

Descendants of Siro Canevali and Jane Young;
and Samuel Bell and Harriet

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PREFACE

The purpose of this document is twofold. Foremost it is to present my research into our family history in an accessible manner. However, I also wish to share the detail of the research so that others, if they wish, can check or take it further. You will find references within the text to sources listed in Section 10. Where I have copies of documents, they are included as figures. Where I do not have copies, I hope to have provided sufficient information in Section 10 to allow you to order the documents for yourself if you so wish.

Within the documents we know errors exist. For example, we will see that ages are not always consistent between censuses, names are not always transcribed correctly and an individual's place of birth may vary over the years. We should also be aware that even when the information is correct, we may not interpret it correctly. For example, streets were often renumbered or renamed and the address we have for an event or family, and find today on a modern map, may not be the same location our ancestors knew. By providing my sources, avoiding speculation - or at least making my assumptions clear, I hope to enable you to form your own picture of our ancestors past.

While including all my research, it is difficult to contain all this information within a readable text. So perhaps this document is best delved into. Throughout the text, to aid navigation, I have included tree diagrams and references between sections. If you are reading this document electronically, the references are hyperlinked, similar to the links on a web page. To return back to the pages you were previously viewing, press the 'Alt' and left arrow keys simultaneously.

The document is limited to the ancestors of Joseph Howett Bell. It has taken a considerable amount of time to get this far and I thought it best to share the information in its current state.

As this document contains everything I know, if you read this and know of something missing, then I hope you will tell me. In particular, I am keen to collect copies of photos and the stories of our family, as these are fragile and most likely to be lost over time. Photos and documents can be copied at a stationers, photo specialist, or even by taking a digital photo of the photo or document yourself. Stories and snippets of information provide delightful detail not available via any official sources. I hope in reading this story you will share with me the missing bits that you know, so that I can share them with others.

While I am careful not to share information on living persons, I also do not know much information regarding recent generations. The one person we usually forget when thinking about our family is ourselves. Perhaps because we are shy, modest, or believe that our lives would not be of interest to others. However, what seems normal to us will, or even does now, seem extraordinary to others and I am keen to hear your stories.

I would not have been able to write what is here without the valuable help of others. In many parts I use the research of Kenneth Bell of which I have some notes but nothing written up. There is also a great reliance on the research of Martin Canevali who kindly shared his research and also quotes contributions from John Sharkey, Annie McKerrall and Charles McCaffrey. I am also grateful for the details and information provided by Sylvia Taylor, née Bell.

I hope you enjoy the story.

Jonathan Perry

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1. Introduction

The first characters in this history - Siro Canevali, Jane Young, Samuel Bell and his wife Harriet - were born at the turn of the 19th century into the midst of a period of great change. As the industrial revolution gathered momentum from 1770, their parents would have seen Britain change to become the most advanced industrial nation in the world.² In the country men and women left the fields and cottages to sit at machines in workshops, hovels were replaced by slums as homes,³ and by the time Samuel Bell was a toddler, with tall chimneys poured forth thick black smoke, William Blake was writing of the 'dark, satanic mills'.²

Those wealthy enough not to be confined in mine or factory or workshop also had concerns. Many thought repercussions from the revolution in France would disturb the stability of England. Already there were working-class revolutionaries who smashed machines that were putting men out of work. In addition, Napoleon was establishing French power on the continent and there was a very real threat of invasion.

However, it was also an exciting new age. Poets such as Keats, Shelley, Wordsworth and Coleridge, and the paintings of Constable and Gainsborough, helped to keep alive the notion of England as a 'green and pleasant land'. At the same time, Britain was emerging as a trading nation with ever growing export markets.²

Not only did Britain export textiles, for long the staple product of English workshops, but also manufactured items such as weapons, tools and household goods. The towns where these items were made, including Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Newport and Stoke, swelled with the influx of people seeking work.³ To transport these goods, the merchant navy and the ports they served, such as Liverpool and Greenock, grew significantly in size. Trade with the colonies created the largest free trade area in the world, though reduced in size following the recent declaration of independence of the United States.³

It is in these growing towns and ports that our story starts. The first records for the Bell family place them in Stoke where Samuel is employed within the workshops of the Potteries (Section 6). Around the same time in Greenock the first entry to Siro Canevali, a musician, was recorded. How the Canevali's came to Greenock is discussed in the next chapter.

2. Origins of the Canevali family

A family tale passed down to Martyn Canevali says the first Canevali in Britain was shipwrecked from the Spanish Armada⁴. Such an ancestor would have been extremely fortunate as most sailors could not swim, and many of those who did make it ashore were killed by the Irish or the British⁵. The earliest record we have of a Canevali family member is in the 1815-1816 'Greenock Directory' where a musician, Cero Canevali is listed⁶. The name 'Cero' is rarely used as a forename today and it's origin is unclear. The same person is thought to have been referred to in written records as 'Ciro'⁷ and 'Siro'⁸. Ciro is usually attributed to Spain or Italy, and Siro is attributed to Italy or France.

The origin of the surname Canevali is also unclear. Many variations in the spelling of the name Canevali have been encountered during this research (Table 2.1). Canevali itself is considered to be a variation of Caneva⁹, which may also have variations including Caneval⁹ and Cannavale¹⁰. The surname Caneva has origins in both Spain and Italy¹¹. There are at least three proposed origins for the surname Caneva: (1) the surname Caneva comes from the term 'canova', from the late Latin 'canaba'¹¹, and means either provision store¹¹, canteen¹¹, cellar¹¹ or basement storeroom¹²; or more specifically a wine cellar¹³, or even a wine shop¹⁴; (2) Caneva is one of several dialect forms of "canapa or hemp", signifying a dealer in hemp as used in the manufacturing of ropes and other heavy fabrics⁹; (3) Caneva is derived from the latin words 'casa' (house) and 'nova' (new), and refers to someone living in a new house.¹⁵

Canevola	Conevali	Canevola	Conwak
Cannivallio	Canwall	Cancoelo	Canwali
Canevelie	Cancoale	Canavali	Canovali
Cannavelli	Cannevally	Canevalli	Canevale
Canivalle			

Table 2.1: Variations of 'Canevali' found during this research. Differences are probably due to dialectal developments, personal spellings and transcription errors

Today, very unscientific research suggests the name Canevali to be mainly associated with Italy (Figure 2.1). We can perhaps narrow this down further to the north of Italy, where Caneva, a possible name variation of Canevali, is thought to be of Venetian or Naples origin^{14;15}. Today, Canevali's within Italy are distributed mainly in the north of the country in the Lombardia region (Figure 2.2). In the early 19th century most of the migration from Italy was from the North of Italy¹⁶. It is a possibility that Cero Canevali, or his father was one of these emigrants.

While Italian agricultural workers found seasonal work and occasionally settled in

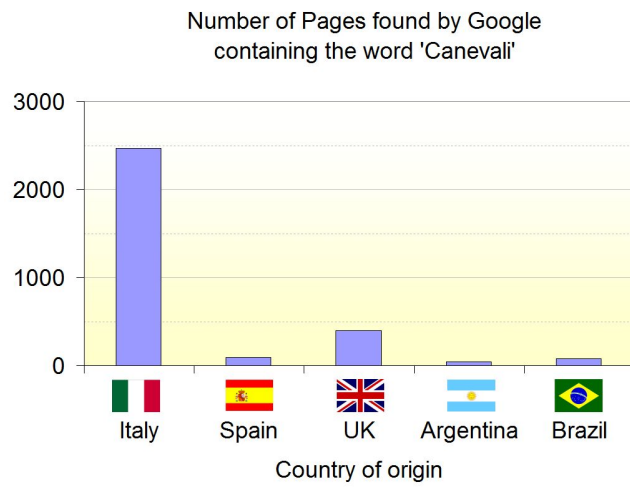


Figure 2.1: Using the internet search engine Google to examine the origin of pages containing the word 'Canevali'

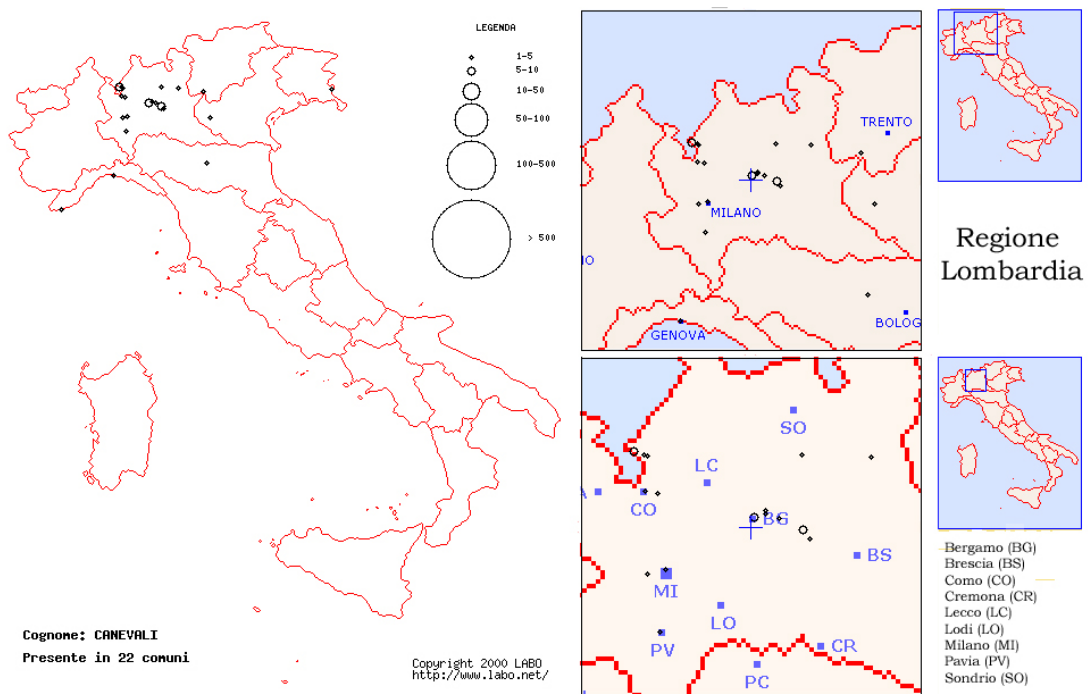


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Canevali's in Italy, c2000

Scotland from around the 17th century¹⁷, there were three predominant influences during the 18th and early 19th century encouraging migration from Italy to Britain. First, during the 18th century, a growing admiration of Italian culture led to a demand in Britain for Italian artists, musicians and craftsmen¹⁷. The most famous legacy of this is Mr Punch street theatre¹⁶. Secondly, the occupation of Napoleon's armies within Italy had led to the pauperization and dispossession of small farmers¹⁶. Finally there was a shortage of food. From 1813 through 1815, in many countries harvests were generally lower than expected. This was largely due to a strong El Niño 'warm event' which caused droughts in some regions and floods in others¹⁸. However, the birth in Scotland of Robert in 1811¹⁹, and John in 1813²⁰, suggests that Cero was already living in Scotland.

The 1815-1816 Greenock Directory, which listed the musician Cero, is described as 'A List of the Principal Merchants, Traders, Grocers, Shipmasters, Mariners'. Therefore, we may believe that if Cero did emigrate from Italy around the turn of the 19th Century, he was not forced to leave Italy due to poverty. I can also hope that if Cero had family remaining within Italy they were better able to survive the calamitous years 1816-1817. Heavy rains during spring months were followed by snow in June and July causing widespread harvest failures and a famine across Europe^{21:22}, the number of beggars reaching 'unmanageable proportions' in Italy and Ireland²³.

Whatever the origin of Canevali, today the name is rare. At the turn of the 21st Century those with Canevali as a surname are few in number, with 139 identified in Italy²⁴ and 7 within Britain²⁵.

In summary, I speculate that the Canevali's were originally store-keepers living in the Lombardia region of northern Italy. At the turn of the century, perhaps due to the Napoleonic wars, or perhaps drawn by the demand for Italian musicians within Britain, Cero Canevali, or his parents, left Italy and made their way to Britain.

3. Family of Cero Canevali and Jane Young

3.1 Family of Cero Canevali and Jane Young

Children: John born c1811 (Section 5.2), Robert born c1814 (Section 4.1)

There are four references to a musician called Canevali that I surmise are the same person. A Cero Canevali is twice listed within The Greenock Directory. First in 1815/16 and then again in 1820. Both times Cero is described as being a musician, one of only four listed in the directories, living at Morison's Land, Ann Street. Street numbers were not used at all within the 1805 Greenock Directory, are more common within the 1815/16 and 1820 directories, and only become the normal way to reference an address from around 1836.^{6:26:27} I have not seen any directories after 1820 until one from 1836 when Cero is no longer listed.²⁷ Research by Martyn Canevali suggests Cero is also not listed in a Greenock directory of 1828⁴.

In addition to the two references in the Greenock directories, a musician Siro Canevali is listed on the marriage and death certificates of his son John,^{7:8} born around 1813.²⁰ The death certificate also provides our only reference to Siro's wife Jane née Young. As can be seen in Figure 3.3, both Jane and Siro are described deceased within the death certificate, dated 6th October 1861.

I speculate that Siro and Jane also had a son Robert, a couple of years older than John. Both Siro and Robert were musical, Siro a musician⁷ and Robert leader of 'The Greenock Instrumental Band'.²⁸ Also, Robert's middle name, Young, is the same as Jane's maiden name. The parish registers may provide direct documentary evidence, but a contemporary at the time commented "The register of Births cannot but be inaccurate, from the negligence of parents on this important point".²⁹

Just as Cero Canevali may have recently moved to Greenock in the early 19th Century (Section 2), it is likely that Jany Young and her family also moved to the area around the same time. Between 1800 and 1840, 350,000 people migrated into the Clyde Valley³⁰. Industries there were flourishing, with the Clyde Valley well placed for voyages to the British Colonies, especially those in the Americas. The natural deepwater channel in the River Clyde came close to its south shore at Greenock and ocean-going ships had to tranship their cargoes there for onward transportation³¹. By the time Siro and Jane were starting their family it was said "there is no place where British enterprise has opened a market, but Clyde vessels are to be found".²⁹

The Canevali family would have seen ships returning from The West and East Indies,

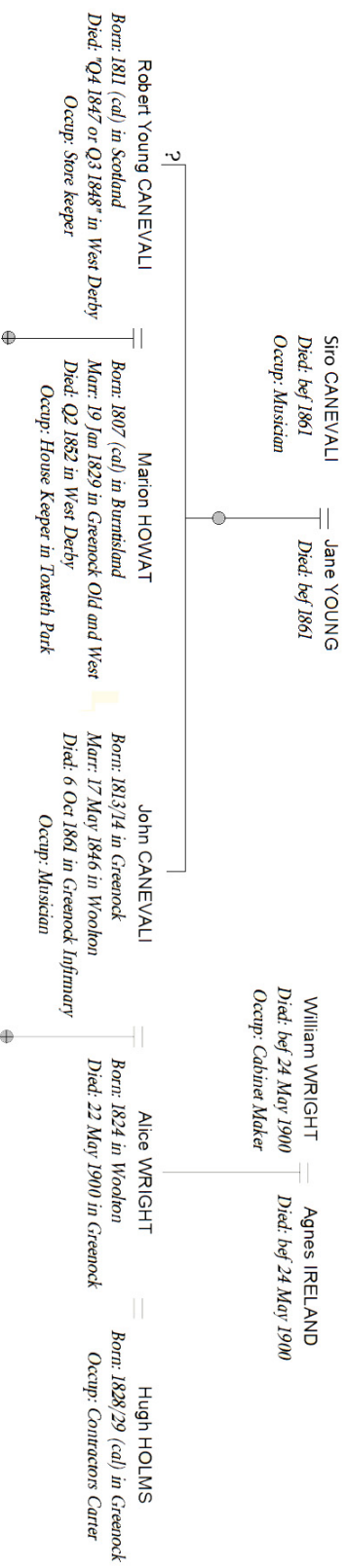


Figure 3.1: Descendants of Cero Canevali and William Wright

Broadfoot, Robert, grocer, Morrison's land, Ann street ; shop, No. 66, Hamilton street

Canevalli, Cero, musician, Morrison's land, Ann street

Purdie, John, teacher and session clerk, Morrison's land, Ann street

Steven, Wm. tidesman, Morrison's land, Ann street

Wilson, Thomas, spruce brewer, Morrison's land, Ann street

1815-1816

Canevalli, Cero, musician, Morrison's land, Ann street

Steven, William, tidesman, Morrison's land, Ann street

1820

Figure 3.2: Cero Canevalli, and possibly his neighbours, as recorded in the Greenock Directory

1861. DEATHS in the *West Parish of Greenock* in the *County of Renfrew* Page 155.

No.	Name and Surname, Rank or Profession, and whether Single, Married, or Widowed.	When and Where Died.	Sex.	Age.	Name, Surname, & Rank or Profession of Father. Name, and Maiden Surname of Mother.	Cause of Death, Duration of Disease, and Medical Attendant by whom certified.	Signature & Qualification of Informant, and Residence, if out of the House in which the Death occurred.	When and where Registered, and Signature of Registrar.
465	John Canevalli Musician	15th October 1861 Sixth St. Greenock	M.	47	John Canevalli Musician	Fever 10 days certified by W. Johnson	Alice Canevalli Widow at Greenock	1861 October 1 John Kistler Registrar
	Married to Alice Knight	Infirmary Greenock			John Canevalli Wid. Young Greenock		John Kistler Registrar Witness	John Kistler Registrar

Figure 3.3: Death Certificate of John Canevalli⁸

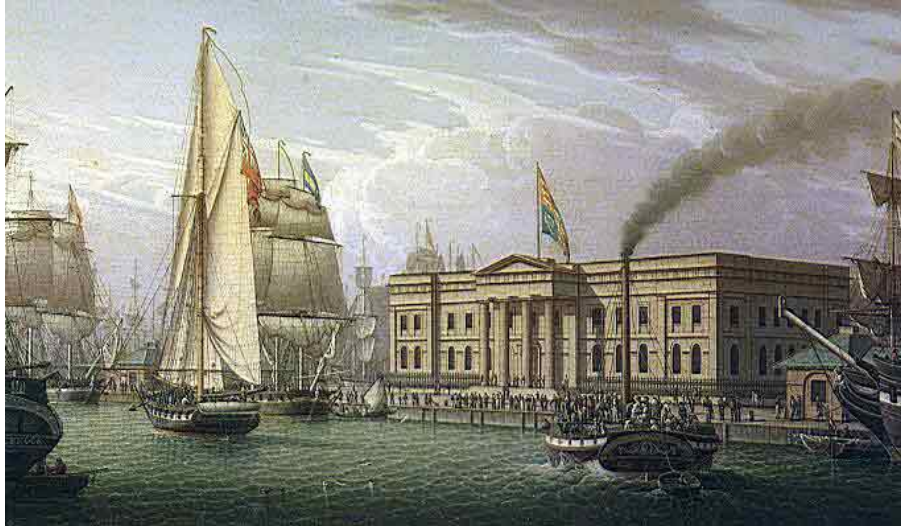


Figure 3.4: Custom House Quay, Greenock, C 1820

North America and to a lesser extent Newfoundland and South America. Tobacco was trans-shipped to the Continent and sugar cane was brought in for refining. By 1850 Greenock's 14 sugar refineries supplied half the UK market³¹). The Canevali's neighbours may have worked in industries supporting this trade such as at sail-lofts, rope-works, sail-cloth manufacturers or at one of the prominent ship-builders. Alternatively they could have worked in the many industries that located here. The Crystal Works and Clyde Pottery Company (began in 1816) produced products for foreign and home markets. The Greenock straw-hat makers (founded 1808) used straw from Bedfordshire, plaited in Orkney and made into hats in Greenock. By 1828 there was a bottle-work, a chain cable-work; an extensive tanworks; two soap and candle works, brewery's, a distillery, a steam saw-mill; brass foundries; steam-engine manufacturers and apothecary halls²⁹.

The six coaches and the sailboats that ran regularly between Greenock and Glasgow, that Siro and Jane would have known, were by the time their children growing up, being replaced by steamboats. The first steamboat built in the UK, the Comet, began work on the Clyde between Greenock and Glasgow in 1812. It was followed by many more and an impressive Custom House was built in 1818²⁹ (Figure 3.4).

Other new buildings built around this time included the Jail or Birdewell (1810) and the Flesh Market, rebuilt in 1815, with 16 stalls and a slaughter-house behind. The first cow killed there was paraded through the town dressed in ribbons with the town drum beating before it. The Canevali's may have also seen the tradition of the different trades walking the fair. This was initially instigated to protect property from "Rob Roy and his men, as well as other marauders", and though it became a mere pageant, it was not abolished until 1822²⁹.

While Greenock celebrated the battle of Trafalgar (1805) with an "illumination"²⁹, the economic effects of the Napoleonic war and poor harvests that may have forced Cero to leave Italy (Section 2) did not leave Scotland untouched. Unemployment was widespread and the price for food, already maintained artificially high by the Corn Law of 1815, increased following poor harvests.

The Canevali's would be very aware of the tension created by these conditions. The unrest led to the "Radical War", an attempt to sweep away the government and assert the right for all men to vote. Starting on the 1st April 1820, the uprising was promptly quelled. Soon after, on 8th April 1820, with insufficient room in Paisley and Glasgow jails, the Port Glasgow Volunteers were sent to Greenock Jail with five prisoners from the uprising. Entering Greenock under a drum and fife, playing martial tunes, a gathered crowd started throwing stones at the escort. The Volunteers nevertheless fought their way through to Greenock Jail. However, on the way out of the town the crowd hostility grew. The soldiers panicked and in Cathcart Street, about a mile from where the Canevali's lived in Ann Street (Figure 3.5), a volley of shots was fired. Two of the crowd fell, but far from calming them down this only served to redouble their attacks on the Volunteers who now began to fire indiscriminately. Nine citizens of Greenock were killed, including 8 year old James McGilp - roughly the same age at this time as John Canevali. After the Volunteers had left the town the crowd broke into the jail-house and set the prisoners free³².

Greenock was perhaps not the most natural town for Cero to make his living as a musician. As an industrial port town, with a strong spirit of Presbyterianism, Greenock appears to have had little interest in the arts. In 1769, the Magistrates and Minister stipulated that the new headmaster of the Grammar School should abandon 'the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making'. Societies for the Arts quickly came and went and by 1828 the small theatre was on the decline, 'a full house rarely got when even the London stars pay a visit to the town'²⁹.

It is possible that Robert and John attended some sort of School. There was a free School in Ann Street²⁹, where the Canevali's lived (Figure 3.5). It was kept up by voluntary subscription, educating annually about 600 poor children. Several other schools existed, and in every district of the town Sabbath Evening Schools could be found teaching Scripture, Shorter Catechism, and other approved works. Daniel Weir in 1828 considered it a "pleasing trait", in the character of the inhabitants, that a due reverence is paid to the Sabbath; "though probably this is not so much attended to as it was. Not many years ago it was impossible to walk the streets about nine o'clock, on the evening of that day, without hearing the 'sound of praise from kindred roof;' and the herring vessels laying at our quays sent forth a similar sound of worship at the same hour."²⁹

The rapid urbanisation of the town placed considerable pressures on utilities. During their childhood, and in dry seasons, John and Robert would have only had drinking water that had been carted into Greenock from a considerable distance. It wasn't until the Shaws Water company built an aqueduct, opened on the 16th April 1827, that the town had a regular supply of drinking water for inhabitants and to power mills. The following year Greenock got its first gas lighting²⁹. Figure 3.6 provides a view of Greenock from this later period, when Siro and Jane's young son Robert married Marion Howat.



Figure 3.5: Plan of the town of Greenock from Actual Survey by John Wood Edin. 1825. Highlighted are Ann Street (blue), Cathcart Street (red) and the Free School on Ann Street (blue) and the Bridewell/Jail (red)



Figure 3.6: John Fleming - Greenock from the East - frontispiece illustration to the first edition of Weir's History of Greenock, 1829²⁹

4. Family of Robert Young Canevali and Marion Howat

4.1 Family of Robert Young Canevali and Marion Howat

Parents: Cero Canevali and Jane Young (Section 3.1)

Children: Joseph b1829 (4.2), Catherine b1831, Jane b1833 (4.3), Robert b1835, John b1837 (4.4,4.5), Marion b1839 (4.6), Elizabeth b1841 (4.7), Mary W. b1842 (4.8)

Robert married Marion Howat on January 1829 in the parish of Greenock West³³ (Figure 4.2). The couple were young, Marion around 20 and Robert perhaps younger.^{19:34} The parish is presumably where Marion's family lived, though Marion was born in the port town of Burntisland, facing Edinburgh across the Forth of Firth³⁴ (Figure 4.29). Robert Canevali's profession when he married Marion was Nailier³³ and seven years later he is listed as a nail maker within Fowlers Commercial Directory²⁸ (Figure 4.3).

The Commercial Directory also describes Robert as the leader of the Greenock Instrumental Band, and provides an address of 37 or 39 Sir Michael Street (Figure 4.3). Even with only eighteen members, the Greenock Instrumental band appears to have been quite prominent. Martyn Canevali has found two references to the Instrumental Band in the local newspaper 'The Greenock Advertiser'³⁵, and a further newspaper report describes the Greenock Instrumental Band leading Greenock reformers in a parade in Glasgow on 5th November 1834³⁶ (Figure 4.4). The Greenock reformers joined around 120,000 people gathered at the 'hustings' to see the freedom of the City presented to John Lambton, the first Earl of Durham, for his contribution in introducing the Reform Act of 1832.

The Great Reform Act redistributed parliamentary seats, recognising the emergence of the new urban towns and abolishing the worst excesses of 'pocket boroughs'. These pocket boroughs were parliamentary constituencies owned by one patron who controlled voting rights and could nominate the two members who were to represent the borough in parliament. In some of these constituencies as few as six people could vote for two members of parliament³⁷.

