



B-J News

The newsletter of the British Jewish mailing list
Friday 19th August 2005/14 Av 5765

Welcome to the fifth edition of B-J News

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This issue was produced by June Sohntseff editor and Sherry Landa layout.



EDITORIAL

The great thing about a multi-national list like ours is that there is always someone out there to talk to, someone to offer help with a problem. For the next few weeks I am going to re-group myself, forget all about genealogy (try anyway!) and take a holiday, luxuriating in what I hope will be the long hot days of summer. Some people will be too occupied with gardening and barbecues to do much genealogy. For others it will be the middle of winter, where the weather might discourage travel to archives and repositories, and where sitting in front of a PC seems like a cosy alternative. One thing is sure, with our list it's never a re-run of the Marie Celeste on a Saturday night.

Each time we produce another edition of B-J News, we have a sort of pre-post-mortem. We look at the content and try to analyse what works and what we think we could improve upon. In the months between editions we discuss these issues. Since B-J News 4, we have tried to establish a house style to try to keep the same format for each edition. In theory anyway, that is how one should do it. However, each edition of the B-J News seems to take on its own personality. It refuses to be formatted into nice little boxes of exactly a page, or one-half or one-quarter page. It refuses to allow us to put together a format resembling, even vaguely, any previous issue. Each edition is unique, which is as it should be! So far, what we have produced has been, most gratifyingly, well-received

We have tried to make this issue (can it really be the fifth one already?) cohesive and resemble previous editions, but what we

have for you is another eclectic mix of style and content with some homely gifs and jpegs to help the whole thing hang together, and to give an air of continuity. Personally, I love it. I think we have a good selection of subjects ranging from almost one-liners to some much longer pieces. We have factual informative pieces and others which are more sentimental.

All of these are real stories, stories about us, our lives, our setbacks, and our triumphs which give us the heart to keep searching. This is what gives us our "style". Our style is the fact that B-J News is very much our forum: it is a reflection of everyone who contributes to it. In the end, our personalities, our cosmopolitan views, our styles, are what we find here. This means that the success of this newsletter is the responsibility of all of us – and so far, we are not doing too badly.

We hope you enjoy it and we would love to hear from you, with your comments good, bad and so-so. After all, how else are we going to get a Letter to the Editor for the next edition?

**Sherry Landa,
Salford UK**



PASSINGS...

CLYDE HURRELL – On Monday 6th June 2005 in New Zealand.

Posted by "Carolyn Hahn" <ceehahn@earthlink.net>

(Passings is a new column intended to inform relatives and concerned friends. We feel it has a place in a genealogical publication and brief details may be sent to...for inclusion in

future issues. Please contact individual posters for more information about each entry. Ed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



I have just finished reading the latest issue of B-J Newsletter No. 4. I am TOTALLY blown away at how professional it is, how interesting the articles are and how much time it must take to put all this together. A very big round of applause to Sherry, Jackye, June and any other anonymous person/s who were involved. I greatly appreciate your efforts.

**Naomi Barnett,
Melbourne, Australia.**

(B-J staff: Thank you, Naomi - your kind comments make it all worthwhile.)

At a recent Australian Jewish Genealogy Society meeting the guest speaker was Ephraim Finch, Head of Melbourne Chevra Kaddisha. He and his wife and children converted to Judaism many years ago; they are both very high profile and much-loved by the community. He is a fanatical genealogist and, whenever he interviews family members regarding a deceased person, he gets as much information from them as he can regarding their family. Over the years has built up a large volume of paperwork and knowledge.

I thought the meeting would be a good forum at which to ask the question (*B-J News 4, "Between Today and Yesterday"*) regarding the problems encountered by Orthodox Jews during WWII when, as prisoners of war, they were unable to observe their religious practices. The summary of his opinion was that people would do whatever they could, no matter how little that might be. Sometimes it might have been to face a particular direction at the

appropriate time for a certain prayer. The teaching is that health and survival override all other rules and it is permissible to do almost anything to survive, such as eating forbidden foods and working on Shabbat.

**Naomi Barnett,
Australia
LETTER**

I thought you might find the following fascinating from a genealogical point of view.

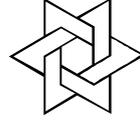
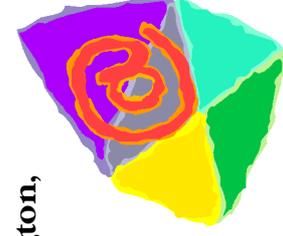
My latest grandson was named at his Brit Milah (circumcision) Joshua Hart (Hebrew: Joshua LEV). Immediately I heard it the genealogist in me recognised that Lev translates as Hart and his parents had chosen the name to perpetuate the maiden name of my late mother, his grandmother Phyllis Celia Hart. There were no boys to carry on the name so now it is being used as a middle name.

I wonder if that is why we find some apparent surnames as middle names. For instance, my g-g-grandfather Aaron Hart, born in Middlesex in 1788, was called Aaron Barnett Hart. I always felt it might have been the surname on his mother's side.

To add to the Hart connection, the baby was brought to the ceremony in a beautiful "bristening " gown which has been worn for about five generations of this and the Abendana family, direct descendants and other cousins.

I have also just found on movinghere.org.uk the JFS entrance record of my mother's father Phillip Hart, son of Sarah Abendana and Michael Hart. I see that he was born on 14th August 1863 and that he left school to go to "the Castle Street". Would anyone know if that was another school?

**Louise Goldschmidt, visiting
DC.**



WALKING BACK TO NINETEENTH-CENTURY LONDON

The International Genealogical Conference was held in London in July 2001 at a hotel close to Hyde Park Corner. I was in London earlier that year and whilst travelling by Tube across the city, I decided to interrupt my journey to have a look at the proposed conference venue, Exploring the area, I found myself in Shepherd Market [1], near Park Lane. I realised that it was while researching my ancestors in this area that my search had started in earnest. My great-great-grandparents, Solomon and Elizabeth (née SOLOMON) BENJAMIN lived here in Mayfair all their adult life. It is an interesting coincidence that many of my ancestors were born and died, married and worked within an easy hour's walk of the conference venue, a radius of two miles.

Solomon's son Saunders, my great-grandfather, worked in Shepherd Street [1] as a livery tailor, supplying livery to the gentry. Their relatives were so proud of living in this fashionable area that references to Shepherd Market and Mayfair appear on their tombstones.

A walk north across Oxford Street brought me to Marylebone Lane. Here, and in Paddington Street and Thayer Street close by [2], were the homes of great-great-grandparents Mark and Elizabeth (also née SOLOMON) BENJAMIN. Mark had been first a clothes salesman but later an orange salesman and fruiterer.

Saunders' wife Elizabeth HARRIS had 16 children, one of whom was my grandfather Solomon Myer BENJAMIN, who was born in

Addison Road, Kensington. This is a half-mile beyond the two miles, although others of his siblings were born in Sloane Street [3] and Mayfair, which were well within this limit.

My great-great-grandfather Saunders SOLOMON, who was a clothes salesman, lived in Kensington High Street [4] together with his wife Rachel DAVIS.

