Those Who Went Before

The Path to My Mother

Part 2b - The Philpott line

Part 2c – My Mother

Peter Leonard Charles Gates

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Some of the reproductions of the original documents in the printed version may be difficult to read and decipher. However, they are visible in the pdf version.

June 2026

Foreword

In this second section of Part 2, I continue to explore the structure and lives of those families who lived in rural north Kent in the 18th and 19th centuries. Although the distances from London may be small by our standards today, transport in the 18th and 19th centuries was difficult and tortuous; few would have travelled far. However, the birth of the railways was set to change all that. In the 1840-60s the London to Chatham and Dover railway lines were completed, opening up possibilities for working people to travel, both locally and to the capital.

In this Part 2b following Harriet's line, we find ourselves in north-east Kent: Sittingbourne, Milton, Faversham, and surrounding villages.

We do know, more or less, where people lived – though not many exact addresses are provided on official documentation (birth records, death certificates, census returns etc.). We can tell from these when and where they relocated with only an approximate timeline. Thanks to baptism records (up to 1837) and thereafter birth registrations we can know where and when children were born – and subsequently where and when they married and when they died, and to some extent we can map employment trajectories.

What we cannot tell from these accounts is the detailed minutiae of their lives. We can know nothing of their daily lives as nothing of this this was documented; there are no written diaries as people just got on with their difficult lives. Indeed, many of the people here were not literate before around 1870 as we can tell from the way they "signed" certificates with "*their mark X*".

Where did they live? Where did they sleep? What did they eat, and how often? How did the laws on compulsory school attendance for children aged 5-13 work and affect these families? Subsequent Education Acts in 1876, 1880, 1893, and 1899 further strengthened compulsory attendance, restricted child labour, and provided for the education of special needs children. This will have transformed the lives of many children toward the latter sections of this part. But there are still examples here of 14–15-year-olds engaged in work in brickfields. They lived lives without electricity and running water for much of the time covered here, making life not only difficult, but very different from our own.

Consequently, we are left with guesswork and conjecture by extrapolating from more generic historical accounts. But that is the lifeblood of history. Using existing books and websites, and ChatGPT I have managed to create some narrative of lives during the 18th-19th centuries which gives us an insight into how these people lived on a daily basis and there are some fascinating stories here.

I am, also incredibly grateful to Kevin Higgins – a distant cousin, whose in-depth work on the Mount family has added to the details I have been able to pull together.

Part 2 The Path to My Mother

In Part 1 covering my paternal lines, my ancestors predominantly lived in a small area of north London (notwithstanding some limited migration from other parts of the country). It is, though, in Part 2 that we begin our story outside of London and into rural Essex and Kent. Both of Maud's parents, Leonard Victor Robinson and Harriet Frances Philpott, came from rural communities – Leonard Robinson from Essex, Harriet Philpott from Kent.

A difference with Part 1 is that early records and addresses in rural communities are more difficult to come by, only existing in local archives if at all. (Early censuses in these rural communities rarely gave addresses). This makes some of the information from early generations somewhat sparse and of questionable validity. In compensation I have spent more time in this Part looking at the family trajectories of my mother's ancestors to give a flavour of the social change and movements and a broader picture of the times and outcomes that befell families.



Maud around 1990

This Part 2b continues to tell the story that eventually leads up to the birth of my mother, Maud Robinson, in April 1920, following the maternal Philpott line from 1780 up to the marriage of my parents in 1951.

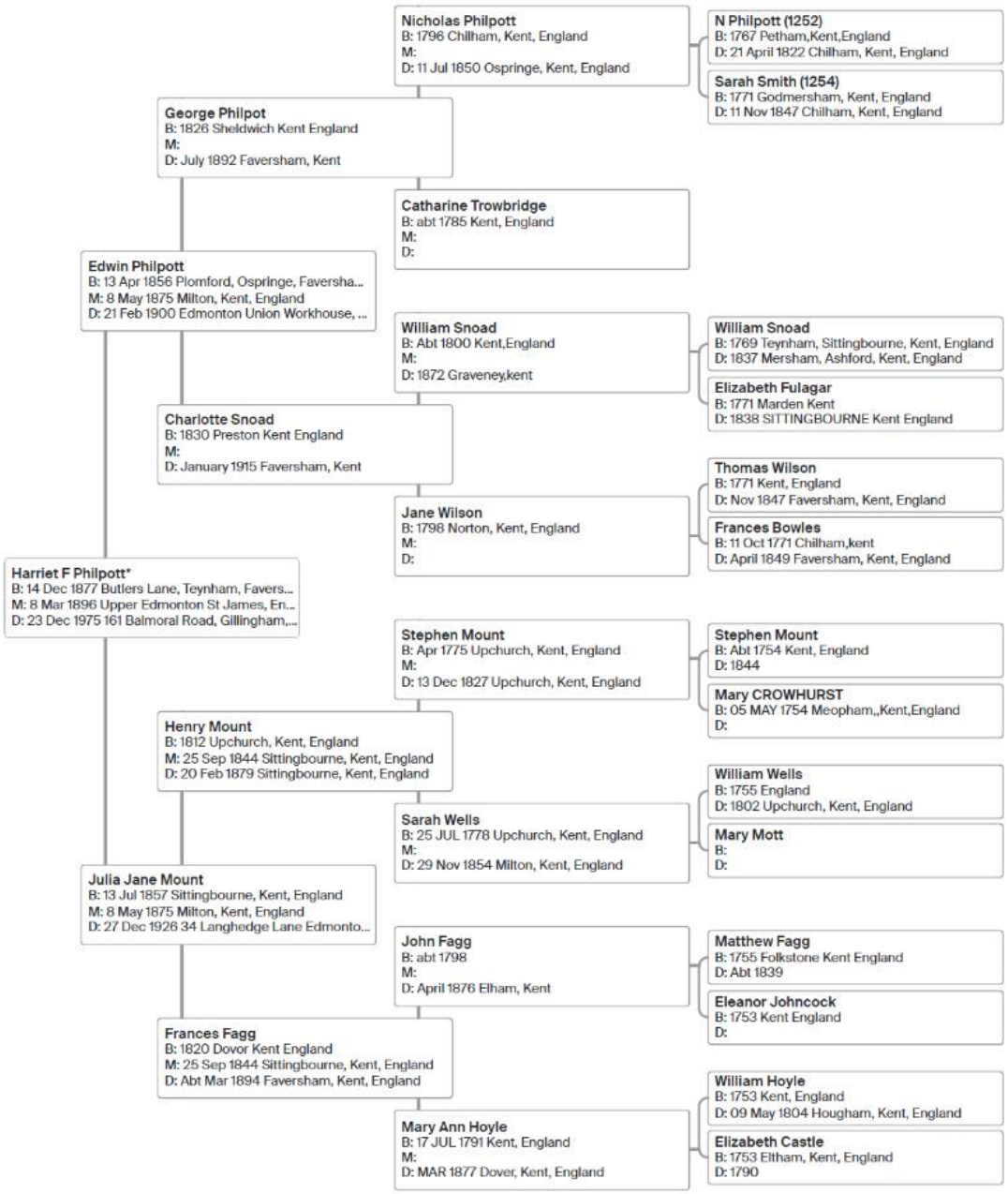
Around 1895 Maud's father, Leonard Victor Robinson, moved away from his family in Prittlewell (now part of Southend) to Edmonton, for work as a labourer at the age of 20. He worked as a labourer for the rest of his working life. That is told in Part 2a – The Robinson Line.

In this Part 2b we look into the history of her mother's line. Maud's mother, Harriet Philpott, was born in Teynham, Kent in 1877. In 1880, Harriet's family moved from Teynham to Enfield presumably because her father was searching for work as a brickmaker. At the time huge housing estates were being constructed in north London which no doubt offered new opportunities for work. In 1891 they again moved, this time only short distance to Edmonton, very close to where Leonard was living. The rest is history.

However, there are stories here which break out of the rural Kent brickmaking lives, notable in the Mount line linked to Harriet's mother Julia Jane Mount. While they did live in a small rural community in north Kent, some took the opportunity to emigrate to Canada before the turn of the 19th century and established themselves there. One family in particular, married into a Morman family and settled in Salt Lake City, USA.

Part 2b The Philpott Line

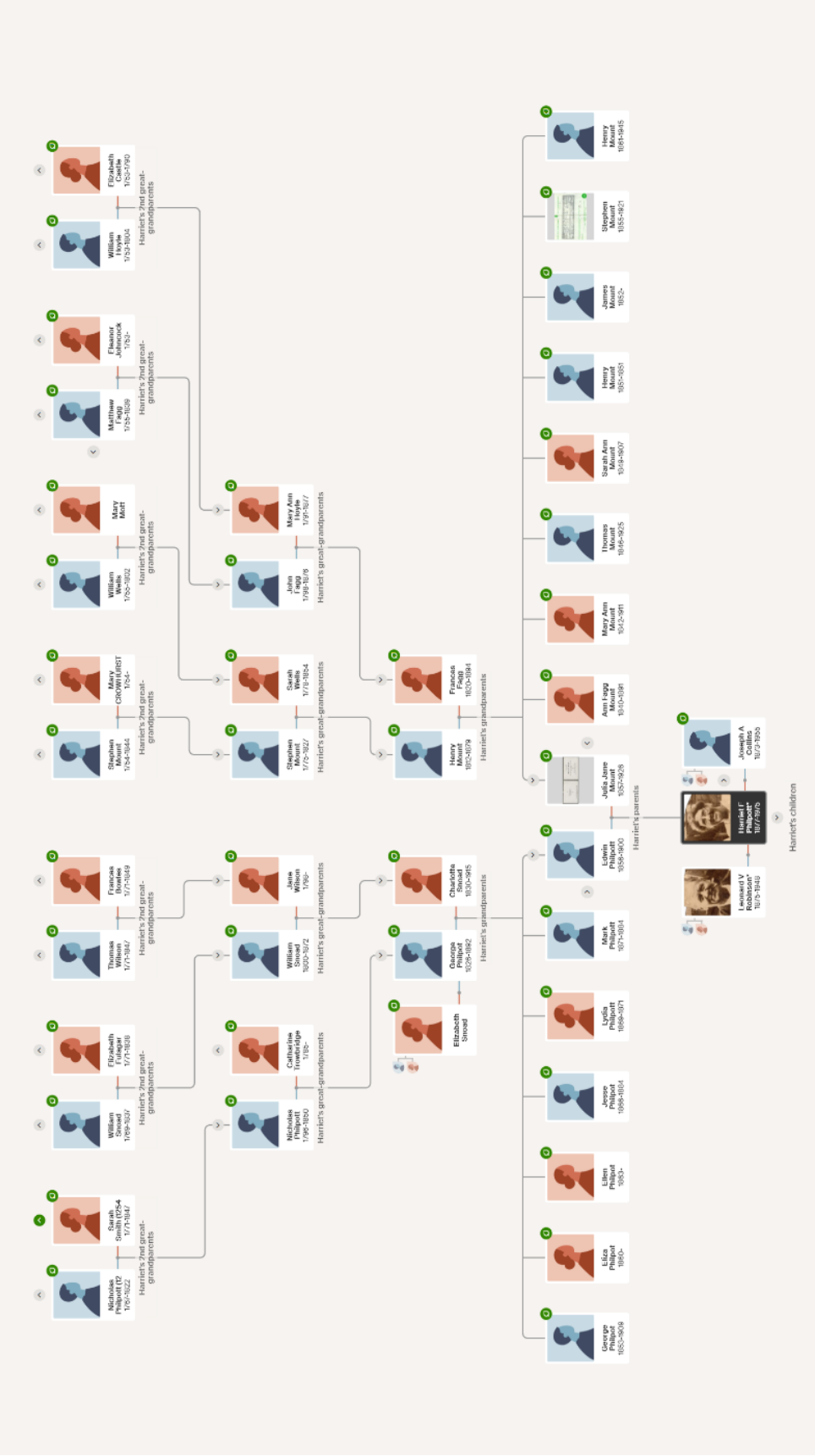
This Part 2b follows the maternal Philpott line from 1780 up to the marriage of my parents in 1951.



The lack of robust documentary evidence pre-1800 means this part focusses on Harriet's parents, grandparents and great grandparents. Before 1750, things become a lot sketchier.

We can see in the above, every individual came from a specific area of north Kent going back to 1750 when George II was monarch.

Four Generation Family Tree of the Philpott Line



Life in rural Kent early 1800s[1]

So, what was everyday life like for working and labouring people in the early 1800s (roughly 1800–1835) in the small towns strung along Watling Street from the edge of London out through Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham, Canterbury, and on toward Dover? Rural Kent ran a mixed economy, including, market-gardening and grain just inland; hops and orchards in many parishes; riverine trades on the Rivers Thames and Medway. There was much dependence on small industries such as mills, paper manufacture, chalk/lime/brick, rope- and sail-making, plus the big pull of the Chatham dockyards for skilled and unskilled labour.

However, for the rural working class, cash was tight. Many families stitched incomes together from various sources: field work in season, day labour on roads or wharves, piece-work at home, domestic service for youngsters, and occasional "ganging" to bigger jobs for example bringing in the harvest, hop tying/picking, dredging, barge loading.

Work and income

A large part of the workforce were agricultural labourers who were hired by the day or season. Their busiest time was at ploughing, sowing, hay, harvest, hop work, orchard pruning/picking. Women and children worked too, especially at weeding, gleaning, and seasonal picking.

There were however industrial/river trades too.

- **Mills**: water- and steam-assisted paper and flour mills around Dartford and along fast streams.
- **Brick, chalk & lime**: exploiting North Kent's brickearth and chalk; hard, dirty, and often seasonal.
- **Barges & lightering**: moving coal, timber, grain, and naval stores on the Thames/Medway.
- **Dockyards (Rochester/Chatham)**: shipwrights, caulkers, riggers, rope-makers, labourers; steadier wages than farm work but not immune to slumps.

Pay was irregular and many weeks were without full employment. Parish relief filled gaps for the destitute before the 1834 Poor Law reform. Friendly societies and benefit clubs helped a bit if you could keep up the dues.

Home, housing and daily routine

The labouring class tended to live in small terraced cottages or rooms in subdivided houses near a wharf, mill, or high street. in villages, the might live in tied cottages on an employer's land. Overcrowding was common; lodgers provided a frequent cash top-up.

The interior of the houses were one or two rooms, beaten-earth or brick floors, shared back yard; a hearth for cooking and heat. Fuel was mostly coal (barged in from the northeast via the Thames) mixed with wood. Light came from tallow candles or simple oil lamps.

Food was generally bread, porridge, cheese, seasonal vegetables, cheap cuts, offal, herrings. Meals on Sunday might stretch to a bit of roast meat if wages allowed. Many kept a pig or a few hens or had allotments or cottage gardens. Clothes were quite simple, hard-wearing second-hand garments; smock-frocks for men in the fields; women in sturdy gowns and caps; clogs or hobnailed boots.

Water, sanitation and health

There was no piped water into homes. Water came from wells, communal pumps, or standpipes. Some towns had rudimentary conduits. In most households, people needed to carry water from a well or stand pipe. Sanitation was basic, with no drains or sewage. Toilets were mainly privies

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Ort [1] This was adapted from ChatGPT from the prompt: "Provide a description of what daily life would have been like for the working labouring class in the early 19th century in small towns in North Kent roughly along the Watling Street line from London to Dover."

over cesspits; "night-soil" was carted away although not always promptly. Laundry was done in yards or at rivers/streams. Smells and contamination were a fact of life.

Health care was sparse. There were midwives, apothecaries, parish surgeons, and occasional dispensaries but infant mortality was high. Smallpox inoculation/vaccination was spreading but was far from universal. Work injuries, especially at docks, kilns, or barges, were common.

Local services

In terms of transport there were turnpike roads; Watling Street (now the A2) was tolled and maintained better than most. Stagecoaches and mail coaches operated through the towns. Though there were cheaper carriers' carts for goods and people.

Much movement locally was on the rivers. Thames and Medway barges and passenger boats and coastal packets operated between Thames/Medway ports and the coast.

For entertainment and shopping, markets and fairs were frequent. Most people attended their parish church, or nonconformist chapels, and there was evidence of these providing charity and Sunday schools

Some towns had early gas street lighting in the central streets by the 1820s, but this was not provided in most cottages.

They did not have electricity at all, nor household running water or sewerage except very rare privileged buildings.

There were no trains along this corridor before the mid-/late-1840s; the North Kent towns themselves were not rail-served until later largely through the London-Chatham-Dover line. Everyday travel was on foot, cart, horseback, coach, or boat.

Travel and communication

Travel before tarmacked roads and railways was very different. For local travel, walking was normal; a few people owned a donkey or shared a cart.

For longer journeys between towns, people used carriers' wagons which were cheap but slow, stagecoaches which were fast, but expensive, and if your route matched the water course river barge or /boats which were both cheap and practical.

People were able to communicate using postal services which moved with the mail coach along the turnpike. Letters were expensive, often paid by the recipient, but many relied on word-of-mouth via carriers and sailors.

Community and marriage

Where people tended to meet on a regular basis, this was mainly in their local parish church and chapel as Methodism was strong in Kent. The church held a central place in the lives of citizens. Socially, they would meet in their local markets, hiring fairs, annual fairs and wakes, alehouses, friendly-society meetings, and when undertaking seasonal work, notably hop-picking and harvests.

When looking at the history of specific families, it is often a mystery to identify exactly how, where and when couples met and courted. Courtship mostly took place within the radius of a few parishes. Introductions were often via family or friends, neighbours, workmates, and church. However, lodging-house networks in dockyards and river towns (such as Chatham) widened circles a bit.

The official marriage process began with the reading of marriage banns on three Sundays in the parish church. The weddings often clustered after the harvest when cash was in hand. Those who were widowed often remarried quickly for economic stability especially where children were involved.

Social order, welfare and education

To support the poor, parish relief was the thin safety net. Applicants were provided with

payments in bread, coal, or cash; sometimes even work on the roads.

To ensure law and order, magistrates, constables, and watchmen kept order; however smuggling and petty theft were persistent along the estuary, with periodic crackdowns.

We are at a time before the 1844 Educating Act and wholescale reform. Hence schooling was very patchy. "Dame schools" were small, privately run schools for children aged two to five. They emerged in Great Britain and its colonies during the early modern period. These schools were taught by a "school dame," a local woman who would care for children and teach them the alphabet for a small fee. Dame schools were localized, and could typically be found at the town or parish level.

Alternatively, there were charity schools sometimes called blue coat schools, or simply the Blue School, were significant in the history of education in England. They were built and maintained in various parishes by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants to teach poor children to read and write, and for other necessary parts of education. They were usually maintained by religious organisations, which provided clothing and education to students freely or at little charge. In most charity schools, children were put out to trades, services, etc., by the same charitable foundation.

There was also the spread of monitorial schools in towns. The monitorial system was found very useful by 19th-century educators, as it proved to be a cheap way of making primary education more inclusive, thus making it possible to increase the average class size. Joseph Lancaster's motto for his method was *qui docet, discit* – "*He who teaches, learns*." The methodology was adopted by the National Schools System. The monitorial system, although widely spread and with many advocates, fell into disfavour with David Stow's "Glasgow system" which advocated trained teachers with higher goals than those of monitors. The basic teaching and learning process used in the monitorial system has been used in passing knowledge between people in many cultures because of its low cost to benefit ratio. Numerous institutions use the basic concept as their primary mode of instruction.

However, many children worked from a young age, at least seasonally, and we can see boys as young as 14 working in some of the families we encounter.

Differences along the London-Dover line

The line between London and Dover, passed through Chatham, and roughly followed the old Watling Street – also called London Road, now the A2.

First there were the dockyard/river towns, such as Gravesend, Rochester and Chatham. Here there was more wage labour, more lodgers, more taverns and cheap lodging houses; Consequently, nights were busier with sailors and boat traffic.

Also, there were the chalk/brick districts of Northfleet, around the Medway. Here the environment was dustier, and work was harsher but closer to coal and transport, so there was more continuous employment.

Further into the countryside were the market/agricultural towns of Sittingbourne, Faversham, and the outskirts of Canterbury. Here life ran to the farming calendar; hop and fruit seasons pulled in extra hands; winters could be thin.

A day in the life

What was daily life like? People would be up before dawn; first drawing water; lighting the fire; a cold bite and off to fields, yard, mill, kiln, or wharf. Dinner at mid-day might be bread, cheese, and onions; back to work till dusk. Evenings: mend tools, tend a pig, spin or piece-work, perhaps an alehouse pint if wages allowed. Sunday was for church/chapel, visiting, and washing.

Below are two short "week-in-the-life" portraits set in Faversham and Sittingbourne circa.1800–1835, with local colour for each town drawing on the distinctive trades and services.

Faversham: a gunpowder worker's household

Faversham's long-running gunpowder works such as Home Works by the creek; Oare/Marsh

Works a little further out, gave steadier cash wages than farm day-labour, drawing men from the town and nearby parishes. The oyster fishery and creek port provided seasonal/top-up work.

Take-home pay was limited. A typical male agricultural labourer in Kent earned roughly 9 - 12s/week in the 1820s–30s; those working in the gunpowder industry generally did better than farm day-rates but work could be irregular with slumps and shutdowns. Cottage rents were around £3 - £4/yr which was approximately 8 - 10% of a labouring family income).

A representative week of a married couple with 2–3 children would look as follows.

The weekly working day routine would be as follows. Father draws well water; light the hearth; cold bite. Father walks to the powder works; mother tackles the washing, mending, and perhaps some piece-work such as sack repair/spinning. The parents might send an older child to a dame school if money allowed.

The working day consisted of more routine. At the works, teams move materials from pond-to-pond and mill-to-mill; strict rules applied, (no iron nails, no pipes, quiet speech); finished barrels go by punt to the creek. Work is physical but careful. Lunch is bread/cheese/onions bought form home and carried in a cloth.

There was still work in the evening. In some cases, this involved tending to a pig or hens; perhaps a shift on the oyster grounds in season or loading a barge for a neighbour. Sunday was usually reserved for church or chapel, for visiting family and fields and laundry. If not at work, it was here mainly that couples met. There was a great deal of premarital sex and pregnancy was fairly common leading to marriage. Banns were read in church over three Sundays to see whether anyone had any objection to the marriage. The weddings often occurred after harvest when ready cash arrives.

Without cars and trains, getting around was rather time consuming. Most travel was on foot though carriers' carts travelled along the main turnpike road of Watling Street). Water transport might have been used on boats on the Faversham Creek/Swale to the Medway/Thames. Railways only arrived on 25th January 1858.

Water and sanitation were basic with toilets which had no sewers. Without electricity lighting was poor using tallow candles at home. Some town centres had coal-gas street lighting by the 1820s–30s. The gas works in Faversham opened in 1830, so a few main streets may have been lit, but not workers' cottages. There was no electricity.

Sittingbourne (with Milton Regis): a brickfield/paper-mill & creek town

Sittingbourne for example had a clay geology resulting in many brickfields. These were used for build in the larger towns including London, so needed to be transported – by river. Hence there was much barge-building, and in addition, paper-making was clustered along Milton Creek, feeding London via barges. Paper-making in/near Sittingbourne is attested by the 1700s; by the 19th century the creek economy ties brickfields, paper mills and transport together.

Pay depended on the industry. Farm hands earned around 9 - 12s/week locally; brickfields could pay piece-rates which were better than agricultural workers in peak season, but thin in winter). Rents comparable to Faversham's low cottage figures.

A representative week for say a young couple, with one lodger might be as follows.

During the work jig week, Monday to Saturday, the day would begin at dawn. The head of the household would walk to the brickfield in spring and autumn or alternatively takes odd a wharf/barge to work in winter. The wife might pick up work straw-plaiting, tsking in washing, or some lighter seasonal field work. To help with the finances, the couple takes in a lodger tied to the creek trades to keep rent down.

The working day on the creek was strenuous. Digging and tempering clay; moulding and hacking bricks to dry; loading clamps/kilns. Barges nose in and out with chalk/coal and carry bricks, rag and paper. If work was at the paper mill, it would entail rag sorting, pulping, and wet-press work which was hard on the hands, in very humid rooms.

There was a chance for some relaxation in the evening and on Sunday with visits to the local

alehouse to talk with bargemen and mill hands. Regularly every Sunday the couple would attend church or chapel – since methodism was strong in Kent). In addition, there might be a visit to the market in Sittingbourne or Milton.

Courtship, community and marriage was fairly similar to most small rural villages but here circles widen via carriers, barges, and hiring fairs. Consequently, there were many-parish marriages such as Upchurch–Teynham–Milton–Sittingbourne, as seasonal gangs mingle on the creek and brickfields.

Getting around was time consuming. Local travel would bed on foot, or further afield on carriers' carts along the A2 turnpike, and possibly on barges on Milton Creek/Swale to the River Medway or the Thames. The railway did not open until 25th January 1858, so was not part of everyday life in 1800–35.

As with Faversham (and other north Kent villages, water and sanitation were basic with toilets which had no sewers. There was no electricity and lighting was poor using tallow candles at home. Some town centres had coal-gas street lighting by the 1820s–30s. The gas works in Faversham opened in 1830, so a few main streets may have been lit, but not workers' cottages. There was no electricity.

Along the Watling Street corridor (both towns), labouring class experienced low and irregular wages for farm and seasonal labour and relied on parish relief to bridge gaps. The Swing Riots (1830) began in East Kent and reflect the strain of low pay, tithe burdens and threshing-machine job losses were felt in these districts.

Kent Registration Districts

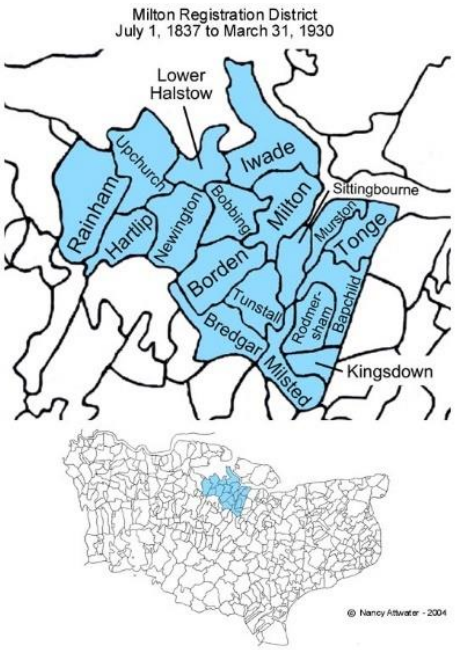
The Registration Act 1836[2] (also known as the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836) established the system of civil registration for births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales. Taking effect on 1 July 1837, it moved the responsibility for maintaining vital records from the Church of England to a new state-run department. Proof to this, registrational was undertaken through the various denominations of the church through Parish Records.

In this part, we see just how insular and geographically restricted the families were as most people were registered in the Milton District or Faversham District.



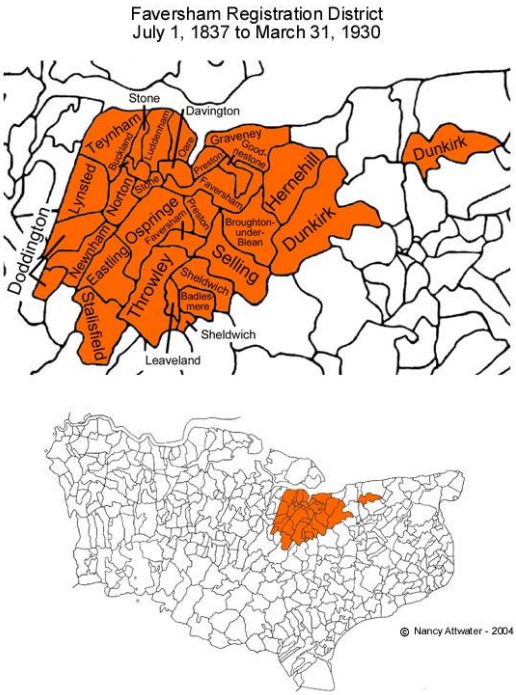
[2]https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1874/88/pdfs/ukpga_18740088_en.pdf

Milton Registration District



The Milton (near Sittingbourne / Milton Regis) registration district coveried places like Sittingbourne, Milton, Murston, Bapchild, Bobbing, Iwade, Newington, Hartlip, Upchurch, Rainham, Lower Halstow, Borden, Rodmersham, Milsted, Bredgar, Tunstall, Kingsdown, Tong,

Faversham Registration District



Parishes included (as usually listed for the Faversham Poor Law Union/Registration District): Badlesmere; Boughton-under-Blean; Buckland (near Faversham); Davington; Doddington; Dunkirk; Eastling; Faversham; Goodnestone-next-Faversham; Graveney; Hernhill; Leaveland; Luddenham; Lynstead; Newnham; Norton; Oare; Ospringe; Preston-next-Faversham; Selling; Sheldwich; Stalisfield; Stone-next-Faversham; Teynham; Throwley.

The Swing Riots in the UK[3]

> *"The rebellious crowd in the past was not a mob but the people acting in their customary way in defence of their customs". (Thompson, 1963)*
>
> *"Machine-breaking was simply collective bargaining by riot." Hobsbawm, 1952)*
>
> *"The poor did not rise because they were ignorant; they rose because they knew too much of hunger." (Hammond & Hammond, 1911)*

Life in the early 19th century in north Kent would have been interrupted in 1830 by the Swing Riots. The Swing Riots of 1830–1831 marked one of the most significant episodes of rural protest in nineteenth-century Britain. Named after the fictitious "Captain Swing," whose name was often attached to threatening letters, the riots reflected the desperation of agricultural labourers in the face of low wages, food shortages, unemployment, and the rapid spread of new machinery. These uprisings were not simply acts of mindless violence but rather a last attempt by rural communities to resist structural economic and social changes that undermined their traditional livelihoods (Hobsbawm & Rudé, 1969). By exploring the causes, events, and consequences of the Swing Riots, one can better understand the tensions that shaped rural society in Britain during the Industrial Revolution and their wider significance for the development of labour relations and social policy.

In the 1780s, workers would be employed at annual hiring fairs, or 'mops', to serve for the whole year. During that period, the worker would receive payment in kind and in cash from his employer, would often work at his side, and would commonly share meals at the employer's table. As time passed, the gulf between farmer and employee widened. Workers were hired on stricter cash-only contracts, which ran for increasingly shorter periods. First, monthly terms became the norm. Later, contracts were offered for as little as a week. Between 1750 and 1850, farm labourers faced the loss of their land, the transformation of their contracts and the sharp deterioration of their economic situations. By the time of the 1830 riots, they had retained very little of their former status except the right to parish relief, under the Old Poor Law system.

Additionally, there was an influx of Irish farm labourers in 1829, who had come to seek agricultural work which contributed to reduced employment opportunities for other farming communities. Irish labourers would find themselves being threatened from the beginning of the riots the following year

Causes of the Swing Riots

1. Enclosure

Early 19th-century England was almost unique among major nations in having no class of landed smallholding peasantry. The enclosure acts of rural England contributed to the plight of rural farmworkers. Between 1770 and 1830, about 6 million acres (24,000 km^2) of common land were enclosed. The common land had been used for centuries by the poor of the countryside to graze their animals and grow their own produce. The land was now divided up among the large local landowners, leaving the landless farmworkers solely dependent upon working for their richer neighbours for a cash wage.

2. Economic hardship

By the early nineteenth century, the British agricultural workforce faced severe poverty. Agricultural wages were extremely low—sometimes as little as 7 to 9 shillings per week—barely enough to feed a family. At the same time, bread prices were high, and unemployment was widespread, particularly during winter months when less farm work was available. The ending of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 exacerbated these difficulties, as returning soldiers flooded the labour market, increasing competition for already scarce jobs (Thompson, 1963).

[3] Adapted from a 1000-word essay produced by ChatGPT, plus Wikipedia,

3. Poor Law system

The situation was worsened by the controversial Poor Law system, which provided limited relief to the poor through parish funds. Many landowners resented paying for relief, and labourers disliked the humiliation of applying for aid. The "Speenhamland System," introduced in Berkshire in 1795, tied relief payments to the price of bread, effectively subsidising employers who could then pay workers less. This created resentment on both sides: labourers felt trapped in dependency, while ratepayers and landowners resented the financial burden (Hammond & Hammond, 1911).

4. Agricultural mechanisation

Perhaps the most immediate trigger of the riots was the spread of new agricultural machinery, especially the threshing machine. Traditionally, threshing grain by hand had provided vital winter employment for labourers. With mechanisation, this source of income disappeared almost overnight (Hobsbawm, 1952). Farmers adopted machines to save costs, but for rural workers already living on the edge of subsistence, the loss of work was catastrophic. To many, machinery symbolised not progress but their own dispossession.

The Outbreak of the Riots

The Swing Riots began in Kent in the summer of 1830 before spreading across southern and eastern England, including Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and parts of East Anglia (Griffin, 2012). Protest took many forms.

- **Machine breaking**: Threshing machines were smashed or burned, as labourers sought to eliminate what they saw as a threat to their livelihoods. The first threshing machine to be destroyed was during Saturday night, 28 August 1830 at Lower Hardres. By the third week of October, more than 100 threshing machines had been destroyed in East Kent. Threshing machines would be broken, workhouses and tithe barns would be attacked and the rioters would then disperse or move on to the next village. The buildings containing the engines that powered the threshing machines were also a target of the rioters and many gin gangs, also known as horse engine houses or wheelhouses, were destroyed, particularly in south−eastern England There are also recorded instances of carriages being held up and their occupants robbed. The riots spread rapidly and systematically - following pre-existing road networks
- **Wage demands**: Groups of workers marched to farms, demanding higher pay from employers. Sometimes they succeeded in negotiating wage rises, at least temporarily (Snell, 1985).
- **Attacks on symbols of authority**: Workhouses and tithe barns were often targeted. Labourers objected to the tithe system, under which they were required to pay a tenth of their produce to the Church of England, even if they were Nonconformists (Thompson, 1963).
- **Captain Swing letters**: Many farmers, magistrates, and clergy received anonymous threatening letters signed "Captain Swing." These letters warned of machine breaking or arson if grievances were not addressed. The tactics varied from county to county, but typically, threatening letters, often signed by Captain Swing, would be sent to magistrates, parsons, wealthy farmers or Poor Law guardians in the area. The letters would call for a rise in wages, a cut in the tithe payments and the destruction of threshing machines, or people would take matters into their own hands. If the warnings were not heeded local farm workers would gather, often in groups of 200 to 400, and would threaten the local oligarchs with dire consequences if their demands were not met. ("Captain Swing" letters, 1830–1831/1969).
- **Other actions**: included incendiary attacks on farms, barns and hayricks in the dead of night, when it was easier to avoid detection. Although many of the actions of the rioters, such as arson, were conducted in secret at night, meetings with farmers and overseers about the grievances were conducted in daylight

The riots were not highly organised; rather, they were a series of localised protests that shared common grievances. Yet their spread and intensity alarmed landowners and the government, who feared a wider revolution akin to those that had shaken France in 1789 and 1830.

The rioters directed their anger at the three targets identified as causing their misery: the tithe

system, requiring payments to support the established Anglican Church; the Poor Law guardians, who were thought to abuse their power over the poor; and the rich tenant farmers, who had been progressively lowering workers' wages and introduced agricultural machinery. If captured, the protesters faced charges of arson, robbery, riot, machine-breaking and assault. Those convicted faced imprisonment, transportation and possibly execution.

Government and Landowner Response

The authorities reacted harshly to the unrest. Troops were deployed across affected counties, and local yeomanry forces were mobilised to suppress protests (Griffin, 2012).

> *At first, magistrates tried to be lenient with those arrested for offences committed during the riots, and in Canterbury at the East-Kent quarter sessions in October 1830, Sir Edward Knatchbull imposed a mere three-day prison sentence on seven machine-breakers[5]. However, as the uprising continued the penalties became more severe, and on Christmas Eve, 1830 William Packman, 20 years and Henry Packman, 18 years (convicted together with John Dyke [John Field]), at the Kent Winter Assizes in 1830, for arson on a barn belonging to William Wraight of Blean were hanged at Penenden Heath, Maidstone. A petition asking for clemency was rejected by Mr Justice Bosanquet of Maidstone who also dismissed the Jury recommendation for mercy. Altogether 19 people were executed, 505 transported to Australia and 644 imprisoned. (University of Kent)*

The government also launched a wave of prosecutions to deter further unrest.

- **Arrests and trials**: Over 2,000 labourers were brought to trial. Sentences were severe: around 250 were sentenced to death (though most were commuted), 644 were imprisoned, and 481 were transported to penal colonies in Australia (Parliamentary Papers, 1831).
- **Public executions**: A small number of ringleaders were hanged, often in front of large crowds, as a grim warning to others (The Times, 1830).
- **Machine protection**: Landowners often hired guards or formed local associations to defend their property and machinery (Griffin, 2012).

The combination of repression and concessions—such as occasional wage increases—eventually brought the riots to an end by early 1831.

Social and Political Consequences

Although the Swing Riots were brutally suppressed, they left an enduring impact on British society. The riots highlighted the vulnerability of agricultural labourers in a rapidly industrialising economy. They exposed the inadequacies of the wage system and the deep resentment toward mechanisation. While the riots failed to stop technological progress, they did force landowners and the government to take rural poverty more seriously (Rule, 1986).

One of the most significant consequences was the impetus it gave to Poor Law reform. Many landowners, horrified by the scale of unrest, concluded that the existing system encouraged dependency and unrest. This contributed to the passing of the **1834 Poor Law Amendment Act**, which created workhouses intended to deter reliance on relief. Ironically, while intended as reform, the new system often worsened conditions for the rural poor Howkins, 1991).

The Swing Riots occurred during a period of broader political agitation for reform. The early 1830s saw the passage of the **Reform Act of 1832**, which extended the franchise to more middle-class men (though not labourers). The riots underscored the urgency of addressing social grievances before they escalated into revolutionary upheaval (Hollis, 1973).

Historians view the Swing Riots as part of a longer tradition of popular protest, alongside events such as the Luddite movement and the Chartist campaigns illustrating tensions between progress and tradition, capital and labour, and authority and resistance in the 19th century (Archer, 2000).

Many people advocated political reform as the only solution to the unrest, one of them being the radical politician and writer William Cobbett. The authorities had received many requests to prosecute him for the speeches that he had made in defence of the rural labourer, but it was for his articles in the Political Register that he was eventually charged with seditious libel. He wrote

an article, *The Rural War*, about the Swing Riots. He blamed those in society who lived off unearned income at the expense of hard-working agricultural labourers; his solution was parliamentary reform. During his trial in July 1831 at the Guildhall, he subpoenaed six members of the cabinet, including the prime minister. Cobbett defended himself by going on the attack. He tried to ask the government ministers awkward questions supporting his case, but they were disallowed by the Lord Chief Justice. However, he was able to discredit the prosecution's case, and at great embarrassment to the government, he was acquitted.

Conclusion

The Swing Riots were not merely an outbreak of rural lawlessness but a desperate attempt by agricultural labourers to defend their livelihoods against poverty, mechanisation, and an indifferent social system. Though swiftly crushed by state power, the riots highlighted the deep divisions in rural Britain and forced elites to confront the consequences of economic and technological change. While the immediate impact of the riots was harsh repression, in the longer term they helped shape debates on labour rights, social policy, and reform. The name "Captain Swing" remains a powerful symbol of resistance, embodying the struggles of those who, caught in the upheavals of industrialisation, fought for dignity and survival (Hobsbawm & Rudé, 1969).

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Section 15 - 3xGreat Grandparents

Nichlas Philpott (1796-1850) and Catharine Trowbridge (1875-)
Wiliam Snoad (1800-1872) and Jane Wilson (1798-)
Stephen Mount (1775-1827) and Sarah Wells (1778-1854)
John Fagg (1798-1876) and Mary Ann Hoyle (1791-1877)

Unlike the Gates line who lived and worked mainly in London, and the Robinson line who lived in rural Essex, the Philpott line came from north Kent which had its own peculiarities that affected the families who lived and worked there. These 8 people all lived in a small area of north Kent roughly along the road from London to Dover – Watling Street - now the A2, and follows the London-Chatham-Dover railway line the construction of which they would have lived through

In order to understand their lives, it is important to look into what life might have been like in the early part of the 19th Century.

Rural Kent in the 1820s was predominantly agricultural, its landscape shaped by fields of grain, pastures for livestock, and the distinctive poles of hop gardens. This agrarian economy dictated the rhythms of life in villages like Upchurch. Seasonal labour, particularly for hop-picking and harvest, drew families into collective work patterns, influencing household routines and community interactions. The parish church remained central to social organisation, not only as a place of worship but also through the vestry, which managed local affairs including roads, charities, and the crucial system of poor relief. This system provided a safety net for the indigent, though it was undergoing significant reforms during this period.

Local markets connected these rural communities, allowing for the exchange of goods and news, while rudimentary road networks facilitated travel to larger market towns such as Canterbury. These connections, however, were often challenging, making local self-sufficiency and parish-level governance particularly important. Population growth, combined with ongoing enclosure of common lands and changing farming methods, gradually reshaped social structures, sometimes leading to increased rural poverty and migration. Record-keeping, such as the burial entry in Upchurch in 1827, reflected these local frameworks, documenting life events within the ecclesiastical system. These localised structures provided a sense of continuity and order, functioning as the primary administrative units for centuries before the sweeping administrative reforms of the later nineteenth century.

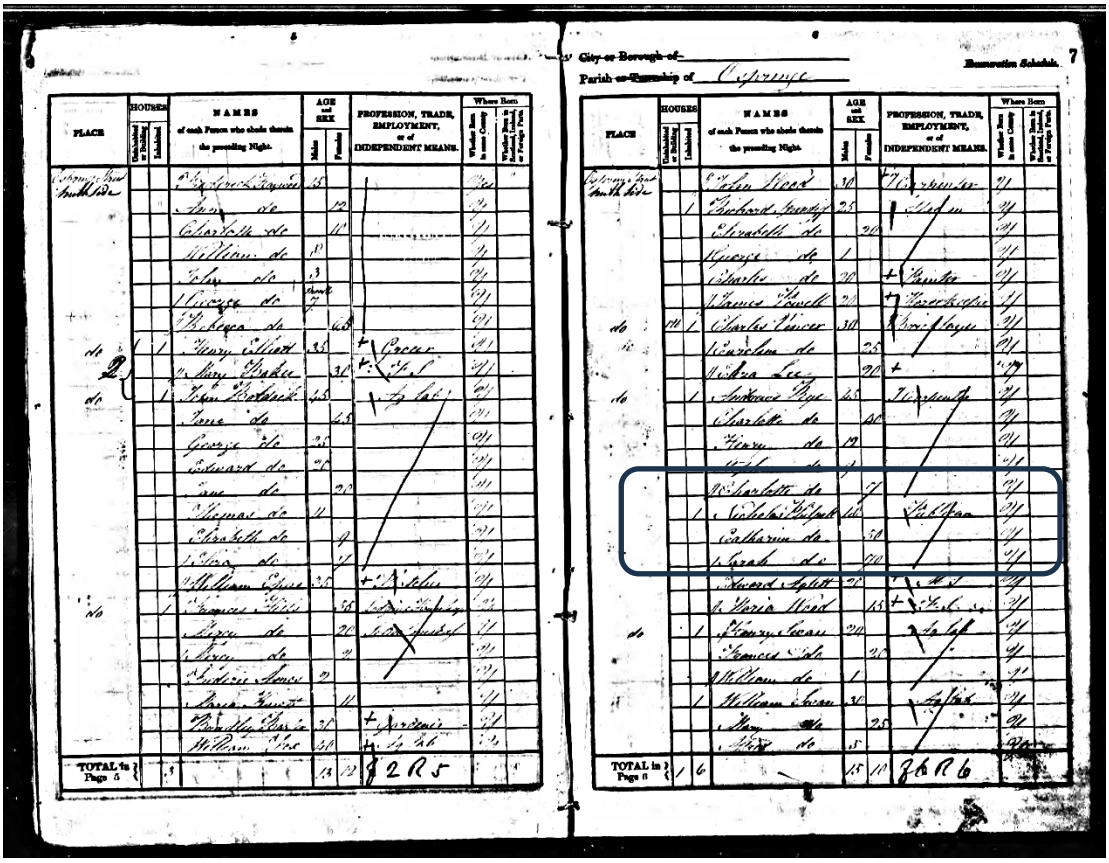
Chapter 30 - Nicholas Philpott (1796-1850) and Catharine Trowbridge (1785-1859)

Nicholas Philpott (1796-1850) and Catharine Trowbridge (1785-1859) were married on 10th July 1821 when Nicholas was 25 and Catharine was 36. They married in Minster in Sheppey, Kent (*Source: FHL Film No 18335593, Reference ID Item 3, p. 154*)

Their son, George Philpott was born in 1826 to Nicholas Philpott (1796-1850) and Catharine Trowbridge (1785-?). At the moment we do not know whether George had siblings or not. Indeed, we know very little of George's life before his marriage to Charlotte Snoad.

1841

On census day, Sunday 6th June 1841 George's parents, Nicholas (40) and Catharine (50), lived in Ospringe Street, Southside, as a "publican". Nicholas' mother Sarah (70) also lived with them.





Ospringe Street is that part of the A2 that runs along the north of Ospringe and would have been on the road between Ospringe and Faversham.



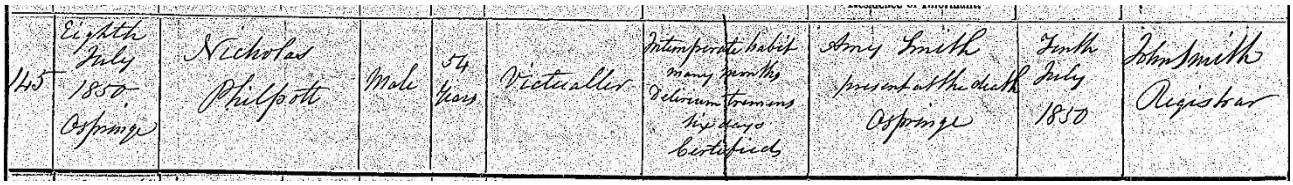
Ospringe Street has a history of numerous public houses going back centuries since the road through the village was on the main road between London and Canturbury and Dover. A number of vert old buldings -some back to the 16th centuiry, still exist and would have been inns. *(Photograph taken 11th May 2026)*

This is Maison Dieu, on the corner of Water Lane, a 13th century medieval building that served as a wayside hospital for pilgrims travelling to Canterbury and would have been known to Nicolas. Next to Maison Dieu was the Elephand and Castle public house where in 1881-1891 Thomas Snoad, son of William and Jane lodged.

It appears there was no known licensed public house operated by a Nicholas Philpott on Ospringe Road (A2 between Ospringe and Faversham) around 1840. It seems likely that if Nicholas Philpott did operate a pub around that time, it would have been a small beer house or private inn not captured in official directories—perhaps indicating a local drinking house not formally licensed. However, it may have been an embellishment for him working in one of the inns along the street.

In October 1849, George Philpott must have met Charlotte Snoad, and they got married and presumably lived in Ospringe. **Their lives are told in Chapter 34**.

George's father, Nicholas, died on 8th July 1850, age 54. He lived in Ospringe, and was a "victualler" and died of "*Intemperate habit many months, delirium tremens six days*" (1850, Sep, Faversham, 05, 99).



145	Eighth July 1850 Ospringe	Nicholas Philpott	Male	54 Years	Victualler	Intemperate habit many months Delirium tremens Six days Certified	Amey Smith present at the death Ospringe	Tenth July 1850	John Smith Registrar

He appears to have been a heavy habitual drinker for some months before dying after six days of delirium tremens. For a victualler - especially if he was a publican or licensed victualler - it also carries a sad irony

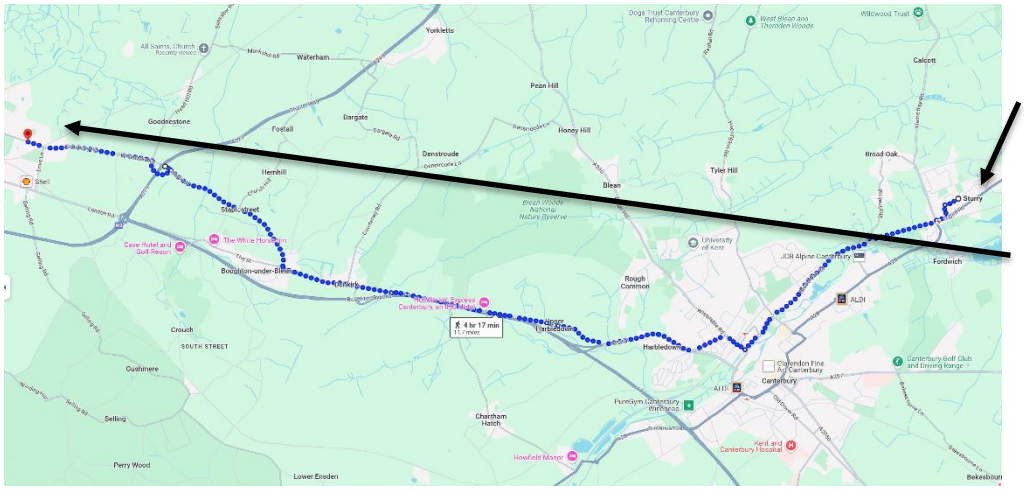
> *It would usually mean that the doctor believed the man had been drinking heavily or habitually for a long period, and that in the final six days before death he was suffering from delirium tremens - the severe, potentially fatal delirious state associated with alcohol dependence and withdrawal. In other words, the certificate is effectively saying: chronic drunkenness/alcohol misuse for months, followed by six days of delirium tremens leading to death.*
>
> *On the certificate, it would mean:*
>
> *Intemperate habit many months = he had been living in a state of habitual excessive drinking for a considerable period.*
>
> *Delirium tremens six days = for the last six days of his life he was suffering from delirium tremens, the severe confusion, agitation, hallucinations and shaking associated with alcohol dependence, especially withdrawal.*
>
> *So the doctor was essentially saying that long-standing alcoholism led to an acute fatal episode of delirium tremens lasting six days. In Victorian certificates, "intemperate habit" is partly medical and partly moral language. Today one would express it more clinically as something like chronic alcohol misuse or alcohol dependence.*

Catharine died nine years later on 25th September 1859, age 76, of "*low fever great debility*" in Sturry, Kent. The death was registered by Henry Trowbridge (1859, Sep, Blean, 2A, 388).

1859. DEATHS in the District of Sturry in the County of Kent

No.	When Died	Name and Surname	Sex	Age	Rank or Profession	Cause of Death	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	When Registered	Signature of Registrar
366	Twenty fifth September 1859 Sturry	Catherine Philpott	Female	76 years	Widow of Nicholas Philpott Deceas'd.	Low Fever great Debility Certified	Henry Trowbridge Present at Death Sturry	Twenty sixth September 1859	George Mount Registrar

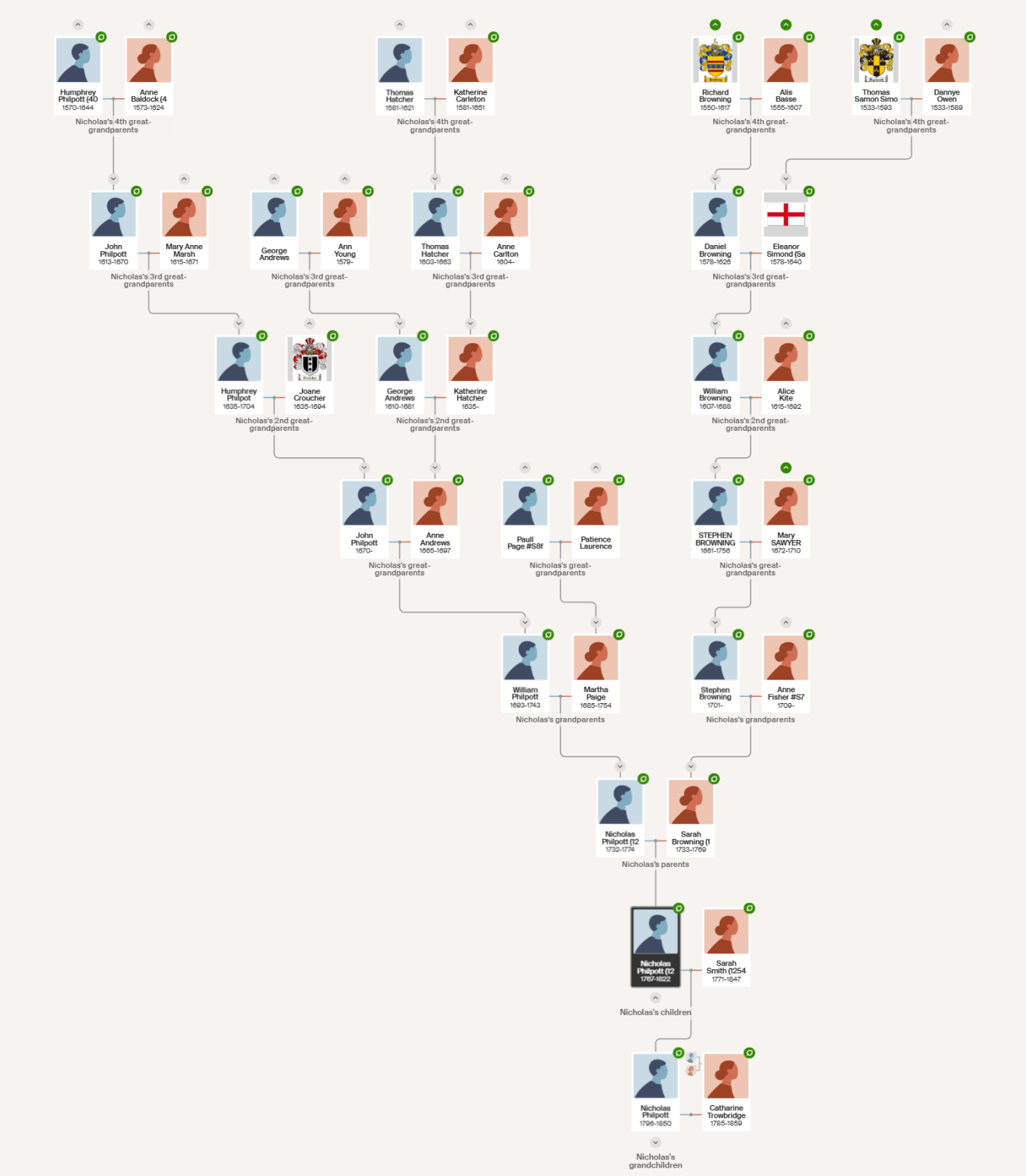
A low-grade fever and great debility (extreme fatigue) can be symptoms of various conditions, including infections, autoimmune diseases, or even certain cancers



Sturry is a village on the Great Stour River situated 3 miles northeast of Canterbury some 10 miles from Faversham/Preston.

Nicholas and Catharine's Ancestors

Ancestry has links from Nicholas and Catharine back to 1560 and beyond, but much has yet to be verified.



Chapter 31 - William Snoad (1797-1872) and Jane Wilson (1798-1871)

William Snoad

William's parents were William Snoad (1769-1837, born Teynham, Kent) and Elizabeth Fulagar (1771-1872, born Marden, Kent). They married on 13th November 1793, in Teynham, Kent.

The son, William was born in Murston 1797, a suburb of Sittingbourne. It is about 1 mile north-east of central Sittingbourne, on the east bank of the Milton Creek.

Jane Wilson

Jane's parents were Thomas Wilson (1771-1847, Kent) and Frances Bowles (1771-1849, Chilham, Kent). Thomas and Frances were married on 21st July 1792 at Luddenham, Kent.

Jane was born in 1798 in Norton, Kent. Norton, a parish in the hundred of Faversham, Kent, 3½ miles west of Faversham, and 2½ miles south of the where Teynham railway station now is. The village, which is of small extent, is wholly agricultural. A small portion of the land is in hop-grounds, the remainder being chiefly arable and meadow. It is bypassed by the M2 to the south and traverses the historic A2, on the route of the Roman road of Watling Street. In 2011 the parish had a population of 467.

William and Jane

William Snoad (1798-1872) and Jane Wilson (1798-1871) were married on 20th May 1820 at Faversham. (Source: FHL Film No 1886148; Ref ID: item 3, p. 73). According to subsequent birth certificates, William and Jane moved from Faversham to Preston sometime between 1822 and 1824 but may have lived for a short while around 1822 in Graveney, where they came back to around 1834 and where they spent the rest of their lives.

They had 8 children: Mary Ann (1820-1825, Faversham), William (1822-1868, Graveney), Thomas (1824-1911, Preston), Ann (1827-1924, Preston), Charlotte (1830-1915, Preston), Frederick (1834-1908, Graveney), Elizabeth (1837-1874, Graveney), Alfred (1840-1904, Graveney).

Preston is just south of Faversham. Seven of their children were born a few years before official registration of births. However, no office birth registrations can be found for any of the Snoad's children.

> ***Compliance with birth registration***
>
> *After 1837, the law in England and Wales required civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths, administered by the General Register Office (GRO). However, in rural areas like Kent, compliance with birth registration was not immediate or universal. Whilst Civil registration began in 1837, it was not compulsory for parents to register a birth until 1874. From 1837 to 1874, it was the registrar's responsibility to collect birth registrations, not the parents. Many rural families, particularly in rural Kent, did not register births, either out of ignorance of the law, lack of access, or because they didn't see the benefit.*
>
> *Historians estimate that only around 60–70% of births were registered nationally in the early years (1837–1874). In rural areas like Kent, compliance was typically lower than in urban areas. A reasonable estimate would be 50–60% compliance in rural Kent during the earlier decades after 1837.*
>
> *After 1874, The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874 made it the legal duty of parents to register a birth within 42 days, with a fine for noncompliance. After this point, registration compliance greatly increased, often exceeding 90% by the late 19th century.*
>
> *(Source: ChatGPT)*

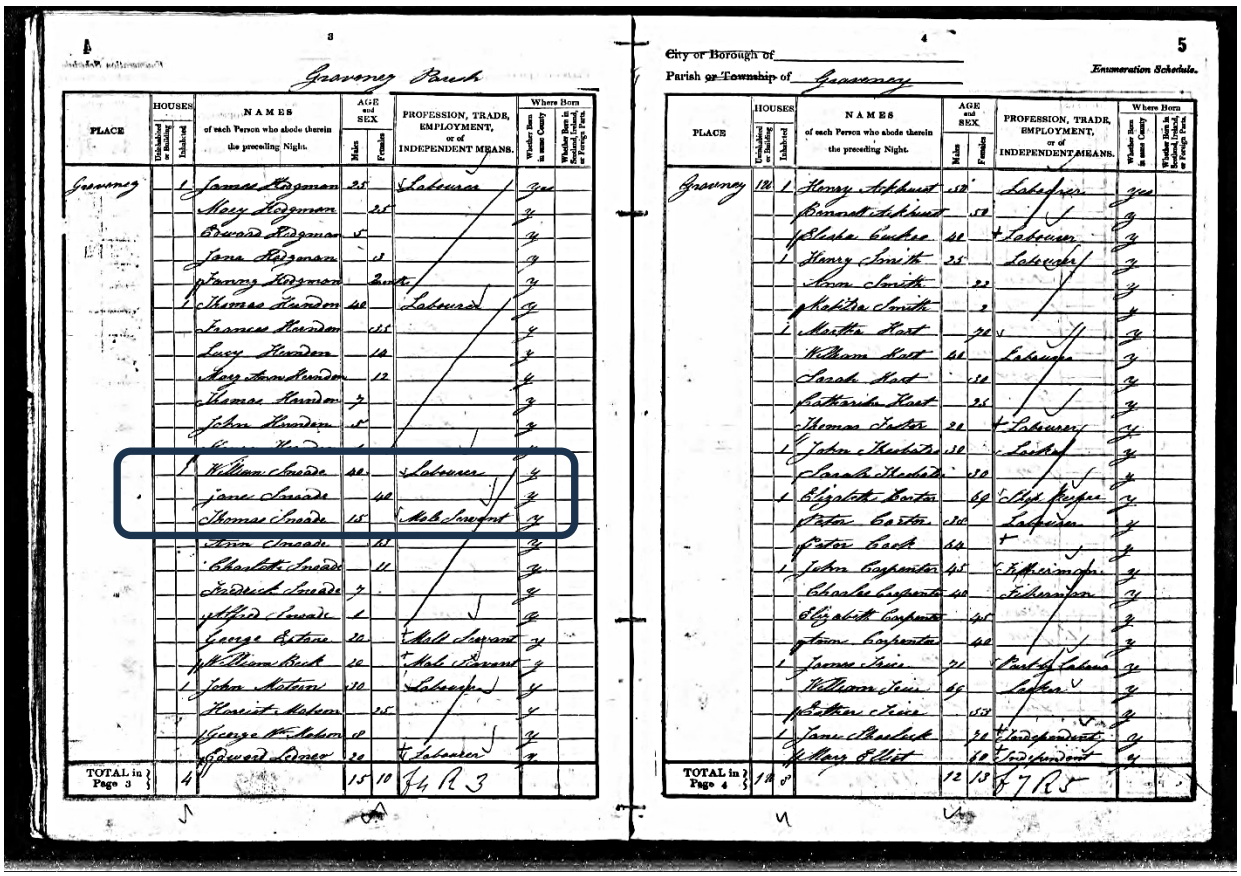
By 1834, William and Jane had moved to Graveney where he presumably worked as a farm labourer.



Graveney was a small village to the north east of Faversham just 4 miles away.

1841

On census day, Sunday 6th June 1841, William and Jane lived in Graveney, Kent with Thomas (15), Ann (13), Charlotte (11), Frederick (7), Alfred (1). William was a labourer.



Graveney Parish

PLACE	HOUSES Uninhabited or Building	HOUSES Inhabited	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night	AGE and SEX Males	AGE and SEX Females	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born: Whether Born in same County	Where Born: Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts
Graveney		1	James Hogeman	25		Labourer	yes	
			Mary Hogeman		25		y	
			Edward Hogeman	5			y	
			Jane Hogeman		3		y	
			Fanny Hogeman		2 mths		y	
		1	Thomas Hendon	40		Labourer	y	
			Frances Hendon		35		y	
			Lucy Hendon		18		y	
			Mary Ann Hendon		13		y	
			Thomas Hendon	9			y	
			John Hendon	5			y	
			[illegible]				y	
		1	William Snoade	40		Labourer	y	
			Jane Snoade		40		y	
			Thomas Snoade	15		Mch Servant	y	
			Ann Snoade		13		y	
			Charlotte Snoade		11		y	
			Frederick Snoade	7			y	
			Alfred Snoade	1			y	
			George Estone	20		Mch Servant	y	
			William Beck	16		Mch Servant	y	
		1	John Mathews	30		Labourer	y	
			Harriet Mathews		25		y	
			George Mathews	10			y	
			Edward Lomer	20		Labourer	y	
TOTAL in Page 3		4		15	10	14 R 3		

City or Borough of

Parish or Township of Graveney

Enumeration Schedule. 5

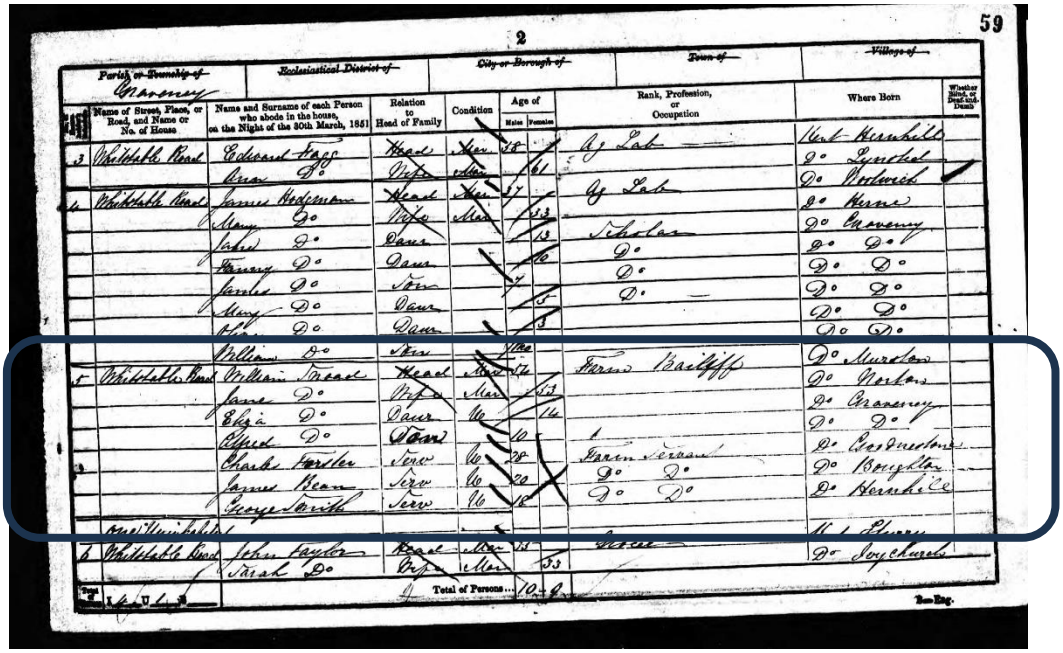
PLACE	HOUSES Uninhabited or Building	HOUSES Inhabited	NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night	AGE and SEX Males	AGE and SEX Females	PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born: Whether Born in same County	Where Born: Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts
Graveney	1	1	Henry Aylehurst	50		Labourer	yes	
			Emmett Aylehurst	15			y	
			Charles Cudbee	40		Labourer	y	
		1	Henry Smith	25		Labourer	y	
			Ann Smith		22		y	
			Martha Smith		2		y	
		1	Martha Hart		70		y	
			William Hart	40		Labourer	y	
			Sarah Hart		30		y	
			Catharine Hart		25		y	
			Thomas Foster	20		Labourer	y	
		1	John Mackett	30		Cooper	y	
			Sarah Mackett		30		y	
		1	Elizabeth Baxter		40	Lt Keeper	y	
			Peter Baxter	20		Labourer	y	
			Peter Cook	60			y	
		1	John Carpenter	45		Millwright	y	
			Charles Carpenter	20		Millwright	y	
			Elizabeth Carpenter		45		y	
			Anne Carpenter		40		y	
		1	James Price	70		Part of Labour	y	
			William Price	25		Sailor	y	
			Esther Price		50		y	
		1	Jane Bushell		40	Independent	y	
			Mary Elliot		60	Independent	y	
TOTAL in Page 4	1	0		12	15	7 R 5		

Their son William was 19 and not on the census, nor is Elizabeth (4) who does appear in 1851.

Charlotte Snoad seemingly met and married George Philpott in 1849, moving out of the family home.

1851

On census day Sunday 30th March, 1851, the family was still living on Whitstable Road, in Graveney, but now William was a "*Farm Bailiff*". The family now was: William Snoad (54, farm Bailiff), Jane Snoad (53, born Norton), Eliza (14 born Graveney), Alfred (10, born Graveney), but they also had three servants all "farm tenants".



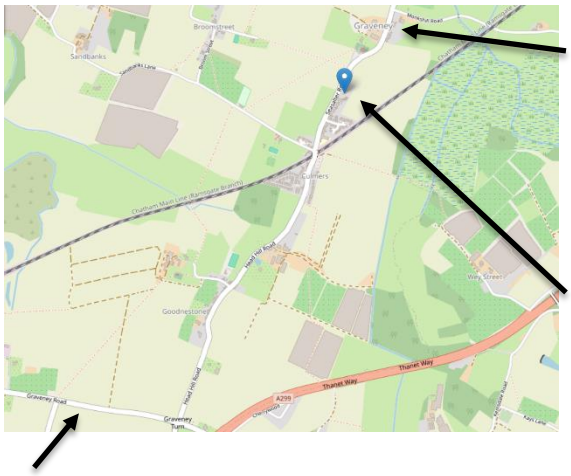
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
Whitstable Road	Edward Happ	Head	Mar	58		Ag Lab	Kent Hernhill
	Ann Do	Wife	Mar		61		Do Lynsted
							Do Detherich
Whitstable Road	James Hedgeman	Head	Mar	37		Ag Lab	Do Herne
	Mary Do	Wife	Mar		33		Do Graveney
	John Do	Dau		13		Scholar	Do Do
	Fanny Do	Dau			10	Do	Do Do
	James Do	Son		7		Do	Do Do
	Mary Do	Dau			5		Do Do
	Ann Do	Dau			3		Do Do
	William Do	Son		Mar			Do Murston
Whitstable Road	William Snoad	Head	Mar	54		Farm Bailiff	Do Norton
	Jane Do	Wife	Mar		53		Do Graveney
	Eliza Do	Dau			14		Do Do
	Alfred Do	Son		10			Do Faversham
	Charles Forster	Serv		28		Farm Servant	Do Boughton
	James Bean	Serv		20		Do Do	Do Boughton
	George Smith	Serv		18		Do Do	Do Hernhill
Whitstable Road	John Taylor	Head	Mar	58		Grocer	Do Joy Church
	Sarah Do	Wife	Mar		53		

Total of Persons ... 10

The "servants" were: Charles Forster (28, born possible Godmersham), James Bean (20, born Boughton), George smith (18, born Hernhill).

The later 1881 census shows several Snoads in the Faversham area (e.g., Frederick, Alfred, Edward, Joseph), indicating a local family with longstanding agricultural connections.

There are three most likely employers for William, in order of proximity to Graveney:



Graveney Court Estate

Graveney Court, a manorial estate with buildings dating back to the 15th century, likely maintained a home farm supplying the manor. A bailiff such as William might have overseen this farm or the wider estate's agricultural works. Now called Graveney Court Farm.

Murton's Farm

Murton's Farmhouse is a Grade II listed building on Seasalter Road. Its size and historic function strongly suggest it operated as a working farm and would have needed a bailiff to manage daily operations.

Ewell Farm (Ewell Farmhouse)

A Grade II* listed farm property located on Graveney Road, dating from the 14th–16th centuries. As a substantial arable and possibly livestock-producing farm, it would likely have employed a dedicated bailiff. (Source: https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101325225)

Lack of records do not permit us to obtain a better suggestion.



Graveney Court Farm still exists just close the All-Saints Church

It was here that Willian Snr's son, also William worked and committed suicide in 1868 (see below)

(11th May 2026)



All Saints Church, Graventy

(11th May 2026)





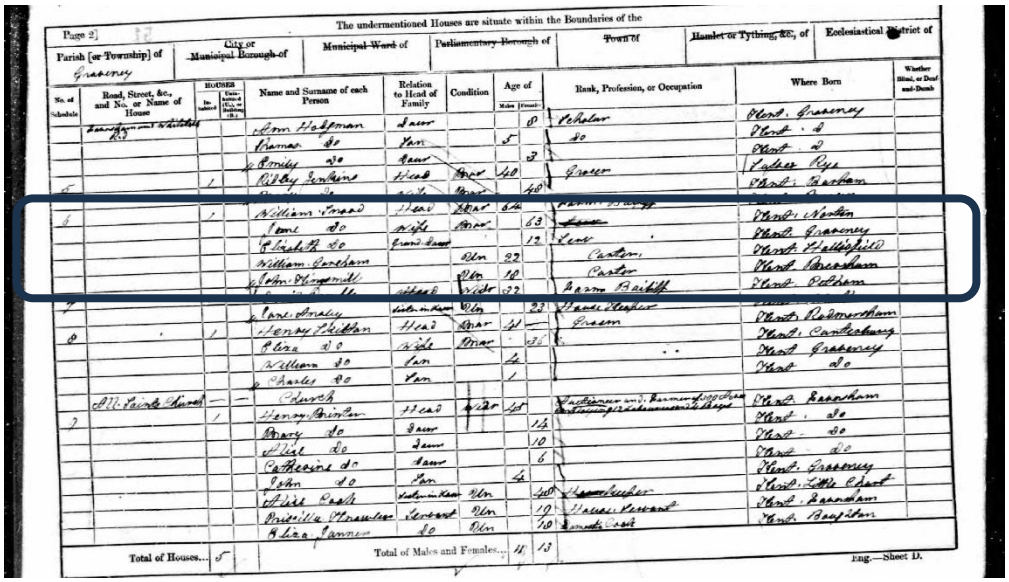
The graves of two Snoad couples in All Saints Church.

Alice Sophia Snoad (1877-1949), and Albert James Snoad.

Alfred Thomas Snoad (1884-1932) and Annie Sophia (1890-1972)

1861

On census day 7th April 1861, they still lived in Graveney: William Snoad (64, farm bailiff, born Murston), Jane Snoad (63, born Norton), Elizabeth Snoad (12, granddaughter, born Graveney). Two others who are probably Farm labourers: William Gareham (22, carter, b Hallisfield), John Kingsmill (18, carter, b Marsham).



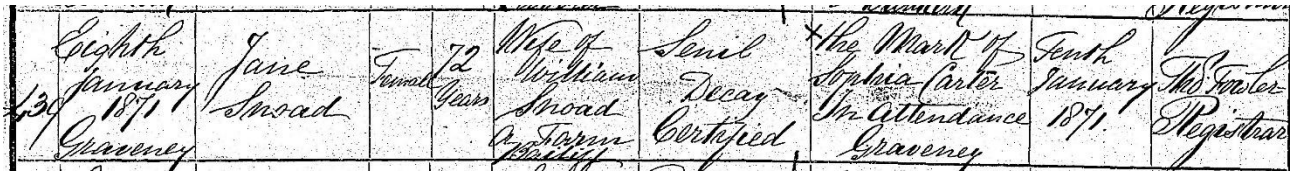
Page 2 — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the — Parish [or Township] of Graveney — City or Municipal Borough of — Municipal Ward of — Parliamentary Borough of — Town of — Hamlet or Tything, &c., of — Ecclesiastical District of

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Houses Inhabited	Houses Uninhabited	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
				Ann Hoffman	Daur			8	Scholar	Kent Graveney	
				Thomas do	Son		5		do	Kent do	
				Emily do	Daur			3		Kent do	
5		1		Ribby Jenkins	Head	Marr	40		Grocer	Kent Faversham	
				[illegible]	Wife	Marr		40		Kent [illegible]	
6		1		William Snoad	Head	Marr	64		Farm Bailiff	Kent Norton	
				Jane do	Wife	Marr		63		Kent Graveney	
				Elizabeth do	Grand Daur			12	Scholar	Kent Hallisfield	
				William Gareham		Unm	22		Carter	Kent Faversham	
				John Kingsmill		Unm	18		Carter	Kent Marsham	
7		1		[illegible]	Head	Widr	62		Farm Bailiff	Kent Boughton	
				Jane Bradley	Visitor on Sun	Unm		23	House Keeper	Kent Boughton	
8		1		Henry Thirlton	Head	Marr	41		Groom	Kent Canterbury	
				Eliza do	Wife	Marr		36		Kent Graveney	
				William do	Son		6			Kent do	
				Charles do	Son		1				
	All Saints Church	—	—	Church						Kent Faversham	
9		1		Henry Brinton	Head	Marr	45		Gardener and Farmer employing [illegible]	Kent do	
				Mary do	Daur			12		Kent do	
				Alice do	Daur			10		Kent do	
				Catherine do	Daur			6		Kent do	
				John do	Son		4			Kent Graveney	
				Alice Cook	Visitor on Sun	Wdw		40	House Keeper	Kent Little Chart	
				Priscilla Mercer	Servant	Wdw		19	House Servant	Kent Faversham	
				Eliza Farmer	do	Wdw		40	Laundress	Kent Boughton	
	Total of Houses...	5		Total of Males and Females...			11	13			

Eng.—Sheet D.

1871

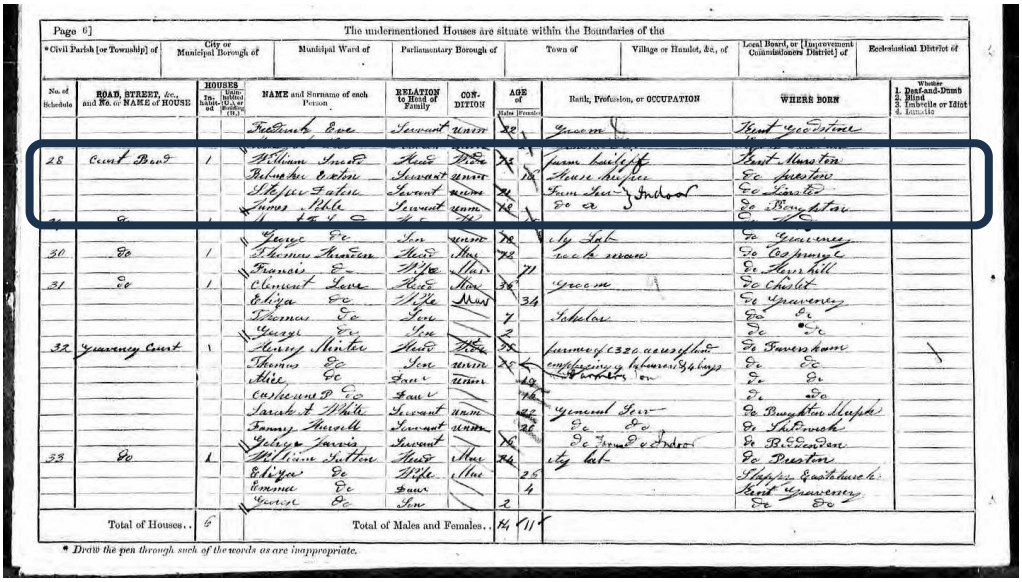
Jane died on 8th January 1871, in Graveney age 72 of "*senile decay*". She was identified as the wife of William Snoad, a farm bailiff. She was buried in Graveney on 16th January 1871. (Source: FHL Film: 1786505; Ref ID: item 2, p 36, rn 283)



139	Eighth January 1871 Graveney	Jane Snoad	Female	72 Years	Wife of William Snoad Farm Bailiff	Senile Decay Certified	The Mark of Sophia Carter In Attendance Graveney	Tenth January 1871.	The Forster Registrar

On census day Sunday 2nd April 1871, William Snoad (72) lived in Graveney still as a farm bailiff. He has three "servants": Rebecca Exton (servant, house keeper), Stephen Daton (21, servant, indoor farm labourer), James Noble (18, servant, indoor farm labourer).

William possibly died after Jane, in 1872 in Graveney. But no death certificate has been found.



Page 6]

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	Ecclesiastical District of

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION	AGE of Males	AGE of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
				Fredk Eve	Servant	unm	22		Grocer	Kent Greenstreet	
28	Court Brow	1		William Smith	Head	Mar	73		Farm Bailiff	Kent Murston	
				Rebecca Exton	Servant	unm		18	House Keeper	Do Preston	
				Stephen Eatson	Servant	unm	21		Farm Servt	Do Faversham	
				James Noble	Servant	unm	18		Do do	Do Boughton	
29	Do	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	
				George Do	Son	unm	28		Ag Lab	Do Graveney	
30	Do	1		Thomas Hunter	Head	Mar	72		Rector	Do Ospringe	
				Frances Do	Wife	Mar		71		Do Newhill	
31	Do	1		Clement Gore	Head	Mar	36		Grocer	Do Chislet	
				Eliza Do	Wife	Mar		34		Do Graveney	
				Thomas Do	Son		7		Scholar	Do Do	
				George Do	Son		2			Do Do	
32	Graveney Court	1		Henry Hunter	Head	Wid	56		Farmer of 1320 acres employing 46 labourers & 8 boys	Do Faversham	
				Thomas Do	Son	unm	25			Do Do	
				Alice Do	Dau	unm	29			Do Do	
				Catherine P. Do	Dau		26			Do Do	
				Sarah A. White	Servant	unm	25		General Ser	Do Bury St Edmunds Suffolk	
				Fanny Thorrell	Servant	unm	26		Do Do	Do Tunbridge	
				Peter Jarvis	Servant		16		Do Farm Do Indoor	Do Rochester	
33	Do	1		William Sutton	Head	Mar	34		Ag Lab	Do Preston	
				Eliza Do	Wife	Mar		25		Shipp Eastchurch	
				Emma Do	Dau		4			Kent Graveney	
				George Do	Son		2			Do Do	
	Total of Houses..	6		Total of Males and Females..			14	11			

* Draw the pen through such of the words as are inappropriate.

The Work of a Farm Bailiff

A farm bailiff was essentially the manager of a farm or agricultural estate, especially one owned by a landlord who did not farm it himself. The bailiff acted as the landowner's representative and was responsible for overseeing all agricultural operations and labour. The typical duties of a Farm Bailiff in 1851 were:

- Managing Farm Laborers
- Hiring, supervising, and sometimes housing farm workers
- Organizing their daily work—ploughing, sowing, harvesting, etc.
- Overseeing Agricultural Production
- Ensuring crops and livestock were managed efficiently
- Monitoring seasonal tasks, crop rotation, and animal care
- Handling Financial Records
- Keeping accounts of income and expenses.
- Paying wages and collecting rents (if tenants were involved)
- Reporting to the Landowner
- Providing regular updates on the farm's productivity and finances.
- Managing correspondence and estate records
- Maintenance and Procurement
- Arranging for tools, seed, feed, and repairs
- Overseeing building maintenance (barns, fences, etc.)

A farm bailiff was often from a working or lower-middle-class background but held authority over labourers. He typically lived on the estate, sometimes in a bailiff's house or cottage, and was more literate and numerate than typical labourers. He was trusted with responsibility and autonomy, especially important in a time before modern transport and communication.

Graveney, Kent in 1851

Graveney was a rural, agricultural area near Faversham, close to the north Kent coast. Agriculture in that area in the mid-19th century included:

- Cereal crops (like wheat and barley)
- Hops, important for the brewing industry
- Sheep and cattle grazing on marshland

Given this, William Snoad would have likely overseen both arable farming and livestock, perhaps with some involvement in hop-growing, which required intensive labour management.

Servants

In England's 1851 rural society, those listed as "*servants in their 20s*" living with William Snoad—listed as a farm bailiff in Graveney—would almost certainly have been young male agricultural farm labourers employed by the bailiff. They were employees, not family, helping with broader farm tasks—crop sowing, harvesting, caring for animals, and operating equipment. As a farm bailiff, William Snoad would have been responsible for hiring and supervising farmhands—especially energetic young men in their 20s who could handle the physical demands of ploughing, sowing, reaping, and tending livestock. These were termed "servants" but not domestic servants. In 19th-century census records, "servant" often referred to live-in farm workers, not just household help. These men would have shared basic lodgings—probably outbuildings or small cottages on the farm estate. It's unlikely they were related to William. Their designation in the census indicates employees, not relatives or tenants. The fact that they're in their 20s suggests they were part of a farm labour force, perhaps recent arrivals

> *Of the ninety-seven [agricultural labourers not heads] … 37 were over 12 years and under 20 and 37 in their twenties … Many … live 'in' with their employer as a 'servant' or 'lodger' with a family. (Source: https://sackettfamily.info/census1851eng.htm)*

That matches what we see with William Snoad's household: a bailiff employing live-in labourers sharing accommodation and lodging on his farm. They were almost certainly paid hands.

William and Jane's Children

All of William and Jane's 8 children were born before official registration became compulsory, and before the first national census in 1841, so there is little in the way of official documentation of their births. It appears William and Jane did not follow the new 1837 law and did not formally register the births of any of their children. Also, the evidence on-line (Ancestry) of baptisms is usually not documented. Hence, I have not pursued that, leaving it for the future and a lot of footwork. It would appear however that many of them, with the exception of their first, Mary Ann, went on to live long lives. Two exceptions were William and Alfred, both of whom hanged themselves.

Mary Ann (1820-1825, Faversham)

All we have of Mary Ann is a possible birth year of 1820 and baptised on 8th September 1820. and possible death age 5 in 1825. Some evidence suggests a burial on 16th February 1825 at Preston-Next-Faversham, Kent.

(Source: FHL Film Number 1835538; Reference ID: item 2 p 10 rn 76)

William (1822-1868, Graveney)

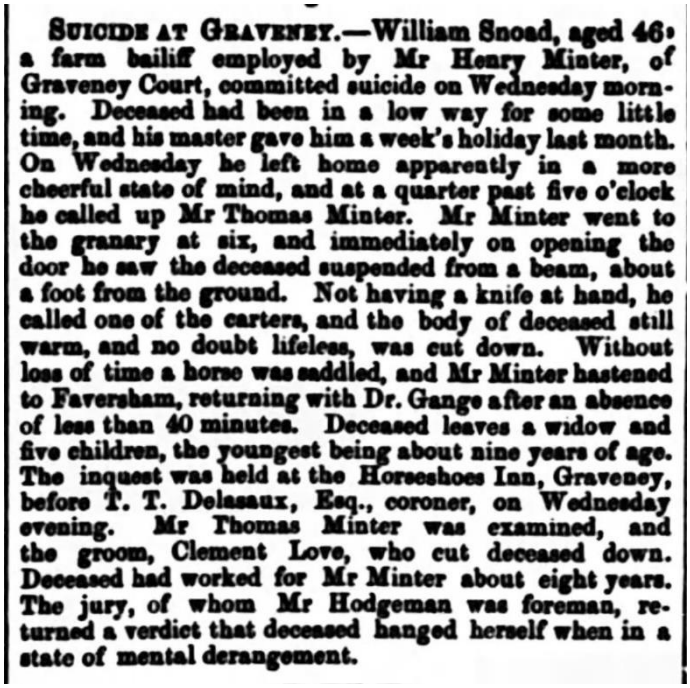
William was born probably early in 1822 in Graveney, when possibly his parents moved for a short while. William was baptised on 8th January 1822 at Graveney. (FHL Film No: 1786505, Ref ID: item 2 m 81)

He lived with the family until he married Mary Bundridge on 9th September 1848 at Biddenden, Kent.

Appearance on Censuses

1851: Graveney, Graveney Hale(?) William Snoad (28, agricultural labourer), Mary Snoad (27, born Fittenden), Elizabeth Snoad (2), Lydia Snoad (8 months)

1861: Faversham and Whitstable Road, Graveney; William Snoad (39, agricultural labourer), MaryAnn Snoad (37), George Snoad (8, scholar), Lydia Snoad (10, scholar), Frederick Snoad (26, Brother, agricultural labourer).



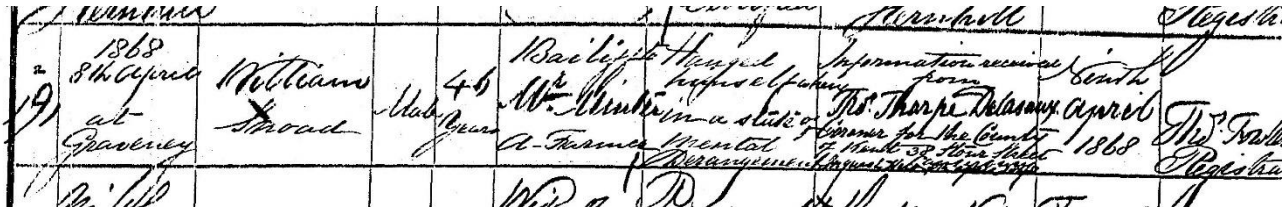
SUICIDE AT GRAVENEY.—William Snoad, aged 46, a farm bailiff employed by Mr Henry Minter, of Graveney Court, committed suicide on Wednesday morning. Deceased had been in a low way for some little time, and his master gave him a week's holiday last month. On Wednesday he left home apparently in a more cheerful state of mind, and at a quarter past five o'clock he called up Mr Thomas Minter. Mr Minter went to the granary at six, and immediately on opening the door he saw the deceased suspended from a beam, about a foot from the ground. Not having a knife at hand, he called one of the carters, and the body of deceased still warm, and no doubt lifeless, was cut down. Without loss of time a horse was saddled, and Mr Minter hastened to Faversham, returning with Dr. Gange after an absence of less than 40 minutes. Deceased leaves a widow and five children, the youngest being about nine years of age. The inquest was held at the Horseshoes Inn, Graveney, before T. T. Delasaux, Esq., coroner, on Wednesday evening. Mr Thomas Minter was examined, and the groom, Clement Love, who cut deceased down. Deceased had worked for Mr Minter about eight years. The jury, of whom Mr Hodgeman was foreman, returned a verdict that deceased hanged herself when in a state of mental derangement.

William died on 8th April 1868 in Gravely age 46 in tragic circumstances. Cause of death: "*Hanged himself during a state of mental derangement*". This was reported in detail in the East Kent Gazette on 11th April 1864.

"*William had been "in a low way for some little time, and his master gave him a week's holiday*. "

The owner of the farm, Henry Minter, found William in a barn hanging and "*called one of the carters*" who cut William down. This carter was Clement Love, William's brother-in-Law, the husband of Eliza.

Information received from Thos. Thorpe Delasaux, Coroner for the County of Kent. Inquest held 9th April 1868, 38 Hove Street. Inquest held 9th April 1868. When registered: 10th April 1868. Signature of registrar: Thos. Fagg, Registrar (1868, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 383). Inquest was held at the Horseshoes Inn Graveney – which still operates at Head Hill Rd, Graveney, Faversham (Now ME13 9DE).



Thomas (1824-1911, Preston)

Thomas married Caroline Aylett on 15th April 1849.

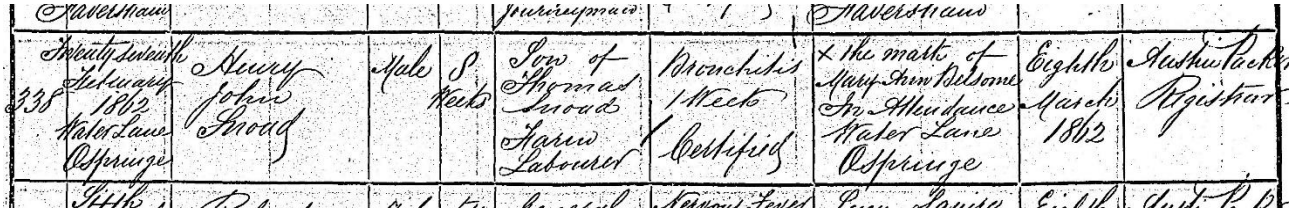
Appearance on Censuses

1851: Water Lane, Faversham; Thomas Snoad (27, Agricultural labourer, born Preston), Caroline Snoad (27, born Ospringe), Frederick Snoad (2, born Ospringe), Emma Jane Snoad (2 months, born Ospringe). Also: Henry Ayletrt (21, Agricultural labourer, brother-in-law, born Ospringe), Henry Aylett (19, agricultural worker, brother-in-law, born Ospringe), Richard Aylett (16, agricultural labourer, brother-in-law, born Ospringe).

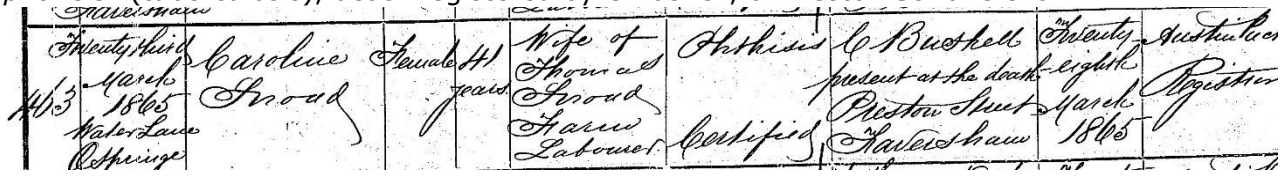
- 1860 Miriam Elizabeth was born (1860, Sep, Faversham, 2A, 555)
  1861 Miriam Elizabeth died (1861, Mar, Faversham, 2A, 395), buried on 9th January.

1861: Water Lane, Faversham; Thomas Snoad (37, agricultural labourer, born Faversham), Caroline (36, born Ospringe), Frederick (12, agricultural labourer, born Ospringe), Emma Jane (10, scholar, born Ospringe), Edith C (5, Scholar, born Ospringe), Mary Ann (3, Born Ospringe). Also Sarah Aylett (16, domestic servant, Sister-in-law, boarder).

- 1862 Henry John Snoad was born
  1862 27th February age 8 weeks Henry John Snoad of Water Lane, Ospringe, died of bronchitis. Father Thomas was a farm labourer. Death registered by Mary Ann Nelsome (?)



Caroline Snoad (formerly Aylett) died on 21st March 1864 age 46 at Water Lane, Ospringe of "*phthisis*" (tuberculosis), death registered by C Bushell, of Preston St Faversham.



1871: 4 North Lane, Faversham; Thomas Snoad (47, agricultural labourer, born Preston), Mary A Snoad (13, Scholar, born Ospringe), Walter Snoad (7, scholar, born Ospringe).

1881: Elephant and Castle public house, 4 Water Lane Faversham; Thomas was a lodger in the public house, age 57.

1891: Elephant and Castle public house, 4 Water Lane Faversham; Thomas was a lodger in the public house, age 64.



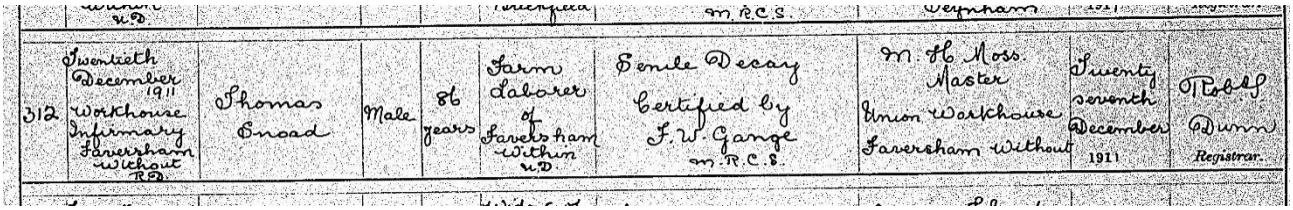
4, Water Lane, Faversham, which was the Elephant and Castle public house

(Photograph taken 11th May 2026)

1901: Friendship Public House, 65 Tanner Street, Faversham; Thomas Snoad, 75, lodger (one of 7). Agricultural labourer.

1911: (2nd April 1911) Faversham Union Workhouse. Age 85.

Thomas died on 20th December 1911, age 85 at the Infirmary Faversham Union Workhouse, of "*Senile decay*". Death registered by the Master of the workhouse MH Moss.



312	Twentieth December 1911 Workhouse Infirmary Faversham Without R.D.	Thomas Snoad	Male	86 years	Farm Laborer of Faversham Within R.D.	Senile Decay Certified by F.W. Gange M.R.C.S.	M. H. Moss. Master Union Workhouse Faversham Without	Twenty seventh December 1911	Robt. J. Dunn Registrar.

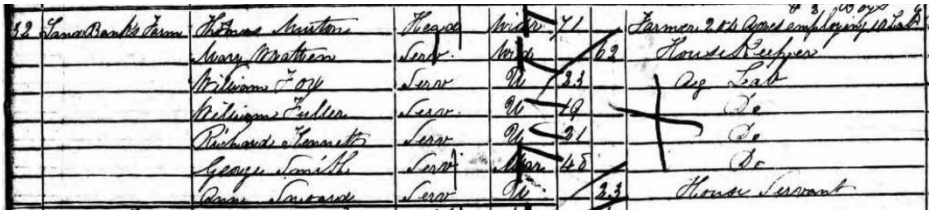
Ann (1827-1924, Preston)

Ann was born in 1924 in Preston-next-Faversham, and baptised on 25th August. Ann lived at home with her parents until she was 24.

Ann married William Fox (23) on 21st June 1851, age 24. They went on to have 7 children: Alfred (1852), Ellen (1855), Elizar (1857), Edward (1860), Elizabeth (1862), Mary (1866), Henry 1870).

Appearance on Census

1851: Sand Bank Farm Graveney (Now Grade II listed) Ann Snoad (23, House Servant, born Preston), William Fox (232, agricultural labourer). Both William and Ann worked at Sand Bank Farm.



12	Sand Bank Farm	Thomas Smitten	Head	Widower	71		Farmer 2 acres employing 1 labourer
		Mary Matthews	Serv.	Widow		62	House Keeper
		William Fox	Serv	M	23		Ag Lab
		William Fuller	Serv	M	19		Do
		Richard Tennett	Serv	M	21		Do
		George Smith	Serv	Mar	45		Do
		Ann Snoad	Serv	F	23		House Servant

1861: Broom Street Marshes, Graveney; William Fox (33, agricultural labourer), Ann Fox (34), Alfred (9, agricultural labourer), Ellen (6, scholar), Eliza (4), Edward (1).

1871: Broom Street, Graveney; William Fox (44, slater), Ann (44), Edward (11), Elizabeth (9, scholar), Mary (5, scholar), Henry (1).

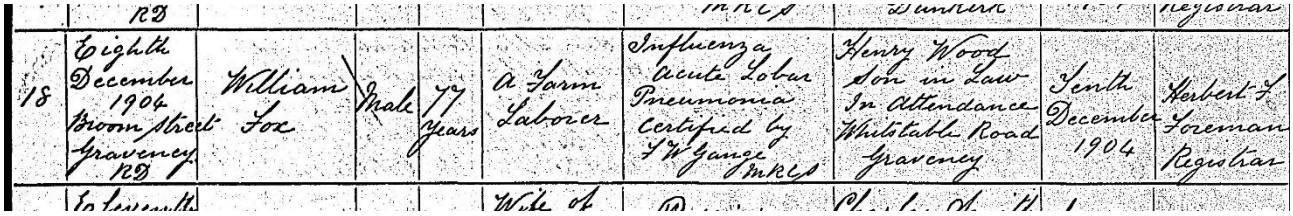
1881: Broom Street; William Fox (53, labourer), Ann (53), Mary (15), Henry (11, scholar), Elizabeth Margaret (4, granddaughter).

1891:6 Acres (?) Next to vicarage); William Fox (62, agricultural labourer), Ann (62), Henry (21, Platelayer - A platelayer was a manual labourer responsible for the upkeep and repair of railway

lines, including laying and maintaining the tracks.)

1901: Broom Street, Graveney; William Fox (73, agricultural labourer), Ann (72), Elizabeth Hogben (21, visitor, domestic servant).

William Fox died on 8th December 1904 of "*influenza and acute lobar pneumonia"* at Broom Street, Graveney. Age 77, farm labourer. Death registered by Henry Wood son-in-law, of Whitstable Road, Graveney.

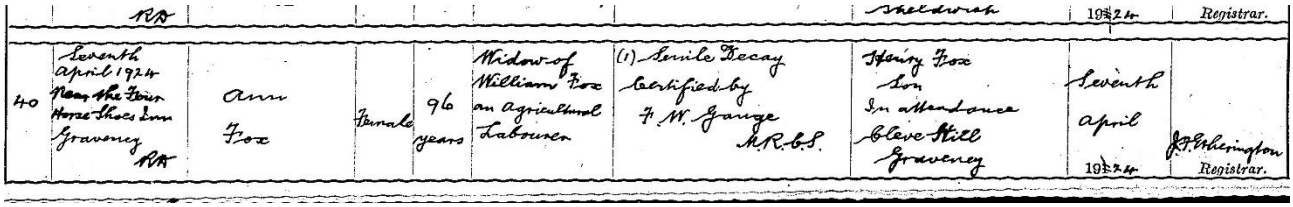


18	Eighth December 1904 Broom Street Graveney RD	William Fox	Male	77 years	A Farm Labourer	Influenza Acute Lobar Pneumonia Certified by F W Gange MRCS	Henry Wood Son in Law In Attendance Whitstable Road Graveney	Tenth December 1904	Herbert F Foreman Registrar

1911: Not found

1921: Graveney Bridge, Graveney; Ann (93y 10 m) living in house of daughter Elizabeth Wood and husband James a labourer.

Ann died on 7th April 1924, near Four Horse Shoes Inn, Broom Street, Graveney, age 96, of "*senile decay*" the widow of William Fox (1924, Jun, Faversham, 2A, 1066). Her son William Fox registered her death at Cleve Hill, Graveney. Ann lived for 20 years after her husband died.



40	Seventh April 1924 Near the Four Horse Shoes Inn Graveney RA	Ann Fox	Female	96 years	Widow of William Fox an Agricultural Labourer	(1) Senile Decay Certified by F W Gange M.R.C.S.	Henry Fox Son In attendance Cleve Hill Graveney	Seventh April 1924	J.T. Thorington Registrar.

Charlotte (1830-1915, Preston)

Charlotte was born in 1830 and baptised on 17th July 1830 at Preston-next-Faversham. She married George Philpott in October 1849, when she was 19. Together they had 7 children, one being Edwin Philpott, my great grandfather. George died in 1892 of insolation coma (sunstroke); Charlotte in 1915 of chronic bronchitis.

The lives of Charlotte and George, my 2xgreat grandparents, are detailed in Chapter 34.

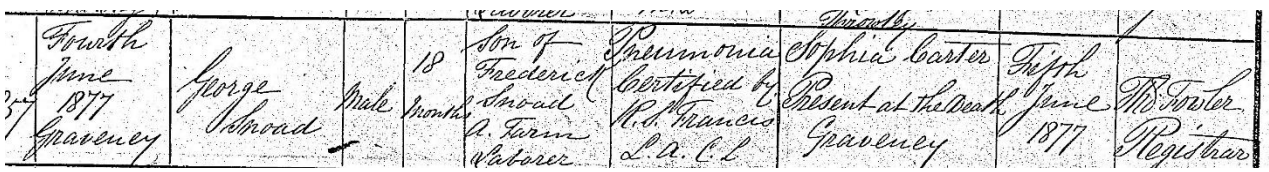
Frederick (1834-1908, Graveney)

Frederick was born in 1834 in Graveney. Before he was 16 about 1850, he left home and became a farm labourer, then living with his brother's family about 1860.

On 9th July 1869 Frederick married Mary Jane Haddow. Together they had 9 children:

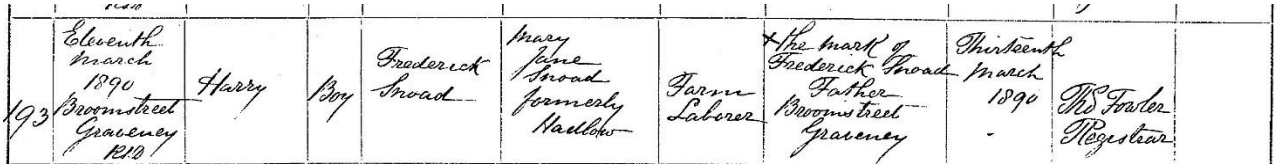
Jane (1869), Frederick (1870), Mary Ann (1873), George (1876), Albert (1878), Edith (1881), Alfred (1885), Ellen Sarah (1887), Harry (1890).

Most appear to have lived long lived except George, who died on 4th June 1877 age 18 months of pneumonia (1877, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 453).



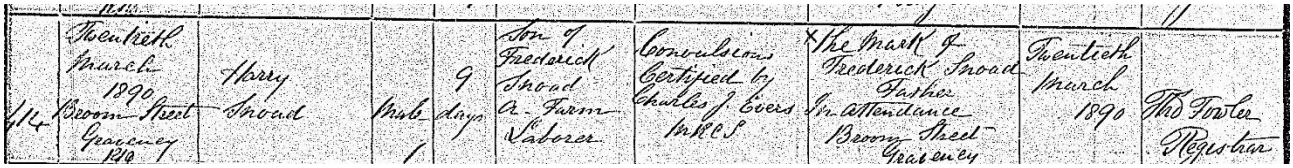
57	Fourth June 1877 Graveney	George Isbroad	Male	18 months	Son of Frederick Isbroad A Farm Labourer	Pneumonia Certified by R.C. Francis L.R.C.P.	Sophia Carter Present at the Death Graveney	Fifth June 1877	Wm Fowler Registrar

Also, Harry was born on 11th March 1890 at Broom Street (1890, Mar, Faversham, 2A, 569).



193	Eleventh March 1890 Broomstreet Graveney	Harry	Boy	Frederick Snoad	Mary Jane Snoad formerly Hadlow	Farm Laborer	The mark of Frederick Snoad Father Broom Street Graveney	Thirteenth March 1890	Thos Fowler Registrar	

He died 9 days later of "*convulsions*" (1890, Mar, Faversham, 2A, 569).



414	Twentieth March 1890 Broom Street Graveney	Harry Snoad	Male	9 days	Son of Frederick Snoad a Farm Laborer	Convulsions Certified by Charles J Evers M.R.C.S	The mark of Frederick Snoad Father In attendance Broom Street Graveney	Twentieth March 1890	Thos Fowler Registrar

Appearance on Censuses

1851: Parsonage House, Borden; Frederick Snoad (16 Domestic Servant, farm labourer).

1861: Faversham and Whitstable Road; Frederick Snoad (26, brother of Head, agricultural labourer). Frederick lived with his brother and wife.

1871: Graveney; Frederick Snoad (38, agricultural labourer), Mary Jane Snoad (21), Jane (2), Frederick (1).

1881: Broom Street, Graveney; Frederick Snoad (47, agricultural labourer), Mary Jane (32), Jane (12), Frederick (11), Mary Ann (3), Albert (2), Edith (2 months).

1891: Broom Street, Graveney; Frederick Snoad (57, agricultural labourer), Mary Jane (41), Albert (13, house boy), Edith (10), Alfred (6), Ellen (4).

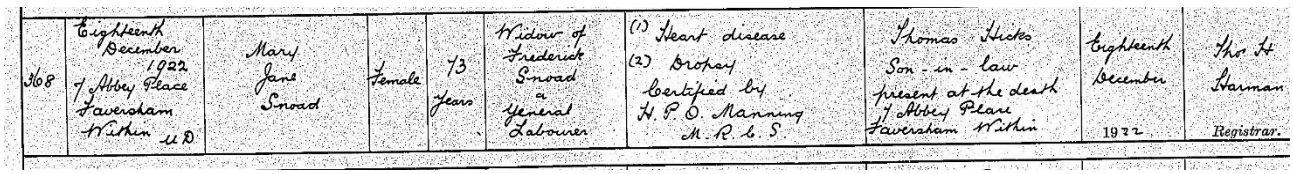
1901: Broom Street; Frederick Snoad (67, Agricultural labourer), Mary J (51), Alfred (16), Ellen (14).

1908: Frederick died 29th August 1908 age 74 at Broom Street, of "bronchitis, syncope" decrease in blood flow to the brain, typically from low blood pressure. He was a farm labourer.

1911: 62 Park Road, Faversham; Mary Jane Snoad (61, widow) living as lodger with Emma Barker (84).

1921: 6 Abbey Place, Faversham; Mary Jane Snoad (71y 9m) widowed lodger in daughter's house Ellen Sarah Hicks and her husband Thomas.

1922: Mary died on 18th December 1922 age 73 at 7 Abbey Place, Faversham of "*heart disease, dropsy*", 14 years after Frederick (1922, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 1123).



368	Eighteenth December 1922 7 Abbey Place Faversham Within U D	Mary Jane Snoad	Female	73 years	Widow of Frederick Snoad a General Labourer	(1) Heart disease (2) Dropsy certified by H. P. O. Manning M.R.C.S.	Thomas Hicks Son-in-law present at the death 7 Abbey Place Faversham Within	Eighteenth December 1922	Thos H Harman Registrar.

Eliza (1837-1874, Graveney)

Eliza was born in 1837 in Graveney but does not appear in the family entry on the 1841 census. In 1851 she appears as a 14-year-old.

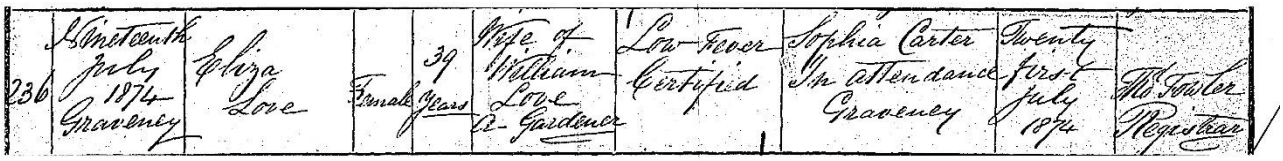
On 31st July 1859, Eliza (22), married Clement Love (25) in Faversham (1859, Sep, Faversham, 2A, 885). Clement was born in Chislet some 20 miles from Graveney (1832, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 1336).

They had two children that we know of: Thomas (1864), George (1869).

On 8th April 1868, Clement was working at the same farm belonging to Mr Henry Minter, as

Eliza's brother, William Snoad who was a farm bailiff. Henry Minter found William hanging in a barn and called Clement to cut him down.

Eliza died on 19th July 1874 age 39, of "*low-fever*", in Graveney. William was at the time a gardener. Eliza was buried on 22nd July in Graveney.

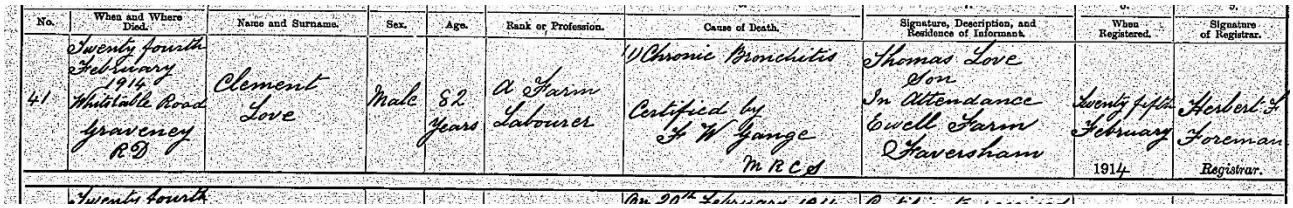


236	Nineteenth July 1874 Graveney	Eliza Love	Female	39 Years	Wife of William Love Gardener	Low Fever Certified	Sophia Carter In attendance	Twenty first July 1874	W. Fowler Registrar

In the 19th century, medical knowledge was limited, and many diseases were poorly understood. Doctors would often use general terms to describe symptoms rather than precise diagnoses. A "low-fever" describes a prolonged, persistent, but not necessarily high-grade fever, which is a common symptom of many diseases, especially those that were prevalent at the time. A death certificate from 1850 listing "low-fever" as the cause of death indicates a prolonged, mild, and possibly contagious illness, often associated with diseases like typhus or scarlet fever that could lead to a fatal outcome after a period of illness. While not a specific medical diagnosis today, this historical term was used when the exact nature of the illness was unknown or too common to specify, potentially referring to typhus, also known as camp fever, or other fevers that could cause a low-grade fever over a prolonged period.

Clement continued to work as a farm labourer, living on his own, with a housekeeper, Sarah White who worked for him for 30 years.

Clement died on 24th February 1914 age 82 of "*chronic bronchitis*", at Whitstable Road, Graveney. The death was registered by his son Thomas who lived at Ewell Road, Faversham (1914, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 1336).



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.
41	Twenty fourth February 1914 Whitstable Road Graveney RD	Clement Love	Male	82 Years	A Farm Labourer	1 Chronic Bronchitis Certified by F W Gange M R C S	Thomas Love Son In Attendance Ewell Farm Faversham	Twenty fifth February 1914	Herbert F Foreman Registrar.
	Twenty fourth								

Appearance on censuses

1861: Whitstable Road, Graveney; Clement Love (27, agricultural labourer, born Chislet, Kent), Eliza (25).

1871: Graveney; Clement Love (36, Groom), Eliza (34), Thomas (7, scholar, born Graveney), George (2, born Graveney).

1881: Rhoade Common Cottages, Selling, Kent; Clement Love (48, Widower, domestic groom and gardener), George Love (12), Sarah Ann White (32, house keeper)

1891: Graveney Court Cottages; Clement love (58, groom and gardener), Sarah Ann White (42, housekeeper),

1901: Graveney Court; Clement Love (67, groom and gardener), Sarah Ann White, domestic housekeeper).

1911: Graveney Coury, Graveney; Clement Love (48, widower, Farm Labourer), Sarah Ann White (62, single, house keeper).

Alfred (1840-1904, Graveney)

Alfred Snoad had a very eventful and sad family life it seems, and it is worth focussing on the details even though he is not a direct ancestor of mine – he is my 2xgreat granduncle.

Alfred was born around 1840, and baptised on 12th July 1840 in Graveney, probably at All Saints Church. He remained living at home until sometime after the 1851 census and before the 1861, when he was living in Nagden Marshes as a domestic servant/agricultural worker to the 340-acre farm.

The census reference points to an entry enumerated in Graveney parish under the locality "Nagden Marshes." In practice, that indicates Alfred was living in one of the marsh cottages/farm dwellings associated with Nagden—very likely tied to grazing or general agricultural labour—rather than on a named street in town. (RG9/525 is the piece that includes Boughton-under-Blean, Hernhill, Graveney, etc., within the Faversham district.). In the 1861 census, "Nagden Marshes" near Faversham, Kent referred not to a street address in the modern sense, but to a marshland area on the north Kent coast, east of Faversham and Oare, close to the Swale estuary.

Nagden is a small hamlet/area on the tidal marshes between Oare Creek and Faversham Creek, part of the extensive grazing and salt marsh land reclaimed over centuries. In the 19th century, the marshes were sparsely populated, mainly by agricultural labourers, shepherds, marshmen, and their families living in cottages or huts scattered along the sea walls or on slightly raised ground. "Nagden Marshes" as an enumeration district in the 1861 census would have included these isolated dwellings, sometimes just one or two households, often tied to farming or grazing livestock.

The marshland was also associated with industries like brickmaking, gunpowder works (near Oare and Uplees), and fishing/oystering, though Nagden itself was more grazing land.

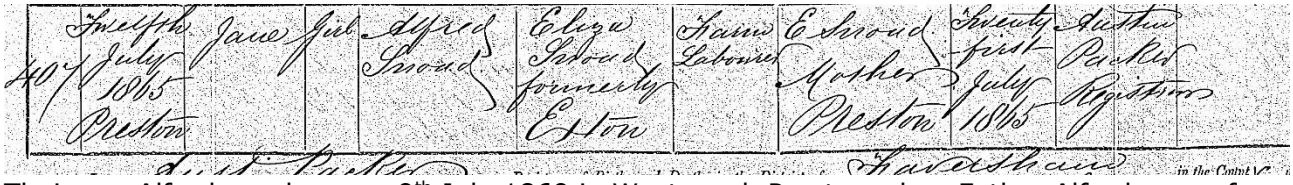
So "Nagden Marshes" in the census, likely means Alfred was living in one of the cottages or farm dwellings on the reclaimed marshland rather than in a village street.

At the time, Eliza Exton was living in Preston, Faversham with her parents as a "scholar". From Alfred Snoad's spot on Nagden Marshes to St Catherine's, Preston-next-Faversham, it's about 1.65 miles straight-line. Walking it (using paths/lanes and a bridge over Faversham Creek) is typically 2–2½ miles depending on the route. So, Alfred Snoad's household at Nagden Marshes was only a short distance north across the marsh and creek from Preston parish—close enough that families often had ties in both parishes.

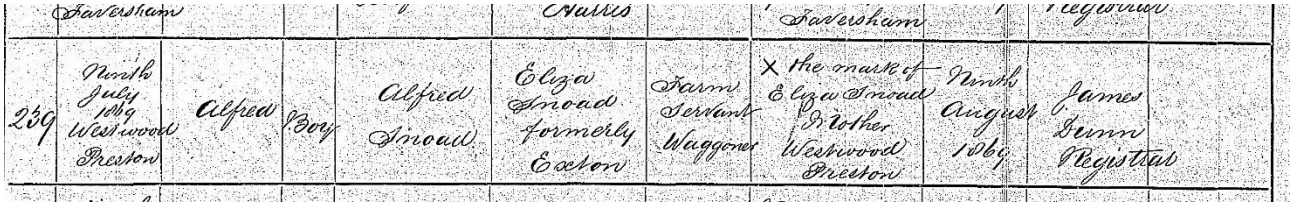
Alfred (24) married Eliza Exton (16) in October 1864 in Faversham. Eliza was born on 20th May 1848, making her just 16. Together over 25 years they had 12 children all of whom were baptised:

Jane (1865, bap 16th Jun 1865); Elizabeth (1868, bap 10th Oct 1869); Alfred (1870, bap 10th Oct 1869); William George (1872, bap 20th Oct 1872); Frederick (1874, bap 27th Sep 1874;, George (1877, bap 13th Jan 1878); Mary (1878, 26th Apr 1880); Edith Ann (1881, bap 18th Mar 1885); John (1883, bap 18th Mar 1885); Albert (1885, bap 18th Mar 1885); Flossie (1888, bap 28th Jul 1887); Emily (1890, bap 20 Jul 1890).

Their first child, Jane, was born on 12th July 1865, suggesting Eliza conceived before or very soon after the wedding.



Their son Alfred was born on 9th July 1869 in Westwood, Preston when Father Alfred was a farm servant (waggoner)

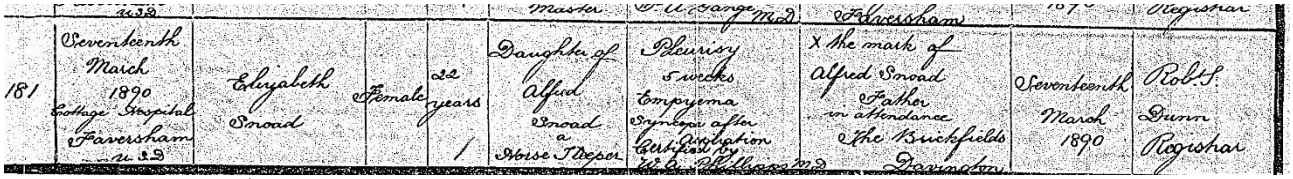


Alfred then worked as a farm labourer, in Preston during the 1881 and 1891 census.

At Preston parish church on 17th July 1886, Jane Snoad (21), spinster married John Thomas Stevens (23), bachelor, labourer, of Park Place, Faversham, son of John Thomas Sevens, Labourer.

On 17th March 1890, Alfred and Eliza's daughter, Elizabeth died age 22 of "*Pleurisy 5 weeks empyema, syncope after aspiration*" at Cottage Hospital, Faversham (1890, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 575). Elizabeth was buried at the parish church on 22nd March 1890.

> *Pleurisy: Inflammation of the pleura (the lining around the lungs), often very painful and usually due to infection such as pneumonia or tuberculosis.*
>
> *Empyema: A collection of pus in the pleural cavity (the space between the lung and chest wall), usually a complication of pneumonia or pleurisy.*
>
> *Syncope after aspiration: "Aspiration" here likely refers to a medical procedure (drainage of fluid/pus from the chest using a needle or tube). "Syncope" means fainting or sudden collapse; in this context, it probably refers to death occurring immediately after the procedure.*
>
> *The person suffered from pleurisy for 5 weeks, which led to empyema (pus in the chest cavity). During or after an attempt to drain the pus, the patient suffered syncope (collapse/heart failure) and die*



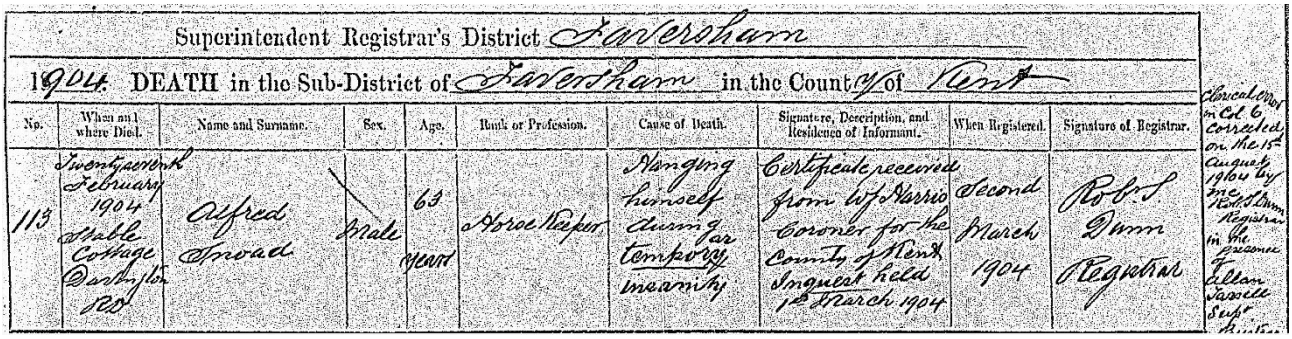
181	Seventeenth March 1890 Cottage Hospital Faversham	Elizabeth Snoad	Female	22 years	Daughter of Alfred Snoad a Horse Keeper	Pleurisy 5 weeks Empyema Syncope after [illegible]	X the mark of Alfred Snoad Father in attendance The Brickfields Davington	Seventeenth March 1890	Robt S. Dunn Registrar	

By census day 3rd April 1891, the family, Alfred, Eliza and their 9 children, moved to Stable Cottage, Davington where Alfred was now a horse keeper, in Messers Horsefield Brickfields.

On Christmas Day 1894, Their son. Alfred Snoad (25), bachelor, labourer, of Faversham, married Agnes Jane Page (20), spinster, of Faversham, daughter of Thomas Page, Labourer.

Death of Alfred

Alfred died on 27th February 1904, age 63 in Stable Cottage, Darlington Road, Faversham (1904, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 628). He died by "*hanging himself during a period of temporary insanity*". An inquest was held on 1st March.



Superintendent Registrar's District Faversham

1904. DEATH in the Sub-District of Faversham in the County of Kent

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.	Certificate of Cause of Death in Col. 6 corrected on the 15th August 1904 by me, Robt S Dunn Registrar in the presence of Ellen Jarrett Sister
113	Twenty seventh February 1904 Stable Cottage Darlington Rd	Alfred Snoad	Male	63 Years	Horse Keeper	Hanging himself during a temporary insanity	Certificate received from W. J. Harris Coroner for the County of Kent Inquest held 1st March 1904	Second March 1904	Robt S. Dunn Registrar	

This was reported in the local press:

> ***Faversham and N.E.K. News.5 Mar 1904. Suicide at Oare. Inquest.***
>
> *Eliza SNOAD, widow, was a witness to the inquest on the death of Alfred SNOAD, 63y, Horse keeper at Messrs' Horsfield Brickfields. He had been struck by lightning last year and said that his head felt funny. He had seen a doctor several times. He was found hanging in a hay loft on Saturday morning. (+ more). The jury's verdict was " suicide during temporary insanity ".*

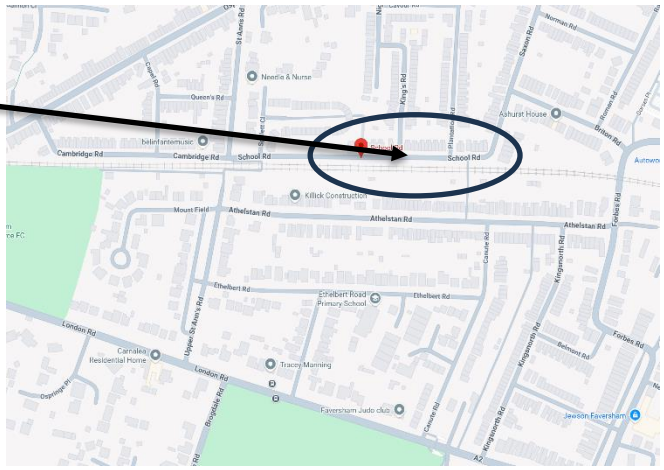
On 10th Oct 1905, at Davington parish church after marriage banns, Edith Ann Snoad (23), spinster, of Davington married Sydney Alfred Player (27), bachelor, Clerk, of Broadstairs, son of Sidney Player, Carpenter.

It is possible that the family moved after Alfred's death maybe because their previous home in Stable Cottage was attached to his job as a horse keeper. They moved to 8 School Road, Faversham Within. School Road still exists running along the railway line to the south of Faversham town.

Although No 8 isn't listed on relevant documents, the immediate neighbours that are listed - Nos. 7 and No. 9 - both show Age Band: 1900 – 1929. For No 8 School Road (by the Saxon Road junction), the best evidence points to it being late Victorian - so roughly 125 - 145 years old (as of 2026). Putting that together: No 8 School Road (right by Saxon Road) is very likely part of that same late-Victorian build-out - most plausibly c. 1885 – 1900, suggesting the current No 8 was the original where the Snoads lived in 1910.



8 School Road

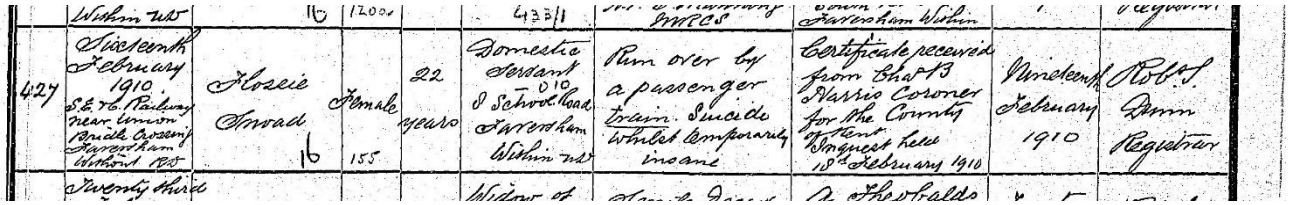


As they waked out of the front door they would have seen the railway line immediately in front of them, making the next event particularly poignant.

Flossy Snoad of 8 School Road, Faversham Within, died on 16th February 1910 age 22, when she was a domestic servant. Her death is a very shocking event reported in the local newspapers (1910, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 622).

She died at "SE & C Railway" near Union Bridle crossing Faversham Within. *She was "run over by a passenger train. Suicide whilst temporarily insane. Inquest held 18th February 1910"*

*South East and Chatham Railway



East Kent Gazette 19 Feb 1910. RAILWAY TRAGEDY at FAVERSHAM. Young woman cut to pieces.

A gruesome discovery was made on Wednesday by Sgt. Fuggle, Kent Co. Constabulary at the level crossing near Faversham workhouse. He found the body of a respectably dressed young woman cut in half on the up line. The body was that of Flossie SNOAD, 22y, dau. of a widow living at 8, School Road, Faversham. She had been in service at Margate and was preparing for service at Herne Bay. She left home to post a letter and, as she had a married brother who lives near the crossing, it is supposed that she was on her way there. An inquest was held Friday afternoon (Yesterday).

Faversham and N.E.K. News. 19 Feb 1910. Young woman found dead at Syndale Railway crossing.

On Wednesday night a severed body identified as that of Flossie SNOAD, 22y, of 8, School Road. The inquest will be reported next week.

Faversham and N.E.K. News. 26 Feb 1910. Inquest.

Albert SNOAD, labourer at the Powder Mills, living at Gravel Pit Cottages gave evidence of identification as his sister, Florrie SNOAD, a domestic servant in her 23rd year. Mrs Eliza SNOAD, her mother, another witness said she had worried about her father's recent suicide and another daughter dying in an asylum. Verdict was " suicide during temporary insanity ".

The crossing still exists in Faversham - the wording pointing to the "Union" bridleway/footpath level crossing on the former South Eastern and Chatham Railway route just west of Faversham. It is still there as a public footpath level crossing called "Union" on the line between Faversham and Teynham. It's about 1.1 miles from Faversham railway station, and roughly 1.6 km west-northwest of the station. (

Source:https://abcrailwayguide.uk/union-public-level-crossing-kent



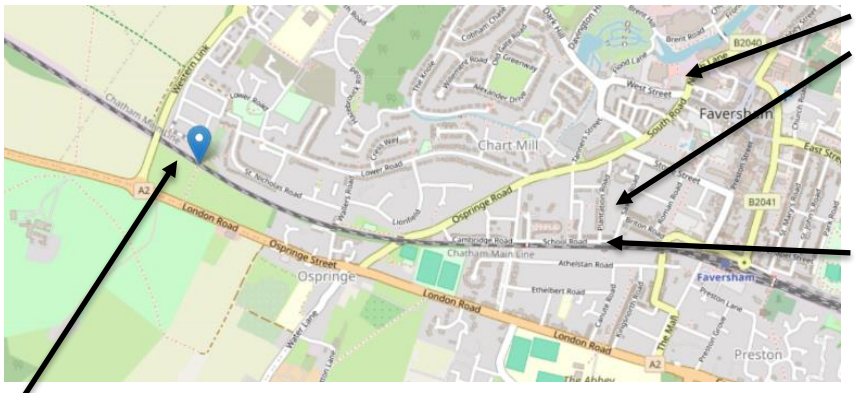
(Photographs taken 11th May 2026)

Coordinates: 51.3144, 0.8671

what3words: straying.pickup.going

Postcode ME13 7PB





Notice West Street and Plantation here. At 17 Plantation, lived the Philpotts around 1870-1890.

Flosie lived with her mother here, at 8 School Road.

The crossing where it is likely Flossie died, only a short walk along the railway line from her house.



The possible crossing where Flossie died.

Eliza died on 10th December 1910 age 65, at 8 School Road, Faversham Within of "*carcinoma of liver, syncope*". She was widow of Alfred Snoad, "*a horse keeper*". Death registered by George Snoad, her son with whom she presumably was living (1910, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 551).

	Within	Throne	150 a		a General Labour	Charles J. Evers MD	Faversham Within	1910	Registrar
85	Tenth December 1910 8 School Road Faversham Within	Eliza Snoad 16	Female 39 a	65 years	Widow of Alfred Snoad a Horse Keeper	Carcinoma of Liver Syncope Certified by Edward Goulland MRS.	George Snoad Son 8 School Road Faversham Within	Tenth December 1910	Robt J. Dunn Registrar

Appearance on censuses

1861: Nagden Marches; Alfred Snoad (20, working as one of 6 servants at the 340-acre farm of Charles Munton, widow)

1871: Westwood Cottage, Preston; Alfred Snoad (29, wagoner, born Graveney), Eliza (24), Jane (5), Elizabeth (3), Alfred (1),

1881: Westwood Cottage, Preston; Alfred Snoad (41, farm labourer), Eliza (35), Elizabeth (13, mothers help), Alfred (11, scholar), William (9), Frederick (7, George (4), Mary (2), Edith (7 m)

1891: Stable Cottage., Davington; Alfred Snoad (51, Horse keeper), Eliza (45), Alfred (21, general labourer, born Preston), Frederick (17, horse driver, born Preston), George (14, road Stone breaker, born Preston), Mary (12, born Preston), Edith (10, born Preston), John (8, born Preston), Albert (6, born Preston), Flossy (3, born Preston), Emily (10 months, born Davington)

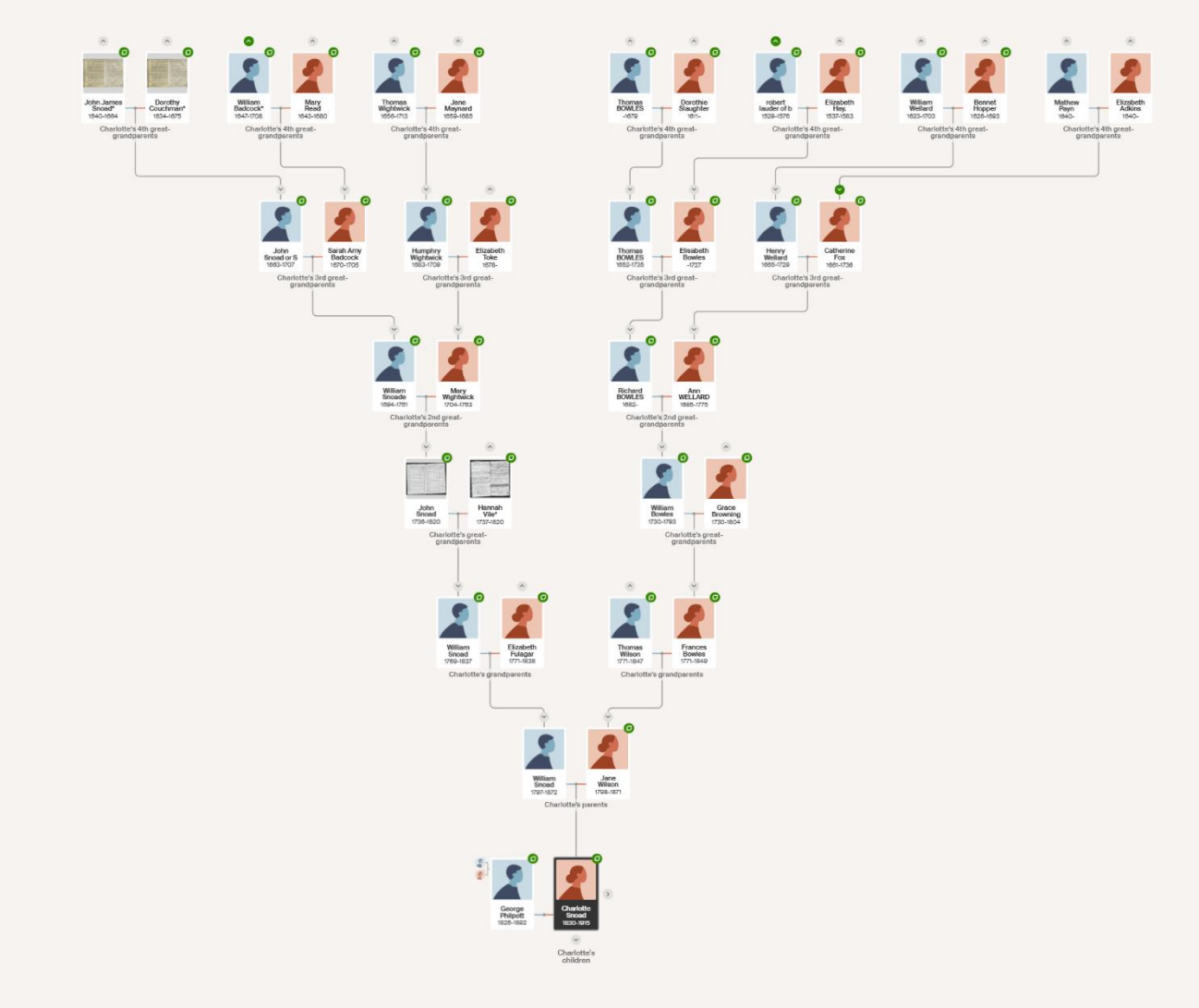
(Darington is just to the north of Faversham, now a suburb)

1901: Stable Cottage, Davington; Alfred Snoad (61, Horse keeper in brickfields), (Eliza (54), Georgie (24, brickfield labourer), John (18, general labourer), Albert (16, carter), Flossy (13), Emily (10).

(In 1911, a "carter" was a person who drove a horse-drawn cart or wagon to transport goods, essentially acting as a driver for private hire or for a business, such as a railway company. The occupation was common for workers who needed to move various items, whether working independently, as a farm labourer's assistant, or as part of a commercial enterprise like delivering goods from a railway station)

William and Jane's Ancestors

William and Jane's ancestors go back over more than 5 generations on Ancestry to births around 1650.



Chapter 32 - Stephen Mount (1775-1827) and Sarah Wells (1778-1854)

The Mount Line – Kent in the 16-17th Centuries



The Mount line in my family finishes with Julia Jane Mount, my great grandmother who married Edwin Philpott and gave birth to my maternal grandmother, Harriet Philpott. Through Ancestry we can map back 4 generations to at least end of the 17th century. Virtually all were living in Kent from the middle of the 17th century and most likely well before then.

So, what was north-east Kent like in the 16-17th centuries?

In the 1500s and 1600s, north east Kent (think Canterbury and the Stour valley, the Thanet and Sandwich coastline, and across towards Faversham and the Swale, with the Medway not far off) was a region shaped by three big forces: proximity to Europe, a strong mix of farming and seaborne trade, and a lot of religious and political turbulence.

Landscape and settlement

A varied patchwork: chalk downs (North Downs), fertile arable belts, and wide marsh and estuary landscapes (Stour, Wantsum/Sandwich Haven area, Swale). Those low-lying zones mattered for grazing, reeds, fishing, and also for how ports functioned (or stopped functioning).

Canterbury was the obvious urban centre - a cathedral city and market hub - while smaller towns and ports (Sandwich, Deal, Faversham, Whitstable) connected the area to coastal shipping and the Continent.

Work and the local economy

Farming dominated most lives: mixed arable (grain) with livestock, with local specialisms varying by soil and proximity to marsh or downland.

Ports and coastal trade mattered a lot, but some places were in long-term transition. Sandwich, for example, had been a major port, yet silting and changing coastal geography undermined its harbour, and by the mid-1500s it was already in decline as an international port.

Textiles were important but unstable: Kent's cloth industry went through repeated dislocations in the 1600s, with wider changes in English cloth markets hitting local producers.

However, there are some early "industrial" activities in places that we would recognise today.

Around Faversham, gunpowder manufacture was established by the Elizabethan period (sources describe it as operating from Elizabeth I's reign, and heritage records place gunpowder mills in the Faversham area from about the mid- to late-1500s).

Over on the Medway, the growth of naval facilities had major knock-on effects for employment, victualling, and local supply chains. The Chatham Historic Dockyard Trust describes a Tudor dockyard presence with storage established in 1570, and shipbuilding there by 1579.

Defence and "front line" England

Being the closest English county to the Spanish Netherlands and northern France made east Kent feel strategically important.

In the late 1530s, Henry VIII's fear of invasion helped drive the building of the "Castles of the Downs" (Deal and Walmer among them) to defend the Downs anchorage.

Through the 1600s, coastal defence, militia organisation, and the naval economy were part of the background hum of life - even for inland villages supplying food, timber, or labour.

Religion, migration, and social tension

The Reformation and its aftermath were not abstract here: Canterbury's ecclesiastical importance meant religious change was highly visible.

Kent also saw notable Protestant refugee settlement. Sources describe a French-speaking (Huguenot/Walloons) presence in Canterbury from the 1560s, with later waves in the 1600s.

National politics landed locally in the 1640s: Kent was caught up in Civil War-era conflict, and Deal Castle, for example, later faced siege action connected to the 1648 rising.

What it felt like day to day

Most people lived locally (parish-scale lives) and worked hard - farming, small crafts, fishing/coastal labour, domestic service.

Housing ranged from timber-framed cottages to increasing use of brick (Kent had the materials and skills), with bigger houses for yeomen and gentry.

Travel was slower than we imagine: roads could be poor, so rivers, creeks, and coastal shipping were often the practical "motorways" for bulk goods.

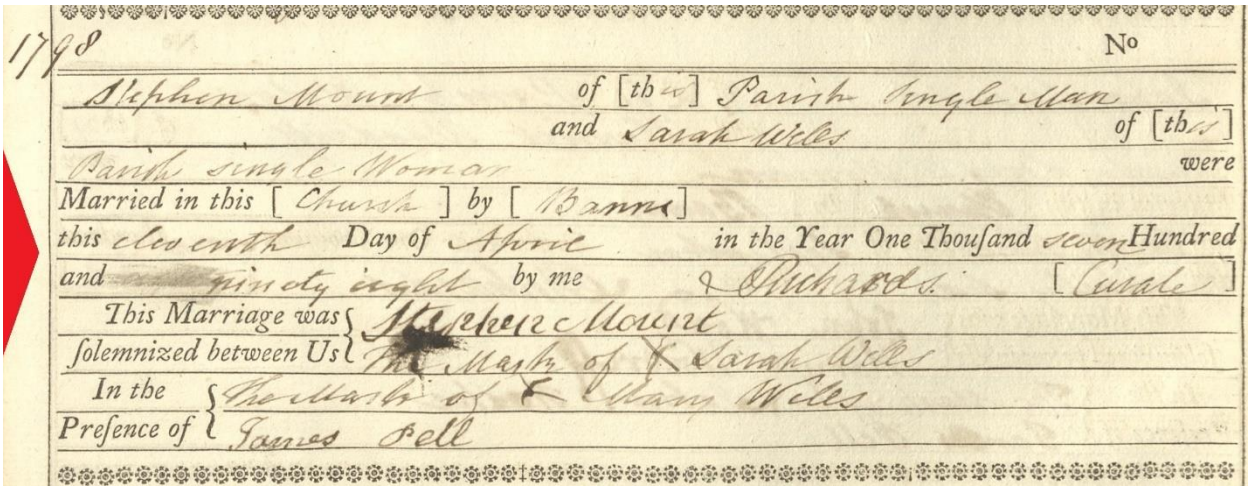
Community and welfare were parish-centred - church life, seasonal rhythms, and (from the early 1600s) more formalised poor relief all sat at the heart of local governance.

In this chapter I look at the lives of the Mount family from Stephen Mount (b 1775), focusing on my direct ancestors plus a few selected others who have something "*out of the ordinary*" in their lives.

Stephen Mount (1775-1827) and Sarah Wells (1778-1854)

Records for Stephen, Sarah and subsequent children are incomplete and from which it is difficult to construct a robust coherent story.

Stephen Mount (1775-1827) and Sarah Wells (1778-1854) married on 11th April 1798 at St Mary the Virgin, Upchurch when Stephen was 23 and Sarah was 20.



1798 No

Stephen Mount of [th~] Parish Single Man
and Sarah Wells of [th~]
Parish single Woman were
Married in this [Church] by [Banns]
this eleventh Day of April in the Year One Thousand seven Hundred
and ninety eight by me R Richards [Curate]
This Marriage was } Stephen Mount
solemnized between Us } The Mark of X Sarah Wells
In the } The Mark of X Mary Wells
Presence of } James Bell

It is here we enter the world of the Kent brickfields, since most of the Mounts became labourers of some sort in local brickfields. It is also what eventually took some to Edmonton in search of employment when life got difficult in Kent.

According to various collated records (not all verified), Stephen and Sarah may have had up to 12 children between 1778 and 1821 – hence all born before national registration.:

- William (1798-1869) Records conflicting and unverified
- Stephen (1801-1855) Records conflicting and unverified
- Mary (1802-1847)
- Elizabeth (1805-1805)
- John (1806-1868)
- James (1807-1884)
- Henry (1811-1879)
- Charles (1813-1887)
- Daniel (1817-1881)
- Joseph (1819-1891)
- James (1820-1887)
- Sarah (1821-1879)

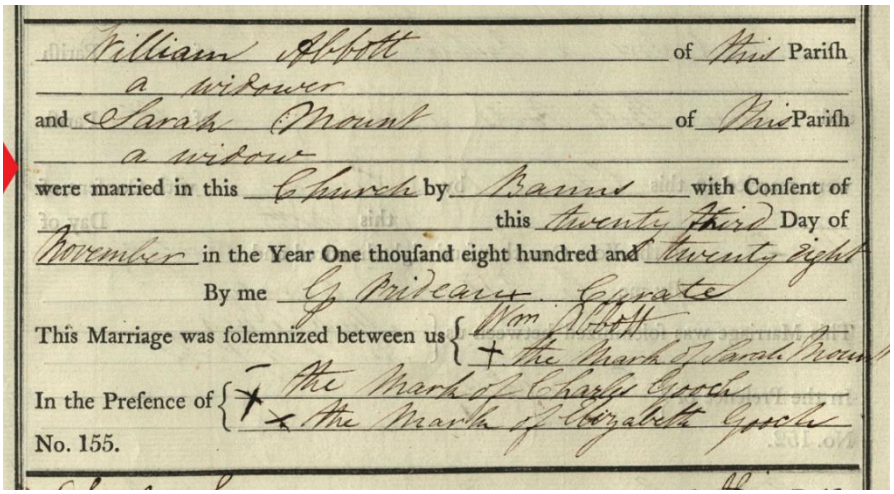
That there are three Marys and two James casts some doubt on at least some of these records.

It seems Stephen died on 13th December 1827, before official registration but his death is registered in local Parish register for Upchurch (It.2 Pg.18 No.144). This entry comes from Select Deaths and Burials, 1538–1991, a compiled index of parish burial registers. It records the burial of Stephen Mount at Upchurch, near Canterbury in Kent, with the service dated 13th December 1827. The index notes his age at death as 50, placing his birth around 1777, and gives an approximate death year of 1827. The reference line "*It.2 Pg.18 No.144*" and the FHL film number 1835795 point to the original parish register entry.

Parish burial registers were the main record of death for most of England before civil registration began in 1837. This entry anchors Stephen Mount in the local Anglican parish system and situates his life within early 19th-century rural Kent. It reflects how communities documented deaths, tying personal timelines to church oversight, local governance, and broader patterns of public record-keeping. Record-keeping, such as the burial entry in Upchurch in 1827, reflected these local frameworks, documenting life events within the ecclesiastical system. These localised

structures provided a sense of continuity and order, functioning as the primary administrative units for centuries before the sweeping administrative reforms of the later nineteenth century.

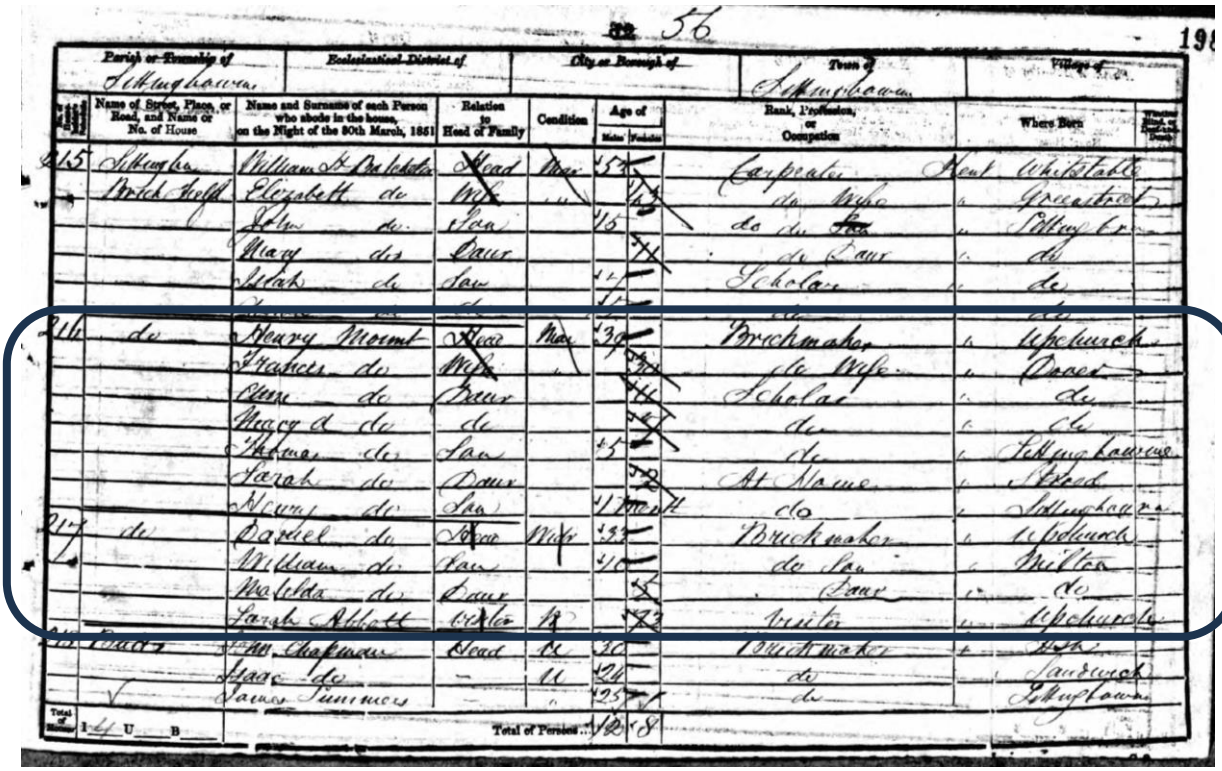
It would appear that after Stephen's death in 1827, Sarah (now almost 50) remarried a William Abbot, a widower, on 23rd November 1828. However, there is a Sarah Abbott's death certificate for Milton which shows she was the "*wife of John Abbott, labourer*" and although this could easily be an error, we cannot be sure.



William Abbott of this Parish
a widower
and Sarah Mount of this Parish
a widow
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this Twenty Third Day of
November in the Year One thousand eight hundred and Twenty eight
By me G. Bircan Curate
This Marriage was folemnized between us { Wm Abbott / + the Mark of Sarah Mount
In the Presence of { + the Mark of Charles Gooch / + the Mark of Elizabeth Gooch
No. 155.

There is an 1851 census return for Sittingbourne Brickfields, with the family of Henry Mount and Frances (formerly Fagg) and their 5 children, and adjacent a Daniel Mount, widowed, his two children and a Sarah Abbott as visitor. This is most likely Daniel's mother.

So, on census day 30th March 1851, a Sarah Abbott is not just nearby but physically present in her sons' household circle at Sittingbourne Brickfields, recorded as a visitor - which is exactly how an elderly remarried mother often appears. What we don't have is a surviving parish or civil marriage entry that explicitly says "*Sarah Mount, widow, married John Abbott*" and that gap is entirely plausible for 1827–1837 Kent, especially among brickfield families - registers missing, banns only, nonconformist ceremony, or a clerk who simply didn't bother with useful detail.

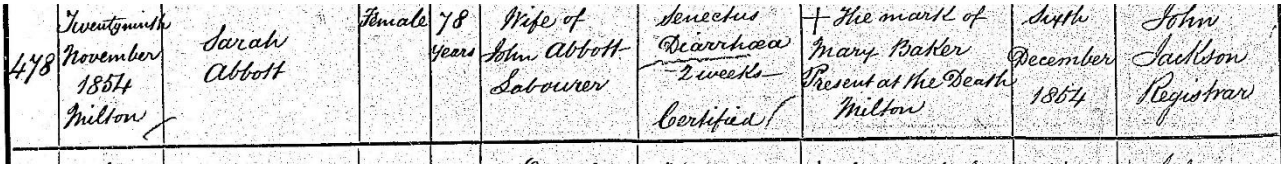


Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
Sittingbourne Brick Field	William Abbotta	Head	Mar.	45		Carpenter	Kent Whitstable
	Elizabeth do	Wife			43	do Wife	Greenstreet
	John do	Son		15		do do	Sittingbourne
	Mary do	Daur			14	do Daur	do
	Noah do	Son		12		Scholar	do
do	Henry Mount	Head	Mar.	30		Brickmaker	Upchurch
	Frances do	Wife			30	do Wife	Dover
	Anne do	Daur			11	Scholar	do
	Mary A do	do			9	do	do
	Thomas do	Son		5		do	Sittingbourne
	Sarah do	Daur			2	At Home	Head
	Henry do	Son		1	11 Month	do	Sittingbourne
do	Rachel do	Head	Wid.	43		Brickmaker	Upchurch
	William do	Son		10		do Son	Milton
	Matilda do	Daur			5	Scholar	do
	Sarah Abbott	Visitor	W	78		Visitor	Upchurch
	John Chapman	Head	M	30		Brickmaker	Kent
	Isaac do	—	M	28		do	Sandwich
	James Simmons	—	M	25		do	Sittingbourne

Total of Houses 1 4 U B — Total of Persons 12 8

So, this is one of those cases where the people line up, the places line up, the ages line up, the social behaviour lines up…but the register doesn't. So, all we can conclude is that Sarah Wells, widow of Stephen Mount, appears to have remarried to John Abbott between 1827 and 1851, although no surviving marriage record has been identified. The identification rests on census association, age, location, and death registration.

A Sarah Abbot died on 29th November 1854 in Milton of "*senectus, diarrhoea*". Senectus is an old term for "old age or senility. Here she is given as "*wife of John Abbott, labourer*"



478	Twenty ninth November 1854 Milton	Sarah Abbott	Female	78 years	Wife of John Abbott Labourer	Senectus Diarrhoea 2 weeks Certified	+ The mark of Mary Baker Present at the Death Milton	Sixth December 1854	John Jackson Registrar

Sources: https://kent-opc.org/opcfamilydata/getperson.php?personID=I4734&tree=tree1

https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/journal/141/brickmaking-industry-kent-c1825-1900

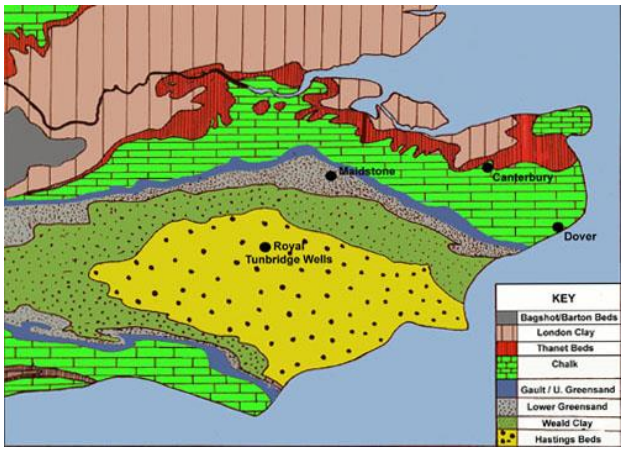
Brickfields around Faversham in the nineteenth century



A full account of the brickmaking in Kent 1825-1900 based on an article by Peter Tann[4] has been published by The Kent Archaeological Society, and can be found on their website[5].

The London Clay and North Kent

It is useful to connect clay formation directly to Kent, the London Clay, and why places like Faversham became brickmaking centres - which links rather neatly to local brickfields.



The London Clay was deposited about 56–47 million years ago, during the Eocene epoch. At that time much of south-east England was under a warm, shallow tropical sea, and Britain sat further south geographically where the climate was humid and subtropical. Huge river systems drained from what is now Wales and the Midlands, carrying enormous quantities of very fine sediment into this sea. Because the water offshore was relatively calm, only the finest particles - clay - could travel that far out and settle. Over millions of years this created a thick marine clay deposit which was in places over 100 metres deep. This was rich in marine fossils and septarian nodules (common on Sheppey)

Why North Kent has so much workable clay

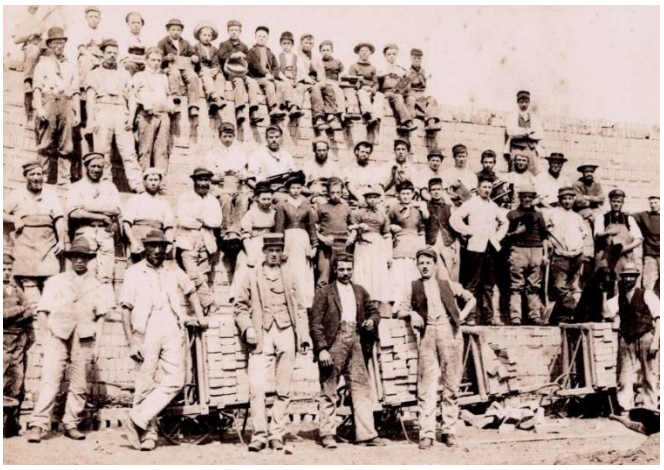
In Kent, the London Clay is exposed along the north Kent coast, the Isle of Sheppey, the Thames and Medway estuaries as well as around Faversham and Sittingbourne. It lies above the Chalk and below later gravels and alluvium. Two things made it perfect for brickmaking:

- It is thick and extensive - you can dig it almost anywhere across the north Kent belt.
- It is plastic and workable - so when wet, it moulds easily, and when fired, it hardens reliably.

That is geological luck meeting industrial opportunity.

[4] Tann, Peter (2020), "The brickmaking industry in Kent c.1825-1900", Archaeologia Cantiana, Volume 141. Maidstone: Kent Archaeological Society.
[5] https://www.kentarchaeology.org.uk/journal/141/brickmaking-industry-kent-c1825-1900.

Why Faversham and Sittingbourne became brick centres



By the 18th and especially 19th century London was expanding rapidly and the demand for bricks exploded. North Kent had clay, fuel and transport. From the London Clay and also local "brickearth" - a slightly sandier wind-blown deposit overlying it. For fuel, in the early days north Kent had woodland from an earlier period and later, coal brought via river and rail. In terms of transport, Faversham Creek and the Swale allowed bricks to be shipped directly to London cheaply by barge. So heavy bricks and cheap water transport pointed to industrial viability.

Geological influence on landscape and settlement

The London Clay helps to shape the land. First it weathers to heavy, sticky soils with poor drainage making it difficult for arable farming but good for pasture. This partly explains why parts of north Kent remained marshy or pastoral rather than intensively farmed. Brickmaking therefore became an important supplementary rural industry. In places like the Sittingbourne brickfields, whole landscapes were reshaped by extraction. Clay pits later became lakes, waste ground or were filled in for housing.

Why the clay mattered socially

Here is where geology meets genealogy, because the clay belt runs through Faversham, Milton Regis, Sittingbourne, Upchurch and Iwade. Here we repeatedly find in censuses brickmakers, labourers in brickfields, bargemen transporting bricks and families moving short distances along the clay belt. It is one of those historical cases where deep time quietly underpins human history.

The Brickfields in north Kent in the 19th century

In the 1800s, the landscape around Faversham - and the wider belt of north Kent from Conyer and Teynham west towards Milton Regis and Sittingbourne - became one of the working edges of Victorian Britain. Marshes, creeks and low ridges that had long supported small-scale farming and creekside trades were increasingly shaped by an industry whose product was, by design, anonymous: the humble brick. Yet bricks were the unit from which the century's most visible changes were built - terraces, schools, warehouses, railways and the swelling infrastructure of London. Historic England's overview of Victorian brickmaking captures the scale of this national appetite, noting how bricks were used in huge quantities for housebuilding and engineering projects such as factories and railway viaducts.

Ground, clay and the special advantages of Faversham

Faversham's suitability for brickmaking began with its geology and its geography. A Swale Borough Council character appraisal describes the town as sitting on chalk overlain with brickearth, with Thanet Sands and brickearth in low interfluves and shallow valleys cut down through the chalk - exactly the sort of readily worked material brickmakers sought.[6] Just as important was the town's position at the head of a navigable tidal creek, giving access to the Swale and onward to the Thames. That waterway was never straightforward: the same appraisal notes that navigation was constrained by limited width and depth, and records nineteenth-century interventions - including 1842/3 channel works that cut new channels to remove some of the worst bends.[7]

[6] https://archive.swale.gov.uk/assets/Planning-General/Planning-Policy/Evidence-Base/Local-Plan-2014/Further-evidence-2015/Faversham-conservation-area-character-appraisal.pdf
[7]https://swale.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/453905/Faversham_CA_Appraisal_Aug_20

Brickearth and chalk helped shape the very look of the local product. The 2023 conservation area appraisal explains that brickearth was readily available in Faversham and that chalk - when added to the clay - coloured the bricks yellow. It also points to an industrial feedback loop that tied Faversham directly to the capital: clinker recovered from household refuse brought downriver from London by sailing barge could be mixed into the clay to help firing. The result was the pale yellow "stock" brick associated with London and the Thames corridor - not unique to Faversham, but strongly linked to north Kent's brick belt.

From local clamps to a boom industry after 1840

Before the mid nineteenth century, brickmaking around Faversham existed, but typically as a localised craft - small clamps, modest output, and a market close to home. The 2023 appraisal explicitly contrasts that earlier pattern with the nineteenth-century surge, describing brickmaking before the brickfields opened up as "localised and small-scale", and then stressing the "unprecedented demand" that drove rapid growth after 1840. A walking guide produced for the RGS-IBG's "Discovering Britain" project places the first brickfield in Faversham at 1843 and claims that, at the industry's peak, "as many as fourteen brickfields" operated locally. Even if such figures vary depending on definitions (brickfield, yard, kiln site, seasonal clamp), the underlying point is sound: Faversham's brickmaking expanded from "some bricks" to "an industry that reorganised space and labour".

This local boom matched a broader change in Kent. A Kent Archaeological Society study of brickmaking in Kent c.1825-1900 uses the Faversham and Sittingbourne districts as case studies, showing how brickmaking became interwoven with population change, housing growth and new transport connections. It notes, for example, that the 1861 Census Report included official footnotes attributing local population shifts to large brickfields "employing many additional labourers" across north Kent, and it specifically mentions extensive brickfields opening in the northern part of Preston-next-Faversham, alongside migration driven by demand for brickmakers in and around Faversham. In other words, brickmaking was not just something people did - it pulled people in, reordered parishes, and created new streets of housing.

Brick duty, railways, and why the economics shifted

The economics of making bricks were affected by national policy as well as local clay. Britain's brick duty (a tax on bricks) distorted both prices and even brick sizes for decades, and its repeal mattered to every brickfield operator. The Brick Duties Repeal Act received Royal Assent on 17 May 1850 and abolished the duties and drawbacks of excise on bricks (with transitional provisions for stocks, contracts and arrears).[8] Removing that duty did not create the nineteenth-century building boom on its own, but it helped ensure that when demand rose, supply could expand without a built-in tax penalty on each thousand bricks.

Meanwhile, the railway age reshaped Faversham's own growth. The 2023 conservation area appraisal records the railway's arrival in January 1858 and describes it as a catalyst for far-reaching change and an "unprecedented burst of development activity". Rail was not necessarily the cheapest way to move bricks compared with barges, but it affected labour markets, housing patterns, and the flow of goods to and from the town. The same document notes a goods spur to the creek opening in 1860, with sidings at Iron Wharf and track along Standard Quay - infrastructure that sat alongside the older creek-borne economy.

How bricks were actually made: labour, skill and dirt

The physical process of brickmaking was both repetitive and highly skilled, and it helps explain why brickfields left such a mark on bodies and landscapes. Historic England outlines a typical sequence: dig clay (often adjacent to the works), wash it if needed to remove stones, allow it to weather, then work it in a pug-mill, mould it (traditionally by hand in sanded wooden moulds), dry the "green" bricks in sheds, and finally fire them - originally in clamps and later in kilns, including large multi-chamber Hoffman kilns where firing could be continuous.

23_V3.1_AA_Final.pdf

[8] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/13-14/9/pdfs/ukpga_18500009_en.pdf

In the Faversham area, the inputs and outputs were intimately tied to transport. Sand was needed to stop clay sticking to moulds; fuel and "breeze" (cinders, ash, clinker) were needed for firing. The 2023 appraisal's reference to clinker arriving from London by sailing barge is a reminder that brickmaking was part of a two-way exchange: north Kent exported bricks, and the returning barges could bring materials that made further production possible. A University of Kent paper on brickearth elsewhere on the north Kent coast describes this pattern explicitly - barges carrying bricks to London and returning with "Rough Stuff" (rubbish and coal dust) to be reused as fuel.

The creeks as industrial corridors: Faversham, Oare and Conyer

To understand Faversham's brickfields, you have to think like a barge skipper: where can you float, where can you load, and how much time does a trip take? The Kent Archaeological Society study gives a crisp map of creek functions: Conyer Creek served brickfields at Teynham and Tonge Mill via private tramways; Butterfly Wharf at the mouth of Conyer Creek served the Conyer Brickworks owned by Eastwood & Co; and Faversham and Oare creeks served the Faversham area (though the study stresses that Faversham Creek's long, muddy and tortuous course limited its utility compared with Milton Creek).

Those limitations did not prevent large movements. The same study cites evidence from an 1879 parliamentary enquiry in which a representative of the East Kent barge-owners' association described 180 sailing barges from Faversham and stated that a round trip to London took about two weeks - implying a steady, rhythmic export trade rather than an occasional shipment. The creek was, in effect, a production line whose "conveyor belt" ran on tides.

Conyer Creek, at the meeting of creek and Swale, offers one of the most vivid examples of a brickfield landscape still readable today. A CITiZAN (Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network) account describes Eastwood's growth into a major Thames Estuary industrial player with its own fleet of Thames sailing barges, and notes that the Butterfly Works was built in 1885 near the mouth of Conyer Creek. It adds striking physical details: Butterfly Wharf was built from clinker or "waster" bricks, and its barge beds and tramlines remain visible and publicly accessible.[9] The Kent Archaeological Society study adds the industrial-modernising angle: Eastwood invested in American machinery and German (Krupp) kilns at the new Conyer works in 1885 - an exception, it argues, in a region that often failed to invest enough in modern production methods.

The scale could be enormous. The University of Kent paper mentioned above compares other brickfields to "Eastwoods at Conyer Creek near Faversham", claiming an estimated output of 12 million bricks per year exported to London. Even allowing for the uncertainties that cling to such estimates, it conveys the basic reality: by the late nineteenth century, at least some operations near Faversham were industrial in tempo and ambition, not simply local yards making a few thousand bricks for nearby cottages.

Brickfields and people: cottages, pubs, churches, floods

Brickmaking was not only a technology - it was a way of organising people. The Kent Archaeological Society study notes that, by 1851, census returns recorded brickmakers in the Faversham registration district (though it suggests those numbers were likely undercounts) and links subsequent population increases partly to the industry's labour pull. It also makes a harder point about housing: brick-masters who built cottages for workers were not simply being philanthropic - the arrangement tied workers to the yard and lengthened the effective working day, and the study argues that hundreds of terraced cottages were built in east Kent between about 1840 and 1880 as part of this labour system.

Faversham's own streets preserve echoes of that pattern, even where the brickfields themselves have vanished. The 2023 conservation appraisal describes Front Brents and the surrounding area as developing late - in the first half of the nineteenth century - when brickfields opened up, and it notes that a flint church built in 1881 was part of serving a "then-growing community of

[9] https://citizan.org.uk/blog/2020/Nov/18/virtual-low-tide-trail-walk-through-conyer-creeks-industrial-past/

brick workers". The RGS-IBG guide similarly frames the Brents as a former brickfield community, describing how local pubs and the church served brick workers. Archaeology and local memory add texture to what that community looked like on the ground. A Museum of London Archaeology blog about work along the creek describes excavating nineteenth-century terraced housing "originally built for brickfield workers", noting modest dwellings reliant on communal wells and pumps, prone to flooding, and among the last in the town to gain mains sewage.[10] That is a reminder that brickmaking communities could sit at the edge of town services - physically close to the industrial heart (creek, wharves, yards) but socially exposed to environmental risk.

A concrete local example: Abbeyfields and the scale of employment

One reason brickfields matter to family history is that they generated large, sometimes sudden employment spikes. The Kent Archaeological Society study gives a dramatic example involving a Faversham brick-master, Wythes. Attracted by a planned railway extension, he rented part of Abbey Farm near both the creek and a branch line, and a newspaper report claimed that 400 men were to be put to work immediately and that the intention was to make 17 million bricks a year. Whether or not the full target was met, the intended scale explains why brickfields show up so strongly in census returns, parish changes, and the building of worker housing.

Physical remains help anchor that history. Swale's Local Heritage List identifies a surviving late nineteenth-century square chimney at Abbeyfields Brickworks, describing it as the last authentic standing remnant of several brickworks and kilns that occupied a wide area (between Abbeyfields Road, the sewage farm and the Whitstable railway line) from the 1840s to the 1920s, with much production used in London's nineteenth-century expansion. A single chimney becomes, in this view, an index of an entire vanished industrial terrain.