The speeches on that day in 1834 were for further reform including householder suffrage and vote by ballot³⁶. Even after the 1832 reform act fewer than 1 in 5 males were allowed to vote and voting was by 'show of hands', where landlords or employers could see how people were voting and look to influence or intimidate them³⁷. Further reforms took many years to introduce. Male urban householders were enfranchised in

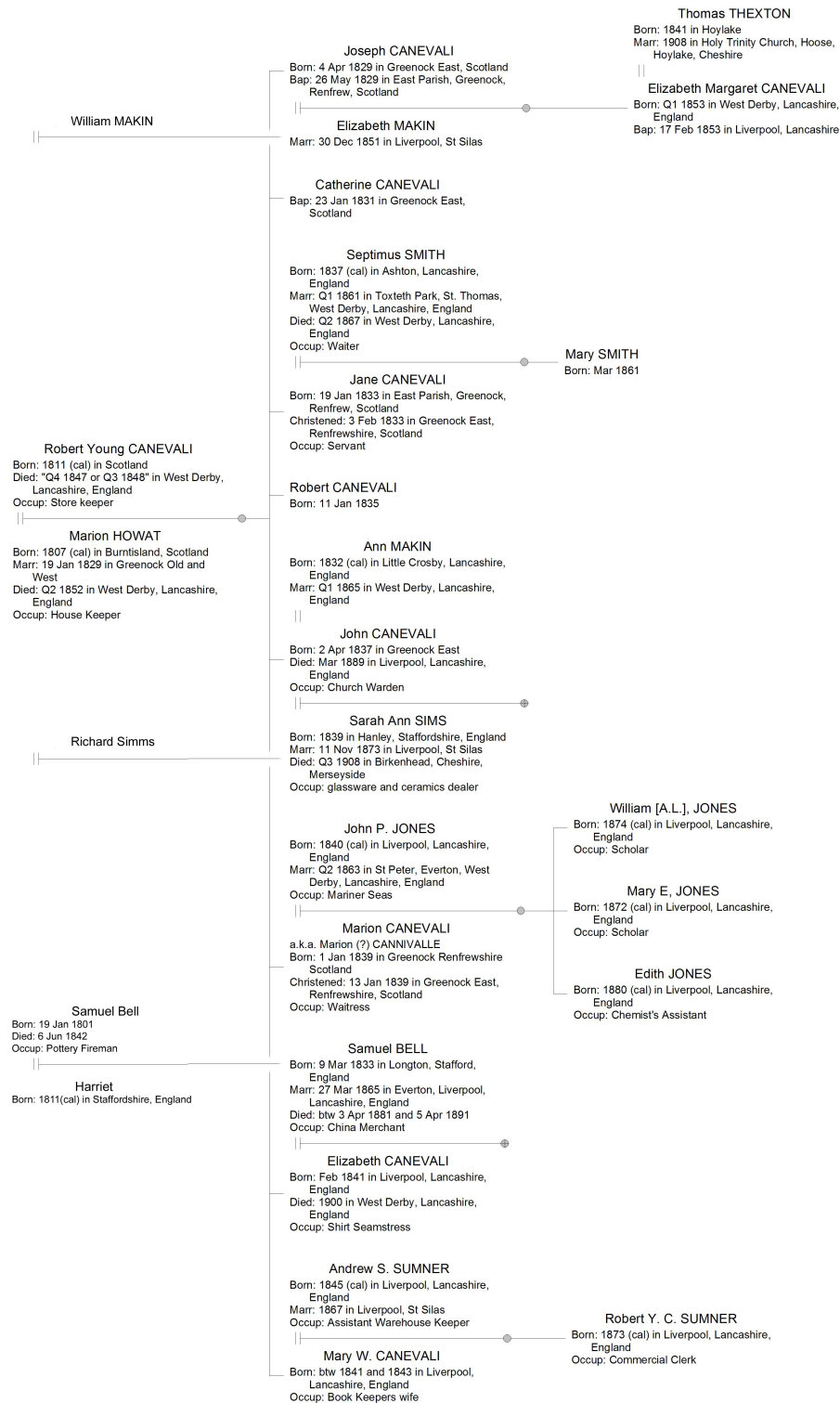


Figure 4.1: Family of Robert Young Canevali and Marion Howat

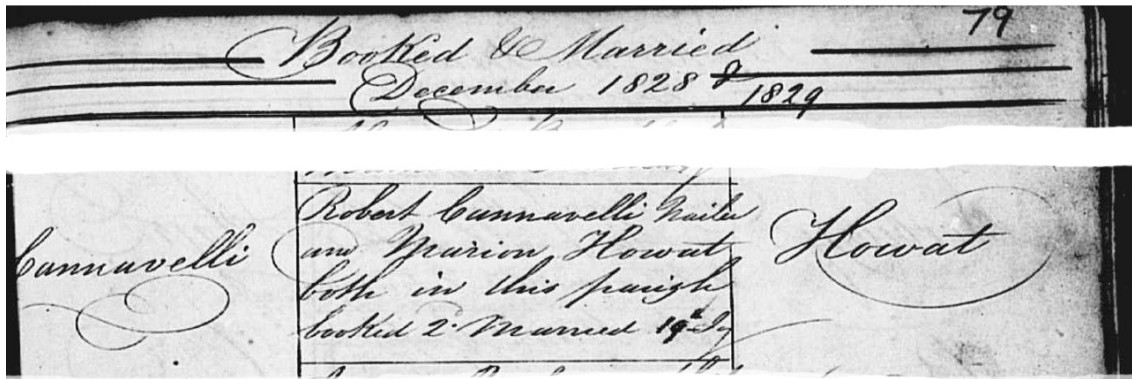


Figure 4.2: Robert Young Canevali and Marion Howart booked to marry 19th January 1829 in Greenock Old/West Parish, Renfrewshire GROS Data 564/003 0080 0159, Frame No FR2201

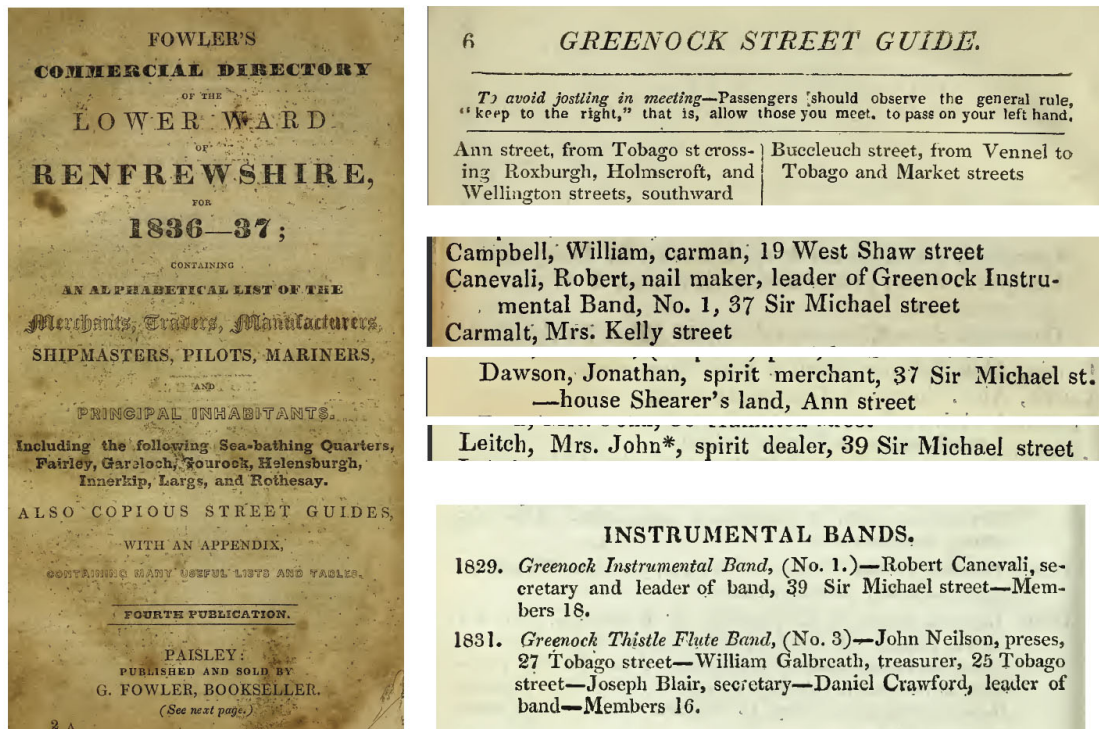


Figure 4.3: Robert Canevali, Nail Maker as listed in Fowlers Directory, 1836

1867 and secret ballots were introduced in 1872. It is worth noting that the 1832 Reform Act was the first time that women were explicitly prevented from voting³⁸.

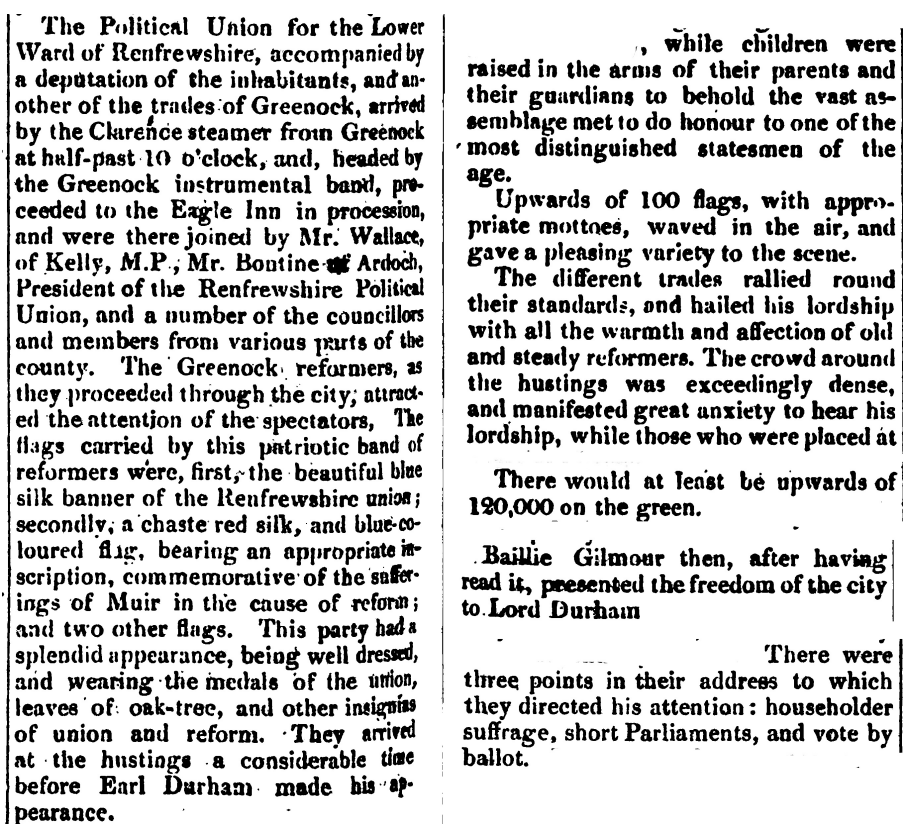


Figure 4.4: Excerpts from an account of the Glasgow Festival to the Earl of Durham, published by William Cobbett's Political Register, Volume 86

Between 1829 and 1839 Robert and Marion baptised six children in the parish of Greenock East; Joseph, Catherine, Jane (transcribed as Jean), Robert, John and Marion³⁹⁻⁴³ (Figure 4.28). Between Marion's baptism on 13th January 1839 and the census of the 6th June 1841 the family moved to Liverpool¹⁹. Robert changed professions and became a storekeeper¹⁹ or warehouseman⁴.

We do not know what prompted this move, but it must have been a traumatic experience for the family to move home and country, and especially the children who were 12 years old or younger. Liverpool and Greenock were both port towns and the family probably travelled via sea, either by sail or steam boat (Figure 4.5); the Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock Railway did not open until 1841. Soon after arriving in Liverpool, in February 1841, the family was extended further with the birth of Elizabeth Canevali¹⁹.

Edwin Chadwick's Sanitary report of 1842⁴⁴ describes the terrible living conditions within Liverpool at this time, where the average age at death of a labourer was 15 years old (Figure 4.6). This figure is skewed by the high mortality rate of children under 5 years old (62 per cent of all deaths), though the average age of death of an adult labourer was still around 36 years old. Edwin Chadwick argued that disease was directly related to living conditions, but little was done at this time to try and rectify the situation.

SAILING VESSELS.			
Vessel.	Master.	Tons.	Agents.
<i>To Liverpool—Three times a week.</i>			
Clown	James Stewart	140	Kippen & Lindsay, 36, Cathcart Street.
Columbine	Wm. Mitchell	186	
Grimaldi	D. Hardy	180	
Harlequin	Richard Mather	180	
Pantaloon	William Blair	150	
Portland	John Boyle	131	
Swan	Duncan M'Lean	94	
Vernon	John Melburn	139	
<i>Twice a-week.</i>			
Amethest	A. Campbell	161	James M'Arthur, 50, Dalrymple Street.
Cornelian	J. Morrison	99	
Diamond	D. Cook	87	
Pearl	S. Tomkins	82	
Ruby	S. Cuthbertson	88	
Sapphire	D. Currie	107	
STEAM VESSELS.			
<i>To Liverpool—Once a week.</i>			
Achilles	Hugh Main	586	A. Black & Sons, 2, Custom-House Place.
Actæon	R. Crawford	414	
Admiral	John Boyd	500	Kippen & Lindsay, 36, Cathcart Street.
Commodore	A. Hardie	378	
City of Glasgow	J. M'Lellan	270	
Princess Royal	J. M'Arthur	310	D. M'Larty & Co. 39, Shaw Street.
Royal George	Cook	288	
Royal Sovereign	Tassie	308	

Figure 4.5: Ships from Greenock to Liverpool, that may have carried the Canevali's, as listed in Hutcheson's Greenock Directory, 1841.

But in Liverpool (which is a commercial and not a manufacturing town) where, however, the condition of the dwellings are reported to be the worst, where, according to the report of Dr. Duncan, 40,000 of the population live in cellars, where 1 in 25 of the population are annually attacked with fever,—there the mean chances of life appear from the returns to the Registrar-general to be still lower than in Manchester, Leeds, or amongst the silk weavers in Bethnal Green. During the year 1840, the deaths, distinguishable in classes, were as follows:—

No. of Deaths.	LIVERPOOL, 1840.	Average Age of Deceased.
137	Gentry and professional persons, &c.	35 years.
1,738	Tradesmen and their families	22 „
5,597	Labourers, mechanics, and servants, &c.	15 „

Figure 4.6: Excerpt from Chadwick's Sanitary report of 1842, page 159.

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Unoccupied or Inhabited	Inhabited		Males	Females		Within the County	Without the County
Duckinfield St		1	Robt. M. Canevali	30		Stone Keeper		S
			Marion M ^o	30				S
			Joseph M ^o	12				S
			John M ^o	8				S
			John M ^o	4				S
			Marion M ^o	2				S
			Eliz ^h M ^o	4 m ^o				E
			Peter M ^o Kenzie	35		nail maker		S
			Christiana Kerr	14				S

Figure 4.7: Robert Canevali and family within the 1841 Census, at Duckinfield Street, in the Registration district of Liverpool and Sub-registration district of Mount Pleasant. The whole family are recorded as being born in Scotland except Elizabeth, aged 4 months, born in England. In the 1841 Census ages over 15 were rounded down to the nearest 5 years. Source Citation: Class: HO107; Piece 561; Folio: 13; Page: 19; GSU roll: 438713

In the 1841 census the Canevali family are recorded as living in a single property on Duckinfield Street, probably towards the end of the street nearest to Brownlow Hill¹⁹. Duckinfield Street was built between 1810 and 1830⁴⁵ and consisted of series of courts. In a Court, houses were grouped around a narrow paved yard and set at right angles to the main street (Figure 4.10). The Canevalis were fortunate to be able to live on the Street, rather than inside a court. They shared their house with two lodgers. One of the lodgers worked as a nail-maker, the same occupation Robert previously held in Greenock.

Figures 4.9 and 4.8 show a typical entrance to a court and what a court would look like. Each house could be up to three storeys high and built back to back with houses of the next court. Each storey contained one room and often a whole family lived in that room⁴⁶. The Courts layout prevented fresh air from circulating and there was little light⁴⁴ page 30. Sanitation was primitive, sometimes causing contamination of often the only water source for each court, an outside tap⁴⁶. Diseases such as typhus and cholera and infestations of fleas and vermin were common⁴⁶.

Research by Martyn Canevali⁴ shows Robert maintained his interest in music. A Robert Young Canevali is listed in Gores Directory of 1841, 1845 and 1847 as the preceptor (someone tasked with making arrangements for the church choir and music) at Scotch Church, 28 Garden Street, Edgehill, Liverpool.

Robert and Marion may have had a further daughter, Mary W. Canevali born between 1841⁴⁷ and 1843⁴⁸. I have no direct documentation, but Mary was born in Liverpool^{47:48} and married in the same church as Robert and Marion's other daughters^{49:50}, plus later had a son named Robert Young⁴⁸. However, Mary isn't listed in the 1851 census with the family³⁴(Figure 4.29).



Figure 4.8: A typical entrance to a court, similar to the house where the Canevali's lived in 1841. Entrance to No.26 Court, Burlington Street, 1925



Figure 4.9: A typical court, similar to those that neighbored the Canevali's home in 1841. Court 2, Ford Street. 1897

The 1851 census shows Marion as a widower³⁴. The deaths of two Robert Young Canevali's have been recorded, one at the end of 1847⁵¹, the other in the Summer of 1848⁵². One is likely to be Marion's son or grandson, the other her husband, but without purchasing the death certificates I can not be certain. Both may have died as a result of typhus, dysentery or cholera which were prevalent at this time⁵³.

During 1847 Liverpool became overwhelmed by an influx of Irish emigration, fleeing the Great Potatoe Famine. Pre-famine, Liverpool had a population of about 250,000⁵³, with around 17 per cent of the population being Irish-born⁵⁴. During the first wave of famine emigration, from January to June of 1847, an estimated 300,000 destitute Irish arrived in Liverpool⁵³. Most emigrants were transient, getting passage from Liverpool to the USA, Canada or Australia, but many stayed⁵⁴. The parts of the city featuring cheap lodging houses became jammed. People moved into musty cellars, condemned and abandoned buildings, or anywhere they could just lie down. Disease flourished in these crowded conditions with poor sanitation⁵³.

In June 1847 the British government passed a law allowing authorities to deport homeless Irish back to their country of origin. About 15,000 were loaded onto boats and returned to Dublin and Cork, where they were abandoned on the docks⁵³. The epidemic's were also the impetus for the Public Health Act of 1848, which did follow recommendations made in Edwin Chadwick's Sanitary report of 1842⁴⁴.

In 1851 the Canevali's were living at 16 Hill Street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool³⁴. Figure 4.10 suggests that this was a worse location than on Duckinfield Street. They shared their household with two lodgers. A separate household, comprising of two Irish sisters, are also listed as living at the same address, 16 Hill Street. By 1851 over 22 per cent of the population in Liverpool were Irish-born⁵⁴.

A Marion Canevali is recorded to have died in Quarter 2 (Apr-Jun) 1852, in West Derby⁵⁵. Without purchasing the death certificate it is unclear whether this is Robert's wife or his daughter, neither have been found in records since. If it was Marion the



Figure 4.10: a) Liverpool. b) Liverpool with area of map d highlighted. c) Liverpool 1849, highlighting areas of paupism and cholera. d) Liverpool 1833, areas of paupism according to map c are greyed out. Duckinfield Street and Hill Street highlighted along with the location of St. Thomas e) Duckinfield Street from the 1848 Ordnance Survey Map

mother, I have been unable to establish where her children went; Jane, John, Marion and Elizabeth, aged 19, 15, 13 and 11 years respectively. Jane was already employed by 1851 as a Servant and John, like his father's brother, was a Steward on a Ship, while Marion and Elizabeth were recorded as attending school³⁴ (Figure 4.29). One option was the children went to stay with their elder brother Joseph, who had married the previous year.

4.2 Family of Joseph Canevali and Elizabeth Makin

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1)

Children: Elizabeth b1853, possibly John b1851(Section 4.3)

Joseph married Elizabeth on 30 December 1851, in the church of St. Silas, Liverpool.^{35:56} Elizabeth's surname at marriage was Rigby⁵⁷, but she was previously married and her maiden name was Makin.⁵⁶ Her Father was William⁵⁸. The Gores Directory of Liverpool, 1857 lists a Joseph Canevali, Victualler at 101 Marybone, Liverpool.

In the first quarter of 1853 Elizabeth Margaret Canevali was born⁵⁹ and baptised on the 17th February in St. Silas church, Liverpool⁶⁰. Ten years later a Harriet Emma Canevali is born on the 6 August 1863, to an Elizabeth Canevali at Stephens Lane. I speculate that the mother is Elizabeth Canevali née Makin. Harriet was baptised on the 26th August in St. Peters church, Liverpool⁶¹.

By 1881, an Elizabeth M. Canevali is living with Catherine Smith. She is described as adopted, with some annuity, suggesting that her parents had died leaving her with some income⁶².

We know little further, but in 1908, aged 54, 'Elizabeth Margaret Canevali' married Thomas Texton, aged 67.⁶³ The marriage took place at Holy Trinity Church, Hoose, Hoylake, Cheshire, England. While it is unclear whether they attended, both Elizabeth's father and Thomas Thexton's father are mentioned in the records, both named Joseph.⁶³

4.3 Family of Jane Canevali and Septimus Smith

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1)

Children: Mary b1861

Jane Canevali was the oldest child still living with her Mother in 1851 when, aged 18, she was working as a Servant³⁴ (Figure 4.29). Ten years later, in the first 3 months of 1861 she married Septimus Smith in St. Thomas, Toxteth Park^{50:64:65} (Figure 4.10). It does not appear that they could live together straight away. That year, on the 7th April, the night of the 1861 Census, Jane Smith is staying with her brother-in-law Richard Smith, his wife and family.⁶⁶ They live in 41 Hill Street, next to the Smithy, and just up the road from where Jane Canevali lived with her mother 10 years previously. Richard Smith also has a niece staying with him, Mary Smith aged 1 month, who, being recorded in the census next to Jane Smith, may possibly be Jane's daughter.

Meanwhile, on the same night, a Septimus Smith, aged 24, is lodging in Liverpool and working as a Waiter⁶⁷. The address is unclear, possibly Elizabeth Terraces, Everton



Figure 4.11: Modern map of Liverpool showing the location of St. Silas, where Joseph Canevali and his brother John and sister Mary married, 101 Marybone where Joseph may have been a Victualler, and 41 Hill Street, the home of Septimus Smith's brother Richard.

(Figure 4.30). Septimus appears to be living with a John Canevana (Canevali?), who is aged 10 and was born in Liverpool. I'm not sure who John's parents were. Like Richard Smith, Septimus is recorded as being born in Ashton, Lancashire. Septimus can be traced back to the 1851 Census, to a 13 year old Septimus, born in Ashton, Lancashire, working as a Farm Servant in Thurnham, Lancashire⁶⁸. The death of a Septimus Smith is recorded between April and July 1867⁶⁹. If the same person, he would have been only thirty years of age.

4.4 Family of John Canevali and Ann

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1)

The year of 1865 started with two marriages in Robert and Marion Canevali's family. Both John and his sister Elizabeth married in the first three months of the year⁷⁰ (Figure 4.31). However, without purchasing the marriage certificate I am uncertain of the exact date of John's marriage, or even who John married. It was probably the Ann shown in the 1871 census⁷¹ (Figure 4.31), but I don't know Ann's maiden name.

The 1871 census record shows two sister-in-laws to John Canevali, staying with John and his wife Ann at 2 Hornby Street, Liverpool. The sister-in-laws are called Margaret Jackson (born approximately 1825) and Mary Makin (born approximately 1821). Like John's wife Ann, they were both born in Little Crosby, approximately eight miles north of Liverpool. Margaret and Mary are both widowed and it is unclear whether Jackson and Makin are their married or maiden names. Interestingly, Makin is the maiden name of Joseph Canevali's wife Elizabeth (Section 4.2).

John Canevali's nephew is also staying on the night of the census on 2 April 1871. William Makin is 15 years old, and is assumed to be Mary's son. At the time of the 1871 census no occupation is given for Margaret or Mary. However, by April 1881 they appear to be working together as Confectioner's, living at 3 Burscough St, Ormskirk⁷² (Figure 4.31).

In the 1871 census, John is no longer working as a Ship Steward as shown in the 1851 census³⁴, and instead records his occupation as a publican. This is a similar occupation as his brother-in-law Joseph's in 1857. (Section 4.2).

Soon after the 1871 census, John and Ann separated. I have no documentation, such as Ann's death certificate, to explain why. By the end of 1873 John married Sarah Ann Sims.

4.5 Family of John Canevali and Sarah Ann Sims

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1), Richard Sims

Children: Robert Young b1875, John Howett b1876 (Section 4.5.1)

Sarah was born in the first quarter of 1839 in Hanley, Stafford⁷³⁻⁷⁵, a large and modern market town where "many of the houses are well built"⁷⁶, though much of the town was overcrowded⁷⁷. The towns of Hanley, Tunstall, Burslem, Stoke, Fenton and Longton are collectively known as 'The Potteries'. By 1841 "the navigation of earthenware to Liverpool, Hull, the Metropolis is of such an extent, that a company is established for the sole purpose of carrying that article."⁷⁶

There is some uncertainty to Sarah Ann's maiden name. I think Sarah Ann was born Sarah Ann Sims, daughter of Richard Sims (Figure 4.12). Prior to marrying John, in the second quarter of 1860, Sarah is thought to have married a George Bentley Swetnam. Later, on 11 November 1873, Sarah was able to marry John Canevali at St Silas, Liverpool⁷⁸ (Figure 4.14).

Research by Martyn Canevali at the Family History Centre indicates Sarah Ann father's name was Richard Sims⁷⁹ or Richard Simms⁷³, while an email from John Sharkey quoting the same reference has her Father as Richard Simm⁸⁰.

Family History Centre records and National Marriage Indexes suggest that at the time of Sarah's marriage to John her surname was Sweetman⁷³ or Swetman^{78:81}. The Family History Centre record for John and Sarah's marriage indicates that Sarah and John were previously married⁷³, so Sweetman or Swetman could be Sarah's name from a previous marriage.