Returning to Oxford Street and walking towards Tottenham Court Road, off to the right I found Soho. Great-great-grandfather Charles DAVIS, an auctioneer, lived in Gerrard Street [5]. He married great-great-grandmother Sarah BENJAMIN but died just over a year later; Sarah lived for over 40 more years in Charles Street, off Soho Square [6], where she was a dealer in antiques. Their son, great-grandfather Isaac DAVIS, was born in Charles Street and married Kate SPRAGUE, who was born in Stafford Place, Westminster [7]. Isaac and Kate lived nearby in Greek Street, Soho [8] where my grandmother Esther Elizabeth was born.

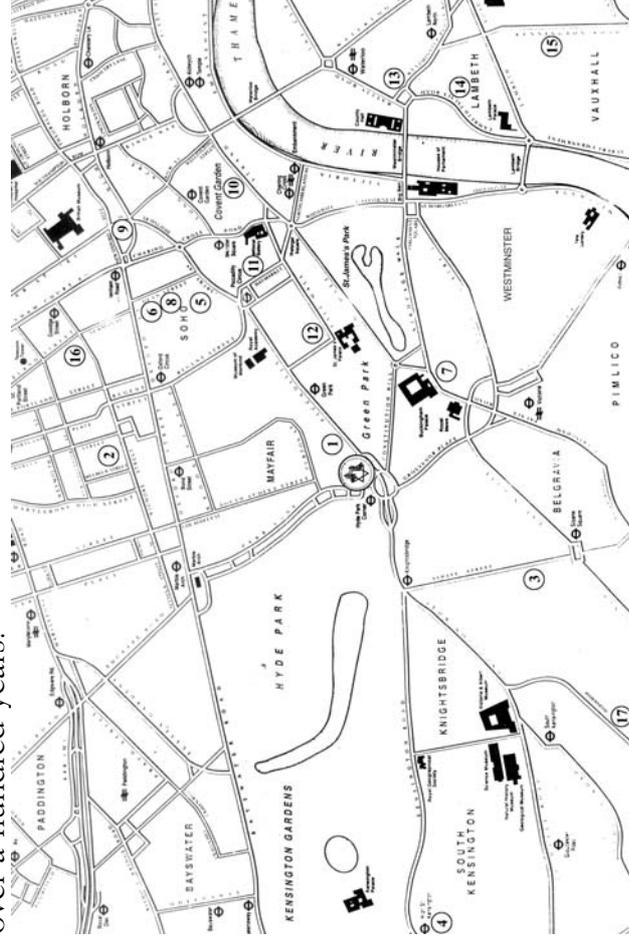
Going a bit to the east of Charing Cross Road I found St Giles [9]. Great-great-grandfather Nathan HARRIS, an appraiser and jeweller, was born in the Strand (10), to the south. On the way south is the site of the Western Synagogue in St Alban's Place [11], just off the Haymarket. Most of my ancestors mentioned here were members of this synagogue. Not far away were Willis's Rooms in King Street, St. James's [12], where some of the family weddings took place with the Chief Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Adler officiating.

South of the river, just the other side of Waterloo Station, is Lower Marsh [13] where Nathan and great-great-grandmother Rebecca lived. Nearby in Lambeth Palace Road [14], opposite St Thomas's Hospital, lived great-great-grandparents Myer and Rebecca (née BRAHAM). Myer was a jeweller and diamond merchant, brought up in the Covent Garden area [10]. Rebecca's father, my great-great-grandfather Abraham BRAHAM, an engraver, was close by in Kennington Road [15].

If I had been tired of walking I could have called Solomon BENJAMIN's brother Henry's cab (it would have to be by

messenger or penny post. No telephones, faxes or e-mails then). Henry lived in Union Street, then by the Middlesex Hospital [16]. He might have taken us to the Brompton Cemetery of the Western Synagogue in the Fulham Road [17], which is still within the two-mile radius.

To return to Hyde Park Corner, I crossed Fulham Road to catch a number 14 bus. From the upper deck I could look over the wall of the cemetery and see the resting place of Henry BENJAMIN and many of those mentioned here, where they have lain at rest for over a hundred years.



References

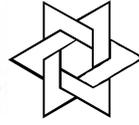
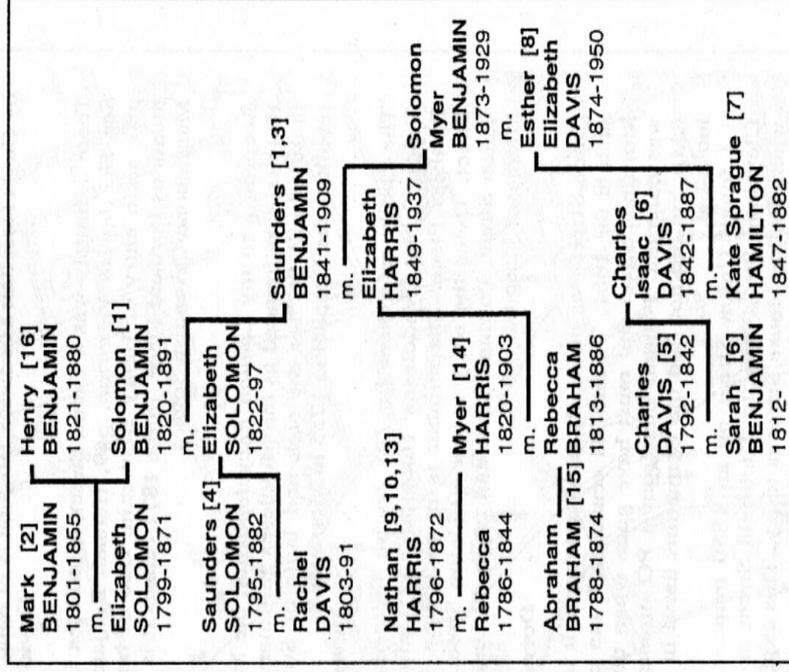
1. 10 Whitehorse St, Mayfair, 1851 census
- 3 Shepherd St, Mayfair, 1891 census
2. 31 Paddington St, Marylebone Piggotts Directory 1832, 1833, 1834
- 43 Marylebone Lane, 1841 census
- 27 Thayer Street, 1851 census
3. 60 Sloane St, S.W. The Jewish Victorian, death and birth of daughters of Saunders BENJAMIN, Jewish Chronicle 1874
4. 39 High Street, Kensington, 1851 census
5. Family Records Centre, letter of administration for Charles DAVIS,

1842

6. 12 Charles St. Soho, 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 censuses
7. Marriage certificate
8. Birth certificate
9. Robson's Directory, 1833
10. The Jewish Chronicle, 24 April 1903, a chat with Mr. Myer HARRIS
11. Solomon BENJAMIN, Charles DAVIS, Nathan and Myer HARRIS—Arthur BARNETT: The Western Synagogue Trough Two Centuries, Valentine Mitchell, 1961
12. The Jewish Victorian, p.199, marriages of Adelaide (1871) and Annie HARRIS (1872)
13. 15 Lower Marsh, Lambeth, 1841 census
14. Jewish Chronicle, 24 April 1903, a chat with Mr. Myer HARRIS
15. The Jewish Victorian, p.67, death of Abraham BRAHAM, 1874
16. The Jewish Victorian, p.50, death of Henry BENJAMIN, 1873
17. Shemot 9,1, pp.26-27

This is an updated version of an article I originally wrote for Shemot, the Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain and which first appeared in Shemot, Volume 9,2 (June 2001). It is printed here by kind permission of the editor.

