



B-J News 11

The newsletter of the British Jewry mailing list
Tuesday 14th August 2007/30 Av 5767

Welcome to the eleventh edition of B-J News

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B-J News 11 was brought to you by:
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Special thanks to Beverly Bergnan for the conversion to PDF of this issue.



FROM THE EDITOR

SALT LAKE CITY CONFERENCE, 2007

As luck would have it, since it's my turn to write the editorial for this issue of your newsletter, and I was also going to report on the conference in Salt Lake City, I can kill two birds with one stone.

It was a golden opportunity to visit the fantastic Mormon Library; I just wish everyone could! Even with the Internet explosion, there is still so much to find. If you have forearmed yourself with microfilm and microfiche numbers, you will be like a kid in a candy store. There are five floors, divided into U.S./Canada, International, UK, and an entire floor of books. Each floor has film and fiche - with readers that run from modern to antique - computers where you can search the library catalogue or go on the Internet, film copiers that run the gamut in quality, and a special station where you can scan and copy to your flash drive. This last capability is fantastic. It was the first time I had used it, and I was able to copy direct to the drive, bring it home, copy to my computer and print out. The library is normally open during the week, and Saturdays, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; for the conference, they stayed open until 10 on two nights.

Having said all that, there was the conference itself. This year there were many speakers on DNA as related to genealogy. In particular, there is a new project called the DNA Shoah Project whose goal it is to match people with relations missing in the Holocaust or their descendants. The plan is to collect samples from survivors, and their relations, and anyone with missing family. The project also hopes to identify lost victims by conducting tests on remains found in mass graves in Eastern Europe in recent years - once the local police have determined that they are not murder victims. Since I've attended my share of conferences, I was less interested in the various speakers; I wanted to concentrate on the Library, so I attended only the DNA presentations and the Litvak SIG updates.



However, besides speakers, there were workshops for beginners, classes on using internet sites, free access to the *for paysites*, vendors selling books and genealogy programs, a resource room with maps and books and computers, and much more.

The conference is a great opportunity to reconnect with genealogy friends from around the world, share information, partake of good food and wine and just visit - which brings me to our BJ *Birds of a Feather* meeting. I must tell you honestly that I expected about 10 people, so I was shocked and pleasantly surprised to see more than 25 people from the U.S., U.K. and Canada! B-J members Dale Friedman, Diane Freilich, Jacqueline Fineblit and Janet Brown were there. We went around the room sharing our names and towns of interest, and then set in trying to solve research problems and making suggestions on where to look. There were people with different levels of expertise and it just seemed to work perfectly. When our time had elapsed, everyone was very enthusiastic that we had met. This was a very unusual turnout for a *Birds of a Feather* meeting, and I am very happy to report it a resounding success.

Next year the conference will be held in Chicago (my home town). I hope some of you will consider coming across the pond and for those of you already over here, please try to be there. We could even organize another *Birds of a Feather*!

Jackye Sullins
Carlsbad, CA



FROM THE LIST

Understanding Genealogical Research

A recent spate of emails on this discussion group has given me pause for thought about how people carry out research and their interpretation of the data they find.

This topic is one that bears repeating every so often because new genealogists appear on the scene all the time, eager to spend every waking moment seeking their long-forgotten ancestors.

One of the basic problems people have today is thinking in the mould that, as things are today, so they were "back then". Yes, in some respects, some things haven't changed, but in others it is totally different. For example, we all have one if not two families where there were ten to twelve children. Parents certainly weren't running down the road every month to buy a Hallmark birthday card and an appropriate present. It may not have been that important to know exactly when those ten or twelve birthdays were. We have all read about how birthdays were recalled in association with some event, be it political, religious or what have you. Unlike today when we fill in (or fill out if you're American) forms every other day, and woe betide you if you make a mistake, the vast majority of people weren't doing that in the late 1800s. So information wasn't being drummed into them by the constant need by others for information.

Back then, the idea of extended families was far more common and young children would move on out to another relative to help out in the home or the business. Is it any wonder that the adults, such as distant uncles and aunts, may not have known exactly when little Abe's or Amelia's birthday was.

There is also the situation of immigrants arriving in a new country, not knowing the language or how their names are spelled in that language. Hence the questioner writes it down the way it sounds to him.

There may be other problems as well. I have an instance in one of my

research projects where, even though the couple had been living in the States for at least eighteen years, I just don't understand how, in a census, when they were asked for their family name, the answer written down was the wife's maiden name! I have been so frustrated by some of the problems I have with the US census, that occasionally I need to carry out searches without using any names (first or last) at all.

We genealogists may have an inflated sense of what something "ought to be" and strive to make it so, rather than accept the evidence in front of our eyes. The more we strive, the more we can get bogged down. We all know that every last name must have at least a dozen spellings. Likewise someone's age in the census could be up to five years off.

We know there was far less striving for the need to be accurate in recording information. We know because we see this every day in the research we carry out; it's there right before our very eyes.

I can't offer any advice, other than not to be so fixated on what something ought to be, and allow for the possibility that things won't always be what you want them to be.

Jeremy G Frankel
ex Edgware, London, England now of Berkeley, California, USA

Missing the obvious

I should state in my own defence that I am not Jewish myself, so what I am about to admit might not be as incredibly silly as it might at first sound!!

For some time I have been trying to locate a circumcision record for any of my WORMS - thinking of these as similar to baptism records - and been frustrated at the lack of success. Tonight I had one of those embarrassing "epiphanies". Five of the children were GIRLS! Obviously, they will not be recorded in circumcision records! This helps to explain why I might not have the success I was expecting! Even if all the boys

were located there would only be four records, not the nine I was expecting.

Just thought it might make a few "old hands" smile to see the assumptions some of us newbies can make, and warn other newbies about this particular pitfall!!

Lesley Champion
Melbourne, Australia

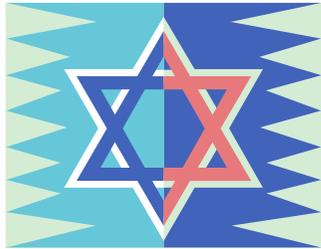
Jewish Museum, London

Today I visited the Jewish Museum Finchley and Camden sites in London for the first time. It was a profoundly moving experience and certainly gave me greater insight into the lives of my Jewish ancestors.

If you're planning to visit the museum, you'll need to hurry as both sites are due to close in September this year. The Camden museum is being redeveloped to hold the collections of both sites under one roof and is due to re-open in 2009. The Finchley site, which will close permanently, is currently of particular interest to the family historian as there is a permanent exhibition of the history of Jewish immigration and settlement in London. The Finchley site also contains a Kindertransport exhibition as well as the extremely moving story of Auschwitz survivor Leon Greenman, who is present at the museum.

For more information, go to <http://www.jewishmuseum.org.uk/index.asp>

Jill Hyams, Staines, Middlesex, England



AN ANTIPODEAN EVENING

It was a super-warm night on March 21, 2007. Global warming certainly had arrived in Melbourne: no rain for months and almost record-breaking overnight temperatures.