Decline, competition, and what the brickfields left behind

Brickfields did not disappear because bricks stopped being needed. They declined because local advantages changed and competition intensified. The 2023 appraisal explicitly links Faversham's large-scale brick production (which it says continued into the early twentieth century) to the exhaustion of conveniently sited brickearth reserves, slowing demand, and competition from cheaper "flettons" (machine-made bricks from different clay sources). The Kent Archaeological Society study also traces a local arc: it notes that Faversham's population growth slowed after 1881 when brickmaking slumped, and it argues that Faversham's role as a place for industrial-scale brickmaking was "more or less over by 1901".

> *"Faversham's rate of population growth slowed down considerably in the decade after 1881, when brickmaking slumped. That Faversham did not keep up with the industry's improvement in the second half of the 1890s is reflected in the fact that in the decade to 1901, Milton's overall population (up 13%) overtook that of Faversham for the first time (up 2%). Faversham's role as a place for industrial-scale brickmaking was more or less over by 1901. Faversham's population declined in the first decade of the new century. In this same decade, the number of people engaged in the brick and tile making industry in the whole county of Kent declined by nearly 38% from 5,135 to 3,305"*[11]

Even so, the industry's legacy remains unusually legible. It survives in the townscape - terraces built for workers, yellow stock bricks that became a local vernacular, and the odd "strange levels" in the ground left by excavation (a phenomenon the Kent Archaeological Society study flags as still visible in parts of Faversham). It survives along the creeks in wharf lines, old brick and timber fronts, and in places like Conyer's Butterfly Wharf where tramlines and barge beds still read as scars of an industrial shoreline. And it survives in the way Faversham sits in the imagination of London's growth: a small town whose tides once carried, day after day, the raw units of a metropolis.

[10] https://cim.mola.org.uk/blogs/faversham-pub-folklore

[11] Tann, Peter (2020), "The brickmaking industry in Kent c.1825-1900", Archaeologia Cantiana, Volume 141. Maidstone: Kent Archaeological Society.

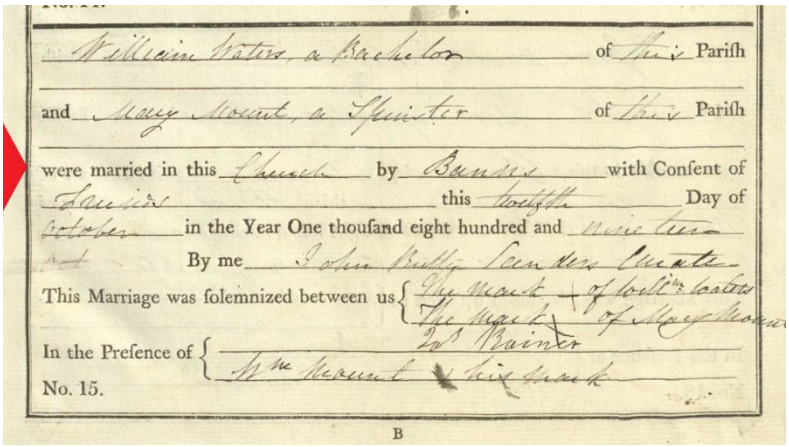
Stephen Mount and Sarah Well's Children

Mapping the lives of Stephen and Sarah's children is a little difficult due to them being born before national registration in 1837. Nothing was uncovered of their supposed children, William and Stephen and very little of note for James and Sarah. However, much has been uncovered for the Mount family that derived from Stephen and Sarah – and indeed they had a significant legacy. Largely the family remained in and around the Sittingbourne, Faversham and Milton area. It was through one of their daughters, Matilda, moving to Teynham that a connection was made to the Philpotts. The exception to remaining in north Kent was Luke and Thomas Owlett, Stephen and Sarah's grandchildren from Matilda and Thomas Owlett. Both emigrated to Canada – after Luke was imprisoned for theft. There they both married and raised a family, and no doubt have a continuing presence.

Significantly, the men in the family were largely employed in the local brickworks in Faversham and Sittingbourne and this would have structured their lives. They were no doubt poor, struggling with potentially seasonal and uncertain work.

Mary (1801-1847)

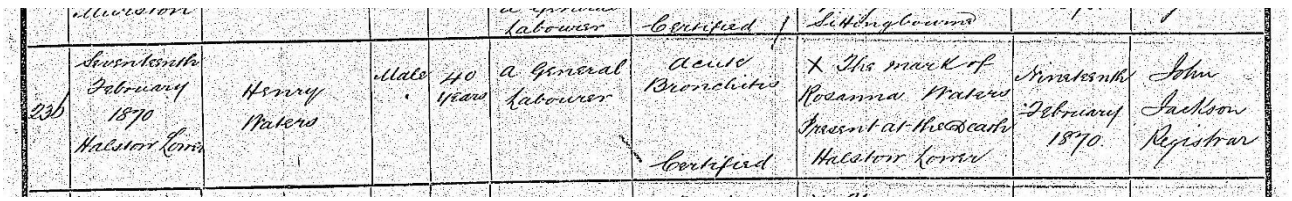
Mary was born on 20th March 1801 in Upchurch. She (17) married William Waters (1797-1867) (22) on 12th October 1819 in Upchurch.



William Waters a Bachelor of this Parish
and Mary Mount a Spinster of this Parish
were married in this Church by Banns with Consent of
this Fourtth Day of
October in the Year One thousand eight hundred and nineteen
By me John Bully Saunders Curate
This Marriage was folemnized between us { The mark × of William Waters / The mark × of Mary Mount
In the Presence of { Jas Rainer / Wm Mount × his mark
No. 15.
B

Together they had 7 children:

- Sarah Ann (1820-1822) Baptised 16th April 1820, Burial 23rd August 1822
- Esther (1822-1822) Baptised 7th April 1822, Burial 18th April 1922
- William (1824-) Baptised 14th March 1824, Married Elizabeth Smitheran (1825-1862) They had 6 children. Burial 1902.
- James (1826-1829) Baptised 1826, Burial 20th December 1829
- Emma (1829-1829) 19th April 1829, Burial 20th December 1829
- Henry (1830-1870) Baptised 28th November 1830, married Jemima Town on 5th June 1851 at Cliffe, they had 8 children. Henry died on 17th February 1870 at Lower Halstow of "*acute bronchitis*". Death was registered by his daughter Rose Ann (1870, Mar, Milton, 02A, 528). His burial was in 1870, at St Margaret of Antioch Churchyard, Lower Halstow, Swale Borough, Kent.
  (Source: https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/236715209/henry-waters)



					a General Labourer	Certified				
235	Seventeenth February 1870 Halstow Lower	Henry Waters	Male	40 Years	a General Labourer	Acute Bronchitis Certified	× His mark of Rosanna Waters Present at the Death Halstow Lower	Seventeenth February 1870.	John Jackson Registrar	

- Charles (1835-1897) Baptised 24th May 1835. Married Amelia Bishop 28th July 1855 at Bobbing, Kent. They appear to have had 4 children. Amelia died 1889, we think Charles

died in 1896, buried 1st January 1897, though a registration has not been found. (Source: England, Select Deaths and Burials, 1538-1991)

Mary seems to have died in 1847, age 45. William subsequently married Rose Ann Ford in January 1849.They had two children John Robert (1850) and Frank (1851).

Appearance in census

1851: Funton Farm Cottage; William Waters (41, agricultural labourer). Rose Ann (42 agricultural labourer's wife), John Robert (1).

William died in 1867. We do not know when Rose died.

Elizabeth (1805-1805)

Elizabeth was born and buried in 1805. Currently we know nothing else of her.

John (1806-1868)

John was born in 1806 in Upchurch. He married Eliizabeth Moss on 3rd June 1827 in Sittingbourne. They seem to have had 9 children between 1830 and 1850.

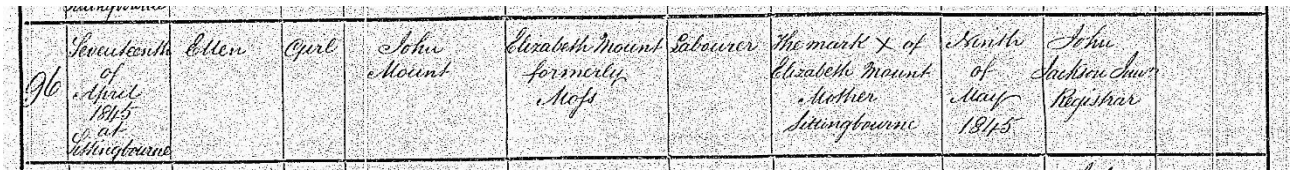
- Sarah (1830-1869)
- John (1833-1834) John died very young before national registration.
- Mary (1836-1866) Christened 18th September 1836
- John (1838-1905)

  John was born around June 1838 and baptised on 26th August in Sittingbourne five years after his elder brother also called John had died in infancy. John married Elizabeth Ann Dunnings on 19th December 1858 (1858, Dec, Milton, 02a, 1070). Elizabeth Ann Dunnings was born in 1840 Rochester (1840, Jun, Medway, 05, 346).

  They had two children, when John was a brickmaker's labourer when they lived in Sittngbourme: Angelina who died age 1 month and Amos, whose birth caused the death of Elizabeth. Amos died age 15 months.

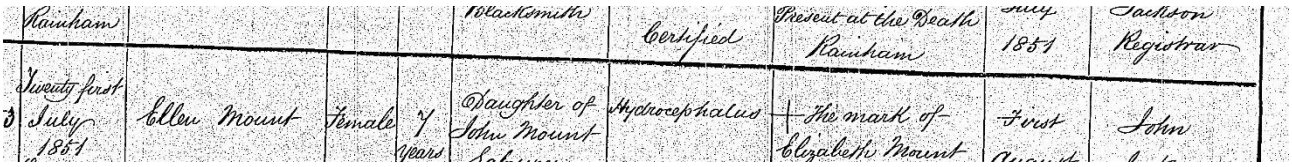
  John's full story is in the next section

- William Thomas (1840-1913) Christened 13th December 1840 in Sittingbourne.
- Catherine (1843-1928)
- Ellen (1845-1851)
  Ellen was born on 17th April 1845 in Sittingbourne (1845, Jun, Milton, 05, 406) mother Elizabeth Moss. John was a labourer.



96	Seventeenth of April 1845 at Sittingbourne	Ellen	Girl	John Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Moss	Labourer	The mark X of Elizabeth Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Ninth of May 1845	John Jackson Superr Registrar	

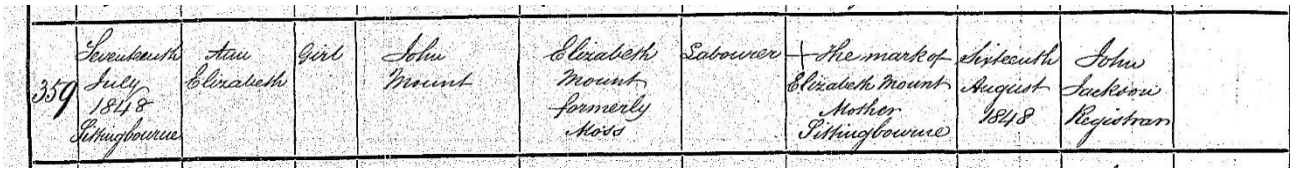
Ellen died on 21st July 1851 age 7 of "*hydrocephalus*". Elizabeth registered the death. John was a labourer (1851, Sep, Milton, 05, 306).



Rainham				Blacksmith	Certified	Present at the Death Rainham	July 1851	Jackson Registrar	
5	Twenty first July 1851	Ellen Mount	Female	7 years	Daughter of John Mount Labourer	Hydrocephalus	The mark of Elizabeth Mount	First	John

- Ann Elizabeth (1848-1916)

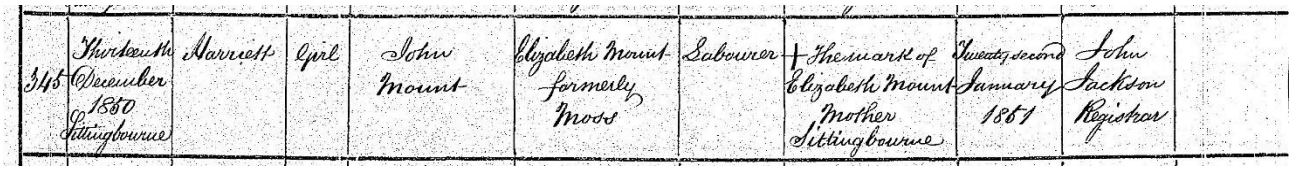
Ann Elizabeth was born on 17th July 1848 in Sittingbourne (1848, Sep, Milton, 05, 422). Mother was Elizabeth Moss, John was labourer.



359	Seventeenth July 1848 Sittingbourne	Ann Elizabeth	Girl	John Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Moss	Labourer	The mark of Elizabeth Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Sixteenth August 1848	John Jackson Registrar	

- Harriett (1850-1901)

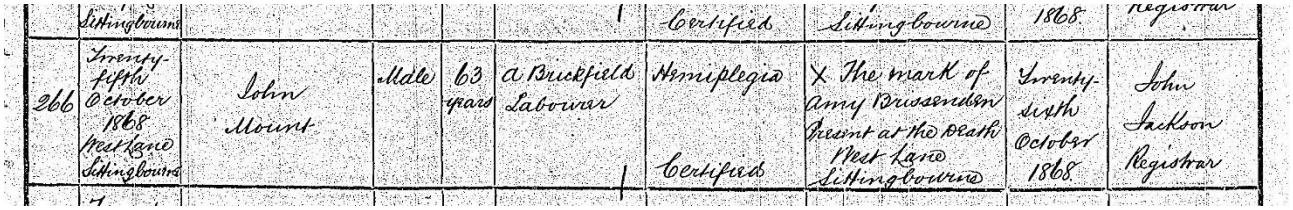
Harriett was born on 13th December 1850 in Sittingbourne (1851, Mar, Milton, 05, 468). Mother was Elizabeth Moss. Harriett married George Fish on 24th August 1873.



345	Thirteenth December 1850 Sittingbourne	Harriett	Girl	John Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Moss	Labourer	The mark of Elizabeth Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Twenty second January 1851	John Jackson Registrar	

Death of John

However, John died on 25th October 1868 age 63 living at West Lane, Sittingbourne of *"hemiplegia"* (1868, Dec, Milton, 02A, 411). We do not know who Amy Brissenden was who was present at and registered the death.



	Sittingbourne						Certified	Sittingbourne	1868	Registrar
266	Twenty-fifth October 1868 West Lane Sittingbourne	John Mount	Male	63 years	a Brickfield Labourer	Hemiplegia Certified	X The mark of Amy Brissenden present at the death West Lane Sittingbourne	Twenty-sixth October 1868	John Jackson Registrar	

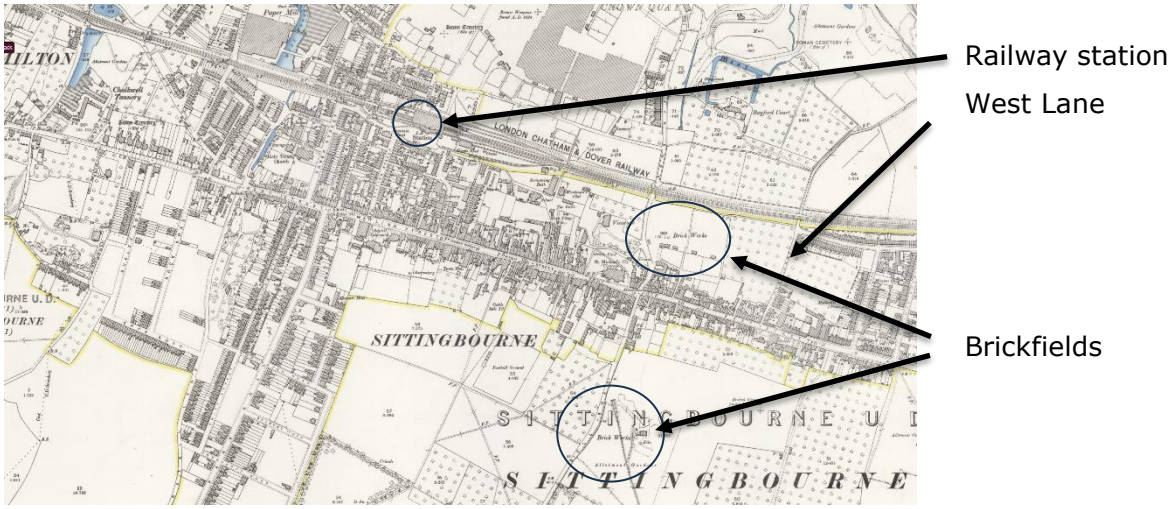
Hemiplegia is paralysis or significant weakness affecting one side of the body (face, arm, leg) due to brain injury, often from stroke, traumatic brain injury, or congenital conditions like cerebral palsy, causing stiffness (spasticity), poor balance, and sensory loss



In 1860, West Lane in Sittingbourne was a developing area in a town rapidly growing due to industrialization. The town was a major hub for brickmaking, supplying London's needs, and the nearby Sittingbourne Mill was expanding.

Following the 1858 opening of the railway, the area was connected to Chatham and, by 1860, became a branch line for Sheerness.

(1865 map: Source: National Library of Scotland; https://maps.nls.uk/view/103678835)



(1895 map: Source: National Library of Scotland; https://maps.nls.uk/view/103678835)

The railway expansion in 1860, connecting Sittingbourne to Queenborough and Sheerness, was a major, transformative development for the town's infrastructure. The area was heavily influenced by the brick-making industry, which earned local football teams the nickname "The Brickies". Several brickfields can be seen on the map.

James (1807-1884)

Little has been uncovered of the life of James

Henry (1811-1879)

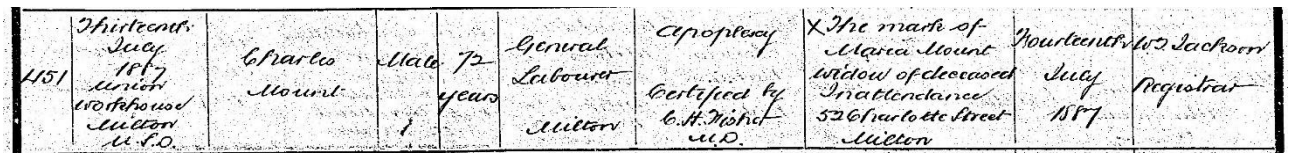
We know a great deal of Henry Mount, my 2xGreat Grandfather. Henry was born in 1811, and was baptised it seems on 26th May 1811 at St Margarets, Lower Halstow. He married Lydia Bell on 15th July 1838 and they had one daughter in 1841 - Lydia Ann. It seems Lydia died soon after and Henry subsequently married Frances Fagg on 25th September 1844 with whom he had 8 children.

Full details of the lives of Henry Mount and Frances Fagg are in Chapter 35.

Charles (1813-1887)

Charles was born around July 1813 and baptised on 1st August 1814 at Upchurch. He (24) married Maria Stoneham (20), on 7th May 1837; Maria was born in Gravesend. According to subsequent census records in 1841-1881, they appear to have had no children. Charles was at times a market gardener, and a general dealer. However, they did "adopt" Sara Mount, Daniel's daughter, when his wife Esther died.

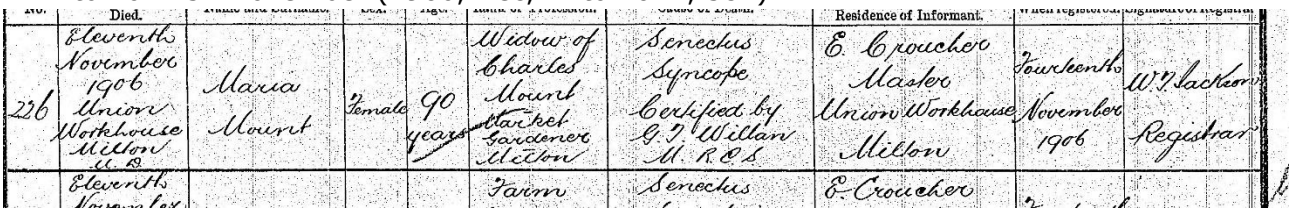
Charles died on 13th July 1887 age 72 of "*apoplexy*" at the Union Workhouse, Milton. The death was registered by his wife Maria; they lived at 52 Charlotte Street, Milton (1887, Sep, Milton, 02A, 468).



Apoplexy refers to the sudden, severe onset of symptoms caused by hemorrhage (bleeding) or loss of blood flow (infarction) into an organ, most commonly the brain (stroke) or the pituitary gland. It is a medical emergency characterized by sudden severe headache, vision changes, or neurological deficits. Diagnosis involves brain imaging, with treatment ranging from urgent surgery to medication, generally holding a variable prognosis depending on prompt care.

The Milton Union Workhouse was erected in 1836 north of Sittingbourne, Kent, designed by William Bland to accommodate 500 inmates based on a courtyard plan. It served the local area until the early 20th century, later functioning as an infirmary. Later Use was as an infectious diseases hospital was added in 1874, which was converted into an infirmary in 1883.

After Charles' death Maria lived for another 20 years. Shortly after his death she worked as a servant and appears as such in the 1891 census where she was a servant to the Mantle family of 52 Charlotte Street, Milton, just a short distance from No 52. Subsequently some 10 years later, she was deemed a pauper and appears as such in the 1901 census as an inmate of Milton Union Workhouse, age 84, where she presumably stayed for the rest of her life. Maria died on 11th November 1906 age 90 at Milton Union Workhouse of "*senectus, syncope*". She was buried in Milton on 15th November (1906, Dec, Milton 02A, 584).



No.	When and where died.	Name and surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or profession.	Cause of death.	Residence of Informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.
226	Eleventh November 1906 Union Workhouse Milton	Maria Mount	Female	90 years	Widow of Charles Mount Market Gardener Milton	Senectus Syncope Certified by G. J. Willan M.R.C.S.	E. Croucher Master Union Workhouse Milton	Fourteenth November 1906	W. Jackson Registrar
	Eleventh				Farm	Senectus	E. Croucher		

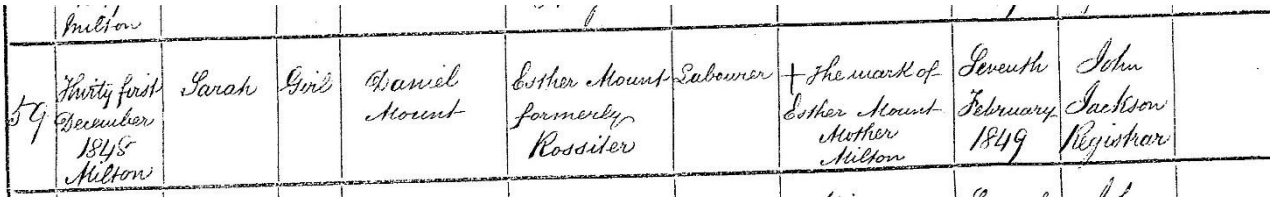
Daniel (1817-1881)

Daniel was born in 1817 in Upchurch and baptised on 15th February 1818 in St Mary the Virgin, Upchurch. Daniel was a labourer. Daniel married Esther Rossiter on 12th November 1838 most likely at the Holy Trinity Parish Church (1838, Dec, Milton, 5, 510).

Together Daniel and Esther had 4 children:

- William Stephen (1841-1874) (1841, Mar, Milton, 05, 372)
  William died a sudden death, age 33 on 13th May 874 (1874, Jun, Faversham, 02, 444).
- Cordelia Frances (22nd October 1843 - 4th December 1846)
  Cordelia died at 3 years old.
- Matilda Emma (1846-1902) (1846, Sep, Milton, 05, 397)
  Matilda married Thomas Owlett and their story is told in the next section
- Sarah (31st December 1848-1932) (1849, Mar, Milton, 5, 452)

Esther (formerly Rossiter), Daniel's first wife died of Asiatic cholera on 3rd September 1849 in Milton seemingly in the 1849 pandemic. Apparently, there was an Asiatic Cholera Pandemic sweeping across the country in 1846-63. In England 53,000 died in 1848-49. In the next outbreak in 1853-54 over 20,000 died. In 1866 over 14,000 died.



	Milton								
54	Thirty first December 1848 Milton	Sarah	Girl	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rossiter	Labourer	+ The mark of Esther Mount Mother Milton	Seventh February 1849	John Jackson Registrar

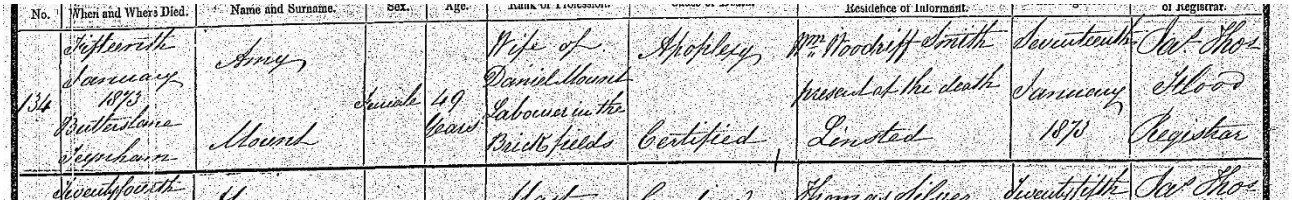
Daniel was thus left with William (8), Matilda (3) and Sarah his 8-month-old baby. Sarah was baptised on 28th October 1849 in the parish church of Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Sarah was less than a year old when her mother died, and she went to live with her uncle, Charles Mount, and his wife Maria Mount, never returning to live with her father. She married Alfred Dodd and died in 1932.

Sarah's story is told in the next section.

Three years later, Daniel remarried Amy Raynes on 25th January 1852 in Sittingbourne. Daniel and Amy had three children:

- James (1852-1924) (1852, Jun, Milton, 02A, 510)
- Esther (1853-1854) (1853, Dec, Milton, 02A, 509)
- Charles (1856-1883) (1856, Sep, Milton, 02A, 517)

Daniel's wife, Amy died on 15th January 1873 age 49, at Butlers Lane, of "*apoplexy*" (stroke) (1873, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 467).



No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
134	Fifteenth January 1873 Butlers Lane Teynham	Amy Mound	Female	49 years	Wife of Daniel Mound Labourer in the Brick fields	Apoplexy Certified	Wm Woodruff Smith present at the death Lensted	Seventeenth January 1873	Sar. Thos Hood Registrar
	Seventh Fourth	"					Simon Dillon	Seventeenth	Sar. Thos

On 3rd April 1881 Census, Daniel was living in 14 Abbey St, Faversham - The Kings Head (64, lodger, general labourer) and Charles (24, general labourer). The King's Head was on the corner with Smack Alley, but has now closed and 14 Abbey Street is now a private home.

We are not sure when, where or how Daniel died, but it must have been after 1881, when he was 64.

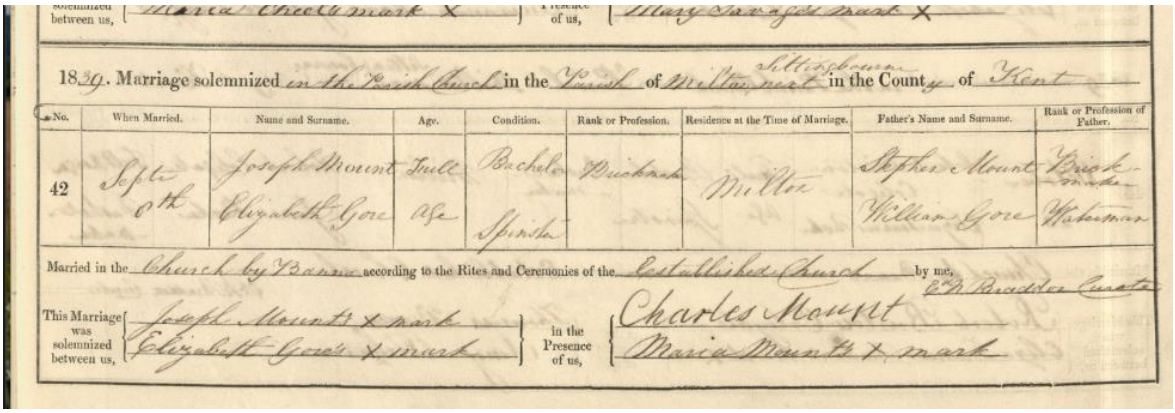
The full story of Daniel, Esther and Amy and their children are in the next section.

Joseph (1815-1891)

Joseph was born around 1815 – though there are some conflicting dates in documents. He was apparently baptised in Upchurch on 3rd September 1815, but interpolating back from censuses gives his DOB 4 years later – but well within a margin of error.

Joseph was a brickmaker for most of his life.

Joseph married Elizabeth Gore on September 6th 1839 at Holy Trinity, the parish church of Milton.



1839. Marriage solemnized in the Parish Church in the Parish of Milton next Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

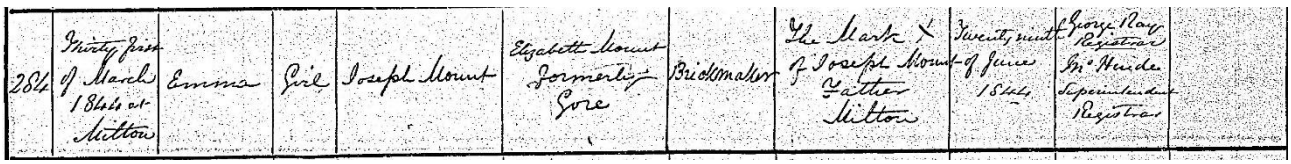
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
42	Sept 6th	Joseph Mount	Full Age	Bachelor Spinster	Brickmaker	Milton	Stephen Mount	Brick-maker
		Elizabeth Gore					William Gore	Waterman

Married in the Church by Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me, E.R. Bradden Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Joseph Mount his x mark, Elizabeth Gore her x mark. In the Presence of us, Charles Mount, Maria Mount her x mark

Between 1837 and 1858 they appear to have had 10 children:

- Sarah (1837-)
- Mary Ann (1840-)
- Emma (1844-1862) (1844, Jun, Milton, 05, 398)
  Emma was born on 31st March 1844 in Milton to Joseph and Elizabeth (formerly Gore).



284	Thirty first of March 1844 at Milton	Emma	Girl	Joseph Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Gore	Brickmaker	The Mark X of Joseph Mount Father Milton	Twenty ninth of June 1844	George Ray Registrar Mc Hardie Superintendent Registrar	

- Elizabeth (1845-1931)

  Elizabeth went on to marry James Jeffery (1839-1911) and they had a son called Percy John Jeffery (1884-1955). Percy went on to be involved in the creation of the local Labour Party.

Pioneer of the Labour Party

Believed to have been the first Labour candidate elected to the old Milton Urban District Council, Mr. Percy John Jeffery died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, on Saturday, aged 71. He was for 29 years with the Sittingbourne Co-operative Society and retired in 1949 as transport manager.

Mr. Jeffery, who lived at 153, Upton Lane, Sittingbourne, was educated at Milton Council School which he left at 14 to join F. C. Cleaver and Son, Ltd., who were then in business as motor engineers. He remained with the company for 18 years before joining Wills and Packham, Ltd., with whom he worked on Admiralty contract work during the first World War.

His association with the Sittingbourne Co-operative Society began in 1919.

Mr. Jeffery had an outstanding record of public service. He was first elected to the old Milton Urban District Council in 1920, and claimed to be the first Labour candidate to be elected locally. He served for three years and was elected again in 1925. He continued to serve on the Milton council and later on the Sittingbourne and Milton council after the amalgamation. He was still a member when he retired from local government work in 1946. He was vice-chairman of Milton council in 1928-29 and chairman of the Allotments Committee and Fire Brigade Committee of the amalgamated council.

Church deacon

In his younger days Mr. Jeffery took a leading part in the Milton Congregational Church, of which he was at one time a deacon and Sunday School superintendent. In 1902 he was instrumental in starting a young men's club, and as a gymnast himself he organised classes in physical culture and gymnastics. He ran similar classes for Boy Scouts and later on for the Co-operative Society.

He was a founder member of the Sittingbourne Labour Party, of which he became chairman, and was at one time chairman of the Trades Council.

Mr. Jeffery took a keen interest in the welfare of old people and was vice-president of the Sittingbourne and Milton Old People's Association.

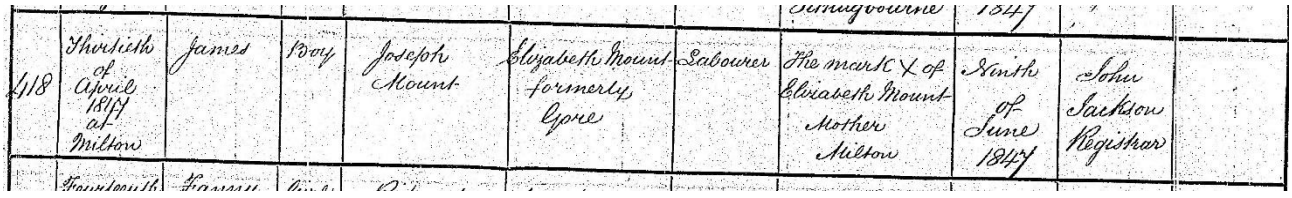
He is survived by two sons, Mr. Leslie Jeffery and Mr. Alfred Jeffery, and four grandchildren.

The funeral took place at Sittingbourne Cemetery yesterday (Thursday), conducted by the Rev. J. W. Barker (Sittingbourne Baptist minister).

Percy died in December 2955 age 71, and had an obituary in the East Kent Gazette on Friday 23rd December 1955.

Percy was a founder member of the Sittingbourne Labour Party, of which he became chairman, and was at one time chairman of the Trades Council. He had an outstanding record of public service. He was first elected to the old Milton Urban District Council in 1920, and claimed to be the first Labour candidate to be elected locally. He served for three years and was elected again in 1925. He continued to serve on the Milton council and later on the Sittingbourne and Milton council after the amalgamation

- James (1847-1914)
  James was born on 30th April 1847 in Milton to Joseph a labourer, and Elizabeth (formerly Gore) (1847, Jun, Milton, 05, 390).



418	Thirtieth of April 1847 at Milton	James	Boy	Joseph Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Gore	Labourer	The mark X of Elizabeth Mount Mother Milton	Sittingbourne	Ninth of June 1847	John Jackson Registrar

  It would appear James never married and lived with his mother until she died in 1901. In 1911 he was living in Milton Union Workhouse. James died on 23rd June 1914 of "*cardiac degeneration*" at Milton Union Workhouse, age 67.

- Emily (1850-)
- Midiam (1850-)
- Alfred (1852-1920)
- Julia (1854-1869)
- Horace (1858-1933)

Appearance on censuses

1841: King Street, Milton; Joseph Mount (20, Agricultural labourer), Elizabeth Mount (20) (Living next to William Gore (60, fisherman?) and Elizabeth Gore (60)

1851: House on the Wall, Milton; Joseph Mount (37, brickmaker), Elizabeth (33), Sarah (14, house assistant), Mary Ann (10, scholar), Emma (7, scholar), Elizabeth (6, scholar), James (4), Emily (1).

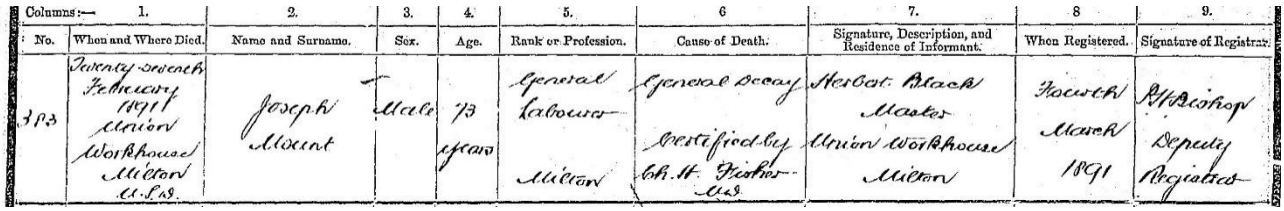
> *(The Wall is currently the road by Sittingbourne Retail Park, very close to Sittingbourne station, and it is also the approach road to Sittingbourne Viaduct station on the Sittingbourne & Kemsley Light Railway)*

1861: Danes Quay; Joseph Mount (42, labourer), Elizabeth (42), Mary Ann (21, servant), James (13, scholar), Midiam (11, scholar), Alfred (9, scholar), Julia (7), Horace (3).

1871: Danes Quay; Joseph Mount (49 (brickmakers labourer), Elizabeth (48), James (23, brickmakers labourer), Alfred (19, brickmakers labourer), Horace (15, brickmakers labourer), Alfred Clarke (17, boarder, brickmakers labourer).

1881: 5 Gas Road, Milton; Joseph Mount (60, brickmaker), Elizabeth Mount (61), James (35, brickmaker), Alfred (30, brickmaker).

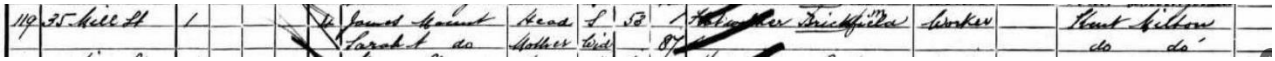
Joseph died on 27th February 1891, age 73 of "*general decay*" – at Milton Union Workhouse - he had been a general labourer.



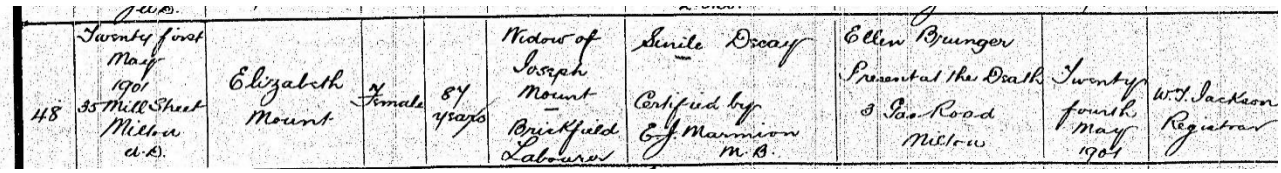
Columns:—	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6	7.	8	9.
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
383	Twenty-seventh February 1891 Milton Workhouse Milton U.S.	Joseph Mount	Male	73 years	General Labourer Milton	General Decay Certified by C.H.H. Fisher M.B.	Herbt. Black Master Union Workhouse Milton	Fourth March 1891	R.H. Bishop Deputy Registrar

1891: 5 Gas Road, Milton; Elizabeth Mount (75, widow), James Mount (43 general labourer).

1901: 35 Mill Street; James Mount (53, labourer brickfields, born Milton), Sarah A Mount (87, widow, mother). The census entry is incorrect here – since James's mother is not "Sarah" but Elizabeth. Elizabeth his mother, does not appear elsewhere on the 1901 entry for 35 Mill Street, and she has not been found elsewhere (eg,3 or 5 Gas Road, or Milton Union Workhouse).



Some 7 weeks later, Elizabeth died on 21st May 1901 are 87 of "*senile decay*" at 35 Mill Street, Milton as "*widow of Joseph Mount, brickfield labourer",* (1901, Jun, Milton, 02A, 531). The death



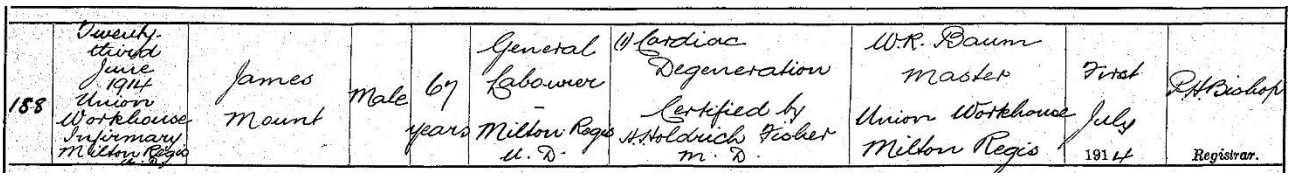
48	Twenty first May 1901 35 Mill Street Milton d.S.	Elizabeth Mount	Female	87 years	Widow of Joseph Mount Brickfield Labourer	Senile Decay Certified by C.J. Marmion M.B.	Ellen Brunger Present at the Death 3 Gas Road Milton	Twenty fourth May 1901	W.J. Jackson Registrar

was registered by Ellen Bunger, who was living in 3 Mill Road, and was Elizabeth's neighbour for many years when Elizabeth and Joseph lived at 5 Gas Road, Milton.

Elizabeth's son, James continued living alone, until 1911 when he was in Milton Union Workhouse, where he presumably remained until he died.

1911: Union Workhouse, North Street, Milton: James Mount (65, former coke dealer)

James died on 23rd June 1914 of "*cardiac degeneration*" at Milton Union Workhouse, age 67.



188	Twenty-third June 1914 Union Workhouse Infirmary Milton Regis	James Mount	Male	67 years	General Labourer – Milton Regis U. D.	(1) Cardiac Degeneration Certified by H. Holdrich Fisher M. D.	W. R. Baum Master Union Workhouse Milton Regis	First July 1914	R. H. Bishop Registrar.

James (1820-1887)

Very little verified information has been forthcoming for James.

Sarah (1821-1879)

Very little verified information has been forthcoming for Sarah.

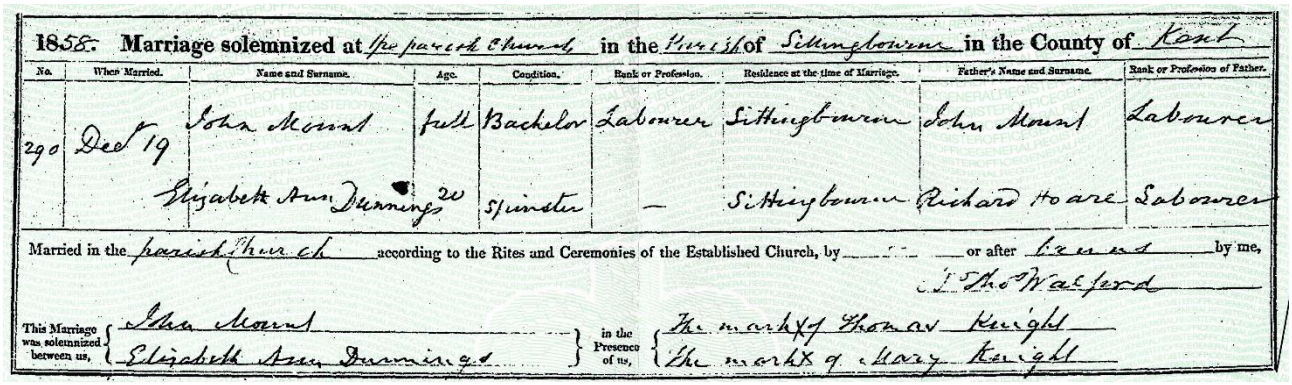
Selected Stories of the Mount family

John Mount
Daniel Mount, Esther Rossitter and Amy Raynes
Matilda Mount, and Thomas Owlett
Sarah Mount
Luke Owlett and Thomas Owlett

Some of the stories in the Mount line of my family throw up interesting lives that give a flavour of life in rural Kent toward the end of the 19th century. Hence, I have expanded on some here taking them out of the main body of the chapter for greater clarity of the biographies.

John Mount

John Mount was the son of John Mount and Elizabeth (formerly Moss), and the grandson of Stephen Mount and Sarah (formerly Wells) He was born around June 1833 and baptised on 19th June in Sittingbourne. John married Elizabeth Ann Dunnings on 19th December 1858 (1858, Dec, Milton, 02a, 1070). Elizabeth Ann Dunnings was born in 1840 Rochester (1840, Jun, Medway, 05, 346).



1858. Marriage solemnized at the parish Church in the Parish of Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

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.
290	Dec 19	John Mount	full	Bachelor	Labourer	Sittingbourne	John Mount	Labourer
		Elizabeth Ann Dunnings 20		Spinster	—	Sittingbourne	Richard Hoare	Labourer

Married in the parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ___ or after Banns by me, J. Thos Watford

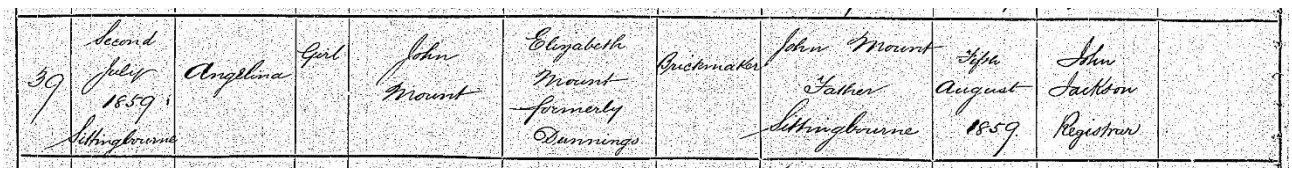
This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Mount, Elizabeth Ann Dunnings. in the Presence of us, The mark of Thomas Knight, The mark of Mary Knight

Interestingly, a child John William was born to an Elizabeth Ann Dunning (Housekeeper, domestic servant) on 26th July 1857 in Sittingbourne. No father is identified on the birth certificate. Elizabeth did not marry John Mount until 1858, but in 1862 census, John Snr is living with his three-year-old son John William. So, we can reasonably presume John Snr was the father and John William was born illegitimate (1857, Sep, Milton, 02A, 561).



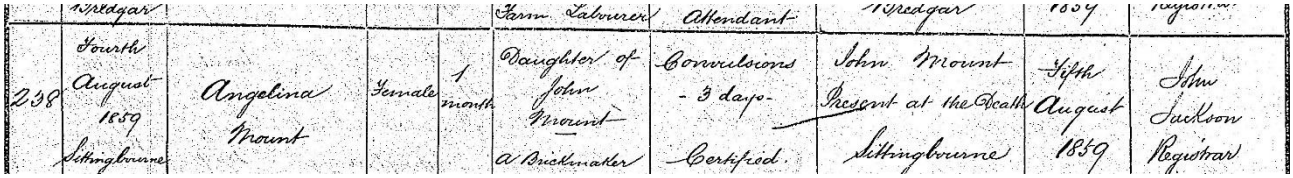
87	Twenty sixth July 1857 Sittingbourne	John William	Boy		Elizabeth Ann Dunning Housekeeper (Domestic Servant)		The mark of Elizabeth Ann Dunning Mother Sittingbourne	Fourth September 1857	John Jackson Registrar	

A second child, and their first daughter, Angelina was born on 2nd July 1859 in Sittingbourne (1859, Jun, Blean, 02A, 337). This suggests Elizabeth was 3 months pregnant when she married John.

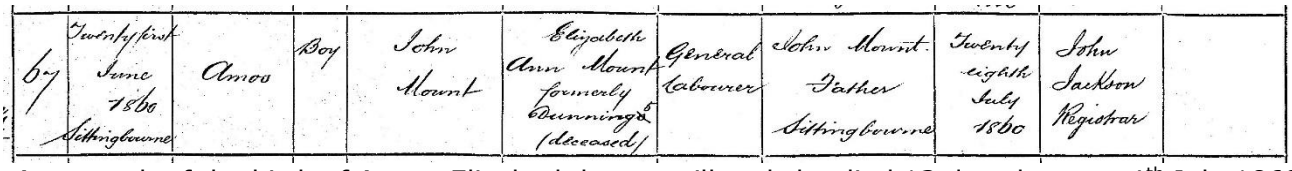


39	Second July 1859 Sittingbourne	Angelina	Girl	John Mount	Elizabeth Mount formerly Dunnings	Brickmaker	John Mount Father Sittingbourne	5th August 1859	John Jackson Registrar	

Angelina died one month later on 4th August 1859 of "*convulsions*" (1859, Sep, Milton, 02A, 414).

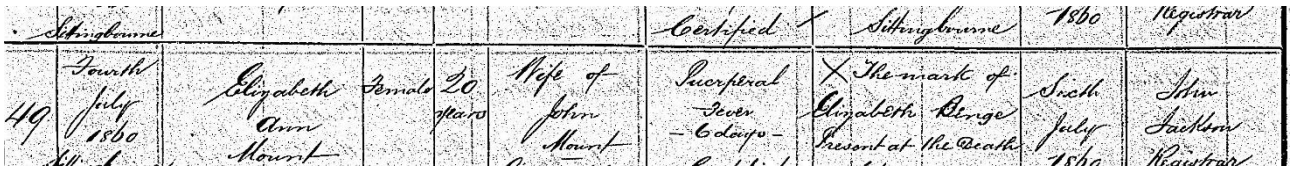


Their third and last child, Amos, was born on 21st June, 1860 in Sittingbourne, mother was Elizabeth Ann Mount (formerly Dunning) (1860, Sep, Milton, 02A, 563).



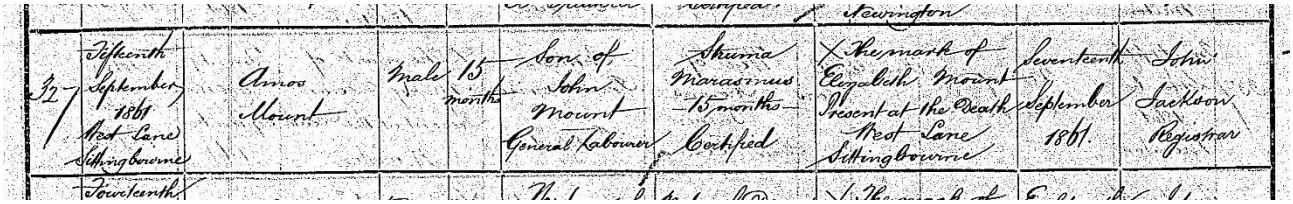
As a result of the birth of Amos, Elizabeth became ill and she died 13 days later on 4th July 1860 of "*puerperal fever*" (1860, Sep, Milton, 02A, 327).

> *Puerperal fever[12], or childbed fever, is a bacterial infection of the reproductive tract occurring within 10 days of childbirth or miscarriage, characterized by fever, chills, pelvic pain, and foul-smelling vaginal discharge. The most common cause is endometritis (uterine lining infection).*



On the 7th April 1861 census, John (22) and his son, John William (3) are lodgers of a widower Mr Tumber and his children in Berry Lane, Sittingbourne. Amos (10 months) is with his uncle/aunt Thomas and Mary Knight and their three children - possibly Mary could have been Elizabeth's sister.

Amos died 6 months later on 15th September 1861 at West Lane, Sittingbourne, age 15 months of "*struma marasmus*". It was presumably his grandmother Elizabeth Mount who registered the death (1861, Sep, Milton, 02A, 385). Amos was buried on 19th September in Sittingbourne.

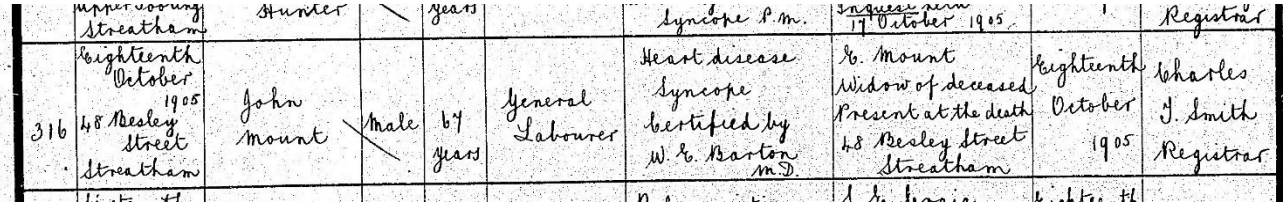


> *Struma is the medical term for an enlarged thyroid gland, commonly known as a goitre, which can present as a swollen neck, thyroid nodules, and is frequently caused by iodine deficiency or thyroid dysfunction. Marasmus is a severe form of malnutrition caused by an extreme deficiency of all macronutrients—specifically protein, carbohydrates, and fats—leading to a total, chronic calorie deficit. It is essentially starvation, characterized by profound wasting of body fat and muscle, and is most common in infants and young children in developing countries.*

A week later, John married Esther Benge (1844-1902) on 28th September 1862 in Thurnham, Kent and on 2ndApril 1871 the family are at Mill Lane, Borden. By 3rd April 1881 they have moved

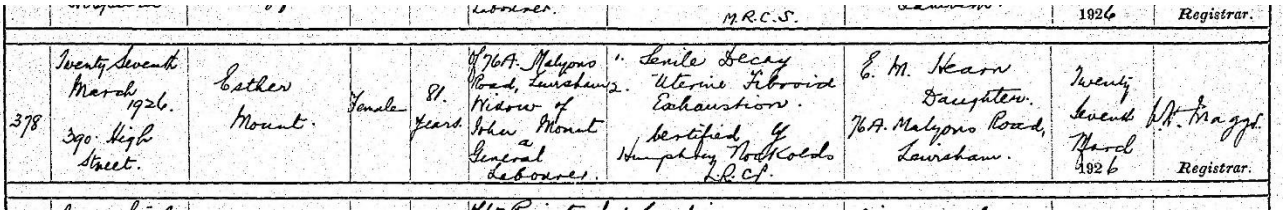
[12] Hallett, Christine (2005) The Attempt to Understand Puerperal Fever in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries: The Influence of Inflammation Theory, *Medical History*, 49: 1–28

to 5 Besley St, Eardley Rd in Streatham, London and according to the 1891 and 1901 censuses move to 48 Besley Street, Streatham. John died age 67 on 18th October 1905 at 48 Besley Street, Streatham of "*heart disease, syncope*". Death registered by Esther (1905, Dec, Wandsworth, 01D, 389).



316	Eighteenth October 1905 48 Besley Street Streatham	John Mount	Male	67 years	General Labourer	Heart disease Syncope Certified by W. C. Barton M.D.	E. Mount Widow of deceased Present at the death 48 Besley Street Streatham	Eighteenth October 1905	Charles J. Smith Registrar

Esther dies 21 years later, age 81 on 27th March 1926 at 390 High Street, Streatham of "*senile decay, uterine fibroid, exhaustion*" (1926, Mar, Lewisham, 01D, 1201). Death registered by her daughter Esther Hearn (formerly Mount).



378	Twenty Seventh March 1926. 390 High Street.	Esther Mount.	Female	81. Years.	76A. Malyons Road, Lewisham. Widow of John Mount a General Labourer.	1. Senile Decay 2. Uterine Fibroid Exhaustion. Certified by Humphrey Woolcombe L.R.C.P.	E. M. Hearn Daughter. 76A. Malyons Road, Lewisham.	Twenty Seventh March 1926	A. Maggs Registrar.

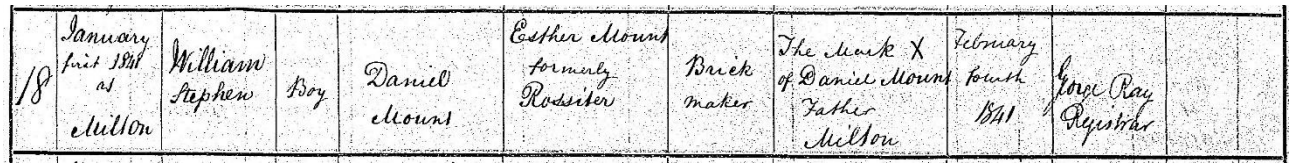
Daniel Mount, Esther Rossitter and Amy Raynes

Daniel was the 9th of 12 children of Stephen Mount and Sarah (formerly Wells) and was born in 1817 in Upchurch and baptised on 15th February 1818 in St Mary the Virgin, Upchurch. Daniel was a labourer. Daniel married Esther Rossiter on 12th November 1838 most likely at the Holy Trinity Parish Church (1838, Dec, Milton, 5, 510). Together Daniel and Esther had 4 children:

- William Stephen (1841-1874)
- Cordelia Frances (1843-1846)
- Matilda Emma (1846-1902)
- Sarah (1848-1932)

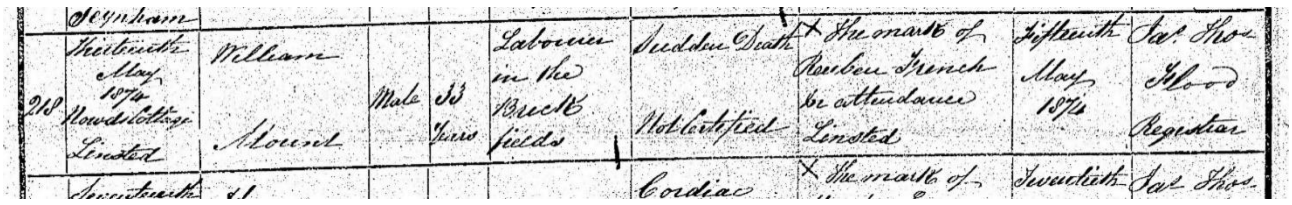
William Stephen (1841-1874)

- William was born on 1st January 1841 in Milton when Daniel was a brickmaker. He was baptised on 6th April 1845 in Milton (1841, Mar, Milton, 05, 372).

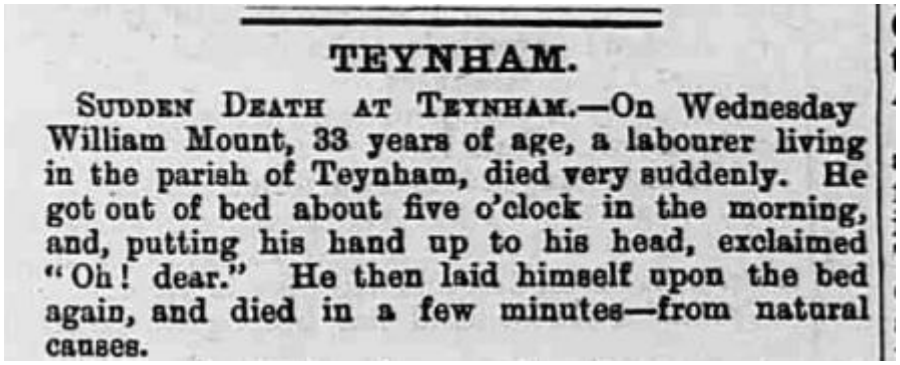


18	January first 1841 at Milton	William Stephen	Boy	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rossiter	Brick maker	The mark X of Daniel Mount Father Milton	February fourth 1841	George Ray Registrar	

William died suddenly on the 13th May 1874 age 33, in Howd's Cottage, Linstead (1874, Jun, Faversham, 02, 444) and was buried on 18th May. It is not clear who Reuben French was.



218	Thirteenth May 1874 Howds Cottage Linsted	William Mount	Male	33 Years	Labourer in the Brick fields	Sudden Death Not Certified	The mark of Reuben French be attendance Linsted	Fifteenth May 1874	Sar. Thos Flood Registrar
	Seventeenth					Cardiac	The mark of	Seventeenth	Sar. Thos.



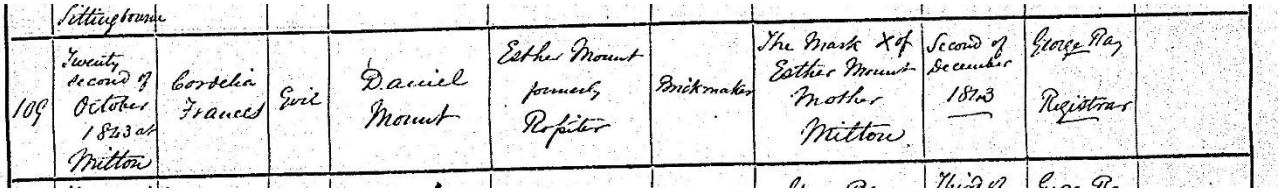
TEYNHAM.

SUDDEN DEATH AT TEYNHAM.—On Wednesday William Mount, 33 years of age, a labourer living in the parish of Teynham, died very suddenly. He got out of bed about five o'clock in the morning, and, putting his hand up to his head, exclaimed "Oh! dear." He then laid himself upon the bed again, and died in a few minutes—from natural causes.

His sudden death was initially in the East Kent Gazette, Sat 16th May 1874, page 5, column 2 and then reprinted in the Whitstable Times and Herne Bay Herald, Saturday 30th May 1874, page 3, column 1.

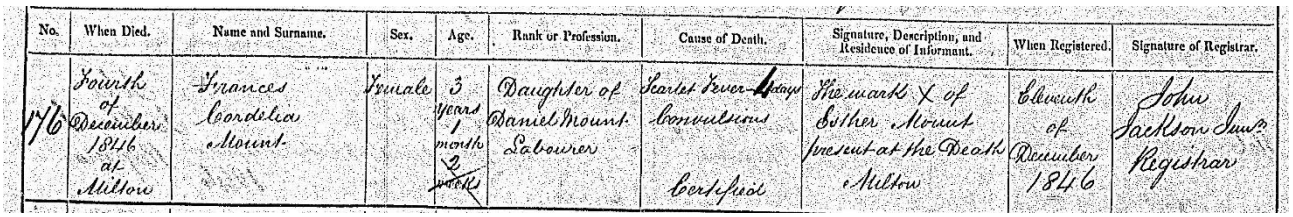
Cordelia Frances (1843-1846)

Cordelia was born on 22nd October 1843, when Daniel was a brickmaker (1843, Dec, Milton, 05, 380). She was baptised on 28th January 1844 in Milton.



	Sittingbourne									
109	Twenty second of October 1843 at Milton	Cordelia Frances	Girl	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rapsher	Brickmaker	The Mark X of Esther Mount Mother Milton	Second of December 1843	George Ray Registrar	

Cordelia died on 4th December 1846, age 3y 1m of "*scarlet fever, convulsions*", her death registered by Esther who was present at her death. Cordelia was buried on 8th December in Milton (1846, Dec, Milton, 05, 354).



No.	When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
176	Fourth of December 1846 at Milton	Frances Cordelia Mount	Female	3 years 1 month 2 weeks	Daughter of Daniel Mount Labourer	Scarlet Fever 4 days convulsions Certified	The mark X of Esther Mount present at the Death Milton	Eleventh of December 1846	John Jackson Junr. Registrar

Matilda Emma (1846-1902)

Daniel and Esther's third child, Matilda brings the story closer to my own relatives. Matilda was born on 22nd June 1846 in Milton (1846, Sep, Milton, 05, 397). In 1851 she was living with Daniel and Esther in Sittingbourne brickfields with Sarah Abbot (73) her grandmother. They seem to be living with or next door to Henry and Francis Mount (formerly Fagg) and their 5 children.

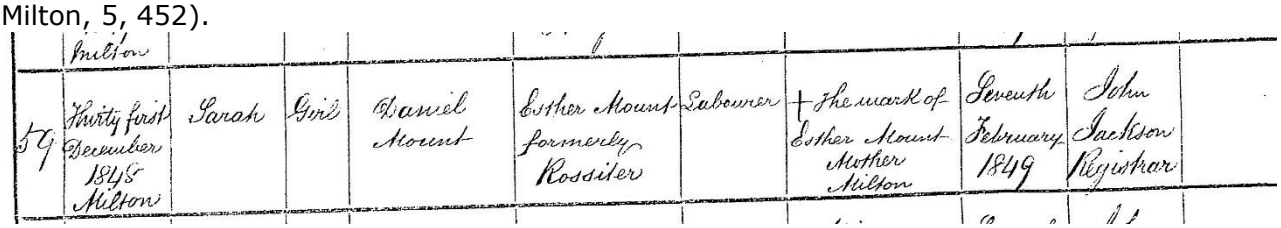
Matilda married Thomas Ruland (or Rulin) Owlett on 25th December 1869 in Milton (1869, Dec, Milton, 02A, 1212).

Matilda died in 1902 (1902, Mar, Medway, 02A, 540), Thomas lived for another 28 years and died in October 1930 in Faversham (1930, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 1210).

The story of Matilda and Thomas is told below.

Sarah (1848-1932)

Sarah was Daniel and Esther's 4th child. Born on 31st December 1848 in Milton (1849, Mar, Milton, 5, 452).



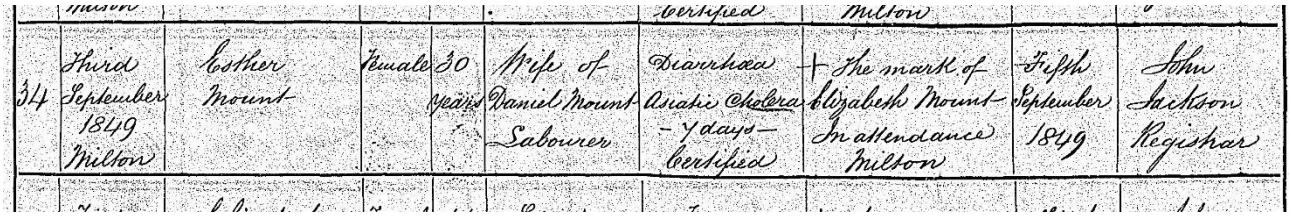
	Milton								
54	Thirty first December 1848 Milton	Sarah	Girl	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rossiter	Labourer	+ The mark of Esther Mount Mother Milton	Seventh February 1849	John Jackson Registrar

When Sarah Mount was 8 months old, her mother, Esther (formerly Rossiter), Daniel's first wife died of Asiatic cholera on 3rd September 1849 in Milton. Daniel was thus left with William (8) and Matilda (3) and Sarah his 8-month-old baby. Sarah was baptised on 28th October 1849 in the parish church of Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Sarah at age 2 went to live with her uncle Charles Mount and his wife Maria at Danes Quay in Milton. It would seem Sarah never went back to live with her father.

Sarah's story in included below

Death of Esther Mount (1849)

Esther Mount (formerly Rossiter), Daniel's first wife died of Asiatic cholera on 3rd September 1849 in Milton.



						certified	Milton			
314	Third September 1849 Milton	Esther Mount	Female	30 years	Wife of Daniel Mount Labourer	Diarrhoea Asiatic Cholera – 7 days – certified	+ The mark of Elizabeth Mount In attendance Milton	Fifth September 1849	John Jackson Registrar	

Esther died of *Asiatic Cholera* seemingly in the 1849 pandemic. Apparently, there was an Asiatic Cholera Pandemic sweeping across the country in 1846-63. In England 53,000 died in 1848-49. In the next outbreak in 1853-54 over 20,000 died. In 1866 over 14,000 died.

> *"The spring of 1849 began with another round of cholera explosions. France and Italy were infected, as were Algeria and Tunisia in North Africa. England suffered a virulent onslaught; at its height, the epidemic claimed some 1,000 lives a day."*

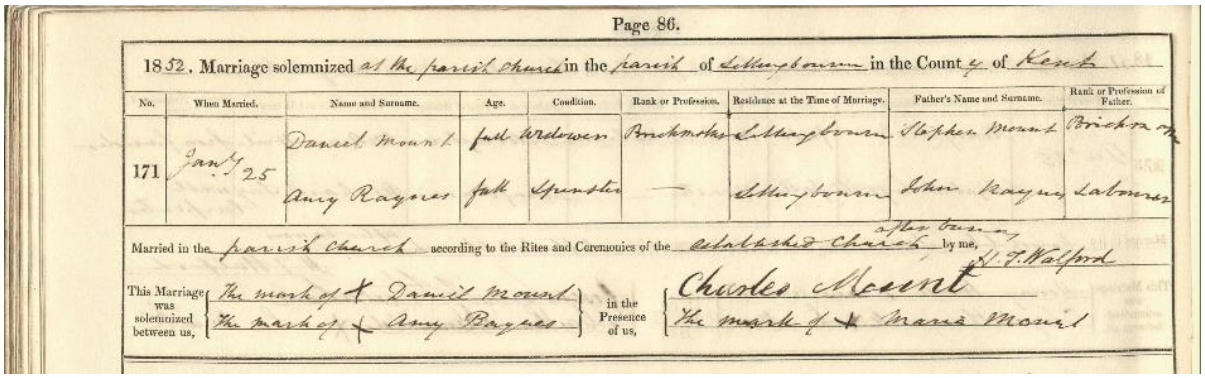
(Source: Underwood, A. (1947) "The History of Cholera in Great Britain", *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, Vol XLI, p 165-173)

Daniel was thus left with William (8), Matilda (3) and Sarah his 8-month-old baby. Sarah was baptised on 28th October 1849 in the parish church of Milton-next-Sittingbourne.

However, in the 1851 census, Sarah now age 2 was staying with her uncle Charles Mount and his wife Maria at Danes Quay in Milton. She is still living with them on 7th April 1861 age 12 at High Street, Milton. In 1851, Daniel is living in the house of his brother, Henry and Frances (formerly Fagg) and their 5 children, with William, Matilda and Sarah his mother in "Sittingbourne Brickfields".

Daniel's Mariage to Amy

Three years after Esther's death, Daniel remarried to Amy Raynes on 25th January 1852 in Sittingbourne.



Page 86.

1852. Marriage solemnized at the parish Church in the parish of Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

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.
171	Jan.y 25	Daniel Mount	full	Widower	Brickmaker	Sittingbourne	Stephen Mount	Bricklayer
		Amy Raynes	full	Spinster	—	Sittingbourne	John Raynes	Labourer

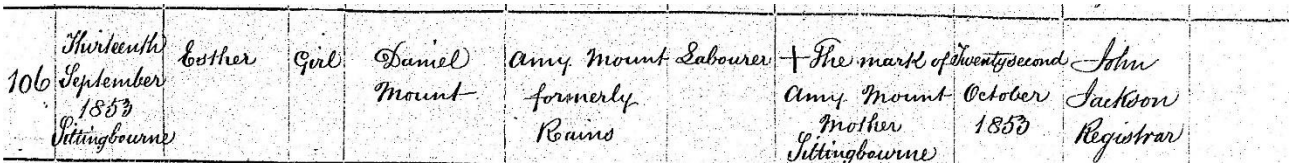
Married in the parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the established Church after Banns by me, W. T. Walford

This Marriage was solemnized between us, The mark of + Daniel Mount / The mark of + Amy Raynes in the Presence of us, Charles Mount / The mark of + Maria Mount

Daniel and Amy had three children:

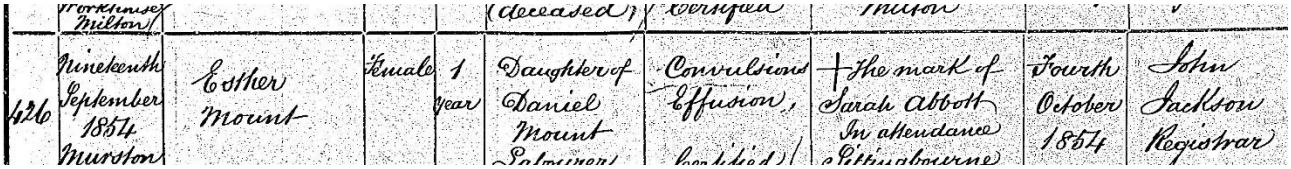
- James (1852-1924) (1852, Jun, Milton, 02A, 510)
- Esther (1853-1854) (1853, Dec, Milton, 02A, 509)

Esther was born 13th September 1853, Sittingbourne. Daniel was a labourer.



106	Thirteenth September 1853 Sittingbourne	Esther	Girl	Daniel Mount	Amy Mount formerly Rains	Labourer	The mark of Amy Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Twenty-second October 1853	John Jackson Registrar	

Esther died on 19th September 1854, age 1 year, in Murston of "*convulsions, effusion*" Death was registered by Sarah Abbot, Daniel's mother (1854, Dec, Milton, 02A, 369).

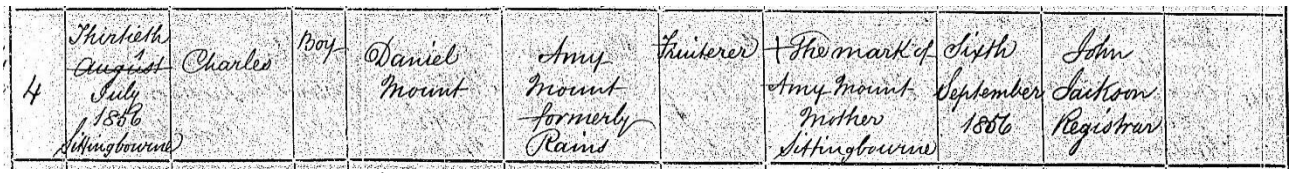


426	Nineteenth September 1854 Murston	Esther Mount	Female	1 year	Daughter of Daniel Mount Labourer	Convulsions Effusion, [illegible]	The mark of Sarah Abbott In attendance Sittingbourne	Fourth October 1854	John Jackson Registrar	

Convulsions (seizures) and effusions (abnormal fluid buildup) can be linked through several serious underlying medical conditions, where the effusion is often a symptom of an inflammatory or metabolic disorder that also affects the brain.

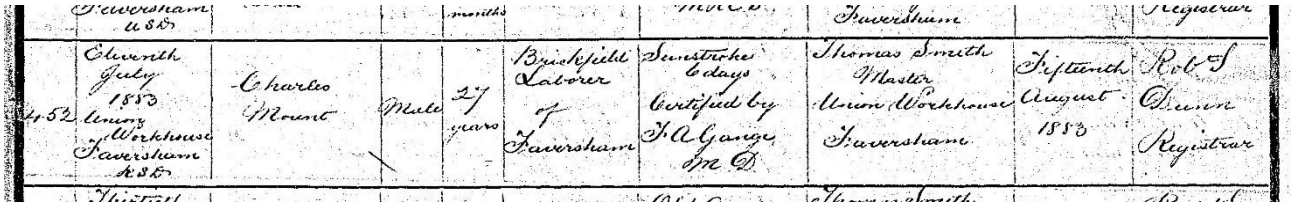
- Charles (1856-1883)

Charles was born on 30th July 1856 in Sittingbourne (1856, Sep, Milton, 02A, 517).

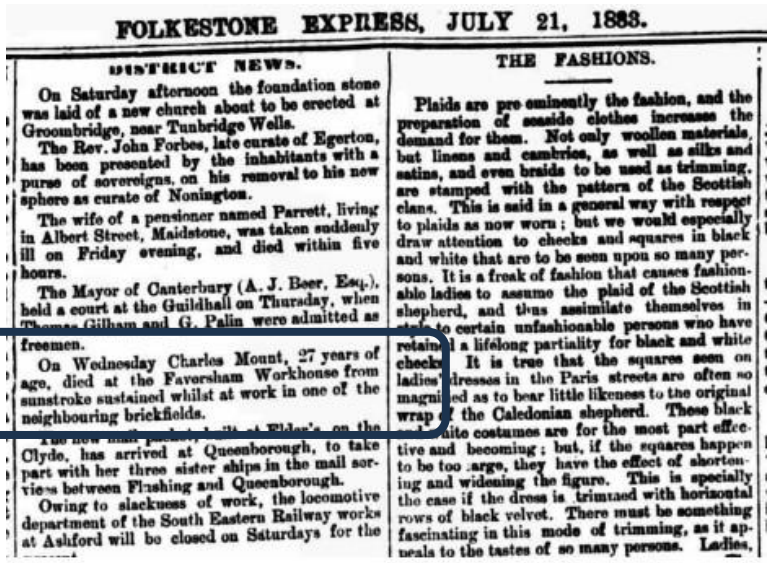


4	Thirtieth August July 1856 Sittingbourne	Charles	Boy	Daniel Mount	Amy Mount formerly Rains	Thatcher	The mark of Amy Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Sixth September 1856	John Jackson Registrar	

Charles Mount died on 11th July 1883 age only 27 at the Faversham Union Workhouse of "*sunstroke*" (1883, Sep, Faversham, 02A, 425). He was working in a local brickfield at the time.



452	Eleventh July 1883 Union Workhouse Faversham	Charles Mount	Male	27 years	Brickfield Laborer of Faversham	Sunstroke 6 days Certified by J. A. Gange M.D.	Thomas Smith Master Union Workhouse Faversham	Fifteenth August 1883	Robt S Deane Registrar



FOLKESTONE EXPRESS, JULY 21, 1883.

DISTRICT NEWS.

On Saturday afternoon the foundation stone was laid of a new church about to be erected at Groombridge, near Tunbridge Wells.

The Rev. John Forbes, late curate of Egerton, has been presented by the inhabitants with a purse of sovereigns, on his removal to his new sphere as curate of Nonington.

The wife of a pensioner named Parrett, living in Albert Street, Maidstone, was taken suddenly ill on Friday evening, and died within five hours.

The Mayor of Canterbury (A. J. Beer, Esq.), held a court at the Guildhall on Thursday, when Thomas Gilham and G. Palin were admitted as freemen.

On Wednesday Charles Mount, 27 years of age, died at the Faversham Workhouse from sunstroke sustained whilst at work in one of the neighbouring brickfields.

The new mail packet, "Ethel," at Elder's, on the Clyde, has arrived at Queenborough, to take part with her three sister ships in the mail services between Flushing and Queenborough.

Owing to slackness of work, the locomotive department of the South Eastern Railway works at Ashford will be closed on Saturdays for the

THE FASHIONS.

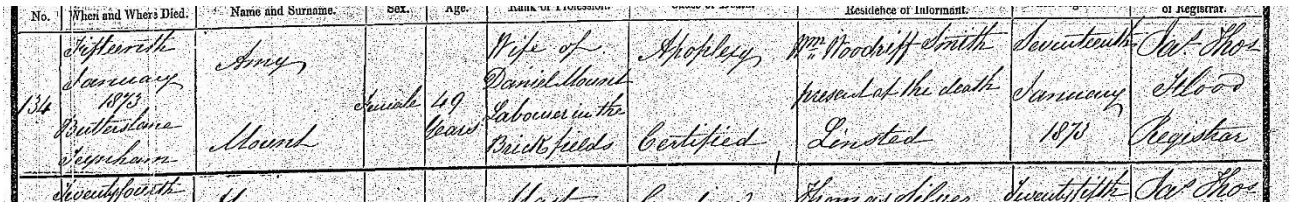
Plaids are pre eminently the fashion, and the preparation of seaside clothes increases the demand for them. Not only woollen materials, but linens and cambrics, as well as silks and satins, and even braids to be used as trimming, are stamped with the pattern of the Scottish clans. This is said in a general way with respect to plaids as now worn; but we would especially draw attention to checks and squares in black and white that are to be seen upon so many persons. It is a freak of fashion that causes fashionable ladies to assume the plaid of the Scottish shepherd, and thus assimilate themselves in style to certain unfashionable persons who have retained a lifelong partiality for black and white checks. It is true that the squares seen on ladies' dresses in the Paris streets are often so magnified as to bear little likeness to the original wrap of the Caledonian shepherd. These black and white costumes are for the most part effective and becoming; but, if the squares happen to be too large, they have the effect of shortening and widening the figure. This is specially the case if the dress is trimmed with horizontal rows of black velvet. There must be something fascinating in this mode of trimming, as it appeals to the tastes of so many persons. Ladies,

Charles' death was reported in the Faversham Express on 21st July 1883.

On census day 7th April 1861, Daniel (41 Market Gardener?) and Amy (33) lived in Berry Lane Sittingbourne with William (20), Matilda (14), James (10), Charles (4) and Edward Wells (17, servant).

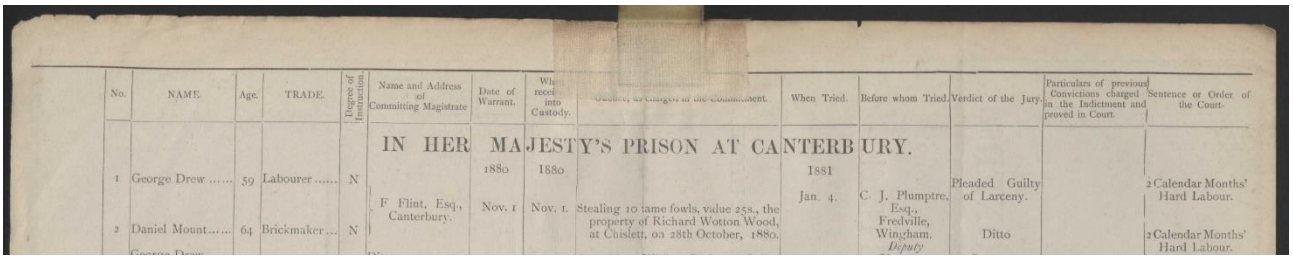
On census day 2nd April 1871 Daniel (54, labourer in brickfields) and Amy (49) lived in 30 Butlers Lane, Teynham with James (19, labourer in brickfields) and Charles (14).

Amy Mount died on 15th January 1873 age 49, at Butlers Lane, of "*apoplexy*" (stroke) (1873, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 467)



No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
134	Fifteenth January 1873 Butlers Lane Teynham	Amy Mount	Female	49 years	Wife of Daniel Mount Labourer in the Brick fields	Apoplexy Certified	Wm Woodriff Smith present at the death Lensted	Seventeenth January 1873	Nat. Thos Bloo Registrar
	Seventeenth	"						Seventeenth	Nat Thos

It appears that, Daniel (64, brickmaker) along with George Drew (labourer) were arrested and taken into custody on 1st November 1880 for "*stealing 10 tame fouls, value 25s, the property of Richard Wotton Wood at Chislett, 28th October 1880*". He was tried on 4th January, 1881 and "pleaded guilty of larceny" and sentenced to "2 calendar months of hard labour" at Canterbury Prison.



IN HER MAJESTY'S PRISON AT CANTERBURY.

No.	NAME.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Instruction	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate	Date of Warrant.	When received into Custody.	Offence, as charged in the Commitment.	When Tried.	Before whom Tried.	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.
						1880	1880		1881				
1	George Drew	59	Labourer	N	F Flint, Esq., Canterbury.	Nov. 1	Nov. 1.	Stealing 10 tame fowls, value 25s., the property of Richard Wotton Wood, at Chislett, on 28th October, 1880.	Jan. 4.	C. J. Plumptre, Esq., Fredville, Wingham. *Deputy*	Pleaded Guilty of Larceny.		2 Calendar Months' Hard Labour.
2	Daniel Mount.....	64	Brickmaker ...	N							Ditto		2 Calendar Months' Hard Labour.

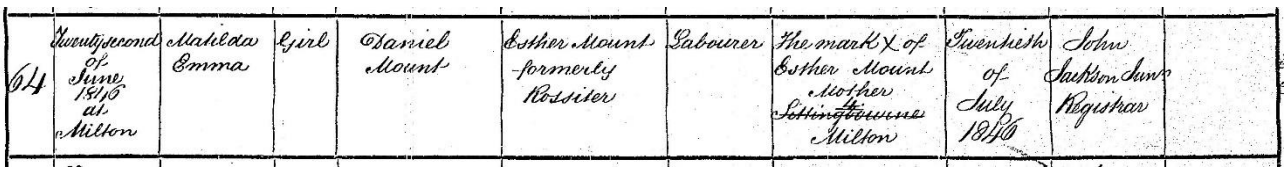
On census day 3rd April 1881, Daniel was living in 14 Abbey St, Faversham -The Kings Head (64, lodger, general labourer) and Charles (24, general labourer)/ Presumably he had now served his time in prison. The King's Head was on the corner with Smack Alley, but has now closed and 14 Abbey Street is now a private home.

We are not sure when, where or how Daniel died.

Matilda Mount and Thomas Owlett

Matilda Emma Owlett (1846-1902)

Daniel and Esther's third child, Matilda brings the story closer to my own relatives. Matilda was born on 22nd June 1846 in Milton (1846, Sep, Milton, 05, 397).



64	Twenty second of June 1846 at Milton	Matilda Emma	Girl	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rossiter	Labourer	The mark X of Esther Mount Mother ~~Sittingbourne~~ Milton	Twentieth of July 1846	John Sackden Junr Registrar	

In 1851 she was living with Daniel and William in Sittingbourne brickfields with Sarah Abbot (73) her grandmother. They seem to be living with or next door to Henry and Francis Mount (formerly Fagg) and their 5 children.

Matilda married Thomas Ruland Owlett on 25th December 1869 in Milton (1869, Dec, Milton, 02A, 1212).

> *The unusual name Rulin/Ruland looks like a genuine but unusual individual middle name attached to Thomas, not a name that was regularly used through the wider Owlett family in the records I could find. That strengthens the possibility that it came from one specific source - perhaps a family friend, a godparent, a maternal connection now obscured, or a clerk's rendering of a name closer to Rowland/Roland - rather than from a long-standing Owlett tradition. (ChatGPT)*

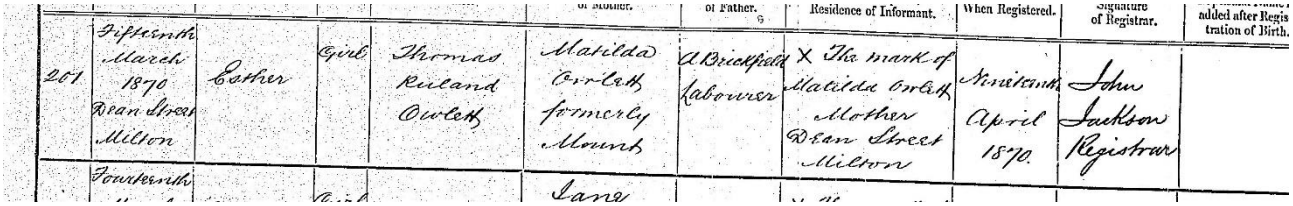
On 2nd April 1871 census they were living at 6 Butlers Lane, Teynham - now Frognal Lane. It was here, 6 years later that Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount lived and gave birth to Harriet Frances Philpott, my maternal grandmother, in 1877. (The current 1-8 Frognal Lane were bult around 1910 so were not there in 1870-1900.). Since Henry Mount is Harriet's grandfather, Henry's brother Daniel is Harriet's great-uncle. Matilda, Daniel's child, is a first cousin of Julia Jane Mount, Harriet's mother and therefore Harriet's first cousin once removed). So, Thomas Owlett (Daniel's son-in-law) is Harriet's first cousin once removed.

Matilda and Thomas's children

Matilda and Thomas had 8 children:

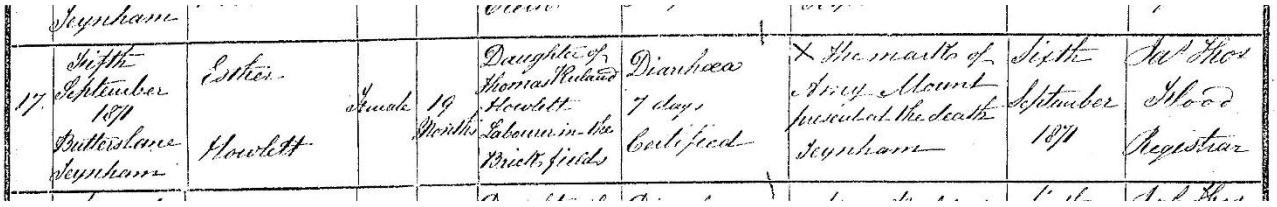
- Esther (1870-1871) (1870, Jun, Milton, 02A, 747)
- Annie Matilda (1872-1938) (1872 Sep, Jun, Milton, 02A, 751)
- Elizabeth Emma (1875-1956) (1875, Sep, Faversham, 02A, 751)
- Luke Thomas (1877-1942) (1877, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 772)
- Minnie Constance (1879-1955) (1879, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 788)
- Phyllis Ann (1881) (1881, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 831)
- Thomas William (1887-1972) (1887, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 857)
- Alfred John (1889) (1890, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 865)

Esther was born on 15th March 1870 at Dean Street, Milton. Matilda registered the birth; Thomas was a brickfield labourer.



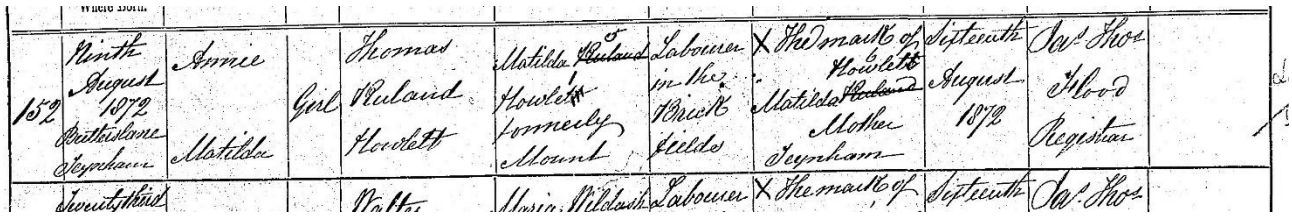
					of Mother.	of Father.	Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	added after Regis tration of Birth.
201	Fifteenth March 1870 Dean Street Milton	Esther	Girl	Thomas Ruland Owlett	Matilda Owlett formerly Mount	A Brickfield Labourer	X The mark of Matilda Owlett Mother Dean Street Milton	Nineteenth April 1870	John Jackson Registrar	
	Fourteenth				Jane					

Within a year, the family appears to have moved to 6 Butler's Lane, Teynham (as in the 1871 census), and Esther died on 5th September 1871 in Butlers Lane, age 19 month of "*Diarrhoea, 7 days*". Thomas was still a labourer in the brickfields; birth registered by "*Amy Mount*" (1871, Sep, Faversham, 02A, 430).



	Teynham									
17	Fifth September 1871 Butlers Lane Teynham	Esther Howlett	Female	19 Months	Daughter of Thomas Ruland Howlett Labourer in the Brick fields	Diarrhoea 7 days Certified	X The mark of Amy Mount present at the death Teynham	Sixth September 1871	Jas. Thos Flood Registrar	

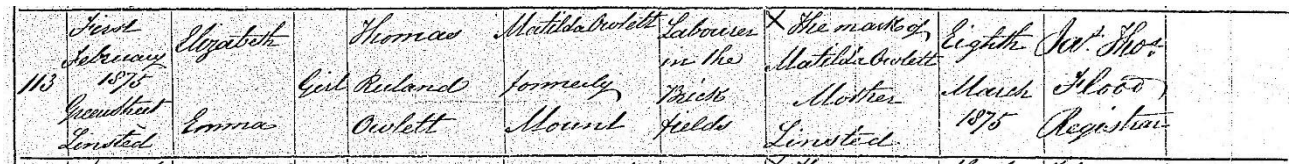
Their second child, Annie Matilda ("Howlett"), was born on 9th August 1872 in Butlers Lane, Teynham Birth registered by Matilda; Thomas was a labourer in brickfields.



	Where born.									
152	Ninth August 1872 Butlers Lane Teynham	Annie Matilda	Girl	Thomas Ruland Howlett	Matilda Howlett formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brick fields	X The mark of Matilda Howlett Mother Teynham	Sixteenth August 1872	Jas. Thos Flood Registrar	
	Twenty third			Wm.	Maria Wildash	Labourer	X The mark of	Sixteenth	Jas. Thos	

Annie married William Baker in 1893, and they had 4 children. She died in 1838 in Medway.

Elizabeth was born on 1st February 1875 at Greenstreet, Linsted. Registered by Matilda.



113	First February 1875 Greenstreet Lenstead	Elizabeth Emma	Girl	Thomas Ruland Owlett	Matilda Owlett formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brick fields	X The mark of Matilda Owlett Mother Linsted	Eighth March 1875	Jas. Thos Flood Registrar

Thomas was labourer in the brickfields. Greenstreet is a small village between Linsted and Teynham. They then had four children Luke, Minnie, Phyllis, Thomas. Luke and Thomas seem to have emigrated to Canada where they married and died.

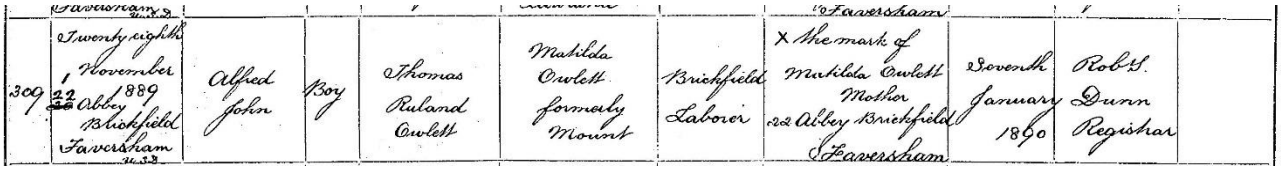
The stories of Luke and Thomas Owlett are told below

On census day 3rd April 1881, they lived at 22 Abbey Brickfields, and addresses like "22 Brickfields" (often listed specifically as 22 Abbey Brickfield) referred to a row of workers' cottages located on the north-eastern edge of Faversham. In 1891, these addresses were part of the Abbey Fields industrial site, owned by George Wythes.

The "Brickfields" cottages were situated along a track that ran between Abbeyfields Road and the Whitstable railway line (now the North Kent Line). These were basic, functional brick-built cottages designed for the "stools" (brickmaking teams) that lived and worked on-site. The 1891 census enumerator recorded these under "Schedule #191 - 22 Brickfields" or "36 Abbey Brickfield". Neighbours at this time included families like the Owletts at No. 22 and the Suttons at No. 36

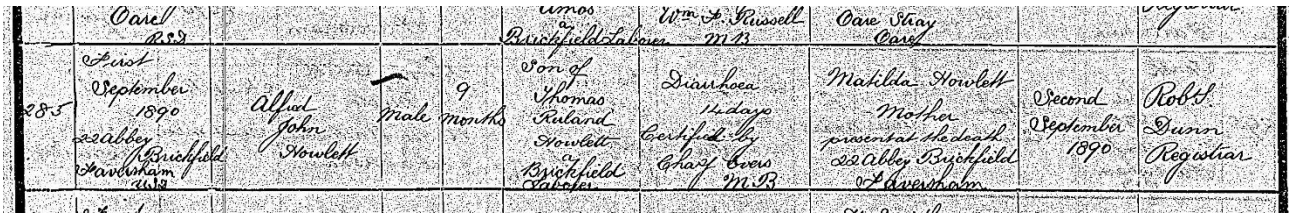
So now, the original industrial cottages are gone, and the landscape has changed significantly. Abbeyfields Residential Estate: Most of the original brickfield site is now covered by the modern Abbeyfields housing development (postcodes like ME13 8JB and ME13 8HY). One major landmark from the 1891 era still stands: the square brick chimney and the Engine House located near the modern Abbeyfields development. These were the power centre for the machinery used by the residents of the "Brickfields" cottages.

Matilda and Thomas's final child, Alfred John, was born on 1st November 1889 at 22 Abbey Brickfield Faversham, birth registered by Matilda. Thomas was a brickfield labourer.



309	Twenty eighth November 1889 22 Abbey Brickfield Faversham	Alfred John	Boy	Thomas Ruland Owlett	Matilda Owlett formaly Mount	Brickfield Laborer	X the mark of Matilda Owlett Mother 22 Abbey Brickfield Faversham	Seventh January 1890	Robt. Dunn Registrar	

Alfred died 1st September 1890 age 9 months of "*diarrhoea*" (1890, Faversham, 02A, 443).

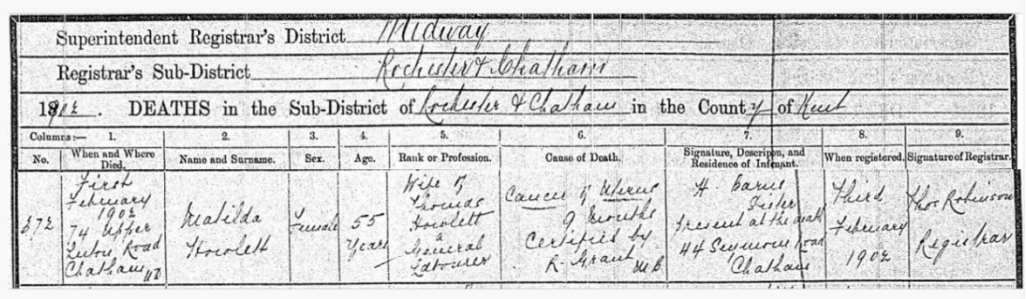


285	First September 1890 22 abbey Brickfield Faversham	Alfred John Howlett	Male	9 months	Son of Thomas Ruland Howlett a Brickfield Laborer	Diarrhoea 11 days Certified by Chas Evers M.B.	Matilda Howlett Mother present at the death 22 Abbey Brickfield Faversham	Second September 1890	Robt. Dunn Registrar

By 31st March 1901, Thomas (53) and Matilda (54) had moved to 74 Rodney Terrace, Chatham with Phylis (19) and Thomas (14), and also James Mount (50, boarder, brickfield labourer), presumably Matilda's uncle.

Death of Matilda and Thomas

Matilda died on 1st February 1902 age 55 of "*Cancer of the uterus*", They lived at 74 Upper Luton Road, Chatham (1902, Mar, Medway, 02A, 540).



Superintendent Registrar's District Medway

Registrar's Sub-District Rochester & Chatham

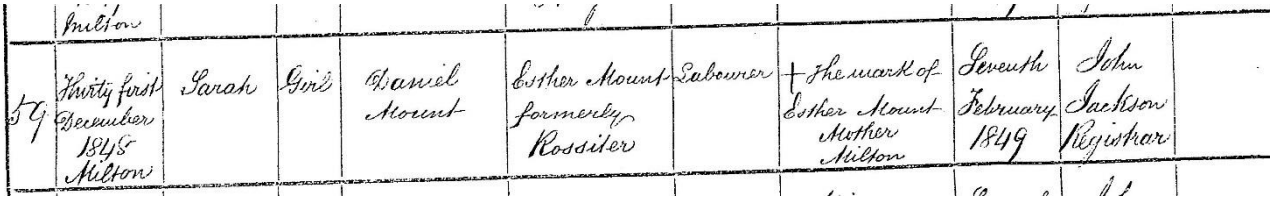
1902. DEATHS in the Sub-District of Rochester & Chatham in the County of Kent

Columns— No.	1. When and Where Died	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
572	First February 1902 74 Upper Luton Road Chatham	Matilda Howlett	Female	55 Years	Wife of Thomas Howlett a General Labourer	Cancer of Uterus 9 months Certified by R. Grant M.B.	H. Davis Father present at the death 44 Seymour Road Chatham	Third February 1902	Hor Robinson Registrar

Thomas lived for another 28 years and but at some point after Matilda's death Thomas must have returned to Faversham because he died there in October 1930 (1930, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 1210). No trace of his movements between 1902 and 1930 has been uncovered.

Sarah Mount (1848-1932)

Sarah was Daniel and Esther's 4th child, born on 1st December 1848 in Milton (1849, Mar, Milton, 5, 452).



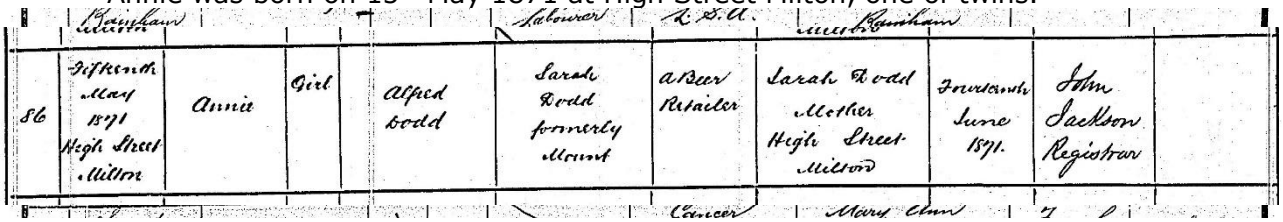
	Milton									
59	Thirty first December 1848 Milton	Sarah	Girl	Daniel Mount	Esther Mount formerly Rossiter	Labourer	+ The mark of Esther Mount Mother Milton	Seventh February 1849	John Jackson Registrar	

When Sarah Mount was 8 months old, her mother, Esther (formerly Rossiter), Daniel's first wife, died of Asiatic cholera on 3rd September 1849 in Milton

However, in the 1851 census, Sarah Mount now age 2 was staying with her uncle Charles Mount and his wife Maria at Danes Quay in Milton. She is still living with them on 7th April 1861 age 12 at High Street, Milton. In 1851, Daniel is living in the house of his brother, Henry and Frances (formerly Fagg) and their 5 children, with William, Matilda and Sarah his mother in "Sittingbourne Brickfields". By 1862 he has remarried and was living with his new wife, Amy (33), William (20), Matilda (14) and two new children, James (10) and Charles (4). It would seem Sarah never went back to live with her father.

On 30th March 1870, Sarah married Alfred Dodd a blacksmith (b. Oct 1841), in Milton (1870, Mar, Milton, 02A, 851) Sarah and Arthur had four children, the first two being twins:

- Annie (1871) (1871, Jun, Milton, 02A, 747)
  Annie was born on 15th May 1871 at High Street Milton, one of twins.

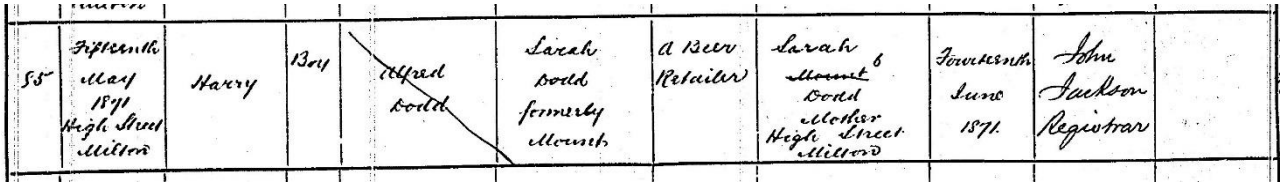


	Faversham				Labourer	R.B.A.	Faversham			
86	Fifteenth May 1871 High Street Milton	Annie	Girl	Alfred Dodd	Sarah Dodd formerly Mount	a Beer Retailer	Sarah Dodd Mother High Street Milton	Fourteenth June 1871.	John Jackson Registrar	

  Annie died on 1st October 1880, age 9 of "*typhoid fever*", living at High Street, Milton, the death was registered by Sarah's mother, Maria, who was living at 52 Charlotte Street, Milton (1880, Dec, Milton, 02A, 455).

- Harry (1871) (1871, Jun, Milton, 02A, 747)
  Harry was born on 15th May 1871 at High Street Milton, the twin brother of Annie

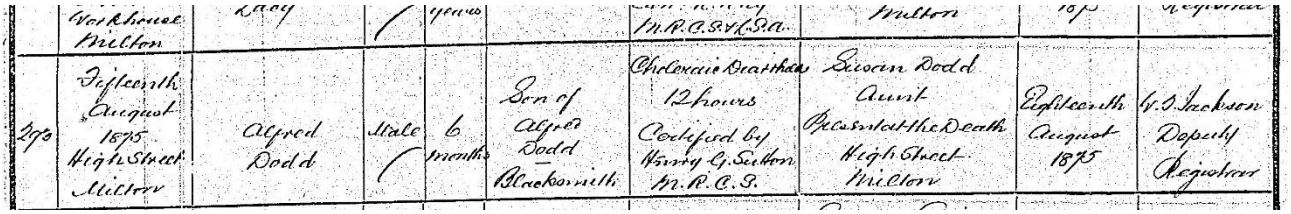
  Harry does not appear on future censuses but no death certificate has been found.



85	Fifteenth May 1871 High Street Milton	Harry	Boy	Alfred Dodd	Sarah Dodd formerly Mount	a Beer Retailer	Sarah Mount Dodd Mother High Street Milton	Fourteenth June 1871.	John Jackson Registrar	

- Alfred (1875) (1875, Mar, Milton, 02A, 790)

Alfred died on 15th August 1875, age 6 month of "*choleraic diarrhoea*" living at high Street Milton (1875, Sep, Milton, 02A, 449).



279	Fifteenth August 1875 High Street Milton	Alfred Dodd	Male	6 months	Son of Alfred Dodd Blacksmith	Choleraic Diarrhoea 12 hours Certified by Henry G. Sutton M.R.C.S.	Susan Dodd Aunt Present at the Death High Street Milton	Eighteenth August 1875	G. S. Jackson Deputy Registrar

- Minnie (1882) (1882, Jun, Milton, 02A, 855)
  It appears Minnie never married, but stayed living with her mother until her death. On census day 19th June 1921 she (39) is living with her mother (72) at 99 High Street, Milton.
  On the 29th September 1939 National Register, she is still living on her own at 99 High Street, Milton. She died on 17th December 1946, at 99 High Street, and probate on 25th March 1949 she left £1258 5s 3d to a Jane Perryman, rightly equivalent to £55,000.

Alfred died in 1904 (1904, Mar, Milton, 02A, 634) at the time he lived in "The Malt Shovel" as a publican and blacksmith, 16 High Street, Milton. It no longer exists

Sarah died in 1932 (1932, Dec, Milton, 2A, 1262) at 99 High Street, Milton.



99 High Street, Milton still exists.

Luke Thomas Owlett and Thomas William Owlett

Luke Thomas Owlett

Luke Thomas Owlett was the 5th child of Thomas Rulin Owlett (31) and Matilda (42) (formerly Mount), daughter of Daniel Mount. He was born in Lynsted on 26th April 1877 (1877, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 772) and baptised on 2nd November 1881 in Faversham.

Lynsted is a village in Lynsted with Kingsdown civil parish in the Swale borough of Kent, England. The village is situated south of the A2 road between Faversham and Sittingbourne and the nearest M2 junction is Faversham three miles east. Lynsted is in many respects an archetypal old English village with church, churchyard with an ancient yew, pub (the Black Lion).

In the censuses of 1881 and 1991 Luke (3/13) lived with his parents at 22 Abbey Brickfields, Faversham. On 5th May 1900 he married Annie Porter (1900, Jun, Medway, 02A, 1229). They appear not to have had any children.

On 31st March 1901, Luke (24) and Annie (28) lived at 32 Beacon Hill, Chatham. Luke was a brickfield labourer. So why the move to Chatham? If Luke Owlett was at 32 Beacon Hill, Chatham in 1901 (as a brickfield labourer), he was living in exactly the bit of Medway where brickmaking sat on the edge of expanding housing.

The clearest area for brickworks in that period is Luton / Upper Luton, on the south-eastern

fringe of Chatham. Medway's Historic Environment Record summaries note a brickworks at Luton shown on the 1st edition OS (1858 - 1873) and a (larger) successor shown on the 3rd edition OS (1905 - 1922), with multiple clay pits recorded as serving it.

Beacon Hill is in the Luton / Wayfield side of Chatham, so Luke and his wife were placed within easy reach of that Luton - Street End Road brickmaking landscape. (Even if he worked in different yards over time, Luton is where the brickfield geography and the working-class housing overlap.)

Why a young Teynham brickfields man would move to Beacon Hill, Chatham? For Luke, the move from Teynham / Sittingbourne brickfields to Luton (Chatham) makes practical sense. It was the same work, but a bigger local market. Medway had heavy, continuous demand for bricks because the towns were growing fast and were surrounded by clay and chalk landscapes that fed brickmaking. Work and housing were side-by-side: Beacon Hill is the sort of address you'd expect for a young couple wanting cheap rent near steady labour - close enough to walk to yards, and with good local connections if work shifted between sites.

32 Beacon Hill puts them in Upper Luton - south-east edge of Chatham, on/close to Watling Street (the A2 line), in the same patch of late-Victorian / Edwardian housing around Luton Road/Rainham Road, with landmarks like Jezreel's Tower shown in the area on detailed mapping.

In that period, "Chatham" brickmaking is really Medway Towns brickmaking - the administrative labels slide about, but the works are close together:

- Luton Brickworks (very near Beacon Hill)
- Darland/east of Chatham (on the Gillingham side)
- Across the Medway - Frindsbury/Strood side (still "on the doorstep")

So, the move is plausible.

Work followed housing - and housing followed the Dockyard. The Historic Dockyard's own history material describes how dockyard growth drove big changes in local housing, and notes that fields were dug for brick soil and the bricks turned into housing (and used in dockyard expansion too). That's exactly the kind of demand-pull that attracts brickfield labour.

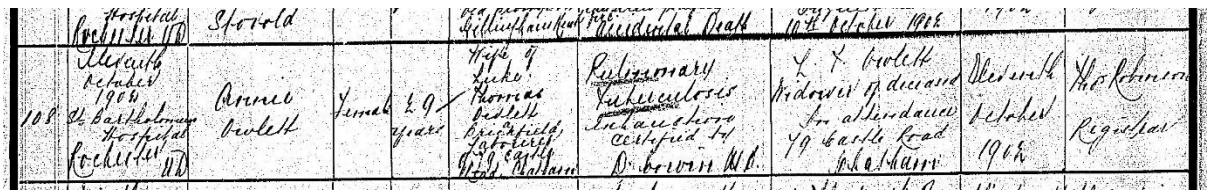
Luke's skills transferred instantly. If he had grown up around brickearth digging, barrowing, pugging, moulding, clamp / kiln work - Medway brickworks would take him on with minimal "learning curve".

There was a bigger, steadier labour market. Even if he didn't stay in brickmaking, Medway offered adjacent options (general building labouring, yard-related work, transport, wharves), so moving there hedged his bets.

Marriage and networks. Beacon Hill / Luton is the sort of place a young couple could rent cheaply and be close to multiple employers - and it often signals a pull of the wife's family, or a friend/relative already established locally who could get him started.

Death of Annie

However, all was not to go well for Luke. Annie Owlett (formerly Porter) died on 13th October 1902 age 29 at St Barts Hospital, Rochester, of "*Pulmonary tuberculosis exhaustion*". They were living at 79 Castle Road, Chatham (1902, Dec, Medway, 02A, 378). Luke registered death

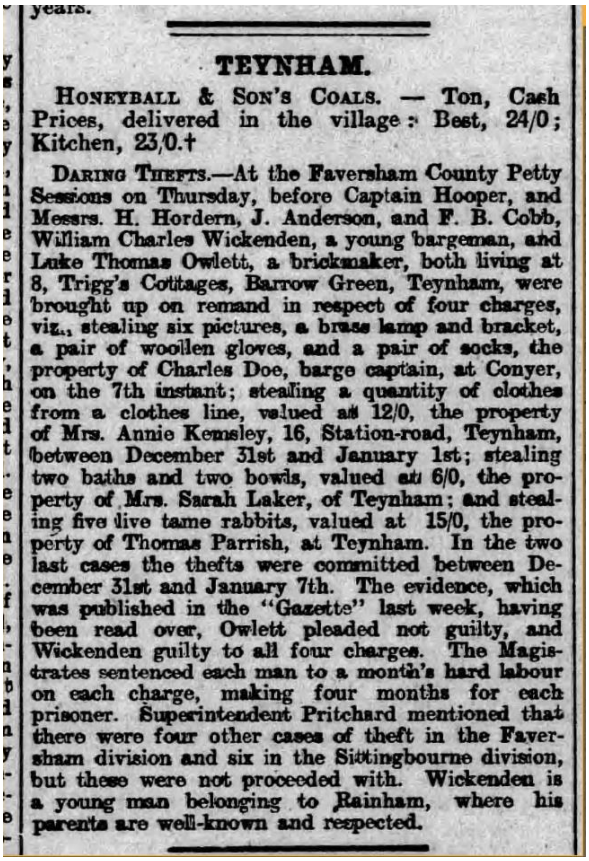


Some six years later, at the end of 1908 and early January 1909, Luke, a brickmaker, is living at 8 Triggs Cottage, Barrow Green Teynham with a William Charles Wickenham, a bargeman, when he became involved in four cases of theft over a period of days. This is all reported in detail in the East Kent Gazette on 16th January and 23rd January 1909. Luke and William were

first remanded in custody on 12th January 1909. This is all formally recorded in "*County of Kent. A Calendar of Prisoners tried at the assizes at the Sessions House, Maidstone on Saturday 20th February 1909 before The Hon Sir Thomas Townsend Bicknill Kt*", Luke was tried, along with William Charles Wickenham for the theft of:

- A pair of gloves
- 2 sheets
- 2 zinc baths
- 5 live rabbits

There were several other cases also to be considered, but which were not proceeded with. At the Faversham County Petty Sessions on Tuesday 19th January 1909, Luke pleaded "not guilty" and William "guilty". However, on 22nd February 1909, both were eventually committed to 9 months in prison at the Maidstone Prison.



years.

TEYNHAM.

HONEYBALL & SON'S COALS. — Ton, Cash Prices, delivered in the village: Best, 24/0; Kitchen, 23/0.†

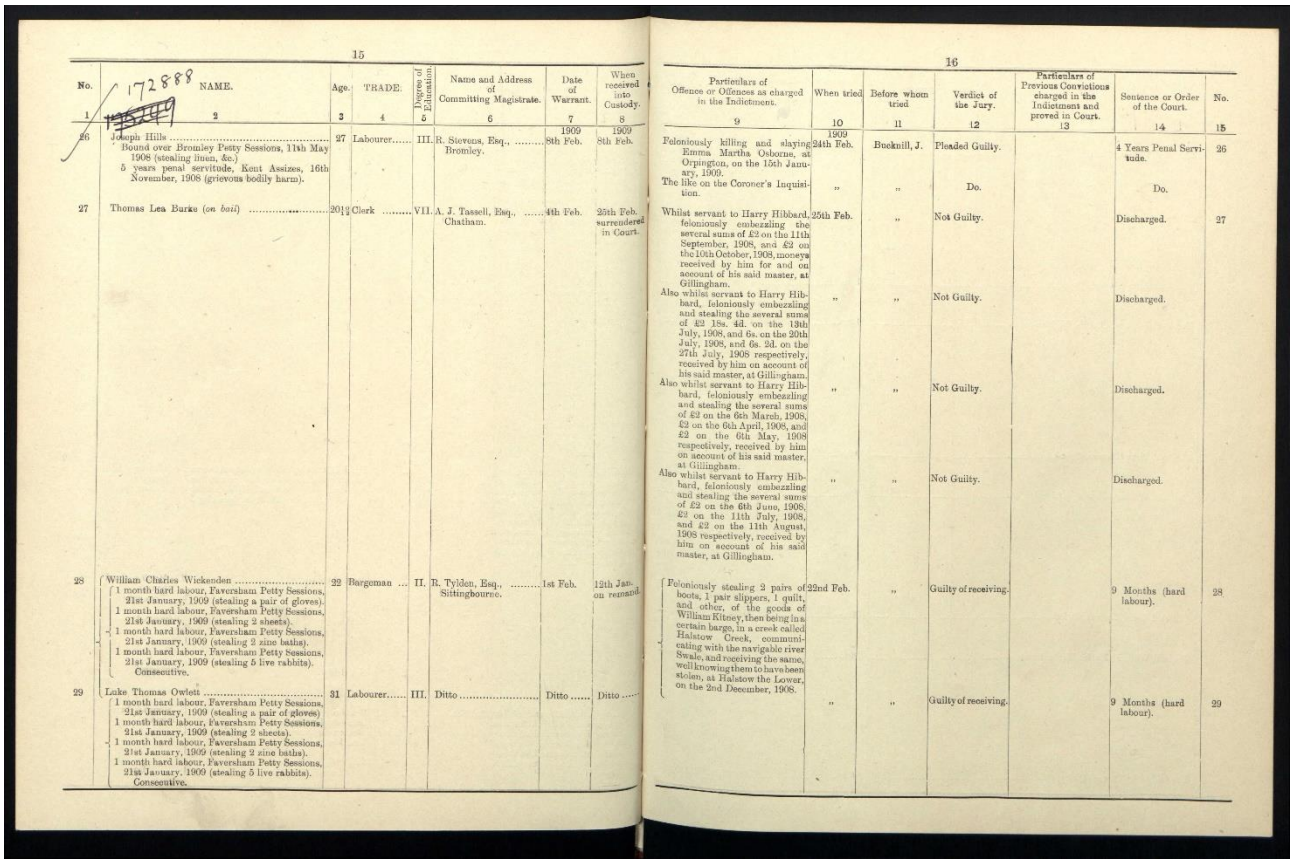
DARING THEFTS.—At the Faversham County Petty Sessions on Thursday, before Captain Hooper, and Messrs. H. Hordern, J. Anderson, and F. B. Cobb, William Charles Wickenden, a young bargeman, and Luke Thomas Owlett, a brickmaker, both living at 8, Trigg's Cottages, Barrow Green, Teynham, were brought up on remand in respect of four charges, viz., stealing six pictures, a brass lamp and bracket, a pair of woollen gloves, and a pair of socks, the property of Charles Doe, barge captain, at Conyer, on the 7th instant; stealing a quantity of clothes from a clothes line, valued at 12/0, the property of Mrs. Annie Kemsley, 16, Station-road, Teynham, between December 31st and January 1st; stealing two baths and two bowls, valued at 6/0, the property of Mrs. Sarah Laker, of Teynham; and stealing five live tame rabbits, valued at 15/0, the property of Thomas Parrish, at Teynham. In the two last cases the thefts were committed between December 31st and January 7th. The evidence, which was published in the "Gazette" last week, having been read over, Owlett pleaded not guilty, and Wickenden guilty to all four charges. The Magistrates sentenced each man to a month's hard labour on each charge, making four months for each prisoner. Superintendent Pritchard mentioned that there were four other cases of theft in the Faversham division and six in the Sittingbourne division, but these were not proceeded with. Wickenden is a young man belonging to Rainham, where his parents are well-known and respected.

party, a duet by Messrs. George and Ray, and an instrumental selection by the Salvation Army Brass Band.

CHARGES OF THEFT.—At the Faversham Police Court on Tuesday, before the Mayor (Mr. Charles Cremer), William Charles Wickenden, a bargeman, and Luke Thomas Owlett, a brickmaker, living together at 8, Trigg's Cottages, Barrow Green, Teynham, were brought up on four separate charges of theft. They were first charged with stealing from the barge Sandown, lying at Conyer, six pictures, a brass lamp and bracket, a pair of woollen gloves, and a pair of woollen socks, valued at 10/6, the property of Charles Doe, the captain. Prosecutor stated that on the night of Tuesday, January 5th, he fastened up his barge and left everything all right. When he went aboard again on the Thursday morning the articles named in the charge were missing. Sergeant Smith deposed that at eight o'clock on Monday night, the 11th instant, he entered the prisoners' house at Barrow Green, and went up to the bedroom in company with the prisoner Owlett, where he saw three pictures hanging on the wall, and asked Wickenden how he came in possession of them. Wickenden said they belonged to the woman he was living with, and that she brought them from Birmingham. The pictures were identified by prosecutor as his property. Witness then returned to Barrow Green and charged Wickenden with stealing all the articles named, between the 5th and 7th January. On searching the house he found the three other pictures, and also the lamp and bracket, which were lying under a table. He then told Owlett that in consequence of the finding of other things in the house he would be charged with Wickenden with stealing the pictures, etc. He replied he knew nothing about them. The second charge was that of stealing from a clothes line a quantity of clothing, etc., together valued at 12/0, the property of Annie Kemsley, of 16, Station-road, Teynham. Prosecutrix, wife of William Kemsley, a brickfield labourer, stated that she put the articles in question, with others, on the line in the garden in front of the house, at about 4 p.m. on December 31st, but between 9.30 and 10 the next morning she found that the articles were gone. Sergeant Smith deposed to finding the two sheets, one of the aprons, the shirt, the overall, and one of the petticoats and dresses in the back bedroom at the prisoners' house. Prisoners were next charged with stealing two zinc baths and two enamelled bowls, valued at 6/0, the property of Sarah Laker. Prosecutrix, wife of William Laker, gardener to Colonel Honeyball, stated that the baths and the bowls were safe in the yard at 10 p.m. on December 31st, and she missed them all the next morning. Sergeant Smith deposed to finding the articles stolen on prisoners' premises. Lastly, the prisoners were charged with stealing five live tame rabbits, valued at 15/0, the property of Thomas Parrish, cement works' labourer, living at 11, Station-road, Teynham. Prosecutor stated that shortly before ten o'clock on Wednesday night, January 6th, he went to cover the rabbits up and they were then all safe in the hutches. At eight o'clock the next morning his wife went to feed them, and found they were gone. Police-constable Piper spoke to having found the rabbits, which had been killed, in one of the rooms at prisoners' house. Prisoners were remanded in custody to the Petty Sessions next week.

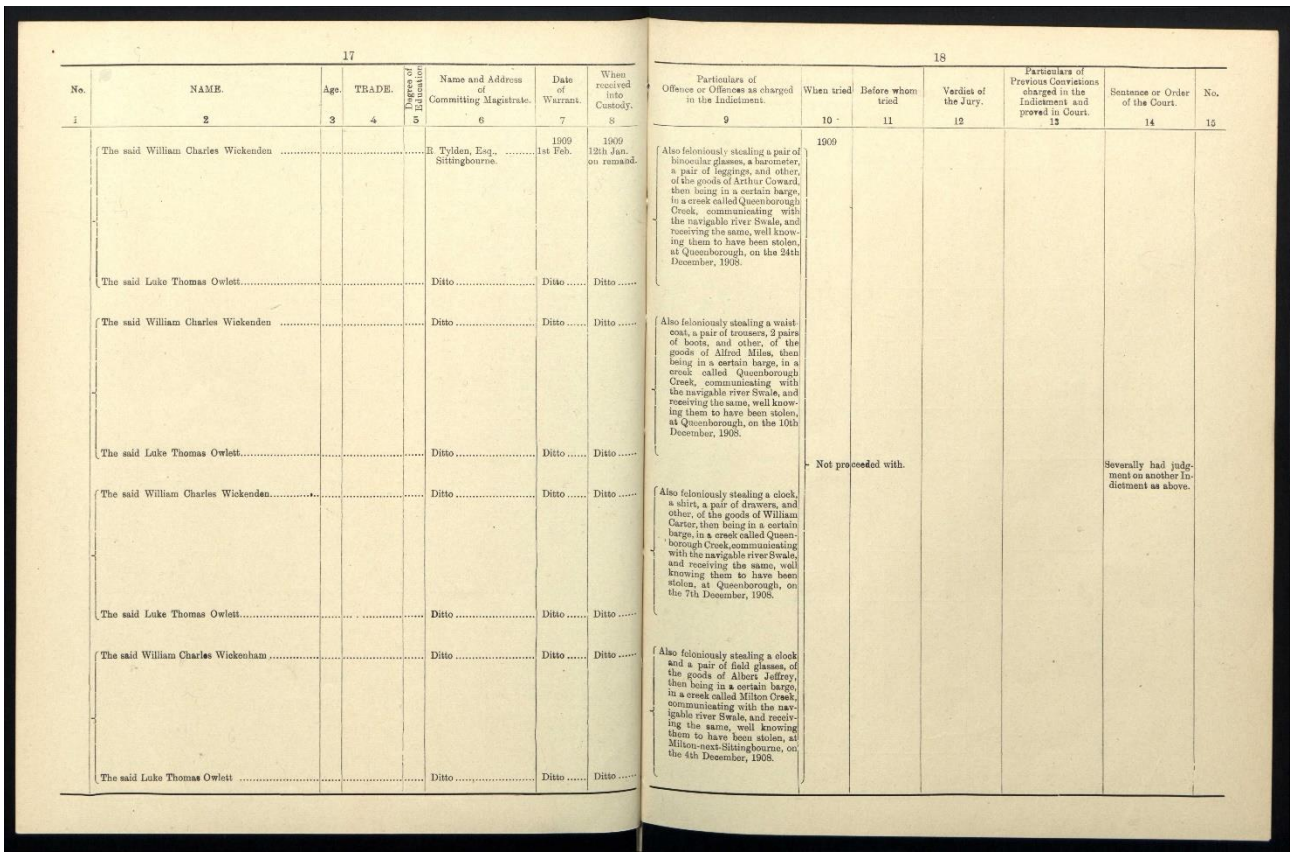
The charges against Luke Owlet and William Wickenham, East Kent Gazette on 16th January 1909,

The week after on 23rd it reported they had been found guilty and imprisoned for 9 months.



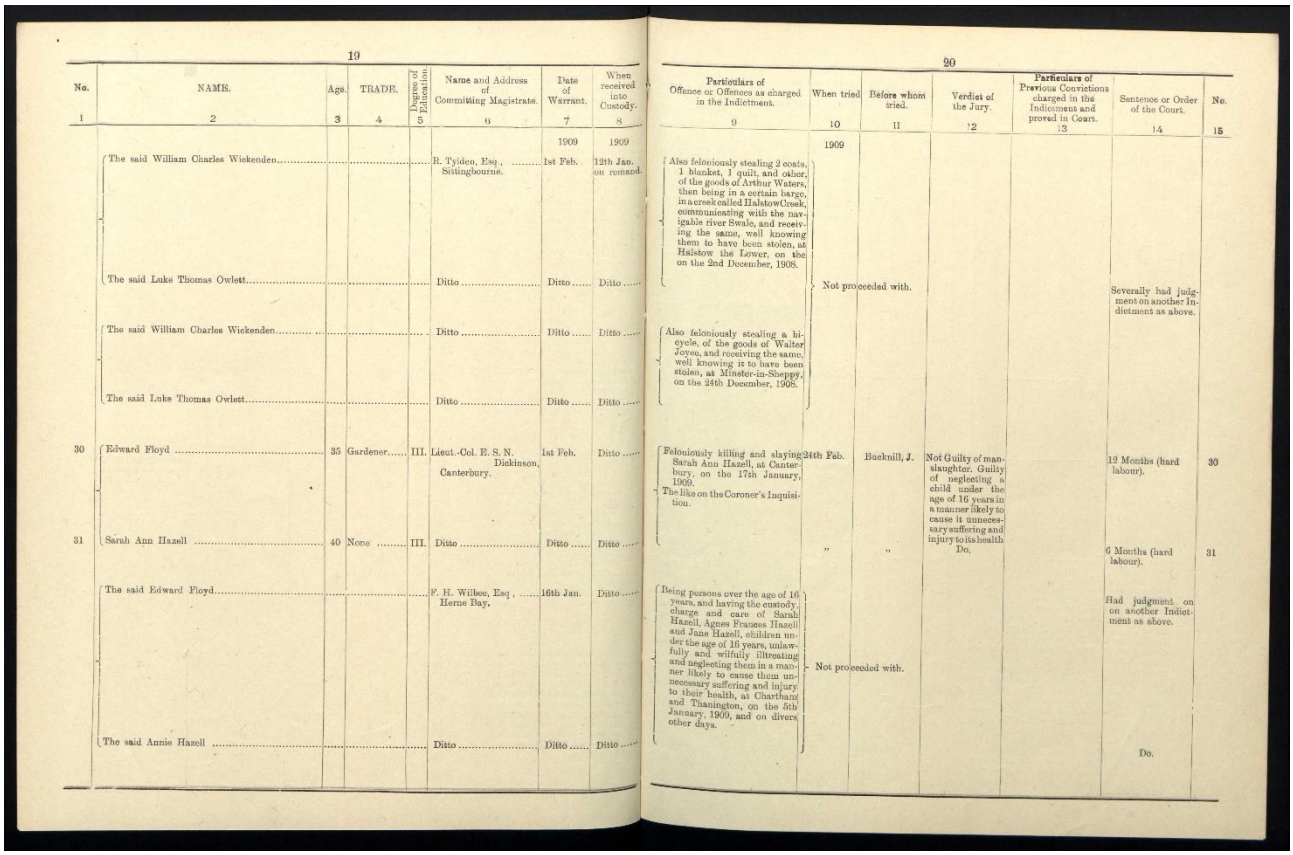
No.	NAME.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Education	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.	Date of Warrant.	When received into Custody.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Joseph Hills Bound over Bromley Petty Sessions, 11th May 1908 (stealing linen, &c.) 5 years penal servitude, Kent Assizes, 16th November, 1908 (grievous bodily harm).	27	Labourer	III.	R. Stevens, Esq., Bromley.	1909 8th Feb.	1909 8th Feb.
27	Thomas Lea Burke (*on bail*)	20	Clerk	VII.	A. J. Tassell, Esq., Chatham.	4th Feb.	25th Feb. surrendered in Court.
28	William Charles Wickenden 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing a pair of gloves). 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 2 sheets). 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 2 zinc baths). 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 5 live rabbits). Consecutive.	22	Bargeman	II.	R. Tylden, Esq., Sittingbourne.	1st Feb.	12th Jan. on remand.
29	Luke Thomas Owlett 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing a pair of gloves) 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 2 sheets). 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 2 zinc baths). 1 month hard labour, Faversham Petty Sessions, 21st January, 1909 (stealing 5 live rabbits). Consecutive.	31	Labourer	III.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Particulars of Offence or Offences as charged in the Indictment.	When tried	Before whom tried	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Feloniously killing and slaying Emma Martha Osborne, at Orpington, on the 15th January, 1909.	1909 24th Feb.	Bucknill, J.	Pleaded Guilty.		4 Years Penal Servitude.	26
The like on the Coroner's Inquisition.	,,	,,	Do.		Do.	
Whilst servant to Harry Hibbard, feloniously embezzling the several sums of £2 on the 11th September, 1908, and £2 on the 10th October, 1908, moneys received by him for and on account of his said master, at Gillingham.	25th Feb.	,,	Not Guilty.		Discharged.	27
Also whilst servant to Harry Hibbard, feloniously embezzling and stealing the several sums of £2 18s. 4d. on the 13th July, 1908, and 6s. on the 20th July, 1908, and 6s. 2d. on the 27th July, 1908 respectively, received by him on account of his said master, at Gillingham.	,,	,,	Not Guilty.		Discharged.	
Also whilst servant to Harry Hibbard, feloniously embezzling and stealing the several sums of £2 on the 6th March, 1908, £2 on the 6th April, 1908, and £2 on the 6th May, 1908 respectively, received by him on account of his said master, at Gillingham.	,,	,,	Not Guilty.		Discharged.	
Also whilst servant to Harry Hibbard, feloniously embezzling and stealing the several sums of £2 on the 6th June, 1908, £2 on the 11th July, 1908, and £2 on the 11th August, 1908 respectively, received by him on account of his said master, at Gillingham.	,,	,,	Not Guilty.		Discharged.	
Feloniously stealing 2 pairs of boots, 1 pair slippers, 1 quilt, and other, of the goods of William Kitney, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Halstow Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Halstow the Lower, on the 2nd December, 1908.	22nd Feb.	,,	Guilty of receiving.		9 Months (hard labour).	28
	,,	,,	Guilty of receiving.		9 Months (hard labour).	29



No.	NAME.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Education	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.	Date of Warrant.	When received into Custody.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	The said William Charles Wickenden				R. Tylden, Esq., Sittingbourne.	1909 1st Feb.	1909 12th Jan. on remand.
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said William Charles Wickenden				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said William Charles Wickenden				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said William Charles Wickenham				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Particulars of Offence or Offences as charged in the Indictment.	When tried	Before whom tried	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Also feloniously stealing a pair of binocular glasses, a barometer, a pair of leggings, and other, of the goods of Arthur Coward, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Queenborough Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Queenborough, on the 24th December, 1908.	1909					
Also feloniously stealing a waistcoat, a pair of trousers, 2 pairs of boots, and other, of the goods of Alfred Miles, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Queenborough Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Queenborough, on the 10th December, 1908.						
	Not proceeded with.				Severally had judgment on another Indictment as above.	
Also feloniously stealing a clock, a shirt, a pair of drawers, and other, of the goods of William Carter, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Queenborough Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Queenborough, on the 7th December, 1908.						
Also feloniously stealing a clock and a pair of field glasses, of the goods of Albert Jeffrey, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Milton Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Milton-next-Sittingbourne, on the 4th December, 1908.						



19

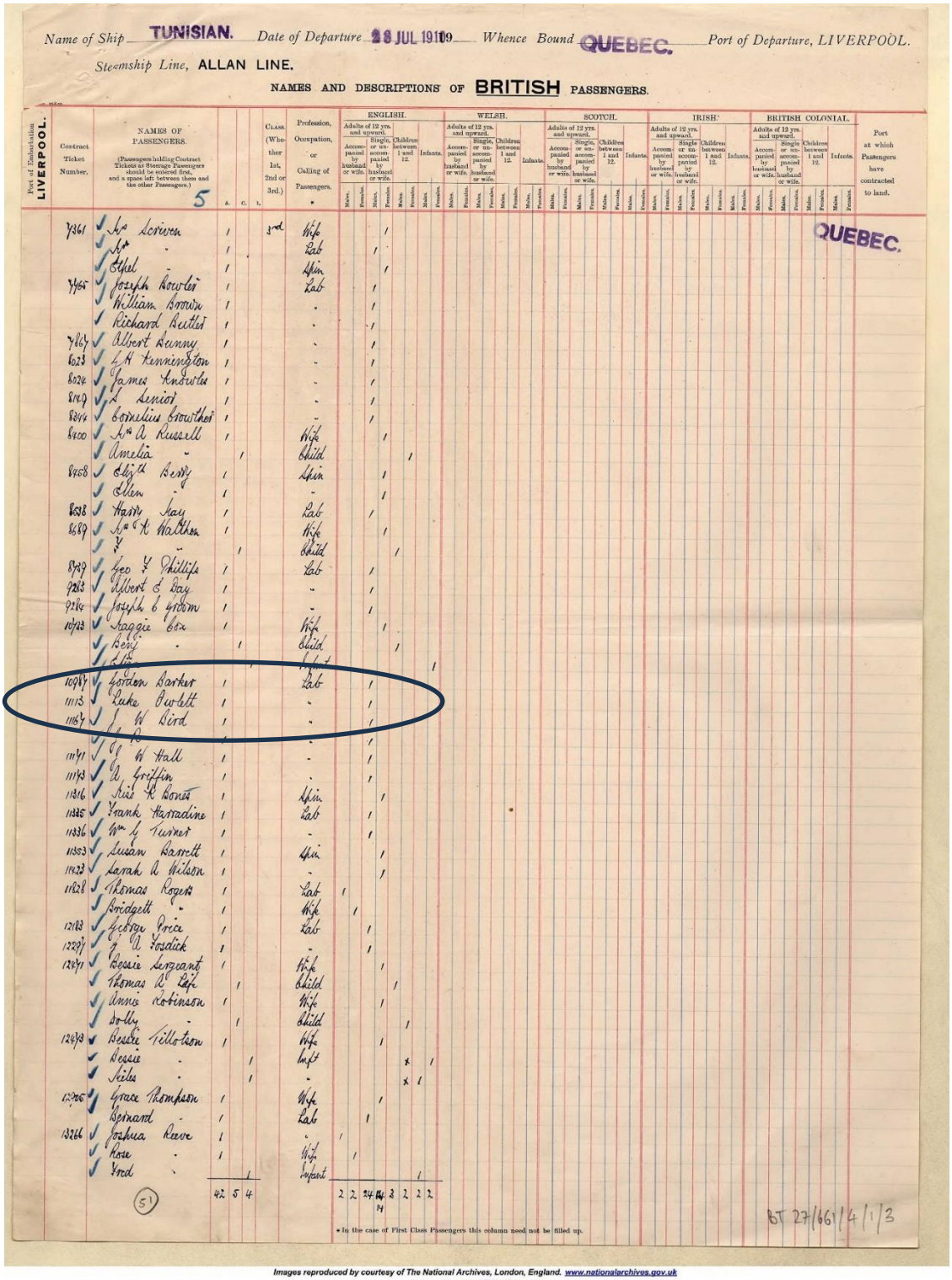
No.	NAMS.	Age.	TRADE.	Degree of Education	Name and Address of Committing Magistrate.	Date of Warrant.	When received into Custody.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						1909	1909
	The said William Charles Wickenden				R. Tylden, Esq., Sittingbourne.	1st Feb.	12th Jan. on remand.
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said William Charles Wickenden				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said Luke Thomas Owlett				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
30	Edward Floyd	35	Gardener	III.	Lieut.-Col. E. S. N. Dickinson, Canterbury.	1st Feb.	Ditto
31	Sarah Ann Hazell	40	None	III.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	The said Edward Floyd				F. H. Wilbee, Esq., Herne Bay.	16th Jan.	Ditto
	The said Annie Hazell				Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

20

Particulars of Offence or Offences as charged in the Indictment.	When tried	Before whom tried.	Verdict of the Jury.	Particulars of Previous Convictions charged in the Indictment and proved in Court.	Sentence or Order of the Court.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	1909					
Also feloniously stealing 2 coats, 1 blanket, 1 quilt, and other of the goods of Arthur Waters, then being in a certain barge, in a creek called Halstow Creek, communicating with the navigable river Swale, and receiving the same, well knowing them to have been stolen, at Halstow the Lower, on the on the 2nd December, 1908.	Not proceeded with.				Severally had judgment on another Indictment as above.	
Also feloniously stealing a bicycle, of the goods of Walter Joyce, and receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen, at Minster-in-Sheppy, on the 24th December, 1908.						
Feloniously killing and slaying Sarah Ann Hazell, at Canterbury, on the 17th January, 1909. The like on the Coroner's Inquisition.	24th Feb.	Bucknill, J.	Not Guilty of manslaughter. Guilty of neglecting a child under the age of 16 years in a manner likely to cause it unnecessary suffering and injury to its health		12 Months (hard labour).	30
	"	"	Do.		6 Months (hard labour).	31
Being persons over the age of 16 years, and having the custody, charge and care of Sarah Hazell, Agnes Frances Hazell and Jane Hazell, children under the age of 16 years, unlawfully and wilfully illtreating and neglecting them in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering and injury to their health, at Chartham and Thanington, on the 5th January, 1909, and on divers other days.	Not proceeded with.				Had judgment on on another Indictment as above.	
					Do.	

Presumably Luke would have completed his sentence on 22nd November 1909.

However, Luke seems to make a decision to change his life at age 32, since, 8 months later, he leaves Liverpool on 28th July 1910 on the Allen Line steamer Tunisian to Quebec, Canada.



Name of Ship TUNISIAN. Date of Departure 28 JUL 1909 Whence Bound QUEBEC. Port of Departure, LIVERPOOL.

Steamship Line, ALLAN LINE.

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH PASSENGERS.

Port of Embarkation LIVERPOOL.

Contract Ticket Number.	NAMES OF PASSENGERS. (Passengers holding Contract Tickets as Steerage Passengers should be entered first, and a space left between them and the other Passengers.) 5	A.	C.	I.	Class (Whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd.)	Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers. *	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	ENGLISH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	ENGLISH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	ENGLISH. Infants. Males.	ENGLISH. Infants. Females.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	WELSH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	WELSH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	WELSH. Infants. Males.	WELSH. Infants. Females.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	SCOTCH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	SCOTCH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	SCOTCH. Infants. Males.	SCOTCH. Infants. Females.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	IRISH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	IRISH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	IRISH. Infants. Males.	IRISH. Infants. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Infants. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Infants. Females.	Port at which Passengers have contracted to land.
7361	Mrs Scriven	1			3rd	Wife		1																																				QUEBEC.
	Mr -	1				Lab				1																																
	Ethel -	1				Skin		1																																		
7455	Joseph Bowler	1				Lab			1																																
	William Brown	1				-			1																																
	Richard Bettle	1				-			1																																
7867	Albert Bunny	1				-			1																																
6023	A H Kennington	1				-			1																																
8024	James Knowles	1				-			1																																
8049	L Senior	1				-			1																																
8894	Cornelius Crowther	1				-			1																																
8400	Mrs A Russell	1				Wife				1																															
	Amelia -		1			Child						1																													
8408	Elijah Berry	1				Skin				1																															
	Ellen -	1				-				1																															
8538	Harry Hay	1				Lab			1																																
8589	Mrs A Walther	1				Wife				1																															
	X -		1			Child						1																													
8939	Geo V Phillips	1				Lab			1																																
9283	Albert E Day	1				-			1																																
9284	Joseph E Groom	1				-			1																																
10933	Maggie Cox	1				Wife				1																															
	Benj -		1			Child						1																													
	[illegible]					[illegible]								1																											
10947	Gordon Barker	1				Lab			1																																
11113	Luke Bowlett	1				-			1																																
11167	J W Bird	1				-			1																																
	[illegible]					-			1																																
11191	Mrs W Hall	1				-			1																																
11193	A Griffin	1				-			1																																
11316	Mrs R Bonet	1				Skin				1																															
11335	Frank Harradine	1				Lab			1																																
11336	Wm G Turner	1				-			1																																
11383	Susan Barrett	1				Skin				1																															
11423	Sarah A Wilson	1				-				1																															
11628	Thomas Rogers	1				Lab	1																																
	Bridgett -	1				Wife		1																																
12183	George Price	1				Lab			1																																
12297	J A Fosdick	1				-			1																																
12471	Bessie Sergeant	1				Wife				1																															
	Thomas [illegible] Capt		1			Child						1																													
	Annie Robinson	1				Wife				1																															
	Dolly -		1			Child						1																													
12693	Bessie Tillotson	1				Wife				1																															
	Bessie -			1		Infant																																		
	Giles -			1		-																																	
12956	Grace Thompson	1				Wife				1																															
	Bernard -	1				Lab			1																																
13266	Joshua Reeve	1				-	1																																
	Rose -	1				Wife		1																																
	Fred -			1		Infant								1																											
	(51)	42	5	4			2	2	24 14	3	2	2	2																											

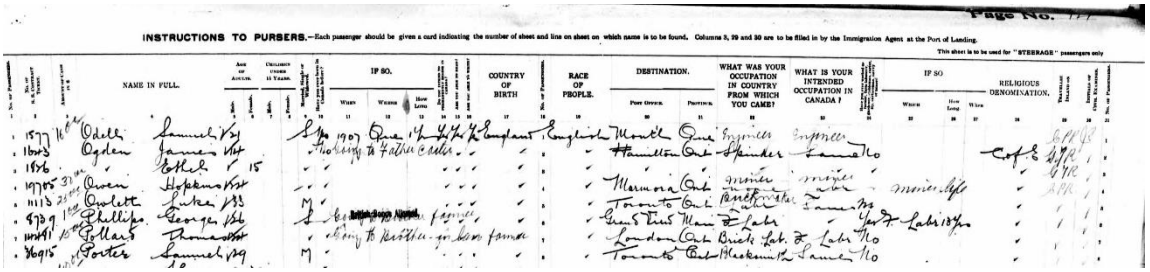
* In the case of First Class Passengers this column need not be filled up.

BT 27/661/4/1/3

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He identified as a "labourer", and as "married".

He arrived in Quebec on 5th August 1910 – just 8 days later.



INSTRUCTIONS TO PURSERS.—Each passenger should be given a card indicating the number of sheet and line on sheet on which name is to be found. Columns 3, 29 and 30 are to be filled in by the Immigration Agent at the Port of Landing.

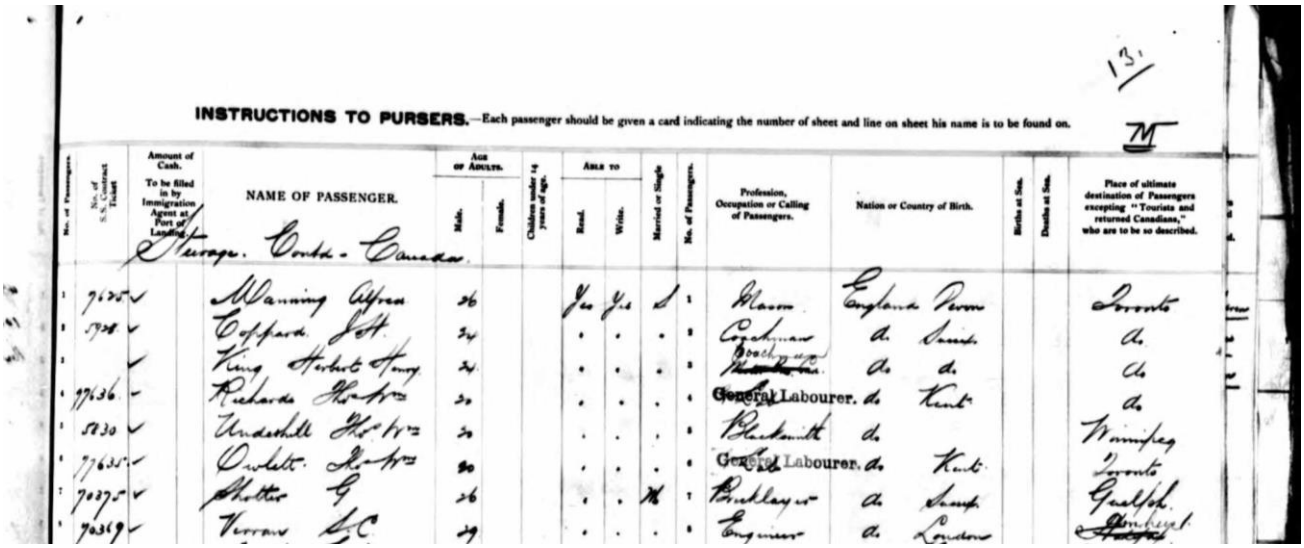
This sheet is to be used for "STEERAGE" passengers only

No. of Passengers	No. of S.S. Contract Ticket	Amount of Cash. To be filled in by Immigration Agent at Port of Landing	NAME IN FULL.	Age of Adults. Males	Age of Adults. Females	Children under 14 Years.	IF SO. Whose Name	IF SO. Where	IF SO. How Long	IF SO. Whose Name	IF SO. Where	IF SO. How Long	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	RACE OR PEOPLE.	DESTINATION. Post Office.	DESTINATION. Province.	WHAT WAS YOUR OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY FROM WHICH YOU CAME?	WHAT IS YOUR INTENDED OCCUPATION IN CANADA?	IF SO. Whose Name	IF SO. Where	IF SO. How Long	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.	Number in Group	Number on Ship's Manifest
1577			Odell Samuel	24			S						England		Montreal	Que	Engineer	Engineer						
1803			Ogden James	44											Hamilton	Ont	Plumber	Farmer	No			C of E		
1826			Ethel "	15																				
11705			Owen Hopkins	52											Marmora	Ont	Miner	Miner						
11113			Owlett Luke	33	M										Toronto	Ont	Butcher	Farmer	No					
4939			Phillips George	56			S	British Guiana	Farmer						Cane Piece	Mana	Labr		Yes	Labr	18 yrs			
11941			Pollard Thomas	52				Going to Kettle Creek	on farm						London	Ont	Brick Lab.	Labr	No					
36915			Porter Samuel	29	M										Toronto	Ont	Blacksmith	Farmer	No					

Thomas William Owlett

Thomas William Owlett was born in Q1 1887 in Faversham (1887, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 857) and baptised on 10th April 1887 in Faversham. In 1891 age 4 he lived with his parents at 22 Brickfields, Faversham, along with his four siblings including Luke (13). In 1901 age 14 he lived with his parents at 74 Rodney Terrace, Chatham.

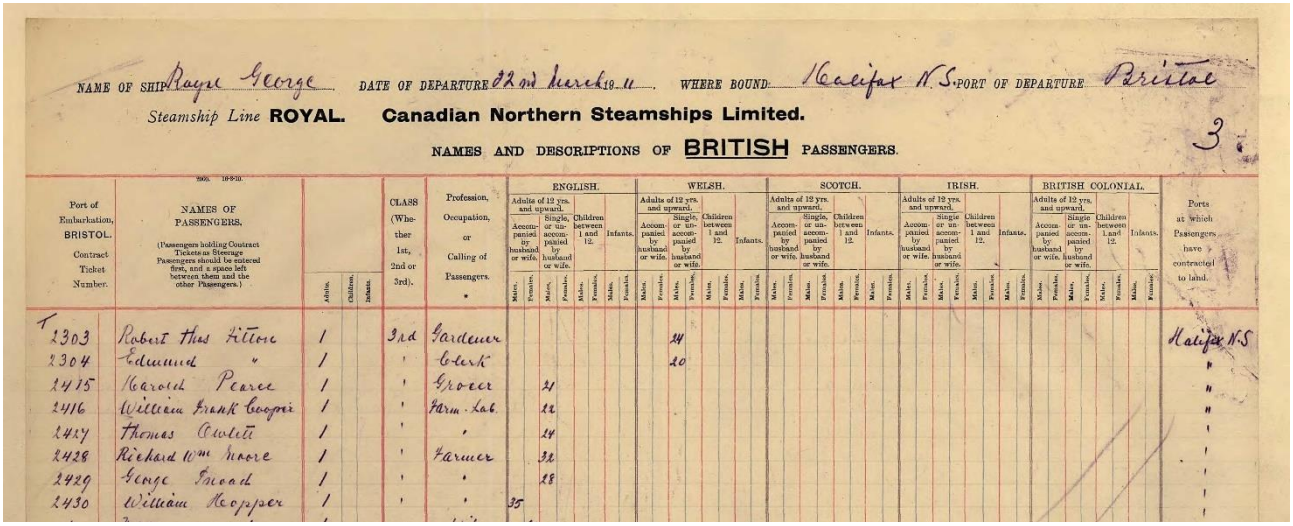
Six years later age 20 in 1907, Thomas emigrated to Canada, arriving in Hallifax, Nova Scotia, in May 1907 on the ship Carthaginian, and was planning to get to Toronto. He stated he was a general labourer. What took Thomas to Canada is not clear. He appears to be unmarried with no children, so possibly it was for work. However, his move to Canada possibly encouraged Luke to follow later.



INSTRUCTIONS TO PURSERS.—Each passenger should be given a card indicating the number of sheet and line on sheet his name is to be found on.

No. of Passengers	No. of S.S. Contract Ticket	Amount of Cash. To be filled in by Immigration Agent at Port of Landing	NAME OF PASSENGER. Steerage. Canada - Canada	Age of Adults. Male	Age of Adults. Female	Children under 14 years of age.	Able to Read	Able to Write	Married or Single	No. of Passengers.	Profession, Occupation or Calling of Passengers.	Nation or Country of Birth.		Births at Sea.	Deaths at Sea.	Place of ultimate destination of Passengers excepting "Tourists and returned Canadians," who are to be so described.
1	7635		Manning Alfred	26			Yes	Yes	S	1	Mason	England	Devon			Toronto
1	5938		Coffard Jos	24			"	"	"	1	Coachman	do	Sussex			do
1			King Herbert Henry	24			"	"	"	1	[illegible]	do	do			do
1	7636		Richards Thos	20			"	"	"	1	General Labourer.	do	Kent			do
1	5830		Underhill Thos Wm	20			"	"	"	1	Blacksmith	do				Winnipeg
1	7635		Owlett Thos Wm	20			"	"	"	1	General Labourer.	do	Kent			Toronto
1	7637		Potter G	26			"	"	M	1	Bricklayer	do	Somt			Guelph
1	7636		Vernon S C	29			"	"	"	1	Engineer	do	London			Hamilton

We are not sure what Thomas did between 1907 and 1911, but at some point, he returned to England, and it was in 1910 that his older brother, Luke, made his trip to Toronto. It is possible – potentially highly likely Thomas was in Canada when Luke arrived, returning to England between 1910 and 1911. Because on 22nd March 1911, Thomas Owlett left England again for Halifax, Canada, on the Royal George, a Steamship of the Royal Canadian Northern Steamships Union. He was 24 and a farm labourer.



NAME OF SHIP Royal George DATE OF DEPARTURE 22nd March 19 11 WHERE BOUND Halifax N.S. PORT OF DEPARTURE Bristol

Steamship Line **ROYAL.** **Canadian Northern Steamships Limited.**

NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF **BRITISH** PASSENGERS.

3

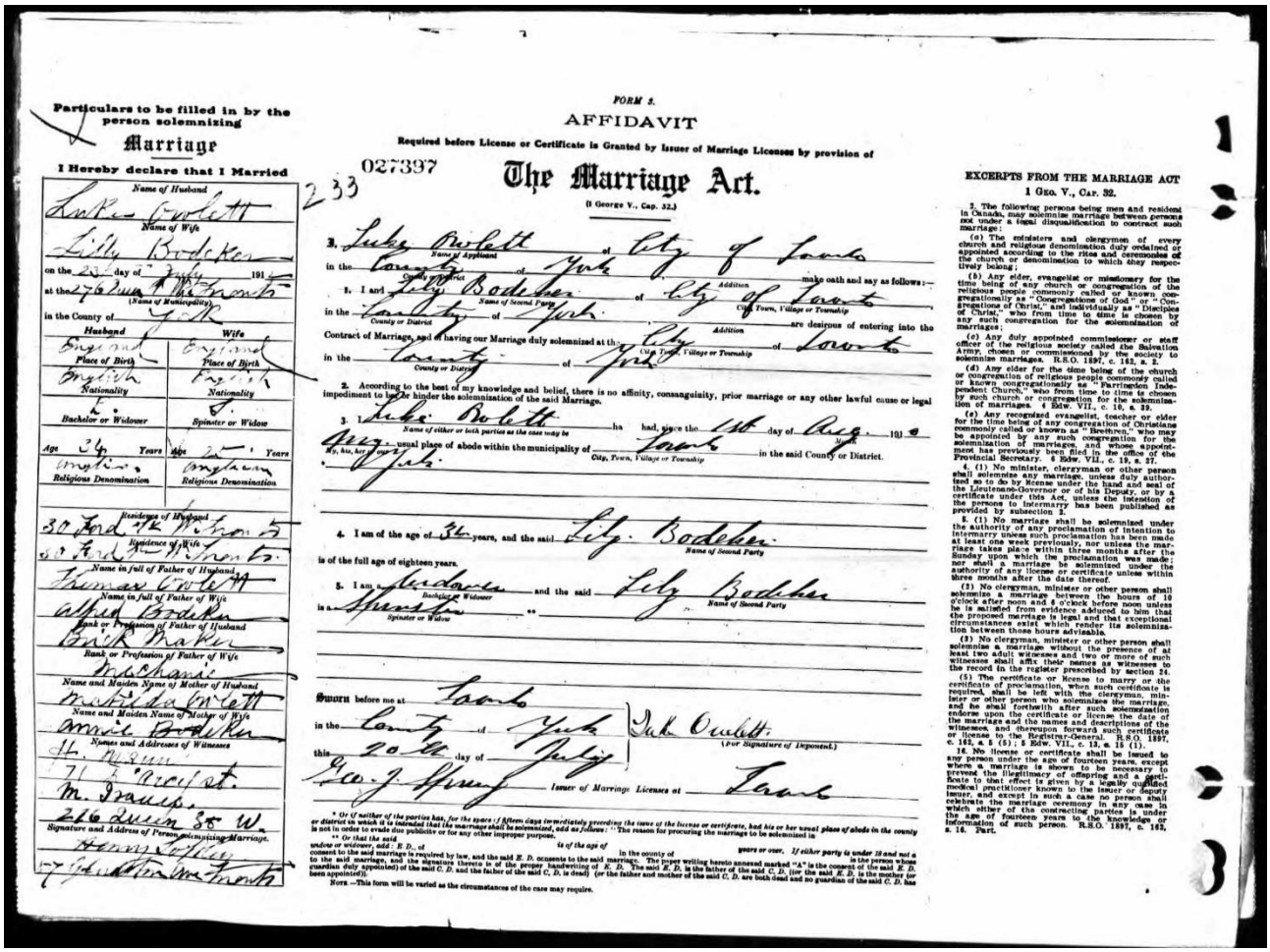
Port of Embarkation, BRISTOL. Contract Ticket Number.	NAMES OF PASSENGERS. (Passengers holding Contract Tickets as Steerage Passengers should be entered first, and a space left between them and the other Passengers.)	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	CLASS (Whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd).	Profession, Occupation, or Calling of Passengers.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	ENGLISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	ENGLISH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	ENGLISH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	ENGLISH. Infants. Males.	ENGLISH. Infants. Females.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	WELSH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	WELSH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	WELSH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	WELSH. Infants. Males.	WELSH. Infants. Females.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	SCOTCH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	SCOTCH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	SCOTCH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	SCOTCH. Infants. Males.	SCOTCH. Infants. Females.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	IRISH. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	IRISH. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	IRISH. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	IRISH. Infants. Males.	IRISH. Infants. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Accompanied by husband or wife. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Adults of 12 yrs. and upward. Single, or unaccompanied by husband or wife. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Children between 1 and 12. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Children between 1 and 12. Females.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Infants. Males.	BRITISH COLONIAL. Infants. Females.	Ports at which Passengers have contracted to land.
T 2303	Robert Thos Fillore	1			3rd	Gardener				24																																Halifax N.S
2304	Edmund "	1			"	Clerk				20																																		"
2415	Harold Pearce	1			"	Grocer			21																																		"
2416	William Frank Cooper	1			"	Farm Lab.			22																																		"
2427	Thomas Owlett	1			"	"			24																																	"
2428	Richard Wm Moore	1			"	Farmer			32																																		"
2429	George Broad	1			"	"			28																																		"
2430	William Hopper	1			"	"	35																																			"

1911 onward

On the Canadian census of 1st June 1911, both Luke and Thomas were together in lodgings in 30 Ford Street, 138 South York, West Toronto, in a boarding house of William and Georgina Carey along with 6 other young men. They were both nationalised Canadians labourers in the brickfields.

Luke

Luke (34) married Lilly Bodeker on 23rd July 1912 in York, Ontario. Lilly was born 28th December 1889 (1890, Mar, Faversham.) We know it is the correct person due to the information of the parents – Thomas Owlett, brickmaker and Matilda Owlett.



Particulars to be filled in by the person solemnizing Marriage

I Hereby declare that I Married

Name of Husband: Luke Corbett
Name of Wife: Lilly Bodeker
on the 22 day of July 191
at the 276 Queen St. West Toronto
(Name of Municipality)
in the County of York

Husband	Wife
England	England
Place of Birth	Place of Birth
English	English
Nationality	Nationality
Bachelor or Widower	Spinster or Widow
Age 34 Years	Age 27 Years
Methodist	Methodist
Religious Denomination	Religious Denomination

Residence of Husband: 30 Ford St. Toronto
Residence of Wife: 30 Ford St. Toronto
Name in full of Father of Husband: Thomas Cole
Name in full of Father of Wife: Alfred Bodeker
Rank or Profession of Father of Husband: Brick Maker
Rank or Profession of Father of Wife: Gentleman
Name and Maiden Name of Mother of Husband: Matilda Corbett
Name and Maiden Name of Mother of Wife: Annie Bodeker
Names and Addresses of Witnesses: H. Wilson, 71 Pearl St. M. Trainor, 246 Queen St W.
Signature and Address of Person solemnizing Marriage: Henry Sopley, 7 Gladstone Ave Toronto

FORM 8.

AFFIDAVIT

Required before License or Certificate is Granted by Issuer of Marriage Licenses by provision of

027397

The Marriage Act.

(9 George V., Cap. 32.)

233

3. Luke Corbett of the City of Toronto
Name of Applicant
in the County of York
County or District
1. I am Lilly Bodeker of the City of Toronto
Name of Second Party — City, Town, Village or Township
in the County of York — County or District
are desirous of entering into the Contract of Marriage, and of having our Marriage duly solemnized at the City of Toronto
City, Town, Village or Township
in the County of York
County or District

2. According to the best of my knowledge and belief, there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or any other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the said Marriage.

3. I Luke Corbett has had, since the 16th day of Aug. 191 9
Name of either or both parties as the case may be
Mr, his, her usual place of abode within the municipality of Toronto in the said County or District.
City, Town, Village or Township

4. I am of the age of 34 years, and the said Lily Bodeker
Name of Second Party
is of the full age of eighteen years.

5. I am a Bachelor and the said Lily Bodeker
Bachelor or Widower — Name of Second Party
is a Spinster
Spinster or Widow

Sworn before me at Toronto
in the County of York
this 20th day of July
Issuer of Marriage Licenses at Toronto

Luke Corbett
(For Signature of Deponent.)

* Or if neither of the parties has, for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issue of the license or certificate, had his or her usual place of abode in the county or district in which it is intended that the marriage shall be solemnized, add as follows: "The reason for procuring the marriage to be solemnized in is not in order to evade due publicity or for any other improper purpose."

** Or that the said — is of the age of — in the county of — years or over. If either party is under 18 and not a widow or widower, add: E. D., of — consent to the said marriage is required by law, and the said E. D. consents to the said marriage. The paper writing hereto annexed marked "A" is the consent of the said E. D. to the said marriage, and the signature thereto is of the proper handwriting of E. D. The said E. D. is the father of the said C. D. (or the said E. D. is the mother (or guardian duly appointed) of the said C. D. and the father of the said C. D. is dead) (or the father and mother of the said C. D. are both dead and no guardian of the said C. D. has been appointed).

Form.—This form will be varied as the circumstances of the case may require.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT

1 Geo. V., Cap. 32.

2. The following persons being men and resident in Canada, may solemnize marriage between persons not under a legal disqualification to contract such marriage:

(a) The ministers and clergymen of every church and religious denomination duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church or denomination to which they respectively belong;

(b) Any elder, evangelist or missionary for the time being of any church or congregation of the religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Congregations of God" or "Congregations of Christ," and individually as "Disciples of Christ," who from time to time is chosen by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages;

(c) Any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the religious society called the Salvation Army, chosen or commissioned by the society to solemnize marriages. R.S.O. 1897, c. 162, s. 2.

(d) Any elder for the time being of the church or congregation of religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Parrington Independent Church," who from time to time is chosen by such church or congregation for the solemnization of marriages. 4 Edw. VII., c. 16, s. 15.

(e) Any recognized evangelist, teacher or elder for the time being of any congregation of Christians commonly called or known as "Brethren," who may be appointed by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages, and whose appointment has previously been filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary. 6 Edw. VII., c. 19, s. 27.

4. (1) No minister, clergyman or other person shall solemnize any marriage, unless duly authorized so to do by license under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant-Governor or of his Deputy, or by a certificate under this Act, unless the intention of the persons to intermarry has been published as provided by subsection 2.

5. (1) No marriage shall be solemnized under the authority of any proclamation of intention to intermarry unless such proclamation has been made at least one week previously, nor unless the marriage takes place within three months after the day upon which the proclamation was made; nor shall a marriage be solemnized under the authority of any license or certificate unless within three months after the date thereof.

(2) No clergyman, minister or other person shall solemnize a marriage between the hours of 10 o'clock after noon and 8 o'clock before noon unless he is satisfied from evidence adduced to him that the proposed marriage is legal and that exceptional circumstances exist which render its solemnization between those hours advisable.

(3) No clergyman, minister or other person shall solemnize a marriage without the presence of at least two adult witnesses and two or more of such witnesses shall affix their names as witnesses to the record in the register prescribed by section 24.

(5) The certificate or license to marry or the certificate of proclamation, when such certificate is required, shall be left with the clergyman, minister or other person who solemnizes the marriage, and he shall forthwith after such solemnization endorse upon the certificate or license the date of the marriage and the names and descriptions of the witnesses, and thereupon forward such certificate or license to the Registrar-General. R.S.O. 1897, c. 162, s. 4 (5); 8 Edw. VII., c. 13, s. 15 (1).

16. No license or certificate shall be issued to any person under the age of fourteen years, except where a marriage is shown to be necessary to prevent the illegitimacy of offspring and a certificate to that effect is given by a legally qualified medical practitioner known to the issuer or deputy issuer, and except in such a case no person shall celebrate the marriage ceremony in any case in which either of the contracting parties is under the age of fourteen years to the knowledge or information of such person. R.S.O. 1897, c. 162, s. 16. Part.

Luke and Lilly had four children:

- Alice Anna (31st August 1912-7th June 1966, Toronto, Age 53 years)
- Edith (4th June 1916-3rd March 2015, Etobicoke General Hospital, Ontario, Age 98 yrs)
- Matilda (8th November 1918-18th April 1963, Toronto, Age 44 years)
- Dorothy Elizabeth (24th December 1925-15th February 2015, 3430 Brandongate Drive, Unit 26, Mississauga, Age 89 years)

In 1921 Luke and Lilly were living next door to Thomas and Clara at 251 Silverthorne Avenue, Toronto. Luke was a labourer. He owned his house, made of wood.

In 1931 Luke was 53 and still living at 251 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto with Lillian, Edith, Matilda and Dorothy.

In 1940, Luke and Lilly were still at 251, with Edith (24) and "Tilly" (22) (Source: List of electors).

Luke died age 65 on 3rd July 1942 of "*coronary thrombosis, hypertension, gastric ulcer*" and was buried in Prospect Cemetery, Toronto. Lilly lived for another thirty years and died on 27th May 1971 at Wasaga Beach, Ontario age 81 years.

Thomas

Thomas married Clara Jane Hatton on 2nd November 1912 in York, Ontario. They had three children, and were living at 249 Silverthorne Avenue, Ontario.

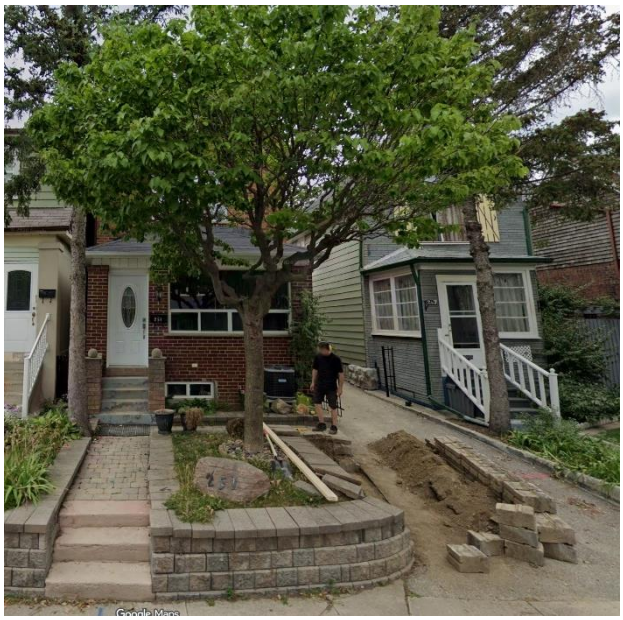
- Clara Matilda (16th October 1914-18th June 1922, North York, York County, Age 8 years)
- Unnamed boy (15th Jan 1920, Toronto-.15 Jan 1920, Toronto)
- Hilda (1916-2008)
- Thomas (1918-12th July 2003, Toronto, Age 85 years)

In 1921, Thomas was 34, and lived at 249 Silverthorn Avenue Toronto. He was a labourer who owned his house.

In 1931, Thomas was 43, still at 249, a labourer in a pulley factory.

By 1972, Thomas (83) and Clara were retired still at 249 Silverthorne Avenue but living with Thomas (54), also retired. (Source: Canada voters list).

Thomas died in 1972 and was buried in Prospect cemetery, Toronto.

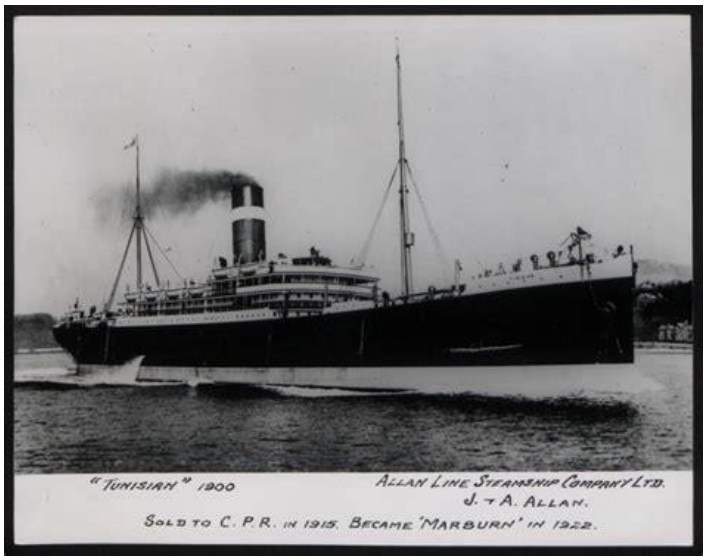


The Google Street View buildings are likely to be the same houses the Owletts lived in but with heavy external alteration. The Toronto city directory for 1916 lists Luke Owlett at "h 251 Silverthorn avenue" and also shows Thomas Owlett at "h 249 Silverthorn av". So that could easily mean they were new builds around 1912 - 1915).