Joe Isaacs, Netanya, Israel.



HOW TO: USE EXCEL FOR GENEALOGY RESEARCH

As a researcher who stumbled into genealogy, I have always been interested in the collection and collation of data. I have in the past spent fourteen years restoring canals, and amassed ten thousand slides in the process. Before that, for ten years between the wars I studied the growth of my home town, Edgware in northwest London - another couple of thousand slides. Then there was my research on the platform-level tiles of ninety-two London Underground stations, but that's another story.

With the advent of computers, I shifted gears from 3"x5" index cards and began using Microsoft Excel, the spreadsheet programme

which I use to collate the data in my genealogical research as well as my address books.

As has been mentioned before, I have access to the Jewish Chronicle newspaper. A complete run on microfilm is available at the Newspaper Library on the nearby campus of the University of California at Berkeley. For a number of years I have been patiently scrolling through issue by issue and year by year seeking any mention of my various family branches: I now have about 550 entries. Most are vitals statistics such as birth, marriage and death, and others include such things as financial donations or a mention in an article. I have entered everything into an Excel spreadsheet. The columns are headed by year, street address, street number, city, family name, husband/wife or father/ mother, person mentioned in the recorded event, event type, date of issue and repository and the obligatory notes.

Anyone familiar with Excel knows that one of its strengths is "Sorting". Hence, I can sort by year, or A-Z by street, or A-Z by family name. By creating different parameters, each database can shine a different light. If sorting by street address, one can see how long a family has lived at a particular address. If sorting by year and family, one can see the growth of the family as events took place. By creating these different spreadsheets and studying them, sometimes a light bulb will go on and a new avenue of research may be revealed.

I have also used the spreadsheet process to index all my birth, marriage and death certificates, about 130 of them so far. I have created separate spreadsheets for each event type. Not only is it easier than carting around photocopied certificates, but again, one can use the Sort function to show different aspects of the research. One can see couples who married in the same synagogue, or how many relatives are buried in the same cemetery. There have recently been several online enquiries about ministers performing marriages in specific synagogues and it was easy for me to do a Sort and Search. Marriages can be arranged by groom and by bride.

It may be argued that it could be better to use a relational database such as File-Maker Pro, but for many people Excel is probably easier to use, and it usually comes ready-loaded on one's computer.

**Jeremy G Frankel,
ex-Edgware, London England, now Berkeley, California, USA.**

NEXT ISSUE

Our next issue will be out in time for Chanukah. It will hit the website ready for download on 23 December 2005. Deadline for submissions is Wednesday 30 November 2005. Contact

Jewish@slanda.fsnet.co.uk with your



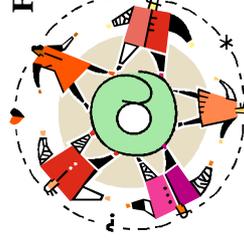
submissions.

FROM THE LIST

A few list members have asked me for an update on my search for Coren/Korn family members. I have spent over a year trying to get the naturalization file for my great-grandfather David Coren - the file was

initially closed for 100 years because of

"information potentially embarrassing to family members". I finally have the file, and it reveals that one of his brothers was involved in



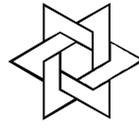
some unspecified criminal activity as a juvenile, and spent some time in a secure facility for juveniles - much of the detail has been blacked out.

The naturalization files for David and his cousins helped me identify the town they came from in Poland - Plonsk, and their original name in Polish - Korn. In the last two months, I used the JRI-Poland database to find the marriage and death certificates for Asher (Uszer) Korn - and a very generous volunteer on the Jewish Gen web site gave me a very detailed translation from the Russian. From these documents, I found out that our family hails from the tiny shtetl of Idzikowice, but official events were registered in Plonsk or Sochocin. (We could only dream of those bright city lights in Plonsk!)

I quickly found on the Web another person researching family in Sochocin, who has visited the place and posted some pictures and narrative: www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/Sochocin/Sochocin.html Even better, he had purchased a microfilm of LDS records from Sochocin, with the birth records of my great great grandfather Uszer and his brother Sholem! - He kindly scanned and e-mailed them to me, so now I have those documents [in Polish] and await their translation.

So a huge amount of progress in a short time, thanks to the generosity of volunteers, JGEN, JRI, and the connectivity of the Web!

David Levy
Boston, USA



MYSTERIOUS ISIDORE DONN

Since my earliest years I heard stories of my father's great-uncle, Isidore DONN. Most of my ancestors seemed to have followed "standard" Jewish occupations but Isidore DONN was said to be an artist with connections to the

Royal Family. I was told that he painted the portrait of Queen Victoria's son the Duke of Clarence, whom he met at University; he was later knighted by the Queen. The portrait was supposed to be in the Queen's Portrait Collection. DONN developed a fatal fever on a painting expedition to Palestine - he was just 44 years old when this brilliant career came to an end..

With such a fascinating story, it was natural that as my interest in family history developed I would try to discover some record of Isidore DONN. My first breakthrough came when I found a reference to him in one of the early Jewish Year Books (1890s). He was listed as a founder member of the Jewish Historical Society, living in St. John's Wood in north-west London, which confirmed his historical existence but little more.

I was not as organised as a respectable family history researcher should be and I lost the exact reference to the version of the Jewish Yearbook he appeared in. Regrettably, I also lost a reference to Isidore DONN that actually contained a quotation by him. A few years before the famous Zionist Congress of 1897, DONN was designing a flag for the fledgling Zionist movement. This book contained a description of the flag. If I recall correctly, the flag was blue and white, though I have never seen a suggestion that he was the originator of the flag of Israel we know today.

I continued my research by checking the census records but the 1881, 1891 and 1901 censuses produced no evidence of Isidore's DONN's existence. I joined a DONN family mailing list which was eventually to lead to my major discovery. I made contact with a fellow researcher in Leeds, Denise WAITE, who had done invaluable research on her own DONN ancestry, apparently with help from a sister of Isidore DONN. She also provided me with information that DONN had painted the portrait of a Lord Mayor of Bradford. I contacted the Bradford Art Galleries but they could find no trace of this picture. Nevertheless, now that we had made a connection we continued our joint research. Once alien naturalisation files became available online, we were delighted to find that Isidore DONN's papers were available. Mrs. WAITE took

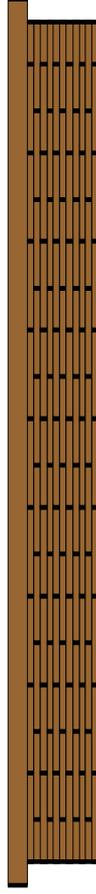
the initiative and acquired copies of these papers which she kindly shared with me. Now at last we were in a position to fill in key details of DONN's history.

