

Vol. 26, Issue 3, July – September 2025

# British Connections

*Official Publication of the International Society for British Genealogy  
and Family History*

## **Our Ancestors' Occupations**



**Apprenticeship History | Chassures Anglaises | Blighted Valleys | Irish Reeling Master**



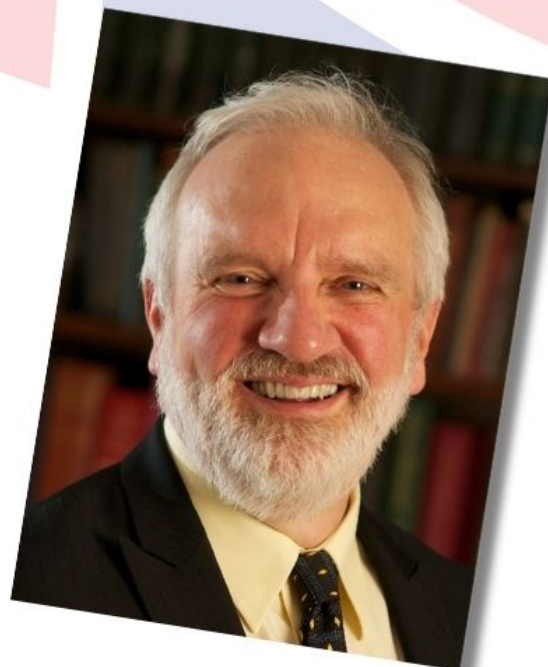
VIRTUAL

# British Institute October 6-10, 2025

English Research:  
The Fundamentals  
and Beyond

with Paul Milner, M.Div., FUGA

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## Our Ancestors' Occupations

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# President's Message



**Craig L. Foster, AG®**

## Of Flashers, Floggers, and Pure Finders

My father was a high school teacher, and for a number of years, he found summer jobs to help supplement the family budget.

Sometimes, the temporary jobs were on the interesting and weird side. He spent one summer sticking a thermometer into peaches that were being shipped around the world. Given how some occupational names were made up in the past, we perhaps could have called him a “peach tempaker.”

That moniker would have made about as much sense as some of the names of past occupations, such as an ankle beater (a young boy who helped drive cattle to market), a dog leech (a veterinarian), a feather dresser (prepared feathers for sale), a nob thatcher (a wig maker), a pure finder (a person who collected dog feces—called pure—for the tanning business), or a tosher (someone who scavenged in the sewers such as in Victorian London).

These were strange names for mundane and necessary, but less than optimal, occupations. Not all occupations had such imaginative

names. A rat catcher was, unsurprisingly, a rat catcher. A flasher, however, was not as scandalous as one might assume. A flasher was simply a specialist processor in the glass industry, while a flogger was a door-to-door salesman. With that in mind, imagine the enjoyment you might have the next time a door-to-door salesman rings your doorbell. You could open the door and say loudly, “Begone you frustrating flogger!”

In a time of such colorful and imaginative occupational names, sadly, my ancestors had the more normal occupations of painter-glazier, agricultural laborer, gardener, and tailor. Admittedly a touch disappointing, but necessary, nonetheless. Ultimately, my ancestors’ occupations and yours helped make up British society and our shared heritage. This issue of *British Connections* discusses occupations of yesterday in the context of genealogical research and our understanding of the past.

Finally, on the topic of jobs, your job is to take advantage of the great British Institute being offered, and to register for Paul Milner’s

interesting and educational course, “English Research: The Fundamentals and Beyond.” The virtual British Institute will be convenient and valuable in terms of what participants will learn. For more information, go to the British Institute web page at <https://isbgfh.com/bi>.

We are quickly approaching the date for British Institute, so don't wait too long to take advantage of this opportunity.

*Craig*



*Tyldesley miners outside the Miners Hall during the 1926 General Strike, Wikimedia, Public Domain.*



## From the Editor's Desk

### Polgooth Mines

Polgooth. It's just another Cornish town today, but my 4th great-grandfather, Richard Bennetts, mined lead there. Polgooth was his home in the civil parish of St. Ewe.

According to the Cornwall Industrial Settlements Initiative and Wikipedia (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polgooth>),

Antiquarians once claimed that the mines of Polgooth had supplied Phoenician traders with tin 3000 years ago,[2] but in fact the earliest historical record is a list compiled in 1593, in which several well-established Polgooth workings were named. At that time and subsequently, the mines were owned by the Edgcumbe family.

Tin—a slightly less anxiety-inspiring metal—was also extracted at Polgooth. Bennetts mined tin as well as lead, and some of his children eventually followed him into the mines. Fifteen-year-old James is listed as another tin miner in the household in 1871.

Bennetts was a miner for two or three decades before retiring and becoming an “unemployed tin miner,” as noted on the 1881 census taken seven years before he died at the surprisingly “old” age of 78. As a farm laborer and a miner, Bennetts supported a large family—twice. After my 4th great-grandmother Catherine Arthur died, he had another large family with a younger woman, Alice Penhaligan. I found it amusing that the 1851 census listed Catherine's occupation as “miner's wife”; clearly, this was an occupation unlike any other.

What do you know about your British ancestors' occupations? This issue of British Connections will give you an opportunity to delve deeper into questions about their working lives.



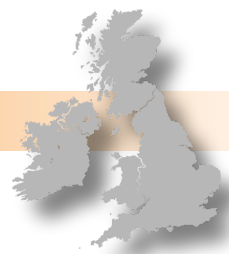
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polgooth> Cornish: Pollgoodh.



South Polgooth mining building, engine house. By Tony Atkin, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=9273279>

# Uncover your *English* roots

Paul Milner, FUGA, M.Div.



## Apprenticeship History

|             |                                                              |              |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 54/119 1761 | Thos to Jn Long of St Geo Gloster cordw £26                  | do cordw £23 |
|             | CHICKEN CHICKWIN                                             |              |
| 50/113 1742 | Chickem Jn Math to Jn Herring of Durham glov &c £27 10/      |              |
| 49/85 1729  | Jos Jn of Whittington to Wm Rowell of Newcastle              |              |
|             |                                                              | talloh £15   |
| 48/204 1725 | Pet Mich dec to Mat Carr of Hexham cordw £23                 |              |
| 2/8 1712    | Chickwin Wm Ric cit & turn to Jn Fitzhugh cit & barb s £15   |              |
|             | CHICKLEY see CHECKLEY                                        |              |
|             | CHIDD and see CHEDD                                          |              |
| 13/157 1732 | Chidd Jas Jas of Yeovil Som to Gifford French of do cordw £5 |              |
|             | CHIDDICK CHIDWICK CHITTUCK CHITT(B)OCK                       |              |

Fig 1. Society of Genealogists index extracted from the Inland Revenue books at the Public Record Office [now TNA], entries for surname Chicken. IR 1/49/85 1729 Indenture for Joseph Chicken, son of John Chicken of Whittington, apprenticed to William Rowell of Newcastle, a tallow chandler, for a premium of 15 Pounds.

Apprenticeships have been required for trades since the 1563 Statute of Apprentices (5 Eliz. 1 c.4), sometimes called the Statute of Artificers. This pulled together a diverse group of local regulations that existed at the time. Subsequent Acts of Parliament modified this statute, but it remained on the books until 1814. The typical apprentice was 14 years old, plus or minus two years, and was required to serve a seven-year apprenticeship. The apprentice typically lived in the home of their employer or master and received board and lodgings. In return, the apprentice would receive training in a particular craft. The details of the agreement would be laid out in an indenture, a legally binding contract. A fee, known as a premium, would normally be paid to the master or employer on behalf of the apprentice, usually by his or her parents or a charitable institution. At the end of the apprenticeship, the individual would be free to apply their trade within the city.