No record for a Sarah Sims marrying someone with surname Swetman or Sweetman has been found between 1859 and 1872. However, in Q2 1860 a Sarah Ann Sims did marry a George Bentley Swetnam^{82:83} at St. Mark, Shelton (neighbouring Hanley), Stoke-on-Trent (Figure 4.13).

It seems probably that this is the same Sarah Ann who married John Canevali on 11 November 1873 at St Silas, Liverpool^{78:84} (Figure 4.14), but without obtaining either of her marriage certificates I can not be certain.

Figure 4.12: Who was Sarah Ann Canevali ?

John and Sarah's first son was named after John's paternal grandfather, Robert Young

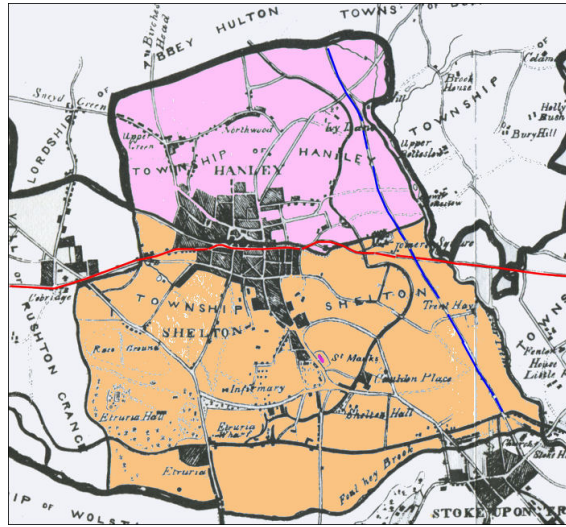


Figure 4.13: Hanley and Shelton from 1842 map of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent by Michael Scott (from Ward's book of the same name) Blue line is the present Leek Road, running from Stoke church (St. Peters) through Joiners Square and Ivy House on towards Milton.S Red line is Victoria Road from Fenton through Joiners Square up Lichfield Street, then Stafford Street and up Waterloo Road to Cobridge. St. Marks Church is highlighted in Purple



Figure 4.14: Sarah Sims married John Canevali in St. Silas Church, Pembroke Place, Liverpool on 11 November 1873. In 1881 they lived at 31 Cleveland Square. In 1891 they had moved to 30 Cleveland Square, and from 1901 to 1911 Sarah's Earthenware business is listed as being at 32 Cleveland Square, though in the 1901 census Sarah, her family, domestic servant and shop assistant are listed as living at 13 Rudgrave Square.

Canevali⁸⁵. Robert was born towards the end of 1875⁸⁶ and died a few months later^{85;87}. John and Sarah's second son (recorded as such on their memorial inscription) was called John Howett Canevali⁸⁵. He was presumably named John after his father and Howett after his paternal grandmother Marion Howat (Section 4.1). He was known as 'Howett'⁸⁸.

By the time of the census on 3rd April 1881 John Canevali was working as an Earthenware Dealer⁷⁴. He and Sarah lived at 31 Cleveland Square (Figure 4.14). In 30 Cleveland Square lived John's younger sister Elizabeth and her husband Samuel Bell. Samuel Bell was born in Longton, in the area known as the Potteries, moved to Liverpool and had started working as an Earthenware Dealer in the early 1860's (Section 4.7). Figures 4.15 and 4.16 show typical earthenware that would have been on sale during the 1880's.



Figure 4.15: Ridgway Tea Service, circa 1882, Staffordshire, England. Pattern Name: "Chintz"

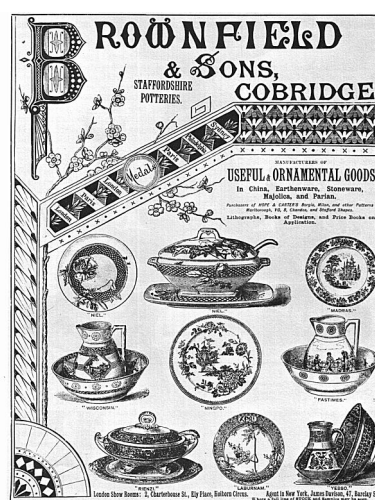


Figure 4.16: Advertisement showing typical shapes of the mid-1880s, Reproduced from the Pottery Gazette, 1886

For five years John worked as Church Warden of St. Thomas Church, Park Lane⁸⁵, a role important enough to be engraved on his memorial on his death in March 1889, aged 51 years (Figure 4.17). St. Thomas closed on 31 Dec 1905, and the churchyard there cleared in 1905.

Sarah continued as a successful Earthenware dealer. In the 1891 census Sarah is recorded as having one domestic servant, but no further employees helping to run the business⁷⁴ (Figure 4.18). By this time Samuel Bell had died and his wife Elizabeth and younger children had moved to Everton⁸⁹. Samuel's younger son Joseph Bell moved in with Sarah and John Canevali at 30 Cleveland Square⁹⁰. Joseph became part of the family, even being recorded as 'Canevali' within the 1901 census⁷⁵.

In the 1901 Census, the family are recorded as living at 13 Rudgrave Square⁷⁴, with a domestic servant and the Earthenware shop assistant (Figure 4.18) (Figure 4.14). The Earthenware business is listed in the 1901 phone directory as still being in Cleveland square, but now at number 32⁹². After marrying in 1903, John and his wife Maud continue to live at 32 Cleveland Square (Section 4.5.1).

In the 1907 'Annuaire de la verrerie et de la céramique' (directory of glassware and ceramics dealers) the business is listed as 'Canevali (Mrs Sarah Ann) & Son'⁹³. The

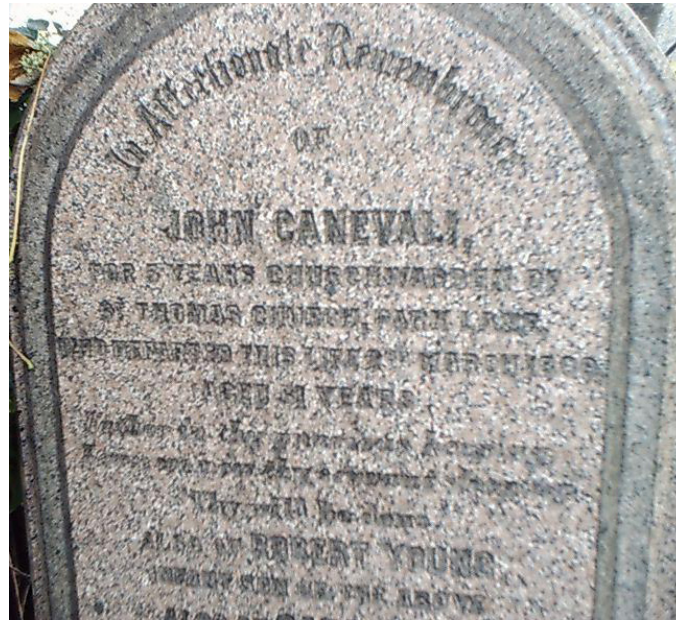


Figure 4.17: Photo taken by Shirley Birch, <http://www.liverpool-ancestors.co.uk>, at Anfield Cemetery. “In Affectionate Remembrance of John Canevali, for 5 years church warden of St. Thomas Church, Park Lane, who departed this life ? March 1889 Aged 51 years, ??????? ????????, Thy will be done. Also of Robert Young infant son of the above. Also ? Also John Howett Canevali Second son of the above who died ? May 1943 Aged 67 years Also of Harriet Emma Bell Niece of John Canevali who died 3rd(?) May 1882, Aged 18 years.” While this figure does not show it, Shirley Birch’s website records that Sarah Ann Canevali is also mentioned on the memorial

Administrative County of *Cheshire*

The undenumerated Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish of *St. Peter* Municipal Borough of *St. Peter* Urban Sanitary District of *St. Peter* Parliamentary Borough or Division of *St. Peter* Rural Sanitary District of *St. Peter* Ecclesiastical Parish or District of *St. Peter*

Page 2

Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of HOUSES	No. of ROAD STREET, etc. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Widow	Widow at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) District-born (2) Immigrants, Irish-born or Alien				
1	5 42 Cleveland Sq	John Burgess	Head	44	Commercial Traveller	X				St. Peter					
2	3 2 50	Sarah A. Canevali	Wife	32	Commercial Traveller		X			St. Peter					
3	3 1 50	John H. Bell	Son	14	Printer		X			St. Peter					
4	7 3 0 50	Joseph H. Bell	Nephew	17	Printer		X			St. Peter					
5	3 1 50	John H. Bell	Nephew	17	Printer		X			St. Peter					

a) Census 1891:
30 Cleveland Square, Liverpool

Showing Sarah A Canevali,
Widowed, Earthenware Dealer
John H. Canevali
Printer Compositor Apprentice
Joseph H Bell, Sarah's nephew

Administrative County of *Cheshire*

The undenumerated Houses are situate within the boundaries of the

Civil Parish of *St. Peter* Municipal Borough of *St. Peter* Urban Sanitary District of *St. Peter* Parliamentary Borough or Division of *St. Peter* Rural Sanitary District of *St. Peter* Ecclesiastical Parish or District of *St. Peter*

Page 37

Col. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of HOUSES	No. of ROAD STREET, etc. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	Employer	Employed	Widow	Widow at Home	WHERE BORN	(1) District-born (2) Immigrants, Irish-born or Alien				
1	13 13 20	Sarah Ann Canevali	Wife	27	Commercial Traveller		X			St. Peter					
2	13 13 20	John H. Canevali	Son	27	Commercial Traveller		X			St. Peter					
3	13 13 20	Joseph H. Canevali	Son	16	Commercial Traveller		X			St. Peter					

b) Census 1901:
13 Rudgrave Square

Sarah Ann Canevali,
Earthenware Merchant
Employer
John H Canevali
Commercial Book Keeper
Joseph H Canevali
Commercial Traveller

c)

248 When Calling give Name of Exchange as well as Number.

LIVERPOOL.

Central ... 0106 CANEVALI S. A., Wholesale Earthen- 32 Cleveland sq
ware Merchant

BYR-CAN LIVERPOOL & BIRKENHEAD AREA. (Section 39) 22

229 do. William Street, 229 William Street, Liverpool
235 do. Callender & Co., 235 Callender & Co., Birkenhead
210 do. Andrew & Co., 210 Andrew & Co., Birkenhead



e)

c) 1901 phone book listing for S. A. Canevali, Wholesale Earthenware Merchant.

Sarah is not listed in the 1899 directory, but continues to have the same listing in the phone book until 1911

d) 1911 phone book listing for S.A. Canevali

e) In Britain, the candlestick was the standard phone used between c1900 and c1920. This is a Post Office Tele 2.

Figure 4.18: a) Census, 5 April 1891, 30 Cleveland Square, Liverpool (Class: RG12; Piece: 2910; Folio: 19; Page: 2) b) Census, 31 March 1891, 13 Rudgrave Square, Cheshire (Class: RG13; Piece: 3403; Folio: 139; Page: 37) c) 1901 Phone Book for Metropolitan / Midland / Southern / Western / Scotland / Northern / North Western / Ireland d) 1911 Phone Book for Liverpool and Birkenhead e) Post Office Tele 2 candlestick phone⁹¹

son was possibly John who in 1901 was recorded as working as a Commercial Book keeper⁷⁵, or more likely Joseph who, in 1901, worked as a Commercial Traveller⁷⁵ and would later be a Wholesale Glass and China Merchant.⁹⁴ In 1908, Sarah died^{85:95} and was buried in Anfield Cemetery(though Figure 4.17 doesn't show it, Shirley Birch's website records that Sarah Ann Canevali is also on the memorial).

The business continued to be listed as Sarah's in the phone directory at 32 Cleveland Square until 1911.⁹² During this later period, the area around Cleveland Square, and in particular Frederick Street, became home to "British, Chinese, negroes and Scandinavians, coming and going on their own mysterious affairs, lounging and conversing on public house steps and in their own restaurants."⁹⁶ Subsequently, Cleveland Square, Pitt Street and Frederick Street became home to Liverpool's China Town⁹⁷ (Figure 4.19, 4.20).



Figure 4.19: Cleveland Square showing: No 29 Lai Kee's lodging house, No. 30 Low Choi cafe, No. 31 Kwong Wai Hin, shop, No. 32 Wo Fat, tobacconist. In 1881, Elizabeth and Samuel Bell lived at No 30, John and Sarah Canevali lived at 31; In 1891 John, Sarah and their nephew Joseph Bell had moved into No.30. From 1901, the Earthenware business was at No.32 - note the S.A.Canevali sign



Figure 4.20: Cleveland Square, as it was before being destroyed during the Second World War

4.5.1 Family of John Howett Canevali and Maud Eleanor Drinkwater

Parents: John Canevali and Sarah Ann Sims (Section 4.5)

Children: Vera Maud b1901, Norman Howett b1905, Nancey b1908, Ethelwyn Majorie b1909, John Derek b1911, Edgar Maurice b1912

John appears to have inherited some of the artistic streak of his grandfather Robert Canevali (Sections 4) and great grandfather Siro Canevali (Section 3.1), both musicians. However, instead of being a musician, aged in his twenties, John was an exhibiting photographer.

The methods of 'modern' photography were first published by Louis Daguire and William Henry Fox Talbot in 1839⁹⁸. In the following years, technical advances quickly improved these methods. Before photography, it was only the wealthy who could afford a family portrait painted by an artist⁹⁹. Being fairly inexpensive, however, photography by the mid-1860's had enabled all social classes to be able to pay a professional for portraits of themselves and their family¹⁰⁰. The rapid increase in the number of professional photographers provides ample evidence of this new development⁹⁹.

Amateur photography has existed for as long as professional photography, but in the early years it was mainly the affluent, leisured classes who could follow the expensive and time-consuming pursuit¹⁰¹. In the 1880s technical advances (including the introduction of roll-film) made photography a cheaper and simpler hobby to pursue and some middle-class hobbyists began to take photographs for their own amusement¹⁰¹. The amateur market expanded steadily, encouraged and sustained by commercial companies such as Kodak.

It is during this period, as photography became more popular, that John Canevali had photos selected by the Royal Society of Photographers for inclusion in their 1903 Exhibition¹⁰². Unfortunately, I can not see the photos, which may even have been sold at the exhibition. I do, however, have descriptions provided by the exhibition review (Figure 4.22). On their own, these comments do not appear complementary, but when

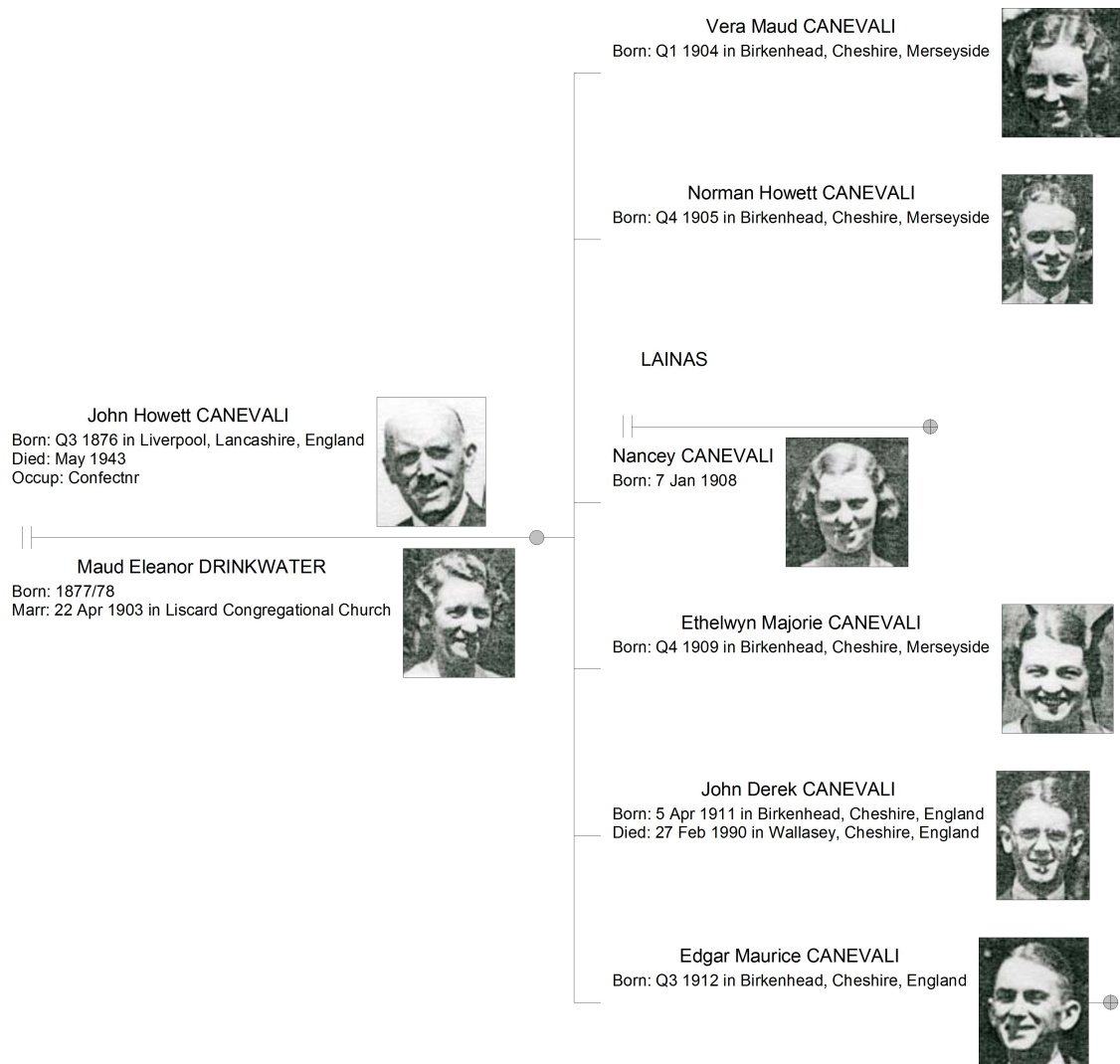


Figure 4.21: Family of John H. Canevali and Maud E. Drinkwater

placed in context of the opening paragraphs of the exhibition review it appears that John Canevali must have been at least moderately skilled to have two photos selected. In the 1904 exhibition John entered the competitive section where the same reviewer considered his photo to be of “good tone”, though he was less complementary of the overall standard of the exhibition compared to the previous year¹⁰³. While John does not appear to have photos in any of the other Royal Society exhibitions between 1870 and 1915¹⁰⁴, Figure 4.23 suggests that he continued to pursue the hobby, or at least had colleagues who did.



A: Adverts from the 1903 Forty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain

BY A. C. R. CARTER.

As in the previous year, the selecting committee of this Exhibition has quite evidently been determined to harden its heart. In consequence the walls are free from examples that are the despair of the critic. By this it must not be inferred that the majority of the works form a collection of pictorial masterpieces. Far from this—but it is hopeful to note that the standard of acceptance has been appreciably raised, and, if many exhibitors still cannot help seeing the world with commonplace eyes, it is evident that some of them try to see an ordinary scene with just deference to the inexorable laws of light. Woodland scenes are growing very

A pair of scenes by J. H. Canevali are uneven in quality, the better being the wash effect in a tiny frame *Stormbreaking* (13).

13	Storm Breaking.	1 guinea
159	Solitude.	2 guineas

*Canevali, J. H., 32, Cleveland Square, Liverpool, 13, 159.

FULL acknowledgment was made in this Annual of the general improvement shown in the 1902 and 1903 Exhibitions of the senior Society. This year, however, the New Gallery Show seems of mediocre quality, and it is only when the last wall is reached that any cheerful note of progress and accomplishment is struck. Prior to this, of course, a few examples of good class have been encountered, but the average level is low, and one wonders, and feels momentarily depressed in wondering, what the mass of the rejected must have been if the chosen exhibits represent the survival of the fittest.

An architectural study by Rev. H. R. Champion, this time of a staircase, and a small atmospheric exercise by J. H. Canevali, are marked by good tone.

256	A Passing Shower.	15/6	J. H. Canevali
-----	-------------------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------------

*Canevali, J. H., 32, Cleveland Square, Liverpool, 256.

C: i) Opening comments of the review of the 1904 Exhibition, ii) review of John Canevali's photos, iii) John Canevali's photo as listed in the exhibition, iv) John Canevali address

Figure 4.22: References from the Royal Society of Photographers 1903 and 1904 Exhibition Programme

John was living with his parents in April 1901, working as a commercial book keeper⁷⁵, and may have been living with them up to his marriage to Maud on 22 April 1903.^{4:105} The Photographic Exhibition programmes give John's address as 32 Cleveland Square, but it is unclear whether this was simply because it was the business address, or he and Maud had moved there. John and Maud were married in Liscard Congregational Church (Figure 4.24) and all of their children appear to have been born in Birkenhead¹⁰⁶⁻¹¹⁰. The birth of Nancey was announced in the local



Figure 4.23: Photo of John H. Canevali and Maud E. Drinkwater's family. Back Row: Norman Howett, John Derek, Nancey, Edgar Maurice. Front Row: Ethelwyn Majorie, Maud Eleanor née Drinkwater, John Howett, Vera Maud. I only have a photocopy of the photo annotated by Kenneth Bell, identifying everyone. The photo was received from Nicolas Lainas (Nancy's son) and shows the Canevali family on the 4th June 1933. It would be great if someone has a better copy of the photo they can share or can help me find someone who does.

newspaper, the Liverpool Mercury, on January 11th 1908 "CANEVALI, Jan 7th, Cleveland, Stoneby Dr, New Brighton, J. H. CANEVALI a daughter"¹¹¹. Sometime between 1921 and 1924, John Canevali replaced "Wallasey Poultry Food Stores" with a High Class Confectioner^{112:113}, which remained there until at least 1928¹¹³. John died in 1943 and is commemorated in the memorial shown in Figure 4.17. Maud appears to have continued to stay in the area, by 1965 living with her son John D. Canevali at 38 Seafield Drive, new Brighton.¹¹⁴

Family of John Derek Canevali

Parents: John Howett Canevali and Maud Eleanor Drinkwater (Section 4.5.1)

I know very little regarding John and Maud Canevali and their descendants, and infact hope that others will be able to provide further information. I did discover from an online cricket archive that John Derek Canevali played for Cheshire in the Minor Counties Championship between 1935 and 1939 and his cricket statistics, for some games at least, are shown in Figure 4.25.

4.6 Family of Marion Canevali and John P. Jones

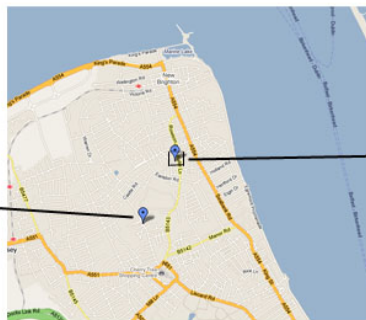
Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1)

Children: Mary E. b1872, William A.L. b1874, Edith b1880

As described in Section 4.1, I am unsure where Marion lived following the death of her



132 Seaview Road, where John Canevali is registered as being a High Class Confectioner



Liscard Congregational Church Built in 1842, the building and school were damaged by bombs during World War II. The church was rebuilt, but later demolished due to dry rot making the building unsafe

1924 Wallasey .. 2237 Canevali J. H., High Class Confectnr 132 Seaview rd
 1928 Canevali J. H., Confectnr, 132 Seaview rd. . . . Wallasey 2237

Area around church 1875-2002

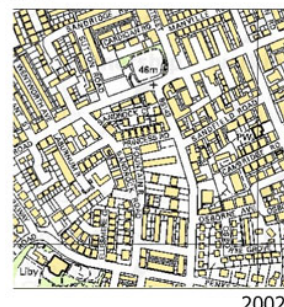


Figure 4.24: Location of Liscard Congregational Church where John and Maud Canevali were married. Also, 132 Sea view road, where they owned a High Class Confectioners. The lower pictures show how over John Canevali's life-time Birkenhead developed from mainly fields to a mostly urban environment.

Full name: John Derek Canevali
 Born: 5th April 1911, Birkenhead, Cheshire, England
 Died: 27th February 1990, Wallasey, Cheshire, England
 Batting: Right-hand batsman
 Teams: **Cheshire** (Minor Counties Championship: 1935-1939)

You searched for **JD Canevali**

BATTING						BOWLING								
Mt	Inn	Score	Team Score	How Out	Fielder	Bowler	Ovs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Opp Score	Match	Date	
1	1	2	134	lbw		EP Robinson	2	0	13	0	315-3d	Cheshire v Yorkshire Second XI	07 Aug 1935	
2	7	147	c	TA Jacques	TA Jacques		-	-	-	-				
2	3	1	197	b		HS Hargreaves					210-9d	Cheshire v Yorkshire Second XI	08 Jul 1936	
4	18	163-9	c	J Hampshire	HS Hargreaves									
3	5	23	137	st	W Farrimond	JB Bowes					193-5	Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	22 Jul 1936	
4	6	6	57	b		EW Greenhalgh	3	0	19	0	245-3d	Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	14 Jun 1937	
7	45	148	b		T Jaques		-	-	-	-				
5	8	41	243	st	HG Davies	JT Morgan					65-2	Cheshire v Glamorgan Second XI	05 Jul 1937	
6			73-2d	dnb							79	Cheshire v Yorkshire Second XI	21 Jul 1937	
7	9	43	146	c	LG Jones	WRJ Jones					157	Cheshire v Glamorgan Second XI	11 Aug 1937	
10	6	116	b		JT Morgan						195-9d			
8	11	35	214	lbw		RH Parkin					305-9d	Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	25 Aug 1937	
12	3	125	b		JB Bowes						82-4d			
9	13	0	86-7	c	JB Bowes	RG Garlick						Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	16 May 1938	
10	14	6	117	b		K Cranston					293	Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	13 Jun 1938	
15	8	217	b		K Cranston						43-0			
11	16	47	245	c	GB Edge	E Broderick					165	Cheshire v Staffordshire	24 May 1939	
17	16	126	c	WA Adams	B Shardlow						178			
12	18	0	180	c	ST Banham	TA Higson					122-6	Cheshire v Lancashire Second XI	28 Jun 1939	
							Matches	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Ave	50	100
							12	18	0	307	47	17.05	0	0
							Balls	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	BB	Ave		
							30	0	32	0	-	-		

Figure 4.25: John Derek Canevali Cricket Record

Mother in 1852. However, at the time of the 1861 census Marion is still in Liverpool, working as a Waitress and living at 24 Tatlock Street¹¹⁵ (Figure 4.32). One wonders if Marion worked at the same place as her brother-in-law Septimus, and it was through Marion that Septimus met her sister, his future wife, Jane (Section 4.3). Shortly afterwards in the second quarter of 1863, at St. Peters Church, Everton, Marion married John P. Jones.^{116;117} In 1871 they lived at 8 Stephen's Lane¹¹⁸, John (born 1840, Liverpool) working as a Sea Mariner¹¹⁸. They were soon joined by Mary Jones (born 1872), William (born 1874) and Edith (born 1880)¹¹⁹. By 1881 the family had moved to Denman Street. They lived on this street for over 20 years, at No 46, 30 and 36 respectively¹¹⁹⁻¹²¹. By 1901 only the youngest daughter Edith was living with her parents whilst working as a Chemist's Assistant¹²¹ (Figures 4.33). Denman Street was later demolished, except for a few houses at one end, to make way for new housing¹²².