The naturalisation application was made in March 1892 when Isidore DONN had been resident in England for fifteen years. He was born in December 1864 in Vilna, the son of Solomon and Esther DONN, who were living in Leeds at the time of the 1881 census. Young Isidore was resident in Spitalfields, London, but the census enumerator missed him. The naturalisation papers provided information on all his addresses between 1881 and 1892, and they confirmed that he was a professional artist.

In March 1892 he was studying at the National Art Training School in South Kensington, forerunner of today's Royal College of Art. One of the references on his naturalisation application was the well-known Victorian sculptor, Felix Martin Miller (1820-1908), a teacher at the National Art Training School. One of Miller's most famous works was a bust of Princess Alexandra, wife of Edward VII and daughter-in-law of Queen Victoria. In Robert Gunnis's *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851*, Miller is described as "...one of the few sculptors whose genius is manifest and who has produced works, chiefly bas-reliefs, that are unsurpassed by any productions of their class in modern art. It is his evil fortune to obtain much praise with little success or recompense."

Well, at least Miller has now got himself into the British Jewry News as the mentor of Isidore DONN! The Royal Family's patronage of Miller also makes it seem less improbable that DONN might have had some contact with the Royals. Further research could, one day, uncover more.

**Shimon Fraiss,
Israel.**



Can anyone help me please? I am seeking the parents of Esther HART/DAVIS/MARKS of London/Sydney/Boorowa/Bathurst.

Esther was born in England in about 1823 and married in Sydney (Australia) in 1841 to Isaac DAVIS. They had two children; Elizabeth and Amelia. Elizabeth DAVIS married George COHEN, the grandparents of Victor Isaac COHEN. Victor married his cousin Ida. They were my grandparents.

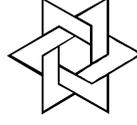
After Isaac's death in 1845, following an armed robbery in Boorowa where he was an inn-keeper, Esther married Moss MARKS and had 5 daughters by him. She died in Sydney in 1914.

There is a record of an Esther HART and her sister (variously Harriett or Henrietta) arriving in Sydney on the "Royal Consort" in September 1840 from London via Plymouth. They were dressmakers. Their father was Lewis and their mother "deceased". As their religion was listed as Jewish, and there were no other Esther HARTs that I could find in the records of arrival into Sydney prior to that date, it seems most likely that Esther's father was Lewis.

If so, I want to find her mother's maiden name, but have been unsuccessful finding her via the LDS films or the London Synagogues of the relevant period.

Thanks in advance.

**Blair Stead,
Australia**



**MANCHESTER SYNAGOGUE MARRIAGE REGISTERS
ON LANCASHIREBMD**

LancashireBMD is a volunteer project to index the original

birth, marriage and death registers held by Register Offices in the old (pre-1974) county of Lancashire. The project involves volunteers from several family history societies and work is in progress at most of the Register Offices in the county. The resulting indexes are published on the internet at www.lancashirebmd.org.uk where searches may be made for a specific event, and if found, details can be obtained which allow a copy of the birth, marriage or death certificate to be ordered from the Register Office holding the original register.

Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths commenced in England and Wales on 1 July 1837. Births and deaths were to be registered by a civil organisation and for the first time (with the exception of a brief period during the Commonwealth) it became possible for a couple to marry in a civil, rather than an ecclesiastical ceremony.

Marriage in England and Wales had to that time been governed by Hardwicke's Act of 1753. This only permitted couples to marry in a suitably licensed Church of England church, usually, but not always, the parish church. An exception was made in the case of both Jews and Quakers. Provided both persons to be married were members of these faiths, marriages could be legally performed in a Synagogue or Meeting House respectively. Civil registration from 1837 maintained this arrangement and integrated the recording of marriages within these faiths into the new system.

When a marriage was performed at licensed religious premises, two identical registers were to be completed recording details of the persons married. Copies of register entries had to be sent each quarter to the Registrar General in London and it is these from which the national General Register Office (GRO) indexes are compiled. When a pair of registers was full, one copy was retained and the other sent to the local Register Office. It is from these copy registers that the indexes published on the LancashireBMD web site are derived.

Within the LancashireBMD project, the registers held by Manchester Register Office comprise a significant body of data. At the time of writing, virtually all marriages conducted in Church of England premises have been indexed up to circa 1900. The principal exception is the lengthy run of registers of Manchester Cathedral which to date have only been indexed up to 1846. Marriages in nonconformist chapels were recorded, along with marriages at the Register Office, in Registrars' books. Those for Manchester have been indexed to 1851 and those for the Chorlton sub-district to 1861. Work on these is ongoing.

Little, however, has yet been done with the registers of marriages at synagogues. Manchester has long had a thriving Jewish community and the register office holds copy registers for some 31 synagogues with dates commencing 1838 (Manchester Great Synagogue) to as recent as 1971 (Cheshire Reform Menorah Synagogue). The only indexing undertaken so far, and still in progress, relates to the Great Synagogue for which indexes covering some 2000 marriages up to circa 1881 are now complete.

We would dearly like to make more rapid progress on indexing the Manchester Synagogue marriage registers but are limited by the availability of suitable volunteers. The general requirement is that volunteers should be available for a minimum of half a day per weekly session on site at the Manchester Register Office in Lloyd Street. More specifically, in the case of Synagogue Registers, familiarity with Eastern European names and naming patterns is desirable, given the frequency with which such names appear in the registers. Index information is entered to a computer database and some computer familiarity is desirable. The program used is very simple.

If you feel you would be able to help, I will be delighted to hear from you. You can either e-mail me at webmaster@lancashirebmd.org.uk or write to me at 3 Hesketh Road, Sale, Cheshire, M33 5AA.

John Marsden, Webmaster, LancashireBMD

MORSE CODES

GOOD NEWS!!! -- We can now search on ancestry.com without having to put in three characters for the name. Up until now, if you entered a partial first or last name, you had to enter at least three characters. But Steve Morse has written some new code that gets around this limitation by searching on all combinations of the letters that were left out.

For example, suppose you want to search for all people with first initial J and last name Smith. Steve's software will automatically search for all Smiths with first names starting with Jaa, then Jab, then Jac, and so on up to Jzz. It might take as long as five minutes to get all the results, but it's automatic - you submit one search and Steve does 676 searches for you. And if you search for all Smiths with first name starting with Ja, Steve can do that faster, in less than ten seconds because he has to do only 26 searches in that case.

To use this feature, go to Steve's website at <http://stevemorse.org> and select any of his search forms that use ancestry.com, e.g., any of his passenger search forms other than Ellis Island, and his census search-by-name form for any census year. Then enter less than three characters for either the first or last name, and Steve's new software will kick in, doing repeated searches on your behalf.

If you have any problems with it, or questions or comments about it, please write to Steve directly. I am unable to help you. Steve's address is at the top of his website.

**Diane Jacobs,
Somerset, NJ**

[Ed: please be aware that the above information refers to U.S. Censuses only.]