### APPRENTICESHIP OF THE POOR

Beginning in 1601, as part of the Poor Relief Act (43 Eliz. 1 c.2), Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, with the consent of two justices, were empowered to apprentice to a trade or husbandry any child under 16 whose parents they judged unable to maintain him until the age of 24; the age was 21 for girls, with marriage being an additional consideration. This could include orphans, illegitimate children, and the offspring of sick or unemployed parents. Apprenticeship to someone in another parish was often no more than a way of getting rid of a pauper child because apprenticeship conferred settlement after 40 days. Any fee payable by the parish or charity to the master was often not paid until after 40 days when settlement had been gained. In the Overseers and child's parish, the master chosen was compelled to receive the child or be fined for refusal. In some parishes, he could pay to be excused. Sometimes children were drawn by lottery.

Look for these records in the Parish Chest records of the parish of interest. A duplicate copy should also be in the parish where the apprentice went.

1. Milner, Paul. *Buried Treasure: What's in the English Parish Chest*. St. Agnes, SA: Unlock The Past. 2015. Best modern guide to Parish Chest records. Available as an inexpensive e-Book at [www.gould.com.au/buried-treasure-whats-in-the-english-parish-chest-ebook/utpe0562/](http://www.gould.com.au/buried-treasure-whats-in-the-english-parish-chest-ebook/utpe0562/).
2. Thomas, E.G. "Pauper Apprenticeship" in *The Local Historian*, Vol. 14, No. 7, Aug. 1981, p. 400-406. Available free at [www.balh.org.uk/thelocalhistorian](http://www.balh.org.uk/thelocalhistorian).

## APPRENTICESHIP BY THE FAMILY

From 1710 to 1811, the Commissioners of Stamps kept registers of the money they received from the duty on indentures. These now form the Apprenticeship Books (IR 1) at The National Archives. The duty had to be paid within one year after the expiry of the indenture. You may need to search across a number of years, even when the date of indenture is known.

The Apprenticeship Books record the names, addresses and trades of the masters, the names of the apprentices, and dates of their indentures. Until 1752, the names of apprentices' parents are given, but rarely after that year.

The original index to these records was created in the 1920s and later published by the Society of Genealogists in London. A computerized version of this index is available at [www.sog.org.uk](http://www.sog.org.uk) for those who are members, as part of SoG Data Online.

The SoG index was provided to FindMyPast at [www.findmypast.com](http://www.findmypast.com). You can search the 1,027,825 records in "Britain, Country Apprentices for 1710–1808," created as a result of this tax. It is not clear why the index ends in 1808 and not 1811 as the originals do. Only the index is available here, but the images are available free at The National Archives.

Ancestry ([www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)) created their own index from the original microfilm, with 1,045,662 entries, and records can be found in "UK, Register of Duties Paid for Apprentices' Indentures, 1710–1811." This provides a brief transcript, which does not include the occupation, but does provide immediate access to the original image. Note: the original records consist of two pages; make sure you download both pages.

More search options are provided by [www.findmypast.com](http://www.findmypast.com), which allows searching on: first/last name; indenture or registration year; place; master's place, county, and occupation; keyword; county; and role (master/apprentice). Ancestry allows searching on first/last name; date of event; date of payment; and keyword.

Not all apprenticeships are recorded in these books. In many parts of the country, the acts were not enforced, e.g., the Yorkshire woollen industry, and in some industries they are almost non-existent, e.g., the cotton industry.

Some indentures were exempt from stamp duty. These included parents who apprenticed their own sons, or children taken on at the expense of the parish or a public charity. The former may be found in the freeman records and the latter in the parish chest records.

## CASE STUDY

Let's do a case study showing what information can be found in the IR 1 Board of Stamp: apprenticeship records and additional records may be found elsewhere. Multiple access options are available, but all are explained so the organization of the records can be clear.

Fig. 1 (page 87) shows the Chicken entries in the original Society of Genealogists published index. For 1729, we see that Joseph Chicken, the son of John Chicken of Whittington, is apprenticed to William Rowell of Newcastle, a tallow chandler, for a premium of 15 Pounds. This means that John Chicken paid William 15 pounds to train his son Joseph to learn the trade of tallow chandler. The more skilled the

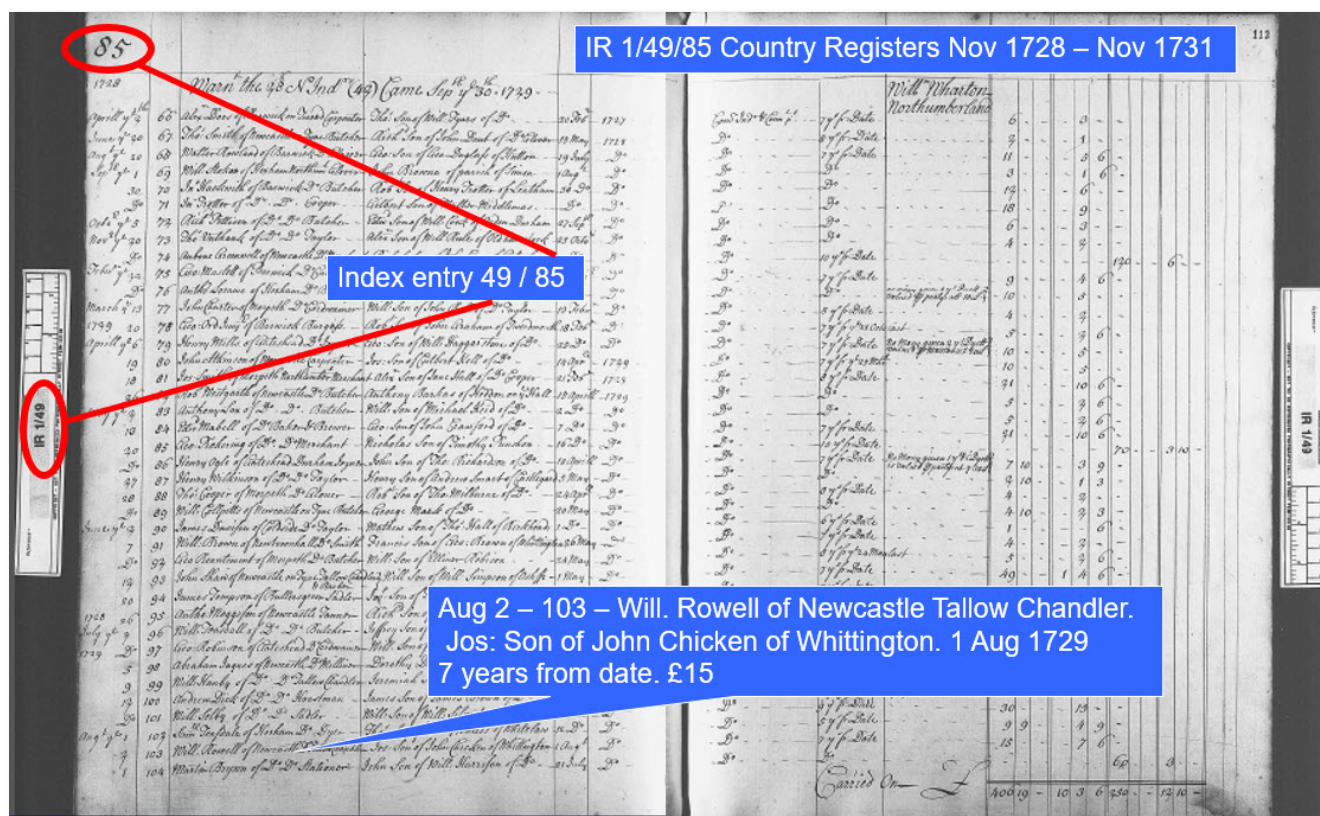


Fig. 2. The National Archives Digital Microfilm for IR 1 - Board of Stamps: Apprenticeship Books. Image shows citation components, plus entry for Joseph Chicken near bottom of page.

occupation, the more experienced the master, and the more prominent the city, the higher the premium is likely to be. If you are a member of the Society of Genealogists, this index is available as part of SoG Data Online.