However, that was no deterrent to the good folk who turned up to hear Keira Lockyer give a most interesting talk about some of her famous (and less famous) ancestors.

The invitation from the Australian Jewish Genealogical Society (Vic) had enticed us with the following:

Keira Lockyer has been researching the Jewish side of her family for over ten years and has discovered some intriguing and entertaining stories about murder, impersonation, heroic bravery under fire, brutality, brothel keeping brushes with royalty and Jewish scandals amongst her famous and infamous ancestors and cousins. She will talk about her genealogical journey, her famous relatives and how to expand a family history to place ancestors in the momentous events of the time.



of the name Kyezor (or Keyzor). It was slow progress with the research at first, but sometimes Lady Luck smiles on you and some good things just happened for Keira.

We were thoroughly 'transported' by Keira's in depth research into her family tree. We've all been through the highs and lows of genealogy: no sooner do you have a clue and can put another branch on the tree than you find a handful of pieces just don't fit. This story was no different, with problems such as the spelling

She is writing a book about her 3 x great-grandfather, who was born in 1796. To give the story more depth she has researched many aspects of this relation, and spoke about him as though he was someone she knew extremely well.

Keira's talk gave us a whole host of suggestions to help paint a more interesting story of our ancestors, should we too be gripped by the writing bug. They included details about:

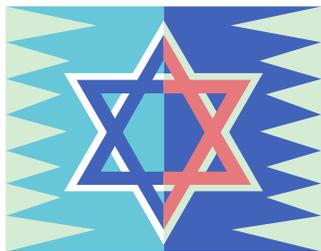
neighbours, local shops, timelines, major historical events, house plans, transport, food, family heirlooms, schools, newspapers, and job descriptions.

Following the talk the three Listers present (Keira, Lesley Champion and myself) were photographed - together with a non-member of B-J, who just included himself in the gathering! Still, we're a magnanimous lot, and we allowed him to intrude!

Naomi Barnett
Melbourne, Australia



L
to R: Interloper (Charles Coppel), Naomi Barnett, Keira Lockyer, Lesley Champion



THE PROBLEM OF UNRELIABLE INDEXES

Does anyone genuinely regret that the advent of on-line subscription services, providing armchair access to Civil Birth, Marriage and Death indexes, renders the use of those heavy, unwieldy, ledgers quasi-redundant? It's not as if they were free from

error; and why was the volume you wanted always, unaccountably, at floor level or on the topmost shelf? Die-hard, traditionalist, "paper and ink" manuscript researchers may deplore their passing, but you won't find those of us who are short of stature and getting on in years shedding any tears - any more than we miss the stone-age technology of the hand-wound census microfilm reader with the hard-to-adjust focus mechanism. In fact, as far as I can see, there is only one significant disadvantage to the new electronic age, and that is the unreliability of the transcribed indexes; I recently reflected that the occupation of a Jewish Cemetery Keeper in 1841 might have been written in twelfth century Mandarin Chinese for all the sense the transcriber made of it!

The following are just some of the corrections I have submitted to one provider in recent weeks.

Age in years from "16" to "46"

Occupation from "Water Manufacturer" to "**watch manufacturer**"

Last name from "Filemer" to "**FILEMAN**"

Family name from "Allen" to "**ALBU**" (1861)

The first three were not hard to crack, but I would never have found the fourth had it not been for a chance entry in an old family diary of the 1890s, referring to an Albu family in Great Prescott Street. Since my subscription offers a "search by street" option, it was merely a matter of time before I found them. The 1871 transcripts for this name and address currently list the more recognisable "ALBEE", but I have submitted a correction nonetheless.

So, my plea to anyone using these services is: If you find an error, however trivial, please do report it. By doing so, you may provide a vital opening to someone else's blocked research.

Angela Shire, London



HOW TO... USE EXCEL FOR GENEALOGY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: *This latest offering in our How to . . . series is an edited version of an article by Jeremy Frankel, published in the March 2007 issue of **Montreal Forum**, the quarterly journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal <http://www.jgs-montreal.org>. We are grateful to the Editor of that publication, Anne Joseph (whose own article William Maunsell Collins appears elsewhere in this issue of B-J News), for her permission to use this material.*

* * *

One of the many hats Jeremy has worn during his varied career was in the local county's records management programme, collating and cataloguing 180 years of county records. For the past twenty plus years he has been researching his FRANKEL, GOLDRATH, KOENIGSBERG and LEVY ancestry. He is President of the San Francisco Bay Area Jewish Genealogical Society and a professional genealogist.

As an avid user of Excel for genealogy, I thought it might be useful to pass on some tips as to why and how I use it. If you are not familiar with Excel, let me explain: this is a spreadsheet application. When you open a new spreadsheet, you are confronted with a page full of little boxes in numbered rows and alphabetically labelled columns. These are known as cells. Originally, spreadsheets were designed for managing business finances, but that is not what I am going to discuss here. I am going to describe using cells for words.

The principal reason I like using Excel is because it can handle large amounts of data, which you can see - mostly - all at once on your screen. You can set up each column of cells to contain one kind of data. One column could be last names, another, first names, and so forth. The beauty of Excel - one of many - is that you don't have to enter the information in any order but, of course, like data must be entered in its named column. The reason for not worrying about the A to Z order is that you can sort the columns and have data in either ascending or

descending order. Of course it all depends upon what you want to use the spreadsheet for, and I will discuss sorting later. Once you have input all the data, the next time you wish to enter some new information you can insert a new line in the right place and type your data there.

I use Excel as a management tool for several projects, one of which is vital records. I have 157 birth, marriage and death certificates. Although I keep all the originals in archival enclosures, and have a photocopied set, this doesn't help me when I am working away from my office and need to refer to someone's information. So I have created three Excel spreadsheets, one each for births, marriages, and deaths. Each column relates to one kind of information contained on each certificate. Taking birth certificates as an example, I have a column heading for the year - easier to sort than having the complete date, but more on that later. I have headings for registration district, county, certificate number, when born, where born, first name, last name, name of father, occupation, and so on. I think you get the drift.

If you already have a pile of certificates, it's easy enough to open up a new spreadsheet, create the column headings, and then begin entering all the data - or as much as you feel you want - on each line. You don't have to type each certificate in order because, at the end, you can click on the *Data* pull-down menu, select *Sort* and then decide the priority of one column over another. For example, it would make sense to have a spreadsheet organised by last name. On the other hand, if you have many certificates with the same last name, you could have a spreadsheet just for that name, and do a sort by first name.

I should mention here that, once your dataset grows bigger than the height of the screen, the headings will scroll up, and off the screen. This can be a problem for us older folk whose memory retention is temporary, but Excel offers a wonderful solution: you can "freeze" the heading row(s) so that they always appear at the top while the data rows scroll up out of view. In my version of Excel (official declaration here: I'm a MAC user) there is a coloured button above the right hand slide bar.¹ If you click and hold, using your mouse or trackpad, you can slide this button down and a grey

line will follow down the spreadsheet. As soon as this line is below the rows that you want to freeze, unclick then go to the *Window* menu and select *Freeze Panes*. Now your headings will always stay in view as you scroll up and down.