THE DISADVANTAGES OF SEARCHING FROM THE WRONG DIRECTION – THE HART FAMILY



All you have to do is ask your grandparents or their siblings what they remember about their grandparents and you would already have five generations, including yourself. That is the recommended way: you just work backwards from there. Of course, nothing is that easy. In my inexperience I started at the other end and gave myself double trouble.

When I became hooked on genealogy I was already well into my senior years. Parents and grandparents were gone; all that remained of my twig of the HART tree were two older brothers, who have since also gone to meet our makers, and a younger sister. I had tapped into their memories for what they knew, or thought they knew, and talked to cousins. They were all interested and eager to talk about our ancestors, but nobody produced any documentation - it was all anecdotal, as were my own memories. Not good, but at least it was a start.

I gathered a whole host of facts and fictions, and made the grave error of scribbling my notes on bits of paper. These scraps are in a folder labelled, "To Be Sorted". They are not completely useless but I wish I had been experienced enough to supply dates and addresses. The flap of an envelope with the inscription, "furnit shop made WC seats Old K Road" still has me bewildered. Who? When?

A niece gave me photocopies of two 18th century portraits which had hung in the Great Synagogue before it was bombed in WWII. They were of the brothers HART, Moses and Rabbi Aaron, complete with curly wigs. I was astonished at the strong resemblance they bore to my father and one of my brothers. That was in about 1990 and was really the start of my research.

In my synagogue library I found fascinating entries for both men in

the Encyclopaedia Judaica. And there was more in the Susser Archive and as time went on I uncovered numerous references to Moses HART and his business affairs. Todd Endelman's "*The Jews of Georgian England 1714-1830*" and "*The Gentleman's Magazine*", an 18th century publication, provided a wealth of reading.

Tantalisingly, both of these gentlemen had colourful careers, and I was excited at the prospect of being descended from them. Moses (c1676-1756) was a wealthy businessman who financed the rebuilding of the Great Synagogue after a fire. Aaron (1670-1756) is reputed to be the first Ashkenazi chief rabbi in England. He posed something of a puzzle for me at that time, as there was no reference to a wife or children, other than that he had married the daughter of a Bavarian rabbi whose name did not make sense to me. My enquiries elicited conflicting information: Aaron had no children, he had one daughter, he had several children, but I could find no references to any of them. I hoped that a search of both wills would provide names which would take me to the next generation.

I live in Canada. I had to go to England, where I was born, to examine the records. Knowing by then that the HART brothers were so well-known, I felt the search would not be too complicated. Such naïveté is laughable in hindsight I had absolutely no idea what I was getting myself into when I filled in a form at the Public Records Office in London.. The staff is accustomed to hundreds of eager genealogists arriving every day with hope in their hearts and no experience, but they politely take the time to lift their heads from their work to point you in the direction of the right room, the right stacks, the right everything. But in my case, an impatient young man babbled incomprehensible instructions and turned his back on me, so I wandered around for a while, as I would in my public library, hoping to get the hang of things. Vain hope! Library books can easily be pulled off the shelves, but I am a bi-focalled old lady with a bad back and arthritic fingers. I was utterly defeated by the

weight of those huge tomes, and I was unable to focus on their titles anyway.

With my pride in my pocket I went back to the impatient young man and humbly begged him to help me find the Will of Moses HART. He heaved a great sigh but I reminded myself that he was being paid to help me. He showed me where to look, he hauled the right book on to a table for me, and demonstrated how to use a micro-fiche reader. When I thanked him politely, I mentioned that I would probably need his help again later. I hope he has recovered.

That day I learned new meanings of words such as Notabilities and Probate. My head was spinning and I was hot and thirsty. I found Moses HART in a small book of Notabilities and I copied a list of the places and dates of the deaths of HARTs of the period. There were soldiers and sailors and candlestick-makers, nothing to do with me, and Moses HART and his sisters and daughters. That was my first breakthrough, although I did not understand it at the time.

The ungracious young man showed me a Probate book. I could not find any Will for Rabbi Aaron, which dashed my hopes of finding his children, but I got a copy of Moses' Will, dated 1756, written in beautiful but incomprehensible copperplate. I bought a booklet, *Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650* by W.S.B. Buck, published by Society of Genealogists, London. Later, with its invaluable help, I was able to transcribe the Will at leisure.

Then the list of Notabilities made sense, for the names of Moses' sisters and daughters matched. And where the Will mentioned them while they still living, the list of Notabilities gave details of their deaths. He had only one son who died without issue at an early age and only his daughters were mentioned in the Will. (Todd M. Endelman. op. cit.)

Intriguing though it might be, I had no tangible proof that Moses and Aaron were my ancestors, and I kept that fact firmly in the

front of my mind through the years as I stumbled along, working from the wrong direction. In my research I came across several suggestions that Moses was married more than once, and that my g-g-g-grandfather Judah (c.1767) could have been closely descended from a nephew (or brother-in-law or half-brother) of Moses. That is more than speculation, but I have pitifully little to substantiate it yet!

One of the highlights of that trip was a visit to Alderney Road cemetery with my good friend and maybe-cousin Louise Goldschmidt. I took a photograph of a handsome stone memorialising Moses HART and his sons-in-law, and there was Aaron, the "First Chief Rabbi of the Ashkenazi Jews of This Country". But I still knew nothing about Rabbi Aaron's family.

On my return to Canada I surfed around different kinds of genealogy groups and started exchanging e-mails with other researchers. And I began to research from the right direction. End of Part 1.

**June Soltseff,
Canada**

SCOTTISH RECORDS: THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND



The records of Births, Marriages and Deaths from 1855 for all Scotland and Census returns for the whole of Scotland are held at the New Register House in Edinburgh. It is very central, off Princes Street, directly opposite Waverley Railway Station.

There is, however, a substantial charge. It costs £17.00 per person for one day. After 1.00 p.m. the cost is £10.00. To ensure a seat, it is advisable to book in advance. Booking is free, but the part day pass is unbookable and subject to availability.

Staff are very helpful and there are many other records held there. www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/hlpsrch/leaflet3.html gives guidance for General Search Customers. For the list of Main Records held, see www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/famrec/hlpsrch/leaflet1.html

Before you embark on a journey to Edinburgh, it is a good idea to find out what is available online.

The website is www.scotlandsppeople.gov.uk.

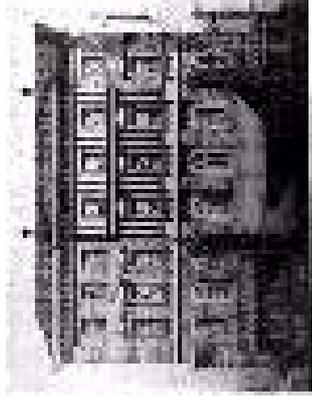
The Scottish census returns for 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 are all now available on the website as well as births from 1855 - 1904, marriages from 1855 to 1929 and deaths from 1855 to 1954. There is a charge of £6.00. For that you get 30 'page credits' and access for 7 consecutive days. Unlike some websites, however, you do not lose any remaining credits; when you buy more credits they are added to the existing credits without any time limit.

To view an image costs 5 credits, a census transcription costs 1 credit. Although you are paying £1.00 for a birth record, say, you can actually view it and download it if it is the one you are seeking.