The image itself, however, is not available online at the SoG, but it is freely accessible at TNA, [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk). Go to “help with your research,” view the listing of online records and scroll down to Free Online Records: Digital Microfilm. Scroll down and select from the list IR 1 - Board of Stamps: Apprenticeship Books. This will take you to the catalog page for IR records. On the right hand side, you can scroll down the list to the individual register you need for your reference. In this example, we have IR 1/49. This country register covers the period Nov 1728 – Nov 1731. Note that there are two concurrent series in the collection—City (Town) Registers and Country Registers. Fig. 2 shows the two-page spread illustrating how to use the index entry and see the results.

If you have a subscription, go to [www.findmypast.com](http://www.findmypast.com), where you will get the same index information; you will then need to go to TNA to see the image, as noted above. If you have a subscription to [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com), note that the microfilm registers were freshly indexed, so you will have immediate access to the index and images.

Please note that whether you access the images on the TNA Digital Microfilm, or on Ancestry, you will have two images for each index entry.

After going through this process myself, I might reasonably assume that I have all the records, since these are what are available nationally. However, I took the additional step of visiting the Northumberland county record office many years ago for this project. I came away with index cards for all the Chicken apprentices. One was for Joseph Chicken, see fig. 3. We have Joseph Chicken, son of John Chicken, gentleman of Great Whittington, Northumberland. He was apprenticed to William Rowell, barber surgeon,

CHICKEN, Joseph s.o. CHICKEN, John, gent. of  
 Great Whittington, N'l'nd,  
 app. to ROWELL, William, barber surgeon, wax &  
 tallow chandler & perriwiggmaker, of N/c.  
 for 7 years.  
 Consideration £15.  
 Wit.: ALLYON, Thos., Jr. & WARD, John.  
 Indenture 1 Aug. 1729.

Fig. 3. Index card for apprenticeship of Joseph Chicken at the Northumberland County Record Office, showing additional information not found in the national registers.

wax and tallow chandler, and “perriwiggmaker” [sic], of Newcastle for seven years. He paid a premium of 15 Pounds. The witnesses were Thomas Allyon, Junior, and John Ward. The Indenture was signed 1 August 1729.

In addition to what we already knew, we now know that John Chicken was a gentleman. In addition, we learn that William Rowell is a barber surgeon, wax and tallow chandler, and a periwig maker. Thus, Joseph Chicken would have more diversified occupational training than would be implied from the Board of Stamp records in IR 1.

### ADDITIONAL APPRENTICESHIP RECORDS

Some apprentice records are to be found in the records of the War Office, Admiralty, Registrar General Of Shipping And Seamen, Board Of Trade, and Poor Law Union Papers.

The master and apprenticeship records from the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen in BT150, with 300,000 records for 1824–1910, are online at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) and [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk). These records will provide the individual’s age when he first went to sea, his year of birth, the company and port where he was registered as an apprentice, and

occasionally the name of the ship on which he served.

For further information on apprenticeship records, see The National Archives Research Guides at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk). Search the A–Z index for apprenticeship.

Numerous towns and cities will have additional registers of apprenticeship records, often covering a longer time period than the Board of Stamp records. Many have been published, and the originals are likely to be in the county record offices.

The best guide for understanding and finding the records is by Raymond (see bibliography). To better understand the apprenticeship process and how it evolved over time, see bibliography reference by Lane.

Here are some collections of apprenticeship records that have been published:

(Items 1 and 2 are on page 88.)

3. Barlow, Jill. *A Calendar of the Registers of Apprentices of the City of Gloucester, 1595–1700*. Bristol and Gloucestershire Record Society. Vol. 14. 2001.

4. Cowman, Krista. *Apprenticeship in Britain c. 1890–1920: An overview based on contemporary evidence*. 2014. Available online at [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7f7f7fe5274a2e8ab4c89f/Apprenticeships\\_1914.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7f7f7fe5274a2e8ab4c89f/Apprenticeships_1914.pdf)
5. Crossley, Alan. *Oxford City Apprentices 1513–1602*. Oxford Historical Society, New Series, vol. XLIV. 2012. Woodbridge, Suffolk: Boydell Press. 2012.
6. Dale, Christabel. *Wiltshire Apprentices and their Masters 1710–1760*. Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Records Branch. Vol. 17. 1961.
7. Dunlop, O. and R.D. Denman. *English Apprenticeship and Child Labour: A History*. T. Fisher Unwin. 1912. Available online at [www.archive.org](http://www.archive.org)
8. Gibbens, Lillian. “Records of Apprenticeship: a Lesser-used Source.” *Family History News and Digest*, Vol. 10, No. 4, 1996, pp.167–171. Good explanation of the history of apprenticeship, including historical acts and rules governing apprenticeships.
9. Lane, Joan. *Apprenticeship in England, 1600–1914*. London: University College London Press. 1996.
10. Levene, Alys. “Parish apprenticeship and the Old Poor Law in London” in *Economic History Review*, vol. 63, no. 4, 2010, pp. 915-941, available online at <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-0289.2009.00485.x>.
11. Raymond, Stuart A. *My Ancestor was an ... Apprentice: A guide to sources for family historians*. London: Society of Genealogists. 2010, reprinted 2016. Highly recommended for more details, as well as for bibliography by location and occupation.
12. Rising, Winifred M and Percy Millican. *An Index of Indentures of Norwich Apprentices Enrolled with the Norwich Assembly, Henry VII-George II*. Norfolk Record Society. Vol. 29. 1959.
13. Tate, W.E.. *The Parish Chest*. 3rd edition 1969. Repr. Chichester, Eng. Phillimore & Co. 1983.

Paul Milner, FUGA, M.Div., lives in Chicago, Illinois, but is originally from the coast of Cumberland (now Cumbria) in northwest England. Paul has specialized in British Isles genealogical research for over 35 years. He teaches week-long English and Scottish research tracks at the ISBGFH British Institute, Institute of Genealogical and Historical Research (IGHR), and Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy (SLIG).

Paul is a recipient of UGA Fellow Award (2018) and the David S. Vogels Jr. Award from FGS (2019). He is the author of six publications providing how-to guidance for English and Scottish researchers.

Paul is currently the book review editor for the BIGWILL newsletter and retired review editor of the FGS FORUM. He is currently on the board of the International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH), the past president of the British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois (BIGWILL), and a past board member of the APG, FGS, and GSG. Paul focuses on British Isles resources and methodology on his blog at [www.milnergenealogy.com](http://www.milnergenealogy.com).





## Chaussures Anglaises

Whenever we encounter anniversaries of the First World War, the commemorations inevitably focus on the military sacrifice endured for the liberation of Europe. Throughout the war, however, there was also a huge civilian loss of life, with the story of my great grandfather just one such example.