Another way I use Excel is for maintaining my ever-growing list of street addresses. You come across addresses in all sorts of places: censuses, city directories, correspondence, BMD certificates, newspapers and so forth. Again, you can create a database and enter all the information with columns for the address. I even have a column for the street number (because more than one family could live on the same street). I also include the town and country, the source of the information, the date of that source and the resource, and the actual facility where the record exists. Currently my address spreadsheet runs to 708 lines of entries and thirteen columns.

I actually maintain two versions of this spreadsheet; one is A to Z by street address and the other by the family's last name. You only have to update one spreadsheet, save it, then do a re-sort and save that version with a new name. With this second spreadsheet, sorted by last name, then first name, then street name, you can follow the history of where and when families lived at certain addresses. This ability to sort using different priorities may also provide research clues and insights as to where to search next.

Sorting is very easily achieved, as I outlined earlier, using the *Sort* option on the *Data* menu. Click on this and a window will appear with three sort priorities. Against each of these is an up/down button, and by clicking on this you can select the column you want. So, when converting an address book spreadsheet to one prioritised by family name, for the first priority select the column letter, or heading, that contains the family last name, then the one that contains the first name, then finally that which contains the street name. Click OK and voilà: you now have a re-sorted spreadsheet. Now go ahead and save and rename it.

Most of my genealogy has to do with London, where many of my families lived. Since they were able to place notices in the Jewish Chronicle

recording family events ranging from birth, through bar-mitzvah, engagement and marriage, and death and tombstone consecration, I have to date 599 entries, with the Koenigsberg family alone providing 216. In 2002 I placed an entry in the paper recognising my parents' fiftieth wedding anniversary. It really surprised my mother as she woke up to congratulatory calls that morning, not knowing who had advertised the occasion. Her early morning wake-call to me soon located the culprit!

As well as paid notices, there could be articles and news stories, and entries in the Social Pages. Additionally, because of the charitable nature of Jews, there were often many charities requesting donations for causes at home and abroad. Some issues of the "JC" listed columns and columns of people's names and the amounts they donated; sometimes the names were grouped by synagogue name. A plethora of information can be contained within the pages of the JC for anyone with British ancestry.

My Jewish Chronicle spreadsheet columns include year, last name, parents/spouse, person, issue date, event type, and notes. The parents/spouse column is dependent upon the person whose event is recorded. If it is a child, then I input the parents' names. If it is one spouse, I input the name of the other.

Dates present a problem, because normal international genealogical convention calls for them to be recorded as dd/mmm/yyyy, with the day and year written as numbers and the month as the first three letters of the word. However, one cannot sort this way, and setting up any other way can cause confusion. That is why, as well as the column with the complete dates, I include a column that contains just the year. I could have created three columns - for day, month, and year - but I didn't think it was necessary to go to such lengths.

During a recent project I encountered a problem where a city directory I needed to look at was either not in the collection to hand, or the page(s) were missing. I asked myself: "Which institution has a copy?", which rapidly resolved itself to "Which institutions have which years of all the city directories for that city?"

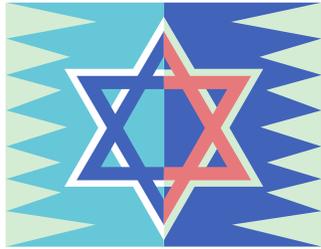
I am now investigating this for the San Francisco city directories. These run from 1850 to the 1980s. There are seven institutions in the San Francisco Bay Area that have large collections of SF city directories, but no institution has a complete collection. So, if you are following a family year by year, you may have to go to several institutions to see all the directories.

I have made a spreadsheet that lists the year, name of directory, then seven columns, one for each institution - I put a check mark in the cell of each institution that has a particular directory - and then a comments column. When completed, I hope to have this spreadsheet uploaded to a local genealogical society's web site

I hope I have explained succinctly just how useful Excel can be for handling large amounts of data, especially in the ways that a dataset can be re-sorted to emphasise a different perspective, which may help tease out a clue or appreciate something about a family that wasn't obvious before.

Jeremy G Frankel

¹ Editor's note: In the PC version of Excel, the button is the same colour as the slide bar - and very small!



MYTHS vs. REALITIES – THE MYSTERIOUS WIVES OF ALEXANDER PELICAN

My mother's family has a long history of embellishing family stories and suppressing any details that future generations might view as embarrassing or unpleasant.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than in one of my more perplexing family mysteries: exactly who were the wives of my great-great grandfather, Alexander Pelican?

I begin with family lore, from the handwritten journal of my great aunt, Madeline (Rosenlicht) Wechselblatt, who passed away in 1983:

My mother's mother, Rachel, died in a cholera epidemic in Austria, leaving six children [Harry, Deborah, Fannie, Sarah, Millie and Anna] motherless. After my grandmother died, my grandfather [Alexander] took his son to London. There he married a beautiful English woman [Fannie Klein]. One by one, he brought the other children to live with them. [Alexander had] no children with [his] second wife.

That sounded simple enough - until I started digging into some vital records. It turned out to be anything but simple.

The first burning question is whether Rachel really died in a cholera epidemic in Austria. Alexander was an immigrant to London from Krakow, Austria (now Poland) around 1880. He and his family appear in



Alexander Pelican (circa 1900)

the 1881 and 1891 censuses¹ and, in each instance, he is shown with a wife named Minnie. There are at least three reasons for suspecting that Minnie and Rachel were the same person:

- They were both born around 1837 in Krakow.
- Rachel's Austrian passport, which was issued in 1874, lists her full name as Reichel Mündel Pelikan. A common English variation of Mündel is Minnie, so it would have been quite natural for her to have gone by that name, especially since it sounded "less Jewish" than her given name.
- According to her death certificate, Minnie died in July 1897; she was 59 years old. Her occupation was recorded as wife of Alexander Pelican, and the informant on her death certificate was her son, H. [Harry] Pelican.

If Rachel and Minnie were the same person, why did Aunt Madeline think that Rachel died in a cholera epidemic in Austria?

My next query was: whom did Alexander marry after Minnie's death? Perhaps I would find that beautiful English woman, Fannie Klein. I searched high and low in the FreeBMD index, and on a certain prominent commercial website, and found only one marriage record for Alexander Pelican, which I ordered from the General Register Office. This showed that Alexander remarried in October 1897, less than three months after Minnie's death. However, his bride wasn't named Fannie Klein -- she was Jane Lazarus (formerly Hyamson), the divorced wife of Eliazer Lazarus. Jane was at least 12 years Alexander's junior. Curiously, when I looked at Alexander's entry in the 1901 census, he and three of his daughters were there, but Jane wasn't. Alexander was listed as Married, but no wife was shown as a member of his household. Where was Jane?