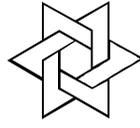
Searching the Wills and Testaments index is free; it costs 50p to view any document.

Looking for Scottish Records does involve charges that are not required for English and Welsh Records; it can work out less, though, because you get to see the complete entry and you can print it off.

**Theresa Stewart
London**



New Register House, photo taken from <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/aboutgros/new-register-house.html>



CLARA

While searching the Internet last winter I encountered a five-year-old advertisement in *The Jewish Telegraph*. Ella L. in Tallinn, Poland, was seeking information about her mother, who was born in Manchester, England, and who disappeared during World War II. The scant six lines of her advertisement led me to a remarkable story.

Ella is a member of my friends' family. Her mother, Clara, was born in Manchester at the beginning of the twentieth century. By the 1930s she and her family had moved to Berlin, Germany, where she married a Soviet national, assumed his surname and became a Soviet citizen. Her parents disappeared during the war and no documents survived. At the time the advertisement was published, only Clara's first name, accurate date of birth (July 1906), place of birth (Manchester) and father's first name (Samuel) were known. Neither the family's surname nor their Manchester address was known. Without this information, Ella was unable to attempt a search for her English roots.

I tried to imagine what would prompt an English Jewish family to migrate to Germany in the 1930s. Why, I wondered, would their daughter marry a Soviet citizen and finally go to the USSR - an unbelievable move from West to East at a time when Jews were migrating in the opposite direction. However, this was just one of a million stories of European Jewry's wanderings. I wanted to help. It did not worry me that Ella's family could already have found what they were looking for. If I were lucky, they might get a pleasant surprise, so I did not tell them anything. Thus, my aim was to establish the maiden name and the Manchester address of Clara, on the basis of very meagre data.

At the time, I had no experience in genealogical research; I had never searched through any archives and I knew almost nothing about the history of English Jewry. All I remembered from my childhood was a song by French singer Marie Laforêt called "Manchester and Liverpool", and this was what came to mind in connection with the word *Manchester*. My initial ignorance of genealogical research could prove to be a blessing for I did not understand that I had started a very complicated business. On the other hand, I had considerable experience in Internet searches and I felt that I could find anything at all, provided that it really existed in nature.

Indeed, I quickly found the web site *FreeBMD*, and discovered that the English Internet was rich in resources devoted to genealogical and family researches. On the search page I entered Clara's name, region Manchester, date of birth June-September 1906, certificate type Birth. I thought: how very simple; now the server will return several Claras and I will be able to select my wanted Clara on the basis of a date of birth and father's name, Samuel. I hit the *Search Button* and held my breath. Little did I know that this was the end of my easy promenade and marked the beginning a serious journey.

The result was a number of Claras without birth dates or family names and, disappointingly, none of the surnames - Barratt, Hampson, Kinsey, Webb, Wood, Brownhill, Colesby, Oldham, Pateman and Riley - appeared to be Jewish. Returning to the home page of *FreeBMD*, I found that what I had in front of me was not the register itself, but only a quarterly index without dates of birth. I needed a date for the September quarter, which contained July birth certificates.

The register of births was not online and, in order to find the details of every entry, I had to place an individual order, at £7 for each certificate, at the GRO. I needed five certificates - in principle not a large outlay, but I began to suspect that I was not doing it right and that I would fail, particularly as I was puzzled by the

surnames. However, I did not want to admit defeat and I tried to convince myself that English Jewish surnames were different from Russian ones or Jewish surnames in general. For had I not heard of Jews with the surname *Ivanov*!

For various reasons, I wasted the entire following month searching for a Clara RILEY. The surname seemed to be Irish but I did manage to find one Jewish RILEY, confirming that one can find absolutely anything on the Internet. The searches were difficult, and the results were meagre. I reviewed many genealogical sites and even attempted to participate in one of them by deciphering an old English letter to gain access to materials dealing with the RILEY family. By the way, I quickly found that I would have more success reading Arabic script than classic English hand-written text! Failing to get any clear results, I thought of ordering Clara RILEY's certificate, but changed my mind, which is just as well because I would have been sadly disappointed.

I decided to leave search machines alone for a while and, for the first time since the start of my research, I consulted with a real live person. My friend Roman Kotov, a Russian linguist living in Singapore, came to my assistance and reviewed my list. He said that the surnames did not look Jewish, but he also told me that English Jews sometime change their surnames to more English-sounding ones, so that he thought that my list could contain Jews. More importantly, he approached the problem as a researcher and showed me web sites dealing with the history of English Jewry. In particular, he introduced me to the Manchester Jewish Museum and its site <<http://www.manchesterjewishmuseum.com>>

I started to read about the history of English Jewry and the more I found out, the more I began to doubt the success of my endeavours. It became apparent that Jewish ancestors had been very ingenious in creating obstacles to our searches. They could mix up their own birth dates. They could register a child with a different surname, or they could register it in the next quarter or a year later. They could even confuse a boy and a girl. I also found

that that in the nineteenth century there were many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, Russia and Germany and many of them were not captured in official documents. Moreover, knowing the traditions of our nation, I was not at all sure that it was an accepted practice among English Jews to register births in Government Registry Offices. On the other hand, I did not have access to Synagogue records. Of course, I became frustrated but did not lose heart and fortunately, as a result of this search, I came to the important conclusion that I lacked the most elementary information, and that without the help of English Jewish researchers I was risking complete failure.

Knowing that English people love their own language, I took a serious approach to the problem and acquired a multitude of dictionaries to help me compose, carefully and slowly, short e-mail letters. I tried to write concisely, using traditional idiomatic expressions and avoiding modern slang. I collected addresses of researchers and administrators of English, mainly Jewish, genealogical web sites and then, having described the situation, I posed one and the same question to all of them: does my list of surnames contain even one Jewish name and what am I generally to do. Not everyone answered; some regretted that they could not help me and advised me to approach somebody else. And then I heard from Sherry Landa.

Sherry, a researcher and joint-owner of the British Jewry web site <http://www.britishjewry.org.uk> responded with a particularly detailed e-mail. The suggestion that my list contained Jewish surnames was rejected as improbable, and she proposed several courses of further action. But, most significantly, she told me that Manchester, in addition to being a city, defines a region which includes three districts: Chorlton, Prestwich and Salford. She suggested that Prestwich was the most likely area for my search, as it is traditionally a Jewish area.

Everything looks simple and understandable in hindsight, and I had not known about the administrative arrangement of

Manchester. Behind me were one and a half months of intense unsuccessful searches and masses of research information. Nevertheless, it was remarkable and important that living far away from England, as I did, I was able to find out that Prestwich lies within the region of Manchester. That was my answer! It seems evident that when she was in Germany, Clara would have given her birth place simply as Manchester without mentioning Prestwich.

Several days after Sherry Landa's reply, I had an e-mail from Rosalyn Livshin, a specialist in the genealogy of Manchester Jewry, who received my query via the Manchester Museum. Rosalyn also noted my error in the choice of a registry region.

