son	"	8	"	London & Eastern	
			Mary	"	"	5	"	"	
			Elizabeth	"	"	4	"	"	
			Allice	"	"	2	"	"	
96			James	Son	"	20	"	"	
97			Robert Pinner	Head	Mar	27	General Lab	London & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	Mar	37	"	City of London	
			John E.	Son	"	12	Scholar	London & Eastern	
Total of Houses...		1	Total of Males and Females...		11	14			

1881 Census, aged 5

Civil Parish [or Township] of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	District of	
St. Andrew		Barnes		Finsbury		St. Andrew		St. Andrew	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES No. of In- habited at 1881	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Insane or Idiot (4) Pauper
92	16 Sullerton St	1	Henry Underwood	Head	Mar	22	Shaving Smith	London & Eastern	
			Annie	Wife	Mar	21	"	London & Eastern	
			Henry	Son	"	16	"	"	
			William	"	"	12	Scholar	"	
			John	"	"	4	"	St. Luke	
			James	"	"	2	"	London & Eastern	
			Allice	"	"	1	"	London & Eastern	
93			Frank Charlie	Head	Mar	25	Metallurgist	London & Eastern	
			Martha	Wife	Mar	26	"	St. Luke	
			Henry	Son	"	10	Scholar	St. Luke	
			Freddie	Son	"	4	"	London & Eastern	
			Edel	"	"	3	"	"	
			Amey	"	"	2	"	"	
			Clara	"	"	1	"	"	
94			M. A. Barrand	Head	Widow	46	Blind Woman	London & Eastern	
			Eusebius	Son	3	16	Infant Worker	London & Eastern	
			Henry	Son	3	16	"	"	
			Annie	Son	"	16	Shopper Maker Glass	"	
			Allice	"	"	4	Scholar	"	
			William	Son	"	4	"	"	
95	15 do	1	Thomas Under	Head	Mar	20	Shaving Smith	London & Eastern	
			Annie	Wife	Mar	16	"	London & Eastern	
			William	Son	"	1	"	London & Eastern	
96			John Barber	Head	Mar	23	Boot Maker	St. Luke	
			Annie	Wife	Mar	38	"	London & Eastern	
			Harriet	Son	3	17	Shopper Maker Glass	St. Luke	
			Joseph	Son	"	12	Scholar	London & Eastern	
			Amey	Son	"	10	"	"	
			Allice	"	"	4	"	"	
Total of Houses and of Tenements with less...		2	Total of Males and Females...		14	17			

1891 Census, aged 16

Borough or Urban District of <i>Islington</i> Part of <i>St. Matthew</i>				Borough or Urban District of <i>Lower Holloway</i> Part of <i>St. Matthew</i>				Metropolitan Division of <i>Islington</i> Part of <i>St. Matthew</i>				Metropolitan Division of <i>Islington</i> Part of <i>St. Matthew</i>				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Uninhabited	HOUSES inhabited	HOUSES inhabited	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Sex	Age last Birthday	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb	(2) Blind	(3) Lame	(4) Imbecile, feeble-minded	
3927 Clarendon St.				Anna Parsons	Head	W	56	Widow	Worker		Long Street, Hants					
				Joseph So	Son	M	57				Nottingham					
				Alice So	Daughter	F	2				London					
40				William So	Son	M	5				London					
				Edward Gray	Head	M	27	Labourer (General)	Do		Brighthelm, Sussex					
				Alfred So	Wife	F	22				London					
4129 So				William So	Son	M	5				Do					
				Arthur Morgan	Head	M	45	Carpenter	Worker		Islington, London					
				Alice So	Wife	F	46				Do					
				Charles Ford	Son	M	22	Carpenter	Worker		Do					
				Alice So	Daughter	F	16	Labourer	Do		Do					
				Edith So	Son	M	14				Do					
				James So	Son	M	13				Do					
				Flora Morgan	Daughter	F	12				Do					
43				William Ford	Son	M	8				Do					
				George Parsons	Head	M	29	Labourer	Do		N. H.					
				Esther So	Wife	F	28				N. H.					
45				George So	Son	M	5				N. H.					
				Henry A. Carrand	Head	M	56	Boiler maker	Do		N. H.					
				William So	Son	M	26	Carpenter	Do		N. H.					
4431 So				William Randall	Son	M	19	Carpenter	Do		N. H.					
				Joseph Keele	Head	M	42	Coach maker	Do		Islington, London					
				Matilda Keele	Wife	F	34				Do					
				William So	Wife	F	18	Housekeeper	Do		Do					
				Joseph Keele	Son	M	30	Carpenter	Do		Do					
				William Marshall	Son	M	24	Housekeeper	Do		Do					
45				John Bartlett	Head	M	30	Porter	Do		Worshipful, London					
				Caroline So	Wife	F	28				St. Luke, London					
				Caroline So	Daughter	F	7				Islington, Do					
				James So	Son	M	6				Do					
				Edith So	Son	M	13				Do					
7	Total of Inhabitants of Houses and of Tenants with live stock	7		Total of Males and of Females												

1901 Census, aged 26

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-86

REGISTRATION DISTRICT **ISLINGTON**

1904 DEATH in the Sub-district of **Lower Holloway** in the County of London

No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
320	Thirty first August 1904 29 Blundell Street	Henry Barrand	Male	29 years	Barman	Ischaemic Coronary 5 hours Certified by James F. Fraquair M.B.	Alice Morgan Present at the death 29 Blundell Street Islington	Second September 1904	F. H. Dringley Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 347970

See note overleaf

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Death Certificate of Henry Alford Barrand 1904

BURIALS in the Burial Ground at **FINCHLEY**, for the Metropolitan Borough of *Islington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, in the Year 1904

NAME.	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Henry Barrand. No. 120 015.	29. Blundell Street Islington	5. September 1904	29.	D. J. Preston
Arthur Hale. No. 120 016	7 Grosvenor Street Islington	5. September 1904	Months 4	D. J. Preston
George Sidney Farr. No. 120 017	110 Brewery Road Islington	5. September 1904	2	D. J. Preston
Henry Thomas. No. 120 018. Foley-	54 Brewery Road Islington	5. September 1904	Months 21	D. J. Preston
Eleanor Tisdall. No. 120 019	61 Gifford Street Islington	5. September 1904	Months 3	D. J. Preston
Mary Ann Longlands No. 120 020	Highgate Hill Infirmary. Islington	6 September 1904	47.	C. Stanley
William Henry Worral. No. 120 021	Highgate Hill Infirmary. Islington	6. September 1904	74.	D. J. Preston
Charles Squires No. 120 022.	Highgate Hill Infirmary. Islington	6. September 1904	70.	D. J. Preston

Burial record of Henry Barrand 29, Blundell Street - aged 29 - 05/09/1904

5. **Hannah Eliza** was child No 5, born on the 20th April, 1877 and baptised on the 15th February, 1880 along with Mary, Susanna and Harry. **Birth Ref: Islington 1877 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 259).** Hannah was born at 57 Roman Road, Islington and John Barrand, her father is noted as a builders' labourer. In 1881, she is noted as "Hannah" aged 3, but in 1891 she is noted as "Annie", aged 14 and working as a glass stopper maker and worked at the Kilner bottle works. Hannah married Albert James Whitbread, born in 1878, a meat carrier on the 17th January, 1897 in Islington. **Marriage Ref: Islington - 1897 1st Qtr (1b - 245)** Annie's mother, Mary Ann Barrand was a witness to the marriage, and her father is noted as John Barrand *deceased*, a wedding ring maker.

By 1901, the census shows that Albert James Whitbread and Annie had 2 children, Annie Elizabeth and Albert Thomas and were living at 31, Blundell Street, next door to Mary Ann Barrand who was at No 29. There is a mystery child here, as there are also records of a George William Whitbread, born on the 5th September, 1900 and baptised on the 22nd September, 1900 at their address of 31, Blundell Street. The baptism records however, show the parents names as Albert "Thomas" Whitbread and & his wife, Annie. The BMD records for George William show **Birth Ref: Islington 1900 - 4th Qtr (1b - 226)** There are records of a George William Whitbread's death, aged 0: **Death Ref: Islington 1901 - 1st Qtr (1b - 189)**

Albert James by this time was a carman, working at the meat market. By 1911, they had a total of 4 children: **Annie Elizabeth**, born on 29th March, 1897 (Bapt 25th April, 1897), **Albert Thomas**, born on 10th January, 1899 (bapt 5th February, 1899 - d 1979), **Daisy Ethel** born on 26th March, 1902 (bapt 13th April, 1902) and **Alfred Charles**, born on 13th September, 1904 (Bapt 4th October, 1904).

Albert Whitbread was still working as a carman at the cattle market in 1911, and the family now lived at 46, Blundell Street, Islington. The census shows that by 1911, they had only 4 children - all living. Why George William is not shown as "a child that died" is not known.

The Voters' records for 1919 only show **Albert James Whitbread** along with George and Susannah Lawrence at 46 Blundell Street and also the voters' records in 1925 show the same - **Albert James Whitbread** living with George and Susannah Lawrence at 46 Blundell Street. There was another child, **William** (b 12th August, 1917)

In 1932, the voters' records show the Lawrence family - Charles Henry, George William, Harry, Susannah and Susannah Emily Lawrence and also **Albert James Whitbread and Annie Elizabeth Whitbread** at 46 Blundell Street.

In both 1936 and 1938, **Albert James Whitbread, Annie Elizabeth Whitbread** and **Henry William Whitbread** (not known) are living at 46 Blundell Street. The 1939 census shows Albert James Whitbread (meat porter), William (b 1917) as a letter deliverer and an Annie Whitbread (married) (b 1897). The address shown is still 46 Blundell Street.

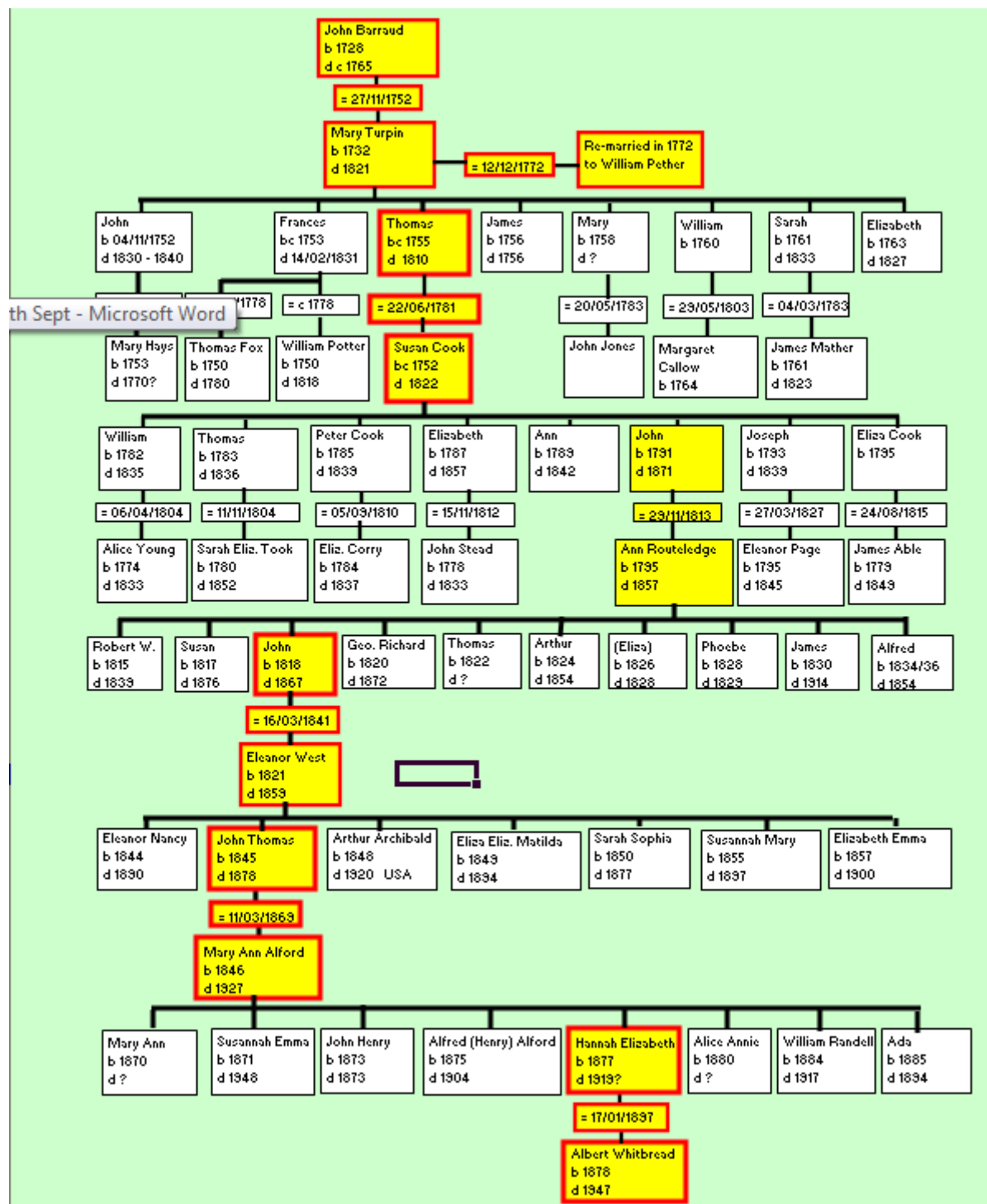
Annie Elizabeth Whitbread married George Leonard Govey in Islington in 1923 3rd Qtr (1b - 615), and they had 3 children: Winifred born in 1926; Frederick A., born in 1928 and Joyce A, born in 1934. In 1932-1938, George Govey and Anne Whitbread were living at 44, Wellington Road along with a Thomas Whitbread and Edith Annie Whitbread.

It is possible that **Albert Thomas Whitbread** married Emily Maria Eley (1901-1999) in Islington in 1922 4th Qtr (1b - 614) - It seems they had 3 children, Emily, Albert, born in 1924 and Joan in 1921. They lived in Roman Road, Islington. The 1939 census shows Albert, Emily, Joan and 2 others living in Mackenzie Road, Islington.

Daisy Ethel Whitbread married Alfred Ernest James in Islington in 1925 1st Qtr (1b - 211) - No record of children, but in 1939 there was a William G. Whitbread and an Emily Whitbread living with them.

Alfred Charles Whitbread married Dorothy E. Case in Islington in 1930 4th Qtr (1b - 411) - 1 Child, Ronald C born in 1933.

It appears that Hannah (Annie) Eliza Whitbread died in 1919 at the age of 42, **Death Ref: Islington 1919 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 249)** and Albert died in 1947, aged 69 **Death Ref: Islington 1947 - 2nd Qtr (5c - 843)**



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-24

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		ISLINGTON	
1877	BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington West	in the	County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration

165	Twickenham April 1877 54 Roman Road	Hannah Eliza	girl	John Barrand	Mary Ann Barrand formerly Holford	Builders labourer	X the mark of Mary Ann Barrand fifth Mother 54 Roman Road Islington	Twenty fifth May 1877	W. H. Messer Registrar	
-----	--	--------------	------	--------------	---	----------------------	---	-----------------------------	---------------------------	--

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.
Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 10th day of September 2012

BXCF 551307

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LAC

IPS 046687 39902 03/11 3MS/PSL 028906

Birth Certificate Hannah Eliza Barrand 1877

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Luke West Holloway
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1880.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 15. 1875. No. 566.</i>	Sarah Mary	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blindell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 6. 1875. No. 567.</i>	Danet Caroline	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blindell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 4. 1875. No. 568.</i>	Joseph William	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blindell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 2. 1875. No. 569.</i>	Louisa Mattha	Andrew & Sarah Elizabeth	Connor	22 Blindell St	Carpenter	D. E. Holland
1880 Feb. 15. No. 570.	Mary Anne	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blindell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 15. 1875. No. 571.</i>	Susannah	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blindell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880 Feb. 15. <i>From 20. 1875. No. 572.</i>	Harry Alfred	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blindell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland
1880. Feb. 15. <i>From 13. 1875. No. 573.</i>	Hannah Eliza	John Thomas Mary Ann	Barrand	32 Blindell St	Laborer	D. E. Holland

Baptism record of Hannah Eliza Barrand

No. of Subdivisions	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES In which the Person is (A) (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	SEX	AGE last Birthday of (A) (B)	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Street and Street (2) Street (3) Suburb or Village (4) District
97	31 Thunders St		Sarah Fellingham	Head	Female	28	Washwoman	London & Easton	
			William	Son	Male	24	Clark	London & Easton	
			Connet	"	"	9	Schooler	"	
			Robert	"	"	4	"	"	
98	32 Thunders St	1	Mary Ann Benson	Head	Female	34	Chambermaid	London & Easton	
			Mary Ann	"	"	11	"	London & Easton	
			Elizabeth	"	"	9	"	"	
			Harvey A.	Son	Male	5	"	"	
			Harriet C.	"	"	3	"	"	
			Allice	"	"	1	"	"	
99			John Dover	Head	Male	24	Carpenter	Manchester	
			Mary	Wife	Female	29	"	"	
			Mary E.	"	"	13	"	"	
			John	Son	Male	11	"	"	
			William	"	"	7	"	"	
98			James Wells	Head	Male	24	Drishlayer	Manchester	
			Mary Ann	Wife	Female	22	Drishlayer	"	
			Ada	"	"	8	"	London & Easton	
			Mary	"	"	5	"	"	
			Elizabeth	"	"	4	"	"	
			Allice	"	"	2	"	"	
			James	Son	Male	5	"	"	
99			Joseph Poyner	Head	Male	27	General Lab	London & Easton	
			Anna	Wife	Female	27	Wife	City of London	
			John L.	Son	Male	12	Schooler Half-time	London & Easton	
Total of Houses...			Total of Males and Females...			11	14		

1881 Census, aged 3

No. of Subdivisions	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES In which the Person is (A) (B)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	SEX	AGE last Birthday of (A) (B)	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Street and Street (2) Street (3) Suburb or Village (4) District
92	14 Sutherland St	1	Henry Underwood	Head	Male	32	Shaving Smith	London & Easton	
			Annie	Wife	Female	24	"	London & Easton	
			Henry	Son	Male	20	"	do	
			William	"	"	18	"	do	
			John	"	"	16	"	do	
			James	"	"	14	"	do	
			Allice	"	"	12	"	do	
93			Frank Chellis	Head	Male	25	Metall Saw Pioneer	do	
			Martha	Wife	Female	22	"	do	
			Henry	Son	Male	10	Schooler	do	
			Francis	"	"	8	"	do	
			Edith	"	"	6	"	do	
			Joseph	"	"	4	"	do	
			Allice	"	"	2	"	do	
94			John Barrand	Head	Male	29	Shaw Woman	London & Easton	
			Susan	Wife	Female	26	"	London & Easton	
			Henry	Son	Male	16	"	do	
			Annie	"	"	14	"	do	
			Allice	"	"	12	"	do	
			William	"	"	10	"	do	
			Ada	"	"	8	"	do	
95	15 do	1	Thomas Usher	Head	Male	20	Barber	London & Easton	
			Annie	Wife	Female	18	"	do	
			William	Son	Male	16	"	do	
96			John Barber	Head	Male	23	Barber	do	
			Annie	Wife	Female	21	"	do	
			Harriet	"	"	19	"	do	
			Joseph	Son	Male	17	"	do	
			Joseph	"	"	15	"	do	
			Allice	"	"	13	"	do	
5	Total of Houses and of Townships with less than Five Houses...		Total of Males and Females...			13	17		

1891 Census, aged 14 - written as Annie

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

Number of Schedule **168**
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after completion)

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (Date Birthday, not Year)	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE		PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of person aged ten years and upwards		BIRTHPLACE of every person	NATIONALITY of every person born in a Foreign Country	INFIRMITY	
			State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of —	Children born alive to parent Marriage (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7)	Personal Occupation	Industry or Service with which worker is connected				
1. Albert Whitbread	Head	33	Married 14	4 4	070	Barman	Salter Market	Wolver	London, Islington	
2. Annie Whitbread	Wife	33	Married 14	4 4					London, Islington	
3. Annie Whitbread	Daughter	16	Single						London, Islington	
4. Albert Whitbread	Son	12	Single			School	390		London, Islington	
5. Daisy Whitbread	Daughter	9							London, Islington	
6. Alfred Whitbread	Son	7							London, Islington	
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										
11.										
12.										
13.										
14.										
15.										