David Hepburn Paton was born in the Perthshire village of Blackford on 15 August 1864. His father, William Hay Paton, was a currier, or preparer of leather, from which items such as shoes and belts could then be made. It was not a very hospitable job, with the smell of chemicals and urine (used to loosen hairs from animal hides) choking the atmosphere of the workshops within which he would have worked. It is perhaps for this reason that David decided to work in a different part of the industry as he grew up, initially taking up work as an apprentice leather cutter, and then gaining employment with the large shoe manufacturing firm of R. & J. Dick's at Greenhead Works on Glasgow Green.

The firm of R. & J. Dick's was founded by two brothers, Robert and James Dick, who had come to prominence after discovering a new type of latex gum in Borneo called guttapercha, from which they were able to make synthetic rubber shoes and mechanical rubber belts. Initially the brothers experienced a major disaster when their gum based shoes were found to melt in extreme temperatures. But when they decided to make leather uppers for their shoes and to reduce their costs in the shops, a hesitant public suddenly flocked to buy the new "gutties," as they became known in daily parlance. The company soon became an international success and prided itself on its slogan, "All our goods 5s a pair."



*An enhanced version of the postcard image depicting Chris's grandfather Charles Paton, taken in Brussels in 1907.*

One country where guttapercha shoes became popular was Belgium, where the brothers had soon established a shop in the nation's capital of Brussels. On 1 September 1886, at the age of 22, David made his way to the city as an employee of the firm to take up work as the manager of the shop, which was located at 37 Marche Aux Herbes. Belgium's Ministry of

Justice kept an eye on the movements of aliens on its territory via a department called the Sureté Publique, and on a visit to the city in 2004, I was able to consult a file held on David at the archives in Brussels (Ministère de la Justice: Administration de la Sureté Publique. No. 451623). From this I soon determined that David had initially taken up residence in the city at 37 Rue D'Or with a gentleman called Omer Gillard, who worked as an usher. No sooner had he arrived than the Sureté sent a request on 27 September to Great Scotland Yard in London, to request a police check on him. The Assistant Commissioner's office responded on 5 October to state that "...pendant son séjour à Glasgow, la conduite de Mr Paton a été bonne," confirming his good conduct previously in Scotland.

On a visit home, David married my great grandmother Jessie MacFarlane in her home town of Inverness on 5 August 1889, with the record noting him to be a "manager in the boot trade." It is not known how they met, but it would seem likely that they did so whilst Jessie was in domestic service in Glasgow. However, it was not until August 1892 that Jessie would join her husband in Brussels, with the couple soon creating a family of four children in the city: Annie (1894), William (1896), John (1898), and my grandfather, Charles (1905).

A second shop was opened in Brussels by R. & J. Dick's in approximately 1889 or 1890, which was also to be managed by David, located at 106 Rue de Flandre. The Brussels almanac of 1890 noted the premises as "Dick, R et J. fab., Chaussures," whilst contemporary trade advertisements misleadingly noting its sale of "chaussures Anglaises," i.e., "English shoes," as opposed to "chaussures Écossaises"!

In 1902, the second of the brothers who had founded R. & J. Dick, James Dick, died in Glasgow. From the book, *One Hundred Years of Guttapercha*—R. & J. Dick Limited—I learned that the company's managers, David included, each received a bonus of £300, as recognition by James Dick for their hard work. (I have transcribed this book, which can be read at <https://electricScotland.com/history/articles/dicks.htm>).



*David Hepburn Paton, photographed in the late 1880s.*

A brief missive from David in 1907 shows that his wife and children had returned for a time to Inverness in Scotland. A postcard addressed to his daughter Annie depicts my grandfather Charles as photographed at a Belgian studio, with a brief message stating:

"I only got the photos of Charlie today. I am longing to get a long letter from you. Love to all. Papa. P.S. sending C to mother."

The children stayed for three years in Inverness for schooling, with Highland Archives records confirming both John and Charlie attended Inverness High School, before the family moved to Glasgow for a year, where they were picked up in the 1911 Scottish census living in the Gorbals. However, by October of that year they had all returned to Brussels to rejoin David.



The R. & J. Dicks shop on Rue de Flandres, photographed circa 1912.

In the 6th annual general meeting of the company in Glasgow in 1913, the minutes, held at Glasgow City Archives ([www.glasgowlife.org.uk/libraries/city-archives](http://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/libraries/city-archives); TD 1376), record the effects of a restructuring of the company's boot department to produce boots from a new natural latex called ballata:

The reorganisation of the Boot Department has been proceeding steadily and shows us that we are on the right line. The results of last year show considerable improvement on those of previous years and we look to further advance in the current year. We propose in particular to give attention to extending our retail trade by increasing the number of our shops, and we look to our shareholders to assist in advertising the excellence of the Ballata boots of R. and J. Dick.

**SOULIERS pour CYCLISTES**



Semelles en caoutchouc

**DICK'S** 106, Rue de Flandre / 76, Marché-aux-Herbes / **BRUXELLES**

**DICK'S**

CHAUSSURES ANGLAISES

SEMELLES IMPERMÉABLES

SOLIDES — ÉLÉGANTES

CHAQUE PAIRE EST GARANTIE

|                                          |        |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| Bottines élastiques, pour Hommes, depuis | 9.50   |
| id. à lacets                             | » 9.50 |
| id. élastiques, pour Dames               | » 7.50 |
| Souliers pour Dames                      | » 7.50 |
| id. pour Hommes                          | » 8.50 |

Bottines d'Écoliers, très solides et bon marché,  
le prix varie suivant la pointure.

**76, Rue du Marché-aux-Herbes**  
**106, Rue de Flandre**  
**BRUXELLES**

Caption: R. & J. Dicks Belgian shops adverts from 1882 (1) and 1890 (2).



*Entrance to the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, home to Glasgow City Archives.*