A new search of *FreeBMD* for Chorlton, Prestwich and Salfords gave me a splendid list which contained a sufficient number of Claras with "normal" Jewish surnames. I was very happy to realise that I had at last found the right path. Amongst the Prestwich Claras born in the September quarter of 1906 was ZANENBLICK Clara, Prestwich, 8d 397. Her date of birth and father's name remained to be checked. By contrast with the case of the first Clara, this task did not seem to be meaningless.

Sherry had other useful advice: it is not necessary to order all certificates in order to verify parents' birth dates or names. It is sufficient to get in touch with the Registry Office and to ask them to check which candidate in a list satisfies a set of conditions. It was then possible to order only one certificate, if it could be found at all. To find out which of the four regions, Manchester, Oldham, Bury, or Bolton, stored the Registry Book for those born in 1906 in Prestwich was now just a technical problem.

At the end of April the Manchester Register Office told me that of the seven Claras in my list born in Prestwich, only one had a father named Samuel. This was Clara ZANENBLICK. Victory at last and after a two month search I was in seventh heaven with happiness! In another three weeks I held her certificate in my hands. Father's

names, date of birth, place of birth, were all correct. The certificate also gave the family's address and the maiden name of Clara's mother.

A hundred years after the birth of Clara ZANENBLICK, her daughter, nieces, and everyone in their large family residing in Estonia, Russia, Canada and Israel were amazed and delighted to find the maiden name of their mother and grandmother, and to have their first unexpected information about their English roots. We found her!

Alexander Rakhlin, Russia
Translated from the Russian by N. Solntseff

ANNOUNCEMENT

The LSJS (Jews College) library is now open on Sunday mornings 9AM-1PM.

Full hours:

Mon 9AM-1PM

Tues 9AM-8PM

Wed 9AM-5PM

Thurs 9AM-5PM

Fri 10AM-1PM

Sun 9AM-1PM

No charge for browsing. If you wish to borrow books you can become a member of the LSJS Library for £50 a year. You are then entitled to borrow 3

books for 2 weeks at a time, and of course you will be supporting a worthy institution.

They are very genealogically friendly, and deserve our support. They have a full run of *Jewish Historical Society of England Transactions*, a full run of the *Jewish Chronicle*, and many books of genealogical interest.

Where Once We Walked, etc. Of course, they have *Shemot*. A great rarity is the index to the *Jewish Chronicle* for 1922, 1924 and 1927, 4 volumes for each year. The only other copies are in the Jewish Chronicle Library in Furnival Street.

The LSJS library catalogue is online:
<http://lib.soas.ac.uk/search~S2/>

LSJS, Schaller House, 44a Albert Road, Hendon, London NW4 2SJ
Tel: 020 8203 6427 Fax: 020 8203 6420
e-mail: info@lsjs.ac.uk



JUST FOR INTEREST – Handwriting Genes? More...

In Edition 3 of B-J News (page 12), June Soltseff wrote an interesting little piece on handwriting genes. She discussed certain characteristics of her family's handwriting which seem to be duplicated through the generations. She backed it up with a quotation from another researcher saying his direct lines all had the same way of writing certain letters. At school I was taught to write by hand, with a pen, the old-fashioned way, and I was actually quite good at it. I do a fair bit of it in my job as a teacher. I am pretty neat and tidy; my letters are uniform in size although my handwriting can change with my mood and the pens and paper I am using. My handwriting is nothing like the handwriting of either of my parents.

Ever since I first started researching my family, back in early 1999, I have been trying to link my Charles LANDA of Leeds, with a David LANDA who was in Leeds in 1881: I have done a lot of negative research. I know David was not a child of Charles, I know he was not a brother. I have also found out a lot about David, but I have

yet to find a positive relationship to Charles. It seems highly likely they were related, cousins or uncle/nephew seem the most likely relationships but, search as I might, I cannot work back beyond David's father Barnett/Baruch and Charles' father Avrohom Elie'ezer to prove a relationship.

Not to be deterred, I have forward-searched from David. The search led me to Australia and two of his sons, Abram and Maurice. Both were born in Belfast in the early 1900s and moved with their mother to Australia in about 1912, after their father David's death. Abram went into politics and is quite well documented. Maurice was a business man. Using the National Archives of Australia, I was able to trace some paperwork relating to these brothers and, having viewed some records on-line, I also sent for some others to be released. Amongst these I have received signed papers relating to both brothers.

Imagine my amazement then when I saw that Abram's signature resembled my father's. I was even more surprised when I saw Maurice's though. It might as well have been actually written by my father! It was as though someone said to him, "Here, Godfrey, sign this in the name of Maurice Landa!"

I wonder to what extent this phenomenon is purely generational or educational methodology. I have thought about this. I would obviously need to do a large-scale project of the signatures of many people born between, say, 1900 and 1925 who were not related, and compare them to see if it is purely an historical timeframe phenomenon. I am not sure how feasible this is. I wonder what the real chances are of two men born in 1902 and 1905, educated in Belfast and New South Wales, having such similar signatures to a man born in London in 1920 and educated there. I wonder, too, are these signatures actually the link I have been searching for. Could they be the proof that David Landa was related to Charles Landa?

Sherry Landa,
Salford UK

(Ed: Readers' opinions on this, and any other subject, are welcome.)



THANK YOU, GABY!

Over the course of recent weeks I found several members of my family through the Elliott Island ship manifests and I asked the List for help in finding who lived at the addresses in New York to which they were going. Several Listers kindly responded and Gaby Laws suggested I try Ancestry.com, which was free for a short while. I have a networking arrangement with my niece, Georgina Phillips, who is a subscriber, and I must confess I have always left it to her to do the clever stuff, but she was away and of course I didn't want to wait. Gaby steered me through – up to the point where I was refused access for some mysterious reason.

For years Gaby has been coming to my rescue with helpful references. She has found links to 17th century publications nobody ever heard of, copies of Gazettes, Court Proceedings, even pictures of Moses Hart's house on the Thames. So once again I took full and unashamed advantage of Gaby's ingenuity.

To cut a long story short, for a whole weekend cyber space was red-hot with e-mails back and forth between us, while Gaby searched the New York censuses for 1910 and 1920. We are both unfamiliar with the US census forms – not any more, I may say! – and although Ancestry let us have a look they made it difficult to zoom in to any useful degree, so we caught terrible eye-strain (as Grandma would have said) before we were satisfied that we had the right people.

In the process, we also found a couple more relatives I had been seeking for years. All with the invaluable help of my friend, Gaby Laws. I could never have done it without her. Even when my conscience bothered me for imposing on her time, she slogged on for me and when I said I wanted to acknowledge her help, here's what she said,

“Just knowing you found your relatives is quite sufficient, no thanks required, in fact it's the best possible solution - I love searching for and finding info and hate all the admin associated with doing my own genealogy (entering it in my database, etc.) so the best way around that is finding things for others!”

“...I have so many genealogy friends now across the globe...That is what makes BJ a wonderful list. It's having a network of people that can do their bit that makes genealogy such a fascinating hobby.”

How can you argue with that?

**June Soltseff,
Canada.**



FROM THE PROVINCES...