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

1. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper sex column.	2. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper age column.	3. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper marital status column.	4. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper occupation column.	5. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper birthplace column.	6. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper nationality column.	7. All the names in this Schedule are entered in the proper infirmity column.
Male	Female	Married	Single	Foreign	British	Infirmary
3	3	6				

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature **Albert Whitbread**

Postal Address **46 Blundell St. Islington N.**

48 Rooms

1911 Census

Registration District ISLINGTON.

1919. DEATHS in the Sub-District of LOWER HOLLOWAY in the County of LONDON.

No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
101	Seventh May 1919 46 Blundell Street	Annie Whitbread	Female	42 years	Wife of Albert James Whitbread Salter Market Porter	(1) Placenta Praevia (2) Haemorrhage during and after delivery Certified by Walter Robbison L.R.C.P.	A. J. Whitbread Widower of deceased 46 Blundell Street Islington	Eighth May 1919	F. H. Townley Registrar

Death Certificate Annie Whitbread 1919 following birth of child

Name: Annie Whitbread
 Birth Date: abt 1877
 Date of Registration: Apr-May-Jun 1919
 Age at Death: 42
 Registration district: Islington
 Inferred County: Greater London
 Volume: 1b
 Page: 249

Death record of Annie Whitbread (nee Barrand)

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Mary Islington
in the County of Middlesex in the Year 1900

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1900. 16 Sep Born. 13 July 1900 No. 1953.	Bernard Henry	Frederick William & Emily Maria	Stibbings	30 Softing St	Baker	A T Hollis
16 Sep Born. 13 Aug 1900 No. 1954.	Maud Elizabeth	James & Jane	Weston	42 Brewery St	Carman	A T Hollis
19 Sep Born. 4 Sept 1900 No. 1955.	Hervey	James William Joseph & Mary Alice	Bird	27 Parkfield St	Metal Polisher	F M Green
26 Sep 23 Born. 26 June 1900 No. 1956.	Henry Peter	Edward & Alice Maud	Thornley	91 Holloway St	Compositor	F M Green
23 Sep Born. 6 Sep 1900 No. 1957.	Violet	George & Eliza	Chapman	42 Same St	Compositor	A T Hollis
27 Sep Born. 5 Sep 1900 No. 1958.	George William	Albert Thomas & Annie	Whitbread	31 Blundel St	Porter	F M Green
23 Sep Born. 26 Aug 1900 No. 1959.	Charles	Robert & Jessie	Styles	10 Spencer St	Tramway	A T Hollis
23 Sep Born. 25 Aug 1900 No. 1960.	Florence Helen	Thomas & Emma	Thornstone	7 Blanch Place	Bottle Washer	F M Green

Baptism record of George William Whitbread

6. **Alice Annie** was child No 6, born on the 4th July, 1879, but was baptised as Alice Barrow on the 3rd August, 1879 (without the “Annie”) and her address is shown as 32, Blundell Street. Just why she was baptised in 1879 when all her other siblings were baptised on the 15th February, 1880 is a mystery. Clearly, she could have been baptised at the same time as the rest of the children. John Thomas Barrand had already died on the 1st October, 1878 and it is exactly 9 months from that date that Alice was born. She is the Alice Barron born in Islington **Birth 1879 Ref: Islington 3rd Qtr (1b - 271)** The Birth certificate mentions that her father was John Thomas Barron, and their address was 32, Blundell Street, Islington. (The census for 1881 at 32, Blundell Street, Islington, shows Mary Ann (John Thomas’s widow), her other children: Mary Ann, aged (11), Susannah, aged (9), Harry A, aged (5) Hannah aged (3) and this Alice, aged (1). By 1891, the family was living at 14, Sutterton Street, Islington a street off Blundell Street. Mary Ann's name is written as M. A. Barrand (Widow) and living with her are Susannah aged (18), Henry aged (16), Annie (Hannah) aged (14), Alice, aged (9) and also a William aged (7) and an Ada (aged 4). By 1891, Mary Ann (daughter) is shown in Bromley but by 1901 she had presumably already married as she does not show on any census since that date.

Alice Annie married James Joseph Carpenter (b 28th August, 1878) aged 22 on the 25th December, 1900. **Marriage Ref: Islington 1900 - 4th Qtr (1b - 399).** James Carpenter was also a carman at the meat market as was Albert Whitbread, the husband of Alice’s sister Annie. Alice’s father, John is noted as deceased, and his occupation is given as jeweller. When they were married, Alice Annie Barrand was pregnant with their child, as although Alice and James Carpenter were married in December, 1900, their daughter Amelia Alice was born on 1st March, 1901 and baptised on the 24th March, 1901.

By 1901, the census shows James Carpenter was working on the railways as a carter and they had a daughter, Amelia, born in 1901. In 1911, James Carpenter was back working as a carman at the meat market, and living at 50, Blundell Street in Islington. They had 5 children by this time:

Amelia Alice Carpenter born 1st March, 1901 and baptised 24th March, 1901, and she married Ernest Rose (b 23 March, 1900) in 1927 in Islington. Their address is Caledonian Road. Ernest was a furniture porter and Amelia was an office cleaner. They were both still living in 1955 in Caledonian Road, Islington.

May, born in 1902 and died in 1957 - unmarried

Beatrice Ann born on 8th July, 1904, and baptised 31st July, 1904, and married Thomas Chesterman (b 15/10/1903) in 1928. He was employed as a railway porter. In 1965, a Joseph J Carpenter was living with them and also a May and Wilfred Batty. This could be May, born in 1902.

Florrie (Florence) Mary, born in 1906, baptised 6th February, 1906 – No sign of a marriage

James Joseph Carpenter born on 17th October, 1907 and baptised on the 17th November, 1907 (living at Charlesworth Street.) – died 1908.

Harry born in 1911.

Walter, born on 2nd June, 1914


The 1911 census also shows that there were in fact six children, five living and one that died. It seems that James Joseph (b 1907) is the child that died in 1908 as he is not shown on the 1911 census. There are further children born after 1911.

Alice Annie died in Islington in 1945 **Death Ref: Islington 1945 - 1st Qtr (1b - 341)** and James Joseph Carpenter died in 1971.

The **voters’ lists of 1915** show they lived in 2 rooms in the 1st floor (unfurnished) at 376, Caledonian Road, Islington, and that Alice Annie and James Joseph were still there in 1925.

By 1934, there was an "Ada" Carpenter living with them and in 1936, a "Walter" Carpenter (b 2nd June, 1914) is shown in the household. By 1938, the voters' lists show they were still at the same address, but Ada had left. James Carpenter was a railway carman and Walter was a Publisher's stock keeper. In the 1939 census, James is a railway carman, Alice Annie is a housewife and Walter was still working at the publishers.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 7861886-18

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1879 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington West in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
	<i>Born July 1879 32 1115 Blundell Street</i>	<i>Alice</i>	<i>Gal</i>	<i>John Thomas Barron</i>	<i>Mary Ann Barron formerly Rogard</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>X Thomas of Mary Ann Barron Mother 32 Blundell Street Islington 1879</i>	<i>28th</i>	<i>W. M. M. Registrar</i>	


CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 28th day of November 2016

BXCH 052796

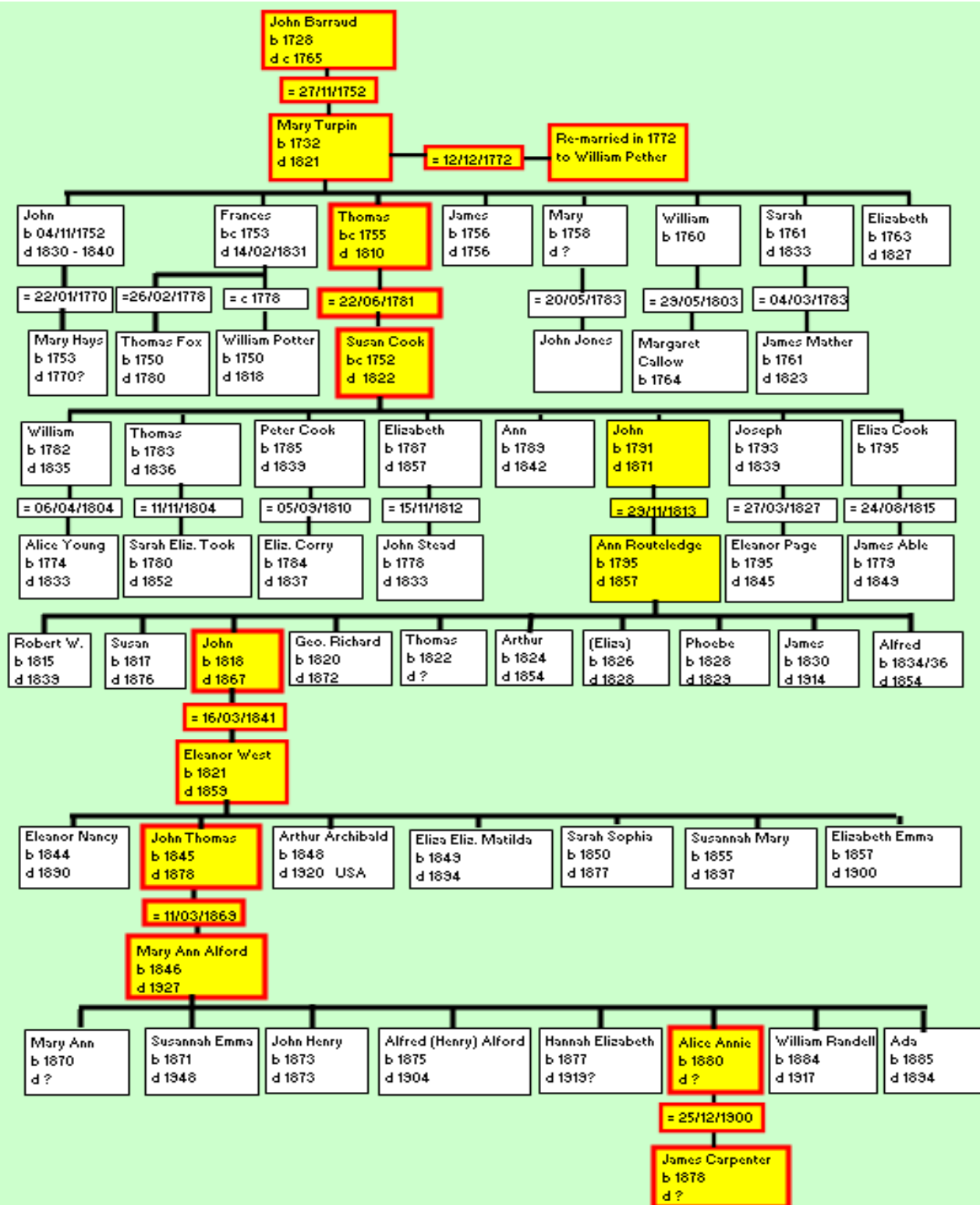
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JB

Birth Certificate Alice Annie Barrand 1879



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St Luke's West Hillway*
in the County of *Middlesex* in the Year 18*79*

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
18 <i>79</i> . Born Nov-26-18 <i>78</i> . Baptized July 2 <i>nd</i> . 18 <i>79</i> . No. 465.	Ernest William	William & Emma	Swain	26 Friedrich St	Packer	D. E. Holland
Born July 4-18 <i>79</i> . Baptized Aug 11-3. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 466.	Alice	John Thomas & Mary Anne	Barron	32 Blundell St	Labourer	D. E. Holland
Born July 16. 18 <i>79</i> . Baptized Aug 3. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 467.	Sarah Ann	George & Elvina	Adkins	44 Blundell St	French Plumber	D. E. Holland.
Born July 22 <i>nd</i> . 18 <i>79</i> . Baptized Aug 8. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 468.	Fredrick James	Alfred James & Charlotte Jane	Block- well	22 Charles St	Carman	D. E. Holland
Born June 3-18 <i>78</i> . Baptized Aug 14. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 469.	Eodlyn Mary Anne	George Benson & Mary Anne	Edwards	381 New St John St Birmingham	Diamond Setter	D. E. Holland.
Born June 24 18 <i>79</i> . Baptized Aug 24. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 470.	Alice Maria	William Henry & Maria	Turner	15 Balwood Grove	Slaughter- er	D. E. Holland
Born Nov-29-18 <i>78</i> . Baptized Sept 7. 18 <i>79</i> . No. 471.	Annie Emily	Henry & Maria	Law	4 Alfred St	Butcher	D. E. Holland.
Born June 11- 18 <i>79</i> . Baptized Sept 2-14 <i>th</i> . 18 <i>79</i> . No. 472.	Lydia Jane	William & Lydia	Glad- man	44 Blundell St	Railway Clerk	D. E. Holland

First baptism

First baptism

Baptism Record of Alice Barrand (as Barron)

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	District of	
Salisbury		Salisbury		Salisbury				Salisbury	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Dead and (2) Drunk (3) Blind (4) Insane or Idiot (5) Deaf
97	31 Thunders St		Samuel Tillingham	Son	Married	28	Machinist	Salisbury & Eastern	
			William	Son	"	21	Clark	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Ernest	"	"	9	Schooler	"	
			Robert	"	"	4	"	"	
98	32 Thunders St	1	Mary Ann Barrow	Head	Married	44	Chambermaid	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Mary Ann	Son	"	11	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Eusabiah	Son	"	9	"	"	
			Harry A	Son	"	5	"	"	
			Hamnah C	Son	"	3	"	"	
			Alice	"	"	1	"	"	
			John Dover	Head	Married	29	Carpenter	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Mary	Wife	Married	39	"	"	
			Mary E	Son	"	13	"	"	
			John	Son	"	11	"	"	
			William	Son	"	7	"	"	
98			James Wells	Head	Married	29	Blacklayer	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Mary Ann	Wife	Married	29	Washer	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Ada	Son	"	0	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Mary	"	"	5	"	"	
			Elizabeth	"	"	4	"	"	
			Alice	"	"	2	"	"	
			James	Son	"	2	"	"	
99			Joseph Palmer	Head	Married	27	General Lab	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Ann	Wife	Married	27	Wife	Salisbury & Eastern	
			John	Son	"	12	Schooler	Salisbury & Eastern	
Total of Houses...		1	Total of Males and Females...		11	14			

1881 Census, aged 1

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	District of	
Salisbury		Salisbury		Salisbury				Salisbury	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Dead and (2) Drunk (3) Blind (4) Insane or Idiot (5) Deaf
92	14 Sutherland St	1	Henry Underwood	Head	Married	33	Shaving Smith	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Annie	Wife	Married	32	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Henry	Son	"	14	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			William	Son	"	12	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			John	Son	"	10	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			James	Son	"	8	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Alice	Son	"	2	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
93			Frank Chellie	Head	Married	25	Metals Saw Pioneer	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Martha	Wife	Married	24	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Henry	Son	"	10	Schooler	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Francis	Son	"	8	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Edith	Son	"	4	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Amey	Son	"	4	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Clara	Son	"	4	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
94			Wm A Barrow	Head	Married	40	Black Weaver	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Eusabiah	Wife	Married	38	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Henry	Son	"	16	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Annie	Son	"	14	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Alice	Son	"	12	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			William	Son	"	10	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Ada	Son	"	8	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
95	15 do	1	Thomas Walter	Head	Married	40	Black Weaver	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Annie	Wife	Married	38	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			William	Son	"	16	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
96			John Barchin	Head	Married	40	Black Weaver	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Annie	Wife	Married	38	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Harriet	Son	"	12	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Joseph	Son	"	10	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Ann	Son	"	8	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
			Alice	Son	"	4	"	Salisbury & Eastern	
Total of Houses and of ?		2	Total of Males and Females...		14	17			

1891 Census, aged 9 (?)

Marriage certificate Alice Barrand and James Joseph Carpenter1901 census

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 164
(To be filled up by the Enumerator after completion)

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (last birthday) on 2nd April 1911	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards				BIRTHPLACE of every person		NATIONALITY of every person	INFIRMITY
<p>of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who</p> <p>(1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or</p> <p>(2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere.</p> <p>No one else must be included.</p> <p>(For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)</p>														
<p>Write "Single," "Married," or "Widowed," opposite the name of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.</p> <p>For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc.</p> <p>For each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of—</p> <p>Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7.)</p> <p>Children born alive to previous Marriage. (If no children born alive to previous Marriage write "None" in Column 7.)</p> <p>Children still living who have died.</p> <p>Children who have died.</p> <p>Write below the number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement, or Apartment). Count the Kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom, or warehouse, office, shop.</p> <p>I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.</p> <p>Signature <i>Jessie Carpenter</i> Postal Address <i>55 Blundell H. Ladbroke Park Rd.</i></p>														
1	Mr James Carpenter	32	Married	11	6	5	1	Carman	270	Railway	Waltham	London Islington	British	
2	Mrs Alice Carpenter	31	Married									London Islington	British	
3	Amelia Carpenter	10										London Islington	British	
4	Mary Carpenter	9										London Islington	British	
5	Beatrice Carpenter	7										London Islington	British	
6	Flora Carpenter	5										London Islington	British	
7	Harry Carpenter	5										London Islington	British	

1911 Census

Name: Alice Carpenter
 Birth Date: abt 1880
 Date of Registration: Jan-Feb-Mar 1945
 Age at Death: 65
 Registration district: Islington Inferred County: Greater London
 Volume: 1b
 Page: 341

Death record of Alice Carpenter (nee Barrand)

Registration District ISLINGTON.

1945 DEATHS in the Sub-District of BARNSBURY in the Metropolitan Borough of ISLINGTON.

No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
349	Twenty Eighth January 1945 346 Ladbroke Park Road	Alice Carpenter	Female	65 years	Miss James Joseph Carpenter Carman Railway	1. a Cerebral Haemorrhage 6. Arterio Sclerosis Certified by James Liddell M.B.	J. J. Carpenter Midland Railway 346 Ladbroke Park Road Islington	Twenty Ninth January 1945	Registrar

Death certificate – Alice Carpenter

7. Now we come to **William Barrand**, according to the 1891 census, born in 1884, but on his death record in 1917, it is clearly stated he was aged 36 and so that suggests he was born in 1881/2. It has taken many years of research into the circumstances of William's birth, but finally the story comes together. From the outset it was obvious that William was not the son of John Thomas Barrand as he had already died in 1878. There was no birth record of a William Barrand, nor was there any baptism record. The first record of William was on the census of 1891 where he is shown living with Mary Ann Barrand as "son" and aged 7, so originally it was presumed he was born in 1884. Mary Ann's name is written as M. A. Barrand (Widow) from Exeter, and living at 14, Sutterton Street in Islington, which is a street off Blundell Street and with her are Susannah (aged 18), Henry (aged 16), Annie (Hannah) (aged 14), Alice, (aged 9), **William** (aged 7) and an Ada (aged 4). By 1891, Mary Ann (daughter) had presumably already married.