251 (the red brick house with the stone "251") looks like an older early-20th-century house that's been modernised (notably the large front "picture window", newer door/steps, etc.).

249 (the light green-clad one immediately to the left) also looks like an older house whose exterior has been updated (siding, windows, possibly altered porch/upper frontage).

The why, how and where of the Owlett brothers' emigration to Canada[13]



Given the tendency of working families to stay in a small geographical (and demographic) area, the emigration of the two Owlett brothers, Luke and Thomas, from small rural towns (Chatham and Faversham) to a large industrial city (Toronto) halfway round the world, is somewhat surprising. So why might they have taken this route, which was so different for the life experiences of their families, and how did they manage to find work and employment – ultimately marrying and raising families.

So, why would two young men from Kent move to Canada?

Luke's Canadian job fits the same pattern he was used to in Faversham and Chatham - he's following the brickmaking labour market. The Toronto area had substantial brickmaking operations and long-established clay working districts, so a Kent brickfield labourer could arrive and slot straight in. The Don Valley Brick Works (Toronto) was founded in 1889 and operated for roughly a century, and is recognised as one of Ontario's long-running brickworks sites. Brickmaking in Toronto also had older roots - for example the Yorkville brickyards are usually dated from around 1835, reflecting a well-established local industry needing labour.

So, Luke's trajectory reads as: Teynham brickfields skills → Medway (Luton) brickworks district → Ontario brickyards - same trade, just a bigger leap.

A few pieces of context make Luke's move in 1910 feel a lot more understandable and also give some very specific record-based ways to test why he went. He left on the RMS / SS Tunisian (a civilian Allan Line passenger liner). If he left Liverpool on 28th June 1910, an early-July arrival at Quebec fits the usual crossing time. Unlike migration to Australia, there was no government funded scheme in the simple sense of the government paying his fare. A Canadian government immigrant guide from 1910 says plainly, "*The Dominion Government does not offer assisted passages*" and there was no system where the Canadian government advanced passage money to labouring people to be repaid later.

So, if Luke's ticket was partly paid or financed, it was more likely through family, an employer, a prepaid ticket, or a voluntary organisation. That said, Canada was actively making it easier to come. Canada had official government agents in the UK (including Liverpool) and in Canada, plus immigrant halls offering free accommodation at principal points. The same guide mentions reduced rail rates to ports for emigrants (by some British railway companies) and special rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway for travel westwards after arrival.

So, how could a poor labourer afford it? In practice, there were several realistic routes - and more than one can be true at once.

The move itself could be financially achievable

Steerage (third-class) travel was designed for mass emigration. You didn't need wealth - you needed a lump sum once, plus enough to get you started on arrival. Also, from May 1910 there was a minimum-funds expectation (for most immigrants) of $25 on arrival. That's not huge, but

[13] Much of this was constructed with the help of ChatGPT

it's enough to imply that migrants typically arrived with at least some cash or backing.

"Prepaid ticket" / "sent for" by someone in Canada

This is very common and fits the fact that his younger brother Thomas also went. One sibling goes first, gets established, then prepays or helps finance the next fare.

Help from a voluntary organisation (loans, group passages, booking services)

The Salvation Army, for example, was a major migration society in this period and explicitly describes a booking service for those who could pay, assisted passages (loans) for those who couldn't, and organised/group travel - including to Canada.

An important nuance here is that under the Immigration Act 1910, Canada was wary of immigrants sponsored by charities unless they had prior written permission - which tells you such charity-assisted migration was a real enough phenomenon to legislate around [14]. Aggressive recruitment - the "British Bonus" system (paid to agents, not migrants)

Canada used a "bonus" (commission) system to incentivise UK booking agents to sell tickets to particular kinds of workers (farm labourers, navvies, miners, etc., and female domestic servants). Luke was a general labourer/brickwork labourer - but men sometimes reframed themselves as "labourer (farm)" or stated an intention to farm, because Canada was pushing that stream. One tell-tale is a stamp like "British Bonus Allowed" on some manifests.

Why might Luke have gone?

There are four strong "push" factors and one big "pull" factor. The push factors in Luke's life are:

- There was a strong family connection as Luke's younger brother, Thomas was already in Toronto. A family migration channel seems likely (because you have at least one Owlett heading to Toronto by 1907, and Luke arrives in 1910 and soon settles in Ontario)
- Widowerhood (Lucy dying in 1902) can leave someone socially and economically unmoored.
- A criminal conviction and 9 months' imprisonment (1909) could make local reputation and employment prospects very hard - especially in a small-town environment. Emigration as a "clean slate" is a very plausible human motive (even if we can't prove it without a letter or newspaper comment).
- Local industry pressure: Kent brickmaking was in decline in the early 1900s. One specialist brick history source notes that Kent's brickmaking employment fell between 1901 and 1911 and that "hundreds were driven to emigrate".

None of that proves Luke emigrated because of brickfields - but it makes it a very credible backdrop.

The one pull factor - Canada was in a migration boom. Canada was actively promoting settlement and saw record immigration in the years just before WWI (peaking in 1913 at over 400,000 arrivals) [15]. In other words, Luke left at exactly the moment when "ordinary working men" were being heavily courted.

The "British Bonus Allowed" clue - and what it means

On the Canadian page you can see "British Bonus Allowed" marked for a lot of other passengers. That's not the Canadian government paying the migrant's fare. It's closer to: Canada (or an approved scheme) paying a commission/bonus to agents for recruiting suitable British migrants. Crucially, Thomas Owlett on the 19-07 manifest does not appear to have that "British Bonus Allowed" mark on his line - which nudges the balance towards him travelling on an ordinary paid ticket (possibly with family help or a prepaid ticket purchased privately), rather than being brought out under that particular incentive.

[14] https://pier21.ca/research/immigration-history/immigration-act-1910
[15] https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-630-x/11-630-x2016006-eng.htm

So how could Luke - a poor labourer - manage it in 1910?

Even without a government-paid passage, it was still very doable for a working man, especially in 3rd class:

- 3rd class was designed for mass migration - basic but affordable compared with anything above it.
- Many people travelled on a prepaid ticket sent by a friend/relative already in Canada (chain migration).
- Others went with help from family (selling a few possessions, pooling savings) or sometimes a loan via a local organisation.
- Getting to Liverpool from Kent wasn't cheap, but it was straightforward by rail, and shipping lines/agents commonly sold through arrangements (ticket + instructions + where to report in Liverpool).

Why might Luke have gone when he did?

With the timeline, the motive looks like a mix of "push" and "pull", and the personal "push" is strong:

- Released from prison (9 months from Feb 1909) - sailing July 1910 fits a plausible "try to re-start, fail locally, then leave" window.
- Small-town stigma and employability after theft convictions could be brutal - emigration is a classic "clean slate".
- Labour demand in Canada was real - and if a sibling (or another Owlett) had already established themselves, that becomes a ready-made route.
- Brickfields / local labour shifts in Kent may have been background pressure, but in Luke's case the personal disruption (widowerhood, then imprisonment) feels like the sharper trigger.

What do we know of Thomas's 1907 emigration?

This black-and-white page is not a UK outward list - it's the much more informative Canadian arrival manifest style (the one with columns like age, literacy, occupation, country of birth, destination, etc.). The key points are:

- The entry reads "Owlett, Thomas William"
- Age: 30
- Occupation: General labourer
- Country of birth: Kent
- Destination (place of ultimate destination): Toronto (the word "Toronto" aligns with the Owlett line - Winnipeg is the line above, Guelph the line below)

This strongly supports a pre-existing "Ontario pull". The record shows Thomas Owlett from Kent heading straight to Toronto as early as 1907. That matters because Luke ends up marrying in Ontario and dying there. It makes chain migration (someone already there, contacts, advice, possibly money) much more plausible than Luke simply striking out blind.

Luke - 1910 (UK outward list, Liverpool - Quebec, *Tunisian*)

This is a UK outgoing "contract ticket" passenger list (BT 27 series). What it tells us, line by line:

- Ship / line / route: Tunisian (Allan Line), Liverpool - Quebec
- Date stamped: 28 Jul 1910
- Ticket type: he has a contract ticket number (shown as 1113 on the left). That normally means a standard emigrant booking through a shipping agent, not anything official like a government transport.
- Travelling party: he is listed as one adult (no wife, no children with him). He is travelling alone (one adult male)
- Class: the page is headed for contract/steerage passengers, and the class column is "3rd" at the top with ditto marks continuing - so he is travelling 3rd class (steerage).

- Occupation: his occupation is effectively labourer (the clerk uses ditto marks from the line above where "lab" is written).
- What it doesn't tell you: whether the ticket was prepaid, how much money he had, who he was going to, or his intended destination within Canada. UK outward lists are often sparse like that.

What this implies: Luke went in the cheapest, mass-migration way, alone, booked on a normal emigrant ticket. The UK list can't tell you who paid, where he was going after Quebec, or how much money he had.

Thomas - 1911 (UK outward list, Bristol - Halifax NS, *Prince George*)

This is also a UK outgoing contract ticket list:

- Name: Thomas Owlett
- Contract ticket number: 2417
- Class: again 3rd (ditto from the first entry on the sheet)
- Occupation: the occupation beside his name is a ditto mark from the line above, which is clearly "Farm lab" (farm labourer).
- Route: Bristol - Halifax, Nova Scotia (a major immigrant landing port).

What this implies is that by 1911 Thomas is presenting himself specifically as a farm labourer, which fits the kind of worker Canada and the shipping agents were keen to move. It also suggests he (or the agent) understood that "farm labourer" was an advantageous category compared with more general labouring work. Thomas calling himself a farm labourer in 1911 looks like informed migration (either he had a lead, or he's aligning himself with the kind of work Canada was keen to admit).

So, both Luke and Thomas's UK outward lists show contract ticket, 3rd class, travelling alone. That is exactly what you would expect for working men without much money. It doesn't require a special scheme - it requires a single lump sum (sometimes raised with family help, sometimes via a prepaid ticket bought by someone already in Canada, sometimes via an agent/organisation loan).

Where they settled

However, the 1911 Canadian Census is a really strong piece of evidence. The 1911 Canadian census has Thomas and Luke boarding together, and it gives Thomas's year of immigration as 1907 and Luke's as 1910, then we essentially got a built-in explanation for "how" Luke managed it. This looks like classic chain migration. Thomas goes first (1907) - finds work, learns the system, gets a foothold. Luke follows (1910) - and by 1911 they're in the same household, which is exactly what you'd expect if Luke was "going to" someone rather than arriving cold. Even if we can't yet prove the ticket was prepaid, the census strongly supports the idea that Luke had a named contact and somewhere to land - which is the biggest practical hurdle for a poor labourer.

It also explains why a 1911 UK outward sailing could still exist. If "Thomas 1911" UK outward list is genuinely him, then the most straightforward interpretation is that Thomas first immigrated in 1907 (the census year), then at some point returned to the UK (visit, family, work, whatever), and then came back out again in 1911 - but the census is recording his first year of immigration, not his most recent arrival.

"How could he afford it?" Because he likely didn't have to do it alone. With Thomas established, Luke would have had somewhere to stay immediately (boarding together suggests this), guidance on where to go, what to say, which port to use, which line, and potentially financial help - either a direct loan, pooled family money, or a prepaid ticket arrangement (still to be confirmed from Luke's Canadian arrival papers).

What 30 Ford Street (York South) implies

If Thomas's immigration year is 1907 and Luke's is 1910, and they are boarding together in 1911, the simplest reading is:

- Thomas establishes himself first (1907)
- Luke follows (1910) and goes straight into an existing foothold - same lodging house, same local network
- That drastically lowers the cost and risk for Luke (no need to arrive "cold", less money needed up front, immediate roof over his head, leads on work)

This is exactly how many working men managed it. Luke and Thomas Wiliam are found in 1911 in a lodging house with 8 young male lodgers which suggests an "arrival ecosystem". A household like William and Georgina Corey's with multiple male lodgers is typical of districts where there's lots of casual or seasonal work - new arrivals take a bed, find labouring work, then move on when they stabilise. So, the Coreys may not be "family" at all - they may be running a practical boarding set-up that people like Luke and Thomas used as a base.

Ford Street puts them in a work-rich, clay-and-rail landscape. Ford Street (north of Davenport Road) sits in the wider West Toronto Junction - Davenport area. A City of Toronto historic context report notes the district's character was shaped by transport networks (roads and railways) and also by extraction of clay, gravel and sand, with local producers of brick, pipe and other clay products, and brickyards in the wider area.

That's important for the original "brickfields" question: even if Luke and Thomas did not immediately work in brickyards, they were living in a district where their background as brickwork labourers would have been culturally and economically "legible" - and where labouring work tied to building, rail and clay products was normal.

However, the 1911 Census gives us information on their work situation which links the whole story back to what Luke (and his wider line) already knew how to do.

What "brick yard - 50 hours a week" strongly suggests he had landed in work that matched his background. This wasn't a random fresh start in a totally new trade - it looks like a direct transfer of skills and experience from Kent brickfields / brickwork labouring into an Ontario brickyard job.

- He was in regular, organised employment at the time the census was taken (50 hours a week reads like a standard full working week rather than odd-job casual labour).

There was a straightforward path to wages in a familiar kind of heavy labour. The Coreys' house with multiple lodgers looks like exactly the sort of place where job information would circulate (who's hiring, which yard needs men, who can recommend you).

Luke's Journey

Let us reconstruct Luke's likely journey as realistically as we can. Luke leaves Faversham to travel to Liverpool; sails 28 July 1910 and travels 3rd class (steerage) on Tunisian. He has a brother already in Ontario and is heading for work in a brickyard district in York South

Day 1 - Leaving Faversham

He would probably travel light:

- A small trunk or wooden box
- Perhaps a blanket roll
- Work clothes, a second shirt
- Possibly letters from Thomas with an address in Ontario
- He boards a South Eastern & Chatham Railway train from Faversham to London. This is not dramatic and this is normal rail travel with a journey time: about 90 minutes. He may have bought a single rail ticket to London, then onward to Liverpool - sometimes emigrant agents advised the exact trains to take. How was he feeling emotionally? Harder to know. But leaving Kent permanently would have been understood as serious and possibly final.
- He crosses London (likely to Euston), then boards a mainline train north.
- London to Liverpool: roughly 4–5 hours.
- He arrives at Liverpool Lime Street late afternoon or evening.

Night Before Sailing - Liverpool

Many emigrants stayed in cheap lodging houses near the docks. Shipping lines often directed

passengers to specific boarding houses, processed paperwork the day before sailing, and checked tickets and medical fitness. Luke would have been just one of hundreds.

Day 2 - Boarding the Tunisian

Steerage passengers boarded in groups. He would be allocated a berth (shared dormitory space), given basic instructions, and subject to medical inspection. Eventually the ship leaves Liverpool and heads out past the Mersey. At this point the decision becomes irreversible.

Days 3–9 - The Atlantic Crossing



The typical crossing time: 6–8 days. Conditions in 3rd class were basic but far better than 19th century steerage. There would be bunk beds in large dormitories with simple meals provided and shared wash facilities. Life onboard would typically include seasickness, card games, singing and conversations about work prospects. This is where networks form. People share addresses, names of employers, railway advice

If Thomas had written with specific instructions, Luke would already know to "take the train to Toronto - here's the street - ask for Corey."

Arrival - Quebec

Passengers disembark at Quebec and faced a medical inspection again. Immigration officers ask:

- Where are you going?
- How much money do you have?
- Who are you joining?

If Luke answered: "Going to my brother Thomas Owlett, York South, Ontario" that would have satisfied officials that he was not destitute.

Quebec to Toronto

On arrival he boards a Canadian train westward. Quebec to Toronto is about 500 miles. Travel time is roughly 1–2 days depending on connections. He arrives in Toronto - probably Union Station, then takes a local streetcar or short walk to 30 Ford Street, York South where Thomas is waiting. A bed is ready and within weeks he is working 50 hours a week in a brickyard.

We can try to narrow down which brickyards were operating within reach of Ford Street in 1911, which would let us visualise Luke's daily walk to work.

We have his address is 30 Ford Street, York South, and occupation: Brick yard - 50 hours per week. So, the question becomes: which brickyards were realistically within reach of Ford Street in 1911?

Where exactly was Ford Street?

Ford Street lay just north of Davenport Road in what was then York Township / West Toronto Junction - an industrial fringe zone of the city. This district in 1910 was characterised by:

- Railways (Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific)
- Clay pits
- Sand and gravel extraction
- Small manufacturing yards
- Working-class boarding houses

It was exactly the kind of terrain where brickyards clustered - clay close to rail transport.

Brickyards in the Immediate Area (1910–1912)

Around West Toronto Junction / Davenport / Stockyards there were several active brick and clay operations. The most likely candidates near Ford Street include:

- Junction Brick & Tile works (West Toronto area). Located near the rail corridors. These yards supplied the explosive building growth of Toronto in the Edwardian period.
- Davenport Brick Yards. Clay extraction along the Davenport escarpment had been ongoing since the 19th century.
- Don Valley / East End yards (further away but reachable by rail). This would be less likely if he worked long hours, but not impossible.

A 50-hour week suggests regular attendance and probably proximity so working men typically walked 20–40 minutes to work if possible. From Ford Street:

- Within 1–2 miles there were clay pits and brick operations.
- The presence of rail lines nearby made hauling bricks easy.
- The district was semi-industrial, not suburban.

It is very plausible he worked within walking distance.

What His Workday Likely Looked Like

Brick yard labour in Ontario in 1911 would involve:

- Clay digging or handling
- Moulding assistance
- Loading drying racks
- Moving fired bricks
- Loading rail wagons

Working 50 per week suggests roughly he worked 8–9 hours per day with possibly half-day Saturday It would have been physically demanding but familiar to someone from Kent brickfields.

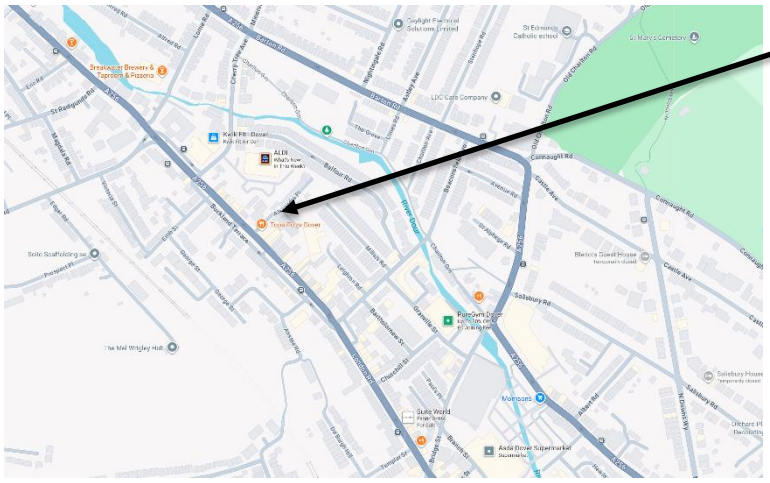
Chapter 33- John Fagg (1798-1876) and Mary Ann Hoyle (1791-1877)

John Fagg and Mary Hoyle are my 3xGreat Grandparents on my mother's side. Consequently, their daughter Frances Fagg became my 2xGreat Grandmother – whose name was to be my grandmother's middle name.

We know very little of John Fagg and Mary Ann Hoyle. John Fagg seems to have been born in Barnham, Kent. John Fagg (1798-1876) and Mary Ann Hoyle (1791-1877) married in Buckland on 22nd May 1809. Buckland is a village near (and now merged with) Dover, noted for the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery whose finds now belong to the British Museum but are on display at Dover Museum. In 1891 the civil parish had a population of 4344. On 26th March 1896 the parish was abolished and merged with Dover. Buckland was a small hamlet to the north-west of Dover, close to the London-Chatham-Dover railway line which was built around 1850.

In subsequent census returns John and Mary lived on Buckland Street which ran through the centre of the village just north of the railway line close to where it goes into a tunnel, and becomes London Road as can be seen in the 1870s map below.





Buckland Road still exists, now called Buckland Terrace, but as a slightly elevated road parallel to the current London Road

The original London Road in Dover was significantly straightened and widened in the late 1960s and early 1970s with the construction of the A2/M2 and the bypass.

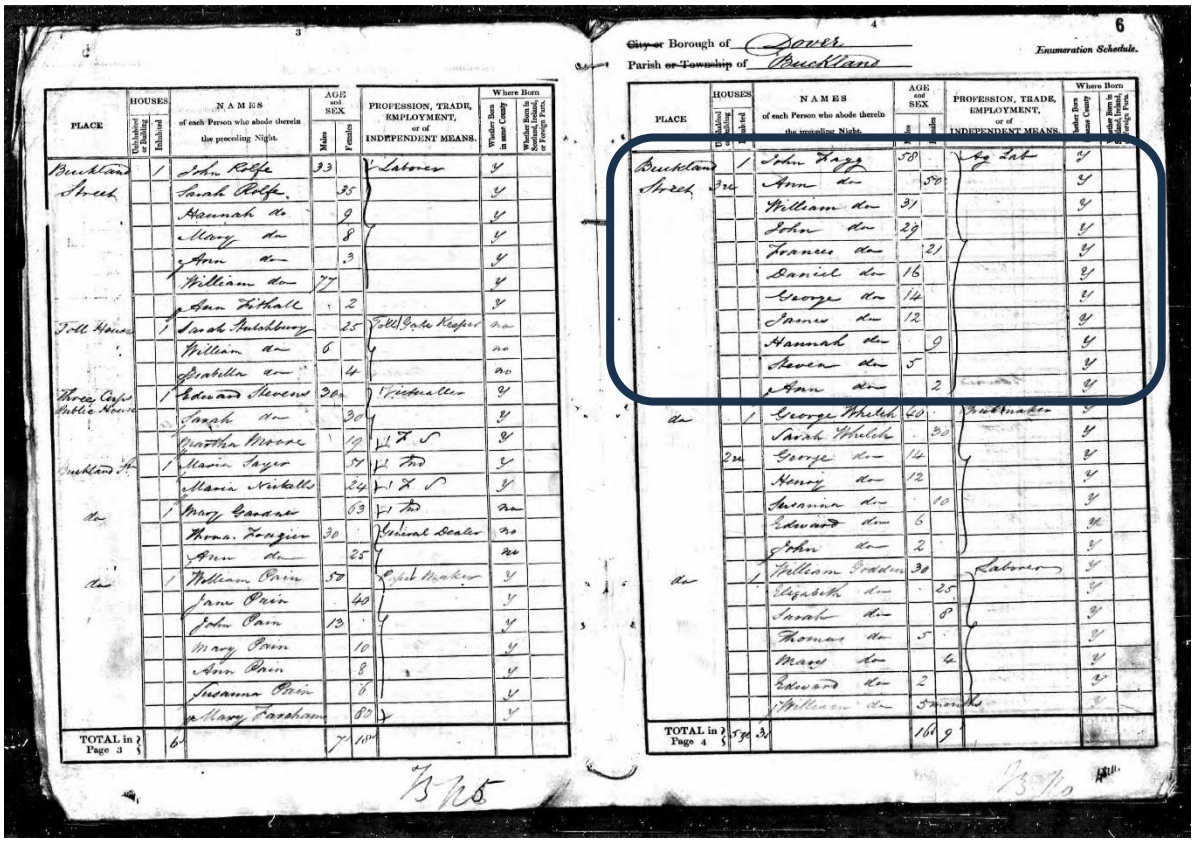
The old London Road, which followed the path of the historic Roman road (Watling Street) and later medieval routes, was considered too narrow and winding for modern traffic.

Frances, my 2xgreat grandmother was born sometime around 1820 to John and Mary. From subsequent birth certificates it would appear Frances was not able to sign her name. She went on to Marry Henry Mount.

John and Mary went on to have (at least) 8 children in the next 30 years: William (1810), John (1812), Frances (1820), Daniel (1825), George (1827), James (1829), Hannah, (1832), Stephen (1836).

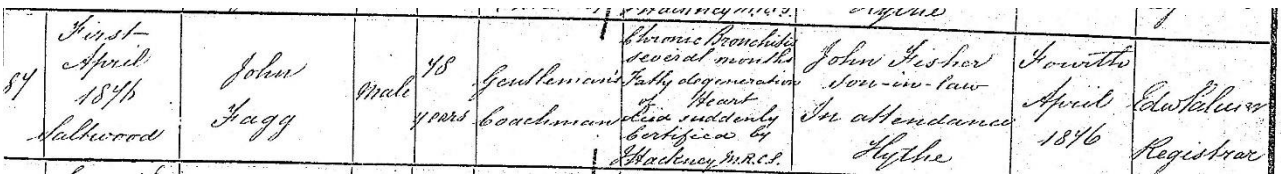
On census day 6th June 1841 Frances lived with her parents in Buckland Street, Buckland, Dover.

John Fagg (58, Agricultural labourer), Ann Fagg (50), William Fagg (31), John Fagg (29), Frances Fagg (21), Daniel Fagg (16), George Fagg (14), James Fagg (12), Hannah Fagg (9), Steven Fagg (5), Ann Fagg (2) (all born in Dover). Unusually, their children still live with the parents into their 30s and 20s.

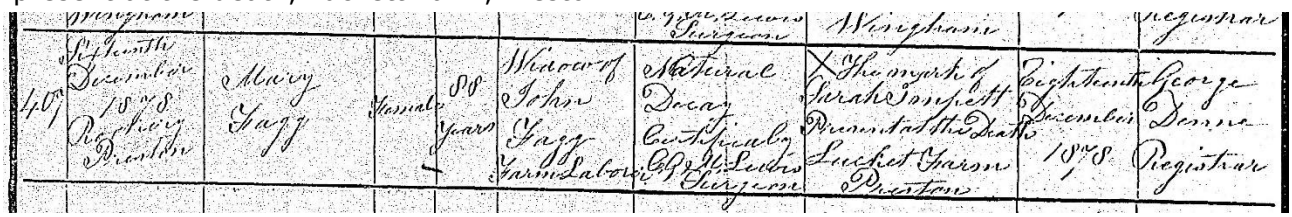


Frances Fagg married Henry Mount in 1844 and are discussed in Chapter 35.

John died on 1st April 1876 in Saltwood, just outside Hythe, of "*chronic bronchitis and fatty degeneration of the heart*". He was a *"gentleman's coachman".* The death was registered by John Fisher, John's son-in-law, who was present at the death *(*1876, Jun, Elham, 02A, 535).



Mary ("*widow of John Fagg, farm labourer*") died two years later on 11th December 1879, aged 88 of "*natural decay*" (1878, Dec, Eastry, 02A, 550). Death was registered by Sarah Joylett (?) present at the death, Luckett Farm, Preston.



Section 16 - 2xGreat Grandparents

George Philpott (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (1830-1915)
Henry Mount (1812-1879) and Frances Fagg (1820-1894)

Chapter 34 - George Philpott (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (1830-1915)

George Philpott (1826-1892)

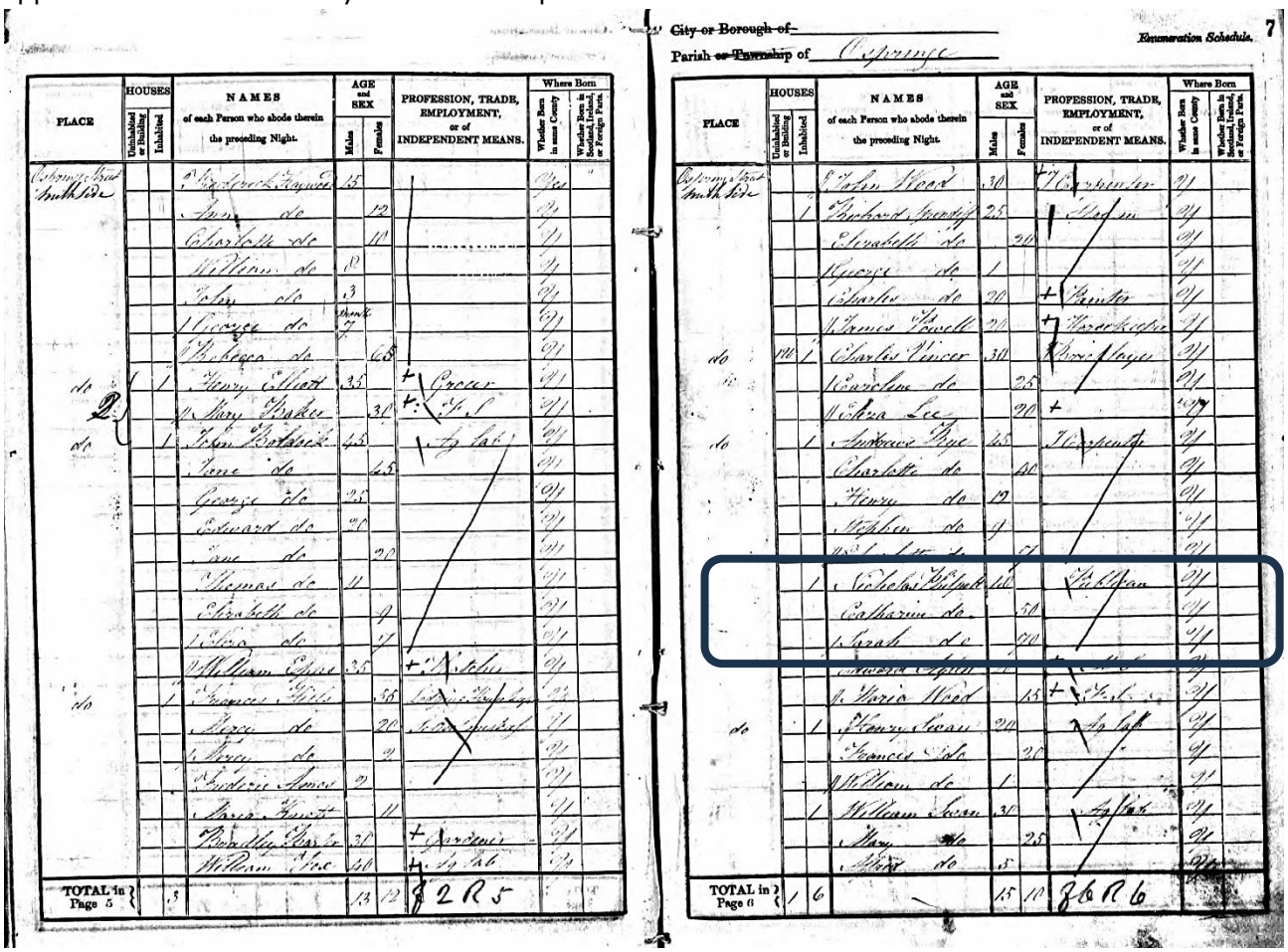
Nicholas Philpott (1796-1850) and Catharine Trowbridge (1785-1859) were married on 10th July 1821 when Nicholas was 25 and Catharine was 36. They married in Minster in Sheppey, Kent (*Source: FHL Film No 18335593, Reference ID Item 3, p. 154*)

There is no documentary evidence of George Philpott's birth and inconsistencies in the records whish suggest a birth date of 1826-7. We know he was born to Nicholas and Catharine. There is some evidence of a baptism of a George Philpott in Ospringe to Nicholas and Catharine on 13th February 1825 (FHL Film 1835536, Ref ID: Item 1, p 50 No. 398), which conflicts with estimated birth dates on census documents.

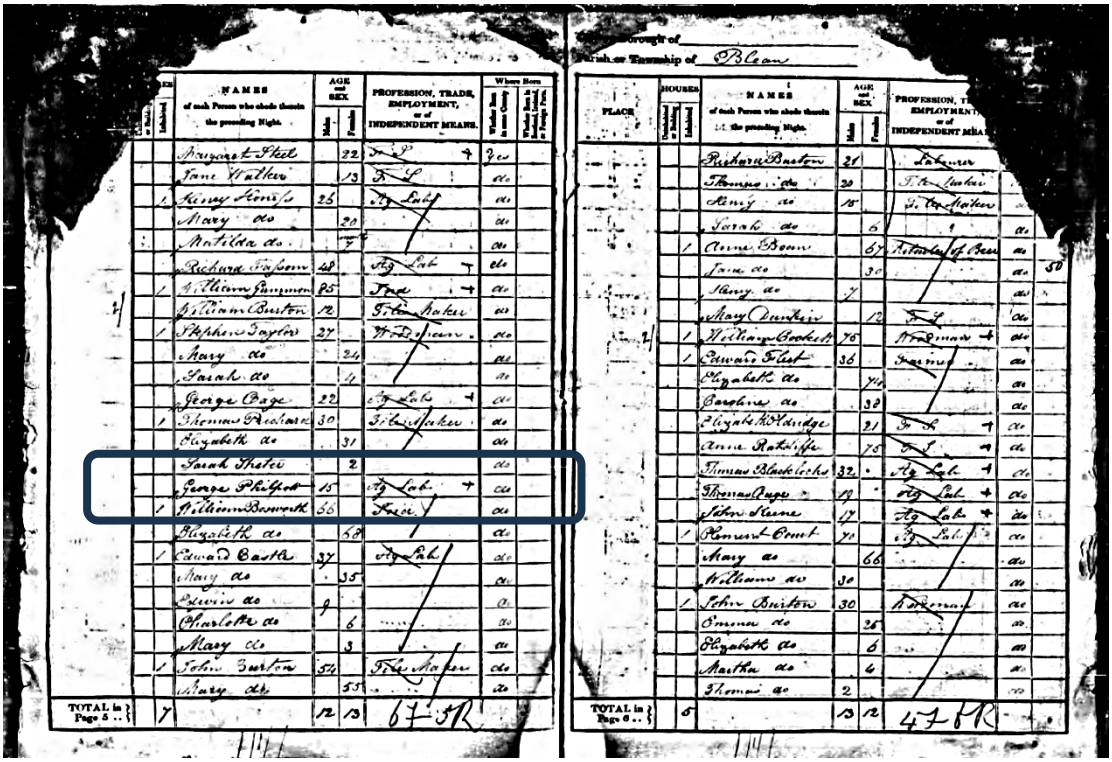
At the moment we do not know whether George had siblings or not. Indeed, we know very little of George's life before his marriage to Charlotte Snoad.

1841

On census day, Sunday 6th June 1841 George's parents, Nicholas (40) and Catharine (50), lived in Ospringe Road, Faversham, which was part of the A2 that ran between Ospringe and Faversham. They lived with Sarah Philpott (formerly Smith) Nicholas' widowed mother (70). It appears that Nicholas may have been a publican.



George was now 15, and seems to have left home to work as an agricultural labourer possibly in Blean, just south of Whitstable.



It is not clear from the 1841 census return exactly where George lived and worked.



Whitstable is just 10 miles to the northeast of Faversham.

Blean is just south of Whitstable

In October 1849, George must have met Charlotte Snoad, and they got married and presumably lived in Ospringe.

Charlotte Snoad (1830-1915)

We know little of Charlotte's early life. Her parents, William Snoad (1798-1872) and Jane Wilson (1798-) were married on 20th May 1820 at Faversham. (Source: FHL Film No 1886148; Ref ID: item 3, p. 73). According to subsequent birth certificates, William and Jane moved from Faversham to Preston sometime between 1822 and 1824.

Their daughter, Charlotte was born on 1830 in Preston, Kent, just south of Faversham, a few years before official registration of births. She was the fifth of William and Jane's eight children after Mary Ann (1820), William (1822), Thomas (1824), and Ann (1827). No birth registrations can be found for any of the Snoad's children. Maybe after the first 6 they did not think it worthwhile.

Compliance with birth registration

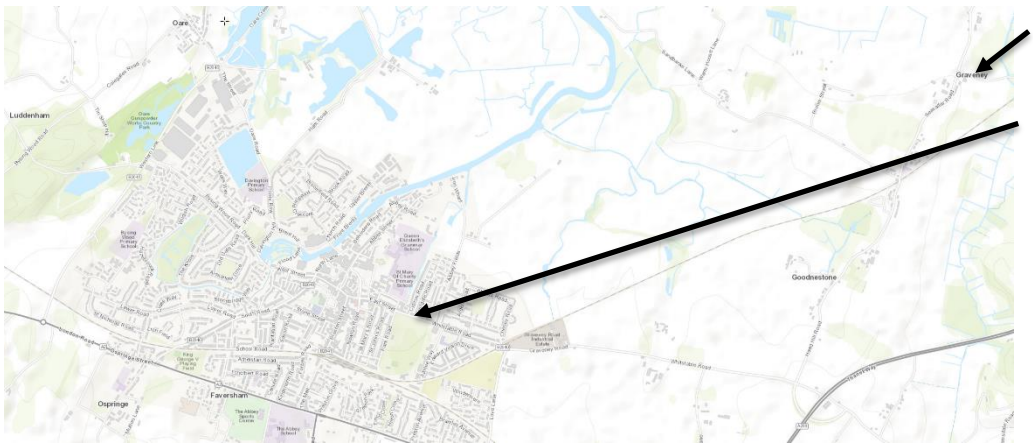
After 1837, the law in England and Wales required civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths, administered by the General Register Office (GRO). However, in rural areas like Kent, compliance with birth registration was not immediate or universal. Whilst Civil registration began in 1837, it was not compulsory for parents to register a birth until 1874. From 1837 to 1874, it was the registrar's responsibility to collect birth registrations, not the parents. Many rural families, particularly in rural Kent, did not register births, either out of ignorance of the law, lack of access, or because they didn't see the benefit.

Historians estimate that only around 60–70% of births were registered nationally in the early years (1837–1874). In rural areas like Kent, compliance was typically lower than in urban areas. A reasonable estimate would be 50–60% compliance in rural Kent during the earlier decades after 1837.

After 1874, The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874 made it the legal duty of parents to register a birth within 42 days, with a fine for noncompliance. After this point, registration compliance greatly increased, often exceeding 90% by the late 19th century.

(Source: ChatGPT)

By 1834, William and Jane had moved to Graveney.

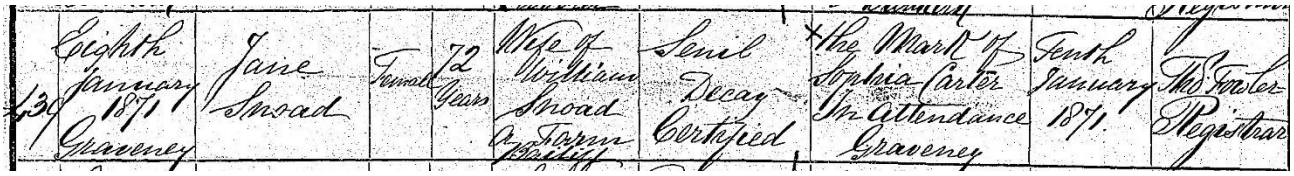


Graveney was a small village to the north east of Faversham just 4 miles away.

On census day, Sunday 6th June 1841, Charlotte (11) lived with her parents in Graveney, Kent with Thomas (15), Ann (13) and Frederick (7). Her father was a labourer.

Charlotte met and married George Philpott in 1849.

Charlotte's mother Jane died on 8th January 1871, in Graveney age 72 of "*senile decay*". She was identified as the wife of William Snoad, a farm bailiff. She was buried in Graveney on 16th January 1871. (Source: FHL Film: 1786505; Ref ID: item 2, p 36, rn 283).



30	Eighth January 1871 Graveney	Jane Smoad	Female	72 Years	Wife of William Smoad a Farm Bailiff	Senile Decay Certified	The Mark of Sophia Carter In attendance Graveney	Tenth January 1871.	Thos Forster Registrar

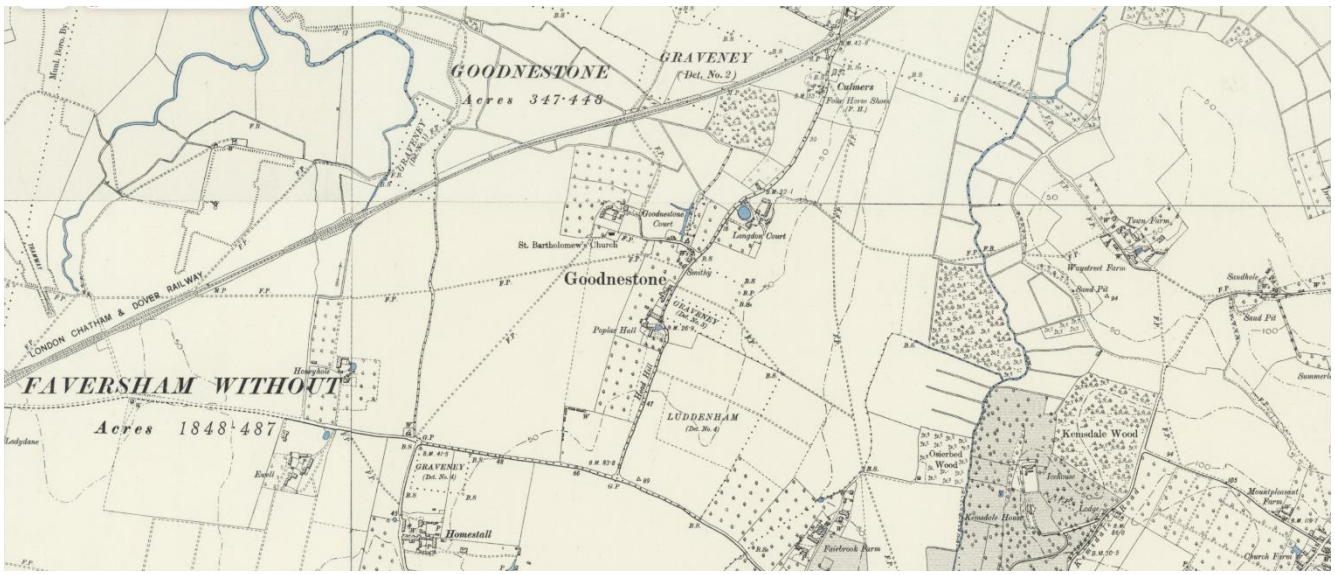
William possibly died after Jane, in 1872 in Graveney. But no death certificate has been found.

Map of area 1888

Faversham, Preston, Ospringe



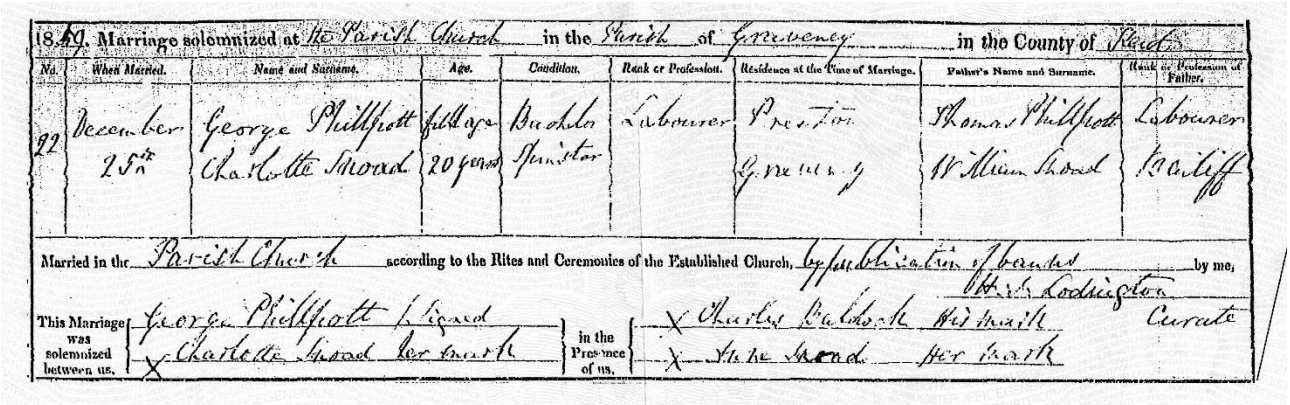
Graveney



(Source: https://www.findmypast.co.uk/explore/26646830/1770403771)

Marriage of George Philpott (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (1830-1915)

George Philpott (23) and Charlotte Snoad (20) married on Christmas Day, December 25th 1849 at the parish church in Graveney. George was a labourer. The certificate clams his father was "Thomas Phillpott", also a labourer. Charlotte's father was William Snoad, a bailiff. From the evidence on birth certificates, both George and Charlotte were not literate and unable to sign their names.



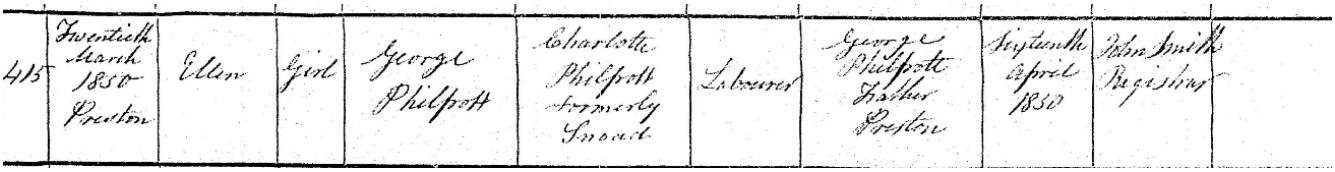
1849. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Graveney in the County of Kent.

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.
92	December 25th	George Phillpott Charlotte Snoad	full age 20 years	Bachelor Spinster	Labourer	Preston Graveney	Thomas Phillpott William Snoad	Labourer Bailiff

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Banns by me, H. C. Lodington Curate

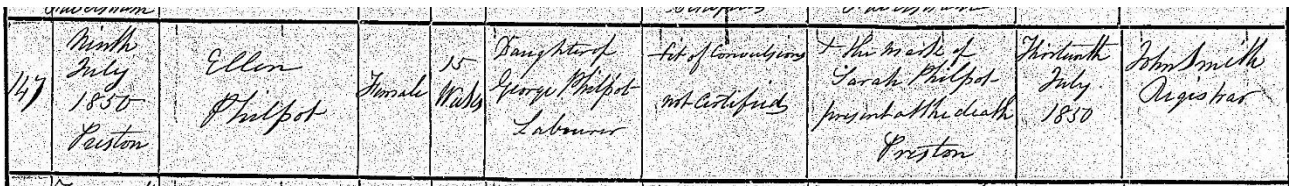
This Marriage was solemnized between us, George Phillpott [X] his mark, Charlotte Snoad her mark [X]. In the Presence of us, Charles Babcock his mark [X], Jane Snoad her mark.

Ellen was George and Charlotte's first baby born on 20th March 1850, Preston, Faversham. George was a labourer (1850, Jun, Faversham, 05, 192).



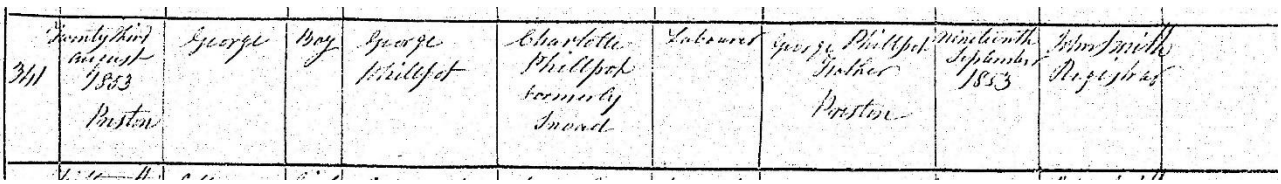
415	Twentieth March 1850 Preston	Ellen	Girl	George Philpott	Charlotte Philpott formerly Snoad	Labourer	George Philpott Father Preston	Seventeenth April 1850	John Smith Registrar	

Ellen died on 9th July 1850 age 15 weeks of "*fit of convulsions*" (1850, Sep, Faversham, 05, 99)



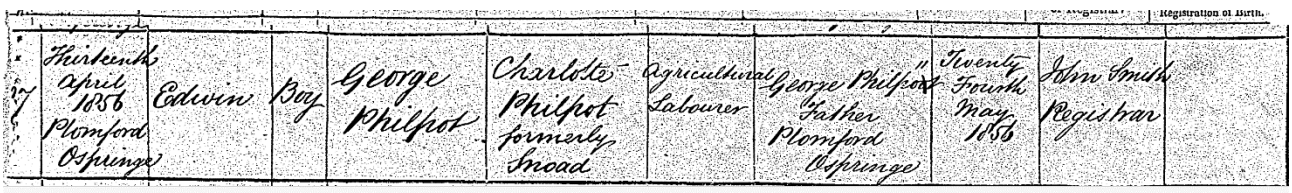
147	Ninth July 1850 Preston	Ellen Philpot	Female	15 Weeks	Daughter of George Philpot Labourer	fit of Convulsions not Certified	+ the mark of Sarah Philpot present at the death Preston	Thirteenth July 1850	John Smith Registrar	

George and Charlotte's second child, also named George was born on 23rd August 1853, in Preston, Faversham. George was a labourer (1853, Faversham, 02A, 488).



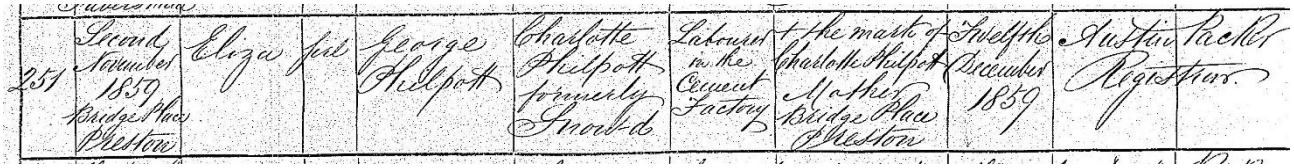
341	Twenty third August 1853 Preston	George	Boy	George Phillpot	Charlotte Phillpot formerly Snoad	Labourer	George Phillpot Father Preston	Nineteenth September 1853	John Smith Registrar	

The third of their 7 children, Edwin Philpott (1856-1900) was born on 13th April 1856 in Plomford, Ospringe, Kent in 1856 to George Philpott (29) (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (24) (1830-1915). George was an agricultural labourer.



Registration of Birth.

207	Thirteenth April 1856 Plomford Ospringe	Edwin	Boy	George Philpot	Charlotte Philpot formerly Snoad	Agricultural Labourer	George Philpot Father Plomford Ospringe	Twenty Fourth May 1856	John Smith Registrar	



251	Second November 1859 Bridge Place Preston	Eliza	fml	George Philpott	Charlotte Philpott formerly Snowdon	Labourer in the Cement Factory	the mark of Charlotte Philpott Mother Bridge Place Preston	Twelfth December 1859	Austin Rector Registrar

Their fourth child, Eliza, was born on 2nd November 1859 at Bridge Place, Preston (1859, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 598). George was now a labourer in the cement factory.

Map of area c1870



This map c1870 shows Ospringe, Faversham, and Preston and how close they were.

And below what the area looks like today.





The cement works in Faversham, were primarily located near the Creek area, specifically around the Upper Brents and Oare regions, especially on the north and northwest outskirts of the town – a short walk from Ospringe. These locations were well-suited due to proximity to chalk from nearby hills and clay from the marshy lands. This area provided easy access to both water transport and raw materials Faversham was one of several towns along the North Kent coast involved in the early cement industry, which grew rapidly in the mid-19th century due to the development of Portland cement. The cement works would have likely been small-scale at that time, as the industry was still in its early phases before booming in the late 19th century.

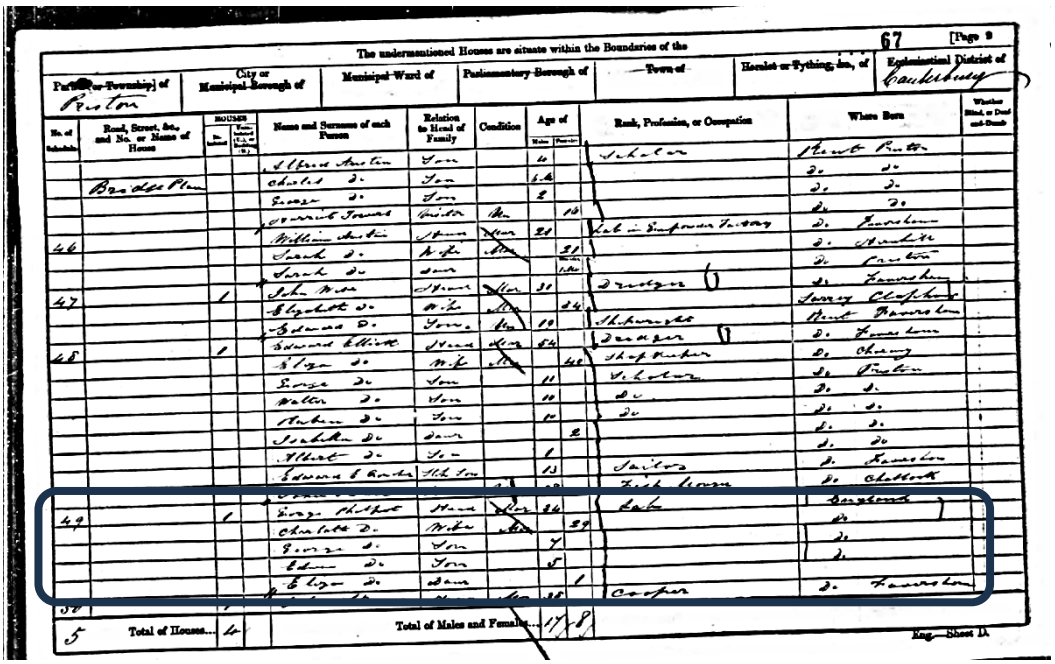


Lime kilns, part of the cement production process, were just to the north of Preston.

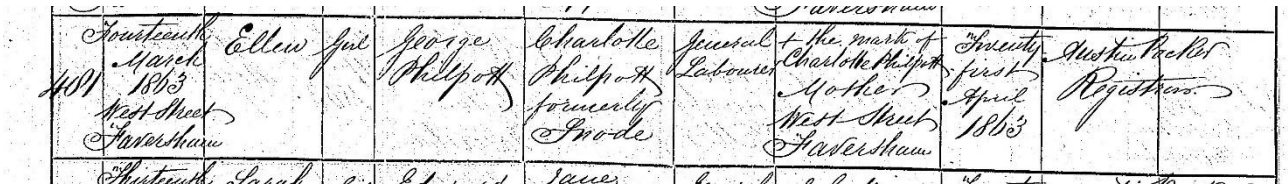
Faversham had a strong industrial presence in the 19th century, including gunpowder works seen on the above map as "powder works", and brickmaking, which complemented the cement industry.

1861

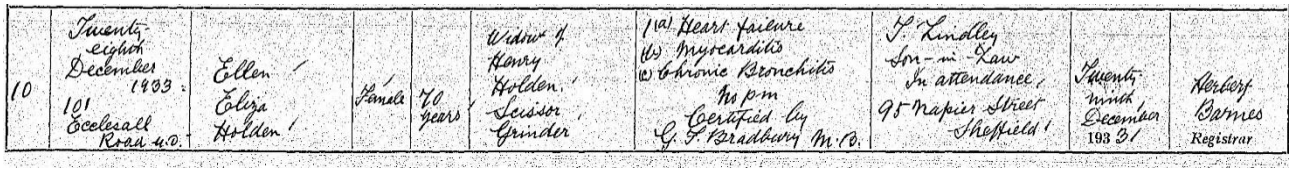
On census day 7th 1861, George and Charlotte lived in Bridge Place, Preston, when the family consisted of: George Philpott (34, labourer), Charlotte Philpott (29), George Philpott (7), Edwin Philpott (5), Eliza Philpott (1).



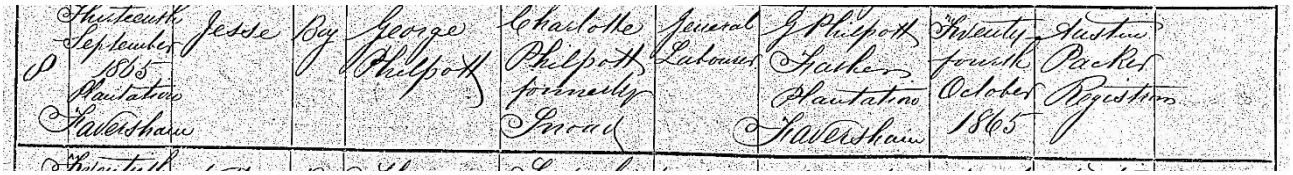
Ellen Philpott, their fourth child, was born on 14th March 1863 at West Street, Faversham. George was a general labourer, (1863, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 620).

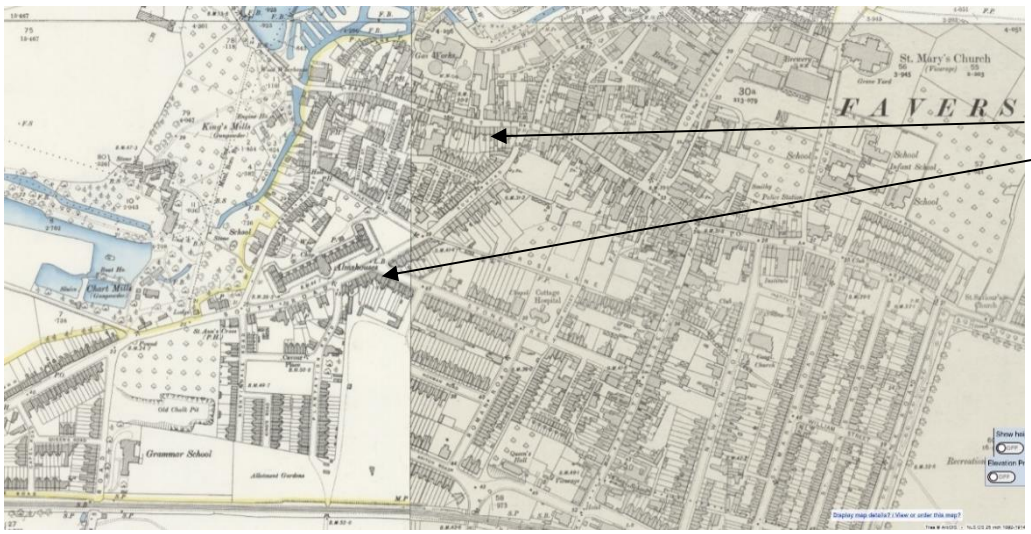


Ellen lived a long life, marring John Holden and moving to Sheffield. She died a widow on 28th December 1933, age 76 of "*heart failure, myocarditis, chronic bronchitis*" at 101 Eccleshill Road, Sheffield (1933, Dec, Eccleshall Bierley, 9C, 435). Death registered by her son-in-law, F(?) Lindley of 95 Napier Street, Sheffield.



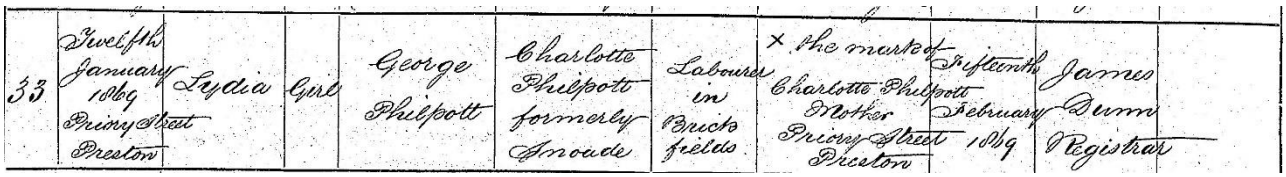
George and Charlotte's fifth child, Jesse, was born on 13th September 1865 at Plantation, Faversham. George was a general labourer (1865, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 675).



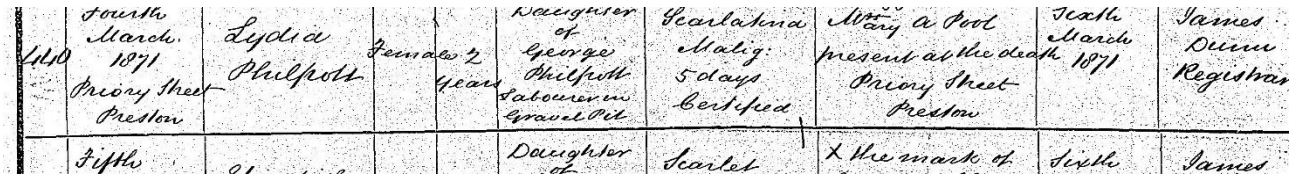


Both West Street and Plantation can be seen on this map.

Lydia was born on 12th January 1869 in Priory Street, Preston, Faversham. George was labourer in the brickfields (1869, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 780).



Lydia died on 4th March 1871 age 2 at Priory Street of "*Scarlatina, Malig*". Death was registered by Mary A Pool. George was a labourer in the gravel pits (1871, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 486).



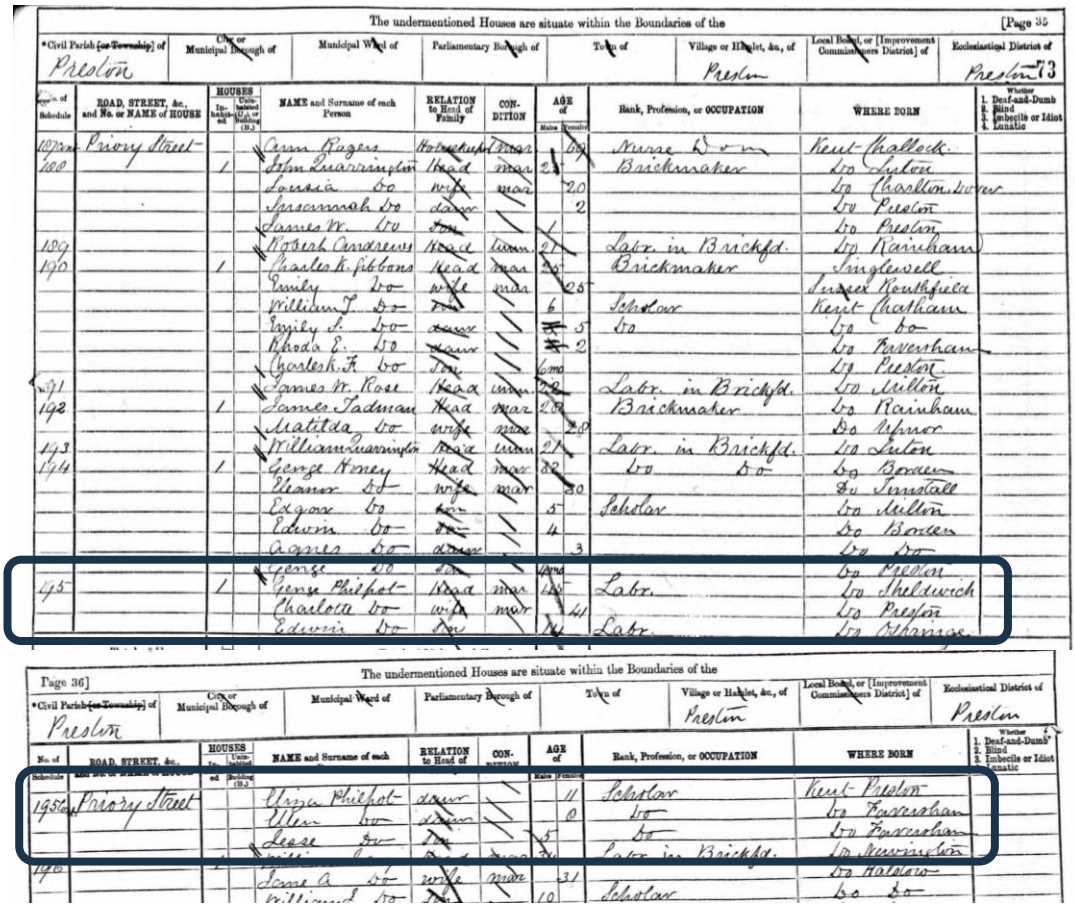
1140	Fourth March 1871 Priory Street Preston	Lydia Philpotts	Female	2 years	Daughter of George Philpott Labourer Gravel Pit	Scarlatina Malig: 5 days Certified	Mary a Pool present at the death Priory Street Preston	Sixth March 1871	James Dunn Registrar
	Fifth				Daughter of	Scarlet	X the mark of	Sixth	James

Malignant (haemorrhagic) scarlatina, also known as malignant scarlet fever, is a severe and potentially life-threatening form of scarlet fever, a bacterial infection caused by Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A Streptococcus). It is characterized by the typical scarlet fever rash and other severe symptoms like high fever, sore throat, and potentially, bleeding (haemorrhagic) manifestations

Priory Street runs south-east from the junction of Newton Road and Forbes Road, just east of Faversham's town centre. It is part of what was then the parish of Preston-next-Faversham, which was separate from the Borough of Faversham until absorbed in the 20th century. In 1870, Priory Street would have been on the fringe of developed Faversham, forming part of a growing residential area. The area was semi-rural but rapidly developing with a mix of cottages, terraced housing, and small gardens or orchards. The name "Priory" refers to Faversham Abbey, the remains of which were (and still are) nearby - the street was close to the site of the medieval abbey precinct. It was near to Faversham Railway Station (opened 1858) - just to the north.

1871

On 2nd April 1871 the family still lived in Priory Street, Preston and consisted of: George Philpott (45, labourer), Charlotte Philpott (41), Edwin Philpott (14, labourer), Eliza Philpott (11, scholar), Ellen Philpott (8, scholar), Jesse Philpott (5, scholar). The residents of Priory Street were entirely working class, the majority labourers in the brickfields.



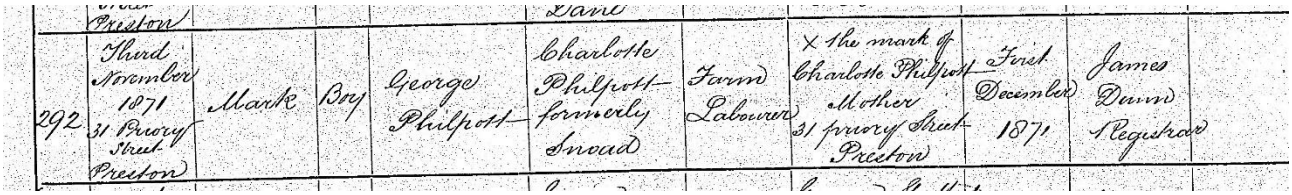
The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 35

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION	AGE of Males	AGE of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
189	Priory Street			Ann Rogers	Housekeeper	Widow		69	Nurse Dom	Kent-Challock	
190		1		John Quarrington	Head	mar	23		Brickmaker	Do Lydden	
				Louisa Do	wife	mar		20		Do Throwley	
				Susannah Do	daur			2		Do Preston	
				James W. Do	Son		1			Do Preston	
189				Robert Andrews	Head	Widr	27		Labr. in Brickfd.	Do Rainham	
190		1		Charles R. Gibbons	Head	mar	29		Brickmaker	Singlewell	
				Emily Do	wife	mar		25		Sussex Southfield	
				William T. Do	Son		6		Scholar	Kent Chatham	
				Emily S. Do	daur			5	Do	Do Do	
				Rhoda E. Do	daur			2		Do Faversham	
				Charles R. Do	Son		6mo			Do Preston	
191				James M. Rose	Head	Widr	78		Labr. in Brickfd.	Do Milton	
192		1		James Tadman	Head	mar	29		Brickmaker	Do Rainham	
				Matilda Do	wife	mar		29		Do Upnor	
193				William Quarrington	Nephew	unm	21		Labr. in Brickfd.	Do Luton	
194		1		George Honey	Head	mar	32		Do Do	Do Boxley	
				Eleanor Do	wife	mar		30		Do Tunstall	
				Edgar Do	Son		5		Scholar	Do Milton	
				Edwin Do	Do		4			Do Boxley	
				Agnes Do	daur			3		Do Do	
				George Do	Do		6mo			Do Preston	
195		1		George Philpot	Head	mar	45		Labr.	Do Sheldwich	
				Charlotte Do	wife	mar		41		Do Preston	
				Edwin Do	Son		14		Labr.	Do Rhamsgate	

Page 36] The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each	RELATION to Head of	CONDITION	AGE of Males	AGE of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Deaf-and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic
195	Priory Street			Eliza Philpot	daur			11	Scholar	Kent Preston	
				Ellen Do	daur			8	Do	Do Faversham	
				Jesse Do	Son		5		Do	Do Faversham	
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		Labr. in Brickfd.	Do Newington	
196				Jane A. Do	wife	mar		31		Do Halstow	
				William Do	Son		10		Scholar	Do Do	

Their seventh child, Mark, was born on 3rd November 1871 at 31 Priory Street, Preston. George was a farm labourer (1871, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 718).



	Preston				Dane					
292	Third November 1871 31 Priory Street Preston	Mark	Boy	George Philpott	Charlotte Philpott formerly Snoad	Farm Labourer	X the mark of Charlotte Philpott Mother 31 Priory Street Preston	First December 1871	James Dunn Registrar	

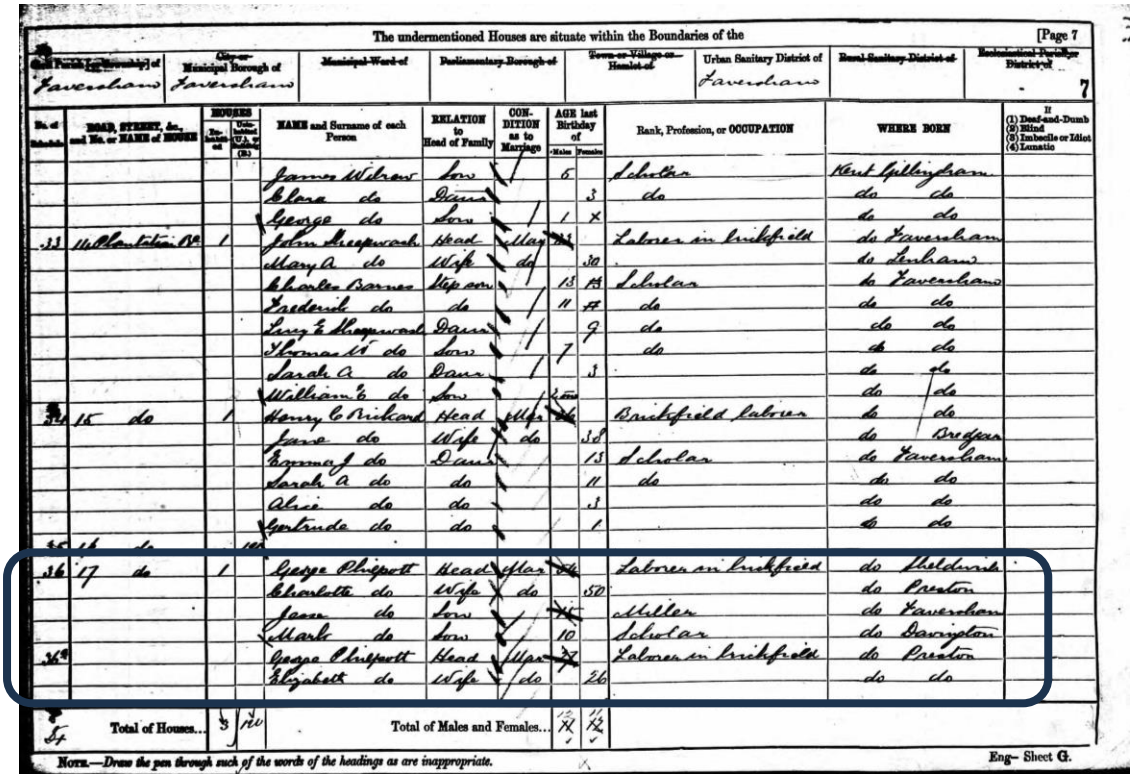
1875

At age 21, Edwin Philpott married Julia Jane Mount who was 8 months pregnant suggesting an October 1874 conception. They became my great grandparents – the parents of Harriet Philpott. **Edwin and Julia Jane are the subject of Chapter 36.**

1881

On census day, Sunday 3rd April 1881, the family lived at 17 Plantation Road, Faversham. The family now was: George Philpott (54, labourer in brickfield), Charlotte Philpott (50), Jesse Philpott (15, Miller), Mark Philpott (10 Scholar).

Also living with them is their son George Philpott (27, labourer in Brickfield), and his wife Elizabeth (26), and their four children: William Philpott (5, Scholar), Annie Philpott (4, scholar), Frederick Philpott (2), George Philpott (1 month).

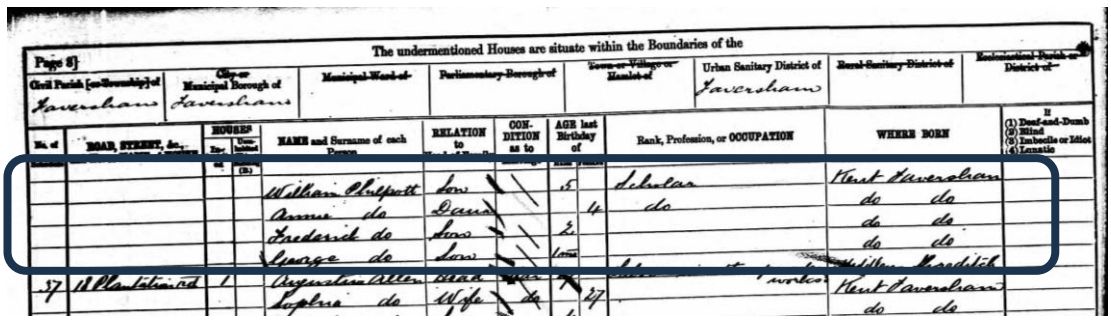


The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 7

Civil Parish [or Township] of Faversham | City or Municipal Borough of Faversham | Municipal Ward of | Parliamentary Borough of | Town or Village or Hamlet of | Urban Sanitary District of Faversham | Rural Sanitary District of | Ecclesiastical Parish or District of — 7

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited or Building	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
				James Wilson	Son		6		Scholar	Kent Gillingham	
				Elena do	Dau		3		do	do do	
				George do	Son		1	X		do do	
33	11 Plantation Rd	1		John Sheppard	Head	Mar	34		Labourer in brickfield	do Faversham	
				Mary A do	Wife	do		30		do Seasalter	
				Charles Barnes	Nephew		13	14	Scholar	do Faversham	
				Frederick do	do		11	11	do	do do	
				Lucy E Sheppard	Dau		9		do	do do	
				Thomas W do	Son		7		do	do do	
				Sarah A do	Dau		3			do do	
				William G do	Son		1 mo			do do	
34	15 do	1		Henry C Pickard	Head	Mar	36		Brickfield Labourer	do do	
				Jane do	Wife	do		38		do Dregers	
				Emma J do	Dau			13	Scholar	do Faversham	
				Sarah A do	do			11	do	do do	
				Alice do	do			8		do do	
				Gertrude do	do			1		do do	
35	16 do	1									
36	17 do	1		George Philpott	Head	Mar	54		Labourer in brickfield	do Sheldwich	
				Charlotte do	Wife	do		50		do Preston	
				Jesse do	Son		15		Miller	do Faversham	
				Mark do	Son		10		Scholar	do Davington	
37				George Philpott	Head	Mar	27		Labourer in brickfield	do Preston	
				Elizabeth do	Wife	do		26		do do	
38											
39	Total of Houses...	8	2	Total of Males and Females...			72	72			

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate. Eng. Sheet G.



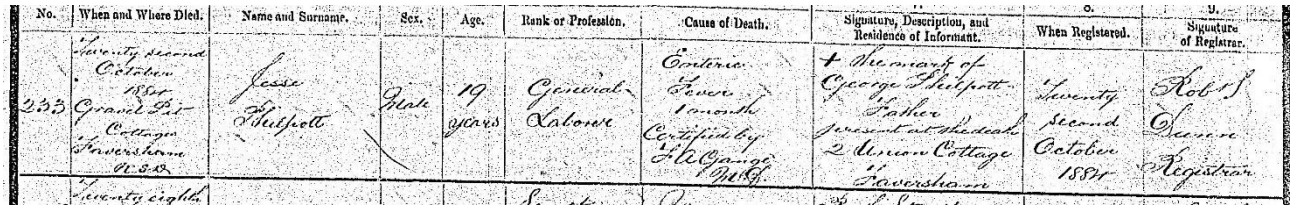
Page 8 | The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish [or Township] of Faversham | City or Municipal Borough of Faversham | Municipal Ward of | Parliamentary Borough of | Town or Village or Hamlet of | Urban Sanitary District of Faversham | Rural Sanitary District of | Ecclesiastical Parish or District of

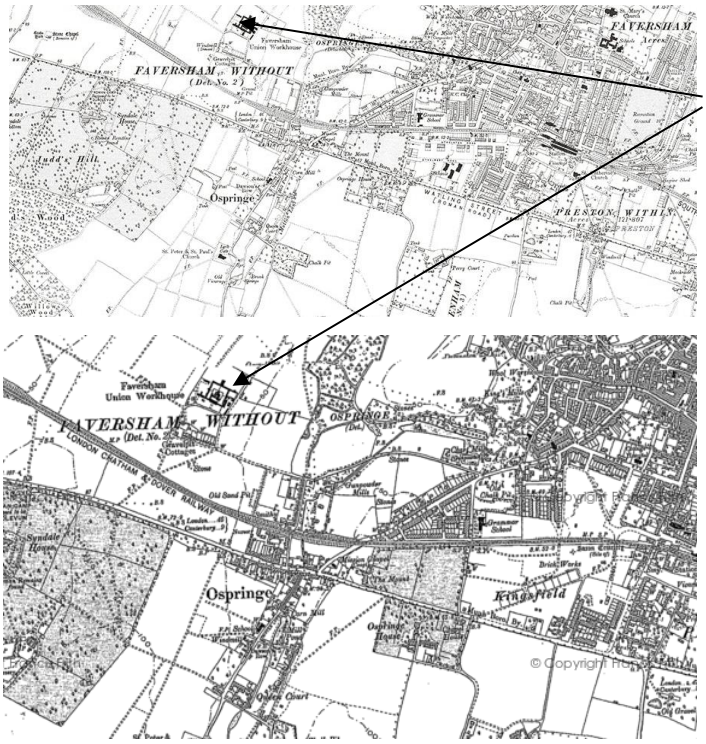
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c.,	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited or Building	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to	CONDITION as to	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
				William Philpott	Son		5		Scholar	Kent Faversham	
				Annie do	Dau			4	do	do do	
				Frederick do	Son		2			do do	
				George do	Son		1 mo			do do	
37	18 Plantation Rd	1		Augustus Allen	Head					Kent Faversham	
				Sophia do	Wife	do		27		do do	

1884

In 1884, tragedy struck the Phillpotts. Jesse Philpott died age 19 on 22nd October 1884, at Gravel Pit Cottages, Faversham of "*enteric fever 1 month*" (1884, Dec, Faversham, 2A, 512).



Enteric fever, comprising typhoid and paratyphoid, is a serious, often life-threatening febrile systemic infection caused by Salmonella Typhi or Salmonella Paratyphi bacteria. It is transmitted by food and water contaminated by the faeces and urine of an acutely infected or convalescent person or a chronic asymptomatic carrier.

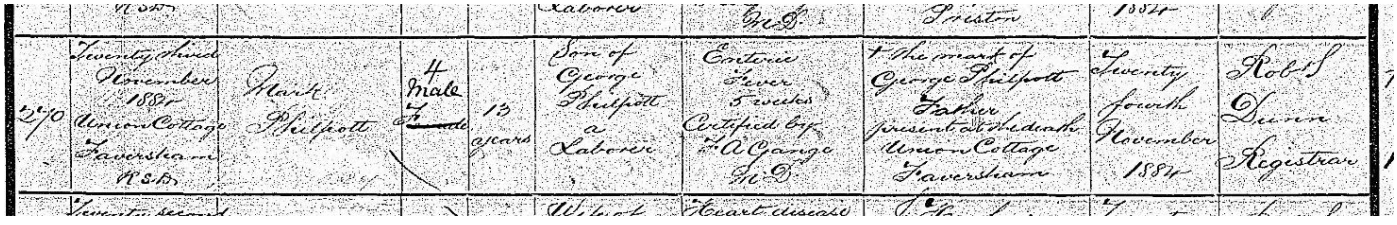


The map of 1868 (left) and 1908 (below) shows a cluster labelled "Gravel Pit Cottages" positioned just south of the Faversham Union Workhouse, beside active gravel extraction zones. They were a small cluster of dwellings just southwest of Faversham, near the gravel workings and workhouse in Ospringe parish. These cottages were modest labourers' homes, often tied to nearby industries like gravel extraction or agriculture.

It seems Jesse moved out of the family home, and changed jobs to work in the nearby gravel pits. The gravel pits are close to Plantation, where the family lived.

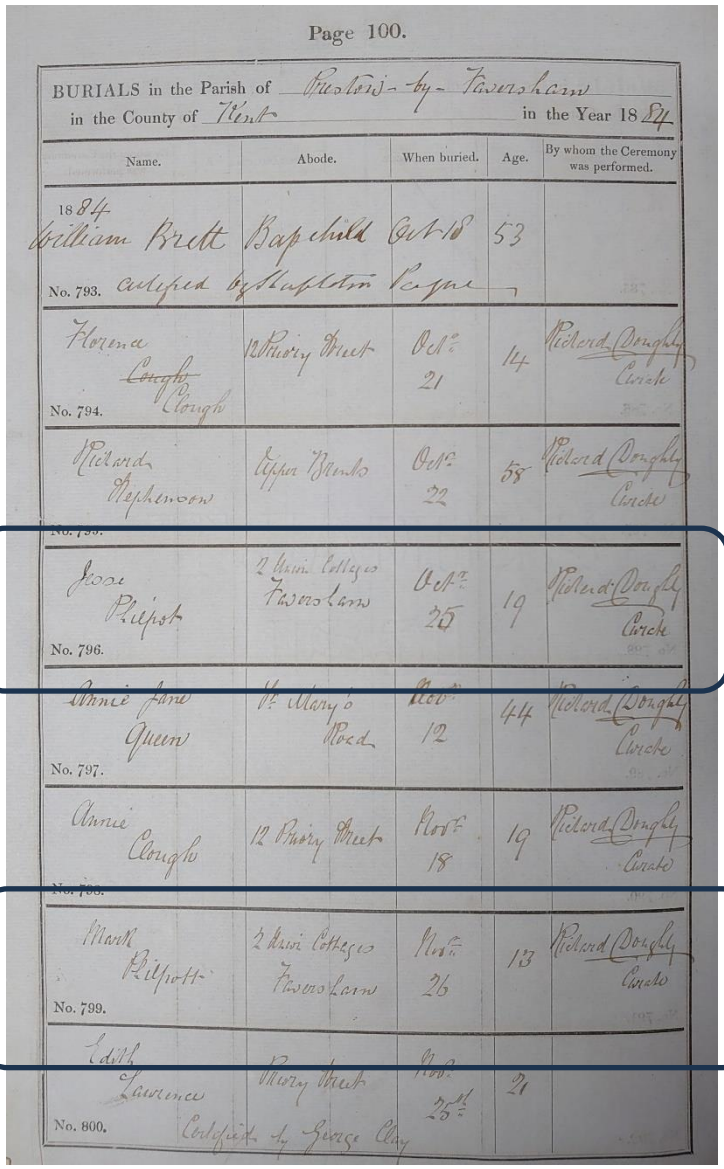
Historic England's 1918 Syndale Estate sales particulars include "Gravel Pit Cottages, Faversham", confirming the name and location within their estate holdings near Bayfield Farm in Ospringe parish

Exactly a month after Jesse died, his brother, Mark Philpott died age 13 on 22nd November 1884 at 2 Union Cottages, Faversham also of "*enteric fever*". George was a labourer and registered both births (1884, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 515).



Based on available sources, there was no identified typhoid epidemic in Faversham in 1884. It appears to have experienced sporadic cases over time rather than a distinct outbreak that year. However, given Mark had had enteric fever for 5 weeks, this suggests contagion began around the middle of October, it is possible somehow, he caught it from his brother Jesse.

- Jesse Philpott was buried 25th October 1884 at Preston-Next-Faversham.
- Mark Philpott was buried 26th November 1884 at Preston-Next-Faversham.



Page 100.

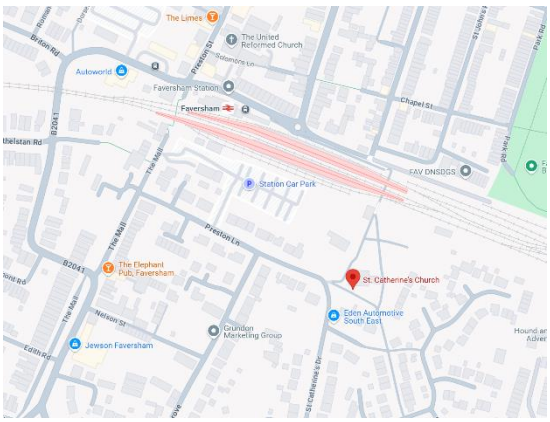
BURIALS in the Parish of Preston-by-Faversham
in the County of Kent in the Year 1884

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1884 William Brett No. 793.	Bapchild	Oct 18	53	Certified by Stapleton Cooper
Florence Clough No. 794.	12 Priory Street	Oct 21	14	Richard Doughty Curate
Richard Stephenson No. 795.	Upper Brents	Oct 22	58	Richard Doughty Curate
Jesse Philpott No. 796.	2 Union Cottages Preston Lane	Oct 25	19	Richard Doughty Curate
Annie Jane Queen No. 797.	St Mary's Road	Nov 12	44	Richard Doughty Curate
Annie Clough No. 798.	12 Priory Street	Nov 18	19	Richard Doughty Curate
Mark Philpott No. 799.	2 Union Cottages Preston Lane	Nov 26	13	Richard Doughty Curate
Edith Laurence No. 800.	Priory Street	Nov 25	21	Certificate by George Clay

This is likely to have been St Catherine's Church.

St Catherine's Church, Preston-next-Faversham is an Anglican church in the Preston area of the town of Faversham in Kent, England. The church in its current form originates from the Norman period, though there was extensive restoration work in the 1860s. It was designated as a Grade II listed building in 1950. Main construction periods 1170 to 1899. St Catherine's is a 12th century church, heavily rebuilt in the nineteenth century. The earliest features are in the chancel. The church has a fourteenth century piscina, brasses and a sixteenth century tomb. (Wikipedia)*

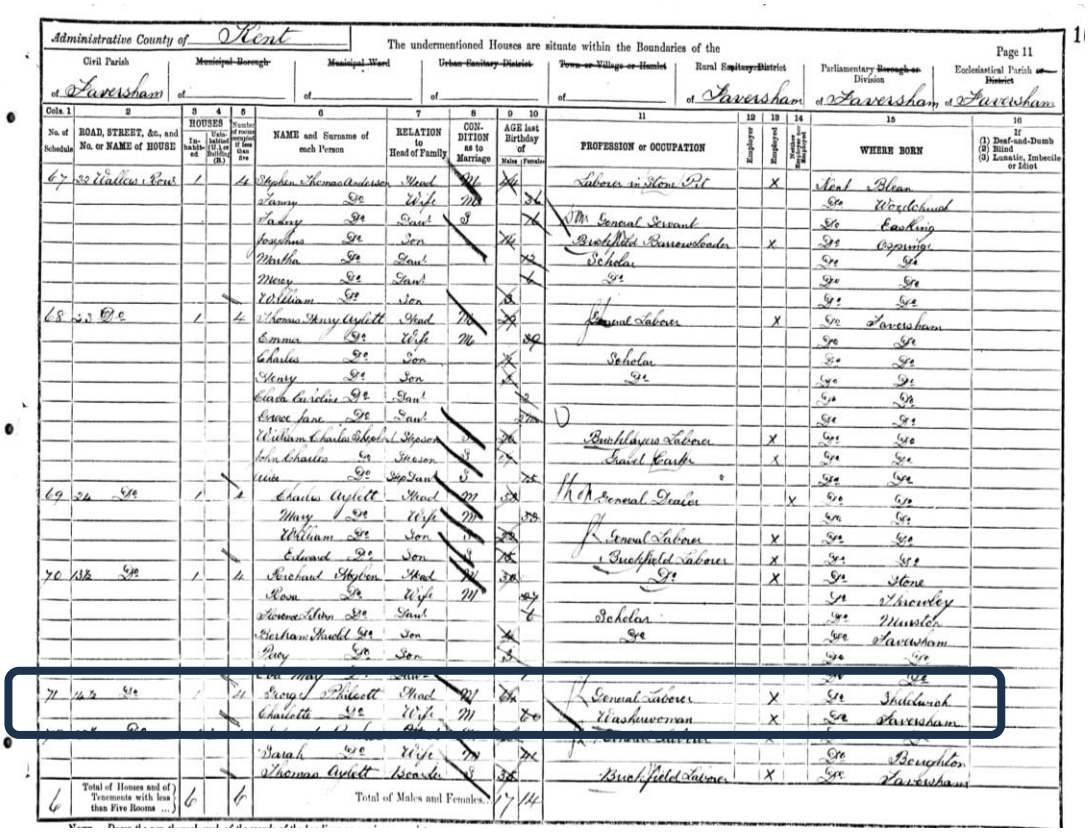
St Catherine's is just southwest of Faversham station.





1891

On census day, Sunday 5th April 1891 only George (64, general labourer) and Charlotte (60, washerwoman) were left living at 14½ Wallers Row, Faversham.

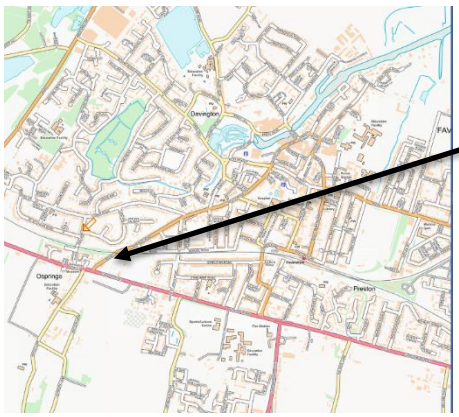


Administrative County of Kent — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the — Page 11

Civil Parish of Faversham | Rural Sanitary District of Faversham | Parliamentary Division of Faversham | Ecclesiastical Parish of Faversham

Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	Number of rooms with separate occupation	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Neither Employer nor Employed	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot
67	22 Wallers Row	1		4	Stephen Thomas Anderson	Head	M	34		Laborer in Hop Pkt		X		Kent Bleen	
					Fanny Do	Wife	M		36					Do Woolchurch	
					Fanny Do	Daut	S		16					Do Easling	
					Josephus Do	Son		14		Mk General Servant				Do Ospringe	
					Martha Do	Daut		12		Errand Boy Brickfield Barrowloader		X		Do Do	
					Mary Do	Daut		4		Scholar				Do Do	
					William Do	Son		8		Do				Do Do	
68	23 Do	1		4	Thomas Henry Arlett	Head	M	28		General Laborer		X		Do Faversham	
					Emma Do	Wife	M		29					Do Do	
					Charles Do	Son		7		Scholar				Do Do	
					Henry Do	Son		5		Do				Do Do	
					Clara Caroline Do	Daut		2						Do Do	
					Grace Jane Do	Daut		3/12						Do Do	
					William Charles Abbott	Lodger	M	26		Brickmakers Laborer		X		Do Do	
					John Charles Do	Lodger	M	17		Travel Carpr		X		Do Do	
					Do Do	Lodger	S	25		Hop General Dealer			X	Do Do	
69	24 Do	1		4	Charles Arlett	Head	M	28		General Laborer		X		Do Do	
					Mary Do	Wife	M		29					Do Do	
					William Do	Son		5		Scholar				Do Do	
					Edward Do	Son		2						Do Do	
70	13½ Do	1		4	Richard Hayden	Head	M	38		Brickfield Laborer		X		Do Do	
					Rose Do	Wife	M	37		Do		X		Do Hone	
					Florence Alice Do	Daut		6						Do Shurley	
					Bertha Rhoda Do	Son		4		Scholar				Do Minster	
					Percy Do	Son		2		Do				Do Faversham	
					Ada Mary Do	Daut		1						Do Do	
71	14½ Do	1		4	George Philpott	Head	M	64		General Laborer		X		Do Shilbrook	
					Charlotte Do	Wife	M		60	Washwoman		X		Do Faversham	
					Sarah Do	Wife	M	24						Do Berechlon	
					Thomas Arlett	Boarder	S	25		Brickfield Laborer		X		Do Faversham	
6	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...	6		6	Total of Males and Females			7	14						

In 1891, Wallers Road (then often written as Waller's Row) lay just north of the A2 London Road, within the parish of Faversham, not Ospringe.

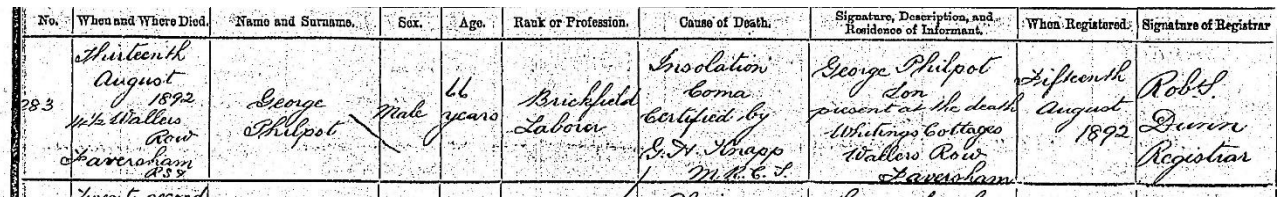


Maps from the late 19th century show this road extending northward from Lower Road, close to the boundary with Ospringe. Today's Wallers Road in Faversham traces that same historic route.

It is now just north of the A2 and off Lower Road (postcode ME13 7FH area shows bus stops named Wallers Road adjacent).

Wallers Road was part of Faversham parish, running north from Lower Road, just outside Ospringe parish - which had its boundary right along the fields beyond.

George Philpott died on 13th August 1892 age 66 of "*insolation coma*" living at 14 Wallers Row, Faversham. He was a brickfield labourer. Death was registered by George of Whiting's cottages, Wallers Row, Faversham (1892, Sept, Faversham, 02A, 455).

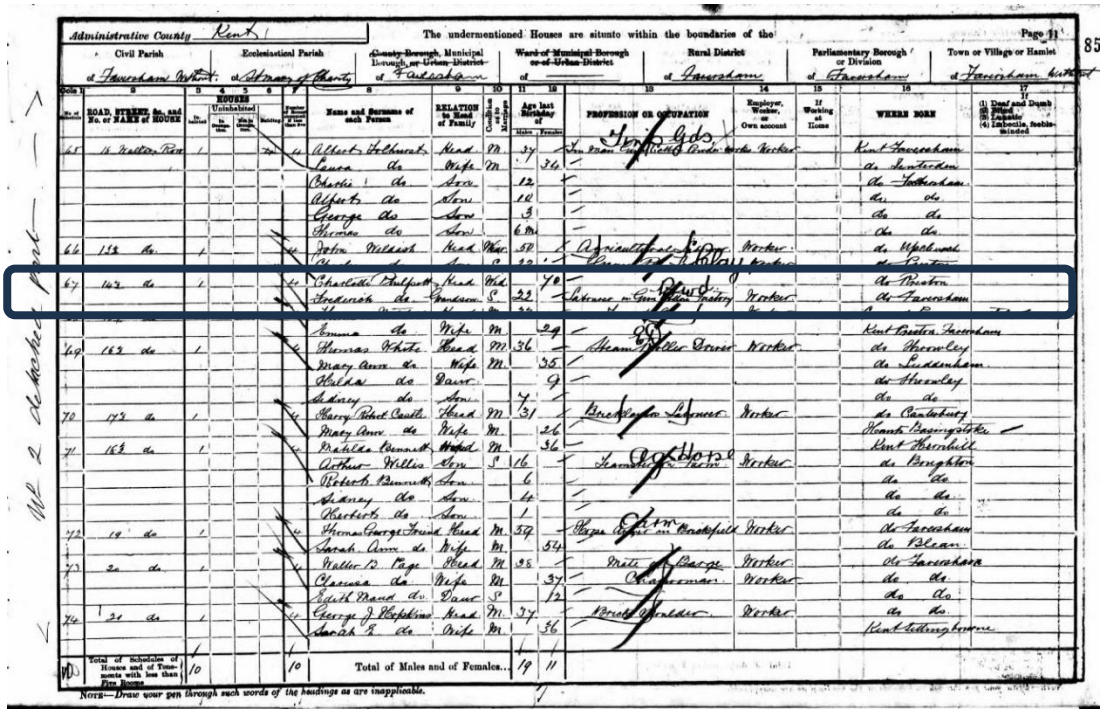


No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar
283	Thirteenth August 1892 14½ Wallers Row Faversham	George Philpot	Male	66 years	Brickfield Laborer	Insolation Coma Certified by G. H. Knapp M.R.C.S.	George Philpot Son present at the death Whitings Cottages Wallers Row Faversham	Fifteenth August 1892	Robt. Dunn Registrar

"Insolation coma" means the person died after progressing to coma from heat stroke caused by intense heat/sun exposure—a common and well-recognized fatal diagnosis

1901

On census day 31st March 1901, Charlotte was still living at 14½ Wallers Row with her grandson, Frederick (22, labourer in the gunpowder works).



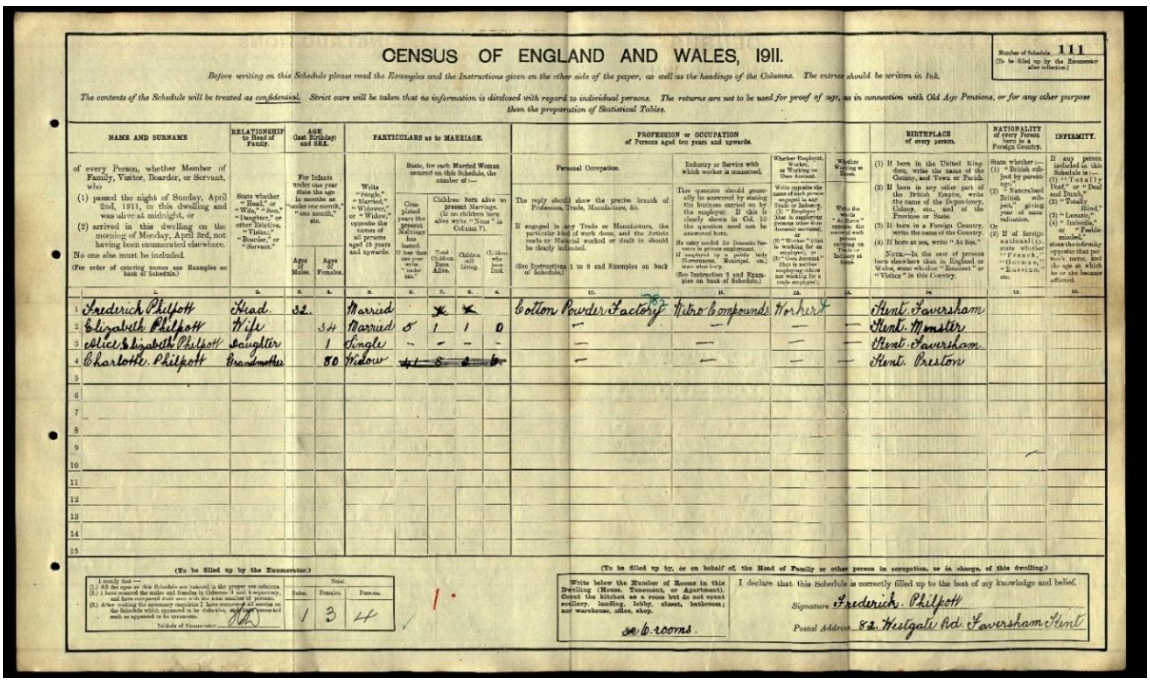
Administrative County Kent — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the — Page 11

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	Houses Uninhabited	Houses Built	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of Males	Age last Birthday of Females	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded
65	14 Wallers Row	1		Albert Holbrook	Head	M	37		Gun Powder Mill Nitro Cotton Works Worker			Kent Faversham	
				Emma do	Wife	M		36				do Sittingbourne	
				Charlie do	Son		12					do Teddington	
				Alfred do	Son		10					do do	
				George do	Son		3					do do	
				Thomas do	Son		6 M					do do	
66	13 do	1		John Wilmot	Head	Wid	58		Agricultural Labourer	Worker		do Upchurch	
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22		[illegible]			do Buxton	
67	14 do	1		Charlotte Philpott	Head	Wid		70				do Preston	
				Frederick do	Grandson	S	22		Labourer in Gun Powder Factory	Worker		do Faversham	
				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]			[illegible]	
				Emma do	Wife	M		24				Kent Buxton Faversham	
69	16 do	1		Thomas White	Head	M	36		Steam Roller Driver	Worker		do Thornley	
				Mary Ann do	Wife	M		35				do Ludenham	
				Hilda do	Daur		9					do Thornley	
				Mary do	Son		7					do do	
70	17 do	1		Harry Robert Castle	Head	M	31		Bricklayer Labourer	Worker		do Canterbury	
				Mary Ann do	Wife	M		26				Hants Basingstoke	
71	18 do	1		Matilda Bennett	Head	M		56				Kent Thornhill	
				Arthur Willis	Son	S	16		Farm Labourer	Worker		do Broughton	
				Robert Bennett	Son		6					do do	
				Sidney do	Son		4					do do	
				Herbert do	Son		1					do do	
72	19 do	1		Thomas George Friend	Head	M	37		Paper Cutter on Brickfield	Worker		do Faversham	
				Sarah Ann do	Wife	M		34				do Bleam	
73	20 do	1		Walter D. Page	Head	M	38		Brick Burner	Worker		do Faversham	
				Clarissa do	Wife	M		37	Charwoman	Worker		do do	
				Ruth Maud do	Daur	S		12				do do	
74	21 do	1		George J. Philpott	Head	M	37		Bricklayer	Worker		do do	
				Sarah E. do	Wife	M		36				Kent Teddington	
	Total of Schedules of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	10			Total of Males and of Females...		19	11					

NOTE—Draw your pen through such words of the headings as are inapplicable.

1911

On census day Sunday 2nd April 1911 Charlotte was now age 80 and living at 82 Westcliffe Road, Faversham, with her grandson, Frederick (32, worker in the "cotton powder factory on nitro compounds"), his wife of five years, Elizabeth (34) and their daughter Alice Elizabeth (1 year).



CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 111

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	BIRTHPLACE	NATIONALITY	INFIRMITY
1 Frederick Philpott	Head	32	Married	Cotton Powder Factory Nitro Compounds	Worker	Kent Faversham	
2 Elizabeth Philpott	Wife	34	Married 5	1 1 0		Kent Monster	
3 Alice Elizabeth Philpott	Daughter	1	Single			Kent Faversham	
4 Charlotte Philpott	Grandmother	80	Widow	4 1 6 6		Kent Preston	

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Signature Frederick Philpott
Postal Address 82 Westgate Rd. Faversham Kent

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; nor warehouse, office, shop.
6 rooms.

A "cotton powder factory" typically refers to a factory that manufactures guncotton, also known as nitrocellulose, which is used as an explosive and propellant. These factories were historically important in the explosives industry, particularly during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Faversham Explosives Industry

Faversham, in Kent, England, has claims to be the cradle of the UK's explosives industry: it was also to become one of its main centres. The first gunpowder plant in the UK was established in the 16th century, possibly at the instigation of the abbey at Faversham. With their estates and endowments, monasteries were keen to invest in promising technology

Faversham was well placed. It had a stream which could be dammed at intervals to provide power for watermills. On its outskirts were low-lying areas ideal for the culture of alder and willow to provide charcoal, one of the three key gunpowder ingredients. The stream fed into a tidal creek where sulphur, another key ingredient, could be imported, and the finished product loaded for dispatch to Thames-side magazines. T

The first factories were small, near the town, and alongside the stream, between the London-to-Dover road (now the A2) and the head of the creek. By the early 18th century, these had coalesced into a single plant, subsequently known as the Home Works, as it was the town's first.

At this time the British government was buying its supplies from the private sector, but the quality was often poor, and in 1759 it decided it needed its own plant. Rather than build a new one, it nationalised the Home Works, upgrading all the machinery. From this phase dates the Chart Gunpowder Mill, the oldest of its kind in the world (at grid reference TR009612). It was rescued from demolition, and then restored by the Faversham Society in 1966. It is now open to the public on weekend and bank holiday afternoons from April until the end of October.

Nearby is Stonebridge Pond, today a picturesque beauty spot at the head of the creek. It served to power some of the works' watermills, slender remains of which survive. It still features a network of narrow-gauge canals along which powder was punted from process to process.

In the 1680s a second factory was started by Huguenot asylum-seekers alongside another stream about two kilometres (1.2 mi) west of the town (at grid reference TR001623). It had its own access to the sea via Oare Creek and so became known as the Oare Works, although it was wholly in the parish of Davington. It became a leading supplier to the British East India Company.

Gunpowder from Faversham was not just used in warfare. It played a key part in the Industrial Revolution, by enabling routes to be blasted for canals and railways.

The third and last gunpowder factory to open was the Marsh Works (at grid reference TR013626), built by the British government one km northwest of the town to augment output at its Home Works; it opened in 1787. It also had access to the sea via Oare Creek.

In the wake of the Napoleonic Wars, the government leased its Faversham works back to the private sector – the Home Works in 1816 and the Marsh Works in 1834 – selling them in 1825 and 1854 respectively. Explosives manufacture continued unabated at both sites under private ownership.

The Cotton Powder Co. Ltd. (C.P.C.) opened a gun cotton plant at Faversham in 1873. The factory was situated on the Uplees marshes, alongside the Swale. The plant prospered and expanded till in 1915 its premises occupied a 500-acre site and its range of products also included distress signals, detonators, cordite, gelignite and dynamite. Apart from the processing facilities the site had its own coal-gas plant, electricity generators, boilers, rail-mounted crane jetty and its own part-time fire brigade. Before World War I other explosives manufacturers set up in business nearby, making Faversham, for a few years, one of the major centres, perhaps the main centre of the U.K. industry. Among the newcomers was the Explosives Loading Company Ltd. (E.L.C.) which, in 1912, established a plant immediately west of the Cotton Powder Co (TQ 96 NE 1039). to compress T.N.T., and later ammonium nitrate, into charges for shells, torpedoes and mines. On 2nd April, 1916, a massive explosion occurred at the Explosives Loading Company Ltd. (E.L.C.) plant immediately west of the Cotton Powder Company works, killing at least 106 people.

All three gunpowder factories shut in 1934. Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI), then the owners, believing that war might break out with Germany, and realised that Faversham would then become vulnerable to air. (Source: Wikipedia)

1915

Charlotte died on 15th February 1915 age 84 of "*chronic bronchitis*". She was living at 82 Westgate Road, Faversham-Within with her grandson Frederick (1915, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 1173).

499	Fifteenth February 1915 82 Westgate Road Faversham Within	Charlotte Philpott	Female	84 years	Widow of George Philpott a General Labourer	(1) Chronic Bronchitis Certified by H.O. Manning M.R.C.S.	Fred. T. Philpott Grand Son present at the death 82 Westgate Road Faversham Within	Fifteenth February 1915	Robt. Dixon Registrar.



Westgate street is a short distance north-west from Faversham railway station, very close to where the family originally lived.



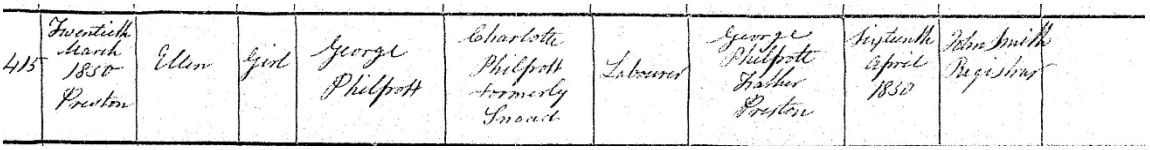
82 Westgate Street is a small terraced house in a quiet back street of Faversham.

Children of George Philpott and Charlotte Snoad

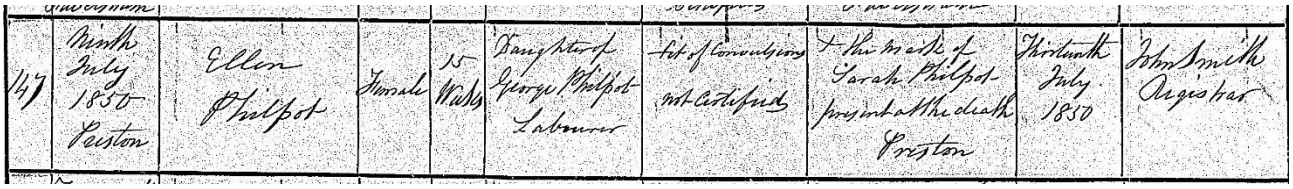
All of the children of George and Charlotte, were the aunts and uncles of my grandmother, who was the daughter of Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane (formerly Mount).

Ellen (1850-1850)

Ellen was George and Charlotte's first baby born on 20th March 1850, Preston, Faversham. George was a labourer (1850, Jun, Faversham, 05, 192).

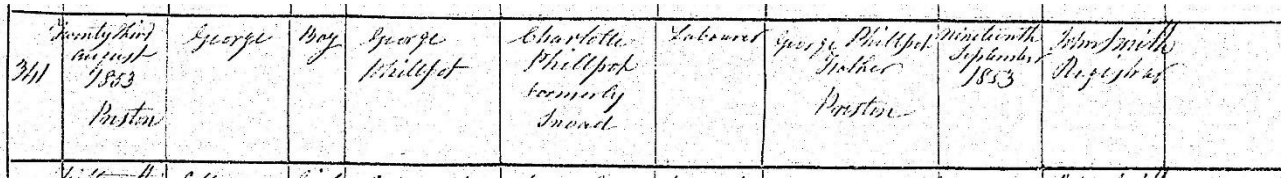


Ellen died on 9th July 1850 age 15 weeks of "*fit of convulsions*" (1850, Sep, Faversham, 05, 99)



George Philpott (1853-1909)

George was born 23rd August 1853 in Preston, Faversham.



In 1861, George was 7 and living with his parents in Bridge Place, Preston.

In 1871, George was 18 and had left home living in the Oast Houses in Preston as a labourer in the brickfields.

George married Elizabeth Maria Evernden on 27th June, 1875 in Faversham (1875, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 1132). They had 8 children:

- William Thomas (1876-1955)
- Annie (1877-1963)
- Frederick (1879-1949)
- (Albert) George (1881-1919)
- Ellen (1884-1957)
- Harry (1888-)
- Edwin (1890-1896)
- Jesse (1893-1927)

Appearance on censuses

On 3rd April 1881, George (27) and Elizabeth (26) were living in 17 Plantation Road, Faversham, as a labourer in the brickfields with their children, William (5), Annie (4), Frederick (2) and George (1 m). This was the house of his parents, who were also living there with Jesse (15, miller) and Mark (10).

In 1891, George (37, labourer in brickfields) and Elizabeth (36) were living in 5 Wallers Road, Faversham with William (15, a brickfield labourer), Annie (10), Frederick (12), (Alfred) George (10), Ellen (7), Harry (3), Edwin (1).

In 1901, George (47, labourer in brickfields) and Elizabeth (46) were living in Ospringe Street,

Ospringe, with Annie (23), Ellen (18, ? in gunpowder works), Harry (18, ? in gunpowder works), Jesse (8), Albert John (3, grandson).

George died 10th June 1909 in Ospringe age 56 (2909, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 572).

Elizabeth died in 1927 age 72 (1927, Sep, Faversham, 02A, 972).

Edwin Philpott (1856-1900)

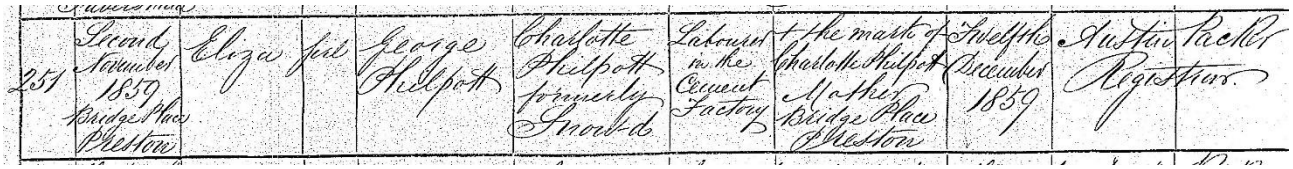
Edwin was born on 13th April 1856 in Plomford, Ospringe. He became a labourer by age 14. He married Julia Jane Mount on 8th May 1875. Together they had 9 children between 1875 and 1890, the third of which was my grandmother, Harriet. Edwin and Julia Jane made the move from Teynham to Edmonton around 1880.

Edwin died on 21st February 1900 age 43 in the Edmonton Union Workhouse. Julia Jane died 26 years later on 27th December 1926 in Edmonton.

The lives of Edwin and Julia Jane are covered in full in Chapter 36.

Eliza Philpott (1859-1927)

Their fourth child, Eliza, was born on 2nd November 1859 at Bridge Place Preston (1859, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 598). George was now a labourer in the cement factory. Eliza was baptised on 11th December 1859 in Preston.



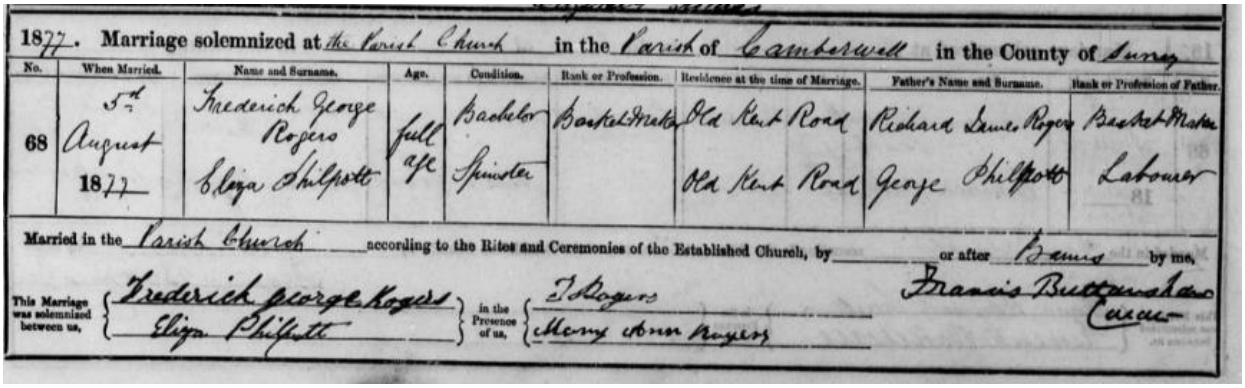
251	Second November 1859 Bridge Place Preston	Eliza	Girl	George Philpott	Charlotte Philpott formerly Snood	Labourer in the Cement Factory	Bridge Place Preston	Twelfth December 1859	Justice Rector	Registrar.

On census day 7th April 1861 she lived with her parents in Bridge Place, Preston.

On census day 2nd april 1871 age 11, she lived with her parents in Priory Street, Preston.

Hence in the 6 years between between 2nd April 1861 (when she was 11) and 5th August 1877 (when she was 17), Eliza moved out of the parental home to London and married.

On 5th August 1877, Eliza (now only 17/18), married Frederick George Rogers surprisingly at the parish church in Camberwell. They both gave their address as the Old Kent Road, presumably in the house of Frederick's parents. Frederick was a Basketmaker. We can be reasonably secure this is the correct Eliza because on all census returns, she gives her birthplace as Faversham. However, in 1877, the "full age" for marriage in England, meaning the age at which a person could marry without the need for parental or guardian consent, was 21 years old. So possibly they mislead the church here. We would need to see the banns document to ascertain this which do not seem to be on-line (1877, Sep, Camberwell, 01D, 1076).



1877. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Camberwell in the County of Surrey

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.
68	5th August 1877	Frederick George Rogers	full age	Bachelor	Basket Maker	Old Kent Road	Richard James Rogers	Basket Maker
		Eliza Philpott		Spinster		Old Kent Road	George Philpott	Labourer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ____ or after Banns by me, Francis Buttanshaw Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Frederick George Rogers / Eliza Philpott in the Presence of us, F Rogers / Mary Ann Rogers

So how might Eliza and Frederick have met? Frederick was born in 1861 in Camberwell, to Richard Rogers when he was 28 and Mary who was 26. Richard was originally born in Erith, Kent but was a basket maker as was Frederick by the time he was 17 on 2nd April 1871 census when

they lived at 877 Old Kent Road, Camberwell. (The ages here do not agree.) On the same day, Eliza was living in Priory Street, Preston, Faversham age 11 with her parents and three siblings. So, is this surprising?

It feels surprising only because the 1871 census catches Eliza at home in Preston, aged 11. By the time she marries in 1877 she is 17 - and by then Faversham is not "remote" from south London in the way it would have been a generation earlier.

There are a few possibilities for how this could have happened

1) The simplest: Eliza moved to Camberwell as a teenager for work

This is, in practice, the commonest pattern. Many girls left home in their mid-teens for domestic service or other work in London, and then married where they were living. By the 1860s Faversham had rail connections into London (Faversham station opened 1858; services reached London Victoria by the end of 1860), so "go up to London for a place" was entirely feasible but does give Eliza's and Frederick's residence as Old Kent Road. That usually means Eliza was already living there, not just visiting.

Eliza's occupation is not given on the marriage entry – so we can't say whether she had been a "domestic servant", "servant", "general servant", etc.

Both witnesses are Frederick's parents – which suggests Eliza had let home.

2) A Kent-to-London corridor: Old Kent Road is literally the road to Kent

Frederick's home on the Old Kent Road is historically the main highway from Kent into London (it was "Kent Street Road" in earlier writing). So even before we consider "how did they meet?", it's worth remembering that this neighbourhood is where Kent connections naturally clustered - travellers, lodgers, work-mates and relatives "up from Kent". It is possible a relative of Eliza's was already there somewhere. What would confirm this would be if Eliza's London address on marriage is a lodging house, a large multi-household building, or an address that shows up repeatedly for other Kent-born people in the area. Sadly, we do not have that.

3) Trade connections: Kent agriculture needed baskets, and London basket-makers supplied them

Kent's 19th-century fruit and hop industries grew into major commercial operations. Those trades consumed huge numbers of practical baskets and measures. It is perfectly plausible that Frederick's father a Camberwell basket-maker had customers, middlemen, or seasonal links into Kent - including north-east Kent.

This is harder to prove, but it can be supported circumstantially. What would support this? Any hint in later records that Frederick and hid father made specific kinds of baskets (fruit, hop, market, etc.) or worked for a firm serving produce markets. Also baptisms - if godparents include Kent people connected with farming, market gardening, hop work, or carriers.

4) "London pulled Kent": Faversham's industries were tied to London's growth

Faversham and its hinterland were deeply plugged into supplying London's expansion (brickmaking in the Faversham/Sittingbourne districts, and wider building-material supply chains). Even if George Philpott stayed in Faversham cement work, the broader point is that people-movement between Faversham district and London was normal by the 1870s.

This doesn't by itself explain "basketmaker meets Eliza", but it makes "Eliza goes to London" feel much less exceptional.

5) The banns/licence detail can tell you whether Eliza was already "of Camberwell"

Because Eliza was 17, the legal mechanics matter a bit. Under the Hardwicke framework, a church marriage had to be in a parish where at least one party was resident. As they married by banns and Eliza was not resident in Camberwell, banns should normally also appear in her home parish - and banns for a minor could be stopped if a parent/guardian actively forbade them.

So by 5th August 1877 Eliza is not "a girl living at home in Faversham marrying a Camberwell basketmaker" - she is already living in Camberwell (Old Kent Road) and marrying locally.

That makes the "how did they meet?" far less exotic: they met because they were in the same neighbourhood, quite possibly the same house or cluster of houses.

What "after banns" strongly suggests here. Banns were normally read in the parish(es) where the couple were considered resident / "of the parish". Because Eliza is recorded as living on Old Kent Road, the simplest reading is that Eliza moved from Preston/Faversham to London sometime between 1871 and 1877 (probably mid-teens). Once she was living in the parish, banns were read there and the marriage took place there. It also fits the fact that only Frederick's parents are witnesses - her family were likely still in Kent (or at least not present on the day).

The most likely real-world pathway

Eliza moved up to the Old Kent Road/Walworth area aged c.15–17, very plausibly for work (domestic service is the commonest), lodging in or near Old Kent Road. Very commonly domestic service or similar, and ended up living (lodging, working, or staying with someone) on/just off the Old Kent Road. That road was packed with subdivided houses, lodgers, and local trades.

Frederick's family were already established locally (and his parents are the witnesses) - so Frederick and Eliza could have met as neighbours, lodgers in the same house, via local church, or through everyday routines (shops, street trading, errands) in that Walworth/Old Kent Road micro-area. East Street itself functioned as a well-used link between the two main roads.

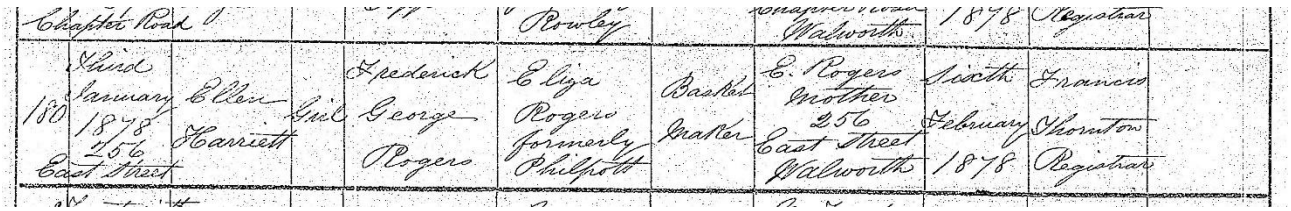
A basketmaker living locally would be exactly the sort of person she'd meet through ordinary daily proximity - neighbours, the same building, the same local church, local errands, or even working in the same household. A further point is, she signs her name, so she's not an illiterate farm girl being whisked off - she's managing a life in London).

The absence of Philpott witnesses fits neatly with this - her family were likely still in Kent and she was building her life locally in London.

Life together

Eliza and Frederick went on to have 10 children all in Camberwell (all therefore cousins of Harriet Philpott):

- Ellen Harriett (1878)
  Ellen was born on 3rd January 1878 at 256 East Street, Walworth (1878, Mar, St Saviour, 01D, 135).



  East Street runs off the Old Kent Road.

- Charlotte Maryann (1879) (1879, Jun, Camberwell, 01D, 762)
- Frederick Richard (1880) (1880, Mar, Camberwell, 01D,869)

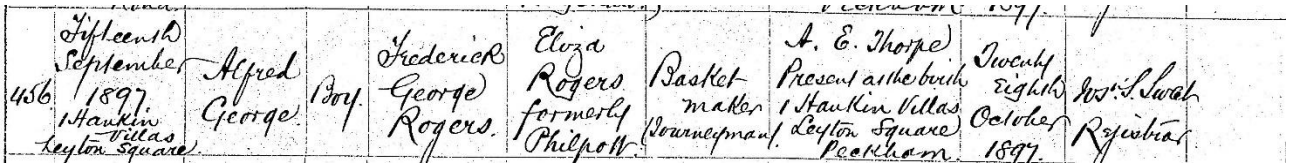
On 3rd April 1881 Frederick and Eliza were living at 4 Caroline Street, Camberwell

- Florence Eliza (1883) (1882, Jun, Camberwell, 01D, 860)
- Wiliam Jesse (1886) (1886, Mar, Camberwell, 01D, 921)
- Lydia Beatrice (1888) (1888, Mar, Camberwell, 01D, 893)
- Sarah Louise (1890) (1890, Mar, Camberwell, 01D, 940)

On 5th April 1891 they were living in 4 Caroline Cottages, Camberwell, apparently in the house of Frederick's widowed mother.

- Mabel (1892) (1892, Jun, Camberwell, 01D, 901)
- Alice Kate (1894) (1894, Mar, Camberwell, 01D, 925)
- Alfred George (1897) (1897, Dec, Camberwell, 01D, 909)

Alfred George was born on 15th September 1897 at 1 Hawkins Villas, Leyton Square, Peckham. Frederick was a journeyman basketmaker.

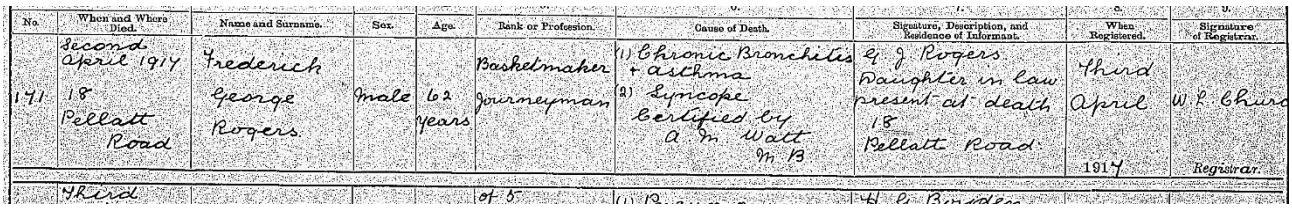


456	Fifteenth September 1897 1 Hawkins Villas Leyton Square	Alfred George	Boy	Frederick George Rogers	Eliza Rogers formerly Philpott	Basket-maker (Journeyman)	A. E. Thorpe Present at the birth 1 Hawkins Villas Leyton Square Peckham	Twenty Eighth October 1897	Wm. J. Swab Registrar

Peckham was adjacent to Camberwell and in the Camberwell registration district. 1 Hawkins Villas, Leyton Square, Peckham was in the little residential square that survives today as Leyton Square Park / Leyton Square Adventure Playground, just off Peckham Park Road (modern postcode SE15 6SX). Which I also off the Old Kent Road. The original houses/villas around the square (including named terraces like "-Villas") were later cleared - Southwark planning material notes that the original buildings fronting Leyton Square were demolished in the early 1950s and replaced by the Friary and Unwin Estate, while the square itself remains as open space. So, practically, if you stand by Leyton Square Park on Peckham Park Road, you're in the right spot - but "Hawkins Villas" won't exist as a street name on the ground today because it was part of the pre-clearance housing around the square

We lose track of Eliza and Frederick in the 1901 and 1911 censuses.

Frederick died on 2nd April 1917 age 62 at 18 Pellatt Road, Camberwell of "*chronic bronchitis and asthma, syncope*" (1917, Jun, Camberwell, 01D, 814). Death registered by his daughter-in-Law, Frederick died a journeyman basket weaver.



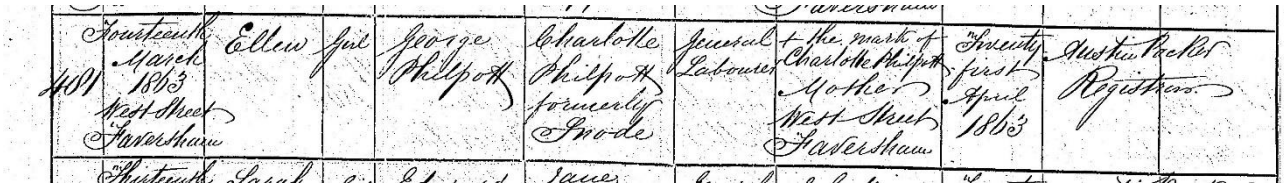
No.	When and Where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
141	Second April 1917 18 Pellatt Road	Frederick George Rogers	Male	62 years	Basketmaker Journeyman	(1) Chronic Bronchitis + asthma (2) Syncope Certified by A M Watt M B	E J Rogers Daughter in law present at death 18 Pellatt Road	Third April 1917	W. P. Chard Registrar

18 Pellatt Road, Camberwell is just 2 miles from the Old Kent Road. It appears Eliza and Frederick did not move far in their 40-year marriage.

Eliza's death has not been uncovered with any certainty yet.

Ellen Philpott (1863-1933)

Ellen Philpott, George and Charlotte's fourth child, was born on 14th March 1863 at West Street, Faversham. George was a general labourer, (1863, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 620).

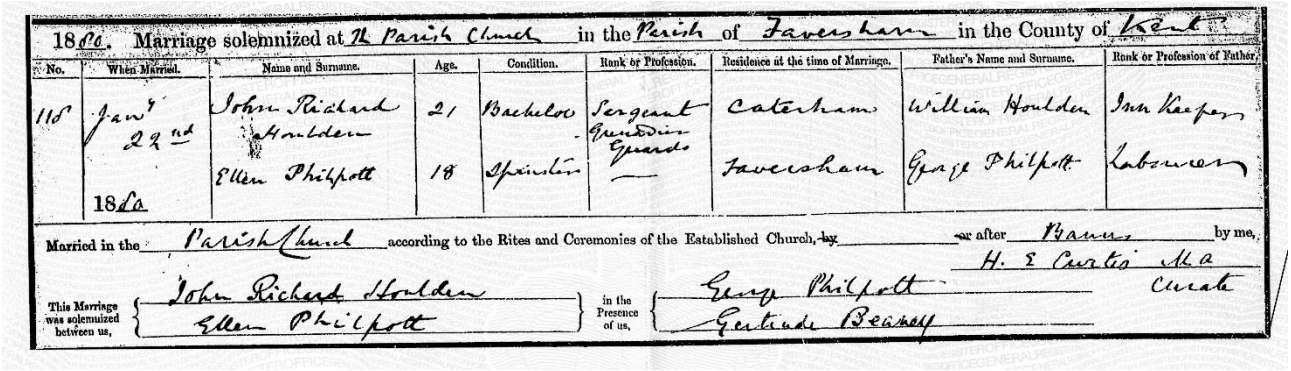


1091	Fourteenth March 1863 West Street Faversham	Ellen	Girl	George Philpott	Charlotte Philpott formerly Brode	General Labourer	The mark of Charlotte Philpott Mother West Street Faversham	Twenty first April 1863	Austin Packer Registrar

On 2nd April 1871 Ellen Philpott (8) lived at home on Priory Street, Faversham, age 8.

John Richard Houlden (13) lived with his parents in Chapeltown, Sheffield. With 6 siblings and a servant. (John's father had used" Holden", but a "u" enters the surname for some 20 years.

On 22nd January 1880, Ellen (17) married John Richard Houlden (22) in Faversham (1880, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 959). On the birth certificate of their first child, (and the 1881 census), John claims to have been a "*Sergeant in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards*". The wedding was two days before the birth of their first child at Ellen's parents' house. Ellen was 9 months pregnant.



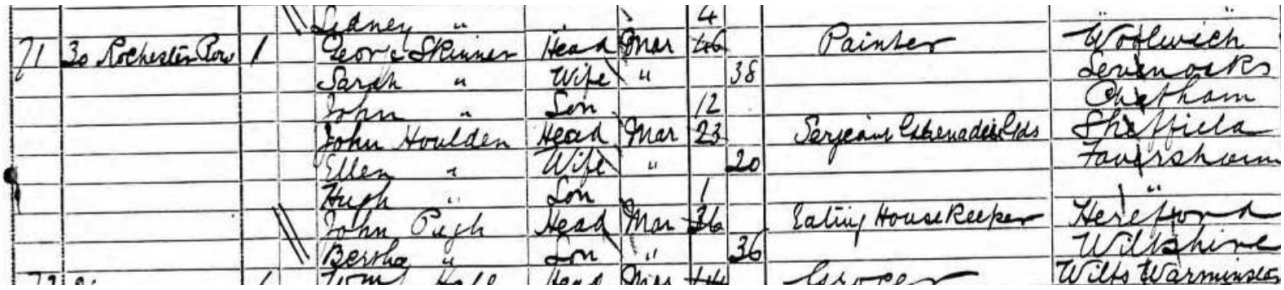
18 80. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Faversham in the County of Kent

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.
115	Jan^{y} 22nd 1880	John Richard Houlden	21	Bachelor	Sergeant Grenadier Guards	Caterham	William Houlden	Inn Keeper
		Ellen Philpott	18	Spinster	—	Faversham	Geo^{e} Philpott	Labourer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, ~~by~~ ~~or~~ after Banns by me, H. E Curtis M.A Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Richard Houlden, Ellen Philpott — in the Presence of us, Geo^{e} Philpott, Gertrude Beasley

This all poses an intriguing story. How did a young man from Sheffield, who claimed to be a soldier, end up in Faversham in April 1879 to meet Ellen and conceive a child. Quite when John joined the Grenadier Guards, or became promoted by age 22 is unclear. It is also unclear why he would have been in Faversham April 1879 to get Ellen pregnant. Within two years by 3rd April 1881, Ellen and John Houlden now lived at 30 Rochester Row, St. John the Evangelist, Westminster. John claimed he was a Sergent in the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, with their second child Ezra. Three years later, they lived in Sheffield where John was a miner. They remained so for the rest of their lives. Quite how that all panned out is unclear, and as yet unsubstantiated by documentary evidence.

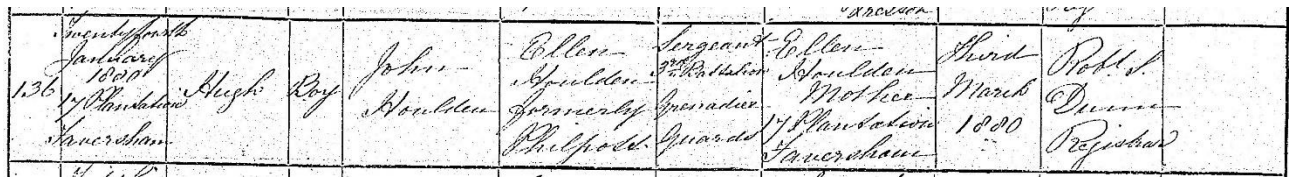


71	30 Rochester Row		Sidney	Head	Mar	46	Painter		Woolwich
			George Skinner	Wife	M		38		Devonport
			Sarah	Son		12			Chatham
			John	Head	Mar	23	Sergeant Grenadier Gds		Sheffield
			John Houlden	Wife	M		20		Faversham
			Ellen	Son		1			
			Hugh	Head	Mar	36	Coal Miner Hewer		Herefordshire
			John Pugh	Son	M		36		Wiltshire
			Bertha	Head	Mar	44	Laundress		Wilts Warminster

Sometime from here on in all future censuses, John gives his surname as "Holden" dropping the extra u.

They appear to have had 11 children:

- Hugh (1880) (Born Faversham) (1880, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 821)
  Hugh (sic Houlden) was born 24th January 1880 at 17 Plantation, Faversham – the home of Ellen's parents, George and Charlote. It claims John was a Sergeant in the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.



136	17 Plantation Faversham	Hugh	Boy	John Houlden	Ellen Houlden formerly Philpott	Sergeant 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards	Ellen Houlden Mother	Third March 1880	Robt Dunne Registrar

On 22nd May 1904, Hugh married Sarah Jane Hitchinson in Chapeltown. Witnesses were Hugh's sister Annie and brother Ezra.

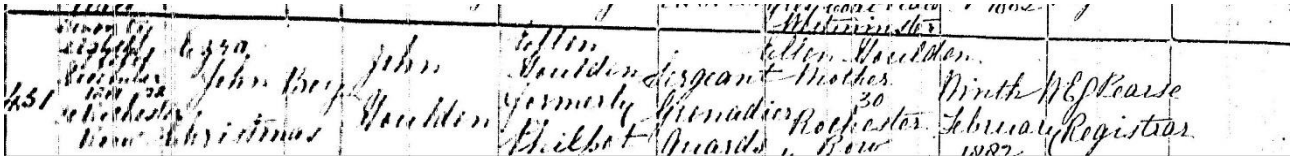
1904. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Chapeltown in the County of York

Columns: No.	1 When Married.	2 Name and Surname.	3 Age.	4 Condition.	5 Rank or Profession.	6 Residence at the time of Marriage.	7 Father's Name and Surname.	8 Rank or Profession of Father
267	Twenty Second May 1904	Hugh Holden	24	Bachelor	Miner	Lane End	John Holden	Miner
		Sarah Jane Hitchman	19	Spinster		Station Road	Thomas Hitchman	Weighman

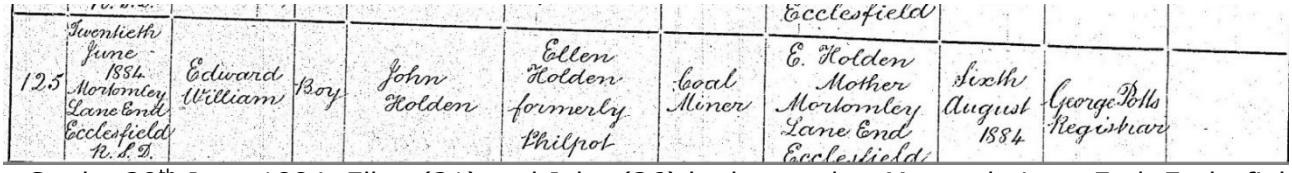
Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by ~~Banns~~ after Banns by me, William Surtees, Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Hugh Holden, Sarah J. Hitchman. In the Presence of us, Annie Holden, Ezra Holden

- Ezra John Christmas (1882) (Born Westminster) (1882, Mar, St George Hanover Square, 01A, 467)
  Ezra was born on 28th January, 1882 at 30 Rochester Row, London. John Houlden claimed he was a Sergeant in the grenadier guards.



- Edward William (1884) (1884, Sep, Wortley, 09C, 280)
  Edward William was born on 20th June 1884 at Mortemly Lane End Ecclesfield.



	Twentieth June 1884 Mortomley Lane End Ecclesfield R.S.D.	Edward William	Boy	John Holden	Ellen Holden formerly Philpot	Coal Miner	Ecclesfield E. Holden Mother Mortomley Lane End Ecclesfield	Sixth August 1884	George Potts Registrar	
125										

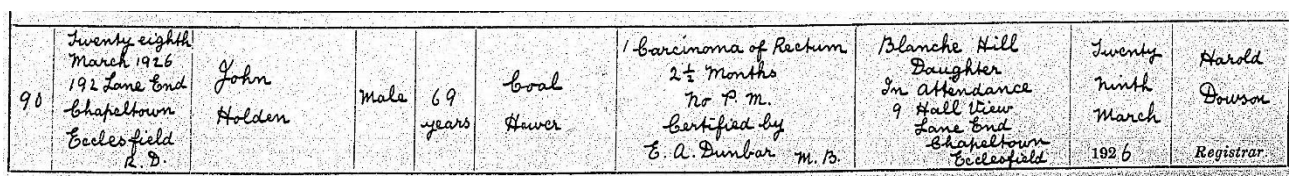
So, by 20th June 1884, Ellen (21) and John (26) had moved to Mortemly Lane End, Ecclesfield, Sheffield. John was now a coal miner.

- Annie (1886) (1886, Sep, Wortley, 09C, 283)
- Ellen (1888) (1888, Dec, Wortley, 09C, 294)
- Mabel (1891) (1891, Jun, Wortley, 09C, 323)
- Hilda (1893) (1893, Sep, Wortley, 09C, 338)
- George (1896) (1896, Jun, Wortley, 09C, 321)
- John (1898) (1898, Jun, Wortley, 09C, 329)
- Blanche (1900) (1900, Sep, Wortley, 09C, 343)
- Clarence (1902) (1902, Sep, Wortley, 09C 362)

On 31st March 1901 Ellen (38) and John (43) were still living in Mortemly Lane End, Ecclesfield, Sheffield. John was still a coal miner.

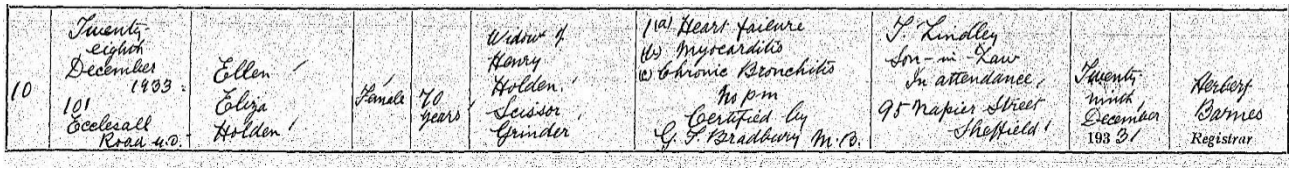
On 2nd April 1911, Ellen (52) and John (53) lived at 192 Lane End, Chapeltown, Sheffield, John still a coal miner, with Hilda, George, Jack, Blanche, and Clarence.

John died on 28th March 1926 age 69 of "*carcinoma of the rectum, 2½ months*". He lived at 192 Lane End, Chapeltown, Sheffield (1926, Mar, Wortley, 09C, 408). He was buried on 31st March.



	Twenty eighth March 1926 192 Lane End Chapeltown Eccles field R.D.	John Holden	Male	69 years	Coal Hewer	1 Carcinoma of Rectum 2½ Months No P.M. Certified by E. A. Dunbar M.B.	Blanche Hill Daughter In attendance 9 Hall View Lane End Chapeltown Ecclesfield	Twenty ninth March 1926	Harold Dowson Registrar
90									

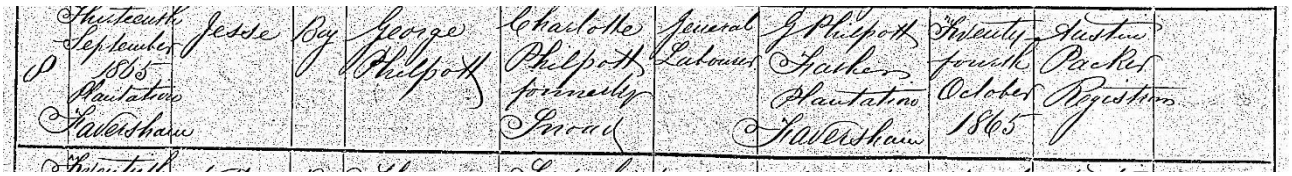
Ellen lived for another 7 years but died a widow on 28th December 1933, age 76 of "*heart failure, myocarditis, chronic bronchitis*" at 101 Eccleshill Road, Sheffield (1933, Dec, Eccleshall Bierley, 9C, 435). Death registered by her son-in-law, F(?) Lindley of 95 Napier Street, Sheffield.



They leave part of their early story clouded in mystery.

Jesse Philpott (1865-1884)

Their fifth child, Jesse, was born on 13th September 1865 at Plantation, Faversham. George was a general labourer (1865, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 675).



On 2nd April 1871 he was age 5, living at home in Priory Street, Preston. By 3rd April 1881 he was living with his parents at 17 Plantation Road, Faversham, where at age 15 he was already working as a Miller.

Being a miller puts him rather differently employed from his family. Plantation Road sits in the mid-to-late C19 grid of working-class terraces south-west of the town centre, between South Road/Ospringe Road and the railway. That puts Jesse within an easy walk of three different "mill worlds":

1) Flour/corn milling (a strong contender)

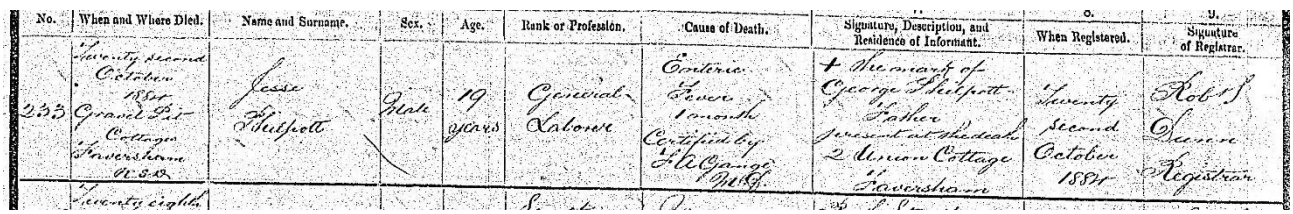
Preston Mill (the smock windmill at Preston-next-Faversham) was built 1843 and worked until 1919. Even though Jesse had moved from Preston into Faversham town by 1881, this mill could still easily have employed town lads. Also, by the later 1800s Faversham had steam flour milling - for example Gillet's Steam Flour Mill (1866) on the creek side. A 15-year-old recorded simply as "miller" could very plausibly be a junior hand there.

2) Gunpowder "mills" (plausible from Plantation Road, Preston)

Faversham's Home Works gunpowder industry used water-powered incorporating mills - Heritage Gateway lists the group of gunpowder mills close to the town centre (including Ospringe Mill and Kings Mill). The Mills Archive also records Ospringe Powder Mills as a water-powered gunpowder mill that became part of the Home Works.

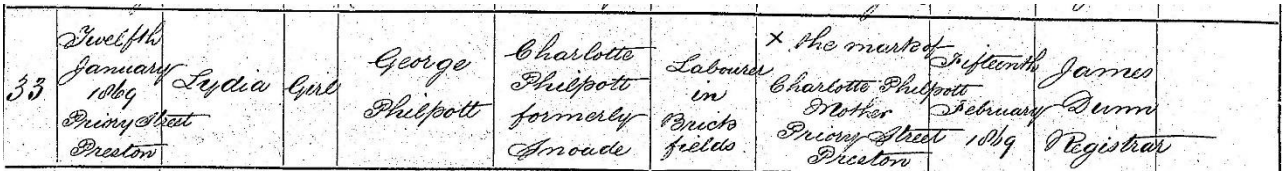
If he's 15 in 1881, a typical pattern would be starting around 12-14, often first as a "mill boy"/general hand (even if the census later just calls him "miller"). By 1880, school attendance was compulsory ages 5-10, and employing a child under 13 was tied up with local byelaws/education standards. Factory legislation also pushed children into "half-time" patterns and restricted very young labour (e.g., under 10).

Jesse Philpott died age 19 on 22nd October 1884, at Gravel Pit Cottages, Faversham. of "*Enteric Fever*" (1884, Dec, Faversham, 2A, 512). It is possible Jesse gave enteric fever to his brother, Mark, who died just a month later.

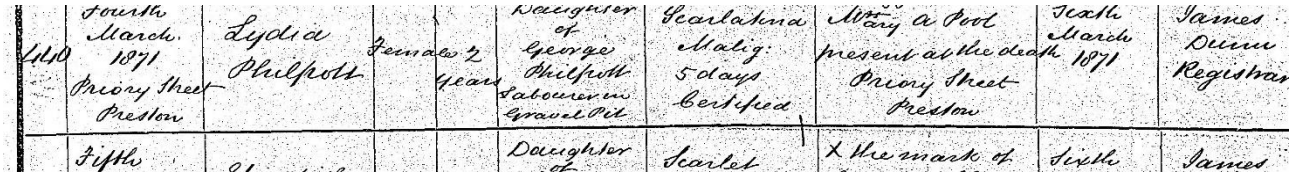


Lydia Philpott (1869-1871)

Lydia was born on 12th January 1869 in Priory Street Preston, Faversham. George was labourer in the brickfields (1869, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 780).



Lydia died on 4th March 1871 age 2 at Priory Street of "*Scarlatina, Malig*". Death was registered by Mary A Pool. George was a labourer in the gravel pits (1871, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 486).

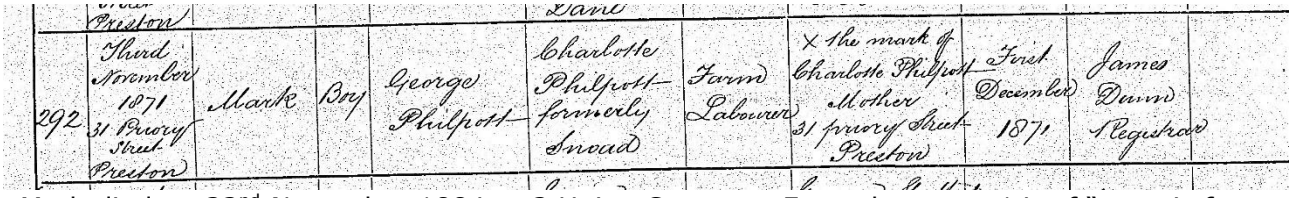


Malignant (haemorrhagic) scarlatina, also known as malignant scarlet fever, is a severe and potentially life-threatening form of scarlet fever, a bacterial infection caused by Streptococcus pyogenes (Group A Streptococcus). It is characterized by the typical scarlet fever rash and other severe symptoms like high fever, sore throat, and potentially, bleeding (haemorrhagic) manifestations

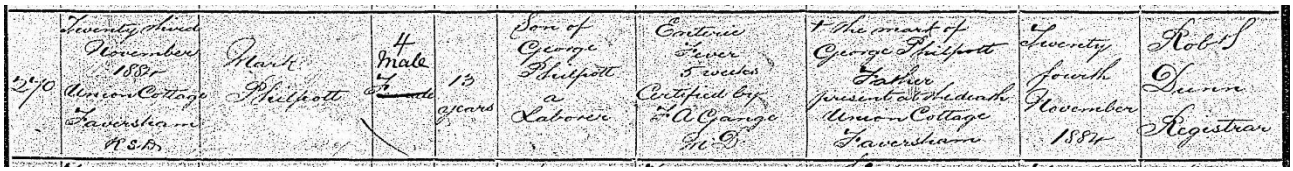
Priory Street runs south-east from the junction of Newton Road and Forbes Road, just east of Faversham's town centre. It is part of what was then the parish of Preston-next-Faversham, which was separate from the Borough of Faversham until absorbed in the 20th century. In 1870, Priory Street would have been on the fringe of developed Faversham, forming part of a growing residential area. The area was semi-rural but rapidly developing with a mix of cottages, terraced housing, and small gardens or orchards. The name "Priory" refers to Faversham Abbey, the remains of which were (and still are) nearby — the street was close to the site of the medieval abbey precinct. It was near to Faversham Railway Station (opened 1858) — just to the north.

Mark Philpott (1871-1884)

Their seventh child, Mark, was born on 3rd November 1871 at 31 Priory Street, Preston. George was a farm labourer (1871, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 718).



Mark died on 22nd November 1884 at 2 Union Cottages, Faversham age 14, of "*enteric fever, 5 weeks*" (1884, Dec, Faversham, 02A. 515). He was buried on 26th November in Preston. Although No 2 Union Cottages is not on here, it is on Jesse Philpott's death certificate for George's address.



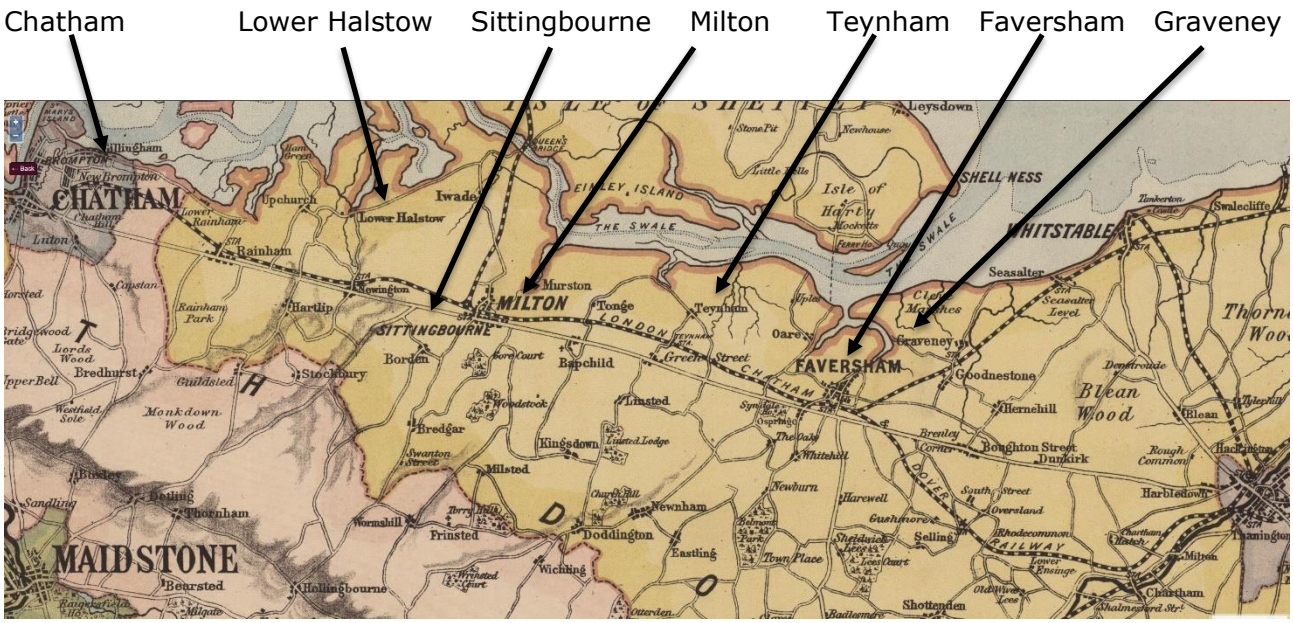
Enteric fever, comprising typhoid and paratyphoid, is a serious, potentially fatal multisystemic bacterial infection caused by Salmonella Typhi or Salmonella Para Typhi. It spreads through contaminated food/water (faecal-oral route). Symptoms include a, high, rising fever, headache, severe fatigue, abdominal pain, and rash, typically lasting weeks if untreated.

Chapter 35 - Henry Mount (1812-1879) and Frances Fagg (1820-1894)

Information on Henry Mount, Frances Fagg and their descendants can be found at:
https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/LZ84-T1V

Henry and Frances are my 2 x great grandparents. They both seem to come from north Kent – not far from where I moved to as a boy age 7. Documentary evidence is currently lacking but it appears Henry married in 1838 and was soon bereaved. He married again in 1844 to Frances Fagg, with whom he had already had a child.

Some of the locations in this chapter and how they are linked to the main Rochester to Canterbury Road, which became the A2, and significantly the relatively new Chatham to Dover railway line.



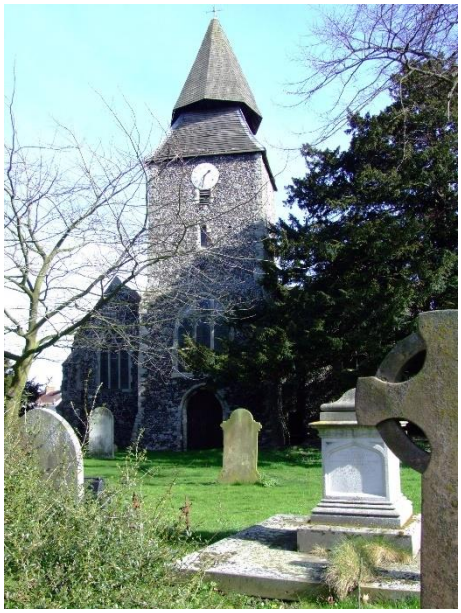
(Source: https://maps.nls.uk/view/245959158)

Upchurch, Milton and Sittingbourne[16]

Upchurch

Upchurch is a village and civil parish in the Swale district of Kent, England. It is situated just over 1 mile north of the A2 road, between Rainham and Sittingbourne. Upchurch lay on a pre-Roman trackway; the many linking roads are the result of Roman occupation, which had built a community of ex-soldiers who wanted to settle in England. A Roman cemetery has been discovered here. It is also the site of several Roman pottery works. A more recent pottery was established here in 1909 called the Upchurch Pottery. It closed in 1963.

The Upchurch Hoard is a hoard of well-worn coins which date from the first and second century A.D. which were found close to Upchurch in 1950. They are now in the British Museum.



Under the Grade I listed 14th century church of St Mary is a small crypt (a charnel house) where bones were kept when the churchyard was full. It was discovered in 1877 and the bones re-interred. The church is also notable for its very unusual 'candle-snuffer' steeple where an octagonal pyramid appears to have been stacked on top of a square one resembling a couple of inverted ice-cream cones. It is believed that the distinctive shape was chosen to serve as a navigational aid for shipping on The River Thames. The wall surrounding the church was found in 2014 also to be listed within the church grade one status.

In 2008 residents with the aid of a National Lottery grant collected and published a book Upchurch in Old Picture Postcards. The project, to collect and maintain photographs that reflected changing village life, continues under the heading, the Upchurch Collection.

The settlement of Otterham Quay lies a mile west of the village at the head of Otterham Creek. This small port gave young Francis Drake his first experience of the sea. When the last brick field was given planning permission for development, a publication Otterham, Kent: Your Heritage was produced. The book wanted to record the heritage of the area ahead of new housing.

Milton

Milton Regis is a village in the district of Swale in Kent, England. Former names include Milton-next-Sittingbourne. It has a population of about 5,000. Today it is a suburb of Sittingbourne, although this has not always been the case. Until around 1800, Sittingbourne was a small hamlet and under the control of the Manor of Milton Regis.

The ancient settlement was near the church, and the current Milton Regis dates back only to 1052. There are still many timber-framed houses and buildings, including a Medieval Court Hall (a seat of Justice and Administration) that dates back to 1450. The town and Manor of Middleton Regis, as it was called then, was recorded as the largest and most powerful manor in the lathe of Scraye (in the centre of Kent). Milton Regis was formerly part of the Sittingbourne and Milton urban district.

The area occupied by Milton Regis is low-lying, often marshy, land along the banks of Milton Creek. The creek is a drying arm of the River Swale which divides the Isle of Sheppey from the

[16] Adapted from Wikipedia and ChatGPT

mainland. The Swale connects in the west with the lower reaches of the River Medway and was the main transport route to the cities and towns of Rochester, Chatham and Maidstone. The Medway drains into the Thames estuary and allows inshore craft easy passage up to London and beyond. The eastern end of the Swale connects directly into the Thames estuary near Whitstable. Small coastal craft can navigate down the Thames into the North Sea and then by the short sea passage to Europe. Around a mile to the south of Milton is the old Roman road of Watling Street, linking London to Canterbury and Dover.

In 1798, the town was described as "... nor is it in any degree pleasant, the narrow streets, or rather lanes in it, being badly paved, and for the most part inhabited by seafaring persons, fishermen, and oyster-dredgers".

Milton Economy

In 1887, the area was heavily involved in the paper manufacturing industry, starting under the ownership of the Lloyd family, wealthy newspaper publishers from London. The local mill ceased production in January 2007.

During a similar period, the area around Milton Regis and its marshlands was much involved with brick making, being rich in brick earth as a local resource. The yellow London stock brick required 64% brick earth, 25% ash, 11% chalk. Chalk was extracted from along the Medway, and the ash (or breeze as it was called) was a return cargo from London. Other components of the London rubbish provided the fuel needed to slow-fire the bricks.

The water flow from the creek provided a power source for the paper mills at Milton Regis and Kemsley to operate and was an effective, safe and cheap method of transporting the materials in and the goods out. The long commercial and industrial history of Milton Creek generated a need for a large fleet of trading barges at that time, now passed.

A major industry remaining in the area is Milton Pipes, producers of pre-cast concrete drainage pipes.

Starting in 2011, a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) funded community oral history project took place in Sittingbourne and Milton Regis recording the memories of people of the former industries along Milton Creek, mainly barge-building, brick and cement making, and the paper mills

Sittingbourne

Sittingbourne is an industrial town in the Swale district of Kent, southeast England, 17 miles (27 km) from Canterbury and 45 miles (72 km) from London, beside the Roman Watling Street, an ancient trackway used by the Romans and the Anglo-Saxons.

The town stands next to the Swale, a strip of sea separating mainland Kent from the Isle of Sheppey. The town became prominent after the death of Thomas Becket in 1170, since it provided a convenient resting point on the road from London to Canterbury and Dover.

Chatham Main Line links to London Victoria station and HS1 to St Pancras International, the journey taking about an hour from Sittingbourne railway station.

The area around Sittingbourne was subject to constant air raids by Zeppelins and aeroplanes during the First World War. The Germans used the town as a reference point for bearings on the way to London. The first visit by a German aeroplane happened on Christmas Day 1914. About 100 air-raid warnings were sounded in Sittingbourne during the First World War and anti-aircraft batteries were strengthened in 1917. The last big raid to pass over the town on Whit Sunday (19 May 1918), eliciting perhaps the most ferocious barrage from the ground defences the town had ever seen. As a result of the number of soldiers blinded during the war, the Kent Association for the Blind was formed in Sittingbourne in 1920.

Sittingbourne Economy

The local clay was suitable for making bricks, and North Kent is geologically rich in chalk, which is not found in many other places in Europe in such abundance. This led to the development associated industries: water transport, paper, and cement; all of which continue today in the

area.

In 1870, up to 2,628 men were working in the brick and tile industry, this is compared to Staffordshire (the next largest brick manufacturing area) that had only 1,566 men working in the industry. Brickmaking continued in the town well into the mid twentieth century. The bricks for the 3.45-mile London Bridge – Greenwich Railway Viaduct were all made at Sittingbourne and transported to the site by barge.

Barges were needed to move many other raw materials and finished goods into the Thames and to London and beyond. Sittingbourne was ideally suited for this purpose and a successful barge-building industry developed at Milton Creek.

Sittingbourne developed into a port during the Industrial Revolution, from which Kentish produce was transported to the London markets. During this era over 500 types of barges are believed to have been built, centred around Conyer, a Roman hamlet of the village of Teynham, found at the head of a small creek between Sittingbourne and Faversham.

After World War II, these activities began to fall into a decline, so that only the Burley yard continued with the repair of barges until about 1965. Charles Burley was a brick maker and barge owner who occupied the yard in Crown Quay Lane, which is now occupied by a builders' merchant. This lack of barge repairs led the creek to become silted and derelict. In 1968, the site was owned by Bourncrete Limited, manufacturers of concrete products. The yard was then leased to the newly established Dolphin Sailing Barge Museum Trust. The inlet alongside the Museum usually contains at least one vessel brought to the yard for restoration, including the famous sailing barge Cambria.

Paper mills and brickfields were fed by barges that brought in sand, mud and household waste such as cinders for brick making, and took away the finished product on the return journey.

Paper manufacture started in Sittingbourne in 1708, when Peter Archer was recorded as a Paper Maker. Sittingbourne Mill existed from circa 1769, which by 1820 had grown and was owned by Edward Smith. The *Daily Chronicle* owner Edward Lloyd bought the site in 1863. Using pulped straw from the local farmers and esparto (imported from Algeria and Southern Spain) as a replacement for expensive cotton rag which was becoming more expensive; the output supplied newsprint for his mills in Bow.

To speed production, in 1904 Lloyd's son built a wharf on the tidal inlet at Milton Creek in 1904; a horse-drawn tramway to carry materials to the mill was also built. In 1913 the railway was extended to the new dock built at Ridham. In 1912, Sittingbourne Paper Mill was the largest producer of newsprint in the world, with its 1,200 employees using 17 machines to make over 2000 tonnes per week, supplying the demands of Fleet Street.

In 1924, Lloyd's son built a new factory at Kemsley, together with a model village for employees. He died in 1936, when the Lloyd group was taken over by Sir William Berry, who in 1936 formed the Bowater-Lloyd Group. After both plants were acquired by Metsa Serla in 1998, the decision was made to close the Sittingbourne Mill in October 2006, with the last reel produced on 23 January 2007.

Milton Regis and Sittingbourne: A Shifting Balance of Importance

Early History – Milton Regis

Anglo-Saxon & Domesday (900–1100). Milton Regis was the more important place, home to a royal manor mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086). It prospered on agriculture, fishing, and later oyster fisheries. Sittingbourne was only a small settlement nearby.

High Middle Ages (1100–1500) – Sittingbourne Emerges

1170 onwards. After the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, pilgrims began travelling along Watling Street to Canterbury. Sittingbourne's position on this road made it a natural staging post, and inns multiplied. Milton, though still significant locally, began to lose its wider prominence.

Early Modern Period (1500–1800) – Coaching Era

Sittingbourne developed into a busy coaching town, serving travellers between London and

Dover. Large inns dominated the high street. Milton remained an oyster and fishing village, respected but less commercially active.

Industrial Revolution (1800–1900) – Turning Point

1858. The railway arrived at Sittingbourne, cementing its role as a hub. The town developed brickmaking, cement works, and papermaking, attracting workers and investment. Milton, by comparison, shrank into a quieter suburb.

20th Century – Industrial Growth

Sittingbourne became known for its **paper mills** and **brickworks**, industries that employed thousands. The town expanded in population, drawing in surrounding villages, including Milton.

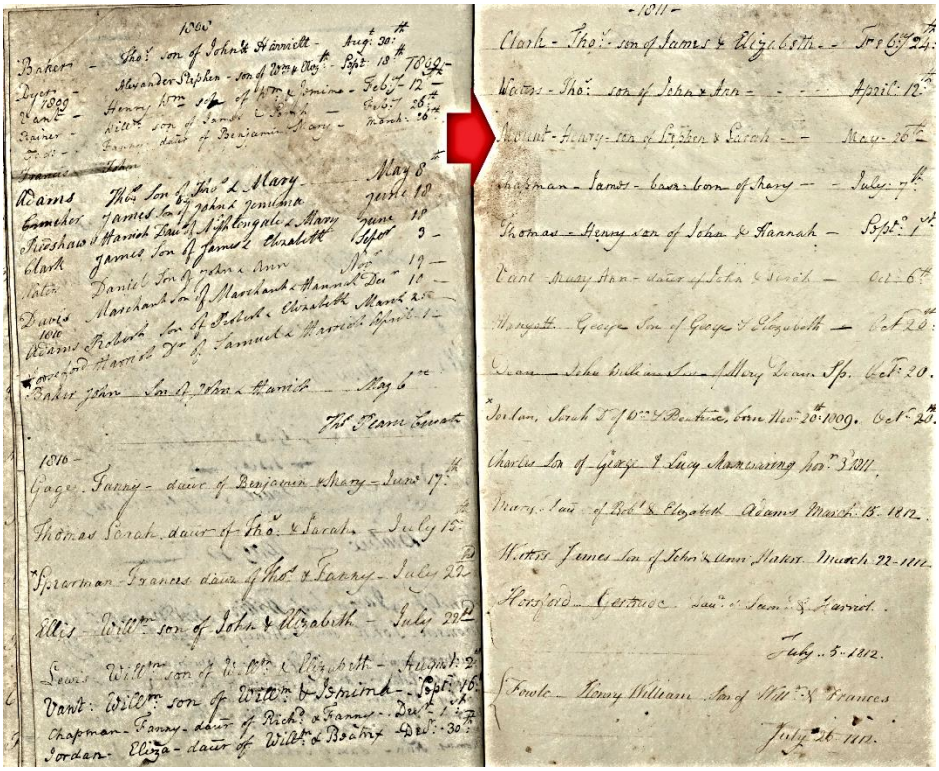
Today

Sittingbourne is the main urban and commercial centre of the area, with retail, housing, and industry. Milton Regis is still distinct, but functions more as a historic suburb, known for its ancient church, heritage sites, and oyster traditions.