Alexander passed away in 1911 at age 73 and was interred in Plashet Cemetery in London. He died without leaving a will. An inscription on

his gravestone says “Deeply mourned by his sorrowing children, grandchildren & relatives.” What about his sorrowing wife?

Finally, what of the elusive Fannie Klein? I’ve searched the various BMD indexes repeatedly, but have been unable to find any marriage record for Fannie Klein and Alexander Pelican. In fact, I can find no reference to Fannie anywhere, other than in the New York City death certificate of my great-grandmother, Deborah (Pelican) Rosenlicht. The certificate inexplicably lists the maiden name of Deborah’s mother as Fannie Klein. Who *was* Fannie Klein and what connection, if any, did she have to Alexander?

The answers to some of these questions could possibly be lurking in Krakow birth, marriage and death records. Unfortunately, the records of interest to me either don’t exist or haven’t been indexed yet.

I would greatly appreciate any suggestions from readers as to how I might break through my brick walls.

To those of you with your own family mysteries, I say: happy hunting and keep plugging away!

Paul Auerbach

Sharon, Massachusetts, USA

Pauerbach@yahoo.com

¹ In 1881, the family name appears as *Palakan*, incorrectly indexed as *Valakan*.

BOOK REVIEW:



Jewish Heritage in England: an Architectural Guide: Sharman Kadish.
Published by English Heritage in Association with Jewish Heritage UK

This comprehensive study of the Jewish Architectural Heritage of England was published in 2006 to coincide with the 350th anniversary of the community’s resettlement, following their dramatic, and supposedly permanent, expulsion in 1290.

This is a beautifully produced and lavishly illustrated soft-cover publication, comprising some 270 pages, but compact enough to slip comfortably into pocket or handbag. It divides England into nine main geographical regions, and concludes with a sixteen page appendix covering Scotland, Wales, Ireland, The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Since the object of the work is to record the built heritage, the bulk of the entries necessarily relate to Synagogues and Cemeteries, but there is a small and eclectic number of other structures, ranging from the infamous Clifford Tower in York to the Birmingham Back-to-Backs at Inge Court; the Florry Cottages and the Lazarus Hart Havens of Rest Almshouses in Ramsgate; the somewhat surprising winged angel that forms the centrepiece of the Emanuel Memorial Fountain at Southsea and the Jewry Wall in Leicester. Dr. Kadish has an eye for the unusual: the Islamic-revival style of Bradford’s Bowland Street Synagogue (1881) foreshadows, by nearly a century, the Mosques of the present day city, and the skull and crossbones on old 18th Century chest tombs in the Véhlo Cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London - the oldest post-settlement cemetery in Britain - strike a macabre note and would surely not pass in these proscriptive times. She also draws our attention to the rare Jewish example of the bust of a woman decorating an obelisk tomb in the old Brady Street Cemetery in London’s East End. According to the inscription, Miriam, wife of Moses Levy (or Levey), 1801-1856, was a welfare worker who opened the first soup kitchens in London. We must trust the inscription. However, apart from frequent allusions to this

unusual tombstone, I have found no mention of this virtuous lady in any work of reference.

This book is particularly timely in that at least one of the buildings Dr. Kadish records - The Stoke on Trent Hebrew Congregation Synagogue at Birch Terrace Hanley - was closed in March 2006 and is now scheduled for demolition as part of a major city redevelopment plan.

Each entry is accompanied by details of opening hours and accessibility, but it is always wise to check before planning a visit, bearing in mind that, inevitably, contact personnel and phone numbers may have changed since going to press.

A selection of well designed "Heritage Walk" maps is included, giving public transport information plus approximate distance covered and time required to complete. At a time when so many printed and electronic so called "Guides" are little more than recycled and unchecked gobbets lifted from previous publications, it is reassuring to know that, as part of field work for the Survey of the Jewish Built Heritage*, the author personally visited 99% of the sites listed at least once, mainly between 1998 and 2001. A special word of praise must be extended to the English Heritage Photographers.

With so much beautifully presented and well-organised data, it seems churlish to cavil; the Delissa Joseph designed Hampstead Synagogue in Dennington Park Road is not listed in the index, although, as would be expected, it has an illustrated and comprehensive entry. Also, I would welcome an indexed listing of the more important architects, designers, sculptors, silversmiths and other craftsmen. Apart from being a useful reference tool, it would surely help raise awareness of the importance of design and the decorative arts which, in turn, might encourage the UK's dwindling Jewish communities to be more active in the restoration and long-term preservation of our unique heritage.

Angela Shire, London.

* <http://www.jewish-heritage-uk.org/SJBH/SJBH1.HTM>



FAMILY TREE

1. My family coat of arms ties at the back. . . . is that normal?
2. My family tree is a few branches short!
3. My ancestors must be in a witness protection programme!
4. Shake your family tree and watch the nuts fall!
5. Insanity is hereditary: you get it from your children!
6. How can one ancestor cause so much TROUBLE?
7. I've just made an odd discovery: not one of my ancestors was childless!
8. I'm not stuck - I'm ancestrally challenged.
9. I'm searching for myself: have you seen me?
10. If only people came with pull-down menus and on-line help. . . .
11. Isn't genealogy fun? The answer to one problem leads to two more!
12. It's 2007. . . . Do you know where your Great-grandparents are?
13. A family reunion is an effective form of birth control.
14. A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots.
15. A new cousin a day keeps the boredom away.
16. After 30 days, unclaimed ancestors will be adopted.
17. Am I the only person up my tree? It certainly seems so!
18. Any family tree produces some lemons, some nuts, and a few bad apples.
19. Ever find an ancestor HANGING from the family tree?
20. FLOOR: The place for storing your priceless genealogy records.
21. Gene-Allergy: It's a contagious disease, but I love it.
22. Genealogists are time unravellers.
23. Genealogy is like playing hide-and-seek: they hide - I seek!
24. Genealogy: Tracing yourself back to better people.
25. "Crazy" is a relative term in my family.
26. A pack rat is hard to live with, but makes a fine ancestor.
27. I want to find ALL of them! So far I only have a few thousand.
28. I should have asked them BEFORE they died!
29. I think my ancestors had several "Bad heir" days.

30. I'm always late - my ancestors sailed on the JUNEflower.
31. Only a Genealogist regards a step backwards as progress.
32. Share your knowledge: it's a way to achieve immortality.
33. Heredity: Everyone believes in it until their children act like fools!
34. It's an unusual family that hath neither a lady of the evening nor a thief.
35. Many a family tree needs pruning.
36. Shh! Be very, very quiet. . . . I'm hunting forebears.
37. Snobs talk as if they had begotten their own ancestors!
38. That's strange: half my ancestors are WOMEN!
39. I'm not sick, I've just got fading genes.
40. Genealogists live in the past lane.
41. Genealogy: Chasing your own tale!!
42. Cousins marrying cousins: A non-branching family tree.
43. All right! Everybody out of the gene pool!
44. Always willing to share my ignorance. . . .
45. Documentation: The hardest part of genealogy.
46. Cousins marrying cousins: Very tangled roots
47. Genealogy. . . will I ever find time to mow the lawn again?
48. That's the problem with the gene pool: No Lifeguards.
49. I've researched my family tree. . . and apparently I don't exist!
50. So many ancestors. . . SO LITTLE TIME!!