On the 1901 census, William is shown as "William Randell Barrand", son of Mary Ann Barrand working as a carman, most probably at the meat market along with Albert Whitbread and Joseph Carpenter, the husbands of Hannah and Alice. The middle name Randell raised the possibility that Alice (b 1880), William (b 1884) and Ada (b 1885) were possibly adopted by Mary Ann Barrand but he may well have been a son or relation of the Randell family who were living with John Thomas Barrand and Mary Ann Alford on the 1871 census, but I could not find a birth record of any William Randell in 1884, nor of a William Barrand. A further clue to his date of birth was a newspaper report on the 1st October, 1903 of a William Barrand of Blundell Street, Islington (age 20 reported) who was arrested for trespassing on the railway line at Frederick Street, Islington and was fined 40s, so he was using the name Barrand.

There was also no record of William Barrand on the 1911 census living in London, but there is a record of a William Rendall living in Surbiton in Surrey, born in Islington in 1882 and working as a compositor. As William used the Barrand name, this record seems unlikely. Certainly, William Barrand joined the army and served in the 1st world war, and he died on the 10th May, 1917 in Belgium on active duty, and his next of kin details are noted as "Son of John & Mary Barrand, of Blundell Street, Caledonian Road, London". The last known address of Mary Ann Barrand is 103, Frederick Street, and that is on the 1911 census. It is known that Mary Ann Barrand received the personal effects for William after his death. William (Randell) Barrand is buried at the Bedford House Cemetery, Ypres, BELGUIM. The only difference is, that when he died in 1917, his age is recorded at 36, making his DOB as 1881, and not 1884. His age according to the court hearing in 1903 was 20, so perhaps born in 1883.

For several years, I could not find William's birth under the Barrand name and understandably, there are numerous Randall, Randell, Rendall, Randle etc families in London, but I narrowed the search down to 1882, and sent off for the birth certificate of a William Rendall. This certificate shows that William Rendall was born on 7th January, 1882, the son of Thomas Randell and Mary Ann Randell (formerly Allford) of 32, Blundell Street, Islington. This is clearly the correct person, but the birth certificate shows that Mary Ann (Alford) was now married to Thomas Rendall. Mary Ann had another child after William, and in this case the father is noted as John Thomas Barrand although he had died several years previously.

As previously mentioned, **Thomas Rendall**, William's father, was born in 1826 in West Coker, Somerset, and he married Henrietta Goode (b 1823) also from West Coker in 1852 and they moved to London. They had 8 children from 1854 to 1867 when Henrietta died in childbirth as a result of neglect by the midwife (see newspaper article). According to other researchers, Thomas then married his sister-in-law, Mary Eliza Goode (b 1823) in 1868, but she died shortly after the marriage but shows on the 1871 census at Roman Road. Both the Rendalls and the Barrands lived together in the same address in 1871. In 1881, Thomas Rendall lived at 60, Blundell Street, but Mary Ann

Barrand lived at No: 32 Blundell Street. On the 1881 census, Thomas Rendall is shown with another daughter, "Ada Parish" born in 1880. I could not find any records of an Ada Parish Rendall. After some research, it seems that Thomas's eldest daughter, Susan (b 1865) married John Parrish from Peterborough and Ada was in fact Thomas Rendall's grand-daughter, and not his daughter as mentioned on the 1881 census. Thomas Rendall married Mary Barrand in 1881 but he died in May 1882 and was buried on the 29th May 1882. **BMD Ref: (1882 Islington 2nd Qtr 1b-29)**

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF A PARISH MIDWIFE.
On Friday Dr. Lankester held an inquest at the "Alfred," Roman-road, on the body of Henrietta Rendell, aged 43 years, who died in childbirth. This case involved a charge of neglect against Mrs. Elizabeth Greenbury, one of the midwives of the parish, who was stated to have neglected certain orders given to her by a medical man with regard to the treatment of deceased after her confinement, and this neglect, it was alleged, had caused the woman's death.

North London News 13 July 1867 This was Thomas Rendall's 1st wife.

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Islington</i>										
Registrar's Sub-District <i>Islington West</i>										
18 <i>82</i> BIRTHS in the Sub-District of <i>Islington West</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>										
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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.
301	<i>Seventh January 1882 32 Blundell Street</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Thomas Rendall</i>	<i>Mary Ann Rendall formerly Cleford</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>The mother of Mary Ann Rendall formerly Cleford 32 Blundell Street Islington</i>	<i>Eighteenth February 1882</i>	<i>H. H. Messer</i>	

Birth certificate William "Rendall" Barrand

Yesterday, at the Clerkenwell Police-court, **William Barrand**, 20, a labourer, of Blundell-street, Islington, was charged with trespassing on the premises of the Great Northern Railway, at Frederick-street, Islington. A fine of 40s., in default a month's imprisonment, was imposed.

Islington Gazette 01 October 1903

BURIALS in the Burial Ground at FINCHLEY, for the Parish of
St. Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1802

NAME	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Robert Francis No. 49063	43 P. 12. or Trade Islington	27 May 1802	10 Months	Hearse
Richard Francis No. 49064	40 Queensberry Street Islington	27 May 1802	6 Years	Hearse
Susan Francis No. 49065	Beuce Cottage Holloway Islington	27 May 1802	71	Hearse
Amey Knight No. 49066	3 P. 12. or Trade Islington	20 May 1802	0 Years	Hearse
James McCulloch No. 49067	26 Carrick Terrace Islington	20 May 1802	57	Hearse
George Williams No. 49068	16 P. 12. or Trade Terrace Islington	29 May 1802	0 Months	Hearse
Thomas Rendall No. 49069	32 Blundell Street Islington	29 May 1802	57	Hearse
Joseph John Chapman No. 49070	20 Storey Street Islington	29 May 1802	10 Months	Hearse

Burial record for Thomas Rendall (32 Blundell Street)

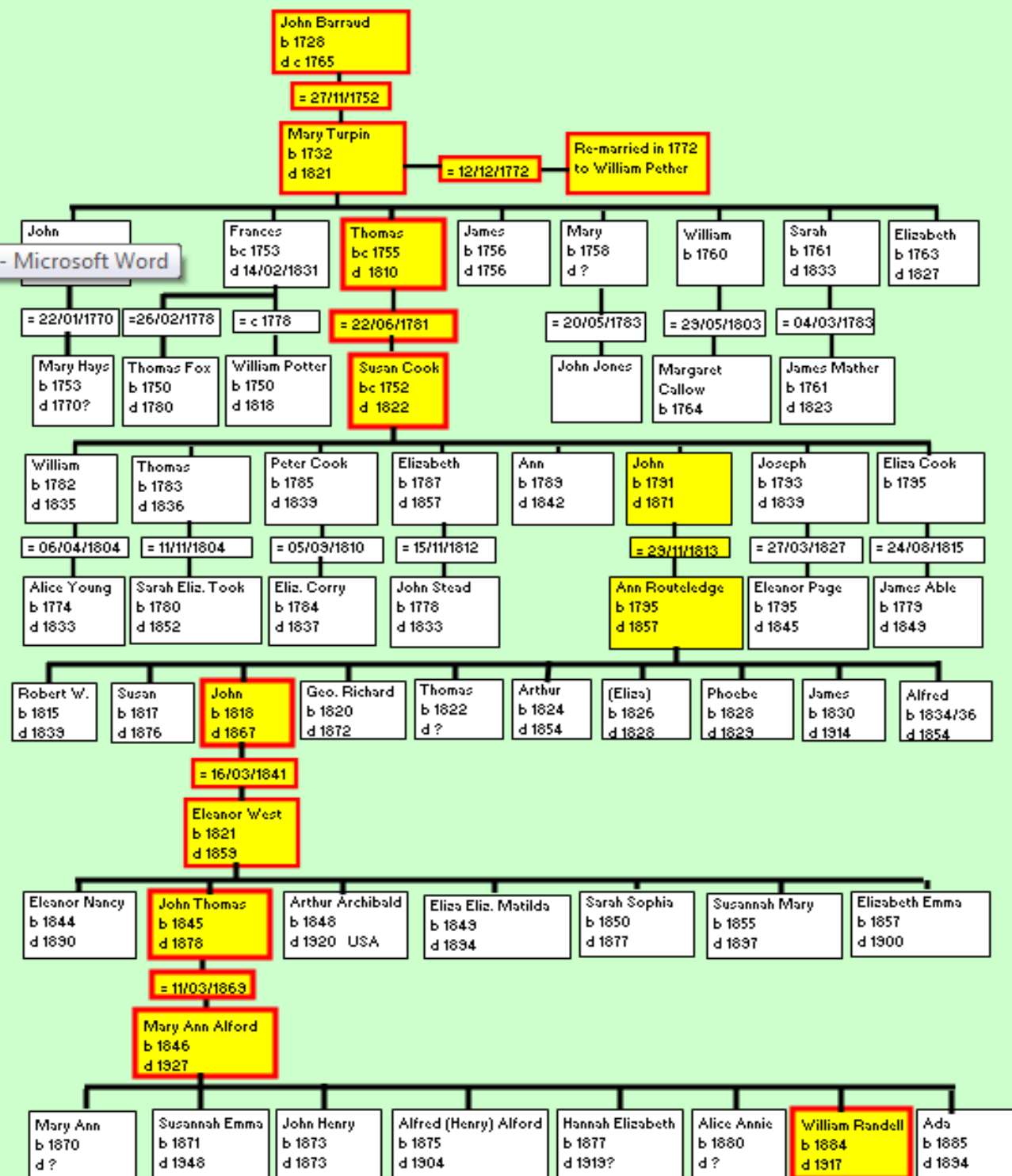
Number of Schedule 191
(To be filled up by the Commissioner)

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in full.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

[illegible]

1911 census – William Rendall living in Surbiton



War Record of death of William Barrand

Died 10/05/1917, Private -22nd London Regiment, buried Bedford House Cemetery,
Ypres, BELGUIM

Son of John & Mary Barrand, of Blundell Street, Caledonian Road, London

Soldiers Died in the Great War 1914-1919 - soldier details

Name: William BARRAND

Regiment, Corps etc.: London Regiment

Battalion etc.: 22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's).

4.8.12 2, Jamaica Road, Bermondsey, S.E.: 6th London Bde. 2nd London Div. Aug. St. Albans area. 16.3.15 landed
at Havre. 11.5.15 formation became 142nd Bde. 47th Div. 11.11.18 142nd Bde. 47th Div. Belgium; Bizancourt,
north of Tournai.

BARRAND, Private, W, 682957, 22nd Bn., London Regiment. 10 May 1917. Age 36. Son of
John and Mary Ann Barrand, of 3c, Blundell St., Caledonian Rd., London. Grave Ref.
Enclosure No.4 I. G. 30.

War Record of death of William Barrand

Casualty Details

Name: BARRAND

Initials: W

Nationality: United Kingdom

Rank: Private

Regiment/Service: London Regiment

Unit Text: 22nd Bn.

Age: 36

Date of Death: 10/05/1917

Service No: 682957

Additional information: **Son of John and Mary Ann Barrand, of 3c, Blundell St., Caledonian Rd., London.**

Casualty Type: Commonwealth War Dead

Grave/Memorial Reference: Enclosure No.4 I. G. 30.

Cemetery: BEDFORD HOUSE CEMETERY

W Barrand

Remembered with Honour

Bedford House Cemetery

In Memory of

Private

682957, 22nd Bn., London Regiment who died on 10 May 1917 Age 36

Son of John and Mary Ann Barrand, of 3c, Blundell St., Caledonian Rd., London.

Barrand, W**Cemetery:** Bedford House Cemetery**Country:** Belgium**Area:** Ieper West-Vlaanderen**Rank:** Private**Official Number:** 682957**Unit:** 22nd Bn. London Regiment.**Force:** Army**Nationality:** British**Details:**

10th May 1917. Age 36. Son of John and Mary Ann Barrand of 3c Blundell St. Caledonian Rd. London. Enclosure No.4 I. G. 30.

8. **Ada Barrand** was born in 3rd January, 1885 and was the last known child of Mary Ann Barrand (nee Alford). As her birth date is 1885 **Birth Ref: Islington 1885 - 1st Qtr (1b - 332)** it is clear that John Thomas Barrand was not the father, as he had already died in 1878, nor was Thomas Rendall, as he too had already died in 1882. On the birth certificate however, John Barrand is shown as her father and his occupation is shown as a jeweller. The place of birth is shown as 32, Blundell Street which was Mary Ann's home address, and on the 1891 census, Mary Ann (Ada's mother) was shown as a widow, and Ada is shown as 4 years old. Ada however died on the 17th May, 1894 at 29, Blundell Street of diptheria - aged 9, **Death Ref: Islington 1894 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 182)** Her father is noted as John Barrand "deceased" a working jeweller and Ada was buried on the 22nd May, 1894 in Islington Cemetery. It would appear she was buried in a communal grave, or "paupers" grave, as there are records of many more burials in the same grave. Her address is confirmed as 29, Blundell Street.



REGISTRATION DISTRICT	ISLINGTON
1885 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington South West	in the County of Middlesex

Columns:- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

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 and residence of informant When registered Signature of registrar Name entered after registration

288	Third January 1885 32, Blundell Street	Ada	Girl	John Barrand	Mary Anne Barrand formerly Olford	Jeweller	J. Buck Present at the birth 32 Blundell Street Islington	Twenty Second February 1885	M.H. Mason Registrar	
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CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 25th day of March 2010

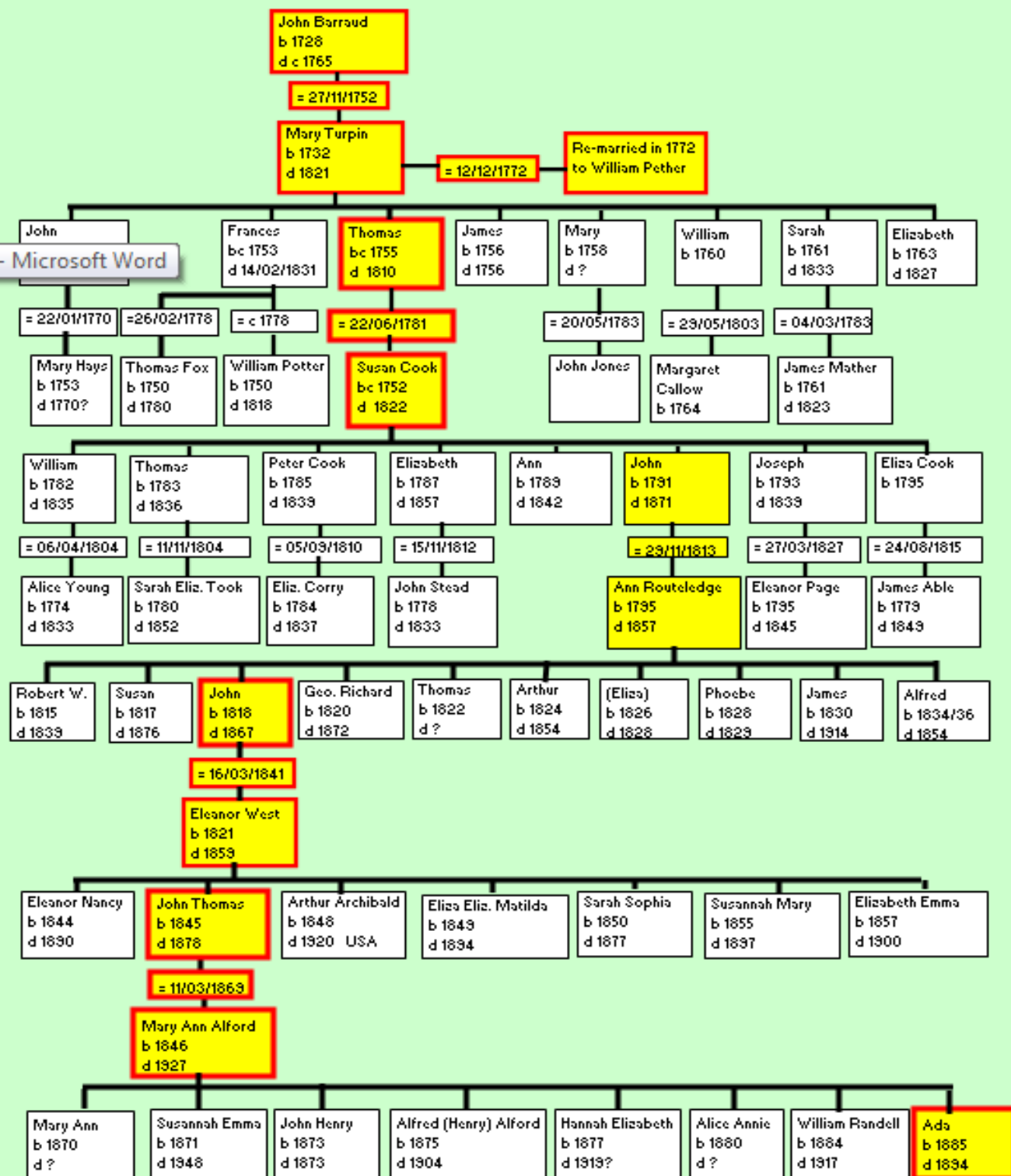
BXCE 455395

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



JAC

Birth Certificate of Ada Barrand 1885



Civil Parish		Metropolitan Borough		Metropolitan Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Electoral Division	
of Salford		of Hornhill		of London		of London		of London		of London		of London		of London	
No. of Subdivisions	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSE No.	PREVIOUS No.	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DIVISION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WOMEN BORN	BIRTH PLACE		BIRTH PLACE		BIRTH PLACE	
92	14 Sutterton St	1		Harriet Woodcock	Head	M	35	Shoeing Smith		London		London		London	
				Annie	Wife	M	32			do		do		do	
				Harriet	do	do	14	Yarnweaver		do		do		do	
				William	do	do	72	Scholar		do		do		do	
				John	do	do	2	do		do		do		do	
				James	do	do	2	do		do		do		do	
				Allice	do	do	2	do		do		do		do	
93				Charles Chellie	Head	M	25	Metall Saw Pioneer		do		do		do	
				Martha	Wife	M	22			do		do		do	
				Harriet	do	do	10	Scholar		do		do		do	
				Francis	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Edhel	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Amey	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Clair	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
94				M.A. Barrand	Head	Widow	40	Blac Woman		do		do		do	
				Bessie	Wife	3	10	Wife's Mother		do		do		do	
				Harriet	do	do	16	do		do		do		do	
				Annie	do	do	10	Shoeing Maker		do		do		do	
				Allice	do	do	10	Scholar		do		do		do	
				William	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Ada	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
95	15 do	1		Thomas Vaker	Head	M	70	Barmaid		do		do		do	
				Annie	Wife	M	40	do		do		do		do	
				Willie	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
96				John Boshier	Head	M	40	Post Maker		do		do		do	
				Annie	Wife	3	10	do		do		do		do	
				Harriet	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Joseph	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Amey	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
				Allice	do	do	10	do		do		do		do	
5	Total of House and of Tenants with less than 1000	2	5	Total of Males and Females...	13	17									

1891 Census – Sutterton Street

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF DEATH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-81

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1894 DEATH in the Sub-district of Islington South West in the County of London

No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
363	Seventeenth May 1894 29 Blundell Street	Ada Barrand	female	9 years	Daughter of John Barrand a Working Jeweller (deceased)	Diphtheria Asphyxia certified by G. H. Grib L.S.O.	The mark of Mary Ann Barrand Mother present at the death 29 Blundell Street Islington	Seventeenth May 1894	H. H. Mettler Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Deaths in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

DYD 347703

See note overleaf

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PMS

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
ENGLAND

Death Certificate Ada Barrand 1894

BURIALS in the Burial Ground at **FINCHLEY**, for the Parish of **St. Mary, Islington**, in the County of **Middlesex**, in the Year 1894

NAME	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Ada Barrand No. 85980	29 Blundell Street Islington	22 May 1894	9	C. Stenby
Thomas William Wagstaff No. 85981	23 Spencer Street Islington	22 May 1894	Months 9	C. Stenby
Emma Melicia Miles No. 85982	64 Orpington Road Islington	22 May 1894	2	C. Stenby
Martha Dinah Evans No. 85983	22 Grove Road Islington	22 May 1894	33	C. Stenby
Ann Coombes No. 85984	36 Larne Street Islington	23 May 1894	62	C. Stenby
Sophia Gentle No. 85985	21 Whewell Road Islington	23 May 1894	73	C. Stenby
Emma Gull No. 85986	13 Wharfedale Road Islington	24 May 1894	65	C. Stenby
John Seward No. 85987	Agricultural Hall Islington	24 May 1894	40	C. Stenby

Burial record of Ada Barrand 29, Blundell Street - aged 9 - bur: 22/05/1894

There are no other known children of John Thomas Barrand and Mary Ann Alford, but as mentioned, the 1911 census clearly states there were 10 children, and the census shows five of them had died and five were still living. Those that died for certain by 1911 were: John Henry, Henry Alford and Ada, making a total of 3 that died. Those that were **definitely** living in 1911 were: Susannah Emma, Hannah Eliza, William Randell and Alice Annie, and **possibly** Mary Ann making the 5 living. That leaves two still unaccounted for that must have died.