Figure 4.26: Modern map of Liverpool showing where Marion Canevali stayed on the night of the censuses between 1861 and 1901

4.7 Family of Elizabeth Canevali and Samuel Bell

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4), Samuel Bell and Harriet (Section 7)

Harriet Emma b1863/64, Mary E. (Emily?) b1865/66, Marion b1869, Samuel John b1871, Joseph Howett b1874 (Section 8.1)

Samuel and Elizabeth's family is discussed in Chapter 8.

4.8 Family of Mary W. Canevali and Andrew S. Sumner

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4.1)

Children: Robert Y. C. Canevali b1873

During 1861, while her older sisters worked as a servant and waitress, Mary lived at 28 Waterlook Road, and worked as a Barmaid⁴⁷. In 1867, two years after witnessing her sister Elizabeth marriage to Samuel Bell¹²³ (Section 4.7), Marion married Andrew S. Sumner at St. Silas Church, Liverpool¹²⁴. Andrew like Mary was born in Liverpool, but a few years later in 1845⁴⁸. He worked as a book keeper for the Docks Board⁴⁸,

and then later as an Assistant Warehouse Keeper¹²⁵. They had one son, Robert Y. C. Sumner, born 1873 in Liverpool, who grew up to be a Commercial Clerk^{48;125;126}. Figure 4.27 shows where they lived between 1881 and 1901 according to the census information as shown in Figure 4.34.



Figure 4.27: Modern map of Liverpool showing where Mary Canevali stayed on the night of the censuses between 1861 and 1901, images from google, 2009. Also shown, the location of St. Silas, where Mary married Andrew Sumner.

4.8.1 Additional Figures

No	Date	Surname	Forename	Parent Names/Frame No.	Sex	Parish	City/County	GROS Data
1	02/04/1837	CANAVALI	JOHN	ROBERT CANAVALI/MARION HOWAT FR174	M	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0203
2	11/01/1835	CANAVALI	ROBERT	ROBERT CANAVALI/MARION HOWAT FR161	M	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0177
3	03/02/1833	CANEVALI	JEAN	ROBERT CANEVALI/MARION HOWAT FR143	F	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0147
4	26/05/1829	CANEVALI	JOSEPH	ROBERT CANEVALI/MARION HOWATT FR113	M	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0087
5	13/01/1839	CANEVALI	MARION	ROBERT CANEVALI/MARION HOWAT FR185	F	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0224
6	23/01/1831	CANOVALI	CATHRINE	ROBERT CANOVALI/MARION HOWAT FR127	F	Greenock East	/RENFREW	564/002 0020 0115

Figure 4.28: Index of results from a search of the General Register Office for Scotland records (online at <http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk/> for "C?n*v?l*"; without soundex; From: 01 January 1553 To: 31 December 1854

Parish or Township of <i>St. James</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. James</i>		City or Borough of <i>Liverpool</i>		Town of <i>Liverpool</i>		Where Born		Where Registered	
No. of House	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Where Registered	Date of Birth	Date of Registration
					Males	Females					
16	Hill Street	Marion Conradi	Head	M			Marion Conradi	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		Elaine	Daughter	M			Elaine	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		John	Son	M	14		John	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		Marion	Daughter	M			Marion	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		Elizabeth	Daughter	M			Elizabeth	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		Andrew Hutchins	Son	M	30		Andrew Hutchins	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		
		George Tomlinson	Son	M	16		George Tomlinson	St. James, Liverpool	St. James, Liverpool		

Figure 4.29: Marion Canewall and family within the 1851 Census, at 16 Hill Street, Liverpool, in the Registration district of West Derby and the Sub-registration district of Toxteth Park. Note Marion is head of the family and a widower. Source Citation: Class: HO107; Piece: 2186; Folio: 83; Page: 2; GSU roll: 87193

Parish (or Township) of <i>South Hill</i>		City or Borough of <i>Liverpool</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. Nicholas</i>		Town of <i>Liverpool</i>		Village of <i>48</i>	
No. of Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb	
143	Elizabeth House 2	Thomas Higgins	Head	M	62	Labourer	Lancashire		
		Mary Higgins	Wife	F	41		Do		
		John Higgins	Son	M	11		Do		
		Richard Nelson	Servant	M	25		Do		
		Thomas Hodgson	Servant	M	49		Do		
		Thomas Smith	Servant	M	44		Do		

a) Census 1851:
Cockersand Abbey (a hamlet of Thurnham), Lancashire
Showing Septimus Smith, unmarried aged 13, working as a Farm Servant born in Ashton, Lancashire

Parish (or Township) of <i>South Hill</i>		City or Borough of <i>Liverpool</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. Nicholas</i>		Town of <i>Liverpool</i>		Village of <i>58</i>	
No. of Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb	
143	Elizabeth House 2	William Hodgson	Head	M	25	Labourer	Liverpool		
		Robert Hodgson	Son	M	23	Waiter	Liverpool		
		Elizabeth Hodgson	Wife	F	24		Do		
		John Hodgson	Son	M	16	Scholar	Liverpool		

b) Census 1861:
Showing lodging at 4 Elizabeth Terrace ?, Liverpool
Septimus Smith, married, aged 24, working as a Waiter born in Ashton, Lancashire
John Canevana, aged 10, Scholar, born in Liverpool

Parish (or Township) of <i>South Hill</i>		City or Borough of <i>Liverpool</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>St. Nicholas</i>		Town of <i>Liverpool</i>		Village of <i>79</i>	
No. of Schedule	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf, or Dumb	
24	41 Hill St	Jane Smith	Head	F	28		Scotland		
		Richard Smith	Wife	F	31		Scotland		
		Septimus Smith	Son	M	13		Ashton		
		Mary Smith	Servant	F	1		Liverpool		

c) Census 1861:
at 41 Hill Street, Toxteth Park
Jane Smith, married, aged 28, born in Scotland sister-in-law to
Richard Smith, married licensed Victualler, aged 31, born in Ashton, Lancashire and his niece Mary Smith aged 1 month, born Liverpool

Figure 4.30: Census returns from 1851 and 1861 thought to show Septimus Smith and Jane Smith née Canevali, possibly also their daughter Mary Smith and relative John Canevali

SENATE of the State of Pennsylvania
 SUP. REGISTRARS DISTRICT 270 Vol. Page

Caneverali Elizabeth
 Caneverali Elizabeth
 W Derby
 Mr Derby
 8 7 561
 8 8 754

a)

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

City or Municipal Borough of Liverpool Municipal Ward of Saltmarket Parliamentary Borough of Liverpool Town of Liverpool Village or Township of Liverpool Local Board or Improvement or Sanitation District of Liverpool Electoral District of Liverpool

No. of Schedule	ROAD STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (1)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Male Female	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
144	Healey Street 1	1	John Caneveral	Head	Married	34	Police	Dunelm York
			Ann	Wife	Married	39		York
			Mary Walker	Servant	Single	50		York
			William Walker	Servant	Single	45		York
			Margaret Jackson	Servant	Single	44		York
			Margaret Jackson	Servant	Single	40		York

b)

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

City or Municipal Borough of Cannock Municipal Ward of Cannock Parliamentary Borough of Cannock Town of Cannock Village or Township of Cannock Local Board or Improvement or Sanitation District of Cannock Electoral District of Cannock

No. of Schedule	ROAD STREET, &c. and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES Inhabited (1)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of Male Female	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN
2	Warrington St	1	James Walker	Head	Married	38	Police	York
			Mary Walker	Wife	Married	35		York
			William Walker	Servant	Single	18		York

c)

Figure 4.31: a) General Register Office national marriage index, Jan-Mar 1865. John Caneverali married in West Derby (Volume: 8b page: 754). Elizabeth Caneverali married in West Derby (Volume: 8b page: 561). b) Census, 2 April 1871, 2 Hornby Street, Liverpool (Class: RG10; Piece: 3760; Folio: 20; Page: 33; GSU roll: 841879) c) Census, 3 April 1881, 3 Burscough St, Ormskirk, Lancashire (Class: RG11; Piece: 3755; Folio: 4; Page: 1; Line: ; GSU roll: 1341898)

[Page 13]

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish (or Township) of	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of		Town of	Hasslet or Pything, or, or Ecological District of	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb	
			Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family				Condition
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES in the Parish (or Township) of						
57	24 Talbot St.	1	John Slater	Head	Married	36	Labourer	Liverpool
			Ella	Wife	Married	36	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool
			John	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool

a) Census 7 April 1861
Marion Canevali visiting the Slater family at 24 Talbot Street, Liverpool.

c) Index for the marriage of Marion Canevali recorded in v8b pg665 Q2 1863

SEVERAL Persons Married	NAME of the same	SUP. REGISTRARS DISTRICT	Vol.	Page
43	Marion Canevali	325		
	John P. Jones			

c) Census 2 April 1871
Marion Canevali with Husband Mariner John P. Jones, at 8 Stephen's Lane, Liverpool

Figure 4.32: Documents, from 1861-1871, relating to Marion Canevali and John Jones. a) Census, 7 April 1861, 24 Talbot Street, Liverpool (Class: RG9; Piece: 2654; Folio: 323; Page: 13) b) Marriage Index for Marion Canevali recorded in v8b pg665 between April and June 1863 c) Census, 2 April 1871, 8 Stephen's Lane, Liverpool (Class: RG10; Piece: 3771; Folio: 96; Page: 10)

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	College or Hamlet, or, of	Ecological District of	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb					
							Name and Surname of each Person	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born		
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES in the Parish (or Township) of	AGE of	COR. DITION	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition	Age of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	1. Deaf and-Dumb 2. Blind 3. Imbecile or Idiot 4. Lunatic	
58	2 Stephen's Lane	1	Marion Canevali	Wife	Married	32	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Husband	Married	32	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			
			John P. Jones	Son	Unm.	14	Labourer	Liverpool			

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ward of Municipal Borough of	Municipal Borough of	Urban Sanitary District of	Parliamentary Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of
St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

a) Census 1881
46 Denman St.
Liverpool,
Showing the Jones family with Marion Canewall (born in Greenock) and John's brother William a shoemaker born in Durham

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ward of Municipal Borough of	Municipal Borough of	Urban Sanitary District of	Parliamentary Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of
St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

b) Census 1891
30 Denman St.
Liverpool with Marion Canewall shown as born Liverpool

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ward of Municipal Borough of	Municipal Borough of	Urban Sanitary District of	Parliamentary Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Ward of Municipal Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of	Parliamentary Borough of
St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James	St. James
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

c) Census 1901
36 Denman St.
Liverpool with Edith working as a Chemist's Assistant

Figure 4.33: Census returns, from 1881-1901, relating to Marion Canewall and John Jones. a) Census, 3 April 1881, 46 Denman St, Liverpool (Class: RG11; Piece: 3708; Folio: 12; Page: 15) b) Census, 5 April 1891, 30 Denman St, Liverpool (Class: RG12; Piece: 2992; Folio: 113; Page: 2) c) Census, 2 April 1901, 36 Denman St, Liverpool (Class: RG13; Piece: 3487; Folio: 40; Page: 46)

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Civil Parish [ecclesiastical] of West-Derby		City or Town of Liverpool		Municipal Ward of West-Derby		Parliamentary Borough of Liverpool		Town or Village or Hamlet of Liverpool		Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Rural Sanitary District of Liverpool		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of St. Mary	
Page 19															
No. of Sub-site	ROAD STREET, No. and No. of HOUSE	HOUSES	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DIVISION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN							
1	10	1	James Dove	Head	Married	45	Press Maker	England - <i>Andover</i>							
115	11	1	Andrew S. Sumner	Head	Married	38	Book Keeper - book Press	do							
			Mary W. do	Wife	Married	35	do	do							
			Robert Y.C. do	Son	Single	5	do	do							
			do	do	Single	2	do	do							
			do	do	Single	1	do	do							

a) Census 3 April 1881, 11 Chiswell Street, Liverpool; Andrew S. Sumner aged 36, a book keeper for the Docks Board and his wife Mary W., aged 38 with their son Robert Y.C. Sumner, aged 8.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Administrative County of Lancashire		County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Ward of West-Derby		Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Parliamentary Borough or Division of Liverpool		Town or Village or Hamlet of Liverpool		Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Rural Sanitary District of Liverpool		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of St. Mary	
Page 39																	
Col. 1	No. of ROAD STREET, No. and No. of HOUSE	HOUSES	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON. DIVISION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN									
289	21 Leopold Road	1	Andrew S. Sumner	Head	Married	36	Book-keeper	do									
			Mary W. do	Wife	Married	33	do	do									
			Robert Y.C. do	Son	Single	8	do	do									

b) Census 5 April 1891, 21 Leopold Road, Liverpool; Andrew S. Sumner, a book keeper, with his wife Mary W., and son Robert Y.C. Sumner, a Clerk.

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the boundaries of the

Administrative County of Lancashire		County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Ward of West-Derby		Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Parliamentary Borough or Division of Liverpool		Town or Village or Hamlet of Liverpool		Urban Sanitary District of Liverpool		Rural Sanitary District of Liverpool		Ecclesiastical Parish or District of St. Mary	
Page 1																	
Col. 1	No. of ROAD STREET, No. and No. of HOUSE	HOUSES	Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN										
1	11 Hillingdon	1	Joseph Murphy	Head	Married	44	Book-keeper	do									
			Andrew S. Sumner	Head	Married	56	Book-keeper	do									
			Mary W. do	Wife	Married	53	do	do									
			Robert Y.C. do	Son	Single	28	Commercial Clerk	do									

c) Census 31 March 1901, 6 Hilberry Avenue, Liverpool; Andrew S. Sumner now an Assistant Warehouse keeper, and his son Robert Y. C. Sumner an unmarried commercial clerk

Figure 4.34: Census returns, from 1881-1901, relating to Mary Canevali and Andrew Sumner.

5. Family of John Canevali and Alice Wright

5.1 Family of William Wright and Agnes Ireland

Children: Alice born c1825 (Section 5.2)

We have no original documents relating to John Canevali's inlaws, and are reliant on other's research. I surmise that William Wright and Agnes lived in Woolton, Lancashire. Their daughter Alice was probably born there⁴ in either 1824⁴, 1825/26¹²⁷ or 1828/29¹²⁸, though one source suggests Alice was born in Walton, Lancashire¹²⁹. Alice married John Canevali, son of Siro and Jane, at The Chapel in Woolton in 17 May 1846^{7:130}. William is cited on the marriage certificate as a Cabinet Maker^{7:127}, a highly skilled maker of quality furniture. Both William and Agnes had died by 24 May 1900¹²⁷ and in 1913 Woolton became part of Liverpool.

5.2 Family of John Canevali and Alice Wright

Parents: Cero Canevali and Jane Young (Section 3.1) William Wright and Agnes Ireland (Section 5.1)

Children: Peter, John Siro b1847, Mary Ann (5.5), Alice (5.7), John, Ellen/Helen (5.8), Robert(5.9), John

Like his brother Robert, who moved with his family from Greenock to Liverpool around 1840(Section 4.1), John Canevali also moved from Greenock to Liverpool. He married Alice Wright in the nearby Chapel of Woolton on 17 May 1846.^{7:130} The marriage was witnessed by a Ralph, and Ellen Clegg and while John signed the certificate, Alice only left her mark 'X'. John's occupation on the certificate is described as a Ship Steward, and later in 1848 as a steward of a Steam Packet¹³¹. A packet ship was, originally, a vessel employed to carry Post Office mail packets to and from British colonies. The term "packet service" came to mean any regular service, carrying freight and passengers. A Steam Packet at this time would have referred to a scheduled steam boat service¹³². These could have taken John far afield. For example, the Cunard Line, originally named the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, was founded in Liverpool in 1840. It's first service from Liverpool took 11days 4hrs to reach Halifax, Canada. Also, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company was founded in Liverpool in 1838 to provide steamship services to the west coast of South America¹³³. However, it is more likely that John was a servant/waiter on board a short service, such as that between Greenock and Liverpool (Figure 5.2).

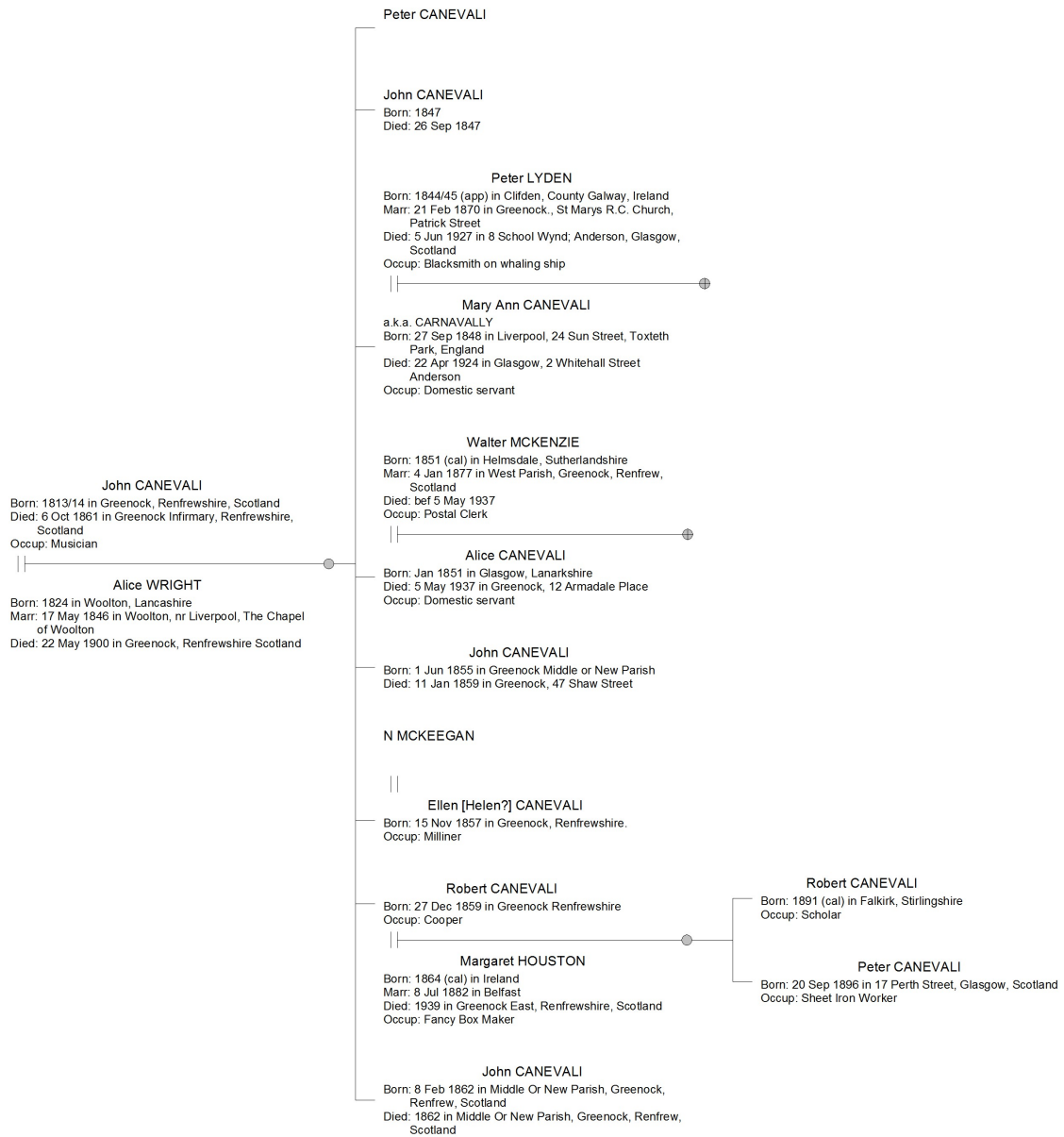


Figure 5.1: Family of John Canevali and Alice Wright



Figure 5.2: Port of Liverpool 1843 by Joseph Heard with both Sailing and Steam ships

Steam boats took a long time to establish themselves, with sailing ships remaining the prominent form of transport throughout most of the 19th century. Both types of vessel advanced in technology and became far more efficient. In 1860 registered U.K. sailing ship tonnage was ten times greater than the corresponding figure for steamships¹³⁴. From 1870 steamships began to become more prominent¹³⁵. However, on long ocean-going runs, ship-owners choose wooden and later iron sailing ships, called square-riggers, rather than steamships. Wind power was free, while coal for engines was not, and steamers had to stop to refuel, taking valuable time¹³⁵.

Figure 5.3: Steam versus Sailing Ships

John and Alice started their family in Liverpool. Possibly having a son, Peter⁴ and another son John Siro, who was sadly buried before his first birthday on the 1st October 1847¹³⁶. Almost a year later, on 27th September 1848, John and Alice had a daughter Mary Ann, born at 24 Sun Street, Toxteth Park (Figure 5.4)¹³¹. Mary was baptised at St. Peter's, Liverpool on 1 January 1849^{137:138}. However John and Alice did not stay in Liverpool long. By the time of the birth of their daughter Alice in January 1851 the family had returned to Scotland and lived at 49 Irongate Street, St. Mary's Parish, Glasgow^{20:139}. John was now working as a Musician, an occupation he kept for the remainder of his life.²⁰ Neither Sun Street or Irongate street now exist, Sun Street being knocked down to make way for the University of Liverpool.

By the 1st June 1855, when John and Alice's son John was born, the family had returned to John's home town of Greenock¹⁴⁰ where all subsequent children were born^{20:129:140-142}, (Figure 5.1). Sadly births and deaths were never far apart for the family. The year 1859 began with the death of the child John, from whooping cough^{143:144}, and ended with the birth of Robert.¹⁴² A few years later at 4pm on the 6th October 1861, Alice's husband John died in Greenock Infirmary from a fever^{8:145} (Figure 3.3). He was buried in an unmarked common grave in Greenock Cemetery, Section O¹⁴⁶. A few months later Alice gave birth to a son John, born on the 8th Feb 1862⁴⁰, though sadly I believe he also died the same year^{127:147:148}.

5.3 Family of Alice Wright and Hugh Holmes

Parents: William Wright and Agnes Ireland (Section 5.1)

Following the death of her first husband John (Section 5.2), Alice subsequently married Hugh Holms, a Contractors Carter^{127:149}. Hugh was born in Greenock in 1828/29¹²⁸ and would have been contracted to a company to transport material via a cart. On the 3rd April 1881, Alice and Hugh were staying at 6 Cross shore Road, Greenock¹²⁸. Alice stayed in Greenock until her death from phenomonia at 8.45pm 22 May 1900^{147:149}. She died at 30 Ann Street, where her son Robert Canevali lived (Section 5.9) and the same street on which, 85 years earlier, her father-in-law Siro and his wife Jane had once lived.

5.4 Family of William Lyden and Julia McMillan

Children: Peter b1844/45 (Section 5.5)

Julia gave birth to Peter¹⁵⁰ in 1844/45 in Clifden, County Galway⁴, Ireland¹⁵¹. William Leyden was probably already working as a Blacksmith, and would, by the time of Peter's marriage, become a Master Blacksmith¹⁵⁰.

Peter's birth was just before the Potato Famine. Many of Ireland's poor depended wholly on the potato for food, and when crops failed hunger and malnutrition were followed by disease and death. Clifden was badly hit by the famine, as described in letters to the Relief Commission (Figure 5.5). In less than a decade, as many as a million Irish people would die, and even more would emigrate. I do not know whether the Leyden family left Ireland at this time because of the famine. Infact, one story says Peter had to leave Ireland as he had a price on his head.¹⁵² Apparently he stood guard on a mountain top whilst a priest said mass and the authorities discovered this and placed a bounty of £100 for his capture. A local bishop paid his fare to Scotland to get

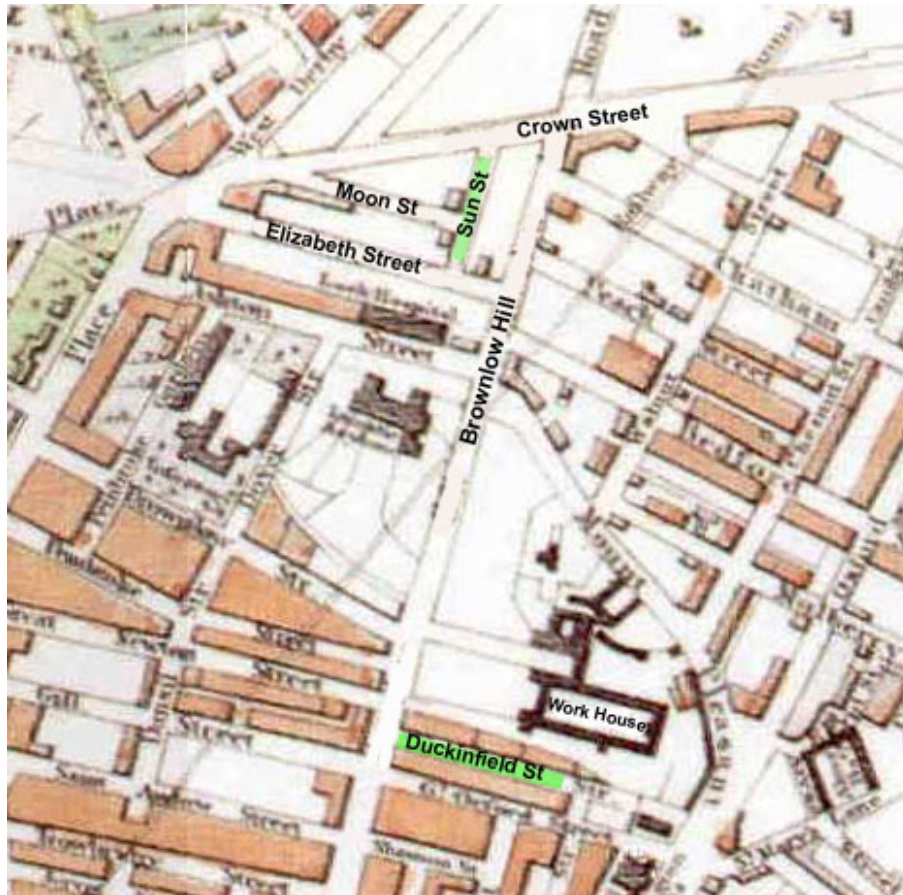


Figure 5.4: Map of Liverpool (1833), showing Sun Street, birthplace of Mary Ann Canevali in 1848 and presumably home of John and Alice Canevali. Also, Duckinfield Street, where John's brother Robert lived at roughly the same time (Section 4.1)

him away from the area. However, the penal laws from which he was supposedly fleeing were fully repealed in 1828, so it is likely that this story, if true, relates to an earlier family member.