In short, Milton Regis was the older, royal centre, but Sittingbourne's road, rail, and industrial advantages made it dominant by the 19th century, a position it holds today.

Henry Mount (1811-1879)

Henry Mount was born to Stephen Mount (1775-1827) and Sarah Wells (1778-1854) (Chapter 32) who had married in Upchurch in 1798. He was baptised it seems on 26th May 1811 at St Margarets, Lower Halstow. Subsequent census records indicate Henry was born in Basser. There is a christening record for Henry Mount in Lower Halstow with parents Stephen and Sarah, and Basser Hill and Basser Farm is close by to Lower Halstow and so it is possible that he was born in Basser. Lower Halstow is next to Upchurch but Basser Hill/Farm are on the other side of Lower Halstow





It appears Henry married Lydia Bell on 15th July 1838 (1838, Jun, Medway, 5, 381) at the Parish Church of Chatham. Both gave their address as Holborn Lane. Neither were able to sign. Henry was identified as a "*waterman*". His father was Stephen Mount, labourer. Lydia's father was Jonathon Bell, fisherman.

1839. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Saint Mary in the County of Kent

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.
126	July 15 1839	Henry Mount	Of full age	Bachelor	Waterman	Holborn Lane	Stephen Mount	Labourer
		Lydia Bell	Of full age	Spinster		Holborn Lane	Jonathan Bell	Fisherman

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church after Banns by me, [illegible]

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry Mount X his Mark, Lydia Bell X her Mark

in the Presence of us, Amelia Bell X her Mark, James [illegible]

Could this be the same Henry Mount? Possibly. A *waterman* in 19th-century England was a boatman who ferried passengers, acted as a pilot/helmsman, moored vessels, and sometimes worked in lightering — all common tasks on busy naval rivers. Chatham was a major Royal Navy dockyard on the River Medway; the dockyard was active in the 1830s and expanded its river-side facilities (large covered slips were built starting in 1838), so there was steady demand for boatmen, lightermen and other river workers. Contemporary sources about river trades describe watermen and lightermen operating not only on the Thames but on other English rivers (including the Medway), performing the exact kinds of jobs the dockyard and local river traffic required. So, it is very likely that a man born at Upchurch in 1811 could plausibly be working as a *waterman* in Chatham in 1838. At age 27 he'd be the right age, Chatham/Military Dockyard and riverside trade required boatmen.

The OS 6" map of 1888 shows Holborn Lane (which still exists) very close to the River Medway and the wharves and yards where Henry might have worked as waterman.



(Source: C1888 OS 6" Map)

Unfortunately, detailed searches have not come up with definitive records that definitively place Henry in Chatham around 1838, though it is quite possible.

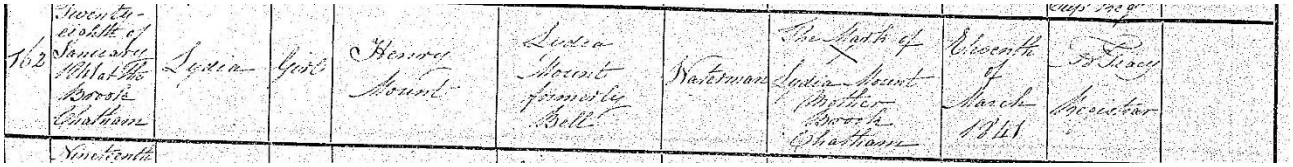
However, Henry's marriage certificate with Lydia Bell does identify his father as "*Stephen Mount, Labourer*" – exactly as on his marriage certificate with Frances Fagg in 1844 where he is

identified as "*widower*". That seems to strengthen the claim this is the same person.

Here the 1830 and 1888 maps of part of Chatham and the River Medway side by side.



Henry and Lydia had daughter, Lydia on 28th January 1841 at The Brook, Chatham (1841 Mar, Medway, 05, 352).



What happened to Lydia is not clear as she does not appear on the 1841 or 1851 censuses.

Death of Lydia

It would seem that Henry's first wife, Lydia died sometime shortly after their marriage, but is not clear yet how or when she died. As of yet no death record has been uncovered. However, national registration of births and deaths was established in England and Wales by the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1836, with the civil registration system officially beginning on 1st July 1837. This act created a national system of registrars under the General Register Office (GRO) to record vital events, moving away from the previous, less consistent system of parish registers. It was also not uncommon for registrations to be rather unreliable in the period immediately after 1837. Lydia was alive in January 1841 as she registered the birth of her daughter, also Lydia. However, she does not appear on the 1841 census in 6th June 1841, where a Henry Mount, age 25 appears alongside a Sarah Abbot (presumably his mother) living in Sittingbourne.

On 25th September 1844, 6 years after Henry's marriage to Lydia and her subsequent death, Henry met and married Frances Fagg, now in Sittingbourne. His movements from Chatham to Sittingbourne is unclear. Hence his first wife, Lydia, must have died between 28th January 1841 and 25th September 1844.

Frances Fagg (1819-1894)

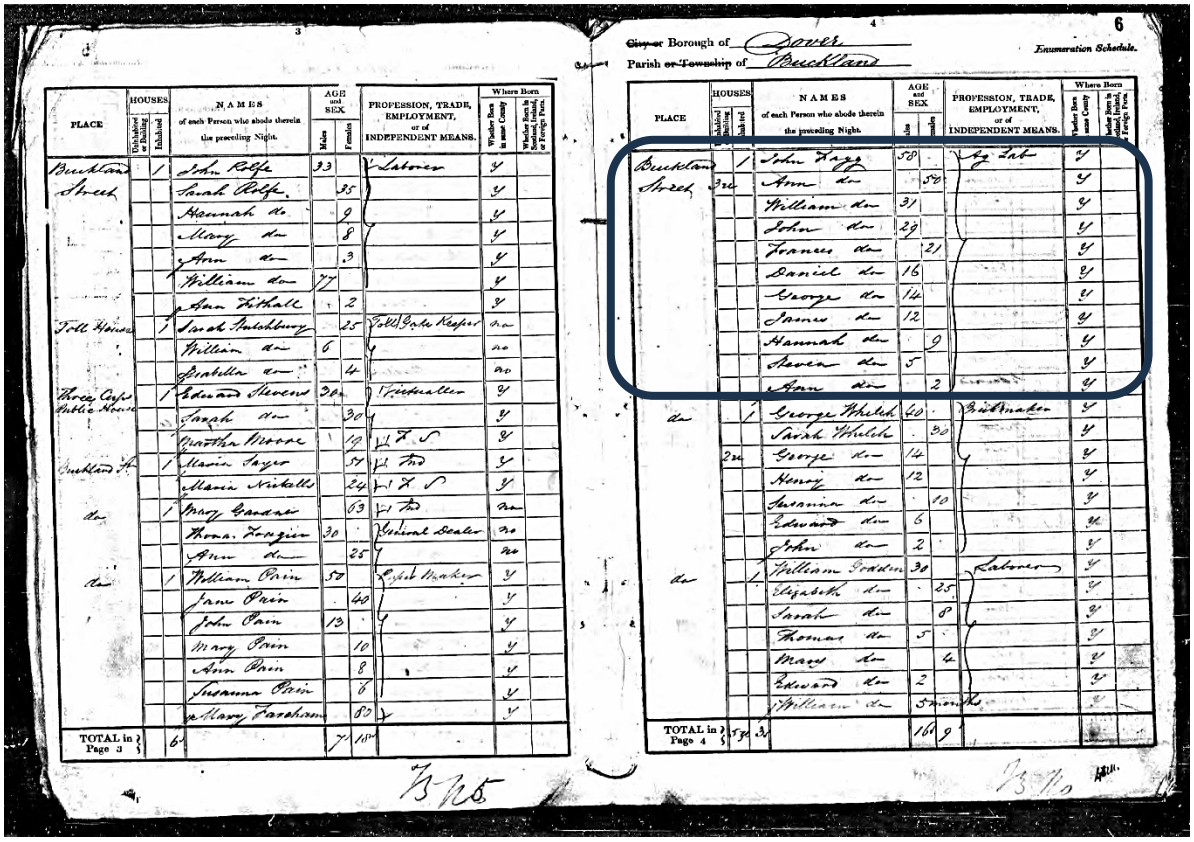
John Fagg (1798-1876) and Mary Ann Hoyle (1791-1877) married in Buckland on 22nd May 1809. Frances was their third child, born in Buckland, nr Dover, sometime around 1819. She was baptised on 23rd May 1819. From subsequent birth certificates it would appear Frances was not able to sign her name and hence may not have attended school.

Eventually, Frances had seven siblings: William (1810), John (1812), *Frances (1820),* Daniel (1825), George (1827), James (1829), Hannah, (1832), Stephen (1836).

1841

On census day 6th June 1841 Frances lived with her parents in Buckland Street, Buckland, Dover, the family consisting of:

John Fagg (58, Agricultural labourer), Ann Fagg (50), William Fagg (31), John Fagg (29), Frances Fagg (21), Daniel Fagg (16), George Fagg (14), James Fagg (12), Hannah Fagg (9), Steven Fagg (5), Ann Fagg (2 - possibly the illegitimate daughter of Frances) (all born in Dover).



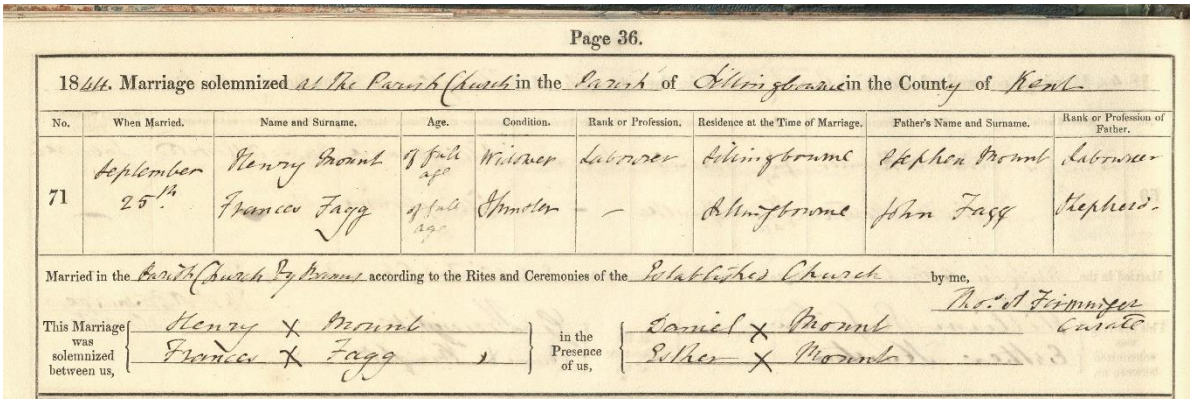
It would appear from later census returns that Ann Fagg (2) was actually the daughter of Frances. Who her father was is not certain; she will have been conceived around mid-1839. In the 1851 and subsequent censuses, she becomes identified as Ann Mount, daughter of Henry and Frances Mount.

By 1844, Frances was living in Sittingbourne, where she met and married Henry Mount.

Subsequent stories of the lives of the Fagg family have been difficult to piece together given the paucity of document and the difficulty in following links through.

Marriage of Henry Mount (1811-1879) and Frances Fagg (1819-1894)

Henry and Frances married on 25th September 1844 in the parish church of Sittingbourne. Henry was a widower, having lost his first wife Lydia Belll; Frances was a spinster, but who already had one daughter, the father of whom is not declared. Both were living in Sittingbourne. Henry's father, Stephen, like Henry was a labourer, but Frances' father, John, was a shepherd. It would appear that both were unable to sign their names. As were the witnesses Daniel and Ester Mount, Henry's brother and sister-in-law.



Page 36.

1844. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

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.
71	September 25th	Henry Mount	of full age	Widower	Labourer	Sittingbourne	Stephen Mount	Labourer
		Frances Fagg	of full age	Spinster	—	Sittingbourne	John Fagg	Shepherd

Married in the Parish Church by Banns according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by me, Thos. St Fermnger Curate

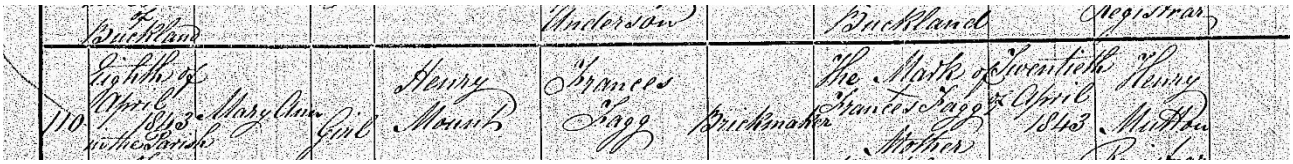
This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry × Mount, Frances × Fagg

in the Presence of us, Daniel × Mount, Esther × Mount



The parish church of Sittingbourne in 1844 was St Michael (St Michael the Archangel / St Michael & All Angels) — the ancient parish church on the High Street. In fact, the church underwent a major restoration beginning in 1844. The church has very early roots (records and fabric point to medieval origins — elements go back to the 11th century, with major building phases in the 13th and 14th centuries). A major restoration began in 1844 and continued through the Victorian period — works included a new altar and reredos, replacement pews and choir stalls, new roof work, stained glass, gas lighting and organ changes. Further repair/restoration campaigns continued later in the 19th century. The church is a Grade II* listed building and is mainly built of Kentish ragstone.

Although Frances appears to have already had a child, their first child together (according to the register of the birth) was Mary Ann (1843-1911) born on 8th April 1843 in "*another Parish*", but registered in Dover (1843, Jun, Dover Union, 05, 101). Note she was born some 18 months before Henry and Frances married, meaning she was conceived sometime around July 1842.

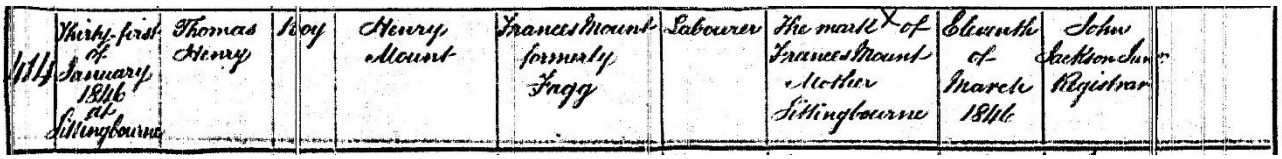


110	Eighth April 1843	Mary Ann	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Fagg	Brickmaker	The Mark of Frances Fagg	25th April 1843	Henry Mount

The next three children were Thomas, Sarah Elizabeth and Henry.

Thomas (1846-1925)

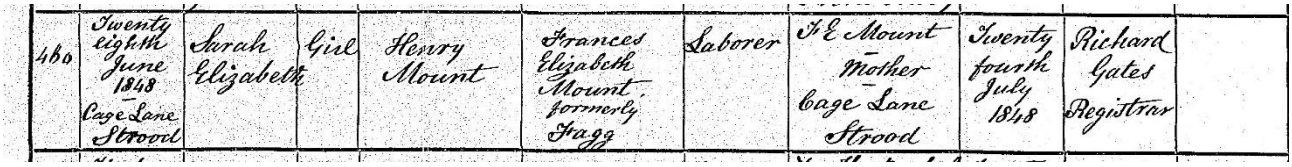
Thomas was born on 31st January in Sittingbourne (1846, Mar, Milton, 05, 424).



1114	Thirty-first of January 1846 at Sittingbourne	Thomas Henry	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	Labourer	The mark X of Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Eleventh of March 1846	John Jackson Jun. Registrar	

Sarah Elizabeth (1848-1907)

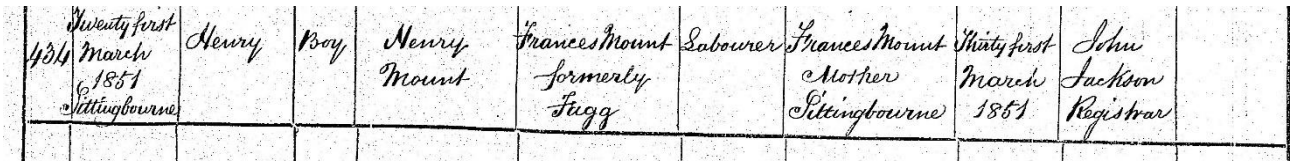
Sarah Elizabeth was born on 28th June 1849 at Cage Lane Strood (1848, Sept, North Aylesford, 05, 436).



460	Twenty eighth June 1848 Cage Lane Strood	Sarah Elizabeth	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Elizabeth Mount formerly Fagg	Laborer	F E Mount Mother Cage Lane Strood	Twenty fourth July 1848	Richard Gates Registrar	

Henry (1851-1851)

Henry was born on 21st March 1851 at Sittingbourne (1851, Mar, Milton, 05.477).

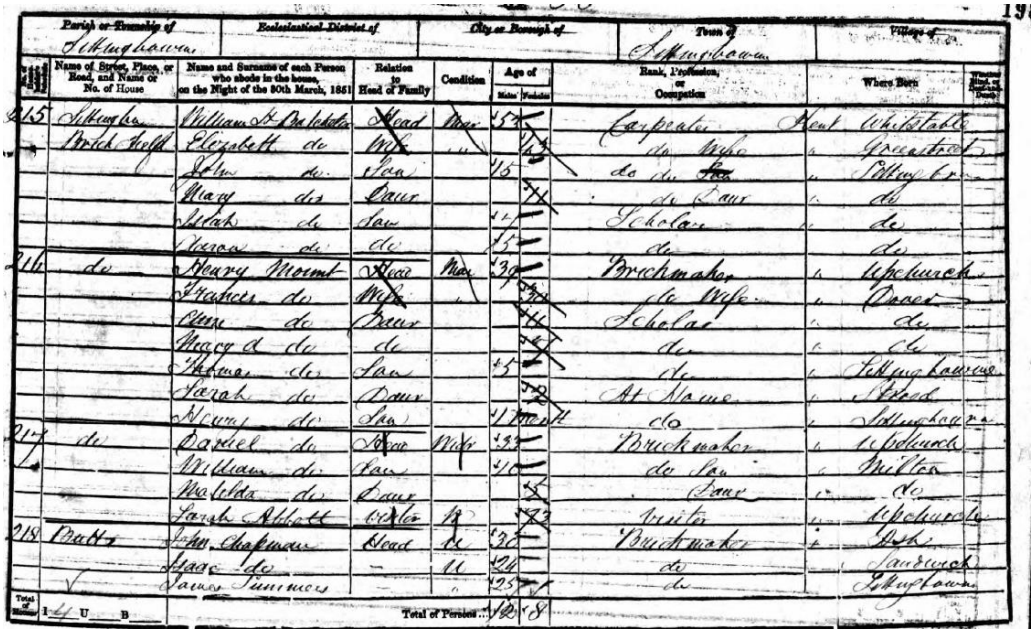


434	Twenty first March 1851 Sittingbourne	Henry	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Thirty first March 1851	John Jackson Registrar	

1851

On census day 30th March 1851 Henry (39, Brickmaker born in Upchurch) and Frances (30, born Dover) lived at Brickfield, Sittingbourne. The family consisted of: Ann (11, scholar, born Dover), Mary D, (7, scholar, born Dover), Thomas (5, Scholar, born Sittingbourne), Sarah Elizabeth (2, born Strood), Henry (1 month, born Sittingbourne).

Ann Mount (11) is likely to have been the same Ann who was 2 years old in the 1841 census for John and Mary Ann Fagg where she was Ann Fagg, the daughter of John and Mary. It is possible Ann was a daughter of Frances, and she becomes identified as Ann Mount, daughter of Henry and Frances.



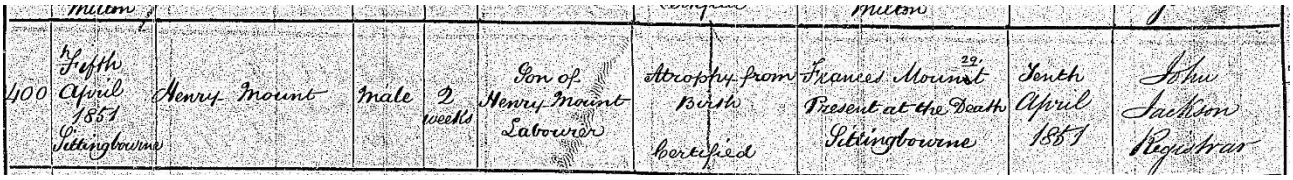
Parish or Township of Sittingbourne — Ecclesiastical District of — City or Borough of — Town of Sittingbourne — Village of

	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 Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	
215	Sittingbourne	William & Charlotte	Head	Mar		54	Carpenter	Head	Whitstable
	Brick field	Elizabeth do	Wife			46	do Wife		Greenstreet
		John do	Son		15		do do Son		Tolling Co
		Mary do	Daur			11	do Daur		do
		Thomas do	Son			9	Scholar		do
		Horace do	do			5	do		do
216	do	Henry Mount	Head	Mar	39		Brickmaker		Upchurch
		Frances do	Wife			30	do Wife		Dover
		Ann do	Daur			11	Scholar		do
		Mary D do	do			7	do		do
		Thomas do	Son		5		do		Sittingbourne
		Sarah do	Daur			2	At Home		Strood
		Henry do	Son		1	1 mo	do		Sittingbourne
217	do	Daniel do	Head	Mar	33		Brickmaker		Upchurch
		William do	Son		10		do Son		Milton
		Matilda do	Daur			7	do Daur		do
		Sarah Abbott	Visitor	M	72		Visitor		Upchurch
218	Brick	John Chapman	Head	M	36		Brickmaker		York
		Isaac do	—	U	24		do		Sandwich
		James Simmons			25		do		Sittingbourne

Total of Houses 1 4 U B — Total of Persons 12 8

There is another Mount family adjacent who is likely to be Henrys brother: Daniel (33 widower, Brickmaker born Upchurch), William (10, born Milton), Matilda (5, born Milton), and Sarah Abbot, (73, visitor, born Upchurch). Daniel's daughter, Sarah (2) is missing, as she is residing with Daniel's brother, Charles and his wife.

Henry died six days later on 5th April just two weeks old of "*atrophy from birth*". Death registered by Frances (1851, Jun, Milton, 05, 292).



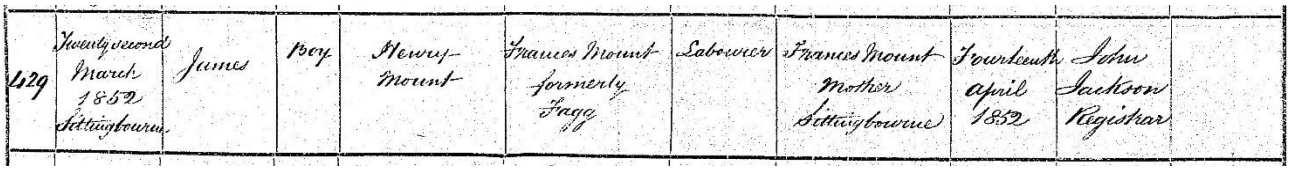
400	Fifth April 1851 Sittingbourne	Henry Mount	Male	2 weeks	Son of Henry Mount Labourer	Atrophy from birth Certified	Frances Mount 29 Present at the Death Sittingbourne	Tenth April 1851	John Jackson Registrar	

> *In 1851, the concept of atrophy from birth was not specifically defined, but several related developments occurred: Edward Meryon described "fatty degeneration of skeletal muscles" in young boys with progressive limb weakness, Jean Cruveilhier and Alexandre-André Thouvenet further characterized progressive muscular atrophy, and Paul Broca presented cases of "monomelic amyotrophy," which involved foot deformities and muscular atrophy of unknown origin in both children and adults. Atrophy was not a single defined condition, but rather a symptom associated with progressive muscular diseases that were being actively studied. The understanding of the "causes" of death and disease was evolving, with terms like "Atrophy and Debility" becoming categories for the cause of death in England and Wales around this time.*

Henry and Frances had four more children in the next nine years:

James (1852-1916)

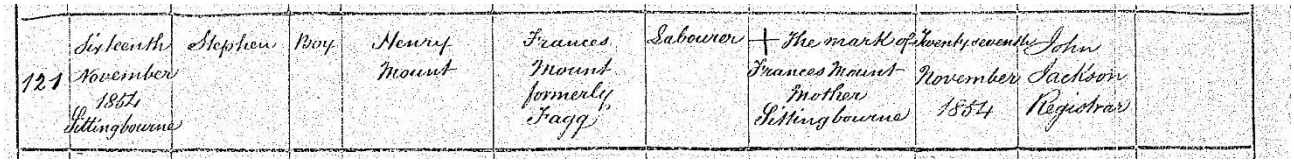
James was born on 22nd March 1852, in Sittingbourne (1852, Jun, Milton, 02A, 510).



429	Twenty second March 1852 Sittingbourne	James	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Fourteenth April 1852	John Jackson Registrar	

Stephen (1854-1921)

Stephen was born on 16th November 1854 in Sittingbourne (1854, Dec, Milton, 02A, 510).

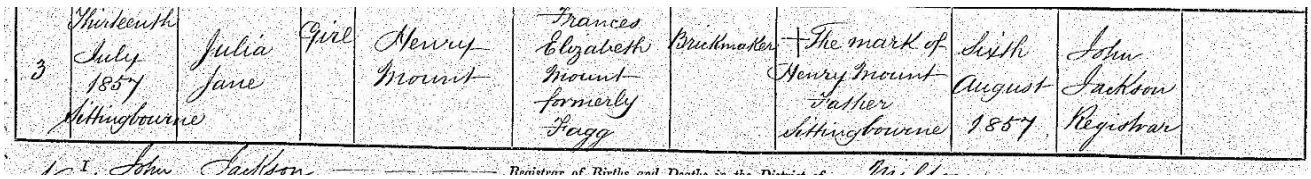


121	Sixteenth November 1854 Sittingbourne	Stephen	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	Labourer	+ The mark of Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Twenty seventh November 1854	John Jackson Registrar	

Julia Jane (1857-1926)

Julia Jane was born on 13th July 1857 in Sittingbourne (1857, Sep, Milton, 02A, 557).

Juilia Jane went on to marry Edwin Philpott and ultimately to become my great grandmother.

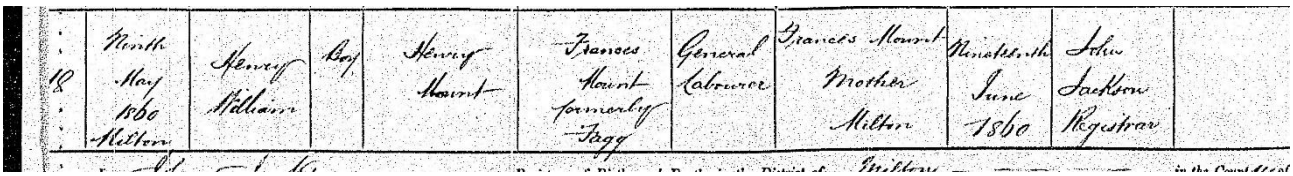


3	Thirteenth July 1857 Sittingbourne	Julia Jane	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Elizabeth Mount formerly Fagg	Brickmaker	+ The mark of Henry Mount Father Sittingbourne	Sixth August 1857	John Jackson Registrar	

I, John Jackson ——— Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of ———

Henry William (1860-1945)

Henry was born on 9th May 1860 in Milton (1860, Jun, Milton, 02A, 577). Henry became close to Julia and moved in with her briefly when they moved to Edmonton, moving soon after to live next door to Harriet, Julias's daughter. (More on henry and his family is provided later.) Henry went on to have 13 children with his first wife, Ann, then remarried after her death.

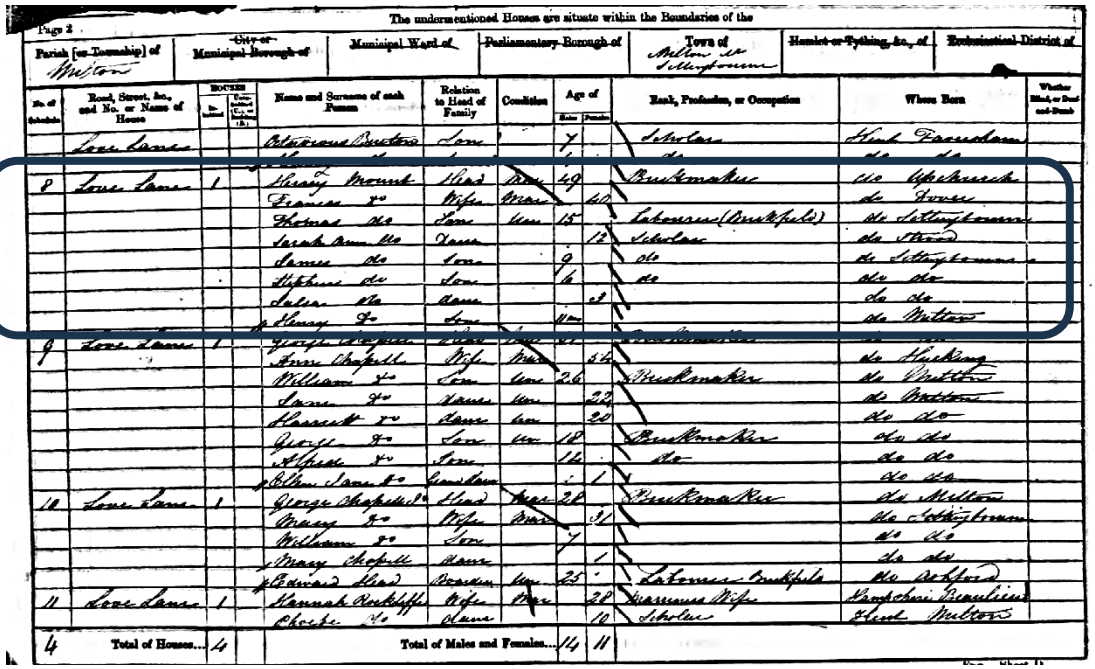


18	Ninth May 1860 Milton	Henry William	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Jagg	General Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Milton	Nineteenth June 1860	John Jackson Registrar	

1861

On 7th April 1861 the family lived at Love Lane, in Milton, Sittingbourne. The family now was: Henry Mount (49, Brickmaker, born Upchurch), Frances Mount (40, born Dover), Thomas (15, labourer in brickfields, born Sittingbourne), Sarah Elizabeth (12, scholar, born Strood), James (9, scholar, born Sittingbourne), Stephen (6, born Sittingbourne), Julia (3, born Sittingbourne), Henry 11 months born Milton)

Many of their neighbours also worked in brickfields.



Page 2 — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish [or Township] of Milton — City or Municipal Borough of — Municipal Ward of — Parliamentary Borough of — Town of Milton & Sittingbourne — Hamlet or Tything, &c., of — Ecclesiastical District of

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Houses: Inhabited	Houses: Uninhabited	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb
	Love Lane			Stephen Buston	Son		7		Scholar	Kent Faversham	
				[illegible]					do	do do	
8	Love Lane	1		Henry Mount	Head	Mar	49		Brickmaker	do Upchurch	
				Frances do	Wife	Mar		40		do Dover	
				Thomas do	Son	Un	15		Labourer (Brickfields)	do Sittingbourne	
				Sarah Ann do	Dau			12	Scholar	do Strood	
				James do	Son		9		do	do Sittingbourne	
				Stephen do	Son		6		do	do do	
				Julia do	Dau		3			do do	
				Henry do	Son		0 11			do Milton	
9	Love Lane	1		George Chapell	Head	Mar	41		Brickmaker	do Hythe	
				Ann Chapell	Wife	Mar		34		do Milton	
				William do	Son	Un	16		Brickmaker	do do	
				Sarah do	Dau	Un		22		do Boxley	
				Harriett do	Dau	Un		20		do do	
				George do	Son	Un	18		Brickmaker	do do	
				Alfred do	Son		14		do	do do	
				William James do	Lodger		1			do do	
10	Love Lane	1		George Chapell Jun	Head	Mar	20		Brickmaker	do Milton	
				Mary do	Wife	Mar		21		do Sittingbourne	
				William do	Son		1			do do	
				Mary Chapell	Dau			1		do do	
				Edward Head	Boarder	Un	25		Labourer (Brickfields)	do Bobbing	
11	Love Lane	1		Hannah Redcliffe	Wife	Mar		28	Seamans Wife	Pembroke Pembroke Dock	
				Charles do	Son			10	Scholar	Kent Milton	
4	Total of Houses...	4		Total of Males and Females...			14	11			

Milton Brickfields

There seem to be two important areas:

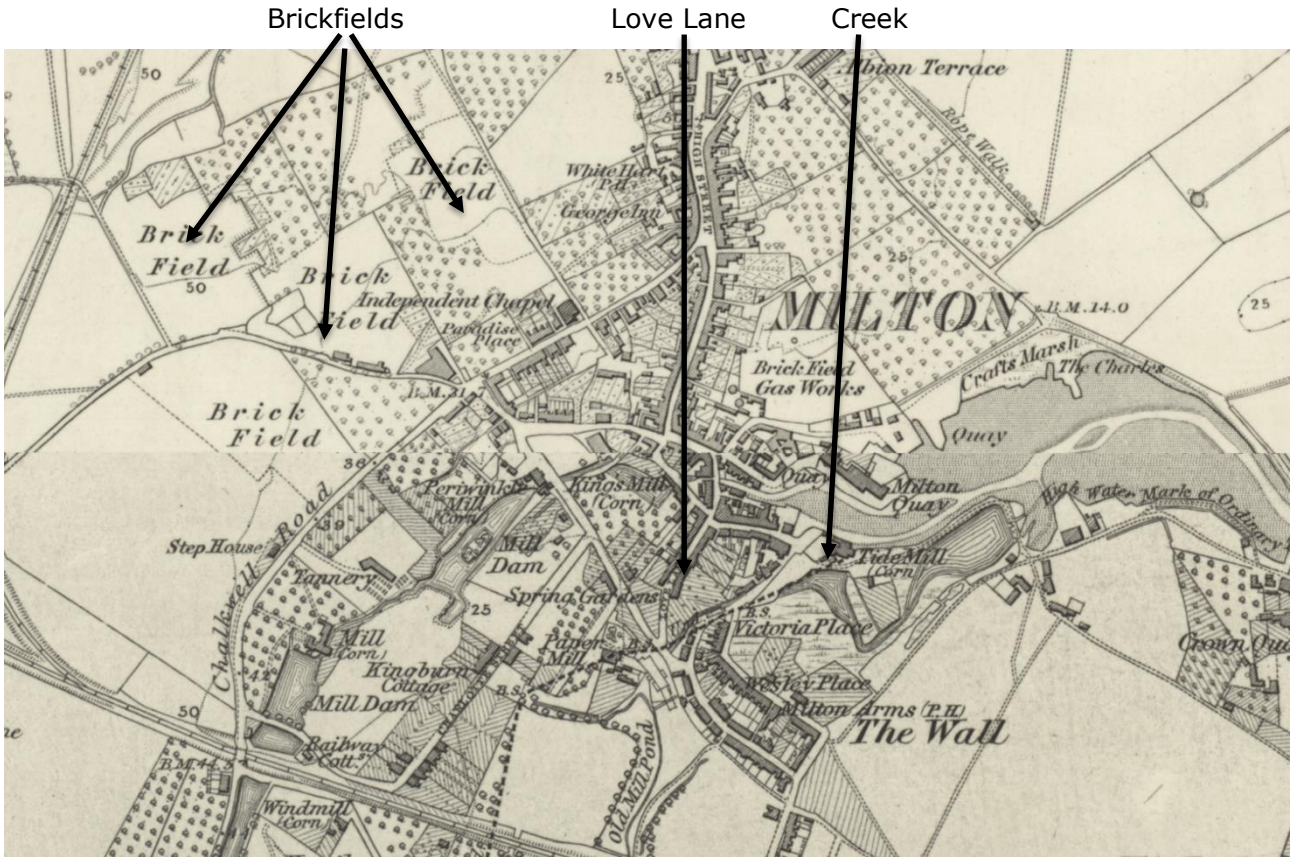
- Stem Lane, just over the railway bridge (Milton Brick Company). Local history records place the Milton Brick Company works on Stem Lane — just over the railway bridge in the area now occupied by an industrial estate (around where Jewson's builders' merchants later stood). Bricks from this works were stamped "MBC".
- Along both sides of Milton Creek, beside the creek and wharves. Brickfields and later brickworks lined Milton Creek (the creek serving Sittingbourne/Milton), with clay dug close to the creek for easy water transport of bricks. Historic environment records show brickfields/works beside Milton Creek from mid-/late-19th century maps.

Hence, in the 1860s Milton's brickmaking was concentrated just over the railway line on Stem Lane, along Milton Creek and in several nearby low-lying fields named (or later remembered) as

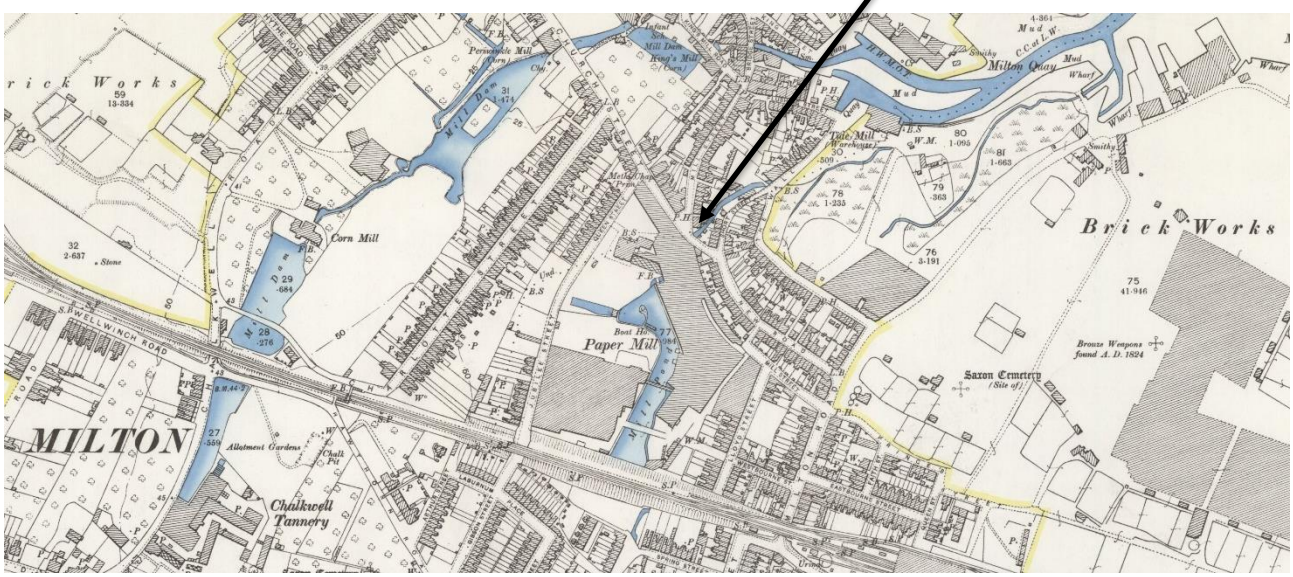
"Brickfield" on Ordnance Survey maps (Muddy Lane, New Milton area, Park Avenue/Meads Avenue). These sites were chosen because of the local brickearth/clay and direct water/rail access for moving heavy loads.

Historical records (census/tithe notes and local histories) show Love Lane as a short lane running north into the High Street Milton area (it's recorded in the 1841 census and early maps). That places it roughly between Stem Lane and Station Road, running toward Milton Creek.

Hence, Love Lane (running north to High Street, Milton) would have reached toward the low fields beside the creek where brickearth was dug — so inhabitants would have seen brickfields/kilns within walking distance to the north and northwest.

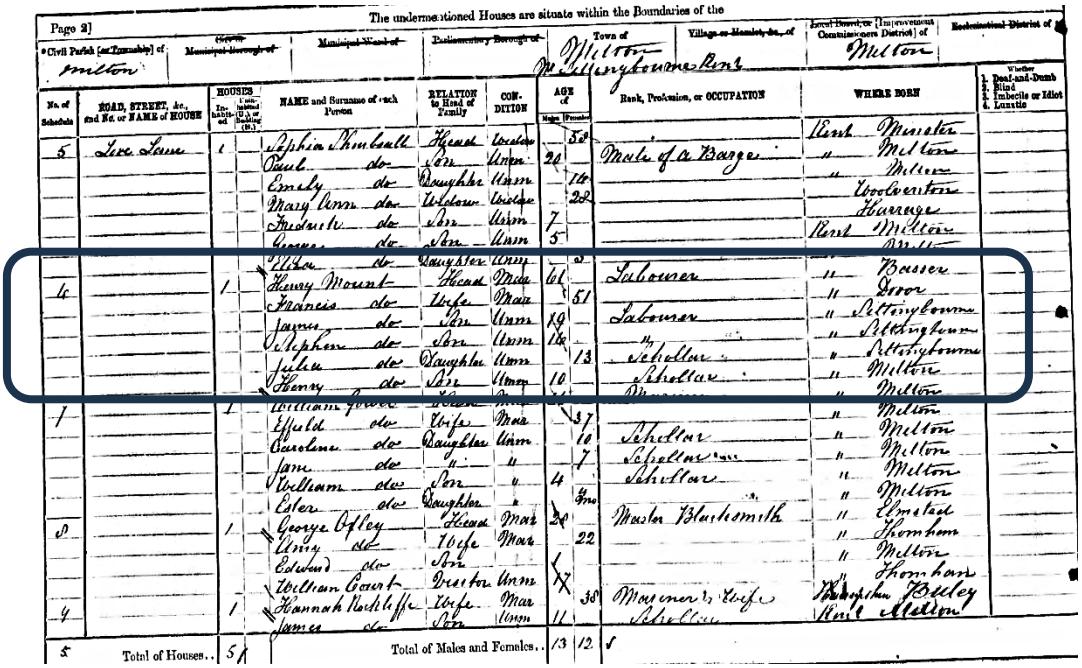


However, by 1897, Love Lane appears to have been renamed Mill Street. But Brickfields are still in existence to the west and east.



1871

On census day 2nd April 1871 the family still lived in Love Lane, now consisting of: Henry Mount (61, labourer, born Basser?), Frances Mount (51, born Dover), James (19, labourer, born Sittingbourne), Stephen (16, labourer, born Sittingbourne), Julia Jane (13, born Sittingbourne), Henry, (10, Scholar born Milton).



Page 2] The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

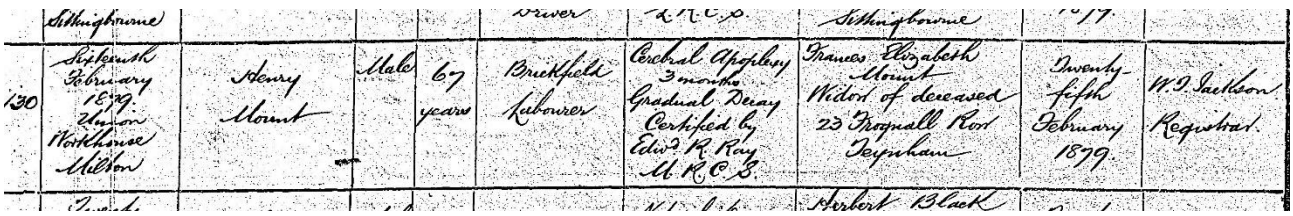
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION	AGE of Males	AGE of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether Deaf-and-Dumb / Blind / Imbecile or Idiot / Lunatic
5	Love Lane	1	Sophia Rumball	Head	Widow		58		Kent Minster	
			Paul do	Son	Unm	20		Mate of a Barge	" Milton	
			Emily do	Daughter	Unm		16		" Milton	
			Mary Ann do	Widow	Widow		28		Woolverston Surrey	
			Frederick do	Son	Unm	7			Kent Milton	
			George do	Son	Unm	5			Kent Mil	
			Eliza do	Daughter	Unm		3			
4		1	Henry Mount	Head	Mar	61		Labourer	" Basser	
			Frances do	Wife	Mar		51		" Dover	
			James do	Son	Unm	19		Labourer	" Sittingbourne	
			Stephen do	Son	Unm	16		"	" Sittingbourne	
			Julia do	Daughter	Unm		13	Scholar	" Sittingbourne	
			Henry do	Son	Unm	10		Scholar	" Milton	
			William Power							
1		1	Effield do	Wife	Mar		37		" Milton	
			Caroline do	Daughter	Unm		10	Scholar	" Milton	
			Jane do	"	"		7	Scholar	" Milton	
			William do	Son	"	4		Scholar	" Milton	
			Ester do	Daughter			9 mo		" Milton	
3		1	George Offley	Head	Mar	29		Master Blacksmith	" Elmstead	
			Anny do	Wife	Mar		22		" Thornham	
			Edward do	Son					" Milton	
			William Court	Visitor	Unm	17			Thornham	
4		1	Hannah Northcliffe	Wife	Mar		30	Mariner's Wife	Buckinghamshire Bisley	
			James do	Son	Unm	11		Scholar	Kent Milton	
5	Total of Houses..	5	Total of Males and Females..			13	12			

Now Henry and Frances' daughter Julia Jane Mount married Edwin Philpott in on 8th May 1875 at Holy Trinity, Milton and between July 1875 and October 1876, they appear to move to Butlers Lane, Teynham where their daughter Harriet Frances was born on 14th December 1877. We know from other documentation that the name of Butler's Lane changed to Frogmore Lane (which still exists).

Death of Henry

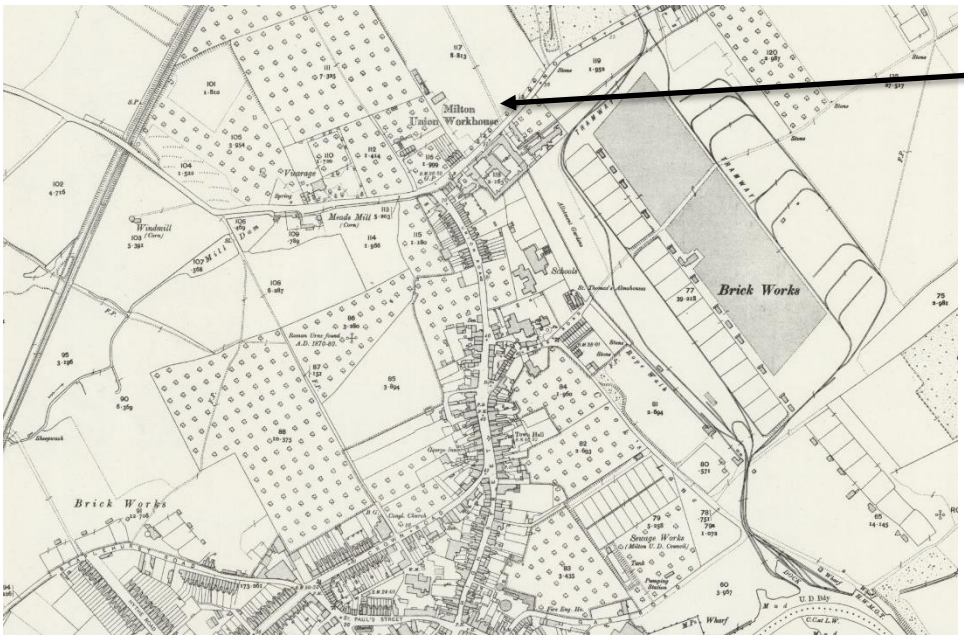
Henry died on 16th February 1879 in the Union Workhouse, Milton. It appears he and Frances may have lived at *23 Frognal Lane, Teynham*. He was 67 and a brickfield labourer. He died of "*cerebral apoplexy and gradual decay*" (1879, Mar, Milton, 02A, 557).

> *Cerebral apoplexy is a medical term for a stroke, which is a medical emergency that occurs when blood supply to part of the brain is interrupted or reduced, either by a blockage (ischemic stroke) or a ruptured blood vessel (haemorrhagic stroke), leading to rapid loss of brain function (Wikipedia)*



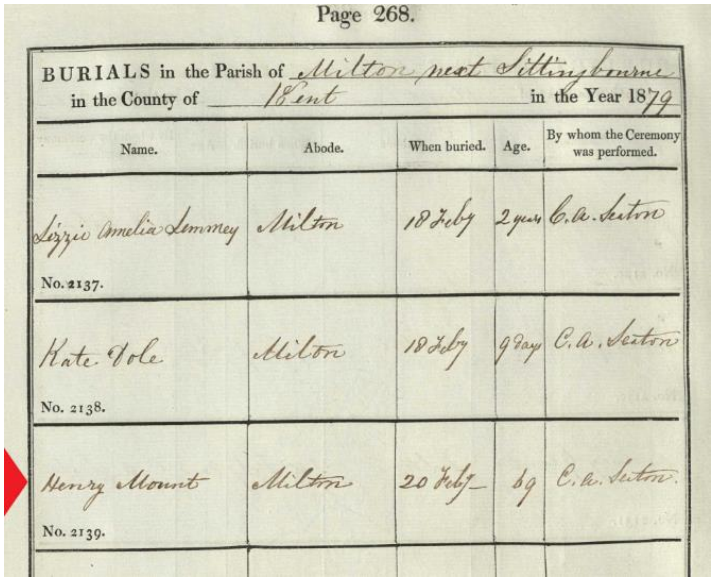
130	Sixteenth February 1879. Union Workhouse Milton	Henry Mount	Male	67 years	Brickfield Labourer	Cerebral Apoplexy 3 months Gradual Decay Certified by Edwd R. Ray M.R.C.S.	Frances Elizabeth Mount Widow of deceased 23 Frognall Road Teynham	Twenty-fifth February 1879.	W. J. Jackson Registrar.

Harriet was just over a year old, when her maternal grandfather died.



The Milton Union Workhouse lies to the far north of Milton.

Henry was buried in the parish church of Milton next Sittingbourne on 20th February 1879.



Page 268.

BURIALS in the Parish of Milton near Sittingbourne
in the County of Kent in the Year 1879

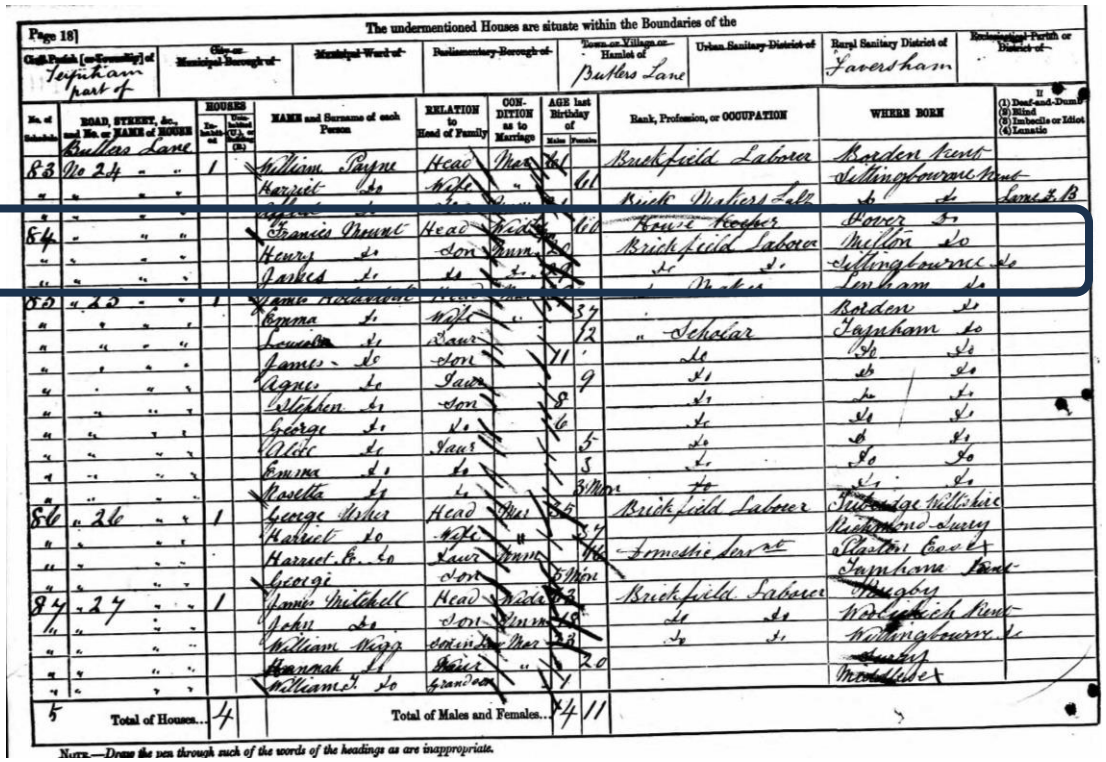
Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Lizzie Amelia Lemmey	Milton	18 Feby	2 years	C. A. Sutton
No. 2137.				
Kate Vole	Milton	18 Feby	9 Days	C. A. Sutton
No. 2138.				
Henry Mount	Milton	20 Feby	69	C. A. Sutton.
No. 2139.				

According to Henry's death certificate it appears that Butler's Lane had changed its name to Frogmore (Lane) around the time of Henry's death. However, there is no evidence that a street called "Frognal Road" ever existed in Teynham in 1871–1881. The balance of the surviving documentary evidence points to the official name change happening after the 1881 census (Butlers Lane still in use) and by the 1891 census (addresses shown as Frognal / Frognal Lane) — so most likely sometime in the 1880s

Hence, the clearest empirical bracket from census evidence is Butlers Lane in 1881 became Frognal (Lane) by 1891, so the renaming almost certainly happened during the 1880s. However, the data from the census, plus death certificates, suggest a possible window of 1877–1879 is possible but the censuses are the clearest dated snapshots we have and they show Butlers Lane still recorded in 1881, which makes a late-1870s change less likely. The weight of evidence points to the official change taking place sometime in the 1880s, most likely before the 1890s OS map revisions and before the 1891 census. This would not have been a change overnight – and it is possible the registration of death had erroneously used the future name. If so, it suggests that Henry and Frances had moved in with or close to Julia Jane and Edwin – and Harriet.

1881

On census day 3rd April 1881, Frances now lived as a widow at 24 Butlers Lane. Frances Mount (60, Born Dover), Henry (20, Brickfield labourer, born Milton), James (29, brickfield labourer, born Sittingbourne).



Page 18 | The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

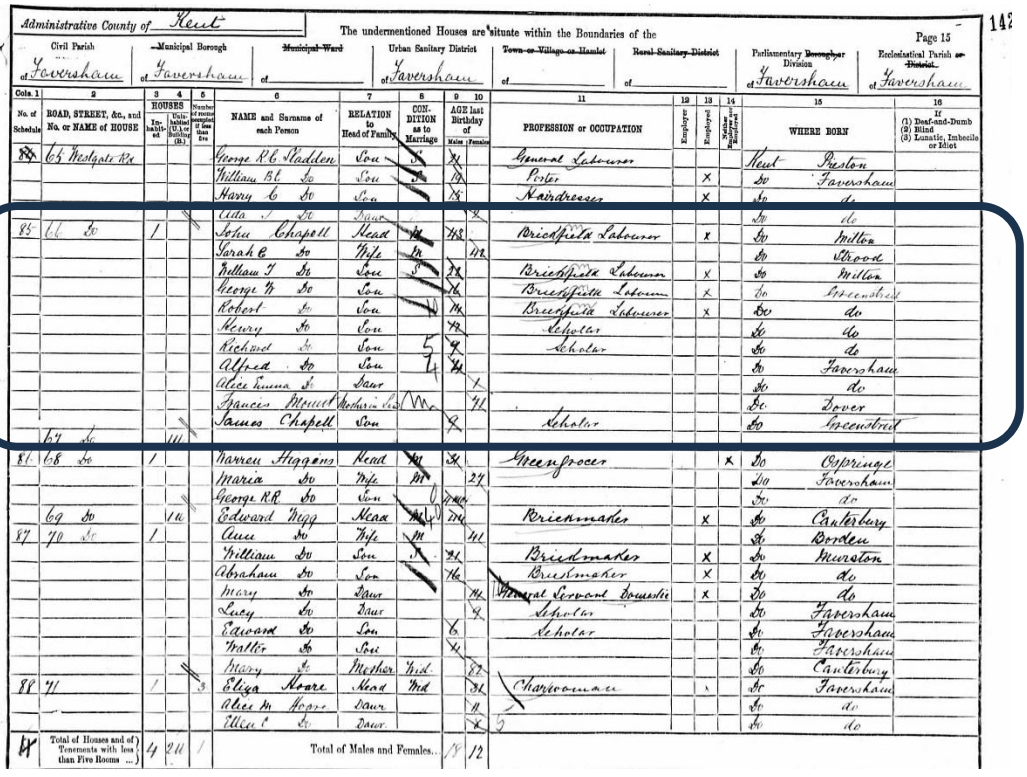
Civil Parish [or Township] of	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of
Teynham part of				Butlers Lane		Faversham	

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
	Butlers Lane										
83	No 24	1		William Payne	Head	Mar	61		Brickfield Laborer	Borden Kent	
				Harriet do	Wife			61		Sittingbourne Kent	
									Brick Makers Lab	do do	Lunatic
84				Francis Mount	Head	Widow		60	House Keeper	Dover do	
				Henry do	Son	Unm	20		Brickfield Laborer	Milton do	
				James do	do	do	29		do do	Sittingbourne do	
									Brick Maker	Teynham do	
85	22	1									
				Emma do	Wife			37		Borden do	
				Louisa do	Daur			12	Scholar	Teynham do	
				James do	Son		11		do	do do	
				Agnes do	Daur		9		do	do do	
				William do	Son		8		do	do do	
				George do	do		6		do	do do	
				Alice do	Daur		5		do	do do	
				Emma do	do		3		do	do do	
				Rosetta do	do		3 Mon		do	do do	
86	26	1		George Usher	Head	Mar	35		Brickfield Laborer	Rutlidge Middlesex	
				Harriet do	Wife	do		37		Richmond Surrey	
				Harriet E. do	Daur	Unm	16		Domestic Servt	Clapham Kent	
				Georgi	Son		3 Mon			Teynham do	
87	27	1		James Mitchell	Head	Widr	63		Brickfield Laborer	Rugby	
				John do	Son	Unm	18		do do	Wadlesfield Kent	
				William Nigg	Visitor	Mar	28		do do	Sittingbourne do	
				Hannah do	Visitor	Widow		20		Surrey	
				William do	Grandson		4			Woodchurch	
5	Total of Houses...	4			Total of Males and Females...		44	11			

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

1891

On census day 5th April 1891, Frances (71) lived at 66 Westgate Road, Faversham, in the house of her daughter Sarah (42) and her husband John Chapell (43), and their 8 children between 1 and 22 years old. All adult males were Brickfield labourers.

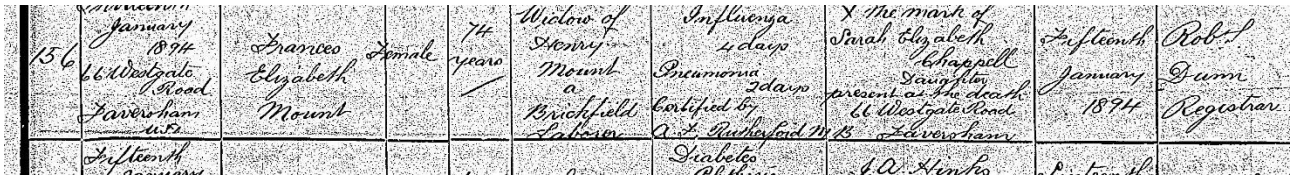


Administrative County of Kent | The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the | Page 15

Civil Parish of	Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Urban Sanitary District of	Town or Village or Hamlet of	Rural Sanitary District of	Parliamentary Borough or Division of	Ecclesiastical Parish or District of
Faversham	Faversham		Faversham			Faversham	Faversham

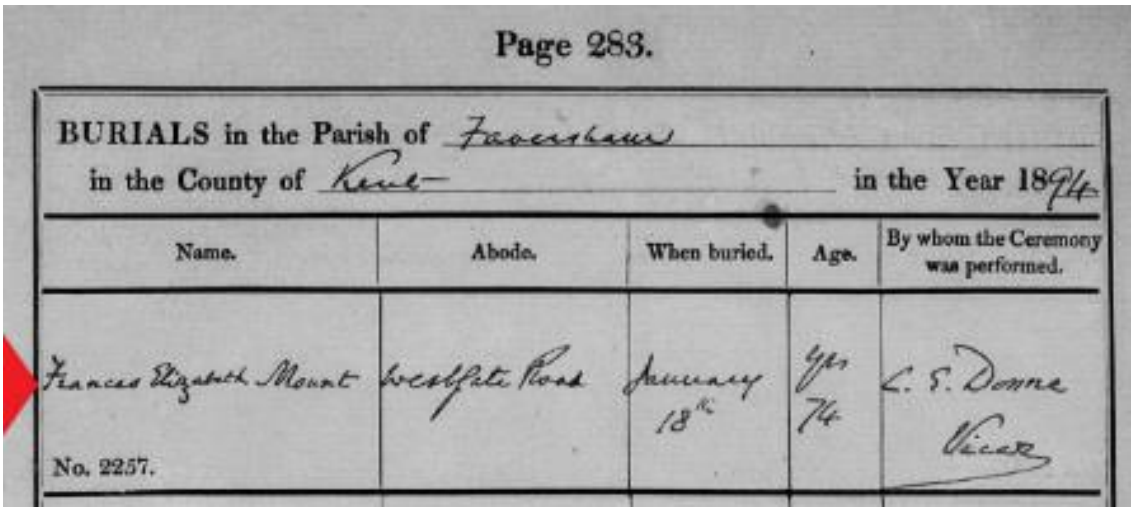
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited	Number of rooms if less than five	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Neither	WHERE BORN	If (1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot
84	65 Westgate Rd				George R.C. Sladden	Son		21		General Labourer				Kent Preston	
					William R.C. do	Son		19		Porter		X		do Faversham	
					Harry G do	Son		18		Hairdresser		X		do do	
					Ada J do	Daur		8						do do	
85	66 do	1			John Chapell	Head	Mar	43		Brickfield Labourer		X		do Milton	
					Sarah E do	Wife	Mar		42					do Stroud	
					William T do	Son	S	22		Brickfield Labourer		X		do Milton	
					George W do	Son		16		Brickfield Labourer		X		do Faversham	
					Robert do	Son		14		Brickfield Labourer		X		do do	
					Henry do	Son		12		Scholar				do do	
					Richard do	Son		9		Scholar				do do	
					Alfred do	Son		7						do Faversham	
					Alice Emma do	Daur		1						do do	
					Agnes Mercer	Mother in Law	Mar		41					Dr Dover	
					James Chapell	Son		9		Scholar				do Faversham	
	67 do														
86	68 do	1			Warren Higgins	Head	Mar	34		Greengrocer			X	do Orpington	
					Maria do	Wife	Mar		24					do Faversham	
					George H.R. do	Son		0	7 Mon					do do	
	69 do				Edward Nigg	Head	Mar	70		Brickmaker		X		do Canterbury	
87	70 do	1			Ann do	Wife	Mar		41					do Borden	
					William do	Son	S	21		Brickmaker		X		do Minster	
					Abraham do	Son		16		Brickmaker		X		do do	
					Mary do	Daur		14		Domestic Servant		X		do do	
					Lucy do	Daur		9		Scholar				do Faversham	
					Edward do	Son		6		Scholar				do Faversham	
					Walter do	Son		4						do Faversham	
					Mary do	Mother	Wid		87					do Canterbury	
88	71	1			Eliza Hoare	Head	Wid		81	Charwoman				do Faversham	
					Alice M. Hoare	Daur			11					do do	
					Ellen C do	Daur			8					do do	
87	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...	4	2	1	Total of Males and Females...			19	12						

It was here three years later on 13th January 1894 that Frances died aged 74 of "*influenza" (4 days) and pneumonia (2 days)*. The death was registered by her daughter Sarah Elizabeth Chappell (1894, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 603).



156	Fifteenth January 1894 66 Westgate Road Faversham	Frances Elizabeth Mount	Female	74 years	Widow of Henry Mount a Brickfield Labourer	Influenza 4 days Pneumonia 2 days Certified by A. F. Rutherford M.B.	X the mark of Sarah Elizabeth Chappell Daughter present at the death 66 Westgate Road Faversham	Fifteenth January 1894	Robt. Dunn Registrar
	Fifteenth					Diabetes			

Frances was buried on 18th January 1894 at St Mary of Charity, Faversham Parish Church.



Page 283.

BURIALS in the Parish of Faversham
in the County of Kent in the Year 1894

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
Frances Elizabeth Mount	Westgate Road	January 18th	Yrs 74	C. S. Donne Vicar

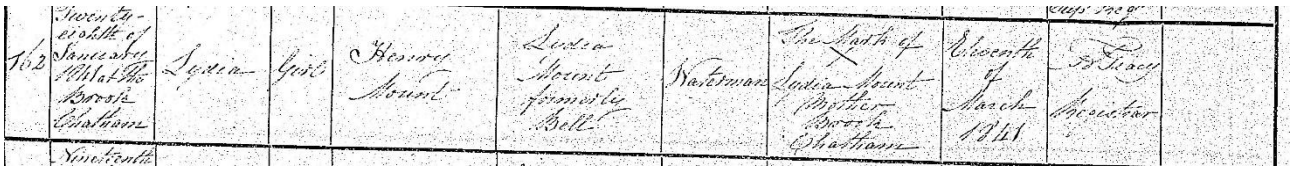
No. 2257.

Henry and Frances' Children

All the main people here were the aunts and uncles of my grandmother, Harriet Philpott. Consequently, all their children were her first cousins and my first cousins 2xremoved. It is here we see some of the connections between members of the Mount family and the beginning of the Mount-Philpott link which ultimately led to me.

Lydia (1841-)

Henry Mount and his first wife, Lydia Bell had a daughter, also called Lydia, on 28th January 1841 at The Brook, Chatham (1841 Mar, Medway, 05, 352). What happened to Lydia is not clear as she does not appear on the 1841 or 1851 censuses. It is also not clear what connection Henry had to Chatham.



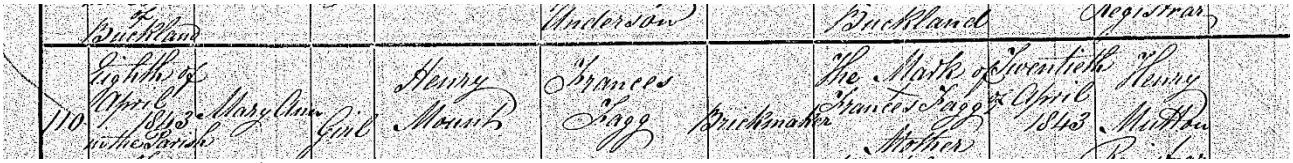
Ann (1841-1891)

Records of Ann's birth have not been uncovered and she is somewhat of a mystery. An Ann Fagg appears in the 1841 census return for John and Mary Ann Fagg, Frances' parents, age 2. She has not been found on the 1851 census.

An Ann Mount, appears on the 1851 census for Henry and France's. Age 11. However, this puts her date of birth at around 1840, some 4 years before Henry and Frances married. It is possible she was an illegitimate child of Frances. We might never know.

Mary Ann (1843-1911)

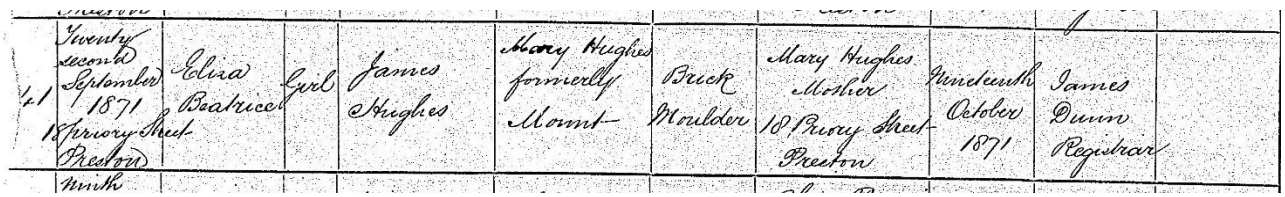
Mary Ann was born on 8th April 1843 in "*another Parish*", but registered in Dover (1843, Jun, Dover Union, 05, 101). Note she was born some 18 months before Henry and Frances were married on 25th September 1844 (1843, Jun, Dover Union, 05, 101).



On census day 30th March 1851 Mary Ann (7) was living at home in Sittingbourne Brickfields with her four siblings.

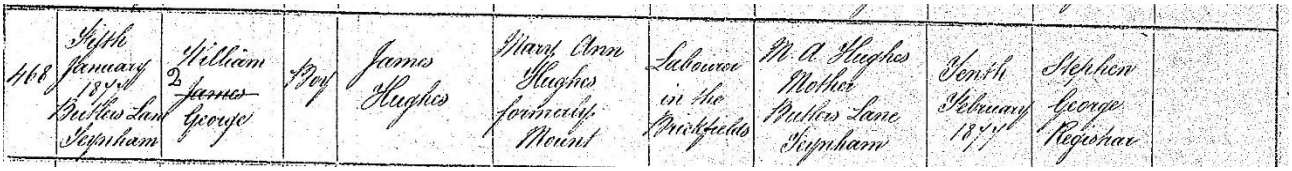
Mary Ann (18) married James Coppin Hughes (20) on 28th July 1860 at Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Together they had 10 children:

- Henry John (1861) (1861, Sep, Milton, 02A, 604)
- James (1864) (1864, Mar, Milton, 02A, 683)
- Frances Eliza (1867) (1867, Sep, Milton, 02A, 671)
- Alfred George (1869) (1869, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 688)
- Eliza Beatrice (1871) (1871, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 713)
  Eliza was born on 22nd September 1871 at 18 Priory Street, Preston. James was a "*brick moulder*".



- Grace Marion (1874) (1874, Sep, Faversham, 02A, 751)

- William George (1877) (1877, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 1841)
  William was born on 5th January 1877 in Butlers Lane (in the 1881 census they lived at No 15)



468	Fifth January 1877 Butlers Lane Teynham	William James George	Boy	James Hughes	Mary Ann Hughes formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	M. A. Hughes Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	Tenth February 1877	Stephen George Registrar	

- Robert (1879) (1879, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 831)
- Emily Harriet (1881) (1881, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 838)
- Charles George (1883) (1883, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 846)

From various birth certificates, there is a pattern with Priory Street, Preston and Butlers Lane, Teynham.

Priory Street, Preston and Butlers Lane, Teynham

In September 1871, Mary Ann Hughes (formerly Mount) lived with her husband in Priory Street, Preston. Then by 1877 they had moved to Butlers Lane Teynham. In 1869, in Priory Street, also lived the family of George Philpott and Charlotte Snoad having recently moved there (See Chapter 34). On 4th March 1871, their young daughter, Lydia Philpott died of scarlatina there age 2. In 1875, their son, Edwin Philpott, age 21, married Julia Jane Mount, Mary Ann's younger sister; Julia Jane was 8 months pregnant, suggesting an October 1874 conception. So, some it appears some members of the Mount and Philpott families knew each other quite well.

> *Priory Street runs south-east from the junction of Newton Road and Forbes Road, just east of Faversham's town centre. It is part of what was then the parish of Preston-next-Faversham, which was separate from the Borough of Faversham until absorbed in the 20th century. In 1870, Priory Street would have been on the fringe of developed Faversham, forming part of a growing residential area. The area was semi-rural but rapidly developing with a mix of cottages, terraced housing, and small gardens or orchards. The name "Priory" refers to Faversham Abbey, the remains of which were (and still are) nearby — the street was close to the site of the medieval abbey precinct. It was near to Faversham Railway Station (opened 1858) — just to the north.*

In the 1871 census, of 2nd April, at 6 Butlers Lane Teynham, was Thomas Owlett (23), brickfield labourer married to Matilda Emma Mount (24) both born at Milton. Matilda Mount is Daniel Mount's daughter with his first wife Esther (formerly Rossiter). (Esther died of Asiatic Cholera in 1849). Daniel being Henry Mount's younger brother, making Thomas Julia Jane's cousin also making Thomas a nephew (in law) to Henry and also Harriet's first cousin once removed - by marriage.

Between July 1875 and October 1876, Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount also appear to move to Butlers Lane, Teynham. This may have been employment related if the brickfields at Milton were struggling, since there were brickfields at Teynham Fields to the east of Teynham.

On 14th December 1877 at 8 Butlers Lane, Julia Jane Philpott gave birth to Harriet Frances Phillott, my grandmother. All of Mary Ann's children were therefore cousins of Harriet Frances. Nearest in age was William George Hughes, born just 11 months prior, but just a few houses away.

Appearance in censuses

7th April 1871: Priory Street, Preston; James (30, brickmaker), Mary Ann (28), Henry (9, scholar), James (7, scholar), Frances (4, scholar), Alfred (1)

3rd April 1881: 15 Butlers Lane, Teynham; James Hughes, (39, brickmakers labourer), Mary Ann (39), James (17, Brickmakers labourer), Alfred (12), Eliza (9), William (4), Robert (2).

Note: Butlers Lane. Also, Frances is a domestic servant at 32 Station Street, Sittingbourne, but

no death certificate can be found.

5th April 1891: Station Cottages Teynham; James (48, brickfield labourer), Mary Ann (47), William (14, brickfield labourer), Robert 12), Emily (9), Charles (7).

31st March 1901: 6 Frognal Lane, Teynham; James Hughes (59, Brickmaker, moulder), Mary Ann (58), William (24, private Royal Marines), Charles (17 Brickmaker moulder), Walter Willis (15, lodger, labourer in brickfields)

Note: Butlers Lane was renamed Frognal Lane – its current name – sometime around the turn of the century.

2nd April 1911: 13 Butlers Lane, Teynham; James Hughes (70, Brickfield labourer), Mary (69).

Mary Ann died on 24th December 1911 age 69 of "*senilis, heart failure"* at 66 Westgate Road, Faversham though was living at 16 Frognal Lane, Teynham (1911, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 1077).

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
311	Twenty fourth December 1911 66 Westgate Road Faversham within R.D.	Mary Hughes	Female	69 years	Wife of James Hughes a Labourer in Brickfield	Senilis Heart Failure Certified by C Dudley Garrett M.R.C.S.	X the mark of James Hughes Widower of deceased present at the death 16 Frognall Lane Teynham	Twenty seventh December 1911	Robt G Dunn Registrar.

James lived for another 13 years but died on 5th February 1924, of "*Senile decay*" at Butlers Lane, Teynham age 82. Identified as "*formerly labourer in brickfields"*, his death registered by his daughter Frances Eliza Franklin who lived at Sangley Park Gardens, Beckenham (1924, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 1550).

424	Fifth February 1924 Butlers Lane Teynham R.D.	James Hughes	Male	82 Years	Formerly a Labourer in Brickfields	(1) Senile Decay No P.M. Certified by James P. Henderson L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. London	F. E. Franklin Daughter present at the death Sangley Park Gardens Beckenham	Sixth February 1924	Stephen George Registrar

Notice here that on Mary Ann's death certificate, 1911, James gave his address as "*16 Frognal Lane Teynham".* But on his own death certificate it was given by Frances as "*Butlers Lane*". However, Butlers Lane changed to Frognal Lane in around the turn of the century so maybe some local confusion can be understood.

Thomas Henry (1846-1925)

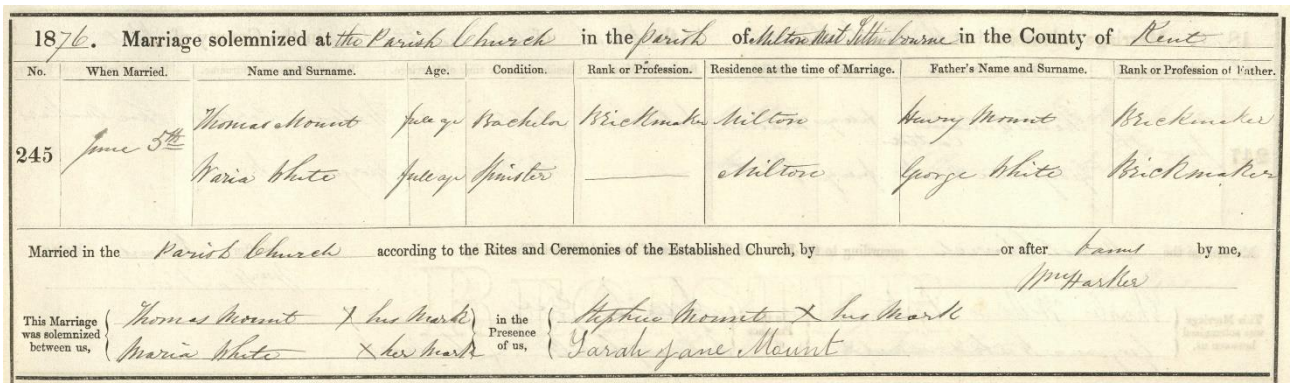
Thomas was born on 31st January 1846 in Sittingbourne (1846, Mar, Milton, 05, 424).

1846	Thirty-first of January 1846 at Sittingbourne	Thomas Henry	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	Labourer	the mark X of Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Eleventh of March 1846	John Sackton Junr Registrar	

On census day 30th March 1851, age 5, he lived in the Brickfields with his parents.

On census day 7th April 1861, age 15, he lived with is parents in Love Lane, Milton, working as a brickfield labourer a job he did his entire working life.

Thomas married Maria White on 5th June 1876 in Milton-next-Sittingbourne (1876, Jun, Milton, 02A, 1249). However, things are not that straightforward. Maria appears to have had five children between August 1868 and March 1875, in various addresses in Milton, with no father identified on the birth certificates. All these children appear on the census returns for Thomas and Maria, between 1871 and 1891.



1876. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the parish of Milton next Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

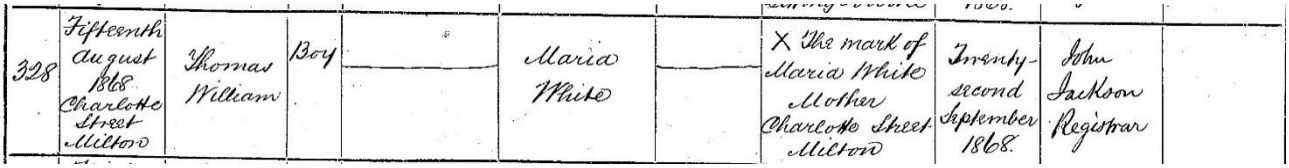
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
245	June 5th	Thomas Mount	full age	Bachelor	Brickmaker	Milton	Henry Mount	Brickmaker
		Maria White	full age	Spinster	—	Milton	George White	Brickmaker

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by or after Banns by me, W^m Harker

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas Mount X his mark / Maria White X her mark — in the Presence of us, Stephen Mount X his mark / Sarah Jane Mount

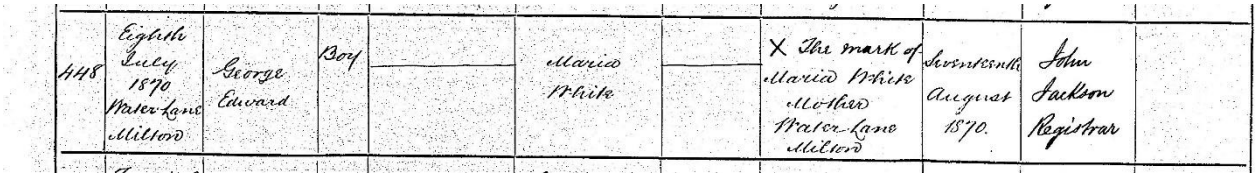
A reasonable assumption is that Thomas and Maria were in a relationship around 1867, when Thomas was 21 and Maria was 17, because the census returns all show them in a stable relationship until their deaths. However, for some reason they did not marry until 1876 – which may explain why Thomas was not identified as the father of Thomas, Elizabeth and Esther. However, it is common practice for the first-born son the take the father's first name. Elizabeth and Esther are born whilst Thomas Henry and Maria are on the censuses as living together as husband and wife from 1871. From then on the children all take the surname Mount with the exception of Thomas in 1881, who takes his mother's.

- Thomas William White was born on 15th August 1868 at Charlotte Street, Milton to Maria White, with no father identified (1868, Sep, Milton, 02A, 753).
  More is said of Thomas William's life at the end of this chapter.

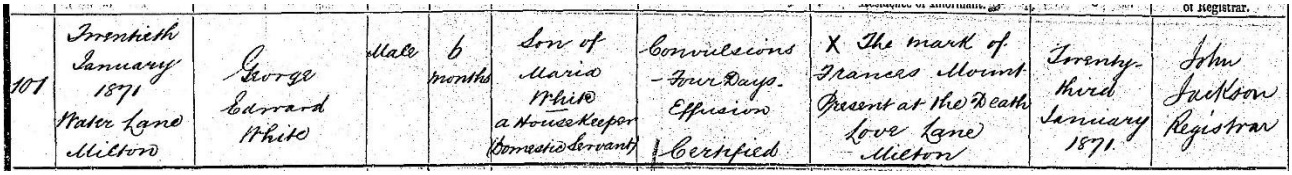


328	Fifteenth August 1868 Charlotte Street Milton	Thomas William	Boy	—	Maria White	—	X The mark of Maria White Mother Charlotte Street Milton	Twenty-second September 1868.	John Jackson Registrar	

- George Edward White was born on 8th July 1870 in Water Lane, Milton. There is no father stated (1870, Sep, Milton, 02A, 748). George died on 20th January 1871 of "convulsions effusion" – death registered by Frances Mount (formerly Fagg) George's supposed grandmother (1871, Jun, Milton, 02A, 495)

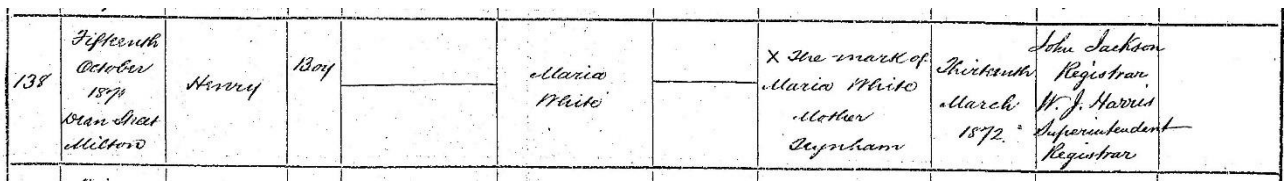


448	Eighth July 1870 Water Lane Milton	George Edward	Boy	—	Maria White	—	X The mark of Maria White Mother Water Lane Milton	Seventeenth August 1870.	John Jackson Registrar	



101	Twentieth January 1871 Water Lane Milton	George Edward White	Male	6 months	Son of Maria White a Housekeeper (Domestic Servant)	Convulsions - Four Days - Effusion Certified	X The mark of Frances Mount Present at the Death Love Lane Milton	Twenty-third January 1871.	John Jackson Registrar	

- Henry White was born on15th October 1871 at Dean Street, Milton (1872, Mar, Milton, 02A, 800). No father stated on birth certificate.



138	Fifteenth October 1871 Dean Street Milton	Henry	Boy	—	Maria White	—	X the mark of Maria White Mother Sycnham	Thirteenth March 1872.	John Jackson Registrar. W. J. Harris Superintendent Registrar

Henry died on 4th January 1872 age 7 weeks, of "*variola*" (smallpox) at Milton Union Workhouse (1872, Mar, Milton, 02A, 464). No father mentioned on death certificate.

Superintendent Registrar's District Milton

1872. DEATHS in the District of Milton in the County of Kent

No.	When Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
436	Fourth January 1872 Union Workhouse Milton	Henry White	Male	7 weeks	Daughter of Maria White A Housekeeper (Domestic Servant)	Variola 14 days — Certified	Frederick Bartlett In attendance Union Workhouse Milton	Fourth January 1872	John Jackson Registrar

- Elizabeth Ann White was born on 28th December 1872 at 1 Gibson Street, Sittingbourne. There is no father stated (1873, Mar, Milton, 02A, 787).

335	Twenty-Eighth December 1872 1 Gibson Street Sittingbourne	Elizabeth Ann	Girl		Maria White		X His mark of Maria White Mother 1 Gibson Street Sittingbourne	Sixth February 1873	John Jackson Registrar	

- Esther White Was on 3rd March 1875 at Mill Street, Milton to Maria White. No father identified (1875, Jun, Milton 02A, 764).

56	March 1875 Mill Street Milton	Esther	Girl		Maria White Charwoman		X The mark of Maria White Mother Mill Street Milton	Tenth April 1875	W. J. Jackson Deputy Registrar	

After their marriage, Thomas Henry and Maria had 8 children together:

- James (1877) (1877, Mar, Milton, 02A, 862)
  James Mount was born on 16th February 1977 at Mill Street, to Thomas Henry, brickfield labourer and Maria formerly White. Notice the same registrar was used for Esther and James.

68	Road Milverton Sixteenth February 1877. Mill Street Milton	James	Boy	Thomas Henry Mount	Maria Mount formerly	Brickfield Labourer	X The mark of Maria Mount Mother Mill Street	Thirty-first March	W. J. Jackson Deputy

- Edward (1879) (1879, Dec, Milton, 02A, 824)
- John (1881) (1881, Dec, Milton, 02A, 856))
- Henry (1884) (1884, Sep, Milton, 02A, 883)
  Henry Mount was born on 11th July 1884 in Grovehurst, Milton to Thomas Henry Mount a brickfield labourer and Maria formerly White.

	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.
233	Eleventh July 1884 Grovehurst Milton	Henry	Boy	Thomas Henry Mount	Maria Mount formerly	Brickfield Labourer	X The mark of Maria Mount Mother	Twentieth August	W. J. Jackson Registrar	

Henry lived at home in the 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses, working in the brickfields around Milton. After 1911 he becomes difficult to trace. There is some suggestion on Ancestry that he went to Australia and married, but I have found no evidence to support that.

Grovehurst was a real named place, and not just a vague description. In the old Kent topographical history of Milton, Grovehurst is described as a manor, "now usually called Grovers", lying somewhat less than a mile north of Milton. It also seems to have been an estate and farming area. A Kent Archaeological Society note describes the Grovehurst Estate as lying within the parishes of Milton Regis and Iwade and consisting of almost 500 acres, while Historic England lists Great Grovehurst Farmhouse, Grovehurst Road, Milton Regis. So both records are correct. The birth certificate giving Milton is likely using the broader parish/town name, whereas the 1901 census giving Grovehurst is likely using the more specific locality, estate, or farm within the Milton area. The 1901 census asked for a person's place of birth, but in practice that could be given at different levels of precision. Grovehurst is a named locality/estate/farm area within the wider Milton Regis/Milton district.

- Charlotte (1886) (1886, Jun, Milton, 02A, 900)
- Louisa Maria (1888) (1888, Jun, Milton, 02A, 857)
- Rosina (1890) (1890, Jun, Milton, 02A, 849)
- Lucy Enid (1892) (1892, Jun, Milton, 02A, 898)

Appearance on censuses

1871: Bridge Street, Milton; Thomas Mount (25, labourer), Maria (24, born Erith), Thomas Mount (2)

1881: 12 Grovehurst Road, Milton; Thomas Mount (35, brickfield labourer), Maria (30), Thomas White (sic) (12), Elizabeth Ann (8), Esther (6), James (4), Edward (1).

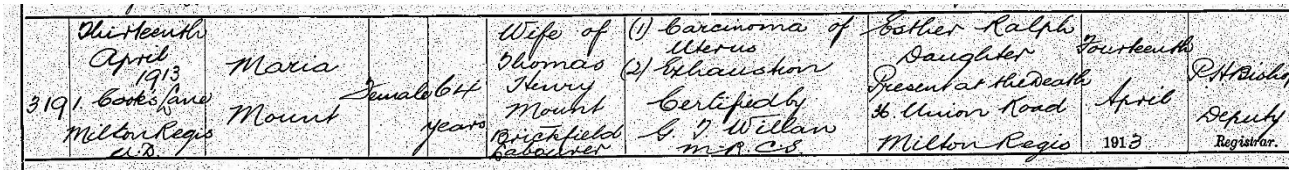
1891: 12 ?? Row, Milton; Thomas Mount (46, brickmaker), Maria (39, born Erith), Thomas Mount (22, brickmaker), Eliza (18, brickfield labourer), James (14, brickfield labourer), Edward (11), John (9), Harry (6), Charlotte (4), Louisa (3), Rosina (1).

1901: 40 High Street, Milton; Thomas Mount (55. Brickfield brick loader), Maria (51), John (19, brickmaker), Harry (17, ?), Charlotte (15), Louisa (13), Rosina (10), Lucy (8).

1911: 1 Cooks Lane Milton; Thomas Henry Mount (66, brick labourer), Maria (62), John (30, Bri maker, single), Henry (28, general labourer, single), Charlotte (26 general servant, single)

Death of Thomas and Maria

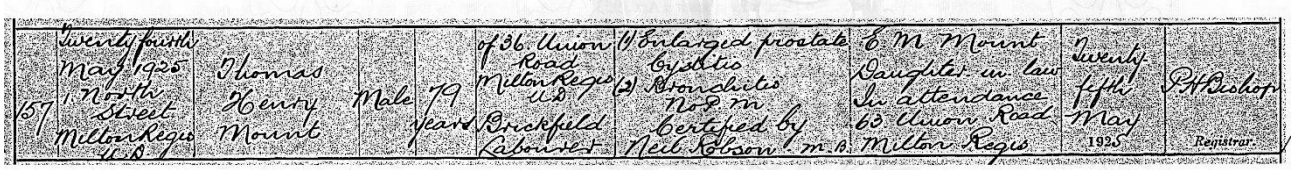
Maria died on 13th April 1913 of 1 Cook's Lane, Milton of "*carcinoma of uterus, exhaustion*", she was the wife of Thomas Henry Mount, brickfield labourer. Death registered by her daughter Esther Ralph (formerly Mount) of 36 Union Road, Milton (1913, Jun, Milton, 02A, 1148)



319	Thirteenth April 1913 1 Cooks Lane Milton Regis U.D.	Maria Mount	Female	64 years	Wife of Thomas Henry Mount Brickfield Labourer	(1) Carcinoma of Uterus (2) Exhaustion Certified by G. V. Willan M.R.C.S.	Esther Ralph Daughter Present at the death 36 Union Road Milton Regis	Fourteenth April 1913	P. H. Bishop Deputy Registrar.

1921: 57 Crown Road, Milton; Thomas Henry Mount (75, father-in-Law), retired brickmaker. Living with his daughter Maria Louisa Hobbs (35) and her husband Edward Hobbs (36) and their 4 children.

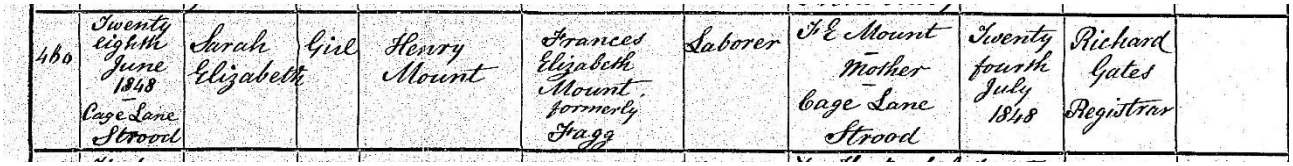
Thomas died on 24th May 1925 at 1 North Street, Milton age 79, of "*enlarged prostrate, cystitis, bronchitis".* He was living at 36 Union Road, Milton. Death was registered by his daughter-in-Law, E. M. Mount. Who lived at 63 Union Road, Milton *(*1925, Jun, Milton, 02A, 1092).



157	Twenty fourth May 1925 1 North Street Milton Regis U.D.	Thomas Henry Mount	Male	79 years	of 36 Union Road Milton Regis U.D. Brickfield Labourer	(1) Enlarged prostate Cystitis (2) Bronchitis Not in Certified by Neil Robson M.B.	E. M. Mount Daughter in law In attendance 63 Union Road Milton Regis	Twenty fifth May 1925	P. H. Bishop Registrar.

Sarah Elizabeth (1848-1907)

Sarah Elizabeth was born on 28th June 1848 at Cage Lane Strood (1848, Sept, North Aylesford, 05, 435).

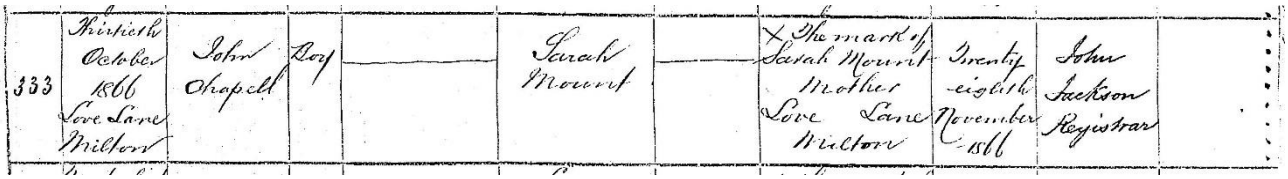


460	Twenty eighth June 1848 Cage Lane Strood	Sarah Elizabeth	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Elizabeth Mount formerly Fagg	Laborer	F E Mount Mother Cage Lane Strood	Twenty fourth July 1848	Richard Gates Registrar	

In 1851 and 1861 Sarah lived at home with her parents and siblings.

Sarah (18) married John Chapell (19) on 1st December 1866 in Milton (1866, Dec, Milton, 02A, 1372). They had 12 Children:

- John Chapell Mount (1866–) (1866, Dec, Milton, 02A, 726)
  John was born on 30th October 1866, before their wedding, at Love Lane, Sarah's parent's home. No father is on the certificate, but he does have "Chapell" as a middle name.



333	Thirtieth October 1866 Love Lane Milton	John Chapell	Boy		Sarah Mount		+ The mark of Sarah Mount Mother Love Lane Milton	Twenty eighth November 1866	John Jackson Registrar	

- Sarah Ann Chapell (1868-1868) (1868, Mar, Milton, 02A, 777)
- William Chapell (1869–)
- Edward Chapell (1872–)
- George Chapell (1874–)
- Robert Chapell (1877–)
- Henry Chapell (1879–)
- Richard Chapell (1881–)
- James Chapell (1884–)
- Alfred Chapell (1887–)
- Alice Chapell (1889–)
- Emma Chapell (1893–)

Appearance on Censuses

1871: 6 Butlers Lane, Teynham; John Chapell (24, labourer, born Milton), Sarah (22), John (4), William (2). This was the same house as Thomas Owlett and Matilda (formerly Mount) Sarah's cousin.

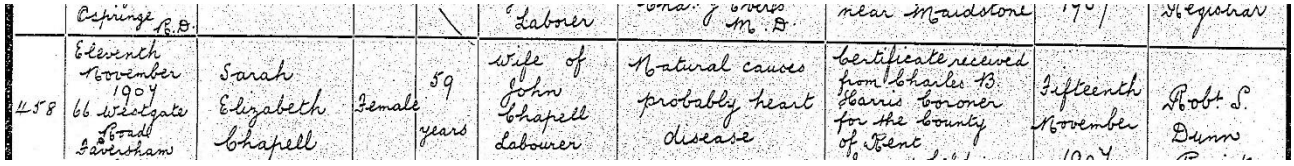
1881: 23 Butlers Lane, Teynham; John Chapell (33, brickmaker), Sarah (32, born Strood), John (16, Brickmakers labourer), William (12), Edward (9), George (6), Robert (4), Henry (2).

1891: 66 Westgate Road, Faversham John Chapell (43, brickfield labourer), Sarah (42), William (22, brickfield labourer), George (16, brickfield labourer), Robert (14, brickfield labourer), Henry (12, scholar), Alfred (4), Alice Emma (1), Frances Mount (71, Mother-in-Law), James Chappell (9, born Greenstreet).

1901: 66 Westgate Street, Faversham; John Chapel (53, brickfield labourer), Sarah (52), George (26, brickfield labourer), Robert (24, brickfield labourer) James (19, brickfield labourer), Richard (17, brickfield labourer), Alfred (14), Alice (11), Emma (7).

Death of Sarah and John

Sarah died on 11th November 1907 at 66 Westgate Road, Faversham Within of "*natural causes probably heart disease*". An inquest was held 13th November (1907, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 527).



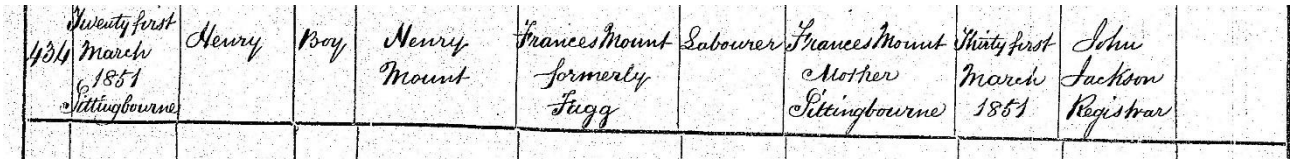
	Ospringe R.D.				Laborer	[illegible] M. D.	near Maidstone	19[illegible]		Registrar
458	Eleventh November 1907 66 Westgate Broad Faversham	Sarah Elizabeth Chapell	Female	59 years	Wife of John Chapell Labourer	Natural causes probably heart disease	Certificate received from Charles B. Harris Coroner for the County of Kent	Fifteenth November 1907	Robt. S. Dunn	

1921: 64 Westgate Road, Faversham; John Chapell now 73, lived here now with his son Alfred Chapel (34, general labourer) and his daughter Alice and her husband Ernest Epps and their two children.

John died in 1930 in Faversham (1930, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 1212).

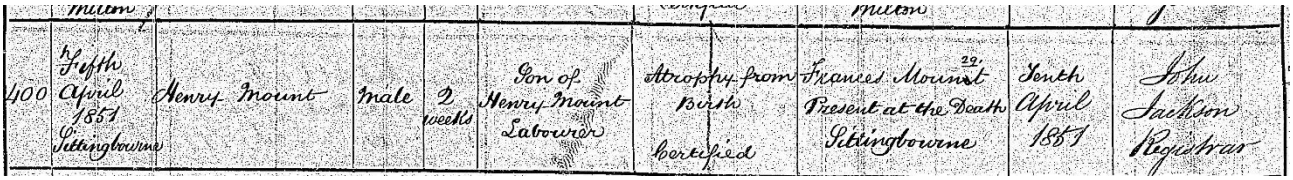
Henry (1851-1851)

Henry was born on 21st March 1851 at Sittingbourne (1851, Mar, Milton, 05.477).



434	Twenty first March 1851 Sittingbourne	Henry	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fugg	Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Thirty first March 1851	John Jackson Registrar	

Henry died on 5th April age just two weeks old of "*atrophy from birth*". Death registered by Frances. Henry was buried on 11th April 1851 in Sittingbourne (1851, Jun, Milton, 05, 293)

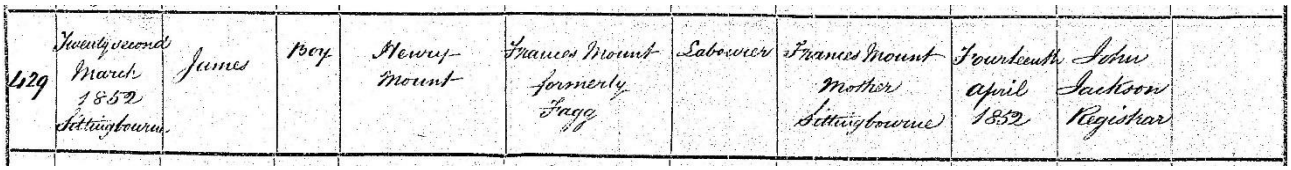


400	Fifth April 1851 Sittingbourne	Henry Mount	Male	2 weeks	Son of Henry Mount Labourer	Atrophy from Birth Certified	Frances Mount 29 Present at the Death Sittingbourne	Tenth April 1851	John Jackson Registrar	

> *In 1851, the concept of atrophy from birth was not specifically defined, but several related developments occurred: Edward Meryon described "fatty degeneration of skeletal muscles" in young boys with progressive limb weakness, Jean Cruveilhier and Alexandre-André Thouvenet further characterized progressive muscular atrophy, and Paul Broca presented cases of "monomelic amyotrophy," which involved foot deformities and muscular atrophy of unknown origin in both children and adults. Atrophy was not a single defined condition, but rather a symptom associated with progressive muscular diseases that were being actively studied. The understanding of the "causes" of death and disease was evolving, with terms like "Atrophy and Debility" becoming categories for the cause of death in England and Wales around this time.*

James (1852-1916)

James was born on 22nd March 1852, in Sittingbourne and baptised on 11th April (1852, Jun, Milton, 02A, 510).



429	Twenty second March 1852 Sittingbourne	James	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fugg	Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Sittingbourne	Fourteenth April 1852	John Jackson Registrar	

James, it seems never married and boarded with various people connected in some way to his family, during his life.

On 7th April 1861, James (9) lived with his parents in Love Lane.

On 2nd April 1871 he (19) still lived with his parents in Love Lane.

On 3rd April 1881 James (29) was living at 24 Butlers Lane Teynham in the house of William Payne and his wife Harriet and their son, Alfred. He lived with his widowed mother Frances Mount and his brother Henry (20).

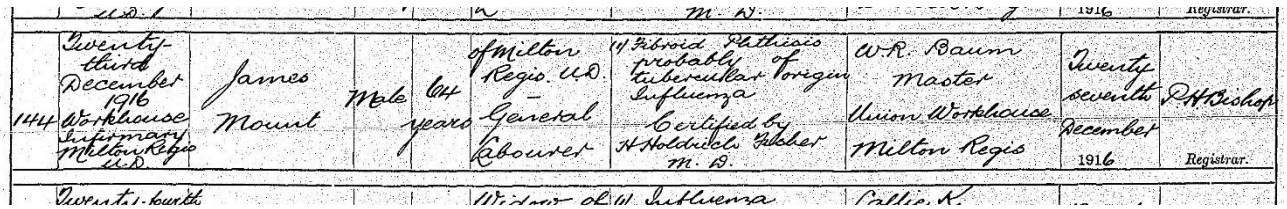
On 5th April 1891 James (39) lived at 22 Brickfields in the house of Thomas Owlett (43) and his wife Matilda (formerly Mount) his older sister, with their 5 children and William Mount (22, lodger). (A James Mount (39, Brickmaker) also appears on the census return with Stephen

Mouint, James' brother, as a boarder)

On 31st March 1901 James (50) was living at 74 Rodney Terrace, Chatham with Thomas Owlett and is wife Matilda (formerly Mount) and their two children.

On 2nd April 1911 James (59) lived at 34 Beacon Hill, Chatham as a visitor. This was the house of George Hunt and family, but in 1901 was the house where Luke Owlet and his wife Annie lived. Luke was the son of Thomas and Martha Owlett. Also, in the house are: Minnie Owlett (31, single, housekeeper), and, May Owlett (4, boarder) and William Owlett (2, boarder) who may have been her children. Minnie Owlett was the daughter of Thomas and Matilda Owlett, and therefore a cousin of James. This makes it pretty certain this is the correct James.

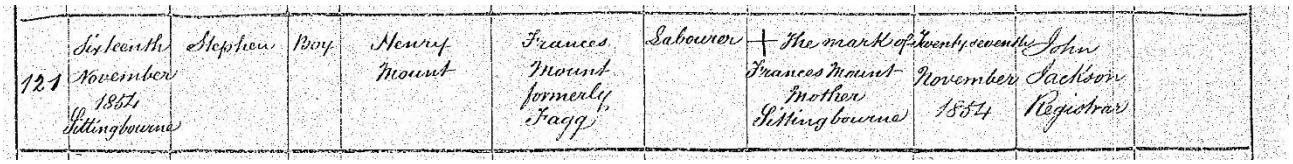
James died on 23rd December 1916, age 64, at Workhouse infirmary, Milton Union Workhouse, of "*fibroid phthisis probably of tubercular origin. Influenza*". James was a general labourer (1916, Dec, Milton, 02, 1371). Death probably caused by a long-standing lung disease with scarring, probably caused by tuberculosis.



Stephen (1854-1921)

When I came to investigate Stephen's life, I had though it might be a rather straightforward life of a Sittingbourne brickmaker. It didn't quite turn out like that.

Stephen was born on 16th November 1854 in Sittingbourne (1854, Dec, Milton, 02A, 510).



On census day 7th April 1861 Stephen (6) was living with his parents at Love Lane in Milton with his 5 siblings.

On census day 2nd April 1871 Stephen (16) was still living with his parents as a labourer. With three siblings.

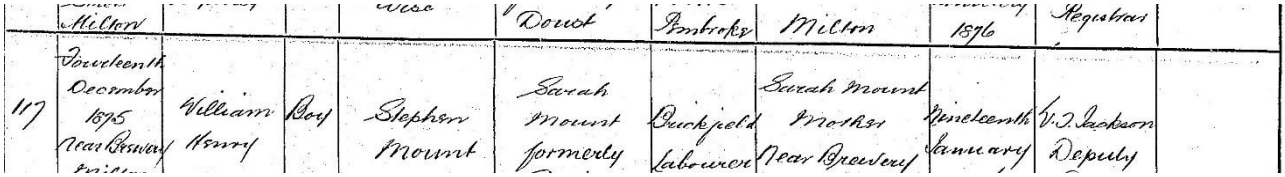
On 16th October 1875, Stephen (20) married Sally Jane Cassam (18) in Milton. Certificate says she was 18 but she seems to have been 16.



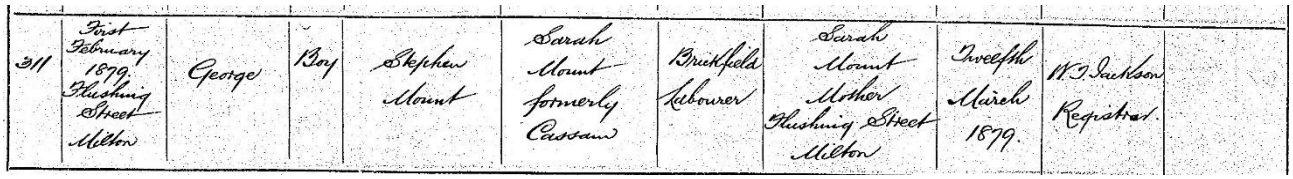
Witnesses were Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Philpott, Stephen's sister and brother-in-Law.

Stephen and Sally had three children:

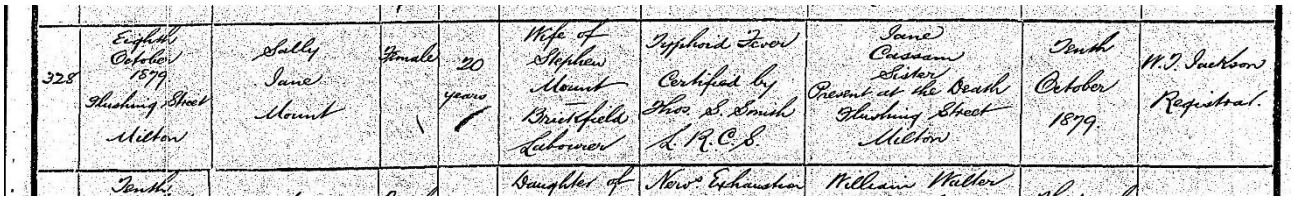
- William Henry (1875) (1875, Mar, Milton, 02A, 839)



- Frances Elizabeth (1877-1938) (1877, Mar, Milton, 02A, 858)
- George (1879) (1879, Mar, Milton, 02A, 851)
  George was born on 1st February 1879 in Flushing Street. Stephen was a brickfield labourer.

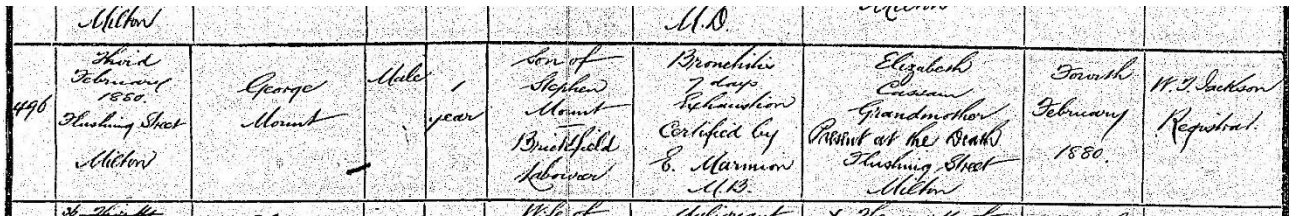


Tragically, Sally Jane died just 8 months later, on 8th October 1879, age 20, of "*typhoid fever*" at Flushing Street, Milton. She was the wife of Stephen Mount, Brickfield labourer (1879, Dec, Milton, 02A, 481). Flushing Street has since been demolished. Sally was buried on 10th October 1879 at the parish Church of Milton-next-Sittingbourne. Sally's sister, Jane Casson was present and registered the death.



Stephen was now just 23, a brickfield labourer with three young children aged 3, 2 and 9 months.

Another tragedy struck Stephen just 4 months later. His son, George died just two days after his first birthday, on 3rd February, 1880 of "*bronchitis, 7 days, exhaustion*" still at Flushing Street (1880, Mar, Milton, 02A, 575). Stephen was still working as a brickfield labourer. George's death was registered by Sarah's mother, Elizabeth Cassam.



Stephen's move from Milton to Edmonton

By census day, 3rd April 1881, Stephen, now widowed, age 25 appears to have moved to Edmonton and was living in 11 Beale Street, The Hyde, Edmonton with William (5) and Frances (4). Stephen was working as a labourer in the brickfields. Also in the house were:

- Lavinia Bailey (23, housekeeper)
- Clara Brinkley (19, worker in brickfield)
- Elizabeth Hilan (45, visitor)

On the surface, and in isolation, a move from his home land to north London might seem a strange decision for Stephen especially given him being recently widowed and with two young children. However, as we will see in Chapter 35, Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane (formerly Mount) Stephen's older sister, had recently moved to Edmonton – to Bush Hills Park – specifically for Edwin's work as a labourer in the brickfields in north London. So, a move nearer his sister – closest to him in birth order is reasonable. In addition, Stephen and Julia's youngest brother, Henry and his family, would move in with Julia in a few years time.

A first useful point: Beale Street itself seems to date from around 1880 in Lower Edmonton/The Hyde, so the address fits a newly built working-class street very well rather than an old village house. Stephen was most likely working at the Houndsfield Road brickfields in Lower Edmonton, rather than at a more distant yard. Beale Street seems to have been a new working-class street laid out around 1880 in The Hyde area, and later Victorian Edmonton had brickmaking in several nearby places - including Houndsfield Road, Bridport Road, Bush Hill Park, and around Bury Street / Snell's Park. Since Houndsfield Road lay directly off Hertford Road in Lower Edmonton, it fits a Beale Street address especially well.

If Julia Jane and her husband were already at Bush Hill Park for brickfield work in 1881, then Stephen being in The Hyde, Edmonton, also as a brickfield labourer, starts to look less like coincidence and more like a family employment network. In other words, when one married sibling moved into a brickmaking district and found work, it would be quite plausible for another widowed sibling to follow into the same broad area, especially if he needed somewhere with both work and family connections. That gives two very plausible possibilities:

Stephen may have been working at or near the same Bush Hill Park brickfields as his sister's household, or he may have been working at a different but nearby Edmonton yard, while choosing to live in an area where kin were already established.

The second possibility is quite attractive, especially given the presence of Lavinia Bailey as "housekeeper". Brickfield labourers did not always live immediately beside the exact pit or kiln where they worked. If Julia's family were already nearby, that could help explain both why Stephen came to Edmonton at all and how he managed as a young widower with two small children. Even if Lavinia Bailey was the day-to-day carer in the house, nearby family - especially an older sister - may have been part of the wider support system.

So, family connection now looks very important for why he moved to Edmonton. Bush Hill Park becomes more plausible than before, though not certain. In addition, for childcare and household survival it may not all have rested on Lavinia alone. This is exactly the sort of clustering one often sees in labouring families - migration was often by occupation plus kinship, not by occupation alone.

On Lavinia Bailey, her being described as a "housekeeper" may not mean means Stephen had become prosperous enough to keep a proper servant in the grand sense – he had most likely not. In historical census usage, housekeeper could be an occupational label, not simply a sign of genteel status, and historians note that some working-class households did employ help specifically as child minders or for rough domestic work. Domestic service was also one of the commonest forms of paid work for women in this period. So, a 23-year-old "housekeeper" in a brickfield labourer's home could very well be a young woman receiving board, lodging, and a modest wage in return for cooking, cleaning, and minding the children.

As for who looked after the children, the simplest answer is: probably Lavinia, at least for most of the day. After the 1880 Education Act, the 5-year-old would have been of compulsory school age, while the 4-year-old would still need daytime care. In poorer Victorian families, childcare was often patched together through resident helpers, neighbours, and informal paid care. So, Lavinia's presence makes practical sense: she may have been the arrangement that allowed Stephen to stay in full-time brickfield labour after being widowed.

However, all is not that simple in Stephen's life, which took some considerable unpacking from here on.

Eliza and William Taylor

Eliza Caroline Taylor was Eliza Bramble, who married William Taylor on 11th September 1881 in Frindsbury, Kent (1881, Sep, North Aylesford, 02A, 749).

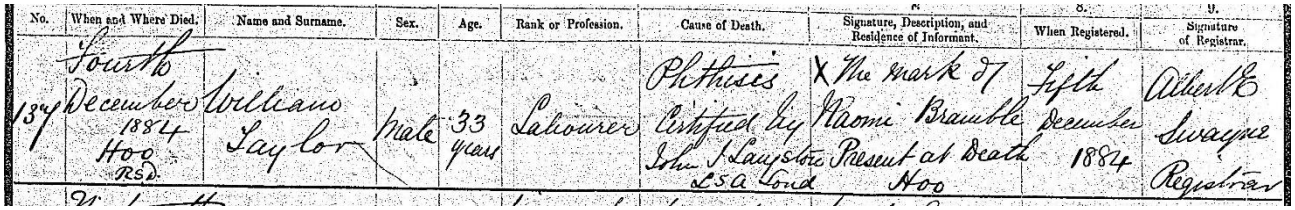
According to birth certificates William and Eliza had five children together. However, their last, Ann, was supposedly born in Tottenham some 4 years after William's death.

- George (1881) (1881, Sep, Hoo, 02A, 507)
- Elizabeth Naomi (1882) (1882, Dec, Hoo, 02A, 529)
- Ellen (1883, Dec, East Ashford, 02A, 778) (does not appear in 1891 - died?)

- Roslia Ann (1884-1961) (1884, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 556)

William Dies

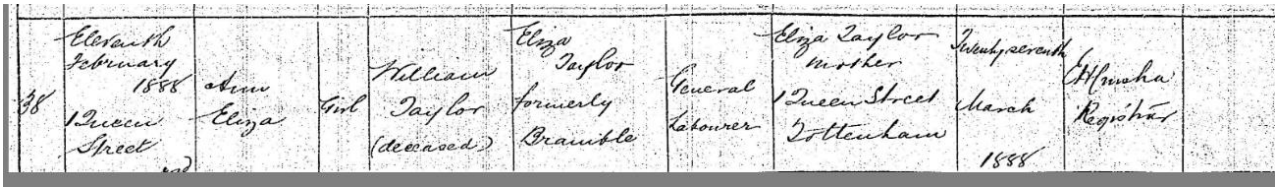
William died on 4th December 1884, in Hoo age 33 of "*phthisis*" (tuberculosis). His death was nor registered by Eliza his wife, but by her mother, Naomi Bramble who was present at his death (1884, Dec, Hoo, 02A, 326).



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.
134	Fourth December 1884 Hoo RSD	William Taylor	Male	33 years	Labourer	Phthisis Certified by John J Laystone LSA Lond	X the mark of Naomi Bramble Present at death Hoo	Fifth December 1884	Albert E Swayne Registrar

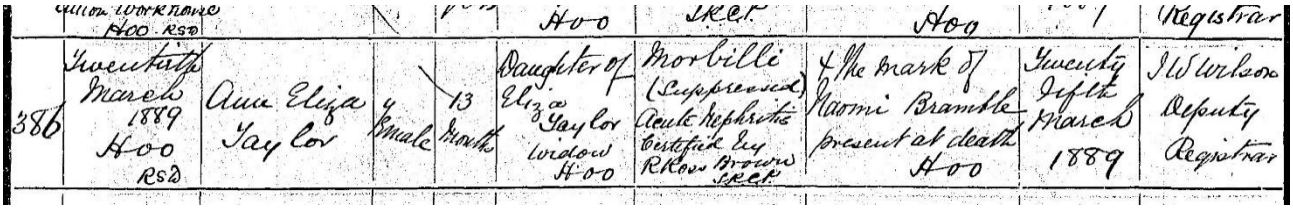
However, four years after William's death, in 1888 Eliza gave birth to another child, now in Tottenham.

- Ann Eliza (1888) (1888, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 363)
  Ann Eliza was born 11th February 1888 to Eliza Taylor (formerly Bramble) and father "*William Taylor (deceased)"* at 1 Queen Street Tottenham.



38	Eleventh February 1888 1 Queen Street	Ann Eliza	Girl	William Taylor (deceased)	Eliza Taylor formerly Bramble	General Labourer	Eliza Taylor mother 1 Queen Street Tottenham	Twenty-seventh March 1888	H Hrusha Registrar	

Sadly, Ann Eliza died on 20th March 1889 age 13 months in Hoo of "*morbilli supressed, nephritis*". The death was registered by Eliza's mother, Naiomi Bramble, of Hoo where the death occurred.



386	Twentieth March 1889 Hoo RSD	Ann Eliza Taylor	Female	13 Months	Daughter of Eliza Taylor Widow Hoo	Morbilli (Suppressed) Acute Nephritis Certified by R Rowe Brown MRCP	X the mark of Naomi Bramble present at death Hoo	Twenty Fifth March 1889	J W Wilson Deputy Registrar

A death certificate listing "morbilli suppressed" and "nephritis" typically indicates that the deceased passed away from kidney inflammation (nephritis) that was caused or complicated by a suppressed case of measles (morbilli).

Morbilli is the Latin medical term for Measles.

Suppressed in older medical terminology, a "suppressed" exanthem (rash) occurred when the measles rash failed to appear properly on the skin, appeared and then faded too quickly, or went "inward." Doctors believed this caused the infection to attack internal organs rather than resolving through the skin, leading to severe complications.

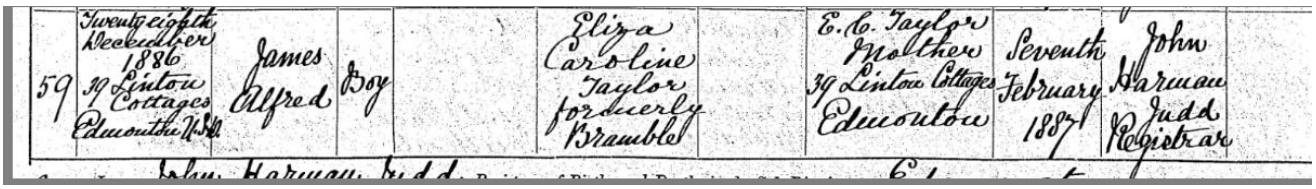
Nephritis is inflammation of the kidneys. Post-measles nephritis was a known complication where the virus or the immune response to the virus damaged the kidneys.

This cause of death often appears in historical records. A "suppressed" infection meant the body was unable to properly fight or express the virus, leading to secondary failure of organs like the kidneys. It reflects a time when viral infections frequently resulted in fatal complications.

So, on Ann's birth certificate Eliza had given William as the father, who of course can't be. But

why was she in Tottenham for the birth, but in Hoo for the death? Was the journey from Hoo to Edmonton feasible for a widow with children at that time? Yes - as a one-off move or job-related relocation, certainly conceivable. As a daily commute, much less so. Alternatively, Hoo St Werburgh is about 4 miles from Strood Station (opened 1856) and Rochester Bridge Station (in Strood and opened 1860) and many horse drawn cabdrivers and omnibuses operated to get travellers to either station. Both stations served Rochester as Rochester Station did not open until 1892. There was a historic race to connect the expanding industrial suburbs of North London to the major Kentish ports and this went through Rochester.

However, intriguingly, three years before Ann Eliza was born and died, on 28th November 1886, at 39 Linton Cottages (the home of Edwin Philpott and Julia Jame (formerly Mount)), a boy named James Arthur was born to an Eliza Caroline Taylor (formerly Bramble). There is no father's name on the birth certificate now, yet they would be in 1888 – albeit incorrect.


59 | Twenty eighth December 1886 | 39 Linton Cottages Edmonton | James Alfred | Boy | | Eliza Caroline Taylor formerly Bramble | E. A. Taylor Midwife 39 Linton Cottages Edmonton | Seventh February 1887 | John Harman Judd Registrar

This has to be the same Eliza Bramble. So, in 1885, Eliza was widowed with several children (we do not know what happened to Ellen). Somehow, she has a child, in the house where Stephen Mount's sister Julia Jane Philpott was living – and my grandmother Harriet Philpott – in Edmonton. One possibility is that sometime after 1881, She had travelled to London – possibly Tottenham or Edmonton, and she had replaced Lavinia Bailey as Stephen's housekeeper in Edmonton. We do not know where and when she moved to London and exactly when she moved into live with Stephen as his "housekeeper". But it seems reasonable to presume they entered into a relationship; Eliza became pregnant in early 1986 and gave birth to James Alfred in Julia Jane's house. Presumably, Ann Eliza was Stephen's daughter.

The Journey from Hoo to Tottenham c1885

We can pin the date of Eliza's move from Hoo to Tottenham down to around 1885. Her husband William died in December 1884; James Alfred was born in December 1886 suggesting a February 1886 conception. So, 1885 looks very likely. Stephen had no prior connection with Hoo, which is on the other side of the Medway estuary. Somehow, they met – how, we will never know.

So how would Eliza have travelled from Hoo to Tottenham/Edmonton? This would have been possible but less easily from Hoo than from Sittingbourne, and not by any simple direct rail link.

If by Hoo was meant Hoo St Werburgh on the Hoo Peninsula, the awkward truth is that Hoo was not as well placed as Sittingbourne. The Hundred of Hoo railway only opened in 1882, linking places such as Cliffe, Sharnal Street and Port Victoria with the South Eastern system, and the smaller halts closer to village communities came later. In other words, in the early 1880s Hoo was still a rather awkward starting point on the peninsula rather than a handy main-line town.

By 1885 the key change is that the Hundred of Hoo Railway had already opened. Its first section, from Hoo Junction to Sharnal Street, opened on 1st April 1882, so by 1885 someone on the Hoo peninsula did at least have a rail route available in principle. But Hoo St Werburgh itself was not a big main-line station town like Sittingbourne. The railway served places such as Sharnal Street and Cliffe, not a central "Hoo" station in the modern sense.

So if your Eliza was living in Hoo St Werburgh village, the journey would probably begin with an awkward local leg first - on foot, by cart, carrier, or some other road transport - to reach Sharnal Street or another usable station. Only after that would the rail journey begin. That is the crucial difference from Sittingbourne. Hoo was rail-connected by 1885, but not in a particularly convenient way.

After that first leg, the broad route is fairly clear. She could go from the Hoo line towards Gravesend and then into London on the North Kent route, which by then connected through to

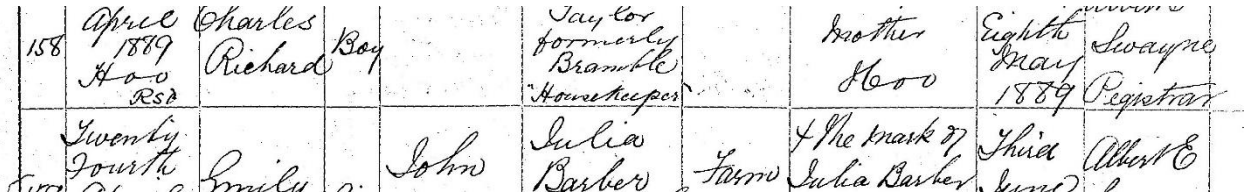
London Bridge, and from the 1860s also to Charing Cross and Cannon Street. On the north-London side, Tottenham had had rail since 1840, and the more useful Silver Street / Lower Edmonton direct route opened in 1872, linking the district conveniently with Liverpool Street.

So in practical terms, a likely 1885 journey was something like: Hoo village -> Sharnal Street (or another reachable station) -> Gravesend / North Kent line -> London terminus -> cross London by cab, omnibus, or another urban rail connection -> Liverpool Street -> Tottenham Hale / Silver Street / Edmonton. There was no simple through train from Hoo to Tottenham or Edmonton.

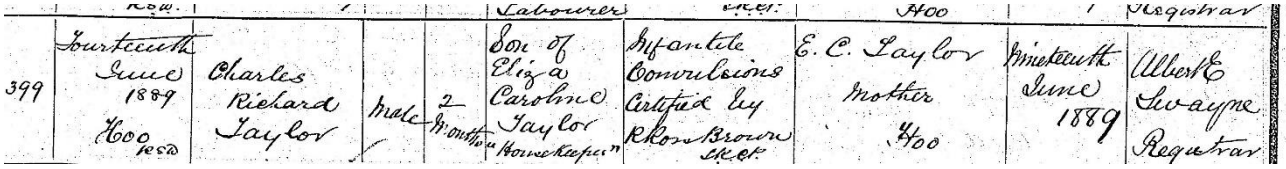
For a widow with small children, that would not have been easy in the modern sense. She would have had to manage luggage, children, crowded steam-era stations, and probably at least one awkward change in London. But it is absolutely within the bounds of what poor working families did. Edmonton's late-Victorian growth was driven by exactly this sort of movement: cheap workmen's fares, new rail access, and expanding working-class housing drew people out from more crowded places and from other districts in search of work and cheaper living.

If appears they returned to Hoo sometime around 1889 with Eliza the "*housekeeper*" to Stephen. They seem to have had three children before they married in 1893, all with no father named on the birth or death certificates.

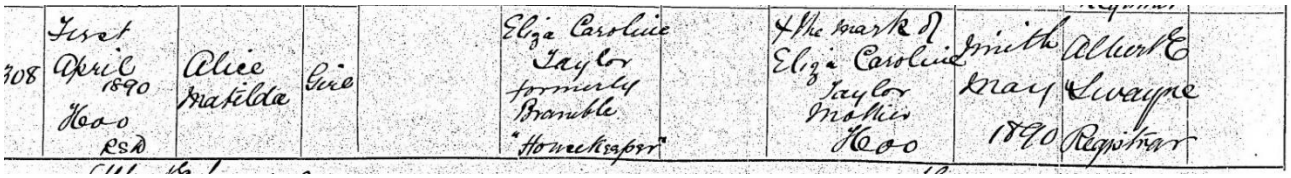
In April 1889, Eliza Taylor (formerly Bramble now a housekeeper) gave birth to Charles Richard Tayler, in Hoo; no father was on the birth certificate (1889, Jun, Hoo, 02A, 556).



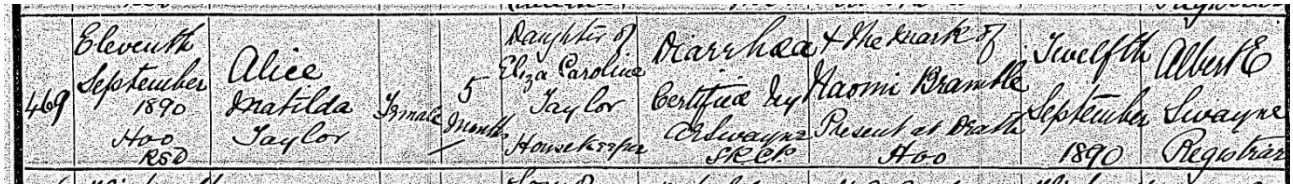
Charles died on 14th June 1889, age 2 months of "*infantile convulsions*", in Hoo. Death registered by mother, no father on certificate (1889, Jun Hoo, 02A, 282).



Alice Matilda Taylor was born on 1st April 1890 in Hoo, to Eliza Caroline Taylor (formerly Bramble) still a "housekeeper" (interestingly in quotes) (1890, Jun, Hoo, 02A, 538). No father on birth certificate.



Alice died age 5 months on 11th September 1890 of "*diarrhoa*" in Hoo, as the daughter of Eliza Caroline Taylor, housekeper. Death registered by Eliza's mother, Naiomi Bramble (1890, Dep, Hoo, 02A, 287).



So why is the father's name missing from the three birth certificates? A strongest working hypothesis is that the 1888 certificate may be preserving respectability rather than recording biological reality. If Eliza's first husband really died in 1884, then he cannot be the biological father of a child born in 1888. Under the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1874, in the case of an illegitimate child the registrar was not supposed to enter a father's name unless the mother and the man acknowledging paternity, jointly requested it and both signed the register. So, if the 1888 certificate for Ann Eliza actually names the dead husband as father, something is wrong in a literal sense - either a false attribution, a clerical/transcription mistake, or a misunderstanding of what the certificate is actually saying.

This makes the birth of James Alfred two years before in the house where Stephen's sister lived, look extremely important. If Eliza was in Edmonton as Stephen's housekeeper, and she then has a child in that house, Stephen immediately becomes a very serious candidate for the father - at least as a hypothesis. Not proved, but no longer a wild thought either.

There is also a less dramatic possibility. Widows often continued to use their married surname in records, and a woman's previous married surname could continue to appear after her husband's death. So, the child may have been registered in a way that made it look connected to the dead husband socially, even if the biological reality was otherwise

Stephen and Eliza together

On Census Day 5th April 1891, Stephen (36) and Eliza were back in Kent, living in Hoo Street, Hoo, maybe explained because that was where Eliza was originally from and she had returned home. Stephen was living with:

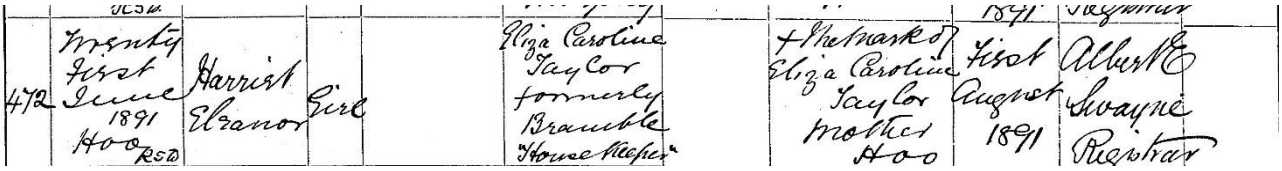
- Eliza Caroline Taylor (31, housekeeper, widow)
- Naomi E Taylor (9, boarder)
- Rosiia A Taylor (8, boarder)
- James Alfred Taylor (7, boarder. Born Edmonton)
- George Taylor (9)
- James Mount (39, boarder)
  Also, on 5th April 1891 another James Mount (39) lived at 22 Brickfields in the house of Thomas Owlett (43) and his wife Matilda (formerly Mount) his older sister, with their 5 children and William Mount (22, lodger). It is fairly likely this James is the son of Daniel Mount and his second wife, Amy.

Stephen was a brickmaker. In 1891 the most likely brickfields for Stephen were the Hoo St Werburgh brickworks south of the village, on the Medway side, rather than some distant yard elsewhere on the peninsula. The strongest evidence is that Hoo St Werburgh had a substantial brickmaking industry right by the village. A Medway heritage review says that one of the most significant industrial developments in Hoo St Werburgh was the brickworks towards the south of the village on the bank of the river, supplying bricks through the nineteenth century; it adds that Hoo Marina Park now occupies the site and that the former clay pits can still be traced.

A local Hoo Peninsula history source says the same thing in slightly more concrete topographical terms: many brickworks were once situated by the riverside in Hoo St Werburgh, where Hoo Marina Park is now, and that the brickfields covered a wide area south of the church.

So, if Stephen was living in Hoo Street, Hoo in 1891 and described simply as a labourer in brickfields, my best reading is that he was probably working in the Hoo village brickfields themselves - essentially the area now associated with Vicarage Lane / Hoo Marina Park / Port Werburgh, with clay pits extending inland south of St Werburgh's church. So, in plain terms, his walk to work was probably not long. From Hoo Street to the nearest clay-working ground may have been only about 10-15 minutes on foot, and to the more substantial riverside works perhaps 15-30 minutes, depending on which end of Hoo Street he lived in and which yard he worked at.

Eliza must have been 7 months pregnant at the time because on 21st June 1891, she gave birth to Harriet Eleanor in Hoo. She was still a housekeeper. Still, no father was identified on the birth certificate (1891 Sep, Hoo, 02A, 564).



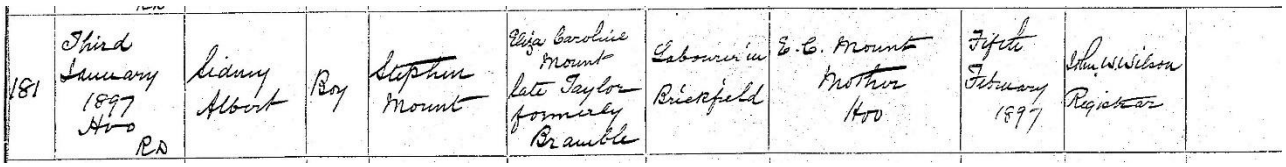
Alfred George Taylor was born in Q1, 1893, in Hoo. No mother's surname seems to be on certificate (1893, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 578).

It appears Stephen and Eliza married two years later on 22nd May 1893 in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Frindsbury Road, Strood (1893, Jun, Strood, 02A, 981).

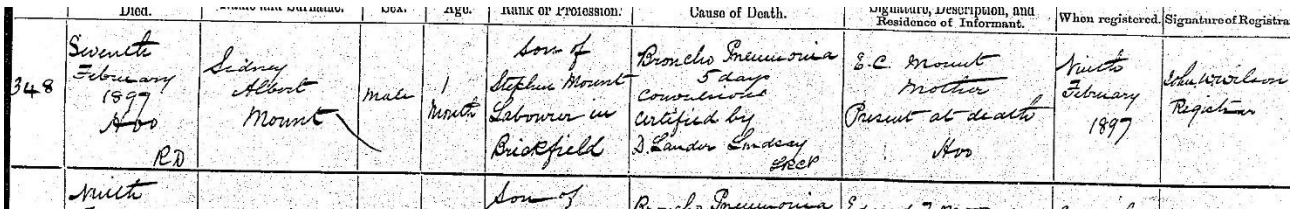
Stephen and Eliza had 6 more children.

- Richard Thomas (1894-1970) (1894, Jun, Hoo, 02A, 547)
- Florence Elizabeth (1895-1980) (1895, Dec, Hoo, 02A, 543)
  Florence married Thomas William Beeching (1891-1941) - Thomas was a 5th cousin of Dr Richard Beeching (1913-1985) who produced the reports in 1963 and 1965 that closed many railway lines.
- Sidney (1897-1897) (1897, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 611).

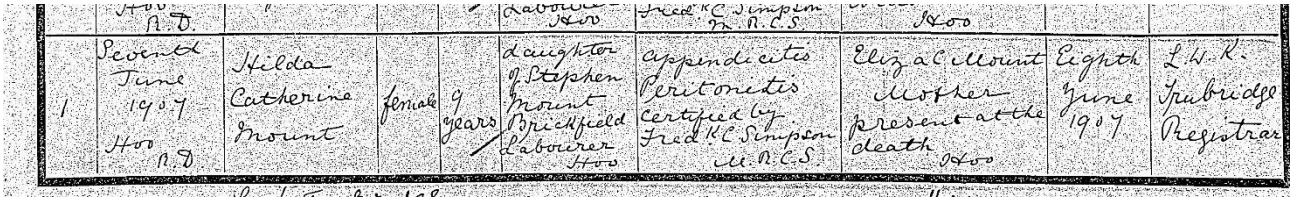
On 3rd January 1897, Sidney Mount was born in Hoo to Stephen Mount and Eliza Caroline – now married. Stephen was a labourer in the brickfields (1897, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 611). He was baptised on 5th February in Hoo.



Sidney (Albert) died on 7th February 1897 age 1 month in Hoo, of "*broncho pneumonia 5 days, convulsions*". Son of Stephen, labourer in brickfields and Eliza Caroline Mount (1897 Mar, Hoo, 02A, 352). He was buried on 14th February.



- Ethel May (1900-1992) (1900, Dec, Hoo, 02A, 59
- Hilda Kathline (1899-1907) (1898, Jun, Hoo, 02A, 597)
  Hilda died on 7th June 1907 age 9 of "*appendicitis, peritonitis*" in Hoo (1907, Jun, Hoo 02A, 377). Notice she is here Hilda Catherine.



- Mary Ann (1902-1942) (1903, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 676)

On census day 31st March 1901, Stephen (45, brickfield labourer) and Eliza (42) had married and were living in 9 Jubilee Cottages, Hoo, Kent.

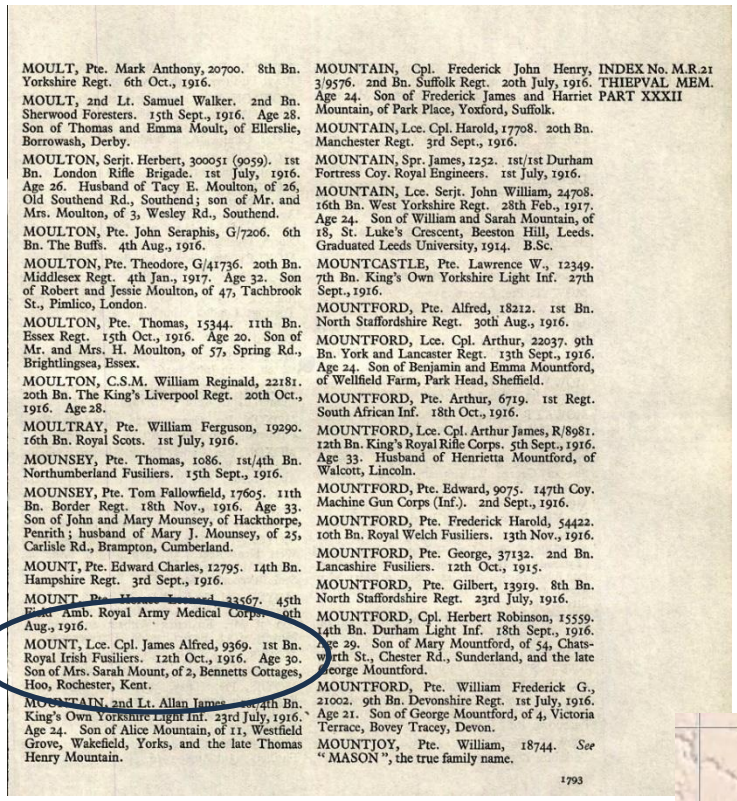
- George Taylor (19, cement labourer)
- James Alfred (14, ground labourer)
- Eleanor Harriett (9)
- Alfred George (8)
- Thomas Richard (7)
- Florence Elizabeth (5)
- Hilda Catherine (2)
- Ethel May (6 months)

On 2nd April 1911, Stephen (57, labourer) and Eliza (51) lived "*Opposite the Victory, Hoo*", (the victory Inn, Hoo was a public house, since demolished), living with:

- Alfred George (18, farm Labourer)
- Thomas Richard (17)
- Florence Elizabeth (15)
- Ethel May (10)
- Mary Ann (8)

The census indicated that between them Stephen and Eliza had 16 children from all their marriages, of whom 6 had died.

James Alfred dies in WWI



MOULT, Pte. Mark Anthony, 20700. 8th Bn. Yorkshire Regt. 6th Oct., 1916.

MOULT, 2nd Lt. Samuel Walker. 2nd Bn. Sherwood Foresters. 15th Sept., 1916. Age 28. Son of Thomas and Emma Moult, of Ellerslie, Borrowash, Derby.

MOULTON, Serjt. Herbert, 300051 (9059). 1st Bn. London Rifle Brigade. 1st July, 1916. Age 26. Husband of Tacy E. Moulton, of 26, Old Southend Rd., Southend; son of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, of 3, Wesley Rd., Southend.

MOULTON, Pte. John Seraphis, G/7206. 6th Bn. The Buffs. 4th Aug., 1916.

MOULTON, Pte. Theodore, G/41736. 20th Bn. Middlesex Regt. 4th Jan., 1917. Age 32. Son of Robert and Jessie Moulton, of 47, Tachbrook St., Pimlico, London.

MOULTON, Pte. Thomas, 15344. 11th Bn. Essex Regt. 15th Oct., 1916. Age 20. Son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Moulton, of 57, Spring Rd., Brightlingsea, Essex.

MOULTON, C.S.M. William Reginald, 22181. 20th Bn. The King's Liverpool Regt. 20th Oct., 1916. Age 28.

MOULTRAY, Pte. William Ferguson, 19290. 16th Bn. Royal Scots. 1st July, 1916.

MOUNSEY, Pte. Thomas, 1086. 1st/4th Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers. 15th Sept., 1916.

MOUNSEY, Pte. Tom Fallowfield, 17605. 11th Bn. Border Regt. 18th Nov., 1916. Age 33. Son of John and Mary Mounsey, of Hackthorpe, Penrith; husband of Mary J. Mounsey, of 25, Carlisle Rd., Brampton, Cumberland.

MOUNT, Pte. Edward Charles, 12795. 14th Bn. Hampshire Regt. 3rd Sept., 1916.

MOUNT, Pte. Horace Leonard, 33567. 45th Field Amb. Royal Army Medical Corps. 9th Aug., 1916.

MOUNT, Lce. Cpl. James Alfred, 9369. 1st Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers. 12th Oct., 1916. Age 30. Son of Mrs. Sarah Mount, of 2, Bennetts Cottages, Hoo, Rochester, Kent.

MOUNTAIN, 2nd Lt. Allan James, 3rd/4th Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf. 23rd July, 1916. Age 24. Son of Alice Mountain, of 11, Westfield Grove, Wakefield, Yorks, and the late Thomas Henry Mountain.

MOUNTAIN, Cpl. Frederick John Henry, 3/9576. 2nd Bn. Suffolk Regt. 20th July, 1916. Age 24. Son of Frederick James and Harriet Mountain, of Park Place, Yoxford, Suffolk.

MOUNTAIN, Lce. Cpl. Harold, 17708. 20th Bn. Manchester Regt. 3rd Sept., 1916.

MOUNTAIN, Spr. James, 1252. 1st/1st Durham Fortress Coy. Royal Engineers. 1st July, 1916.

MOUNTAIN, Lce. Serjt. John William, 24708. 16th Bn. West Yorkshire Regt. 28th Feb., 1917. Age 24. Son of William and Sarah Mountain, of 18, St. Luke's Crescent, Beeston Hill, Leeds. Graduated Leeds University, 1914. B.Sc.

MOUNTCASTLE, Pte. Lawrence W., 12349. 7th Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf. 27th Sept., 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. Alfred, 18212. 1st Bn. North Staffordshire Regt. 30th Aug., 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Lce. Cpl. Arthur, 22037. 9th Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. 13th Sept., 1916. Age 24. Son of Benjamin and Emma Mountford, of Wellfield Farm, Park Head, Sheffield.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. Arthur, 6719. 1st Regt. South African Inf. 18th Oct., 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Lce. Cpl. Arthur James, R/8981. 12th Bn. King's Royal Rifle Corps. 5th Sept., 1916. Age 33. Husband of Henrietta Mountford, of Walcott, Lincoln.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. Edward, 9075. 147th Coy. Machine Gun Corps (Inf.). 2nd Sept., 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. Frederick Harold, 54422. 10th Bn. Royal Welch Fusiliers. 13th Nov., 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. George, 37132. 2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers. 12th Oct., 1915.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. Gilbert, 13919. 8th Bn. North Staffordshire Regt. 23rd July, 1916.

MOUNTFORD, Cpl. Herbert Robinson, 15559. 14th Bn. Durham Light Inf. 18th Sept., 1916. Age 29. Son of Mary Mountford, of 54, Chatsworth St., Chester Rd., Sunderland, and the late George Mountford.

MOUNTFORD, Pte. William Frederick G., 21002. 9th Bn. Devonshire Regt. 1st July, 1916. Age 21. Son of George Mountford, of 4, Victoria Terrace, Bovey Tracey, Devon.

MOUNTJOY, Pte. William, 18744. *See* "MASON", the true family name.

1793

INDEX No. M.R.21
THIEPVAL MEM.
PART XXXII

On 12th October 1916, their son, James Arthur Mount, died in WW1 in France.

Lance Corporal James Alfred 9369

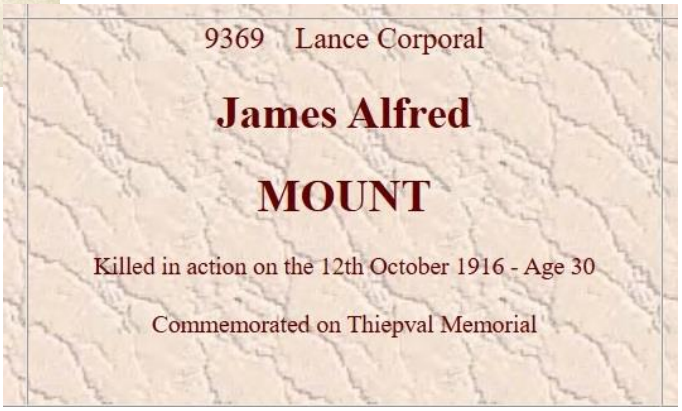
1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers

Age 30 Son of Sarah Mount,

2 Bennetts Cottages, Hoo.

(This address was where his father Stephen was to die in 1921)

(It would appear only the name of the mother is incorrect)

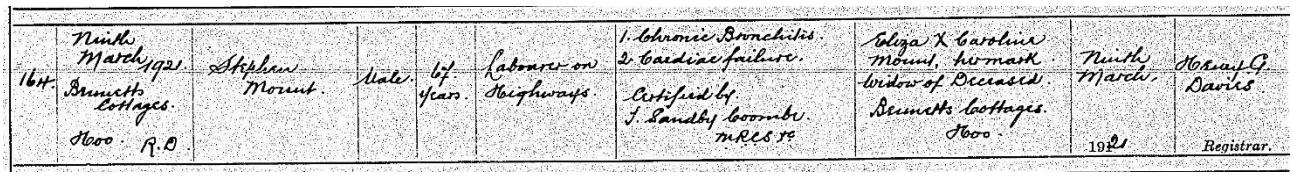


The 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, along with other units, made a costly push against the trenches, leading to heavy casualties during the Battle of Le Transloy which was part of the Somme offensive. His name can be found on the site

https://somme-roll-of-honour.com/Units/british/1st_Royal_Irish_Fusiliers.htm

Death of Stephen and Eliza

Stephen died on 9th March 1921 age 67 of "*chronic bronchitis, cardiac failure*" at Bennetts Cottages Hoo, He was at the time a Labourer on highways (1921, Mar, Hoo, 02A, 878)

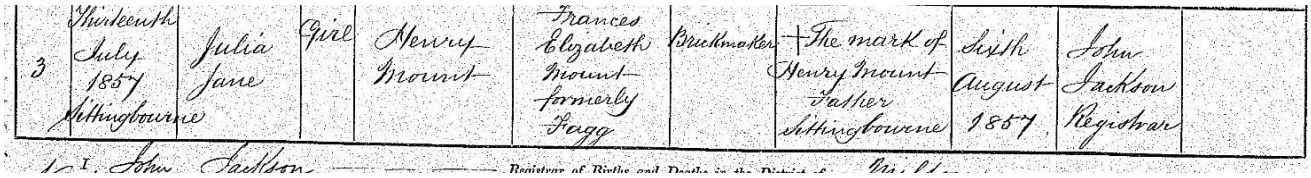


164	Ninth March 1921 Bennetts Cottages Hoo R.D.	Stephen Mount.	Male	67 years.	Labourer on Highways	1. Chronic Bronchitis. 2. Cardiac failure. Certified by J. Sandby Coombs MRCS &c	Eliza X Caroline mount, his mark Widow of Deceased. Bennetts Cottages. Hoo.	Ninth March 1921	Horace G. Davis Registrar.

Eliza died seven years later in 1928 age 68 and was buried in parish church of Hoo, Kent on 18th February 1928. She was living in 13 Gun Lane Strood (1928, Mar, Strood, 02A, 1012).

Julia Jane (1857-1926)

Julia Jane was born on 13th July 1857 in Sittingbourne (1857, Sep, Milton, 02A, 557). Julia Jane went on to marry Edwin Philpott and ultimately to become my great grandmother. Julia Jane and Edwin's story is told in detail in Chapter 36.

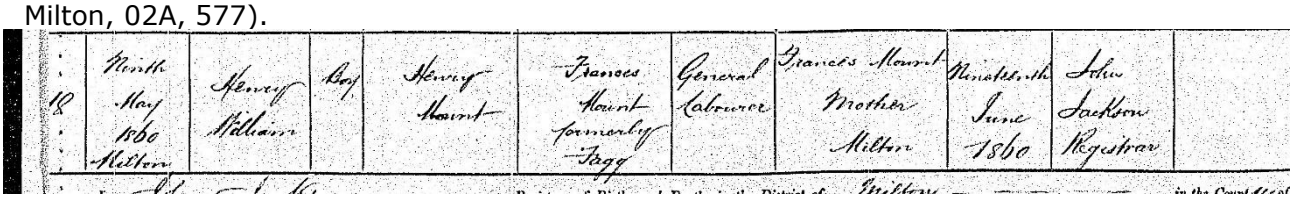


3	Thirteenth July 1857 Sittingbourne	Julia Jane	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Elizabeth Mount formerly Fagg	Brickmaker	The mark of Henry Mount Father Sittingbourne	Sixth August 1857	John Jackson Registrar	

Henry William (1860-1945)

Henry possibly had the closest relationship with the Philpott family going on for years.

Henry was born on 9th May 1860 in Milton and he was baptised in Milton on 2nd June (1860, Jun, Milton, 02A, 577).



10	Ninth May 1860 Milton	Henry William	Boy	Henry Mount	Frances Mount formerly Fagg	General Labourer	Frances Mount Mother Milton	Nineteenth June 1860	John Jackson Registrar	

On census day 7th April 1861, age 11 months, he lived in Love Lane, Milton with his parents and 5 siblings.

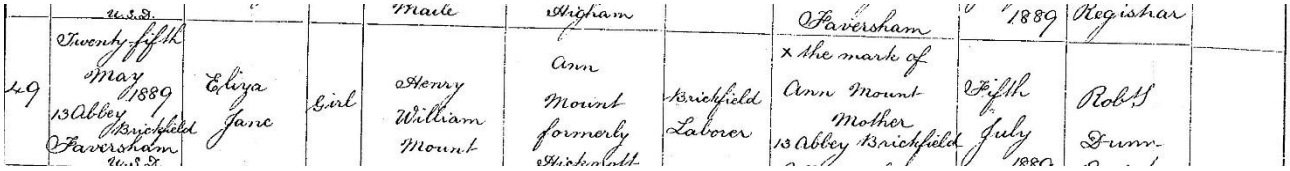
On census day 2nd April 1871, age 10, he still lived with his parents in Love Lane and three of his siblings.

On census day 3rd April 1881 he now lived at 24 Butlers Lane, Teynham, with his mother and brother James, both of whom were brickfield labourers. Butlers Lane was a location where many of the Philpotts and Mounts lived, possibly because of its proximity to local brickfields.

Henry married Ann Hickmott in June 1882 (1882, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 1319).

They had 13 children, 5 in the Faversham district, then after 1891, 8 in Edmonton:

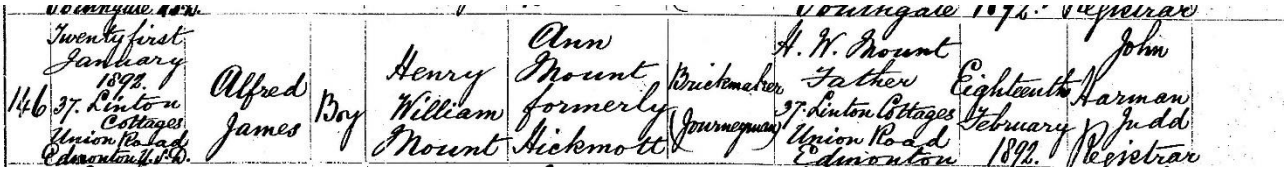
- William Henry (1882-1939) (1882, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 869). Died 19th September 1939 in Port Talbot.
- Frances Eliza (1884) (1884, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 874)
- Annie Elizabeth (1886) (1886, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 868)
- Florence Beatrice (1888-1941) (1888, Mar, Faversham, 02A 887)
- Eliza Jane (1889-1954) (1889, Sep, Faversham. 02A, 842)
  Eliza, their last child born in Faversham, was born on 25th May 1889 at 13 Abbey Brickfields.



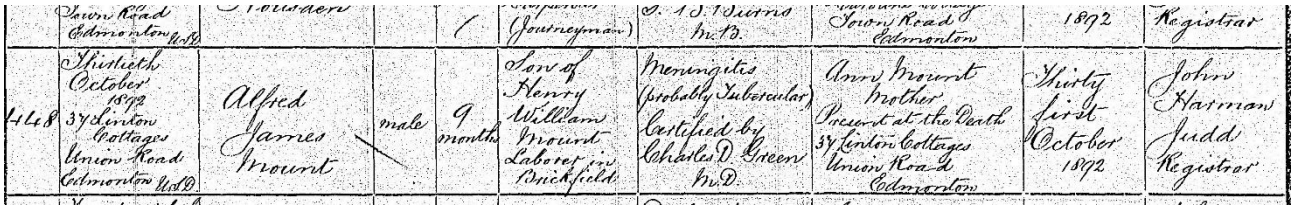
Between the end of May 1889 and census day 5th April 1891, Henry, Ann and family had moved from 13 Abbey Brickfields Faversham – a collection of houses where a number of the Mount family had lived - to Edmonton, living near the railway line in 35 Linton Cottages in Edmonton, with his elder sister Julia Jane and her husband, Edwin Philpott. These cottages no longer exist, but they seem to have been small with 4 rooms. No 35 had the Philpott family (Edwin and Julia Jane, with 5 children including a 13-year-old Harriet), occupying 2 rooms. The Mount family consisted of Henry and 5 children occupying one room, and Emma Grainger, a 32-year-old widow with one 15-year-old child occupying the fourth room. A total of 5 adults and11 children all less than 15 years old in just 4 rooms. However, Henry and ann did not live there for long so it was possibly just a stop-gap. More of this can be found in Chapter 35 on the lives of Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount. What is clear is that Henry and Ann had moved from Milton in Kent up to Edmonton for work in the brickfields and the strong family bond between Julia Jane and Henry played a part in their move.

Henry and Ann moved from No 35 Linton Cottages into No 37 between 5th April 1891 and 21st January 1892 when Alfred was born.

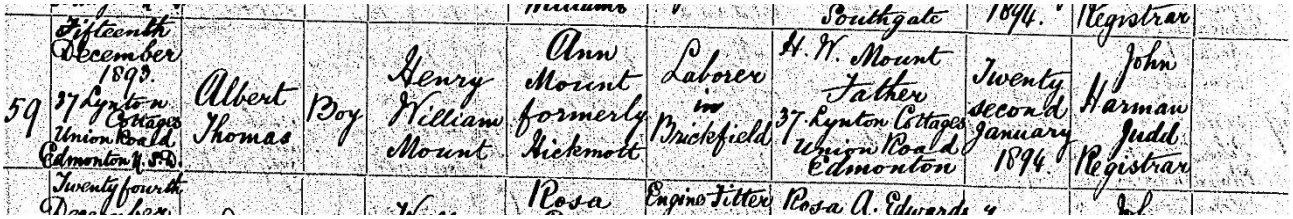
- Alfred James (1892) (1892, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 411)
  Alfred was born on 21st January 1892 at 37 Linton Cottages.



Alfred died 9 months old of "*meningitis (probably tubercular)*" at 37 Linton Cottages (1892, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 208).



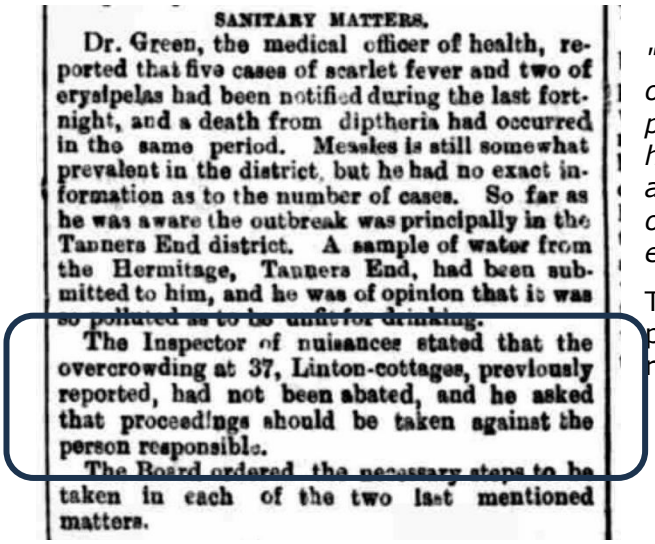
- Albert Thomas (1894-1919) (1894, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 413)
  Albert Thomas was born on 15th December 1893 in 37 Linton Cottages.



Just 5 months after Albert's birth, by May 1894, No. 37 Linton Cottages was being reported in the local Middlesex Gazette.

Overcrowding and Fire at 37 Linton Cottages in 1894

It appears that after Henry Mount and his family moved into No 37 Linton Cottages this resulted in serious overcrowding. By March 1894 they had 7 children. It was reported in The Middlesex Gazette, Saturday May 12th 1894, p6, col 5 that on 8th May 1894 the Edmonton Local Board[17] was told that overcrowding at No 37 Linton Cottages had "*already been reported and had not been abated*".



SANITARY MATTERS.

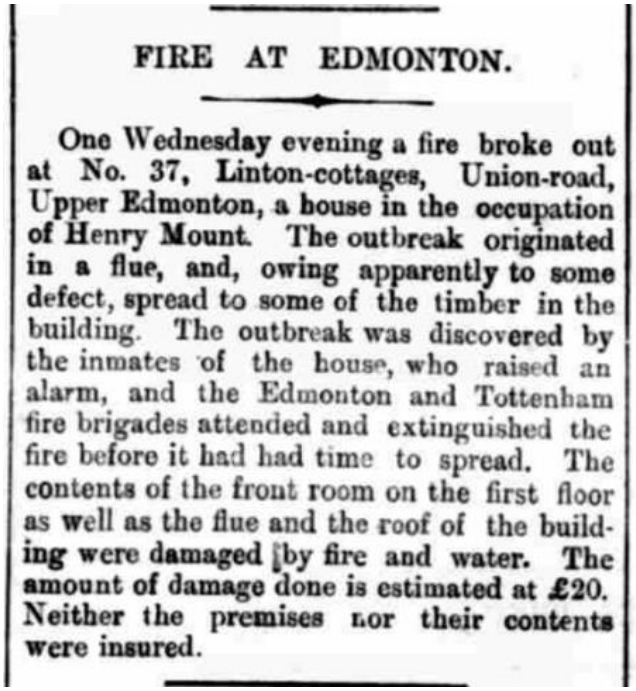
Dr. Green, the medical officer of health, reported that five cases of scarlet fever and two of erysipelas had been notified during the last fortnight, and a death from diptheria had occurred in the same period. Measles is still somewhat prevalent in the district, but he had no exact information as to the number of cases. So far as he was aware the outbreak was principally in the Tanners End district. A sample of water from the Hermitage, Tanners End, had been submitted to him, and he was of opinion that it was so polluted as to be unfit for drinking.

The Inspector of nuisances stated that the overcrowding at 37, Linton-cottages, previously reported, had not been abated, and he asked that proceedings should be taken against the person responsible.

The Board ordered the necessary steps to be taken in each of the two last mentioned matters.

"The inspector of nuisances stated that the overcrowding at 37 Linton cottages previously reported had not been abated and he asked that proceedings should be taken against the person responsible. The Board ordered the necessary steps to be taken in each of the two last to mention matters."

There is a strong inference that the overcrowding problem pre-dated 8th May 1894, because this report says it had been "*previously reported*".



FIRE AT EDMONTON.

One Wednesday evening a fire broke out at No. 37, Linton-cottages, Union-road, Upper Edmonton, a house in the occupation of Henry Mount. The outbreak originated in a flue, and, owing apparently to some defect, spread to some of the timber in the building. The outbreak was discovered by the inmates of the house, who raised an alarm, and the Edmonton and Tottenham fire brigades attended and extinguished the fire before it had had time to spread. The contents of the front room on the first floor as well as the flue and the roof of the building were damaged by fire and water. The amount of damage done is estimated at £20. Neither the premises nor their contents were insured.

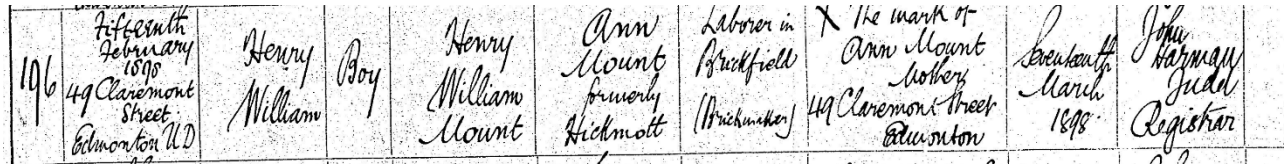
Then just one week later, The Middlesex Gazette, Saturday 19th May 1894, page 2, column 3, reported a fire in the house of Henry Mount on Wednesday evening 16th May 1894. The damage estimated at £20 would now be equivalent to around £2500.

[17] **Edmonton Local Board** - the pre-1895 local sanitary authority for Edmonton; effectively the predecessor of Edmonton Urban District Council, responsible for public health, sanitation, nuisances, housing overcrowding and related local government matters. Its responsibilities were things such as drainage, sewerage, water supply, street cleansing, roads, building control, infectious disease, nuisances, and unhealthy or overcrowded housing.

However, Henry and Ann moved out of No 37, because by February 1898, they were living with their 7 children who would have been alive in 1894. next door to Harriet and her husband Leonard Robinson at 49 Claremont Street.

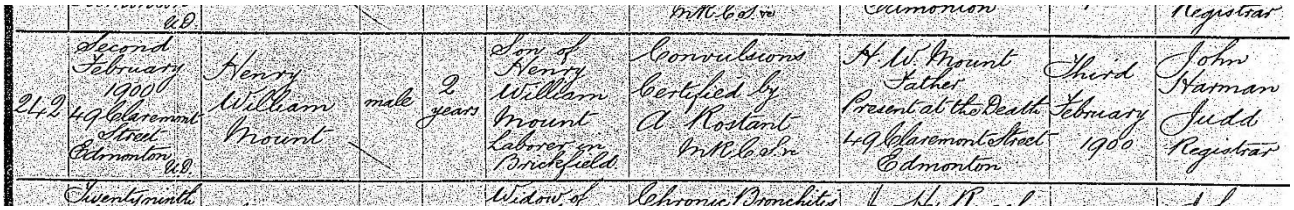
- Henry William (1898) (1898, Mar, Edmonton 03A, 480)

Henry was born on 15th February 1898 at 49 Claremont Street.



196	Fifteenth February 1898 49 Claremont Street Edmonton UD	Henry William	Boy	Henry William Mount	Ann Mount formerly Hickmott	Laborer in Brickfield (Brickmaker)	X the mark of Ann Mount Mother 49 Claremont Street Edmonton	Seventeenth March 1898	John Harman Judd Registrar

Henry died age 2 on 2nd February 1900 of "*convulsions*" at 49 Claremont Street (1900, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 316).



242	Second February 1900 49 Claremont Street Edmonton U.D.	Henry William Mount	male	2 years	Son of Henry William Mount Labrer on Brickfield	Convulsions Certified by A Rostant M.R.C.S.Eng	H.W. Mount Father Present at the Death 49 Claremont Street Edmonton	Third February 1900	John Harman Judd Registrar
	Twenty-ninth				Widow of	Chronic Bronchitis			

- Violet Mary Elizabeth (1900) (1900, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 507)

By census day 31st March 1901, Henry (41) and Ann (37) still lived at 49 Claremont Street, Edmonton, with William (18), Frances (16), Annie (14), Florence (13), Eliza (12), Albert (7), Violet (1). Next door at 47 Claremont Street was Leonard Robinson (25) and Harriet (formerly Philpott, Henry's niece), and their 1-year-old son Frederick. Frederick went on to die in 1918 in France.

Subsequent to this Henry and Ann had 5 more children: Frederick, Henry, Herbert and Thomas.

- Frederick Arthur (1902-1955) (1902, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 494)
- Henry William (1903-1976) (1903, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 569)
- Herbert Albert (1905) (1905, Jun. Edmonton, 3A, 573)
- Thomas George (1907) (1907, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 600)

The Mount brothers move to Wales

It is interesting that William Henry Mount (1882-1939) age 31, and younger brother Albert Thomas Mount (1894-1919) age 18 both moved to Kenfig Hill near Bridgend according to the 1911 census, for work at the colliery. Presumably because they were finding it difficult to find work locally in Edmonton. They lodged with the family of Thomas and Rachel Berry at 92 Pwellygarth St Kefig Hill Near Bridgend.

Their younger brothers Henry William Mount (1903-1976) and Frederick Arthur Mount (1902-1955) then followed suit, married in Wales and raised families, many of whom are still there. Henry married Bronwen Harding on 12th January 1924; Frederick married Lynda Chapman in July 1924. So, all the living Mount brothers had moved to Wales while all the sisters stayed in Middlesex. These were all younger cousins of Harriet and who lived close the her and Leonard.

Albert Thomas Mount (1894-1919) died in 1919 age 26, and his funeral was reported in the Porthcawl News published 8 May 1919 page 2, column 4. Albert served in WWI and survived, but he was fatally injured at work as a Pulleyman at the Ton Phillip colliery. He is buried in Kenfig Hill cemetery.

William Henry died 19th September 1939. Frederick died on 11th August 1955. Henry Williaam died in September 1976.



arrest at an early date.