NEXT ISSUE

The next issue, B-J News 12, will be available to download from the website on or before Wednesday 5th December 2007. The submission deadline is therefore 18th November 2007. Contact us at

jewish@slanda.fsnet.co.uk



SECRETS AND LIES

My father was never particularly interested in his Jewish roots and, over the years, I only obtained a few snippets of information from him and his older sister Pat. All I knew about my paternal grandfather Sidney Hyams was that he was a Jew who had 'married out' - much to his family's disapproval. From then on, there was very little contact with the Jewish branch of the family, although Sidney later contributed to his mother Flora's nursing fees at the Jewish Home for Incurables in London. My father remembers visiting her once when he was very young; it was a hot day and an elderly patient bought him an ice-cream but his grandmother, who was very strict, forbade him to eat it. He never forgave her for that!

Very little was known about Sidney's father other than that he was a cigar maker named Mendel Hyams from Poland. The story in the family was that when Sidney was only a few years old, Mendel fell down stairs, caught himself on a nail and died of septicaemia from the wound. Sidney was an only child and his mother wanted him to become a rabbi. A nice Jewish girl had been selected for him to marry but, off he went, married my gentile grandmother and became a tram conductor instead!

Sidney was born in Larcom Street, Walworth (South London) in 1889, and it is believed that he was at school briefly with Charlie Chaplin who grew up in the area. On his birth certificate, Sidney's parents were recorded as 'Mendal Hyams, traveller', and 'Flora Hyams, formerly Symonds'. A search of the GRO marriage indexes revealed an entry for 'Mandle' Hyams and Flora Symonds in 1887. The civil certificate showed that they married at the North London Synagogue: the groom was 27, the bride was (supposedly) 28.

I contacted the London Beth Din for a copy of Mendel and Flora's marriage authorisation which, translated, read: 'Menachem, son of Sholem, native of Chodish, RP. 2 brothers - Osher, Yehiel will be present at the ceremony.' It was suggested that 'Chodish' was either Chodecz or

Chodziez, and that 'RP' stood for Rzecz Pospolita or Polish Republic. In any case, I had the feeling that this was a marriage of convenience. Flora was the last remaining unmarried daughter in the Symonds (aka Simons) family and, according to earlier censuses, had obviously shaved several years off her age, being nearer 38 than the recorded 28 when she married. Mendel had recently arrived from Poland, and was presumably looking for some domestic stability. Handy, but hardly a match made in heaven!

The next thing to do was find Mendel's year of death, assuming that it was in the early 1890s when Sidney was a small boy. On the 1891 census, Flora and Sidney were living in Highbury, North London. Flora was head of the household, 'living upon money sent by Hus. Abroad'. The GRO death indexes for the 1890s included no entry for Mendel but, in the 1901 census, Flora was listed as a widow and living with Sidney, now 12, in Mitcham, Surrey. What had happened to Mendel? Had he died abroad or had he simply bolted? I would probably never know...

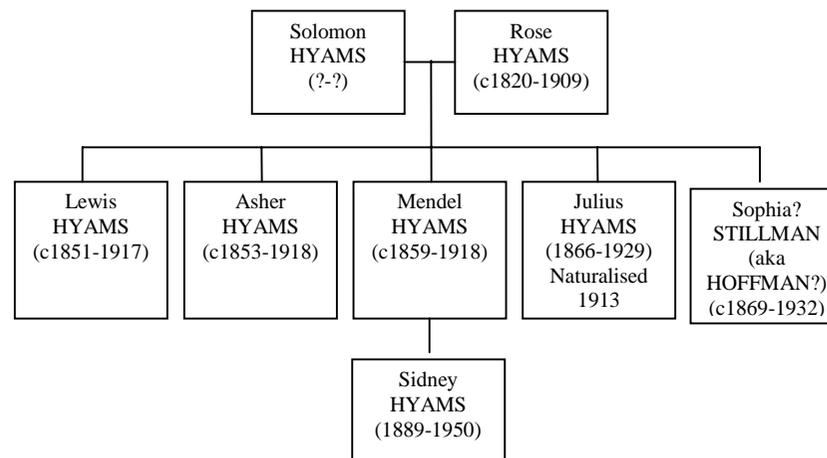
A few years later when the Jewish Chronicle archives became available online, I found a marriage notice for Flora, second daughter of the late Saul Symonds and Henrietta Symonds, to Mandle Hyams of Southampton. Had Mendel just stepped off the boat, or had he settled there before his marriage? I then checked the 1891 census for other Hyamses in Southampton and found Julius Hyams, tailor, wife Flora and mother Rose - all from Poland. Could Julius be 'Yehiel' in Mendel's marriage authorisation? A further trawl of the JC archives elicited a 1909 death notice for Rose Hyams aged 89, mother of Julius Hyams of Southampton, Lewis Hyams of London, Asher Hyams of Liverpool, and **Mendel Hyams of Swansea**. So that's where he'd got to! So much for Mendel falling down the stairs and dying, but I suppose it was more socially acceptable for my great-grandmother to say she was widowed, rather than deserted.

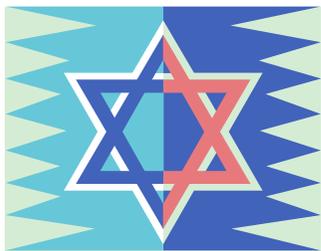
On a roll, I continued to search the JC and found a notice for the death on 18 December 1918 of Mendel Hyams, only brother of J Hyams and Mrs P Stillman. (His other brothers, Lewis and Asher (Osher) had both died in the preceding 18 months). The GRO index showed that Mendel's death

was registered in Southampton, so I contacted the City Council cemeteries department to check the burial registers. They included an entry for Mendel Hyams who died aged 59 years at Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton and who was buried in the Jewish section of Southampton Old Cemetery. I then contacted the Friends of the Cemetery who confirmed that the gravestones of Mendel, Rose and Julius Hyams were still standing but very overgrown. So, last summer, I climbed over the brambles to put a stone on the graves, happy in the knowledge that I had finally tracked down my elusive great-grandfather and his family.

When my grandfather married in 1916, Mendel was recorded on the certificate as deceased. Had Sidney read the announcements in the Jewish Chronicle, he would have discovered the truth about his father!

Jill Hyams
Staines, Middlesex, England





WILLIAM MAUNSELL COLLINS
A Life of Great Promise turns Sour
8 October 1844 - 16 February 1926

When William Collins died, his wife wrote these melancholy words. *I fear he has had a most troubled, unhappy life - and it might have been so different - but circumstances and his nature which he could not alter - all*

to blame and he may have tried hard not to give in to the many temptations he met - we must not judge what we do not know about or understand.