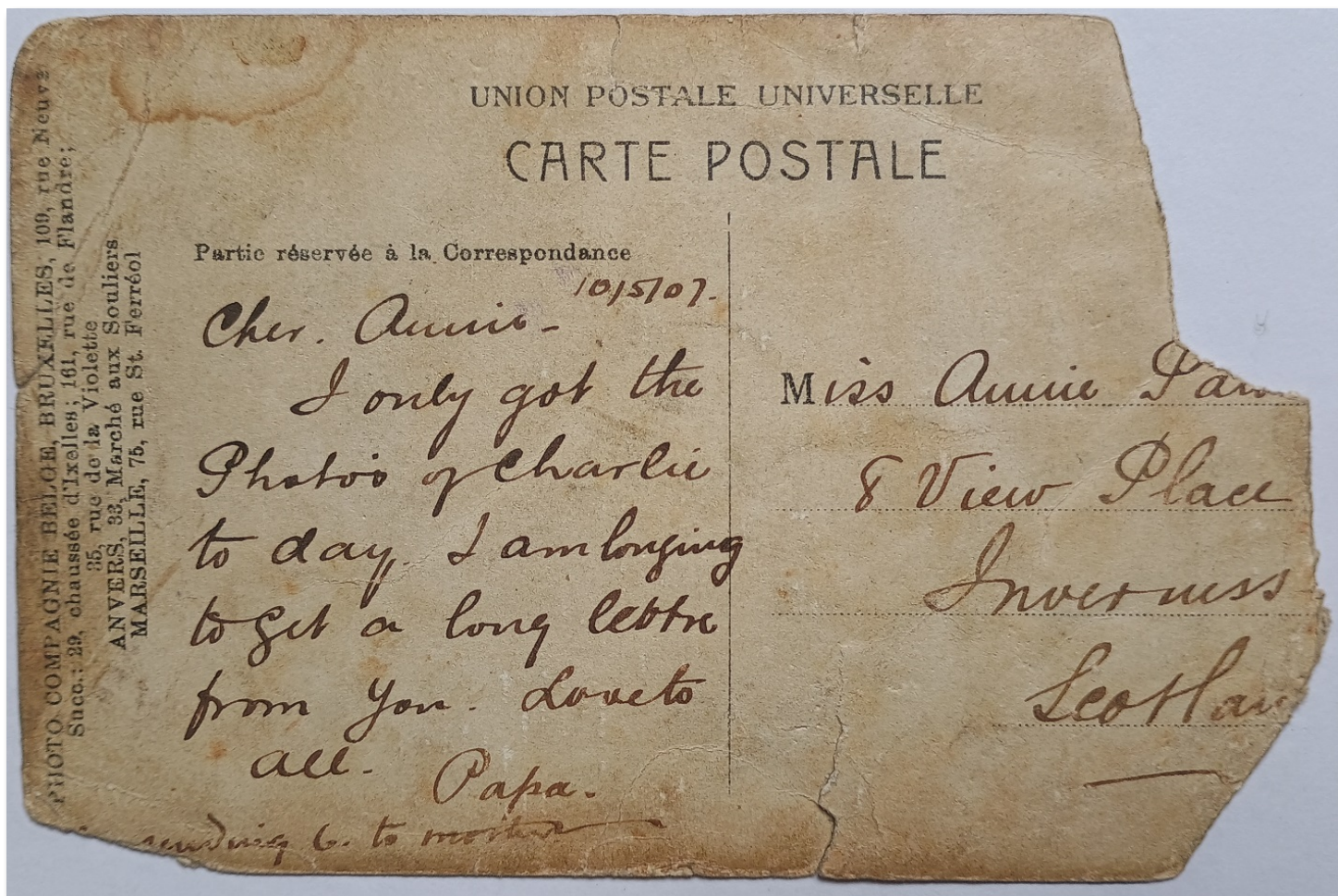
As a consequence, a new Brussels-based shop was opened at 30 Rue St Catherine in 1914. However, with the oncoming storm of war, this would be the last major initiative with which David would be involved. As the First World War broke out, David's eldest son William, now an employee of the firm himself, returned to Scotland to enlist, ultimately serving with the Royal Medical Army Corps. David and Jessie, however, with their three remaining children, elected to stay in Brussels, perhaps under the impression that it would all be over within a few months, to keep an eye on the company's properties.

David and his family were in Brussels on August 20th 1914 when fifty thousand German soldiers marched in to commence the city's occupation. Within days, David was forced into hiding, to avoid internment by the Germans as an enemy

civilian of fighting age, leaving Jessie to raise her remaining two sons and daughter on her own. Correspondence at the National Archives in England (TNA) between Jessie, her London based brother-in-law James Paton, and the Foreign Office, detail various efforts to provide an allowance for Jessie throughout the war.

Unfortunately the stress of the occupation and his concealment eventually took its toll on David, with his passing away whilst in hiding on 12 March 1916. A letter to his son William, written by David's Glasgow-based brother Joseph Paton, explains what happened next:

Dear William, By the time you get this letter, I suspect you will have learned the sorrowful news, that your poor Father, has been unable to stand the strain any longer of what he has been passing through since war began, and we have indirectly got word of his passing away ... Mr Van D'Endon



The reverse of the 1907 postcard, with David describing how he was about to send Charles over to Inverness.

(Leige) was in Brussels on Business some few weeks ago, and on returning send word to Mr Traill that Mr Paton had died of shock due to nervous breakdown. Mr Traill of course wrote Greenhead... What a pity they did not all clear out of Belgium when they could have.

The minutes from R & J Dick's ninth AGM from 1916 also recorded the war's impact on the firm to date, with a specific mention of David:

In addition to material, we have given many men to the war. Our Roll of Honour consists of 135 names. Of these, all were volunteers. Out of the eligible men of military age, 94 per cent offered themselves voluntarily. Out of these ten have been killed, ten wounded, one "gassed," and one is reported as missing. Besides these we have lost the manager of our shops in Brussels; after the German occupation he remained for many months in concealment, doing his best for the Company's interests. I regret that the strain and anxiety cost him his life...

A subsequent letter from the firm to the Foreign Office noted that:

"We may add that the late David Paton was an old and trusted servant of this company, and we trust that your Department will find it possible to assist us in helping his widow."

The family nightmare continued for two more years. Shortly after John's sixteenth birthday, he was arrested by the Germans as an enemy civilian now of military fighting age, and transported to the Ruhleben prisoner of war camp near Berlin for British Empire originated civilians, where he remained until the end of the war. Letters at TNA document Jessie's continued struggles after her husband's

100 Cumberland St. East.  
Glasgow. 19/6/16.

Dear Willie.

By the time you get this letter, I expect you will have learned the sorrowful news, that your poor Father, has been unable to stand the strain any longer of what he has been passing through since war began, & we have indirectly got word of his passing away. I would rather keep such news from you but perhaps you would rather that I should tell you. I went to your Colonel's wife (M<sup>rs</sup> Thomson), & she very willingly offered to write to her husband, asking him to break the news to you, and

The letter informing William Paton of his father's death in 1916.

death to stay afloat with her remaining two children, as inflation and food shortages began to impact, with one letter noting my grandfather to be "ill through privation." When the war finally ended in November 1918, the family, including John, returned to Glasgow.

The family story from a cousin of my father is that when David died, his body was thrown out onto the street by the Dutch owner of the safe house where he was hiding, so that he would not be identified as a collaborator. His death record notes the address where he died to have been 32 Rue Stevin. On my visit to Brussels many years ago, I paid a visit to the premises where he was found, and tried to discover what became of his body, but have so far failed to do so. The final

tragedy with David's death is that to this day we do not know where he was buried in Brussels, but the true memorial to him is the family that survived him, and which continues to thrive to this day.

Based in the  
Ayrshire town of  
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Irish-born Chris  
Paton runs the  
Scotland's Greatest  
Story research  
service ([http://](http://scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com/)

[scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com/](http://scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com/))  
and the daily Scottish GENES genealogy  
news blog (<http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com>). Amongst his many publications are  
Tracing Your Scottish Family History on  
the Internet, Tracing Your Scottish  
Ancestry Through Church and State  
Records, and Sharing Your Family History  
Online from Pen and Sword, as well as  
Down and Out in Scotland: Researching  
Ancestral Crisis from Unlock the Past.  
Chris also tutors short courses through  
Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd,  
including Scottish Research Online and  
Scotland 1750–1850: Beyond the Old  
Parish Registers.





## Blighted Valleys: Health Hazards in Industrial Wales

On reaching the summit our attention was first attracted by a little cluster of women, who, with handkerchiefs bound round their mouths, and armed with iron gloves, were hammering the ore into small pieces for the kilns. Here they sit for eight or ten hours in a day, often exposed to wet and cold, and, in spite of all their precautions, suffering in their health from the particles of metallic dust which they inhale.

This extract is taken from a book written by a Richard Ayton recounting his tour of Great Britain in the summer of 1813. He came upon this particular scene when he arrived at the top of Parys Mountain in the north of Anglesey—a harlequin-hued landscape, stained orange, red, yellow, and brown primarily by the copper ore deposits interred in the mountain's rocks. It was then the world's largest copper mine and characterises, along with other areas of Wales, including the country's metal smelting centres and its coal, slate and metal mines, the huge transformation the Welsh people had started to experience as industrialisation began to refashion and to disfigure the land where previously only animals had grazed and families had farmed.