CARMAN - A carman normally drove a horse and heavy carriage for the delivery of goods and a carter drove a light two-wheeled carriage or hand cart.

A large proportion of the carmen had to attend to their own horses. The vans driven and attended to by these men include an immense variety of vehicles, ranging from the movement of iron to the local market trader with a little spring cart and pony. Mainly a carmans' work consists of the handling of vans and carts belonging to a multitude of businessmen in every part of London.

Hours of Work:

The main grievance in this trade concerns the length of the working day and there is no doubt that very long hours prevail. A week's work, inclusive of time occupied in the stable, will average from 96 to 100 hours. No overtime is paid in any systematic way. On Sundays the horses have to be attended to. The work of a carman, however, is seldom strenuous, and always involves a large amount of waiting. This may be between jobs or when waiting in turn for a load and from a few minutes to one or two hours. About three hours is the average time occupied in 'standing', and that this includes meal times, for which no regular provision is made. At times a man may 'put the nosebag on his horse' and go to sleep himself, but such occasions are said to be rare, and that on the whole the hours occupied are hours of work. The horses work the same length of time as the men. There is no change of team. Except with the railway companies, and a few of the large contractors, the men have to clean and water their horses. Horse-keepers are employed to feed them.

Wages:

For such long hours as prevail, the pay is low. There is perhaps no man's employment which yields so small a return per hour. To drive a cart demands little skill, and generally low intelligence, and there is nothing like the physical exhaustion which puts a natural limit to hours of work in many trades. For one horse vans men's wages vary from 18s to 24s, and boys are often employed at lower rates. Some of the heaviest work is paid no more than 18s. Drink is given more often than money, and what money is received most frequently goes to the public-house, and it is suggested that carmen are largely addicted to strong drink. The men suffer from rheumatism and bronchitis, and such illnesses and the men who are ill are provided with warm clothes. Old bags are a common makeshift for an overcoat. Some firms refuse to provide cloths for the horses, on the grounds that, if they did, the men would use them. Men of seventy years of age may be found driving vans, and they have been known to work to within a few days of death. With carmen there is no such thing as partial loss of capacity affecting wages, but at sixty a man would find difficulty in getting a job if thrown out of work. In 1881, there were nearly 30,000 men who gave their job as a carman, and it was a common occupation.

(3) Arthur Archibald

Child No 3 of John Barrand and Eleanor West was **Arthur Archibald** and he was born on the 20th March, 1848 at 3, New Buildings, Leader Street, Chelsea. His father is noted as John Barrand, a jeweller. The Birth Reference is **Chelsea 1848 - 1st Qtr (3 - 62)**. He was baptised on the 6th May, 1849 in Holborn and the address shown is Kings Head Road. He first appears on the 1851 census for the family aged 3 at 23, Union Street, St. Pancras. He is still with his father on the 1861 census, who is shown as a diamond setter but John is now a widow, as Eleanor West had died in 1857, and Arthur is aged 13, but no occupation is shown so probably still at school. They now lived at 26, Willington Street (sic), St. Pancras, or more likely Wellington Sreet. Arthur does not show on the 1871 census but it is quite possible he was living in the United States as he sailed on the SS City of Montreal from Liverpool to New York in 1867. He must have returned to the UK, as he again sailed to the United States in 1872 ariving on the 8th August, 1872, and he was naturalised as an American citizen in 1877. On the 1880 census for the USA, he is working as a labourer on a farm in Middletown, New Jersey and unmarried. In 1900, he is found in East Shrewsbury, Monmouth in New Jersey aged 52 and his birth date is confirmed as 1848 in England although his name is written as Arthur Baron. In the 1910 census he is found again in New Jersey in an area of Monmouth called Runson aged 62, and again as a farm worker. In 1920 he is living at 17, North Street, Runson aged 71 unmarried and employed as a gardener, owing his own home on a private estate with no mortgage. Arthur Barrand died in 1922, aged approximately 78 and was buried in a private plot and, as there are no other Barrands buried in the plot, it would seem he was still unmarried. What happened to the house that he owned is unknown.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number 630168

REGISTRATION DISTRICT

St. Luke, Chelsea

BIRTH in the Sub-district of Chelsea, South West

in the County of Middlesex

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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
20/3/48	Arthur Archibald	Arthur	M	John Barrand	Eleanor West	Jeweller	John Barrand, Jeweller, 3, New Buildings, Leader St, Chelsea	20/3/48	[Signature]	Arthur Archibald

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON, under the Seal of the said Office, the 3rd day of June 1957

BXB 301932

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. Section 54 provides that any certified copy of an entry purporting to be stated or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office shall be received as evidence of the birth or death to which it relates without any further or other proof of the entry, and no certified copy purporting to have been given in the said Office shall be of any force or effect unless it is sealed or stamped as aforesaid.

CAUTION:—It is an offence to falsify a certificate or to make or knowingly use a false certificate or a copy of a false certificate intending it to be accepted as genuine to the prejudice of any person or to possess a certificate knowing it to be false without lawful authority.

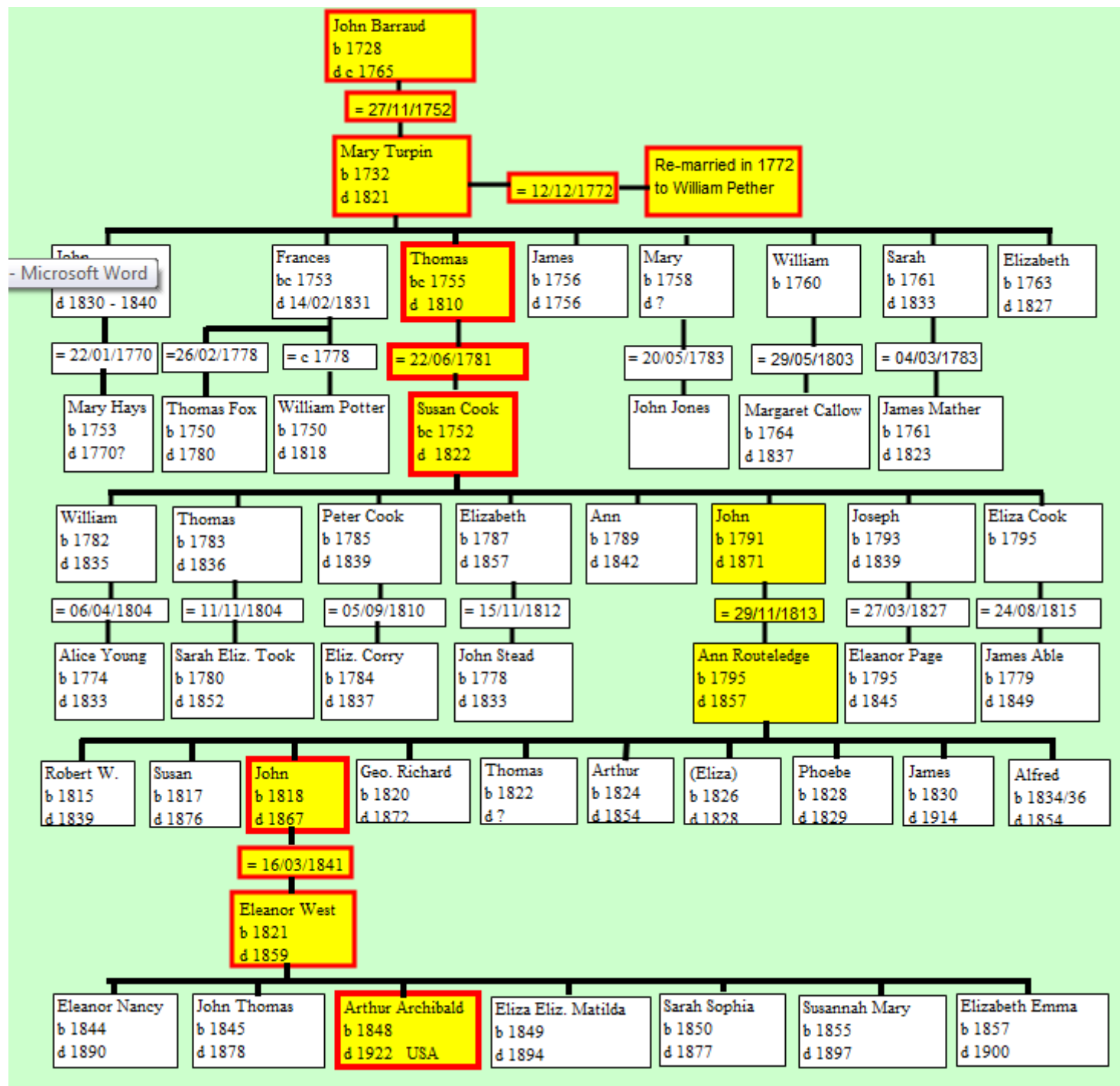
Form ASD/24 204/406 106/68 2/57 Mar 1956/47

Birth Certificate of Arthur Archibald Barrand

**BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St. GILES IN THE FIELDS,
in the County of MIDDLESEX, in the Year 1849**

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1849 Apr 18 1849	May 6 No. 553	Ellen	Henry & Ann	Bates 50 Sudley St.	John Hanger	W. L. Hardisty
20 Mar 1849	May 6 No. 554	Arthur Archibald	John & Helen	Barrand Kings Heads Rd.	James Hewson	W. L. Hardisty
26 Feb 1849	May 7 No. 555	Richard	William Daniel & Elizabeth	Marston Dale St. Giles St.	Walter Hewson	W. L. Hardisty
19 Mar 1849	May 7 No. 556	Mary	Frederick & Sarah	Wier St. Compton St.	-	W. L. Hardisty
18 Mar 1849	May 9 No. 557	Joseph	Joseph & Rosetta	Chinn Lancaster Rd.	Carpenter	W. L. Hardisty
14 Apr 1849	May 9 No. 558	Charlotte	William & Mary	Bedford St. Giles St.	Agent Bedford St.	W. L. Hardisty
14 Apr 1849	May 9 No. 559	James	William & Mary	Bedford St. Giles St.	Agent Bedford St.	W. L. Hardisty
6 May 1849	May 12 No. 560	Ann Mary	Charles & Mary	21 Trinity Mews	Coach Man	W. L. Hardisty

Baptism Record of Arthur Archibald Barrand



Parish or Township of <i>Saint Mary</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of <i>Saint Mary's</i>		Team of		Village of	
Age of Person in 1851	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
					Males	Females			
59	22 Union Street	Stephen Knight	Head	Mar	42		Shoemaker Journeyman	Cornwall Redruth	
		Martha I ^o	Wife	Mar	40			I ^o I ^o	
		Martha I ^o	Daughter	U	15			I ^o I ^o	
		Stephen I ^o	Son	U	14			I ^o I ^o	
		Mahida I ^o	Daughter	U	2			Middx. P. Pancras	
60		Emma Rutten	Head	U	53		Laundress	Suffolk Lowestoft	
		Emma I ^o	Daughter	U	21		Shoe Binder	I ^o I ^o	
61		Charles Harrison		U	16			Sunderland, Durham	
		John Moolough		U	21			Middx. Cottenham	
62		Sarah Ray	Head	U	91		Pauper formerly Laundress	Suffolk Salingen	
		Emily I ^o	Daughter	U	49		Laundress	Middx. St. Giles	
63		Henry Walton	Head	Mar	70		Pauper formerly Grocer Assistant	Herts. Hitchin	
		Elizabeth I ^o	Wife	Mar	57		Dress Maker	Wiltshire Reading	
64	23 Union Street	Mahida I ^o Griffiths		U	39		Dress maker	Middx. Hackney	
65		Henry Burdick	Head	Mar	26		Process Warehouseman	Surrey Fatcham	
		Maria I ^o	Wife	Mar	25			Middx. St. Giles	
		Henry II ^o	Son	U	10			Middx. St. Pancras	
		Emma I ^o	Sister	U	24		Dress Maker / Milliner	Surrey Fatcham	
66		John Barrand	Head	Mar	33		Jeweller Journeyman	Middx. St. Giles	
		Elizabeth I ^o	Wife	Mar	29			Herts. Hitchin	
		Pharos Barrand	Daughter		7		Scholar	Middx. St. Margaret	
		John I ^o	Son		5			I ^o I ^o	
		Arthur I ^o	Son		3			I ^o I ^o	
		Eliza I ^o	Daughter		1			I ^o I ^o	
		John Auckland	Serv		13		Domestic Serv	I ^o I ^o	
67	24 Union Street	Peter C. Kinsler	Head	Mar	37		Coach maker Journeyman	Middx. Finsbury	
		Eliza I ^o	Wife	Mar	35			Wiltshire Charlton	
68		John Abbott	Head	Mar	40		Cab Driver	Suffolk Sudbury	
		Susan I ^o	Wife	Mar	32			I ^o I ^o	
69		James Knight	Head	Mar	42		Carmen	Herts	
		Susan I ^o	Wife	Mar	31			I ^o I ^o	
		Emma I ^o	Daughter		7			Middx. St. Pancras	
		Thomas I ^o	Son		11			I ^o I ^o	
		Ann I ^o	Daughter		13			I ^o I ^o	
70		Mary Neal	Head	U	60		Laundress	n.k.	
		Sarah Bramble	Daughter	U	30		Domestic Serv	Middx. St. Pancras	
71		Mary Ward	Head	Mar	33		Coach maker Journeyman	Middx. St. Pancras	
		Mary I ^o	Wife	Mar	49			I ^o I ^o	
		Louisa I ^o	Daughter		9			I ^o I ^o	
		Susannah Simons	Mother	U	60			I ^o I ^o	
Total of Persons..					2	12			

1851 Census, aged 3

(4) Eliza Matilda Barrand

Eliza Matilda Barrand was child No 4 of John Barrand and Eleanor West and was born on the 3rd December, 1849 **Birth Ref Eliza Matilda *Barrard* St. Giles 1850 - 1st Qtr (1 - 74)** although no actual birth record for an Eliza Matilda **Barrand** was registered, she was recorded as Eliza Matilda Barrard and she was certainly baptised on the 9th May, 1852 on the same day as her younger sister, Sarah Sophia. The family lived at 23, Union Street in 1851 and 1852, although it was at King's Head Yard that Eliza was born. This is part of Duke Street, Lincoln Inns. The White Horse PH was at No. 2 Kings Head Yard. She is shown on the census for 1851, 1861 and possibly 1871, although in 1871 there is an "Eliza M. Barran" employed as a servant but it is an unlikely record as it is not in London. Eliza however had an illegitimate son, Amos, born in the Islington Workhouse on the 3rd February, 1876 and baptised on the 23rd March, 1876. She is described in the baptism records as a "single woman". They were discharged from the hospital when Amos was 2 months old. They were again admitted to the hospital when Amos developed fever in 1877 the following year and discharged shortly afterwards. Amos continued with the Barrand name as his father is unknown. There is no sign of Eliza Matilda on the 1881 census or of Amos, but Eliza appears again on the 1891 census as a charwoman in Islington. Eliza died in the Great Northern Hospital on the 28th October, 1894 - aged 43, and her death certificate shows that she was the daughter of John Barrand, a jeweller journeyman. The death certificate also shows she was employed as a laundress and died of heart disease. Eliza's sister Sarah Sophia Wood was present at the death and Sarah's address is shown as 53, Andover Road, Islington. Eliza Matilda was buried in Islington Cemetery on the 1st November, 1894. **Death Ref: Islington 1894 - 4th Qtr (1b - 125)**

ELIZA MATILDA BARRAND Female No: 1023 on the Registers

Event(s):

Birth: 03 DEC 1849

Christening: 09 MAY 1852 Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England

Parents: Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: ELEANOR WEST

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C047935	1847	0598171	Film	6900163	Film

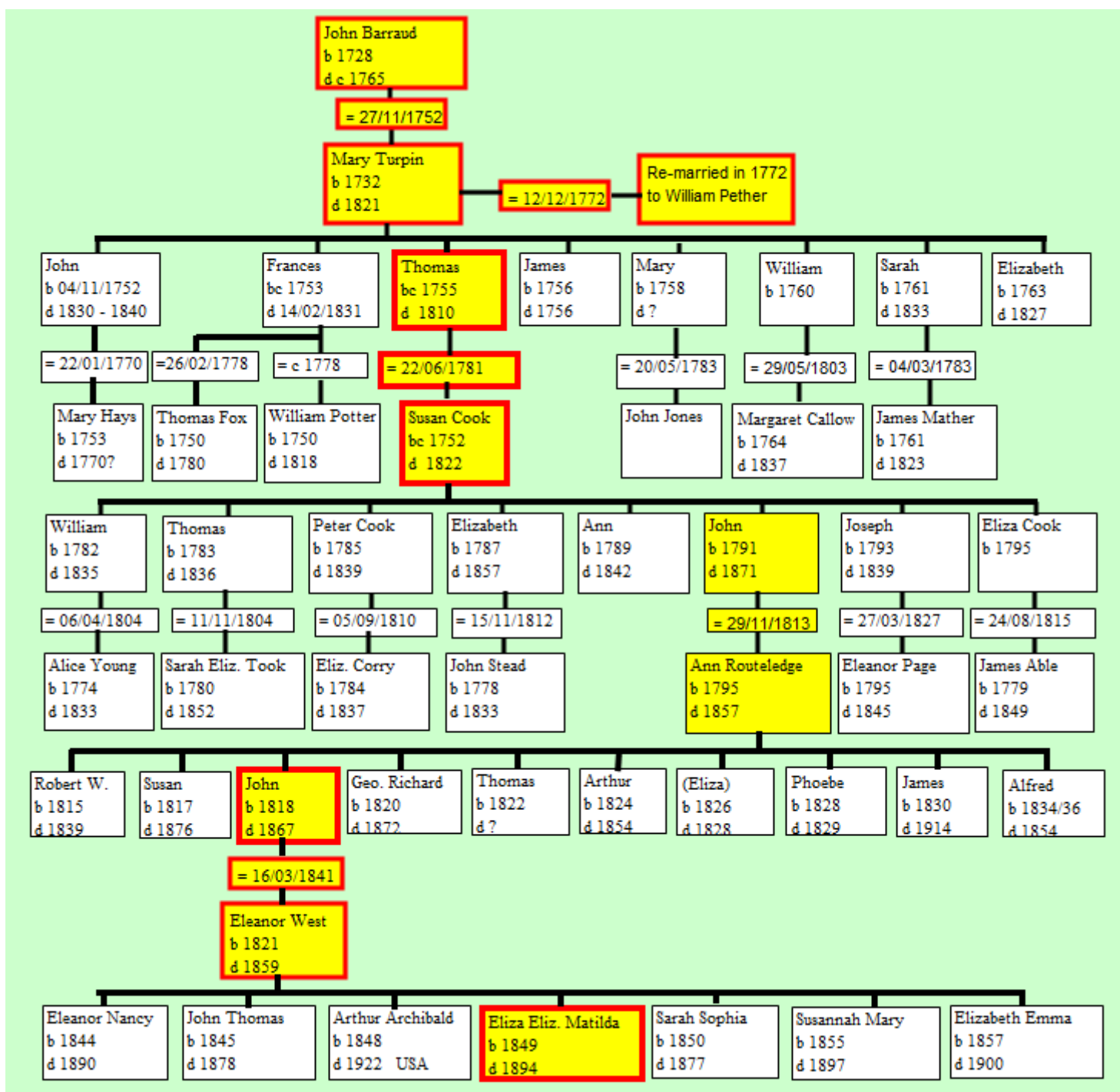
IGI Record of the birth of Eliza Matilda Barrand 1849

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>St Giles in the Fields & St George Bloomsbury</i>										
Registrar's District <i>South St Giles in the Fields</i>										
1850. BIRTHS in the District of <i>South St Giles in the Fields</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>										
No.	When 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.
<i>93</i>	<i>Third December 1849</i>	<i>Eliza Matilda</i>	<i>Girl</i>	<i>John Barrard</i>	<i>Eleanor Barrard formerly West</i>	<i>Working Jeweller</i>	<i>Eleanor Barrard Mother 1 Kings Head Yard South St Giles</i>	<i>Eleventh January 1850</i>	<i>Robt. Legg Registrar</i>	

Birth Certificate Eliza Matilda Barrand



Map showing Kings Head Yard St. Giles The Barrands lived at No: 1.



BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of SAINT PANCRAS, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty two

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	Date of Birth. By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1852 May 9 No. 1017	Maria	Edward & Binh	Walker	Augustus St	Plumber	8 Dec. 1850 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1018	William John	David & Emily Charlotte	Lloyd Smith	Whip St. Maker		18 Apr. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1019	Eleanor Ann	Thomas & Mary	Hersant	Book- Binder Aldersham Terrace		6 March 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1020	Frederick Thomas Kenningsmith	George & Emily	Firmin	Railway Bath-Contractor		27 Feb. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1021	Emily Louisa	Charles & Louisa	Sinself	Artist Aldersham Terrace		1 March 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1022	Robert	Robert & Isabella Henzell	Lattimer	Composer Philadelphia Terrace		26 Feb. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1023	Eliza Matilda	John & Eleanor	Barrand	Jeweller Union St.		3 Dec. 1849 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1024	Sarah Sophia	John & Eleanor	Barrand	Jeweller Union St.		10 Nov. 1851 R. P. Wilkinson

Baptism record of Eliza Matilda Barrand

Parish or Township of <i>Saint Leon</i>		Ecclesiastical District of		City or Borough of <i>South Murrells</i>		Dean of		Village of	
No. of Inhabitants under 16 years of age	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether blind or deaf and dumb
					Male	Female			
59	22 Union Street	Stephen Knight	Head	Mar	42		Shoe maker Journeyman	Cornwall Redruth	
		Martha Do	Wife	Mar		40		Do Do	
		Martha Do	Daughter	U		15		Do Do	
		Stephen Do	Son	U	14			Do Do	
		Mahida Do	Daughter			2		Middle P. Pancer	
60		Emma Rutton	Head	U		53	Laundress	Suffolk Ipswich	
		Emma Do	Daughter	U		21	Shoe binder	Do Do	
61		Charles Harrison		U		16		Lincolnshire Donnington	
		John Westreugh		U		21		Middle Chertsey	
62		Sarah Ray	Head	U		91	Pauper formerly Laundress	Suffolk Salington	
		Emily Do	Daughter	U		49	Laundress	Middle Horditch	
63		Henry Batten	Head	Mar	70		Pauper formerly Grocer Assistant	Herts Hitchin	
		Elizabeth Do	Wife	Mar		57	Dress maker	Shropshire Shrewsbury	
64	23 Union Street	Mahida Griffiths		U		39	Dress maker	Middle Horditch	
65		Henry Shurlock	Head	Mar	26		Grocers Warehouseman	Surrey Fatcham	
		Maria Do	Wife	Mar		25		Middle Marlham	
		Henry Do	Son			10m		Middle P. Pancer	
		Emma Do	Sister	U		24	Dress maker & Milliner	Surrey Fatcham	
66		John Barrand	Head	Mar	33		Jeweller Journeyman	Middle P. Giles	
		Harriet Do	Wife	Mar		29		Herts Northwick	
		Elleanor Barrand	Daughter			7	Scholar	Middle P. Pancer	
		John Do	Son			5	Do	Do Do	
		Arthur Do	Son			3	Do	Do P. Pancer	
		Eliza Do	Daughter			1		Do P. Giles	
		James Auckland	Servant			13	Domestic Serv	Do King's Land	
67	24 Union Street	Peter C. Alexander	Head	Mar	37		Coach maker Journeyman	Middle Murrells	
		Eliza Do	Wife	Mar		33		Wiltshire Charlton	
68		John Abbott	Head	Mar	40		Cab Driver	Suffolk Sudbury	
		Susan Do	Wife	Mar		32		Do Eastham Hall	
69		James Knight	Head	Mar	44		Carpenter	Herts	
		Susan Do	Wife	Mar		31		Do	
		Emma Do	Daughter			7		Middle P. Pancer	
		Thomas Do	Son			11		Do Do	
		Ann Do	Daughter			13		Do Do	
70		Mary Neal	Head	U		60	Laundress	n.k.	
		Sarah Bramble	Daughter	U		30	Domestic Serv	Middle P. Pancer	
71		Mary Ward	Head	Mar	33		Coach maker Journeyman	Middle P. Pancer	
		Mary Do	Wife	Mar		49		Do Do	
		Louisa Do	Daughter			9		Do Do	
		Elizabeth Simpson	Son	U		60		Do Do	
Total of Males		I / U		Total of Persons..		8	72		

1851 Census, aged 1

St. Mary, Islington, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1894

NAME	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Henry Daniel</i> No. 87112 <i>Dany</i>	<i>Kings College Hospital</i>	<i>31</i> <i>Oct</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>William George Henry</i> No. 87113 <i>Dawes</i>	<i>36</i> <i>Nicholson Road</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>31</i> <i>Oct</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>Months</i> <i>13</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>John Dodge</i> No. 87114	<i>Infirmary</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>31</i> <i>Oct</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>Martha Mary</i> <i>Elizabeth Garrett</i> No. 87115	<i>Lowman Road</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>Nov</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>Eliza Matilda</i> <i>Barrand</i> No. 87116	<i>Gt Northern Hospital</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>Nov</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>Daniel Applegate</i> No. 87117	<i>36</i> <i>Russell Road</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>Nov</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>Months</i> <i>6</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>
<i>Ellen Julia Jones</i> No. 87118	<i>31</i> <i>Mariners Road</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>Nov</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>Rev W. H. Parkin</i>
<i>George Sharpe</i> No. 87119	<i>22 B</i> <i>Storey Street</i> <i>Islington</i>	<i>Nov</i> <i>1894</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>C Stanley</i>

Burial record of Eliza Matilda Barrand Gt. Northern Hospital: age 42, buried: 01/11/1894

Amos Barrand was the only child of Eliza Barrand, and his father is unknown. Amos was born in the Islington Infirmary on the 3rd February, 1876 and baptised on the 23rd March, 1876. There is no record of a birth of Amos Barrand in the BMD registers, but there is a record of an **Amos Frederick Barnard**, born in 1876. **Birth Ref: Islington 1876 - 1st Qtr (1b - 399)** It is most probable that this is the son of Eliza Matilda Barrand as it is known she was living at the Islington Workhouse at the time of the birth of her son, and the birth was registered by the master of the workhouse. Certainly, the birth certificate shows the mother as Eliza, but her surname is recorded as Barnard and there is no father's name recorded. Amos was admitted to the workhouse hospital many times and, clearly he was a very sick child. There are over 12 admissions and discharge records during the first 10 years of Amos's life. On Amos's marriage certificate, his father's name is recorded as Amos Barrand (deceased) a clerk. Neither Amos nor Eliza, his mother shows on the 1881 census, but they both show on the 1891 census. In 1901, Amos was working in the shoe trade and by 1911 he was a boot maker's dealer in London. Amos married Emma Amelia Hanslow in Thanet on the 3rd April, 1904. **Marriage Ref: Thanet 1904 - 2nd Qtr (2a - 2077)**. On the marriage certificate, Amos's father is again recorded as "Amos Barrand" deceased, which is incorrect as his father is not known. Emma Amelia Hanslow was born in 1880, a daughter of James Hanslow, a coachmaker from Ramsgate, and Dinah Symonds who was an illegitimate child of Eliza Symonds from Bridport in Dorset, and Emma died in 1938, aged 58. **Death Ref: St. Pancras 1938 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 112)** Amos died in 1948 - aged 72 **Death Ref: Hampstead 1948 - 2nd Qtr (5c - 743)** at his address of 23 Haverstock Road, Hornsey, and was buried on the 8th June, 1848 in Islington Cemetery. In 1925 only Amos and Amelia are shown on the voters' lists in Pancras, and in 1930 their daughter, Constance is living with them. After Amelia's death in 1938, the records show that Marjorie Emma, their youngest daughter lived with Amos.

They had 2 children; **Constance Daisy Dorothy**, born on the 21st March, 1905 in Thanet. **Birth Ref: Thanet 1905 - 1st Qtr (2a - 1096)** It would appear from the probate record of Amos in 1948, that Constance was already married in 1948 and she certainly changed her name to Constance Roberts in 1962 by deed poll, and the notice was placed in the London Gazette. The problem here is that Constance Roberts was mentioned in Amos's will in 1948 as "a married woman" but in 1962, she is mentioned as a spinster. It seems that Constance may have already married by 1948, but Constance was still registered as Barrand in the 1938 registers. The only possible record is that of a Constance Roberts marrying a John H. Roberts in Halstead (Essex) in October of 1967. **Ref: Halstead 4th Qtr (4a-1669)** and this appears to be the correct marriage.

In the records for 1939, I believe the census shows Constance as married to a John Herbert Roberts (b 21st June 1892) who was a draughtsman and map-maker and Constance was a housewife both living in Begwood Court, Hendon. Certainly, the date of birth for Constance is correct as 21st March, 1905. I am not sure, but there is mention of a Constance Roberts in 1963 living in Marylebone along with an Ada Roberts and a Phyllis Roberts. I cannot be certain but there is a death record of a Constance Roberts in Ipswich in 1995, with a birth date of 21st March, 1905, at the age of 90. **Ref: Aug 1995, Ipswich - Reg A15B District 7171B Entry 199.** John Herbert Roberts died in **1970 in Ipswich 2nd Qtr - 4b 2482**

ROBERTS, CONSTANCE
OF 18 ELM LANE CAPEL ST. MARY IPSWICH SUFFOLK
DIED 13 AUGUST 1995 PROBATE BRIGHTON 18 SEPTEMBER NOT
EXCEEDING £145000 9551319520V

Probate record of Constance Roberts

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-22

REGISTRATION DISTRICT ISLINGTON

1876 BIRTH in the Sub-district of Islington East in the County of Middlesex

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
2	Third February 1876 Islington Islington	Amos Frederick	Boy	—	Eliza Barnard	—	J. Justice Master Islington Workhouse Islington	Fifteenth February 1876	W. B. B. Registrar	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

BXCF 550738

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.

SRM

Birth Certificate of Amos Barrand (Barnard)

DISCHARGE BOOK.

George Masters House Superintendent.

DISCHARGED.

Observations on Condition at the Time of Admission, and any other General Remarks.	Date.	Day of the Week.	NAME.	Class for Diet.									How Discharged; and if by Order, by whose Order.	In case of Death, "Dead."	Observations on General Character and Behaviour in the House.	
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
Maided Single Married (Married from "Maid and old from") Single Widow . Widow	Jan 2	Lat	B. Barrowe Agnes 52							1				Own Request		
	" 2	" "	" Lytton Anne 58							1				" "		
	" 4	" "	D. Turner Thomas 68	1											"Dead"	
	" 4	" "	B. Barrowe Eliza 45							1				Own Request		
	" 5	" "	" Amos 75											With Mother		
	" 5	" "	B. Barrowe Anne 74							1				Lo A. Paulhouse Hospital		
.	" 2	" "	" Jones Alfred 30	1										"Dead"		
Widow				1	1	...	1	3	...	1	4					

Eliza and Amos discharge from Workhouse

St. John's Church

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St. John's, Upper Holloway* in the
County of *Middlesex* in the year One thousand
eight hundred and *seventy six*

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1876 Feb. 14	1876 March 1	Elizabeth Mary	Leach	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 Feb. 16	1876 March 1	Maria	Adeline Gilly	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 Feb. 27	1876 March 16	Philip	Annie Leach	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 Feb. 28	1876 March 16	Isaac	Isaac Calloway	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 Feb. 3	1876 March 23	Amos	Eliza Barrand	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 Feb. 26	1876 March 23	Isaac Ellen	Isabella Chaffy	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 March 5	1876 March 25	Henry Edward	Isabella Lumley	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott
1876 March 8	1876 March 27	Gertrude	Jane White	St. John's Middlesex	Single woman	Thomas Piggott

Baptism record of Amos Barrand

Name: Amos Frederick Barnard
Date of Registration: Jan-Feb-Mar 1876
Registration district: Islington
Inferred County: Greater London, London, Middlesex
Volume: 1b
Page: 399

Parish Record of the birth of Amos Frederick Barnard

1881 census - not found

Administrative County of <u>London</u>																	Page 36				
Civil Parish of <u>Islington, part of</u>																	the	Rural Sanitary District of <u>Islington, part of</u>		Parliamentary Borough or Division of <u>East London</u>	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of <u>St Pauls</u>
Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (1) or (2)	Number of rooms (3) or (4)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employed	Employed as	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lame, Imbecile or Idiot									
229	5 Willow Road			Wm. J. Shepherd	Boarder	S	22	Student Pharmaceutical College			Cheshire Chester										
				Joseph O		S	19	Bank Clerk			London										
230	6 Con Charge	1		Emma Page	Servt	S	20	General Servant (Domestic)			London London										
				Alma Barnard	Son	M	18	Charwoman (Carefree)			London Holloway										
231	7			Alfred Barnard	Son	S	17	Charwoman (Carefree)			London Holloway										
				Emily H	Servt	S	15	Charwoman (Carefree)			London Holloway										
				Thos. H	Brother	S	16	Charwoman (Carefree)			London Holloway										
232	8			Alma Barnard	Servt	S	18	Charwoman (Carefree)			London Holloway										
				Leah H Roberts	Head	M	27	Builder & Contractor			London Holloway										
				Elizabeth	Wife	M	25	Builder & Contractor			London Holloway										
				Catherine	Daughter	M	15	Schooler			London Holloway										
				Elizabeth	Son	M	12	Schooler			London Holloway										
				Anne H	Son	M	10	Schooler			London Holloway										
				Margaret Jones	Servt	S	23	Housemaid (Domestic)			London Holloway										
				Mary J. Williams	Son	S	22	Housemaid (Domestic)			London Holloway										
				Catherine Roberts	Son	S	21	Cook			London Holloway										
233	9			James Buchanan	Head	M	30	Secretary to a Publishing Co.			Durham Sunderland										
				John E	Wife	M	27	Secretary to a Publishing Co.			Durham Sunderland										
				Gertrude M	Son	S	20	Secretary to a Publishing Co.			Durham Sunderland										
				Helena M	Son	S	18	Schooler			Durham Sunderland										
				Frances J	Son	S	16	Schooler			Durham Sunderland										
				Glady's E	Son	S	14	Schooler			Durham Sunderland										
				John S. Lewis	Servt	S	25	Cook			Durham Sunderland										
				John May	Son	S	23	Housemaid (Domestic)			Durham Sunderland										
				Robt. G. Bunting	Son	S	18	Housemaid (Domestic)			Durham Sunderland										
234	10			Richard Roberts	Head	M	22	Builder			Durham Sunderland										
				Sophia Roberts	Servt	S	20	Builder			Durham Sunderland										
				Ellen Thomas	Son	S	17	Housemaid (Domestic)			Durham Sunderland										
				Catherine Thomas	Son	S	15	Housemaid (Domestic)			Durham Sunderland										
6	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	5		Total of Males and Females...				8	22												

1891 Census, age 15

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in ink.


The contents of this Schedule will be treated as confidential. Every care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, or in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAMES	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE	SEX	MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION		BIRTHPLACE	NATURALIZATION	REMARKS
					of Person aged 16 years and upwards	of Person aged 15 years and under			
Amos Barrand	Head	28	M	Married	Boat Maker (Dealer)		London, England		
Emilia Barrand	Wife	29	F	Married	Addressing in the Business		Kent, Ramsgate		
Constance Barrand	Daughter	6	F				Kent, Ramsgate		

Signature: *Amos Barrand*
Printed Address: *121 Darnley Road, Ramsgate, Kent*

1911 Census

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-41

REGISTRATION DISTRICT **THANET**

1905 BIRTH in the Sub-district of **Ramsgate** in the County of **Kent**

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
71	Constance first born 1905. 3 Darnley Road, Ramsgate, Kent.	Constance Daisy Dorothy	girl	Amos Barrand	Emilia Ann Barrand formerly Howland	Boat Maker	A. Barrand Father 3 Darnley Road, Ramsgate	1905	W. Hollaway Registrar	


CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 7th day of September 2012

BXCF 550667

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WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.



Birth Certificate of Constance Daisy Dorothy Barrand

Extract from London Gazette, 10th August, 1962.

Notice is hereby given that by a deed poll dated 9th August, 1962, and enrolled in the Supreme Court of Justice on 10th August, 1962, CONSTANCE ROBERTS, of 1, The Driveway, Cuffley, Potters Bar in the County of Middlesex (Spinster, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by birth), abandoned the surname of Barrand and former christian names of Daisy Dorothy - Dated 10th Day of August, 1962.

Signed Constance Roberts, formerly Constance Daisy Dorothy Barrand.