William Collins, an Irishman, became part of a Canadian Jewish family when he married Rebecca Joseph (always known as Rea) in Montreal in 1870. The newlyweds moved to England where they both stayed for the remainder of their lives. They had five children, and seemingly enjoyed a good life for the first two decades or so. They appear to have split up by the late 1890s. In spite of all that was to happen, Rea and the children remained in touch with William, showing signs of concern and compassion.

William Collins was born on 8 October 1844 in Cork, Ireland. His early life remains a mystery, but we do know that he was educated to the level of becoming a medical doctor. William chose the military life and, as reported in the *London Gazette* of 15 March 1867, began his career in London, gazetted assistant surgeon from 2 October 1866. In the examination he came out at the head of the list of 22 successful candidates, and was almost at once sent out to Montreal. It must have been during this tour of duty that William met Rea. Their wedding took place on 17 August 1870, as recorded in the register of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in Montreal, and the newlyweds immediately left for London.



William Maunsell Collins 8
Oct 1844 – 16 Feb 1926

MILITARY CAREER, FOLLOWED BY PRIVATE MEDICAL PRACTICE

In 1871 William Collins was appointed assistant surgeon, 2nd battalion Scots Guards; he and his new wife were living at Chelsea Barracks at the time of the 1871 census. William was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1873. The *London Gazette* records his transfer in 1880 from the Scots Guards to the Royal Horse Guards. This is followed by an announcement in a London newspaper *I understand that Dr. W. Collins, of Grosvenor Street, the popular Surgeon of the Scots Guards, has been selected for the vacancy of Medical Officer to the Royal Horse Guards Blue*. William Collins is recorded in the 1881 census as being at Hyde Park Barracks. Interestingly, Rea also recorded him as being with her and their children in their home at 12 Osborne Ville, Osborne Road, Windsor. Throughout the decade, there were many announcements in the social pages of the services of Dr. W. Collins to prominent people.

William Collins retired from the service on 4 February 1885, and began his private medical practice in London. When the 1891 census was taken, William and Rea and all five of their children were living at 10 Cadogan Place, Chelsea. He notes his occupation as surgeon. The family of seven had a retinue of five resident servants – butler, cook, kitchen maid, and two housemaids. Directories from 1892 to 1898 record the family as being at Cadogan Place.

FORGERY CONVICTION

The downhill slide for the Collins family began in 1892. The story, as recorded in a retrospective account in an unidentified and undated newspaper clipping, states: *On June 10th 1892 Dr. Maunsell Collins was charged on a warrant ... with having forged the name of Captain Charles W. Selwyn to a promissory note for £1,500. The circumstances were simple. Captain Selwyn, who was the son of Lord Justice Selwyn, had known Dr. Collins from the time he joined the Horse Guards. He had been taken ill in 1890, being an illness from which he had not recovered up to the time of the prosecution, and Dr. Collins had been attending him the whole time. The first intimation that anything was wrong came in the shape of a letter*

dated Jan. 3, 1892 from Mr. Jay, a money-lender, reminding him that the sum of £100 was due on the joint promissory note of himself and Dr. Collins. As he had signed no such note he made inquiries, and found that the note presumably bearing his signature had been drawn on Nov. 3, 1891...on Jan 16, 1892, Captain Selwyn received a letter from Collins in which he said "I am deeply grieved at the wrong I have done you and ask your mercy and forgiveness. I did it in a moment of distraction when I was terribly pressed".

Captain Selwyn got William Collins to sign a confession admitting to his wrongful acts, and further stating his understanding that if he did not leave the country before 1 June 1892 a warrant would be issued against him. Amazingly, William did not leave the country as required, and so everything began to unravel. *Arraigned at the Central Criminal court on Monday, June 27, 1892, Dr. Collins pleaded 'Guilty' ... (sentencing) took place on July 27, and Mr. Gill, on behalf of Dr. Collins, said that he was in a very weak and miserable state of health, and had been in the prison infirmary ever since he had pleaded 'Guilty'. Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., remarked as he pronounced sentence that he took into consideration that even though at the time the offence was committed the prisoner was evidently in such a state of mind consequent on overwork that bordered on temporary insanity, the matter could not be ignored and the prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £200 and to come up for judgment if called upon. This felony conviction resulted in removal of Collins's name from the medical register, depriving him of the legal status of a medical practitioner. But he did retain his degree of doctor of medicine, and the report concludes that he continued to practise as before.*

Laura Scott-Campbell

Three years later, on 18 June 1895, a 42-year old widow by the name of Mrs. Laura Moncrieff Robertson Scott-Campbell died. The cause of death was recorded as enteritis and heart disease, and Mrs. Scott-Campbell was buried. However, as a result of rampant rumours, the body was exhumed and an inquest held on 4 July. William Collins was called upon to give

evidence, and he expressed his belief that the deceased woman had been injured through excessive bicycle riding. However, the post-mortem examination threw a different light on the case, and the jury verdict was *Death from exhaustion, caused by peritonitis, following an illegal operation; by whom they could not say.*

The newspaper report comes right out and says that there has long been a suspicion that Collins was the specialist for this particular kind of practice, but there was nothing to show that he had acted wrongfully, and all the police could do was to increase their vigilance. Nonetheless, while the trial went on, *there was fear and trembling in the West End in expectation of a general exposure of society ladies.* The police were reportedly keeping a close watch on Dr. Collins, but *these cases, unless resulting in death, are, of course, most difficult to prove.*

Financial Difficulties

William Collins supposedly had a large practice, but was not very prosperous. Just when his financial problems resulted in bankruptcy is unclear, but in a newspaper clipping that was sadly unidentified and undated, a Court of Bankruptcy notice spells out a few details... *his statement of affairs discloses an unsecured indebtedness of £5112, and no available assets. It appears that the Debtor, owing to the difficulty he has experienced in collecting his fees, has been obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest; but he has during the last three years applied £1900 in the reduction of his liabilities and the payment of law costs...*

The scuttlebutt of the time speculated that Dr. Collins's considerable income was to a large degree lost as a result of his need to buy the silence of people who could have given evidence against him on the question of illegal operations. Also, expenses arose from his need for help from colleagues, brought on by being deprived of his legal status as a medical practitioner.

CONVICTION FOR MANSLAUGHTER OF MRS. UZIELLI

On 25 March 1898, Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli died, and charges of performing felonious operations were laid against William Maunsell Collins, M.D.

Mr. Bodkin, appearing for the Public Prosecutor, said that, apparently, Mr. Uzielli did not know of his wife's visits to Dr. Collins's house, and that he saw the doctor at his own house for the first time on Friday 18 March. Mrs. Uzielli was in bed, and from that time till the following Thursday, Dr. Collins assured her husband that there was nothing very seriously wrong, even though it must have been perfectly obvious that Mrs. Uzielli was in agony and dying. By now Mr. Uzielli was very anxious, and although Dr Collins reassured him that all would be well in two or three days and that there was no need to call in another doctor, he said would have no objection to this if it was what the husband wanted. And so Mr. Uzielli sent for Dr. Stivens, his own medical attendant, who recognized the gravity of the situation and called in Sir John Williams as well. They could do nothing more, however, and on Friday evening Mrs. Uzielli died.