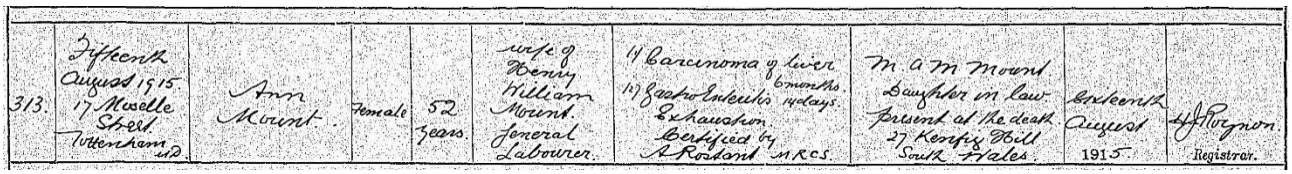
MILITARY FUNERAL.—A most imposing and impressive spectacle was witnessed on Sunday last, when the mortal remains of the late Mr. Albert Mount, aged 26, of Kenfig Hill, were interred in St. James's Churchyard, Pyle.

Deceased, who was a discharged soldier had served with honour and distinction in France for upwards of four and a half years; and it is sad beyond words that after passing unscathed through the terrible ordeal endured on the battlefield, he should be fatally injured whilst following his employment as a Pullyman at the Tytalwyn Slant of the Ton Phillip Collieries. The accident occurred some four weeks ago, but death supervened on Thursday last at the Cardiff Infirmary.

All the discharged men of the district paraded for the funeral and bore their comrade, whose coffin was suitably enshrouded in a Union Jack, to the graveside. The Kenfig Hill Town Band, and the Maesteg Silver Band headed the cortege, playing the "Dead March." A dense concourse paid their last tributes to the memory of the departed, and a firing-party from Bridgend discharged three volleys over the grave, whilst the trumpeters sounded the "Last Post." The Rev. D. Eden Davies, B.A. (St. Theodore's, Kenfig Hill) conducted the ceremonial rites.

Ann dies

Ann died on 15th August 1915, age 52 at 17 Moselle Street, Tottenham, of "*carcinoma of the liver – 6 months, gastroenteritis 14 days, exhaustion*. She was the wife of Henry Wiliam Mount, a general labourer. Her death was registered by M.A.M. Mount, her daughter-in-law, living at 27 Kenfig Hill, South Wales (1915, Sep, Edmonton, 03a, 473).

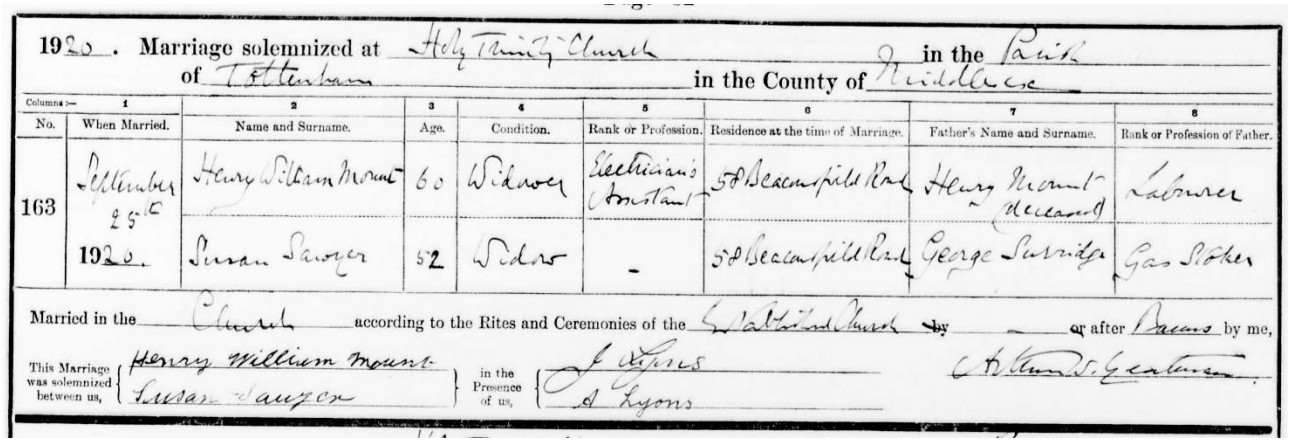


313	Fifteenth August 1915 17 Moselle Street Tottenham	Ann Mount	Female	52 years	wife of Henry William Mount General Labourer	1) Carcinoma of liver 6 months. 2) Gastro Enteritis 14 days. Exhaustion Certified by A Rosdant M.R.C.S.	M A M Mount Daughter in law present at the death 27 Kenfig Hill South Wales	Fifteenth August 1915	H J Robinson Registrar

At 37 Moselle Street Leonard Victor Robinson and Harriet (formerly Philpott) had previously lived in 1908 - it was where their son Albert Edward Robinson was born.

Henry marries Susan Sawyer

Five years after Ann's death, on 25th September 1920, Henry (60) married Susan Sawyer (52) (formerly Surridge), who had been widowed, at the Holy Trinity Church in Tottenham. They claimed they were living at 58 Beaconsfield Road. However, in 1921, 1926, 1939 and 1945 Henry and Susan were living in 17 Moselle Street.



1920. Marriage solemnized at Holy Trinity Church in the Parish of Tottenham in the County of Middlesex

Columns	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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.
163	September 25th 1920.	Henry William Mount	60	Widower	Electrician's Assistant	58 Beaconsfield Road	Henry Mount deceased	Labourer
		Susan Sawyer	52	Widow	-	58 Beaconsfield Road	George Surridge	Gas Stoker

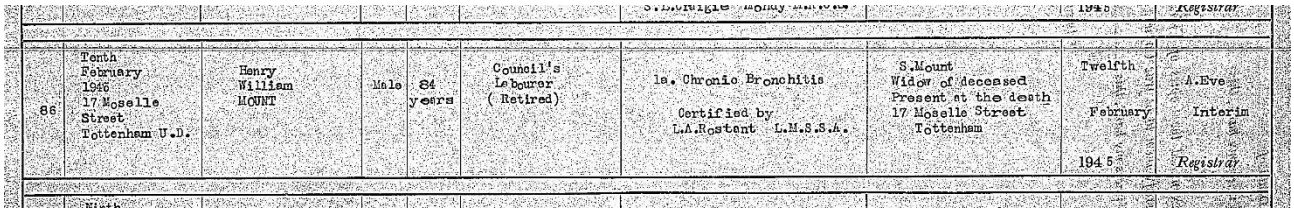
Married in the Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by ~~by~~ or after Banns by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry William Mount, Susan Sawyer. In the Presence of us, J. Gates, A. Lyons.

Beaconsfield Road is just off Fore Street, adjacent to Sebastopol Road, where members of the Gates family lived.

Death of Henry and Susan

Henry lived for 30 years after Ann's death, but died on 10th February 1945, age 84, at 17 Moselle Street, Tottenham, *of "chronic bronchitis"*. Henry was a retired council labourer (1945, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 998). His death was registered by S. Mount his widowed second wife.



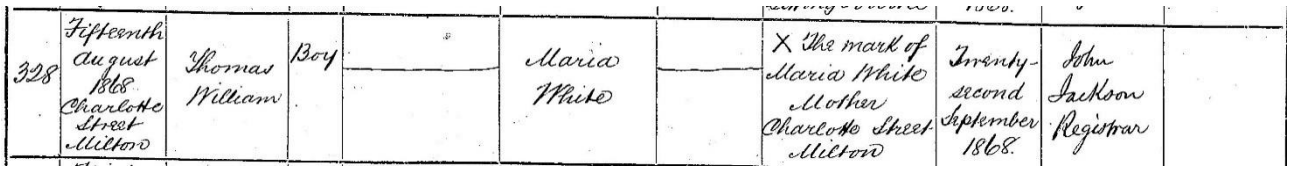
86	Tenth February 1945 17 Moselle Street Tottenham U.D.	Henry William MOUNT	Male	84 years	Council's Labourer (Retired)	1a. Chronic Bronchitis Certified by L.A.Rostent L.M.S.S.A.	S.Mount Widow of deceased Present at the death 17 Moselle Street Tottenham	Twelfth February 1945	A.Eve Interim Registrar

Susan lived another 13 years, but died in 1958 in Edmonton (1958, Mar, Edmonton, 05E, 370).

Selected Story

The interesting life of Thomas William Mount

The life of Thomas Henry Mount and his wife Maria's son, Thomas William Mount, is so unusual that it warrants extra attention here. First named Thomas William White he was born on 15th August 1868 at Charlotte Street, Milton to Maria White, with no father identified (1868, Sep, Milton, 02A, 753).



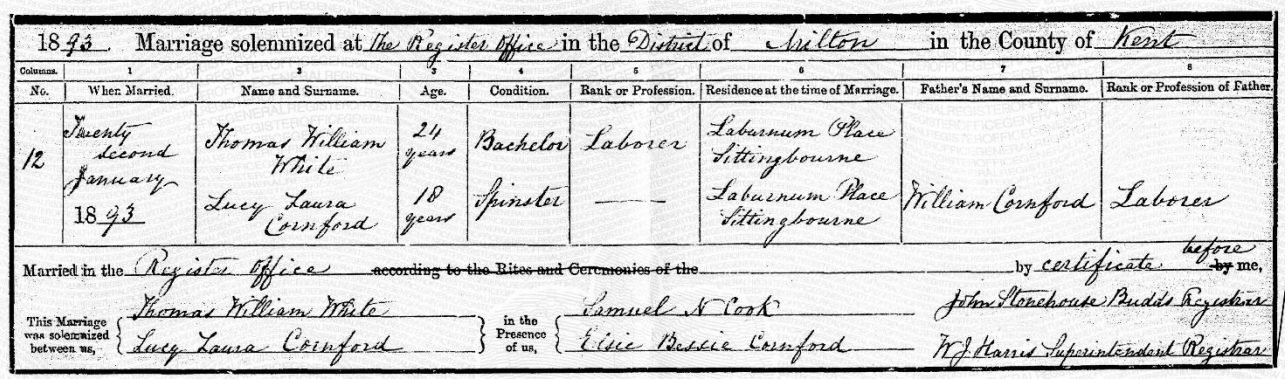
328	Fifteenth August 1868 Charlotte Street Milton	Thomas William	Boy		Maria White		X The mark of Maria White Mother Charlotte Street Milton	Twenty-second September 1868.	John Jackson Registrar

We can presume that Thomas William was the illegitimate son of Maria White and Thomas Henry Mount as he appears later in the 1871 census as Thomas Mount. (This has been confirmed through DNA matches) His status as illegitimate may have some bearing on decisions to name their children. Thomas's birth must have had some influence on how he saw himself as a White or a Mount because, as we see below, his naming and that of their children is rather idiosyncratic, however the naming of their children with somewhat Americanised first names also has another connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

On Census Day 3rd April 1881 Thomas William was age 12 and living with his parents at 12 Grovehurst Road, Milton.

On Census Day 5th April 1891 age 22, he was living with his parents at 12 ?? Row, Milton as a brickmaker. He appears to have been baptised late on age 23 on 30th August 1891 in Iwade, Kent.

Two years later, Thomas William "White" (24) married Lucy Laura Cornford (18) on 22nd January 1893 in the Registry Office Milton (1893, Mar, Milton, 02A, 1098).



1893 Marriage solemnized at The Register Office in the District of Milton in the County of Kent

Columns. No.	1 When Married.	2 Name and Surname.	3 Age.	4 Condition.	5 Rank or Profession.	6 Residence at the time of Marriage.	7 Father's Name and Surname.	8 Rank or Profession of Father.
12	Twenty second January 1893	Thomas William White	24 years	Bachelor	Laborer	Laburnum Place Sittingbourne	William Cornford	Laborer
		Lucy Laura Cornford	18 years	Spinster	—	Laburnum Place Sittingbourne		

Married in the Register Office according to the ~~Rites and Ceremonies of the~~ by certificate ~~by~~ before me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Thomas William White / Lucy Laura Cornford in the Presence of us, Samuel N Cook / Elsie Bessie Cornford

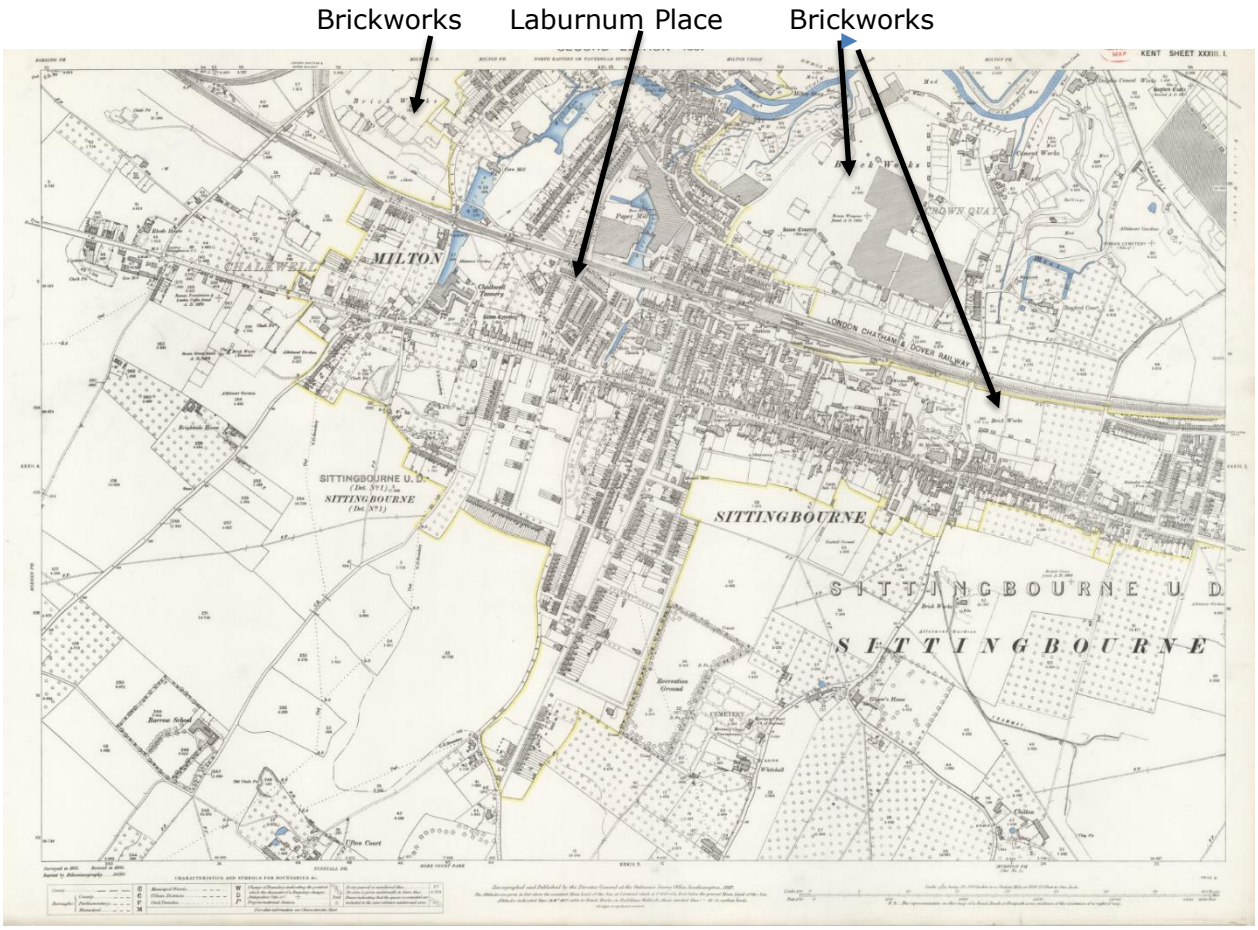
John Stonehouse Budds Registrar
W J Harris Superintendent Registrar

Interestingly, Thomas still assumes the surname "White" here not Mount and the name of his father is absent. Notice also the marriage takes place in the Registry Office not the parish church. However, we need to look at Lucy Laura's life before we can begin to see a connection to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Both give their address as "*Laburnum Place, Sittingbourne*" – a small street which still exists with some original houses.

Laburnum Place, Sittingbourne

In the 1897 map of Sittingbourne, we can clearly see Laburnum Place just south of the railway line and very close to brickworks to the north-west, north-east and south-east.



Sittingbourne 1897

Source: National Library of Scotland; https://maps.nls.uk/view/103678835)

Together they had 12 children. It seems Lucy Cornford had a background in the Church of Latter-Day Saints; we know Thomas does not.

Lucy Laura Cornford

Quite when the Cornford family converted to Mormonism is not entirely clear. Lucy's father, William Cornford, emigrated from Kent to Bingham City, Utah in 1897 soon after being widowed when his wife Sarah Ann Cornford (formerly Millgate) died. He went to live with his daughter, Deborah Cornford Smith and her husband in Box City. Deborah has born on 23rd September 1864 in Faversham. at the age of 18 she went to the USA as a convert to the Latter-Day Saints Church.

Box City

> *"Mormon Pioneers explored the area in 1850 went back to Salt Lake to winter then brought back a small group of settlers in 1851. The settlers built a row of log homes known as "Davis Fort". More settlers were sent to populate the area in 1853 including two large groups of Scandinavian immigrants. In 1855, Box Elder was the first name given to the small settlement, then later the town's name was changed to Brigham City in honour of* Brigham Young

She had on her death in 1950, 35 grandchildren and 60 great grandchildren. She is presumably the "great aunt" mentioned (see later) in Ralph Sherman Mount's obituary. Presumably Lucy too was converted and this influenced Thomas, her husband, and subsequently their children.

Church of Latter-Day Saints

Interestingly, all the family subsequently identified as members of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which might appear strange for inhabitants of rural Kent.

> *By 1850, British membership [of the LDS] had risen to 30,747 members (which was slightly more than the total in the United States at that time)[28] and a further 7,500 had already emigrated to the United States. John Moon had brought the first company of 4 converts with him on the ship Britannia from Liverpool in June 1840.[29] By the end of 1840 at least 290 converts had emigrated to the US and another 800 members made the voyage the next year.[30] Writing of the members preparing for one such ocean voyage, Charles Dickens described these pioneer Latter-day Saints in chapter 22 of his book The Uncommercial Traveller as, by his estimation, "the pick and flower of England".[31] Following the death of Joseph Smith and the subsequent migration west of the Latter-day Saints from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City, migration from the British Isles to the United States increased greatly.[25]:20 This emigration was aided by the church's Perpetual Emigration Fund.[32]*
>
> *In 1877, half of the 140,000 Latter-day Saints in Utah were of British origin.[33] This migration would leave its mark upon Utah, which as of 2000 had the highest percentage of population claiming English descent (29%) of any state in the US.[34] Beginning in 1891, Latter-day Saint leaders in America increasingly began to encourage the European members to remain in their homelands and build up the church in those countries.[35] By 1892, the church membership still in the British Isles had fallen to only 2,604, despite around 111,330 baptisms occurring between 1837 and 1900.[30][36] In a similar period of time at least 52,000[30] and up to 100,000 members had emigrated to the United States (Source: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England, Wikipedia).*
>
> *There is good evidence that there was an organised LDS presence in Kent by the mid-1840s, and possibly even a branch at Dover by 1843. The earliest documented LDS presence is in Dover in September 1843, when a Dover Branch is listed with 5 members. After that, the evidence points to a growing Kent presence with a Canterbury branch by 1845, Gravesend by 1847, Ramsgate by 1850, and a distinct Kent Conference being organised on 1 January 1852.*
>
> *For wider context, the Church itself states that its first missionaries reached England in July 1837, so Kent was not the first English foothold, but it was reached quite early. An official UK church-history article also says that Thomas Obray had spent the eight years before May 1852 labouring in Kent and had organised five branches there, which fits well with mid-1840s expansion in the county.*
>
> *So, it appears the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints seems to have arrived in Kent by 1843 at the latest, with an organised branch at Dover by September 1843.*



The family of William Thomas and Lucy Laura Mount taken probably around 1910, (given the age of Ralph)

Bertha and Phillip do not appear having not yet been born

1914-1918

The Mount family lived through the first World War in Kent – and this has been described by Bertha below.

> *War came to our beloved England in September 1914 before I was even two years old, so I don't remember much about the beginning of it. My three older brothers, Sydney, Ira, and Jess went to join the armed forces, Syd and Ira in the army, and Jess in the Navy. I still have some of the cars and little gifts they sent me from the different areas where they were camped during those war years, mother saved them for me. As time went by, I remember hearing the incessant wailing of the air raid siren and being afraid of the airplanes roaring overhead and dropping their awful bombs which caused so much destruction throughout our little town, people would hide under the stairs or under the table for some protection.*
>
> *After much suffering and sorrow the war came to an end, (it was supposed to be the war to end all wars – but as the future foretold – it wasn't) the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, after four years of war, it took a long time before my three brothers Jess, Syd, and Ira came home from the war, Sydney having spent much time in India where he had been ill with Malaria Fever, which affected his health for a long time. Ira had many experiences during these years, one especially where he had moved the "company" out of the barracks and hid them by the roadside ditches – when the enemy planes came over and bombed the barracks, if they had stayed there – they might all have been killed or seriously wounded; in spite of war-time many miraculous things happened that saved people's lives. It took a long time to get everything back in order again and for life to settle down in its normal and proper routine. New homes had to be built, and a new hospital and new school, roads repaired, homes refurnished as many had everything destroyed inside them.*

Appearance on Censuses

1901: Mill Cottages, River, Dover; Thomas (32 general labourer), Lucy Mount (27), Sydney (5), Ira (3), Jesse (1).

(*River was the actual name of the village/parish, not just a note that the cottages were beside a river. Historic and current sources place River about 2 miles from Dover, in the valley of the River Dour, between Dover and Temple Ewell / Kearsney, with a long history of watermills there.)*

1911: 4 Park Cottages, Dumpton St Lawrence Ramsgate; Thomas William Mount (42, Brick Maker), Lucy Laurie (37), Sydney George (15, barrow loader in Brickfields), Ira William (13, gardener's assistant), Jesse Wilford (11, school), Calvin Herbert (9, school), Lucy Laurie (7, invalid, backward development through rickets), Rose Elsie (5, school), Magdalene Elizabeth (3), Ralph Sherman (10 months).

1921: 40 George Street, Sittingbourne; Thomas Mount (52y 10m, brickfield labourer for Smeed Dean and Co, Lower Murston), Lucy Laura (*sic*) (47y 5m), Calvin Herbert (19y 1m, labourer, out of work), Rose Elsie (15y 5m), Magdalene, Elizabeth (13), Ralph Sherman (11), Bertha Iris (8y 8m), Leonard Hobbs (1y 2m, nephew).

> *Smeed, Dean & Co. Ltd. was not just a small local brickyard. By 1921 it was one of the major industrial concerns of the Sittingbourne - Murston area. George Smeed had begun brickmaking at Murston in 1846, and after his son-in-law George Hambrook Dean joined him the firm became Smeed, Dean & Co. Ltd. in 1876. Industrial histories describe it as the largest producer of London stock bricks, and the Murston/Sittingbourne brick plant was at one time Britain's largest.*
>
> *For 1921 specifically, the firm was still very active and expanding. A Kent Archaeological Society review, drawing on Sydney Twist's work on Swale stock bricks, says that when the Duke of York visited Sittingbourne in 1921, Smeed Dean was producing 52 million bricks a year. At the same moment the cement side of the works was also being modernised: 1921 saw the addition of another range of chamber kilns, and the start of renovation with new cement silos and packing plant.*
>
> *The firm's base was the Murston Works on or beside Milton Creek, in what people called Lower Murston. A modern industrial-history site places the works at grid reference TQ91926475 and notes that a 1924 view shows the barge yard and brickworks in the foreground, with the gasworks and more brickworks beyond - all owned by Smeed Dean. That fits the picture of Lower Murston as essentially an industrial village created around the brickfields.*
>
> *That last point matters for family history. Lower Murston appears to have been, at least in large part, a company community. Research on Murston brickmaking communities' places Smeed-Dean housing around Murston Road, Gas Road, George Street and Malcomb Place, while book summaries of Murston's history describe Lower Murston as an industrial village built by George Smeed as farmland was turned into brickfields. So, as the families address in the 1921 census mentions Lower Murston, there is a strong chance they were living in a settlement closely tied to Smeed Dean's works and workforce.*
>
> *Smeed Dean was more than a brickmaker. The company was vertically integrated: it made bricks, cement and lime, and also owned barges and shipping. Kent brick histories note that Smeed Dean carried bricks from Murston to London by barge well into the twentieth century. The surviving Thames sailing barge George Smeed was built at Murston for the company's own use, and maritime listings still show Smeed Dean vessels under the firm's ownership in the late 1910s and early 1920s.*
>
> *In other words, if you found Smeed Dean & Co. (Brickmakers), Lower Murston, Sittingbourne in 1921, you are looking at a worker employed by one of the dominant firms in the Swale brick industry - a huge Murston-based enterprise with its own yards, kilns, barges, housing and associated village life. The company stayed independent until it was taken over in December 1926 by Dunstable Portland Cement, after which it passed to Blue Circle; the site name survived long afterwards.*

Emigration to Canada

Around 1920, two of the Mount sons – Sidney and Jesse - decided to emigrate and settle in Canada beginning the migration of several more to come later. Sydney married Lucia Bennewitz in Q2 1920 in Milton (1920, Jun, Milton, 02A, 2703). On 13th August 1920 Sydney and his German wife, Lucia emigrated to Canada on the Ship Melita from Liverpool along with his brother Jesse, his wife and children. They identified as Mormons. Their passage was paid by the Overseas Settlement Committee, and they intended to remain in Canada as farm settlers. He had with him £20 (roughly equivalent to £1000). Their parents lived at 40 George Street Sittingbourne.

The Mount family then took brave decision to emigrate to Canada. We see in the 1921 census, neither of the sons, Sydney nor Jesse appear with the family, as Sydney and Jesse had already emigrated to Canada in 1920, where they had settled. Sidney went with his wife, a German woman named Lucia Bennewitz, but Jesse was single. (See below). They appear to have had 6 children all in Canada.

Rose does appear in the 1921 census, age 15y 5m but shortly after, Rose emigrated to Canada on her own on 21st September 1921 age 15, to take up work with Mr Burche as a domestic servant at 101 Lyndhurst Road, Toronto.

On 7th November 1925, Magdalene Elizabeth age 17, travelled on the SS Letitia, from Liverpool arriving at Quebec on 15th November. The passenger list states her sister paid the passage. Her brother Sydney lived at 543 Arlington Avenue, Toronto, and her father, was Thomas William Mount at 40 George Street, Sittingbourne.

According to the 1st June 1931 in Canada census, (and Thomas's death certificate) it appears that Thomas William and Lucy Laurie emigrated to Canada around April 1927 with Lucy, Phillip, Magdalene and Bertha. However, the arrival of Thomas and Phillip has not been uncovered. They all identified as "*Latter Day Saints*". Thomas was a "moulder in a brick factory".

According to the 1931 Canadian Census, Thomas may well have arrived in Canada in April 1927 – some 6 months before the rest of his family. On 3rd November 1927, Lucy (53) emigrated to Canada on the Canadian Pacific SS Montnairn, from Southampton to Quebec with Bertha (15) and Phillip (5). They gave their address as Muston House, Murston.

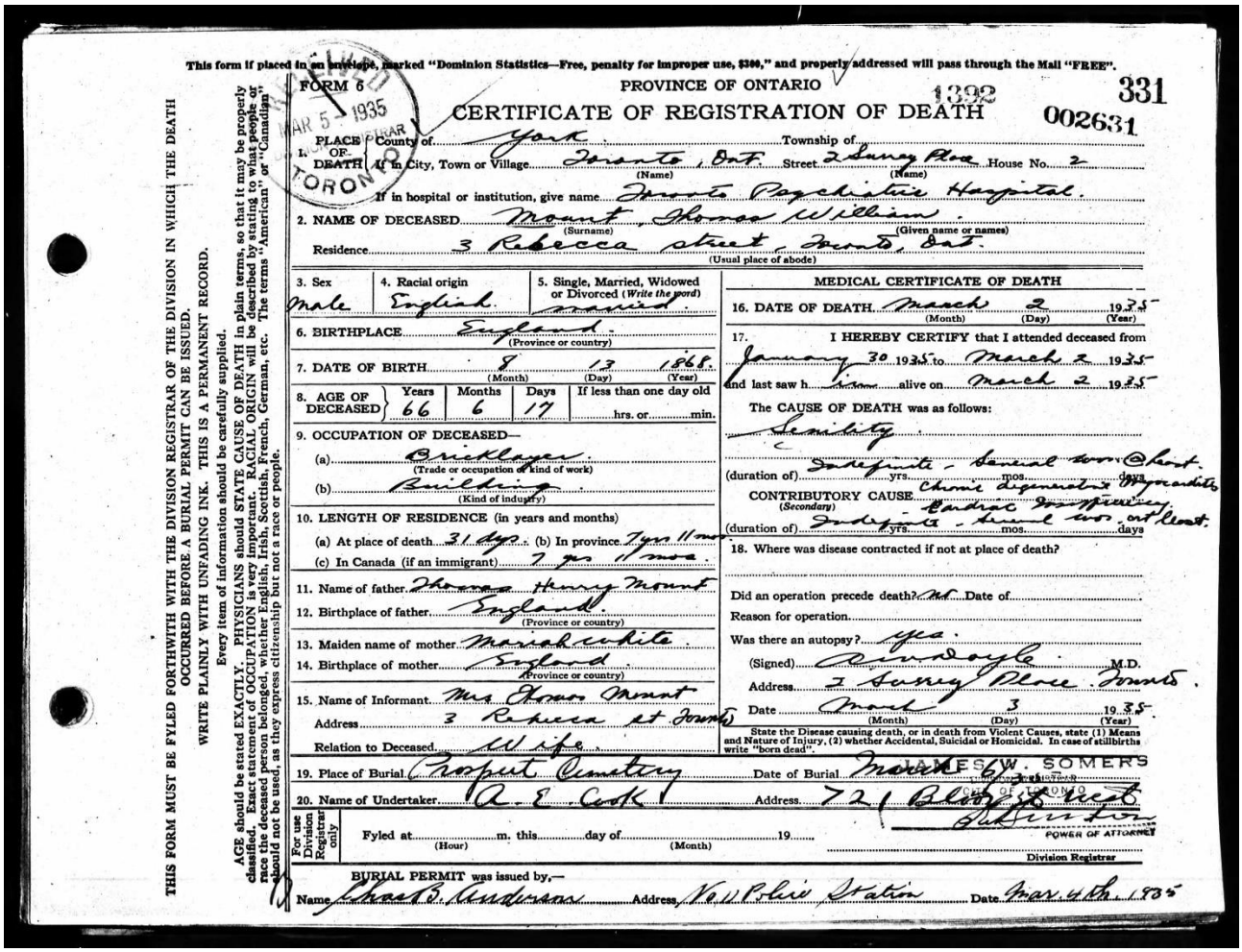
> *Murston House in Murston, Kent, was likely used as a residence for managers or owners involved with the dominant Smeed Dean Company brickmaking and cement industry that transformed the area into an industrial village in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was part of a major 19th-century industrial expansion before the parish was absorbed into Sittingbourne in 1930.*

Neither Ira nor Ralph Sherman accompanied their parents to Canada presumably as both were older and settled in Kent. They did identify as Mormons. Thomas only had 8 years in Canada.

Details of the journey from Kent to Canada are discussed at the end of Chapter 31 when covering the lives of Thomas William and Luke Owlett.

Thomas and Lucy die

Thomas William Mount died age 66y 7m 17d on 2nd March 1935 at Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, of "*senility, chronic degeneration. Myocarditis, Cardiac insufficiency*". He was living at 3 Rebecca Street, Toronto, Ontario. He had been a bricklayer. He was buried at Prospect Cemetery, Toronto. He had lived in Canada 7 y 11 m, suggesting he moved there around April 1927.



This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use, $200," and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE".

FORM 6 — PROVINCE OF ONTARIO — 1392 — 331 — 002631

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

RECEIVED MAR 5 1935 REGISTRAR TORONTO

1. PLACE OF DEATH — County of York — Township of ____ — If in City, Town or Village Toronto, Ont. — Street (Name) 2 Surrey Place — House No. 2 — If in hospital or institution, give name Toronto Psychiatric Hospital.

2. NAME OF DECEASED — Mount, Thomas William (Surname, Given name or names) — Residence 3 Rebecca street, Toronto, Ont. (Usual place of abode)

3. Sex	4. Racial origin	5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word)
Male	English	married

6. BIRTHPLACE England. (Province or country)

7. DATE OF BIRTH — 8 (Month) — 13 (Day) — 1868 (Year)

8. AGE OF DECEASED	Years	Months	Days	If less than one day old
	66	6	17	hrs. or ____ min.

9. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED—
(a) Bricklayer. (Trade or occupation or kind of work)
(b) Retired. (Kind of industry)

10. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years and months)
(a) At place of death 31 days. (b) In province 7 yrs 11 mos.
(c) In Canada (if an immigrant) 7 yrs 11 mos.

11. Name of father Thomas Henry Mount
12. Birthplace of father England. (Province or country)
13. Maiden name of mother Mariah White.
14. Birthplace of mother England. (Province or country)
15. Name of Informant Mrs Thos Mount
Address 3 Rebecca st Toronto
Relation to Deceased wife.
19. Place of Burial Prospect Cemetery — Date of Burial March 6th
20. Name of Undertaker R. E. Cook — Address 721 Bloor W. Toronto

For use Division Registrar only — Fyled at ____ (Hour) m. this ____ day of ____ (Month) 19____ — Division Registrar

BURIAL PERMIT was issued by,— Name Robert B. Anderson — Address No 11 Police Station — Date Mar. 6th 1935

THIS FORM MUST BE FYLED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED.
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK. THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD.
Every item of information should be carefully supplied.
AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or race the deceased person belonged, whether English, Irish, Scottish, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH March 2 (Month) (Day) 1935 (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from January 30 1935 to March 2 1935 and last saw h... alive on March 2 1935

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
(a) Senility
(duration of) 5 days yrs mos days
(b) Acute Lobar Pneumonia (Secondary)
(duration of) 5 days yrs mos days
CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE Chronic degenerative Myocarditis

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?

Did an operation precede death? No Date of
Reason for operation
Was there an autopsy? yes.
(Signed) A. Macdonald M.D.
Address 1 Surrey Place Toronto.
Date March 3 1935 (Month) (Day) (Year)

State the Disease causing death, or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. In case of stillbirths write "born dead".

JAMES W. SOMERS — DEPUTY REGISTRAR — CITY OF TORONTO — POWER OF ATTORNEY

Lucy died thirty years later, age 91, on 31st March 1965 in Toronto, York, Ontario.

The writing of Bertha Iris Mount

Bertha Iris Mount was born on 18th October 1912 in Birchington, Kent, the 10th of 11 children. She became a prolific writer later in life and the following are from her diary and Journal. They give an insight into the early life of the family.

How the Gospel Message came to my Family

My Great-Aunt Matilda (Matilda Izzard Millgate) was the first one to receive the gospel in my grandmother's family. (My mother's mother). A few weeks after she was baptized, my grandmother (Sarah Ann Elizabeth Millgate) joined also, at the age of 15 (approx. 1850). Weeks after she was baptized, my great-grandparents joined (Jeremiah Millgate and Ann Reader Millgate). This was of course when the gospel was first preached by the missionaries in Kent, England. They were baptized mostly at night to avoid mob violence; crowds would gather and throw stones and make it very unpleasant for the people.

My Mother (Lucy Laurie Cornford) was baptized at the age of eight as were my aunts and uncles; my grandfather (William Cornford) was not in the church then, but he allowed his children to join their mother's church and he always welcomed the missionaries in the home. He did not join the church until he went to Utah, he and grandmother and Aunt Elsie (Elsie Bessie Cornford) started for Utah in 1897 but my grandmother never lived to get there. She died at Niagara Falls in April 1897 in a train accident. The carriage they were in stood up on one end (longways) and grandmother died the next day from her injuries. She was buried May 5, 1897 at Brigham City after a long and rough voyage in which many accidents occurred, including three fires and the engine breaking down once.

Grandfather went to Brigham City, Utah and he lived there until his death, July 7th, 1905. (buried July 9th). In this way I can trace back to the first one who joined the church on my mother's side (Mother was baptized February 7th, 1882 – 8 years old).

On my father's side (Thomas William Mount), he is the only member of the church. Father joined the church in England March 6, 1892, about two years before he married my mother. All my brothers and sisters and myself have been baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

My father was baptized a member of the Mormon church on March 6, 1892 by Elder George Poulter and was confirmed by John J. Prye the same day. He was made an elder November 28, 1897 by Jesse T. Badger at Sittingbourne, Kent, England and was ordained a priest sometime earlier, on April 14, 1892 also in Kent, England. My mother was baptized on February 7, 1882 by C.F. Wilcox and confirmed by T.H. Snow on February 9, 1882 in Kent, England.

Taken from the "Gleaner Project" Journal of Bertha Iris Mount titled, "Treasures of Truth, Treasures gathered from 1938 to 1951."

Source: https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KWCW-V7R/thomas-william-mount-1868-1935.

My Life Story - Bertha Iris Mount

I was born into this "complex funny old world" at no. 4, York Terrace, Birchington, Kent, England, on what my mother told me was the beautiful fall day of October 18th, 1912. I don't remember how much my mother said I weighed, but I suppose I was average weight. I was the Eleventh child of Lucy Laurie Cornford and Thomas William Mount.

My mother's first two children died, little Pearl Jeanette was born September 24, 1893, and died October 12, 1893 – only living 18 days. The next was a boy, Thomas Alvin, born February 20, 1895. Both born while mum and dad lived at Milton, Kent. I remember mother telling me when I was older, how little Alvin was only seven months old when he became very ill, and in spite of her care, and dad administering to him, he gradually became worse. The Elders came and administered to him – but they told mother that they felt they should dedicate him to the Lord

and leave it up to him – as maybe it was the Lord's will he should return to his presence again. So, as they gave the blessing they said if it be thy will, let this little one be healed, if not, that he would be called home soon without any more suffering. Mom said he died in her arms about a half-hour afterwards, just fell asleep, and how bad she felt as he was so tiny and sweet, her tears mingled with relief that this little one would not suffer any more, but with a terrible ache inside of her she said as they prepared his tiny coffin and how awful she felt at leaving her two little babies in the cemetery, he died on September 19th, 1895, while they were living at 9 Williams Street, Sittingbourne, Kent.

My brother Sydney George was born March 5, 1896, ahead of schedule (also in Sittingbourne). Mother's first baby to live. Then came my brother Ira William, born January 30, 1898, he also lived (also born at Sittingbourne). Then Jesse Wilford, February 15, 1900. Mom and dad were then living in Dover, Kent where my brother Calvin Heber arrived, May 31, 1902. My sister, Lucy Laurie (named after mum) came on January 19,1904. Dad was then working at Long Sittingbourne, Lucy was not too well and when war came in 1914. Mum said she was very nervous and upset, she became ill and died on April 11, 1917, only 13 years old at that time mum and dad's only daughter to live very long (Pearl Jeanette only 18 days old when she died) mum felt very unhappy for some time she told us, and as if to compensate for losing Lucy, mother's next 2 children were girls; Rose Elsie, arriving January 17, 1906, and my sister Magdalene Elizabeth came on April 5, 1908, she must have been small as I remember mum saying that her name was too big for such a little girl. Then came my brother Ralph Sherman on June 18, 1910. He was born at Ramsgate, Kent. My sisters Rose and Maggie came while mum and dad were living at Canterbury, Kent. Times were hard during these years and my dad had to go where he could find work, he was a brick-layer, as his job was called then – also made bricks – was an Insurance Agent when he married my mum, but he decided he couldn't talk fast enough and long enough to make go of it - he said, so he tried other work, finally ending up as a brick layer and gardener.

After a while little me showed up while mum and dad lived at Birchington, Kent at 4 York Terrace, when I was a few weeks old the family moved to Sittingbourne. I always wanted a picture of the house where I was born, but never did get it, I don't even know whether it is still standing or not, the war did so much damage all over Kent.

On August 29, 1922, mother adopted a baby boy named Philip James – he was only a few hours old when she brought him home with the midwife nurses blessing, they did things like that in those days. He thrived and grew on mum's tender care, and we all loved him very much – he was my brother. Mother used to take in young children to help during and after the war, as so many little ones were homeless or had only one parent. She had five at one time I remember, but after awhile someone would come for them, a parent or a relative when they were found long after the war was over and mum would feel bad when they left, so they would sometimes come and see her afterwards, then she said the next "nurse baby" as they were called then, she would adopt – hence Philip was very much loved when he came into our home, and mum and dad were happy to have him, he was such a joy to all of us.

War came to our beloved England in September 1914 before I was even two years old, so I don't remember much about the beginning of it. My three older brothers, Sydney, Ira, and Jess went to join the armed forces, Syd and Ira in the army, and Jess in the Navy. I still have some of the cars and little gifts they sent me from the different area's where they were camped during those war years, mother saved them for me. As time went by, I remember hearing the incessant wailing of the air raid siren and being afraid of the airplanes roaring overhead and dropping their awful bombs which caused so much destruction throughout our little town, people would hide under the stairs or under the table for some protection.

One day my mother kept my two sisters, Maggie and Rose, home from school, she later told me she didn't understand why at the time; but that day the school was bombed, fifteen children were killed, and many were injured, the hospital was bombed also and caused so much damage and loss of life at the hospital and surrounding areas. After the air-raid siren had sounded the all-clear signal, people from all over town hurried to help.

Mother heard this story later as told by one of the rescuers, they pulled a little girl out of the rubble at the school, her little white pinafore all stained with blood, she burst into tears and

sobbed out, "I hope my mummy won't be cross with me for getting my pinafore all dirty, I didn't mean to." They helped her to get free of the rubble when a woman nearby gave a cry and came rushing to them. She was the little girl's mother who had come to the school to see what had happened. She hugged her little one close to her so glad she was alive.

It was so hard to clean up, the bombing had done so much damage, dad said when this happened, several men who had been conscientious objectors now lined up at the recruiting office to join up, they were so angry and upset at the bombing of the school and hospital. It was found out later that the enemy said if a red cross was painted on schools and hospitals, enemy planes would not bomb them, but it was also found out later that our so called enemies, the Germans, had painted crosses on their ammunition dumps to prevent them from being bombed and they thought England had done the same awful thing for which reason the school and hospital were bombed. Mum was so thankful my two sisters had not gone to school that day.

In my third year of life, I became very ill with a high fever and great pain which affected both my legs, they became thin and twisted, mom said, and she was so afraid. The doctor in town was an elderly man (the two younger ones were in the army) and didn't know too much about Infantile Paralysis, but thought that's what it was. He told mum to keep me warm and rest in bed (I couldn't walk very much until I was eleven years old, but I will go back to that later). My brother Calvin had become ill and was taken to Ramsgate Hospital when he was five and a half years old just before my sister, Maggie was born. He was in hospital eleven months and mum, who was afraid of losing him, told me when I was old enough that they thought it was T.B. of the bone and she hated to see him suffer so. When I became ill at three years old, she was so upset it might be the same thing for me, I was ill for a long time and it being wartime not much could be done to relieve the discomfort. My dad used to carry me around on his shoulder when we went to shop or to church at 28 Pembury Street (a hall the church rented for a while).

The war brought much sorrow to our little town, every family was affected by it, mum told us later on how many time she didn't have much food for us, as the German navy had said any ships in the zone around the British Isles would be sunk by them, from the beginning of the war until October 12 1916, Berlin statistics said the number of ships sunk (large and small) was 1,253. They were ships carrying food most of them, my dad was on dock duty at this time, when I became older, he told us how hard it was to see the ships carrying food for our country, torpedoed and sunk before their eyes. The shore guns did their best but it wasn't easy to sink their submarines. As time went by food became scarce, people dug up their lawns and planted potatoes and vegetables, but they had to wait for them to grow and many times we hadn't enough to eat. Strict rationing was on and we often had gruel for a meal, one time mum told us she didn't have any food to give us and we prayed for something to eat, dad said how he was helping the boys to bed and Calvin had said that he was so hungry that he prayed for buns and cakes (if I remember the story right) or something nice to eat, when later a man came to the door with a big bag of day old buns and little cakes, and a big meat pie that somebody had ordered and didn't pick up. It was getting late, and he wanted to close his shop for the weekend, and he thought dad would like these things for his family, it was such a miracle. Dad and mum called us downstairs, and we made short work (so to speak) of everything and went back to bed with full "tummies", I was only four years old, so I don't remember only as the family talked of it so much as a wonderful answer to prayer, but I guess I must have enjoyed the treat too.

One time when news had come that the barracks had been bombed where my brother Ira was stationed. My parents were so afraid something might have happened to Ira – we had no phone or radio in those days – but the next day a telegram came, my sisters told me how mums hand trembled so, as she took the telegram from the telegraph boy who had brought it to the door. She seemed so afraid to open it, but when she did it was from Ira, "I'm alright mum, barracks bombed but we got out before it happened, Love Ira." Mum sat down and cried with relief, and so the days went on.

My illness must have concerned my family very much, as I couldn't walk and had been walking like a 3-year-old did before this happened. As time passed my mum took me to a hospital in Rochester, (near Chatham) in Kent, to see a doctor that was good with children who suffered paralysis. I entered the hospital, and they operated on my feet and legs, I had "casts" on both legs. I could just see my toes and the "plaster casts" came up to my knees, so I couldn't get

around very much. My older brothers used to carry me up to bed when they were home, my dad brought me downstairs in the morning where I laid on a couch in the kitchen by the window, or in our front room so I could look out onto the street.

After much suffering and sorrow the war came to an end, (it was supposed to be the war to end all wars – but as the future foretold – it wasn't) the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, after four years of war, it took a long time before my three brothers Jess, Syd, and Ira came home from the war, Sydney having spent much time in India where he had been ill with Malaria Fever, which affected his health for a long time. Ira had many experiences during these years, one especially where he had moved the "company" out of the barracks and hid them by the roadside ditches – when the enemy planes came over and bombed the barracks, if they had stayed there – they might all have been killed or seriously wounded; in spite of war-time many miraculous things happened that saved people's lives. It took a long time to get everything back in order again and for life to settle down in its normal and proper routine. New homes had to be built, and a new hospital and new school, roads repaired, homes refurnished as many had everything destroyed inside them. Here is a song that became popular during these war years, my brothers sang it:

"There's a Rose that grows in no-man's land and it's wonderful to see, Though it's bathed with tears it will live for years in my garden of memory. It's the one Red Rose the soldier knows, It's the work of the Master's Hand, For in the War's great curse, stood the Red Cross Nurse, She's the Rose of no-man's land."

One of the great tragedies of the World War I was the death of Nurse Edith Cavell, who was a nurse at the front lines, she nursed the wounded men and helped them return to England, the Germans captured her and put on trial as a spy, they considered her guilty because she helped the soldiers get back to England. She was placed before a German firing squad and shot and killed, which created much anger and distress among the English people, my parents told me as I wasn't old enough to remember this incident.

I remember being afraid of airplanes for a long time – as they brought bombs. One of the things I remember so well was after the armistice as signed – it was such a dramatic thing even to a little girl like me as I was then, I would always remember it. It took place sometime after the day peace was declared, there was a large open place known as the Village Green, a very large bonfire was made there and I remember my dad carrying me to the place and all the family that were home came too, the men had made a big "effigy" of the Kaiser Wilhelm III, who had declared war on France and Russia and each nation gradually becoming involved until England declared she would help France on August 4, 1914.

The United States eventually came into the conflict with the sinking of the British passenger liner "Lusitania" May 7, 1915. Many Americans were on board passenger ships were supposed to travel unharmed across the ocean, but without warning this one was sunk by German torpedoes, this created much distress and gradually the whole world was in a state of war.

Anyway, the people were so upset with Kaiser that they made this big image of him and set it on fire on top of this big bonfire, which frightened me so, I thought they were burning someone and buried my head in dad's shoulder and cried until he told me the "figure" was made of straw and rags and nobody was being hurt, but they told me and I still cried for awhile. They set off firecrackers and everybody sang happy songs – they were so glad the war was over, I think everyone went home tired.

Another story I heard later on was that during the days when the soldiers were in their dug-out "trenches" at the front lines, one day when there was a little quiet from the constant "shelling", a small group of British soldiers, (three of them member of the church) heard singing coming from the enemy lines. They carefully looked over the top of their dug-out and saw what looked like 6 German soldiers in a semi-circle, heads slightly bowed – they were singing a hymn – they recognized it as one in our hymn books, "The Lord My Pasture Will Prepare", which helped them to realize that not all the soldiers were their enemies, but were just people like themselves. (This incident was also recorded in the Juvenile Instructor – now called, "The Instructor").

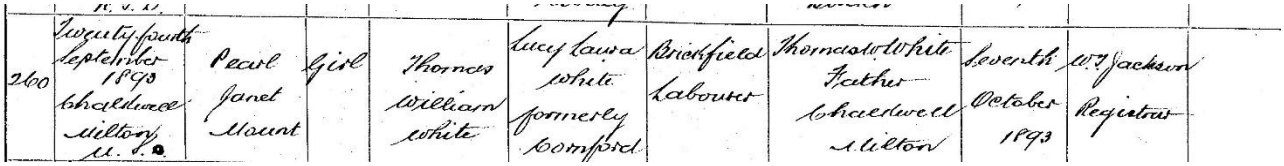
I have often wondered why wars get started and gradually involve other nations, so many thousands of lives are lost. In another account in one of my books said that World War I started

with the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip.

Note: This is the end of her journal entry. I'm sure she meant to continue writing but never got the chance to come back to it. This was in a small journal my mother, Nancy Jean Walton (her oldest daughter) gave me in 2024.

Thomas and Lucy's Twelve Children

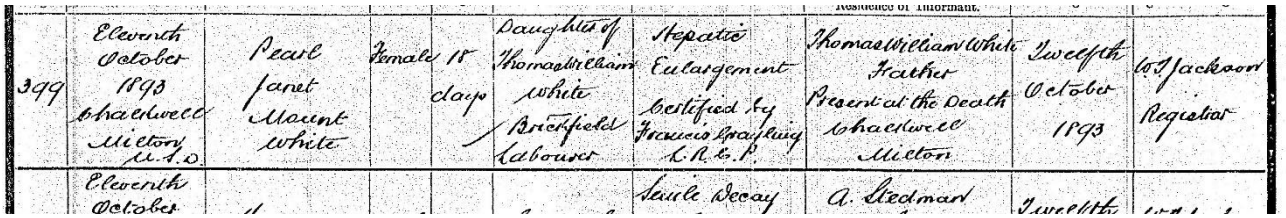
- **Pearl Janet Mount White** (1893-1893) (1893, Dec, Milton, 02A, 822)
  Pearl was born on 24th September 1893 at Chalkwell, Milton to Thomas William White and Lucy Laura White (formerly Cornford) – an unusual collection of names, indicating that Thomas was not yet using his father's surname for himself but his mother's maiden name; He did however use Mount for his daughter.



260	Twenty fourth September 1893 Chalkwell Milton	Pearl Janet Mount	Girl	Thomas William White	Lucy Laura White formerly Cornford	Brickfield Labourer	Thomas W. White Father Chalkwell Milton	Seventh October 1893	W. J. Jackson Registrar	

Chalkwell, Milton in 1893 means the small hamlet or roadside district at the London Road/Chalkwell Road end of Milton, west-south-west of Milton Regis proper.

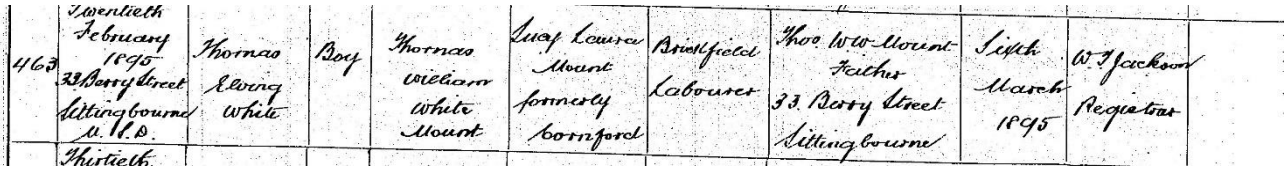
Pearl died on 11th October, just 18 days old of "*hepatic enlargement*" at Chalkwell, father was Thomas William White Brickfield labourer (1893, Dec, Milton, 02A, 540).



399	Eleventh October 1893 Chalkwell Milton	Pearl Janet Mount White	Female	18 days	Daughter of Thomas William White Brickfield Labourer	Hepatic Enlargement Certified by Francis Spalding L.R.C.P.	Thomas William White Father Present at the Death Chalkwell Milton	Twelfth October 1893	W. J. Jackson Registrar
	Eleventh October					Senile Decay	A. Stedman	Twelfth	

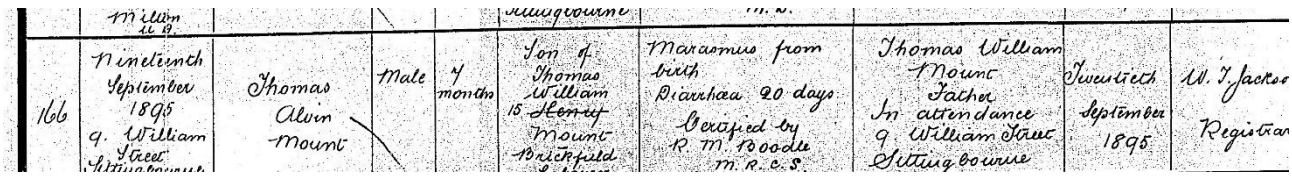
Liver enlargement, or hepatomegaly, is the swelling of the liver beyond its normal size, typically indicating an underlying issue such as fatty liver disease, infections (hepatitis), or congestive heart failure.

- **Thomas Elving White Mount** (1895-1895)
  Thomas was born on 20th February 1895 at 33 Berry Street, Sittingbourne. Father was Thomas William White Mount, brickfield labourer; mother Lucy Laura Mount (formerly Cornford) (1895, Mar, Milton, 02A, 918).



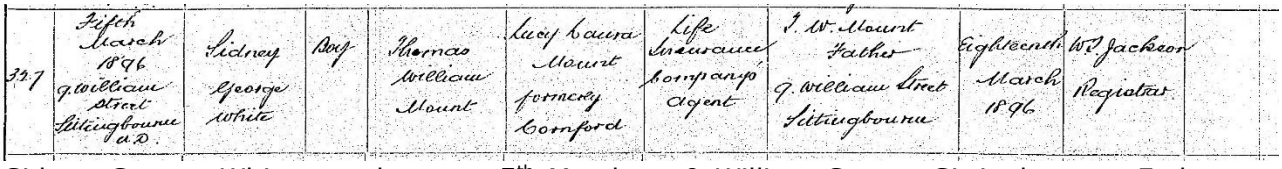
463	Twentieth February 1895 33 Berry Street Sittingbourne	Thomas Elving White	Boy	Thomas William White Mount	Lucy Laura Mount formerly Cornford	Brickfield Labourer	Thos. W. White Mount Father 33 Berry Street Sittingbourne	Sixth March 1895	W. J. Jackson Registrar	
	Thirtieth									

Thomas Alvin (sic) died on 19th September 1895, age 7 months of "*marasmus from birth; diarrhoea*" (undernourishment) at 9 William Street, Sittingbourne. Father Thomas William Mount was a brickfield labourer, (1895, Sep, Milton, 02A, 489).



166	Nineteenth September 1895 9 William Street Sittingbourne	Thomas Alvin Mount	Male	7 months	Son of Thomas William & Henry Mount Brickfield	Marasmus from birth Diarrhoea 20 days Certified by R. M. Woodle M.R.C.S.	Thomas William Mount Father In attendance 9 William Street Sittingbourne	Twentieth September 1895	W. J. Jackson Registrar

- **Sidney George White** (1896-1977)



337	Fifth March 1896 9. William Street Sittingbourne	Sidney George White	Boy	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laura Mount formerly Cornford	Life Insurance Company Agent	J. W. Mount Father 9. William Street Sittingbourne	Eighteenth March 1896	W. J. Jackson Registrar	

Sidney George White was born on 5th March at 9 William Street. Sittingbourne. Father was Thomas William Mount, now a "*life insurance salesman's agent*" mother Lucy Laura Mount (formerly Cornford) 1896 (1896, Mar, Milton 02A, 875). Bertha later write "*Times were hard during these years and my dad had to go where he could find work, he was a brick-layer, as his job was called then – also made bricks – was an Insurance Agent when he married my mum, but he decided he couldn't talk fast enough and long enough to make go of it - he said, so he tried other work, finally ending up as a brick layer and gardener*."

Sydney married Lucia Bennewitz in Q2 1920 in Milton (1920, Jun, Milton, 02A, 2703). They appear to have had 6 children all in Canada.

On 13th August 1920 Sydney and his German wife, Lucia emigrated to Canada on the Ship Melita from Liverpool along with his brother Jesse, his wife and children. They identified as Mormons. Their passage was paid by the Overseas Settlement Committee, and thy intended to remain in Canada as farm settlers. He had with him £20 (roughly equivalent to £1000). Their parents lived at 40 George Street Sittingbourne.

In the 1931 Canadian census Sydney (35) and Lucia (41) lived at 113 Millicent, Toronto. Sydney with children Mary (9), David (8), Doris (6), Francis (2). Sydney was an out of work labourer. All were Mormons.

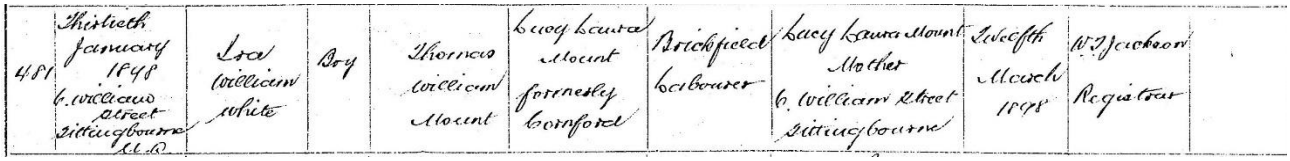
By 1945, Sydney and Lucia lived at 1 Goldwin Avenue, York South.

Lucia died on 27th January 1951, and was buried in the Prospect Cemetery on 31st January 1951.

Sidney lived for another 26 years` but died on 20th December 1977 in Toronto.

- **Ira William White (1898-1987)**

Ira was born on 30th January 1898 at 6 William Street, Sittingbourne (1898, Mar, Milton 02A, 917), when Thomas was a brickfield labourer.



481	Thirtieth January 1898 6. William Street Sittingbourne	Ira William White	Boy	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laura Mount formerly Cornford	Brickfield Labourer	Lucy Laura Mount Mother 6. William Street Sittingbourne	Twelfth March 1898	W. J. Jackson Registrar	

In 1910 age 12, Ira won a prize for first class honours in church history (20th April 1910. Source: East Kent Times and Mail, Wed 20th April, 1910 page 6)

In April 1923 Ira (25) married Gertrude Annie Gransden at Milton.

In 1933 he and Gertrude lived at 90 Camberwell Grove Southwark (Source: Electoral registers)

In 29th September 1939, he (40) and Gertrude (50) lived in Kings Hill Crescent, St Albans with their son Bernard (10). Ira was a Genealogist and record searcher.

Ira died on 16th June 1987 age 89 in St Albans.

- **Jesse Wilford (1900-1988)**

Jese was born on 13th February 1900 (1900, Mar, Dover, 02A, 1074).

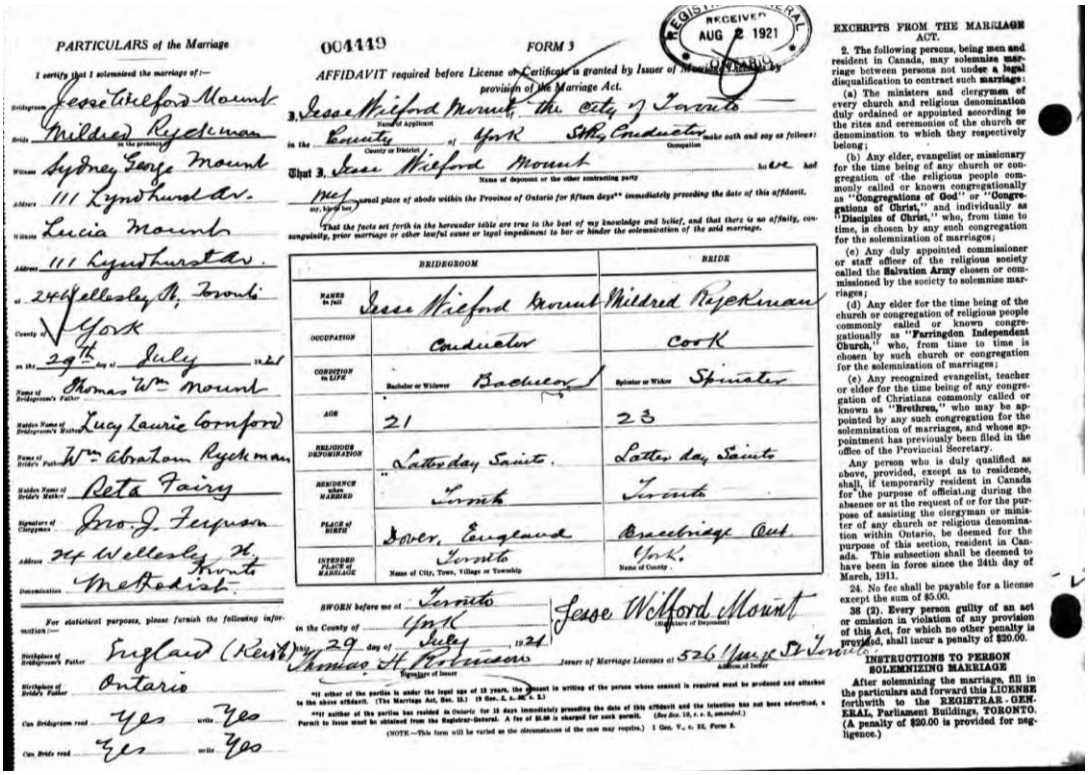
On 4th February, age 18, Jesse joined the Royal Navy and served on "HMS Pembroke" - Pembroke was the name given to the shore barracks at Chatham used for new entry training.

In 1920 Jesse emigrated to Canada along with his brother Sydney (and his German wife, Lucia). He identified as a member of the "Latter Day Saints" and intended to be a farmer, his passage

paid by the government.

Jesse (21, conductor) married Mildred Rykeman (23, cook) on 29th July 1921. Witnesses were Jesse's brother and sister-in-law, Sydney and Lucia. Both were Mormons.

On 14th January 1955, Jesse married Mary McGilvray Wilkinson in Salt Lake City. Sometime around 1952 Jesse moved to Nevada. It is not clear whether he was still married to Mildred.



PARTICULARS of the Marriage

004419 FORM 3

RECEIVED AUG 2 1921

AFFIDAVIT required before License or Certificate is granted by Issuer of Marriage Licenses, provision of the Marriage Act.

I certify that I solemnized the marriage of:—
Bridegroom Jesse Wilford Mount
Bride Mildred Rykeman
Witness Sydney George Mount
Address 111 Lynd hurst Av.
Witness Lucia Mount
Address 111 Lynd hurst Av.
at 24 Wellesley St, Toronto
County of York
on the 29th day of July 1921
Name of Bridegroom's Father Thomas Wm Mount
Maiden Name of Bridegroom's Mother Lucy Laurie Cornford
Name of Bride's Father Wm Abraham Rykeman
Maiden Name of Bride's Mother Reta Fairy
Signature of Clergyman Jno J. Ferguson
Address 24 Wellesley St Toronto
Denomination Methodist

For statistical purposes, please furnish the following information:—
Birthplace of Bridegroom's Father England (Kent)
Birthplace of Bride's Father Ontario
Can Bridegroom read Yes write Yes
Can Bride read Yes write Yes

I, Jesse Wilford Mount of the City of Toronto
in the County of York Student Conductor make oath and say as follows:
That I, Jesse Wilford Mount am
Name of deponent or the other contracting party
my usual place of abode within the Province of Ontario for fifteen days** immediately preceding the date of this affidavit.
That the facts set forth in the hereunder table are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the said marriage.

	BRIDEGROOM	BRIDE
NAMES in full	Jesse Wilford Mount	Mildred Rykeman
OCCUPATION	Conductor	Cook
CONDITION in LIFE	Bachelor or Widower Bachelor	Spinster or Widow Spinster
AGE	21	23
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	Latter day Saints	Latter day Saints
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	" Toronto	Toronto
PLACE of BIRTH	Dover, England	Bracebridge Ont.
INTENDED PLACE of MARRIAGE	Toronto Name of City, Town, Village or Township	York Name of County

SWORN before me at Toronto
in the County of York
this 29 day of July 1921
Thomas H. Robinson
Signature of Issuer

Jesse Wilford Mount
(Signature of Deponent)

Issuer of Marriage Licenses at 526 Yonge St Toronto
Address of Issuer

*If either of the parties is under the legal age of 18 years, the consent in writing of the person whose consent is required must be produced and attached to the above affidavit. (The Marriage Act, Sec. 11.) 10 Geo. V., c. 34, s. 2.)

**If neither of the parties has resided in Ontario for 15 days immediately preceding the date of this affidavit and the intention has not been advertised, a Permit to Issue must be obtained from the Registrar-General. A fee of $1.00 is charged for each permit. (See Sec. 10, c. 2, amended.)

(NOTE.—This form will be varied as the circumstances of the case may require.) 1 Geo. V., c. 35, Form 3.

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT.

2. The following persons, being men and resident in Canada, may solemnize marriage between persons not under a legal disqualification to contract such marriage:

(a) The ministers and clergymen of every church and religious denomination duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church or denomination to which they respectively belong;

(b) Any elder, evangelist or missionary for the time being of any church or congregation of the religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Congregations of God" or "Congregations of Christ," and individually as "Disciples of Christ," who, from time to time, is chosen by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages;

(c) Any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the religious society called the Salvation Army chosen or commissioned by the society to solemnize marriages;

(d) Any elder for the time being of the church or congregation of religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Farringdon Independent Church," who, from time to time is chosen by such church or congregation for the solemnization of marriages;

(e) Any recognized evangelist, teacher or elder for the time being of any congregation of Christians commonly called or known as "Brethren," who may be appointed by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages, and whose appointment has previously been filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary.

Any person who is duly qualified as above, provided, except as to residence, shall, if temporarily resident in Canada for the purpose of officiating during the absence or at the request of or for the purpose of assisting the clergyman or minister of any church or religious denomination within Ontario, be deemed for the purpose of this section, resident in Canada. This subsection shall be deemed to have been in force since the 24th day of March, 1911.

24. No fee shall be payable for a license except the sum of $5.00.

38 (2). Every person guilty of an act or omission in violation of any provision of this Act, for which no other penalty is provided, shall incur a penalty of $20.00.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSON SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGE

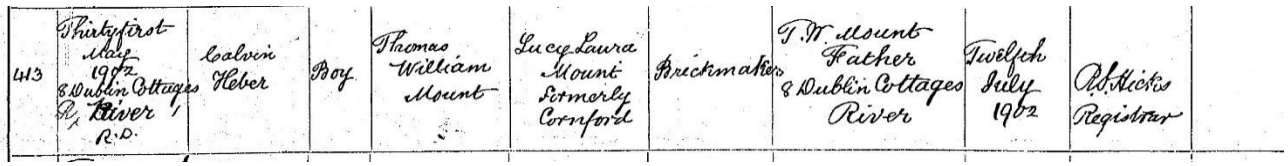
After solemnizing the marriage, fill in the particulars and forward this LICENSE forthwith to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO. (A penalty of $20.00 is provided for negligence.)

In the 1931 Canadian census Jesse (30) and Mildred (33) lived at 113 Millicent, Toronto. With their three children Douglas (9), Clyde (6), Mary (2). All were Mormons. Jesse was a paper pressman in a publishing house.

Jesse died on 1st January 1988 age 88 in Simi Valey, Ventura, USA.

- **Calvin Herber (1902-1991) Born River, Dover**

Calvin Herber was born on 31st May 1902 at 8 Dublin Cottages, River. His father Thomas was a brickmaker (1902, Sep, Dover, 02A, 1125).



443	Thirty-first May 1902 8 Dublin Cottages River R.D.	Calvin Heber	Boy	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laura Mount formerly Cornford	Brickmaker	T. W. Mount Father 8 Dublin Cottages River	Twelfth July 1902	R. H. Hicks Registrar	

Calvin lived with his parents in the census of 1911, 1921. In 1932 he lived at 240 Sangley Road, Catford, Lewisham with two other men.

Calvin married Doris Louise Matthews in July 1936 in Lewisham where Doris was born in 1910 (1936, Sep, Lewisham, 01D, 2923). They had 6 children:

- David William who married Jenny Hall
- Elizabeth Pearl Galbraith (formerly Mount) (1939-)
- Margaret Elen (1947-2018)
- Peter Mount (1941-1945)
- George Allan Mount (1949-1949)
- John Desmond

In the 1939 Register Calvin and Doris lived at 1 Kingsland Road, Salisbury. and in 1948 they lived at 53 Parbury rise Epsom.

Calvin and Doris appear to have moved to Calgary in 1948.

Doris moved from St John, New Brunswick, to Liverpool, arriving on 18th March 1953 with Elizabeth (14) and Margaret (6). They travelled on the Canadian Pacific SS Empress of France

It appears Doris moved back to Calgary on 15th December 1953 with Elizabeth (14) and Margaret (6). They travelled on the Canadian Pacific SS Empress of Australia. From Liverpool.

In 1957, they lived at 527 30th Avenue SW; Calvin was a gardener (source: Canada, Voters Lists, 1935-1980)



MOUNT — Calvin Heber Mount passed away August 18, 1991 at the Glenmore Auxiliary Hospital at the age of 89 years. He is survived by his children, David William Mount (Jendy Hall) of Tucson, Arizona, Elizabeth Pearl Galbraith (Albert) of Calgary, John Desmond Mount (Peggy) of Edmonton and Margaret Ellen Zimmerman (Barry) of Freeport, New York; his brother Ralph Mount of London, England; his sister Bertha Walton of Taber; fourteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Mr. Mount was predeceased by his wife Doris and his sons, Peter and Allan. Calvin was born in England and moved to Calgary in 1948. He will be remembered for his teasing, his friendliness, his artwork and his red rose in his lapel. Funeral Services will be held in the Chapel of Pierson's Funeral Home, 4121 - 17 Avenue S.E. on Wednesday, August 21, 1991 at 10:00 a.m. with Elder Virgil Anderson of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints officiating. Interment will follow at Mountain View Memorial Gardens. Arrangements in care of PIERSON'S FUNERAL SERVICE. Telephone: 235-3602.

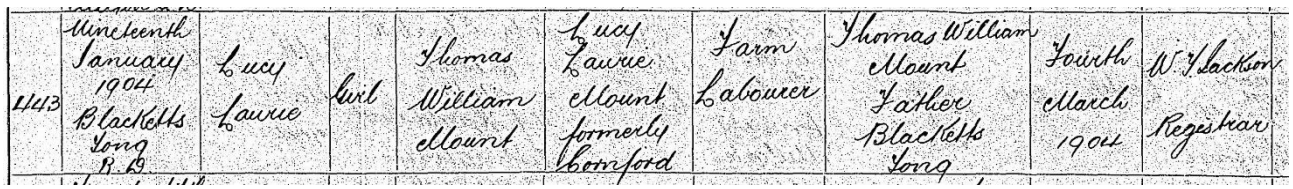
Doris died on 10th May, 1963 (Source: Calgary Herald, Monday 13th May, page 27) when they lived at 5-7 30th Avenue SW. Doris was a Mormon. She was buried at Mountain View Memorial Gardens.

Calvin lived almost 30 years but died on 18th August 1991 age 89 at the Glenmore Auxiliary hospital in Calgary and was buried at Mountain View Memorial Gardens

Lucy Laurie (1904-1917)

Lucy Laurie was born on 19th January 1904 at "*Blackett's Tong*". Thomas was now a farm labourer which fits with the location.

Tonge (often spelled Tong) is a small village and civil parish in the Swale district of Kent, England, situated approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Sittingbourne. It is located near the Murston Marshes. There is indeed a Blackett's Road leading to Blackett's Farm (1904, Mar, Milton, 02A, 1031).

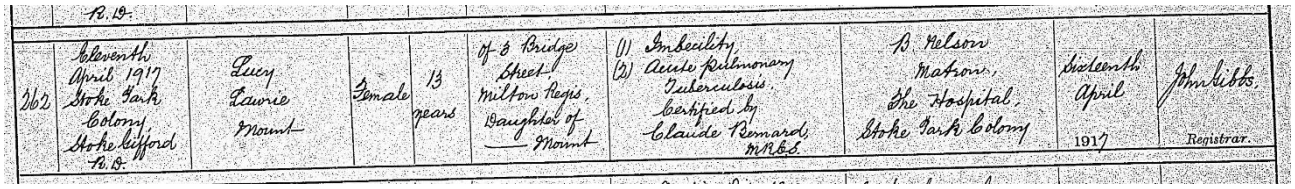


1443	Nineteenth January 1904 Blacketts Tong R.D.	Lucy Laurie	Girl	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laurie Mount formerly Bamford	Farm Labourer	Thomas William Mount Father Blacketts Tong	Fourth March 1904	W. Jackson Registrar

On census day, 2nd April 1911, Lucy was age 7 and lived at home in 4 Park Cottages, West Dumpton, Ramsgate (now CT11 7BY) with her parents and 7 siblings. She was described there as "*Invalid. Backyard development due to rickets. Feeble minded".* A 4 Park Cottages still exists but appears top have been built in the 1950s.

Three years later, on 21st October 1914, at age 10, Lucy was admitted to Stoke Park Colony in Stoke Gifford, a large hospital for the mentally handicapped, situated on the north-east edge of Bristol, England, just within South Gloucestershire (Source: Volume 40686/NI/1/a "Central Office: register of cases in all colonies"). Lucy remained resident there for three years.

Lucy Laurie died on 11th April 1917 age 13 years. Of *"(1) imbecility, (2) acute pulmonary tuberculosis".*



262	Eleventh April 1917 Stoke Park Colony Stoke Gifford R.D.	Lucy Laurie Mount	Female	13 years	of 3 Bridge Street Milton Regis. Daughter of — Mount	(1) Imbecility (2) Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Certified by Claude Bernard, M.R.C.S.	B. Nelson Matron. The Hospital. Stoke Park Colony	Sixteenth April 1917	John Gibbs. Registrar.

The family lived at 3 Bridge Street, Milton, Kent (1917, Jun, Chipping Sodbury, 06A, 267). Lucy was buried in Bristol on 17th April 1917 at Ridgeway Park Cemetery.

Sarah Taylor, Archives Officer, Bristol Archives reported in a private communication:

> *We do hold records from Stoke Park Hospital/Colony and other related institutions and hospitals. The organisation/arrangement of the records from these hospitals/" colonies" is complex. Records that contain personal or sensitive information and are less than 100 years old are restricted under data protection legislation and are not available for "browsing". However, as your relative was born in c1904 [age 7 on the 1911 census] and she is known to have died in 1917 we can provide access to information from the records. But we may not be able to pass on information about "third parties" mentioned in entries concerning her as they may still be living. Volume 40686/NI/1/a "Central Office: register of cases in all colonies" confirms that L. L. Mount was admitted 21 October 1914.*

Admission to Stoke Park Hospital

Stoke Park Hospital, was a large hospital for the mentally handicapped, which closed circa 1997, situated on the north-east edge of Bristol, England, just within South Gloucestershire. Most patients were long-term residents, both adults and children of all ages. A school was on-site. Prior to 1950, it was known as the Stoke Park Colony, which was founded in 1909. In 1902 the Rev. Harold Nelson Burden, chaplain at Horfield Prison, and Katharine his wife founded the National Institutions for Persons Requiring Care and Control to care for mentally disabled children and adults. Following the passing of the Children Act 1908 (8 Edw. 7. C. 67), which allowed "feeble-minded children" to be placed into industrial schools, they rented the Stoke Park estate in 1908, opening the Stoke Park Colony for Mentally Defective Children on 14 April 1909. The colony was the first institution certified as a home for mentally disabled patients under the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, the Rev. Burden having been a member of the Royal Commission for inquiry into care of the feeble-minded that lead to the Act. The colony was regarded as a leading institution of its type. The Colony expanded by buying surrounding land and building new accommodation blocks. In 1917, it was granted an expanded licence for 1,528 "inmates", making it Britain's largest licensed institution.

Hence, Stoke Park was not just a local Bristol hospital – it was a national-scale institution, and county authorities could and did place children in out-of-county specialist beds. So what did that likely meant for a Kent brickfield labourer's child in about 1911-1917. This is a very revealing case, though the language on the records is of course the harsh official language of the time.

Thomas probably did not have to arrange or pay for a private Bristol placement himself. Stoke Park was created exactly for children then labelled "mentally defective", and from its early years it was taking children sent by education authorities and Boards of Guardians. A 1911 Stoke Park publication says education authorities were using the Children Act 1908 to provide institutional care there "at comparatively small cost to local rates", and that Boards of Guardians could maintain such children there "irrespective of the age of the child or the position of the parents, who may or may not be themselves paupers." In other words, a poor brickfield labourer could get a child in through public or quasi-public machinery rather than personal wealth. Stoke Park was also expanding rapidly, and by 1917 had become the largest licensed institution of its kind in Britain.

By the time the Mental Deficiency Act 1913 came into force on 1 April 1914, local authorities had formal responsibilities in this field. Under that system, a child could be dealt with at the

instance of a parent or guardian, or after notification by the local education authority, with medical certification and an order through a judicial authority. Historians of the system also show that local authorities routinely used out-of-county placements when they lacked suitable local accommodation, effectively purchasing beds from specialist institutions elsewhere. So, Bristol was far away from Milton, but it was not at all impossible administratively. In fact, distance was often a feature of the system.

As for when Lucy may have entered, the firm window is simply after the 1911 census and before her death in 1917. Because she was still at home in April 1911, she was not yet resident there then. A best guess is that admission became more likely once she was a little older and her inability to benefit from ordinary schooling became clearer – so perhaps 1914-1916 is slightly more likely than 1911-1913. That is only an inference, not proof. The reason to lean that way is that school-age children were exactly the kind of cases being channelled through the newer education and mental-deficiency machinery after 1914. The really useful point is that Bristol Archives hold female admission registers for 1914-48 and registers of removals, discharges and deaths for 1914-48, so Lucy's exact admission date may well survive there. If she entered before 1914, the trail would be harder, but still might survive in local authority or guardians' records.

However, severe rickets could absolutely produce serious developmental problems in children at the time, but with an important qualification. Modern reviews describe nutritional rickets as causing poor growth, muscle weakness, bone deformity, stunting, hypocalcaemia, seizures, and especially delayed motor development or delayed walking. There are even rare modern case reports where severe nutritional rickets caused developmental regression, which improved after treatment. So, a doctor in 1911 was not talking nonsense in linking rickets with a child being physically frail and developmentally delayed.

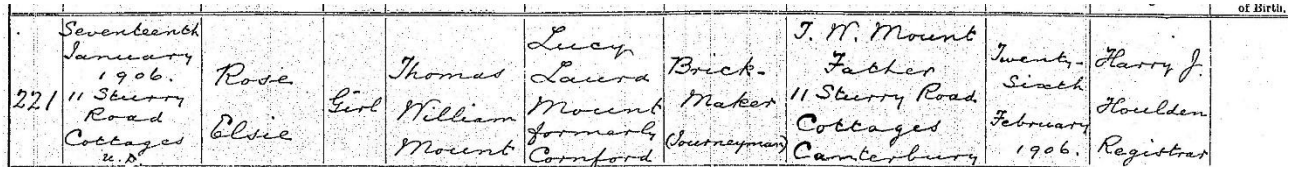
But one needs to be cautious about reading "*backward development through rickets*" as meaning that rickets alone caused a profound lifelong intellectual disability. Modern evidence shows rickets mainly as a disease of bone mineralisation and severe nutritional deficiency, often producing motor delay rather than what we would now call a major intellectual disability. So Lucy's record may mean one of three things: first, that severe rickets and malnutrition genuinely delayed her development; second, that rickets was only the most visible diagnosis and there was another underlying neurological or congenital problem as well; or third, that the certifying doctor was using "rickets" rather loosely to describe a broader picture of chronic frailty, malnutrition and delayed development. On the evidence we have given, the second or third explanation is quite plausible.

The tuberculosis point also fits the wider medical environment of the period. Historical and modern writing both link rickets, vitamin D deficiency, poor sunlight, crowding and tuberculosis. In poor urban families these conditions often travelled together, and contemporary institutions like Stoke Park were very interested in open-air treatment and sun exposure for physically delicate children.

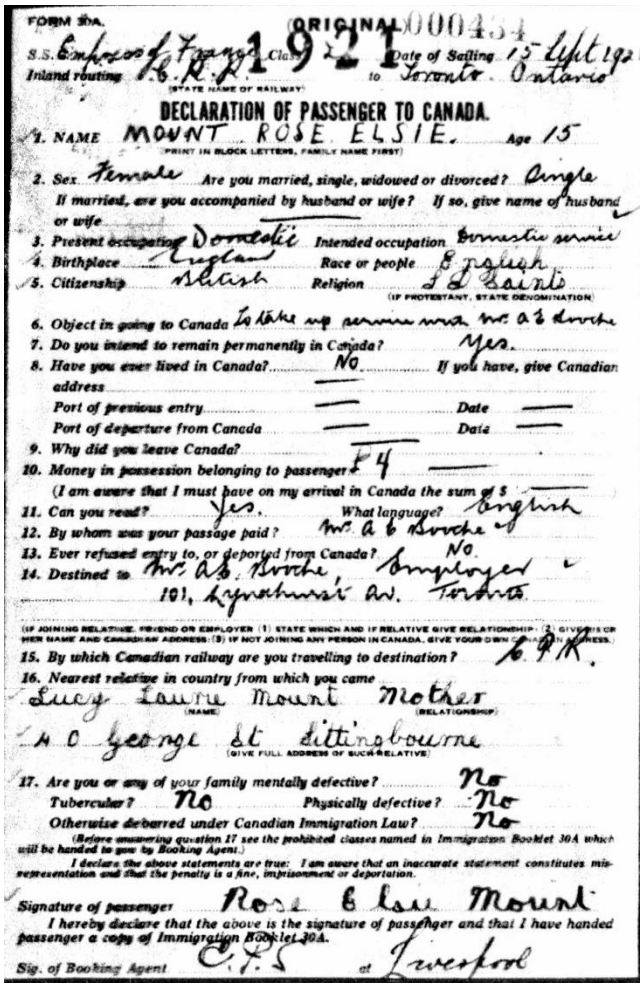
So overall Lucy was probably removed from home not because Thomas had unusual means, but because a Kent education / poor law / mental-deficiency authority used Stoke Park as a specialist bed-provider. And "through rickets" probably reflects a real severe physical developmental disorder, but not necessarily the whole story behind the diagnosis of "imbecility".

- **Rose Elsie (1906-)**

Rose Elsie was born on 17th January 1906 at 11 Sturry Road Cottages Canterbury. Father Thomas was now a journeyman brickmaker (1906, Mar, Canterbury, 02A, 976).



										of Birth.
221	Seventeenth January 1906. 11 Sturry Road Cottages	Rose Elsie	Girl	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laura Mount formerly Cornford	Brick-Maker (Journeyman)	T. W. Mount Father 11 Sturry Road Cottages Canterbury	Twenty-Sixth February 1906.	Harry J. Houlden Registrar	



FORM 30A. ORIGINAL 000454

S.S. Empress of France Class C Date of Sailing 15 Sept 1921

Inland routing C.P.R. (STATE NAME OF RAILWAY) to Toronto. Ontario

DECLARATION OF PASSENGER TO CANADA.

1. NAME MOUNT. ROSE ELSIE. Age 15
(PRINT IN BLOCK LETTERS, FAMILY NAME FIRST)
2. Sex Female Are you married, single, widowed or divorced? Single
If married, are you accompanied by husband or wife? If so, give name of husband or wife
3. Present occupation Domestic Intended occupation Domestic service
4. Birthplace England Race or people English
5. Citizenship British Religion L D Saints
(IF PROTESTANT, STATE DENOMINATION)
6. Object in going to Canada To take up service with Mr. A.B. Burche
7. Do you intend to remain permanently in Canada? Yes.
8. Have you ever lived in Canada? No. If you have, give Canadian address
Port of previous entry — Date —
Port of departure from Canada — Date —
9. Why did you leave Canada?
10. Money in possession belonging to passenger £4
(I am aware that I must have on my arrival in Canada the sum of $ —
11. Can you read? Yes. What language? English
12. By whom was your passage paid? Mr. A.B. Burche
13. Ever refused entry to, or deported from Canada? No.
14. Destined to Mr. A.B. Burche, Employer
101, Lyndhurst Av. Toronto.
(IF JOINING RELATIVE, FRIEND OR EMPLOYER (1) STATE WHICH AND IF RELATIVE GIVE RELATIONSHIP (2) GIVE FULL OR HER NAME AND CANADIAN ADDRESS (3) IF NOT JOINING ANY PERSON IN CANADA, GIVE YOUR OWN DESTINATION ADDRESS.)
15. By which Canadian railway are you travelling to destination? C.P.R.
16. Nearest relative in country from which you came
Lucy Laura Mount Mother
(NAME) (RELATIONSHIP)
40 George St Sittingbourne
(GIVE FULL ADDRESS OF SUCH RELATIVE)
17. Are you or any of your family mentally defective? No
Tuberculer? No Physically defective? No
Otherwise debarred under Canadian Immigration Law? No
(Before answering question 17 see the prohibited classes named in Immigration Booklet 30A which will be handed to you by Booking Agent.)
I declare the above statements are true: I am aware that an inaccurate statement constitutes misrepresentation and that the penalty is a fine, imprisonment or deportation.

Signature of passenger Rose Elsie Mount
I hereby declare that the above is the signature of passenger and that I have handed passenger a copy of Immigration Booklet 30A.
Sig. of Booking Agent C.P.R. at Liverpool

In the censuses of 1911 and 1921, Rose was living at home with her parents in Sittingbourne.

Rose emigrated to Canada on 21st September 1921 age 15, on her own to take up work with Mr Burche as a domestic servant at 101 Lyndhurst Road, Toronto. She had with her £4 and intended to remain permanently in Canada.

Her mother, Lucy Laura Mount was still living at 40 George Street, Sittingbourne.

In the 1931 Census of Canada, Rose (25) was living with her parents and siblings: Phillip (8), Magdalene (23), Birtha (18) at 3 Rebecca Street, Toronto. She was a domestic servant with a private family.

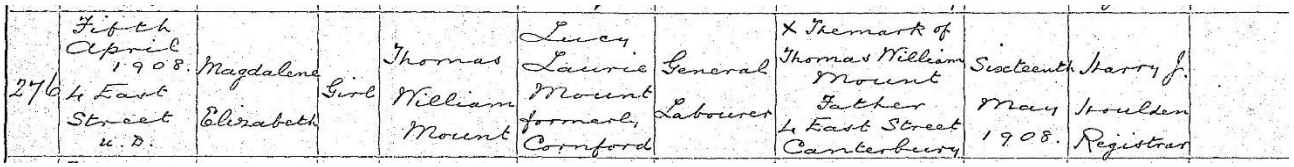
Rose appears not to have married and in 1945 she was living with her mother, now a widow at 873 Ossington Avenue Ontario working as a caretaker.

Rose died on 23rd March 1989 age 83.

- **Magdalene Elizabeth (1908-1987)**

Magdalene Elizabeth was born on 5th April 1908 at 4 East Street, Sittingbourne. Father Thomas was a general labourer (1908 Jun, Canterbury, 02A, 1013).

When Magdalene Elizabeth Mount was born on 5 April 1908, in Canterbury, Kent, England, United Kingdom, her father, Thomas William Mount, was 39 and her mother, Lucy Laurie Cornford, was 34. She married Roelof Grotepas on 6 June 1931, in Ontario, Ontario, Canada. They were the parents of at least 6 sons and 1 daughter. She immigrated to Canada in 1923 and lived in York Township, York, Ontario, Canada in 1931 and Salt Lake, Utah, United States in 1940. She died on 9 January 1987, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, United States, at the age of 78, and was buried in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah, United States.

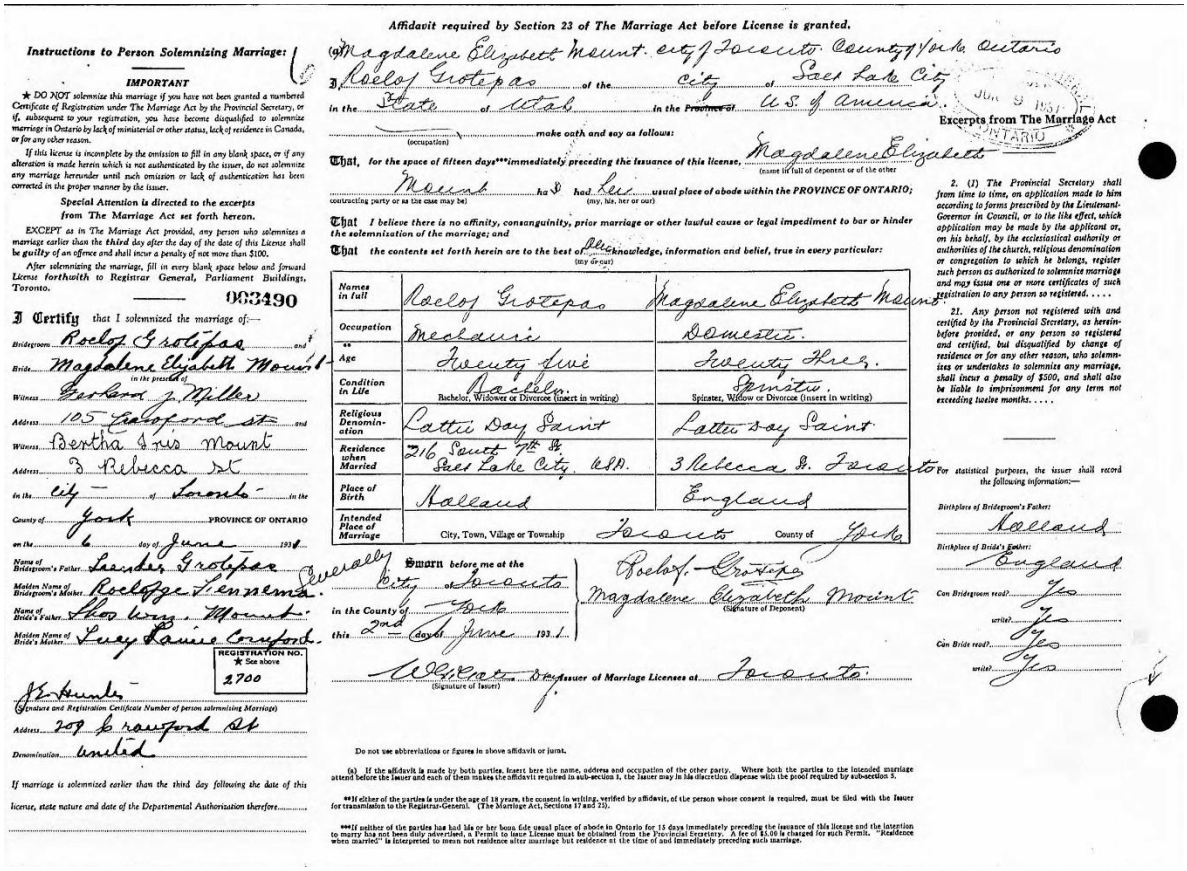


276	Fifth April 1908. 4 East Street U.D.	Magdalene Elizabeth	Girl	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laurie Mount formerly Cornford	General Labourer	X The mark of Thomas William Mount Father 4 East Street Canterbury	Sixteenth May 1908.	Harry J. Moulden Registrar	

On 7th November 1925, Magdalene Elizabeth age 17, travelled on the SS Letitia, from Liverpool arriving at Quebec on 15th November. The passenger list states her sister paid the passage. Her brother Sydney lived at 543 Arlington Avenue, Toronto, and her father, Thomas William Mont at 40 George Street, Sittingbourne.

On 2nd June 1931, Magdalene Elizabeth (23) married Roelof Grotepas (25, mechanic from Holland) in a register office in York, Ontario, notably not a local church. Magdalene lived at 3 Rebecca Street, Toronto, Roelof lived at 216 South 7th Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Magdalene's sister, Bertha Iris was witness. Both were "*Latter Day Saints*".

In their obituaries in local newspapers (see below) the phrase "*married in Canada, later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple*" appears. This almost certainly means their marriage was performed - or later blessed/sealed - in the Salt Lake Temple. In Latter-day Saint usage, "solemnized" is a formal word for a marriage being carried out under priesthood authority, especially in a temple. Official Church sources explain that the sealing power is used in temples "to solemnize marriages", and LDS teaching distinguishes ordinary civil marriage from marriage sealed in the temple for eternity. So, in an obituary, *"Marriage solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple"* usually occurs were in this case, they first married civilly in a register office, and later went to the temple to have the marriage sealed there. Obituaries use that wording quite regularly.



Affidavit required by Section 23 of The Marriage Act before License is granted.

Instructions to Person Solemnizing Marriage:

IMPORTANT

★ DO NOT solemnize this marriage if you have not been granted a numbered Certificate of Registration under The Marriage Act by the Provincial Secretary, or if, subsequent to your registration, you have become disqualified to solemnize marriage in Ontario by lack of ministerial or other status, lack of residence in Canada, or for any other reason.

If this license is incomplete by the omission to fill in any blank space, or if any alteration is made herein which is not authenticated by the issuer, do not solemnize any marriage hereunder until such omission or lack of authentication has been corrected in the proper manner by the issuer.

Special Attention is directed to the excerpts from The Marriage Act set forth hereon.

EXCEPT as in The Marriage Act provided, any person who solemnizes a marriage earlier than the third day after the day of the date of this License shall be guilty of an offence and shall incur a penalty of not more than $100.

After solemnizing the marriage, fill in every blank space below and forward License forthwith to Registrar General, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

003490

I Certify that I solemnized the marriage of:—

Bridegroom Roelof Grotepas and
Bride Magdalene Elizabeth Mount
in the presence of
Witness Barbara J. Miller
Address 105 Crawford St and
Witness Bertha Ines Mount
Address 3 Rebecca St
in the City of Toronto in the
County of York PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
on the 6 day of June 1931

Name of Bridegroom's Father Leander Grotepas
Maiden Name of Bridegroom's Mother Roelofje Tenneman
Name of Bride's Father Thomas Mount
Maiden Name of Bride's Mother Lucy Laura Compton

REGISTRATION NO. ★ See above 2700

(Signature and Registration Certificate Number of person solemnizing Marriage)
Address 209 Crawford St
Denomination United

If marriage is solemnized earlier than the third day following the date of this license, state nature and date of the Departmental Authorization therefore.....

(a) Magdalene Elizabeth Mount city of Toronto County of York Ontario

I Roelof Grotepas of the City of Salt Lake City in the State of Utah in the Province of U.S. of America. (occupation) make oath and say as follows:

That, for the space of fifteen days*** immediately preceding the issuance of this license, Magdalene Elizabeth (name in full of deponent or of the other contracting party or as the case may be) has had her usual place of abode within the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO;

That I believe there is no affinity, consanguinity, prior marriage or other lawful cause or legal impediment to bar or hinder the solemnization of the marriage; and

That the contents set forth herein are to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, true in every particular:

Names in full	Roelof Grotepas	Magdalene Elizabeth Mount
Occupation	Mechanic	Domestic
Age	Twenty five	Twenty three.
Condition in Life	Bachelor, Widower or Divorcee (insert in writing)	Spinster. Spinster, Widow or Divorcee (insert in writing)
Religious Denomination	Latter Day Saint	Latter Day Saint
Residence when Married	216 South 7th St Salt Lake City Utah.	3 Rebecca St. Toronto
Place of Birth	Holland	England
Intended Place of Marriage	City, Town, Village or Township Toronto	County of York

Sworn before me at the City of Toronto in the County of York this 2nd day of June 1931.

Roelof Grotepas
Magdalene Elizabeth Mount
(Signature of Deponent)

W. G. Cox (Signature of Issuer) D.C. Issuer of Marriage Licenses at Toronto.

Excerpts from The Marriage Act

2. (1) The Provincial Secretary shall from time to time, on application made to him according to forms prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or to the like effect, which application may be made by the applicant or, on his behalf, by the ecclesiastical authority or authorities of the church, religious denomination or congregation to which he belongs, register such person as authorized to solemnize marriage and may issue one or more certificates of such registration to any person so registered. . . .

21. Any person not registered with and certified by the Provincial Secretary, as herein-before provided, or any person so registered and certified, but disqualified by change of residence or for any other reason, who solemnizes or undertakes to solemnize any marriage, shall incur a penalty of $500, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months. . . .

For statistical purposes, the issuer shall record the following information:—

Birthplace of Bridegroom's Father: Holland
Birthplace of Bride's Father: England
Can Bridegroom read? Yes write? Yes
Can Bride read? Yes write? Yes

Do not use abbreviations or figures in above affidavit or jurat.

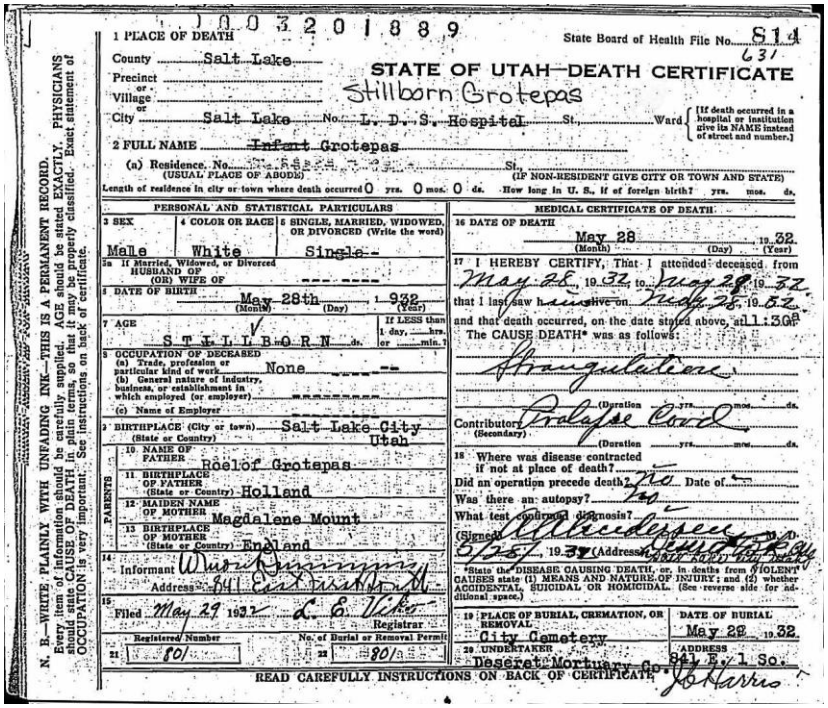
(a) If the affidavit is made by both parties, insert here the name, address and occupation of the other party. Where both the parties to the intended marriage attend before the Issuer and each of them makes the affidavit required in sub-section 1, the Issuer may in his discretion dispense with the proof required by sub-section 3.

**If either of the parties is under the age of 18 years, the consent in writing, verified by affidavit, of the person whose consent is required, must be filed with the Issuer for transmission to the Registrar-General. (The Marriage Act, Sections 17 and 23).

***If neither of the parties has had his or her bona fide usual place of abode in Ontario for 15 days immediately preceding the issuance of this license and the intention to marry has not been duly advertised, a Permit to issue License must be obtained from the Provincial Secretary. A fee of $5.00 is charged for such Permit. "Residence when married" is interpreted to mean not residence after marriage but residence at the time of and immediately preceding such marriage.

Magdalen and Roelof emigrated from Canada to the USA on 10th June 1931, immediately after their wedding. (Source: US., Border Crossing from Canada to US 1895-1960).

After Magdalene married Roelof Grotepas they lived at 821 East First South Street, Salt Lake City. They had a son on 28th May 1932 who died at birth of strangulation diue to a prolapsed umbilical cord.



STATE OF UTAH—DEATH CERTIFICATE

State Board of Health File No. 814 631

1 PLACE OF DEATH
County: Salt Lake
Precinct or Village:
City: Salt Lake — No. L. D. S. Hospital — St. — Ward
Stillborn Grotepas

2 FULL NAME: Infant Grotepas
(a) Residence. No. [illegible] St.
(USUAL PLACE OF ABODE) (IF NON-RESIDENT GIVE CITY OR TOWN AND STATE)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 0 yrs. 0 mos. 0 ds. How long in U. S., if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 SEX: Male
4 COLOR OR RACE: White
5 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the word): Single
5a If Married, Widowed, or Divorced — HUSBAND OF (OR) WIFE OF: ---
6 DATE OF BIRTH: May 28th (Month) (Day) 1932 (Year)
7 AGE: STILLBORN — If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.
8 OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Trade, profession or particular kind of work: None
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer):
(c) Name of Employer:
9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town) (State or Country): Salt Lake City Utah
10 NAME OF FATHER: Roelof Grotepas
11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country): Holland
12 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: Magdalene Mount
13 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country): England
14 Informant: Mrs. Grotepas
Address: 841 East First South
15 Filed May 29 1932 L. E. Viko Registrar
Registered Number 80 — No. of Burial or Removal Permit 80

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 DATE OF DEATH: May 28 (Month) (Day) 19 32 (Year)
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from May 28 19 32 to May 28 19 32
that I last saw h[illegible] alive on Sunday May 28 19 32
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 11:30 P.M.
The CAUSE DEATH* was as follows:
Strangulation
(Duration yrs. mos. ds.)
Contributory (Secondary): Prolapse Cord
(Duration yrs. mos. ds.)
18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?
Did an operation precede death? No Date of
Was there an autopsy? No
What test confirmed diagnosis?
(Signed) A. D. Alexdesseen M. D.
5/31/ 19 32 (Address) 1000 Ashton Bldg City
*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS AND NATURE OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL. (See reverse side for additional space.)

19 PLACE OF BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL: City Cemetery — DATE OF BURIAL: May 29 19 32
20 UNDERTAKER: Deseret Mortuary Co. — ADDRESS: 341 E. 1 So.
READ CAREFULLY INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK OF CERTIFICATE — Jo Harris

N. B.—WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD. Every item of INFORMATION should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should be particular in stating CAUSE OF DEATH. In medical terms only classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

They had a second son, Roelof Jnr on 24th April 1933 (Salt Lake Tribune Sunday 30th April 1933, p. 25), and a total of 7 children:

- Infant (1932-1932)
- Roelof Jnr (1933-2008)
- Lucy Laurie (1934-2016)
- Richard Wilford (1936-2018)
- Leonard Thomas (1938-2016)
- Calvin Herbert (1943-2013)
- Merlin Stephen (1948-2015)

In the 1940 US Federal Census Roelof Grotepas (34) and Magdalene (31) lived at 1014 Chicago Street, Salt Lake City with Roelof Jnr. (6), Lucy Laurie (5), Leonard L (1).



Sally Anderson, Spring City, will wed Calvin Grotepas in autumn

Graveside rites today, Fairview, for Mrs. Johnson

Calvin Grotepas Married Sally Anderson in the LDS Temple on 5th September,1969. The couple would honeymoon in California and then settle in Salt Lake City.

(Source: The Pyramid, Friday 20th June 1969, page 3)

Death of Roelof and Magdalene



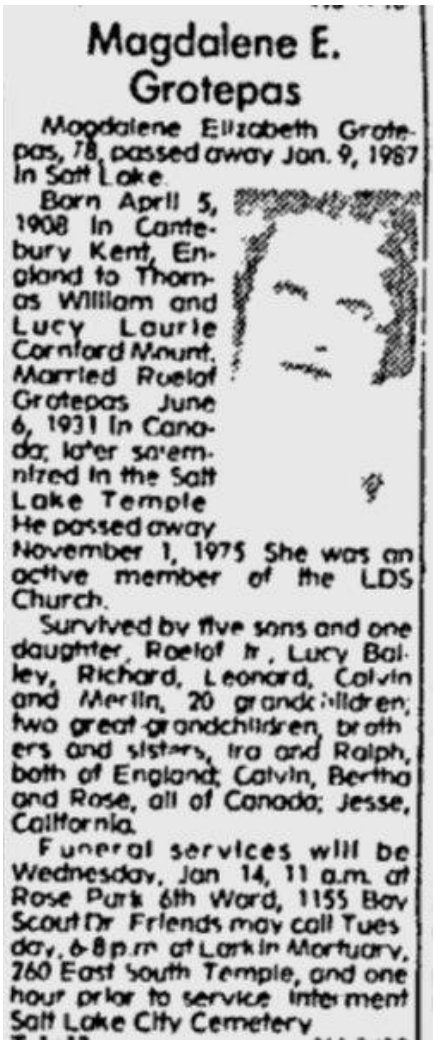
Roelof died on 1st November 1975 after a long ilness.

Magdalene died on 9th January 1987 in Salt Lake City and was buried on 14th January in plot 107734 WEST-13-156-EAST-3. (Source: Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S., Cemetery Records, 1848-1992)

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/162256134/magdalene_elizabeth-grotepas

https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/27063793/roelof-grotepas

> *Our wonderful husband, father and grandpa finally went home to his Heavenly Father after a 15-year battle with Alzheimer's Disease. He died Tuesday, May 20, 2008 with his amazing companion and caregiver, Nancy, by his side He was born April 24, 1933 in Salt Lake City, Utah to Magdaline Elizabeth Mount and Roelof Grotepas. He was a member of the LDS Church and he served a two and a half year mission in the Netherlands. Married to Nancy Ann McDonald in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. He served in many callings and loved his religion and was a faithful servant. Our Dad loved to fish, being able to cast his line into "cement" and pull out a fish every time. He completed any project placed before him and always worked hard to support his family and those in need. He retired from Delta Airlines.*



Magdalene E. Grotepas

Magdalene Elizabeth Grotepas, 78, passed away Jan. 9, 1987 in Salt Lake.

Born April 5, 1908 in Canterbury Kent, England to Thomas William and Lucy Laurie Cornford Mount. Married Roelof Grotepas June 6, 1931 in Canada; later solemnized in the Salt Lake Temple He passed away November 1, 1975 She was an active member of the LDS Church.

Survived by five sons and one daughter, Roelof Jr., Lucy Bailey, Richard, Leonard, Calvin and Merlin, 20 grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, brothers and sisters, Ira and Ralph, both of England; Calvin, Bertha and Rose, all of Canada; Jesse, California.

Funeral services will be Wednesday, Jan 14, 11 a.m. at Rose Park 6th Ward, 1155 Boy Scout Dr. Friends may call Tuesday, 6-8 p.m. at Larkin Mortuary, 260 East South Temple, and one hour prior to service. Interment Salt Lake City Cemetery



Roelof Grotepas Sr.

Roelof Grotepas Sr 69, 1014 Chicago St died in a Salt Lake [illegible] ing home Nov 1, 1975, after a long illness

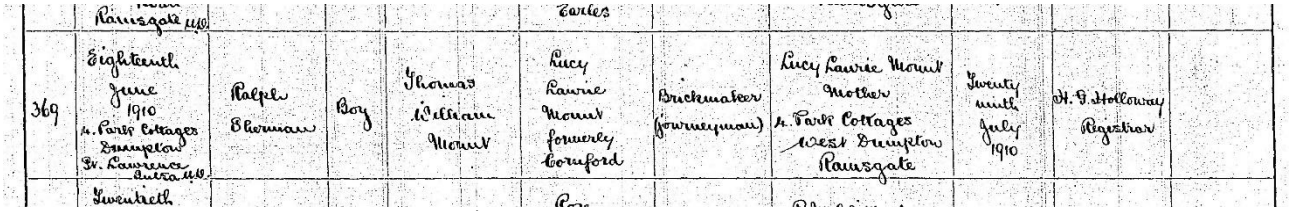
Born Nov 20, 1905, Holland, to Leendert and Roelofie Fennema Grotepas Married Magdelyne Mount June 6, 1931, Toronto, Canada Active in LDS Church Sang in Dutch choir.

Survivors wife, sons, daughter Roelof J Woods Cross Richard, Sandy, Leonard, Salt Lake City, Calvin, Farmington, Merlin, Salt Lake City, Mrs. Ferrell (Lucy) Bailey, Salinas, Calif. 14 grandchildren, brothers, sisters, Willem, Concord, Calif., Lena, Murray, Johanna, Sandy; Alma, Granger; Wilford, Alice, both Salt Lake City.

Funeral Tuesday noon, Rose Park 6th LDS Ward Chapel, 1155 N. 1200 West. Friends call 260 E South Temple Monday 6-8 p.m., chapel hour before service. Burial, Salt Lake City Cemetery

- **Ralph Sherman (1910-1996)**

Ralph Sherman was born on 18th June 1910 at 4 Park Cottages, Dumpton St Lawrence, Ramsgate (Address still exists in CT11 7BY) to Thomas William Mount, Journeyman brickmaker and Lucy Laurie Mount (formerly Cornford) (NB Change in second name) (1910, Sep, Thanet, 02A, 1061).



369	Eighteenth June 1910 4 Park Cottages Dumpton St Lawrence	Ralph Sherman	Boy	Thomas William Mount	Lucy Laurie Mount formerly Cornford	Brickmaker (journeyman)	Lucy Laurie Mount Mother 4 Park Cottages West Dumpton Ramsgate	Twenty ninth July 1910	H. J. Holloway Registrar

He married Annie Ramm on 25th July 1944 in Hull (1944, Sep, Hull, 09D, 497).

Ralph died on 21st October 1996 in London Colney (Oct 1996, St Albans, 5351A, A45C). His obituary links hm back to his parents and an implicit link to Latter Day Saints ("Brother"). This talks of his "great aunt joined the church in 1840 and his great-grandmother a decade later". This suggests an early link to the LDS possible through his maternal line, and may suggest why some of his siblings had Americanised names. His maternal grandparents moved to, and died in, Utah.

4 Park Cottages, though rebuilt in the 1950s





Faith in Every Footstep: Ralph Sherman Mount

Ralph Sherman Mount, who passed away on 21 October 1996, was a well-beloved patriarch as well as one of the pioneers of British Church history. Brother Mount was born in Sittingbourne, Kent, on 18 June 1910. Because he was the tenth of 12 children born to his parents, he was affectionately known as the "tithe child." At the age of eight he was baptized in the river Medway in Kent.

Brother Mount's great aunt had joined the Church in 1840, and his great-grandmother joined a decade later. His parents immigrated to Canada in 1926, leaving Ralph and his brother Ira in England. Although he was disappointed at not being able to follow them, Ralph had a conviction that the Lord had work for him in Britain.

Ralph Sherman Mount

Brother Mount served a mission in Britain during World War II and taught the gospel in Scotland, Yorkshire, and London. One of his

- **Bertha Iris (1912-1996) (1912, Dec, Thanet. 02A, 1885)**

Berth was born on 18th October 1912 in Birchington.

Bertha went with her mother and brother, Phillip, to Canada on 3rd November 1927.

She married Ervin Cecil Walton in 1941, and they had 3 children, two of whom, twins, died at birth:

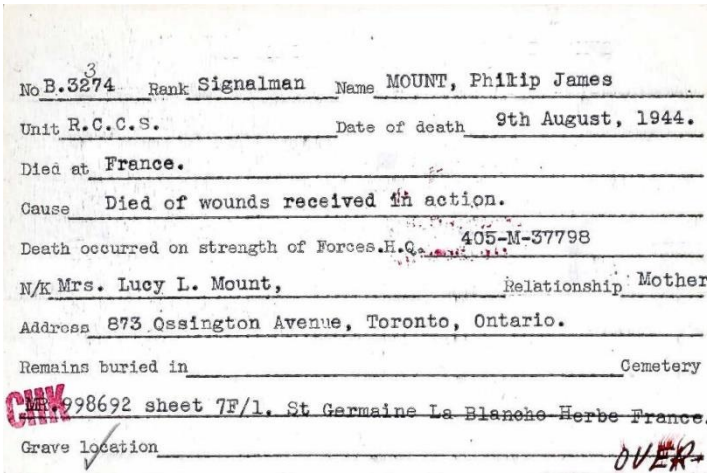
- William Thomas (1942-1942)
- Edward Dean Walton (1942-1942)
- Roy Douglas (1946-1952)

They lived in Taber. Bertha died on 30th October 1996 in Alberta.

- **Phillip James (1923-1944)**

Phillip's birth certificate has not been found but it seems he was born on 29th August 1922 – some 10 years after Bertha. The issue seems to be he was adopted by Lucy and Thomas, as reported by Bertha:

> *"On August 29, 1922, mother adopted a baby boy named Philip James – he was only a few hours old when she brought him home with the midwife nurses blessing, they did things like that in those days. He thrived and grew on mum's tender care, and we all loved him very much – he was my brother"*



No B.3274 Rank Signalman Name MOUNT, Phillip James
Unit R.C.C.S. Date of death 9th August, 1944.
Died at France.
Cause Died of wounds received in action.
Death occurred on strength of Forces. H.Q. 405-M-37798
N/K Mrs. Lucy L. Mount, Relationship Mother
Address 873 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
Remains buried in Cemetery
Mr. 998692 sheet 7F/1. St Germaine La Blanche Herbe France.
Grave location OVER

Phillip went with his mother and sister to Canada on 3rd November 1927 age 5.

He joined The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals and became a signalman when he was around 19 years old. He never married.

He died of his wounds on 9th August 1944 in France as part of the Canadian Overseas Military in WWII and is buried in Beny-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery, grave VII. C. 14.

Hence, there are now a number of people and families scattered around Ontario and Salt Lake City, who can all trace some of the ancestry back to the Kent brickfields, who are all cousins in some form or other.

Section 17 - Great Grandparents

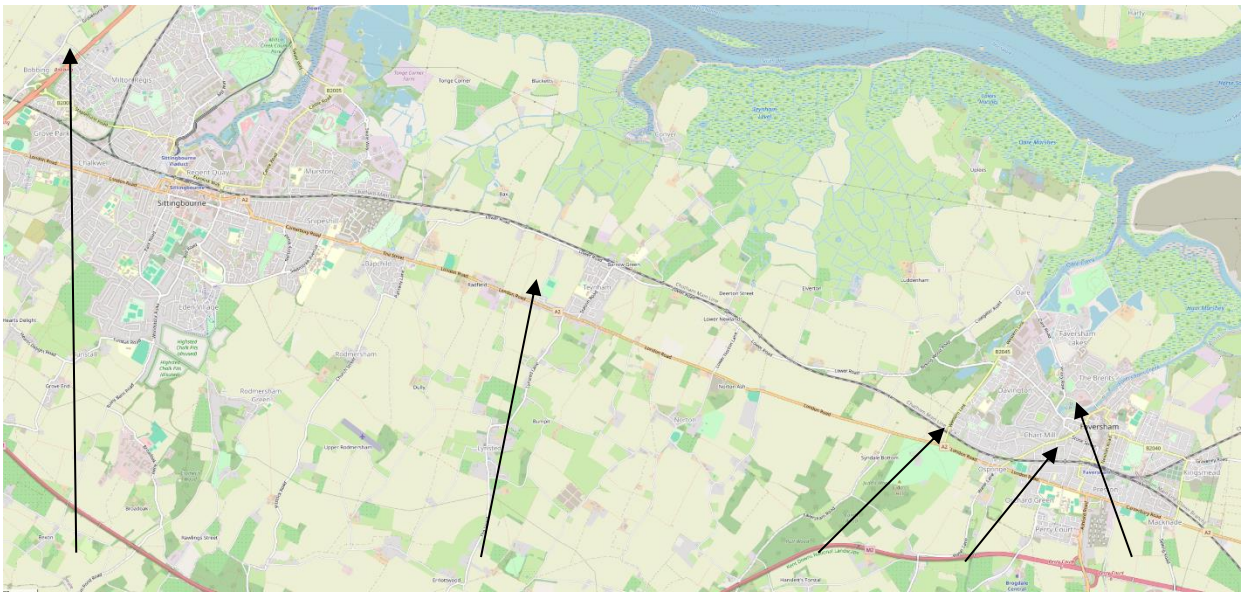
Chapter 36 - Edwin Philpott (1856-1900) and Julia Jane Mount (1857-1926)

All I knew about my grandmother, Harriet Philpott's past, was that she was born in Kent, and had some connection with brickfields. I knew nothing of her parents - Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount - her siblings, or how she came to meet my grandfather. This chapter makes much of that clear. Although Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount came from rural backgrounds, Edwin was not an agricultural worker – as were those in the Robinson line in rural Essex. Edwin worked in the brickfields for most of his working life. He worked around Teynham, Kent, until, most likely the brickfields there began to decline causing him to look elsewhere for work. The coming of the railways made transport into London easier and he took his family to Enfield/Edmonton around 1880s.

Edwin and Julia had 9 children – only 5 of whom survived childhood. Interestingly these children only died after the move to London. Of the 6 children they had after the move, four died in infancy. One more died age 23 of tetanus after an injury to his toe. Only 4 of their 9 children lived longer. One of whom was Harriet, my maternal grandmother – who died age 98 and who spoke nothing of her past and her losses.

Edwin Philpott died young – age 44, leaving Julia Jane alone for 25 years during which time she moved in with various of her daughters.

The key places we hear of in this chapter are all fairly close together, located along an 8-mile stretch of the A2 between Sittingbourne and Faversham.



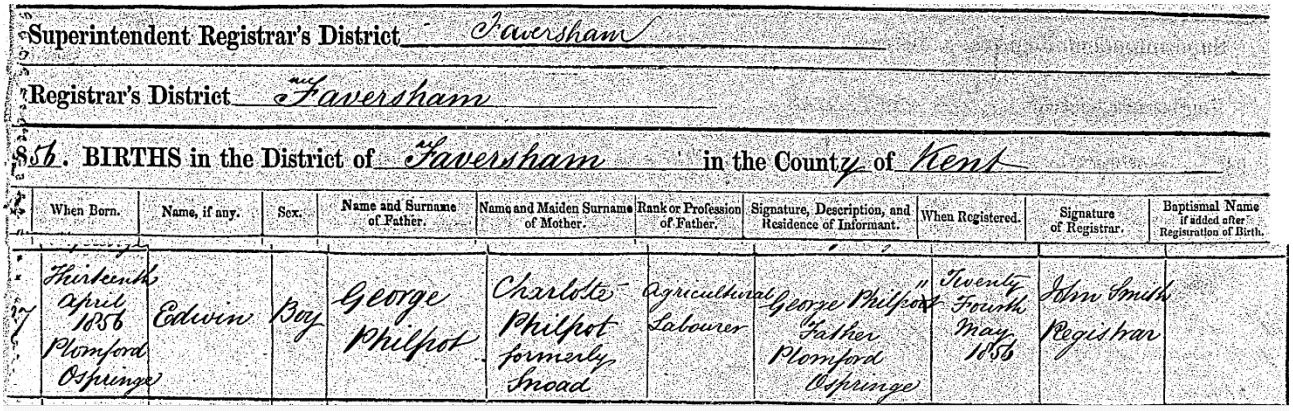
Edwin Philpott (1856-1900)

Edwin Philpott (1856-1900) was born in 1856 in Plomford, Ospringe, Kent to George Philpott (29) (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (24) (1830-1915). He was the second of their 7 children. From the evidence on birth certificates, both George and Charlotte were not literate and unable to sign their names.

George and Charlotte's first child, George was born on 23rd August 1853, in Preston Faversham when George was a labourer (1853, Faversham, 02A, 488).

Edwin was born three years later on 13th April 1856. George was now an "*agricultural labourer*".

George and Charlotte's third child, Eliza, was born three years later on 2nd November 1859 at Bridge Place, Preston (1859, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 598). George was now a labourer in the cement factory which was just to the north of Faversham.



Superintendent Registrar's District Faversham

Registrar's District Faversham

8th. BIRTHS in the District of Faversham in the County of Kent

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.
Thirteenth April 1856 Plomford Ospringe	Edwin	Boy	George Philpot	Charlote Philpot formerly Snoad	Agricultural Labourer	George Philpot Father Plomford Ospringe	Twenty Fourth May 1856	John Smith Registrar	

1861

On census day 7th April 1861, Edwin lived with his parents in Bridge Place, Preston, when the family consisted of: George Philpott (34, labourer), Charlotte Philpott (29), George Philpott (7), Edwin Philpott (5), Eliza Philpott (1).

Ellen Philpott, their fourth child, was born on 14th March 1863 at West Street, Faversham. George was a general labourer (1863, Jun, Faversham, 02A, 620).

Their fifth child, Jesse, was born on 13th September 1865 at Plantation, Faversham. George was a general labourer (1865, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 675).

Lydia Philpott was born on 12th January 1869 in Priory Street Preston, Faversham. George was labourer in the brickfields (1869, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 780). Lydia died on 4th March 1871 age 2 at Priory Street of "*Scarlatina, Malig.*" (1871, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 486). George was a labourer in the gravel pits.

1871

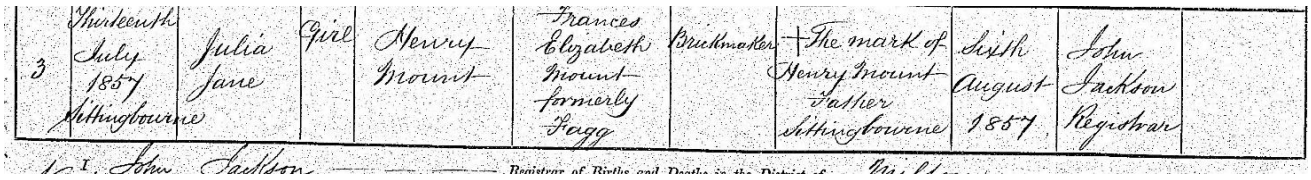
On census day 2nd April 1871 the family still lived in Priory Street, Preston. The family consisted of: George Philpott (45, labourer), Charlotte Philpott (41), Edwin Philpott (14, labourer), Eliza Philpott (11, scholar), Ellen Philpott (8, scholar), Jesse Philpott (5, scholar). The residents of Priory Street were entirely working class, the majority of them labourers in the brickfields.

Their seventh child, Mark, was born on 3rd November 1871 at 31 Priory Street, Preston. George was a farm labourer (1871, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 718). Mark died on 22nd November 1884 at Union Cottages, Faversham age 13 years of "*enteric fever*". George was a labourer (1884, Dec, Faversham, 02A, 515).

Around 1875, their son Edwin Philpott (19) met Julia Jane Mount (18) and on 8th May 1875, they married; Julia appears to have been 8 months pregnant. Priory Street was indeed a documented street in Preston-by-Faversham (now part of Faversham town) by the 1870s.

Julia Jane Mount (1857-1926)

Julia Jane Mount (1857-1926) was born on 13th July 1857 in Sittingbourne (1857, Sep, Milton, 02A, 557) to Henry Mount (1811-1879) and Frances Fagg (1819-1894), the 8th of their 9 children.



3	Thirteenth July 1857 Sittingbourne	Julia Jane	Girl	Henry Mount	Frances Elizabeth Mount formerly Fagg	Brickmaker	The mark of Henry Mount Father Sittingbourne	Sixth August 1857	John Jackson Registrar	

I, John Jackson — Registrar of Births and Deaths in the District of [illegible]

1861

On census day 7th April 1861 Julia Jane lived with her family at Love Lane, in Milton-next-Sittingbourne. The family now was: Henry Mount (49, Brickmaker, born Upchurch), Frances Mount (40, born Dover), Thomas (15, labourer in brickfields, born Sittingbourne), Sarah Elizabeth (12, scholar, born Strood), James (9, scholar, born Sittingbourne), Stephen (6, born Sittingbourne), Julia (3, born Sittingbourne), Henry (11 months born Milton).

Many of their neighbours were also worked in the local brickfield.

Schooling

In the 1860s in Kent, most village/town children who attended school did so at National Schools (parish Church of England schools), usually paying a few pence per week; attendance often dipped for harvests or hop-picking. Many girls left for domestic service around 11–13; boys often went to labouring trades around a similar age. This pattern is reflected widely in school log books and later statistics. For Milton/Sittingbourne specifically, the presence of the 1821 Milton National School and the 1847/48 Sittingbourne building make them the best candidates for Julia.

Given Julia Jane Mount was born in 1857 in Sittingbourne/Milton Regis, she most likely went to a local Church of England *"National School"* from about age 5–7 until roughly age 11–12 (so about. 1862–1870), with attendance shaped by family finances and seasonal work.

Milton-next-Sittingbourne National School (boys & girls) — established in 1821 and shown on mid-19th-century maps. The Milton School was extended, as shown on the 1897-1900, 1907-23 and 1929-52 maps. It is now Milton Court Primary Academy, as shown on the current Ordnance Survey map. This places it at the centre of Milton just 0.5 miles from Love Lane.

Julia Jane would have been attending for about 4–6 years of intermittent elementary schooling, leaving c. 1868–1870 (age ~11–13), unless the family's circumstances led to either shorter (common) or slightly longer stays (less common before 1870). This timing also lines up with the 1870 Elementary Education Act (creation of school boards) beginning just as she would be finishing.

Comparing the early map of Milton with the current map we can see the school is slightly to the north of Love Lane in the town centre.



1871

On 2nd April 1871 Julia Jane still lived in Love Lane, Milton the family now consisting of: Henry Mount (61, labourer, born Basser?), Frances Mount (51, born Dover), James (19, labourer, born Sittingbourne), Stephen (16, labourer, born Sittingbourne), Julia Jane (13, born Sittingbourne), Henry, (10, Scholar born Milton).

Sometime in the next 3 years Julia Jane met Edwin Philpott and around October 1874, Julia Jane became pregnant with Edwin Philpott's baby.

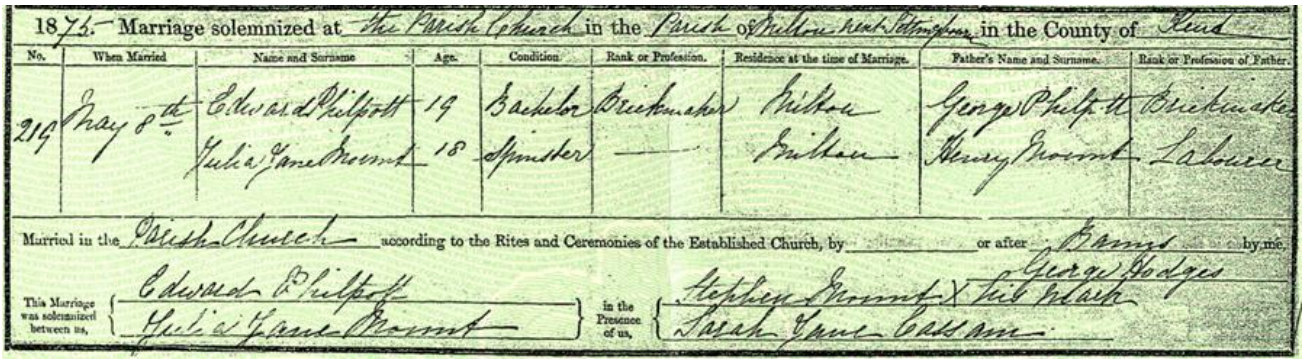
In April 1871 Julia was living in Love Lane, Milton, and Edwin about 8 miles away along Watling Street, at 31 Priory Street, Preston.

Mary Ann on wikitree: https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mount-1669#Biography

Julia Jane on Wikitree: https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Mount-1664#Biography

Marriage of Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane Mount

On 8th May 1875 Edwin Philpott (21) married Julia Jane Mount (18) at The Parish Church of Milton-next-Sittingbourne. It appears from subsequent birth certificates that Julia Jane was illiterate. Interestingly they are both under the age of 21 so one can expect their parents had given their approval.



1875. Marriage solemnized at The Parish Church in the Parish of Milton next Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

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.
219	May 8th	Edward Philpott	19	Bachelor	Brickmaker	Milton	George Philpott	Brickmaker
		Julia Jane Mount	18	Spinster	—	Milton	Henry Mount	Labourer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ____ or after Banns by me George Hodges

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Edward Philpott / Julia Jane Mount

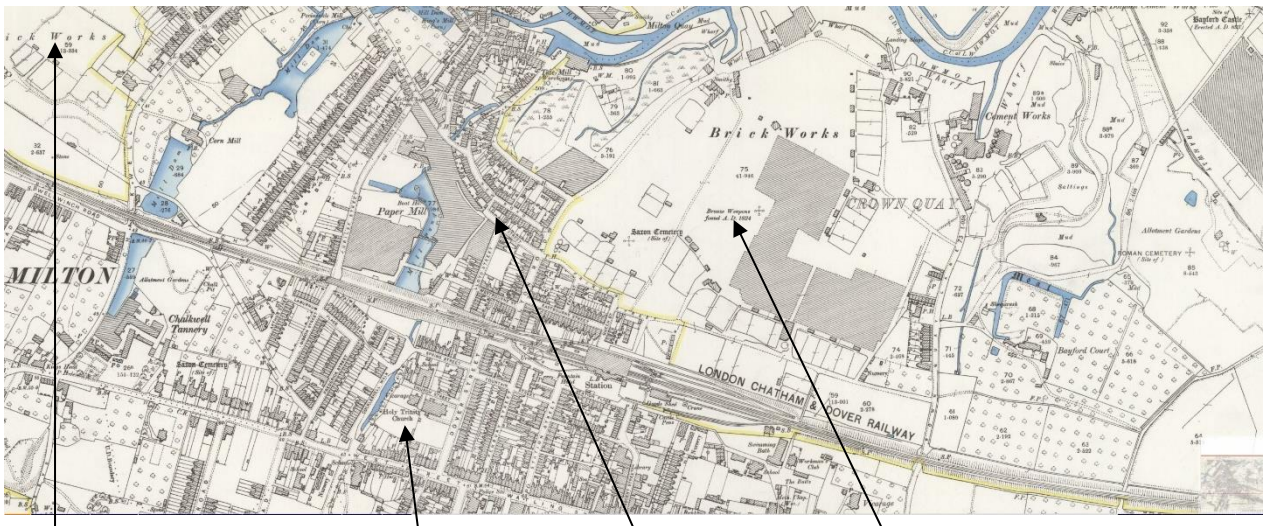
in the Presence of us, Stephen Mount X his mark / Sarah Jane Cassam

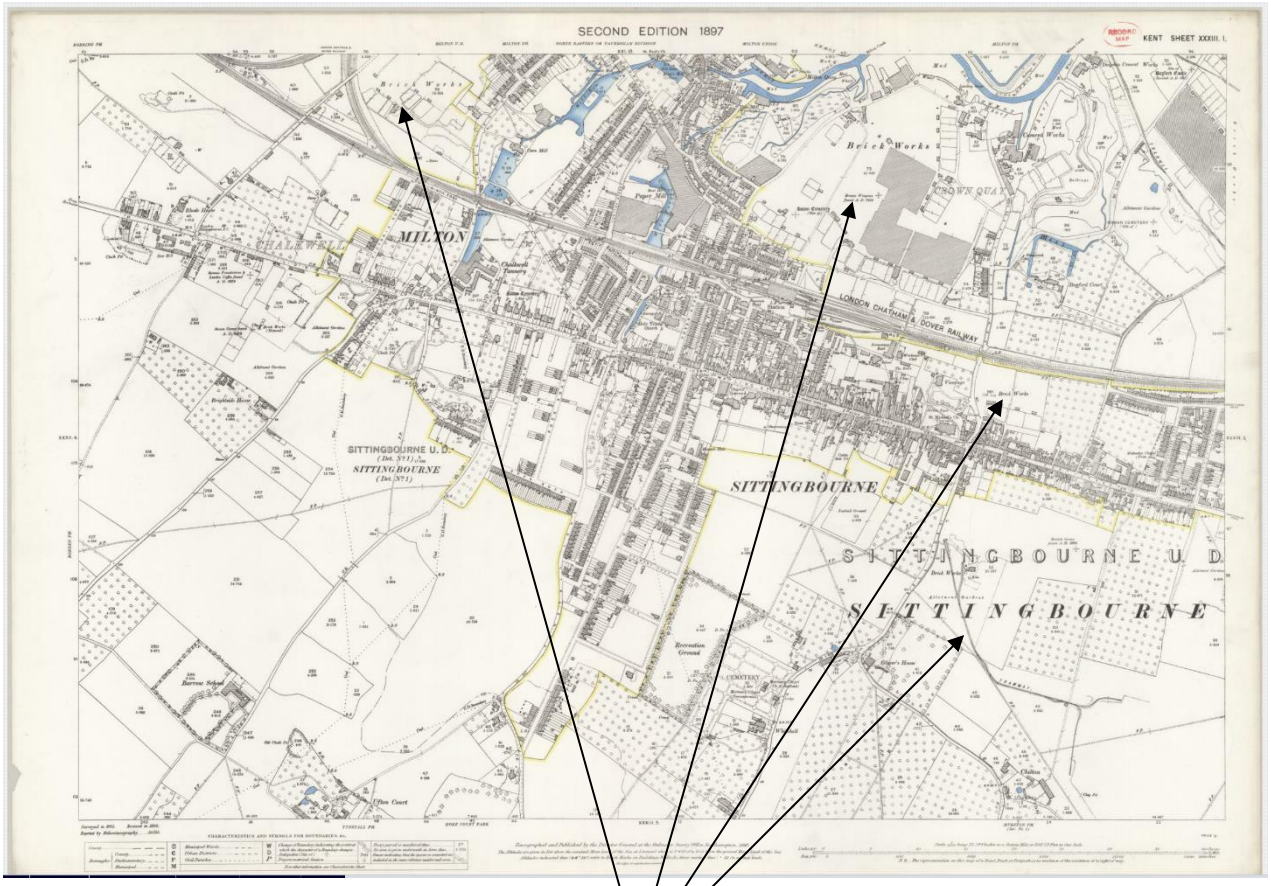
After their marriage, Edwin Philpott and Julia Jane lived in Milton-Next-Sittingbourne.

> *Milton Regis is a village in the district of Swale in Kent, Former names include Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Milton Royal, Middleton, Midletun and Middletune. It has a population of about 5,000. Today it is a suburb of Sittingbourne, although this has not always been the case. Until around 1800, Sittingbourne was a small hamlet and under the control of the Manor of Milton Regis.*



Holy Trinity Milton Regis is an ancient grade I listed building situated between Milton Regis and Kemsley, on the banks of Milton Creek. The oldest part of the church is a Roman wall from the second century AD. The original church building dates to 650 AD with additions in the 11th and 14th centuries.





Brickfields

(Source: https://maps.nls.uk/view/103678835)

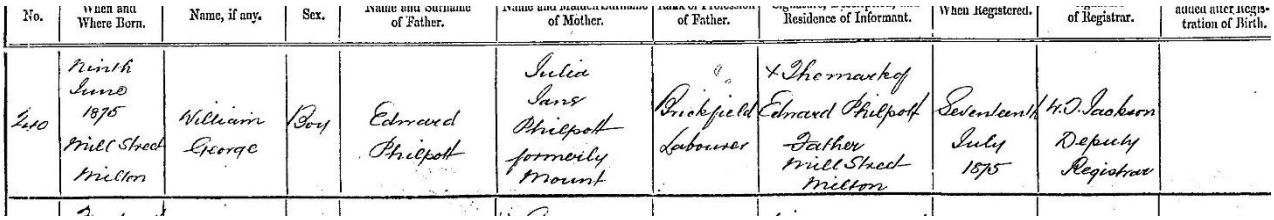
Edwin was a brickmaker as was his father later on in his life. In the 1871 census, 10 of their neighbours also worked in the brickfields.

> *The area between Rainham and Faversham was ideal, as it met the essential requirements. There was a good supply of both brickearth and chalk; and there were navigable creeks that could be used by barges to deliver house refuse from London (for screening for fuel) and take the finished bricks up to the capital. The result was that the stock brick industry grew rapidly from about 1830 until by 1870 it was the major local industry, employing over 50% of the Sittingbourne and Faversham workforce and leading to the construction of industrial villages at such places as Lower Murston and the Brents, near Faversham. Sittingbourne, Faversham and Teynham all grew larger too. Since big fleets of barges were needed, shipbuilding also became a growing trade. (Stock Bricks of Swale, by Sidney Twist. 1995, p. 7)*
>
> *This brickfield, known as Teynham Field, opened up in the mid nineteenth century. It was a large-scale operation with six washbacks, and was connected to Conyer Creek by a small gauge railway. It opened up around 1860 and shut down in 1939*
>
> *Source: https://webapps.kent.gov.uk/KCC.ExploringKentsPast.Web.Sites.Public*
>
> *(See also Historical Research Group of Sittingbourne: https://hrgs.co.uk/)*

On 9th June 1875 Edwin was 19 and Julia Jane was 17, Julia gave birth to their first child, William George, in Mill Street, Milton, suggesting Julia was 8 months pregnant when they married (1875, Sep, Milton, 2A, 772). They lived in Mill Street, was presumably named after the paper mill which it contained. Alternatively Mill Street may have been named after the 4 water mills and tide mill on the stream that led from the Chalkwell to the creek to power the grinding of flour from crops

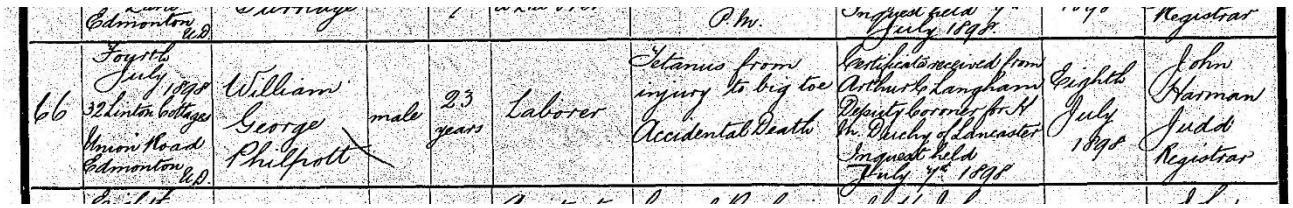
grown by local farms. One of these mills was Periwinkle mill, which was notable for grinding of pearl-barley which used to be imported from Holland - it was supposed to be the only mill in the kingdom where that article was brought to the same perfection as in Holland. This was demolished in 2010 as reported in Kent Online:

> *An historic building is being demolished to make way for housing. Michael Peters, a member of the Kent Historic Buildings Committee, said: "We have been awaiting the announcement from the new owners as to what they propose and we are now considering the matter. Nobody expects the functional industrial buildings of the mill to be preserved but I do hope they will at least keep the facade of the building that faces East and is clearly visible from the railway station. It is an important piece of Sittingbourne's history. We must remember that at one time a third of the town's population worked at the paper mill. If you take away the paper mills, the barge building and brick making there is not much left and unfortunately in the 20th Century and 21st Century the local authorities seem intent on obliterating every one of those three industries. In the old days there were seven mills in the area so to obliterate this one, means only a small part of the Periwinkle Mill in Milton Regis will remain which is a great shame.*
>
> *Source: Kent Online 20th May 2010*
>
> *https://www.kentonline.co.uk/sittingbourne/news/demolition-work-begins-at-sittin-a85032/*



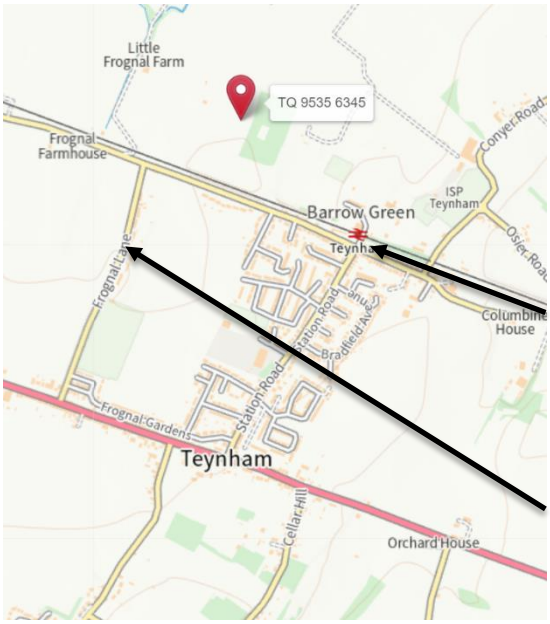
No.	When and Where Born.	Name, if any.	Sex.	Name and Surname of Father.	Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Rank or Profession of Father.	Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	Name entered after Registration of Birth.
410	Ninth June 1875 Mill Street Milton	William George	Boy	Edward Philpott	Julia Sara Philpott formerly Mount	Brickfield Labourer	Thomas of Edward Philpott Father Mill Street Milton	Seventeenth July 1875	H.D. Jackson Deputy Registrar	

William died on 4th July 1898 at 32 Linton Cottages, after the family had moved to London, age 23 of "*tetanus from injury to big toe. Accidental Death Inquest held July 7th 1898*". William was a labourer (1898, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 286).



	Edmonton U.D.					P.M.	Inquest held July 1898.		Registrar	
66	Fourth July 1898 32 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton U.D.	William George Philpott	male	23 years	Laborer	Tetanus from injury to big toe Accidental Death	Certificate received from Arthur Wm. Langham Deputy Coroner for N. Division of Lancaster Inquest held July 7th 1898	Eighth July 1898	John Harman Judd Registrar	

The Move from Milton to Teynham



Teynham is a very ancient place. By 1848, Teynham had a population of 845 people. It was part of the Hundreds of Teynham, in the Upper Division of the Lathe of Scray. Most of the village income was made from cherry growing, with some from hops. (Wikipedia)

Teynham Railway station

Butlers Lane/Frognal Lane

Between July 1875 and October 1876, the family appears to move to Butlers Lane, Teynham. This may have been employment related if the brickfields at Milton were struggling, since there were brickfields at Teynham Fields to the east of Teynham.

In the 1871 census, of 2nd April, at 6 Butlers Lane Teynham, was Thomas Owlett (23), brickfield labourer married to Matilda Emma Mount (24) both born at Milton. Matilda Mount is Daniel Mount's daughter with his first wife Esther (formerly Rossiter). (Esther died of Asiatic Cholera in 1849). Daniel being Henry Mount's younger brother, making Thomas Julia Jane's cousin also making Thomas a nephew (in law) to Henry and also Harriet's first cousin once removed - by marriage.

Matilda Emma Mount was born in Milton in 1846 (1846, Sept, Milton, 5, 397) and died 1902 (1902, Mar, Medway, 5a, 540). This places No. 6 firmly among the small cottages and farms north of the A2, just west of today's Teynham station.

By 1901, the same house appears in local records as 6 Frognal Lane, occupied by Mary Ann (Mount) Hughes, her husband, and children. Mary Ann was Julia Jane's older sister. This confirms that Butler's Lane was renamed Frognal Lane sometime in the late 19th century.

Hence, Butler's Lane used to be the name for what is now Frognal Lane. This change is actually recorded in parish records and local directories. A funeral notice from the *Kent Messenger* (dated 8th March 1930) mentions the deceased was *"born at Butlers Lane (now called Frognal Lane), Teynham"*. Census records show the Wigg family lived at "16 Butler's Lane" in Teynham in 1881, then at Frognal Lane by 1891.

So, in the 1870s, Butler's Lane lay just west of the railway station, within the parish hamlet of Frognal. It ran north from the A2 London–Dover trunk road, towards Conyer, and was home to cottage dwellings and small farms. Today, that stretch is officially Frognal Lane, and any 19th-century references to Butler's Lane point to this same road.

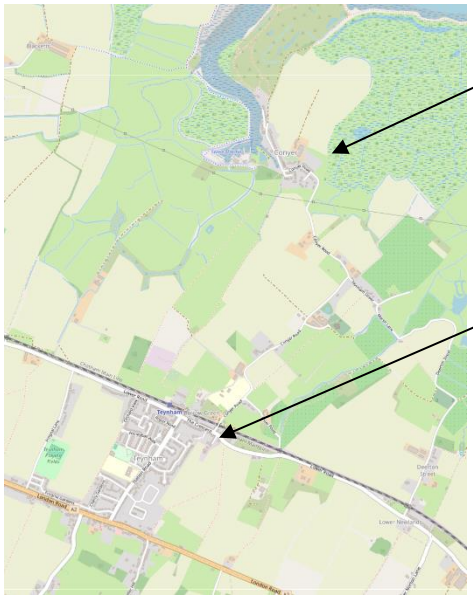


Butler's Lane (now Frognal Lane) runs north from the A2 London–Dover road, to Lower Road immediately west of the railway station. It served as a small residential lane in the 1870s with brickfield workers among its inhabitants. No. 6 would have been the sixth dwelling from the A2 junction, in the same cluster as Thomas Owlett's. No. 6 historically aligns with the mid-point of that group—likely still standing, either as a modernised cottage or reconstructed due to 20th-century development.

Frognal Lane still exists running between the A2 London Road and Lower Road, on which the station stands. It is still surrounded by open fields.

There were brickfields in Teynham in the 1870s, particularly in the Conyer area, which was part of the Teynham parish. The Conyer Creek area, north of Teynham village, was a major brickmaking hub in the 19th century. Brickfields operated near the banks of the creek to take advantage of the local clay and the ease of shipping bricks via barges on the Swale and then to the Thames and London.

Conyer's Industrial Significance



Conyer had barge-building, lime-burning, and brickmaking industries in full swing during the 1870s. Brickworks in Conyer were often operated by firms like Tappenden & Co. and Eastwood & Co. later in the century. The small-gauge tramway running from Teynham Field to Conyer Creek, where bricks were shipped by barge.

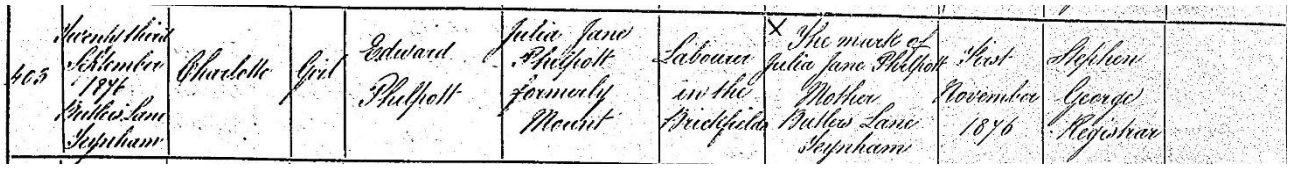
While specific 1878 Kelly's Directory entries are harder to source online, several firm listings representing late-19th-century brickmaking in Teynham and Conyer were confirmed:

- Eastwood & Co. at Conyer Wharf, a major brick, lime, and cement company shipping Yellow Kent Stock bricks to London via barge
- Charles Richardson owned a brickfield and cement mill at Teynham connected to Conyer by tramway. His bricks carried his initials "C.R." and were shipped via Conyer wharf using his own barges. In the early 1880s his firm joined with Eastwood & Co and others to form Eastwoods Co Ltd, a major regional brickmaking concern shipping to London, Kent, & Essex.

The clay in the area was well-suited to making yellow London stock bricks, widely used in Victorian building. The bricks were dried and fired in open kilns or clamps and then shipped out via barge. Workers were typically local labourers or migrants from nearby villages.

In the 1871 census, you'll find residents of Butler's Lane (now Frognal Lane) and surrounding areas listed as brickfield labourers, such as Thomas Owlett and others.

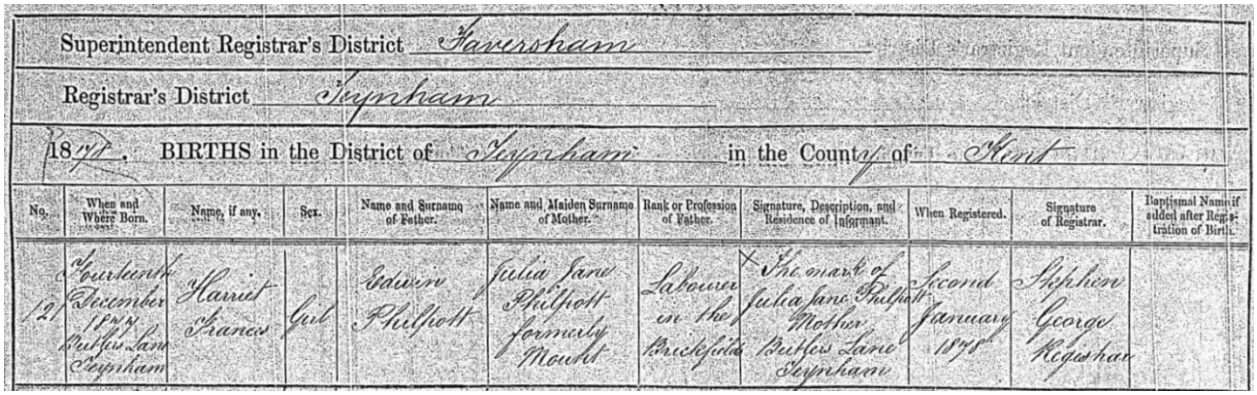
On 23rd September 1876 Edwin and Julia Jane gave birth to their second child, Charlotte Philpott in Butlers Lane, Teynham (1876, Sep, Faversham, 2a, 808). Edwin was a labourer in brickfields.



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.
405	Twenty third September 1876 Butlers Lane Teynham	Charlotte	Girl	Edward Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	X The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	First November 1876	Stephen George Registrar	

Their third child, Harriet Frances Philpott was born on 14th December 1877 in Butlers Lane, Teynham, to Edwin Philpott (21) and Julia Jane Mount (19). She was the third of nine children (1877, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 801). It is likely Harriet Frances was named after her maternal grandmother Frances Fagg. **Harriet went on to became my grandmother, see Chapter 37**.

The school in Teynham, known as Teynham Parochial Church of England Primary School, was originally built in 1849. A second story was added in 1871. The school is located in the village of Teynham, though it is unlikely any of the Philpott children would have been old enough to attend before they moved to Bush Hill.



Superintendent Registrar's District Faversham

Registrar's District Teynham

1877. BIRTHS in the District of Teynham in the County of Kent

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.
12	Fourteenth December 1877 Butlers Lane Teynham	Harriet Frances	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	X The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	Second January 1878	Stephen George Registrar	

The Brickfields in Teynham, Kent (1870–1890)

However things were changing in Teynham, and the Philpott family were looking further afield. Between 1870 and 1890, several economic and industrial changes were affecting the brickfields in Teynham, Kent - part of a broader transformation in the brickmaking industry in southeast England.

In the middle of the 19th century, there was some brickmaking industry growth and Teynham, located in the brick-rich North Kent area, had a thriving industry in the mid-19th century. The local brickfields exploited the London Clay, ideal for making stock bricks used in building Victorian London. However, the work was Labour-Intensive. Brickfields relied heavily on seasonal, unskilled manual labour. Whole families, including women and children, were involved in tasks like digging clay, moulding bricks, and stacking them for firing.

The industry faced decline by the 1880s and some Kent brickfields - including those in Teynham - began declining due to: Exhaustion of local clay supplies or competition from other regions; mechanization was beginning to reduce demand for hand-moulded bricks.

A further factor was the coming of the railways. The section of the East Kent Railway between Chatham and Faversham had opened on 25th January 1858, and Teynham station opened with the line. But Railway expansion allowed bricks to be transported from more cost-effective areas such as Bedfordshire or even abroad. The extension of railway lines made it easier for labourers to relocate to London suburbs from rural areas like Kent.

Families of brickfield workers may have relocated to Enfield (then still partly rural but becoming increasingly suburban) for several key reasons.

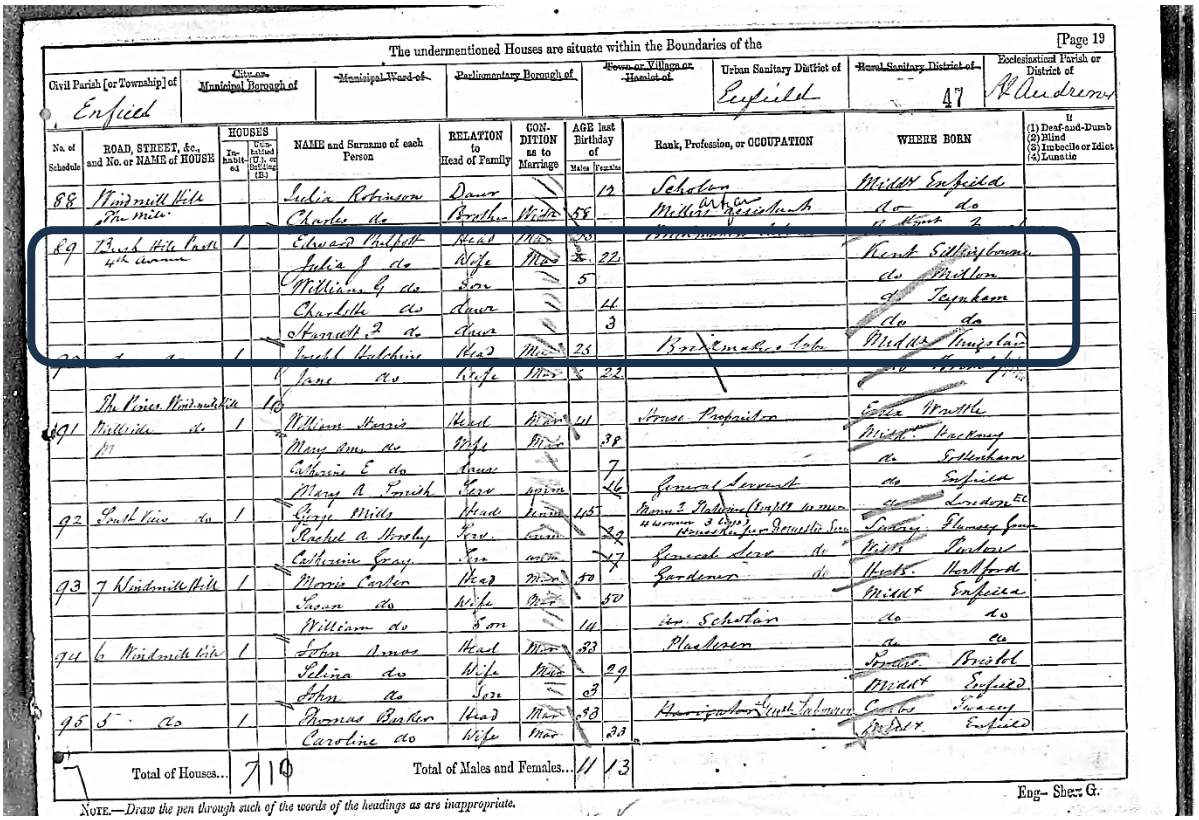
First there was a Construction Boom. The rapid expansion of North London suburbs in the late 19th century, especially due to the Great Eastern Railway and Great Northern Railway, led to a high demand for housing and therefore bricks and construction labour.

In addition, there were brickfields already in Middlesex especially in Enfield and surrounding areas who had their own brickfields in Ponders End, Tottenham, and Edmonton. As London expanded, demand for nearby brickfields increased. The area also offered more stable employment. Families might have moved for better wages or more reliable work, especially as small rural brickfields in Kent shut down or downsized. Middlesex offered year-round employment in related trades (construction, railway labour, domestic service) beyond just seasonal brickwork as had been the case in rural Kent.

These factors might have been the cause of migration of brickwork labourers to Enfield, Middlesex.

1881

By census day 3rd April 1881, the Philpott family had moved from Teynham, Kent to 4th Avenue, Bush Hills Park, Enfield, Middlesex. The family was William (5), Charlotte (4), Harriet (3).



The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the [Page 19

No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Uninhabited (U.) or Building (B.)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
88	Windmill Hills The Mile			Julia Robinson	Daur			12	Scholar	Middx Enfield	
				Charles do	Brother	Widr	58		Miller Master	do do	
89	Bush Hill Park 4th Avenue	1		Edward Philpott	Head	Mar	28			Kent Sittingbourne	
				Julia J do	Wife	Mar		22		do Milton	
				William G do	Son		5			do Teynham	
				Charlotte do	Daur			4		do do	
				Harriett J do	Daur			3			
		1		Joseph Goldwin	Head	Mar	25		Bricklayers Labr	Middx Tottenham	
				Jane do	Wife	Mar		22			
	The Cross Windmill Hills	16									
91	Windmill do	1		William Harris	Head	Mar	41		House Proprietor	Essex Woodford	
				Mary Ann do	Wife	Mar		38		Middx Hackney	
				Catherine E do	Daur			7		do Edmonton	
				Mary A Smith	Serv	unm		16	General Servant	do Enfield	
92	Bush View do	1		Geo Mills	Head	Mar	45		Horse & Waggon Keeper & Manure Dealer	London EC	
				Rachel A Mosby	Rel	Cum		29		Surrey Clapham	
				Catherine Gray	Ser	unm		17	General Serv do	Middx Tottenham	
93	7 Windmill Hills	1		Morris Carter	Head	Mar	50		Gardener do	Herts Hertford	
				Susan do	Wife	Mar		50		Middx Enfield	
				William do	Son		14		Ag Scholar	do do	
94	6 Windmill Hills	1		John Amos	Head	Mar	33		Plasterer	do do	
				Selina do	Wife	Mar		29		Devon Bristol	
				John do	Son		3			Middx Enfield	
95	5 do	1		Thomas Barker	Head	Mar	28		Horse Driver Steam Tramway	Cornwall Truro	
				Caroline do	Wife	Mar		33		Middx Enfield	
	Total of Houses...	7	10		Total of Males and Females...		11	13			

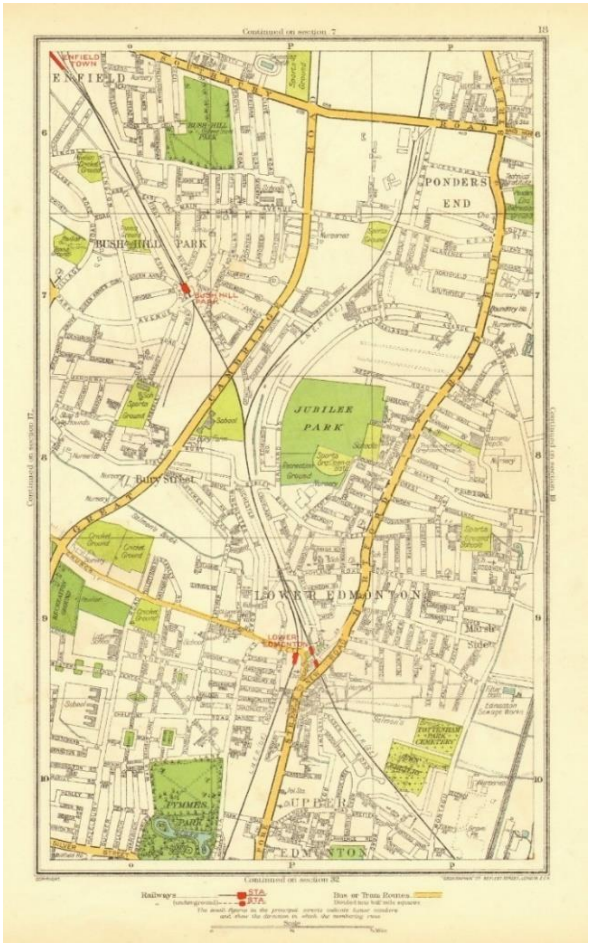
NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.

Eng- Sheet G.

Bush Hill Park, Middlesex was developed post-1880 after the opening of Bush Hill Park station (1880–1886). It was built to serve commuters and workers in North London. Appealed to young families seeking close-to-London housing and transport links.

By census day, 3rd April 1881, Julia Jane's recently widowed brother Stephen Mount, age 25 appears to have moved to Edmonton and was living close to Julia and Edwin in 11 Beale Street, The Hyde, Edmonton with William (5) and Frances (4). Stephen was working as a labourer in the brickfields, possibly alongside Edwin.

The Kent brickfields near Teynham were seasonal and becoming less stable, so the London suburbs - including Bush Hill Park - were booming thanks to railway-driven housing development. Consequently, bricklaying and construction work would have been in high demand locally. Bush Hill Park was attractive for commuting and family life just outside London, and the opening of the railway made suburban living accessible. Edwin and Julia Jane married in 1875, And their family expanded quickly, with three children by 1881 and Bush Hill Park provided spacious new housing suited to growing families.



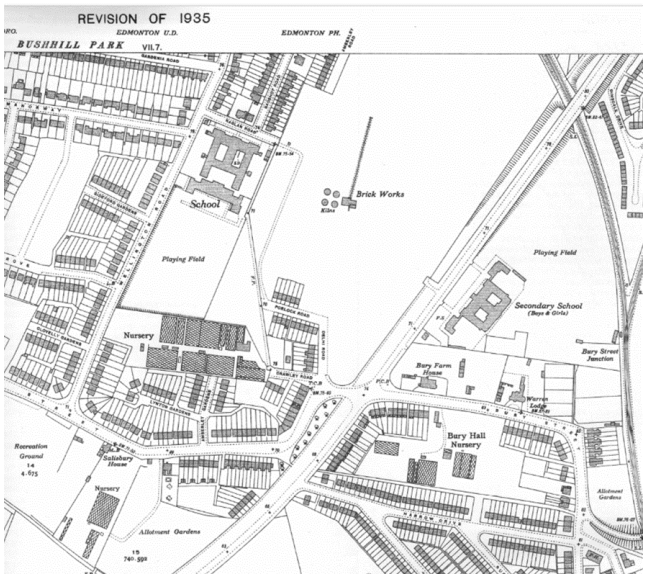
Bush Hill Par*k is an area of Enfield, located to the south-east of Enfield Town, on the outskirts of north London, and historically in Middlesex…Bush Hill Park was farmland that was part of an estate centred on Bush Hill Park House, a country house. The estate changed hands several times in the 18th century before coming under the ownership of William Mellish, a merchant and MP for Middlesex… The estate was broken up in 1875 with the North London Estates Company NLEC, a speculative development company buying 373 acres (151 ha) acres. Bush Hill Park House was sold separately and demolished in 1929. Initially, the estate was slow to develop. However, with the building of Bush Hill Park station in 1880 the first phase of houses was built between 1880 and 1886. The houses were divided into a prestige development in Village Road and other substantial homes were completed in Wellington Road, Queen Anne's Place and Dryden Road. Most of these earlier houses were designed by architect, R Tayler Smith for the NLEC. By 1887, following a housing boom a ten-year decline began with NLEC going bankrupt in 1887. (Wikipedia)*

(See also "Bush Hills Park – a history"[18])

Consequently, the move to Bush Hills Park is very likely to have been related to Edwin's employment as a brickmaker's labourer as there were several brick companies there including the most important – W.D. Cornish.

> *In the late 19th century, there were brick-fields at Bull Lane, Hedge Lane, Bury Street, Hertford Road, and Bush Hill Park. The Acton Brick Co. and Plowman's Brick Co. had works in Bridport Road and Hounsfield Road, Samuel South was in Bury Street and Snell's Park, and W. D. Cornish, the most important brickmaking firm, had its main works at Bush Hill Park [19].*

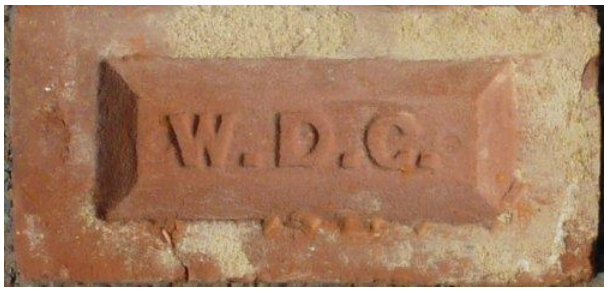
[18] www.enfield.gov.uk, London Borough of Enfield Local History Sheets
[19] *https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp161-172*



In this later map surveyed in 1935 ("*Old Ordnance Survey Map Lower Edmonton 1936, The Godfrey Edition*") brickfields in Bush Hills still exist to the east. It is possible this is where the **W. D. Cornish** company was. This was the most important local brickmaking firm, although there were a large number of other brickfields in the area.

Bricks at that time carried identification marks of the company producing them.

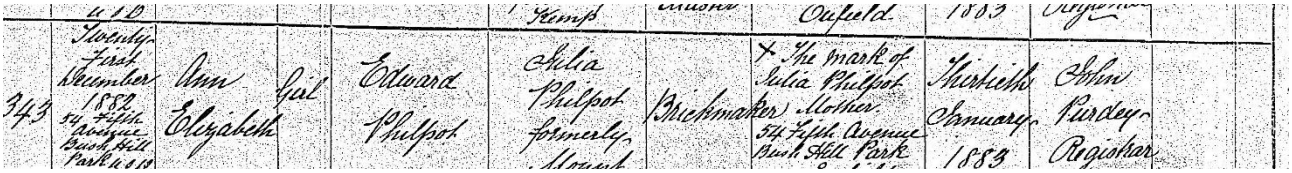
> *W. D. Cornish, Enfield. Middx. started around 1890's along with several other brickworks in the area. His Bush Hill Park works flourished until the price of land increased & his works was the last to close in the Enfield area in 1936. Info by Martyn Fretwell and photographed in a Kent reclamation yard.*



It was this move that subsequently facilitated Harriet's meeting up with Leonard who would move to London around ten years later in c1891.

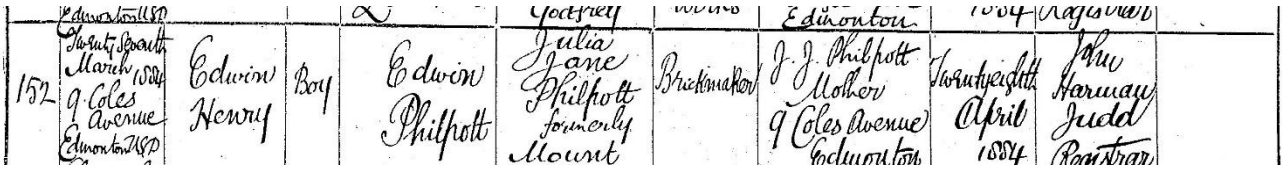
During August 1880, The Elementary Education Act 1880 made Primary Education compulsory between the ages of 5 and 10, so it is possible Harriet may have been one of the first to benefit by attending Primary school in Enfield. She would have been 5 in 1882 and 10 in 1887. A school was established in Bush Hills Park before 1900 [20].