Notice is hereby given that by a Deed Poll dated 9th August 1962 and enrolled in the Supreme Court of Judicature on 10th August 1962, CONSTANCE ROBERTS, of 1 The Driveway, Cuffley, Potters Bar, in the county of Middlesex (Spinster, a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by birth, abandoned the surname of Barrand and former Christian names Daisy Dorothy.—Dated the 10th day of August 1962.

Terry Sherlock & King, 15 Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London W.C.2, Solicitor for the said Constance Roberts, formerly Constance Daisy Dorothy (064) Barrand.

Their 2nd child was **Marjorie Emma**, born in St. Pancras on 20th July, 1915. Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1915 - 3rd Qtr (1b - 180) and in 1939 she was still living with Amos Barrand in Haverstock Road, working as shorthand typist and at the age of 41, she married Frederick George Whittingham Bennett, aged 53 on the 10th April, 1957 at the Register Office in Hampstead Marriage Ref: Hampstead 1957 - 2nd Qtr (5c - 1402) Marjorie's sister, Constance (now Constance Roberts) was a witness at the marriage. It is most likely that Frederick Bennett died in 1991 aged 87 in Potters Bar, and Marjorie died in 2002 at the age of 86 in Barnet. Death Ref: Barnet 2002 (87E - 194) Constance Barrand also lived in Potters Bar in 1962.

"	"	26.	1.	Barrand, Amos.	19. 3. 2.	76	W. Manager (Boot Shop)
"	"	26.	2.	Barrand, Marjorie	F 20-7	15.	St. shorthand Typist.

1939 Census

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH



GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778-45

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		ST. PANCRAS	
1915	BIRTH in the Sub-district of	North St. Pancras	in the County of London

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration

53	Twentieth Aug 1915 131 Queen's Crescent	Marjorie Emma	Girl	Amos Barrand	Emma Amelia Barrand formerly Handlow	Book Shop Manager	Amos Barrand 131 Queen's Crescent St. Pancras	Twentieth August 1915	G. G. Bash Registrar.	
----	--	------------------	------	-----------------	--	-------------------------	--	-----------------------------	--------------------------	--

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

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

7th

day of

September

2012

BXCF 550704

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MS

Birth Certificate of Marjorie Emma Barrand



CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Application Number 4310778/122

1957		Marriage solemnized at		the Registrar Office		in the		
District of		HAMPSTEAD		in the		METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD		
No.	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
233	Tenth April 1957	Frederick George Whittingham Bennett	53 years	Previous marriage dissolved	Librarian	Flat 4, 28, Calcutt Hill N. 19	George Richard Bennett (deceased)	Postmaster
		Marjorie Emma Barrand	41 years	Spinster	Clerical Officer (Pensions Commission)	34, Cressy Road N.W. 3	Amos Barrand (deceased)	Boot and shoe retailer
Married in the Registrar Office								
This marriage was solemnized between us,		F. G. Bennett m. Barrand		in the presence of us,		A. J. Bennett Constance Roberts		by J. G. Case, Superintendent Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of Hampstead

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 8th day of September 2012

MXF 742040

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HQS 045089 24027 10117 101501 029223



DJP

Marriage Certificate of Marjorie Emma Barrand

BARRAND Amos of 34 Cressy-road London N.W.3 died 2 June 1948 at New End Hospital Hampstead London N.W.3 Administration London 4 November to Constance Roberts married woman. Effects £178 19s. 4d.

Will of Amos Barrand

CHAPEL GROUND.

Address.		Number and Date of Order.	No. of Register.	NAME.	ABODE.	When Buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.	No. of Grave.	Class.	Name of Undertaker.	Address. WHERE DIED
MAY 1948												
S/A.	63.	5.	339236.	MYER, WALTER HARVEY	24. HARRY SOMMERSET ST. ST. PANCRAS.	MAY. 6 th	71.	W. Foye. E.E. HUBERT EDWARD	26 9 th	3.	G.F.	
	72.	7.	339248.	MARKALL, ERSIE MARY.	17. KELVIN AVENUE. ST. PANCRAS.	MAY. 8 th	32.	E.H. WRIGHT.	244 13.A.	2.	H.S.	
	93.	11.	339274.	DAVIS, BENJAMIN	26. CHARLOTTE GARDEN ST. PANCRAS.	MAY. 14 th	71.	M. Foye. ERSIE SOPHIA	29 H.H. 236 13.A.	3.	W.G.	
S/A.	100.	11.	339277.	PRESTON, JAMES WM.	23. PETERAR STREET. HIGH-ON SEA.	MAY. 15 th	73.	WALTERS.	87 10.K.	1.	W.	
May Thirington Hospital.	107.	12.	339278.	WALTERS, MAUD.	EASTWOOD ROAD. SHOREDITCH.		63.	16934.	27	1.	W.	
Stephens Hospital.	147.	25.	339322.	DAVIS, KATE.	16. SHROUBSHAM ROAD	MAY 28 th	68.	A.G. WEBB.	27 H.H.	3.	G.	
JUNE. 1948.												
S/A.	176.	16.	339344.	PAHMER, GEORGE.	27. CHURCHFIELD AVE. ST. PANCRAS.	JUNE. 3 rd	88.	E.W. WRIGHT.	120 13.X.	2.	L.	
University College Hospital.	181.	2.	339353.	DAVIES, JOHN.	10. MIDDEH BUILDINGS. ST. PANCRAS.	JUNE. 7 th	75.	W.P. JOHN.	10 11.	3.		
King's Bee Hospital.	192.	7.	339359.	BARRAN, AMOS.	23. HAVERSTOCK ROAD. HORNSEY. N.10.	JUNE 8 th	72.	M. Foye. EMILY MARY	58 10.E. 34	3.	OR	
TROTHMAN HOSPITAL. HATCHWAY.	215.	11.	339385.	OKES, JAMES.	29. YUL AVENUE.	JUNE. 14 th	62.	E.J. WEBB.	12.0.	1.		

Burial record of Amos Barrand, Hornsey age 72 - Buried: 08/06/1948

(5) Sarah Sophia

The 5th child of John Barrand and Eleanor West was **Sarah Sophia**, born on the 10th November, 1851 at Union Street St. Pancras and baptised on the 9th May, 1852. **Birth Ref: St. Pancras 1851 - 4th Qtr (1 - 384).** Sarah is shown on the 1861 and 1871 living with the family. She married Walter Wood on August 27th 1877 a painter, and the son of George Wood and Matilda ??? **Marriage Ref: Bethnal Green 1877 - 3rd Qtr (1c - 443).** I first thought that Sarah Sophia had died in 1879 at the age of 29 just 2 years after the marriage to Walter Wood **Death Ref: Brentford 1879 - 4th Qtr (3a - 70)** according to information from other researchers, and had no children, but this turned out to be incorrect as she was found to be present at the death of her sister Eliza Barrand in 1894.

Further examination of the census in 1881 however shows Walter Wood, builder's labourer, Sarah Wood and a son, Stephen Alfred, aged 3 months, born in Islington.

The 1891 census shows a Walter Wood (painter) aged 43 from Barnsbury, Sarah Wood aged 40, his wife from Islington, and 3 children – Stephen (aged 10), Caroline (aged 8) and Bill (aged 1).

1901 Census shows Walter Wood, a painter, Sarah Wood, a charwoman, son Bill, and two other children – Eleanor Nancy aged 9 (named after Sarah's sister Eleanor Nancy who died in 1890) and Walter aged 8. Stephen and Caroline had both left the household. Stephen is found living with the Painter family in Islington as an engineer - he married Naomi Painter in 1905.

The census for 1911 shows Walter Wood aged 65, still a painter, Sarah aged 59, and two children still at home:- Eleanor Nancy aged 19 and Walter, aged 18. The census also shows that Walter Wood and Sarah Sophia had 8 children – 5 living and 3 that died.

The 5 living are Stephen, Caroline, Bill, Eleanor Nancy and Walter. None of these children were baptised that I can find.

Stephen Alfred (eldest son) became an engine man in a bedding factory and married Naomi Ruth Painter (b 1882) on the 10th September, 1905 and moved to Southampton where he had 3 children by 1911, and a fourth by 1920:- Stephen George, (1906-1980) Edward James (1908-1960), Robert Henry (1911-?) and was employed as an engineer, and finally, Amelia Ruth (1917-1972) Stephen died in 1972 and Naomi died in 1970.

Caroline - No positive record since 1891 census, but probably working as a servant in Luton in 1901.

Bill, Stephen's brother was living with him in 1911. They both worked in a bedding factory. No positive sign of Bill Wood since 1911 census, but there is a Bill Wood (b 10th October 1889) on the 1939 census living in Islington with a Maud Wood (b 16th June 1899) and a Beatrice Wood (b 8th March, 1887) I believe he may have died in Enfield in 1972, aged 82. The DOB is shown as 10th October, 1889. Beatrice died in Enfield in 1965, aged 78.

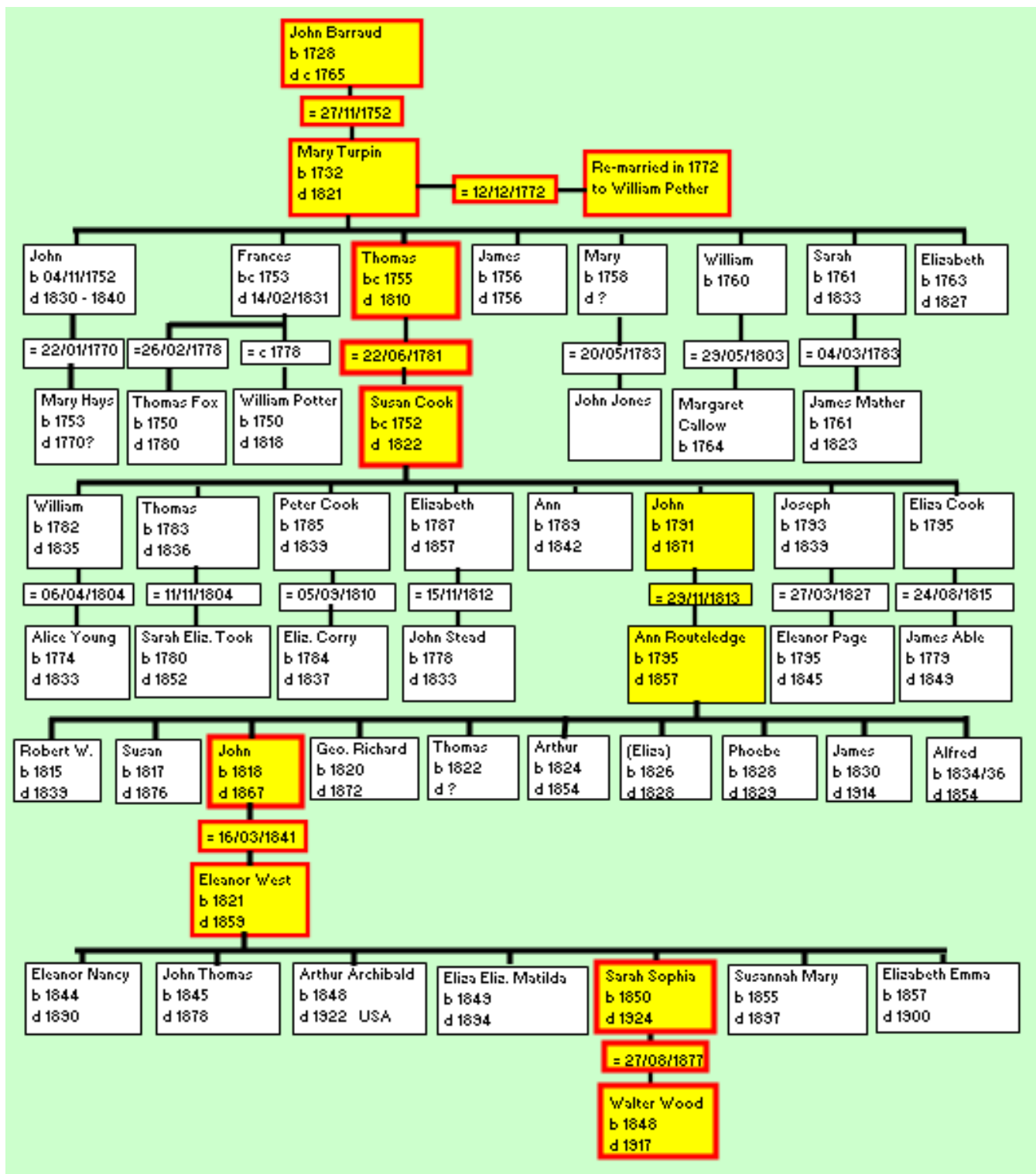
Eleanor Nancy Wood married William Job Davies (b 1893) in 1921. He died 15th October, 1943. In 1924, Caroline was living with them.

Walter probably died in 1918 in Flanders.

Walter Wood died in 1916 in Edmonton aged 69 and Sarah Sophia Wood also died in Edmonton in 1924, aged 74.

19th Sept 1877				Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex			
No.	When Married	Name and Residence	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Rank or Profession of Father
462	19th Sept 1877	William Job Davies	28	Bachelor	Painting	Myddleton Road	Job Davies
		Eleanor Nancy Wood	30	Spinster	—	Myddleton Road	Painter

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by
 This Marriage was solemnized by the Minister of the Parish, R. Wood, in the presence of
 William Job Davies and Eleanor Nancy Wood



SARAH SOPHIA BARRAND

No: 1024 on the Registers

Female

Event(s):

Birth: 10 NOV 1851

Christening: 09 MAY 1852 Old Church, Saint Pancras, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: ELEANOR WEST

Source Information:

Batch No.: C047935 Dates: 1847 Source Call No.: 0598170 Type: Film Printout Call No.: 6900163 Type: Film

IGI Record of the birth of Sarah Sophia Barrand 1851

Superintendent Registrar's District <u>Saint Pancras</u>										
Registrar's District <u>Somers Town</u>										
1851. BIRTHS in the District of <u>Somers Town</u> in the County of <u>Middlesex</u>										
No.	When 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.
96	Fourth November 1851	Sarah Sophia	Girl	John Barrand	Eleanor Barrand formerly West	Jeweller	A. Barrand Mother 23 Lincoln Street Somers Town	Eighteenth December 1851	William Henry Matthews Registrar	

Birth Certificate – Sarah Sophia Barrand

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of SAINT PANCRAS, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty two

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parent's Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	Date of Birth. By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1852 May 9 No. 1017	Maria	Edward & Sarah	Walker	Augustus St	Plumber	8 Dec. 1850 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1018	William John	David & Emily Charlotte	Lloyd	Smith	Whip St. Maker	18 Apr. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1019	Eleanor Ann	Thomas & Mary	Hersant	Adenham Loraine	Book- Binder	6 March 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1020	Frederick Thomas Henning	George & Emily	Firmin	Bath	Railway Contractor	27 Feb. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1021	Emily Louisa	Charles & Louisa	Linzell	Adenham Loraine	Artist	1 March 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1022	Robert	Robert & Isabella Henzell	Lattimer	Philadelphia Terrace	Composer	26 Feb. 1852 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1023	Eliza Matilda	John & Eleanor	Barrand	Union St.	Jeweller	3 Dec. 1849 R. P. Wilkinson
9 No. 1024	Sarah Sophia	John & Eleanor	Barrand	Union St.	Jeweller	10 Nov. 1851 R. P. Wilkinson

Baptism record of Sarah Sophia Barrand

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the												
Page 34		City or		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of		Ecclesiastical District of
Parish (or Township) of		Municipal Borough of										St. Luke's
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf or dumb	
		In- habited	Un- inhabited (No. of Buildings)				Males	Females				
186	20 Wellington St			James Barrons	Daughter			4	Publican	Suffolk		
				James Barrons	"			3	"	Suffolk		
187				James C. Gyles	Head	Mar	21		Publican	Manchester		
				Sarah C. Gyles	Wife	"		20	"	Middlesex		
				Elizabeth Gyles	Daughter			21	"	"		
188				Thomas West	Son	Mar	34		Publican	Devon		
189				William West	"	"	34		Publican	Devon		
190	26	1		John Barrand	Head	Mar	42		Jeweller	Middlesex		
				Elizabet Barrand	Daughter	Mar	13		Apprentice to a Jeweller	Middlesex		
				John Barrand	Son		13		"	Middlesex		
				Arthur Barrand	"		13		"	Middlesex		
				Eliza Barrand	Daughter			11	Publican	"		
				Sarah Barrand	"			4	"	St. Pancras		
				Isaac Barrand	"			16	"	Devon		
				Elizabeth Barrand	"			14	"	Devon		
191				Harriet Nightingale	Head	Mar	40		Nurse	Devon		
				William Nightingale	Son	Mar	23		Painter	Devon		
192	24	1		John W. Mason	Head	Mar	30		Physician	Devon		
				Adeline Mason	Wife	"		24	"	Devon		
				Emily S. Mason	Daughter			4	Publican	Devon		
				Elizabeth A. Mason	"			7	"	"		
				Mary W. Mason	Son		4		"	"		
				John Mason	Daughter			1	"	"		
				Mary C. Mason	"			1	"	"		
				Harriet Walker	Nurse	Mar	50		Nurse	Devon		
6	Total of Houses...	2		Total of Males and Females...			9	10				

Eng.—Sheet D.

Eng.—Sheet D.