Lives were equally transformed. Richard Ayton's cameo of "a little cluster of women," whose health was affected by the metallic dust particles they inhaled, hints at how heavy industry would increasingly affect men, women, and children alike in many parts of Wales as industry developed further during the nineteenth century. Simply put, lives were blighted and shortened. Just a few short decades earlier in the soon-to-be industrialised parts of the country, the air



*Parys Mountain, Anglesey, once the world's largest copper mine, by Richard Hoare, CC BY 2.0, <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4636577>.*

would have been relatively free of coal and metal dust and the noxious fumes of furnaces. It's doubtful that most who lived in those places then would have foreseen what was soon to scar the countryside and the health of both those who worked in the new industrial sites and those who lived nearby. Knowing the hazards and risks faced by our ancestors who lived in those areas of Wales allows us to understand why life expectancy was relatively low there compared to other parts of the country, why some children lost their fathers or were orphaned at a young age, and why many lived with chronic disabilities.

Wales is famous for the coal that was once mined primarily in the old counties of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, but also in south-east Carmarthenshire, parts of north-east Wales, a small area of south Pembrokeshire, as well as (for a short time) along a strip that straddles the island of Anglesey. Where there were mines, there were ever-present dangers.

Coal communities lived in the shadow of tragedy and accidents that devastated the lives of many —most miners suffered injuries, often multiple, during their working lives, and many communities experienced appalling disasters when catastrophic rock falls and underground explosions claimed the lives of hundreds of men, such as in the Albion Colliery in Cilfynydd near Pontypridd in 1894 and in Senghenydd near Caerphilly in 1913.

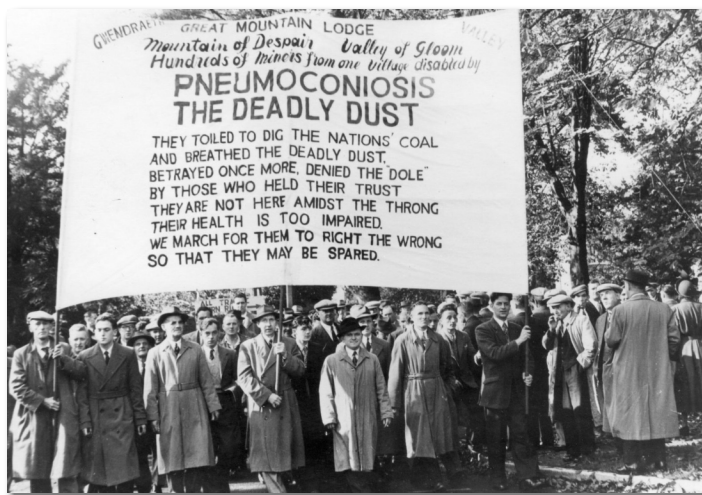
If such tragedies weren't bad enough, many more colliers were struck down by the life-shortening lung disease pneumoconiosis. This condition, also known as "black lung disease" and "coal miner's lung," is caused by scarring as a result of irritation from inhaled coal dust. Medics had been aware of it since the early 1800s; however, neither the government nor mine companies started to take steps to deal with the risks or to compensate the men for their disabilities until the twentieth century, after X-rays could prove the presence of the disease. Many of those afflicted were young. Evidence collected from several south Wales collieries during the 1920s shows that the drillers (who blasted the coal face), disabled by what appeared to be pneumoconiosis, were aged only between 22 and 45 years. Welsh workers appear to have been particularly badly affected by this



*Senghenydd*, by W. Benton (photographer), National Library of Wales via Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Senghenydd\\_pit\\_disaster\\_2.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Senghenydd_pit_disaster_2.jpg) (public domain).

disease, probably due to the particular composition of the country's coal. As J.C. McVittie, a senior medical officer with the pneumoconiosis medical panel in Swansea reported in the 1940s, the number of new cases recorded in Wales between 1939 and 1948 was far higher than in the UK's other coal mining areas, and that "between 1943 and ...1948, 50 men were leaving every week suffering from pneumoconiosis," unable to carry out any further heavy work. As the disease progressed, most would not have been able to work at all—this was, of course, devastating, not only for the men themselves, but also for their families.

It took around 15 to 20 years' exposure for pneumoconiosis to become evident, but struck workers in some Welsh pits earlier than in others due, it is believed, to the differences in dust concentration in different mines. The disease itself was often compounded by other conditions such as tuberculosis. Pneumoconiosis did not immediately kill, but its diagnosis was often a precursor to a slow death. As McVittie also reported in the 1940s, for men diagnosed under 40 years of age, "the average period between certification and death is five years," and in those who received a diagnosis in their 60s, it was six years. While the death tolls of horrendous disasters such as Senghenydd and Cilfynydd rightly grabbed the headlines, it would be fair to conclude that pneumoconiosis and other lung



*Great Mountain Lodge members (from the Gwendraeth valley, Carmarthenshire) protesting the treatment of miners with pneumoconiosis at the Miners' Gala, Sophia Gardens, Cardiff. Glamorgan Archives (ref DNCB/14/1/42), via People's Collection Wales: <https://www.peoplescollection.wales/items/1963001#?xywh=-1%2C-17%2C1558%2C1113> (Creative Archive License).*



Dowlais Ironworks, Merthyr Tydfil, 1840, by George Childs  
 Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George\\_Childs\\_Dowlais\\_Ironworks\\_1840.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:George_Childs_Dowlais_Ironworks_1840.jpg) (public domain).

conditions claimed the lives of far more miners—the stresses of living with that condition on top of the ever-present fear of disasters and injuries, clearly blighted the lives of the miners, their families, and their communities.

However, health hazards were not just confined to the country's collieries. There is no need to travel far from those coal mines to discover dangers associated with other Welsh industries. Ayton's 1813 vignette of Anglesey's female copper workers provides a clue to another industry that flourished in Wales during the 1800s, and with which those women were inextricably linked—metal smelting. Some of the copper ore processed by them was smelted in nearby kilns on the island, but that enterprise was very small compared to the major furnaces many miles away in south Wales to where most of Anglesey's ore was destined—namely Swansea, which was then the world's copper-smelting capital.

Swansea and other south Wales communities were dominated by huge foundries where copper, iron, and spelter (a zinc-lead alloy) were smelted. Consider the following descriptions of just two of these areas, as written by early tourists:

Swansea, 1794:

...there are extensive works both of copper and iron, from the malignant influence of which every

trace of vegetation in the neighbourhood has from a very short period after their erection, been totally annihilated.

—Robert Clutterbuck, *Journal of a Tour From Cardiff, Glamorganshire through South and North Wales*

Merthyr Tydfil, 1862:

Turning round a corner at the top of a hill I saw blazes here and there, and what appeared to be a glowing mountain in the south-east ... More and more blazes, and the glowing object looking more terrible than ever. It was now above me at some distance to the left, and I could see that it was an immense quantity of heated matter like lava, occupying the upper and middle parts of a hill, and descending here and there almost to the bottom in a zigzag and tortuous manner....After a time I came to a house, against the door of which a man was leaning. "What is all that burning stuff above, my friend?" "Dross from the iron forges, sir!"

—George Borrow, *Wild Wales: Its People, Language and Scenery*

The by-products of these industrial sites didn't just pollute the air breathed by workers and local residents, for they also tainted watercourses and the land surrounding their homes. With regards Merthyr itself, this issue came on top of the huge problem of crowded and unsanitary housing:

The result was extreme squalor, filth, disease, and appalling rates of mortality, all compounded by the delay of the ironmasters in making clean drinking water generally available. The situation deteriorated further as the population grew. In 1852 the average age at death in Merthyr was 17.5 years. More than half of all children died before reaching the age of five and more than a quarter died before reaching one.