For a period after 1691, a succession of penal laws were introduced in Ireland, with the intention to “Prevent the Further Growth of Popery”. The laws applied to all ‘Dissenters’, the majority of the population who were Catholic, but also Presbyterians who also were not part of the Church of Ireland. Many of these Penal Laws were impossible to enforce, but the laws concerned with political rights, jobs and landed property were rigidly imposed with long-term consequences.¹⁵³

Catholic Bishops were expelled, and priests had to register and take an oath to the Protestant Queen of England. As long as the priest was registered Catholic worship could take place. However, most priests could not take the oath and lived at risk of arrest and possibly execution as they continued their activities of giving mass. There was often no parish chapel, either because the people were too poor to build one, or more usually because the landlord refused to provide a site. Hence, whether the priest was registered or not, Mass often took place in a hut or shed, or in the open-air at a mass-rock.¹⁵⁴ Some local police forces choose to overlook the presence of priests and their activities, while in other areas priests were forced to conduct ceremonies in secret, with sentry’s posted to warn on the approach of soldiers.¹⁵⁵

The penal laws were relaxed by a series of relief measures from 1778 onwards, and as far as the overwhelming mass of the Catholic population was concerned, the penal era came to an end in 1793, though it was not until the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Act in 1828 that the penal laws were fully repealed¹⁵⁵.

Peter’s granddaughter, Annie McKerral, remembers that Peter kept a sword below the bed, and a medal from the Pope issued along with medals commemorating Japanese martyrs which could at that time only have come from Rome, and a Papal Medal given to all those who had been part of the Papal army (Figure 5.6).

Throughout the 19th Century the Italian peninsula was wracked by violence as competing Italian states fought each other for control of the country. In a series of wars, the three Wars of Italian Independence, the modern state of Italy was created. Peter joined the Irish Battalion of the Papal army during 1860 aged 15.¹⁵⁶ Although he would have been in Italy for only three months he witnessed the last gasps of the Papal States and a key stage in the unification of the Italian peninsula.

By 1860, all that was left of the Papal States was a section of central Italy. Early in that year the Pope, Pius IX, called to the Catholic countries of Europe to send troops, to protect the Papal States from the neighbouring region of Piedmont. Within weeks over 1,000 Irish troops had signed up to fight for the Papacy under the command of 35 year old Myles William O’ Reilly from Louth, a well-known figure in Ireland.

The troops themselves had little military experience being a mixture of “some peasants from the fields, some farmers, clerks, medical students, lawyers, some old soldiers, some militia men and some Royal Irish Constabulary”. By the beginning of that summer Reilly and his men were in Italy. The army they had joined was in a perilous state. The Papal army was an ad-hoc mixture of different nationalities with not enough officers or weapons for its 17,000 soldiers. The Irish soldiers were especially badly equipped and to make matters worse the Irish Battalion was divided into a number of differing contingents.

1866
RLFC3/1/466

County Galway
Clifden
134 Ballynahinch States

John Smith Esq. to Relief Commissioners

22/7/46

1 = That in District there are 4000 houses, and families without food, except the small & uncertain supply of sound meal sent him,

2 = During the last 20 days, they had only 18 sacks of rotten meal, which the starving people were obliged to purchase, all of whom were sickened by the use of it - and unable to work, if work could be found, -

3 = Attend daily the only School in District, and find people on it who could do without it, and hundreds unemployed who will certainly die of starvation - 100 families want immediate gratuitous relief - they are sick & unable to work - and in poor house -

4 = The food they are now using is disgusting, & will beget contagion, & thousands may die of neglect. Flour has increased 75 per cent -

5 = Refers to Mr. (Lawson) (Engineer of the Board of Works) for his exertions and attention to the poor - those who paid for the unsound meal, and are now ill, should be returned their money & supported -

117/1/1 B.L. & E.S. Clifden
 constant 1/2
 27/6/46 - Workmen not open

Figure 5.5: Letter dated 22 Jul 1846, from John Smith, to the temporary Relief Commission seeking relief for 4000 destitute families in the Clifden area, many of whom were ill on foot of the consumption of eighteen sacks of rotten meal. Source: The National Archives of Ireland, Incoming Letters: numerical sub-series, RLFC3-1-



Figure 5.6: Papal Medal, Pro Petri Sede, for defending the Throne of Peter, with Pio IX P.M.A XV on it also.

Over the short war of 1860 the Irish would fight at the sieges of Ancona, Perugia and Spoleto as well as at the battle of Castelfidardo. Myles O'Reilly, at Spoleto, would prove to be a very capable commander and Irish troops across the conflict would repeatedly win praise for their performances in battle. Indeed, the commander of the Papal army, at the war's end, lauded them as the most important component his army, saying that he had "the liveliest satisfaction in being able to express to those soldiers his entire satisfaction and bestowing on them the highest praise for their conduct"¹⁵⁷.

On returning from Italy, Peter followed in his father's footsteps completing his apprenticeship¹⁵⁰ and becoming a Journeyman Blacksmith¹⁵⁰ by the time of his marriage to Mary Canevali. A Journeyman was someone who had completed their apprenticeships and were qualified to do the job (ie be paid daily wages). Annie McKerral, recalls that Peter worked as a blacksmith on a whaling ship¹⁵⁶, though it is unclear whether that was before or after Peter married.

5.5 Family of Mary Ann Canevali and Peter Lyden

Parents: John Canevali and Alice Wright (Section 5.2)

Children: Peter b1873/74 (5.5.1, Mary Ann b1875/76 (5.5.2), John b1877/78 (5.5.4), Ellen b1879/80 (5.5.4), Bridget b1881 (5.5.5), Catherine b1883 (5.5.6), William b1884/85 (5.5.7), Robert b1889/90 (5.5.8); + Delia ?

Mary married Peter Lyden 21 February 1870 at St. Mary's, Patrick Street, Greenock after banns according to the forms of the Roman Catholic Church¹⁵⁸. Neither had been previously married, and both were living at 15 Market Street at the time¹⁵⁰. Mary was working as a domestic servant, and is believed to have been employed at Dumbarton Castle¹⁵². They had a son Peter, born 26 May 1873^{151:159}, shortly before leaving Greenock to move to Glasgow, where their subsequent children were born^{151:160} (Figure 5.7). The Census of 1881 records the family living at 22 Perth Street¹⁵¹, where Catherine was subsequently born¹⁶¹. By 1889/90 the family had moved to 17 Perth Street⁴ where Robert was born. The family were registered in the 1891 Census as living together¹⁶², except the two youngest children, William and Robert, who are not recorded. Ellen is recorded as Nellie. By the time of the 1901 Census, only Peter, Bridget and Robert were staying with their parents at 17 Perth Street¹⁶⁰. Peter is cited as speaking both Gaelic and English and working as a Horseshoer while his son Peter is a general labourer and Bridget a Laundry Maid¹⁶⁰. Catherine also worked as Laundress, and gave 17 Perth Street as her address when she married in 1904¹⁶³.

Further stories relating to Peter are told within Martyn Canevali's research. Peter "must have been an exceptionally strong man as there is a story about him carrying a donkey up a tenement stair as a feat of strength, he was reputed to have been awarded a medal by Queen Victoria for putting shoes on an ox as a demonstration of his ability. He was known as, what in modern times is popularly called, a horse wisperer. The Vet College was at that time situated in Elderslie Street, Anderson and whenever they had a difficult horse to deal with they sent for Peter Lyden to calm the animal."⁴ Peter's grandson recalled "hearing stories about him breeding rats in the smiddy as it was the practice for Irishmen to bet on how many rats their dog could kill in a given time. His party trick was to keep the pregnant female rat inside his leather apron."¹⁵²

It was Catherine who recorded the death of her Mother, Mary née Canevali. Mary died at 1.10am on 11th April 1924, aged 75 years, from Bronchitis and Cardiac failure^{164:165}. Peter also died from cardiac failure a few years later, on 7.35am 5th

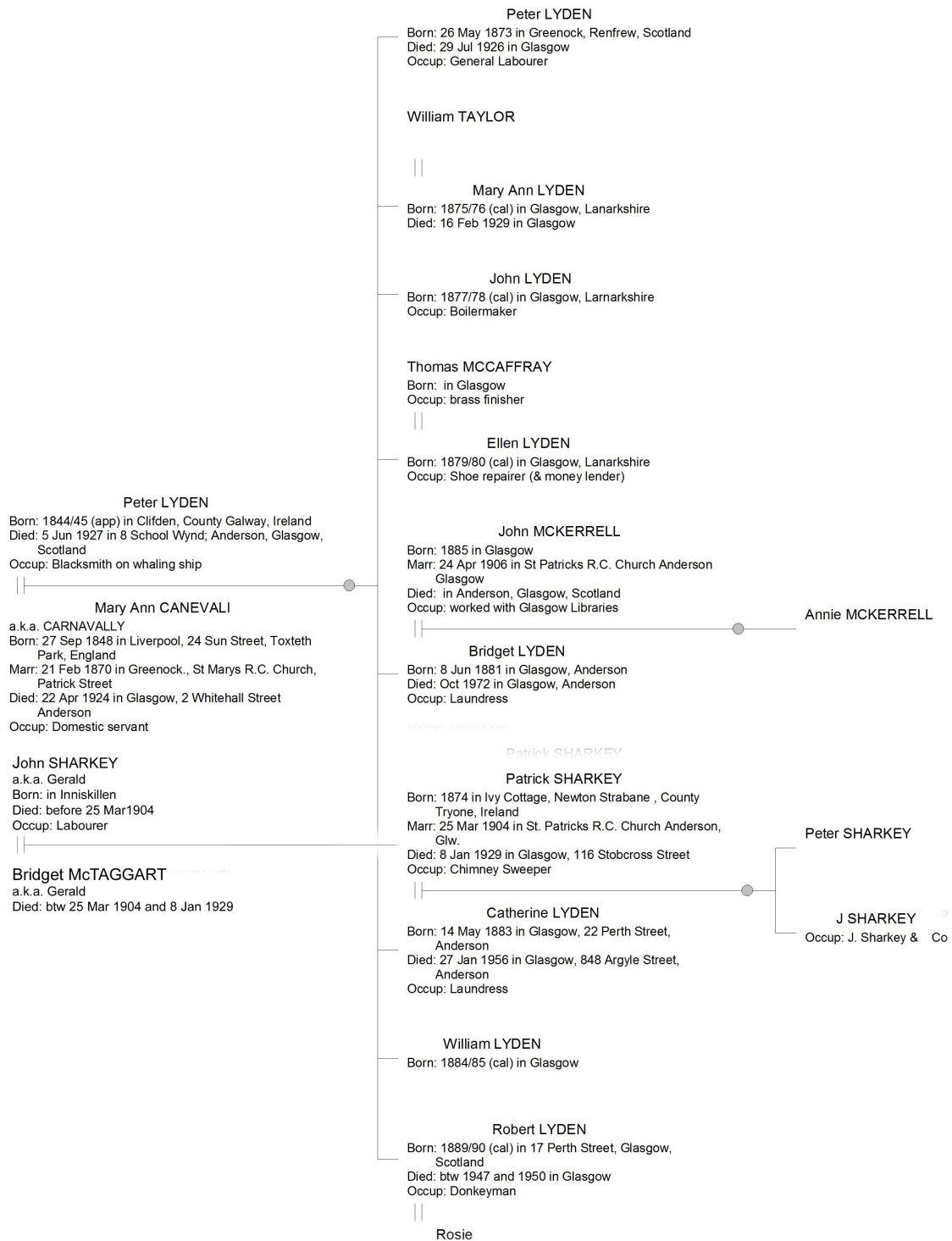


Figure 5.7: Family of Peter Lyden and Mary Ann Canevali

June 1927 at 8 School Wynd, Glasgow, aged 84 years¹⁶⁶. His death was recorded by Robert¹⁶⁶. Peter's grandson recalled how Peter "always spoke of being carried to his grave by a horse drawn hearse and got his wish. Apparently he was taken to the graveyard by one of the earliest motor hearses which broke down. Alternative arrangements were hurriedly made and his final journey to St Kentigerns Cemetery Glasgow was by horse drawn transport."¹⁵²

5.5.1 Family of Peter Lyden

Parents: Mary Ann Canevali and Peter Leyden (Section 5.5)

Peter Lyden worked as a Paper Worker⁴. He died a year before his father on 29 Jul 1926, and was buried at St. Kentigerns Cemetery, Glasgow. It is thought "he had been an invalid all his life."⁴

5.5.2 Family of Mary Lyden and William Taylor

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

Mary Lyden was a "big rough tough woman, over 6ft tall. She was the boss in the house and my Grandmother [Catherine Lyden possibly] recalled that the day following the birth of her first child she was able to go to the "Steamie" and do a washing."¹⁵². Mary married William Taylor and had a family⁴. She died 16 Feb 1929 in Glasgow⁴.

5.5.3 Family of John Lyden

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

John Lyden was "believed to have worked as a boilerman."⁴

5.5.4 Family of Ellen Lyden and Thomas McCaffray

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

Ellen, also known as Nellie¹⁶⁰, married Thomas McCaffray, a brassfinisher⁴. Ellen had a shop at Shaftsbury (Shaftesbury?) Street, Anderson from which Thomas carried out shoe repairs¹⁵². They were suspected of being the local money lenders¹⁵². By 1920 Thomas at least was still in Glasgow at 116 Stobcross Street, Anderson⁴, just up the road from where Bridget Lyden was living when she got married (Section 5.5.5).

5.5.5 Family of Bridget Lyden and John McKerrell

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

Children: Annie

Bridget Lyden was living at 107 Stobcross Street, Glasgow when she married John McKerrell on 24th April 1906, in St. Patrick's R.C. Church, Anderson, Glasgow/cite170. Bridget, as she was in 1901 (Section 5.5), was a Laundress.

John had been born in 1885⁴ and was working as a postman when he married. He lived at 21 Washington Street, Anderson and apparently worked for the post office all his life¹⁶⁷, from 1897 to 1960⁴, though he also "worked with Glasgow Libraries"⁴. He was a frail and gentle man¹⁶⁸, who fought during the First World War, where he was wounded and gassed⁴.

John played the piano and kept a silver topped band masters baton on top of the piano. The story was that this belonged to the master of a visiting orange flute band which had visited Glasgow. When passing St Patricks Church in Anderson they were ambushed by a group of young catholic men and a fight broke out. The bandmasters baton was taken as a souvenir and was presented to Johnnie.¹⁶⁸.

Patrick Sharkey recalled John had converted to Roman Catholicism and became a devote person until his death¹⁵² in Anderson, Glasgow⁴. Bridget also died in Anderson, aged over 90, with her funeral on 25th October 1972⁴. John and Bridget were survived by at least one daughter, Annie McKerrell⁴.

5.5.6 Family of Catherine Lyden and Patrick Sharkey

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5), John Sharkey and Bridget McTaggart (Section 5.6)

Children: Peter, J. Sharkey

Catherine and Patrick married in St. Patrick's, Anderson on 25th March 1904, the same Roman Catholic church as Catherine's sister Bridget would marry in two years later¹⁶³. Catherine lived at 17 Perth Street at the time, and the marriage was witnessed by Della Lyden (thought to be Catherine's sister)⁴.

Patrick was born at Ivy Cottage, NewtonStewart (NewtownStewart, Omagh, County Tyrone ?) in 1874¹⁶⁹. In his youth he worked as a labourer plasterer on the Duke of Abercorns Estate in Tyrone⁴. He moved to Scotland as a young man and worked as a plasterer before becoming a chimney sweep^{4:170}.

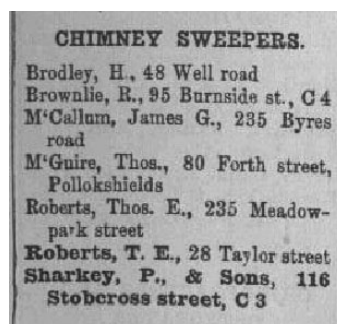


Figure 5.8: 1927 Glasgow Directory Extract

In 1904 Patrick lived at 53 Clyde Street, Glasgow¹⁶³. From 1911⁴ to 1927¹⁷¹ Patrick

and Catherine lived at 2 Whitehall Street, and they remained in the area for the rest of their lives (Figure 5.9). During the First World War Patrick served as a Special Constable in the City of Glasgow Police and was commended by the Chief Constable for disarming an American “cowboy” who was discharging a firearm on the dockside at Finnieston.⁴ At least in the latter years at 2 Whitehall Street, Patrick had his own business “Patrick Sharkey & Sons”¹⁷¹. In 1927/28 the business moved to 116 Stobcross Street, Glasgow¹⁷¹ (Figure 5.8) where Patrick died on the 8th January 1929 at 08:15, from Influenza 11 days Pneumonia 8 days. The business appears to have been taken over in the same location until 1933 by “J. Sharkey & Co”,¹⁷¹ probably one of Patrick and Catherine’s fourteen children, nine of which survived to adulthood⁴.

In 1935 Catherine travelled with her sister Delia and her niece Annie McKerral on the Glasgow Pilgrimage to Lourdes on the Liner Athenia. The ship picked up passengers at Dublin⁴. Catherine died 27th January 1956 at 848 Argyle Street, Glasgow from chronic cholecystitis with gallstones.⁴ and is buried, as was her Father, at St Kentigerns Cemetery Glasgow.⁴

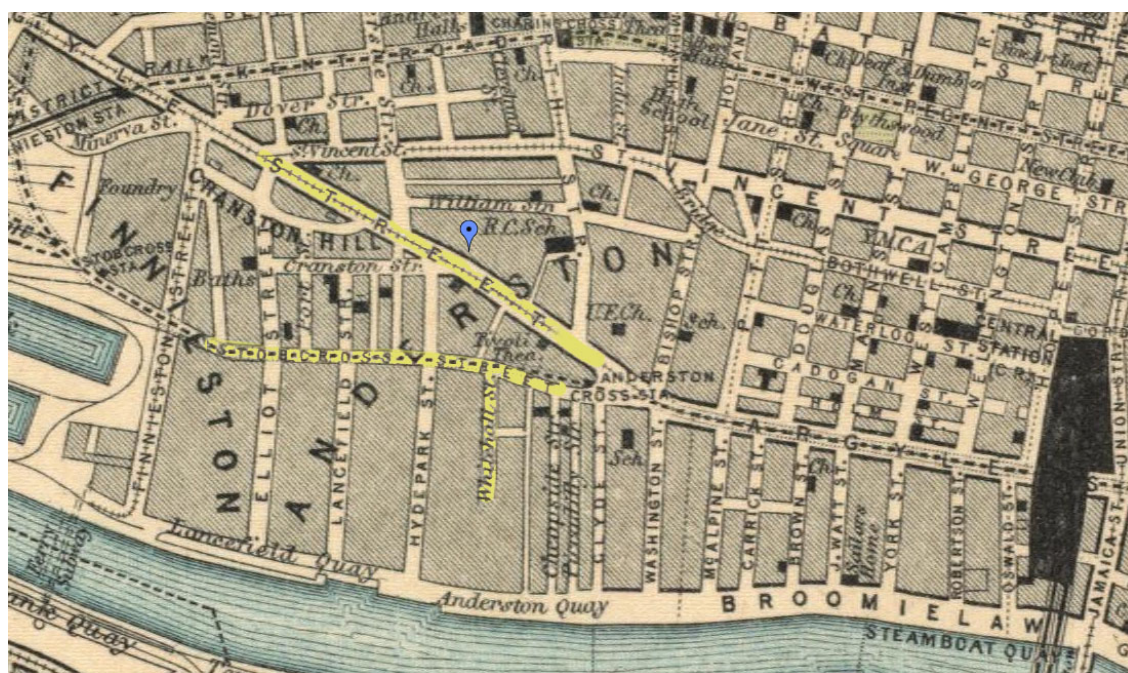


Figure 5.9: Glasgow with the streets where Catherine Lyden and Patrick Sharkley lived highlighted, along with a pin indicating the approximate position of Perth Street, near to the Roman Catholic School and Church. Bartholomew Survey Atlas of Scotland, 1912, <http://www.nls.uk/>

5.5.7 Family of William Lyden

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

In 1920, William was resident at 147 Stobcross St, Anderson⁴.

5.5.8 Family of Robert Lyden and Rosie

Parents: Peter Leyden and Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5)

Robert's nephew remembers that Robert "went to sea and was a great story teller. He worked as a donkeyman, i.e. an engineer who looked after the donkey boiler. He was torpedoed twice and served on the convoy runs to Murnmansk during the Second World War."⁴ He spent a considerable amount of time away from home, when his wife would go and live with their parents.⁴ In 1920 Robert lived at Whitehall Street, Glasgow.⁴, and he died between 1947 and 1950.⁴

5.6 Family of John Sharkey and Bridget McTaggart

Children: Patrick b1874 (Section 5.5.6), John

There is some uncertainty to the identity of Patrick Sharkey's parents. His marriage and death certificates are perhaps the most reliable sources and record his parents as John Sharkey, labourer and Bridget McTaggart^{163:170}, John having died before Patrick's marriage in 1904¹⁶³, and Bridget having died before Patrick's death in 1929¹⁷⁰.

In contrast, a birth certificate has been found for a Patrick Sharkey, born in Deerpark, in the district of Newtownstewart Strabane on 18 April 1876¹⁷². Here the father is recorded as Hugh Sharkey, labourer, and the mother Bridget née McAtaggart.¹⁷²

In addition, another source has Patrick's father as Gerald, born in Inniskillen.¹⁶⁹

Patrick is thought to have had a brother John, who resided in the Lisburn Road area of Belfast and a cousin, named Frank McTaggart, who came from Bathgate.⁴

5.7 Family of Alice Canevali and Walter McKenzie

Parents: John Canevali and Alice Wright (Section 5.2)

Children: George b1878, John C b1880, Alice b1883, Barbara b1885, Helen b1886, Walter b1888, Annie b1895

On 2 April 1871, Alice is residing at 5 Robertson Street, Greenock, where she worked as a domestic servant (Figure 5.10).¹⁷³ Nearly six years later on 4 Jan 1877 Alice married Walter McKenzie in West Parish, Greenock¹²⁹. They had at least seven children as shown in Figure 5.11.

In 1881 they lived at 30 Ann Street, Greenock, with their two sons George and John, and possibly Alice's younger sister Ellen (Section 5.8). While the name has been transcribed as "Helen Canwall"¹⁷⁴, the age and place of birth match. It also appears that Ellen may have been living with the family in 1900¹²⁷ (see Section 5.8).

Ten years later in 1891, the family had had moved up the street to 48 Ann Street¹⁷⁵, and grown with the addition of three daughters and one son. Alice's mother (Section 5.2) may be living with them, though the name given, "Alice Wright Holmes",

appears to combine both Alice's married names, and her age at 55 is ten years too young, but is possibly a transcription error.

By 31 March 1901 George had left the family home at 48 Ann Street, and a Annie had been born into the family¹⁷⁶. The oldest son residing at home, John, worked as a grocer, while the oldest daughters, Alice and Barbara worked as shop girls.

Their father's place of birth was consistently recorded as being in Sutherlandshire, but the town varied in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 census as being Helmsdale¹⁷⁴, Navidale¹⁷⁵ or Kildonan¹²⁹ respectively. Helmsdale and Navidale neighbour each other on the coast, while Kildonan is 8 miles further inland. Walter's occupation had been described in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 census as Clerk¹⁷⁴, Sorting Clerk P.O¹⁷⁵ and Postal Clerk¹⁷⁵ respectively. On his wife's death certificate, Walter is recorded as being a deceased Post Office Stamper¹⁷⁷.

Alice died 1:45am 5 May 1937 at 12 Armadale Street Greenock, from "Senile Decay" aged 84^{177:178}. The death was recorded by her son-in-law James Millar¹⁷⁷, who presumably married either Alice's daughter Alice, Helen or Annie, or a daughter not yet identified.



Figure 5.10: 5 Robertson Street, Greenock where Alice Canevali worked as a domestic servant. Image from Google Maps 2009.

5.8 Family of Ellen Canevali and N. McKeegan

Parents: John Canevali and Alice Wright (Section 5.2)

Not having seen the original documentation, I only surmise that "Ellen", the daughter of John and Alice Canevali as recorded in the 1861 census²⁰ is the same person as "Helen Canwall" who was staying with John and Alice Canevali's other daughter Alice on the night of the 1881 Census¹⁷⁴. The age and place of birth match, and "Canwall" would appear to be a transcription error of "Canevali". Even if they are the same person, I do not know whether it should be "Ellen" or "Helen", or possibly both. In anycase, in 1881 "Helen Canwall" was a Milliner¹⁷⁴.