1861 Census, age 9

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvements Commissioners District) of	Eccliesiastical District of	
Longdon		Leicester	Leicester	Leicester				St. James	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited U.S. or Building (1871)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of Male Female	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
13	Roman Rd		Margaret Graham	Wife	Mar	49	Laundress	Basky (Kempstone)	
			Alexander Douglas	Nephew		6	Scholar	Spoken Surrey	
41			Alfred Smith	Head	Unmar	24	Dress maker	Confield Midd	
			Thos A D	Nephew		5	Scholar	Holloway	
			Walter E D	Nephew		2		D	
45			James Hene	Head	Mar	54	Bookbinder's Porter	Melksham Wilt	
			Ann D	Wife	Mar	42	Labourer	Aligate Midd	
46			Samuel C Everett	Head	Mar	38	(Butcher)	Bury St Edmunds	
			Ann D	Wife	Mar	35		Farm St City	
			Barclay D		Unmar	16		D D	
47	47	1	Thos Rendell	Head	Mar	46	Labourer	Newmarket Somerset	
			Mary E D	Wife	Mar	48		Leamington	
			Henrietta D	Daughter	Unmar	16	Flower maker	Islington Midd	
			Alfred D	Son		8	Scholar	D D	
			Thos D	Son		7	D	D D	
			Arthur D	Son		5	D	D D	
48			George B Hilds	Head	Mar	47	Boot maker	St Mary's Islington	
			Isabel E D	Wife	Mar	49		St Lukes	
			Geo L D	Son		4		Islington	
			Thos W D	Son		1		D	
49			Wm Hing	Head	Mar	26	Labourer	Suffolk	
			Elizabeth D	Wife	Mar	27		D	
			Martha D	Son		4		Roman Rd	
			Thos W D	Son		3		D D	
50			John Barrand	Head	Mar	25	Diamond setter	Midd Westmin	
	Roman Rd		Mary Ann Bolland	Wife	Mar	25		Leamington	
			Mary Ann D	Son		1		Midd	
			Sarah D	Sister	Unmar	18	Laundress	Midd St Pancras	
51	58	1	Elizabeth D	Sister		14	Servant	D Brompton	
			James Wallington	Head	Mar	37	Painter	Barnwell Surrey	
			Mary D	Wife	Mar	37		Midd St Pancras	
			Martha D	Son	Unmar	20	Machinist	D D	
			Margaret E D	Son	Unmar	20	Drummer	D D	
			Robert D	Son		15	Scholar	D D	
52			Elizabeth Beer		Mar	61	Annulant	Somerset Dorset	
			Arthur R D	Son	Unmar	10	Paper Hanger	D	
53			John Godfrey	Head	Mar	32	D	Midd Barnsbury	
			Susan D	Wife	Mar	32	Driver	D Islington	
			John D	Son		10	Scholar	D D	
			Samuel D	Son		7	D	D D	
			Susan D	Son		3	D	D D	
			Robert D	Son		5	D	D D	
54			James Weston	Head	Mar	42	Gardener	Oxen Marsh Buldon	
			Sarah D	Wife	Mar	42		Oxen Tiddington	
55	59	1	Harriet Clayton		Un	63	Laundress	Essex Low Wyton	
			Sarah D	Grand Son		14	Attendant	Midd Holloway	
			Emma D		Unmar	26	Servant	D Brompton	
56	60	1	Mary Ann Game		Mar	38	Laundress	D London	
			Elizabeth D	Son	Unmar	16	Servant	D D	
Total of Houses..		3	Total of Males and Females..			8 14			

1871 census – aged 18

No. of Schedule		ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE		HOUSES		NAME and Surname of each Person		RELATION to Head of Family		CON- DITION as to Marriage		AGE last Birthday of		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION		WHERE BORN		II (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic	
110		25	Tillington St	1	2	Thomas Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
111						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
112		112	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
113		113	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
114		2	For	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
115		115	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
116		116	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
117		117	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
118		118	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
119		119	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
120		120	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
121		121	Tillington St	1	2	James Goodgame	Head	Mar				45		Scholar		M. sex. Ackerly			
						James do	Son					15		do		do			
						William do	Son					3		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
						Charles do	Son					10		do		do			
						John do	Son					9		do		do			
						Martha do	Wife					35		do		do			
Total of Houses		2				Total of Males and Females...		12		10									

1881 census

Administrative County of <u>Selington</u>										The undermentioned Houses are situated within the Boundaries of the										Page 1	
Civil Parish		Municipal Borough		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District							
of <u>Selington</u>		of		of		of		of <u>London</u>		of		of <u>Selington</u>		of <u>St. Anne's</u>							
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Number of Houses	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employed in	Employed in	Where BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot								
1	106 <u>Campden Rd</u>	1		3	<u>George Barlow</u>	Head	M	45	<u>Railway Servant R. Port</u>		X	<u>Cambridge: Morden</u>									
					<u>Barbara a°</u>	Wife	M	39				<u>Worcester</u>									
					<u>Rose a°</u>	Son		14	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>Selington</u>									
					<u>Arthur a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Lydia a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Barbara a°</u>	Son		3	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Mary Harp</u>	Son		10	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>a°</u>									
2				3	<u>Charles P. Atkins</u>	Head	M	46	<u>Decorater P</u>		X	<u>Boston: Spalding</u>									
					<u>Samuel a°</u>	Wife	M	36				<u>St. Pancras</u>									
					<u>Hesterick a°</u>	Son	S	19	<u>Plumber</u>		X	<u>Waltham: Beckenham</u>									
					<u>Charles a°</u>	Son	S	17	<u>Railway Porter</u>		X	<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Philip a°</u>	Son		16	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Beatrice a°</u>	Son		10	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Percival a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>Selington</u>									
					<u>Bertie a°</u>	Son		6	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Mary a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
3				4	<u>Samuel Chapman</u>	Head	M	36	<u>General Dealer Shop</u>		X	<u>Somers Town</u>									
					<u>Mary a°</u>	Wife	M	38				<u>Donnington: Sanford</u>									
					<u>John a°</u>	Son		6	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>Holloway</u>									
					<u>Thos a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
4	104 <u>a°</u>	1		2	<u>Eliza Blinker</u>	Head	Wid	44	<u>Nurse Sick</u>		X	<u>Stambridge: Andover</u>									
					<u>Thomas a°</u>	Son	S	14	<u>Domestic Servant</u>		X	<u>Selington</u>									
					<u>Adelaide M. a°</u>	Son		12	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>St. James</u>									
					<u>Alice E. B. a°</u>	Son		8	<u>a°</u>			<u>Selington</u>									
5				2	<u>Walter Wood</u>	Head	M	43	<u>Painter</u>		X	<u>Barnsbury</u>									
					<u>Sarah a°</u>	Wife	M	35				<u>Somers Town</u>									
					<u>Stephen a°</u>	Son		10	<u>Scholar</u>			<u>Holton</u>									
					<u>Caroline a°</u>	Son		8	<u>a°</u>			<u>a°</u>									
					<u>Bill a°</u>	Son		7	<u>a°</u>			<u>Selington</u>									
6				1	<u>Arthur Annell</u>	Head	M	32	<u>Parmenter Artist Hawk</u>		X	<u>St. James</u>									
					<u>Ann a°</u>	Wife	M	26				<u>St. James</u>									
	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	2		6	Total of Males and Females...				15	16	2										

1901 Census

1911 Census

between us, ()

1921. Marriage solemnized at The Parish Church in the Parish of Hornsey in the County of Middlesex

No.	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.
462	Sept. 17 th	William Job Davies	28	Bachelor	Male Nurse	18 ¹ Myddleton Road	Job Davies	Plate layer
	1921	Eleanor Nancy Wood	30	Spinster	—	18 ¹ Myddleton Road	Walter Wood	Painter

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England by B. Spink or after Banns by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { William Job Davies } in the Presence of us, { Stephen A Wood }
 { Eleanor Nancy Wood }

Marriage Eleanor Nancy Wood to William Davies - 1921

N^o. 142. Banns of Marriage between

Stephen Alfred Wood, Bachelor of the Parish
of Holy Innocents, Hornsey, and Naomi Ruth Painter,
Spinster, of this Parish.

Were published, as follows:

1st, on Sunday Aug: 27th by L. Hodgson
 2d, on Sunday Sept: 3rd by H. Godwin
 3d, on Sunday " 10th by H. Godwin

Banns of marriage Stephen Wood to Naomi Painter

No.	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.
65	Aug 27	Walter Wood	30	Bachelor	Barman	Red. Green	George Wood	Deceased
	1877	Sarah Sophia Barrand	30	Spinster	—	Red. Green	John Barrand	Deceased

Married in the parish church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by James or after James by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { Walter Wood } in the Presence of us, { Mary Barrand }
 { Sarah Sophia Barrand }

Marriage certificate of Sarah Sophia Barrand and Walter Wood

Transcript of Parish Record of marriage – Sarah Sophia Barrand and Walter Wood

Name: Sarah Sophia Barrand
Spouse Name: Walter Wood
Spouse Age: Full Age
Record Type: Marriage
Marriage Date: 27 Aug 1877
Parish: St James the Great, Bethnal Green Borough: Tower Hamlets
Father Name: John Barrand
Spouse Father Name: George Wood

(6) Susannah Mary

Child 6 of John Barrand and Eleanor West was **Susannah Mary**, born on the 19th September, 1854 **Birth Ref: Islington 1854 - 4th Qtr (1b - 161)** and baptised on the on the 5th April, 1857 at the same time as her younger sister Elizabeth Emma. The family was living at 37, Collier Street, Pentonville, London at the time. Susannah is shown on the 1861 living with the family at 38, Willington Street, West Islington, but not found on the 1871 census. Susannah married Albert Golden Compton Moyse on the 30th November, 1875 in Bethnal Green, a gardener by trade. **Marriage Ref: Bethnal Green 1875 - 4th Qtr (1c - 582)**. Sarah Sophia Barrand (Susannah's sister) and Charles Wood (her sister Eleanor Nancy's husband) were the witnesses to the marriage.

Albert Moyse was born in Orsett in Essex on the 24th April, 1852, **Birth ref: Orsett 1852 - 2nd Qtr (4a-83)**, and was baptised on 13th March, 1864 aged 11. He was also known as Henry Albert Golden Compton Moyse. He was a twin with a brother called Charles John Golden Compton Moyse but he died in 1852. His father was John Moyes, a shoemaker and his mother was Mary Ann Selmes and they were married on the 4th May, 1851.

On the 1881 census, Albert is shown as an unemployed gardener aged 29 (so confirms born in 1852), and they also had a daughter, Agnes, born in 1879, **Birth Ref: Islington 1879 2nd Qtr (1b - 333)**, but she died in 1882, aged 3. **Death Ref: Edmonton 1882 2nd Qtr (3a - 139)**

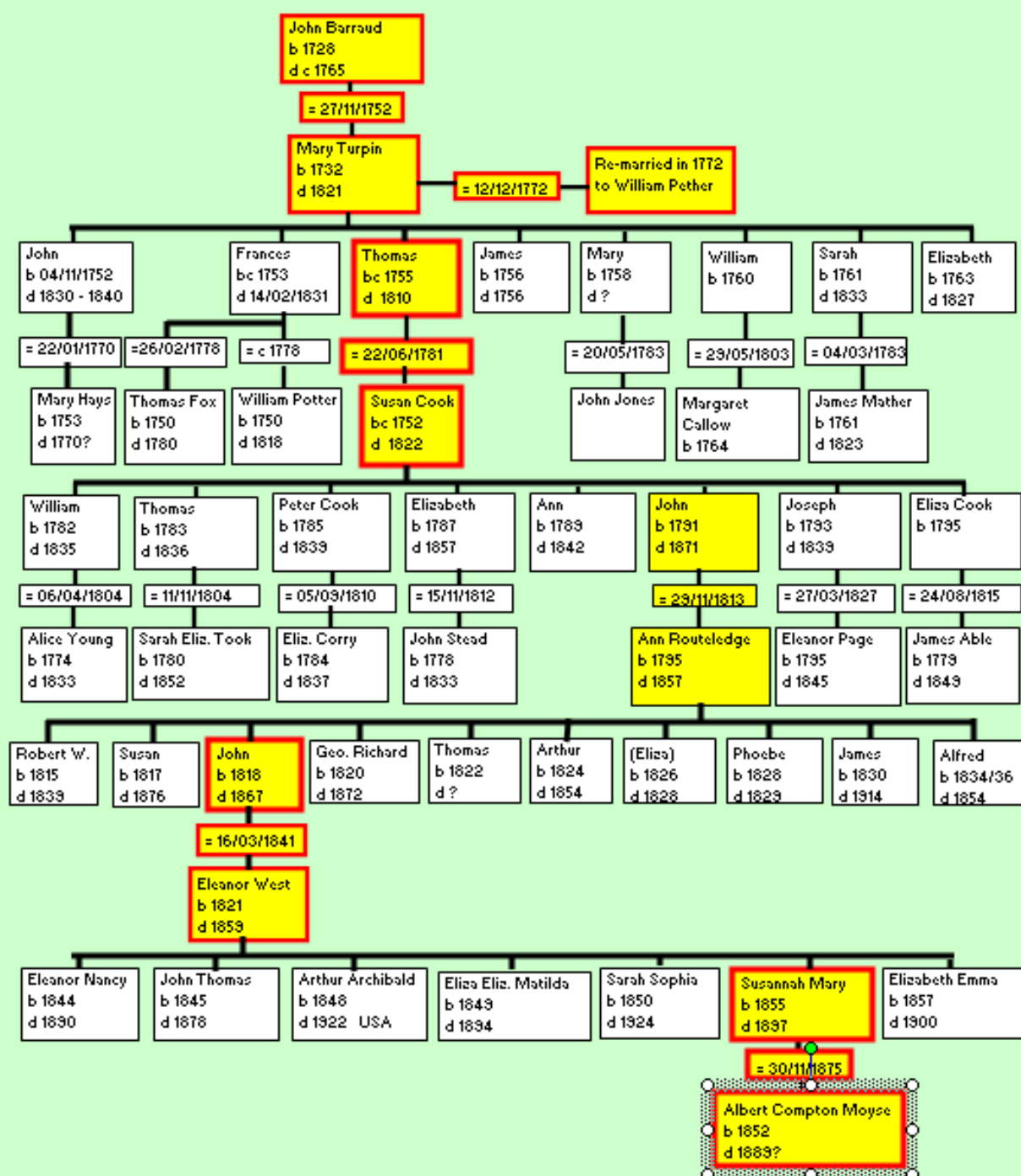
According to other trees on Ancestry.co.uk, they had no further children, and Albert died in 1889 and Susannah died in Islington in 1897, aged 42. **Death Ref: Islington 1897 - 1st Qtr (1b - 170)**.

There is however a census of 1891 in Islington which shows a (?) Moyse as a gardener, aged 39 (so born in 1852) and his wife (?) Moyse as an ironer aged 34 (so born in 1857) and also 2 children – Minnie Moyse, aged 8 (b 1883) and Charles Moyse, aged 5 (b 1886). This then appears to be the correct family although the census suggests born in Finsbury. After Susannah's death in 1897, Albert and Charles were both admitted to the workhouse on 2nd September, 1898 (Occupation confirmed as gardener), Albert's age as 45 and Charles's age as 13. They left on 13th September without any notice. They were again admitted later in 1898.

There is no sign on the 1901 or 1911 census of any of the family.

Charles Moyse is next found on the 1901 census, born in Islington and living in Gloucestershire and training as a shoemaker (which is the same occupation as his grandfather). In 1939, Charles Moyse (b 28th August 1885) is found living in Kensington with Agnes E. Moyse (nee Whelan) (b 5th May, 1885) married in 1914 in Kensington and had 2 children, Charles A. (b 28th August, 1915) (a clerk at a gas company) and Albert James (b 11th October, 1921) (Post Office messenger) There is a death record of Charles Moyse aged 67 ref: Kensington 1957 4th Qtr (5c - 1306).

Minnie Moyse is shown as a housekeeper on the 1901 census but shows unmarried on the electoral registers for Wandsworth in 1921-1933. In 1939 Minnie is living with an Ernest Sherry, an undertaker and is still unmarried.



SUSANNAH MARY BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Christening: 05 APR 1857 Pentonville, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: ELEANOR WEST

Source Information:

Batch No.: C040941 Dates: 1844 - 1864 Source Call No.: 0579291 Type: Film Printout Call No.: 6909351 Type: Film

IGI Record of the birth of Susannah Mary Barrand 1854

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>The Islington District</i>										
Registrar's District <i>Islington West</i>										
18 <i>54</i> BIRTHS in the District of <i>Islington West</i> in the County of <i>Middlesex</i>										
No.	When 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.
<i>177</i>	<i>Nineteenth September 1854</i> <i>23 Luard Street</i>	<i>Susannah Mary</i>	<i>girl</i>	<i>John Barrand</i>	<i>Eleanor Barrand formerly West</i>	<i>Jeweller</i>	<i>E Barrand</i> <i>at home</i> <i>23 Luard Street</i> <i>Islington West</i>	<i>Twenty sixth October 1854</i>	<i>John Hanks</i> <i>Registrar</i>	

Birth Certificate Susannah Mary Barrand – 23 Luard Street

BAPTISMS solemnized at P^{ONTONVILLE} CHAPEL, in the Parish of S^t. James, Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty seven

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian Name.	Surname.			
March 22 1857	Elizabeth Mary	Charles & Susan	Samman	101 Hampden Street Pentonville	Janitor	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 5 1857	Mary Eliza	Joseph & Mary	Brookes	149 Cummer Street Pentonville	Watch Spring Maker	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 5 1857	Susannah Mary	John & Eleanor	Harrand Barrand	37 Collier Street Pentonville	Smelter	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 5 1857	Elizabeth Emma	John & Eleanor	Harrand Barrand	37 Collier Street Pentonville	Smelter	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 12 1857	Emma Eugenia	Thomas & Sarah	Harper	29 Holmes Street Pentonville	Clerk	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 19 1857	Charlotte Marion	Thomas & Nichols	Parce	18 Ponten Place Pentonville	Clerk & Collector	W. W. Harford (Curate)
April 19 1857	Amelia	William & Harriett	Parker	Queen's Row Pentonville		W. W. Harford (Curate) (free)
April 26 1857	Thomas	William & Maria	Bolton	13 Nicholson's Terrace Islington	Drapery	W. W. Harford (Curate)

Baptism record of Susannah Mary Barrand – 37 Collier Street

1861 Census, age 6

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1881 Marriage solemnized at St. Andrew's in the parish of St. Andrew's in the County of Wiltshire

No.	When Married	Names and Surnames	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Spouse's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Spouse
228	Nov 20	Albert Golden Caplin Moyse	24	Married	Farmer	St. Andrew's	John Moyse	Farmer
	10/25	Susannah Mary Barrand	24	Single		St. Andrew's	John Barrand	Farmer

Married in the parish church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Charles Wood or else John Barrand by us

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Albert Golden Caplin Moyse in the presence of us, Susannah Mary Barrand Charles Wood John Barrand

Marriage certificate of Susannah Mary Barrand and Albert Moyse

Page 42

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Electoral Parish or District of
Wiltshire		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's			St. Andrew's

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSEHOLDERS	NAME and Surnames of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
149	St. Andrew's Road	1	Thomas Barrand	Head	Mar.	24	Bookmaker	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Constance Barrand	Wife	Mar.	24	Assistant to Bookmaker	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
150	St. Andrew's Road	1	James Barrand	Head	Mar.	24	Bookmaker & Letter Carrier	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Caroline M. Barrand	Wife	Mar.	24	Housewife	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			William J. Barrand	Son	Mar.	8	Schooler	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
151	St. Andrew's Road	1	William E. Barrand	Head	Mar.	24	Elementary Teacher	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Virginia Barrand	Wife	Mar.	24		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Edward Barrand	Son	Mar.	3		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Katharine Barrand	Daughter	Mar.	2		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
152	St. Andrew's Road	1	John Barrand	Head	Mar.	24	Bookmaker	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Caroline Barrand	Wife	Mar.	24		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Albert J. Barrand	Son	Mar.	7	Schooler	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			William J. Barrand	Son	Mar.	3		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Louise M. Barrand	Daughter	Mar.	3 months		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
153	St. Andrew's Road	1	Albert Moyse	Head	Mar.	24	Gardener (not of occupation)	Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Susannah M. Barrand	Wife	Mar.	24		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	
			Agnes Barrand	Daughter	Mar.	2		Wiltshire, Wiltshire	

Total of Houses... 4 24 Total of Males and Females... 10 24

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such words of the headings as are inappropriate.