The effects of poisonous fumes were seen in all metal-smelting communities, but they were particularly bad in the copperworks and spelterworks in and around Swansea. In June 1887, the medical journal *The Lancet* reported on "copperman's chest," a condition that was "caused by the oft-repeated inhalations of noxious substances, whether gaseous or mechanical," and cited the case of a 56-year-old Swansea man who had been employed in the



*Bristol Company Copperworks, Swansea, by John George Wood, 1811. National Library of Wales Welsh Landscape Collection, via Wikimedia Commons: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The\\_Bristol\\_company\\_copper\\_works\\_near\\_Swansea.jpeg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_Bristol_company_copper_works_near_Swansea.jpeg) (Public domain).*

copperworks since he was eight years old. His particular case not only provides us with a snapshot of the effects of “copperman’s chest,” but also outlines the typical occupational path followed by someone born and raised in the copperworks’ shadows:

He started as a labourer’s help, became a labourer engaged in discharging coal and ore, moved on to be a furnace-man, then worked in the refinery, and finally became what is known as a ‘gaffer’ or foreman. His family history has a well-marked phthisical [tuberculosis] taint in it. At different periods he contracted colds like other people, and the colds always affected the chest; but there was nothing notable about this circumstance until the last ten years or so, since which time he has been more or less a sufferer from cough and shortness of breath. During this period his colds would take the course to which I am now well accustomed in men of his class—viz., they would be characterised by chronicity of process and by resistance to ordinary remedies for that class of disease. For some years past he

has never been free from some shortness of breath and cough. For the past twelve months he has been quite unable to work.

The effects of poisonous gases upon both workers and local residents alike appear to have been at their worst around the zinc furnaces (or spelterworks) of Llangyfelach and Llansamlet near Swansea that spewed lead and arsenic-laden smoke and effluent into the environment. No sooner had industrialists introduced new processes to try and mitigate the effects of the copperworks’ toxic miasma in the surrounding area, that the new spelterworks upped the pollution ante, causing new diseases. To say that life was harsh for the speltermen is an understatement:

They endured 24-hour shifts and Sunday working and in addition were susceptible to diseases such as ‘spelter shakes’ which not only brought about a great deal of ill-health but also led to their death at the average age of 35.

“Spelter shakes” were, essentially, caused by lead poisoning, and was but one of the grim conditions suffered by many of the zinc furnacemen. When the government’s Inspector of Factories reported in 1910 on the dangers of smelting materials containing lead, he cited an expert who had noted that “at the age of 40, the men are so broken down by chronic bronchitis, gastric disturbance, nervous disease and long hours, that severe work is impossible.”

During the early years of the twentieth century, as irrefutable evidence mounted of harms caused directly as a result of working the mines and metal works, claims for compensation started to emerge, and some Members of Parliament campaigned to improve working conditions, including a reduction in working hours and an end to Sunday working. But even so, industrialists and legislators were slow to act, and the campaigns continued for decades. It was only gradually that processes to mitigate risks were introduced, and it was not until the late 1990s, after a series of court cases, that the UK government eventually set up a compensation scheme for retired miners—almost a full two centuries after Richard Ayton had chanced upon that “little cluster of women” on Anglesey’s Parys Mountain wearing their makeshift, scanty masks.

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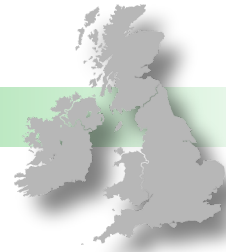
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*She is a native Welsh speaker, and her academic background, which includes a degree focused on the development of Welsh and UK society after the Industrial Revolution, provides the basis for her genealogical work today.*



## The Irish Reeling Master

My third great-grandfather, Thomas Graham, was a reeling master within the Belfast flax mills in the mid- to late nineteenth century, but as with so many folk in the rapidly expanding city at this point, he and his wife originally came from rural Ulster.

Before passing away in 2007, Thomas's grandson Brian Graham told me that Thomas had originally come from Caledon in County Tyrone. Whilst a birth or baptismal record has yet to be found for Thomas, from other sources it is estimated that he was born in about 1820. I have been able to confirm that he married my third great-grandmother, Eliza Taylor, on 5 April 1840 in her home parish of Tyholland, County Monaghan, just a few miles down the road from Caledon, with the record telling me that at this time, he resided at Feduff (Foyduff) townland in Tynan parish, County Armagh, and he was with Eliza from the Tyholland-based townland of Tuckmilltate.

It is not known when Thomas and Eliza first moved to Belfast, but they were certainly there by 3 November 1848, when their son William was baptised at St. Anne's parish. Two years later, a newspaper story from Tuesday, 10 December 1850, printed in the *Banner of Ulster*, noted Thomas falling foul of the law at his workplace and being brought up before the Belfast Police Court. The article tells us that Thomas was a reeling master at the "Hull, Harden (sic; Hart) & Co." mill on the Falls Road, a role in which he would have been responsible for the reeling of linen yarn onto skeins as part of the process of preparing for them to be wound onto bobbins. He was prosecuted for the assault of a millworker, and fined 2s 6d as a consequence.



*The grave of Thomas's grandson Brian Graham in Roselawn Cemetery, Belfast. Brian provided crucial information that led to the discovery of Thomas and Eliza's marriage in 1840 (author's image).*

The charge was that a millworker, Rebecca Curliss, was twelve minutes late for her shift on the previous Wednesday. Upon arrival she found another girl in her place, and was approached by Thomas, who apparently scolded her for being late. She replied that work was available easily enough elsewhere, at which point he told her "not to be impertinent." When she refused to leave, he was said to have threatened to "knock her down stairs" and pushed her, at which point she hit him and gave him a black eye. He then apparently dragged her away to the bottom of



*The modern St. Anne's Cathedral, consecrated in 1904, was built around the former parish church of St. Anne's in Belfast, which was then demolished in 1903 (author's image).*

the works, where she was subsequently dismissed by the works manager. Speaking in Thomas's defence, Mr. Hull, one of the mill owners, was reported as making the following claim about him:

After some conversation as to whether Mr. Hull should be examined, that gentleman was sworn, and stated that he considered the character and conduct of the defendant, who had been a long time in his employment, to be very correct, and anything but that of a harsh over-looker. The complainant was paid off by himself on Saturday, and she made not the slightest reference to the occurrence about which she had just given evidence.

After sentencing, a Mr. O'Rorke from the mill claimed that three witnesses were prepared to step forward to give a very different account to that by the complainant, but the magistrate refused to re-open the case.

In the baptismal record for his son Edwin in March 1862, Thomas and Eliza were listed as residing at Henry Street in Belfast, with Thomas noted as a mill worker. In the 1863-4 Belfast Street Directory, Thomas was stated to be residing at 86 Henry Street and as being a

"spinning master in mill," and again at the same address as a "mill overlooker" in 1868. In 1870, he was further noted as a reeling master, now based at 92 Henry Street.