On 21st November 1882, Ann Elizabeth Philpott their fourth child, was born at 54 Fifth Avenue, Bush Hill Park (1883, Mar, Edmonton, 3A, 367).

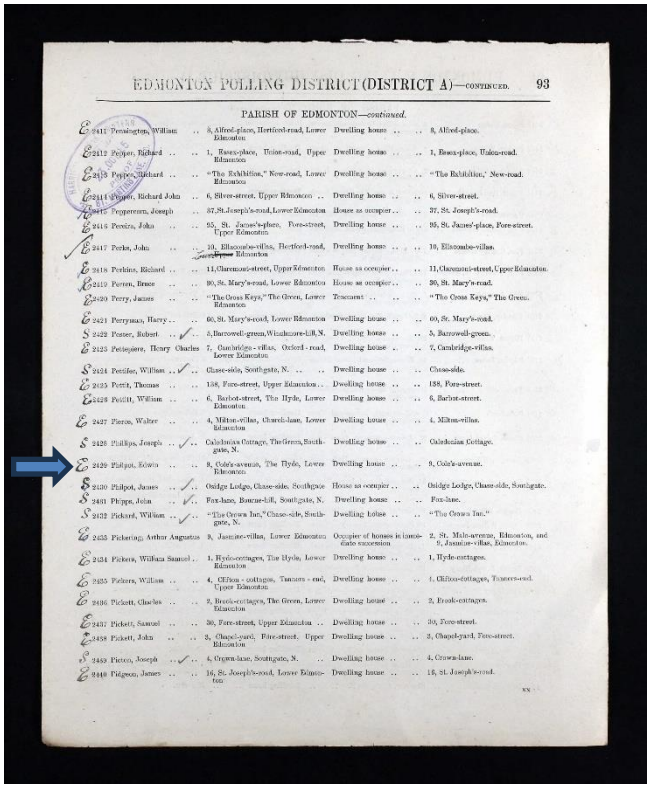


Sometime after 1881, the Philpotts moved house again to 9 Coles Avenue, Edmonton, just about half a mile south of Bush Hill Park. Coles Avenue/West Street no longer exists. It was formerly situated a little to the south-west of Edmonton Green, running westwards from a junction with Victoria Road. The locality has been comprehensively redeveloped, and only the Hyde Arms public house on the corner with Victoria Road survives from the 19th century arrangement.

Edwin and Julia's fifth child, Edwin Henry Philpott was born on 27th March 1884, at 9 Coles Avenue, Edmonton. Father Edwin was a Brickmaker.



[20] (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp253-257#fnn12)

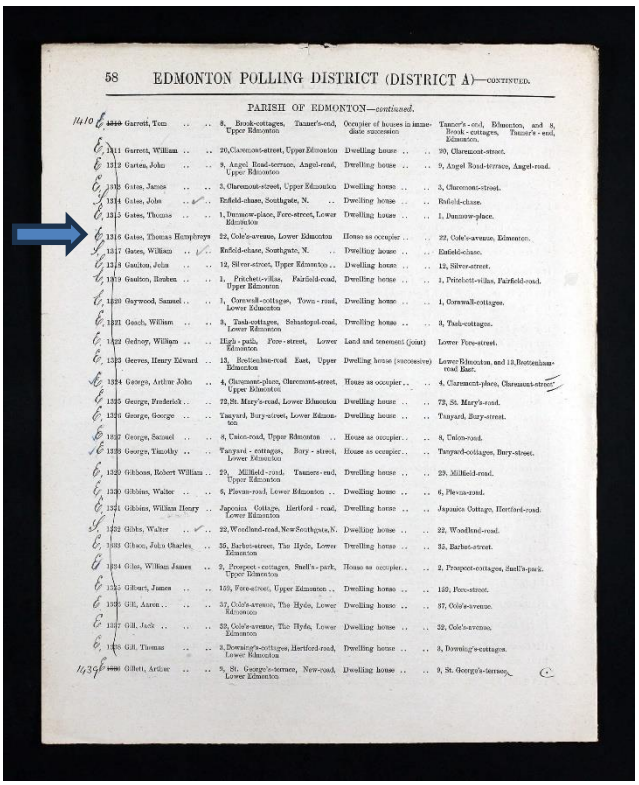


EDMONTON POLLING DISTRICT (DISTRICT A)—CONTINUED. 93

PARISH OF EDMONTON—*continued.*

2411	Pennington, William	8, Alfred-place, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	8, Alfred-place.
2412	Pepper, Richard	1, Essex-place, Union-road, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	1, Essex-place, Union-road.
2413	Pepper, Richard	"The Exhibition," New-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	"The Exhibition," New-road.
2414	Pepper, Richard John	6, Silver-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	6, Silver-street.
2415	Peppercorn, Joseph	37, St. Joseph's-road, Lower Edmonton	House as occupier	37, St. Joseph's-road.
2416	Pereira, John	35, St. James's-place, Fore-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	35, St. James'-place, Fore-street.
2417	Perks, John	10, Ellscombe-villas, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	10, Ellscombe-villas.
2418	Perkins, Richard	11, Claremont-street, Upper Edmonton	House as occupier	11, Claremont-street, Upper Edmonton.
2419	Perren, Bruce	30, St. Mary's-road, Lower Edmonton	House as occupier	30, St. Mary's-road.
2420	Perry, James	"The Cross Keys," The Green, Lower Edmonton	Tenement	"The Cross Keys," The Green.
2421	Perryman, Harry	60, St. Mary's-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	60, St. Mary's-road.
2422	Perser, Robert	5, Barrowell-green, Winchmore-hill, N.	Dwelling house	5, Barrowell-green.
2423	Petisjeare, Henry Charles	7, Cambridge - villas, Oxford - road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	7, Cambridge-villas.
2424	Pettifer, William	Chase-side, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	Chase-side.
2425	Petit, Thomas	138, Fore-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	138, Fore-street.
2426	Petitt, William	6, Barlot-street, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	6, Barlot-street.
2427	Pierce, Walter	4, Milton-villas, Church-lane, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	4, Milton-villas.
2428	Phillips, Joseph	Caledonia Cottage, The Green, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	Caledonian Cottage.
2429	Philpot, Edwin	8, Cole's-avenue, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	9, Cole's-avenue.
2430	Philpot, James	Ouidge Lodge, Chase-side, Southgate	House as occupier	Ouidge Lodge, Chase-side, Southgate.
2431	Phipps, John	Fox-lane, Bourne-hill, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	Fox-lane.
2432	Pickard, William	"The Crown Inn," Chase-side, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	"The Crown Inn."
2433	Pickering, Arthur Augustus	3, Jasmine-villas, Lower Edmonton	Occupier of houses in immediate succession	2, St. Malo-avenue, Edmonton, and 3, Jasmine-villas, Edmonton.
2434	Pickers, William Samuel	1, Hyde-cottages, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	1, Hyde-cottages.
2435	Pickers, William	4, Clifton - cottages, Tanners - end, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	4, Clifton-cottages, Tanners-end.
2436	Pickett, Charles	2, Brook-cottages, The Green, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	2, Brook-cottages.
2437	Pickett, Samuel	30, Fore-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	30, Fore-street.
2438	Pickett, John	3, Chapel-yard, Fore-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	3, Chapel-yard, Fore-street.
2439	Picton, Joseph	4, Organ-lane, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	4, Crown-lane.
2440	Pidgeon, James	16, St. Joseph's-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	16, St. Joseph's-road.

Interestingly, in 1885, at 22 Coles Avenue, just a few doors away, lived Thomas Humphreys Gates and Emma (formerly Page) where they lived for a few years. They were the parents of Charles Gates who was 16.



58 EDMONTON POLLING DISTRICT (DISTRICT A)—CONTINUED.

PARISH OF EDMONTON—*continued.*

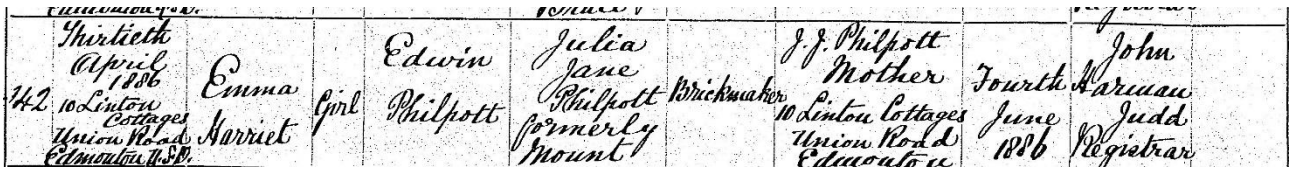
1410	Garrett, Tom	8, Brook-cottages, Tanner's-end, Upper Edmonton	Occupier of houses in immediate succession	Tanner's -end, Edmonton, and 8, Brook - cottages, Tanner's - end, Edmonton.
1411	Garrett, William	20, Claremont-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	20, Claremont-street.
1412	Garten, John	9, Angel Road-terrace, Angel-road, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	9, Angel Road-terrace, Angel-road.
1413	Gates, James	3, Claremont-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	3, Claremont-street.
1414	Gates, John	Enfield-chase, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	Enfield-chase.
1415	Gates, Thomas	1, Dunmow-place, Fore-street, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	1, Dunmow-place.
1416	Gates, Thomas Humphreys	22, Cole's-avenue, Lower Edmonton	House as occupier	22, Cole's-avenue, Edmonton.
1417	Gates, William	Enfield-chase, Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	Enfield-chase.
1418	Gaulton, John	12, Silver-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	12, Silver-street.
1419	Gaulton, Reuben	1, Pritchett-villas, Fairfield-road, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	1, Pritchett-villas, Fairfield-road.
1420	Gaywood, Samuel	1, Cornwall-cottages, Town - road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	1, Cornwall-cottages.
1421	Gauch, William	3, Tash-cottages, Schastopol-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	3, Tash-cottages.
1422	Gedney, William	High - path, Fore - street, Upper Edmonton	Land and tenement (joint)	Lower Fore-street.
1423	Geeves, Henry Edward	13, Beetlehus-road East, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house (successive)	Lower Edmonton, and 13, Beetlehus-road East.
1424	George, Arthur John	4, Claremont-place, Claremont-street, Upper Edmonton	House as occupier	4, Claremont-place, Claremont-street.
1425	George, Frederick	72, St. Mary's-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	72, St. Mary's-road.
1426	George, George	Tanyard, Bury-street, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	Tanyard, Bury-street.
1427	George, Samuel	8, Calon-road, Upper Edmonton	House as occupier	8, Calon-road.
1428	George, Timothy	Tanyard - cottages, Bury - street, Lower Edmonton	House as occupier	Tanyard-cottages, Bury-street.
1429	Gibbons, Robert William	29, Millfield-road, Tanners-end, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	29, Millfield-road.
1430	Gibbins, Walter	6, Plevna-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	6, Plevna-road.
1431	Gibbins, William Henry	Japonica Cottage, Hertford - road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	Japonica Cottage, Hertford-road.
1432	Gibbs, Walter	22, Woodland-road, New Southgate, N.	Dwelling house	22, Woodland-road.
1433	Gibson, John Charles	35, Barlot-street, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	35, Barlot-street.
1434	Giles, William James	2, Prospect - cottages, Snell's - park, Upper Edmonton	House as occupier	2, Prospect-cottages, Snell's-park.
1435	Gilbert, James	105, Fore-street, Upper Edmonton	Dwelling house	105, Fore-street.
1436	Gill, Aaron	37, Cole's-avenue, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	37, Cole's-avenue.
1437	Gill, Jack	22, Cole's-avenue, The Hyde, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	22, Cole's-avenue.
1438	Gill, Thomas	3, Downing's-cottages, Hertford-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	3, Downing's-cottages.
1439	Gillett, Arthur	9, St. George's-terrace, New-road, Lower Edmonton	Dwelling house	9, St. George's-terrace.

It is an intriguing possibility that Charles (my paternal grandfather), aged 16, and Harriet (my maternal grandmother), aged 8, might have known each other as children, some 67 years before their children (not then born!) married and I was born. Did they ever know this?

The move to Linton Cottages

Sometime around 1885-1886, Edwin and Julia moved to Linton Cottages in Edmonton.

On 30th April 1886, Edwin and Julia had their sixth child, Emma Harriet, at 10 Linton Cottages. Edwin was a brickmaker (1886, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 379)



142	Thirtieth April 1886 10 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton N.S.O.	Emma Harriet	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Brickmaker	J. J. Philpott Mother 10 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Fourth June 1886	John Harman Judd Registrar

However, on 15th November 1886, age just 7 months, Emma died of "Miasma 3 months" and Edwin was "*a labourer at the gas works*" (1886, Dec. Camberwell, 01D, 499). However, the family now seem to live at 112 Ormando Street, Old Kent Road, some distance from Edmonton.

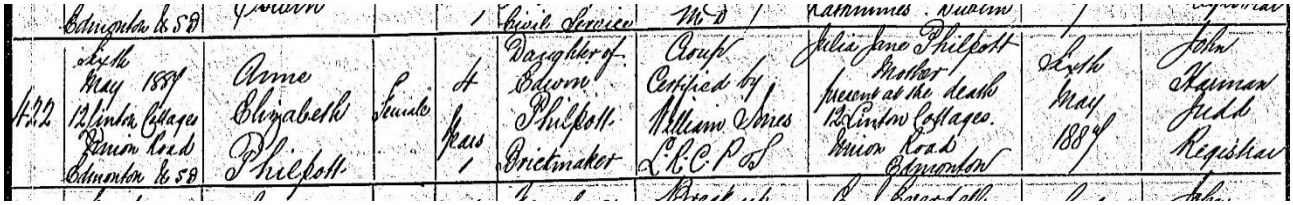


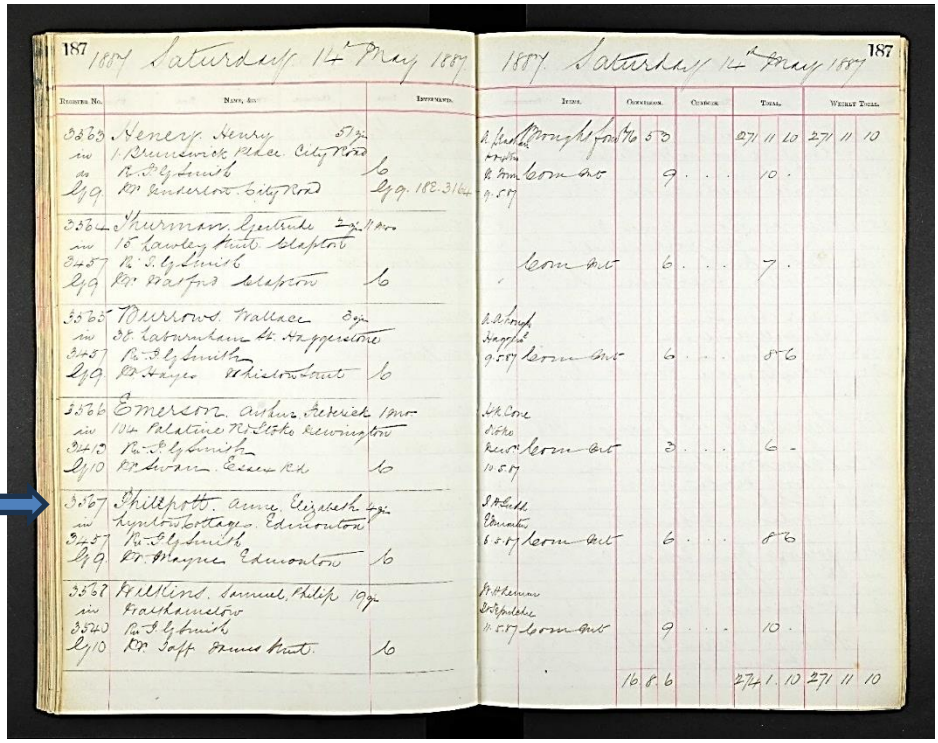
575	Fifteenth November 1886 112 Ormonde Street Old Kent Road	Emma Harriett Philpott	Female	6 months	Daughter of Edwin Philpott Labourer at the Gasworks	Marasmus 3 months Certified by Jno Williams	J. J. Philpott Mother Present at the death 112 Ormonde Street Old Kent Road	Thirteenth November 1886	John Sweet Sweet Registrar

> *Marasmus is a severe form of malnutrition, primarily characterized by energy deficiency, leading to significant weight loss and muscle wasting. It results from a lack of both calories and protein in the diet over an extended period. This deficiency impacts the body's ability to maintain normal functions, causing visible emaciation and stunted growth in children*

Emma is buried at Camberwell Old Cemetery, Southwark. Grave 9936. (Source: Find a Grave. https://www.findagrave.com/m). She was possibly buried on 22nd November 1886.

Just 6 months later, Ann Elizabeth died on 6th May 1887 aged 4 of croup when the family lived at 12 Linton Cottages, Edmonton. She was buried in Chingford Mount Cemetery on Saturday 14th May 1887.





If these dates are genuine, it seems the family potentially lived in the Old Kent Road area for up to a year between the birth of Emma in April 1886 and May 1887.

There are a number of possible reasons for this move – probably linked to Edwin's employment change from labourer in brickfields, to labourer in gas works. Old Kent Road, is some 10 miles from Edmonton but the reason for the move is not entirely clear from the documentary evidence, and Edwin became a brickmaker again.

However, Edwin's younger sister, Eliza Philpott lived on or just off the Old Kent Road with her husband for some 40 years between 1877 and 1917. More on the life of Eliza Philpott is discussed in the final section of Chapter 34.

Edwin's first job as a labourer in the gas works is important however.

> *The South Metropolitan Gas Company's big Old Kent Road gasworks sat right off the Surrey Canal; winter demand (November – February) meant extra hands for coking, retort houses, and carting coke - exactly the sort of short contracts that made families*

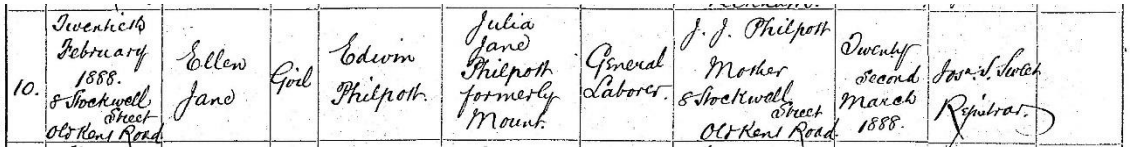
take weekly rooms nearby rather than commute from Edmonton.

Ormside Street (often mis-read in records) is a short walk off Old Kent Road; so living at "112 Ormando/Ormside Street" puts them within easy reach of the works and Bricklayers Arms goods depots.

Company expansion. South Metropolitan were ramping up and, crucially, bringing East Greenwich Gas Works online on 30 July 1887. The run-up (1886–87) saw heavy labour needs for coal handling, plant erection, and training—again consistent with a one-year stint before heading home.

Pay/conditions incentives. The company under George Livesey was aggressive about recruiting and keeping men during busy spells (pre-profit-sharing era), with documented wage rises and perks to tie workers to the firm - exactly the environment where a labourer might try his luck for a year.

But the Philpotts were back in the Old Kent Road by February 1888 since Edwin and Jane's sixth child, Ellen Jane Philpott was born on 20th February 1888 when the family appeared to live at 8 Stockwell Street, Old Kent Road and Edwin was now a "*general labourer".*



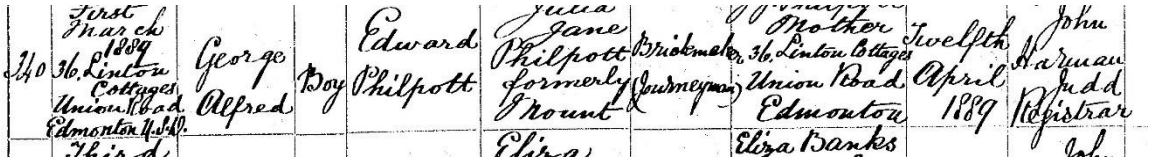
Hence between Emma's birth 13th April 1886 and Ellen's birth on 20th February 1888 the family seems to have moved house twice and Edwin Snr changed jobs – both likely related.

Edwin's latest move was most likely prompted by temporary employment in South London, possibly in a field other than brickmaking, perhaps drawn by a specific opportunity. The fact that he returned to Edmonton and to brickmaking suggests the move was either unsuccessful or always intended to be short-term. Edwin's new address was within walking or short commuting distance of:

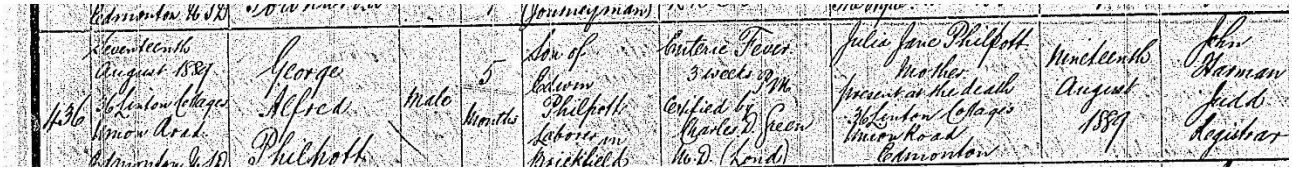
- *The Old Kent Road railway station (opened 1866), though it closed in 1917*
- *The Grand Surrey Canal and Bricklayers' Arms goods yard, vital for brick and transport logistics*

Working near these hubs could reduce his commute or even situate him at the jobsite of brick supply or handling—either marking, stacking, or carting bricks for large project. (Source: ChatGPT)

They were back by 1889, since their 8th Child, George Alfred Philpot was born on 1st March 1889 at 36 Linton Cottages, where Edwin was a journeyman brickmaker (1889, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 380).

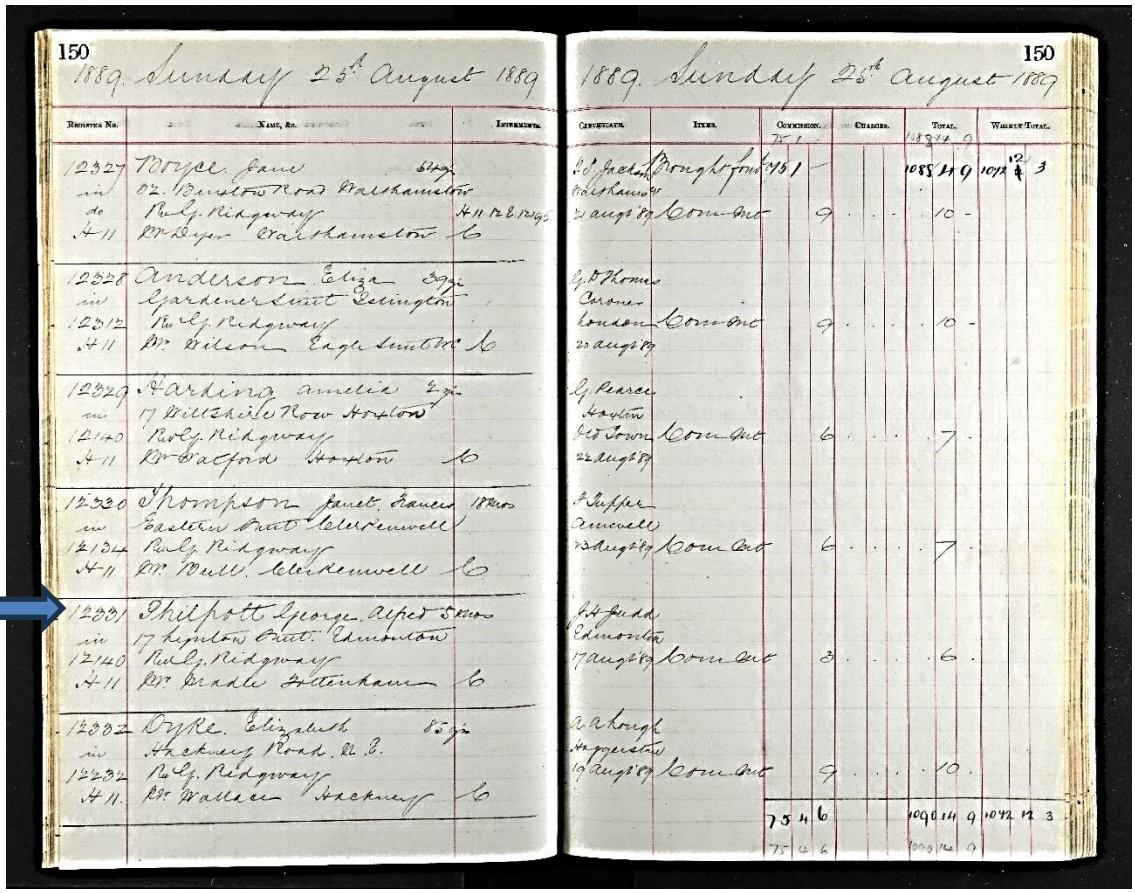


George died on 17th August, 1889 age 5 months at 36 Linton Cottages, of "*enteric fever*". Edwin was a brickfields labourer (1889, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 190).



Typhoid fever, also called enteric fever, is caused by salmonella bacteria. Typhoid fever is rare in places where few people carry the bacteria. It also is rare where water is treated to kill germs and where human waste disposal is managed

George was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on 25th August 1889.

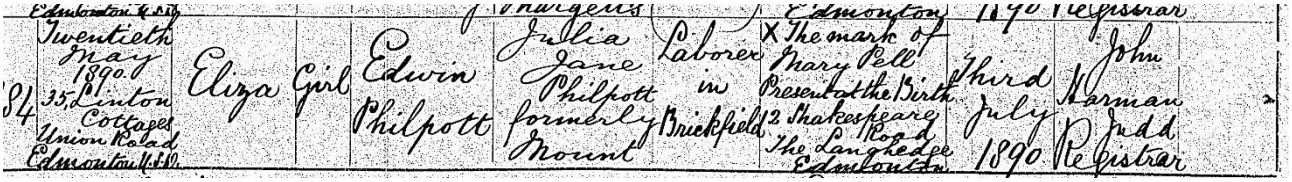


150

1889. Sunday 25th August 1889.

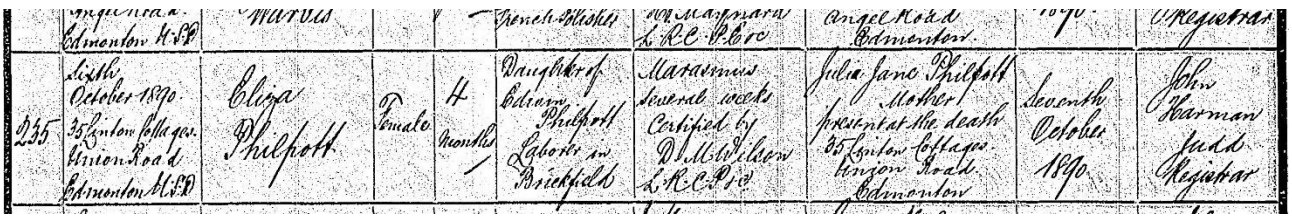
Registers No.	Name, &c.	Interments	Certificate.	Fees.	Commission.	Charges.	Total.	Warrant Total.
12227 in do J 11	Boyce Jane 64yrs 82 Burnlow Road Walthamstow Rev'd Ridgeway Dr Dyer Walthamstow	J 11 12 8 1895	C. of Jackson Walthamstow 23 aug'89	Boroughfront	7 5 1		1088 11 9	1092 12 3
12228 in 12212 J 11	Anderson Eliza 39yrs Gardener Limit Erlington Rev'd Ridgway Dr Wilson Eagle Limit Nº 6		G. O Thomas Coroner 23 aug'89	London		9	10 -	
12229 in 12140 J 11	Harding amelia 2yrs 17 Willshile Row Hoxton Rev'd Ridgway Dr Watford Hoxton 6		G. Pearce Hoxton 23 Sown 22 aug'89	London		6	7 -	
12230 in 12134 J 11	Thompson Janet Frances 18mos Eastern Court Clerkenwell Rev'd Ridgway Dr Bull Clerkenwell 6		J. Tapper Coroner Clerkenwell 23 aug'89	London		6	7 -	
12231 in 12140 J 11	Philpott George Alfred 5mos 17 Lynton Court Edmonton Rev'd Ridgway Dr Bradle Tottenham 6		H. H Judd Edmonton 17 aug'89	London		3	6 -	
12232 in 12232 J 11	Dyke Elizabeth 85yrs Hackney Road N. E. Rev'd Ridgway Dr Wallace Hackney 6		Yarbrough Haggerston 19 aug'89	London		9	10 -	
					7 5 4 6		1090 11 9	1092 12 3

Their 9th Child, Eliza, was born on 20th May 1890 at 35 Linton Cottages. The birth was registered by Mary Pell of 12 Shakespeare Road, Langhedge, Edmonton (1890, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 375).



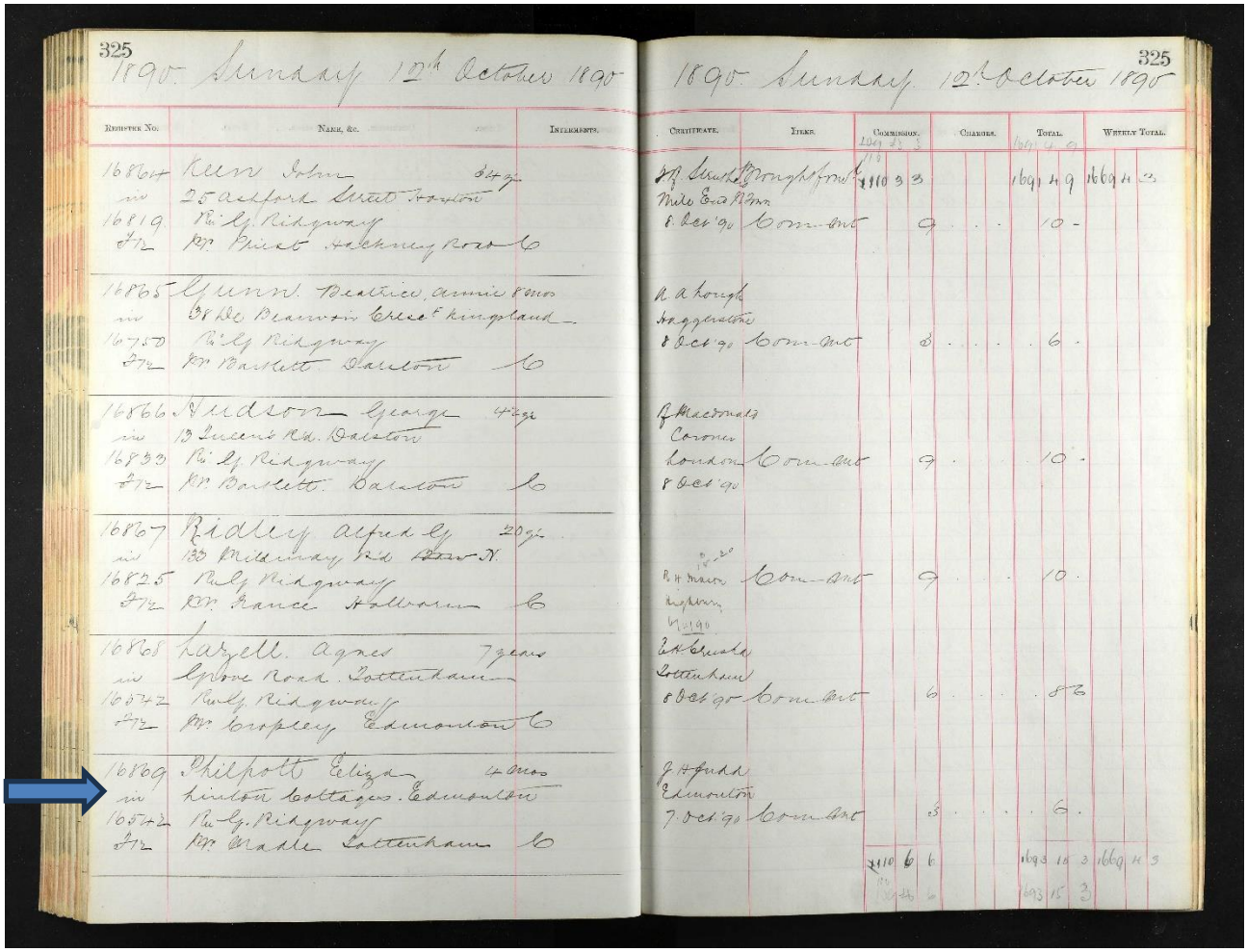
84	Twentieth May 1890. 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Eliza	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Laborer in Brickfield	X The mark of Mary Pell Present at the Birth 12 Shakespeare Road The Langhedge Edmonton	Edmonton 1890	Third July 1890	Registrar John Harman Judd Registrar

Eliza died on 6th October 1890 age 4 months also of "*Miasmas*" at 35 Linton Cottages. Edwin was again a brickfield labourer (1890, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 222).



235	Sixth October 1890. 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Eliza Philpott	Female	4 months	Daughter of Edwin Philpott Laborer in Brickfield	Marasmus Several weeks Certified by D. M. Wilson L.R.C.P.	Julia Jane Philpott Mother present at the death 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Seventh October 1890	John Harman Judd Registrar

Eliza was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on Sunday 12th October 1890.

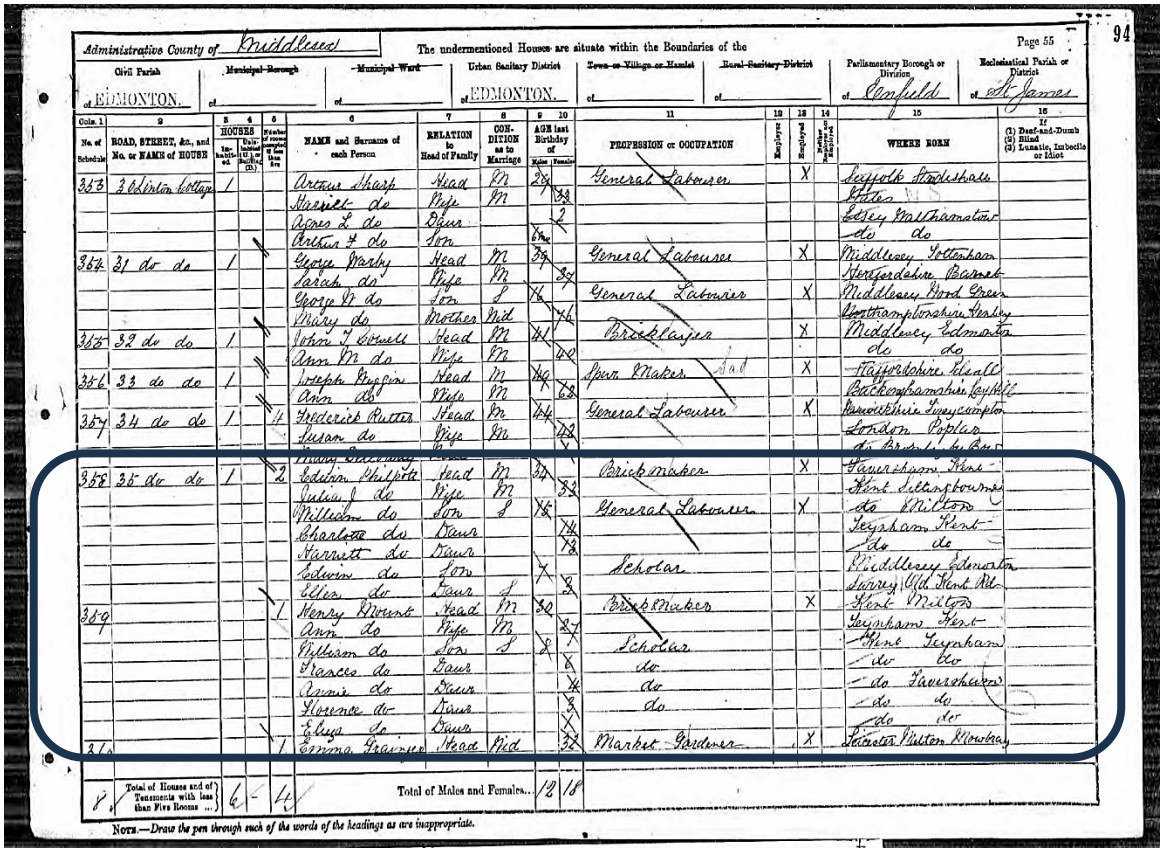


Hence Edwin and Julia Jane had a total of 9 children. Four of these died very young: Ann (4 years old), Emma (7 months old), George (5 months old) Eliza (4 months old). This is more poignant when we see later that Harriet and her husband, Leonard, lost 8 of their 13 children in childhood.

1891

By census day, April 5th 1891 the family were still in 35 Linton Cottages, off Bridport Road, Edmonton where they appear to share the house with the family of Henry Mount (30) who was Julia Jane Mount's older brother and so Harriet's uncle. Henry, like Edwin now, was also a brickmaker. Edwin Philpott was 34, Julia Jane was 33. Their five children were William (15) now at work as a general labourer, Charlotte (14), Harriet (13), Edwin (7) and Ellen (3). They had two rooms which would have been quite a squeeze for a couple and five children including three teenagers. Neither Charlotte nor Harriet is identified as "*scholar*".

The Mount family sharing the house consisted of Julia's brother Henry Mount (30), his wife Ann (27) and their five children who were all born in Teynham. Also, the 32-year-old widow, Emma Grainger a Market Gardener and her 9-year-old son Thomas, both born in Melton Mowbray.

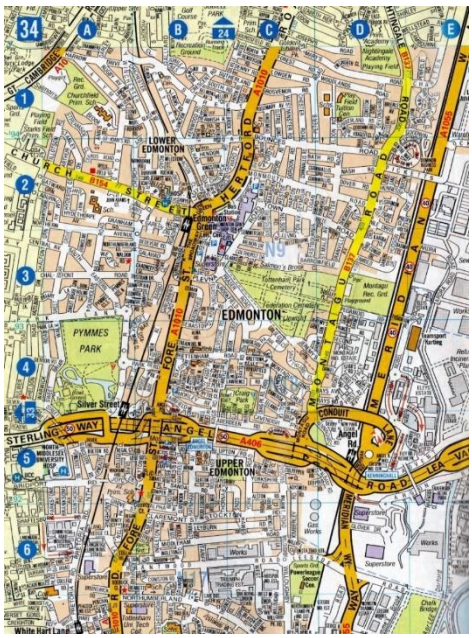


Administrative County of Middlesex — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the — Page 55 — 94

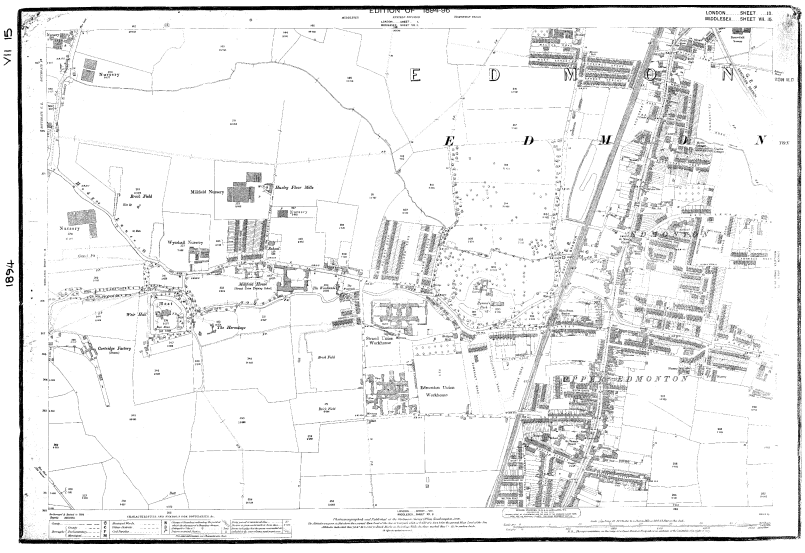
Civil Parish of EDMONTON. | Municipal Borough of | Municipal Ward of | Urban Sanitary District of EDMONTON. | Town or Village or Hamlet of | Rural Sanitary District of | Parliamentary Borough or Division of Enfield | Ecclesiastical Parish or District of St. James

Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited	HOUSES Building	HOUSES Uninhabited (2) or Building (3)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CONDITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Males	AGE last Birthday of Females	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Neither Employer nor Employed	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf-and-Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic, Imbecile or Idiot
353	30 Victoria Cottage	1			Arthur Sharp	Head	M	24		General Labourer		X		Suffolk Woolpithorn	
					Harriet do	Wife	M		23					Luton	
					Agnes L do	Dgtr			2					Essex Walthamstow	
					Arthur F do	Son		6m						do do	
354	31 do do	1			George Marby	Head	M	39		General Labourer		X		Middlesex Tottenham	
					Sarah do	Wife	M		34					Hertfordshire Barnet	
					George W do	Son	S	16		General Labourer		X		Middlesex Bond Green	
					Mary do	Mother	Wid		76					Northamptonshire Yardley	
355	32 do do	1			John T Cowell	Head	M	41		Brickmaker		X		Middlesex Edmonton	
					Ann M do	Wife	M		40					do do	
356	33 do do	1			Joseph Burgin	Head	M	39		Oper. Maker	Dad	X		Staffordshire Elmhall	
					Ann do	Wife	M		68					Buckinghamshire Leyhill	
357	34 do do	1		4	Frederick Rutter	Head	M	44		General Labourer		X		Hampshire Sway Hampton	
					Susan do	Wife	M		42					London Poplar	
					[illegible]									do Bromley by Bow	
358	35 do do	1		2	Eddison Philpott	Head	M	34		Brickmaker		X		Faversham Kent	
					Julia J do	Wife	M		32					Kent Sittingbourne	
					William do	Son	S	14		General Labourer		X		do Milton	
					Charlotte do	Daur			14					Teynham Kent	
					Harriett do	Daur			12					do do	
					Edwin do	Son		7		Scholar				Middlesex Edmonton	
					Ellen do	Daur	S		8					Surrey Old Kent Rd	
359				1	Wendy Mount	Head	M	30		Brickmaker		X		Kent Milton	
					Ann do	Wife	M		27					Teynham Kent	
					William do	Son	S	8		Scholar				Kent Teynham	
					Frances do	Daur			6	do				do do	
					Annie do	Daur			4	do				do Faversham	
					Florence do	Daur			3	do				do do	
					Edna do	Daur			1					do do	
360				1	Emma Seaman	Head	Wid		32	Market Gardener		X		Leicester Milton Mowbray	
	Total of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms ...	6	4		Total of Males and Females...			18	18						

NOTE.—Draw the pen through such of the words of the headings as are inappropriate.



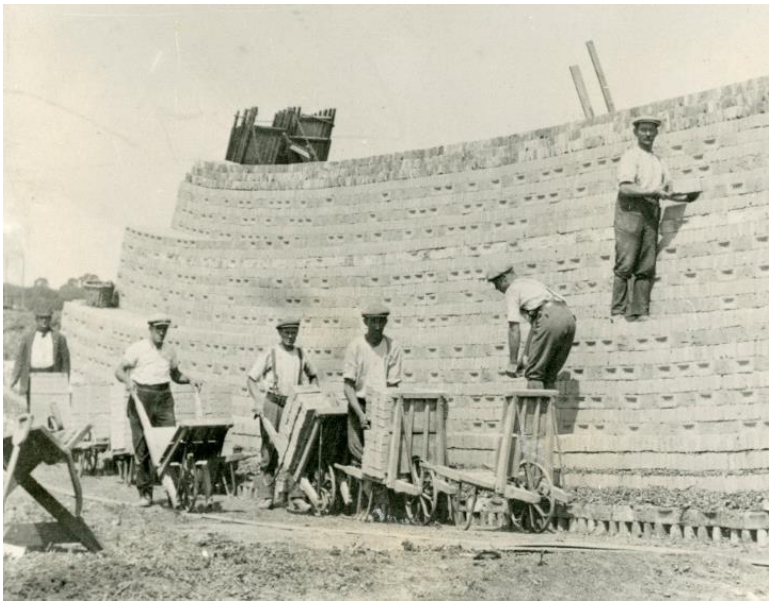
As with the earlier contemporary map of Shoreditch in Part 1a, this single page of Edmonton covers the area where the Gates, Philpott and Robinson families all lived between 1890 and 1960.



Map of Edmonton 1894-1896. Source: Enfield Local Archive

This 1894 map of Edmonton clearly shows it firmly in the middle of open fields with a small group of streets to the east of the railway line and Silver Street station. This compares to the contemporary map below.

Around this time, when she was 12-13 years old, Harriet began working in the Edmonton brickfields loading bricks onto a barrow to be taken out and laid out to be dried.



(*This photograph (left) taken in 1908 is from The Enfield Society and shows the brickfields at Bush Hills Park*).

(Source: https://enfieldsociety.org.uk/photographs/

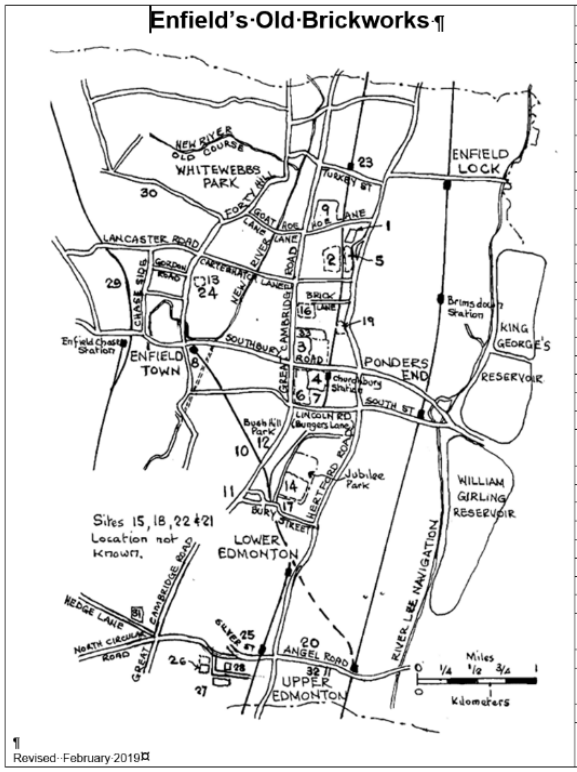


Brickmakers in Edmonton circa 1910. (Source: Enfield Local Archives)

The move to Linton Cottages on Bridport Road may have been because it offered more employment possibilities for Edwin.

However, change was afoot.

> *Meanwhile in Edmonton U.D. a new industrial area arose at Bridport Road south of Silver Street and housing spread to the farm-land, nurseries, and brick-fields of the north and northeast. A second industrial area developed at Bridport Road, because the price of land depreciated after the top layer of soil had been removed during brickmaking. (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/)*
>
> *Source: Enfield Local Archives*



Site	Description, Owner or Tenant
1	Orchard Brickworks 1913, 1936 OS maps. Rainer 1910-1937.
2	Brickfield 1867, 1897, 1913 OS maps. Closed 1936
3	Brickfield 1867 OS Map. Crown Brickworks 1903, 1914, 1936, 1946 OS maps. 1898-1955
4	Brickworks 1914, 1936 OS Maps (see also site 6)
5	Brickfield 1867, 1896 OS maps. Closed by 1913 as separate field but was used as part of Orchard Brickfield until 1936.
6	Brickfield 1867 OS map. Enfield Red Brick Co. part of London Brick Co. (70 acres) includes sites 4 & 7, 1930-1948.
7	John Hills Brickfield 1803 (plots 1491 and 1492 by 1880 included plot 1493)
8	Brick Kiln Field 1803 owned by W Mellish.
9	Hoe Lane Old Brickfield 1867, 1896, 1913, 1936 OS maps. Taken over by Cornish from c1931 then Gabriel's from 1965. Modernised 1971 closed c1976.
10	North London Estates Brickfield set up in 1875-1886. 1896 OS map shows railway spur.
11	George & John Drake bought by William Delhi Cornish in 1907.
12	Brickfield 1914 OS map. Bush Hill Park brickfield set up by W D Cornish. Closed by 1936.
13	Henry Rogers 1823
14	Cornish Brickfield 1930 (now part of Jubilee Park)
15	Stephen Barnes 1653, site location not known.
16	Brick Lane Brickfield used by Cornish before Hoe Lane 1930
17	Bury Street had adjacent brickfields
18	Robert Gossip 1830, site location not known.
19	William Mitchell 1859-1872
20	Angel Road Pottery. Joseph and then Samuel South. Montague Road Brick Co. 1899 also Wood's Patent Brick and Tile Co. 1899.
21	Arnold Maynesborowe 1653, site location not known.
22	Ponders End Brick Co. wound up in 1883, location not known
23	Turkey Street site, John Ward 1716
24	Churchbury Field site John Ward 1716
25	Silver Street, W D Cornish 1897-99
26	East Acton Brick Works & Estates Co. Ltd. West of Bull Lane 1890-1899
27	South of Bridport Road, 1914 OS map. William Piggott 1917.
28	Brickfield 1867 OS map north of Bridport Road, later was site of Infirmary (1914).
29	1438 Cordell family. Actual location of site not known but in Enfield Chase. 1675 Edward Helder on Brick Hill Field, Chase. 1855 Charles Goodman at Greenwood Plain, Chase.
30	1539 Cordell family. Actual location of site not known but on Clay Hill.
31	Brickfield north of Hedge Lane and east of Firs Lane 1894 OS map. Became Tatem recreation ground 1937. Was Cornish brickfield before How Lane site 9
32	Brickfield by Dysons Road / Angel Road 1868-1871 run by Joseph South.
33	Lea Valley Brick Co. Articles dated 1928, dissolved by 1932, taken over by Crown brickworks, site No 3

We can see from this map there were several brickfields around Silver Street station to the south (20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32), very close to where Harriet lived - just south of Angel Road.

Harriet may well have left school by then and her activity between 1891 (13) and 1896 (18) are as yet unknown, though she did always maintain she worked in the brickfields, which would be consistent with the local employment opportunities on Bridport Road. If Leonard was a general labourer he may well have been working on the creation of the new industrial area around Bridport Road. This may be where and how Harriet met Leonard.

Linton cottages

What we can say with some confidence is that Linton Cottages were a fairly substantial cluster of working-class dwellings off Union Road - later Bridport Road - right by the Great Eastern railway and very close to the Edmonton Union Workhouse, later North Middlesex Hospital site. The workhouse stood with Bull Lane to the west and Bridport Road to the south, and family-history and local-history references place Linton Cottages immediately adjacent to the railway track off that road. Newspaper snippets show the numbering ran at least to no. 54 by 1886, so this was not just a pair of cottages but a sizeable row or group[21].

On the exact question of size and room count, the honest answer is there does not seem to be a plan, valuation entry, or rate-book description for no. 35 itself. The best specific clue is a May 1894 newspaper report about overcrowding at 37 Linton Cottages; which includes the phrase that there were "about seven rooms in the building". But that source is currently inaccessible in full, and "building" might mean a single house, a subdivided house, or something slightly different. So, seven rooms is a useful lead, but not yet something we could treat as proved[22].

However, censuses over the period (up to 1921) clearly describe Linton Cottages as having "*4 rooms*", usually not including a toilet or scullery. 1894 and 1936 OS maps suggest a scullery/toilet on the back.

The example of no. 35 with 5 adults and 11 children - 16 people in all - strongly suggests severe

[21] https://www.workhouses.org.uk/Edmonton/
[22] https://newspaperarchive.com/london-middlesex-gazette-may-12-1894-p-6

overcrowding whatever the exact plan was. The 1891 Census commissioners treated ordinary tenements with more than two occupants per room as unduly overcrowded. On that rule of thumb, a household of 16 would need at least 8 usable rooms not to count as overcrowded; if the No. 37 clue of about 7 rooms were anywhere near right for neighbouring houses, then a household like Edwin and Julia Jane's was comfortably over that line[23].

So, the likely view is that Linton Cottages were probably modest late Victorian railway-side labouring-family housing, not large houses; no. 35 was almost certainly cramped.

Brickfields

The closest known brickfields to Linton Cottages were effectively on their doorstep, in Bridport Road itself. The key source here is the Victoria County History for Edmonton, which says that in the late 19th century the Acton Brick Co. and Plowman's Brick Co. had works in Bridport Road and Houndsfield Road, while Samuel South had brickworks in Bury Street and Snells Park[24].

That matters because Linton Cottages were off Bridport Road in the Tanners End / workhouse / railway pocket. Independent local-history sources place the Edmonton Union workhouse with Bridport Road on its south side and Bull Lane on its west side, and describe this part of old Edmonton as a belt of small workers' housing and fields close to the railway. So as Edwin Philpott and Henry Mount were both brickfield men living at Linton Cottages, the Bridport Road brickworks are the most plausible nearby employers - that is an inference from location rather than a surviving wage book or hiring record.

So, in order of likelihood, might have:

1. Bridport Road brickfields - almost certainly the nearest.
2. Houndsfield Road brickfields - also local Edmonton work, but not as immediately adjacent as Bridport Road.

Then a little further afield, but still within the Edmonton brickmaking world:

1. Bury Street brickfields - including the South family's works, later remembered as the site of playing fields.
2. Snells Park - also associated with Samuel South.

So the best reading is that they moved from Teynham brickfields to Bush Hills Park, then to the Edmonton/Tanners End brickmaking belt, and that the Bridport Road yards were probably the real draw, because those were the ones nearest to Linton Cottages itself.

Putting the map and the road evidence together, the best reading is that the nearest brickmaking ground to no. 35 Linton Cottages lay west-south-west of the cottages, on the workhouse side of the district, rather than beyond the railway. Linton Cottages stood adjacent to the railway track near Union Road / later Bridport Road, while the Edmonton workhouse site lay immediately to their west, with Bull Lane on the west side of the workhouse and Bridport Road on the south.

On the 1894 Edmonton map reproduced on 1900s.org.uk, the area is still largely open ground, and a "Brick Field" is shown just beyond the workhouse, on the far side of Bull Lane. So, although we cannot place No. 35 precisely within the row, the whole terrace was close enough that the nearest brickfield looks to have been only a few hundred yards away - essentially a short walk west past the workhouse frontage. That is inference from the map rather than a labelled employer's plan.

That fits the documentary references too. The Victoria County History says that Acton Brick Co. and Plowman's Brick Co. had works in Bridport Road and Houndsfield Road, and it also describes a new industrial area arising at Bridport Road south of Silver Street. Edith's Streets likewise lists both brick companies under Bridport Road itself. So, the likeliest picture is that Edwin Philpott and Henry Mount were living beside the railway at Linton Cottages but walking into the Bridport Road - Bull Lane - Tanners End brickmaking belt, with Houndsfield Road as a slightly more northerly extension of the same Edmonton brick working zone.

[23] https://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/census/EW1891GEN/5
[24] https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp161-172

That means the family at no. 35 were not living inside the brickfield belt itself, but they were living very close to it - probably only a short walk from home to work. The railway separated the cottages from some of the surrounding district, but the main brickmaking ground shown on that map was on the same general western side of the neighbourhood as Bridport Road and the workhouse complex, not far away at all.

Linton Cottages stood just south of Silver Street Station on the east side of the railway. The nearest marked brickfield on the 1894 map lay west-south-west of the cottages, beyond the Strand Union Workhouse and across Bull Lane, suggesting that Edmonton's Bridport Road - Bull Lane brickmaking belt was within easy walking distance for labourers living at Linton Cottages.

In conclusion, Edwin Philpott and Henry Mount appear to have moved from the brickfields of Teynham into an Edmonton district where the same sort of work was close at hand. Linton Cottages stood just south of Silver Street station beside the railway, while the great Edmonton Union Workhouse site lay immediately to the west, bounded by Bull Lane and Bridport Road. Late 19th-century Edmonton still had active brickmaking in exactly this neighbourhood: the Victoria County History records the Acton Brick Co. and Plowman's Brick Co. in Bridport Road and Houndsfield Road, and the 1894 locality map shows a marked 'Brick Field' beyond the workhouse and Bull Lane. Taken together, this suggests that no. 35 Linton Cottages was within easy walking distance of the Bridport Road - Bull Lane brickmaking belt, making it very plausible that the family settled there because brickfield employment was available nearby, even if no surviving record yet names the exact yard that employed them.

The move from Teynham to Linton Cottages via Bush Hills was not a leap into a wholly different world, but a shift from one brickmaking landscape to another. In Edmonton, the family were living in cramped railway-side workers' housing on the edge of the workhouse and within a short walk of the Bridport Road brickfields, so the geography strongly suggests a move driven by labouring opportunity rather than by chance.

The move out of Linton Cottages

Between 1891 and 1896, Harriet moved with her parents to Bell Cottage, Gilpin Grove, within the fast-developing area of Edmonton. The area had already been built up by 1851 and there were few changes except where the Bell Inn was rebuilt in 1878 and Gilpin Grove was built on its gardens.



This enlargement of the section of the 1894 OS map OF Upper Edmonton (Godfrey Sheet 3) shows Gilpin Grove, the Bell PH, and Linton Cottages just off Union Road, where Leonard lived.

To the south also is Claremont Street, recently developed and the place where Harriet and Leonard would eventually move to after their marriage.



This was taken in March 2025 from the railway bridge by Union Road. This area would have been where Linton Cottages were originally built. Union Road no longer exists.



The Gilpin Bell pub is on the corner of Fore Street and Claremont Street. (Photographs taken March 2025)

Most likely, Bell Cottage was close to or part of The Bell public house on the south side of Gilpin Grove.

Gilpin Grove was built in about 1881 and demolished in the 1960s. It is situated in an area bounded in the north by Silver Street and in the east by Fore Street (formerly the A10 but now designated the A1010. The street name comes from John Gilpin, a character in a 1782 comic ballad: "The Diverting History of John Gilpin" by William Cowper. The ballad links John Gilpin to The Bell Inn, Fore Street. In Gilpin Grove there was a pub called "The Bell" on the north-west corner of the junction with Fore Street. Next to the Bell on Gilpin Grove was a yard belonging to a coal delivery business. Originally, the coal was delivered on horse-drawn carts and so there were stables in the yard. Later, lorries (trucks) were used and they were stored there under cover. There were large solid wooden gates across the entrance. Next to the yard was Gilpin Cottage, a smaller two-storey house tacked onto the end of No. 1 Gilpin Grove. From the street map you can see that Gilpin Grove consisted of two streets in a "T" formation with an enclosed public square. The houses were back-splits with two and a half storeys at the front and two stories behind.

(https://www.jeffavery.ca/about/about-gilpingrove1.html)

(About Gilpin Grove: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp142-149)

It was in Fore Street ward, round Upper Edmonton, that growth was most striking during the later 19th century. The area south of Silver Street had already been built up by 1851 and there

were few changes except where the Bell Inn was rebuilt in 1878 and Gilpin Grove was built on its gardens. (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp142-149)



Gilpin Grove and Gilpin Crescent around 1959.

(Source: Enfield Local Archives)

Sometime during the period between 1891 and 1895 Harriet Frances Philpott met Leonard Victor Robinson, and Harriet became pregnant, around June/July 1895, aged just 17. Rather than being a stigma, we must remember both Julia Jane, Harriet's mother and Martha, Leonard's mother were pregnant before they married. Hence it may have been quite common in the Mount family – if not more widely - to not marry before starting a family. It has been suggested that couples would often wait until better times before marrying when they could celebrate properly. However, there is scant evidence for that since the marriages did take place just before the births - hence none of the children would have been born illegitimate.

1900s

Edwin Philpott, died on 21st February 1900 aged only 43. Harriet was only 22 years old. Edwin worked in the Edmonton brickworks, but as a moulder. Edwin died at the Edmonton Union Workhouse, Tanners End in Edmonton which would have been used rather like a hospital for those who were unable to pay for care in the existing hospital. Present at the death was his wife, Julia Jane Philpott who lived at 31 Linton Cottages (though in previous census he was living at 35) next door to Leonard and Harriet.

Edwin died of "*sarcoma of the hip and exhaustion*". This is now called Ewing's Sarcoma, which is a form of bone cancer for which one symptom of which is fatigue.

> *Ewing sarcoma is cancer that occurs primarily in the bone or soft tissue. While Ewing sarcoma can develop in any bone, it is most often found in the hip bones, ribs, or long bones (e.g., femur (thighbone), tibia (shinbone) or humerus (upper arm bone)). It can involve the muscle and the soft tissues around the tumour as well. Ewing sarcoma cells can also metastasize (spread) to other areas of the body, including the bone marrow, lungs, kidneys, heart, adrenal glands and other soft tissues.*

Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON

1900. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

Columns:— No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
290	Twenty first February 1900 Edmonton Union Workhouse Edmonton	Edwin Philpott	male	43 years	Moulder in Brickfields of Edmonton Parish	Sarcoma of Hip Exhaustion Certified by J. Fraser M.D.	Julia Jane Philpott Widow of deceased Present at the Death 31 Lynton Cottages Edmonton	Twenty second February 1900	John Harman Judd Registrar

The Edmonton Union Workhouse

Source: https://hornseyhistorical.org.uk/edmonton-union-workhouse-still-housing-poor-1919/



Edmonton Union Workhouse, Enfield, Circa March 1893



North *Middlesex Hospital, formerly the Edmonton Workhouse, date unknown*

Poor Law

For many centuries each parish was responsible for looking after those who, for whatever reason, could not look after themselves – this was called Poor Relief. The Act for the Relief of the Poor 1601 (Elizabeth I's reign), firmed up the parish's responsibility. A Poor Law Rate was to be levied on property to provide funding for maintaining the Poor, materials were to be purchased to provide work for them, orphans, the elderly, deaf, blind and 'lunatics' etc. were to be housed and provided with work. This was called outdoor relief.

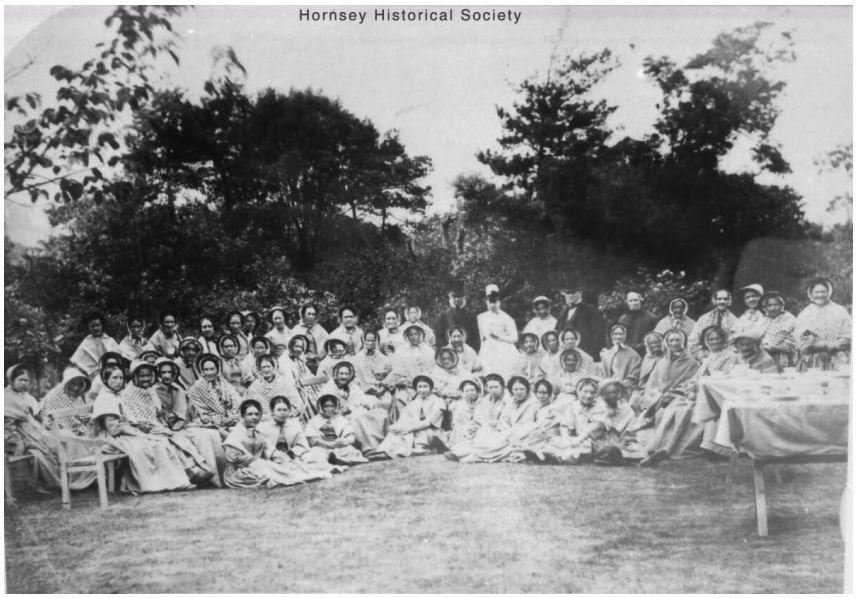
Knatchbull's Act 1723 enabled parishes to build a workhouse, where anyone who applied for Poor Relief was obliged to live and to undertake menial work to help meet the costs of their keep – 'indoor relief'. It was designed to discourage able-bodied persons from living off the parish. This was called the 'workhouse test'. Unpaid, local property owners called Overseers of the Poor were appointed to administer the Poor Law.

Edmonton Poor Law Union

The Poor Relief system had broken down in England and Wales by the 1820s. Industrialisation led to a mobile population, much increased in size. Individual parishes could not cope and attitudes to any non-workers had hardened. The Poor Law Amendment Act 1834 brought in harsh changes. Parishes were joined together to provide Union Workhouses where Poor Relief was extremely basic and men, women and children were strictly segregated. The regime was

deliberately intended to deter everyone but the most desperate. The era of Oliver Twist and the Bumbles had arrived.

In February 1837 Hornsey parish (including Highgate) joined with Edmonton, Enfield, Hampstead Tottenham, Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt to form the Edmonton Poor Law Union overseen by a Board of Guardians. Most of the existing parish workhouses were unsuitable. After much discussion a purpose-built new Union workhouse was built at Tanners End in Edmonton. It opened in January 1842 at a cost of £15,819 and could accommodate 500 inmates. The old Enfield workhouse in Chase Side was used as school and an infirmary was added in 1844. Hampstead became an independent union in 1848.



By the last quarter of the 19th century conditions in the workhouse were improving slightly. Inmates were allowed small 'luxuries' such as books, newspapers and the occasional outing. The photograph (left), possibly taken in the 1860s, shows the Hornsey ladies who were in the Edmonton Union Workhouse on a visit to their home parish where they were entertained to tea by the Rector of Hornsey, Canon Richard Harvey. He witnessed many Poor Law changes during his years in Hornsey 1829 – 1880.

Twentieth century changes

From 1904, babies born in the Edmonton Workhouse had the address 77 Bridport Road written on their birth certificates to protect them from disadvantage in later life. In 1913 official documents referred to workhouses as 'Poor Law Institutions'. In 1919 the central Local Government Board, which had supervised the work of the central Poor Law Board, was replaced by the Ministry of Health.

The beginning of the end for the workhouse came in 1930 when the 1929 Local Government Act came into effect. Boards of Guardians were abolished and some workhouses were sold, demolished or fell into disrepair. However, many became Public Assistance Institutions under the control of local authorities. They continued to accommodate the elderly, the chronic sick, single parent families and vagrants.

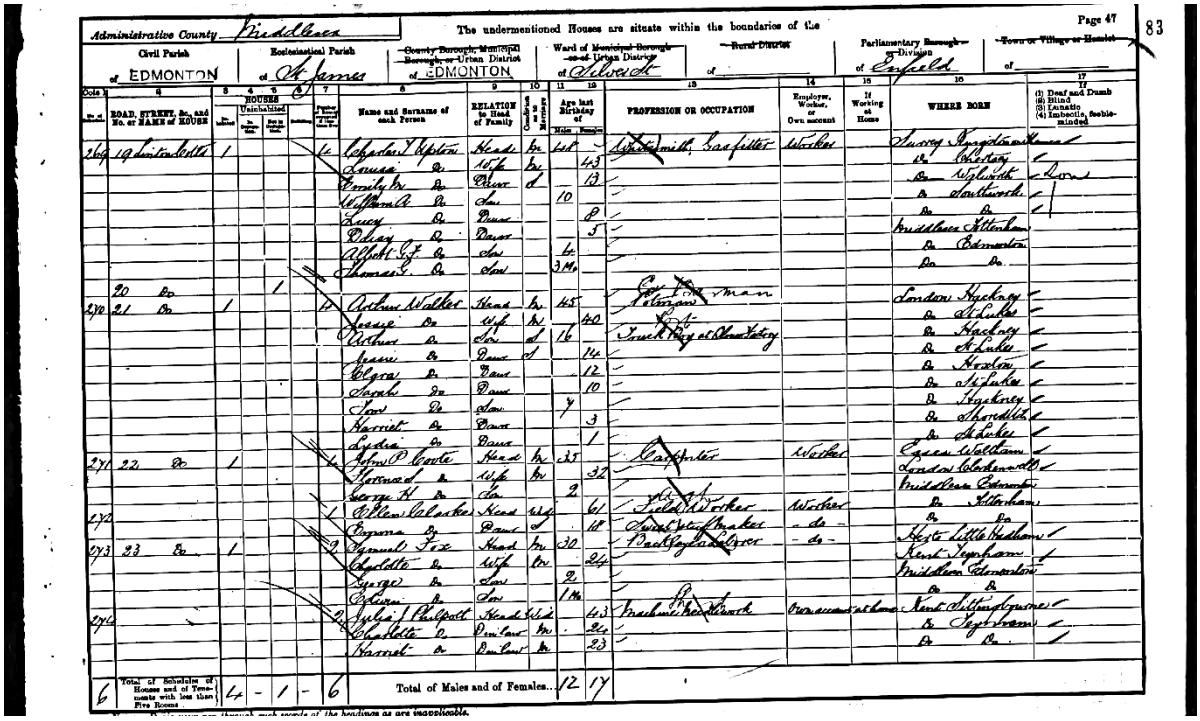
The end of the workhouse

It was not until the National Assistance Act of 1948 that the last vestiges of the Poor Law system disappeared and with them the fear of ending up in the workhouse. It is significant that in 1948, Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health in the Labour Government and a lifelong campaigner for social justice, chose to announce the birth of the National Health Service from a former workhouse in East Glamorgan, South Wales.

The Edmonton Union Workhouse is now an NHS hospital like so many workhouse infirmaries. It is now the North Middlesex University Hospital on the old workhouse site between Stirling Way (the North Circular Road/A406), Bull Lane and Bridport Road.

1901

A year after Edwin's death, at the time of the 1901 census (31st March 1901), Harriet (23) had married Leonard Robinson (25) and was living at 47 Claremont Street Edmonton with their 1-year son Frederick Victor. (see Chapter on Leonard and Harriet). However, Harriet appears in the 1901 census *twice*. The other time back at 23 Linton Cottages, seemingly in the house of her sister Charlotte Fox (24) and her husband Samuel Fox (30, bricklayers' labourer), their two children George (2, born in Teynham) and Edwin (1 month, born in Middlesex). Charlotte and Harriet are on the census here along with their widowed mother Julia (43, a machine needleworker), and their siblings Edwin (17) and Ellen (13) (on the next census page). Strangely, Charlotte appears on here twice – as Charlotte Fox (24, wife) and as Charlotte Philpott (24, daughter-in-Law). There are two households in the same house (no 33) – that of Samuel and that of Julia. Yet Charlotte and Harriet are daughters of Julia, not daughters-in-law.



Administrative County Middlesex — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the — Page 47 — 83

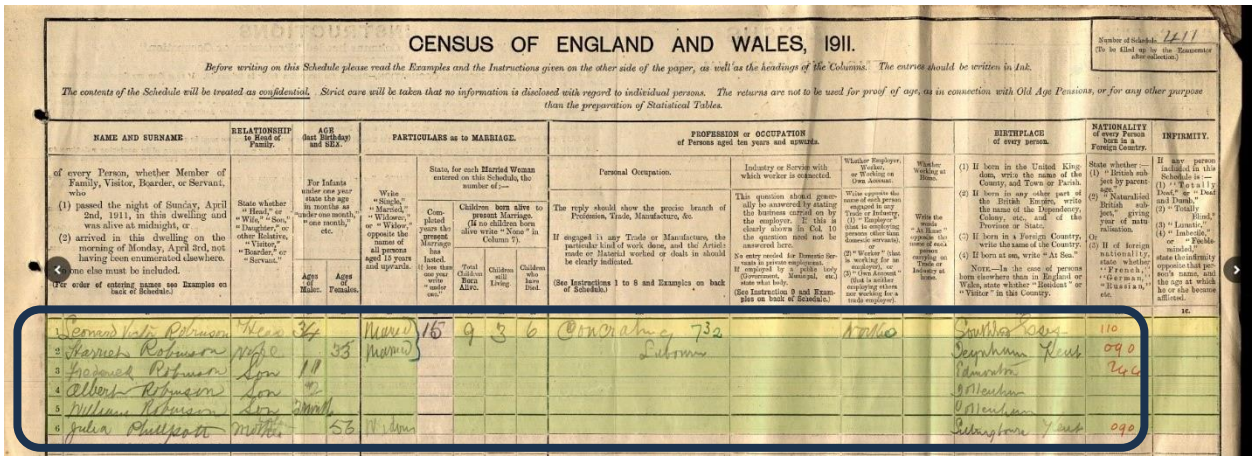
Civil Parish of EDMONTON — Ecclesiastical Parish of St James — County Borough, Municipal Borough, or Urban District of EDMONTON — Ward of Municipal Borough or Urban District of Silver St — Rural District of — Parliamentary Borough or Division of Enfield — Town or Village or Hamlet of

Schedule No.	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Uninhabited	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday Males	Age last Birthday Females	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded
19	19 Linton Cottages	1	Charlotte J Upton	Head	M	44		Upholsterer Smith Saw filler	Worker		Surrey Kingston on Thames	
			Louisa do	Wife	M		43				do Chertsey	
			Emily M do	Daur	S		13				do Uxbridge	
			Wilhelmina do	Sis			10				do Southwark	
			Lucy do	Daur			8				do do	
			Dilsey do	Daur			5				Middlesex Hillingdon	
			Albert G J do	Son			4				do Edmonton	
			Thomas E do	Son			3 M				do do	
20	20 do	1										
21	21 do	1	Arthur Walker	Head	M	45		Gas Fitter Foreman			London Hackney	
			Louisa do	Wife	M		40				do Middlesex	
			Arthur do	Son	S		16	Errand Boy at Glass Factory			do Hackney	
			Jessie do	Daur	S		14				do Middlesex	
			Elgra do	Daur			12				do Hackney	
			Sarah do	Daur			10				do Tottenham	
			Tom do	Son			7				do Tottenham	
			Harriet do	Daur			3				do Shoreditch	
			Lydia do	Daur			1				do Islington	
22	22 do	1	John P Coote	Head	M	35		Carpenter	Worker		Essex Walthamstow	
			Hannah do	Wife	M		32				London Bloomsbury	
			George H do	Son			2				Middlesex Edmonton	
23			Ellen Clarke	Head	Wid		61	Field Worker	Worker		do Tottenham	
			Emma do	Daur	S		18	Dress Maker	- do -		do do	
23	23 do	1	Samuel Fox	Head	M	30		Bricklayer Labourer	- do -		Kent Teynham	
			Charlotte do	Wife	M		24				Middlesex Edmonton	
			George do	Son			2				do do	
			Edwin do	Son			1 M				do do	
24			Julia J Philpott	Head	Wid		43	Machine Needle Hands	Own account at home		Kent Sittingbourne	
			Charlotte do	Dau Law	M		24				do Teynham	
			Harriet do	Dau Law	M		23				do do	
6	Total of Schedules of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	4 - 1 - 6	Total of Males and of Females			12	17					

This leaves the unanswered question of how this information was constructed from the individual household schedules (which no longer exist). Some census information is not all it seems!

1911

On census day 2nd April 1911, Julia Jane (56) was living with Harriet (33) and Leonard (34) at 4 Union Row, Tottenham with three of their children: Frederick (11 who would die in WWI age 19), Albert (2, who would die on 28th August 1912 aged 3 of tuberculosis), and William (2 months, who would live to an old age, marrying twice).



CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 1211 (To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

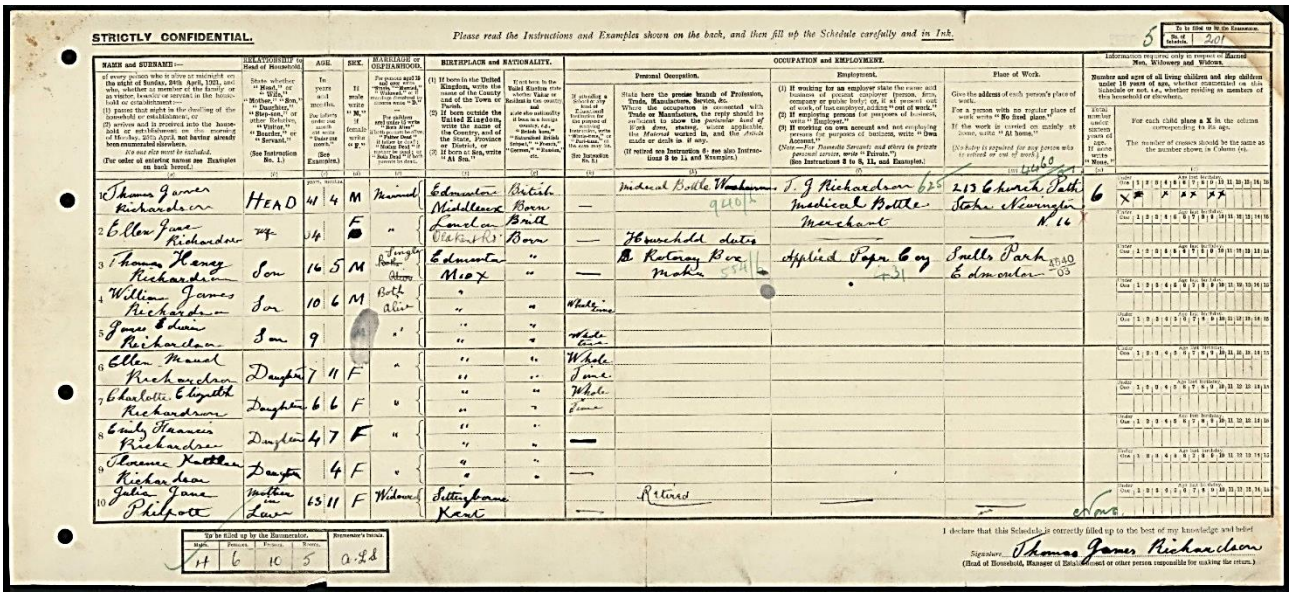
Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in Ink.

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 of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. Some one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family. State whether "Head," or "Wife," "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, "Visitor," "Boarder," or "Servant."	AGE last Birthday and SEX. For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc. Ages of Males. Ages of Females.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE. Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of:— Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. (If less than one year write "under one.")	Children born alive to present Marriage. (If no children born alive write "None" in Column 7). Total Children Born Alive.	Children still Living.	Children who have Died.	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards. Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. Write opposite the name of each person employed in any Trade or Industry. (1) "Employer" (that is employing persons other than domestic servants). (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer), or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person carrying on Trade or Industry at home.	BIRTHPLACE of every person. (1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country. State whether (1) "British subject by parentage," (2) "Naturalized British subject," giving year of naturalization. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	INFIRMITY. If any person included in this Schedule is:— (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.
1 Leonard Victor Robinson	Head	34	Married	15	4	3	1	Engraving	732	Worker		South Tottenham	110
2 Harriet Robinson	Wife	33	Married					Laboring				Teynham Kent	090
3 Frederick Robinson	Son	11										Edmonton	246
4 Albert Robinson	Son	2										Tottenham	
5 William Robinson	Son	2 months										Tottenham	
6 Julia Philpott	Mother	56	Widow									Sittingbourne Kent	090

1921

On 1921, Julia was living with her daughter Elen Jane Richardson (34), her husband Thomas James Richardson (41, medical bottle washer) and their 7 children at 34 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton, N18.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

	NAME and SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household	AGE	SEX	MARRIAGE or OLDFASHIONED	BIRTHPLACE and NATIONALITY		OCCUPATION and EMPLOYMENT			Number and ages of all living children and step children under 16 years of age, whether maintained on this schedule or not, i.e., whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere.
								Personal Occupation	Employment	Place of Work	
1	Thomas James Richardson	HEAD	41	M	Married	Edmonton Middlesex	British Born	Medical Bottle Washer	J. J. Richardson Medical Bottle Merchant	213 Church Path Stoke Newington N.16	6
2	Ellen Jane Richardson	wife	34	F	"	London	British Born	Household duties			
3	Thomas Henry Richardson	Son	16	M	Single	Edmonton N10	"	A Rotary Boy Maker	Applied Paper Co	Snells Park Edmonton	
4	William James Richardson	Son	10	M	Both Alive	"	"				
5	James Edwin Richardson	Son	9	M	"	"	"				
6	Ellen Maud Richardson	Daughter	7	F	"	"	"				
7	Charlotte Elizabeth Richardson	Daughter	6	F	"	"	"				
8	Emily Frances Richardson	Daughter	4	F	"	"	"				
9	Florence Kathleen Richardson	Daughter	4	F	"	"	"				
10	Julia Jane Philpott	Mother in Law	65	F	Widow	Sittingbourne Kent		Retired			

To be filled up by the Enumerator.

Males.	Females.	Rooms.	Enumerator's Initials.
4	6	5	A.J.B

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

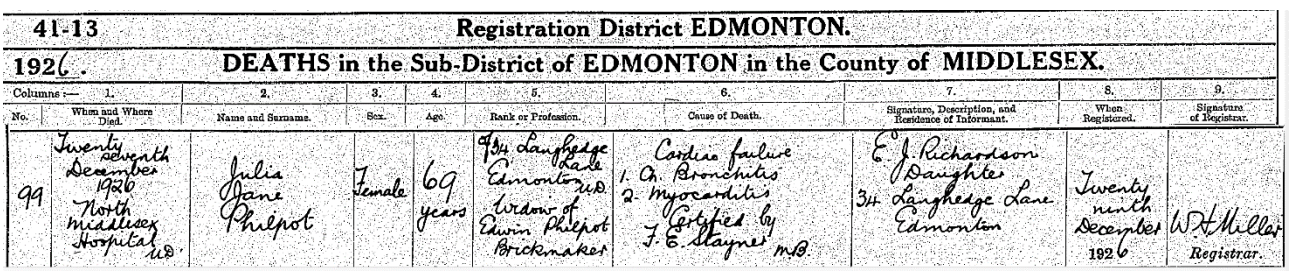
Signature: Thomas James Richardson

(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)



Langhedge Lane still exists in Edmonton, but has been developed and contains blocks of flats.

Julia Jane died on 27th 1926 aged 69, in North Middlesex Hospital of "*cardiac failure and bronchitis and myocarditis*". The death was registered by her daughter Emma Jane of 34 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton.

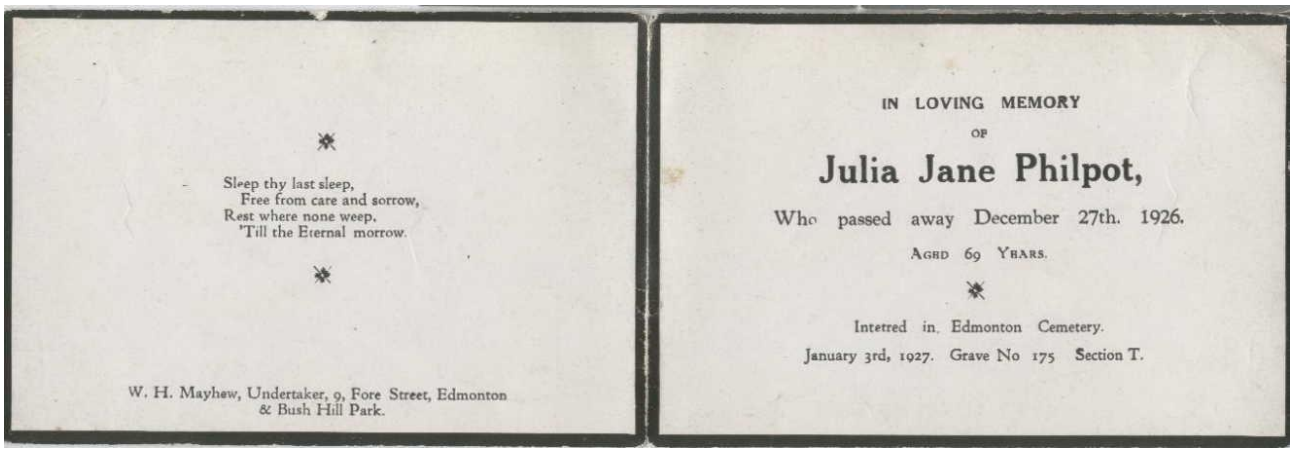


41-13 Registration District EDMONTON.

1926. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of MIDDLESEX.

Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died	2. Name and Surname	3. Sex	4. Age	5. Rank or Profession	6. Cause of Death	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	8. When Registered	9. Signature of Registrar
99	Twenty seventh December 1926 North Middlesex Hospital	Julia Jane Philpot	Female	69 years	93 Langhedge Lane Edmonton Widow of Edwin Philpot Brickmaker	Cardiac failure 1. a. Bronchitis 2. Myocarditis Certified by T. E. Stayner M.B.	E. J. Richardson Daughter 34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton	Twenty ninth December 1926	W. H. Miller Registrar.

Julia was buried 3rd January 1927 at Edmonton Cemetery, Edmonton, Middlesex in grave number 175 section T.

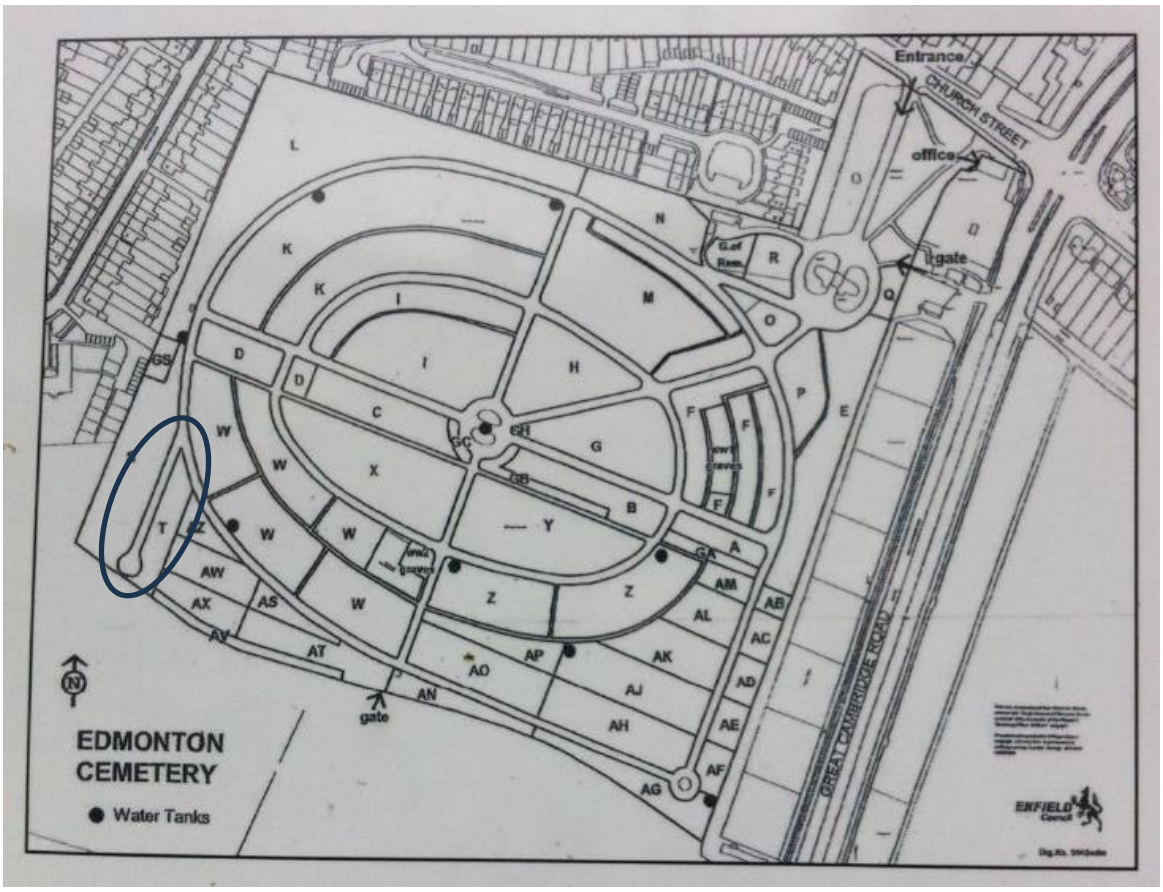


Sleep thy last sleep,
Free from care and sorrow,
Rest where none weep,
'Till the Eternal morrow.

W. H. Mayhew, Undertaker, 9, Fore Street, Edmonton
& Bush Hill Park.

IN LOVING MEMORY
OF
Julia Jane Philpot,
Who passed away December 27th. 1926.
AGED 69 YEARS.

Interred in Edmonton Cemetery.
January 3rd, 1927. Grave No 175 Section T.



Children of Edwin and Julia Jane

William George (1875-1898)

William was born on 9th June 1875, in Mill Street, Milton.

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.	Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.	When added after Registration of Birth.
440	Ninth June 1875 Mill Street Milton	William George	Boy	Edward Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Brickfield Labourer	+ Her mark of Edward Philpott Father Mill Street Milton	Seventeenth July 1875	H. D. Jackson Deputy Registrar	

By around 1880 the family had moved to Enfield. William lived at home with his parents in Bush Hills Park, Middlesex during the 1881 census when he was 5, and the 1891 census at 35 Linton Cottages, Edmonton when he was 15.

He married Ellen Maud Cook (19) on 8th October 1893 when he was 18, at All Saints Church, Church Street, the Edmonton Parish Church. They were both living with William's parents at 35 Linton Cottages. William was a labourer in the brickfields a job he continued until his death.

1893. Marriage solemnized at the Parish Church in the Parish of Edmonton in the County of Middlesex

Columns. No.	1 When Married.	2 Name and Surname.	3 Age.	4 Condition.	5 Rank or Profession.	6 Residence at the time of Marriage.	7 Father's Name and Surname.	8 Rank or Profession of Father.
129	Oct. 8. 1893	William George Philpott	18	Bachelor	Labourer	35 Linton Cottages	Edward Philpott	Labourer
		Ellen Maud Cook	19	Spinster	—	35 Linton Cottages	James Cook	Bookbinder

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by — or after Banns by me, N. S. Gregory

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William George Philpott, Ellen Maud Cook — in the Presence of us, Henry Mount, Charlotte Philpott

On 11th May 1894, at 35 Linton Cottage, Ellen gave birth to a boy (unnamed), the birth was registered by Julia Jane, who was present.

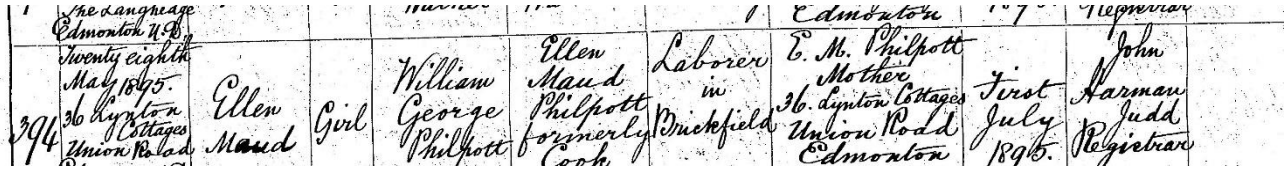
447	Eleventh May 1894 29 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton		Boy	William George Philpott	Ellen Philpott formerly Cook	Laborer in Brickfield	Julia Jane Philpott Grandmother Present at the Birth 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Twelfth May 1894.	John Harman Judd Registrar	

The next day the child, who was born premature, died from "*inanition*". Both birth and death were registered by Julia Jane on the same day., She was present at the birth and death.

> *A death certificate records inanition as the cause of death if the person died from a "failure to thrive" or a severe lack of nourishment, often due to a medical condition that prevented them from eating or absorbing nutrients, not simply because they were deprived of food. The certificate is issued after a doctor confirms the cause of death and it is registered with a registrar in the local council*

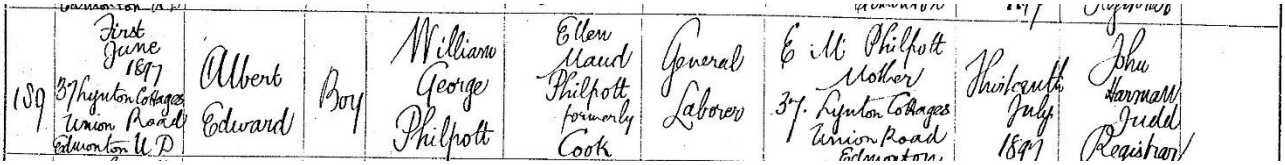
154	Twelfth May 1894 29 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	— Philpott	male	1 day	Son of William George Philpott Labourer in Brickfield	Premature Birth Inanition certified by James Heath M.D.	Julia Jane Philpott Grandmother Present at the Death 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Twelfth May 1894	John Harman Judd Registrar	

On 28th May 1895, their second child was born, Ellen Maud Philpott, at 36 Linton Cottages.



394	Twenty eighth May 1895. 36 Lynton Cottages Union Road	Ellen Maud	Girl	William George Philpott	Ellen Maud Philpott formerly Cook	Laborer in Brickfield	E. M. Philpott Mother 36. Lynton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	First July 1895.	John Harman Judd Registrar

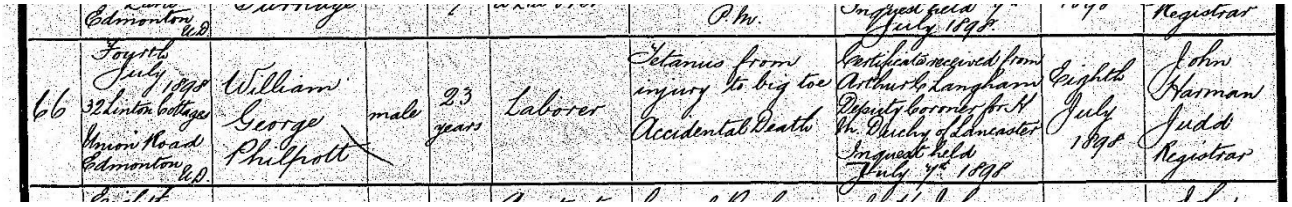
On 1st June 1897 their third child, Albert Edward Philpott, was born at 37 Linton Cottages.



189	First June 1897 37 Lynton Cottages Union Road Edmonton N.D.	Albert Edward	Boy	William George Philpott	Ellen Maud Philpott formerly Cook	General Laborer	E M Philpott Mother 37. Lynton Cottages Union Road	Thirteenth July 1897	John Harman Judd Registrar

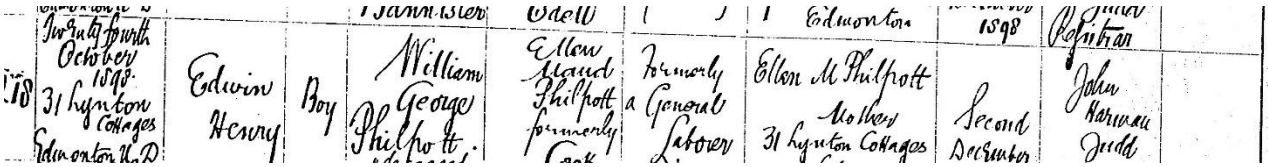
Death of William

William died on 4th July 1898 at 32 Linton Cottages, Union Road, Edmonton, age 23 of "*tetanus from injury to big toe. Accidental Death Inquest held July 7th 1898".* William was a labourer (1898, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 286). At the time, Ellen was around 6 months pregnant with their fourth child.



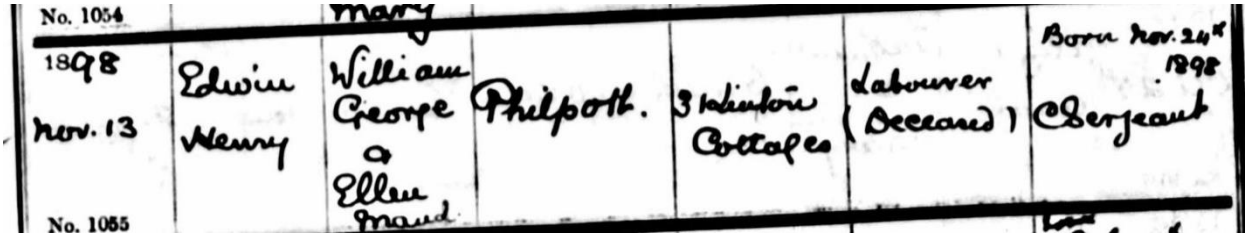
66	Fourth July 1898 32 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton N.D.	William George Philpott	male	23 years	Laborer	Tetanus from injury to big toe Accidental Death	Certificate received from Arthur Wm Langham Deputy Coroner for N. Division of Lancaster Inquest held July 7th 1898	Eighth July 1898	John Harman Judd Registrar

Edwin Henry was born on 24th October 1898 at 31 Linton Cottages., just 3 months after William's death. Ellen was now a widow with three young children to look after.



18	Twenty fourth October 1898. 31 Lynton Cottages Edmonton N.D.	Edwin Henry	Boy	William George Philpott.	Ellen Maud Philpott formerly Cook	formerly a General Laborer	Ellen M Philpott Mother 31 Lynton Cottages	1898 Second December	John Harman Judd

Edwin was baptised on 13th November.

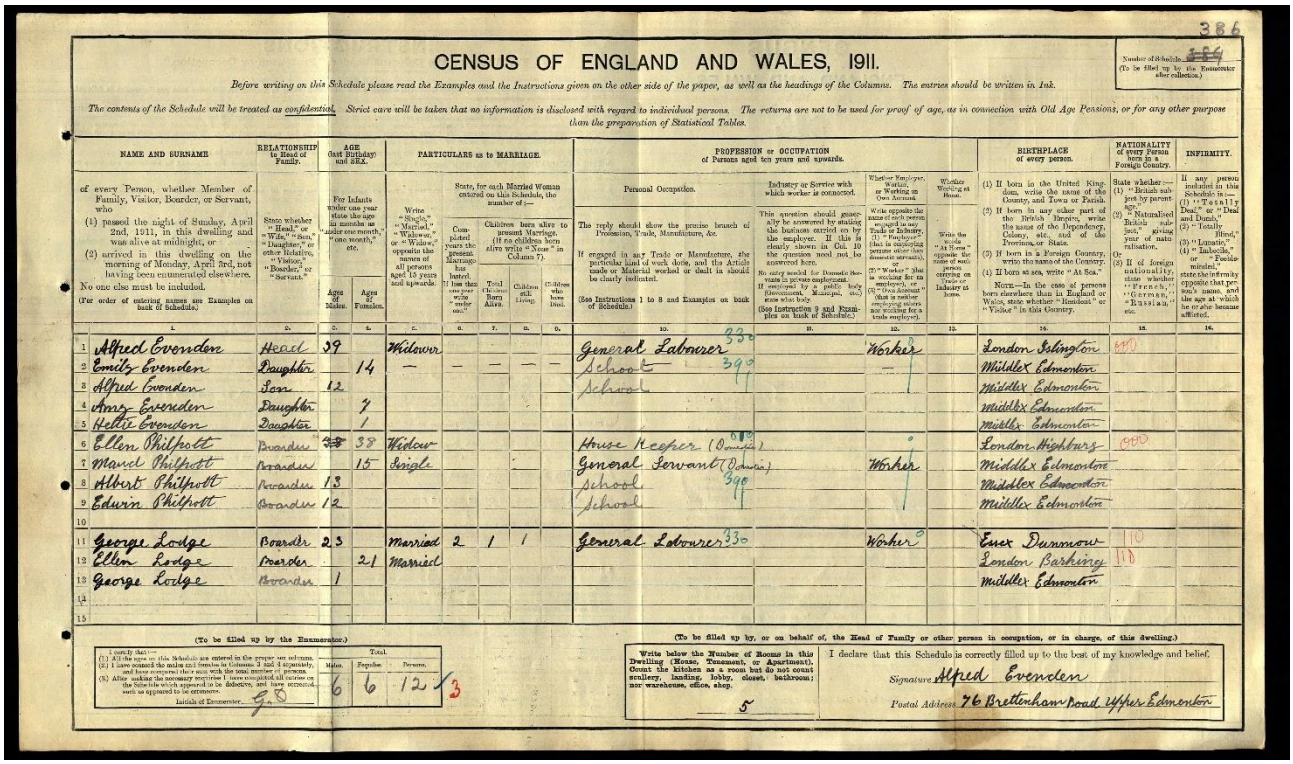


No. 1054							
1898 Nov. 13	Edwin Henry	William George & Ellen Maud	Philpott.	31 Linton Cottages	Labourer (Deceased)	Born Nov. 24th 1898	Sergeant
No. 1055							

Ellen (26) continued to live in Linton Cottages in 1901 with Ellen (5), Albert (3) and Edwin (2), where she worked as a "*filler in a cartridge factory*".

> *In 1901, a filler in a cartridge factory would have been responsible for inserting the gunpowder, wadding, and projectiles into brass casings to create complete cartridges, a task often performed on lever-presses and potentially with other mechanical aids to ensure precise and consistent loads.*

In 1911, Ellen (38) and her three children were living as borders in the house of Alfred Evenden, a general labourer (39) at 76 Brettenham Road, Edmonton. Alfred was a widower with 4 children.



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 386 (To be filled up by the Enumerator after collection.)

	NAME AND SURNAME of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family. State whether "Head," or "Wife," or "Son," or "Daughter," or other Relative, or "Visitor," or "Boarder," or "Servant."	AGE last Birthday and SEX. For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," or "one month," etc. Ages of Males. Ages of Females.	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE. Write "Single," or "Married," or "Widow," or "Widower," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards. State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of — Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year write "under one." Children born Alive. Total. Children still Living. Children who have died.	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards. Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Domestic Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state who body is. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. Write opposite the name of each person (1) "Employer," (2) "Employed," (this is employing persons other than domestic servants), or (3) "Worker" (but is working for an employer), or (4) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person carrying on trade or industry at home.	BIRTHPLACE of every person. (1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province, or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.	NATIONALITY of every Person born in a Foreign Country. State whether (1) "British subject by parent age," or (2) "Naturalised British subject," giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	INFIRMITY. If any person included in this Schedule is (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.
1	Alfred Evenden	Head	39	Widower				General Labourer		Worker	London Islington		
2	Emily Evenden	Daughter	14	—	—	—	—	School			Middlex Edmonton		
3	Alfred Evenden	Son	12					School			Middlex Edmonton		
4	Amy Evenden	Daughter	7								Middlex Edmonton		
5	Hettie Evenden	Daughter	1								Middlex Edmonton		
6	Ellen Philpott	Boarder	38	Widow				House Keeper (Domestic)			London Hightbury		
7	Maud Philpott	Boarder	15	Single				General Servant (Domestic)		Worker	Middlex Edmonton		
8	Albert Philpott	Boarder	13					School			Middlex Edmonton		
9	Edwin Philpott	Boarder	12					School			Middlex Edmonton		
10													
11	George Lodge	Boarder	23	Married	2	1	1	General Labourer		Worker	Essex Dunmow		
12	Ellen Lodge	Boarder	21	Married							London Barking		
13	George Lodge	Boarder	1								Middlex Edmonton		
14													
15													

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

I certify that:—
(1) All the ages on this Schedule are entered in the proper columns.
(2) I have checked the entries in Columns 3 and 4 separately.
(3) After making the necessary corrections I have completed all entries on the Schedule which appeared to be defective, and have corrected such as appeared to be erroneous.

Initials of Enumerator G.S.

Total	Males.	Females.
	6	6
	12	1/3

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

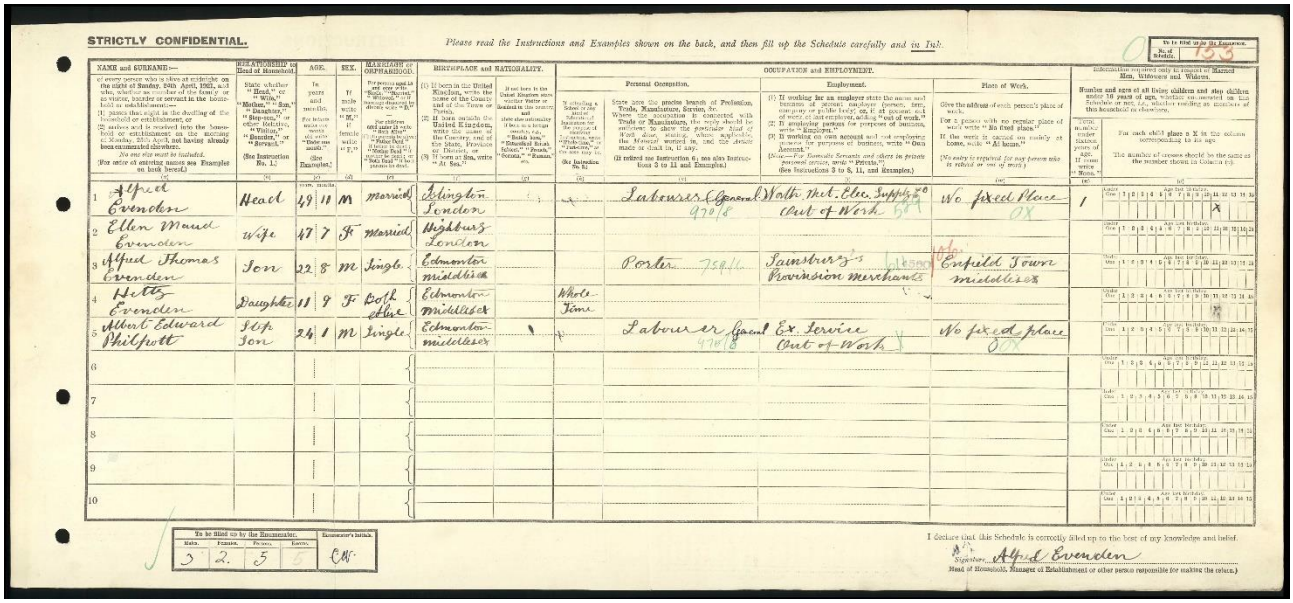
Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (House, Tenement, or Apartment). Count the kitchen as a room but do not count scullery, landing, lobby, closet, bathroom; nor warehouse, office, shop. 5

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature Alfred Evenden

Postal Address 76 Brettenham Road Upper Edmonton

Ellen and Alfred married on 1915. On 19th June 1921 they were living at 6 Alma Road, Ponders End with two of Alfred's children and one of Ellen's. Alfred was out of work. Alma Road is just 2 miles north of Brettenham Road.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

To be filled up by the Enumerator. No. of Schedule 153

	NAME and SURNAME of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 24th April, 1921, and who, whether as member of the family or as visitor, border or servant in the household or establishment (1) passes that night in the dwelling of the household or establishment, or (2) arrives and is received into the household or establishment on the morning of Monday, 25th April, and having already been enumerated elsewhere. No one else must be included. (For order of entering names see Examples on back hereof.)	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household. State whether "Head," or "Wife," or "Mother," or "Son," or "Daughter," or "Step-son," or "Step-daughter," or "Father," or "Brother," or "Servant." (See Instruction No. 1.)	AGE. In years and months. Age last birthday. Under one month.	SEX. If male write "M," if female write "F."	MARRIED or ORPHANED. For persons aged 15 and over write "Single," "Married," "Widowed," or "Divorced." For children aged under 15 write "Father living," "Father dead," "Mother living," "Mother dead," "Both dead" or "Both living."	BIRTHPLACE and NATIONALITY. (1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County and of the Town or Parish. (2) If born outside the United Kingdom, write the name of the Country and of the State, Province or Division, as may be most definite. (3) If born at Sea, write "At Sea."	If not born in the United Kingdom state whether Native or Resident in the country and state also nationality if born in a foreign country. Write "British," "Subject," "Naturalised," "Protected," "Foreigner," or the name of the State to which the person belongs. (See Instruction No. 2.)	OCCUPATION and EMPLOYMENT. Personal Occupation. State here the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, &c. Where the occupation is connected with Trade or Manufacture, the reply should be sufficient to show the particular kind of work done, stating where applicable the Material worked in, and the details made or dealt in, if any. (If retired see Instruction 6; see also Instruction 3 to 11 and Examples.)	Employment. If working for an employer state the name and business of person employed (person, firm, company or public body), as if general clerk of metal merchant, clerking "out of work," &c. (See Instruction 4.) Write "Domestic" for purposes of business, write "Own Account." (See also Instruction 5.) For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write "Private." (See Instructions 3 to 8, 11, and Examples.)	Place of Work. Give the address of each person's place of work. For a person with no regular place of work write "No fixed place." If the work is carried on entirely at home, write "At home." (No entry is required for any person who is retired or out of work.)	Infirmities (if any). Write opposite the name of each person who is (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile," or "Feeble-minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.	Information required only in respect of Married Men, Widowers and Widows. Number and ages of all living children and step children under 16 years of age, whether or not at home. Children or not, i.e., whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere. Number under sixteen years of age. If none write "None."	For each child place a X in the column corresponding to its age. The number of crosses should be the same as the number shown in Column 10.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Alfred Evenden	Head	49 11	M	married	Islington London		Labourer (General) 1918	Waste Mat. Elec. Supply Co Out of Work	No fixed Place	1		Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	X
2	Ellen Maud Evenden	Wife	47 7	F	married	Hightbury London							Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
3	Alfred Thomas Evenden	Son	22 8	M	single	Edmonton middlesex		Porter	Sainsbury's Provision merchants	Enfield Town middlesex			Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
4	Hettie Evenden	Daughter	11 9	F	Both alive	Edmonton middlesex		Whole Time					Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	X
5	Albert Edward Philpott	Step Son	24 1	M	single	Edmonton middlesex		Labourer (General) 1918	Ex Service Out of Work	No fixed place			Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
6													Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
7													Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
8													Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
9													Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	
10													Under 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Age last birthday 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	

To be filled up by the Enumerator.

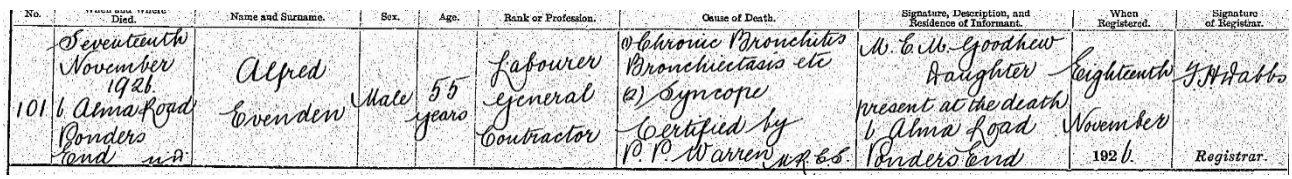
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Enumerator's Initials.
3	2	5	C.W.

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature Alfred Evenden

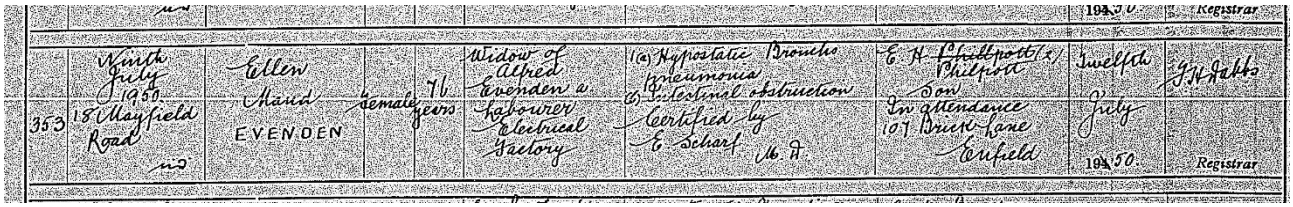
(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)

Alfred died 5 years later age 55 on 17th November 1926 of "*chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, syncope*", living at 6 Alma Road, Ponders End. Ellen was again widowed.



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	Seventeenth November 1926. 6 Alma Road Ponders End	Alfred Evenden	Male	55 years	Labourer general Contractor	(1) Chronic Bronchitis Bronchiectasis etc (2) Syncope Certified by P. P. Warren M.R.C.S.	M. E. M. Goodhew Daughter present at the death 6 Alma Road Ponders End	Eighteenth November 192 6.	F. H. Hobbs Registrar.

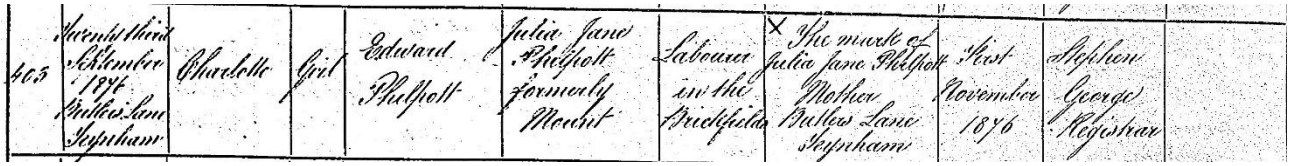
Ellen died on 9th July 1950 age 76 of "*hypostatic broncho-pneumonia and intestinal obstruction*" at 18 Mayfield Road. Death registered by Edwin Henry, her son, living at 107 Brick Lane, Enfield (1950, Sep, Edmonton, 05E 306).



									1950	Registrar
353	Ninth July 1950. 18 Mayfield Road	Ellen Maud EVENDEN	female	76 years	Widow of Alfred Evenden a Labourer Electrical Factory	(1a) Hypostatic Broncho Pneumonia (b) Intestinal obstruction Certified by E Scharf M.B.	E H Philpott (s) Philpott Son In attendance 107 Brick Lane Enfield	Twelfth July 1950.	J H Jobbs Registrar	

Charlotte (1876-1924)

Charlotte was born on 23rd September 1876, at Butlers Lane, Teynham and baptised on 18th October 1876.



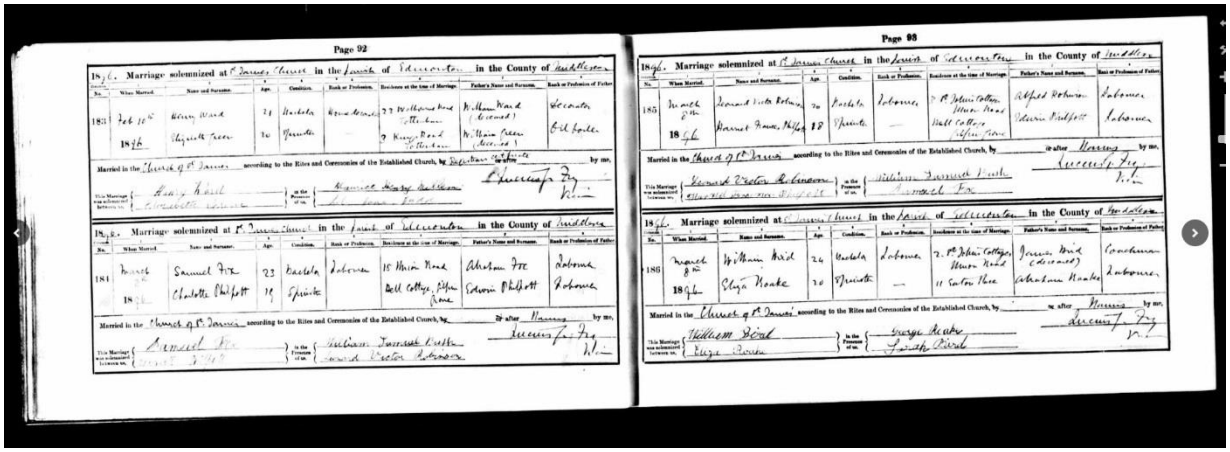
403	Twenty third September 1876 Butlers Lane Teynham	Charlotte	Girl	Edward Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Merritt	Labourer in the Brickfields	X The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	First November 1876	Stephen George Registrar	

By 1881 when she was 4, the family had moved from Teynham to Bush Hills Park, Enfield, and shortly after when she was 14, the family moved again to Linton Cottages, Edmonton where Charlotte lived with her parents, and 4 siblings.

On 22nd November 1886 Charlotte was admitted to Colls Road School

> *Colls Road School (0671) opened in 1885. Renamed Collingwood Secondary School in 1951. Amalgamated with Samuel Pepys School in 1982 to form Hatcham Wood School.*

On 8th March 1896, Charlotte married Samual Fox a bricklayer's labourer (1896, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 295). On the same day, her sister, Harriet Frances had married Leonard Victor Robinson; both grooms were witnesses to each other's wedding.



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18 96. Marriage solemnized at St James Church in the Parish of Edmonton 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
183	Feb 16th 1896	Henry Ward	21	Bachelor	Bricklayer	77 Millbourne Road Edmonton	William Ward (Deceased)	Decorator
		Elizabeth Green	20	Spinster		9 King Road Edmonton	William Green (Deceased)	Bill Poster

Married in the Church of St James according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Licence by me, Edward Victor Robinson

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Henry Ward, Elizabeth Green. In the Presence of us, Maurice Henry Smallman, Emma Jane Fox

18 96. Marriage solemnized at St James Church in the Parish of Edmonton 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
184	March 8th 1896	Samuel Fox	23	Bachelor	Labourer	15 Main Road	Abraham Fox	Labourer
		Charlotte Philpott	19	Spinster		Bell Cottage, Fifth Lane	Edward Philpott	Labourer

Married in the Church of St James according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Banns after Warning by me, Lawrence Fry Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Samuel Fox, Charlotte Philpott. In the Presence of us, William Samuel Fox, Leonard Victor Robinson

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18 96. Marriage solemnized at St James Church in the Parish of Edmonton 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
185	March 8th 1896	Leonard Victor Robinson	20	Bachelor	Labourer	2 St Johns Cottages Main Road	Alfred Robinson (Deceased)	Labourer
		Harriet Frances Philpott	18	Spinster		Bell Cottage, Fifth Lane	Edward Philpott	Labourer

Married in the Church of St James according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Banns after Warning by me, Lawrence Fry Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Leonard Victor Robinson, Harriet Frances Philpott. In the Presence of us, William Samuel Fox, Samuel Fox

18 96. Marriage solemnized at St James Church in the Parish of Edmonton 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
186	March 8th 1896	William Ward	20	Bachelor	Labourer	2 St Johns Cottages Main Road	James Ward (Deceased)	Coachman
		Eliza Neale	20	Spinster		11 Sutton Place	Abraham Neale	Labourer

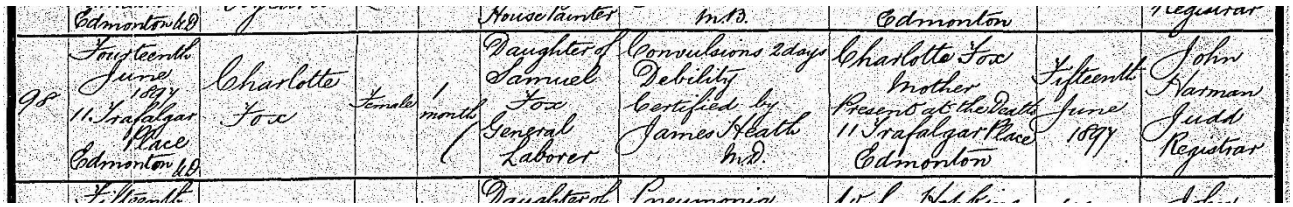
Married in the Church of St James according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Banns after Warning by me, Lawrence Fry Vicar

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Ward, Eliza Neale. In the Presence of us, George Neale, Sarah Ward

Samuel was a general labourer. Charlotte and Samuel went on to have 6 children: Charlotte, George, Edwin, Daisy, Maud and Albert. Except Charlotte who died age 1 month, all lived to adulthood, most lived long lives, except Albert who died age 49. Details as follows.

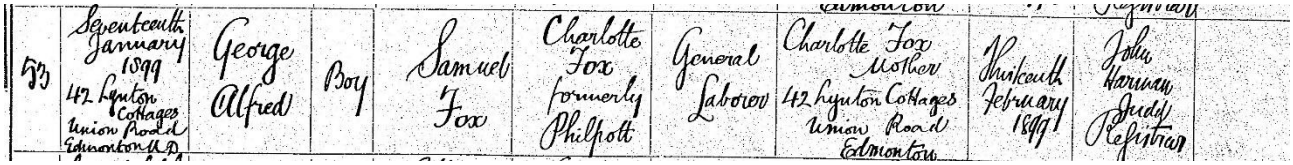
- ***Charlotte***

Charlotte was born on 5th May 1897 at 11 Trafalgar Place. Charlotte died a month later of "*Convulsions and debility*".



- ***George***

George was born on 17th January 1899 at 42 Linton Cottages, (1899, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 503)

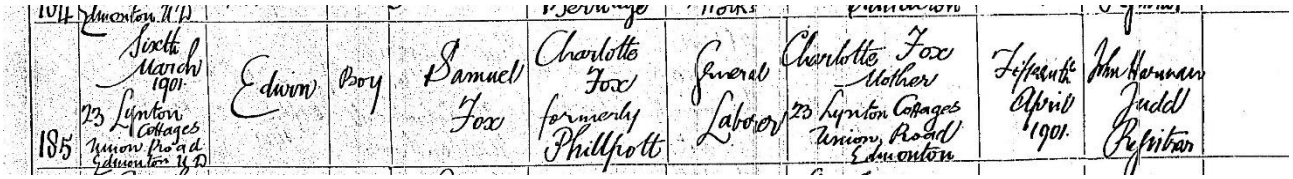


George married Hilda Laura Herbert in 1920 (1920, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 1762). They had one daughter Gladys Charlotte in 1922. She died in 2010.

George died on 21 December 1970 age 70, in Enfield.

- ***Edwin***

Edwin was born 6th March 1901 at 23 Linton Cottages. Was baptised on 7th September 1903 with Daisy when living at 23 Linton Cottages (1901, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 500).



Edwin served in the Royal Navy during WWI, on HMS Powerful and HMS Tiger.

Edwin married Dorothy Kemble in July 1923 (1923, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 1573). They had two children, Joan Dorothy (1924-1999) and Kenneth Edwin (1931-1983). Edwin became a cabinet maker.

Edwin died age 70 on 20th October 1970 (1970, Dec, Enfield, 05B, 389).

- ***Daisy***

Daisy was born on 7th April 1903 in Edmonton (1903, Jun, Edmon ton, 03A, 593).

She was baptised on 7th September 1903. At St James, Edmonton.

Daisy married Albert Franklin in October 1923. She was a warehouse clerk. They had two children, Ronald Albert (1928-2002), Shirley Daisy (1935-2018).

Daisy died age 93 in April 1996.

- ***Maud***

Maud was born on 13th March 1905 in Edmonton (1905, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 594).

Maud married Alexander Joseph Fairhurst on 14th April 1929 at St James, Edmonton (1929, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 1389). They had two daughters, Irene (1931-2005) and Joyce (1931-2009).

Maud died age 75 in April 1980 (1980, Jun, Enfield, 12, 639).

- ***Albert***

Albert was born on June 1907 (1907, Jun, Edmonton 03A, 656).

Albert became a plumber and married Alice Violet Whistlecraft on December 23rd 1928 at St Mary's (1928, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 1378). They had a daughter Patricia Margaret (1933-2016).

Albert died on 24th June 1956 age 49, on the way to Prince of Wales General Hospital. He left £1404 5s 6d to his wife (1956, Jun, Edmonton, 05E, 276).

Appearance on Censuses

Om 31st March 1901 Charlotte (24) and Samuel (30) lived together at 23 Linton Cottages with their two sons George (2) and Edwin (1m). However, not only did her mother Julia Jane Philpott live with them since her father had died, but also there are two other entries:

- Charlotte Philpott, unmarried, daughter-in-law, 24.
- Harriet Philpott, unmarried, daughter-in-law, 23.

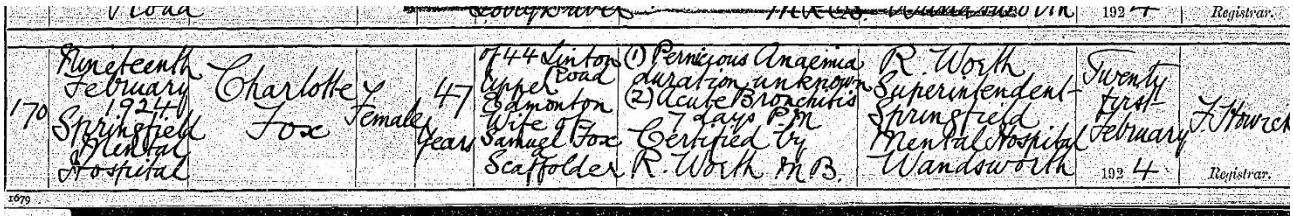
It is not clear quite how or why Charlotte and Harriet managed to fool the enumerator by appearing in the return twice – Harriet appears elsewhere with Leonard.

1911: 44 Linton Road, Edmonton; Samuel Fox (40, scaffolder), Charlotte (34), George (12), Edwin (10), Daisy (8), Maud (6), Alfred (4).

1921: 44 Linton Road, Edmonton; Samuel Fox (51), scaffolder, Trollops and Co Builder), Charlotte Fox (43, household duties), Albert Fox (14y 3m, shop assistant), Daisy Fox (18y 2m, Warehouse clerk), Maud Fox (16y 3m, pointer, pencil trade, Eagle pencil Company)

Death of Charlotte and Samuel

Charlotte died on 19th February 1924 age 47, of "*pernicious anaemia duration unknown (2) acute bronchitis 7 days*", at Springfield Mental Hospital, Wandsworth (1924, Mar, Wandsworth, 10D, 967).



> ***Pernicious anaemia*** *is a disease where not enough* red blood cells *are produced due to a deficiency of* vitamin B12*. Those affected often have a gradual onset. The most common initial symptoms are* feeling tired *and weak. Other symptoms may include* shortness of breath*, feeling faint, a smooth red tongue,* pale *skin, chest pain,* nausea *and* vomiting*, loss of appetite, heartburn, numbness in the hands and feet,* difficulty walking*, memory loss, muscle weakness, poor* reflexes*, blurred vision, clumsiness, depression, and confusion. Without treatment, some of these problems may become permanent*
>
> ***Springfield Mental Hospital****, Wandsworth opened as the Surrey County Pauper Lunatic Asylum in 1840. The original building was a grand symmetrical red brick Tudor-style composition enclosing a large courtyard. A purpose-built chapel was added in 1881. It came under the management of Middlesex County Council in 1888 and was renamed the Wandsworth Asylum. During the First World War. it became the Springfield War Hospital and, after the war, it became the Springfield Mental Hospital. (Wikipedia)*

Currently we do not know when Charlotte was admitted to a mental institution – whether it might have been a result of "*pernicious anaemia*" or not. So how could pernicious anaemia and bronchitis have led to admission? That cause of death – pernicious anaemia with bronchitis as a compounding factor - actually fits a very plausible route into Springfield in 1924.

Untreated pernicious anaemia (vitamin B12 deficiency) often causes striking neuro-psychiatric symptoms—confusion/delirium, memory loss, depression, even hallucinations or psychosis. In

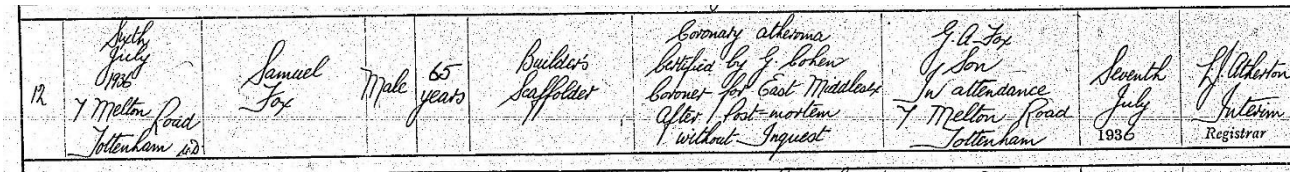
the 1920s these could easily be labelled "melancholia," "mania," or "dementia praecox," prompting certification and asylum care. (Durant et al., 2003)[25]

Effective treatment (liver therapy) wasn't reported until 1926, and vitamin B12 itself wasn't isolated until 1948—so in February 1924 staff could mostly offer nursing care, not a cure.

Severe bronchitis (common and often fatal at the time) can itself precipitate delirium - acute confusion and agitation - especially in seriously ill patients. That kind of sudden behavioural change frequently triggered asylum admission when families or poor-law officials had nowhere else to turn.

So why was she admitted to Springfield specifically? Springfield (then commonly called Springfield Mental Hospital/Wandsworth Asylum) was the local county mental hospital with infirmary wards, and under the Lunacy Act 1890 most admissions were by application plus two medical certificates when a person was judged "of unsound mind" and in need of care. Dying there of medical causes (like anaemia/bronchitis) was common once admitted.

Samuel lived for another 12 years, but died on 6th July 1936, age 65 of "*coronary atheroma",* at 7 Melton Road, Tottenham.

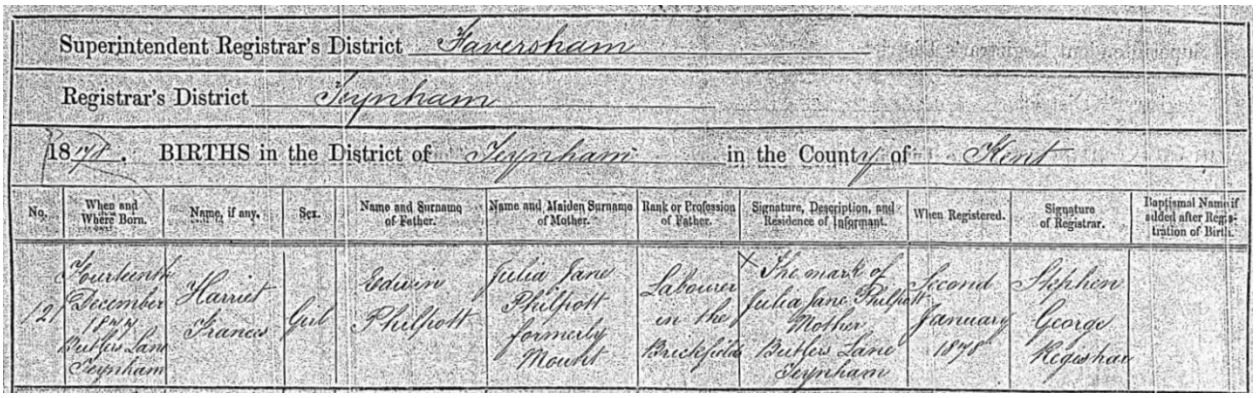


12	Sixth July 1936 7 Melton Road Tottenham	Samuel Fox	Male	65 years	Builder's Scaffolder	Coronary atheroma Certified by J. Cohen Coroner for East Middlesex After Post-mortem without Inquest	G. A. Fox Son In attendance 7 Melton Road Tottenham	Seventh July 1936	L. J. Atherton Interim Registrar	

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is usually caused by a build-up of fatty deposits (atheroma) on the walls of the arteries around the heart (coronary arteries). The build-up of atheroma makes the arteries narrower, restricting the flow of blood to the heart muscle. This process is called atherosclerosis.

Harriet Frances (1877-1975)

Edwin and Julia Jane's third child, Harriet Frances Philpott was born on 14th December 1877 in Butlers Lane, Teynham, to Edwin Philpott (21) and Julia Jane Mount (19). She was the third of nine children (1877, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 801). It is likely Harriet Frances was named after her maternal grandmother Frances Fagg.



Superintendent Registrar's District Faversham

Registrar's District Teynham

1877. BIRTHS in the District of Teynham in the County of Kent

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.
121	Fourteenth December 1877 Butlers Lane Teynham	Harriet Frances	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	Second January 1878	Stephen George Registrar	

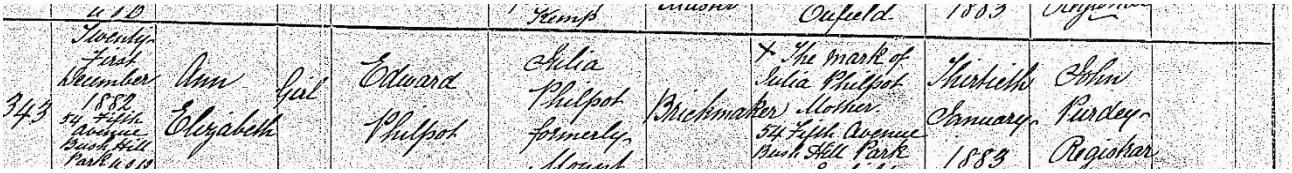
Harriet moved to Edmonton with her parents, where she eventually met and married Leonard victor Robinson Together they had 13 children only four of whom survived. Hariett and Leonard moved to Shoeburyness when he retired, but Leonard committed suicide. Harriet moved back to Edmonton and briefly remarried Alfred Collins.

Harriet moved to Gillingham with her daughter Maud and husband Charles Gates and son Peter. She died age 98 in 1975. **Harriet's story is fully told in Chapters 37 and 38.**

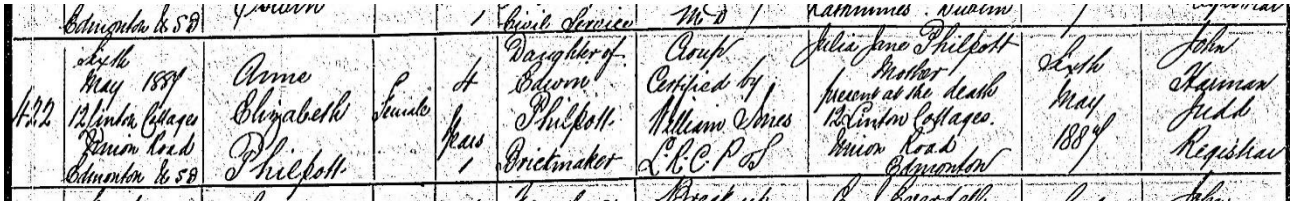
[25] Durand C, Mary S, Brazo P, Dollfus S. Manifestations psychiatriques de la maladie de Biermer: à propos d'un cas [Psychiatric manifestations of vitamin B12 deficiency: a case report]. Encephale. 2003 Nov-Dec;29(6):560-5.

Ann Elizabeth (1882-1887)

On 21st November 1882, Ann Elizabeth Philpott their fourth child, was born at 54 Fifth Avenue, Bush Hill Park (1883, Mar, Edmonton, 3A, 367).

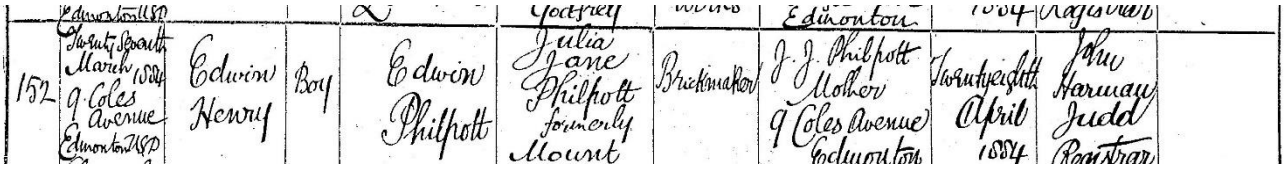


Ann Elizabeth died on 6th May 1887 aged 4 of "*croup*" when the family lived at 12 Linton Cottages, Edmonton. She was buried in Chingford Mount Cemetery on Saturday 14th May 1887.



Edwin Henry (1884-1965)

Edwin Henry was born on 27th May 1884 at 9 Coles Avenue, Edmonton (1884, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 8340).



In 1891 he lived at 35 Linton Cottages as a 7-year-old. In 1901 he lived at 23 Linton Cottages, in the house of his sister Charlotte and her husband, since his father had recently died.

Edwin married Alice Emma Rumble (10 March 1883-September 1960) in September 1905.

They had 6 children:

- Edwin Henry (1908-1992)
- William George (1909-1998)
- Violet (1911-2002)
- Horace (1916-1995)
- Douglas (1918-2009)
- Alice Maud (1920-2002)

Alice Emma died in September 1960, age 77.

Edwin died in July 1965 age 79 (1965, Sep, Haringey, 05B, 674).

Appearance on Censuses

1911: 28 Waverley Road, Tottenham; Edwin Philpott (28, Factory hand, Emery Works), Alice (29), Edwin (3), Wiliam (2)

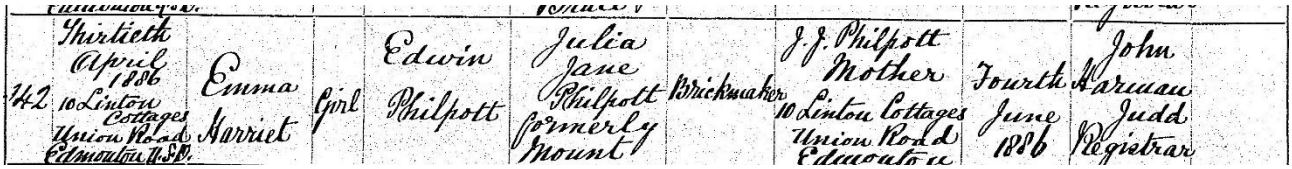
1921: 68 Asplins Road, Tottenham; Edwin Henry (37y 3m, labourer, London Emery Works), Alice (40), Edward, (13y 5m), William (11y 9m), Violet (9y 8m), Horace (5y 4m), Douglas (3y 1m), Alice (7m)

Electoral Register 1926: 68 Asplins Road; Edward Henry Philpott, Alice Philpott

1939: 49 High Cross Road, Tottenham; Edwin Henry (65, Bottle Hand), Alice (58, unpaid domestic duties), Edwin H (31private means labourer), William G (30, General labourer, brickworks), Horace (23, General labourer, brickworks), Douglas (21, private means labourer), Alice (19, Army equipment worker), Hilda (Eady/Philpott, 21), Frederick Gibbs 27, coal hoist labourer), Violet Gibbs (presumably formerly Philpott, 28).

Emma Harriet (1886-1886)

On 30th April 1886, Edwin and Julia had their sixth child, Emma Harriet, at 10 Linton Cottages. Edwin was a brickmaker (1886, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 379).



142	Thirtieth April 1886 10 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton N.S.D.	Emma Harriet	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Brickmaker	J. J. Philpott Mother 10 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Fourth June 1886	John Harman Judd Registrar	

However, on 15th November 1886, age just 7 months, Emma died of "*Miasma 3 months*" and Edwin was "*a labourer at the gas works*" (1886, Dec. Camberwell, 01D, 499). However, the family now seem to live at 112 Ormando Street, Old Kent Road, some distance from Edmonton.



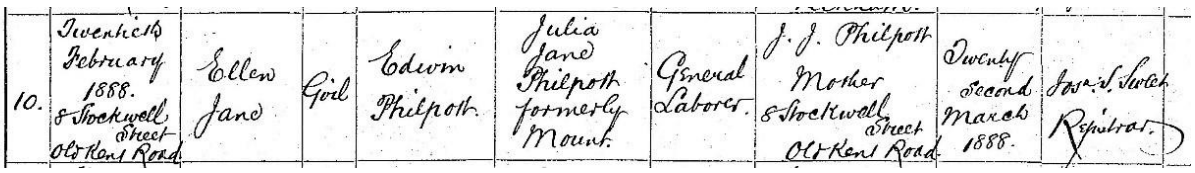
575	Fifteenth November 1886 112 Ormondo Street Old Kent Road	Emma Harriett Philpott	Female	6 months	Daughter of Edwin Philpott Labourer at the Gas Works	Marasmus 3 months Certified by Jno Williams M.R.C.P.Lond	J. J. Philpott Mother Present at the death 112 Ormondo Street Old Kent Road	Sixteenth November 1886	Jos. J. Sweet Registrar	

Marasmus is a severe form of malnutrition, primarily characterized by energy deficiency, leading to significant weight loss and muscle wasting. It results from a lack of both calories and protein in the diet over an extended period. This deficiency impacts the body's ability to maintain normal functions, causing visible emaciation and stunted growth in children

Emma is buried at Camberwell Old Cemetery, Southwark. Grave 9936. (Source: Find a Grave) She was possibly buried on 22nd November 1886.

Ellen Jane (1888-1941)

Ellen was born on 20th February 1888 at 8 Stockwell Street, Old Kent Road, during the time the family moved (twice) from Linton cottages to Old Kent Road.



10.	Twentieth February 1888. 8 Stockwell Street Old Kent Road	Ellen Jane	Girl	Edwin Philpott.	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount.	General Labourer.	J. J. Philpott Mother 8 Stockwell Street Old Kent Road	Twenty Second March 1888.	Jos. J. Sweet Registrar.	

Ellen lived with her parents at 35 Linton Cottages, in the 1891 census when she was 3, and her mother in the 1901 census at 23 Linton Cottages when she was 13. By 1911, she was living at 3 Claremont Terrace, Upper Edmonton, with her "husband" Thomas Richardson, and two sons, TG (6) and WG (4). According to the entry they claim they were married in 1903 though no marriage certificate has been found. (There are some inconsistencies here. The second initials are incorrect for son Thomas, and William would have been 1 year old not 4).

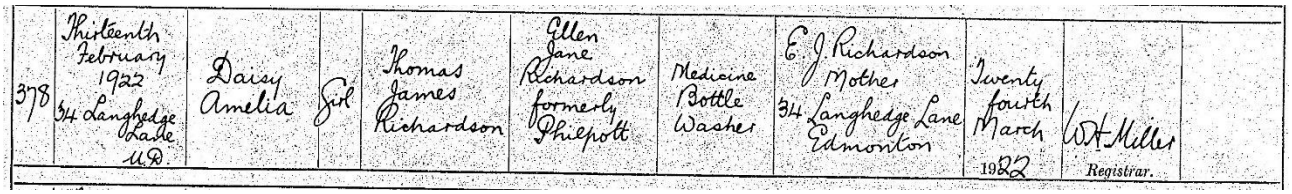
There is some uncertainty in when – and whether – Ellen and Thomas actually married and so far, no formal documentation. The 1911 census suggests 1903, Thomas's enlistment papers say 1912, and list two children born before that date. It seems they moved to Langhedge Lane, Edmonton.

Children

Together they appear to have had 15 children. Notice the gap between 1916 and 1920 when presumably Thomas was away at war. Thomas does have an extensive record of service. He enlisted at age 35 y 8m where he described being married on 22nd May 1912 at Tottenham registry office, though he lists two children born before that date. He apparently had served in the Royal Fusiliers for 6y 33 days in December 1903 before he met and married Ellen.

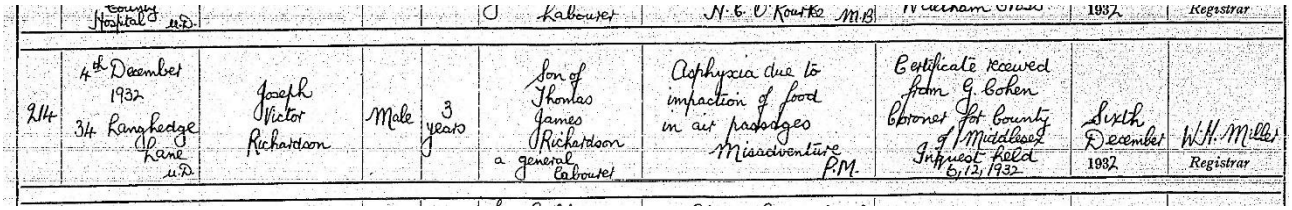
Two of their children died young, but records for some are incomplete.

- **Thomas Henry**, Born 31st January 1905, at 56 Bridport Road, Edmonton, father labourer in Gas Works (1905, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 646), married Rosina Martin, October 1927, (1927, Dec, Edmonton, 03AQ, 1453), died, 31st January 1970, age 65 (1970, Sep, Enfield, 05B, 376)
- **Helen (1909-1909)**
- **William James**, 17th November 1910, 5 Trafalgar Place, Edmonton, Father general labourer, (1910, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 626), married Ethel Florence Humbles, 9th April 1939 at St James, Edmonton, (1939, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 2614), died July 1966, (1966, Sep, Enfield, 05B, 250), 2 children still alive.
- **James Edwin**, 27th June 1912, (1912, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 1281), married Alice Squires, October 1935, (1935, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 1928).
- **Ellen Maud**, 10th July 1913. 92 Raynham Road, Edmonton, father general labourer, she appears to have died 1989
- **Charlotte Elizabeth**; 14th November 1914, married Thomas Albert Wolstencroft December 1947, (1947, Dec, Edmonton, 05E, 981), appears to have died, April 1995
- **Emily Francis**, 1st November 1916, (1916, Dec., Edmonton, 03A, 1063), died October 1983, (1983, Dec, Enfield, 12, 0256).
- **George Albert**, March 1920, (1920, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 1533), died 8th August 1920 age 7 months of "*congenital hydrocephalus",* at Great Ormond Street Hospital, lived at 34 Langhedge Lane, father General labourer, ex-army.
- **Florence Kathleen**, 15th February 1921, (1921, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 1178), married Ernest Chesterton January 1943, (1943, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 1599), died May 1994,
- **Daisy Amelia**, Born 13th February 1922, at 34 Langhedge Road, (1922, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 1124), father was a medicine bottle washer. Daisy died in 1923 (1923, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 588).



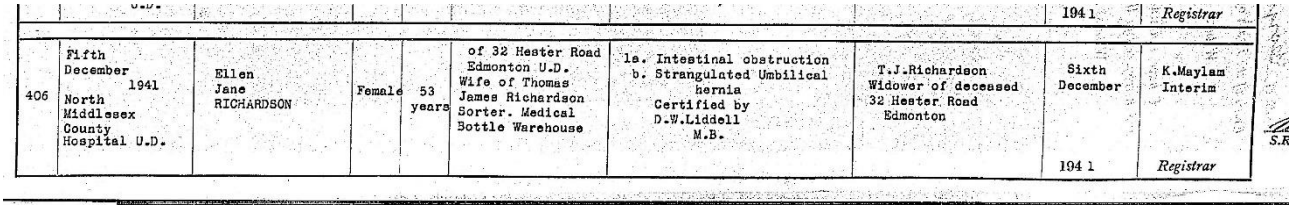
378	Thirteenth February 1922 34 Langhedge Lane U.D.	Daisy Amelia	Girl	Thomas James Richardson	Ellen Jane Richardson formerly Philpott	Medicine Bottle Washer	E. J. Richardson Mother 34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton	Twenty fourth March 1922	W. H. Miller Registrar.	

- **Margaret Elsie,** Born 23rd October 1924, (1924, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 945), died 1908 in Enfield Road.
- **Harry Arthur**, Born 3rd February 1926,
- **Frederick Charles,** Born March 1927, (1927, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 917), married Doreen Wood, April 1949, (1949, Jun, Edmonton, 05E, 703), died 2020, 13 Brookfields, Brentwood EN3 7EG
- **Ivy May**, Born September 1928, (1928, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 1032), married Frank Sharples, **January 1957 (1957, Mar, Edmonton, 05E, 1003)**
- **Joseph Victor**, Born September 1929 (1929, Sep, Edmonton, 03E, 1095)
  Joseph Victor died on 4th December 1932 age 3 of "*Asphyxia due to impaction of food in air passages. Misadventure*". He lived at 34 Langhedge Lane. There was an inquest on 6th December 1932.



244	4th December 1932 34 Langhedge Lane U.D.	Joseph Victor Richardson	Male	3 years	Son of Thomas James Richardson a general Labourer	Asphyxia due to impaction of food in air passages Misadventure P.M.	Certificate received from G. Cohen Coroner for County of Middlesex Inquest held 6.12.1932	Sixth December 1932	W. H. Miller Registrar

Ellen Jane died on 5th December 1941 age 53 at North Middlesex County hospital of *"intestinal obstruction; strangulated umbilical hernia".* Death registered by her husband Thomas James Richardson of 32 Hestor Road, Edmonton.



								1941	Registrar
406	Fifth December 1941 North Middlesex County Hospital U.D.	Ellen Jane RICHARDSON	Female	53 years	of 32 Hester Road Edmonton U.D. Wife of Thomas James Richardson Sorter. Medical Bottle Warehouse	1a. Intestinal obstruction b. Strangulated Umbilical hernia Certified by D.W.Liddell M.B.	T.J.Richardson Widower of deceased 32 Hester Road Edmonton	Sixth December 1941	K.Maylam Interim Registrar

A strangulated umbilical hernia is a serious medical emergency where the blood supply to tissue trapped in a belly button bulge is cut off, potentially leading to tissue death. Symptoms include severe pain, nausea, vomiting, fever, and a dark or reddish bulge. You need immediate medical attention for a suspected strangulated hernia, which requires emergency surgery to prevent life-threatening complications like bowel damage.

Thomas died in 1960 (1960, Jun, Edmonton, 05E, 160).

Appearance on Censuses

1911: 3 Claremont Terrace, Edmonton; Thomas Richardson (31, bricklayers' labourer), Ellen Jane (24), T(homas) (6), W(illiam) (4)

(There is no record of a Claremont Terrace in Edmonton)

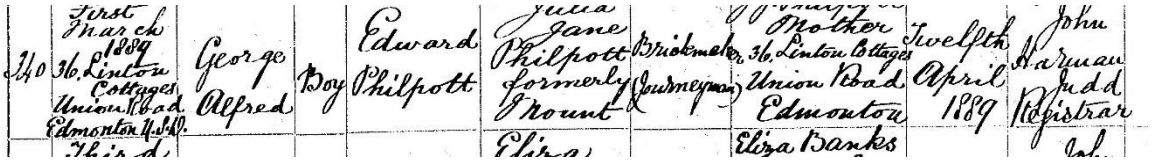
1921: 36 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton (Mr James Allingam); Thomas James Richardson (41, medical bottle warehouseman), Ellen Jane (34), Thomas Henry (16y 5m, Rotary box maker), William James (10y 6m, school full time), James Edwin (9, school full time), Ellen Maud (7y 11m, school full time), Charlotte Elizabeth (6y 6m, school full time), Emily Francis (4y 7m), Florence Kathleen (4m), Julia Jane Philpott (63yt 11m, mother in law).

1939: 46 Langhedge Lane; Thomas Richardson (59, medical bottle warehouseman), Jane E (51, household duties), Ellen Maud 26 pencil machinist), Charlotte Elizabeth (24, filament winder), Emily Francis (22, mackintosh sticker), Florence Kathleen (later Chesterton) (17, pencil sorter*) ??, Harry (5, at school)

There seems to be no evidence of a pencil manufacturer actually in Edmonton in 1939. Nearest match: the Eagle Pencil Company (later Berol) had its big London factory just south of Edmonton at Tottenham Hale. It opened in 1907 and, when war broke out in 1939, the plant paused pencil-making to do secret war work; pencil production resumed after 1945.

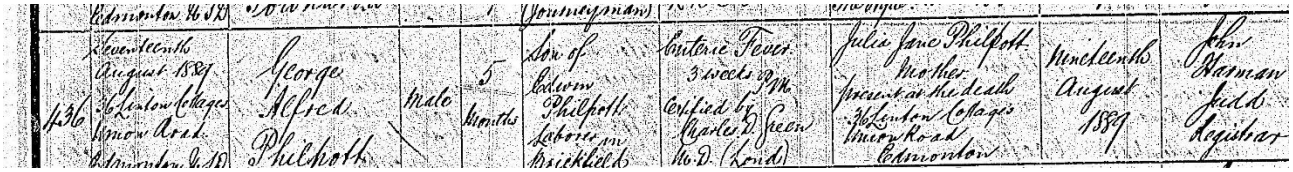
George Alfred (1889-1889)

Their 7th Child, George Alfred Philpot was born on 1st March 1889 at 36 Linton Cottages, where Edwin was a journeyman brickmaker (1889, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 380).



340	First March 1889 36 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton U.S.D.	George Alfred	Boy	Edward Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Blount	Brickmaker (Journeyman)	Mother 36 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton Eliza Banks	Twelfth April 1889	John Harman Judd Registrar

George died on 17th August, 1889 age 5 months at 35 Linton Cottages, of "*enteric fever*". Edwin was a brickfields labourer (1889, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 190).



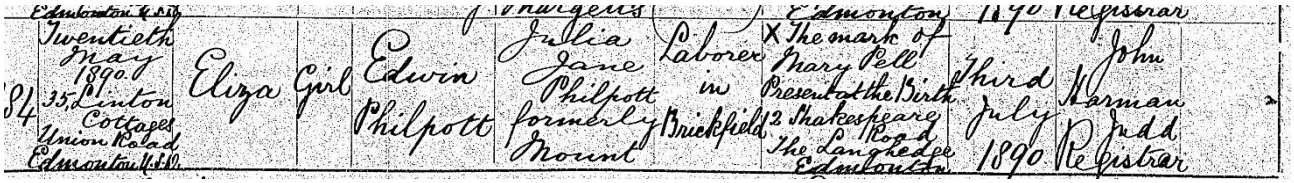
	Edmonton U.S.D.				Journeyman				
436	Seventeenth August 1889 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton U.S.D.	George Alfred Philpott	male	5 Months	Son of Edward Philpott Labourer in Brickfields	Enteric Fever 3 weeks 3 M. Certified by Charles D. Green M.D. (Lond.)	Julia Jane Philpott Mother Present at the death 35 Linton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Nineteenth August 1889	John Harman Judd Registrar

Typhoid fever, also called enteric fever, is caused by salmonella bacteria. Typhoid fever is rare in places where few people carry the bacteria. It also is rare where water is treated to kill germs and where human waste disposal is managed

George was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on 25th August 1889.

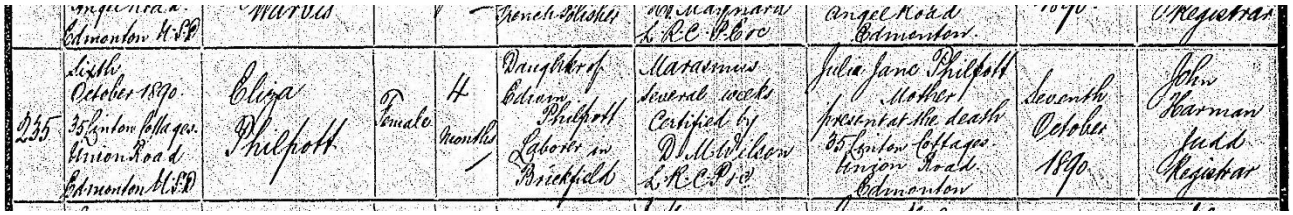
Eliza (1890-1890)

Their 9th Child, Eliza, was born on 20th May 1890 at 35 Linton Cottages. The birth was registered by Mary Pell of 12 Shakespeare Road, Langhedge, Edmonton (1890, Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 375).



Eliza died on 6th October 1890 age 4 months of "*Miasmas*" at 35 Linton Cottages. Edwin was a brickfield labourer (1890, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 222).

Eliza was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery on Sunday 12th October 1890.



Section 18 - Grandmother

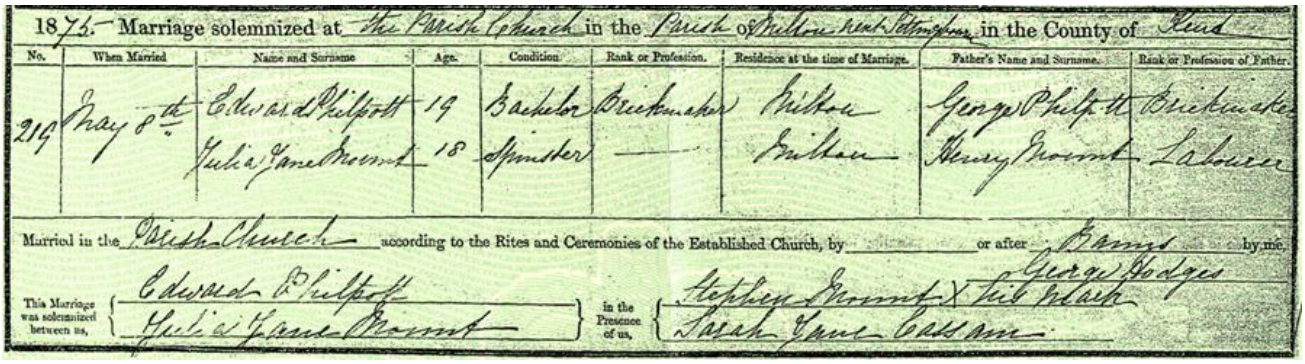
Harriet Philpott (1877-1975)

Chapter 37 - Harriet Philpott (1877-1975)

Edwin Philpott (1856-1900) was born on 13th April 1856 in Plomford, Ospringe, Kent in 1856 to George Philpott (29) (1826-1892) and Charlotte Snoad (24) (1830-1915).

Julia Jane Mount (1857-1926) was born on 13th July 1857 to Henry Mount (1812-1879) and Frances Fagg (1820-1894).

On 8th May 1875 Edwin Philpott (21) married Julia Jane Mount (18) at The Parish Church of Milton next Sittingbourne. It appears from birth certificates that Julia Jane was illiterate. Interestingly they are both under age. It transpires that Julia Jane was 8 months pregnant.



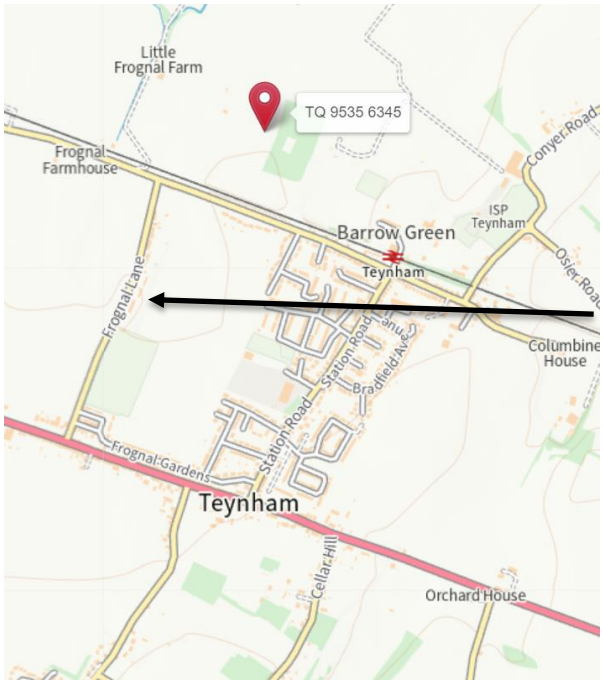
1875. Marriage solemnized at The Parish Church in the Parish of Milton next Sittingbourne in the County of Kent

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.
219	May 8th	Edward Philpott	19	Bachelor	Brickmaker	Milton	George Philpott	Brickmaker
		Julia Jane Mount	18	Spinster	—	Milton	Henry Mount	Labourer

Married in the Parish Church according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by ____ or after Banns by me George Hodges

This Marriage was solemnized between us, Edward Philpott / Julia Jane Mount

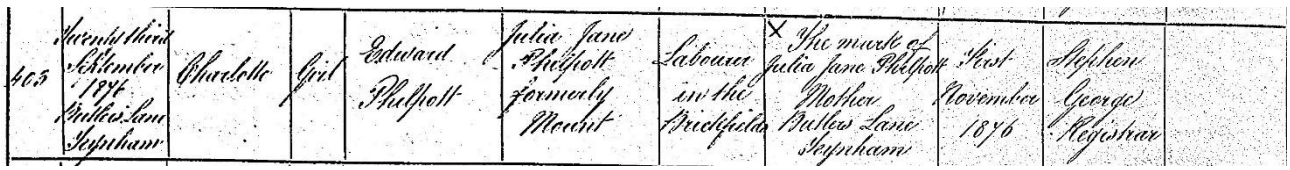
In the Presence of us, Stephen Mount X his mark / Sarah Jane Cassam



In 1875 Edwin was 19 and Julia Jane was 17, she gave birth to their first child, William George, in Milton, suggesting Julia was pregnant when they married (1875, Sep, Milton, 2A, 772).

Between July 1875 and October 1876, the family appears to move to Butlers Lane, Teynham. This may have been employment related if the brickfields at Milton were struggling, since there were brickfields at Teynham Fields.

Then on 23rd September 1876 they gave birth to their second child, Charlotte Philpott in Butlers Lane, Teynham (1876, Sep, Faversham, 2a, 808).



403	Twenty third September 1876 Butlers Lane Teynham	Charlotte	Girl	Edward Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	X The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	First November 1876	Stephen George Registrar	

Their third child, Harriet Frances Philpott was born on 14th December 1877 at 6 Butlers Lane, Teynham, to Edwin Philpott (21) and Julia Jane Mount (20). She was the third of nine children (1877, Mar, Faversham, 02A, 801). It is likely Harriet Frances was named after her maternal grandmother Frances Fagg.

Superintendent Registrar's District Faversham

Registrar's District Teynham

1877. BIRTHS in the District of Teynham in the County of Kent

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.
12	Fourteenth December 1877 Butlers Lane Teynham	Harriet Frances	Girl	Edwin Philpott	Julia Jane Philpott formerly Mount	Labourer in the Brickfields	The mark of Julia Jane Philpott Mother Butlers Lane Teynham	Second January 1878	Stephen George Registrar	

XA 392153

24/801/131

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1947

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Name and Surname Harriet Frances Philpott

Sex Girl

Date of Birth Fourteenth December 1877

Place of Birth — Registration District Faversham; Sub-District Teynham

Certified to have been compiled from records in the custody of the Registrar General. Given at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, under the Seal of the said Office, the 19th day of November 1953.

CAUTION:—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

PAS 155026/83

Butlers' Lane is now called Frogmore Lane, Frogmore Lane is just west of Teynham, it is a road with fields on both sides. It runs between London Road and Lower Road which goes to Teynham railway station. In 1879, Henry Mount and Frances Fagg, Harriet's maternal grandparents, appear to be living in 23 Frogmore Lane when Henry died.

Historic Ordnance Survey map sets covering Teynham are available as the OS 1st edition (c.1862–1875) and later OS editions (revisions published c.1897–1900). The presence of the later OS map series (1897) and 1890s commercial map printings label the lane as Frognal/Frognal Lane indicate the renaming had occurred by the end of the 19th century. That brackets the change to sometime between ~1875 and ~1897. So, the 1877-1879 window is plausible.





These photographs, taken on 11th May 2026, show the existing 6-8 Frogmore Lane (left) and the view of the road from Lower Road – the main A2. There are now plans to build 300 houses of the farmland.

1881

By 1881, Edwin was a brickmakers labourer, the family had moved from Kent to 4th Avenue, Bush Hills Park.

We do not fully know the reason Edwin moved his family from Teynham, though the move to Bush Hills Park seems related to the brickfields there and possibly less work in Teynham. The move to Bush Hills Park is very likely to have been related to Edwin's employment as a brickmaker as there were several brick companies.

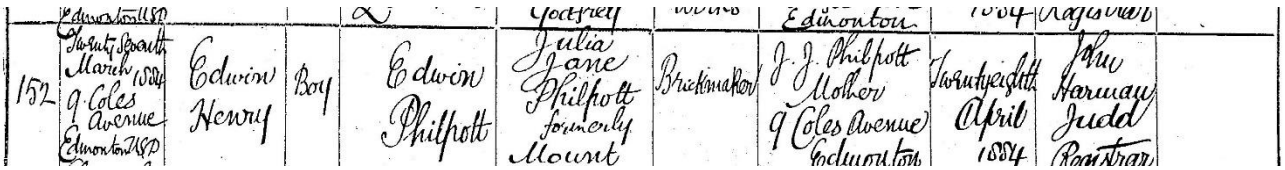
It was this move that subsequently facilitated Harriet's meeting up with Leonard who would move to London around ten years later in c1891.

During August 1880, The Elementary Education Act 1880 made Primary Education compulsory between the ages of 5 and 10, so it is possible Charlotte and Harriet may have been some of the first to benefit by attending Primary school in Enfield. She would have been 5 in 1882 and 10 in 1887. A school was established in Bush Hills Park before 1900 [26].

Sometime after 1881, the Philpotts moved house to 9 Coles Avenue, Edmonton. This was only about half a mile south of Bush Hills Park. Coles Avenue/West Street no longer exists. It was formerly situated a little to the south-west of Edmonton Green, running westwards from a junction with Victoria Road. The locality has been comprehensively redeveloped, and only the Hyde Arms public house on the corner with Victoria Road survives from the 19th century arrangement.

On 21st December 1882, Ann Elizabeth Philpott was born at 54 Fifth Avenue, Bush Hill Park (1883, Mar, Edmonton, 03a, 367). Birth registered on 13th January 1883.

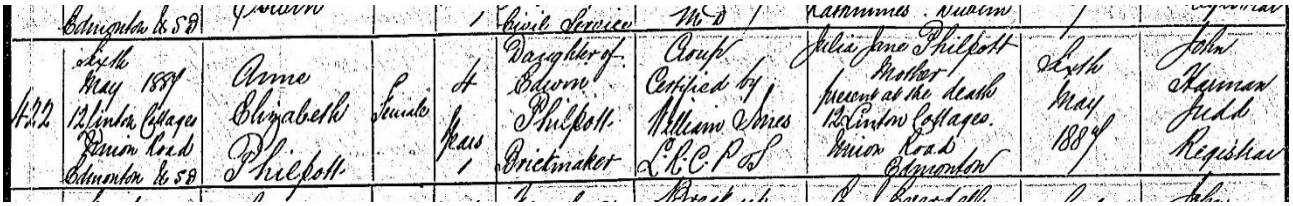
On 27th March 1884, Edwin Henry Philpott was born at 9 Coles Avenue, Edmonton. Father Edwin was a Brickmaker.



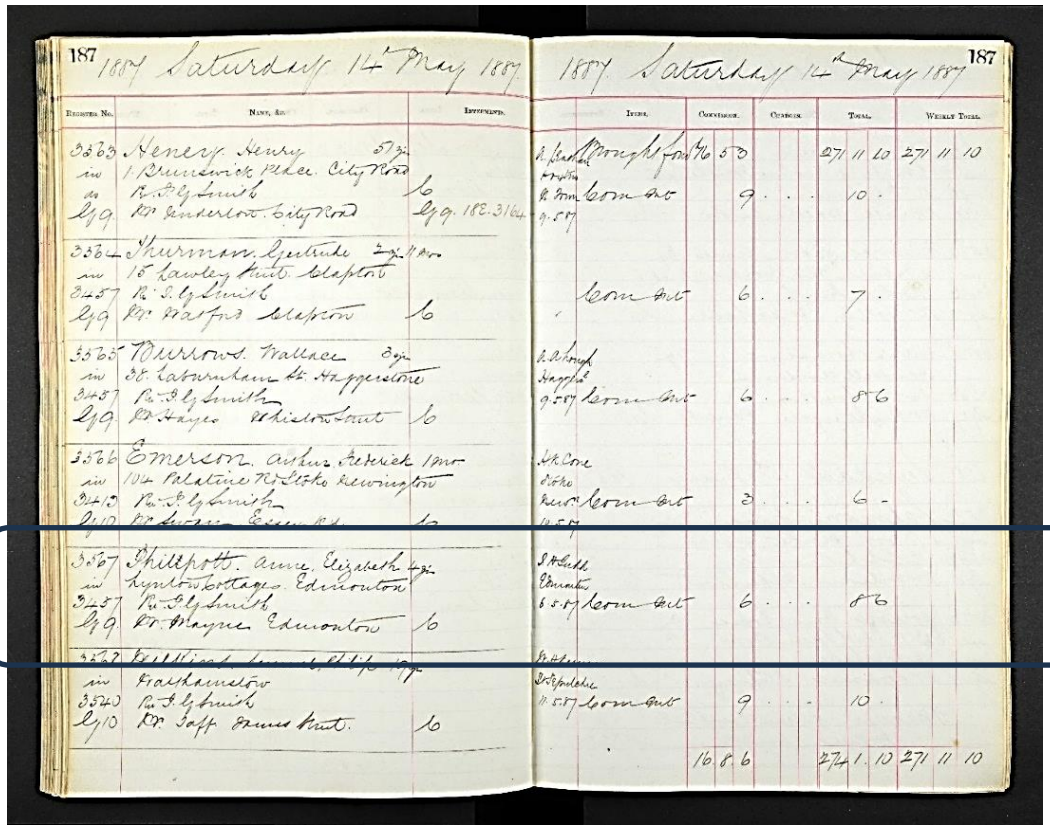
Interestingly, in 1883, at 52 Coles Avenue, lived Thomas Humphreys Gates and Emma (formerly Page) where they lived for a few years. They were the parents of Charles Gates. It is an intriguing possibility that the teenagers Charles (my paternal grandfather), aged 14, and Harriet (my maternal grandmother), aged 6, might have known each other as children, some 70 years before their children (not then born!) married and I was born.