No death certificate was given, and the matter was reported to the coroner. The post-mortem left no doubt that an illegal operation had been performed, which brought on a miscarriage. The case for the prosecution was that this lady's death was directly attributable to peritonitis, resulting from a septic wound caused by the passage of some instrument. This time there was no road to safety for William Maunsell Collins. He was convicted of manslaughter. Even so, the jury recommended mercy. It was a strange world in which they lived, as can be seen from the words of The Times reporter on 4 July 1898 *Most men are conscious that in certain circumstances they might themselves be hurried into offences by jealousy, by passion, by hatred, or by the desire to take revenge for injury; and it is therefore intelligible that those who yield to such temptations should, in some measure, be felt to be proper objects of compassion The one plea which can be urged in extenuation of his conduct is that he was tempted by the women who made use of him for their own purposes.* The quoted reaction in The Times from a lady *of the class referred to* was even more startling. When asked what she and her friends would do, now that

Dr. Collins was no longer available, she replied *Oh, we have found another man.*

William Maunsell Collins was sent to prison, specifically to Dartmoor. He was still there 2½ years later, as noted for the census on 31 March 1901. He is recorded as being a convict at His Majesty's Prison in Princetown, Devon. Just how much longer he remained there is unclear.

CLOSING YEARS

Rea and the children lived their own lives, but in spite of all that had happened to William, continued to write to him, visit, and support him financially when the need arose. Vere, the eldest, married Effie Tudor Hart at St. Martin's, Chester Square, London on 20 April 1897. Ian, the youngest and a bachelor, moved across the Atlantic in 1904 and made his home thereafter in Montreal. Rea settled in Sussex with her two daughters, Maud and Kitty, and their husbands living nearby, as well as the unmarried Billy. Vere also lived in England.

After prison, William Collins made his home in London and even continued his medical practice. When the Great War was declared in 1914, he was 70, but it seems that his services were still considered useful, possibly reflecting his earlier military service. Inside an envelope, with William's son Ian's words *this letter accompanied the War Medal presented to my father for his services 1914-1918 War*, I discovered a handwritten letter from Queen Alexandra, the Dowager Queen. Dated May 1921, it begins *I wish to express to you & to all the doctors & surgeons who worked in the Auxiliary Hospitals during the Great War my deep appreciation of your splendid services.*

William Maunsell Collins died on 16 February 1926, at the age of 81. Rea wrote to Ian *We had to decide about the notice in the newspaper for of course it is to be hoped that merely the death will be announced. As the journalists are always on the lookout for sensational news, we wanted only Mr. W. Chester Collins, as he has gone by that name which he took for so many years - but unfortunately Maud gave the registrar William Maunsell Collins so it is I thought best to put Mr. W. Maunsell Chester Collins & the address & when & where the funeral will take place - nothing more.*

William Collins was buried at Putney Vale Cemetery. Two days later Rea again wrote to Ian a long and poignant letter, some of which is quoted at the beginning of this article.

A sad life indeed.

Anne Joseph
Montreal

Sources:

Ancestry.com for all the census reports
Personal papers of Bill and Anne Joseph, mostly from the collection of Ian Collins



THAT'S WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR

Often list members say things to the effect that they love the list. Sometimes they say really nice things about our list being the best. As list owners, Jackye and I know that members appreciate us and whilst we do not expect it, it is always nice to receive positive feedback. As

the list has developed I have found myself sitting back more and more and letting members answer each other, only chipping in when I feel compelled to. Recently, however, I needed to ask the list for help myself.

I had received an email from Friends Reunited to say that new names had been added. If I am honest, I rarely bother with such things. Over the years I have joined so many free websites, some of them have become paying, some have ceased to exist and some I have simply forgotten about. I find that when you return after months away you can't quite remember the log in details and spend a frustrating ten minutes trying everything that seems likely until at last you have to give in and request your details to be sent to you again. You go to all this trouble and then you find that nothing there is new or of use anyway. So, nine times out of ten, I ignore

emails from these sites. This time I must have been having a slow day, and decided to take a look.

I remembered my password on the third attempt. When I got in I found there were indeed two new people claiming Charles LANDA, born circa 1832, as theirs. Not being a paid up member, I could not contact either of the submitters. I sent a cryptic message to list, and within about an hour I had received four offers of help. I managed to contact, via a third party, one of the submitters. He and I had a frantic exchange of emails and have now exchanged data and trees. My new cousin has even joined the list, swelling the number of British-Jewry members who have connections to Leeds. The new information I have will not only help me and my personal hedge, but also ultimately help others as the Leeds database grows. *

This would not have been possible without the kindness and generosity of list members. I readily admit to being biased, but I truly believe our list is indeed the best. May our members keep on helping and supporting each other: after all what goes around comes around.

Sherry Landa, Salford UK

* Readers who don't know about my personal hedge and the Leeds database may like to take a look at B-J News 9.



WEBSITE RENEWAL

In June I renewed our web services to maintain our website. The cost was £78, and six kind list members have already contributed £52. This leaves a shortfall of £26, if anyone else would like to donate. As we have said before **there is no danger** that the website will not continue. Jackye and I are quite prepared to pay the shortfall ourselves. However, if you would like to make a contribution, please let me know. The minimum donation

is £5: it is hardly worth writing a cheque and paying for a stamp for less. We can take sterling, US dollars or Euros easily. Other currencies are more difficult, but where there's a will, there's a way!

Thanks to those who have already contributed. We really appreciate it.

Sherry Landa

WHO ARE THEY?



The group photograph above, sent in by Jeremy Frankel, was taken probably around 1918. It shows the members of a Hebrew Class in London's East End, with their teacher. Jeremy's grandfather, Hanzel LEVY - changed much later in life to Israel LEADER - is, in Jeremy's own words, "the slightly cocky looking chap" in the second row down, second from the right. Can you identify anyone else in the picture? Is one of *your* relations there?

Many of us can excavate such a group from the depths of our family records: do you have one? Can you identify everyone in it? Can you identify *anyone*? Perhaps other listers might help. Send it to Sherry, and you may see it published in a future issue of B-J News; if it's a little the worse for wear, showing its age, we could perhaps attempt a little repair work digitally - unless you'd rather see it published "warts and all". Get digging!

Mike Joseph, Ashford, Middlesex, UK

DIARY DATES

Taken from GENEVA website <http://geneva.weald.org.uk/> 16th August to 31st December 2007 inc.