From yet another newspaper article, it has been determined that Thomas worked for many years for the York Street Flax Spinning Company Ltd, founded in Henry Street in the 1820s, which by the 1860s was one of the largest flax spinning mills in the world. (A description of the mill from 1888 was recorded by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and can be read at <https://tinyurl.com/YorkStreetMill>). The article notes that on 26 November 1872,

YORK STREET FLAX SPINNING MILL, BELFAST

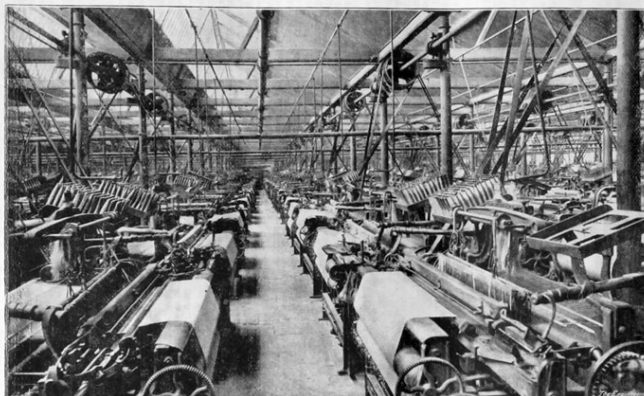


Fig. 3—WEAVING MILL

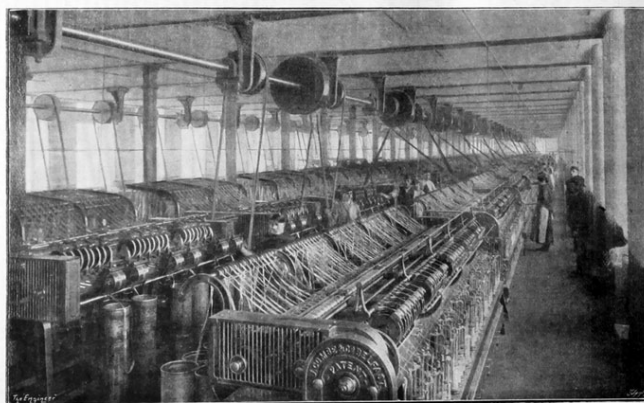


Fig. 5—DRAWING AND ROVING

*Images from York Street Flax Mill, as photographed in 1896 (source: Grace's Guide, [www.gracesguide.co.uk/York\\_Street\\_Flax\\_Spinning\\_Co](http://www.gracesguide.co.uk/York_Street_Flax_Spinning_Co)).*

Thomas was once again prosecuted for a work-based transgression, this time by Edward Orme Esq. R.M. and John Preston Esq. J.P. at the Belfast Petty Sessions Court. The charge was for “employing six females in reeling room after 6pm on November 12<sup>th</sup>,” a breach of the Factory Act. An H. M. Factories Inspectorate report for the half year ending April 1873, sourced via Google Books at <https://tinyurl.com/HMFreport1873>, details the case. It states that:

“The Defendants having proved that the offences were committed by the overlooker (Thos. Graham) in contravention of their positive orders, and without their knowledge, consent, or connivance, and having summoned Graham into Court to answer the charge, the offences were transferred to him.”

It seems that Thomas was only formally prosecuted for employing two of the six women working late, and was fined £2 penalty and 6s 6d in costs. His defence was noted as follows:

“The Defendant who has held his present position as overlooker for 20 years without previous offence, acknowledged that he was in fault, and urged extenuating circumstances.”

The judge was lenient. For the charges concerning the other four women, he stated that they were



Receipt for Thomas's purchase of a lair at Belfast City Cemetery in 1871 (author's image).

“Withdrawn on payment of costs, as I considered a fine of £2 14s 6d sufficient punishment for a working man.”

In the 1877 street directory for Belfast, Thomas was again noted as a reeling master at 206 York Street; in 1880 he was still there but now listed as an overlooker, although in his son William's marriage record from 1885, he was again noted as a reeling master. However, by this point,

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

| Date.   | Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.                                | Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.             | Nature of the Offence.                                                 | Amount of Penalty. | Amount of Costs. | REMARKS.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1872.   |                                                                         |                                                                                | <i>Informations laid by Mr. Cramp.</i>                                 | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Nov. 26 | The York Street Flax Spinning Company, Limited, flax spinners, Belfast. | Edward Orme, Esq., R.M., and John Preston, Esq., J.P., Belfast Petty Sessions. | Employing six females in reeling room after six p.m. on November 12th. | - - -              | - - -            | The Defendants having proved that the offences were committed by the overlooker (Thos. Graham) in contravention of their positive orders, and without their knowledge, consent, or connivance, and having summoned Graham into Court to answer the charge, the offences were transferred to him. |
| "       | Thomas Graham, reeling master, in York Street Mill, Belfast.            | " "                                                                            | Employing two females in reeling room after 6 p.m. on November 12th.   | 2 0 0              | 0 6 6            | The Defendant who has held his present position as overlooker for 20 years without previous offence, acknowledged that he was in fault, and urged extenuating circumstances.                                                                                                                     |
| "       | " "                                                                     | " "                                                                            | Employing four females in reeling room after 6 p.m. on November 12th.  | - - -              | 0 8 0            | Withdrawn on payment of costs, as I considered a fine of 2l. 14s. 6d. sufficient punishment for a working man.                                                                                                                                                                                   |

1873.]

Robert Baker, Esq.

59



Edwin Graham, top right, aged 76 in 1939. Edwin was found with his father in the 1881 census for Barrow-in-Furness (author's image).

The HM Inspectors report showing Thomas's prosecution for breach of the Factory Act (Source: Google Books, [https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=y\\_9ZAAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-y\\_9ZAAAAYAAJ&rdot=1](https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=y_9ZAAAAYAAJ&rdid=book-y_9ZAAAAYAAJ&rdot=1)).

Thomas had moved away from Belfast to take up residence in Barrow-in-Furness in England, and a new occupation. The 1881 census for Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, noted Thomas as a 60-year-old clerk from Ireland residing at 82 March Street, married to an optimistically noted 50-year-old Eliza (she was not ten when she married!), also from Ireland, and with three children present: his shipwright sons Edwin, aged 19 (my great-great-grandfather), and William, aged 16 (a second son of the name, the first having died in infancy), and scholar Wilhelmina, aged 10, all born in Ireland. Another daughter, Annie Lunn, was noted as living next door to him at 80 Marsh Street, with her husband and children. Thomas's new role as a clerk was confirmed later in the year by the marriage record of his son Edwin to Florence Halliday in Barrow-on-Furness on 27 June 27.

Thomas's eventual fate has yet to be determined. In 1871, he purchased a lair at Belfast City Cemetery, but although his widowed wife Eliza was buried there, following her death in Belfast on 12 February 1904, Thomas is not found to be alongside her. No candidate records for his death can be found in Ireland, and it thus seems that Thomas may have died whilst living in England, with a possible candidate of the name dying at the workhouse in Barrow on 8 February 1885, although whether this was indeed him has as yet to be confirmed.

*Based in the Ayrshire town of Stewarton, Northern Irish-born Chris Paton runs the Scotland's Greatest Story research service*

*(<https://scotlandsgreateststory.wordpress.com/>) and the daily Scottish GENES genealogy news blog (<http://scottishgenes.blogspot.com>). Amongst his many publications are Researching Ancestral Crisis in Ireland, Tracing Your Irish Family History on the Internet (2nd edition), Tracing Your Irish Ancestors Through Land Records, and Tracing Your Belfast Ancestors from Pen and Sword, as well as Sharing Your Family History Online. Chris also tutors short courses through Pharos Teaching and Tutoring Ltd, including two Irish-themed courses, Progressing Your Irish Research Online and Researching Irish Land Records.*



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Student Email (to verify your student status) \_\_\_\_\_

College or University attending \_\_\_\_\_

College or University address \_\_\_\_\_

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☐ I am over the age of 18

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First Name & Middle Initial of Second Family Member (if a Family membership) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

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