Their sixth child, Emma Hariet was born on 30th April 1886 at 10 Linton Cottages Union Road. So sometime between March 1884 and April 1886, the family move to Linton Cottages occurred.

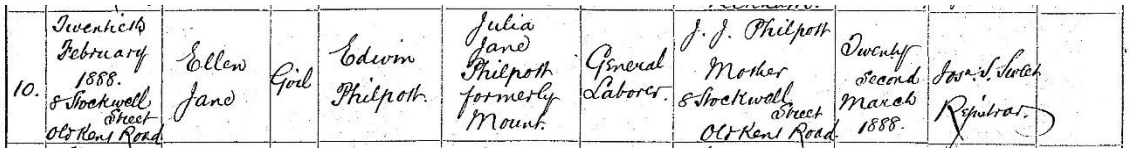
Ann Elizabeth died on 6th May 1887 aged 4 of croup when the family lived at 12 Linton Cottages. She was buried in Chingford Mount Cemetery on Saturday 14th May 1887.



[26] https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp253-257#fnn12)



Some 4 years later, Ellen Jane Philpott was born on 20th February 1888 when the family appeared to live at 8 Stockwell Street, Old Kent Road and Edwin was now a "general *labourer".*

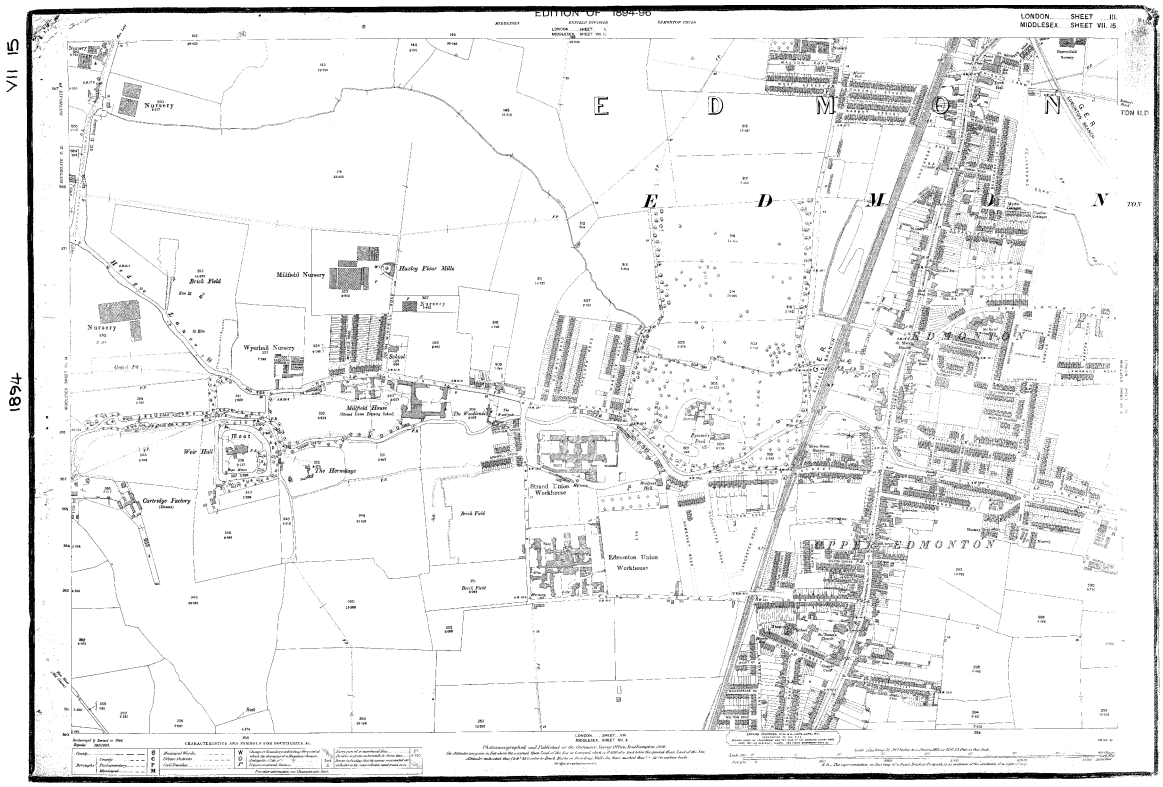


Hence between Edwin's birth in 1884 and Ellen's birth in 1888 the family moved house and Edwin Snr changed jobs – both likely related. Stockwell Road, Old Kent Road, is some 10 miles from Edmonton but at the moment the reason for the move is not entirely clear, especially as they subsequently moved back to Edmonton and Edwin became a brickmaker again.

1891

By census day, April 5th 1891 Harriet and her family had moved back to Edmonton, and back to 35 Linton Cottages, off Bridport Road, Edmonton where they appear now to share the house with the family of Henry Mount (30) who was Julia Jane Mount's older brother and so Harriet's uncle. Henry, like Edwin now, was also a brickmaker. Edwin Philpott was 34, Julia Jane was 33. Their five children were William (15) now at work as a general labourer, Charlotte (14), Harriet (13), Edwin (7) and Ellen (3). They had two rooms which would have been quite a squeeze for a couple and five children including three teenagers. Neither Charlotte nor Harriet is identified as "scholar". The Mount family sharing the house consisted of Julia's brother Henry Mount (30), his wife Ann (27) and their five children who were all born in Teynham.

This appears to represent significant overcrowding. The Philpotts (two adults, 5 children age 3-15) has two rooms; the Mounts (two adults, 5 children age 1-8) has one room; a widow Emma Grainger has the 4th room.



Map of Edmonton 1894-1896. Source: Enfield Local Archive

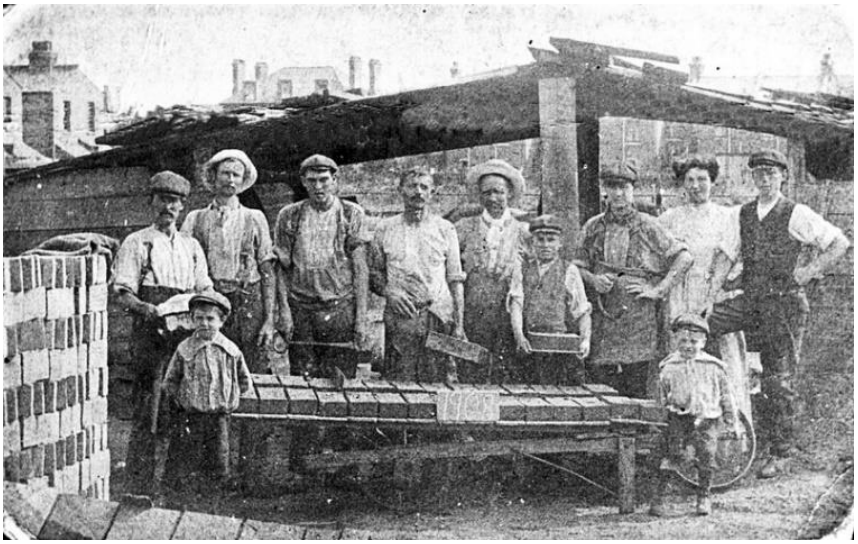
This 1894 map of Edmonton clearly shows it firmly in the middle of open fields with a small group of streets to the east of the railway line and Silver Street station. This would have been the area the young Harriet grew up in.

Around this time, when she was 12-13 years old, Harriet began working in the Edmonton brickfields loading bricks onto a barrow to be taken out and laid out to be dried.



(*This photograph (left) taken in 1908 is from The Enfield Society and shows the brickfields at Bush Hills Park*).

(Source: Enfield Society)



Brickmakers in Edmonton circa 1910.

(Source: Enfield Local Archives)

The move to Linton Cottages on Bridport Road may have been because it offered more employment possibilities.

However, change was afoot.

> *Meanwhile in Edmonton U.D. a new industrial area arose at Bridport Road south of Silver Street and housing spread to the farm-land, nurseries, and brick-fields of the north and northeast. A second industrial area developed at Bridport Road, because the price of land depreciated after the top layer of soil had been removed during brickmaking. (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/*
>
> *Source: Enfield Local Archives*

Harriet may well have left school by then and her activity between 1891 (13) and 1896 (18) are as yet unknown, though she did always maintain she worked in the brickfields, which would be consistent with the local employment opportunities on Bridport Road. If Leonard was a general labourer he may well have been working on the creation of the new industrial area around Bridport Road. This may be where and how Harriet met Leonard.

Between 1891 and 1896, Harriet moved with her parents to Bell Cottage, Gilpin Grove, within the fast-developing area of Edmonton. The area had already been built up by 1851 and there were few changes except where the Bell Inn was rebuilt in 1878 and Gilpin Grove was built on its gardens.



This enlargement of the section of the 1894 OS map OF Upper Edmonton (Godfrey Sheet 3) shows Gilpin Grove, the Bell PH, and Linton Cottages just off Union Road, where Leonard lived.

To the south also is Claremont Street, recently developed and the place where Harriet and Leonard would eventually move to after their marriage.



Gilpin Grove and Gilpin Crescent around 1959.

(Enfield Local Archives)

It was in Fore Street ward, round Upper Edmonton, that growth was most striking during the later 19th century. The area south of Silver Street had already been built up by 1851 and there were few changes except where the Bell Inn was rebuilt in 1878 and Gilpin Grove was built on its gardens. (https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp142-149)

Sometime during the period between 1891 and 1895 Harriet Frances Philpott met Leonard Victor Robinson, and Harriet became pregnant, around June/July 1895, aged just 17. Rather than being a stigma, we must remember both Julia Jane, Harriet's mother and Martha, Leonard's mother were pregnant before they married. Hence it may have been quite common in the Mount family – if not more widely - to not marry before starting a family. It has been suggested that couples would often wait until better times before marrying when they could celebrate properly. However, there is scant evidence for that since the marriages did take place just before the births - hence none of the children would have been born illegitimate.

Property Ownership in London 1850-1930

The families I focus on in this chapter all experienced frequent changes of address and this poses a number of questions about working-class housing between around 1850 to around 1920 when both Charles and Ellen, and Leonard and Harriet seem to have settled into the same house for extensive period of time. Why did they move, sometimes short distances, sometimes up to 10 miles away? Why did they move so often? Why did this all seem to stop after World War I? How did they arrange accommodation? When did they join the property-owning class? A question I must admit I previously gave little thought to is about how people arranged their accommodation in the 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly in the fast developing yet overcrowded areas of London.

Property ownership and renting in London during the 19th century underwent significant changes due to urbanization, industrialization, and social shifts. Much of the land in London during the 19th century was owned by aristocratic families or wealthy landowners. These individuals often held vast estates, which included both urban and rural land. The 19th century saw the rise of the middle class, who increasingly became property owners. With the growth of industry and commerce, many middle-class individuals acquired wealth and invested in property, including townhouses and suburban villas. Property ownership in London was often divided between leasehold and freehold. Freehold ownership meant owning the property and the land outright, while leasehold ownership involved leasing the land from a landlord for a specified period. The 19th century witnessed significant property development in London, with new neighbourhoods and suburbs being built to accommodate the city's growing population. Property developers played a crucial role in transforming undeveloped land into residential and commercial areas.

Much property was rented. In the early 19th century, much of London's working-class population lived in overcrowded and unsanitary tenement housing. These buildings were often owned by wealthy landlords and rented out to multiple families, sometimes in appalling conditions. The Victorian era saw the construction of terraced houses, which became a common form of housing for both renters and homeowners. These houses were typically built in rows and rented out to middle-class families. Landlords had considerable power over tenants in the 19th century. They were responsible for maintaining the property, collecting rent, and enforcing tenancy agreements. Disputes between landlords and tenants were not uncommon, and tenant rights were limited compared to modern standards. Although there were no formal rent controls in place during much of the 19th century, some attempts were made to regulate the rental market in response to housing shortages and poor living conditions. However, these regulations were often inadequate and inconsistently enforced. For many working-class families, renting property in London during the 19th century was precarious. Evictions were common, especially for those who fell behind on rent payments or violated tenancy agreements. This instability contributed to social unrest and housing activism during the period.

In the 19th century, finding rental properties in London relied on a combination of methods, some of which were quite different from modern practices. One of the most common methods was through word of mouth. People often relied on recommendations from friends, family, or acquaintances who were familiar with available rental properties in the area. Newspapers played a crucial role in advertising rental properties. Landlords and letting agents would place advertisements describing available properties, including details such as location, size, amenities, and rent. Prospective tenants would scan these ads and respond to ones that suited their needs. Some people would simply walk or ride around neighbourhoods they were interested in, looking for "To Let" signs on properties. Landlords would often display signs outside their properties indicating they were available for rent. Community notice boards, such as those found in churches, town halls, or marketplaces, sometimes displayed rental advertisements. These boards served as a means of communication within the local community and were used for various purposes, including advertising rental properties. Similar to word of mouth, personal networks and social circles played a significant role in finding rental properties. People often relied on their connections within the community to learn about available rental opportunities. In some cases, prospective tenants would approach landlords directly to inquire about available properties. This method was more common for smaller landlords who owned a limited number of properties.

These methods varied in effectiveness depending on factors such as social status, access to information, and personal networks. Overall, finding a rental property in 19th century London required a mix of proactive searching, networking, and reliance on available resources such as newspapers and community notice boards.

> *In the competitive capitalist economy of late nineteenth-century Britain, housing was generally rented from private landlords rather than bought. The housing market was structured around the renting of accommodation; it was seen as the 'normal' means of obtaining somewhere to live. However, it is clear that some sections of society did desire to own the home in which they lived. As late as 1914, approximately 90% of all houses were rented from private landlords, most of the remainder being occupied by their owners (DoE, 1977)*
>
> *House prices were very high in relation to general wage levels and as compared to most other 'necessities' of life, particularly for the working class. Consequently, few people could afford to buy their accommodation outright from income. The urban working class moved frequently and generally over quite short distances. As Common was later to recall: "At that time [1900s] people were always moving. There were houses to let everywhere" (Byrne and Darner, 1980, p. 67)*
>
> *In large towns in England and Wales, the ordinary holding of the working class was a weekly tenancy, though monthly and quarterly tenancies were not uncommon amongst the better paid and more regularly employed. Middle-class households often held yearly leases, whereas so-called 'occupation lease. (Kemp, 1982, pp 1437-8)*

Housing in Edmonton 1880-1930[27]

Leonard Robinson and the Philpott family each settled in Edmonton around the time it was undergoing rapid development. Originally open fields within the county of Middlesex, it came to be seen as a future suburb of London. This was no doubt a reason why both migrated there. Being labourers and brickmakers there must have been employment opportunities as large Ellen estates of the landed gentry were gradually sold of for development. The Gates family and the Titchens also gravitated to Edmonton a little later.

Victorian estates of mass-housing were intended as state-of-the-art rented accommodation for the working-classes, with facilities that were modern at the time, close to shops and within walking distance of a school. The accommodation was small, but comfortable and the housing was very much in demand with long waiting lists. To avoid confusion if these mass-housing estates were being built today, we would call them 'affordable housing', but these houses were rented, not bought. Long blocks of houses were the norm for these mass-housing estates. The houses were terraced, i.e. all joined together, and the roads were laid out on a grid, all straight unless there was good reason for the occasional curve. These estates developed over time as the experience of the Huxley Estate shows.

> *At the western end of Silver Street 57 a. of the Huxley estate were sold in 1887. Nineteen acres were sold between 1888 and 1894, and another 23 acres. in 1898-1900 to Frederick G. Lacey, a local builder, on condition that no building selling intoxicating liquors was erected there. The remaining landed estates were sold for building in the period between the World Wars, when all parts of the area became accessible after the construction of Great Cambridge Road (1923-4), the North Circular Road (1931), and the Piccadilly line (1932-3). The Huxley estate, which originally stretched from Silver Street to Palmers Green, had been reduced from 221 acres in 1888 to 179 acres in 1920.*
>
> *(Source: https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp142-149#fnn19*

On the Huxley Estate, building started in the late 1800s and went on into the early 1900s. Warwick Road and Sheldon Road were the first roads to be built. They are shown on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map of the area which makes them genuinely Victorian. The Huxley Estate in

[27] Material here is developed from the websites *www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5* and *www.1900s.org.uk.*

Edmonton was owned by various trusts which took care of the outside maintenance. The same was probably true of similar estates. The rest of the Huxley estate, including the farm and fields north of Hedge Lane and east of Great Cambridge Road, was sold in lots in 1930-32 and built up shortly afterwards. Residents rented their houses, and, in time, were able to buy them. When the Trust which owned the Huxley Estate was wound up in the early 1970s, we were all offered to purchase our homes as sitting tenants. The price depended on whether you had a bathroom or not, but the stipulation was that if you didn't have one you needed to install one in one of the bedrooms or have an extension built to accommodate the bathroom on the back

(Source: https://www.1900s.org.uk/1900s-victorian-terraces.htm)

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Chapter 38 - Marriage of Leonard Victor and Harriet Frances

The history of the time is made up of the history of the people, and the stories unfolded in this chapter makes clear the lives of working-class Londoners in the 19th century.

We now move onto the lives and times of my maternal grandparents – Leonard Victor Robinson and Harriet Philpott of whom I only ever met Harriet. Leonard and Harriet were the first of my maternal ancestors who experienced life in London; Leonard coming from rural Essex, Harriet from rural Kent both no doubt living quite different lives from their own children.

Researching their lives has been a roller-coaster of discoveries and surprises since, as with many families, little was said of previous histories when they were alive. We tended to just get on with our lives. This is a story of struggles; of loves found and lost; of children loved and children lost.

In 2024 I made a visit to London, where my family lived for generations. I wanted to seek out some of the places and connections in this chapter, and much slotted into place. Most of all I got a sense of history, and of coming home. One thing that struck me very much that week was just how small the area was in which they lived for most of their lives. In fact, it could be covered virtually by a double page spread in the London A-Z.

> *The London working classes were remarkably mobile over short distances (often moving from house to house within a neighbourhood every two or so years), they were much less mobile over greater distances. Historians have not paid sufficient attention to the sense of local community in London and its effect on working class mobility. (Wohl, 1971, p. 44, footnote 13)*

During those times, there was considerable overcrowding and insanitary conditions given the unsuitability of the sewage system and poor sanitary standards. Before the 1891 census, the four most overcrowded working-class districts of London were exactly those the Gates family lived in: Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Stepney and Southwark – all of which experienced a decline in overcrowding between 1891 and 1911 as people moved away. However, in 1911, 30% of the population of Stepney, Bethnal Green, Shoreditch and Southwark were living in one or two room tenements.

During the period covered here, the building of the railways also caused considerable disruption across central London, and many houses were demolished as new lines were built across the city. The other side of that transport infrastructure coin was that it enabled working class employees to move out of the central metropolis to the new suburbs and travel in (Wohl, 1971).

> *The infinitely cheaper land outside the built-up areas of the metropolis presented an opportunity to develop working classes estates if only cheap transport facilities could be provided. (Wohl, 1971, p. 29)*

This would have impacted less on Leonard and Harriet who found themselves further north in Edmonton N18. The move of the Robinson and Philpott families, was part of the migration of working-class families from small villages in Kent and Essex, into the city looking for work in the fast-developing suburbs of London. It would appear that the precarious start to life my grandparents had, this had settled down by around 1920. There are many coincidences between the families here as they all slowly gravitated to N9 and N18. One serendipitous outcome of that migration, is me.

I have only ever seen very few photographs of my maternal grandfather, Leonard Victor Robinson. Although I share his name, I never met him, and knew little about him. I only ever knew Harriet Frances as my grandmother - aged 75 when I was born, and 82 when she came to live with us, 98 when she died. I grew up with her always around. She sat in the same armchair, sang songs at Christmas, went to her Derby and Joan Club on Wednesdays and collected her pension on Fridays. She wore an enamel broach with "OAP" on it (*Old Age Pensions Association*).

As I was growing up, their lives were an unwritten book to me. I knew Leonard had committed suicide one morning, but I had no idea why. I just never asked. I knew my mother was the last of 13 children, but I only knew four of them. What became of the others, I just never asked. I knew Harriet was born in Teynham and worked in the brickfields. I knew my mother's maiden

name was Robinson but Harriet's surname was Collins, and she considered her second husband a bit of a bad 'un. I never knew why. I just never asked. That was all I knew. So much I just never asked. So much was never said.

That is why working on this history of their lives has been a revelation. There is of course still much more to uncover, and so many questions. Though some information might not be recorded anywhere and, with the death of all concerned, might never be known. Like most people who get into family history, I just wish I had asked many more questions when they were alive. Family history consists not only of evidence but of piecing together various sources, memories and artefacts and coming up with a reasonable account. That is what I have tried to do here.

Leonard and Harriet were both born in small villages, Leonard in Althorne, Essex and Harriet in Teynham, Kent. When they were born, Queen Victoria was on the throne, and Benjamin Disraeli was Prime Minister. Harriet witnessed the death of four monarchs, Leonard witnessed three. Together they lived through the Boar War, and the horror of two World Wars, the sinking of the Titanic, the independence of India and the birth of the NHS and much, much more. After Leonard's death, Harriet went on to witness the first Labour Government, commercial television, legalisation of homosexuality, the invention of the computer, Concorde, decimalisation, the UK's entry into the Common Market – and more.

Both came from large families and were each the third child of many, some of whom died young. As was common in both their families, Harriet became pregnant age 17 before their marriage. Yet they were denied their own large family. In the first 12 years of their marriage in 1896, seven of their children died young of horrendous diseases related to poverty; I only found their names years after the last one died. This is dedicated to their albeit short memory: Alfred, Edith, David, George, Florence, Leonard, Albert. The aunts and uncles I never had. More poignantly for me is they were never mentioned by anyone as I was growing up. Four children - William, Edith, Daisy, Maud - survived to old age; one, Frederick, died, aged 19, in WWI having lied about his age to enlist. A 12th child Jack was born in 1919 but died 7 months later. I doubt whether the surviving children knew of the deaths of their siblings. I believe Leonard and Harriet rented homes all their lives and never once were able to purchase a house, though Harriet may have inherited one in Dysons Road after the death of her estranged second husband, Arthur Collins.

There is much in this story we now know. But there is much we do not. Why did the Philpotts move to Enfield? Why did Leonard move to Edmonton on his own? Where did they both work and how did they meet? How did their families react to 19-year-old unmarried Harriet's pregnancy? What lay behind the post-retirement move to Shoeburyness, and to Leonard's subsequent suicide? Why did Harriet marry Arthur Collins, and why did they fall out. These are now secrets locked up in the pages of history, and I can't find the key.

There are many who owe their lives to these two people, many of whom will know little about them. I hope this goes some way to fill the gap. But in many respects, they have come alive for me in these pages. Not just as my elderly grandparents, but as children, teenagers, lovers, parents. They endured so much which I can only imagine. Were it not for their fortuitous meeting somewhere in north London, sometime around 1895, and falling in love and staying together for 50 years, I would not be here now. For that I owe them much. Their lives were incredibly difficult with many challenges and heartbreaks. Harriet and Leonard went on to have 5 children who lived to adulthood, 3 grandchildren, 8 great grandchildren and 13 great great grandchildren. That is 29 people who all owe their lives partly to Leonard and Harriet. That is something of which they can be very proud

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Important events during the life of Leonard and Harriet

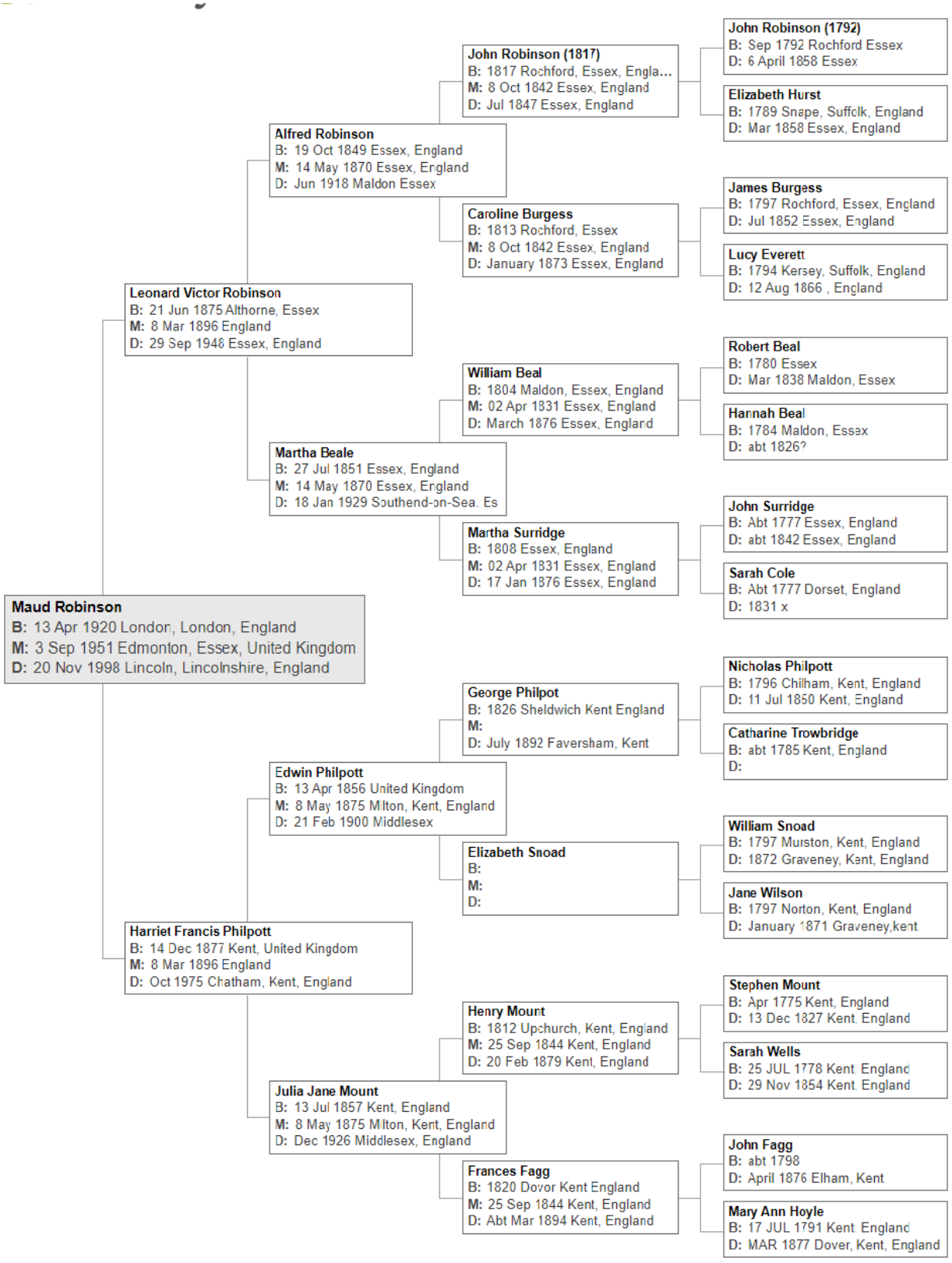
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_British_history)

1870	17 February	The Elementary Education Act (1870) is passed, introducing universal education in England and Wales.
1874	20 February	Benjamin Disraeli becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1880	23 April	William Ewart Gladstone becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
	26 August	Elementary Education Act (1880), making primary schooling compulsory in England and Wales between the ages of 5 and 10
1885	23 June	Robert Gascoyne-Ceci 3rd Marquess of Salisbury is Prime Minister.
	25 June	The Reform Act 1885 is passed.
1886	1 February	William Ewart Gladstone becomes Prime Minister for the third time.
	21 June	Construction begins on Tower Bridge in London. Completed 1894
	25 July	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1887	November	The fictional detective Sherlock Holmes first appears in print.
1892	15 August	William Ewart Gladstone becomes Prime Minister for the fourth time.
1893		Elementary Education (1893) (School Attendance) Act Raises age of compulsory attendance to 11
1894	5 March	Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery becomes Prime Minister.
1895	25 June	Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury becomes Prime Minister for the third time.
1896	4 May	The Daily Mail is first published.
1899	11 October	Start of the Boar War
		Education Act (1899) Raises age of compulsory attendance to 12
1900	27 February	The Labour Party is founded.
1901	22 January	Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII ascends the throne.
1902	12 July	Arthur Balfour becomes Prime Minister.
	9 August	Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.
	31 May	Treaty of Vereeniging ends the Second Boer War.
1903	September	The Lib-Lab pact enables Labour to break into national politics.
1905	5 December	Henry Campbell-Bannerman becomes Prime Minister.
1908	5 April	H. H. Asquith becomes Prime Minister.
	27 April	The Summer Olympics open at White City in London.
	27 October	Parliament approves old age pensions.
1910	6 May	King Edward VII dies and George V ascends the throne.
1911	22 June	Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary.
1912	13 April	Royal Flying Corps established.
	14 - 15 April	The RMS Titanic sinks after hitting an iceberg.
1914	4 August	World War I: Great Britain declares war on Germany in response to the invasion of Belgium.

1914	5 November	Britain declares war on the Ottoman Empire.
1916	6 December	David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister.
1918	6 February	Women get the vote for the first time - women over the age of 30 who met a property qualification could vote as a result of the Representation of the People Act 1918.
		Education Act (1918) Raises school leaving age to 14, and abolishes elementary school fees
	1 April	Royal Air Force founded, the first independent air force in the world.
	11 November	World War I ends.
1919	1 December	Nancy Astor becomes the first woman to take her seat in parliament.
1921		The Great Britain road numbering scheme.
1922	18 October	The BBC is founded as the British Broadcasting Company.
	23 October	Bonar Law becomes Prime Minister.
1923	22 May	Stanley Baldwin becomes Prime Minister.
1924	22 January	Ramsay MacDonald becomes Prime Minister.
	4 November	Stanley Baldwin becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1926	4 - 12 May	The 1926 United Kingdom general strike takes place.
1928	2 July	Women get the right to vote on the same terms as men (over the age of 21) as a result of the Representation of the People Act 1928.
	September	The first film with dialogue is shown in Britain, The Jazz Singer.
	30 September	Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin.
1929	5 June	Ramsay MacDonald becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1934	30 November	The LNER Class A3 4472 Flying Scotsman built in Doncaster becomes the first steam locomotive to reach 100 mph (160 km/h).
1935	7 June	Stanley Baldwin becomes Prime Minister for the third time.
1936	20 January	King George V dies and Edward VIII ascends the throne.
	5 - 31 October	The Jarrow March protest occurs.
	10 December	King Edward VIII abdicates over his proposal to marry American divorcee Wallis Simpson. Automatic accession of George VI.
1937	12 May	Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.
	28 May	Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister.
	30 June	First available in the London area, the 999-telephone number is introduced as the world's first emergency telephone service.
1939	3 September	British entry into World War II.
1940	10 May	Sir Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister.
1944		Education Act (1944) raises school leaving age to 15 (with future provision for it to be raised to 16), and provides free secondary education for all pupils
1945	8 May	World War II ends in Europe.
	26 July	Clement Attlee becomes Prime Minister.
	24 October	Britain becomes a founding member of the United Nations.
1947	15 August	India gains independence from Britain.

1948	1 January	British Rail is established.
	5 July	The National Health Service is founded.
	29 July-14 Aug	London hosts the 1948 Summer Olympics.
	14 November	Birth of Charles, Prince of Wales.
1950	15 August	Birth of Anne, Princess Royal.
	29 August	British troops arrive to support US forces in the Korean War.
1951	26 October	Sir Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1952		Autocode, regarded as the first compiled programming language, is developed by Alick Glennie.
	6 February	Death of King George VI. Automatic accession of Queen Elizabeth II.
1953	25 April	James Watson and Francis Crick publish the discovery of the structure of DNA.
	2 June	Coronation of Elizabeth II.
1954	6 May	Roger Bannister breaks the four-minute mile with a time of 3:59.4.
1955	6 April	Anthony Eden becomes Prime Minister.
	22 September	Commercial television starts with the first ITV broadcast.
1956	17 October	Britain opens its first nuclear power station, Calder Hall.
1957	10 January	Harold Macmillan becomes Prime Minister.
1958	5 December	The British motorway system opens with the M6 Preston bypass.
1960	19 February	Birth of Prince Andrew, Duke of York.
1961	1 July	Birth of Diana, Princess of Wales.
1963	27 March	The first report of the Beeching cuts - a railway restructuring plan - was published, The Reshaping of British Railways.
	19 October	Alec Douglas-Home becomes Prime Minister but lasts only 363 days.
1964	10 March	Birth of Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex.
	16 October	Harold Wilson becomes Prime Minister.
1965	24 January	Death of Sir Winston Churchill.
	8 November	The death penalty is abolished officially.
1967	27 July	Sexual Offences Act 1967 legalises homosexuality for men over 21.
	27 October	The Abortion Act 1967, legalising abortion on certain grounds.
1969	2 March	Concorde, the first supersonic airliner, makes its maiden flight.
1970	19 June	Edward Heath becomes Prime Minister.
1971	15 February	Decimal Day; the United Kingdom introduces a decimalized currency.
1972	22 January	The UK signs the Treaty of Accession in a ceremony in Brussels which was attended by Prime Minister Edward Heath in preparedness for membership of the European Communities from 1 January 1973.
1973	1 January	The UK becomes a member state of the European Communities.
1974	4 March	Harold Wilson becomes Prime Minister for the second time.
1975	5 June	The United Kingdom chooses to remain a member state of the European Communities in a non-binding referendum.

4 Generation Family Tree of Leonard and Harriet



Leonard and Harriet meet, and marry

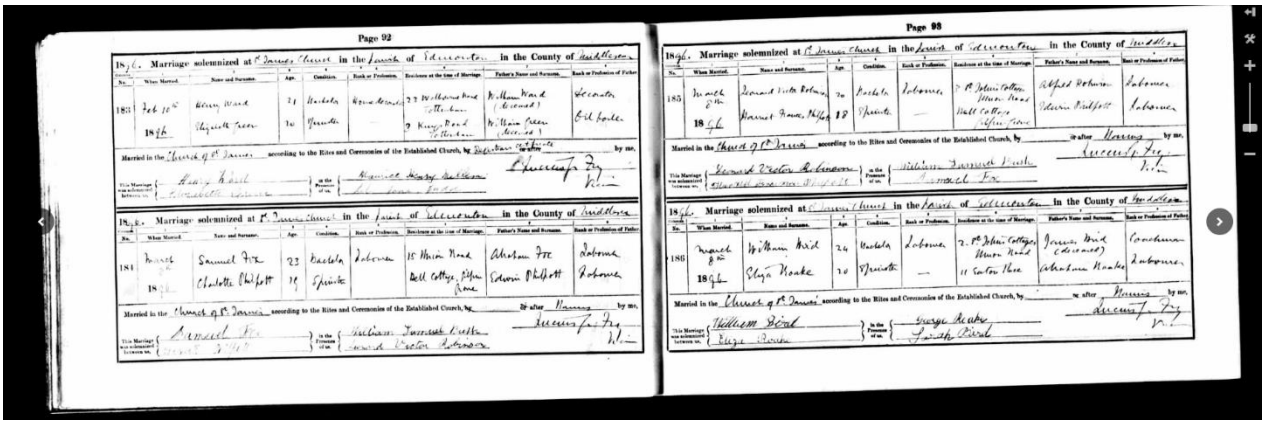
Around 1895, Leonard Victor aged just 20, had left his family home and was working as a general labourer living now in Edmonton. He may well have worked on the building sites that were the start of the building of the new town of Edmonton, then part of Middlesex. There were brickfields at nearby Bush Hill Park which provided the bricks for the construction of Edmonton.

Bush Hill Park is where the young Harriet Frances Philpott, had moved with her family, from the brickfields of Teynham. However, in 1895, when she was aged 18 the family appeared to be living at 35 Linton Cottages, off Bridport Road, Edmonton. Somehow, some time, they met, and fell in love. It would appear Harriet became pregnant around July 1895.

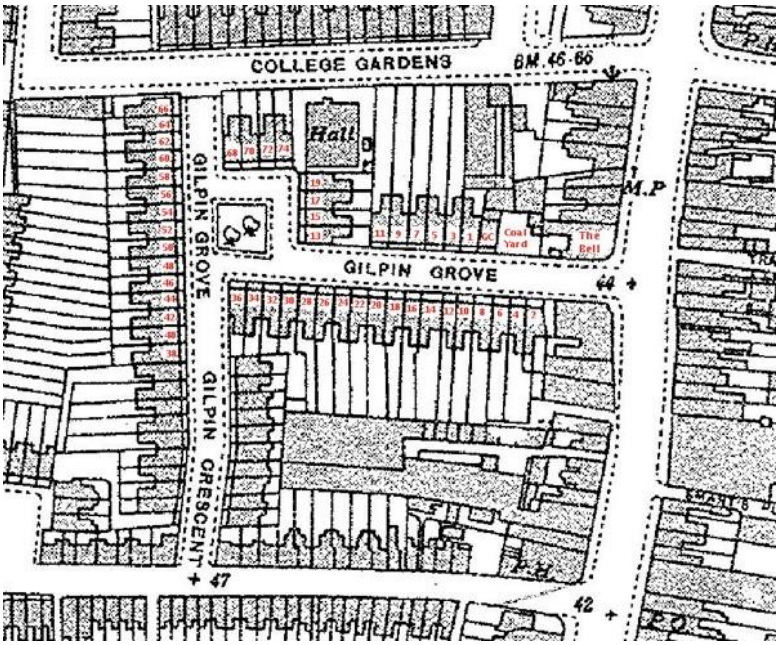
Leonard Victor Robinson married Harriet Frances Philpott on 8th March 1896 in St James Church, Upper Edmonton when he was 21 and Harriet was 19. Strangely, Harriet was below the age of consent at the time but this isn't as stated on the marriage certificate, possibly because it would appear that Harriet was up to 8 months pregnant at the time of the marriage. Interestingly, both Leonard's and Harriet's mothers were also pregnant when they married.

Leonard was the witness to the wedding of Harriet's older sister Charlotte Philpott who married Samuel Fox on the same day. Samuel was witness to Leonard and Harriet's wedding.

At the time of their wedding, Leonard lived at 3 St John Cottages, Union Road, Edmonton and Harriet lived with her parents at Bell Cottage, Gilpin Grove. Interestingly, St James' Church is on Dysons Road, where Harriet would subsequently live some years later.



Gilpin Crescent in 1935 (Image from Enfield Local Studies Library & Archive)



Gilpin Crescent still exists in N18, but has been redeveloped into low rise blocks of flats. Unfortunately, this screenshot fails to show the cottages on the left-hand edge are in fact Linton Cottages (where Harriet lived), and those at the bottom are St John's Cottages (where Leonard lived).

Edmonton

Once a rural village, the opening of the railway and tramway in the 19th century, especially the opening of the high-level station at Lower Edmonton, caused the area to expand rapidly, forming part of the metropolitan and urban area of London, similar to much of the county of Middlesex. The late 19th century saw the establishment of industry on former marshland and movement of a working-class population to the area, encouraging much of this development.

Edmonton's population grew with the opening of the high-level railway at Edmonton Green station in 1872. The traffic produced by the railway and by a tramway opened by the North London Tramways Company in 1881, brought a working-class population to Lower Edmonton and encouraged housing development and the development of Edmonton Green's outdoor market. This had always been the major centre for the village, but by the early 20th century its character had changed to a busy, raucous Cockney centre, alive with costermongers' barrows and food stalls, the venue for travelling circuses and fairs. On several occasions the local council tried unsuccessfully to close down the market.

The direct line from London to Enfield Town was opened in four stages, from Bethnal Green to Stoke Newington on 27 May 1872; from Stoke Newington through to Lower Edmonton High Level on 22 July 1872, with stations in Edmonton at Silver Street and a new High Level station at Lower Edmonton, which was renamed Edmonton Green in 1992; the short section from Lower Edmonton High Level to Edmonton Junction (where the new line met the original Eastern Counties Railway route from Angel Road to Enfield Town via Lower Edmonton Low Level) on 1 August 1872; and the suburban platforms on the west side of Liverpool Street station on 2 February 1874. The stations were well sited and offered exceptionally cheap workmen's fares of just 2d on trains arriving at Liverpool Street prior to 07:00, 3d on those arriving between 07:00 and 07:30, and half-price returns on those arriving between 07:30 and 08:00. A horse tramway along Fore Street opened in 1881. The tramway was re-constructed and electrified during 1905, lasting until 1938 when trolley buses took over.

The historic All Saints' Church is situated in Church Street as is Lamb's Cottage, which was home to writers Charles Lamb and Mary Lamb. John Keats, the poet, was apprenticed to surgeon Dr Hammond in Church Street between 1810 and 1816. The house was demolished in 1931 to be replaced by Keats Parade. An extant shop carries a blue plaque in commemoration. Edmonton was the home town of Sir James Winter Lake, director of the Hudson's Bay Company. The company's trading outpost named after Edmonton is now the capital of the Canadian province of Alberta.

In his 1782 poem, The Diverting History of John Gilpin, William Cowper relates the comic tale of John Gilpin a linen draper of Cheapside London, who was probably based on a Mr Beyer, a linen draper of the Cheapside corner of Paternoster Row. Gilpin's spouse decides she and her husband should spend their twentieth wedding anniversary at The Bell Inn, Fore Street, Edmonton. The journey is beset with misfortune from start to finish. Gilpin loses control of his horse which carries him on to the town of Ware ten miles (16 km) distant. On the return journey, Gilpin is still unable to handle his steed, as he once again he fails to stop at The Bell. The horse gallops back to Cheapside much to the dismay of his concerned spouse. Gilpin is remembered in Edmonton by the statue at Fore Street, the ex-Wetherspoons outlet the Gilpin's Bell public house opposite the site of the original inn and the 1950s council housing Gilpin House in Upper Fore Street.

Edmonton was home to many industries which included manufacturing of gas appliances, electrical components and furniture. Most of this was lost in the latter part of the twentieth century. Household names that produced goods here included MK electric, Ever Ready batteries, British Oxygen, Glover and Main gas appliances. Eley Industrial Estate was named after Eley Brothers the firearms cartridge manufacturer. Its shot tower was a distinctive landmark on the skyline until being demolished the late twentieth century. Due to its close proximity to the River Lee Navigation, timber was transported by barge from the London Docks and stored in riverside wharves. As a result, many furniture makers including Nathans, Beautility and Homeworthy established factories. Today, Parker-Knoll products are manufactured at the former B&I Nathan factory on the Eley Industrial Estate.

(Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edmonton,_London)

Housing

Between their marriage and 1920, Leonard and Harriet seem to have lived in at least 12 addresses, some more than once. Housing in the fast-developing Victorian city of London, was often of low quality and would most likely have been rented. They went on to live at 47 Claremont Street for some 26 years between 1920 and 1946.

> *Rapid population growth took place in the nineteenth century, particularly in cities. The new homes were arranged and funded via building societies that dealt directly with large contracting firms. Private renting from housing landlords was the dominant tenure. People moved in so rapidly that there was not enough capital to build adequate housing for everyone, so low-income newcomers squeezed into increasingly overcrowded slums. Clean water, sanitation, and public health facilities were inadequate; the death rate was high, especially infant mortality, and tuberculosis among young adults.*
>
> *(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Housing_in_the_United_Kingdom*

In the late 1800s, most poorer houses in London would not have had electricity, though many would have gaslight. Washing would be in a tin bath by the fire.

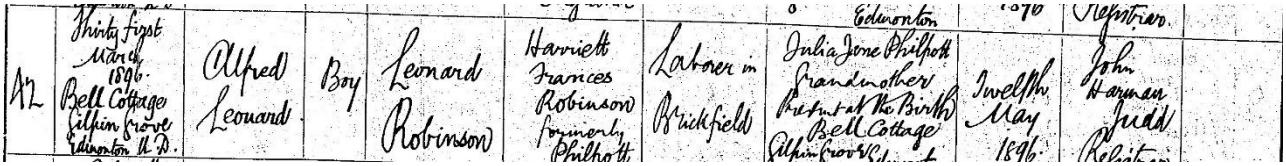
(https://localhistories.org/homes-in-the-19th-century/)

It is difficult now to track the transition between the differing accommodation Leonard and Harriet occupied, but the continued moving might represent a considerable precariousness in their housing conditions.

Children

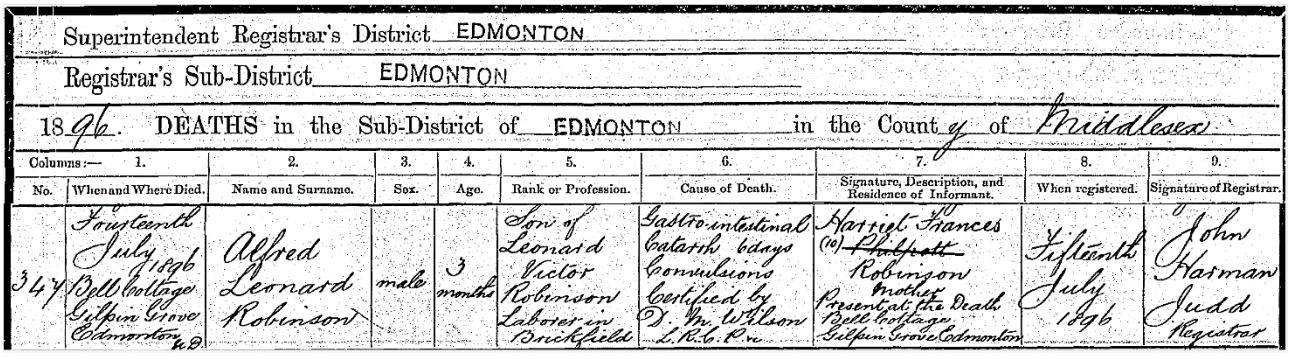
Between their marriage in 1896 and the 1921 census, Leonard and Harriet had 13 children, nine of whom had died by 1919.

Leonard (21) and Harriet's (19) first child seems to have been Alfred Leonard, born 31st March 1896, just two weeks after they were married, when they appear to be living at Harriett's parents' house - Bell Cottage, Gilpin Grove Edmonton. Of course, we do not know if he was born full-term (1896, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 445).



42	Thirty first March 1896. Bell Cottage Gilpin Grove Edmonton N.D.	Alfred Leonard	Boy	Leonard Robinson	Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	Labourer in Brickfield	Julia Jane Philpott Grandmother Present at the Birth Bell Cottage Gilpin Grove	Twelfth May 1896	John Harman Judd Registrar

Here we have a young couple, who have been taken into Harriet's parental home after their marriage when Harriet would have been already heavily pregnant. Poignantly the child was named after Leonard and his father. Tragically, the infant Alfred Leonard died at Bell Cottage on 14th July 1896 just 3 months old of "*Gastrointestinal catarrh 6 days convulsions".* Harriet, who was just 19 years old, was present at the death, something which must have been devastating to experience, even given the frequency of infant mortality on the late 19th century (1896, Sept Edmonton Vol 03A, Page 236).



Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON

1896. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

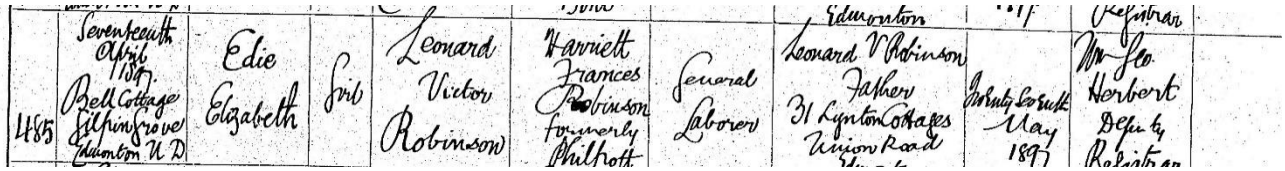
Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
347	Fourteenth July 1896 Bell Cottage Gilpin Grove Edmonton N.D.	Alfred Leonard Robinson	male	3 months	Son of Leonard Victor Robinson Labourer in Brickfield	Gastro-intestinal Catarrh 6 days Convulsions Certified by D. Mc Wilson L.R.C.P. &c	Harriet Frances (10) ~~Philpott~~ Robinson Mother Present at the Death Bell Cottage Gilpin Grove Edmonton	Fifteenth July 1896	John Harman Judd Registrar

A full biopsy and examination is of course, not possible, but a report published in 1898 suggests this is serious in very young children and usually caused by a bacterium, suggesting the child may not have been breastfed thus picking up virus or bacterial infection.

(*Source: David, E. L. (1898) Gastro-Intestinal Choleriform Catarrh, Journal of the American Medical association, XXXI(18):1028-1030. doi:10.1001/jama.1898.92450180022001h*)

No mention was ever made in the family of Alfred Leonard Robinson who was buried at Chingford Mount Cemetery in Waltham Forest, Cemetery Section F11, Grave number 37770, interment number 37896.

Leonard and Harriet's second child, Edith Elizabeth, was born at Bell Cottage on 17th April 1897. However, Leonard, and possibly Harriet, now lived at 31 Linton Cottages. It is not clear when Harriet and Leonard moved after Alfred's death. It appears that Harriet had Edie at her parents' house.





This enlargement of the section to the south shows Gilpin Grove, Linton Cottages just off Union Road, where Leonard lived.

To the south also is Claremont Street, recently developed and the place where Harriet and Leonard would eventually move.

Edith died on 29th November 1897 aged 7 months at 40 Union Road, Edmonton. She died of "*miasmas convulsions*". Harriet was again present at the death.

Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON

1897. **DEATHS** in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

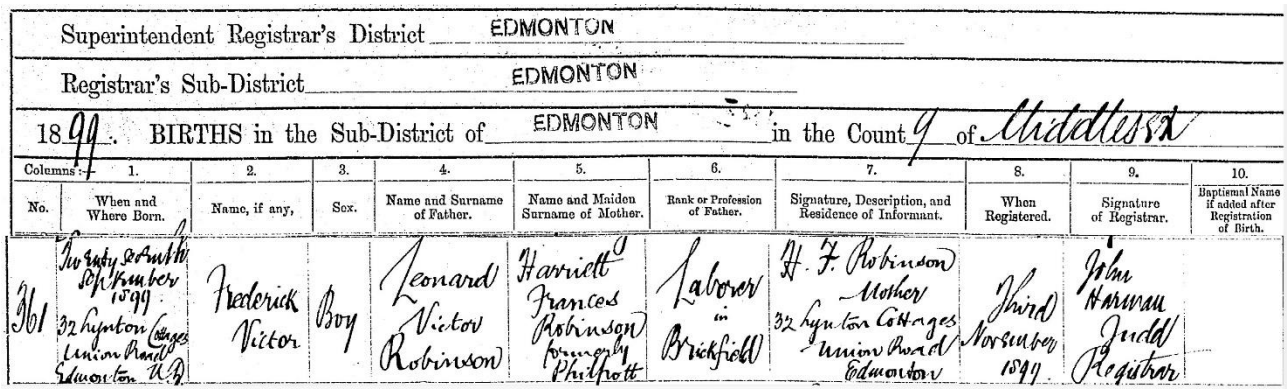
Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
7	Twenty-ninth November 1897. 40 Union Road Edmonton U.D.	Edith Elizabeth Robinson	Female	7 months	Daughter of Leonard Victor Robinson General Laborer	Marasmus Convulsions Certified by Arthur Francis Belcher M.D.	Harriet Robinson Mother Present at the Death 40 Union Road Edmonton	Second December 1897	John Hartman Judd Registrar

Marasmus is an unusual cause of death, being related to undernourishment and we need to be cautious at interpreting medical conclusions based on weak medical procedures and medical knowledge of the time.

> *Marasmus is a form of malnutrition. Symptoms of marasmus include wasting, or the loss of body fat and muscle. A child with marasmus may not grow as children usually do and experience stunted growth. Malnutrition happens when the intake of nutrients and energy is too low for a person's needs. This low intake of nutrients can cause health problems, usually because a person's diet does not contain all the vitamins and nutrients that the body needs to function.*
>
> *(https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/313185)*

However, both their first two children died within their first year of digestive conditions. Their third child Frederick Victor Robinson was born two years later, on 27th September 1899 when Leonard was 24 and Harriet was 22. (registered on 3rd November 1899). Leonard was still a labourer in the brickfields (1899, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 485).

By this time in 1897, Harriet and Leonard were living in 32 Linton Cottages, Union Road, Edmonton.



Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON

1899. BIRTHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

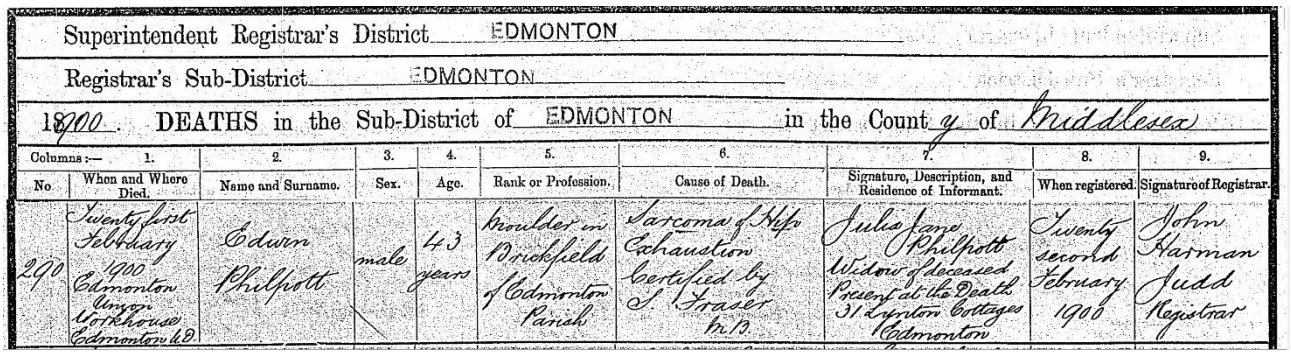
Columns:— No.	1. When and Where Born.	2. Name, if any,	3. Sex.	4. Name and Surname of Father.	5. Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	6. Rank or Profession of Father.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When Registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.	10. Baptismal Name if added after Registration of Birth.
761	Twenty seventh September 1899 32 Lynton Cottages Union Road Edmonton U.D.	Frederick Victor	Boy	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	Labourer in Brickfield	H. F. Robinson Mother 32 Lynton Cottages Union Road Edmonton	Third November 1899	John Harman Judd Registrar	

Frederick went on to lie about his age in order to join the army to serve in WWI. Tragically, he was killed in Flanders in 1918.

1900s

Harriet's father, Edwin Philpott, died on 21st February 1900 aged only 43. Harriet was only 22 years old. Like Harriet, he worked in the Edmonton brickworks, but as a moulder. Edwin died at the Edmonton Union Workhouse [28], Tanners End in Edmonton which would have been used rather like a hospital for those who were unable to pay for care in the existing hospital. Present at the death was his wife, Julia Jane Philpott who lived at 31 Lynton Cottages (though in previous census he was living at 35) next door to Leonard and Harriet.

Edwin died of "*sarcoma of the hip and exhaustion*". This is now called Ewing's Sarcoma, which is a form of bone cancer for which one symptom of which is fatigue.



Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON

1900. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

Columns:— No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
290	Twenty first February 1900 Edmonton Union Workhouse Edmonton U.D.	Edwin Philpott	male	43 years	Moulder in Brickfield of Edmonton Parish	Sarcoma of Hip Exhaustion Certified by J. Fraser M.D.	Julia Jane Philpott Widow of deceased Present at the Death 31 Lynton Cottages Edmonton	Twenty second February 1900	John Harman Judd Registrar

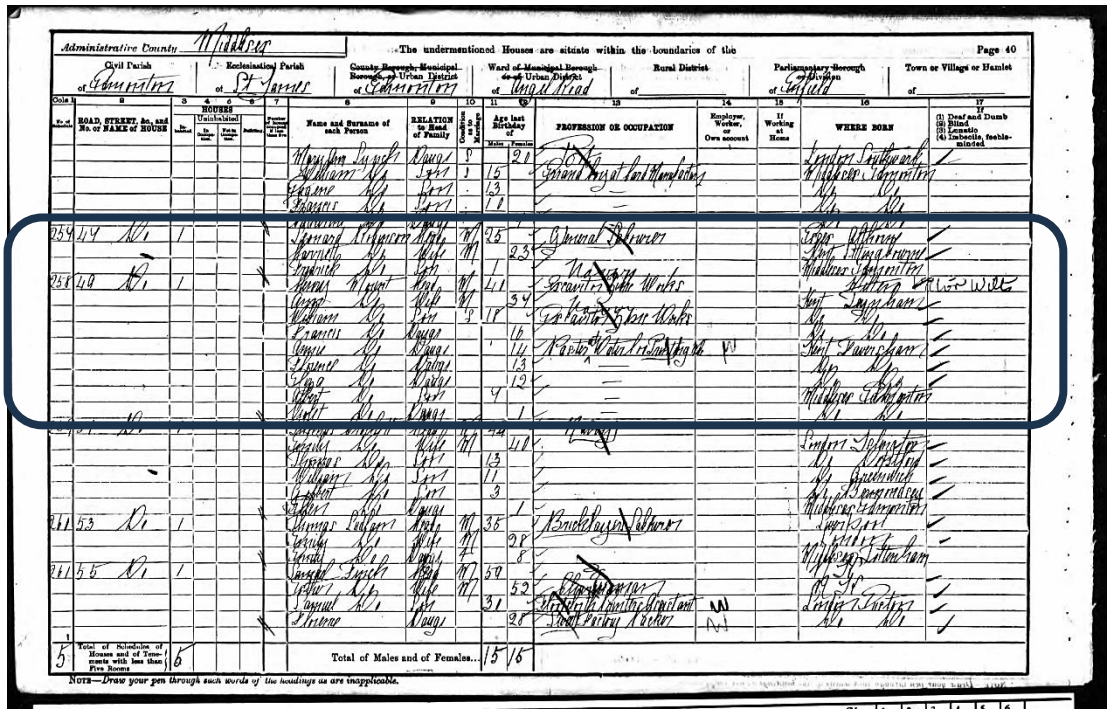
[28] https://www.workhouses.org.uk/Edmonton/
https://hornseyhistorical.org.uk/edmonton-union-workhouse-still-housing-poor-1919/



Edmonton Union Workhouse, Enfield, Circa March 1893

1901 Death of Queen Victoria

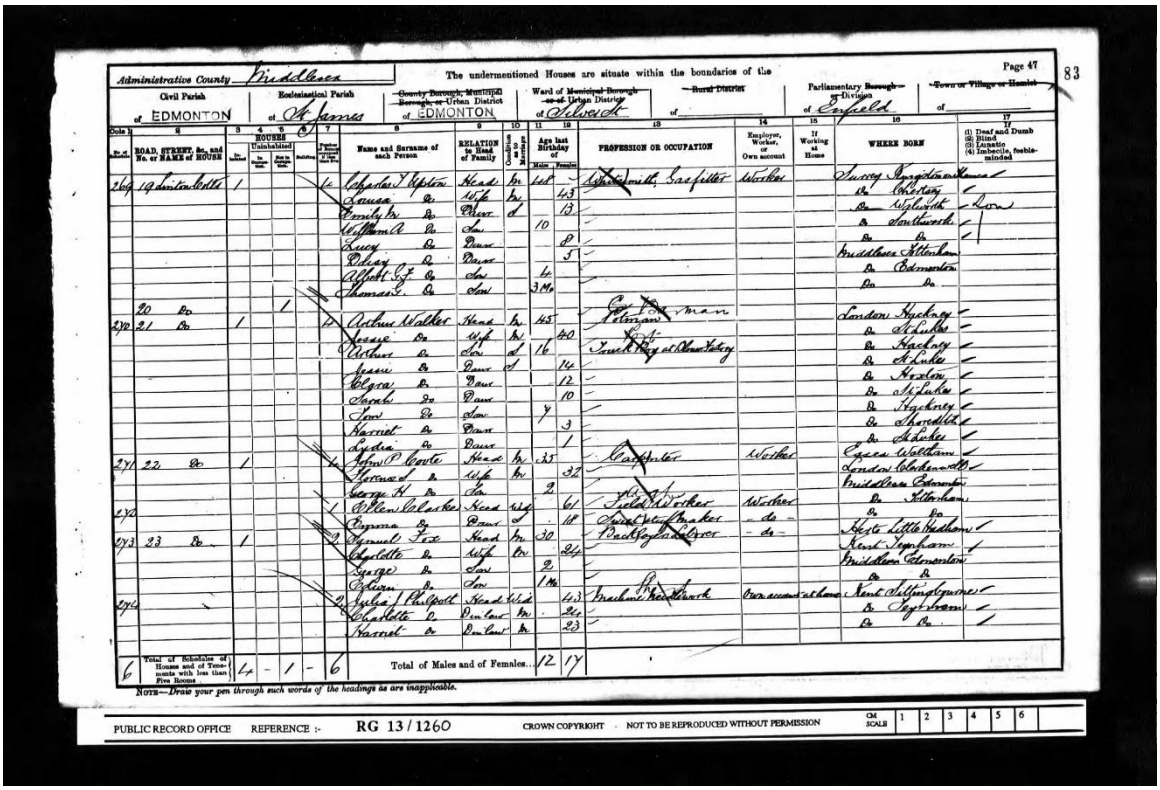
At the time of the 1901 census (31st March) five years after they married Leonard (25) was living with Harriet (23) at 47 Claremont Street Edmonton with their 1-year son Frederick Victor. Leonard was then a general labourer. Next door lived members of the Mount family again – Julia Jane's brother, Henry (Harriet's uncle) and his wife Ann - some of whom were born in Teynham and Faversham.



The house is no longer there, being replaced by small bungalows. Claremont Street is now in Enfield. The postcode is N18 2BL within the Upper Edmonton ward/electoral division, which is in the constituency of Edmonton. The family appeared to move out and back in some 20 years later – when they stayed there for some 26 years.

However, Hariett appears in the 1901 census twice. The other time back at 23 Linton Cottages, seemingly the house of her sister Charlotte and her husband Samuel Fox, their two children George (2, born in Teynham) and Edwin (1, born in Middlesex). Charlotte (Fox, 24) and Harriet (Robinson, 23) both of whom are now married and living elsewhere, are on the census here along with their widowed mother Julia (43), Edwin (17) and Ellen (13).

In 1901, Leonard's Sister, Georgiana (27), had married William Lee and moved to Shoeburyness in Essex. They were living at 5 Belle View Terrace, Cambridge Road.



Administrative County Middlesex — The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the — Page 47 — 83

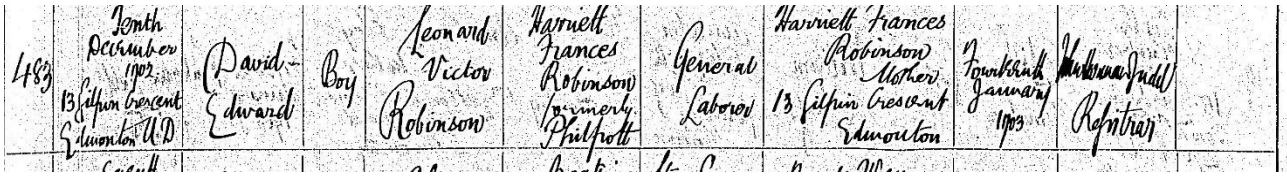
Civil Parish of EDMONTON — Ecclesiastical Parish of St James — County Borough, Municipal Borough, or Urban District of EDMONTON — Ward of Municipal Borough or Urban District of Silver[illegible] — Rural District of — Parliamentary Borough or Division of Enfield — Town or Village or Hamlet of

Cols. 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 Uninhabited			Number of Rooms with less than Five Rooms	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of Male	Age last Birthday of Female	PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Lunatic (4) Imbecile, feeble-minded
269	19 Silvertown Villas	1			6	Edwards T Upton	Head	M	40		Wheelwright Coachsmith Carpenter	Worker		Surrey Kingston-upon-Thames	
						Louisa	Wife	M		43				Do Chertsey	
						Emily M	Daur	S		13				Do Wandsworth	Dow
						William A	Son		10					Do Southwark	
						Lucy	Daur			8				Do Do	
						Edna	Daur			3				Middlesex Hillingdon	
						Albert E	Son		4					Do Edmonton	
						Thomas	Son		3 Mo					Do Do	
270	20 Do		1		6	Arthur Walker	Head	M	45		Coal Dock man			London Hackney	
270	21 Do	1				Jessie	Wife	M		40	Coal Dock Weigher			Do St Luke	
						Arthur	Son	S	16					Do Hackney	
						Jessie	Daur	S		14				Do St Luke	
						Olga	Daur			12				Do Hoxton	
						Sarah	Do			10				Do St Luke	
						Son	Son		7					Do Hackney	
						Harriet	Daur			3				Do Shoreditch	
						Lydia	Daur			1				Do St Luke	
271	22 Do	1			6	John P Conte	Head	M	35		Carpenter	Worker		Essex Walthamstow	
						Florence	Wife	M		32				London Clerkenwell	
						George H	Son		2					Middlesex Edmonton	
272			1			Allen Salaske	Head	Wid	61		Field Worker	Worker		Do Hillingdon	
						Cyprus	Daur	S	18		Dress Cutter & Maker	do		Do Do	
273	23 Do	1				Samuel Fox	Head	M	30		Packer Engineering Labourer	do		Kent Tonbridge	
						Charlotte	Wife	M		24				Middlesex Edmonton	
						George	Son		2					Do Do	
						Ethan	Son		1 Mo					Do Do	
274					2	Julia Philpott	Head	Wid	43		Brushmaker Brickmaker	Own account at home		Kent Sittingbourne	
						Charlotte	Dau Law	M		21				Do Sept Isaac	
						Harriet	Dau Law	M		23				Do Do	
	6	Total of Schedules of Houses and of Tenements with less than Five Rooms	1	1	6	Total of Males and of Females			12	17					

NOTE—Draw your pen through such words of the headings as are inapplicable.

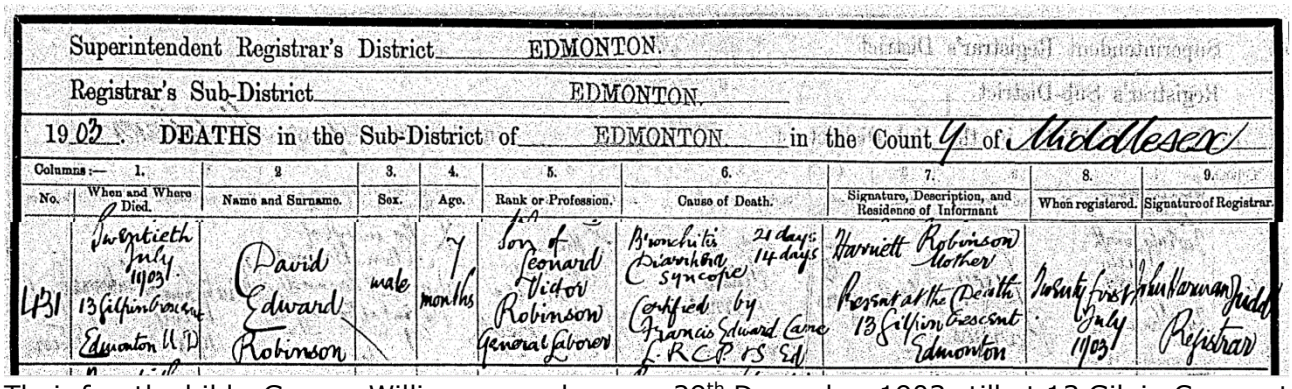
PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE REFERENCE :- RG 13 / 1260 — CROWN COPYRIGHT . NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION — Ch SCALE 1 2 3 4 5 6

By 1902, Leonard and Harriet had moved back to the Gilpin area, this time to 13 Gilpin Crescent, Edmonton. Their third child David Edward, was born on 10th December 1902. By now Leonard was a general Labourer (1902 Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 573).



483	Tenth December 1902 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton U D	David Edward	Boy	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	General Laborer	Harriett Frances Robinson Mother 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton	Twenty-ninth January 1903	John Norman Judd Registrar		

Tragically, again, David Edward died on 20th July 1903 aged 7 months, at 13 Gilpin Crescent, Edmonton (1903, Sept, Edmonton, 03A, 219). He had had "*bronchitis for three weeks and diarrhoea for two weeks; he had lost consciousness*". Harriet, aged 26 now, was again present at the death.



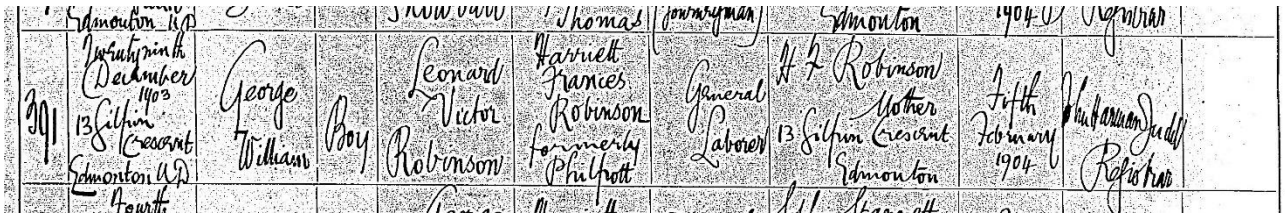
Superintendent Registrar's District EDMONTON.

Registrar's Sub-District EDMONTON.

1903. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON. in the County of Middlesex

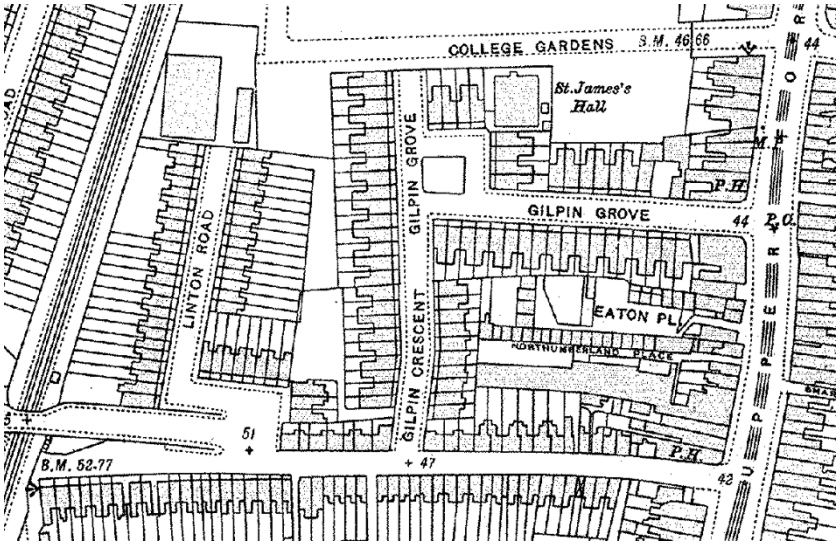
Columns :— No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
1431	Twentieth July 1903 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton U D	David Edward Robinson	male	7 months	Son of Leonard Victor Robinson General Laborer	Bronchitis 21 days Diarrhoea 14 days Syncope Certified by Francis Edward Caine L.R.C.P. 15 Jul	Harriett Robinson Mother Present at the Death 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton	Twenty first July 1903	John Norman Judd Registrar

Their fourth child - George William – was born on 29th December 1903 still at 13 Gilpin Crescent (1904, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 608).



391	Twenty-ninth December 1903 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton U D Fourth	George William	Boy	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	General Laborer	Harriett Robinson Mother 13 Gilpin Crescent Edmonton	Fifth February 1904	John Norman Judd Registrar		

Sometime in 1904 Leonard and Harriet had moved and were living at 14 Northumberland Place, Fore Street, Edmonton just a short distance along from Claremont Street.



Northumberland Place is the row of houses to the south of Gilpin Grove.

It seems the Harriet and Leonard moved several times within a very small area.

Tragically, yet again George William died within the year on 18th June 1904 at 6 months old, (1904, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 248) of "*enteritis*" which he had suffered from for 5 days. Harriet yet again witnessed his death at 27 years old.

Registration District EDMONTON.

Sub-District EDMONTON.

1904. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
422	Eighteenth June 1904 14 Northumberland Place Fore Street Edmonton U.D.	George William Robinson	male	6 months	Son of Leonard Victor Robinson General Laborer	Enteritis 5 days Certified by H. Jamison M.D. Bch	Harriett Robinson Mother Present at the Death 14 Northumberland Place Fore Street Edmonton	Twentieth June 1904	John Norman Judd Registrar

So, within a year, Leonard and Harriet lost two children to diarrhoea or enteritis – and a third yet to come in 1907. Although running water was now supplied to residential properties in London, "*there was still no system in place for the bacteriological and chemical examination of London's water*" [29]. The Registrar General published a tally of monthly deaths in London from diarrhoea, "*a notoriously common cause of death for the under-fives at almost 10% of the total death rate for this age bracket in 1909*" [29].

On 24th May, 1905, Leonard (30) and Harriet (28) gave birth to Florence Maud. The birth was registered on 5th July 1905. They lived at 7 Northumberland Place, Edmonton (1905, Sep, Edmonton,03A, 599).

Registration District EDMONTON.

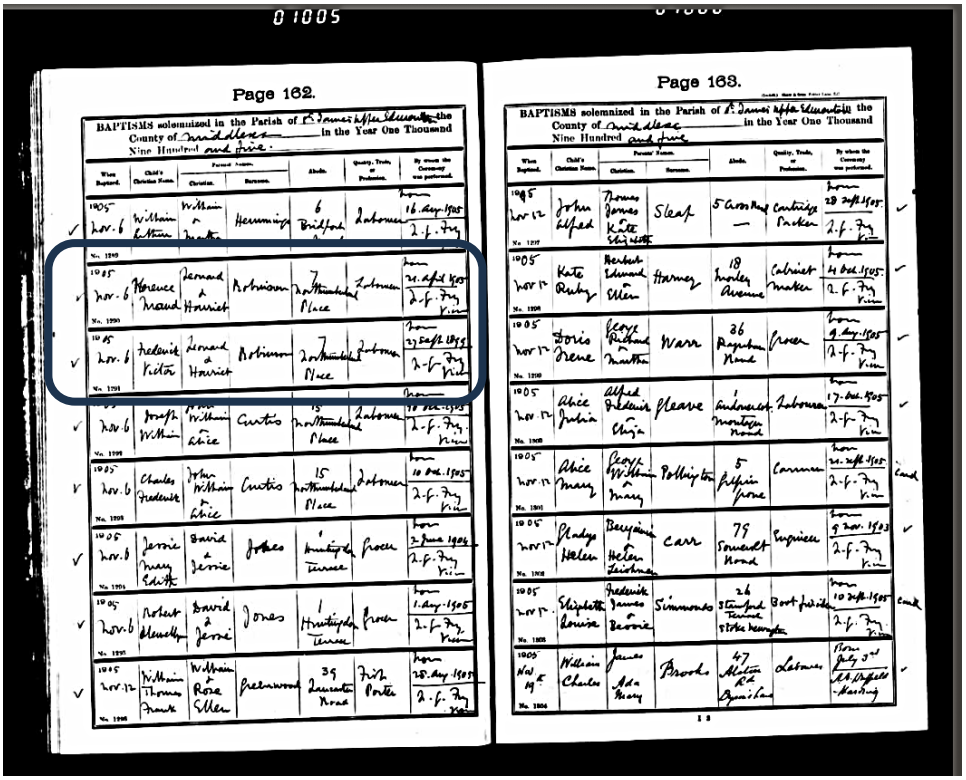
Sub-District EDMONTON.

1905. BIRTHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of Middlesex

Columns:— No.	1. When and Where Born.	2. Name, if any.	3. Sex.	4. Name and Surname of Father.	5. Name and Maiden Surname of Mother.	6. Rank or Profession of Father.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When Registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.	10. Baptismal Name if added after Registration of Birth.
229	Twenty fourth May 1905 7 Northumberland Place Edmonton U.D.	Florence Maud	Girl	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	General Laborer	H. F. Robinson Mother 7 Northumberland Place Edmonton	Fifth July 1905.	John Norman Judd Registrar	

[29] Jones, Emma (2012) *Parched City*, Hampshire, Zero Books, p.111.

On November 6th 1905, Leonard and Harriet registered the baptism of Florence Maud and that of Frederick Victor (who was 6 by this time) at St James' Upper Edmonton.



Page 162.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St James Upper Edmonton in the County of Middlesex in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and five.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names. Christian.	Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1905 Nov. 6	William Henning	William & Ann	Henning	6 Bridport Place	Labourer	from 16 Aug. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1289						
1905 Nov. 6	Florence Maud	Leonard & Harriet	Robinson	7 Northumberland Place	Labourer	from 21 April 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1290						
1905 Nov. 6	Frederick Victor	Leonard & Harriet	Robinson	7 Northumberland Place	Labourer	from 23 Sept. 1895 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1291						
1905 Nov. 6	Joseph William	William & Alice	Curtis	15 Northumberland Place	Labourer	from 10 Oct. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1292						
1905 Nov. 6	Charles Frederick	John William & Alice	Curtis	15 Northumberland Place	Labourer	from 10 Oct. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1293						
1905 Nov. 6	Jessie Mary Edith	David & Jessie	Jones	1 Huntingfield Terrace	Grocer	from 2 June 1906 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1294						
1905 Nov. 6	Robert Llewellyn	David & Jessie	Jones	1 Huntingfield Terrace	Grocer	from 1 May 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1295						
1905 Nov. 12	William Thomas Frank	William & Rose Ellen	Greenwood	39 Lancaster Road	Fish Porter	from 28 May 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1296						

Page 163.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St James Upper Edmonton in the County of Middlesex in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and five.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names. Christian.	Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1905 Nov 12	John Alfred	Thomas James & Elizabeth	Sleap	5 Arosa Road	Cartridge Packer	from 29 Sept. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1297						
1905 Nov 12	Kate Ruby	Herbert Edward & Ellen	Harney	18 Morley Avenue	Cabinet Maker	from 14 Oct. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1298						
1905 Nov 12	Doris Irene	George Richard & Martha	Warr	36 Aspinden Road	Grocer	from 9 Aug. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1299						
1905 Nov 12	Alice Julia	Alfred Frederick & Eliza	Pleave	5 Endsleigh Gardens Montagu Road	Labourer	from 17 Oct. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1300						
1905 Nov 12	Alice Mary	George William & Mary	Pothigton	5 Pitfield Grove	Carman	from 22 Sept. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar Cond.
No. 1301						
1905 Nov 12	Gladys Helen	Benjamin Helen	Carr	79 Somerset Road	Engineer	from 9 Nov. 1903 J. F. Fry Vicar
No. 1302						
1905 Nov 12	Elizabeth Louisa	Frederick James & Bessie	Simmons	26 Stamford Terrace Stoke Newington	Boot finisher	from 10 Sept. 1905 J. F. Fry Vicar Cond.
No. 1303						
1905 Nov 19	William Charles	James & Ada Mary	Brooks	47 Alston Rd Barnsbury	Labourer	from July 3rd At Chapel-of-Ease Hornsey
No. 1304						

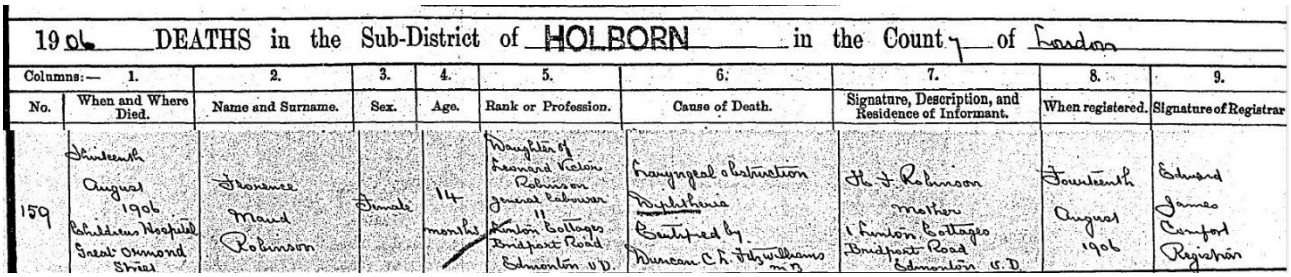
St James, Fore Street, Upper Edmonton

A church was built here in 1850 with a parish assigned the next year. At first the church was dedicated to St Pancras. The church closed in 1981 and the building has now been converted into flats. Records of the parish of Saint James, Fore Street, comprising registers of baptisms (1851-1981); banns (1952-1955) and marriages (1851-1978) are at London Metropolitan Archives, Ref: DRO/075 and ACC/3218.

(Source: London, Westminster and Middlesex History Society)

They were now living at 7 Northumberland Place, Upper Fore Street, Edmonton.

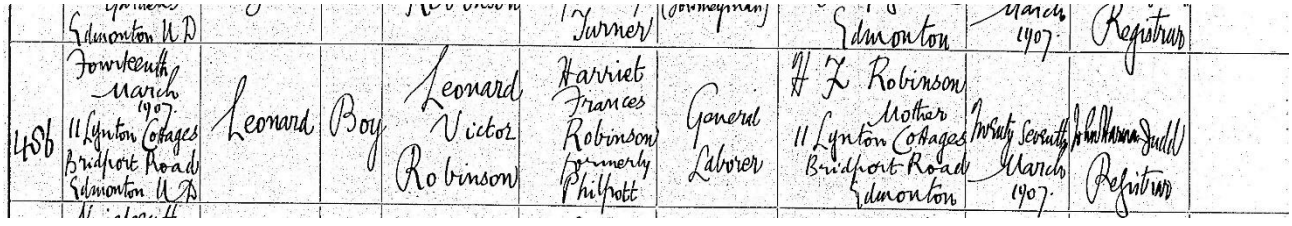
On 13th August 1906, Florence Maud died at The Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street of "*Laryngeal Obstruction, Diphtheria*". She was 14 months old. The family were now living at 1 Linton Cottages, Bridport Road, Edmonton.



1906 DEATHS in the Sub-District of HOLBORN in the County of London

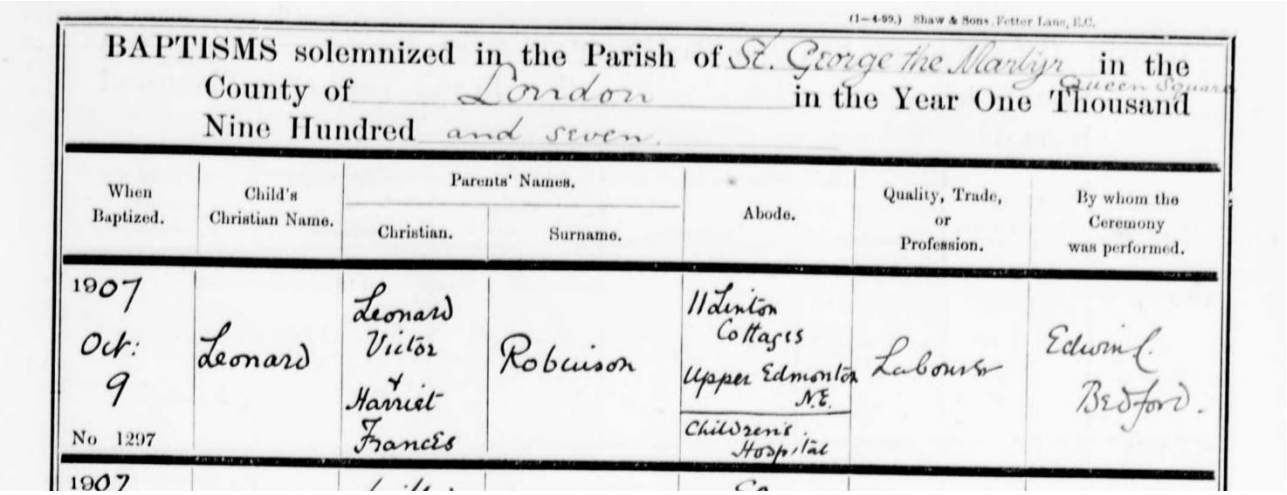
Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9. Signature of Registrar
159	Thirteenth August 1906 Children's Hospital Great Ormond Street	Florence Maud Robinson	Female	14 months	Daughter of Leonard Nelson Robinson Journal Labourer 11 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton U.D.	Laryngeal Obstruction Diphtheria Certified by Duncan C. A. Fitzwilliams M.D.	Ha. J. Robinson Mother 1 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton U.D.	Fourteenth August 1906	Edward James Cunford Registrar

Their 7th child, Leonard was born on 14th March 1907, still living at 11 Lynton Cottages, Bridport Road, Edmonton (1907, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 659).



	Edmonton U.D.				Turner	(Journeyman)	Edmonton	March 1907	Registrar
456	Fourteenth March 1907 11 Lynton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton U.D.	Leonard	Boy	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriet Frances Robinson formerly Philpott	General Labourer	H. J. Robinson Mother 11 Lynton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton	Twenty Seventh March 1907	John Nathaniel Judd Registrar

Leonard was baptised on 7th October 1907, aged 7 months. He was at the time in the Children's Hospital at Great Ormond Street, no doubt already very ill

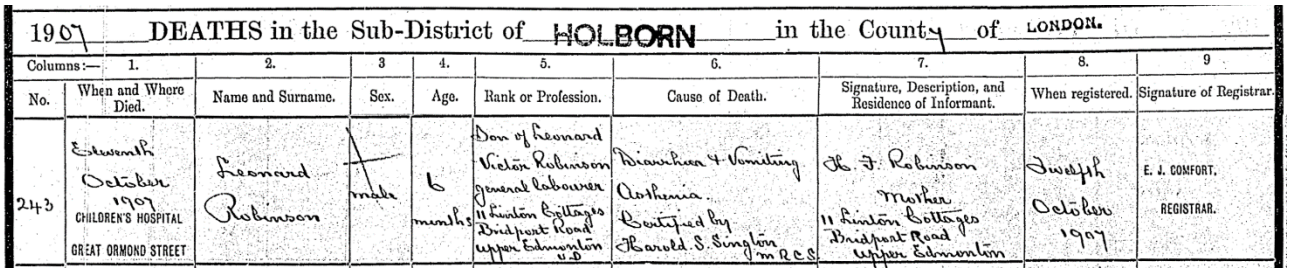


(1—4·99.) Shaw & Sons, Fetter Lane, E.C.

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St. George the Martyr Queen Square in the County of London in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and seven.

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names. Christian.	Parents' Names. Surname.	Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
1907 Oct: 9 No 1297	Leonard	Leonard Victor & Harriet Frances	Robinson	11 Linton Cottages Upper Edmonton N.E. Childrens Hospital	Labourer	Edwin C. Bedford.

Leonard died just two days later on 11th October 1907 at Great Ormond Street Hospital, Holborn of "*diarrhoea and vomiting and asthenia*".



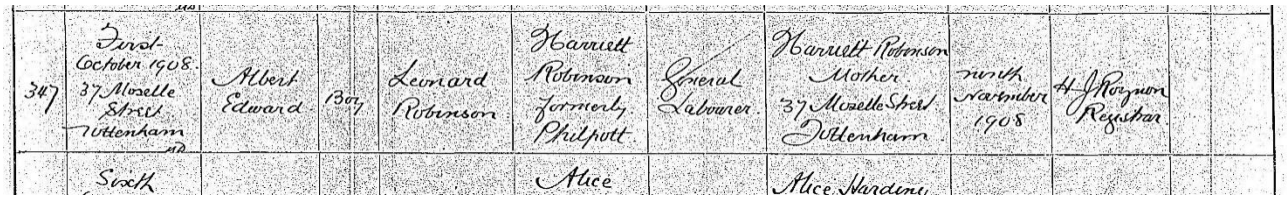
1907 DEATHS in the Sub-District of HOLBORN in the County of LONDON.

Columns:— 1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3 Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When registered.	9 Signature of Registrar.
No. 243 Eleventh October 1907 CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL GREAT ORMOND STREET	Leonard Robinson	Male	6 months	Son of Leonard Victor Robinson General Labourer 11 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Upper Edmonton N.E.	Diarrhoea & Vomiting Asthenia. Certified by Harold S. Singlon M.R.C.S.	H. F. Robinson Mother 11 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Upper Edmonton	Twelfth October 1907	E. J. COMFORT. REGISTRAR.

> Asthenia is a generalized physical weakness and/or a lack of energy and strength. It is not a *disease, but rather, is a common sign of several acute and chronic medical conditions*

Again, diarrhoea and vomiting being the cause of death potentially due to properties being supplied with untreated water.

On 1st October 1908, their 8th Child, Albert Edward was born in 37 Moselle Street, Tottenham. (03A, 535)



347	First October 1908 37 Moselle Street Tottenham N	Albert Edward	Boy	Leonard Robinson	Harriett Robinson formerly Philpott	General Labourer	Harriett Robinson Mother 37 Moselle Street Tottenham	Ninth November 1908	H. J. Rayner Registrar		
	South				Alice		Alice Hardiment				



Moselle Street still exists, literally as you walk out of White Hart Lane Railway Station. It is now the short cut between White Hart Lane Railway Station and Tottenham Hotspur Football Club.

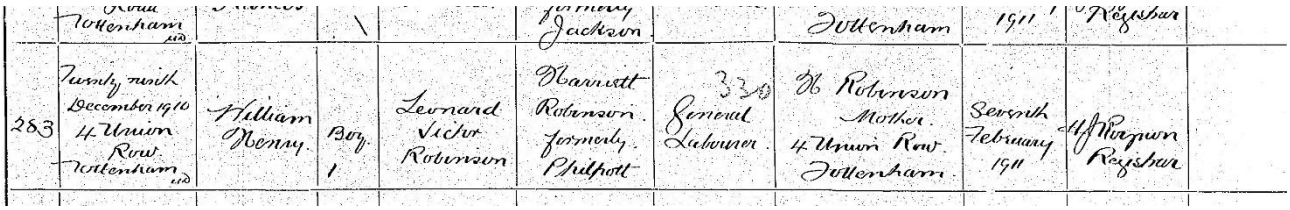
The original houses have all been demolished and replaced with several blocks of apartments.

Although technically in Tottenham, Moselle Street is less than half a mile south of Claremont Street.

Ann Mount, one of Harriet's cousins would go on to live - and die - in 17 Moselle Street in 1912.

1910- Death of Edward VII

In 1910 William Henry ("Uncle Bill") was born in 4 Union Row, Tottenham, now part of Florence Hayes Recreation Ground. William went on to live to an old age and marry twice.

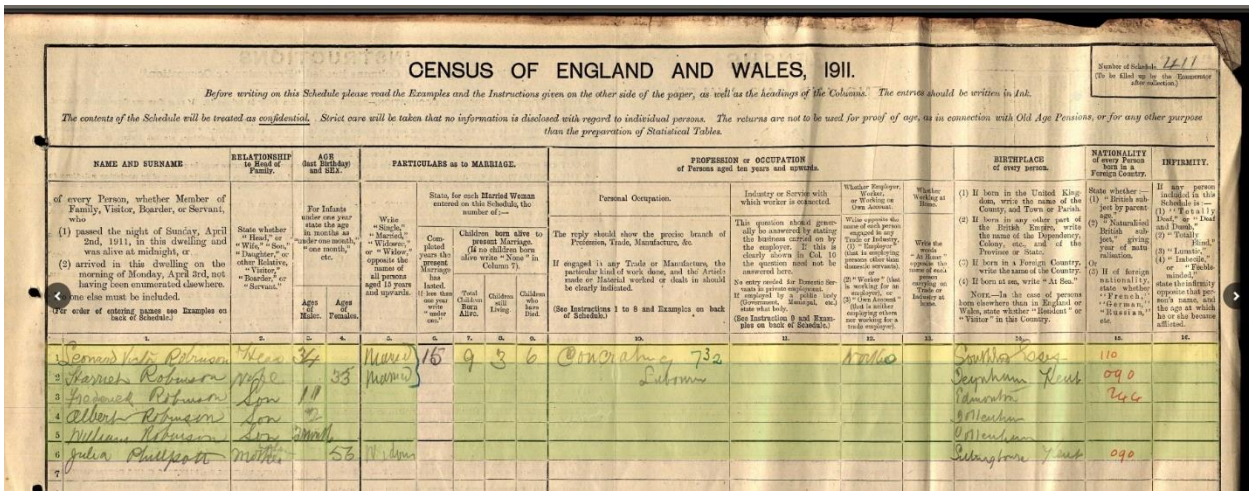


	Tottenham				Jackson		Tottenham	1911	Registrar	
283	Twenty ninth December 1910 4 Union Row Tottenham	William Henry	Boy 1	Leonard Victor Robinson	Barnett Robinson formerly Philpott	General Labourer	H Robinson Mother 4 Union Row Tottenham	Seventh February 1911	H Wagnon Registrar	

1911

On 2nd April in the 1911 census Leonard (34) and Harriet (33), were living at 4 Union Row in Tottenham, with sons Frederick (11), Albert (2) who would die within the year, and William (2 months) and with Harriet's mother Julia Jane Philpott (56). Leonard was then a contracting labourer.

The 1911 census gives us a total of 6 child deaths in their first 15 years of marriage. This would include: Albert Leonard (3 months), Edie Elizabeth (7 months), David Edward (7 months), George William (6 months), Florence Maud (14 months), Leonard (6 months). The death of Albert (3 years), their 7th, would happen next year. This still leaves one missing death if the figure of 13 is to be accurate. This must have been absolutely devastating for the couple and something none of us ever knew about.



CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Number of Schedule 141

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.

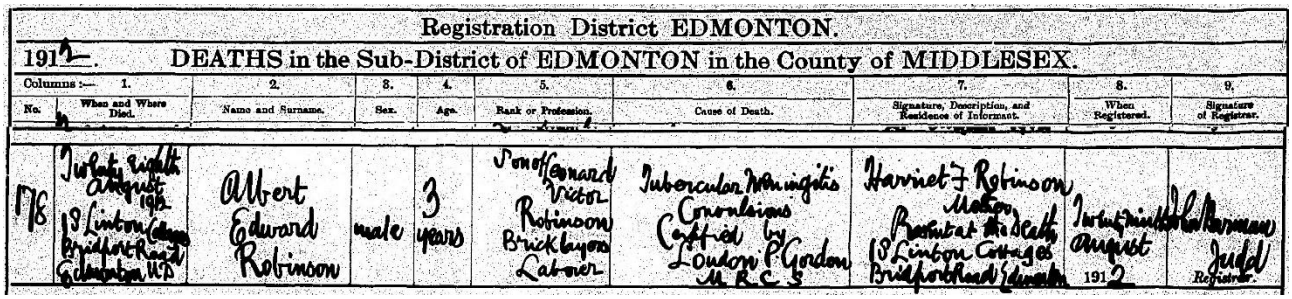
The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE (last Birthday) and SEX	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE				PROFESSION or OCCUPATION			BIRTHPLACE	NATIONALITY	INFIRMITY
of every Person, whether Member of Family, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant, who (1) passed the night of Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, in this dwelling and was alive at midnight, or (2) arrived in this dwelling on the morning of Monday, April 3rd, not having been enumerated elsewhere. One other must be included. (For other of entering names see Examples on back of Schedule.)	State whether "Head," or "Wife," or "Son," "Daughter," or other Relative, or "Visitor," or "Boarder," or "Servant."	For Infants under one year state the age in months as "under one month," "one month," etc. Ages of Males. Ages of Females.	Write "Single," "Married," "Widower," or "Widow," opposite the names of all persons aged 15 years and upwards.	State, for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of:— Completed years the present Marriage has lasted. If less than one year write "under one." Children born alive to present Marriage. (Do not children born alive write "None" in Column 7). Total Children Born Alive. Children still Living. Children who have Died.			Personal Occupation. The reply should show the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, &c. If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the Article made or Material worked or dealt in should be clearly indicated. (See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Industry or Service with which worker is connected. This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer. If this is clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. No entry needed for Parents Servants in private employment. If employed by a public body (Government, Municipal, etc.) state what body. (See Instruction 9 and Examples on back of Schedule.)	Whether Employer, Worker, or Working on Own Account. (1) "Employer" (that is employing persons other than domestic servants). or (2) "Worker" (that is working for an employer), or (3) "Own Account" (that is neither employing others nor working for a trade employer).	Whether Working at Home. Write the words "At Home" opposite the name of each person working at home.	(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County, and Town or Parish. (2) If born in any other part of the British Empire, write the name of the Dependency, Colony, etc., and of the Province or State. (3) If born in a Foreign Country, write the name of the Country. (4) If born at sea, write "At Sea." NOTE.—In the case of persons born elsewhere than in England or Wales, state whether "Resident" or "Visitor" in this Country.	State whether— (1) "British subject by parentage," or (2) "Naturalised British subject," giving year of naturalisation. Or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether "French," "German," "Russian," etc.	If any person included in this Schedule is— (1) "Totally Deaf," or "Deaf and Dumb," (2) "Totally Blind," (3) "Lunatic," (4) "Imbecile," or "Feeble minded," state the infirmity opposite that person's name, and the age at which he or she became afflicted.
1.	2.	3. 4.	5.	6. 7. 8. 9.			10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1 Leonard Victor Robinson	Head	34	Married	15	9	3	6	Contracting Labourer	732	Worker		South East London		110
2 Harriett Robinson	Wife	33	Married									Deptford Kent		090
3 Frederick Robinson	Son	11										Tottenham		746
4 Albert Robinson	Son	2										Tottenham		
5 William Robinson	Son	2 months										Tottenham		
6 Julia Philpott	Mother	56	Widow									Bedingham Norfolk		090
7														

By the time of the 1911 Census, Leonard's sister, now Georgiana Lee, was living at 14 Grove Road, Shoeburyness with her three children Lillian, Archibald and Ivy. Her husband is not listed. Interestingly, when Leonard retired and he and Harriet moved to Shoeburyness around 1946, they lived in 20 Grove Road just three doors down.

1912

Albert Edward died aged 3 on 28th August 1912 of "*tuberculosis meningitis convulsions"*. The family were living at 13 Linton Cottages, Bridport Road, Edmonton (1912. Sep, Edmonton, 03A, 477). Harriet, at 35 years old was present at the boy's death, her seventh child to die in 12 years, though there is possibly one more still-birth we know nothing about. This is something she never spoke about.



Registration District EDMONTON.

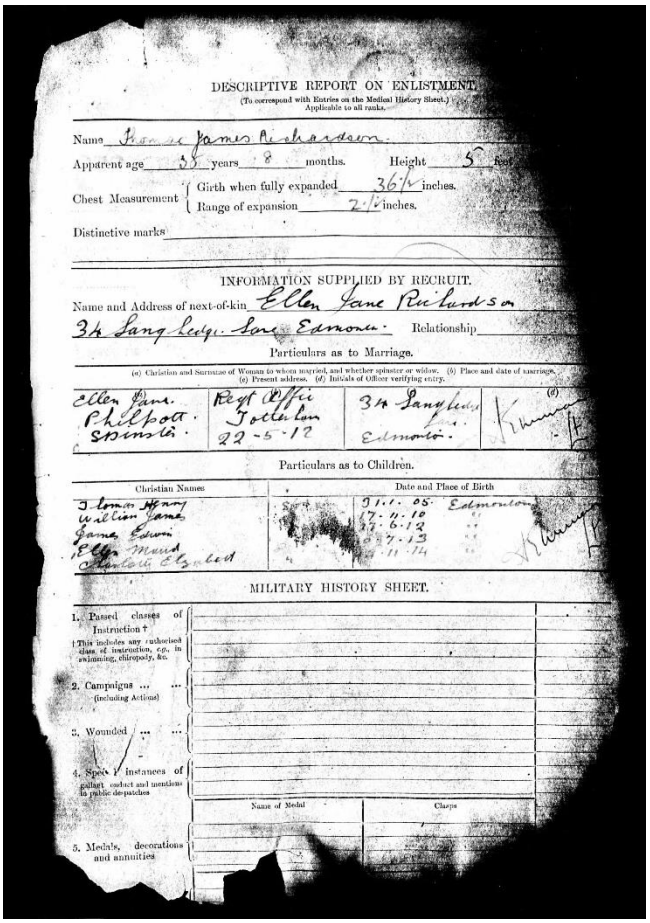
1912. DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of MIDDLESEX.

Columns:— 1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When Registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
178 Infant Twelfth August 1912 13 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton N.D.	Albert Edward Robinson	male	3 years	Son of Leonard Victor Robinson Bricklayers Labourer	Tuberculous Meningitis Convulsions Certified by London P. Gordon M.R.C.S.	Harriet J. Robinson Mother Present at the Death 13 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton	Twelfth August 1912	Judd Registrar.

Tuberculous meningitis (TBM) is the most devastating form of extrapulmonary TB, carrying significantly higher mortality and neurological disability among infected individuals, especially in low-income countries. The clinical characteristics of TBM include fever, headache, vomiting, impaired consciousness, focal neurological signs, and seizures. Seizure is a common feature of TBM that may develop at any time point throughout the disease course, with an estimated incidence of 17 to 93%. Seizures associated with TBM infection can be either acute symptomatic or unprovoked seizures. Acute symptomatic seizures usually occur within the first 2 weeks, and sometimes even later. The current data is showing that seizures in TBM are more common in children than adults; this may be attributed to the immaturity of the brain.

1914-1918 First World War

Leonard was 39 and Harriet was 37 at the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Faced with appalling casualty figures and a decline in voluntary recruiting, the British government introduced the first Military Service Act in January 1916, rendering all single men and childless widowers between the ages of 18 and 41 liable to conscription. In 1916 Leonard was 41 and presumably exempt.



DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON ENLISTMENT.
(To correspond with Entries on the Medical History Sheet.)
Applicable to all ranks.

Name Thomas James Richardson.
Apparent age 35 years 8 months. Height 5' [illegible]
Chest Measurement { Girth when fully expanded 36¼ inches.
Range of expansion 2½ inches.
Distinctive marks

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY RECRUIT.
Name and Address of next-of-kin Ellen Jane Richardson
34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton. Relationship

Particulars as to Marriage.
(a) Christian and Surname of Woman to whom married, and whether spinster or widow. (b) Place and date of marriage. (c) Present address. (d) Initials of Officer verifying entry.

Ellen Jane Philpott Spinster.	Regt Office Tottenham 22-5-12	34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton.	

Particulars as to Children.

Christian Names	Date and Place of Birth
Thomas Henry	31.1.05 Edmonton
William James	17.11.10 "
Jane Edith	23.6.12 "
Ellen Maud	8.7.13 "
Charlotte Elizabeth	9.11.14 "

MILITARY HISTORY SHEET.

1. Passed classes of Instruction † († This includes any authorised class of instruction, e.g., in swimming, chiropody, &c.)
2. Campaigns ... (including Actions)
3. Wounded ... ...
4. Specific instances of gallant conduct and mentions in public despatches
5. Medals, decorations and annuities

Name of Medal	Clasps

In 22nd May 1912, Harriet's sister,Ellen Jane Philpott, married Thomas James Richardson at the Registry (Regiment?) Office Tottenham. They subsequently lived at 35 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton, where she lived with her husband and their 7 children. Julia Jane their mother subsequently moved in with them.

In December 1915 Thomas enlisted in the army.

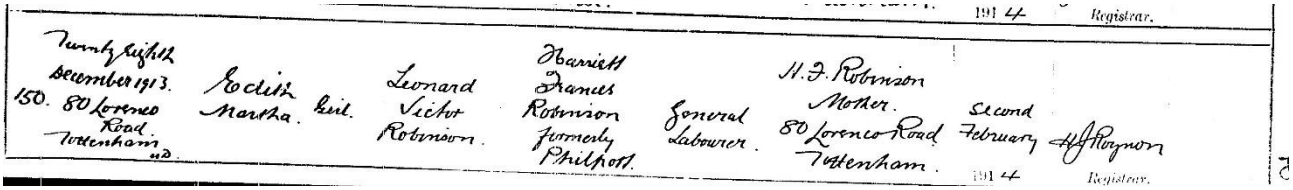
(Source: The National Archives of the UK: Public Record Office (PRO). War Office: Soldiers' Documents, First World War 'Burnt Documents' (Microfilm Copies); (The National Archives Microfilm Publication WO363); The National Archives



1913

On 28th December 1913, Edith Martha Robinson was born at 80 Lorenco Road, Tottenham.

Edith went on to live to an old age, married twice (Edwin Titchen and George Hubbard) and had two children (Patricia and Christine).



1914 Registrar.

Twenty Eighth December 1913. 150. 80 Lorenco Road Tottenham N.D. | Rodilla Martha. | Girl. | Leonard Victor Robinson. | Harriett Frances Robinson formerly Philpott. | General Labourer. | H. F. Robinson Mother. 80 Lorenco Road Tottenham. | Second February | H. J. Raynor Registrar.

1914

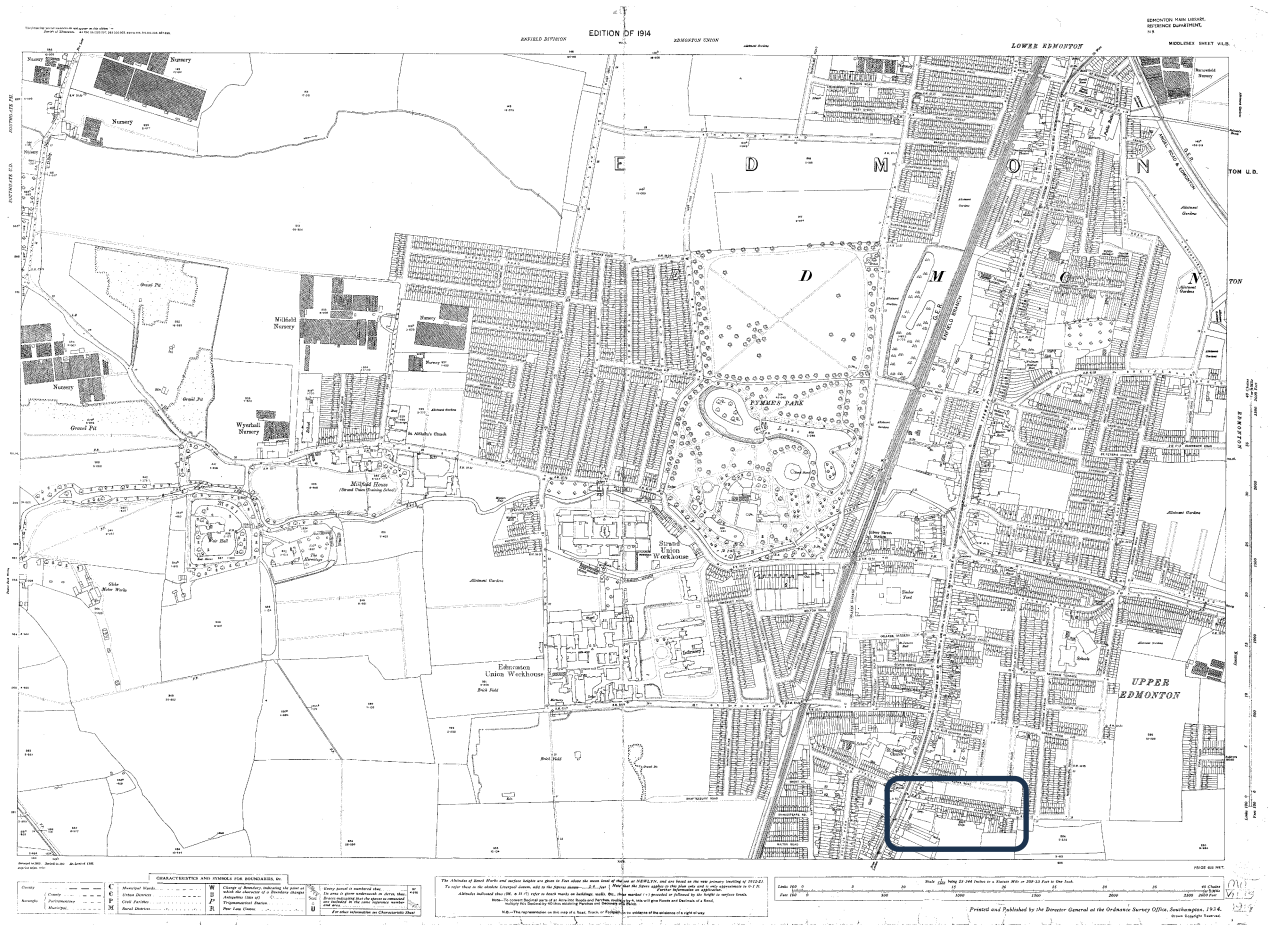
Lorenco Road was in an area locally called "*Little Russia*".

> *Little Russia was an area of Tottenham. It was on the straight northern boundary of the London Borough of Haringey, specifically adjoining Edmonton, mainly comprising Pretoria Road, Durban Road, and Lorenco Road (west of the railway line between Silver Street and White Hart Lane). The area had become known as "Little Russia" in the early 20th century due to the influx of Russian immigrants. Immigration peaked when a large number of Russians settled there after fleeing the 1917 Russian Revolution. It developed into one of the toughest areas of North London and the local constabulary usually only policed the area in pairs. The area was mostly redeveloped in the 1970s. (Wikipedia)*



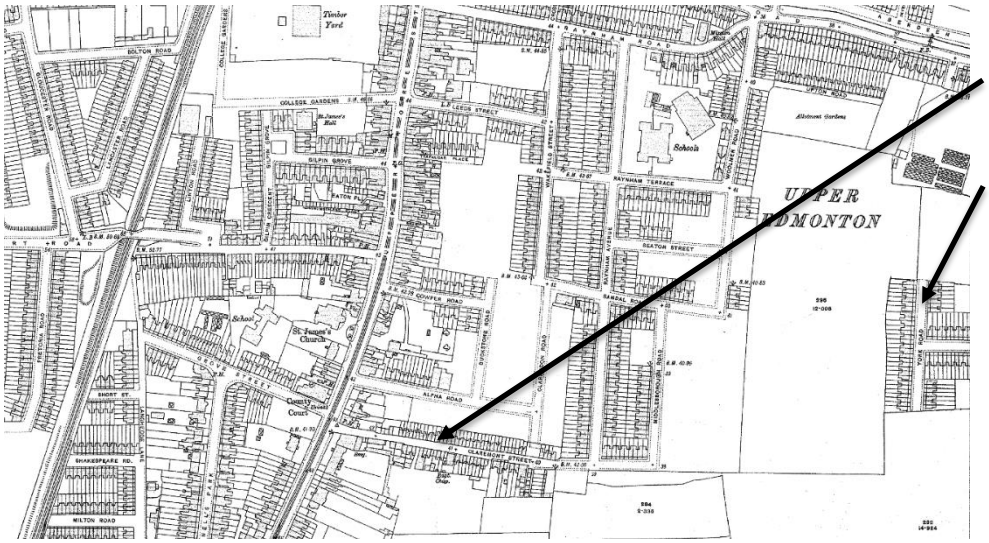
Durban Road and Pretoria Road both still exist, as does "Little Russia" just north of White Hart Lane and the Railway Station. However, Lorenco Road is now demolished, though Lorenco House can be found on the corner of College Road and Pretoria Road.

Sone time after, Leonard and Harriet moved the short distance north back to Edmonton, into 35 Claremont Street where they would stay for 30 years.



Edmonton 1914, Source: Enfield Local Archives

This map of Edmonton from 1914 shows where development had taken place since 1894 on both sides of the railway line. An enlargement of the south west corner is below.



The area around Claremont Street is now being developed. Since 1894, York Road to the east has been started, where, in 1918, Charles Gates and Ellen would move to number 15, and where Charles Edward Gates would be born.

Charles would subsequently attend the School to the North on Raynham Road and go on to marry Leonard and Harriet's final child, Maud.



Claremont Street around 1959, looking west towards the junction with Fore Street by which time the original houses had been demolished and replaced by these bungalows.



The same viewpoint March 2025. No 35 would have been here. Parts of Claremont Street have been developed and it appears that neither 35 nor 47 no longer exist.



On 6th December 1915, Daisy Robinson was born at 35 Claremont Street. Daisy was institutionalised most of her life due to her learning difficulties and lived till aged 77.



1918

Frederick Robinson, Leonard and Harriet' eldest surviving son, enlisted in the army – the 22nd Battalion, London Regiment - when he was only 17 after lying about his age and was sent to Flanders, where he died in action aged 19 on 4th October 1918.

The Western Offensive in September 1918 marked a turning point in the war and led to the breaking of the German defensive lines and ultimately led to the end of WWI.

We do not know exactly where Frederick served, as his military records no longer exist having been destroyed in a fire in the WWII Blitz. The National Archives reports: "*As this record dates back to the First World War, it may no longer exist. More than half of all First World War service records were destroyed in September 1940 as a result of a German bombing raid which struck the War Office repository in Arnside Street. This can be a reason for why we sometimes do not find First World War records and why some do not survive*"

Source: *Military-Genealogy.com, comp.*UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914-1919*. Ancestry.com*

Name	Frederick Victor Robinson
Birth Place	Upper Edmonton
Residence	Edmonton
Death Date	4 Oct 1918
Death Place	France and Flanders
Enlistment Place	Whitehall
Rank	Private
Regiment	London Regiment
Battalion	22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queens)
Regimental Number	695121
Type of Casualty	Killed in action
Theatre of War	Western European Theatre
Comments	Formerly 355387, 7Th London Regt.

https://www.ww1cemeteries.com/aubers-ridge-british-cemetery.html

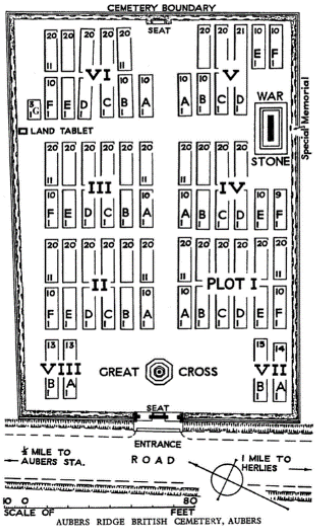


Frederick is buried at Aubers Ridge British Cemetery, Departement du Nord, Nord-Pas-de-Calais, Aubers, France. Grid reference VI. D. 16. Memorial ID: 56147670.

Aubers Ridge British Cemetery, Aubers is located approx. 40 mins drive north of Arras, where the CWGC visitor's centre is located.

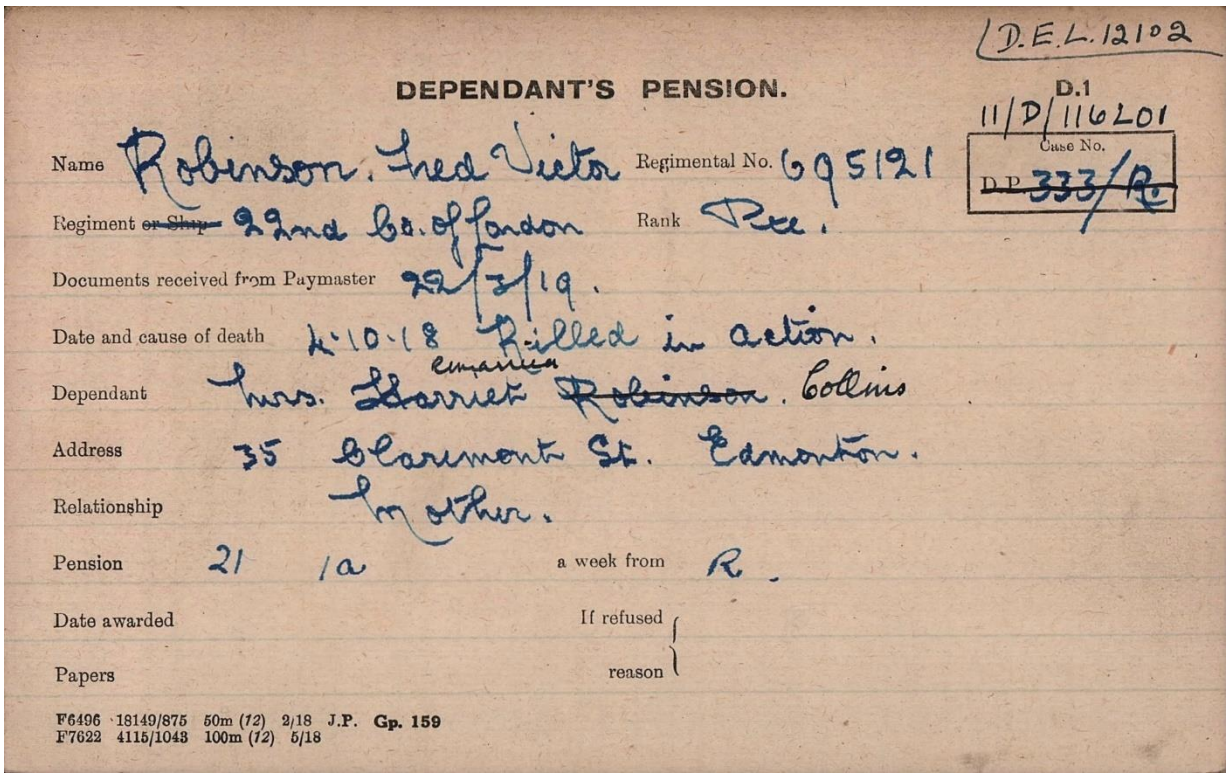
I do recall in the 1960s that Harriet was always visibly moved on the Remembrance Sunday march past the cenotaph, but I never realised why. She never spoke to me of Frederick, neither did my mother, or aunt.







Harriet received a war pension of 21/- a week. (Source: Western Front Association)



D.E.L. 12102

DEPENDANT'S PENSION.

D.1

11/D/116201

Case No.

D.P. ~~333~~/R

Name Robinson. Fred Victor Regimental No. 695121

Regiment ~~or Ship~~ 2/2nd Bn. of London Rank Pte.

Documents received from Paymaster 22/3/19.

Date and cause of death 4.10.18 Killed in action.

Dependant Mrs. Harriet (emanuel) ~~Robinson~~. Collins

Address 35 Clairmont St. Edmonton.

Relationship Mother.

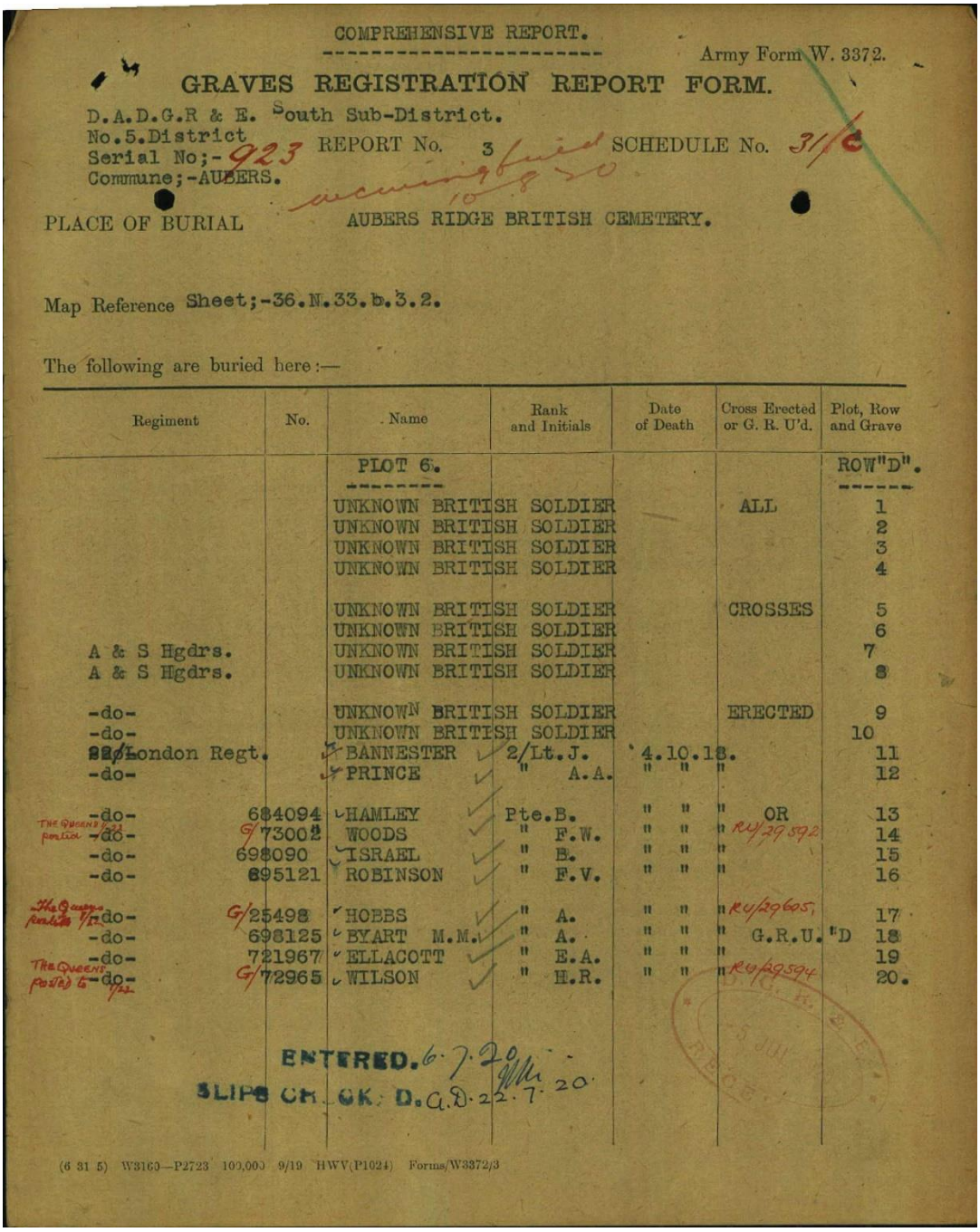
Pension 21 /a a week from R.

Date awarded If refused

Papers reason

F6496 18149/875 50m (12) 2/18 J.P. Gp. 159
F7622 4115/1043 100m (12) 5/18

ROBINSON, Pte. F. V., 695121. 22nd Bn. London Regt. Killed in action 4th Oct., 1918. Age 19. Son of Mr. G. V. and Mrs. H. F. Robinson, of 47, Claremont St., Edmonton, London. VI. D. 16.



COMPREHENSIVE REPORT.

Army Form W. 3372.

GRAVES REGISTRATION REPORT FORM.

D.A.D.G.R & E. South Sub-District.
No.5.District
Serial No;- 923 REPORT No. 3 SCHEDULE No. 31/C
Commune;-AUBERS.

PLACE OF BURIAL AUBERS RIDGE BRITISH CEMETERY.

Map Reference Sheet;-36.N.33.b.3.2.

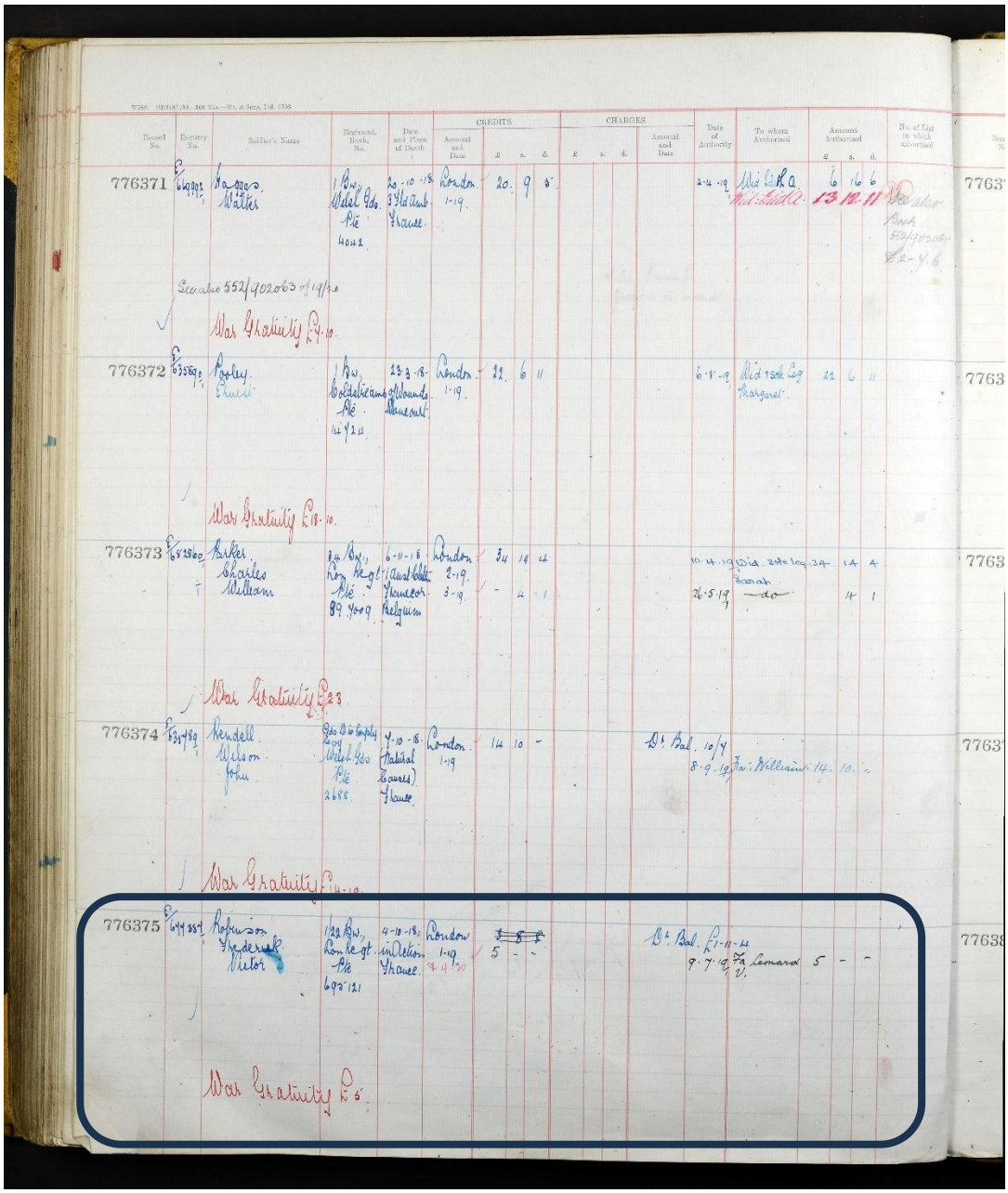
The following are buried here:—

Regiment	No.	Name	Rank and Initials	Date of Death	Cross Erected or G. R. U'd.	Plot, Row and Grave
		PLOT 6.				ROW "D".
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER			ALL	1
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				2
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				3
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				4
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER			CROSSES	5
		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				6
A & S Hgdrs.		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				7
A & S Hgdrs.		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				8
-do-		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER			ERECTED	9
-do-		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER				10
22/London Regt.		BANNESTER	2/Lt. J.	4.10.18.		11
-do-		PRINCE	" A.A.	" " "		12
-do-	684094	HAMLEY	Pte. B.	" " "	OR	13
-do-	G/73002	WOODS	" F.W.	" " "	R4/29592	14
-do-	698090	ISRAEL	" B.	" " "		15
-do-	695121	ROBINSON	" F.V.	" " "		16
-do-	G/25498	HOBBS	" A.	" " "	R4/29605.	17
-do-	698125	BYART M.M.	" A.	" " "	G.R.U. "D	18
-do-	721967	ELLACOTT	" E.A.	" " "		19
-do-	G/72965	WILSON	" H.R.	" " "	R4/29594	20.

ENTERED. 6.7.20.

SLIPS CH. CK. D.A.D. 22.7.20.

(6 31 5) W3160—P2723 100,000 9/19 HWV(P1024) Forms/W3372/3



Record No.	Registry No.	Soldier's Name	Regiment, Branch, No.	Date and Place of Death	CREDITS Account and Date	£	s.	d.	CHARGES £	s.	d.	Account and Date	Date of Authority	To whom Authorised	Amount Authorised £	s.	d.	No. of List in which Advertised
776371	£6/19095	Harper Walter	1 Bn. Welsh Gds. Pte 40412	26-10-18 3 Yds Outside Hospital France	London 1-19	20	9	8					2-4-19	Mid Sch & Co Mid. Middle	6 13 12	16	6 11	
		Section 552/902063 of 1/19/2																
		War Gratuity £4-10-																
776372	£/35589	Pooley Ernest	1 Bn. Coldstream Gds. Pte 14412	23-3-18 of Wounds Havrincourt	London 1-19	22	6	11					6-5-19	Mid Sch Esq Margaret	22	6	11	
		War Gratuity £18-10-																
776373	£/652260	Barker Charles William	24 Bn. Roy Regt Pte 89 Yeo 9	6-11-18 Canal Bank Houlton Belgium	London 2-19 3-19	34	18	11					10-4-19 26-5-19	Mid. Sch & Co Sarah do	34	14	4 1	
		War Gratuity £23																
776374	£/32480	Rendell Wilson John	Gds D & Empty Coy Welsh Gds Pte 2688	4-10-18 (Natural Causes) Hospital France	London 1-19	14	10	-					D.L. Bal. 10/4 8-9-19	To: William	14	10	-	
		War Gratuity £14-10-																
776375	£/644554	Robinson Frederick Victor	1/22 Bn. Roy Regt Pte 695121	4-10-18 in Action France	London 1-19	~~5~~ 8	~~-~~	~~-~~					D.L. Bal. £1-11-11 9-7-19	To Leonard V.	5	-	-	
		War Gratuity £5																

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

37

No. of Contract.....dated.....

SCHEDULE "A" PAGE.....

Name and address of Firm.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT (A) OF HEADSTONE INSCRIPTIONS to this report is attached

NAME OF CEMETERY. AUBERS RIDGE B.C.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT (B) HEADSTONE TEXTS (those headstones to be inscribed with texts are underlined) and TWO STANDARD LAYOUTS (the layouts to be used are quoted on the badge design).

To be stencilled on foot of headstones below ground level abbreviated thus:- AUB.RDG.B.C.

Badge Design No. and Layout No.	1st line Number and Rank	2nd line Initials, NAME and Honours.	3rd line Regiment	4th line Date of Death In any instance where the entry "NONE" appears in Col. 6, the one will be omitted from the headstone and the Date of Death centred laterally.	Age	Relig. Fmly.	Centre of Stone	To be stencilled on foot of headstones below ground level. Plot Row Grave	P R G	No. of Stone
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)		(9)
LAYOUT 1B		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 6		541
1006/1G		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 7		542
1006/1G		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 8		543
1006/1G		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 9		544
1006/1G		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 10		545
1006/1G		UNKNOWN BRITISH SOLDIER	(FOR PARTICULARS OF LAYOUT INSC. ETC. SEE SCHED. G/H.)					6 D 11		546
1243/1E	SECOND LIEUTENANT	JOHN BANNISTER	QUEEN'S WESTMINSTERS	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 26		CROSS	6 D 12		547
1246/1B	SECOND LIEUTENANT	A.A. PRINCE	19TH BN. COUNTY OF LONDON	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 23		CROSS	6 D 13		548
1061/1A	684094 PRIVATE	B. HAWLEY	22ND BN. LONDON REGIMENT	4TH OCTOBER 1918	NONE		CROSS	6 D 14		549
1061/1A	6/23002 PRIVATE	F.W. WOODS	THE QUEEN'S	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 19		CROSS	6 D 15		** HS/1079 550
1061/1D	698090 PRIVATE	B. ISRAEL	22ND BN. LONDON REGIMENT	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 20		CROSS	6 D 16		551
1061/1A	695121 PRIVATE	F.V. ROBINSON	22ND BN. LONDON REGIMENT	4TH OCTOBER 1918	NONE		CROSS	6 D 17		552
1061/1A	6/25498 PRIVATE	A. HOBBS	THE QUEEN'S	4TH OCTOBER 1918	NONE		CROSS	6 D 18		553
1061/1A	698125 PRIVATE	A.G. BYART MM.	22ND BN. LONDON REGIMENT	10TH OCTOBER 1918	NONE		CROSS	6 D 19		554
1061/1B	721967 PRIVATE	E.F. ELLACOTT	24TH BN. LONDON REGIMENT	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 22		CROSS	6 D 20		555
1061/1B	6/22965 PRIVATE	H.R. WILSON	24TH BN. LONDON REGIMENT	4TH OCTOBER 1918	AGE 31		CROSS			

Proof Checked.....
Final Check No.1.....
Office Copy reported.....
Final Check No.2.....

** LATEST SCHEDULE A ON CASUALTY D/BASE

a These headstones are not to be executed unill further orders.

(7 18 1) W1180—HP5908 50,000 5/19 HWV(P983/1) G2109

4/1783

CONCENTRATION OF GRAVES (Exhumation and Reburials).

77/E

84TH LABOUR COMPANY.

26th MARCH, 1920.

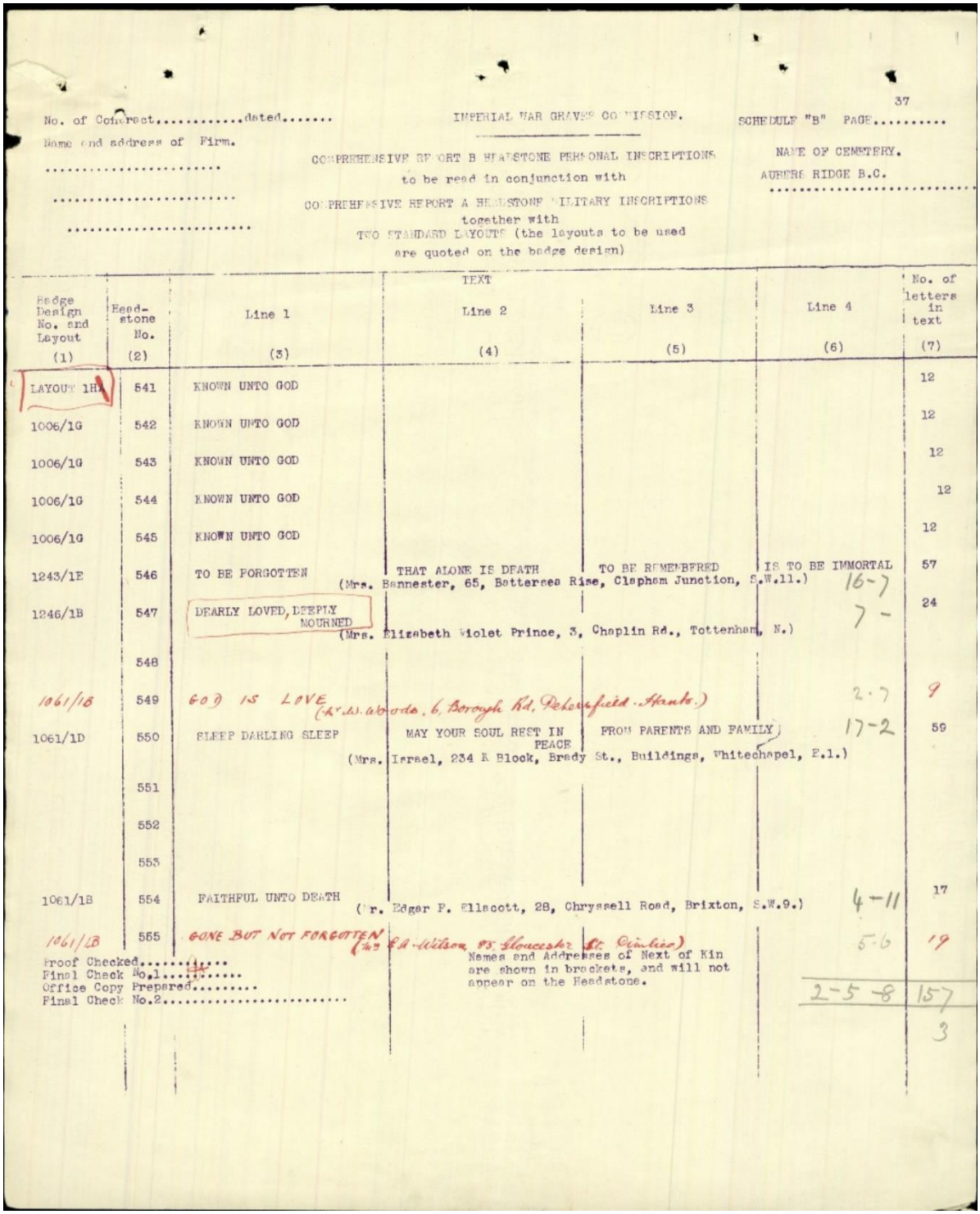
BURIAL RETURN.

Name of Cemetery of Reburial AUBERS RIDGE BRITISH ~~MILITARY~~ CEMETERY.

Plot	Row	Grave	Map Reference where body found	Was cross on grave?	Regimental particulars	Means of Identification REMARKS.	Were any effects forwarded to Base?
6	D	15	57c. 36. O15 d 6.4 CHATEAU DE FLANDRE CEMETERY, BEAUCAMPS. PLOT 1. ROW A Cr No 5	YES C.R.U. ERECTED.	698090 PTE B. ISRAEL 22 LONDON RGT. K.I.A 4.10.18	COMPREHENSIVE REPORT No 698095	No
6	D	16	PLOT 1. ROW A Cr No 6	- do -	695121 PTE. F.V. ROBINSON 22 LONDON RGT. K.I.A 4.10.18	-	No
6	D	14	PLOT 1. ROW A Cr No 4	- do -	25498 PTE. A. HOBBS 22 LONDON RGT. K.I.A. 4.10.18	-	No
6	D	18	PLOT 1 ROW A Cr No 8.	- do -	698125 PTE. A. BYART M.M. 22 LONDON RGT. K.I.A. 10.10.18	-	No

This form to be made out in triplicate, two copies being handed to the D.A.D. (C. of G.) and the other retained by the Burial Officer.

Comdg. 84th Labour Coy



No. of Contract.....dated.....

Name and address of Firm.

.....

.....

.....

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT B HEADSTONE PERSONAL INSCRIPTIONS
to be read in conjunction with
COMPREHENSIVE REPORT A HEADSTONE MILITARY INSCRIPTIONS
together with
TWO STANDARD LAYOUTS (the layouts to be used are quoted on the badge design)

37

SCHEDULE "B" PAGE.....

NAME OF CEMETERY.
AUBERS RIDGE B.C.
.....

Badge Design No. and Layout (1)	Head-stone No. (2)	TEXT Line 1 (3)	Line 2 (4)	Line 3 (5)	Line 4 (6)	No. of letters in text (7)
LAYOUT 1H	541	KNOWN UNTO GOD				12
1006/1G	542	KNOWN UNTO GOD				12
1006/1G	543	KNOWN UNTO GOD				12
1006/1G	544	KNOWN UNTO GOD				12
1006/1G	545	KNOWN UNTO GOD				12
1243/1E	546	TO BE FORGOTTEN	THAT ALONE IS DEATH	TO BE REMEMBERED	IS TO BE IMMORTAL	57
		(Mrs. Bannester, 65, Battersea Rise, Clapham Junction, S.W.11.)			16-7	
1246/1B	547	DEARLY LOVED, DEEPLY MOURNED			7 -	24
		(Mrs. Elizabeth Violet Prince, 3, Chaplin Rd., Tottenham, N.)				
	548					
1061/1B	549	GOD IS LOVE (A.W.S. also Ada, 6, Borough Rd, Peterfield, Hants.)			2-7	9
1061/1D	550	SLEEP DARLING SLEEP	MAY YOUR SOUL REST IN PEACE	FROM PARENTS AND FAMILY	17-2	59
		(Mrs. Israel, 234 K Block, Brady St., Buildings, Whitechapel, E.1.)				
	551					
	552					
	553					
1061/1B	554	FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH			4-11	17
		(Mr. Edgar P. Ellscott, 28, Chrysell Road, Brixton, S.W.9.)				
1061/1B	555	GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN (Mrs E.A. Wilson, 93, Gloucester St. Carlisle)			5-6	19
					2-5-8	157
						3

Proof Checked.....
Final Check No.1.....
Office Copy Prepared.....
Final Check No.2.....

Names and Addresses of Next of Kin are shown in brackets, and will not appear on the Headstone.

Frederick was awarded the British War Medal and Victory Medal, both campaign medals awarded to British and Imperial forces for service in World War I.

- **British War Medal** - Originally made of 1 oz of solid silver, the British War Medal was awarded to officers and men for service in the war.
- **Victory Medal -** Also known as the Inter-Allied Victory Medal, the Victory Medal was awarded to those who received the 1914 Star or 1914-15 Star, and most of those who received the British War Medal. It was never awarded on its own

The whereabouts of these are not known.

Frederick Victor Robinson

Britain, First World War Campaign Medals

Great Britain

Free this weekend

Transcript of Frederick Victor's record

First name(s)	Frederick Victor
Last name	Robinson
Disembarkation year	-
Disembarkation date	-
Rank	Private
Rank as transcribed	Private.
Service number	695121
Regiment	London Regiment
Sub-unit	22nd (County of London) Battalion (The Queen's).
Previous unit	7 Lond. Pte. 355387.
1914 corps	22 Lond. R. 695121
Medals awarded	British War Medal And Victory Medal
Theatre of war	1a
Remarks	K.A. 4-10-18
Archive	The National Archives
Archive series	WO 329
Archive reference	WO 329/1945
Record set	Britain, First World War Campaign Medals
Category	Military, armed forces & conflict
Subcategory	First World War
Collections from	Great Britain, UK None



In Memory Of

Private

F V ROBINSON

Service Number: 695121

22nd Bn., London Regiment who died on 04 October 1918 Age 19

Son of Mr. G. V. and Mrs. H. F. Robinson, of 47, Claremont St., Edmonton, London.

Remembered with Honour

AUBERS RIDGE BRITISH CEMETERY, AUBERS

VI. D. 16.



COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES

COMMEMORATED IN PERPETUITY BY THE COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

Edith's Diary Part 1

In 1995, Leonard and Harriet's daughter, Edith Hubbard (formerly Titchen, Robinson) began writing an account of her life as part of her treatment for dementia. What she wrote is only brief but gives us an insight into the family life during the interwar years. It also gives some information that was previously unknown to us, such as the death of her brother Frederick in Flanders in 1918, and the location of her sister Daisy, who was institutionalised from an early age.

"Mum used to make my brother's trousers out of my dad's old ones and our dresses out of hers. We only had a small house and the rent was 7/6. My dear old grandmother used to sit on a chair on her doorstep with a little black bonnet and shawl.

> *(This will have been Julia Jane Philpot, Harriet's mother. In 1911 Julia Jane lived with Leonard and Harriet. In 1921 she lived with Harriet's sister Ellen at 35 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton. She died in 1926.)*

I remember my 17-year eldest brother in the 1918 war. My mum told me he joined up and gave his age as 18. We had an allotment where my dad grew our veg and flowers. My mum kept chickens and rabbits which we had for dinner on Sundays. My brother died in the first war.

> *(This was Frederick Victor Robinson., He died on the Western Front in Flanders on 4th October 1918, just 5 weeks before the end of the war.)*

I remember having to get bags of coke on a Saturday. Our neighbour had a barrow she would lend us for 6d. We got 6 or 7 bags which we sold to neighbours. I remember going step cleaning and snow sweeping for 3d to help mum buy food. When any of us were ill, the doctor came to us. My mum paid him 1/- a week.

My dad worked in London building Elstree Airport, and laying the foundations for Gray's Inn Hospital

> ***Elstree Airport*** *Opened 20 April 1935, built at Elstree, Radlett, Borehamwood WD6 3AR, some 15 miles from Edmonton. During WWII, the Ministry of Aircraft Production laid a concrete runway and erected the large Bellman Hangar to work on Wellington bombers. The planes were towed down the bypass from their Watford factory to be constructed and repaired at Elstree before taking to the skies, and modifications were continually fitted, including one to trial bounce bombing. The Allied Expeditionary Air Forces Communication Squadron maintained a detachment of aircraft at the airfield for several months towards the end of the war, ferrying agents to and from occupied Europe. (https://www.londonelstree.com/history-of-elstree)*

> ***Gray's Inn Hospital****. A new wing was opened by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll in 1906. She also laid the foundation stone for the Princess Louise Wing which was built between 1928 and 1929.*

My dad only earned £5 10s a week so mum used to get food coupons. We had stews and dumplings and spotted dick. We had plain floorboards, no carpets. When I was 10 and Maud was 6 we used to line up outside the pawn shop in Edmonton at 8:30 waiting for mum, then had to run to school. We used to go and watch Spurs practicing on a field in Edmonton, I remember Jimmy Dimmock.

> *(James Henry Dimmock (5 December 1900 – 23 December 1972) was a footballer who scored the winning goal for Tottenham Hotspur in the 1921 FA Cup Final. He played as an outside left and became the fans' favourite with his mazy runs and trickery, and also won three caps for England. Dimmock was born in Edmonton on 5 December 1900 where he attended Montague Rd School. He played junior football for Park Avenue and Gothic Works before signing as an amateur for Tottenham Hotspur in 1916. During the First World War, he played for Clapton Orient and Edmonton Ramblers. (Wikipedia))*

We had a big farm opposite us and one night in an air raid it blew the wall down so we all raided it. We got potatoes, greens, carrots, parsnip. I went with my mum and dad to see the WWI Zeppelin that went down in Enfield. My mum worked in a pub cleaning as money was short, Her and my dad were very happy and good to us all. I had a bike that cost £25 and we paid 10/- a week. I cycled to Southend (*some 40 miles*) some evenings and slept on the beach. I got fined 5/- for riding 4-abreast.

In Claremont Street our neighbour had a horse and cart in the garden which we hired to take firewood to Higham's Park Walthamstow which we sold for 6d. The small house we had in Claremont Street had a mangle and an outside toilet at the bottom of the garden. We had a gas mantel but no electricity."

1919 Jack Robinson

However, more tragedy was to come, early in May 1918 Hariett became pregnant. Then on 4th October 1918, Fredrick died in France. On 6th February 1919 Harriet and Leonard's 12th child – Jack -was born at 35 Claremont Street (1919, Mar, Edmonton, 03A, 772).

308	Sixth February 1919 35 Claremont Street N.D.	Jack	Boy	Leonard Victor Robinson	Harriet Frances Robinson formerly Philpot	Builders Labourer	H. F. Robinson Mother 35 Claremont Street Edmonton	Eighteenth March 1919	W.H. Miller Registrar.	

Around 13th July Harriet must have become pregnant again with her final child - Maud. Then another tragedy. Jack died on 4th October 1919 of "*gastro enteritis and tetany*" at Great Ormand Street Hospital (1919, Dec, Holborn, 01B, 572).

129	Fourth October 1919 Childrens Hospital Gt.Ormond St Holborn	Jack Robinson	Male	7 months	of 35 Claremont Street Upper Edmonton Son of Leonard Victor Robinson General Labourer	1) Gastro Enteritis 2) Tetany Certified by D.H.Paterson M.B.	H.Robinson Mother 35 Claremont Street Upper Edmonton	Fourth October 1919	E.J.Comfort Registrar.

Tetany is a symptom of neuromuscular hyperexcitability that causes painful muscle cramps, spasms, and involuntary contractions,

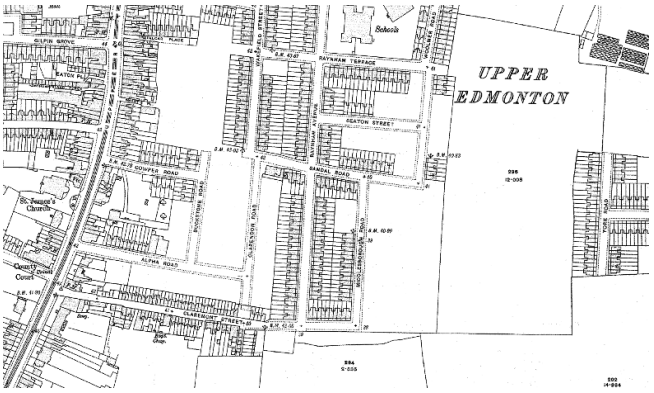
Harriet, at 42 years old, was present at the boy's death, her ninth child to die in 23 years. She was 3 months pregnant at the time.

1920s

Some 18 months after Frederick was killed, and 6 months after Jack died, on 13th April 1920, Leonard and Harriet's last child, Maud Robinson, my mother, was born. The family were again living at 47 Claremont Street, Edmonton, though it is not clear why or how they moved back into the same house they had lived in previously. Yet they lived here for around 26 years. It is not yet clear whether this was a purchase or a rental property.

331	1920 47 Claremont Street N.D.	Maud	Girl	Leonard Victor Robinson	Frances Robinson formerly Philpot	Builders Labourer	H. F. Robinson Mother 47 Claremont Street Edmonton	Twenty first May 1920	W.H. Miller Registrar.	
	Nineteenth				Hannah					

At 43, Harriet and Leonard had no more children. This gives a total of 13 births.



So, in 1921-1928, Charles Edward Gates lived in York Road, here on the right.

Just a few hundred yards to the west was Maid Robinson, living in Claremont Street.

They would marry just thirty years later.

It is possible they went to the same school from 1925/6.

The 1921 census (19th June) shows William, Edith, Daisy and Maud living with Leonard and Harriet in Claremont Street. Daisy was 4 years old and must have been later placed in an institution as she had severe learning difficulties. At the time, Leonard worked as a labourer for B. Godman Builders Haggerston.

It is worth bearing in mind that between their wedding in 1896 and the birth of Maud in 1920, some 25 years later, Harriet would have been between 19 and 43, almost all her child bearing years Harriet had 13 pregnancies. This would have left her with little time to work to bring in money to support the family at a time Leonard was only a general labourer. We can expect them to have been financially very stretched.

Daisy's institutionalisation

Daisy Robinson was 4 years old in 1921, and must have been sometime later placed in an institution sometime after 1921 as she was severely cognitively impaired; she never developed intellectually beyond the capacity of a 3–4-year-old, so by this time, it surely would have been clear something was wrong. The full story of how this happened and whether it was a birth defect or a result of some trauma, is not known however, and Daisy's medical records have been lost or destroyed. The account given to me by Harriet in the 1960s was Daisy was put in a cupboard by a teacher. This is unlikely to have been true. A further account was it was due to sunstroke; this too is unlikely to be true. However, it was likely to have been an extremely traumatic event for Leonard and Harriet. They had already lost 7 children in infancy, and Frederick Victor in World War I, aged 19. The exact place Daisy was sent to is not now clear but Edith recounts visiting her in St Albans (presumably to Hill End mental health facility) on Sundays on her bike. Some time around 1960 Daisy was transferred Leybourne Grange after intervention by Maud and Edith on Harriet's behalf, and they all lived in Gillingham, Kent. Leybourne Grange was just 10 miles away and it would make visiting much easier.

Hill End, Leybourne Grange and Community Care[30]

Hill End Hospital at St Albans began in 1899 as the Hertfordshire County Asylum and became Hertfordshire County Mental Hospital/Hill End Hospital. It was built for Hertfordshire patients with mental illness, on a very large site on the edge of St Albans, and by the interwar years it was almost a self-contained world, with its own railway connection, farms, gardens, bakery, laundry, tailor's shop, butcher's shop and other workrooms. By 1937 it had about 1,200 patients.

> ***Hill End Hospital*** *was a mental health facility in St Albans. The hospital, opened as the Hertfordshire County Asylum in April 1899. Hill End railway station, a station on the Great Northern Railway branch from Hatfield to St Albans, was opened to service the hospital in August 1899. The asylum became the Hertfordshire County Mental Hospital in 1920 and the Hill End Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases in 1936. During the Second World War patients were evacuated from St Bartholomew's Hospital to Hill End Hospital. It became part of the National Health Service as the Hill End Hospital and Clinic for the Prevention and Treatment of Mental and Nervous Disorders in 1948*

So, if Edith's memory is right that Daisy first went to Hill End, she would have entered a classic county mental-hospital environment: large wards, heavy routine, gender separation, work and occupational activity as part of treatment, and very limited privacy by modern standards. Hill End's first superintendent explicitly spoke of cure or improvement, with calm surroundings, handicrafts, supervised walks, entertainments, choir, band and sport all seen as part of care.

The key clue for Daisy, though, is this: after the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, the authorities increasingly distinguished between people thought to have a lifelong developmental or intellectual disability and those thought to be mentally ill in the narrower psychiatric sense. Hill End's own history says that people then classed as "mentally deficient" remained at Hill End until nearby Cell Barnes opened in 1933, specifically to care for people with learning difficulties or disabilities "from birth or a young age, whose recovery was not expected."

That means Daisy's transition may well have been more complicated than simply Hill End followed by Leybourne Grange. If she was admitted young to the St Albans system, it is entirely possible that she was first at Hill End and then, after 1933, moved into Cell Barnes before any later transfer to Kent. It is not possible to prove that from the published history alone, but it is a very plausible institutional pathway.

Hill End itself also had a disrupted wartime history. In 1939 it was taken over as an Emergency Medical Service base hospital for St Bartholomew's, and many of its mental patients were discharged or transferred to other hospitals. Bart's units then remained on the site for years, with the last staff not leaving until 1961. So, if Daisy was long-stay there, her record may include wartime movement or reclassification.

As for Leybourne Grange, that was not just another general psychiatric hospital. It opened in

[30] Adapted from ChatGPT

1936 as Leybourne Grange Colony, built for children and adults then labelled "mentally defective", in other words mainly people with severe learning disabilities under the terminology of the time. It was a large long-stay colony with dormitories, a hall/church, nurses' home and hospital wing; later parliamentary descriptions speak of about 27 houses and bungalows, with farm, horticultural, workshop and training facilities, and a school. By 1978 it was described in Parliament as the mental handicap hospital serving the whole of Kent, with some patients from Bromley and East Sussex.

So, a transfer to Leybourne Grange in the early 1960s after the family moved to Gillingham would make sense administratively. It was the sort of long-stay institution that would take someone whose needs were being understood as lifelong rather than curable, and it later served a very wide Kent catchment. I would read that transfer less as a move between equivalent hospitals and more as a move into Kent's major long-stay learning-disability institution. That is an inference, but it fits the role of both places.

It is also worth saying plainly that life in such places could vary a lot, but the system was often under strain. Leybourne Grange appears in Parliament in 1953 in discussion of severe staffing shortages, with empty beds because there were not enough nurses, and again in 1970 as an example of small units still suffering from too few nurses and crowded conditions.

Leybourne Grange, at Leybourne near West Malling, was a large institutional hospital complex rather than a typical modern psychiatric unit. It opened in 1936 as Leybourne Grange Colony, built around an older country house estate. Contemporary descriptions say it housed people then labelled with the period term "mentally defective" - in practice, largely children and adults with severe learning disabilities. Sources describe it as accommodating up to about 1,200 residents.

The site was centred on the older Leybourne Grange house, which Historic England lists as a country house of about 1850 by S. W. Dawkes, later used as the administration building for the hospital. Britain From Above describes the wider colony as including dormitories, a main hall that also served as a church, a nurses' home, and a hospital wing. Later heritage and redevelopment material describes the complex as a substantial campus of roughly 30 residential blocks within former parkland.

By the 1960s and 1970s, Leybourne Grange appears in Parliament as part of wider concern about long-stay institutions for mentally handicapped people. In 1966 the House of Commons was asking about the annual cost per patient there, and in a 1970 debate Leybourne Grange was specifically mentioned in relation to overcrowding and too few nurses on duty at night. That gives you a sense that, like many such hospitals, it sat within a national debate about institutional care, staffing, and whether people should instead be supported in smaller community settings.

The hospital closed in 1996. Planning records for the later development state that the estate was then sold for the Leybourne Chase housing scheme, with the Manor House, clock tower and some outbuildings retained. A related strand of its history is Princess Christian's Farm, which became part of Leybourne Grange under the NHS in 1948 and continued supporting people with learning difficulties after the hospital era.

So, in plain terms, Leybourne Grange matters for three reasons: it was one of Kent's major 20th-century institutions for people with learning disabilities; it reflects the old isolated "colony" model of care; and its closure and redevelopment into Leybourne Chase mark the shift away from that model toward community-based provision.

The general family memory still fits the documented pattern very well. Leybourne Grange did indeed close in 1996. Kent County Council planning papers for the later Leybourne Chase redevelopment state plainly that the site was the former Leybourne Grange Hospital and that, following the hospital's closure in 1996, the estate was sold for redevelopment.

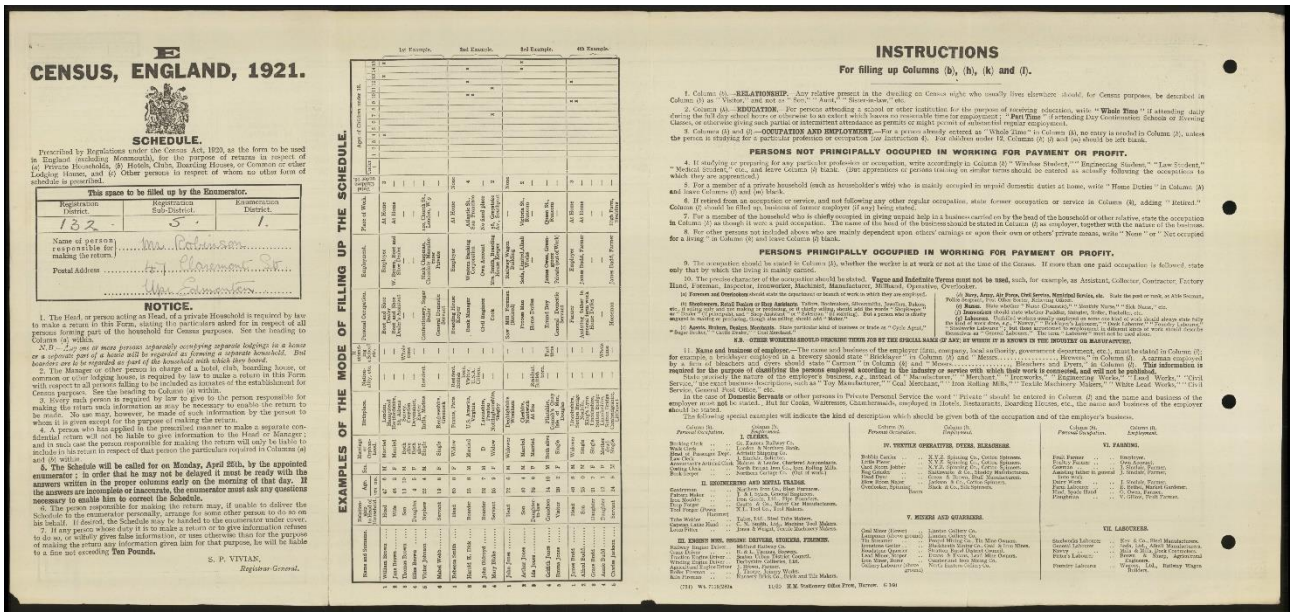
But residents were being moved out well before 1996. In a House of Commons debate on 7th May 1987, the Minister said the Tunbridge Wells Health Authority envisaged closure of Leybourne Grange by 1994-95 as community services were developed, and he described active resettlement already under way. He said a Medway community living project had already resettled 32 residents from Leybourne Grange into the community and planned to move 20 more each year; he also said Maidstone planned to resettle 75 Leybourne Grange residents between 1987 and 1991.

So the most likely reconstruction is this: Daisy may well have been transferred from Leybourne Grange into community accommodation in or near Medway/Gillingham in the late 1980s or early 1990s, and then died before the hospital's final closure. That would fit both the official closure history and the known resettlement programme.

That is also important emotionally as well as administratively. By the late 1980s, officials were explicitly talking about each resident's move needing individual assessment and about involving relatives in planning, because for many people these hospitals had effectively been their home for decades. There was even a Save Leybourne Grange Association campaigning over the closure plans, which shows how contested and distressing these moves could be for families and staff.[31]

1921

In the census of 1921, Leonard's parents Alfred Robinson and Martha were still living in 5 Lambert Street Prittlewell. Harriet's father had died in 1900 and her mother Julia Jane lived at 35 Langhedge Lane, Edmonton, where she lived with Ellen Jane Richardson, Harriet's sister, her husband, and their 7 children.



CENSUS, ENGLAND, 1921.

SCHEDULE.

Prescribed by Regulations under the Census Act, 1920, as the form to be used in England (including Monmouth), for the purpose of returns in respect of (a) Private Households, (b) Hotels, Clubs, Boarding Houses, or Common or other Lodging Houses, and (c) Other persons in respect of whom no other form of schedule is prescribed.

This space to be filled up by the Enumerator.

Registration District.	Registration Sub-District.	Enumeration District.
132	5	7

Name of person responsible for making the return.) ..... Mrs. Robinson

Postal Address ..... No. 1, Placement Site

..... Mrs. Edmonton

NOTICE.

1. The Head, or person acting as Head, of a private Household is required by law to make a return in this Form, stating the particulars asked for in respect of all persons forming part of the household for Census purposes. See the heading to Column (a) within.

N.B.—Any one or more persons separately occupying separate lodgings in a house or a separate part of a house will be regarded as forming a separate household. But boarders are to be regarded as part of the household with which they board.

2. The Manager or other person in charge of a hotel, club, boarding house, or common or other lodging house, is required by law to make a return in this Form, with respect to all persons falling to be included as inmates of the establishment for Census purposes. See the heading to Column (a) within.

3. Every such person is required by law to give to the person responsible for making the return such information as may be necessary to enable the return to be made. No use may, however, be made of such information by the person to whom it is given except for the purpose of making the return.

4. A person who has applied in the prescribed manner to make a separate confidential return will not be liable to give information to the Head or Manager; and in such case the person responsible for making the return will only be liable to include in his return in respect of that person the particulars required in Columns (a) and (d) within.

5. The Schedule will be called for on Monday, April 25th, by the appointed enumerator: in order that he may not be delayed it must be ready with the answers written in the proper columns early on the morning of that day. If the answers are incomplete or inaccurate, the enumerator must ask any questions necessary to enable him to correct the Schedule.

6. The person responsible for making the return may, if unable to deliver the Schedule to the enumerator personally, arrange for some other person to do so on his behalf. If desired, the Schedule may be handed to the enumerator under cover.

7. If any person whose duty it is to make a return or to give information refuses to do so, or wilfully gives false information, or uses otherwise than for the purpose of making the return any information given him for that purpose, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding **Ten Pounds.**

E. P. VIVIAN,
Registrar-General.

EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

INSTRUCTIONS

For filling up Columns (b), (h), (k) and (l).

1. Column (b).—**RELATIONSHIP.** Any relative present in the dwelling on Census night who usually lives elsewhere should, for Census purposes, be described in Column (b) as "Visitor," and not as "Son," "Aunt," "Sister-in-law," etc.

2. Column (h).—**EDUCATION.** For persons attending a school or other institution for the purpose of receiving education, write "**Whole Time**" if attending daily during the full day school hours or otherwise to an extent which leaves no reasonable time for employment; "**Part Time**" if attending Day Continuation Schools or Evening Classes, or otherwise giving such partial or subsidiary attendance as prevents or might prevent of substantial regular employment.

3. Columns (k) and (l).—**OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT.**—For a person already entered as "Whole Time" in Column (h), no entry is needed in Column (k), unless the person is studying for a particular profession or occupation (*see* Instruction 4). For children under 12, Columns (k) (l) and (m) should be left blank.

PERSONS NOT PRINCIPALLY OCCUPIED IN WORKING FOR PAYMENT OR PROFIT.

4. If studying or preparing for any particular profession or occupation, write accordingly in Column (k) "Wireless Student," "Engineering Student," "Law Student," "Medical Student," etc., and leave Column (l) blank. (But apprentices or persons training on similar terms should be entered as actually following the occupations to which they are apprenticed.)

5. For a member of a private household (such as housekeeper's wife) who is mainly occupied in unpaid domestic duties at home, write "Home Duties" in Column (k) and leave Columns (l) and (m) blank.

6. If retired from an occupation or service, and not following any other regular occupation, state former occupation or service in Column (k), adding "Retired." Column (l) should be filled up, business of former employer (if any) being stated.

7. For a member of the household who is chiefly occupied in giving unpaid help in a business carried on by the head of the household or other relative, state the occupation in Column (k) as though it were a paid occupation. The name of the head of the business should be stated in Column (l) as employer, together with the nature of the business.

8. For other persons not included above who are mainly dependent upon others' earnings or upon their own or others' private means, write "None" or "Not occupied for a living" in Column (k) and leave Column (l) blank.

PERSONS PRINCIPALLY OCCUPIED IN WORKING FOR PAYMENT OR PROFIT.

9. The occupation should be stated in Column (k), whether the worker is at work or not at the time of the Census. If more than one paid occupation is followed, state only that by which the living is mainly earned.

10. The precise character of the occupation should be stated. **Vague and Indefinite Terms must not be used,** such, for example, as Assistant, Collector, Contractor, Factory Hand, Foreman, Inspector, Ironworker, Machinist, Manufacturer, Millhand, Operative, Overlooker.

(a) **Rivetters, Retail Dealers or Shop Assistants.** Fitters, Storekeepers, Stevedores, Smelters, Bakers, etc., if mainly only not working or making or producing, or if shop selling, should add the words "Shipbuilder," or "Boiler," "Carpenter, and," "Shop Assistant," or "Fabrication," "Engineering." But a person who is chiefly engaged in making or producing, though selling to others, should not add "Shop."

(b) **Agents, Brokers, Dealers, Merchants.** State particular kind of business or trade as "Cycle Agent," "Sugar Broker," "Cattle Dealer," "Coal Merchant."