Notice of the temporary closure of **Birmingham City Archives** from 15th August - 5th September 2005

Birmingham City Archives will be closed to the public from 15th August 2005- 5th September 2005. This closure is to allow the retrieval of a large quantity of material from offsite storage. We will re-open on Tuesday 6th September 2005 at 10am. We will continue to operate a postal and e-mail enquiry service during this period.

Birmingham City Archives
Birmingham Central Library
Chamberlain Square
Birmingham
B3 3HQ

Tel: 0121 303 4217

E-mail: archives@birmingham.gov.uk

The Lancashire Registration District was created on 23 May 2005 by the merger of the following Registration Districts: Burnley & Pendle, Chorley, Fleetwood & Fylde, Hyndburn & Rossendale, Lancaster, Preston & South Ribble, Ribble Valley and West Lancashire

Records from the old Preston, Fleetwood & Fylde and Ribble Valley Offices have moved into the new building and during the summer months the Indexes and Registers from the other offices will be moved to Preston. All events registered after the above date will be registered as the Lancashire District. For the purposes of family history research the original reference number and the 'old' district names will be retained.

As registers are moved the new address will appear of the application form on the Lancashire BMD website www.lancashirebmd.org.uk.

During the move it is possible that there may be a delay in issuing certificates but the registration staff will endeavour to keep this to a minimum.

Lancashire Registration District
Certificate Services
Quayside Court
Chain Caul Way
Preston
PR2 2ZP
Telephone 01772 326881

Following the merger, the District is currently experiencing an abnormally high demand for certificates. The Registrar staff are working through the orders as quickly as possible but would ask the applicant to be patient. It would help the staff if applications for historic certificates

addressed to the office were accompanied by the local reference that is in use: for those registers already indexed as part of the UK BMD Project (www.ukbmd.org.uk/), this can be obtained by visiting www.lancashirebmd.org.uk

The East Riding of Yorkshire Archive Service will be joining the County Archives Research Network (CARN) reader's ticket scheme from the start of September. Visitors will need to obtain a reader's ticket by providing proof of identity, which must include their name, current address and signature.

We will also be issuing day tickets, for those unable to provide such information.

We have decided to introduce the system now to provide increased security, and in preparation of our move to a new building in 2006. I would be grateful if you could draw this to the attention of anyone intending on visiting the office.

Further information on the scheme, and on the required proofs of ID can be found by visiting our website www.eastriding.gov.uk

The **Archives Network Wales** website

(www.archivesnetworkwales.info) now contains 3,700 live collection-level descriptions, covering the holdings of:

Anglesey County Record Office

Ceredigion Archives

Conwy Archives Service

Denbighshire Record Office

Flintshire Record Office

University of Wales Aberystwyth

University of Wales Bangor

University of Wales Lampeter, and

University of Wales Swansea

Substantial parts of the holdings of Carmarthenshire Archives Service, Glamorgan Record Office, and National Library of Wales are also covered; these are being made live as editing and checking proceeds.

The home page now features a list of which partners holdings are available for searching.

A user questionnaire is currently in progress.

www.rhwydwaitharchifaucymru.info

www.archivesnetworkwales.info

National Library of Wales,
Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3BU

Archives Network Wales is a project for Archives and Records Council

Wales supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

DIARY DATES for around the UK

The list below is taken from GENEVA <http://geneva.weald.org.uk/>

Dates to note September-December 2005

September	3	Llandudno, GWN	North Wales Family History Fair -- CANCELLED
September	3	SoG, LND	Latin Workshop
September	4	Maidstone, KEN	The Kent Family History Fair
September	7	SoG, LND	Basic Britain: family history

[sources for Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire](#)

September 8 SoG, LND [Family History Skills Course: Intermediate](#)

September 10 Gateshead, NBL [The National Family History Fair](#)

September 10 SoG, LND [Chancery Records](#)

September 10 SoG, LND [Tracing Living Relatives](#)

September 10 Kew, LDN [The Poor Are Always With Us - A One-Day Conference](#)

September 14 SoG, LND [Using Family Historian \(in-depth\)](#)

September 17 Weymouth, DOR [Maritime Connections and Anniversaries](#)

September 17 Wilton, WIL [Wiltshire Family History Society seminar *Aspects of Health*](#)

September 18 Dunstable, BDF [The Beds & Herts Family History Fair](#)

September 21 SoG, LND [Soldiers' Discharge Documents \(WO97\)](#)

September 24 Kidlington, OXF [Oxfordshire FHS Open Day](#)

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

September 24 Kew, SRY [Federation of Family History Societies General Meeting](#)

September 28 SoG, LND [Basic Britain: family history sources for Norfolk & Suffolk](#)

September 30 SoG, LND [Making the most of the Society's Library](#)

October 1 SoG, LND [What you need to know about](#)

October 1	Exeter, DEV	Nonconformist Records	October 16	Eastleigh, HAM	The Eastleigh Family History Fair
October 5	SoG, LND	Devon FHS AGM & Conference Depraved in Devon	October 19	SoG, LND	Economic Growth and the Changing Male Occupational Structure of England 1750-1850
October 6	SoG, LND	Researching Dutch Ancestry	October 22	SoG, LND	Using Family Historian (beginners)
October 6	FRC, LND	Using Family Historian (practical)	October 22	SoG, LND	Cancelled - US Immigration and Civil Registration Online
October 8	Cardiff, GLA	Family History Lecture - Catholic Ancestry in England & Wales	October 22	Canterbury, KEN	One-Day Conference & 31st AGM
October 8	Theale, BRK	Glamorgan FHS - Open Day - City Hall, Cardiff	October 22	Hillingdon, MDX	People & Places: Past & Present - A Family & Local History Fair
October 8	Needham Market, SFK	BerksFHS 30th Anniversary Conference	October 24	SoG, LND	Open Day at the Society of Genealogists (free)
October 8	SoG, LND	Suffolk Family History Society Fair and AGM	October 26	SoG, LND	Caribbean Ancestry (free)
October 8	SoG, LND	Date changed to 6 October - Using Family Historian (practical)	October 29	SoG, LND	One-Name Study Day (free)
October 8	SoG, LND	Adoption and Fostering: records and practices 1850-1950	October 30	Cheltenham, GLS	The Cheltenham & Gloucestershire Family History Fair
October 8	SoG, LND	Using Family Tree Maker Software (practical)	November 2	SoG, LND	Using the Society's Library Catalogue
October 8	Central LND	Family History Day Conference	November 5	Woking, SRY	West Surrey FHS Open Day
October 9	Hastings, SSX	Hastings & Rother Family History Fair	November 5	SoG, LND	Gunpowder, Treason and Plot: Jacobite conspirators and Parliament (free)
October 12	SoG, LND	Researching Italian Ancestry	November 6	Liverpool, MSY	The Liverpool Family History Fair
October 15	SoG, LND	Researching Naval Ancestry	November 7	SoG, LND	Genealogy for Librarians & Archivists
October 15	Bransgore, DOR	An Introduction to One-Name Studies in Bransgore, Christchurch	November 9	SoG, LND	Another Four Indexes at the
October 15	Halifax, WYK	20th Anniversary Festivities			