There is some further circumstantial evidence that Ellen lived with her sister Alice. Alice Wright's death (Ellen's mother) was recorded by her Son in Law N. McKeegan on 24 May 1900¹²⁷. I have at least identified the husband of each of Alice Wright's daughters except Ellen, so one could assume N. McKeegan was Ellen's husband. His

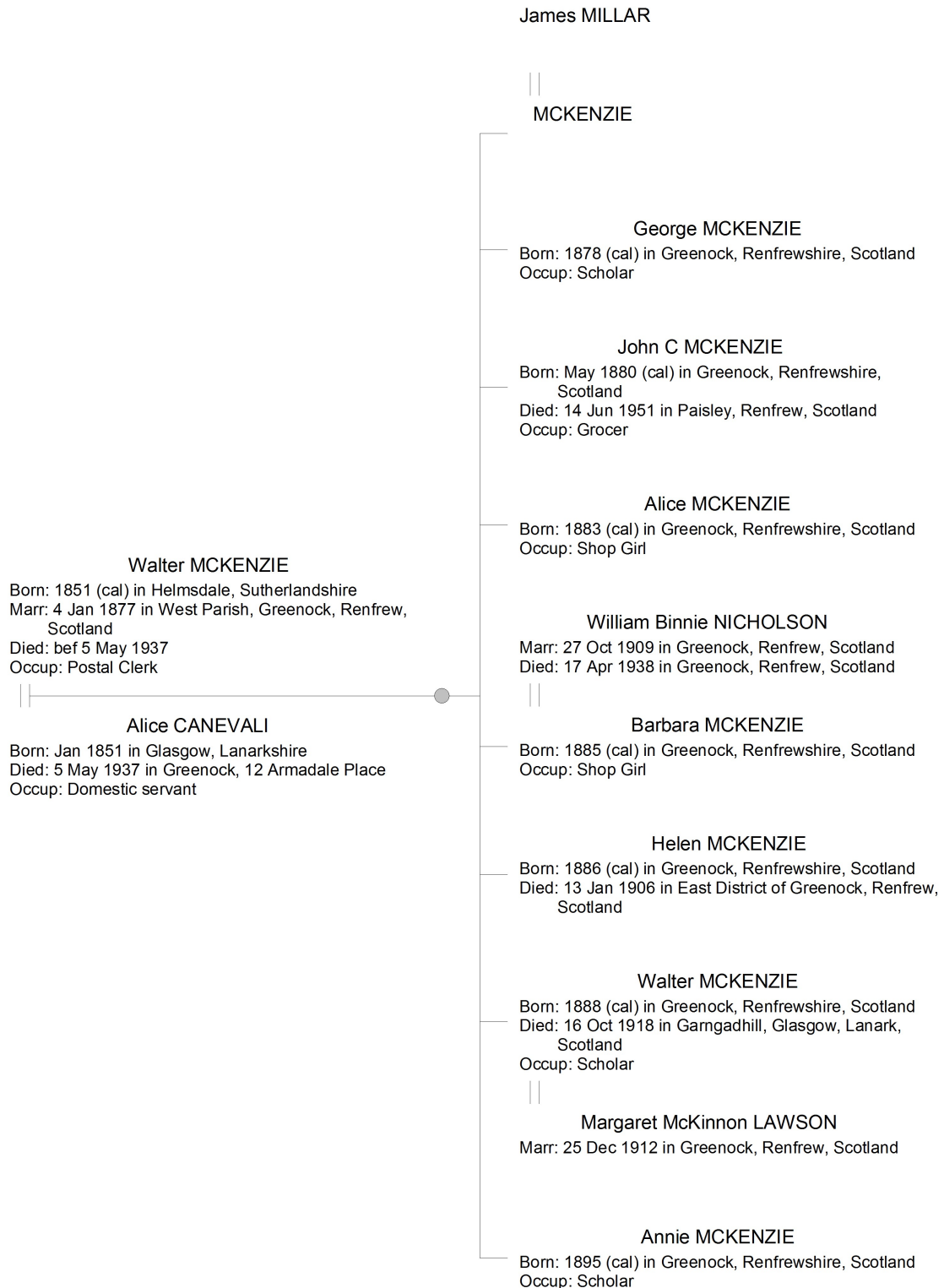


Figure 5.11: Family of Alice Canevali and Walter McKenzie. Unless otherwise cited within the text, source of information is a family tree produced by “scottishrootsbarb” from Ottawa, Ontario, Canada as found on Ancestry.co.uk

address is given as 48 Ann Street, the same address as Ellen's sister Alice had on the 1891 census and the 1901 census, though neither Ellen or N. McKeegan are recorded there for either census.

5.9 Family of Robert Canevali and Margaret Houston

Parents: John Canevali and Alice Wright (Section 5.2)

Robert's early life is shrouded in mystery until his marriage to Margaret Houston on the 8 July 1882 in Belfast, County Antrim^{179:180}. They moved back to Greenock, and between 1884 and 1887 Robert worked as a Cooper at 61 Ann Street¹⁸¹. They had moved to Falkirk, Stirlingshire by the time they had their first son, Robert in November 1890¹⁸². Many of the Canevali's neighbours were McKenzies, perhaps related by marriage to Robert via his sister Alice Canevali and Walter McKenzie (Section 5.7). At the time of the 1891 Census on the 5 April, Robert and Margaret were living in Smiths Court, Falkirk with Robert continuing to work as a Cooper¹⁸². Margaret went to her sister-in-law Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5.5) at 17 Perth Street, Glasgow to have her second son, Peter, born on 20 September 1896, at 10:03am to be rather precise¹⁷⁹. Robert signed the birth certificate, and put his occupation as Cooper, Journeyman¹⁷⁹. The 1901 Census records the family, Robert and Peter 10 and 4 years old respectively, to be living at 30 Ann Street, Greenock.¹⁸³ Robert's mother, Alice née Wright had died at 30 Ann Street the year previously (Section 5.3). Over twenty years later, Peter have still been living in Greenock. In 1923/24, a Peter Canevali, Sheet Iron Worker, was residing at 5 Drumfroch Street.¹⁸⁴

5.10 Unconnected Canevali's

Throughout this research I have come across other Canevali's. With such a rare surname, it would seem likely that they are somehow related, but I haven't been able to work out how.

First Martin Canevali obtained a copy of the church christening records of St. Peters, Liverpool, within which, along with the baptism of Mary Ann Canevali (Section 5), were recorded the christening of two girls, Harriet Emma Canevali on 26 August 1855, and Jane Canevali on 26 April 1855.¹³⁷

Jane Canevali's are particular elusive to fitting in with the family tree. For example, a Jane Canevali is baptised on 22 April 1855, in Saint Peter, Liverpool. Her mother is also Jane Canevali¹⁸⁵.

Another (or perhaps the same) Jane Canevali had three children with a Patrick Smith in Glasgow. John, born 29th June 1859¹⁸⁶, Mary Ann, born 11 November 1861¹⁸⁷ and Ann Smith, born 11 April 1871¹⁸⁸.

Mary Cannevally, whose mother's maiden name was Dunn, died before their first birthday in 1865 in Central Glasgow¹⁸⁹. Hugh Canevali died in 1866, aged 2 years old, in Greenock New or Middle.¹⁹⁰

I am also uncertain whether the Canevale's, who lived in the Greenock area¹⁴⁷ are related.

There were Canevali's within London. Martyn Canevali found evidence for a Joseph Anthony Canevali marrying Harriat Agnes Leary in 1824, in London¹³⁷. They appear to have had a son, Joseph Anthony Canevali, Christened at St. Leonards, Shoreditch, London on 29th November 1829.

It may have been one of these Joseph Canevali's who in October 1845, stood as a witness at the trial of John Davies, charged with stealing a handkerchief worth 1s. John was found guilty, and transported for ten years¹⁹¹ (Figure 5.12).

2054. JOHN DAVIS was indicted for stealing, on the 18th of Oct., 1 handkerchief, value 1s., the goods of William Norris, from his person, and that he had been before convicted of felony.

WILLIAM NORRIS. I live in Arbour-terrace, Commercial-road. On Saturday night, about a quarter past eight o'clock, I stopped to look at some plaster of Paris medallions in Whitechapel-road—while looking, I felt a slight touch at my coat pocket—I turned round, put my hand into my pocket, and missed my handkerchief, which had been safe between three and five minutes before—I saw the prisoner standing close behind me—I saw him take his hand from behind me, and put my handkerchief into the bib of an apron he had on—I collared him—he said he had not got it—it was picked up, and given to me—the prisoner ran away—I ran after him, and caught him—he jerked me off, and ran away again, and ran into a policeman's arm—this is my handkerchief.

JOSEPH CANEVALLI. I am a glass-cutter. I was coming along Whitechapel-road on Saturday evening, about half-past eight o'clock—the prosecutor came up to the prisoner, and wanted his handkerchief of him—he said he had not got it—I saw him take it out of the bib of his apron, and drop it behind him—a stranger picked it up—I saw the prisoner run away, and Norris after him—I ran too.

SAMUEL COTTON (*policemen*.) On this Saturday night I was in Charlotte-street—the prisoner came running down the street, and I stopped him—the prosecutor came up, and charged him with stealing his handkerchief—he made no reply.

Prisoner's Defence. I did not steal it, it was picked up eight or ten yards behind me; I had just stopped to look at a man who was selling some things; when the gentleman turned round I had my hands in my pocket.

EDWARD BURGESS (*policeman*.) I produce a certificate of the prisoner's former conviction—(*read—Convicted 25th March, 8th Victoria, by the name of John Griffiths, of larceny, from the person, and confined six months*)—I was present at the trial—the prisoner is the person so convicted.

GUILTY. Aged 19.—*Transported for Ten Years.*

Figure 5.12: Old Bailey Proceedings, October 1845, trial of John Davis

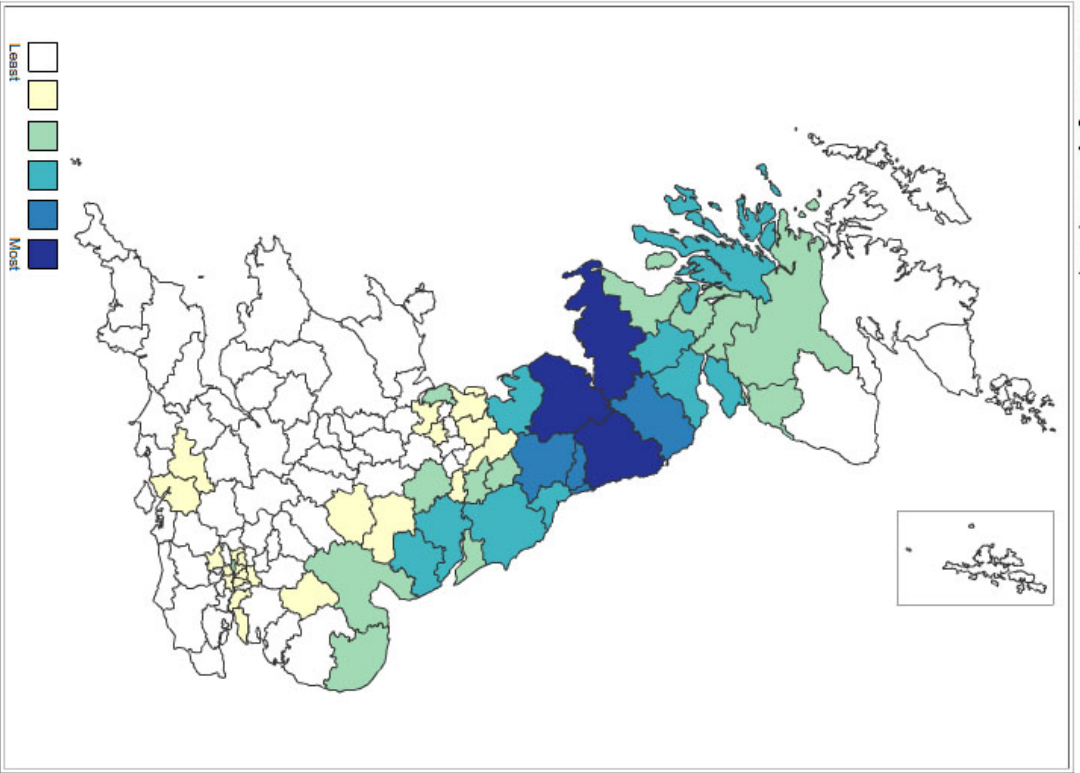
6. Origins of the Bell family

British Surnames fall into four categories of origin, those derived from first names, descriptive nicknames, occupational names and surnames derived from localities or places of residence. Bell is unusual because it can fit all four categories and it is probable that not all Bells share a common ancestor. As a surname derived from a first name Bell could be a pet form of Isabel. Alternatively, Bell is a descriptive nickname taken from the Old French 'Belle', meaning beautiful, fair or handsome. Some Bell's are thought to derive their names from the occupation of bellringing. While other early Bells probably took their name from their place of residence, living near a church or town bell, or in villages such as Bellingham or Bellerby.¹⁹²

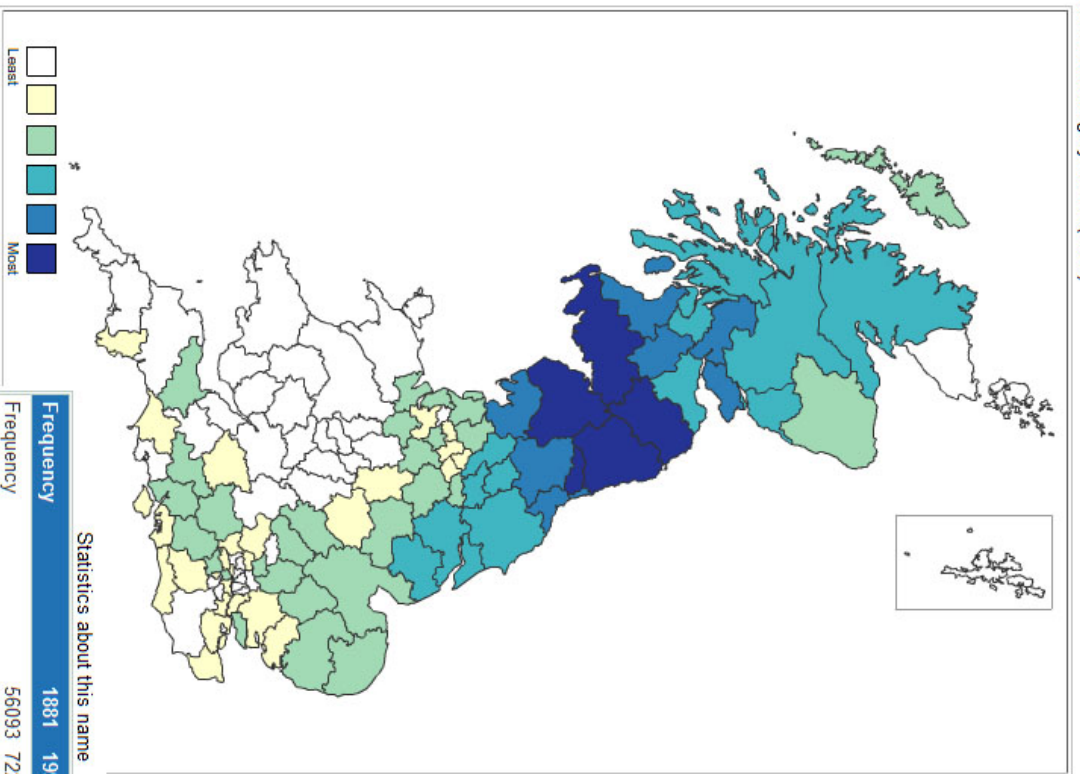
It appears from Figure 6.1 that the Bell's originally came from the border region between Scotland and England, where even in 1998 the greatest concentration of Bells still live. During the Border troubles between England and Scotland, the Bell's did not necessarily hold an allegiance to the English or Scottish Crowns, but more likely to the family surname. During the Elizabethan period, Bell was a border reiver name, a lawless, sheep rustling clan of the border valleys.¹⁹²

Of course Samuel Bell, the earliest Bell discussed in the following chapters, may not have had such notorious ancestors. Samuel was born at the start of the 19th Century¹⁹³, probably in the region where he later made his living. At that time the area was the most important centre of pottery manufacture in the world.¹⁹⁴

Name or Category: BELL (1881)



Name or Category: BELL (1998)



Statistics about this name			
Frequency	1881	1998	Change
Frequency	56093	72250	+16157
Rank Order	45	48	-3
Occurrences per million names	2074	1940	-134

Figure 6.1: Frequency Distribution of the Surname Bell in 1881 and 1998¹

7. Family of Samuel Bell and Harriet

Children: Harriet, Mary Ann, Elizabeth (8), Emma, Myra Ann, Henry, Myra Ann

While I do not have a copy of his research, much of the information I have on the family of Samuel Bell relies on notes made by Kenneth Bell (Figure 7.1). For example, the names and dates of birth and death of Samuel's children Harriet, Myra Ann, Henry and Myra Ann¹⁹³ as shown in Figure 7.2.

Later census returns support the birth date of Samuel, the son of Samuel and Harriet, on 9 March 1833, in Longton, Staffordshire.¹⁹⁵ Bishop's transcripts suggest Samuel was christened on the 31 March 1833 in Lane End, Stafford. Lane End and Longton were originally two separate and contiguous townships (Figure 7.4 and 7.3) which were incorporated in the Borough of Longton in 1865¹⁹⁶, though the name Longton was often used in preference to Lane End from the 1840's¹⁹⁷ (Figure 7.5).

Bishops transcripts of Samuels Christening indicate his father to be Samuel and mother Harriet.¹⁹⁸ Samuel and Harriet are recorded in the 1841 Census for Stoke Upon Trent, along with their son Samuel and daughter Emma¹⁹⁹ (Figure 7.6). Their older daughters, Harriet (aged 20) and Mary Ann (aged 14) are not listed. There appears to be a discrepancy between Samuel's wife Harriet's age (between 30 and 35), and her daughter Harriet's age (20). However, ages in Census returns were often not accurate, with people either not entering the correct information, or not knowing it. The family live on Belper Street, Longton, and Samuel's occupation is recorded as Potter.¹⁹⁹

Longton, Fenton, Stoke, Shelton, Hanley, Cobridge, Tunstall and Burslem now form the City of Stoke-on-Trent, also known as the Potteries. They started out as hamlets that lie along a belt of excellent long flame coal (essential for firing pottery ovens) and good red-burning clays. Potters set up small factories, and before 1700, were criticised for digging holes in the roads to get clay - a practise which gave rise to the term 'potholes'. By 1740 a substantial industry had been established, with white burning clay imported from Devon and Dorset. The opening of the Trent and Mersey Canal in 1777 placed the Potteries at the centre of an international trade.¹⁹⁴ A description of the sights and sounds of the Potteries in 1840 is given in Chambers Journal²⁰⁰ (Figure 7.7 and Figure 7.8).

The area became dependent on international trade and in particular that with the United States²⁰¹ (for example see Figure 7.9). In 1837, a financial crisis in the US led

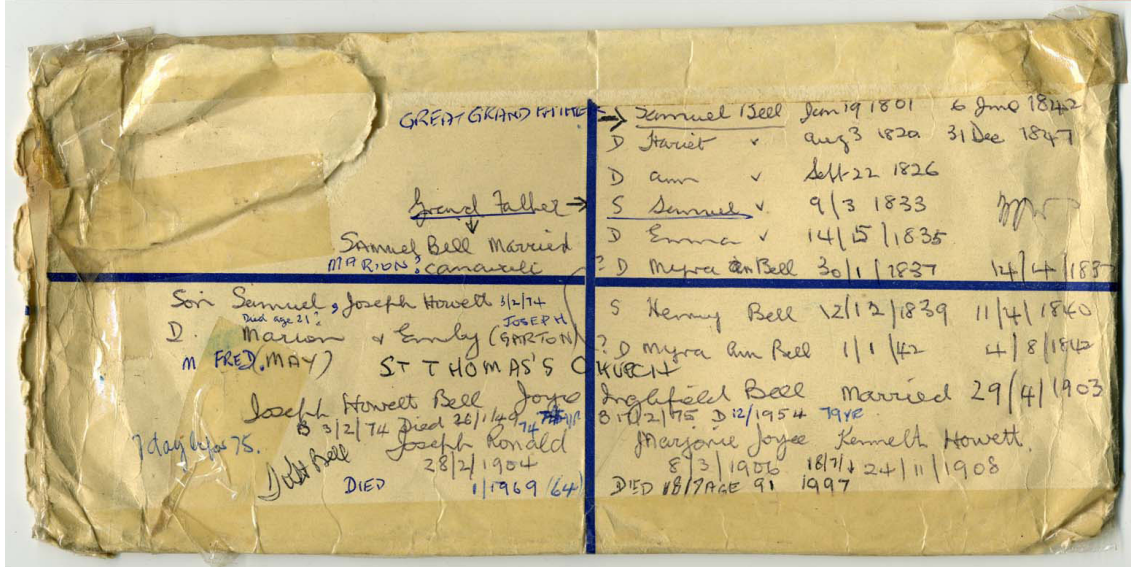


Figure 7.1: Research Notes of Kenneth Bell

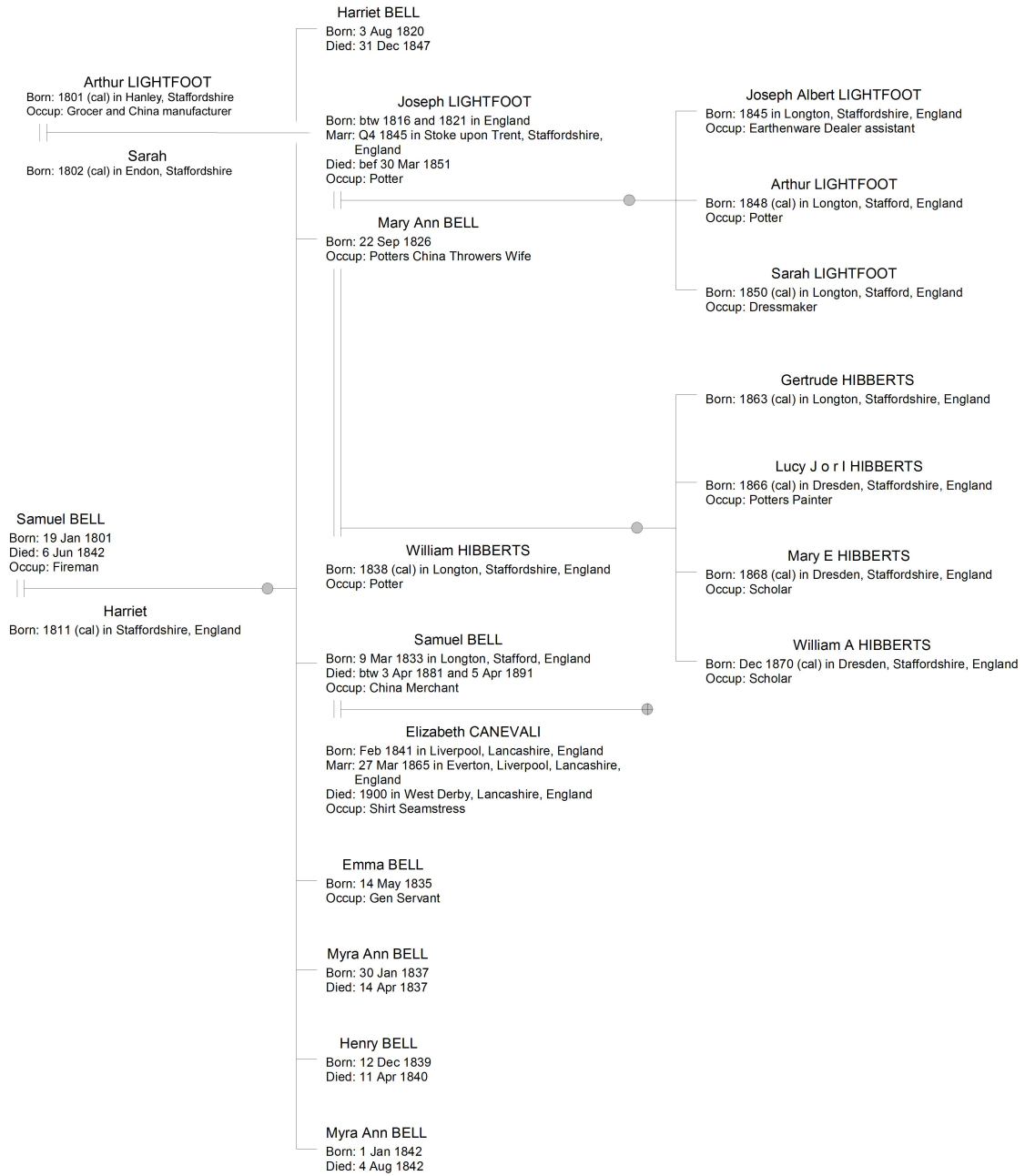


Figure 7.2: Family of Samuel Bell and Harriet



Figure 7.3: Thomas Hargreaves map - Lane End and Longton in 1832. This map was published in 1832. Note that the top area is named "Lane End" and the bottom area named "Longton", the combination of the two areas into one and assuming the Longton name did not occur until the early 1840's. Lane End was centred at the bottom of Wood Street and Anchor Street (now Anchor Road), and was roughly contained in the area surrounded by The Strand, Commerce Street and Market Street (then called High Street). Longton was centred on Mill Street (previously Green Dock Lane and now Edensor Road) and Trentham Road. The hand drawn lines surrounding most of the built up area are the parish boundaries, most of the growth of the town had taken place within the boundaries of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. Most of the land on the borders of the parish was the property of the Marquess of Stafford, later the Duke of Sutherland, of Trentham Hall.