N.B.—**OTHER WORKERS SHOULD DESCRIBE THEIR JOB BY THE SPECIAL NAME IF ANY, BY WHICH IT IS KNOWN IN THE INDUSTRY OR MANUFACTURE.**

11. **Name and business of employer.**—The name and business of the employer (firm, company, local authority, government department, etc.), must be stated in Column (l); for example, a bricklayer employed in a brewery should state "Bricklayer" in Column (k) and "Messrs. ..... Brewers," in Column (l). A carman employed by a firm of bleachers and dyers should state "Carman" in Column (k) and "Messrs. ..... Bleachers and Dyers," in Column (l). **This information is required for the purpose of classifying the persons employed according to the industry or service with which their work is connected, and will not be published.**

Make precisely the nature of the employer's business, *e.g.*, instead of "Manufacturer," "Merchant," "Ironworks," "Engineering Works," "Coal Works," "Civil Service," use exact business descriptions, such as "Toy Manufacturer," "Coal Merchant," "Iron Rolling Mills," "Textile Machinery Makers," "White Lead Works," "Civil Service, General Post Office," etc.

In the case of **Domestic Servants** or other persons in Private Personal Service the word "Private" should be entered in Column (l) and the name and business of the employer need not be stated, but for Cooks, Waitresses, Charwomen, employed in Hotels, Restaurants, Boarding Houses, etc., the name and business of the employer should be stated.

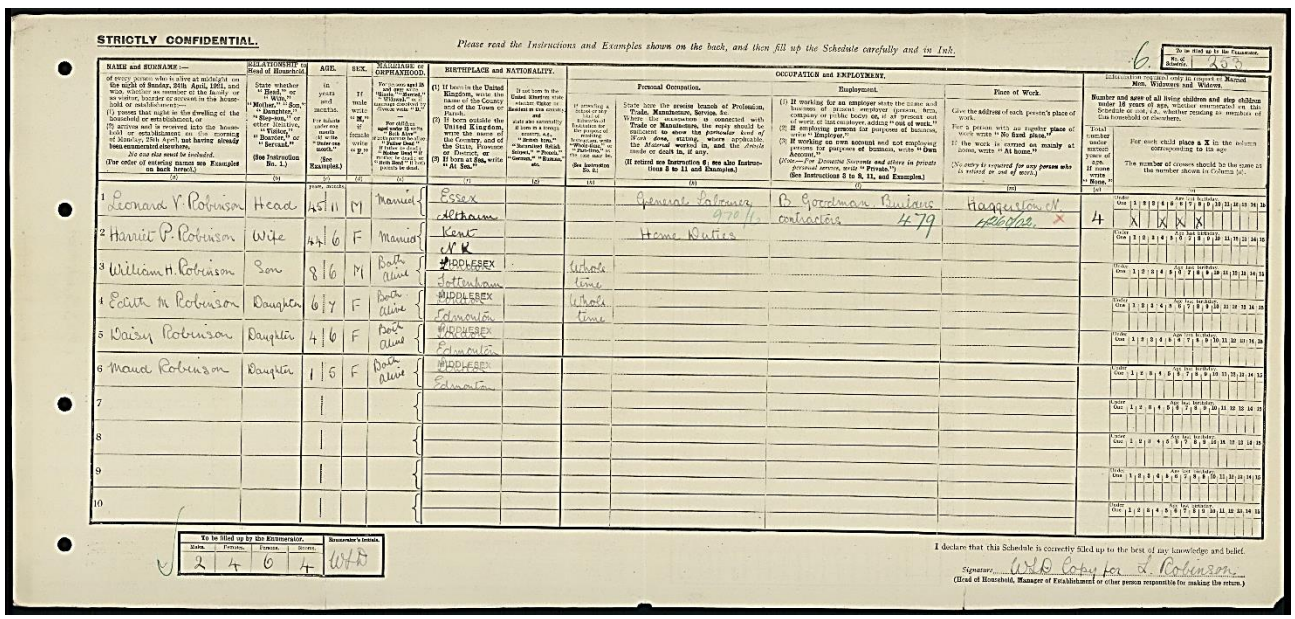
The following special examples will indicate the kind of description which should be given both of the occupation and of the employer's business.

Column (k). Personal Occupation.	Column (l). Employment.
I. CLERICAL.	
Bricklayer's Clerk	(1) Builder's Master.
Cash Clerk	(2) Grocer's Manager.
Head of Passenger Dept.	Atlantic Shipping Co.
Accountant	Bolton & Leeder, Chartered Accountants.
Assistant Accountant	Bolton & Leeder, Chartered Accountants.
Costing Clerk	North Devon Iron Co., Iron Rolling Mills.
Book Keeper	Southern Garage Co., Dist. of works.
II. ENGINEERING AND METAL TRADE.	
Gasfitter	Barlow Iron Co., Blast Furnaces.
Fitters' Mate	J. & I. Dixon, Locomotive Engineers.
Turner	Smith & Co., Motor Car Manufacturers.
Tool Forger (Press Operator)	S.T. Tool Co., Tool Makers.
Tube Worker	Tubes, Ltd., Steel Tube Makers.
Garage Lathe Hand	C. N. Smith, Ltd., Motorcar Tool Makers.
Lever Press	Jones & Wright, Needle Scissors Makers.
III. ENGINE MEN, SIGNAL DRIVERS, STOKERS, FIREMEN.	
Railway Engine Driver	Midland Railway Co.
Crane Driver	H. & L. Dorsey, Docks.
Traction Engine Driver	Barlow & Co., Contractors.
Winding Engine Driver	Jackson & Co., Collieries.
Steam Roller Driver	Barlow & Co., Contractors.
Boiler Fireman	J. Thorn, Joinery Works.
Kiln Fireman	Rumney Brick Co., Brick and Tile Makers.
IV. TEXTILE OPERATIVES, DYERS, BLEACHERS.	
Bobbin Carrier	N.Y.Z. Spinning Co., Cotton Spinners.
Crib Piecer	N.Y.Z. Spinning Co., Cotton Spinners.
Card Room Jobber	N.Y.Z. Spinning Co., Cotton Spinners.
Tenter	Jones & Co., Dyers and Bleachers.
Head Dyer	Gordon & Sons, Dyers and Bleachers.
Blow Room Master	Jackson & Co., Cotton Spinners.
Overlooker, Spinning Room	Black & Co., Silk Spinners.
V. MINERS AND QUARRIERS.	
Coal Miner (Hewer)	Lumley Colliery Co.
Longwall Miner (Getter)	Lumley Colliery Co.
Pony Driver	Blackwell's Tin Mine Owners.
Ironstone Getter	Blackwell's Tin Mine Co., Coal & Iron Mines.
Headplate Quarryer	Stanton Rural District Council.
Slate Quarryer	Jones & Co., Slate Quarry Owners.
Iron Miner, Mine	Cumberland Iron Mining Co.
Colliery Labourer (Above ground)	North Eastern Colliery Co.
VI. FARMING.	
Head Farmer	Stanhope.
Poultry Farmer	Own Account.
Cowman	J. Barker, Farmer.
Assistant Milker in general	J. Barker, Farmer.
Agricultural Lab.	Do.
Dairy Work	J. Barker, Farmer.
Farm Labourer	J. Barker, Market Gardener.
Head Waggoner	C. Owen, Farmer.
Ploughman	C. Oliver, Field Farmer.
VII. LABOURERS.	
Blacksmith's Labourer	Bow & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
General Labourer	Lock, Ltd., Allied Manufacturers.
Navvy	Hills & Co., Dock Contractors.
Fitter's Labourer	Jones & Sons, Agricultural Engineers.
Painter's Labourer	Watson, Ltd., Railway Wagon Builders.

EXAMPLES.

1st Example.	2nd Example.	3rd Example.	4th Example.
Age last Birthday.			
Sex.			
Relationship.			
Rank, Profession or Occupation.			
Employment.			
Birthplace.			
Nationality.			
Infirmity.			

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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

6.

To be filled up by the Enumerator. No. of Schedule 133

NAME and SURNAME of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Sunday, 24th April, 1921, and who, whether as member of the family or as visitor, boarder or servant in the household or establishment—

(1) passes that night in the dwelling of the household or establishment, or

(2) arrives and is received into the household or establishment on the morning of Monday, 25th April, but having already been enumerated elsewhere.

No one else must be included.

(The order of entering names on Examples on back here(b).)

RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household. State whether "Head," or "Wife," or "Mother," or "Son," or "Daughter," or "Father-in-law," or other Relative, or "Visitor," or "Boarder," or "Servant." (See Instruction No. 1.)

AGE. In years and months. (See Examples.) For infants under one year of age write number of completed months after "0." If "Under one month," write "0 m."

SEX. If male write "M," if female write "F."

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE or ORPHANHOOD. Write "Married," "Widow," "Widower," or "Divorced." For children under 15 years of age write "S." For children under 1 year of age write "0 y."

BIRTHPLACE and NATIONALITY.

(1) If born in the United Kingdom, write the name of the County and of the Town or Parish.

(2) If born outside the United Kingdom, write the name of the Country, and of the State, Province or Colony, if known.

(3) If born at sea, write "At Sea."

If not born in the United Kingdom state nationality if known. Danish or Russian or non-commercial, and state any nationality if born in a foreign country, *e.g.*, "Born Irish," "Naturalised British Subject," "French," "German," "Russian," etc.

OCCUPATION and EMPLOYMENT.

Personal Occupation. State how the precise branch of Profession, Trade, Manufacture, Service, &c., to which the occupation is connected. Name of Machine or Tool used, if any. (If retired see Instruction 6; see also Instructions 5 to 8, 11, and Examples.)

Employment. (1) If working for an employer state the name and business of present employer (person, firm, company or public body) or, if at present out of work, of last employer. Added "(dec'd)" if dead. (2) If employing persons for purposes of business, write "Employer." (3) If working on own account and not employing persons for purposes of business, write "Own Account." (*Note.*—*For Domestic Servants and others in private personal service, write "Private."*) (See Instructions 5 to 8, 11, and Examples.)

Place of Work. Give the address of each person's place of work, even if "No fixed place." If the work is carried on mainly at home, write "At home."

(*No entry is required for any person who is retired or out of work.*)

Education (applies only in respect of Married Men, Widowers and Widows).

Number and sex of all living children and step children under 15 years of age, whether enumerated on this Schedule or not, *i.e.*, whether residing as members of this household or elsewhere.

Total number under certain number of years of age. If none write "None."

For each child place a X in the column corresponding to its age.

The number of crosses should be the same as the number shown in Column (p).

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
1	Leonard V. Robinson	Head	45.11	M	Married	Essex Waltham			General Labourer 9.7.11	B. Goodman Builders contractors	Haggerston N.W. Hackney	X	4		X X X X	4
2	Harriet P. Robinson	Wife	43.6	F	Married	Kent N.K.			Home Duties							
3	William H. Robinson	Son	8.6	M	Born alive	MIDDLESEX Tottenham					Whole time					
4	Edith M. Robinson	Daughter	6.7	F	Born alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton					Whole time					
5	Daisy Robinson	Daughter	4.6	F	Born alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton										
6	Maud Robinson	Daughter	1.5	F	Born alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton										
7																
8																
9																
10																

To be filled up by the Enumerator.

Males.	Females.	Rooms.	Enumerator's Initials.
2	4	6	4 WHD

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

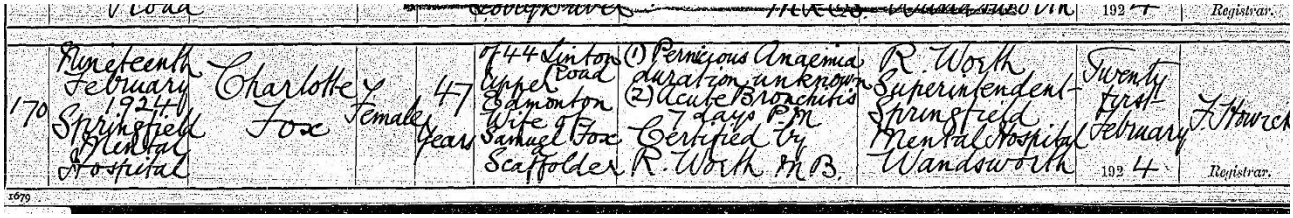
Signature: WHD Copy for L. Robinson

(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)

[31] A survey was undertaken in 1951 of patients in several similar intuitions.
(O'Connor, N. and Tizard, J. (1954) "A Survey of Patients In Twelve Mental Deficiency Institutions", *The British Medical Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 4852 (Jan. 2, 1954), pp. 16-18.)

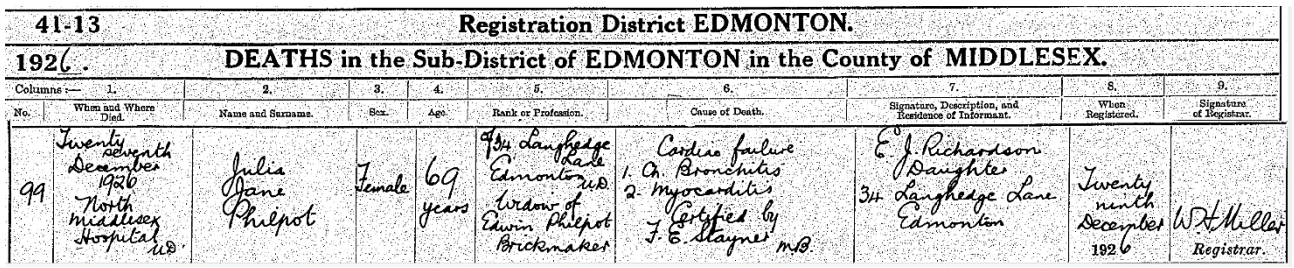
1921-1929

Harriet's elder sister, Charlotte Fox died on 19th February 1924 age 47, of "*pernicious anaemia duration unknown (2) acute bronchitis 7 days*", at Springfield Mental Hospital, Wandsworth (1924, Mar, Wandsworth, 10D, 967). She is discussed toward th end of Chapter 35.



170	Nineteenth February 1924 Springfield Mental Hospital	Charlotte Fox	Female	47 years	744 Linton Road Upper Edmonton Wife of Samuel Fox Scaffolder	(1) Pernicious Anaemia Duration unknown (2) Acute Bronchitis 7 days PM Certified by R. Worth M.B.	R. Worth Superintendent Springfield Mental Hospital Wandsworth	Twenty first February 1924	T. Howard Registrar.

Harriet's mother, Julia Jane died on 27th December 1926 aged 69, in North Middlesex Hospital of cardiac failure and bronchitis (1926, Dec, Edmonton, 0A, 661).

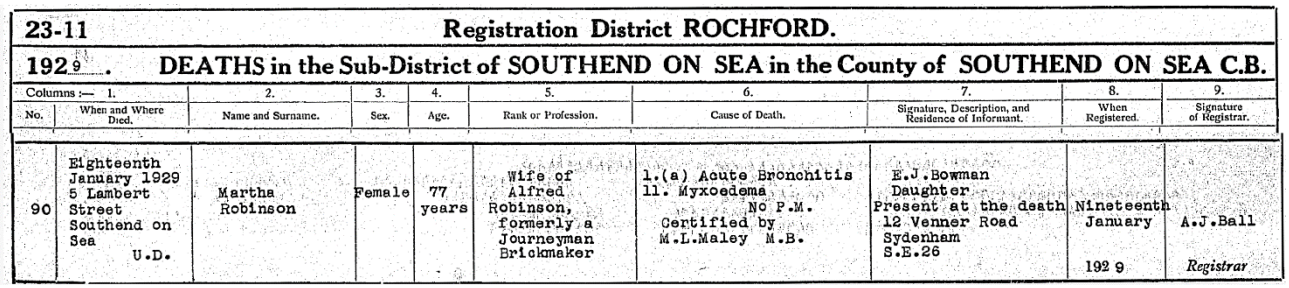


41-13 **Registration District EDMONTON.**

1926. **DEATHS in the Sub-District of EDMONTON in the County of MIDDLESEX.**

No.	1. When and Where Died	2. Name and Surname	3. Sex	4. Age	5. Rank or Profession	6. Cause of Death	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	8. When Registered	9. Signature of Registrar
99	Twenty seventh December 1926 North Middlesex Hospital U.D.	Julia Jane Philpot	Female	69 years	34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton U.D. Widow of Edwin Philpot Brickmaker	Cardiac failure 1. Ch. Bronchitis 2. Myocarditis Certified by J. E. Haynes M.B.	E. J. Richardson Daughter 34 Langhedge Lane Edmonton	Twenty ninth December 1926	W. H. Miller Registrar.

Three years later Leonard's mother, Martha Robinson died aged 77, on 18th January 1929 at their home in 5 Lambert Street, Rochford, Southend on Sea. Martha died of *acute bronchitis*. Their daughter, Elizabeth Jane Bowman, Leonard's sister, was present at the death (1929, Mar, Rochford, 04A, 1195)



23-11 **Registration District ROCHFORD.**

1929. **DEATHS in the Sub-District of SOUTHEND ON SEA in the County of SOUTHEND ON SEA C.B.**

No.	1. When and Where Died	2. Name and Surname	3. Sex	4. Age	5. Rank or Profession	6. Cause of Death	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant	8. When Registered	9. Signature of Registrar
90	Eighteenth January 1929 5 Lambert Street Southend on Sea U.D.	Martha Robinson	Female	77 years	Wife of Alfred Robinson, formerly a Journeyman Brickmaker	1.(a) Acute Bronchitis 11. Myxoedema No P.M. Certified by M.L.Maley M.B.	E.J.Bowman Daughter Present at the death 12 Venner Road Sydenham S.E.26	Nineteenth January 1929	A.J.Ball Registrar



This photograph would have been taken around 1925-1927. It shows Harriet Frances (the last adult on the right) probably around her late 40s. The young girl in the nurse's outfit is Maud Robinson.

School

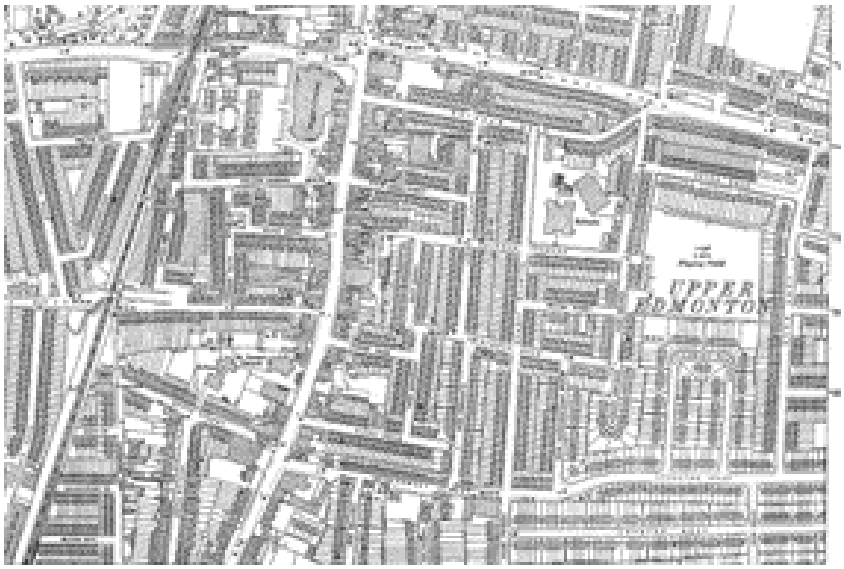
During the period between 1925 and 1930 Maud would have attended school. We do not have definitive evidence of what school she attended, and no admission registers for local schools have survived. However, we might surmise she would have gone to the local, nearest school. Raynham Road School was fairly close and would have meant she was at the same school as Charles Edward Gates.



However, the closest school to Claremont Street just to the north is by St James' Church in Grove Street.

Seen here in 1914 is St James Church with a school adjacent

Maud would marry Charles Edward Gates in St James' Church in 1951.



Here in 1938 the school is surrounded by much more development but is still the closest school to Claremont Street.

Also, just to the east of York Road, on Dysons Road is St John's Church. Originally St. John's school was a Sunday and day school for girls attached to St. John's chapel in Meeting House Lane (Later Bridport Road and Church Street). In 1846 it consisted of one schoolroom attended by 56 girls and was supported by subscriptions and pence. It was presumably closed when St. James's church and school superseded St. John's.



By his will in 1847 John Snell left 1 acre as the site for a Church of England school for the poor. A school for boys, affiliated to the National Society, opened by St. James's church in 1851. Girls' and infants' departments were added in 1871 and there were further enlargements in 1879, 1885 and 1893. In 1906 752 children attended the school. [32]

The school was rebuilt in 1963 and had 263 children on the roll in 1973. It still operates as St John and St James Church of England Primary School, Grove Street N18 2TL.

Hop Picking

Although we have no direct documentary evidence, Harriet often spoke of her times hop picking in Kent. Toward the end of the 19th century, it was a common practice for working class Londoners to spend their drummer "holiday" in Kent picking hops for the brewing industry.

> *Before mechanised picking was introduced in the 1950s, the harvesting of hops, used in brewing beer, was a very labour-intensive process. Huge numbers of working-class families from south-east and east London, and further afield, would leave their homes in the autumn to pick hops, particularly in Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire. Women and children often travelled independently of the men, who joined their families at the weekend. Londoners first walked, and then travelled by road or train to the hop fields. Many families returned year after year to the same farm, making friendships with fellow pickers and developing a sense of community (Cordle 2011, 138[33]). Thus 'hopping' was also a social phenomenon, and hand-picking hops lasted for 400 years as a way of life. The South Eastern Railway ran 'Hop Pickers' Specials' to transport Londoners to the countryside in the 1870s. Initially accommodation for workers included canvas tents, barns, stables, cattle sheds or pigsties. Dirty, overcrowded and unhygienic conditions led to health problems, including an outbreak of cholera at East Farleigh, Kent, in September 1849, which killed 43 hop-pickers (Sutherland and Walton 1995, 6[34]). During the 1860s there were campaigns led by Reverend J Y Stratton and Reverend J J Kendon to improve the conditions of hop pickers. In 1866 the 'Society for Employment and Improved Lodgings for Hop Pickers' was formed. The first bylaws covering hop pickers' accommodation were adopted at Bromley, Kent under the 1874 Sanitary Acts Amendment Act, and subsequently many districts of Kent adopted laws. Purpose-built hop pickers' huts, or Hopper's Huts as they were also known, were erected. Towards the end of the C19, Father Richard Wilson founded hospitals for the treatment of hop pickers whilst the Salvation Army also attended to hop pickers' welfare (Filmer 1992[35], 44).*

Edith remembered her and Maud being with Harriet in the Kent hop fields as young girls most likely in the inter-war years. In 1925 for example, William was 15, Edith 12, Maud 5, and Daisy would have been institutionalised making it easy for Harriet to go with Edith and Maud.

---

[32] See https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp196-203 for the history of education in Edmonton,

[33] Cordle, Celia (2011) *Out of the Hay and into the Hops: Hop Cultivation in Wealden Kent and Hop Marketing in Southwark, 1744-2000*,

[34] Sutherland, Emma & Walton, Robin (1995) *Kent & Sussex Hop pickers' Hovels, Huts & Houses*, Christine Swift.

[35] Filmer, Richard (1992) *Hops and Hop Picking*, Shire Publishers

1930s

Shortly after 1930, Maud Robinson took up dancing, an activity which somewhat consumed her for years. She entered competitions locally, winning certificates and in 1946 a cup for winning a waltz competition. In this she would have been supported by Leonard and Harriet, who would have been stretched financially but must have taken her to classes and competitions. She lived a 15-minute walk away from her younger dance partner, 7 years her junior, who for four years between 1936 and 1940 attended the same dance class – *The Tilly Vernon School* in Tottenham - and who lived in Victoria Road, Edmonton. He went on to become known as Bruce Forsythe.

William Robinson (23) married Gladys Burton (22) on 19th May 1934 at St James Church, Edmonton, the same church where his parents married (1934, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 1813).

Ediths Diary Part 2

"I started work at a shoe factory in Dysons Road when I was 14 as we moved from Tottenham (**80 Lorenco Road)** to Edmonton (**35 Claremont Street then 47**). I have worked in a shoe factory, chocolate factory, Barrett's sweet factory (Mayes Road, Wood Green), sausage factory, tin factory, Maynard's sweet factory (Vale Road Haringey), Dunlop's factory making army overcoats,

> *Dunlop Clothing and Weatherproofs Ltd of Bridport Road, Edmonton, London, N18*
>
> *On 3 March 1945 a rocket bomb made a direct hit on the Dunlop Rubber Company at Edmonton in north London. This started a fire which burnt down buildings where clothing for the Forces were manufactured. Factory workers are seen salvaging bales of khaki. (Imperial War Museum)*

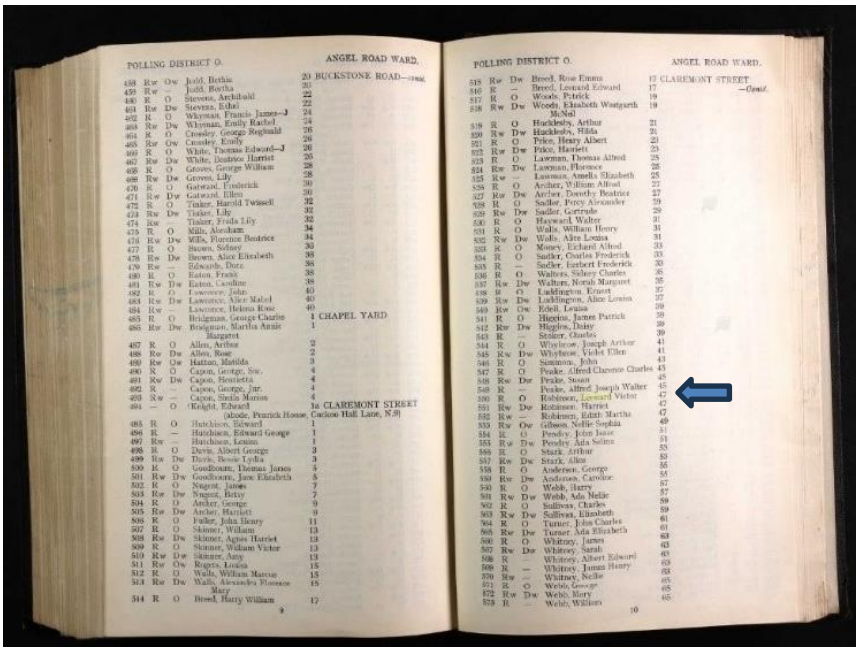
My sister Maud joined Tilly Vernon's Juveniles Dance studio with Bruce Forsyth. Bruce and my sister won medals for dancing.

When I was 18, I worked for MK in Edmonton with my sister Maud for 16 years. We worked in the war and when the air raid sirens went off, we had to run down stair to shelter.

When war broke out in 1939, I had to be an air raid warden telling people to turn their lights off when the air raid sirens sounded. They didn't have enough metal hats so I had to use a bed pan painted green.

I used to bike from Edmonton to St Albans (17 miles) on Sundays to see my mentally deficient sister Daisy."

On the electoral roll in 1937, the family were still at 47 Claremont Street but only Edith Martha (24) was on the electoral Roll with them. Maud (17) was under 21 and William (26) now married to Gladys seems to have moved out possibly to 104 Angel Road where they lived in 1939.



POLLING DISTRICT O. ANGEL ROAD WARD.

448	Rw	Ow	Judd, Bertha	20	BUCKSTONE ROAD—contd.
449	Rw	–	Judd, Bertha	22	
450	R	O	Stevens, Archibald	22	
451	Rw	Dw	Stevens, Ethel	24	
452	R	O	Whyman, Francis James—J	24	
453	Rw	Dw	Whyman, Emily Rachel	26	
454	R	O	Crossley, George Reginald	26	
455	Rw	Ow	Crossley, Emily	26	
456	R	O	White, Thomas Edward—J	28	
457	Rw	Dw	White, Beatrice Harriet	28	
458	R	O	Groves, George William	28	
459	Rw	Dw	Groves, Lily	30	
470	R	O	Gatward, Frederick	30	
471	Rw	Dw	Gatward, Ellen	30	
472	R	O	Tinker, Harold Twissell	32	
473	Rw	Dw	Tinker, Lily	32	
474	Rw	–	Tinker, Freda Lily	32	
475	R	O	Mills, Abraham	34	
476	Rw	Dw	Mills, Florence Beatrice	34	
477	R	O	Bacon, Sidney	36	
478	Rw	Dw	Brown, Alice Elizabeth	36	
479	Rw	–	Edwards, Dora	36	
480	R	O	Eaton, Frank	38	
481	Rw	Dw	Eaton, Caroline	38	
482	R	O	Lawrence, John	40	
483	Rw	Dw	Lawrence, Alice Mabel	40	
484	Rw	–	Lawrence, Helena Rose	40	
485	R	O	Bridgman, George Charles	1	CHAPEL YARD
486	Rw	Dw	Bridgman, Martha Annis Margaret	1	
487	R	O	Allen, Arthur	2	
488	Rw	Dw	Allen, Rose	2	
489	Rw	Ow	Hatton, Matilda	3	
490	R	O	Capon, George, Snr.	4	
491	Rw	Dw	Capon, Henrietta	4	
492	R	–	Capon, George, Jnr.	4	
493	Rw	–	Capon, Sheila Marion	4	
494	–	O	Dolight, Edward (abode, Penrick House,	1a	CLAREMONT STREET Cadiose Hall Lane, N.9)
495	R	O	Hutchison, Edward	1	
496	R	–	Hutchison, Edward George	1	
497	Rw	–	Hutchison, Louisa	1	
498	R	O	Davis, Albert George	3	
499	Rw	Dw	Davis, Bessie Lydia	3	
500	R	O	Goodhoure, Thomas James	5	
501	Rw	Dw	Goodhoure, Jane Elizabeth	5	
502	R	O	Nugent, James	7	
503	Rw	Dw	Nugent, Betsy	7	
504	R	O	Archer, George	9	
505	Rw	Dw	Archer, Harriett	9	
506	R	O	Fuller, John Henry	11	
507	R	O	Skinner, William	13	
508	Rw	Dw	Skinner, Agnes Harriet	13	
509	R	O	Skinner, William Victor	13	
510	Rw	Dw	Skinner, Amy	13	
511	Rw	Ow	Rogers, Louisa	15	
512	R	O	Walls, William Marcus	15	
513	Rw	Dw	Walls, Alexandra Florence Mary	15	
514	R	O	Breed, Harry William	17	

9

POLLING DISTRICT O. ANGEL ROAD WARD.

515	Rw	Dw	Breed, Rose Emma	17	CLAREMONT STREET —Contd.
516	R	–	Breed, Leonard Edward	17	
517	R	O	Woods, Patrick	19	
518	Rw	Dw	Woods, Elizabeth Wentworth McNeil	19	
519	R	O	Hucklesby, Arthur	21	
520	Rw	Dw	Hucklesby, Hilda	21	
521	R	O	Price, Henry Albert	23	
522	Rw	Dw	Price, Harriett	23	
523	R	O	Lawman, Thomas Alfred	25	
524	Rw	Dw	Lawman, Florence	25	
525	Rw	–	Lawman, Amelia Elizabeth	25	
526	R	O	Archer, William Alfred	27	
527	Rw	Dw	Archer, Dorothy Beatrice	27	
528	R	O	Sadler, Percy Alexander	29	
529	Rw	Dw	Sadler, Gertrude	29	
530	R	O	Hayward, Walter	31	
531	R	O	Wallis, William Henry	31	
532	Rw	Dw	Wallis, Alice Louisa	31	
533	R	O	Money, Richard Alfred	33	
534	R	O	Sadler, Charles Frederick	33	
535	R	–	Sadler, Herbert Frederick	33	
536	R	O	Walters, Sidney Charles	35	
537	Rw	Dw	Walters, Norah Margaret	35	
538	R	O	Laddington, Ernest	37	
539	Rw	Dw	Laddington, Alice Louisa	37	
540	Rw	Dw	Ebell, Louisa	39	
541	R	O	Biggins, James Patrick	39	
542	Rw	Dw	Higgins, Daisy	39	
543	R	–	Stoner, Charles	39	
544	R	O	Whybrow, Joseph Arthur	41	
545	Rw	Dw	Whybrow, Violet Ellen	41	
546	R	O	Simmons, John	43	
547	R	O	Peake, Alfred Chevene Charles	43	
548	Rw	Dw	Peake, Susan	45	
549	R	–	Peake, Alfred Joseph Walter	45	
550	R	O	Robinson, Leonard Victor	47	
551	Rw	Dw	Robinson, Harriet	47	
552	Rw	–	Robinson, Edith Martha	47	
553	Rw	Ow	Gibson, Nellie Sophia	49	
554	R	O	Pendry, John Isaac	51	
555	Rw	Dw	Pendry, Ada Selina	51	
556	R	O	Stark, Arthur	53	
557	Rw	Dw	Stark, Alice	53	
558	R	O	Anderson, George	55	
559	Rw	Dw	Anderson, Caroline	55	
560	R	O	Webb, Harry	57	
561	Rw	Dw	Webb, Ada Nellie	57	
562	R	O	Sullivan, Charles	59	
563	Rw	Dw	Sullivan, Elizabeth	59	
564	R	O	Turner, John Charles	61	
565	Rw	Dw	Turner, Ada Elizabeth	61	
566	R	O	Whitney, James	63	
567	Rw	Dw	Whitney, Sarah	63	
568	R	–	Whitney, Albert Edward	63	
569	R	–	Whitney, James Henry	63	
570	Rw	–	Whitney, Nellie	63	
571	R	O	Webb, George	65	
572	Rw	Dw	Webb, Mary	65	
573	R	–	Webb, William	65	

10

1936

During 1936 Leonard and Harriet lived through the abdication crisis.

- *King George V dies and King Edward VIII ascends the throne.*
- *King Edward VIII abdicates*
- *Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth*

Leonard's father Alfred Robinson died aged 86, on 7th May 1936 at 43 Salisbury Avenue, Southend, the home of his daughter, Leonard's sister, Maud Minnie Blewitt (1936, Jun, Rochford, 4a, 741), of "*cachexia, suprapubic cystotomy for cystitis and enlarged prostrate*".

23-11 **Registration District ROCHFORD.**

1936 **DEATHS in the Sub-District of SOUTHEND-ON-SEA in the County Borough of SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.**

Columns:— 1. No.	1. When and Where Died.	2. Name and Surname.	3. Sex.	4. Age.	5. Rank or Profession.	6. Cause of Death.	7. Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.	8. When Registered.	9. Signature of Registrar.
54	Seventh May 1936 43 Salisbury Avenue Southend on Sea U.D.	Alfred Robinson	Male	86 years	formerly a Journeyman Brickmaker	1.(a) Cachexia due to (b) Suprapubic cystotomy for Cystitis & enlarged prostate Certified by M.L.Maley M.B.	M.M.Blewett Daughter In attendance 43 Salisbury Avenue Southend on Sea	Seventh May 193 6	A.J.Ball *Registrar*

Maud Minnie's husband Frederick died in 1930.

It would appear that Alfred was in the later stages of prostate cancer.

> ***Cachexia*** *is a "wasting" disorder that causes extreme weight loss and muscle wasting, and can include loss of body fat. This syndrome affects people who are in the late stages of serious diseases like cancer.*
>
> ***Suprapubic cystostomy*** *or suprapubic catheterization. In a setting where an individual is unable to empty his or her bladder appropriately and urethral catheterization is either undesirable or impossible, suprapubic cystostomy offers an effective alternative.*

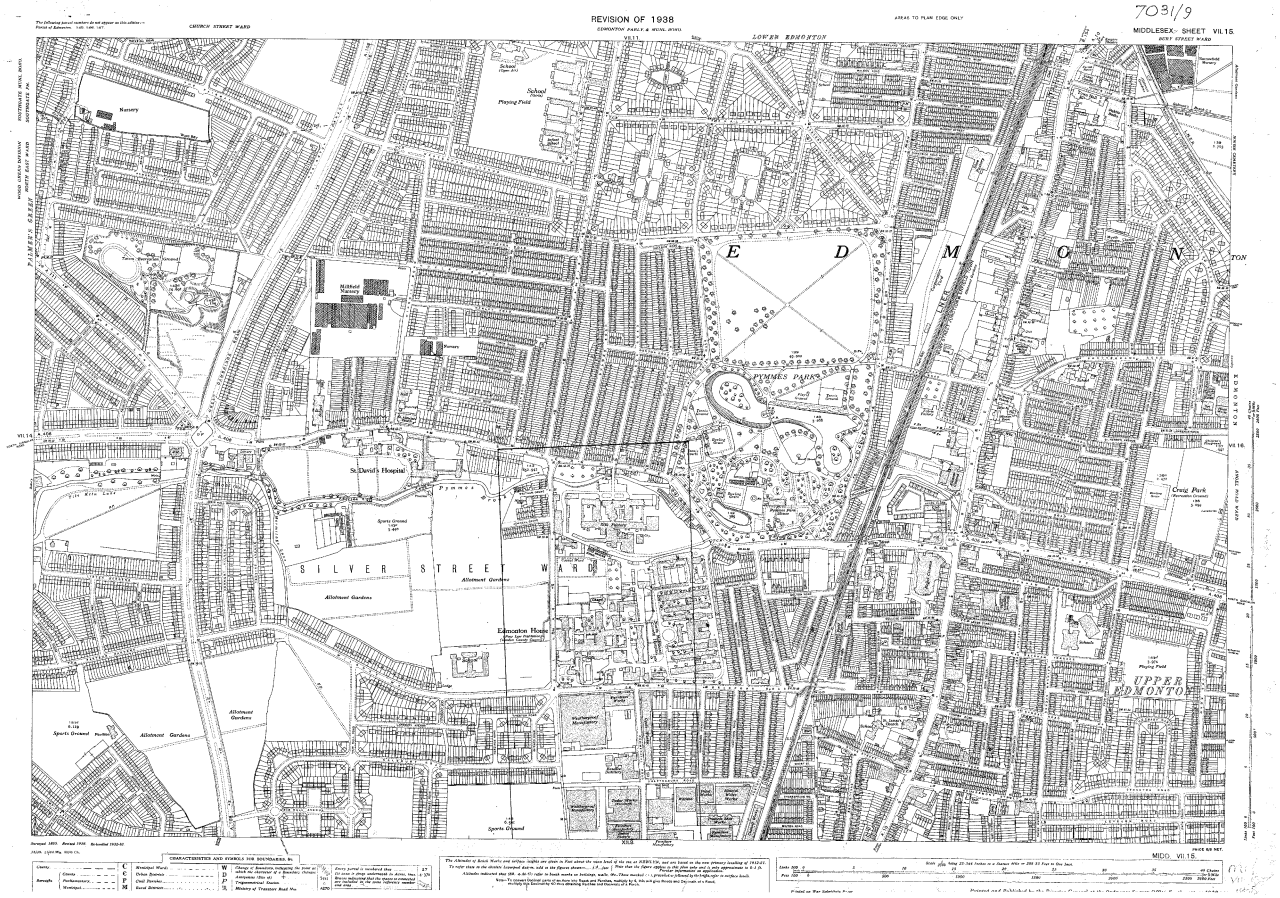


Leonard and Harriet most likely in the garden of 47 Claremont Street

During this time and during the war, Edith and Maud worked in the MK Factory in Wakefield Street Edmonton.

Edmonton 1938

By the outbreak of WWII in 1938, Edmonton had developed considerably over the previous 20 years as shown in this next map, surveyed in 1938. The fields have been built on and many more streets have been constructed. The tramway has gone, being replaced by Fore Street along which two cinemas and factories have been built. The Alcazar and The Regal cinemas both on Fore Street, were often referred to by Maud Robinson when talking about her youth.



Edmonton 1938, Source: Enfield Local Archives

The Regal Theatre stood on the corner of Fore Street and Silver Street in Edmonton, North London. Opened on 8th March 1934 by Sydney torch, was an immediate success. As well as film shows they were accompanied by lavish stage shows. The 45 feet deep stage was fully equipped and even had a revolving centre which could rise up. The front of the stage was 58 feet wide and boasted 16 dressing rooms. The theatre also contained a restaurant and ballroom, which both had their own separate entrances. Inside the auditorium seating was provided on orchestra and circle levels and all lighting was hidden in troughs which ran in three bands around the proscenium arch and concealed lighting in the domes in the ceiling.

Artists such as Frank Sinatra and The Beatles performed here. As time went on, live acts became a thing of the past and on March 24th 1974 it was reopened as the Regal Cinema. The cinema was once again reopened as a bingo hall that closed in 1985. In December 1985 the theatre was demolished and a Safeway supermarket was built in its place. Today there is a Lidl supermarket occupying the same plot.

The only remaining evidence of the theatre is that of an old, weather-worn bill board for the Regal Rooms. The board was hidden under a modern advertising board and was uncovered in 2015. There is also a mosaic tribute to the theatre on the outside wall which is now the site of the old theatre.

(https://enfieldsunheardhistory.wordpress.com/2017/07/25/the-regal-theatre-edmonton/)



*The **Alcazar**, also known as the **Alcazar Cinematograph Theatre**, was an entertainment venue in Fore Street, Edmonton in London. The building was destroyed during World War II*

The Alcazar opened in 1913 with the film The Battle of Waterloo*. In addition to being a cinema, the Alcazar hosted concerts, roller skating, boxing, and wrestling. It could seat 1,700 people and had a separate dance hall and summer and winter gardens. It had a Moorish style front with balcony and veranda. The Alcazar was renovated in 1933 and sound added to the cinema.*

The Alcazar was badly damaged by bombings in 1940 and 1944. The remains were demolished and the site redeveloped in the 1960s. A mosaic in nearby Moree Way created by Art Start and local schoolchildren commemorates the Alcazar. (Wikipedia)

The Alcazar Picture Theatre was closed when it was hit by German bombs in the early hours of the morning of 23rd August 1940, which destroyed the dance hall and one wall of the cinema, causing the roof of the auditorium to cave in. Further damage was done by a V1 flying rocket which landed nearby in October 1944.

The remains were demolished and the site stood derelict until the 1960's, when the local council built a small parade of shops with flats above, and houses at the rear on the site of the Summer Garden. In 2009, a British Red Cross Charity Shop is located where the entrance to the Alcazar Picture Theatre once was. (https://cinematreasures.org/theaters/29413)



The probable reason for the decline in audiences at the Alcazar was The Regal cinema. This opened in March 1934 on the junction of Fore Street with Silver Street. It seated 3,000 and also had the largest stage in north London and a particularly fine Christie Opus 2902 theatre organ (a 4/14, a 4/15 or a 4/16, depending on the source) which was moved to the Barry Memorial Hall theatre in 1985 (as of March 2010 it has just been removed and is in storage). Cinema audiences apparently fell in the 1960s and it showed its last film in 1972. It drifted on in terminal decline as the Sundown theatre, which got some usage as a concert venue, and as a bingo hall before being demolished in 1986 to make way for a Safeway supermarket (now Lidl). It was a fine and popular building and it goes to show that Lower Edmonton hasn't had the monopoly on local architectural vandalism though by 1986 they should have known better. (https://anidea.co.uk/lower-edmonton/leisure/leisure.html)

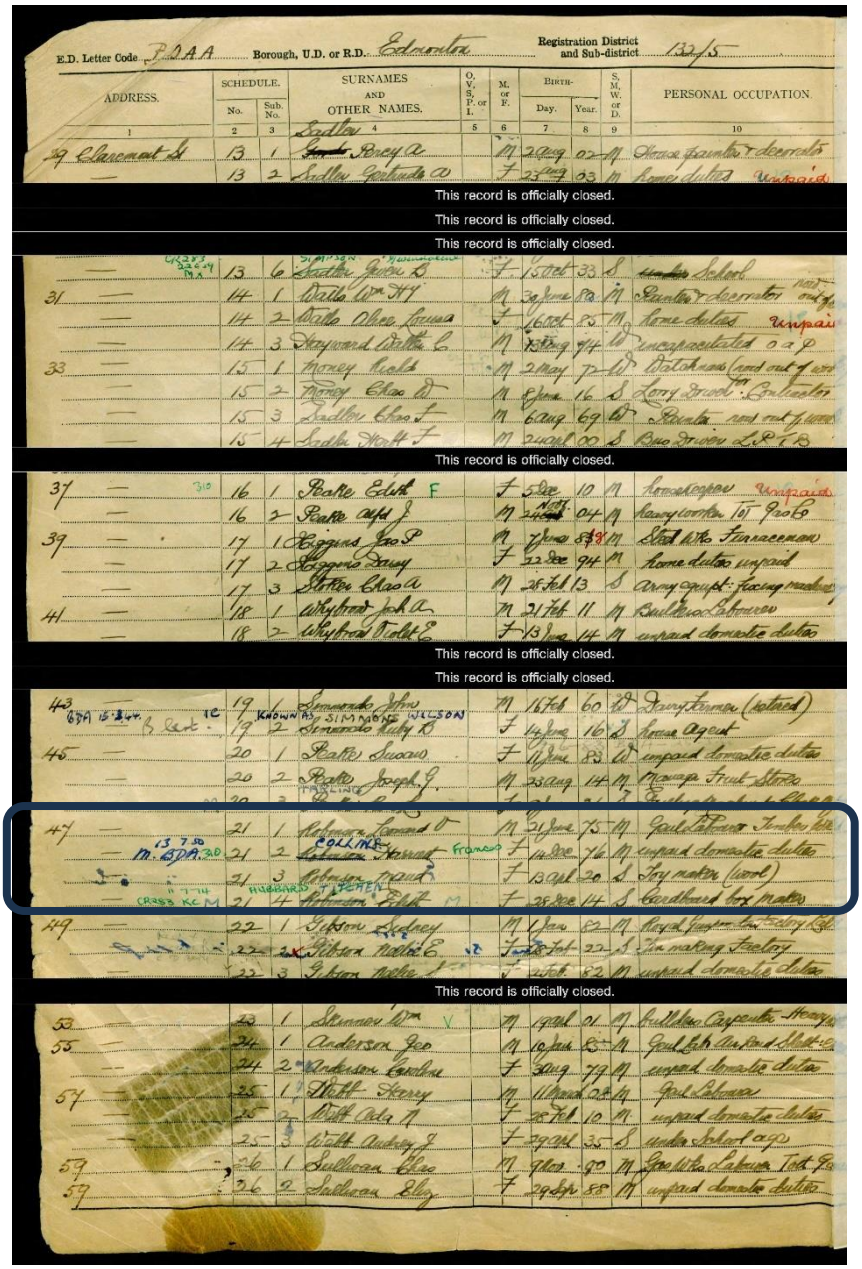


This, taken in March 2025, is now the site of the Alcazar on Fore Street showing the parade of shops, and still the Red Cross charity shop at the end.

1939-1945 Second World War

At the outbreak of WWII in September 1939, Leonard would have been 64, Harriet, 61, William, 28, Edith, 25, Maud ,19. Daisy was 23. All would have lived through the 7 years of conflict, including the blitz. However, in the early hours of the morning of 23rd August 1940, German bombs fell on Fore Street just a quarter of a mile away and destroyed the Alcazar dance hall and one wall of the cinema, causing the roof of the auditorium to cave in. Further damage was done by a V1 flying rocket which landed nearby in October 1944. It would seem that Claremont Street missed much of the damage experienced by some other parts of London, though they will have all lived through air raids and rationing. Only William served in the forces. This of course would have been Leonard and Harriet's second experience of war, having lived through WWI, in which they lost their son, Frederick.

1939



In the 1939 register the family were still in 47 Claremont Street along with Edith Martha (26) and Maud (19) who at the time was a woollen toy maker. Neither William (28) nor Daisy (23) is there. William had married Gladys Burton in 1934 was living at 104 Angel Road. He was a "*waterproof garment packer*". Daisy will have been institutionalised by now.

Also at No 28 was Cecil and Florence Kempsall. Their daughter, June, went on to be a chief bridesmaid at Maud's wedding, and apparently Maud moved into the house after Peter was born. This may have been a result of some post-natal depression. Maud and June remained life-long friends. So, it is possible the friendship between Maud and June and her parents was long standing.

It is likely that William was called up and so would have a war record, which has not been uncovered so far.

1940s

On 21st December 1940, Edith Martha Robinson married Edwin Frederick Titchen (1940, Dec, Edmonton, 03A, 2928). The photograph below was taken at their wedding during WWII, and is the only one with all my grandparents on. Along the front row are: Edith Titchen, Charles Gates, Ellen Gates, Charles Edward Gates, Edwin Titchen, Edith Robinson Maud Robinson, Leonard Robinson, Harriet Robinson, Gladys Robinson (Wife of William who is absent, possible on active war service) John Parrott (first husband of Marjorie Gates, who died three years later in Burma), Marjorie Parrott the sister of Charles Gates.

Eleven years later, Maud Robinson married Charles Gates.



This photograph shows Leonard and Harriet along with Edith and Maud at Edith's wedding. (The identity of the young girl is a mystery though she does appear in several other photographs of the period)





Harriet and Leonard sometime around 1945

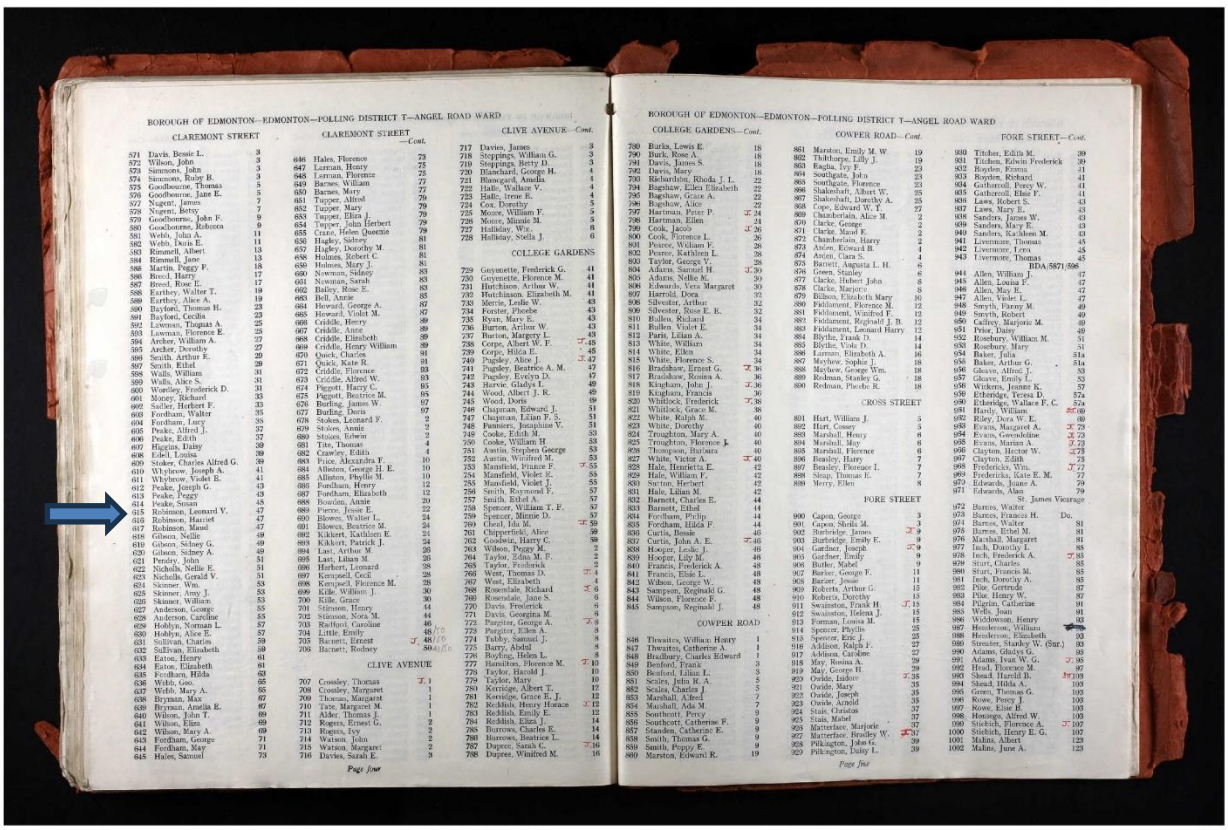


A colorized photograph of Hariett probably around 1945.

1946

In the electoral register of 1946, Leonard and Harriet are still living at 47 Claremont Street with Maud, who was now 25. This would have been collected in June/July of 1946 just weeks before the end of WWII.

London, England, Electoral Registers, 1832-1965 - Ancestry.co.uk



BOROUGH OF EDMONTON—EDMONTON—POLLING DISTRICT T—ANGEL ROAD WARD

CLAREMONT STREET

571	Davis, Bessie L.	3
572	Wilson, John	3
573	Simmons, John	3
574	Simmons, Ruby B.	3
575	Goodbourne, Thomas	5
576	Goodbourne, Jane E.	5
577	Nugent, James	7
578	Nugent, Betty	7
579	Goodbourne, John F.	9
580	Goodbourne, Rebecca	9
581	Webb, John A.	11
582	Webb, Doris E.	11
583	Rimmell, Albert	13
584	Rimmell, Jane	13
585	Martin, Peggy F.	15
586	Breed, Harry	17
587	Breed, Rose E.	17
588	Earthey, Walter T.	19
589	Earthey, Alice A.	19
590	Bayford, Thomas H.	23
591	Bayford, Cecilia	23
592	Lawman, Tioguas A.	25
593	Lawman, Florence E.	25
594	Archer, William A.	27
595	Archer, Dorothy	27
596	Smith, Arthur E.	29
597	Smith, Ethel	29
598	Walls, William	31
599	Walls, Alice S.	31
600	Wortley, Frederick D.	31
601	Money, Richard	33
602	Salter, Herbert F.	33
603	Fordham, Walter	35
604	Fordham, Lucy	35
605	Peake, Alfred J.	37
606	Peake, Edith	37
607	Higgins, Daisy	39
608	Edell, Louisa	39
609	Stoker, Charles Alfred G.	39
610	Whybrow, Joseph A.	41
611	Whybrow, Violet E.	41
612	Peake, Joseph G.	43
613	Peake, Peggy	43
614	Peake, Susan	43
615	Robinson, Leonard V.	47
616	Robinson, Harriet	47
617	Robinson, Maud	47
618	Gibson, Nellie	49
619	Gibson, Sidney G.	49
620	Gibson, Sidney A.	49
621	Pendry, John	51
622	Nicholls, Nellie E.	51
623	Nicholls, Gerald V.	51
624	Skinner, Wm.	53
625	Skinner, Amy J.	53
626	Skinner, William	53
627	Anderson, George	55
628	Anderson, Caroline	55
629	Hobbyn, Norman L.	57
630	Hobbyn, Alice E.	57
631	Sullivan, Charles	59
632	Sullivan, Elizabeth	59
633	Eaton, Henry	61
634	Eaton, Elizabeth	61
635	Fordham, Hilda	63
636	Webb, Geo.	65
637	Webb, Mary A.	65
638	Bryman, Max	67
639	Bryman, Amelia E.	67
640	Wilson, John T.	69
641	Wilson, Eliza	69
642	Wilson, Mary A.	69
643	Fordham, George	71
644	Fordham, May	71
645	Hales, Samuel	73
646	Hales, Florence	73
647	Larman, Henry	75
648	Larman, Florence	75
649	Barnes, William	77
650	Barnes, Mary	77
651	Tupper, Alfred	79
652	Tupper, Mary	79
653	Tupper, Eliza J.	79
654	Tupper, John Herbert	79
655	Crane, Helen Queenie	79
656	Hagley, Sidney	81
657	Hagley, Dorothy M.	81
658	Holmes, Robert C.	81
659	Holmes, Mary J.	81
660	Newman, Sidney	83
661	Newman, Sarah	83
662	Bailey, Rose E.	83
663	Bell, Annie	85
664	Heward, George A.	87
665	Heward, Violet M.	87
666	Criddle, Henry	89
667	Criddle, Annie	89
668	Criddle, Elizabeth	89
669	Criddle, Henry William	89
670	Quick, Charles	91
671	Quick, Kate R.	91
672	Criddle, Florence	93
673	Criddle, Alfred W.	93
674	Piggott, Harry C.	95
675	Piggott, Beatrice M.	95
676	Burling, James W.	97
677	Burling, Doris	97
678	Stokes, Leonard F.	2
679	Stokes, Annie	2
680	Stokes, Edwin	2
681	Tite, Thomas	4
682	Crawley, Edith	4
683	Price, Alexandra F.	10
684	Allsten, George H. E.	10
685	Allsten, Phyllis M.	10
686	Fordham, Henry	12
687	Fordham, Elizabeth	12
688	Bowden, Annie	20
689	Pierce, Jesse E.	22
690	Blowes, Walter L.	24
691	Blowes, Beatrice M.	24
692	Kilkert, Kathleen E.	24
693	Kilkert, Patrick J.	24
694	Last, Arthur M.	26
695	Last, Lilian M.	26
696	Herbert, Leonard	28
697	Kempsell, Cecil	28
698	Kempsell, Florence M.	28
699	Kilke, William J.	30
700	Kilke, Grace	30
701	Stinson, Henry	44
702	Stinson, Nora M.	44
703	Radford, Caroline	46
704	Little, Emily	48/50
705	Barnett, Ernest	48/50
706	Barnett, Rodney	50A/52

CLIVE AVENUE

707	Crossley, Thomas	1
708	Crossley, Margaret	1
709	Thomas, Margaret	1
710	Tate, Margaret M.	1
711	Alder, Thomas J.	1
712	Rogers, Ernest G.	2
713	Rogers, Ivy	2
714	Watson, John	2
715	Watson, Margaret	2
716	Davies, Sarah E.	3
717	Davies, James	3
718	Stoppings, William G.	3
719	Stoppings, Betty D.	3
720	Blanchard, George H.	4
721	Blanchard, Amelia	4
722	Halle, Wallace V.	4
723	Halle, Irene E.	4
724	Cox, Dorothy	5
725	Moore, William F.	5
726	Moore, Minnie M.	5
727	Halliday, Wm.	6
728	Halliday, Stella J.	6

COLLEGE GARDENS

729	Guynnette, Frederick G.	41
730	Guynnette, Florence M.	41
731	Hutchison, Arthur W.	41
732	Hutchison, Elizabeth M.	41
733	Mercie, Leslie W.	43
734	Foster, Phoebe	43
735	Ryan, Mary E.	43
736	Burton, Arthur W.	43
737	Burton, Margery L.	43
738	Corpe, Albert W. F.	45
739	Corpe, Hilda E.	45
740	Pugsley, Alice J.	47
741	Pugsley, Beatrice A. M.	47
742	Pugsley, Evelyn D.	47
743	Harvie, Gladys I.	49
744	Wood, Albert J. R.	49
745	Wood, Doris	49
746	Chapman, Edward J.	51
747	Chapman, Lilian F. S.	51
748	Pannicro, Josephine V.	51
749	Cooke, Edith M.	53
750	Cooke, William H.	53
751	Austin, Stephen George	53
752	Austin, Winifred M.	53
753	Mansfield, France F.	55
754	Mansfield, Violet E.	55
755	Mansfield, Violet J.	55
756	Smith, Raymond F.	57
757	Smith, Ethel A.	57
758	Spencer, William T. F.	57
759	Spencer, Minnie D.	57
760	Obed, Ida M.	59
761	Chipperfield, Alice	59
762	Goodwin, Harry C.	59
763	Wilson, Peggy M.	2
764	Taylor, Edna M. F.	2
765	Taylor, Frederick	2
766	West, Thomas D.	4
767	West, Elizabeth	4
768	Rosendale, Richard	6
769	Rosendale, Jane S.	6
770	Davis, Frederick	6
771	Davis, Georgina M.	6
772	Pargiter, George A.	8
773	Pargiter, Ellen A.	8
774	Tubby, Samuel J.	8
775	Barry, Abdul	8
776	Boyling, Helen L.	8
777	Hamilton, Florence M.	10
778	Taylor, Harold J.	10
779	Taylor, Mary	10
780	Kerrigge, Albert T.	12
781	Kerridge, Grace E. J.	12
782	Reddish, Henry Horace	12
783	Reddish, Emily E.	12
784	Reddish, Eliza J.	14
785	Burrows, Charles E.	14
786	Burrows, Beatrice L.	14
787	Dupree, Sarah C.	16
788	Dupree, Winifred M.	16

Page four

BOROUGH OF EDMONTON—EDMONTON—POLLING DISTRICT T—ANGEL ROAD WARD

COLLEGE GARDENS—Cont.

789	Burks, Lewis E.	18
790	Burk, Rose A.	18
791	Davis, James S.	18
792	Davis, Mary	18
793	Richardson, Rhoda J. L.	22
794	Bagshaw, Ellen Elizabeth	22
795	Bagshaw, Grace A.	22
796	Bagshaw, Alice	22
797	Hartman, Peter P.	24
798	Hartman, Ellen	24
799	Cook, Jacob	26
800	Cook, Florence L.	26
801	Pearce, William E.	28
802	Pearce, Kathleen L.	28
803	Taylor, George V.	28
804	Adams, Samuel H.	30
805	Adams, Nellie K.	30
806	Edwards, Vera Margaret	30
807	Harrold, Dora	32
808	Silvester, Arthur	32
809	Silvester, Rose E. E.	32
810	Bullen, Richard	34
811	Bullen, Violet E.	34
812	Parti, Lilian A.	34
813	White, William	34
814	White, Ellen	34
815	White, Florence S.	34
816	Bradshaw, Ernest G.	36
817	Bradshaw, Rosina A.	36
818	Kinghorn, John J.	36
819	Kinghorn, Francis	36
820	Whitlock, Frederick	38
821	Whitlock, Grace M.	38
822	White, Ralph M.	40
823	White, Dorothy	40
824	Troughton, Mary A.	40
825	Troughton, Florence J.	40
826	Thompson, Barbara	40
827	White, Victor A.	40
828	Hale, Henrietta E.	42
829	Hale, William F.	42
830	Sutton, Herbert	42
831	Hale, Lilian M.	44
832	Barnett, Charles E.	44
833	Barnett, Ethel	44
834	Fordham, Phylip	44
835	Fordham, Hilda F.	44
836	Curtis, Bessie	46
837	Curtis, John A. E.	46
838	Hooper, Leslie J.	46
839	Hooper, Lily M.	46
840	Francis, Frederick A.	48
841	Francis, Elsie L.	48
842	Wilson, George W.	48
843	Sampson, Reginald G.	48
844	Wilson, Florence F.	48
845	Sampson, Reginald J.	48

COWPER ROAD

846	Thwaites, William Henry	1
847	Thwaites, Catherine A.	1
848	Bradbury, Cuedes Edward	1
849	Benford, Frank	3
850	Benford, Lilian L.	3
851	Scales, John R. A.	5
852	Scales, Charles J.	5
853	Marshall, Alfred	7
854	Marshall, Ada M.	7
855	Southcott, Percy	9
856	Southcott, Catherine F.	9
857	Standen, Catherine E.	9
858	Smith, Thomas G.	9
859	Smith, Poppy E.	9
860	Marston, Edward R.	19
861	Marston, Emily M. W.	19
862	Thithorpe, Lilly J.	19
863	Eagle, Ivy F.	23
864	Southgate, John	23
865	Southgate, Florence	23
866	Shakeshaft, Albert W.	25
867	Shakeshaft, Dorothy A.	25
868	Cope, Edward W. T.	27
869	Chamberlain, Alice M.	2
870	Clarke, George	2
871	Clarke, Maud E.	2
872	Chamberlain, Harry	2
873	Anden, Edward B.	4
874	Anden, Cara S.	4
875	Barrett, Augusta L. H.	6
876	Green, Stanley	6
877	Clarke, Hebert John	8
878	Clarke, Marjorie	8
879	Bilson, Elizabeth Mary	10
880	Fiddament, Florence M.	12
881	Fiddament, Winifred F.	12
882	Fiddament, Reginald J. B.	12
883	Fiddament, Leonard Harry	12
884	Blythe, Frank D.	14
885	Blythe, Viola D.	14
886	Lawman, Elizabeth A.	16
887	Mayhew, Sophie J.	18
888	Mayhew, George Wm.	18
889	Redman, Stanley G.	18
890	Redman, Phoebe K.	18

CROSS STREET

891	Hart, William J.	5
892	Hart, Cossy	5
893	Marshall, Henry	6
894	Marshall, May	6
895	Marshall, Florence	6
896	Beasley, Harry	7
897	Beasley, Florence L.	7
898	Sharp, Thomas E.	7
899	Merry, Ellen	8

FORE STREET

900	Capon, George	3
901	Capon, Sheila M.	3
902	Burbridge, James	9
903	Burbridge, Emily E.	9
904	Gardner, Joseph	9
905	Gardner, Emily	9
906	Butler, Mabel	9
907	Barker, George F.	11
908	Barker, Jessie	11
909	Roberts, Arthur G.	13
910	Roberts, Dorothy	13
911	Swainston, Frank H.	13
912	Swainston, Helena J.	15
913	Forman, Louisa M.	15
914	Spencer, Phyllis	25
915	Spencer, Eric J.	25
916	Addison, Ralph F.	27
917	Addison, Caroline	27
918	May, Rosina A.	29
919	May, George H.	29
920	Oxide, Isidore	33
921	Oxide, Mary	33
922	Oxide, Joseph	35
923	Oxide, Arnold	35
924	Stais, Christos	37
925	Stais, Mabel	37
926	Marrerlace, Marjorie	37
927	Marrerlace, Bradley W.	39
928	Pilkington, John G.	39
929	Pilkington, Daisy L.	39

Page five

FORE STREET—Cont.

930	Titcher, Edith M.	39
931	Titchen, Edwin Frederick	39
932	Boyden, Emma	41
933	Boyden, Richard	41
934	Gathorell, Percy W.	41
935	Gathorell, Elsie F.	41
936	Laws, Robert S.	43
937	Laws, Mary R.	43
938	Sanders, James W.	43
939	Sanders, Mary E.	43
940	Sanders, Kathleen M.	43
941	Livermore, Thomas	45
942	Livermore, Tova	45
943	Livermore, Thomas	45
	BDA/5871/596	
944	Allen, William J.	47
945	Allen, Louisa F.	47
946	Allen, May R.	47
947	Allen, Violet L.	47
948	Smyth, Fanny M.	49
949	Smyth, Robert	49
950	Caffrey, Marjorie M.	49
951	Prior, Daisy	49
952	Rosebury, William M.	51
953	Rosebury, Mary	51
954	Baker, Julia	51a
955	Baker, Arthur G.	51a
956	Gleave, Alfred J.	53
957	Gleave, Emily L.	53
958	Wickens, Jeanne K.	57
959	Etheridge, Teresa D.	57a
960	Etheridge, Wallace F. C.	57a
961	Hardy, William	59
962	Riley, Dora W. E.	60
963	Evans, Margaret A.	73
964	Evans, Gwendoline	73
965	Evans, Marian A.	73
966	Clayton, Hector W.	73
967	Clayton, Edith	73
968	Fredericks, Wm.	77
969	Fredericks, Kate E. M.	77
970	Edwards, Joane A.	79
971	Edwards, Alan	79
	St. James Vicarage	
972	Barnes, Walter	
973	Barnes, Frances H.	Do.
974	Barnes, Walter	81
975	Barnes, Ethel M.	81
976	Marshall, Margaret	81
977	Inch, Dorothy L.	83
978	Inch, Frederick A.	83
979	Sturt, Charles	85
980	Sturt, Francis M.	85
981	Inch, Dorothy A.	85
982	Pike, Gertrude	87
983	Pike, Henry W.	87
984	Pilgrim, Catherine	91
985	Wells, Joan	91
986	Widdowson, Henry	93
987	Henderson, William	
988	Henderson, Elizabeth	93
989	Streater, Stanley W. (Snr.)	93
990	Adams, Gladys G.	95
991	Adams, Ivan W. G.	95
992	Head, Florence M.	97
993	Shead, Harold B.	97/99
994	Shead, Hilda A.	103
995	Grant, Thomas G.	103
996	Rowe, Percy J.	103
997	Rowe, Elsie R.	103
998	Hannaga, Alfred W.	103
999	Stiebich, Florence A.	107
1000	Stiebich, Henry E. G.	107
1001	Malins, Albert	123
1002	Malins, June A.	123

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On the 8th March 1946, Leonard and Harriet would have celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary, 50 years married, and how much they had gone through together.

On 14th April 1946 Leonard and Harriet's first grandchild Patricia Titchen was born to Edith and Edwin.

Leonard's Death

Leonard would have been 65 in 1940 and possibly retired sometime between 1946 and 1948 moving to 20 Grove Road, Shoeburyness, now apparently called Chelmer Way. It looks as through the house no longer exists. We know little of their move, the reasons for moving and their life there. It seems Leonard had siblings in Southend, specifically his sister Georgiana who, in 1911 had lived three doors down in number 14.

Then in 1948 a tragedy happened – of which we know little. Leonard must have suffered from some trauma or bout of depression, because early on the morning of Wednesday 29th September 1948, according to Harriet, he went downstairs, turned on the gas, and committed suicide. When Harriet came downstairs, she found him dead on the kitchen floor. Leonard was 73 years old, Harriet 71. Having watched 7 of her children die in infancy, and lost her son Frederick in 1918, she now had to witness the death of her husband of 52 years. She never mentioned any of it.

Leonard died of a "*cerebral haemorrhage bought about by self-administered inhalation of coal-gas; his mind being disturbed*". There seems no further information. (Page, 677, Volume, 4A, Affiliate Line Number, 77)

> *"England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007", database, FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVC7-G1VK : 2 November 2021),*
>
> *Leonard V Robinson, 1948.*

IM 481320

[Printed by auth

The Statutory Fee for this Certificate is 2s. 6d. together with 1d. Stamp Duty. Where a search is necessary to find the entry, a Search Fee is payable in addition.

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF DEATH
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1929.

Registration District ~~SOUTHEND-ON-SEA~~

1948. Death in the Sub-district of ~~SOUTHEND-ON-SEA WESTERN~~ in the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

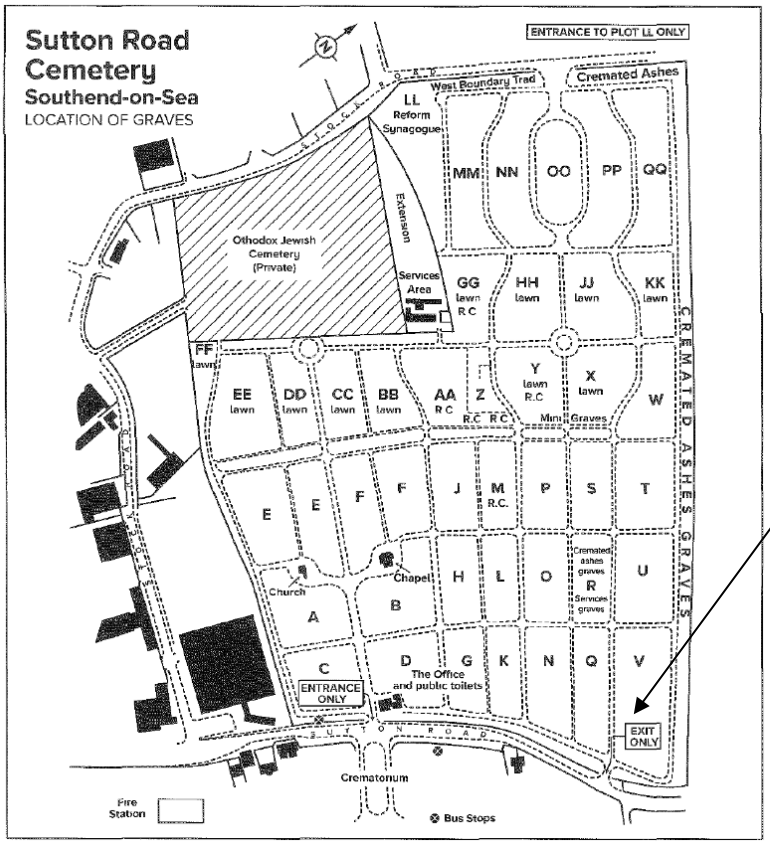
Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signa Reg
80	Twenty ninth September 1948 The General Hospital Southend-on-Sea U.D.	Leonard Victor ROBINSON	Male	73 years	late of 20 Grove Road Shoeburyness U.D. A Retired General Laborer	Cerebral hemorrhage accelerated by shock due to the self-administered inhalation of coal-gas, the balance of deceased's mind being at the time disturbed. P.M.	Certificate received from H.J. Jefferies Coroner for Southend-on Sea C.B. Inquest held 4th October 1948	Sixth October 1948	N.H.Ch Inte

I, N H.Chandler Interim, Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District ~~SOUTHEND-ON-SEA WESTERN~~ in the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEN do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. 80 in the Register Book of Deaths for the said Sub-District, and that such Register B legally in my custody.

WITNESS MY HAND this 6th day of October, 1948. N H Chandler
Interim *Registrar of Births*

CAUTION.—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this Certificate, or (2) uses it as true, knowing it to be falsified, is liable to Prosecution.

An inquest in front of a coroner was held on 4th October 1948. The report is no longer available.



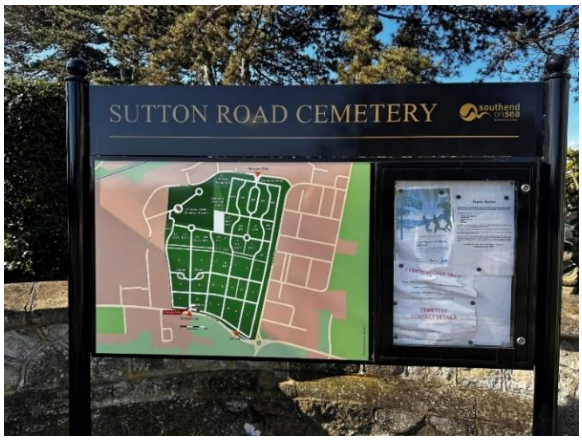
Leonard is buried at Sutton Road Cemetery, Southend-on-Sea. SS2 5PX – the same cemetery his parents Alfred and Martha are buried along with his sister Florence.

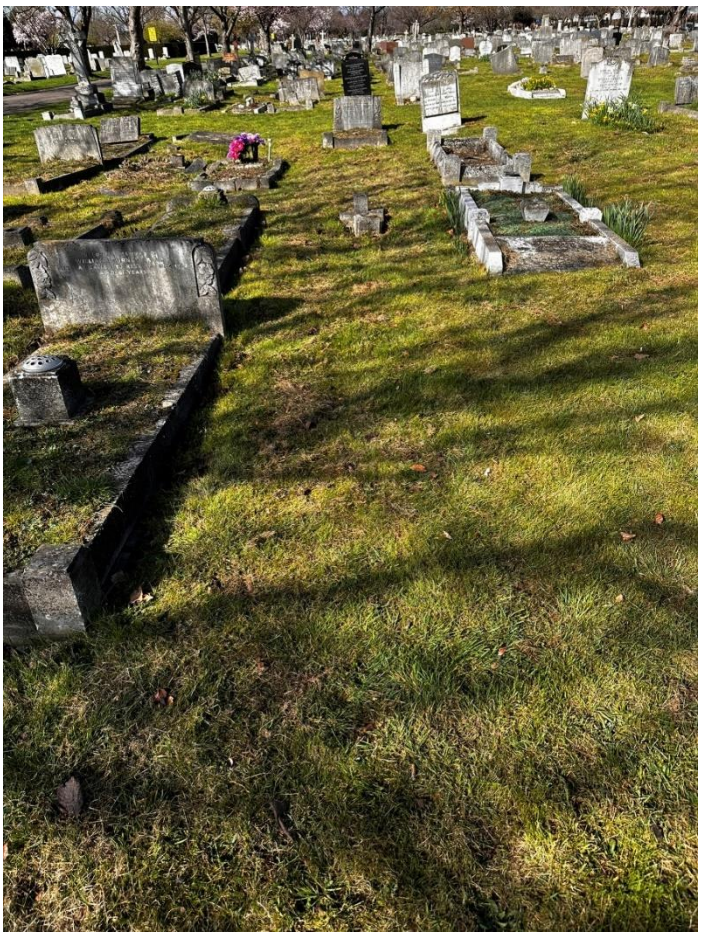
His grave is in plot **18829V.**

The grave is still owned by Hariett.

Hence Leonard lies just one mile away from Prittlewell where he grew up, and from where, sometime around 1895, he left his family to seek work in Edmonton where he stayed for 50 years most of which he spent with Harriet. After his long and difficult journey through life, he came home.







It was quite a shock when I made a trip to Sutton Road Cemetery in Prittlewell in March 2025 and eventually found the plot where Leonard was buried. For there is no headstone, and no identification whatsoever. I found this so very sad.

However, I did not know why this was the case, but felt some guilt that I had left it until 80 years after his death to visit. *(W3W: mobile.hype.cross).* Leonard lies just a short distance from his parents and sister. The grave is still owned by Harriet, whose decision it would have been not to erect headstone. This may have been a lack of money, maybe it was a deeper sense of disbelief at the manner of his death. Maybe there was some issue over those dying through suicide. She never spoke of this – and we never asked.

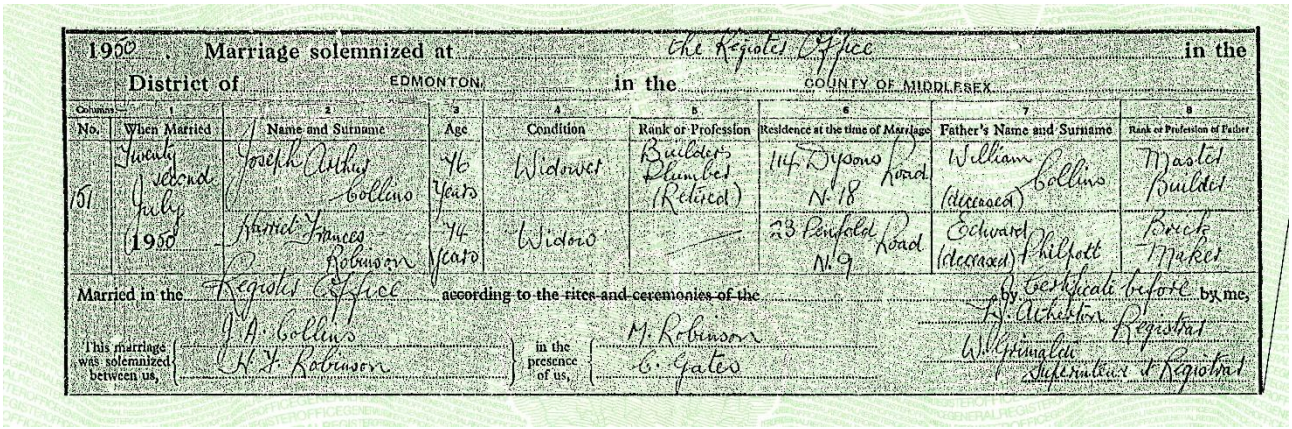
Harriet's Move Back to Edmonton

After Leonard's death, Harriet appears to have moved back to Edmonton and moved into 23 Penfold Road with her daughter Edith and her husband Edwin (Ted) and their daughter Patricia.

Then just three months after Leonard's death, on January 1949, Edith and Edwin had their second child, Christine Titchen, Harriet's second grandchild.

1950

On 22nd July 1950 Harriet, aged 76, married the widowed Joseph Arthur Collins, retired plumber aged 74, at Edmonton Registry Office. Harriet was living at 23 Penfold Road, Edmonton N9; Joseph was living at 114 Dysons Road, Edmonton N18. The marriage was witnessed by Maud Robinson and Charles Gates a year before they married. Harriet took Joseph's name and became Harriet Collins. However, the marriage of Harriet and Joseph was not to be a happy relationship.



1950 Marriage solemnized at the Registry Office in the District of EDMONTON in the COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Columns: No.	1 When Married	2 Name and Surname	3 Age	4 Condition	5 Rank or Profession	6 Residence at the time of Marriage	7 Father's Name and Surname	8 Rank or Profession of Father
151	Twenty second July 1950	Joseph Arthur Collins	76 Years	Widower	Builder's Plumber (Retired)	114 Dysons Road N 18	William Collins (deceased)	Master Builder
		Harriet Frances Robinson	74 Years	Widow	—	23 Penfold Road N 9	Edward Philpott (deceased)	Brick Maker

Married in the Registry Office according to the rites and ceremonies of the by Certificate before by me, T. Chichester Registrar

This marriage was solemnized between us, J. A. Collins, H. F. Robinson in the presence of us, M. Robinson, C. Gates

W. Grimaldi Superintendent Registrar



We currently know nothing of the backgrounds to the marriage and subsequent separation, nor just how long Harriet continued to live with Arthur in Dysons Road before his death.



This photograph shows Harriet with Patricia Titchen, her first grandchild probably around 1950 after Harriet had moved back to Edmonton



On 3rd September 1951, Maud Robinson married Charles Gates at St James Church, Upper Edmonton. This photograph shows they wedding, Harriet (far right) aged 74, next to William Robinson (40), who would have stood in for Leonard "giving the bride away". The bridesmaid on the right is June Kempsalll, a close friend of Maud who lived with her parents at 28 Claremont Street. Bridesmaid of the left is Rosina Titchen, daughter of Harry Titchen, Charles' eldest half-brother. On the left is Ellen Gates, and Best Man, Edwin Titchen. The two children are Patricia Titchen, Edwin and Edith's first daughter (aged about 5) and Richard Pateman, eldest son of Amelia Gates, then married to Richard (Dick) Pateman.





The church was built in 1849-50 and was consecrated on 5th April in 1850. The architect was Edward Ellis of Bruce Grove, Tottenham, a member of the congregation. The church was built to serve a congregation formed in Upper Edmonton by The Revd. Thomas Tate, a curate of the parish church of All Saints, who from 1842 held services in a chapel formerly belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's connection.

The church was deconsecrated around 1980 and converted into flats.

1952 - Death of King George VI. Automatic accession of Queen Elizabeth II.

On 23rd July 1952, Charles Edward Gates and Maud gave birth to Peter Leonard Charles Gates at Hackney Salvation Army Mothers Hospital. Harriet's third and final grandchild. They moved into the top floor of 9 Ranworth Road with Charles's mother Ellen.



Around this time, Harriet left Joseph Collins and moved back to live with Edwin and Edith at 23 Penfold Road. From 1952-1955 Electoral Registers have Harriet Collins at 23 Penfold Road with Edwin and Edith.



1955

Harriet's estranged husband Joseph Collins died on 27th October 1955 aged 81 of "*Coronary thrombosis, arteriosclerosis, prostatectomy*". He was living at 114 Dysons Road, and the death was registered by his daughter H.M. Chamberlain rather than Harriet as they appear to have separated. Harriet moved back to 114 Dysons Road which she presumably inherited from Joseph Collins. In 1956, Joseph's will shows he left £1466 9s 6d to Harriet. Roughly equivalent to £45,000 today.

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.
480	Twenty seventh October 1955 North Middlesex Hospital Edmonton	Joseph Arthur COLLINS	Male	81 years	of 114 Dysons Road Edmonton Builder's Plumber (Retired)	1a. Coronary thrombosis b. Artcriosclerosis 2. Acute retention of urine Opn. Prostatectomy Certified by W.J. MacRae M.B.	H.M. Chamberlain Daughter 23 Landseer Road Bush Hill Park	Twenty eighth October 1955	K.Maylam Registrar

COLLINS Joseph Arthur of 114 Dysons-road Edmonton Middlesex died 27 October 1955 at North Middlesex Hospital Edmonton Administration **London** 23 March to Harriet Francis Collins widow. Effects £1466 9s. 7d.

Around this time Edwin and Edith left Edmonton and moved to 34 Wellington Road, Gillingham, Kent with Patricia and Christine. Edwin however soon emigrated on his own to Australia, and sold the house, whereupon Edith, Patricia and Christine were forced to move back to Edmonton into 114 Dysons Road to live with Harriet. When Edwin returned from Australia a year later (he had been on a 12-month assisted passage) he bought 32 Wellington Road, Gillingham, and the family moved back in. This must have encouraged Charles and Maud to move, as on 19th November 1959, they moved to 161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham - a short distance from Edwin and Edith.

1959

In 1959, Harriet sold her house in Dysons Road, Edmonton and moved to 161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent (ME7 4QH), which cost £1200, with her daughter Maud (39) and Charles (38) and me their son Peter (7). The money Harriet obtained from the sale and from Joseph's will possibly helped Edwin and Edith, and Charles and Maud purchase their houses.



These photographs would have been taken soon after the move to Gillingham.

On the left shows Harriet with Ellen Gates, Charles' mother.

On the right Harriet with Maud Gates and Edith Titchen



Throughout the 1960 and early 1970s, Harriet regularly attended a Derby and Joan Club which met every Wednesday afternoon in the in the Parochial Hall, 63 Franklin Road, Gillingham. A newspaper snippet shows a No. 2 Darby and Joan Club celebrating its seventh birthday at Gillingham Parochial Hall in March 1956, with about 100 members present. Masonic records place a Masonic Hall on Franklin Road, Gillingham by 1923, and also refer to Franklin Rooms there in 1947 and Freemasons' Hall there in 1951. Medway Council still lists Franklin Rooms / Masons Hall, Franklin Road, Gillingham as a hall-for-hire today. So there certainly was a long-established hall complex in Franklin Road that could have hosted a pensioners' social club in the 1960s and early 1970s.

> *Darby and Joan Clubs are post-WWII social clubs, largely established by the Women's Voluntary Service, designed to combat loneliness in elderly people by providing*

companionship, tea, and recreational activities. Named after a 1735 poem featuring a contented, long-married couple, these clubs offer a space for social interaction and mutual support for older individuals.



Georgiana Robinson (Aunty Georgie), with Christine Titchen, in her garden in Shoeburyness around 1959.

Georgianna died in 1965 aged 92.



Daisy Robinson, sometime around 1965-1975 when she was resident at Leybourne Grange in the garden of 161 Balmoral Road.



Harriet, sometime around 1960, probably on a day's outing with her Derby and Joan Club.

1960 - 1975

Harriet now had three grandchildren, and had attended the wedding of both Patricia Titchen and Michael Stevens (July 1967) and Christine Titchen to David Panter (October 1971). Subsequently, Harriet would have experienced the birth of her first five great grandchildren.

To **Patricia Stevens**:

- **Sarah Stevens** (6 January 1969)
- **Rachel Stevens** (July 1970)
- **Phillip Stevens** (22 January 1972)

To **Christine Panter**:

- **Christian Panter** (31st December 1973)
- **Angela Panter** (26th March 1975)



OTHER PROPOSAL

READERS of the Post certainly cover a wide age group.

One of our eldest readers is 91-year-old Mrs. Harriet Collins, of 161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham.

Mrs. Collins, who started work in the London brickfields when she was 12, loading bricks on to a barrow to be wheeled out and dried, has worked hard all her life, and thrived on it.

She spends her time crocheting, knitting—and betting on horses, picking many of her best tips, she claims, from the Post.

Married at 18, Mrs. Collins had 13 children, and now has three grandchildren and one great grandchild. Her husband died and when she was 73 she married for a second time but she is now a widow again.

She's still got her admirers too. "I've had another proposal," she confided.

In 1968 Harriet appeared in the local newspaper – Chatham, Rochester and Gillingham News



This photograph, taken around 1969 shows Harriet (centre) with her two daughters, Maud Gates and Edith Titchen; her three grandchildren, Patricia Stevens, Christine Titchen and Peter Gates; and her first great grandchild, Sara Stevens. (The cat was Timmy)



Couple see Gran doesn't miss anything

IT was a big disappointment to Mrs. Harriet Collins, 96, when she went into hospital a fortnight before her grandson's wedding. She had been looking forward so much to the wedding of Peter Gates, 21, of Balmoral Road, Gillingham.

But although Mrs. Collins who is in Chatham's All Saint's Hospital couldn't get to the service on Saturday, Peter and his bride, Carol Sanderson, 20, took their happiness to her.

They called on Mrs. Collins in Queens Ward after the reception with a bouquet of flowers and some wedding cake.

Peter's mother, Mrs. Maud Gates, said: "It was so unfortunate that his grandma was bad. He is her only grandson and she has been longing for years to attend this wedding."

Student

The couple were married at St. Barnabas Church, Nelson Road, Gillingham. Carol, of Toronto Road, Gillingham, is a student teacher and Peter is studying maths at Manchester University.

Peter and Carol held their reception at the Aurora Hotel, Gillingham.

However early September 1973 she was taken into hospital with bronchitis and missed the wedding of Peter Gates and Carol Sanderson (15th September 1973).

This article appeared in the local newspaper when Harriet was 96.



This was taken some years probably 1974, at 161 Balmoral Road, in the bed Harriet was subsequently to die in.

It shows her with her first four grandchildren: Sarah Stevens, Rachel Strevens, Harriet, Christian Panter, Phillip Stevens.

1975 – Harriet dies

Harriet lived a quiet life in Gillingham rarely speaking about her past life, attending a weekly Derby and Joan Club, until she died peacefully in her sleep on 23rd December 1975 at the age of 98.

D. Cert.
R.B.D.

CAUTION – Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate, or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953

DEATH Entry No. 142

Registration district / Sub-district	CHATHAM / GILLINGHAM
Administrative area	COUNTY OF KENT
1. Date and place of death	Twentythird December 1975, 161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham
2. Name and surname	Harriet Frances COLLINS
3. Sex	Female
4. Maiden surname of woman who has married	PHILPOTT
5. Date and place of birth	14th December 1877, Kent
6. Occupation and usual address	Widow of Arthur COLLINS, Master Plumber (Retired), 161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham
7. (a) Name and surname of informant	Maud GATES
(b) Qualification	Daughter
(c) Usual address	161 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent.
8. Cause of death	1a. Senility b. Chronic Bronchitis Certified by E.Huttom MB.
9. I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	M. Cates — Signature of informant
10. Date of registration	Twentythird December 1975
11. Signature of registrar	D W Gilbert Registrar

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody.
IN 936044
Registrar 23.12.75 Date

Burial/Cremation



Harriet was cremated on 30th December 1975 at Medway Crematorium, Chatham. Her ashes were strewn in Glade 32.

Harriet Frances Collins in 1975

Kent Burials

Chatham, Medway Crematorium, Kent, England

Transcript of Harriet Frances's record

First name(s)	Harriet Frances
Last name	Collins
Sex	Female
Birth year	1877
Age at death	98
Burial year	1975
Cremation date	30 Dec 1975
Residence	Gillingham
Place	Chatham, Medway Crematorium
County	Kent
Country	England
Disposal of ashes	Ashes: Strewn in Glade 32
Record source	Medway, Kent Cremation Records 1959-1980
Record set	Kent Burials
Category	Birth, Marriage, Death & Parish Records
Subcategory	Civil Deaths & Burials
Collections from	England, Great Britain

Kent Family History Society
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URL of this page: https://www.findmypast.co.uk/transcript?id=KENT/FHS/BUR/CIVIL/186308

There are many questions about the lives of Leonard and Harriet that are still outstanding, some of which will never be answered. After Leonard died, Harriet lived a long and fruitful life, seeing many changes in the world around her. Yet she very rarely talked about her early life which is why much of this story was a surprise to all of us. This may have been very common at the time. As I was growing up in the 1960s when Harriet lived with us, I always had the feeling she was "of a different age". She was always proud of her three grandchildren and the five great grandchildren that she lived long enough to see.

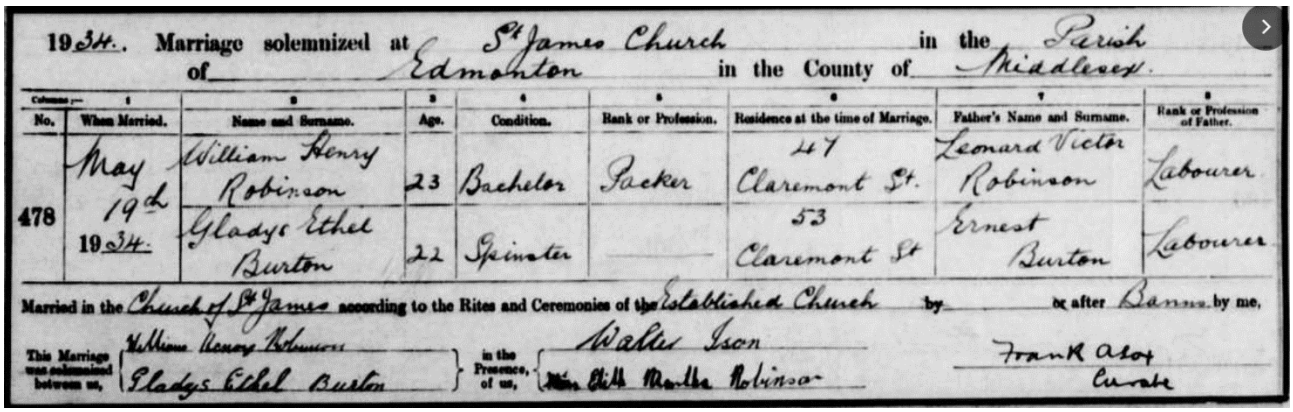
However, there are still several outstanding questions we have been unable to uncover about Harriet and Leonard.

- Where did Harriet go to school
- What is known about the deaths of 1 missing child?
- Was there a World War 1 service record for Leonard, or was he exempt?
- Daughter Daisy Robinson's medical history. She was placed into rather severe institution and moved later to Leybourne Grange then later still to assisted living.
- Their son, William Robinson, who married Gladys and eventually moved to Wickford. 27 at outbreak of WWII. did he have a WWII was record?
- Move to Shoeburyness and lead up to Leonard's suicide. (No coroner's report is available)

Leonard and Harriet's Surviving Children

William Henry Robinson (1910 - 1995)

William was born on 29th December 1910 in Edmonton. William married Gladys Ethel Burton on 19th May 1934 at St James Church Edmonton. They lived only three houses apart on Claremont Street. Gladys was born on 30th July 1911 in Edmonton (1934, Jun, Edmonton, 03A, 1813).



1934. Marriage solemnized at St James Church in the Parish of Edmonton 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.
478	May 19th 1934.	William Henry Robinson	23	Bachelor	Packer	47 Claremont St.	Leonard Victor Robinson	Labourer
		Gladys Ethel Burton	22	Spinster		53 Claremont St	Ernest Burton	Labourer

Married in the Church of St James according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church by ~~or~~ after Banns by me, Frank Alot Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us, William Henry Robinson, Gladys Ethel Burton. In the Presence of us, Walter Ison, Ethel Martha Robinson





William served in the Army during WWII and subsequently became a storekeeper in a raincoat factory. They subsequently moved to Wickford in Essex. They were married for a long time, and had no children. Here they are in Dover in August 1983. They moved to Flat 8, Danehurst, Rowena Road, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, which must have been quite a change from their detached bungalow in Wickford.



Left William and Gladys around 1980

Right William and Maud around 1980



Gladys died on 6th November 1984 age 73 of "*repeated myocardial infarction, arteriosclerosis*" at Isle of Thanet District Hospital, Margate (1984, Q4, Thanet, 16, 1722). Gladys was a retired nursing auxiliary. They were still living at Flat 8 Danehurst, Rowena Road, Westgate-on-Sea.

DEATH Entry No. 109

Registration district Thanet. Administrative area County of Kent.

Sub-district Margate.

1. Date and place of death: Sixth November 1984. Isle of Thanet District Hospital Margate Wing.
2. Name and surname: Gladys Ethel ROBINSON. 3. Sex: Female.
4. Maiden surname of woman who has married: BURTON.
5. Date and place of birth: 30th July 1911. Edmonton, Enfield.
6. Occupation and usual address: Retired Nursing Auxiliary. Wife of William Henry ROBINSON, a Retired Storekeeper. Flat 8, Danehurst, Rowena Road, Westgate-On-Sea, Kent.
7.(a) Name and surname of informant: William Henry ROBINSON. (b) Qualification: Widower of deceased.
(c) Usual address: Flat 8, Danehurst, Rowena Road, Westgate-On-Sea, Kent.
8. Cause of death: I (a) Repeated myocardial infarction (b) Arteriosclerosis. Certified by D Shastell M.B.
9. I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: W.H. Robinson. Signature of informant.
10. Date of registration: Sixth November 1984. 11. Signature of registrar: Lesley K Mitchell Registrar.

Four years later, on 2nd July 1988, William (77) remarried Maud Marie Palliser (formerly Kockelberg) (72), a divorcee living in Flat 2, 11 The Cedars, Harold Avenue, Westgate-on-Sea. One of the witnesses, was his sister Edith Hubbard (formerly Robinson and Titchen)

1988 Marriage solemnized at The Register Office in the District of Thanet in the County of Kent

Columns:- 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
158 / Second July 1988	William Henry ROBINSON	77 Years	Widower	Engineers Storekeeper (Retired)	Flat 8 Danehurst Rowena Road Westgate-on-Sea	Leonard Victor ROBINSON (deceased)	Builders Labourer
	Maud Marie PALLISER	72 Years	Previous marriage dissolved		Flat 2 11 The Cedars Harold Avenue Westgate-on-Sea	August KOCKELBERGH (deceased)	Foreman Storekeeper

Married in the Register Office by Certificate before me, E.A. Newman Superintendent Registrar

This marriage was solemnized between us, W.H. Robinson, Maud M. Palliser

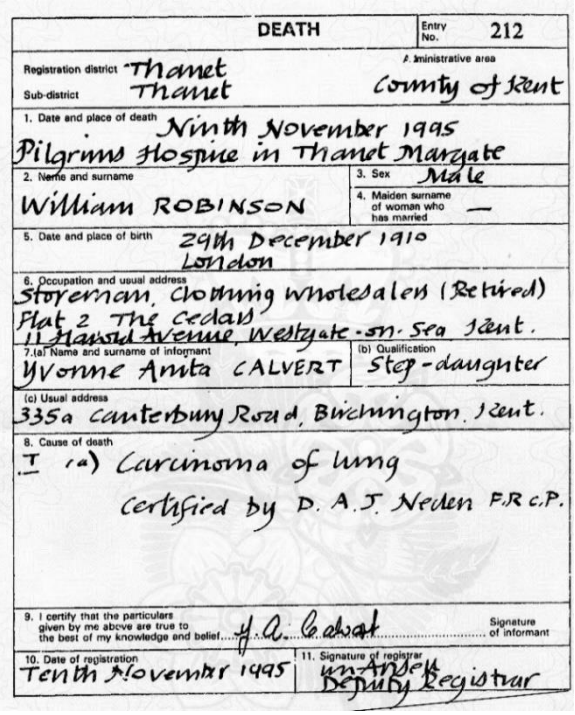
in the presence of us, E Hubbard, [illegible]

Susan Spurrell Registrar



William and Maud's wedding.

William moved into Maud's house Flat 2, 11 The Cedars, Harold Avenue, Westgate-on-Sea.



DEATH — Entry No. 212

Registration district: Thanet — Administrative area: County of Kent
Sub-district: Thanet

1. Date and place of death: Ninth November 1995, Pilgrims Hospice in Thanet Margate
2. Name and surname: William ROBINSON
3. Sex: Male
4. Maiden surname of woman who has married: —
5. Date and place of birth: 29th December 1910, London
6. Occupation and usual address: Storeman, Clothing Wholesaler (Retired), Flat 2 The Cedars 11 Harold Avenue, Westgate-on-Sea Kent.
7.(a) Name and surname of informant: Yvonne Anita CALVERT — (b) Qualification: Step-daughter
(c) Usual address: 335a Canterbury Road, Birchington. Kent.
8. Cause of death: I (a) Carcinoma of lung, certified by D. A. J. Neden F.R.C.P.
9. I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief: Y. A. Calvert — Signature of informant
10. Date of registration: Tenth November 1995 — 11. Signature of registrar: M Angell, Deputy Registrar

They only had 7 years together because William died on 9th November 1995 age 85 of "*carcinoma of the lung*", at Pilgrims Hospice, Margate (1995, Q4, Thanet with Dover, 5751A, Reg A15D).

Maud lived another 12 years alone, but died in Westgate-on-Sea on 6th May 2007, age 90 (2007, Q2/2007, Kent, 5641U, Reg 1U002)

Edith Martha Robinson (1914 – 2008)

Edith Robinson married **Edwin Titchen** in 1940. They had two children **Patricia Titchen** (14th April 1946) and **Christine Titchen** 19th March 1949).

- **Patricia Titchen** married **Michael Stevens** in 1967. They had three children:
  - **Sarah Stevens** (6th January 1969)
  - **Rachel Stevens** (July 1970)
  - **Phillip Stevens** (22nd January 1972)

  Patricia and Michael divorced. Patricia married Barry Peacock. Patricia died in 2015.
  - **Sarah Stevens** had one daughter Lily
  - **Rachel Stevens** had one son Michael
  - **Phillip Stevens** had three sons Luke, Tom and Matthew

- **Christine Titchen** married **David Panter** on 20th November 1971 at St Marks Church, Gillingham and had three children:
  - **Christian Panter** (31st December 1973 at West Kent Hospital Maidstone)
  - **Angela Panter** (26th March 1975 at All Saints Hospital Chatham)
  - **Jason Panter** (13th March 1978 All Saint's).
  - **Christian Panter** married **Sharon Underhill** on 15th July 2000 and they had four children:
    - **Matthew Panter** born 23rd October 2002
      Shortly after his birth Matt required a heart transplant. Tragically Matt died of complications on 4th August 2026, age 24.
    - **Thomas Panter** born 14th January 2005
    - **Rebecca Panter** was born 22nd April 2007
    - **Ethan Panter** was born 1st July 2013
  - **Angela Panter** Married **Lee Collins** on 9th September 2017 and had two children
    - **Kaiden** and **Keiraleigh**, twins born 7th March 2006
  - **Jason Panter** married **Amy Heather**. They divorced in 2023. They had three children:
    - **Mason Panter** 14th August 2008
    - **Leo Panter** 13th July 2012
    - **Joseph Panter** 9th September 2016

This photograph was taken around 1980 and shows Edith with her 6 grandchildren.

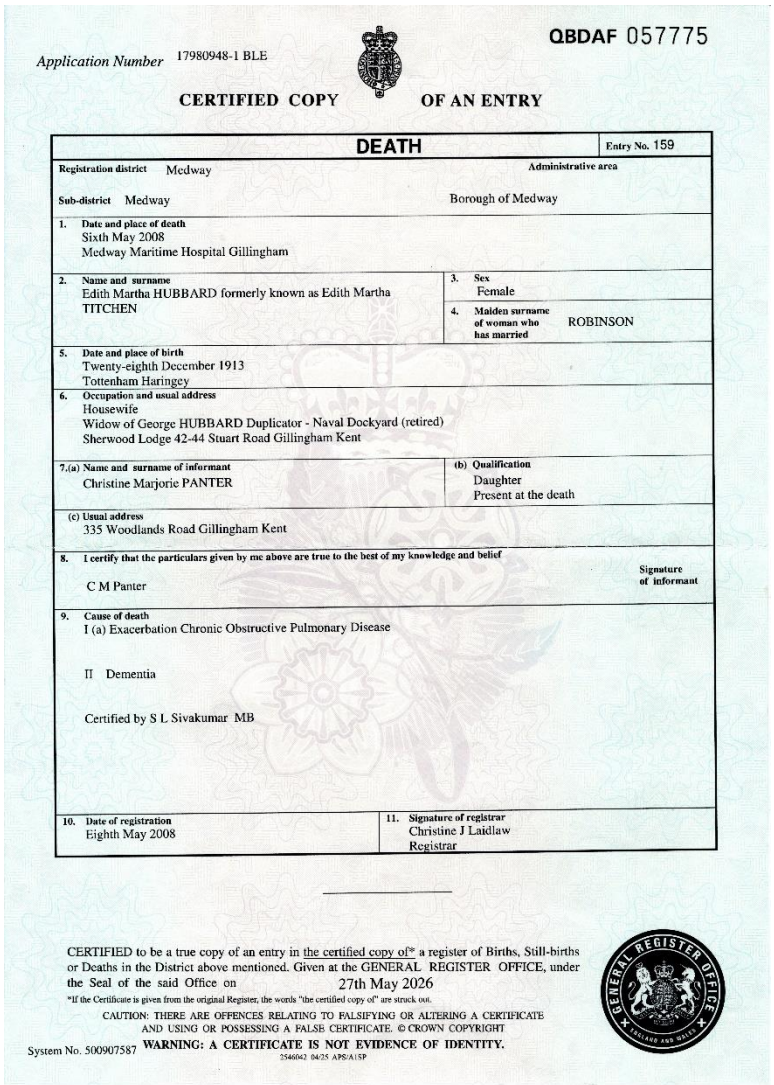
(Back) Rachel Stevens, Jason Panter, Edith Titchen, Sara Stevens

(Front) Christian Panter, Angela Panter, Phillip Stevens



Edwin and Edith divorced and Edwin moved to New Zealand where he married Monica. Edwin died of a heart attack in Napier on 30th December 1978 aged 63.

Edith married George Hubbard a duplicator at the naval dockyard in April 1974 in Chatham (1974, Jun, Chatham, 16, 487). They only had two years together because George died in 1976 (1976, Mar, Chatham, 16, 700).



Application Number 17980948-1 BLE

QBDAF 057775

CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY

DEATH Entry No. 159

Registration district Medway — **Administrative area** Borough of Medway

Sub-district Medway

1. **Date and place of death**
Sixth May 2008
Medway Maritime Hospital Gillingham

2. **Name and surname**
Edith Martha HUBBARD formerly known as Edith Martha TITCHEN

3. **Sex**
Female

4. **Maiden surname of woman who has married**
ROBINSON

5. **Date and place of birth**
Twenty-eighth December 1913
Tottenham Haringey

6. **Occupation and usual address**
Housewife
Widow of George HUBBARD Duplicator - Naval Dockyard (retired)
Sherwood Lodge 42-44 Stuart Road Gillingham Kent

7.(a) **Name and surname of informant**
Christine Marjorie PANTER

(b) **Qualification**
Daughter
Present at the death

(c) **Usual address**
335 Woodlands Road Gillingham Kent

8. **I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief**
C M Panter
Signature of informant

9. **Cause of death**
I (a) Exacerbation Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
II Dementia
Certified by S L Sivakumar MB

10. **Date of registration**
Eighth May 2008

11. **Signature of registrar**
Christine J Laidlaw
Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of* a register of Births, Still-births or Deaths in the District above mentioned. Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office on 27th May 2026

*If the Certificate is given from the original Register, the words "the certified copy of" are struck out.

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. © CROWN COPYRIGHT

System No. 500907587 **WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.**

2546042 04/25 APS/A1SP

Edith died on 6th May 2008 age 95 at the Medway Maritime hospital, Gillingham of "*exacerbation chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, dementia*".

(2008, Medway, 5611A., 500907587, Q2. 2008).

"A COPD exacerbation (flare-up) is a sudden, sustained worsening of respiratory symptoms—such as increased breathlessness, coughing, and changes in sputum volume or colour—that goes beyond normal day-to-day variations. These episodes are most frequently triggered by respiratory infections (viral or bacterial) or environmental pollutants and often *require medical intervention."*

Daisy Robinson (1916 – 1993)

Daisy Robinson was institutionalised at an early age, and subsequently moved to Leybourne Grange Hospital sometime around 1965. She moved to supported living in Gillingham to be near her sisters some time around 1990. She was placed at 18 Campleshon Road, Rainham, Gillingham. Daisy suffered a stroke in Gillingham on 21st March 1993 and died at All saints' hospital. 1993 aged 77 of a "*cerebral accident*" (stroke).



D. Cert.
R.B.D.

CERTIFIED COPY
Pursuant to the Births and

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.

OF AN ENTRY
Deaths Registration Act 1953

DEATH — Entry Number 22

Registration District Chatham
Sub-district Medway
Administrative area County of Kent

1. Date and place of death
Twenty-first March 1993
All Saints Hospital Chatham

2. Name and surname
Daisy ROBINSON

3. Sex Female

4. Maiden surname of woman who has married.

5. Date and place of birth
6th December 1915 Edmonton Enfield

6. Occupation and usual address
18 Campleshon Road Rainham Gillingham Kent

7. (a) Name and surname of informant
Edith Martha HUBBARD

(b) Qualification Sister

(c) Usual address
4 Windmill Manor Windmill Road Gillingham Kent

8. Cause of death
1a. Cerebrovascular accident

Certified by Asaad Mohsin MB

9. I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. M. Hubbard
Signature of informant

10. Date of registration
Twenty-second March 1993

11. Signature of registrar
C.Clay Registrar

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody.
C. Clay Registrar 22.3.93 Date

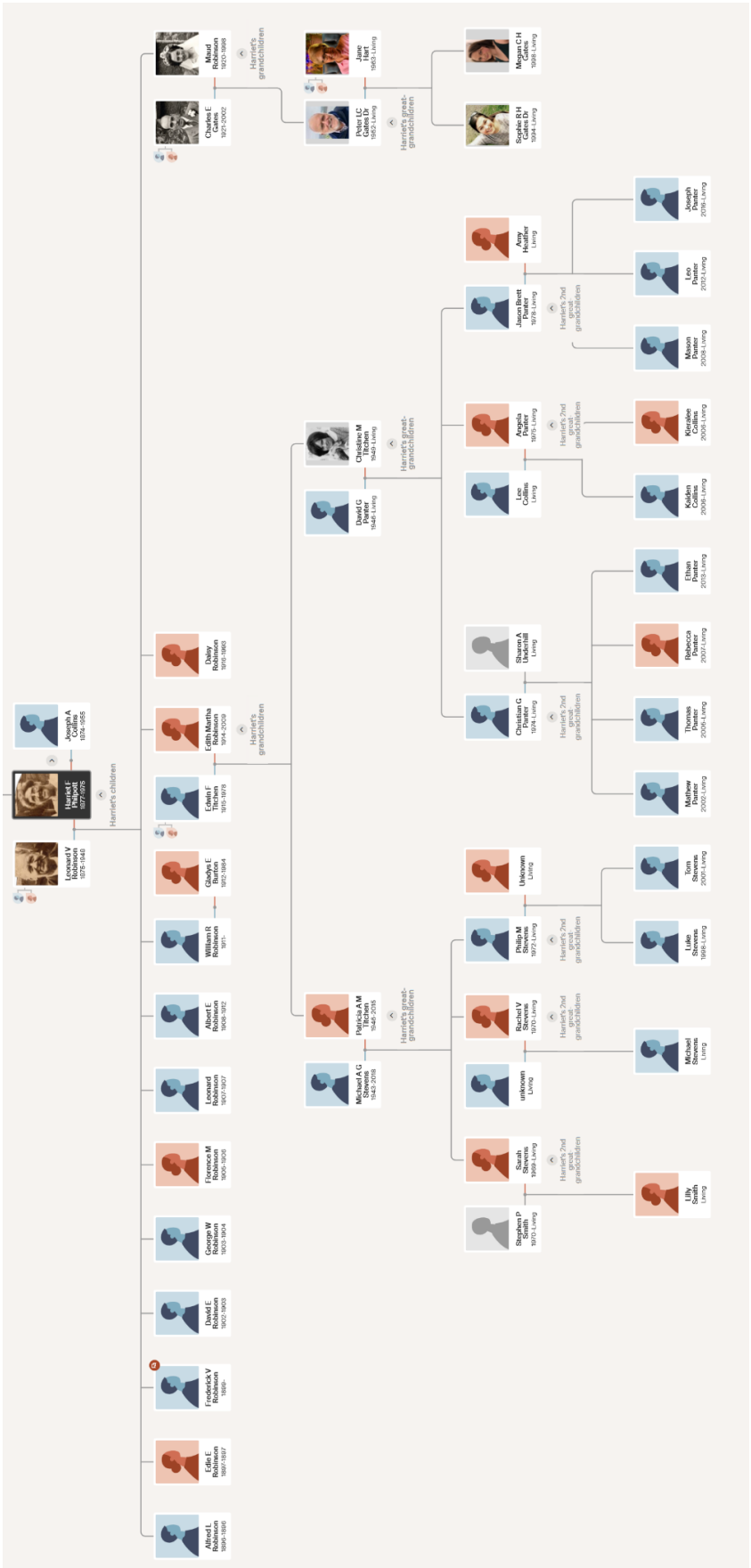
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Maud Robinson (1920-1998)

Maud's life story before her marriage is examined in Chapter 39; her married life with Charles in Chapter 40.

Maud Robinson married Charles Gates in 1951. They had one child, Peter (1952). They moved to Gillingham, Kent in 1959, then to Lincoln in the 1980s. Maud died in Lincoln in 1998 aged 78. Charles died in Lincoln 2001 aged 80. Peter married Carol Sanderson in 1973. They divorced in 1988. They had no children. Peter entered into a Civil Partnership with Jane Hart on 23rd October 2020. They had two children: Sophie Gates (1994), and Megan Gates (1998).

Family Tree of Descendants of Leonard Victor and Harriet



Part 2c – My Mother

Section 19 - My Mother

Maud Gates (1920-1998)

Chapter 39 - Maud Robinson (1920–1998)

Leonard Victor Robinson (1875-1948) was born in Althorne, Essex on 21st June 1875 to Alfred Robinson (1849-1918) and Martha Beal (1851-1929)

Harriet Frances Philpott (1877-1975) was born in Teynham, Kent on 14th December 1877 to Edwin Philpott (1856-1900) and Julia Jane Mount (1857-1926).

Leonard Victor Robinson married Harriet Philpott on 8th March 1896 in St James Church, Edmonton.

1920s

Maud Robinson was born. on 13th April 1920 the last of 13 children.

Nine children had died before Maud was born:

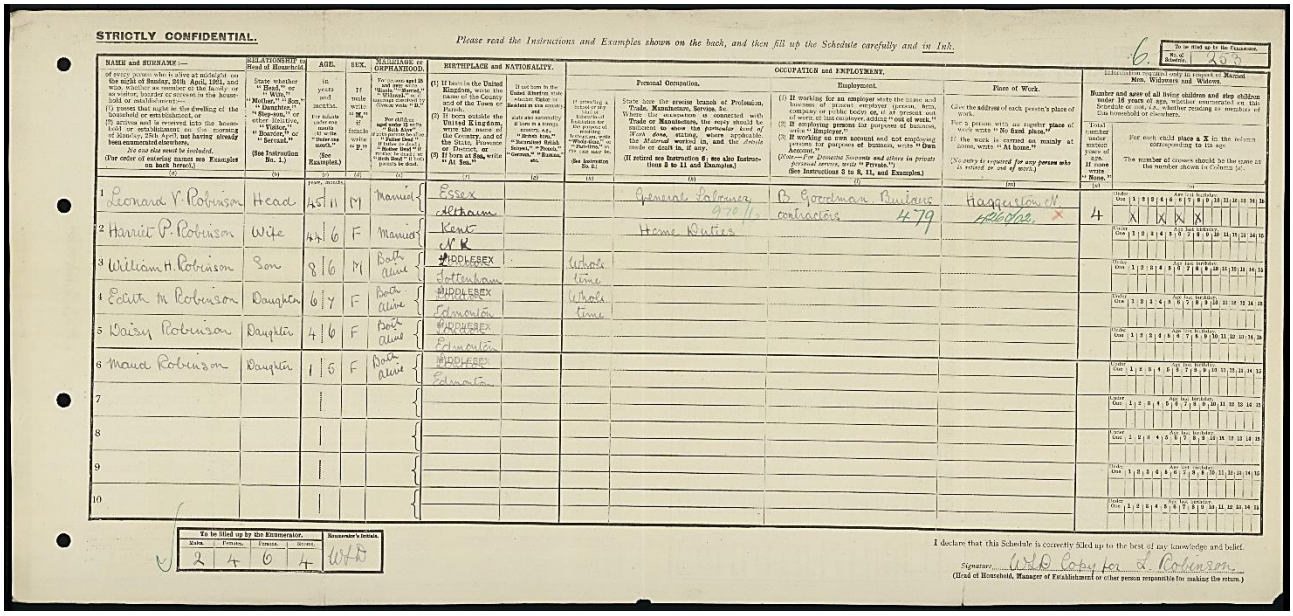
- **Alfred Leonard** died at Bell Cottage on 14th July 1896 just 3 months old of "*Gastrointestinal catarrh 6 days convulsions".* Harriet, who was just 19 years old, was present at the death, something which must have been devastating to experience, even given the frequency of infant mortality on the late 19th century.
- **Edith Elizabeth** died on 29th November 1897 aged 7 months at 40 Union Road, Edmonton. She died of "*miasmas convulsions*". Harriet was again present at the death.
- **Frederick Victor Robinson** was born on 22nd September 1899. He survived but after lying about his age to enlist to fight in WWI, was killed in Flanders in 1918 just 5 weeks before the ed of the war.
- **David Edward** died on 20th July 1903 aged 7 months, at 13 Gilpin Crescent, Edmonton. He had had bronchitis for three weeks and diarrhoea for two weeks; he had lost consciousness. Harriet, aged 26 now, was again present at the death.
- **Florence Maud** (1905-1906) died on 13th August, at The Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street of "*Laryngeal Obstruction, Diphtheria*". She was 14 months old.
- **Leonard** died aged 6 months on 11th October 1907 at Great Ormond Street Hospital, Holborn of diarrhoea and vomiting and asthenia.
- **Albert Edward** (1908-1912) died aged 3 on 28th August 1912 of "*tuberculosis meningitis convulsions"*. The family were living at 13 Linton Cottages Bridport Road Edmonton.
- **Jack** (1919-1919) died on 4th October 1919 age 7 months of "*gastro enteritis and tetany*" at Great Ormand Street Hospital when the family lived at 35 Claremont Street. Harriet, at 42 years old was present at the boy's death, her eighth child to die in 23 years.

Hence it seems the story about Harriet having had 13 children were true. These was never mentioned at all and it is still unknown whether Maud ever knew much of their existence other than the number 13.

Maud had three surviving siblings:

- William (1911-1995) – Married Gladys Burton, no children
- Edith (1913-2009) – Married Edwin Titchen, Two children, Patricia, and Christine.
- Daisy (1916-1993) – Born with severe learning difficulties and was institutionalised from an early age.

On 19th June 1921 (Census) the family were living at 47 Claremont Road, Edmonton, the house had 4 rooms for Leonard (45), Harriet (44) and William (8), Edith (6), Daisy (4) and Maud (1). William and Edith were at school.



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

Please read the Instructions and Examples shown on the back, and then fill up the Schedule carefully and in Ink.

6.

NAME and SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Household	AGE	SEX	MARRIAGE or ORPHANHOOD	BIRTHPLACE and NATIONALITY	OCCUPATION and EMPLOYMENT	Place of Work	Number and ages of all living children and step children under 16 years of age
1 Leonard V. Robinson	Head	45 11	M	Married	Essex Waltham	General Labourer (Builders)	Haggerston Rd	4
2 Harriet P. Robinson	Wife	44 6	F	Married	Kent N.K.	Home Duties		
3 William H. Robinson	Son	8 6	M	Both alive	MIDDLESEX Tottenham			
4 Edith M. Robinson	Daughter	6 7	F	Both alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton			
5 Daisy Robinson	Daughter	4 6	F	Both alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton			
6 Maud Robinson	Daughter	1 6	F	Both alive	MIDDLESEX Edmonton			
7								
8								
9								
10								

To be filled up by the Enumerator: Males 2, Females 4, Houses 1, Enumerator's Initials W.H.D

I declare that this Schedule is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

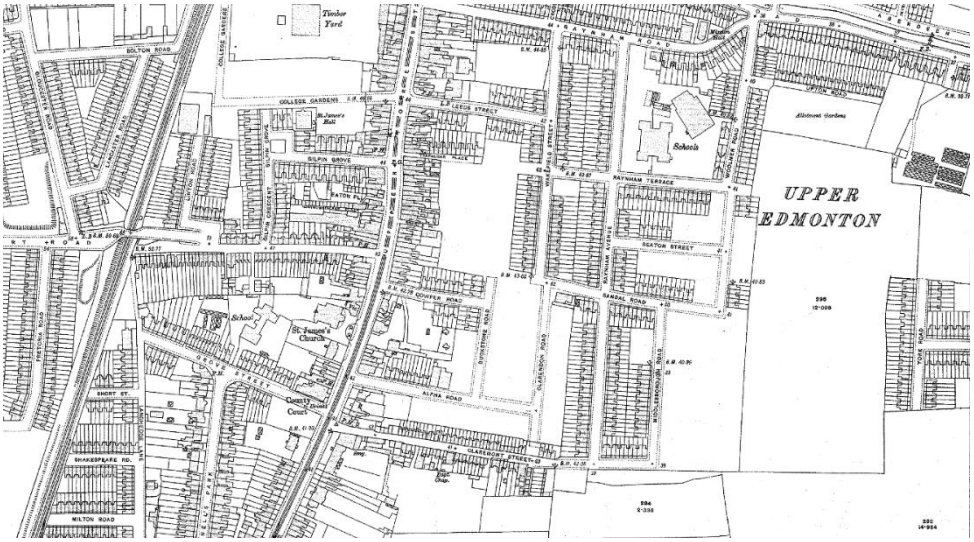
Signature: W.H.D Copy for L. Robinson.

(Head of Household, Manager of Establishment or other person responsible for making the return.)



This photograph would have been taken around 1925-1927. It shows Harriet Frances (the last adult on the right) probably around her late 40s. The young girl in the nurse's outfit is Maud Robinson.

This map of Edmonton from 1914 shows where development had taken place since 1894 on both sides of the railway line. An enlargement of the south west corner is below



The area around Claremont Street is now being developed. Since 1894, York Road to the east has been started, where, in 1918, Charles Gates and Ellen would move to number 15, and where Charles Edward Gates would be born. He would subsequently attend the School to the North on Raynham Road.



Claremont Street around 1959, looking west towards the junction with Fore Street by which time the original houses had been demolished and replaced by these bungalows.



The same viewpoint March 2025. No 35 would have been here. Parts of Claremont Street have been developed and it appears that neither 35 nor 47 no longer exist.





Three of the earliest photographs of Maud taken around 1927-1930.











These three photographs are also studio shots taken in January 1931

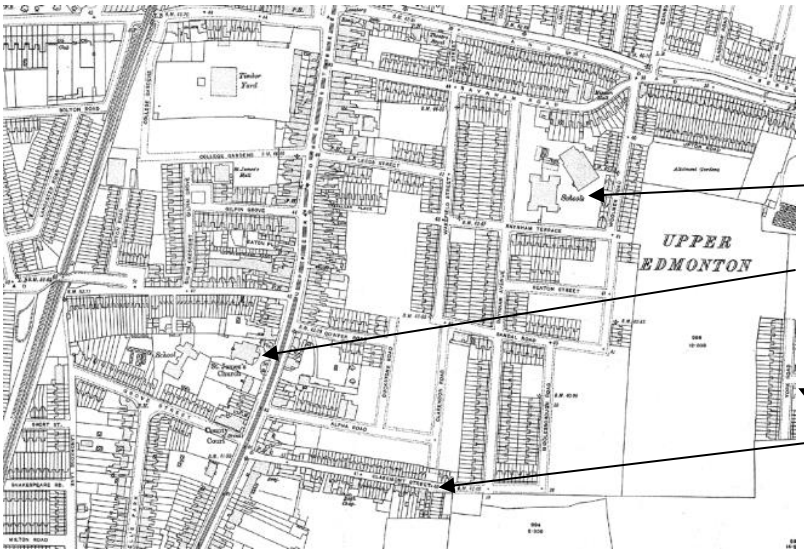


This will have been taken around 1935, when Maud was 15 and very much into dancing.

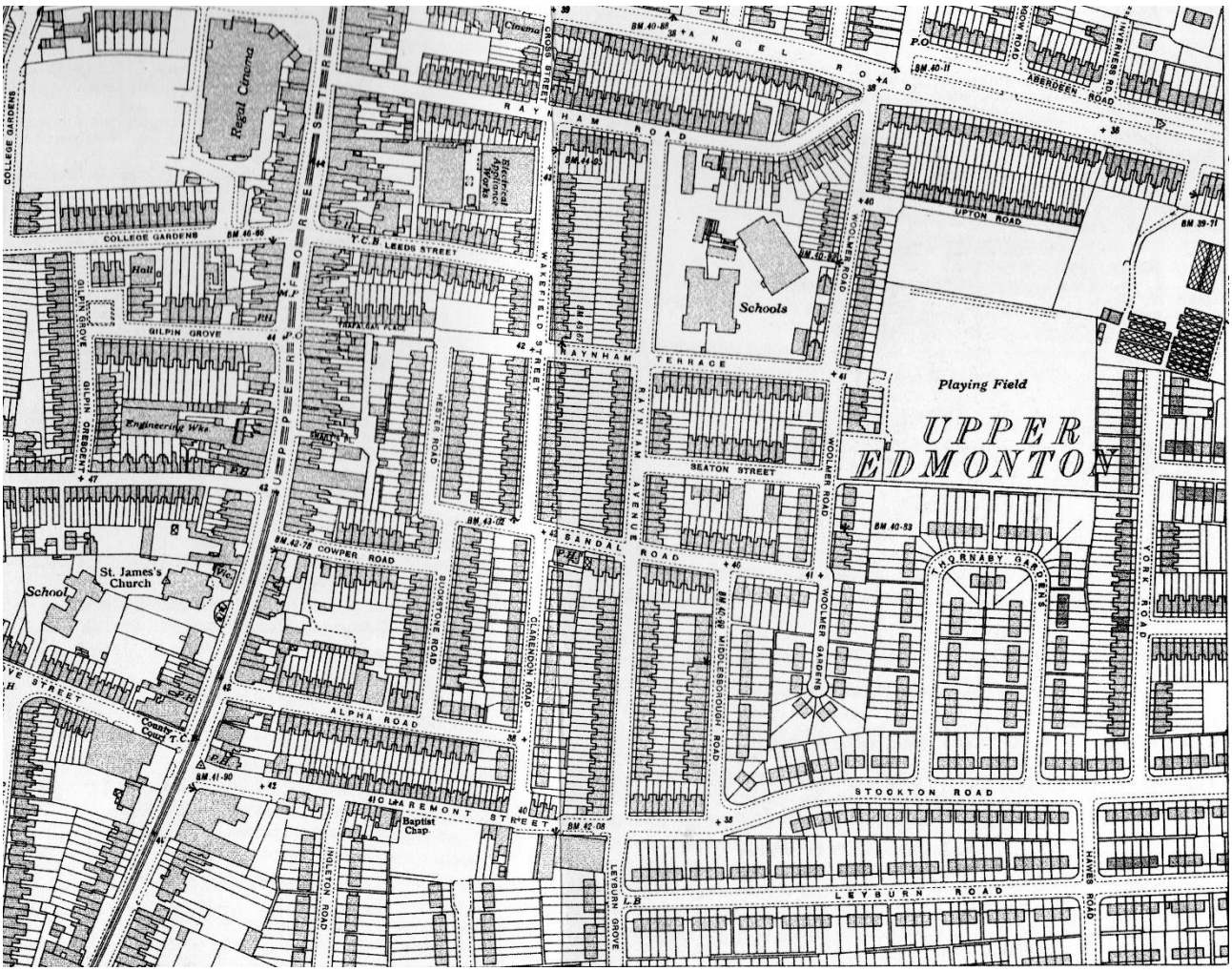
School

During the period 1925 – 1934 Maud would have attended school. We do not have definitive evidence of what school she attended, and no admission registers for local schools have survived. However, we might surmise she could have gone to the local, nearest school. The closest school to Claremont Street is by St James' Church in Grove Street. Seen below in 1914. She may however have attended Raynham Road School which was only a short distance away, and not a denominational school and would have meant she was at the same school as Charles Edward.

However, just to the east of York Road, on Dysons Road is St John's Church. Just to the north of Claremont Street on the following maps is St James Church with a school adjacent. Originally St. John's school was a Sunday and day school for girls attached to St. John's chapel in Meeting House Lane (Later Bridport Road and Church Street). In 1846 it consisted of one schoolroom attended by 56 girls and was supported by subscriptions and pence. It was presumably closed when St. James's church and school superseded St. John's.



Claremont Street and York Road in 1914, with St James Church and school nearby.



Here in 1938 the school is surrounded by much more development but is still the closest school to Claremont Street.

Also, just to the east of York Road, on Dysons Road is St John's Church. Originally St. John's school was a Sunday and day school for girls attached to St. John's chapel in Meeting House Lane (Later Bridport Road and Church Street). In 1846 it consisted of one schoolroom attended by 56 girls and was supported by subscriptions and pence. It was presumably closed when St. James's church and school superseded St. John's.



In his will in 1847 John Snell left 1 acre as the site for a Church of England school for the poor. A school for boys, affiliated to the National Society, opened by St. James's church in 1851. Girls' and infants' departments were added in 1871 and there were further enlargements in 1879, 1885 and 1893. In 1906 752 children attended the school. [36] The school was rebuilt in 1963 and had 263 children on the roll in 1973. It still operates as St John and St James Church of England Primary School, Grove Street N18 2TL.

1930s

Ediths diary Part 1

In 1995, Leonard and Harriet's daughter, Edith Hubbard (Titchen, Robinson) began writing an account of her life as part of her treatment for dementia. What she wrote is only brief but gives us an insight into the family life during the interwar years. It also gives some information that was previously unknown to us, such as the death of her brother Frederick in Flanders in 1918, and the location of her sister Daisy, who was institutionalised from an early age.

My sister Maud joined Tilly Vernon's Juveniles Dance studio with Bruce Forsythe. Bruce and my sister won medals for dancing.

When I was 18, I worked for MK in Edmonton with my sister Maud for 16 years. We worked in the war and when the air raid sirens went off, we had to run down stair to shelter.

When war broke out in 1936, I had to be an air raid warden telling people to turn their lights off when the air raid sirens sounded. They didn't have enough metal hats so I had to use a bed pan painted green.

I used to bike from Edmonton to St Albans (17 miles) on Sundays to see my mentally deficient sister Daisy.

The hospital where Daisy was living was most likely Hill End Hospital.

> ***Hill End Hospital*** *was a mental health facility in St Albans. The hospital, opened as the Hertfordshire County Asylum in April 1899. Hill End railway station, a station on the Great Northern Railway branch from Hatfield to St Albans, was opened to service the hospital in August 1899. The asylum became the Hertfordshire County Mental Hospital in 1920 and the Hill End Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases in 1936. During the Second World War patients were evacuated from St Bartholomew's Hospital to Hill End Hospital. It became part of the National Health Service as the Hill End Hospital and Clinic for the Prevention and Treatment of Mental and Nervous Disorders in 1948*

Shortly after 1930, Maud Robinson took up dancing, an activity which somewhat consumed her for years. She entered competitions locally, winning certificates and in 1946 a cup for winning a waltz competition. In this she would have been supported by Leonard and Harriet, who would have been stretched financially but must have taken her to classes and competitions. She lived a 15-minute walk away from her younger dance partner, 7 years her junior, who for four years between 1936 and 1940 attended the same dance class – *The Tilly Vernon School* in Tottenham - and who lived in Victoria Road, Edmonton. He went on to become known as Bruce Forsythe.

Or [36] For the history of education in Edmonton, see https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp196-203

So, between 1934 and 1940 aged 14-20, Maud would presumably have left school. Edith's diary suggests when she was 18 (in 1931) she worked with Maud, but this would have made Maud 11, which was very unlikely. However, we can assume some short while after Maud joined Edith at MK Electrical in Edmonton. They both stayed for some years, including through the war years.

During the 30s and up to at least 1946, Maud was still dancing, although for some reason she by then had the nickname "Pat". Here is a cup she won in 1946 as the winner of the Waltz competition. Hence, we can expect her to have been particularly proficient.



EDMONTON MUSICAL FESTIVAL

1938

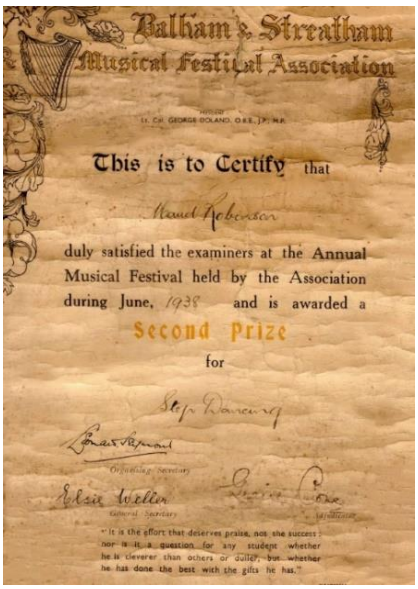
"First Class" Certificate

awarded to

Maudie Robinson Class 106.

for Dance Solo (Tap) Age 15 + under 18

W.H. Hardaker Chairman Mark G. Pearce Hon. Secretary



Balham & Streatham Musical Festival Association

This is to Certify that

Maud Robinson

duly satisfied the examiners at the Annual Musical Festival held by the Association during June, 1938 and is awarded a

Second Prize

for

Step Dancing

"It is the effort that deserves praise, not the success nor is it a question for any student whether he is cleverer than others or duller, but whether he has done the best with the gifts he has."

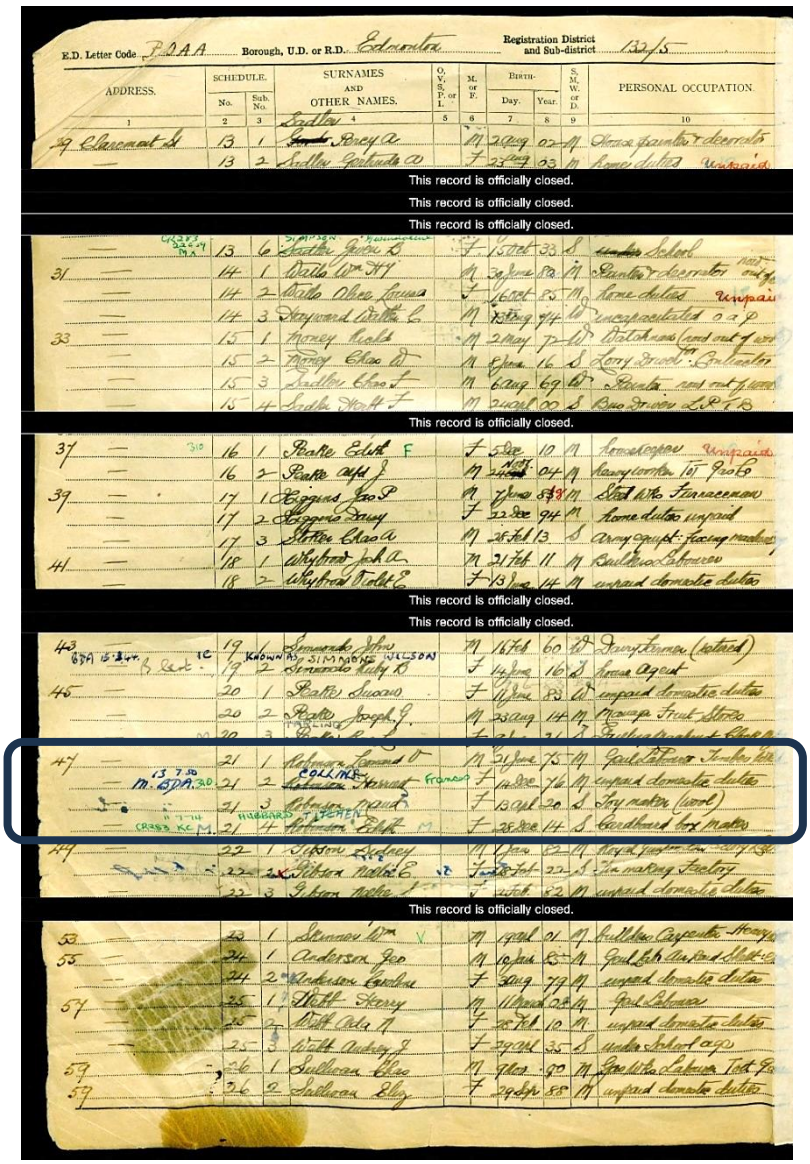


1938-1945 Second World War

At the outbreak of the war in 1938, Leonard would have been 63, Harriet 60, William 28, Edith 25, Maud 18. Daisy was 23. All would have lived through the 7 years of conflict, including the blitz. However, in the early hours of the morning of 23rd August 1940, German bombs fell on Fore Street just a quarter of a mile away and destroyed the Alcazar dance hall and one wall of the cinema, causing the roof of the auditorium to cave in. Further damage was done by a V1 flying rocket which landed nearby in October 1944. It would seem that Claremont Street missed much of the damage experienced by some other parts of London, though they will have all lived through air raids and rationing. Only William served in the forces. This of course would have been Leonard and Harriet's second experience of war, having lived through WWI, in which they lost their son, Frederick.

1939

After WWII broke out in 1938 the Government established the 1939 Register. In the 1939 register, Maud and Edith were the only two children living with Leonard and Harriet at 47 Claremont Street. Edith was a cardboard box maker, and Leonard was a general Labourer in a timber yard.



In the 1939 register the family were still in 47 Claremont Street along with Edith Martha (26) and Maud (19) who at the time was a woollen toy maker. Neither William (28) nor Daisy (23) is there. Wiliam had married Gladys Burton in 1934 was living at 104 Angel Road. He was a "*waterproof garment packer*". Daisy will have been institutionalised by now. Also at No 28 was Cecil and Florence Kempsall. Their daughter, June, went on to be a chief bridesmaid at Maud's wedding, and apparently Maud moved into the house after Peter was born. This may have been a result of some post-natal depression. Maud and June remained life-long friends. So, it is possible the friendship between Maud and June and her parents was long standing.

1940s

In 1940, Maud's older sister, Edith Martha Robinson married Edwin Frederick Titchen. Edwin was the half-brother of Charles Edward Gates and it is likely that Maud would at some times have met Charles. The photograph below was taken at their wedding during WWII, and is the only one I have seen with all four of my grandparents and both my parents on. This is 11 years before Charles and Maud married.



Along the front row are: Edith Titchen, Charles Gates, Ellen Gates, Charles Gates, Edwin Titchen, Edith Robinson Maud Robinson, Leonard Robinson Harriet Robinson, Gladys Robinson (Wife of William who is absent, possible on active war service) John Parrott (first husband of Marjorie Gates, who died three years later in Burma), Marjorie Parrott the sister of Charles Gates.

Around this time, Maud Robinson worked for MK Electric in Edmonton:

> *After Angel Road became part of the North Circular Road (1924–7), factories multiplied on either side. There were eight firms in 1926, 38 in 1937 … but the largest firms were the British Oxygen Co. with about 1,300 and M. K. Electric Ltd. with about 3,000. M. K. Electric had been founded in 1919 as the Heavy Current Electric Accessories Co. in rented premises off Fore Street and in 1923 had changed its name and acquired its first factory in Wakefield Street. It opened other factories south of Angel Road and north of the gas-works in 1937 and 1969 and on the Eley estate in 1958, 1965, and 1974. By 1974 M. K. Electric had 12 factories and offices in Edmonton.*
>
> *https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/middx/vol5/pp161-172*
>
> ***MK Electric***
>
> *One product, the Multy Kontact spring grip socket (3-pin plug), soon became a market leader and the British Engineering Standards Association (BESA) changed standards to adopt this new product. By 1923 demand for these new products was growing rapidly and new production facilities were built in Edmonton, Middlesex. The company was then renamed MK Electric after its flagship product. In 1928 the first shuttered socket was produced which concealed the live and neutral contacts when the plug is pulled out of the socket. During World War II, production at the Edmonton factory focused on munitions to help the war effort, but development work resumed in 1945. In the 1950s MK Electric produced a light switch design which is still used today.*
>
> *(https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=MK_Electric)*

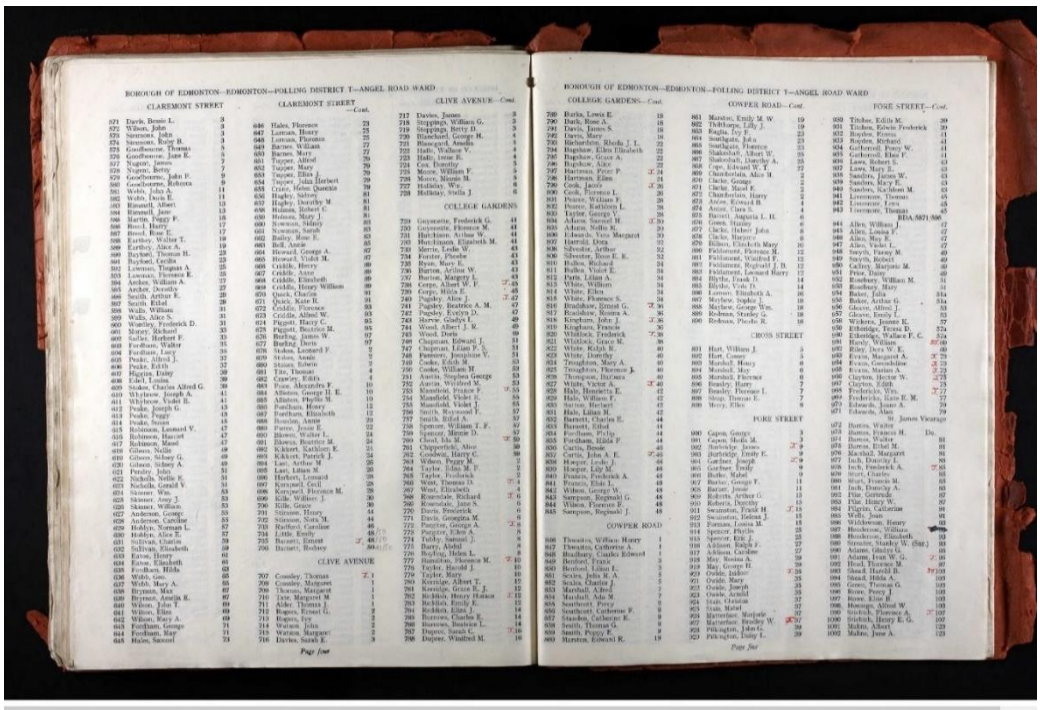


Maud around 1940 aged 20.

1946

In the electoral register of 1946, Maud, who was now 25 was living with her parents, Leonard and Harriet at 47 Claremont Street with. This would have been collected in June/July of 1946 just weeks before the end of WWII.

Leonard would have been 65 in 1940 and possibly retired sometime between 1939 and 1948 moving to 20 Grove Road Shoeburyness, now apparently called Chelmer Way It looks as though the house no longer exists.



BOROUGH OF EDMONTON—EDMONTON—POLLING DISTRICT T—ANGEL ROAD WARD

CLAREMONT STREET

571 Davis, Bessie L. 3
572 Wilson, John 3
573 Simmons, John 3
574 Simmons, Ruby B. 3
575 Goodbourne, Thomas 5
576 Goodbourne, Jane E. 5
577 Nugent, James 7
578 Nugent, Betty 7
579 Goodthorne, John F. 9
580 Goodthorne, Rebecca 9
581 Webb, John A. 11
582 Webb, Doris E. 11
583 Bignell, Albert 13
584 Bignell, Jane 13
586 Martin, Peggy F. 15
587 Reed, Harry 17
588 Reed, Rose E. 17
589 Eartley, Walter T. 19
590 Eartley, Alice A. 19
591 Taylor, Thomas H. 23
592 Bignell, Cecilia 23
593 Lawson, Dugald A. 25
594 Lawson, Florence E. 25
595 Archer, William A. 27
596 Archer, Dorothy 27
597 Smith, Arthur E. 29
597 Smith, Ethel 29
598 Wells, William 31
599 Wells, Alice S. 31
600 Wortley, Frederick D. 31
601 Wortley, Richard 33
602 Sallis, Herbert F. 33
603 Fordham, Walter 35
604 Fordham, Lucy 35
605 Peake, Alfred J. 37
606 Peake, Edith 37
607 Pigeon, Daisy 39
608 Edell, Louisa 39
609 Sadler, Charles Alfred G. 39
610 Whybrow, Joseph A. 41
611 Whybrow, Violet E. 41
612 Peake, Joseph G. 43
613 Peake, Ivy 43
614 Peake, Susan 45
615 Robinson, Leonard V. 47
616 Robinson, Harriet 47
617 Robinson, Maud 47
618 Gibson, Nellie 49
619 Gibson, Sidney G. 49
620 Gibson, Sidney A. 51
621 Preddy, John 51
622 Nicholls, Nellie E. 51
623 Nicholls, Gerald V. 51
624 Skinner, Wm. 53
625 Skinner, Amy J. 53
626 Skinner, William 55
627 Anderson, George 55
628 Anderson, Caroline 57
629 Hedges, Norman L. 57
630 Hedges, Alice E. 57
631 Gilbert, Charles 59
632 Sullivan, Elizabeth 59
633 Eaton, Ernest 61
634 Eaton, Elizabeth 61
635 Fordham, Hilda 63
636 Webb, Geo. 63
637 Webb, Mary A. 65
638 Bryman, Max 67
639 Bryman, Amelia R. 67
640 Wilson, John T. 69
641 Wilson, Ellen 69
642 Wilson, Mary A. 71
643 Fordham, George 71
644 Fordham, May 71
645 Hales, Samuel 73

CLAREMONT STREET —Cont.

646 Hales, Florence 73
647 Lorman, Henry 75
648 Lorman, Florence 75
649 Barnes, William 77
650 Barnes, Mary 77
651 Tupper, Alfred 79
652 Tupper, Mary 79
653 Tupper, Ellen 79
654 Tupper, John Herbert 79
655 Crane, Helen Queenie 79
656 Hagley, Sidney 81
657 Hagley, Dorothy M. 81
658 Holman, Robert C. 81
659 Holman, Mary J. 83
660 Newman, Sidney 83
661 Newman, Sarah 83
662 Bailey, Rose E. 85
663 Bell, Annie 85
664 Howard, George A. 87
665 Howard, Violet M. 87
666 Criddle, Henry 89
667 Criddle, Anne 89
668 Criddle, Elizabeth 89
669 Criddle, Henry William 89
670 Quick, Charles 91
671 Quick, Kate R. 91
672 Criddle, Florence 93
673 Criddle, Alfred W. 93
674 Piggott, Harry C. 95
675 Piggott, Beatrice M. 95
676 Burling, James W. 97
677 Burling, Doris 97
678 Stokes, Leonard F. 7
679 Stokes, Annie 7
680 Stokes, Edwin 7
681 Tite, Thomas 4
682 Cawley, Edith 4
683 Pope, Alexandra F. 10
684 Allston, George H. E. 10
685 Allston, Phyllis M. 10
686 Fordham, Henry 12
687 Fordham, Elizabeth 12
688 Rosslin, Annie 20
689 Pierce, Jessie E. 22
690 Bloxer, Walter L. 24
691 Bloxer, Beatrice M. 24
692 Kikkert, Kathleen E. 25
693 Kikkert, Patrick J. 24
694 Last, Arthur W. 26
695 Last, Lilian M. 26
696 Herbert, Leonard 28
697 Kempsell, Cecil 28
698 Kempsell, Florence M. 28
699 Kille, Wilfred J. 30
700 Kille, Grace 30
701 Stimson, Henry 44
702 Stimson, Nora M. 44
703 Radford, Caroline 46
704 Little, Emily 46
705 Barnett, Ernest 48
706 Barnett, Rodney 50

CLIVE AVENUE

707 Crossley, Thomas 1
708 Crossley, Margaret 1
709 Thomas, Margaret 1
710 Tate, Margaret M. 1
711 Alder, Thomas J. 1
712 Rogers, Ernest G. 2
713 Rogers, Iris 2
714 Watson, Ellen 2
715 Watson, Margaret 2
716 Davies, Sarah E. 3

Page four

CLIVE AVENUE—Cont.

717 Davies, James 3
718 Stoppings, William G. 3
719 Stoppings, Betty D. 3
720 Blanchard, George H. 4
721 Blanchard, Amelia 4
722 Hall, Walter V. 5
723 Hall, Irene R. 5
724 Cox, Dorothy 7
725 Moore, William F. 5
726 Moore, Minnie B. 5
727 Holliday, Wm. 6
728 Holliday, Stella J. 6

COLLEGE GARDENS

729 Guynette, Frederick G. 41
730 Guynette, Florence M. 41
731 Hutchison, Arthur W. 41
732 Hutchinson, Elizabeth M. 41
733 Morris, Leslie W. 43
734 Forster, Phoebe 43
735 Ryan, Mary E. 43
736 Barton, Arthur W. 43
737 Barton, Margery L. 43
738 Corps, Albert W. F. 45
739 Corps, Hilda E. 45
740 Pugsley, Alice J. 47
741 Pugsley, Beatrice A. M. 47
742 Pugsley, Evelyn D. 47
743 Herve, Gladys I. 49
744 Wood, Albert J. R. 49
745 Wood, Doris 49
746 Chapman, Edward J. 51
747 Chapman, Lilian F. G. 51
748 Passeron, Jacqueline V. 51
749 Cooke, Edith M. 53
750 Cooke, William H. 53
751 Austin, Stephen George 53
752 Austin, Winifred M. 53
753 Knowlton, Prince F. 55
754 Mansfield, Violet S. 55
755 Mansfield, Violet J. 55
756 Smith, Raymond F. 57
757 Smith, Ethel A. 57
758 Spencer, William T. F. 57
759 Spencer, Minnie D. 57
760 Chool, Ida M. 59
761 Chipperfield, Alice 59
762 Goodwin, Harry C. 59
763 Wilson, Peggy M. 2
764 Taylor, John M. P. 2
765 Taylor, Frederick 3
766 West, Thomas D. 4
767 West, Elizabeth 4
768 Rosendale, Richard 6
769 Rosendale, Jane S. 6
770 Davis, Frederick 6
771 Davis, Georgina M. 6
772 Pargiter, George A. 8
773 Pargiter, Ellen A. 8
774 Tebby, Samuel J. 8
775 Barry, Ahdul 8
776 Bayling, Helen L. 8
777 Hamilton, Thomas M. 10
778 Taylor, Harold J. 10
779 Taylor, Mary 10
780 Kerridge, Albert T. 12
781 Kerridge, Rose E. J. 12
782 Hebbich, Henry Hanon 12
783 Hebbich, Emily K. 12
784 Hebbich, Ellen J. 14
785 Burrows, Charles E. 14
786 Burrows, Beatrice L. 14
787 Dupree, Sarah G. 16
788 Dupree, Winifred M. 16

BOROUGH OF EDMONTON—EDMONTON—POLLING DISTRICT T—ANGEL ROAD WARD

COLLEGE GARDENS—Cont.

789 Burke, Lewis E. 19
790 Burk, Rose A. 19
791 Davis, James S. 19
792 Davis, Mary 19
793 Richardson, Rhoda J. J. 21
794 Bagshaw, Ellen Elizabeth 21
795 Bagshaw, Grace A. 22
796 Bagshaw, Alice 22
797 Harrison, Peter P. 24
798 Harrison, Ellen 24
799 Cook, Jacob 26
800 Cook, Florence L. 26
801 Pearce, William F. 28
802 Pearce, Kathleen L. 28
803 Taylor, George V. 28
804 Aiken, Samuel H. 30
805 Adam, Nellie G. 30
806 Edwards, Vera Margaret 30
807 Harrold, Dora 32
808 Silvester, Arthur 32
809 Silvester, Rose E. E. 32
810 Bulbo, Richard 34
811 Bulbo, Violet E. 34
812 Park, Lilian A. 34
813 White, William 34
814 White, Ellen 34
815 White, Florence S. 34
816 Bradshaw, Ernest G. 36
817 Bradshaw, Rosina A. 36
818 Kingham, John J. 36
819 Kingham, Francis 36
820 Whitlock, Frederick 36
821 Whitlock, Grace M. 36
822 White, Ralph R. 40
823 White, Dorothy 40
824 Troughton, Mary A. 40
825 Troughton, Florence J. 40
826 Thompson, Dorcas 40
827 White, Victor A. 40
828 Hale, Frederick E. 42
829 Hale, William F. 42
830 Barnes, Herbert 42
831 Hale, Lilian R. 42
832 Barnett, Charles E. 44
833 Barnett, Ethel 44
834 Fordham, Philip 44
835 Fordham, Hilda F. 44
836 Curtis, Bessie 46
837 Curtis, John A. E. 46
838 Hooper, Leslie J. 48
839 Hooper, Lily M. 48
840 Francis, Frederick A. 48
841 Francis, Elsie L. 48
842 Wilson, George W. 48
843 Simpson, Reginald G. 48
844 Wilson, Florence F. 48
845 Simpson, Reginald J. 48

COWPER ROAD

846 Thwaites, William Henry 1
847 Douglas, Catherine A. 1
848 Bradbury, Charles Edward 1
849 Bethell, Frank 3
850 Bethell, Lilian E. 3
851 Seeley, John M. A. 5
852 Seeley, Charles J. 5
853 Marshall, Alfred 7
854 Marshall, Ada W. 7
855 Southcott, Percy 9
856 Southcott, Catherine F. 9
857 Hawkins, Charles E. 9
858 Smith, Thomas G. 9
859 Smith, Peggy F. 9
860 Marston, Edward R. 19

Page five

COWPER ROAD—Cont.

861 Marston, Emily M. W. 19
862 Tebbutt, Lilly J. 19
863 Ragbir, Ivy F. 23
864 Southgate, John 23
865 Southgate, Florence 23
866 Shakeshaft, Albert W. 25
867 Shakeshaft, Dorothy A. 25
868 Cope, Edward W. T. 27
869 Chamberlain, Alice H. 2
870 Clarke, George 2
871 Clarke, Maud F. 2
872 Chamberlain, Harry 2
873 Axon, Edward B. 4
874 Axon, Clara S. 4
875 Barnett, Augusta L. H. 6
876 Green, Stanley 6
877 Clarke, Hubert John 6
878 Clarke, Margaret 6
879 Bilborn, Elizabeth Mary 10
880 Fieldhouse, Florence M. 12
881 Fieldhouse, Winifred F. 12
882 Fieldhouse, Reginald J. D. 12
883 Fieldhouse, Leonard Harry 12
884 Blythe, Frank D. 14
885 Blythe, Viola D. 14
886 Lawson, Elizabeth A. 16
887 Mayhew, Sophie J. 16
888 Mayhew, George Wm. 16
889 Redman, Stanley G. 18
890 Redman, Phoebe R. 18

CROSS STREET

891 Hurt, William J. 5
892 Hurt, Conny 5
893 Marshall, Henry 6
894 Marshall, May 6
895 Marshall, Florence 6
896 Beasley, Harry 7
897 Beasley, Florence I. 7
898 Sharp, Thomas E. 7
899 Sharp, Ellen 7

FORE STREET

900 Capon, George 3
901 Capon, Sheila M. 3
902 Burbridge, James 5
903 Burbridge, Emily E. 5
904 Gardner, Joseph 9
905 Gardner, Emily 9
906 Burke, Mabel 9
907 Burton, George F. 11
908 Burton, Jessie 11
909 Roberts, Arthur G. 13
910 Roberts, Dorothy 13
911 Swainston, Frank H. 15
912 Swainston, Helena J. 15
913 Forman, Louisa M. 15
914 Spencer, Phyllis 17
915 Spencer, Eric J. 17
916 Addison, Ralph F. 17
917 Addison, Caroline 17
918 Hay, Rosina A. 19
919 Hay, George H. 19
920 Preddy, Isidore 21
921 Preddy, Mary 21
922 Preddy, Joseph 23
923 Preddy, Arnold 23
924 Stait, Christine 25
925 Stait, Muriel 25
926 Macwhirter, Marjorie 27
927 Macwhirter, Bradley W. 27
928 Pilkington, John G. 29
929 Pilkington, Daisy L. 29

Page Six

FORE STREET—Cont.

930 Tibbee, Edith M. 29
931 Tibbee, Edwin Frederick 29
932 Boyden, Emma 41
933 Boyden, Richard 41
934 Gothorpe, Percy W. 41
935 Gothorpe, Elsie F. 41
936 Laws, Robert S. 43
937 Laws, Mary E. 43
938 Sandres, James W. 43
939 Sandres, Mary E. 43
940 Sandres, Kathleen M. 43
941 Livermore, Thomas 45
942 Livermore, Lena 45
943 Livermore, Thomas 45

BDA 5871/506

944 Allen, William J. 47
945 Allen, Louisa F. 47
946 Allen, Roy E. 47
947 Allen, Violet L. 47
948 Smyth, Percy W. 49
949 Smyth, Robert 49
950 Cathey, Marjorie M. 49
951 Price, Daisy 49
952 Rosebury, William M. 51
953 Rosebury, Mary 51
954 Baker, Julia 51A
955 Baker, Arthur G. 51A
956 Gleave, Alfred J. 53
957 Gleave, Emily L. 53
958 Withers, Jessie K. 57
959 Etheridge, Teresa D. 57A
960 Etheridge, Wallace F. C. 57A
961 Hardy, William 59
962 Riley, Ivey W. E. 59
963 Evans, Margaret A. 73
964 Evans, Gwendoline 73
965 Evans, Marian A. 73
966 Clayton, Hector W. 77
967 Clayton, Edith 77
968 Frederick, Wm. 77
969 Frederick, Kate E. M. 77
970 Edwards, Joan A. 79
971 Edwards, Alan 79

St. James Vicarage

972 Barnes, Walter
973 Barnes, Francis H. Dr.
974 Barnes, Walter 81
975 Barnes, Ethel M. 81
976 Marshall, Margaret 81
977 Inch, Dorothy L. 83
978 Inch, Frederick A. 83
979 Sturt, Charles
980 Sturt, Francis M. 85
981 Inch, Dorothy A. 85
982 Pike, Gertrude 87
983 Pike, Henry W. 87
984 Pilgrim, Catherine 91
985 Wells, Joan 91
986 Widdowson, Henry 91
987 Henderson, William 93
988 Henderson, Elizabeth 93
989 Streater, Stanley W. (Rev.) 93
990 Adams, Gladys G. 95
991 Adams, Ivan W. G. 95
992 Head, Florence M. 97
993 Shaw, Harold B. 97 109
994 Shaw, Hilda A. 109
995 Green, Thomas G. 105
996 Rose, Percy J. 109
997 Rose, Elsie E. 109
998 Hannam, Alfred W. 109
999 Stobich, Florence A. 107
1000 Stobich, Henry E. G. 107
1001 Sabin, Albert 123
1002 Mabin, Jane A. 123



This photograph of Maud with June Kempsall was taken at Butlins Holiday Camp sometime around 1940-1945.

This could have been at Butlins' second Holiday Camp in Clacton, opened in 1938.

1948 Leonard Robinson dies

Then in 1948, when Maud was only 27, a tragedy happened – of which we know little. Her father, Leonard must have suffered from some trauma or bout of depression, because early on the morning of Wednesday 29th September 1948, according to Harriet, he went downstairs, turned on the gas, and committed suicide. When Harriet came downstairs, she found him dead on the kitchen floor. Leonard was 73 years old, Harriett 71. Having watched 8 of her children die in infancy, and lost her son, Frederick, in 1918, she now had to witness the death of her husband of 52 years. She never mentioned any of it.

Leonard died of a "*cerebral haemorrhage bought about by self-administered inhalation of coal-gas; his mind being disturbed*". There seems no further information. (Page, 677, Volume, 4A, Affiliate Line Number, 77)

> *"England and Wales Death Registration Index 1837-2007", database, FamilySearch (https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QVC7-G1VK : 2 November 2021),*
>
> *Leonard V Robinson, 1948.*

An inquest in front of a coroner was held on 4th October 1948. The report is not now available. We do not know exactly when, but Harriet must have moved back to Edmonton soon after, and moved in with Edwin and Edith in 23 Penfold Road, Edmonton.

Leonard is buried in an unmarked grave in Sutton Road Cemetery, Prittlewell, a short distance from where he grew up, and just meters away from the grave of his parents. Whether the grave is unmarked was due to poverty, or to Leonard's death being suicide, we do not now know.

IM 481320

[Printed by auth

The Statutory Fee for this Certificate is 2s. 6d. together with 1d. Stamp Duty. Where a search is necessary to find the entry, a Search Fee is payable in addition.

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF DEATH.
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1929.

Registration District SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

1948. Death in the Sub-district of SOUTHEND-ON-SEA WESTERN in the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signa Reg
80	Twenty ninth September 1948 The General Hospital Southend-on-Sea U.D.	Leonard Victor ROBINSON	Male	73 years	late of 20 Grove Road Shoeburyness U.D. A Retired General Laborer	Cerebral hemorrhage accelerated by shock due to the self-administered inhalation of coal-gas, the balance of deceased's mind being at the time disturbed. P.M.	Certificate received from H.J. Jefferies Coroner for Southend-on Sea C.B. Inquest held 4th October 1948	Sixth October 1948	N.H.Ch Inte

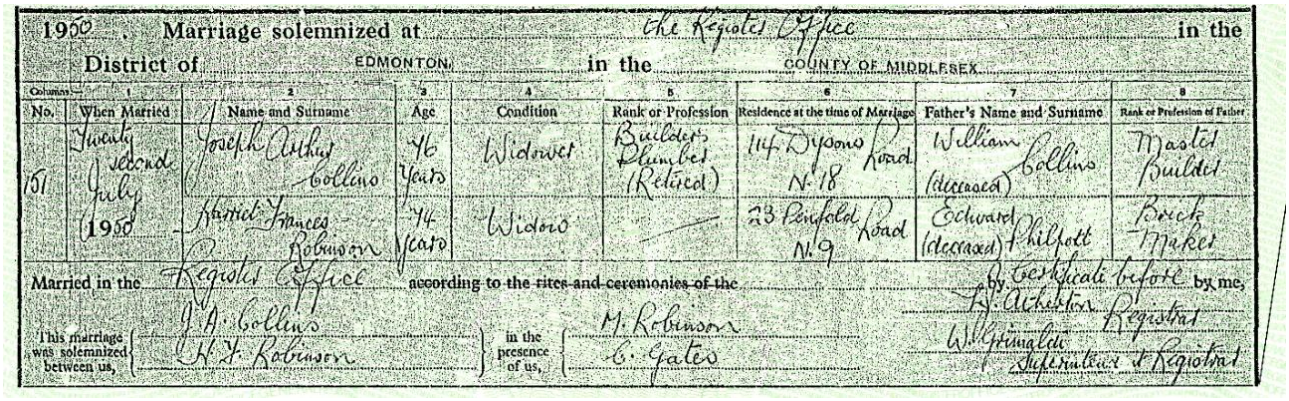
I, N H.Chandler Interim, Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District SOUTHEND-ON-SEA WESTERN in the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHEN do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. 80 in the Register Book of Deaths for the said Sub-District, and that such Register B legally in my custody.

WITNESS MY HAND this 6th day of October, 1948. N H Chandler Interim Registrar of Births

CAUTION.—Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this Certificate, or (2) uses it as true, knowing it to be falsified, is liable to Prosecution.

1950

On 22nd July 1950, Maud's widowed mother, Harriet, aged 76, married Joseph Arthur Collins, retired plumber aged 74, at Edmonton Registry Office. Harriet was living at 23 Penfold Road, Edmonton N9; Joseph was living at 114 Dysons Road, Edmonton N18. The marriage was witnessed by Maud Robinson and Charles Gates a year before they married. Harriet took Joseph's name and became Harriet Collins and she moved into 114 Dysons Road. However, the marriage of Harriet and Joseph was not to be a happy relationship. They soon separated, Harriet moving back in with Edith and Edwin in Penfold Road.



1950 Marriage solemnized at the Registrar's Office in the District of EDMONTON in the COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

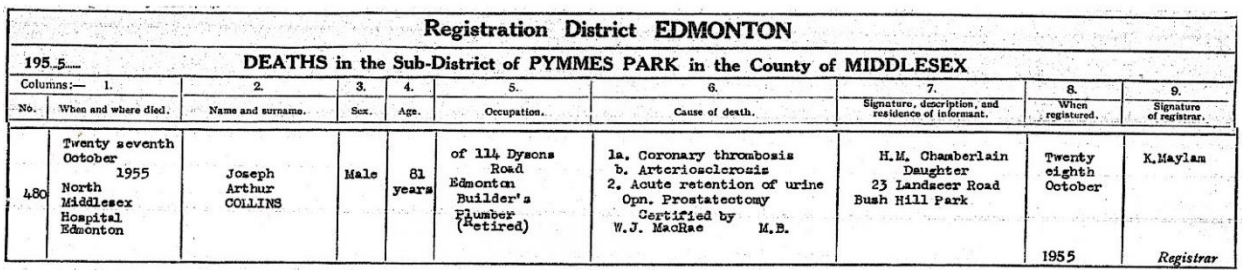
Columns:— 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
151	Twenty second July 1950	Joseph Arthur Collins	76 years	Widower	Builder's Plumber (Retired)	114 Dysons Road N.18	William Collins (deceased)	Master Builder
		Harriet Frances Robinson	74 years	Widow	—	23 Penfold Road N.9	Edward Philpott (deceased)	Brick Maker

Married in the Registrar's Office according to the rites and ceremonies of the by Certificate before by me, J. Aitchison Registrar

This marriage was solemnized between us, J. A. Collins, H. F. Robinson in the presence of us, M. Robinson, C. Gates

W. Grimsdale Superintendent Registrar

Joseph Collins died on 27th October 1955 aged 81 of "*Coronary thrombosis, arteriosclerosis, prostatectomy*". He was living at 114 Dysons Road, and the death was registered by his daughter H.M. Chamberlain rather than Harriet as they appear to have separated. Harriet moved back to 114 Dysons Road.



Registration District EDMONTON

1955 DEATHS in the Sub-District of PYMMES PARK 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.
480	Twenty seventh October 1955 North Middlesex Hospital Edmonton	Joseph Arthur COLLINS	Male	81 years	of 114 Dysons Road Edmonton Builder's Plumber (Retired)	1a. Coronary thrombosis b. Arteriosclerosis 2. Acute retention of urine Opn. Prostatectomy Certified by W.J. MacRae M.B.	H.M. Chamberlain Daughter 23 Landseer Road Bush Hill Park	Twenty eighth October 1955	K.Maylam Registrar

1951

By 1951, Maud's older sister, Edith, had been married to Edwin Titchen for some 11 years. Maud and Edith were very close, and no doubt Edith introduced her to her husband, Edwin, many times – maybe through family gatherings or outings. It may have been the case that surreptitiously Edith and Edwin (Ted) introduced Ted's younger step-brother, Charles, to Maud at some time. How and when this happened, and how their relationship, and romance, blossomed is now lost to history; I know I should have asked when they were all alive, but I didn't. Yet, meet they did, and begun the journey toward their wedding in September 1951.

Maud's subsequent life with Charles continues in Part 3, Section 20, Chapter 40.