August	16 SoG, LND	Timelines: The 21st Century
August	18 Kew, SRY	Service Records Seminar
August	18 Brecon, BRE	Powys FHS Local & Family History Fair
August	18 SoG, LND	On the Up: Documenting the Middle Classes
August	18-19 Kirkheaton, WRY	Kirkheaton Fair, Family History Event Open Weekend
August	25 SoG, LND	Understanding Title Deeds (late addition)
August	25 SoG, LND	Death, Disease & Medicine in the 18th & 19th Centuries
August	25 Culver City, CA, USA	Chasing Your Ancestors "Round the UK and Ireland
August	25 Southport, LAN	14th Annual Family History Fair
August	25-27 Marsden, WRY	Tunnel End Visitors Centre Marsden, Huddersfield Family & Local History Event All Welcome
August	27 SoG, TNA & FRC	Closed for August Holiday
August	29 SoG, LND	Photography and the Family Historian
September	1 Durham, DUR	FFHS General Meeting at the University of Durham
September	1 SoG, LND	The Census Online
September	1 SoG, LND	Using Master Genealogist Software
September	3 SoG, LND	Using 'Pay-per-view' Websites workshop
September	5 SoG, LND	Using the Society's Library Catalogue
September	6 SoG, LND	Using Family Historian Software - for

September 6&13 Norwich, NFK [Beginners Newspapers, Trade Directories & Electoral Registers Workshop. Two parts](#)

September 8 Gateshead, NBL [The National Family History Fair](#)

September 8 SoG, LND [My Ancestor was Irish](#)

September 8 Woking, SRY [Heritage Open Day 2007 at Surrey History Centre](#)

September 9 Poole, DOR [FH Intermediate Course \(Pre 1837\) Part I](#)

September 12 SoG, LND [My Ancestor was a Postal Worker](#)

September 13 SoG, LND [Advanced Family History Skills Course](#)

September 13 Camberley, SRY [Family history using the Internet workshop at Camberley Library](#)

September 15 Malton, NRY [Malton Family History Fair](#)

September 17 SoG, LND [Open Day](#)

September 19 SoG, LND [Researching Armies in British India](#)

September 20 SoG, LND [Using Family Tree Maker Software for Beginners](#)

September 20&27 Norwich, NFK [Manor Court Records Workshop. Two parts](#)

September 22 Chatham, KEN [Naval Connections in the 18th and 19th Centuries](#)

September 22 Canterbury, KEN [How to Trace Your Family History](#)

September 22 Kidlington, OXF [Oxfordshire FHS Open Day](#)

September 22 Porthcawl, GLA [Glamorgan FHS Open Day](#)

September 22 SoG, LND [Web Design for Family Historians](#)

September 22 Glenrothes, FIF [Fife Family History Fair](#)

September 22 Sherborne, DOR [Somerset & Dorset FHS Open Day & AGM](#)

September 23 Horndean, HAM *Annual Open Day - moved to 30 September*

September 24 SoG, LND [Scared of the Mouse?- Mastering the Computer](#)

September 26 SoG, LND [The Future of Digital Preservation at the National Archives](#)

September 27 Canterbury, KEN [Introduction to Family History 6 week course](#)

September 28 SoG, LND [Whats in it for me? Making the Most of](#)

September 28 Poole, DOR [the SoG Library Workshop Rural & Country Life 1780-1914](#)

September 29 Southport, MSY [Annual Open Day](#)

September 29 SoG, LND [One-Name Studies. Sponsored by the Halstead Trust \(Free\)](#)

September 29 SoG, LND [What do you mean I need to use the catalogue?!](#)

September 30 Horndean, HAM [Annual Open Day - Free Entry to All](#)

September 30 Liverpool, LAN [Liverpool Aintree Family History Fair](#)

September 30 Poole, DOR [FH Intermediate Course \(Pre 1837\) Part II](#)

October 3 SoG, LND [London and the East End Slums](#)

October 4&11 Norwich, NFK [Apprenticeship Records Workshop. Two parts](#)

October 6 Debenham, SFK [The Suffolk Family History Fair & Suffolk FHS AGM](#)

October 6 Exeter, DEV [Devon FHS AGM and Conference](#)

October 6 Birmingham, WMD [Further Steps - One day course on records before 1837](#)

October 7 Hastings, SSX [Hastings & Rother Family History Fair](#)

October 10 SoG, LND [Using PAF Software](#)

October 13 SoG, LND [17th Century & Civil War Records](#)

October 13 SoG, LND [Outside the Church of England: The Non-Conformists](#)

October 15 SoG, LND [Using 'Pay-per-view' Websites workshop](#)

October 17 SoG, LND [My Ancestor was Jewish](#)

October 20 SoG, LND [Social, Civic and Missionary Congregationalism from late C18th to early C20th](#)

October 20 SoG, LND [Understanding Wills](#)

October 21 Eastleigh, HAM [Eastleigh Family History Fair](#)

October 21 Telford, SAL [Telford Family History Fair](#)

October 24 SoG, LND [I'm Stuck](#)

October 25 SoG, LND [Visit: Freemason's Hall Archives & Museum](#)

October 25 Poole, DOR [Beginners' Course \(2 day course\) Part I](#)

October 27 Canterbury, KEN [Heraldry for Family Historians](#)

October	27 SoG, LND	Using Family Historian Software - for Advanced Users	December	1 SoG, LND	300 Years of Methodism: Tracing Methodist Ancestors
October	27 SoG, LND	Researching Criminal Ancestors	December	5 SoG, LND	Using Family Tree Maker Software - Practical
October	27 Doncaster, WYK	Family History Day	December	8 SoG, LND	What you need to know about Navy Records
October	28 Celtenham, GLS	Cheltenham Family History Fair	December	8 SoG, LND	What you need to know about Merchant Navy Records
October	31 SoG, LND	Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors	December	12 SoG, LND	Society of Genealogists Databases Online
November	1 Poole, DOR	Beginners' Course (2 day course) Part II	December	15 SoG, LND	Further Palaeography - for Advanced Users
November	2-4 Newquay, CON	Cornwall FHS AGM Weekend	December	25-26 SoG, LNA & ERC	<i>Closed for Christmas Holiday</i>
November	5 SoG, LND	Genealogy for Librarians and Archivists			
November	7 SoG, LND	Death and the Digital Camera- recording MI's			
November	10 Canterbury, KEN	Wills and Probate			
November	10 SoG, LND	Immigration into the British Isles			
November	10 SoG, LND	Using Family Tree Maker Software for Advanced users			
November	10 Bristol Area, SOM	FFHS Education Seminar			
November	14 SoG, LND	Sex, Sin and Scandal in Newspapers			
November	15 SoG, LND	19th Century Bankruptcy Records for Family Historians			
November	17 Chelmsford, ESS	Guild Computer Seminar			
November	17 Scarborough, NYK	The Yorkshire Coast Family History Fair			
November	18 Norwich, NFK	The East Anglia Family History Fair			
November	21 SoG, LND	Tracing the History of your House			
November	24 Hull, ERY	Hull Family History Fair			
November	24 SoG, LND	Beginning Palaeography			
November	26 SoG, LND	Scared of the Mouse?- Mastering the Computer			
November	28 SoG, LND	Barnardo's Children: Researching Barnardo's After-Care Archives			
December	1 Hexham, NBL	The Northumberland and Borders History Fair			