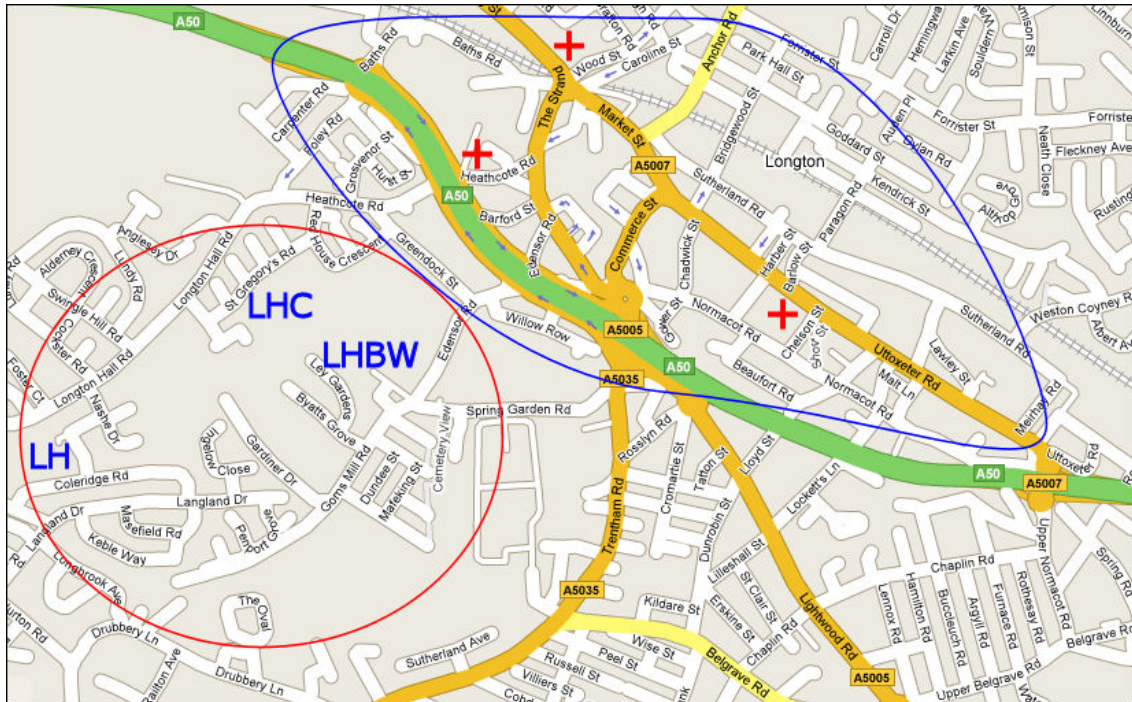


Figure 7.4: Map from 2007 showing the location of Lane End (blue area) and Longton (red area). LH = Longton Hall; LHC = Longton Hall Colliery; LHBW = Longton Hall Brick Works. + by Wood Street was the site of St. John's Church of England church. + by Chelson Street is the site of St. James' Church of England church. + by Heathcote Road Street was the site of the Roman Catholic church.

THE South-easterly portion of the Borough contains the united Townships of Longton and Lane End, which form a compact and large town at the farthest verge of the district, along the line of the Newcastle and Uttoxeter Turnpike Road, with numerous branch-roads and streets on either side. The Town was, until very recently, generally known by the name of Lane End; but, being principally seated within the Township of Longton, and that name being quite descriptive of its real feature, the name "Lane End" being also rather offensive to modern ears polite, as conveying an idea of meanness, which no longer answered to the respectability of the place, the people of both Townships have come to the sensible resolution of using the name of Longton in common, and of sinking "Lane End" altogether.

Figure 7.5: Extract from John Ward's book of 1843 showing his disdain for the name Lane-End, preferring Longton instead

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Partly Inhabited	Inhabited		Male	Female		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in same Parish or Foreign Part
contains Belcher St			Mary Lewis	20		'Potter	Y	
			Sarah de	16		Wife	Y	
		1	Samuel Bell	35		'Potter	Y	
			Harriet de	30			Y	
			Samuel de	5			Y	
			Emma de	5			Y	

Figure 7.6: Census return of 1841 showing the family of Samuel Bell and Harriet

to a global depression. Samuel Scriven, who was visiting the Potteries from December 1840, reported that “thousands have been thrown out of employ”.²⁰¹

Samuel Scriven was visiting on behalf of a House of Commons commission on the state of child labour. As a skilled worker, Samuel Bell would be likely to be employed by a factory owner. Child assistants were paid by the skilled workers. As the children were not employed by the factory there were no restrictions on how long they worked, how badly they were treated or how low their pay.²⁰² Samuel Scriven’s observations and collected testimonies, for example Figure 7.10, showed how child workers were exploited. However, the report had little practical effect in improving conditions.

Samuel’s son’s marriage certificate records, posthumously, Samuel as being a Fireman¹²³ (Figure 8.2). Longton, was the town with the greatest number of bottle ovens¹⁹⁴, so called because of their shape as shown in Figure 7.11. The person in charge of firing a bottle oven was known as the fireman. It was a highly skilled job, as the success of the firing depended on his experience. Working with one or two assistants, he controlled the oven temperature, staying with the bottle oven throughout the firing process.¹⁹⁴

The firing process divides into three stages - placing or filling the kiln with saggars full of ware; firing the kiln; drawing or emptying the kiln. A biscuit (first) firing took three days and a glost (second) firing took two days. The smoke emerging from the ovens would fall to ground level, entering and polluting the air in workshops and houses. In Longton, where the Bell’s lived, it was said “It’s a fine day if you can see the other side of the road”, and when the bottle ovens were firing it was almost impossible to see your hand held in front of your face.”¹⁹⁴

A fireman’s child remembers: “I’ve took me father’s food [to] work, breakfast time,

scene of his triumph and of his sorrows; and, pressing to his bosom the faithful partner of his past perils and future fortunes, he bestowed a tear and a blessing on the country of his heart.

From Chambers' Journal.

A PEEP AT THE STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

SOME of the greatest distinctions amongst the people of this country arise from the trades and consequent habits of different districts. The weaving and cotton spinning swains of Lancashire, the miners of Derbyshire and Cornwall, the mechanics of Sheffield and Birmingham, the carpet-weavers of Kidderminster, and ribbon-weavers of Coventry, the potters of Staffordshire, the keelmen of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the colliers of that neighbourhood, the shepherds of the North and the shepherds of the South Downs, the agricultural peasantry, each and all have their own peculiar characteristics of personal aspect, language, tastes and tone of mind, which it would be worth while to trace out and record. It would have the good effect of making the different districts better acquainted with each other, and would present features that would surprise many who imagine themselves pretty familiar with the population of their native land. We will answer for it that there are few who have any accurate or lively idea of that singular district which furnishes us with the earthenware we are daily using, from the common red flower-pot to the most superb table-services of porcelain, from the child's plaything of a deer or lamb resting under a highly verduous crockery tree, to the richest ornaments for the mantel-piece, or chaste and beautiful copies of the Portland or Barberini vase. Who has a knowledge of this district? Who is aware that it covers with its houses and factories a tract of ten miles in length, three or four in width, and that in it a population of upwards of 70,000 persons is totally engaged in making pots, that cooks and scullions all over the world may enjoy the breaking of them? Such, however, is the reputed extent and population of the Staffordshire Potteries.

The general aspect of the Potteries is striking. The great extent of workmen's houses, street after street, all of one size and character, has a singular effect on the stranger. From the vicinity to the moorlands and to the Peak of Derbyshire, the country in which the Potteries are situated is diversified with long ridges of considerable elevation, and intervening vallies, and to those who travel through it by night, presents a remarkable appearance. The whole region appears one of mingled light and darkness. Lights are seen scattered all over a great extent in every direction—some burning steadily, others huge fitting flames, as if vomited from the numerous mouths of furnaces or pits on fire. Some are far below you, some glare aloft as in mountainous holds. The darkness exaggerates the apparent heights and depths at which these flames appear, and you imagine yourself in a much more rugged and wild region than you really are. Daylight undeceives you in this respect, but yet reveals scenery that to the greater number of passengers is strange and new.

They see a country which in its natural features is pleasing, bold to a certain degree, and picturesque to a still greater. There is the infant Trent, a small stream winding down from its source in the moorlands towards the lovely grounds of Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, through a fine expanded and winding valley, beyond which rises the heathy heads of moorland hills towards Leek. Among and between the pottery towns are scattered well cultivated fields, and the houses of the wealthy potters, in sweet situations, and enveloped in noble trees; but the towns themselves are strange enough. As you overlook them from some height, they appear huge stretches of conglomerated brick houses, chiefly of one size and kind, interspersed with, here and there, a much larger one, with great square manufactories; with tall engine chimneys vomiting black volumes of smoke, and with tall conical erections, much like those of glass manufactories, which are the pot-hovels in which they bake their wares in ovens or furnaces. As you advance, new characteristics present themselves at every step. Except just in the centre of each town—for, to use the lofty language of a historian of the Potteries, they are a *caementation* of several towns, though the dwellings of one reach pretty near to those of the other, as Lane-End, Lane-Delph, Stoke, Shelton, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, &c.—You see no good shops, or houses which indicate a middle class, such as, in fact, the majority of common towns are composed of. There are, generally speaking, but two classes of houses as of people—the thousands of those of the working order, and the fine massy and palace-like abodes of the wealthy employers. In the outskirts, and particularly about Lane-End, you find an odd jumble of houses, gardens, yards, heaps of cinders and scoria from the works, clay-pits, clay-heaps, roads made of broken pots, blacking and soda-water bottles that perished prematurely, not being able to bear "the furnace of affliction," and so are cast out "to be trodden under foot of man;" garden walls partly raised of banks of black earth crumbling down again, partly an attempt at a post-and-rail, with some dead gorse thrust under it; but more especially by piles of seggars, that is, a yellowish looking sort of stone pot, having much the aspect of a bushel-measure, in which they bake their pottery ware. Many of these seggars are piled up also into walls of sheds and pig-stys. The prospects which you get as you march along, particularly between one town and another, consist chiefly of coal-pits, and huge steam-engines to clear them of water, clay-pits, brick-yards, ironstone mines, and new roads making and hollows leveling with the inexhaustible material of the place, fragments of stoneware.

As you proceed, you find, in the dirtiest places, troops of dirty children, and, if it be during working hours, you will see few people besides. You pass large factory after factory, which are generally built round a quadrangle with a great archway of approach for people and waggons. There you see a chaos of crates and casks in the quadrangle; and in the windows of the factory next the street, earthenware of all sorts piled up, cups, saucers, mugs, jugs, tea-pots, mustard-pots, inkstands, pyramids and basins, painted dishes and beautifully enamelled china dishes and covers, and, ever and anon, a giant jug, filling half a window with its bulk, and fit only to hold the beer

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Figure 7.7: A peep into the Staffordshire Potteries part 1, Chambers Journal after the Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art. Vol. X.-New Series January-April 1840, Published by E.Littell & Co, 1840

of a Broddignag monarch. In smaller factories, and house windows, you see similar displays of wares of a common stamp; copper-lustre jugs, and tea things, as they call them, of tawdry colouring and coarse quality, and heaps of figures of dogs, cats, mice, men, sheep, goats, horses, cows, &c., &c., all painted in glaring tints laid plentifully on; painted pot marbles, and drinking mugs for Anne, and Charlotte and William, with their names upon them in letters of pink or purple, or, where the mugs are of porcelain, in letters of gold.

While you are thus advancing, and making your observations, you will generally find your feet on a good foot-path, paved with the flat sides of a darkish sort of brick; but, ever and anon, you will also find your soles crunching and grinding on others, composed of the fragments of cockspurs, stilts and triangles, or, in other words, of little white sticks of pot, which they put between their wares in the furnace, to prevent them from running together. You pass the large and handsome mansions of the master potters, standing amid the ocean of dwellings of their workmen. You meet huge barrels on wheels, white with the overflowing of their contents, which is slip, or the materials for earthenware in a liquid state as it comes from the mills where it is ground; and at the hour of leaving the factories for meals, or for the night, out pour and swarm about you men in long white aprons, all whitened themselves as if they had been working amongst pipe-clay, young women in troops, and boys without number. All this time imagine yourself marching beneath great clouds of smoke, and breathing various vapours of arsenic, muriatic acid, sulphur, and spirits of tartar, and you will have some *taste* and *smell*, as well as a view, of the Potteries; and, notwithstanding all which, they are as healthy as any manufacturing district whatever.

Such is a tolerable picture of the external aspect of the Potteries, but it would be very imperfect still, if we did not point out all the large chapels that are scattered throughout the whole region, and the plastering of huge placard on placard on almost every blank wall, and at every street corner, giving you notice of—plays, and horse riders, and raffles? No: but of sermons upon sermons; sermons here, sermons there, sermons every where! There are sermons for the opening of schools and chapels, sermons for aiding the infirmary, for Sunday schools and infant schools, announcements of missionary meetings and temperance meetings, and, perhaps, for political meetings also, for it is difficult to say whether the spirit of religion or politics flourishes most in the district.

The Potteries are, in fact, one of the strongholds of dissent and democracy. Nine-tenths of the population are dissenters. The towns have sprung up rapidly, and, comparatively, in a few years, and the inhabitants naturally associate themselves with popular opinions both in government and religion. They do not belong to the ancient times, nor therefore to the ancient order of things. They seem to have as little natural alliance with aristocratic interests and establishments of religion as America itself. This people, indeed, are a busy swarm, that seem to have sprung out of the ground on which they tread, and claim as much right to mould their own opinions as to mould their own pottery. The men have always

been noted for the freedom of their opinions, as well as for the roughness of their manners. But in this latter respect they are daily improving. Nearly twenty years ago, we have seen some things there which made us stare. We have seen a whole mob, men, women, and children, collect round a couple of young Quaker ladies, and follow them along the streets in perfect wonder at their costume; and we have seen a great potter walk straight through a group of ladies, on the footpath, in his white apron and dusty clothes, instead of stepping off the path; and all that with the most perfect air of innocent simplicity, as if it were the most proper and polite thing in the world. We also remarked at that time that scarcely a dog was kept by the workmen but it was a bull-dog; a pretty, clear indication of their prevailing tastes. But their chapels and schools, temperance societies, and literary societies, and mechanics' institutions, have produced their natural effects, and there is no reason to believe that the population of the Potteries is behind the population of other manufacturing districts in manners or morals. Were it otherwise, indeed, a world of social and religious exertion would have been made in vain. It is not to be supposed that such men as the Wedgwoods, the Spodes, the Ridgways, the Meighs, &c. &c., men who not only have acquired princely fortunes there, but have laboured to diffuse the influence of their intelligence and good taste around them with indefatigable activity, should have worked to no purpose. Nay, the air of growing cleanliness and comfort, the increase of more elegant shops, of banks, and covered markets, are of themselves evidence of increased refinement, and therefore of knowledge. One proof of the growth of knowledge we could not help smiling at the other day. We had noticed some years ago that a public-house with the sign of a leopard was always called the Spotted Cat; nobody knew it by any other name; but now, such is the advance of natural history, that, as if to eradicate the name of spotted cat for ever, the figure of the beast is dashed out by the painter's brush, and the words, The Leopard, painted in large letters, in its stead.

As in most populous districts, the Methodists have here done much to improve and reform the mass. John Wesley planted his church here, and his disciples, under the various names of Wesleyans, New and Primitive Methodists, are numerous. The New Methodists have in Shelton one of the largest chapels they have in the kingdom. The very Christian names abounding here seem to imply that there has long been in the people a great veneration for the Scriptures. In no part of the country do the names of the Old Testament so much prevail. We verily believe that a complete catalogue of the population would present a majority of such names. Every other name that you meet is Moses, or Aaron, Elisha, Daniel, or Job. This peculiarity may be seen in the names of almost all the potters of eminence. It is Josiah and Aaron Wedgwood, Josiah Spode, Enoch Wood and Aaron Wood, Jacob Warburton, Elijah Mayer, Ephraim Chatterley, Joshua Heath, Enoch Booth, Ephraim Hobson, Job Meigh, &c. &c. Fenton the poet, who was from Fenton in the Potteries, was *Elijah* Fenton.

Figure 7.8: A peep into the Staffordshire Potteries part 2, Chambers Journal after the Museum of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art. Vol. X.-New Series January-April 1840, Published by E.Littell & Co, 1840

During the mid 18th century the Potteries towns were gripped with what has become known as American fever.

During the period from 1845 to 1850 a number of streets and public houses were given American names. The town of Tunstall has a number of streets named after American presidents - McKinley, Coolidge and Hoover Street all form around America Street.

Fearing the unemployment consequences of the introduction of machinery into the pottery industry, the Pottery Union of the 1840's devised upon an amazing plan to purchase land in America on which to land a colony of unemployed potters. In May 1844, the Potters' Joint Stock Emigration Society was formed to oversee the lottery that would deliver the poor potters to the land of freedom and a new life away from his daily toil.

Twelve thousand acres of land in America were to be purchased and to be divided into sections of twenty acres each, five of which were to be cultivated and built on by the immigrants. Members of the union contributed at a daily rate for the chance to emigrate to Pottersville - the name of the new settlement in Wisconsin.

The emigrants were chosen by Ballot for the chance of a new life in Pottersville. The Union saw the scheme as a golden opportunity to introduce hope into the lives of the poor potter who's working life seemed about to be terminated by the introduction of the machines onto the factory floor.

When the first families set sail in a barge to Liverpool on the first stage of their journey to an uncertain future in Wisconsin, barges of cheering pottery workers followed them on their journey from Etruria, via Longport and Burslem. Some barges that followed the emigrants contained bands who played suitable music for the occasion. Two years later, as the machinery failed to produce the mass unemployment expected, enthusiasm for the project waned.

Figure 7.9: American fever in the Potteries, from <http://www.thepotteries.org/>

“I have worked in this room 4 years as handle-presser; I come at 6, and leave at 6 in the evening; I live about a mile off; I do not go home to breakfast; I go home to dinner; am allowed half an hour for breakfast and 1 hour for dinner; I work in the same room with my father; father gets so much a week piece-making; does not know what father earns; all I get goes to him and mother; have a mother and sister, one works at the china-works. I get no holidays; remember, now, that I get about five weeks in the year: a week at Martilmas, 2 weeks in August, and 1 at Whitsuntide; all the other boys get the same and a day at Christmas. I get meat at home, and have clothes enough; I get a strapping sometimes; think I deserve it; father is good to me; have got a cough, have had it 3 or 4 years; feel it more in winter; I do not think the jumping on the moulds hurts me; feel no pain from it; I do not like it; I want to go into another room; I like potting; would rather be a potter than a tailor or shoemaker; I never do night-work. Master and overseer are very good to me; they never beat me.” Herbert Bell, (looks very pale and phthisical), aged 12

Figure 7.10: Testimony of child pottery workers 1840-1841,



Figure 7.11: A view of Longton - Uttoxeter Road runs along the left of the picture

dinner time, tea time, and some for his supper - he used [to] work about hundred odd hours a week. He never used to only place the ovens, he used to sit up with 'em, help fire them as well, you know, feed the oven. Then used to see him sometimes perhaps Saturday night, or Saturday dinnertime, he'd be home. We never used to see him during the week.”¹⁹⁴

While not considered as unhealthy as some of the other roles within the potteries (Figure 7.12), Firing ovens affected the fireman's health. The continual changes in temperature from extreme heat to cold while covered in sweat made him more susceptible to minor ailments and rheumatic problems. The sulphurous fumes from firing and dust from coal, lime (used to layer the floor of the kiln to seal cracks) and flint (used to place the ware in saggars) are linked to respiratory disorders such as asthma and silicosis. The fireman had to breathe in an atmosphere clouded with particles as he moved the coal, swept the kiln and placed and drew the saggars.¹⁹⁴

“I have worked as a potter 20 years ; began at dipping, and dipped 2 years ; the work did not agree with me, it bound up my bowels; always obliged to take physic. I have seen many bad effects from it in others, very many ; it turned their hands and arms. I have known three or four die from it, some young and some old; I call 40 old. Although you are most 40, I don't call you old, but if you had worked at dipping-tub you would have looked old enough. I don't think it so bad as it used to be. I am the father of two children, and would not let my children work at it, not if ever so well paid. I have worked since then at the oven for 18 years ; I do not think that unhealthy work, except when we are drawing it; some people draw It the second day after firing, then it is very bad, from the sulphur from the fire. No children work in the ovens, 'tis too heavy.” Samuel Broster, aged 33

Figure 7.12: Testimony of pottery worker 1840-1841,

Samuel Bell died shortly after the 1841 Census on 6 Jun 1842, aged 41¹⁹³.

His death coincided with the start of Longton colliers' strike against wage reductions. This formed part of wider unrest and a general strike which at its height involved up to half a million workers and covered an area which stretched from Dundee and the Scottish coalfields to South Wales and Cornwall.²⁰³ During the strike, demands for shorter hours and better pay began to be linked with a demand that the People's Charter be made the law of the land.²⁰⁴ The Reform Bill of 1831-2 (as mentioned in Section 4.1) had admitted the middle class into the parliamentary system, but not the working class. This was seen as a betrayal of a large section of society, and created some of the resentment that led to Chartism²⁰⁵.

The general strike for the Charter was not declared in the Potteries until 15 August²⁰⁶, the same day that troops tried to suppress a meeting in Hanley and triggered a riot that lasted for just over twenty-four hours. Police stations were raided for arms, prisoners were released, poor-rate books seized and destroyed, and the houses and offices of magistrates, coal mine owners, rate-collectors and parsons set on fire or pulled down.¹⁹⁷ A total of 274 people were brought to trial in the special assizes that followed, of whom 146 were sent to prison and 54 were transported²⁰⁷.

Samuel's death must have hit the family hard. As well as the loss of income in the middle of a depression, his wife Harriet had a 6 month old baby, and at least two other

children under 10, Samuel aged 8 and Emma aged 6. In ten years time, Emma would be working in Longton as a general servant²⁰⁸ (Figure 7.13), but in the immediate period support may have come from Harriet's older daughters, Harriet and Mary Ann.

7.1 Family of Mary Ann Bell and Joseph Lightfoot

Parents: Samuel Bell and Harriet (Section 7)

Children: Joseph Albert, Arthur, Sarah

Without purchasing the marriage and birth certificates, the links here have been drawn tenuously.

In the 1871 census, Samuel and Harriet's son Samuel has a nephew staying with him called Joseph A. Lightfoot, born in Longton, aged 24.²⁰⁹ Bishop Transcripts record a Joseph Albert Lightfoot being baptised on 15 October 1845, in Lane End, Staffordshire.²¹⁰ Joseph's parents are recorded as Joseph Lightfoot and Mary Ann. Marriage indexes record a Mary Ann Bell and Joseph Lightfoot marrying in 1845²¹¹. Kenneth Bell's research shows Samuel has an older sister Ann, born on 22 Sept 1826.¹⁹³ As people were often known by their middle names, we surmise that Kenneth Bell's Ann and Mary Ann are the same person, though without purchasing the marriage certificate we can not confirm this.

Mary Ann's husband Joseph came from what appears to be a reasonably prosperous family (Section 7.2). Bishop Transcripts record Joseph and Mary Ann having at least two other children, Arthur, baptised on the 20 October 1847²¹² and Sarah, baptised on the 12 December 1849.²¹³ By the 1851 Census Joseph had died, leaving Mary with three children to look after, whilst also working as a Potter Handler (the maker of handles).²¹⁴

On the night of the 1851 Census, Mary was staying at Barker Street, Longton, with Arthur and Sarah aged 3 and 1²¹⁴. Mary's oldest child Joseph, aged 5, was staying with his grandparents on the High Street²¹⁵ (which runs parallel to Barker street and was renamed in 1969 as Uttoxeter Road²¹⁶). This appears to have been a long term arrangement as ten years later, on the evening of the 1861 census, Mary, Arthur and Sarah are living at 36 Barker Street²¹⁷, without Joseph (Figure 7.17). Mary is working as a Pottery Scolloper, someone who smoothed out rough edges from the pottery pieces.²¹⁷ Ten years later in 1871 Mary's son Joseph reappears working for his Uncle Samuel (Section 8).

7.2 Family of Arthur Lightfoot and Sarah

Children: Joseph Lightfoot

Again, without purchasing certificates, the links here are drawn tenuously. The link from the family of Arthur and Sarah Lightfoot to Joseph Lightfoot, the husband of Mary Ann Bell (Section 7.1), is reliant on a census return showing a 5 year old Joseph staying with his grandparents in 1851²¹⁵, combined with Mary and Joseph naming their children Joseph, Arthur and Sarah.

Arthur was born in nearby Hanley in 1801.²¹⁵ By 1841 he was working as a Grocer²¹⁸ on the High Street in Longton. Ten years later Arthur, Sarah and grandson Joseph

Parish or Township of Stoke on Trent		Ecclesiastical District of Stoke of Longton		City or Borough of Stoke on Trent		Town of Longton		Village of	
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb		
25 High Street	James Bell	Head	Mar.	27	Green & Palmer Coach	do Stoke on Trent			
	Elizabeth do	Wife		28		do Stoke on Trent			
	Sarah Maria do	Daughter		3		do Stoke on Trent			
	Lucy Ann do	Daughter		5 1/2		do Stoke on Trent			
	Lydia do	Daughter		5 1/2		do Stoke on Trent			
	Emma Bell	Daughter		1 1/2	do Green & Palmer Coach	do Stoke on Trent			

Parish or Township of Stoke upon Trent		Ecclesiastical District of Stoke of Longton		City or Borough of Stoke upon Trent		Town of Longton		Village of	
Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and Dumb		
53 High Street	James do	Head	Mar.	37	General & Coach	do Stoke on Trent			
	Arthur Lightfoot	Wife		26	do	do Stoke on Trent			
	Sarah do	Wife		24	do	do Stoke on Trent			
	Joseph do	Wife		5	do	do Stoke on Trent			
	Harriet do	Wife		11	do	do Stoke on Trent			
	Eliza do	Wife		11	do	do Stoke on Trent			

Figure 7.13: Top: 30 March, 1851 Census showing Emma Bell, living at 25 High Street, Longton where she worked as a general servant.²⁰⁸ Bottom: 1851 Census with Arthur Lightfoot, a Grocer and China Manufacturer employing 21 men, 20 women, 7 Boys, 9 Girls, living with his wife Sarah and grandson Joseph.

aged 5, lived at the same address, 53 High Street, Longton. Sarah had been born in Endon, Staffordshire in 1802.²¹⁵ Arthur's occupation had expanded and is described as Grocer and China Manufacturer (Figure 7.13), employing 21 men, 20 woman, 7 Boys and 9 Girls.