1881 Census

Administrative County of <u>London</u>		The undermentioned Houses, are situate within the Boundaries of the										Page 16	
Civil Parish		Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Town or Village or Hamlet		Municipal District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Ecclesiastical Parish or District	
<u>St Mary's</u>		<u>St Mary's</u>		<u>St Mary's</u>		<u>London</u>		<u>St Mary's</u>		<u>St Mary's</u>		<u>St Mary's</u>	
Dist.	No.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	For Houses	Value (£ s. d.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf- and- Dumb	(2) Blind	(3) Lame, Im- becile or idiot	
58	1 Clifton Terrace	1	16	John	Head	Widow	76	Clerk	London				
				Harriet	do	Widow	70	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	40	Butcher	London				
				Moyses	do	Widow	39	Butcher	London				
				Charles	do	Widow	38	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	37	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	36	Butcher	London				
59	2 Clifton Terrace	1	16	Robert	Head	Widow	70	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	68	Butcher	London				
				Christina	do	Widow	66	Butcher	London				
				Albert	do	Widow	64	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	62	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	60	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	58	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	56	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	54	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	52	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	50	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	48	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	46	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	44	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	42	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	40	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	38	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	36	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	34	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	32	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	30	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	28	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	26	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	24	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	22	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	20	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	18	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	16	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	14	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	12	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	10	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	8	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	6	Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow	4	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow	2	Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow	0	Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
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				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Thomas	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				William	do	Widow		Butcher	London				
				Elizabeth	do	Widow		Butcher	London				

15	25	1	Moyle, Charles [SEN]	M	28-8	1885	M	Messenger - Air Ministry	106 15772994
		2	Moyle, Agnes E	F	5-5	1885	M	Unpaid domestic duties	
		3	Moyle, Charles A [JUN]	M	28-9	1915	S	Clocks, Industrial & Commercial	App. for Police War Reserve
		4	Moyle, Albert James	M	11-10	1921	S	Messenger - Post Office	

1939 census showing Charles Moyle

DEATH OF SUSANNAH MARY MOYSE

First name(s) SUSANNAH MARY

Last name MOYSE

Gender Female

Birth year 1855

Age 42

Death quarter 1

Death year 1897

District Islington, London

Volume 1b Page 170

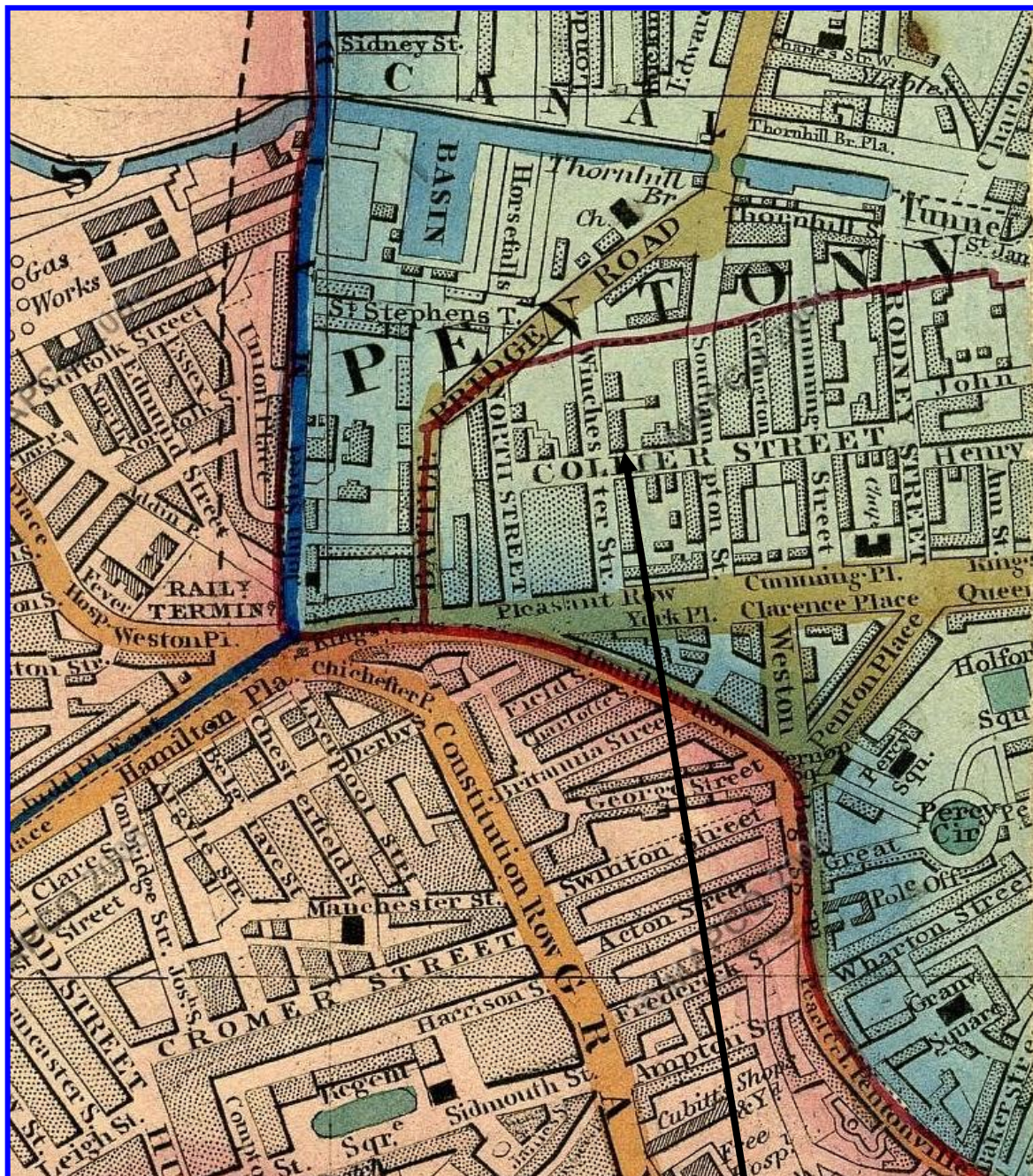
Transcript of Death of Susannah Mary Moyle

Superintendent Registrar's District <i>Islington</i>									
Registrar's Sub-District <i>Upper Holloway</i>									
1897. DEATHS in the Sub-District of <i>Upper Holloway</i> in the County of <i>London</i>									
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
372	<i>Twenty third March 1897 25 Athelstone Road</i>	<i>Susannah Mary Moyle</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>42 years</i>	<i>Wife of Albert Moyle a Gardener</i>	<i>Syncope Fatty Degeneration of Heart Disease of Liver and Kidneys Natural P.M.</i>	<i>Certificate received from G. R. Thomas Coroner for London Inquest held Twenty sixth March 1897</i>	<i>Twenty seventh March 1897</i>	<i>C.R. Bulcher Registrar</i>

Death Certificate Susannah Mary Moyle

BURIALS in the Burial Ground at FINCHLEY, for the Parish of <i>St. Mary, Islington</i> , in the County of <i>Middlesex</i> , in the Year 1897				
NAME	ABODE.	When Buried.	AGE.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Susannah Mary Moyle No. 54433</i>	<i>25 Athelstone Road Islington</i>	<i>27 March 1897</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>P. Rowe</i>

Burial record of Susannah Mary Moyle



1850 Map of Kings Cross area of London showing Collier Street

(7) Elizabeth Emma

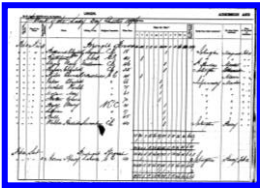
Elizabeth Emma was the 7th and last child of John Barrand and Eleanor West and was born on the 4th March, 1857 at 37, Collier Street, Pentonville, their family home, **Birth Ref: Clerkenwell 1857 - 2nd Qtr (1b - 436)** and baptised on the 5th April, 1857 at the same time as her younger sister Susannah Mary. On the birth certificate, John Barrand, her father is described as a master jeweller, but in his later years, he was a builder's labourer. On the 1861 census she is shown as living with the family at Willington Street, (most possibly Wellington Street) as there is no known map of the location of a Willington Street, but on the 1871 census she is living with her brother, John Thomas and Mary Ann Alford in Roman Road. At this time, she is aged 14 and employed as a servant. There are certainly records of Elizabeth Emma Barrand since 1871 although there is no record of her on the 1881, 1891 or 1901 census, and no record of her marriage or death.

Elizabeth was admitted to the Islington Lunatic Asylum on the 4th August 1874 at the age of 17 and released on the 30th January 1875. On 11th February, 1876, at the age of 18, Elizabeth was again admitted to the Islington lunatic asylum, and again on the 2nd March, 1876. On the 3rd March, 1889, Elizabeth was again admitted to the lunatic asylum, and again on the 15th August, 1889 where it was noted that she had bruises to her body and limbs. Finally she is again admitted to the asylum on the 3rd September, 1894.

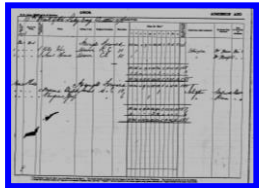
There are records of an Elizabeth Barrand's death in Barnet in 1900 aged 43. Death record **Barnet 1900 4th Qtr (3a - 153)**



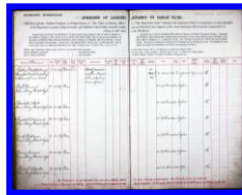
August 1874



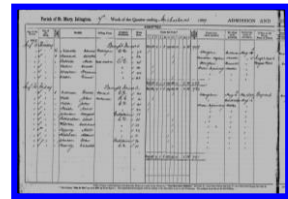
11th February 1876



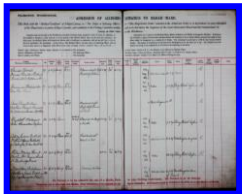
2nd March, 1876



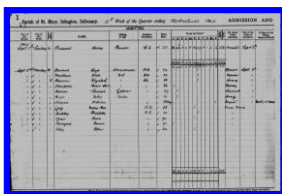
3rd March, 1889



15th August 1889



15th August 1889



3rd September, 1894

Note:

There is an ELIZABETH EMMA BARRAND AGED 2 – Lived at 27 Argyle Street and died aged 2 in 1875. She was buried in St. Pancras Cemetery on the 10th October, 1875. Death record Pancras 1875 4th Qtr (1b - 50) She was the daughter of William Barrand and Mary Stennett from Lincolnshire.

John Barraud
b 1728
d c 1765

= 27/11/1752

Mary Turpin
b 1732
d 1821

= 12/12/1772

Re-married in 1772
to William Pether

John
b 04/11/1752
d 1830 - 1840

Frances
bc 1753
d 14/02/1831

Thomas
bc 1755
d 1810

James
b 1756
d 1756

Mary
b 1758
d ?

William
b 1760

Sarah
b 1761
d 1833

Elizabeth
b 1763
d 1827

= 22/01/1770

= 26/02/1778

= c 1778

= 22/06/1781

= 20/05/1783

= 29/05/1803

= 04/03/1783

Mary Hays
b 1753
d 1770?

Thomas Fox
b 1750
d 1780

William Potter
b 1750
d 1818

Susan Cook
bc 1752
d 1822

John Jones

Margaret Callow
b 1764
d 1837

James Mather
b 1761
d 1823

William
b 1782
d 1835

Thomas
b 1783
d 1836

Peter Cook
b 1785
d 1839

Elizabeth
b 1787
d 1857

Ann
b 1789
d 1842

John
b 1791
d 1871

Joseph
b 1793
d 1839

Eliza Cook
b 1795

= 06/04/1804

= 11/11/1804

= 05/09/1810

= 15/11/1812

= 29/11/1813

= 27/03/1827

= 24/08/1815

Alice Young
b 1774
d 1833

Sarah Eliz. Took
b 1780
d 1852

Eliz. Corry
b 1784
d 1837

John Stead
b 1778
d 1833

Ann Routeledge
b 1795
d 1857

Eleanor Page
b 1795
d 1845

James Able
b 1779
d 1849

Robert W.
b 1815
d 1839

Susan
b 1817
d 1876

John
b 1818
d 1867

Geo. Richard
b 1820
d 1872

Thomas
b 1822
d ?

Arthur
b 1824
d 1854

(Eliza)
b 1826
d 1828

Phoebe
b 1828
d 1829

James
b 1830
d 1914

Alfred
b 1834/36
d 1854

= 16/03/1841

Eleanor West
b 1821
d 1859

Eleanor Nancy
b 1844
d 1890

John Thomas
b 1845
d 1878

Arthur Archibald
b 1848
d 1922 USA

Eliza Eliz. Matilda
b 1849
d 1894

Sarah Sophia
b 1850
d 1924

Susannah Mary
b 1855
d 1897

Elizabeth Emma
b 1857
d 1900

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH **GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**

Application Number 4310778-9

REGISTRATION DISTRICT					CLERKENWELL				
1857	BIRTH in the Sub-district of Pentonville Clerkenwell				in the County of Middlesex				


Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
400	March 1857 37 Collier Street	Elizabeth Emma	Girl	John Barrand	Eleanor Barrand formerly West	Laweller (Master)	Eleanor Barrand formerly 37 Collier Street Clerkenwell	April 1857	William Reginald	

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the 10th day of September 2012

BXCF 551070

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.


KEG

IPS 046687 39902 03/11 3MSPSL 028906

Birth Certificate of Elizabeth Emma Barrand 1857

ELIZABETH EMMA BARRAND Female

Event(s):

Birth:

Christening: 05 APR 1857 Pentonville, London, England

Parents:

Father: JOHN BARRAND

Mother: ELEANER

Source Information:

Batch No.:	Dates:	Source Call No.:	Type:	Printout Call No.:	Type:
C040941	1810 - 1843	0579291	Film	6909351	Film

IGI Record of the birth of Elizabeth Emma Barrand 1857

BAPTISMS solemnized at PONTONVILLE CHAPEL, in the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty seven

No.	When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian Name.	Surname.			
	Jan 22 1857	Elizabeth Mary	Charles & Susan	Harman	101 Hampden Street Pontonville	Janitor	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 5 1857	Mary Eliza	Joseph & Mary	Brookes	149 Currying Street Pontonville	Watch Makin	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 5 1857	Susannah Mary	John & Eleanor	Barrand	37 Collier Street Pontonville	Smelter	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 5 1857	Elizabeth Emma	John & Eleanor	Barrand	37 Collier Street Pontonville	Smelter	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 12 1857	Emma Eugenia	Thomas & Sarah	Harper	29 Holmes Street Pontonville	Clerk	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 19 1857	Charlotte Marion	Thomas Nichols	Parce	18 Ponton Place Pontonville	Clerk & Collector	W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 24 1857	Amelia	William & Marriell	Parker	24 1/2 Pontonville		W. W. Harford (Curate)
	April 26 1857	Thomas	William & Maria	Boldero	10 Pontonville Terrace Islington	Drafter	W. W. Harford (Curate)

Baptism record of Elizabeth Emma Barrand

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Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of		Ecclesiastical District of	
St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's		St. Andrew's	
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind or Deaf		
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (No. of Persons)				Males	Females					
186	20 St. Andrew's St.			James Borrower	Head		4	3	Labourer	St. Andrew's			
				James Borrower	"				"	St. Andrew's			
187				James G. Quaker	Head	Mar.	21		Book Binder, Manufacturer	St. Andrew's			
				Sarah J. Quaker	Wife	"	20		"	Middlesex			
				Elizabeth Quaker	Daughter	"	21		"	"			
188				Thomas Mace	Head	Mar.	34		Labourer	Barnwall			
189				William Tandy	"	"	24		Carpenter	St. Andrew's			
190	26	1		John Barrard	Head	Mar.	42		Jeweller, Father	Middlesex			
				James Barrard	Daughter	Mar.	17		"	Middlesex			
				John Barrard	Son	"	13		Apprentice to Jeweller	"			
				Arthur Barrard	"	"	13		"	Middlesex			
				Edith Barrard	Daughter	"	11		Labourer	"			
				Sarah Barrard	"	"	9		"	St. Andrew's			
				Isaac Barrard	"	"	6		"	St. Andrew's			
				Elizabeth Barrard	"	"	4		"	St. Andrew's			
191				Harriet Lightburn	Head	Mar.	40		Nurse	St. Andrew's			
				William Lightburn	Son	Mar.	23		Painter	St. Andrew's			
192	24	1		John W. Mason	Head	Mar.	30		Physician	St. Andrew's			
				Robert Mason	Wife	"	34		"	St. Andrew's			
				Emily S. Mason	Daughter	"	4		Labourer	St. Andrew's			
				Elizabeth Mason	"	"	7		"	"			
				Henry J. Mason	Son	"	4		"	"			
				John Mason	Daughter	"	1		"	"			
				Mary C. Mason	"	"	1		"	"			
				Maria Walker	Nurse	Mar.	50		Nurse	St. Andrew's			
Total of Houses...				Total of Males and Females...									

1861 Census

Civil Parish (or Township) of		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or (Improvement Commissioners District) of	Electoral District of	
St. Andrew		Leeds	Leeds	Leeds				St. Andrew	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (U.S. or Building (U.S.))	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION	AGE of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
13	Roman Rd.		Margaret Graham	Wife	Mar	49	Laundress	Basby, Kent	
			Alexander Douglas	Nephew		6	Scholar	Edison, Surrey	
14			Class Smith	Head	Mar	24	Dress maker	Confield, Midd.	
			Thos. A. D.	Nephew		5	Scholar	Holloway	
			Thos. E. D.	Nephew		2		D.	
15			James Hens	Head	Mar	44	Bookbinder's Porter	Melksham, Wilt.	
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	42	Labourer	Melksham, Wilt.	
16			Samuel C. Everett	Head	Mar	38	(Butcher)	Bury, St. Edmunds	
			Ann D.	Wife	Mar	35		Farm, St. City	
			Caroline D.			16		D.	
17		1	Thos. Rendell	Head	Mar	46	Labourer	Weston, Somerset	
			Mary E. D.	Wife	Mar	48		Weston, D.	
			Henrietta D.	Daughter		16	Flower maker	Islington, Midd.	
			Alce D.	Daughter		8	Scholar	D.	
			Thos. D.	Son		7	D.	D.	
			Arthur D.	Son		5	D.	D.	
18			George A. Halls	Head	Mar	47	Boot maker	St. Mary's, Islington	
			Isabel E. D.	Wife	Mar	29		St. Luke's	
			Geo. S. D.	Son		4		Islington	
			Thos. W. D.	Son		1		D.	
19			Alf. Hing	Head	Mar	26	Labourer	Suffolk	
			Eliz. D.	Wife	Mar	27		D.	
			Martha D.	Son		4		Roman Rd.	
			Thos. W. D.	Son		3		D.	
50			John Barrand	Head	Mar	25	Diamond setter	Midd. Westminster	
	Roman Rd.		Mary Ann Barrand	Wife	Mar	25		Edison, Essex	
			Mary Ann D.	Son		1		Midd.	
			Sarah D.	Sister	Mar	18	Laundress	Midd. St. Pancras	
51	58	1	Eliz. D.	Sister		14	Servant	D. Brompton	
			James Wallington	Head	Mar	34	Painter	Hammermill, Surrey	
			Mary D.	Wife	Mar	37		Midd. St. Pancras	
			Martha D.	Sister	Mar	29	Machinist	D.	
			Margaret B. D.	Son	Mar	16	Trimmer	D.	
			John D.	Son		15	Scholar	D.	
52			Eliz. Beer	Wife	Mar	41	Annuitant	Somerset, Dorset	
			Arthur H. D.	Son	Mar	44	Paper Hanger	D.	
			Arthur G. D.	Son	Mar	41	D.	Midd. Barnsbury	
53			John Godfrey	Head	Mar	42	Driver	D. Islington	
			John D.	Wife	Mar	32		D.	
			John D.	Son		10	Scholar	D.	
			Samuel D.	Son		7	D.	D.	
			Susan D.	Son		3		D.	
			Robert D.	Son		5		D.	
54			James Weston	Head	Mar	42	Gardener	Oxon, Marsh, Bulham	
			Sarah D.	Wife	Mar	42		Oxon, Fiddlington	
55	59	1	Harriet Clayton	Head	Mar	63	Laundress	Essex, Low, Clayton	
			Sarah D.	Grandson		14	Attendant	Midd. Holloway	
			Emma Hall			26	Servant	D. Bishopgate	
56	60	1	Mary Ann Game	Head	Mar	38	Laundress	D. London	
			Eliz. D.	Son	Mar	16	Servant	D.	
Total of Houses..		3	Total of Males and Females..		8	14			

1871 Census showing the Randall family also

1881 census missing

1891 census missing

THE BARRAND FAMILY CONTINUES ON PAGE 685 (BOOK 2)