The firm of Riddle and Lightfoot, Longton can be traced back to 1835 through to 1851 and appears in the 1841 Pigot, 1846 Williams, 1850 Slater, and 1851 Whites directories at Union Square (or Union Market Place), Longton, and in 1850 Kellys at Market Street Longton. These two addresses are probably the same place.

The 1846 Williams describes Arthur Lightfoot of Riddle and Lightfoot as "of High Street". There are no other separate listings in any of these directories for Lightfoot as a firm on its own.

Riddle and Lightfoot also appeared within the 1841 Scriven Report on child labour as a third class establishment which were categorised as having few child labourers, but where "eight cases out of ten of the whole, the places of convenience for the sexes are indecently and disgustingly exposed and filthy...In many cases I have observed under and outside these houses pits for the reception of the excrementitious matter filled to overflowing exhaling its subtle and noxious malaria to the sacrifice of the health of all who breathe the within its influence."²⁰¹

In 1851 Arthur paid "£200 for a share in Riddle's china manufacture business Interest; 4% per annum A plot of land at the top of High Street, Longton, fronting onto premises of James Barker on the southwest side of Barker Street, measuring 439 sq yds, and two messuages erected there by Riddle James Riddle of Longton, china manufacturer, to Arthur Lightfoot of same, china manufacturer."²¹⁹

However, Arthur did not live to see the return for his investment, dying towards the end of 1852.²²⁰

7.3 Family of Mary Ann Bell and William Hibberts

Parents: Samuel Bell and Harriet (Section 7)

Children: Louisa, Gertrude, Lucy J/I, Mary E., William A.,

William Hibbert had been born locally, in Longton²²¹ and before meeting Mary, William had been previously married to another Longton girl, Emma²²¹. At the time of the 1861 Census William and Emma lived in Lansdowne Street, Dresden²²¹ (Figure 7.14), William working as a potter thrower.²²¹

William had at least five children (Figure 7.16). Louisa Hibberts, born around 1860, is most likely to be the daughter of Emma. However, by 1871 William and Louisa are living with Mary Ann, her children Arthur and Sarah Lightfoot, Louisa and her younger sisters and brothers; Gertrude(8 years), Lucy J.(5 years), Mary E. (3 years) and William A. Hibberts (4 months). These children may or may not have been Mary Ann's. In 1871 the family are still living on the Dresden estate, now on Ricardo street which contained a mixture of terraced housing (now mostly demolished) and villas. William Hibbert and Arthur Lightfoot are described as Potters, and Sarah lightfoot, now 21, is working as a dressmaker. The other children are not employed, and are likely to have attended school. The recent 1870 Education Act (The Forster Act) created the first local school

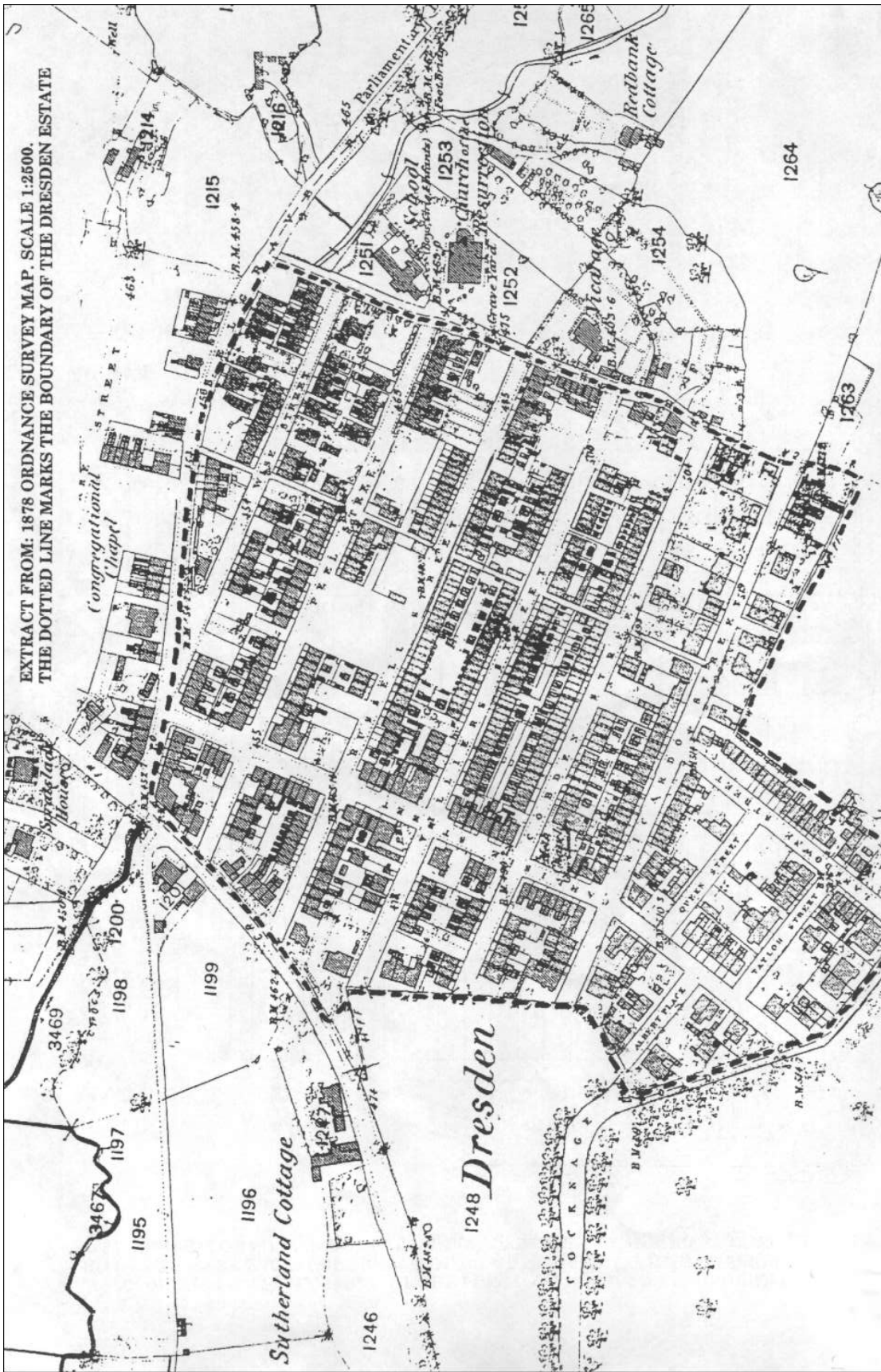


Figure 7.14: 1878 OS map of the Dresden, (Longton) Estate

Dresden was a purpose built estate, established by the Longton Freehold Land Society, who purchased the land in the middle of 1850.

The Longton Freehold Land Society was typical of many similar societies created from the 1840's by Liberal radicals to effect Parliamentary reform. They provided a means by which the supporters of reform could become enfranchised within the existing system, and thereby change the balance of political power, and ultimately the system itself. Following the Reform Act of 1832, the two most important voting qualifications were the ownership of a freehold with a minimum value of 40 shillings, and the occupation of a house worth at least £10 a year. It wasn't until after the Representation of the People Act of 1867 that effectively most men who lived in urban areas could vote.

The Longton Freehold Land Society first annual meeting was reported in the Staffordshire Advertiser on 17 August 1850 as having "Several judicious speeches were delivered, explanatory of the political, moral and social influence the society would exercise upon the members, by conferring the elective franchise, by elevating their status among their fellow men, and by setting a good example of prudence, forethought, and self reliance in their respective families."

Within 18 months of site purchase, a letter written on 16 January 1852 by the Rev John Hutchinson of Blurton to James Loch, the agent for the Duke of Sutherland, referred to houses under construction at "Dresden". Loch's response was "Dresden!!! What provoked such a name in such a place." Dresden in Germany, was of course famous for its porcelain and there is little doubt that the promoters of the freehold land society adopted this name because they thought it would facilitate the sale of shares and building plots.

Figure 7.15: Foundation of the Dresden Estate, where the family of Mary Ann Bell and William Hibberts lived

boards who could compel attendance for children aged 5-13, though in reality many did not. Education was not free, except for the very poorest children.

By 1881, Arthur and Sarah Lightfoot are no longer living with the family who have moved to 100 Spring Garden Road (possibly not the same road as Spring Gardens is today). William is working as a Potter China thrower, while Louisa is a thrower's attendant, Gertrude is a dressmaker and Lucy (aged 15) is a potter's painter (Figure 7.18). Lucy is likely to have recently been employed. The 1880 Education Act made school attendance compulsory for children aged between 5 and 10 years, and also up to 14 unless an exemption certificate was granted. Exemption could be granted if the child obtained proof that they had reached the educational standard required by local by-laws and/or they had a paid job to go to.

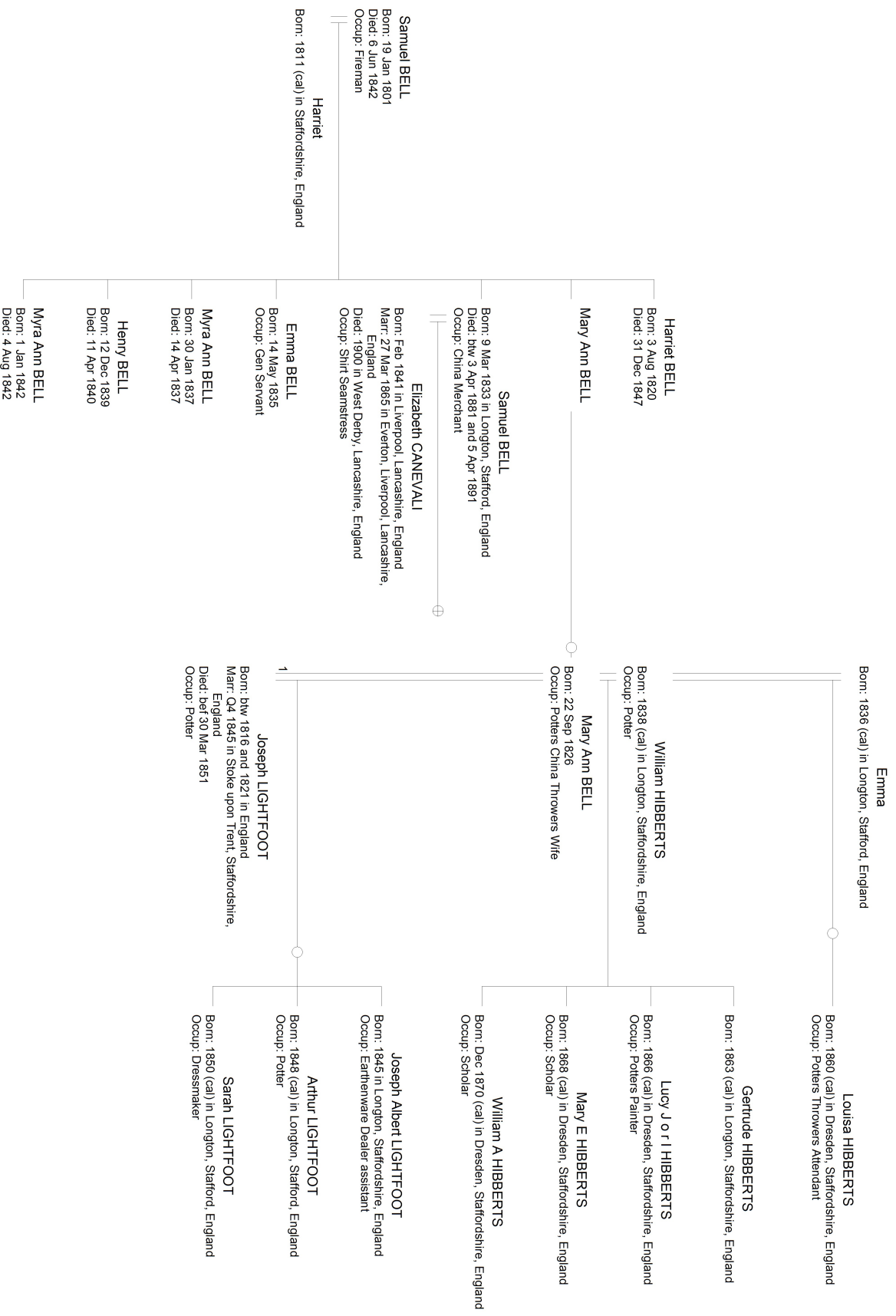


Figure 7.16: Family of William Hibberts, Emma, Mary Ann Bell and Joseph Lightfoot

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of		Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of
		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of	Town of		
		HOUSES						
		In habitable part of B.			Condition	Age of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
					Relation to Head of Family	Males		
					Female			Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb
96	35 Barber's	1	Arthur Hibbert	Mar	Head	34	Potter Sculptor	Staffordshire, Leicestershire
			Mary Lightfoot	Mar	Wife	23	Scholar	do
			Arthur	Mar	Son	13	do	do
			Joseph	Mar	Son	11	do	do
97	38 do	1	John Frost	Mar	Head	39	Manager & Butcher	Burton, Staffordshire
			John	Mar	Son	10	do	do
			William	Mar	Son	7	do	do

Census 1861 Longton, Stafford, England RG9-1942-13-22, showing Mary A Lightfoot with here sons Arthur and Joseph

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of		Town of	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board or [Improvement Commissioners District] of	Ecclesiastical District of
		City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of	Town of				
		HOUSES								
		In habitable part of (a) (b)			CON-DITION	AGE of	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN		Whether
					RELATION to Head of Family	Males				1. Deaf-and-Dumb
					Female					2. Blind
										3. Imbecile or Idiot
										4. Lame
232	Use-on-our 41	1	Eight Saunders	Mar	Head	28	Other	Staffordshire, Longton		
			Lemily	Mar	Wife	15	do	do		
			William Hibbert	Mar	Head	43	Mill	do		
			Mary A	Mar	Wife	43	do	do		
			Arthur Lightfoot	Mar	Step Son	24	do	do		
			Ann	Mar	Step Son	11	Preparation	do		
			Lavinia Hibbert	Mar	Wife	8	do	do		
			Esther	Mar	Wife	8	do	do		
			Lacey J	Mar	Wife	3	do	do		
			Mary J	Mar	Wife	3	do	do		
			William A	Mar	Wife	4 1/2	do	do		
			William Davis	Mar	Head	24	Greener	do		

Census 1871 Blurton, Staffordshire RG10-2828-52-44, family of William Hibberts, with step sons Arthur Lightfoot and Joseph Lightfoot

Figure 7.17: Census returns showing Mary A Lightfoot, a widow living with sons Arthur and Joseph in 1861, and then in 1871 with new husband William Hibbert and children and possibly stepchildren

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

No. of Cottages	SOLDY STREET, do, and No. or NAME of HOUSES	City or Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town or Village or Hamlet of		Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of	Parliamentary District of
					Urban Sanitary District of	Rural Sanitary District of			
No. of Houses	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITTON as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday		Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	H	
				Males	Females			(1) Single	(2) Married or Widowed
		Charlotte, P. do	do	do	4	do	do	do	
		Emily do	do	do	2	do	do	do	
		James do	do	do	4	do	do	do	
6	St. James St 100	William, W. do	Head	Married	42	Butcher	do	do	
		George do	do	do	53	do	do	do	
		John do	do	do	72	do	do	do	
		John do	do	do	45	do	do	do	
		John do	do	do	45	do	do	do	
		John do	do	do	13	do	do	do	
		William do	do	do	10	do	do	do	
7	do do 102	Richard do	Head	Married	57	do	do	do	

Census 1881 Longton, Stafford RG11-2735-86-2

Figure 7.18: Census return showing Mary A Hibbert, née Bell, and family in 1881

8. Family of Samuel Bell and Elizabeth Canevali

Parents: Robert Canevali and Marion Howat (Section 4), Samuel Bell and Harriet (Section 7)

Harriet Emma, Mary E. (Emily?), Marion, Samuel John, Joseph Howett (8.1)

By the time of the 1861 Census, Samuel Bell, now 28 (though recorded as being 24), had moved from the potteries to Liverpool. He lived by himself at 30 Cleveland Square and worked as a Warehouseman²²². He may have already known Elizabeth Canevali, who was possibly working as a general servant at 27 Hurst Street, Liverpool at this time²²³, though the name is not clear on the census return (Figure 8.1). Four years later on the 27 March 1865, Samuel and Elizabeth married at St Peter Parish Church, Walton on the Hill (Figure 8.2).¹²³ Elizabeth's father is remembered on the marriage certificate as being a Store Keeper (Section 4), and Samuel's as a fireman (Section 7). Both father's died when Samuel and Elizabeth were young children, about 9 and 7 years old respectively.

The marriage was witnessed by George Lindop and Mary Canevali, presumably Elizabeth's sister (Section 4.8)

On the marriage certificate Elizabeth is recorded as living on Earl Street, while Samuel is more precisely residing at 50 Early Street. Earl Street does not appear to be Samuel's normal residence. In the 1861 census Samuel, and then in the 1871 census Samuel and Elizabeth, are recorded as living at 30 Cleveland Square. Some of the most influential inhabitants of Liverpool used to live in Cleveland Square, but by 1834 most of the houses had been converted into shops²²⁴. In 1861 Samuel probably now owned one of these shops and had changed jobs, moving from warehouseman to Earthenware Dealer.²²²

Census returns following the marriage suggest Samuel and Elizabeth had at least one daughter born before they were married, and one daughter born within 12 months. Harriet E. Bell was born in 1863/64¹⁹⁵, and Mary E. Bell was born in 1865/66¹⁹⁵. Harriet and Mary's birth certificates would need to be purchased to be sure they were Samuel and Elizabeth's daughters.

Following Harriet and Mary were Marion (born 28 October 1869, baptised 18 November 1869 at St Peters, Liverpool²²⁵), Samuel John Bell (born 12 December 1871, baptised 8 January 1872 at St Peters²²⁶), Joseph Howett Bell born 3 February 1874²²⁷ (Figure 8.4), baptised 9 April 1874 at St Peters²²⁸) and possibly an Emily²²⁹ (Figure 8.5. As it was usual for the family to refer to people by their second name, and

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
Parish [or Township] of		Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of			
Liverpool		Liverpool		St. Peter		Liverpool		Liverpool			
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Houses Inhabited (A)	Uninhabited (B)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb
19	30 Cleveland Square	1		Samuel Bell	Head	Mar.	29		Warehouseman	Widow's daughter, Liverpool	
20				William Oswald	Wife		21				

1861 Census return for Samuel Bell living at 30 Cleveland Square, Liverpool; unmarried, working as a Warehouseman. RG9-2674-13-5

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the											
Parish [or Township] of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of			
Liverpool		Liverpool		St. Peter		Liverpool		Liverpool			
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	Houses Inhabited (A)	Uninhabited (B)	Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of Males	Age of Females	Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb
25	Hurst Street			John Caney	Head	Mar.	32		General	Liverpool	
				Peter Bates	Wife		25				
26	do	1		John Caney	Head	Mar.	19			Liverpool	
				John Caney	Wife		53			Liverpool	
				Elizabeth Caney	Daughter		24			Liverpool	
				Henry Caney	Wife		17			Liverpool	
				John Caney	Wife		15			Liverpool	
				Anna Maria Caney	Daughter		13			Liverpool	
				Elizabeth Caney	Wife		20			Liverpool	
				John Caney	Wife		24			Liverpool	
				John Caney	Wife		24			Liverpool	
				John Caney	Wife		24			Liverpool	

1861 Census return for Elizabeth Caney living at 27 Hurst Street, Liverpool; unmarried, RG9-264-50-10

Figure 8.1: 1861 Census returns for Samuel Bell and Elizabeth Caney

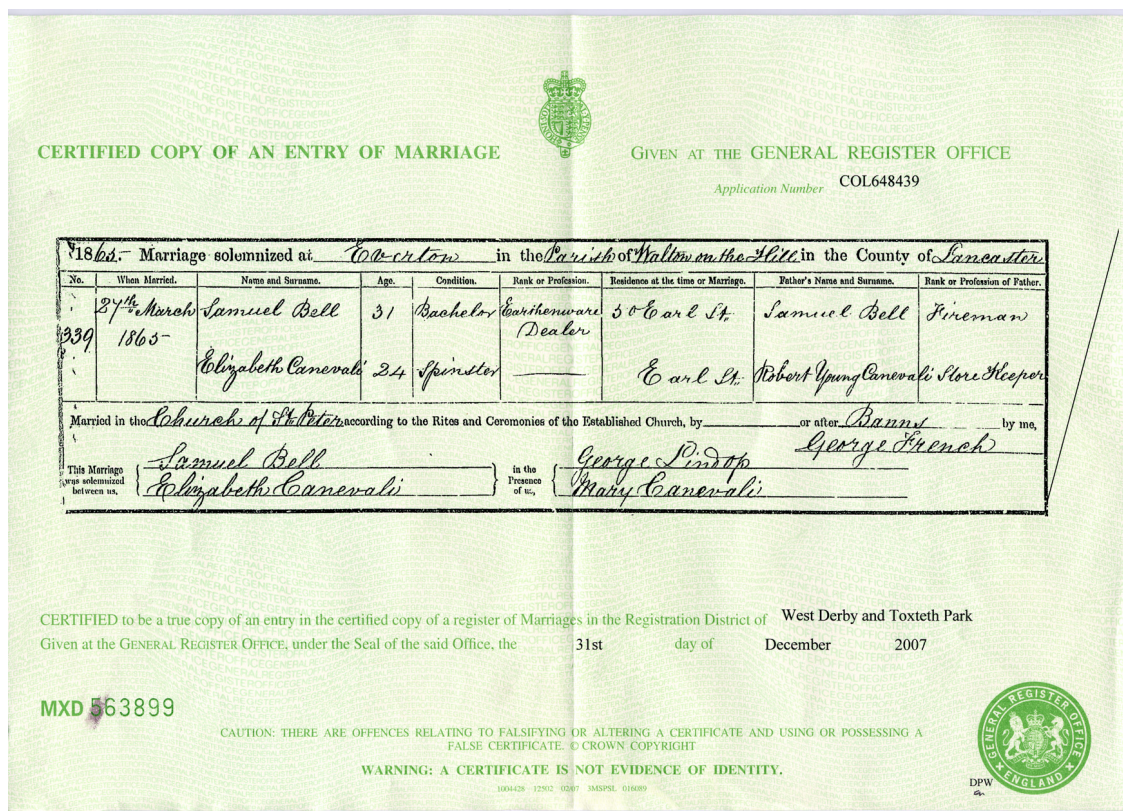


Figure 8.2: Marriage Certificate of Samuel Bell and Elizabeth Canevali 1865

Earthenware pottery has not been fired to the point of vitrification and is therefore slightly porous after the first firing. It is the colour of the clay as it is dug from the ground - buff, brown and red. It is made waterproof by the application of slip (a liquid clay mixture) before the second firing, or the application of a glaze. For both practical and decorative reasons, earthenware is usually glazed. There are two main types of glazed earthenware. One is covered with a transparent lead glaze; when the earthenware body to which this glaze is applied has a cream colour, the product is called creamware. The second type, covered with an opaque white tin glaze, is variously called tin-enamelled, or tin-glazed, earthenware, majolica, faience, or delft.

Figure 8.3: Description of Earthenware from <http://www.thepotteries.org/types/earthenware.htm>

we know Mary's second name began with an E.²⁰⁹, it is possible Emily refers to Mary. Emily married Joseph (Joe) Garton, a policeman^{88:193} after 29 April 1903 (Figure 8.8) and later had a son Joe who followed his father into the police force.⁸⁸

REGISTRATION DISTRICT <i>Liverpool</i>										
1874 BIRTH in the Sub-district of <i>Saint Thomas Liverpool</i> in the <i>County of Lancaster</i>										
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
162	<i>3rd February 1874 30 Cleveland Square</i>	<i>Joseph Howitt</i>	<i>Boy</i>	<i>Samuel Bell</i>	<i>Elizabeth Bell formerly Canevali</i>	<i>Earthenware Dealer</i>	<i>Elizabeth Bell Mother 30 Cleveland Square</i>	<i>Thirteenth March 1874</i>	<i>Thomas Brownson Registrar</i>	

Figure 8.4: Birth Certificate of Joseph Bell, 3 February 1874

Following their marriage, Samuel and Elizabeth continued to live at 30 Cleveland Square^{195:209:227}. Samuel's Earthenware business appears to have prospered with Samuel employing one person by 1871²⁰⁹ (Figure 8.6). By 1881 Elizabeth's brother John Canevali and his wife Sarah Ann had moved next door to 31 Cleveland Square, where John is also recorded as being an Earthenware Dealer (Section 4.5), suggesting that the business had expanded further. In 1881 Samuel and Elizabeth's family were still all living at 30 Cleveland Square¹⁹⁵.

Harriet and Mary, age 17 and 15 respectively, were both working as Cabinet Makers¹⁹⁵, while their younger sister and brothers, aged 11, 9 and 7 respectively, were still at school. Sadly, the following year on the 3 May 1882 Harriet died.⁸⁵ She was buried on the 7th May 1882, in Section Church 10 grave 429 at Anfield Cemetery²³⁰ (Figure 4.17). Within the next few years her father Samuel had also died, leaving his wife Elizabeth a widower with Mary, Marion, Joseph and Samuel.

Family lore says that Mary and Marion went to live with Marion Canevali (Assumed to be Marion née Canevali, Section 4.6)⁸⁸, while Joseph went to live with his uncle John Canevali and wife Sarah Ann née Sims (Section 4.5).⁸⁸ Joseph's brother Samuel apparently refused to go and live with the Canevali's.⁸⁸ While we have no further records relating to Mary, at the time of the 1891 census Joseph is indeed recorded as living with Sarah Canevali, at Samuel and Elizabeth's former home 30 Cleveland Square, where Sarah is continuing the Earthenware business (Section 4.5). Elizabeth, Marion and Samuel are all living in Everton at 68a Hague St. While previously supported by her husband, Elizabeth now has a job as a Shirt Seamstress. Marion and Samuel are also working as a Print Type Distributer and Railway Porter respectively.⁸⁹ Samuel died shortly afterwards in approximately 1892⁸⁸, and his mother Elizabeth is thought to have died in Liverpool, West Derby, during Q3 1900 aged 59 years²³¹.

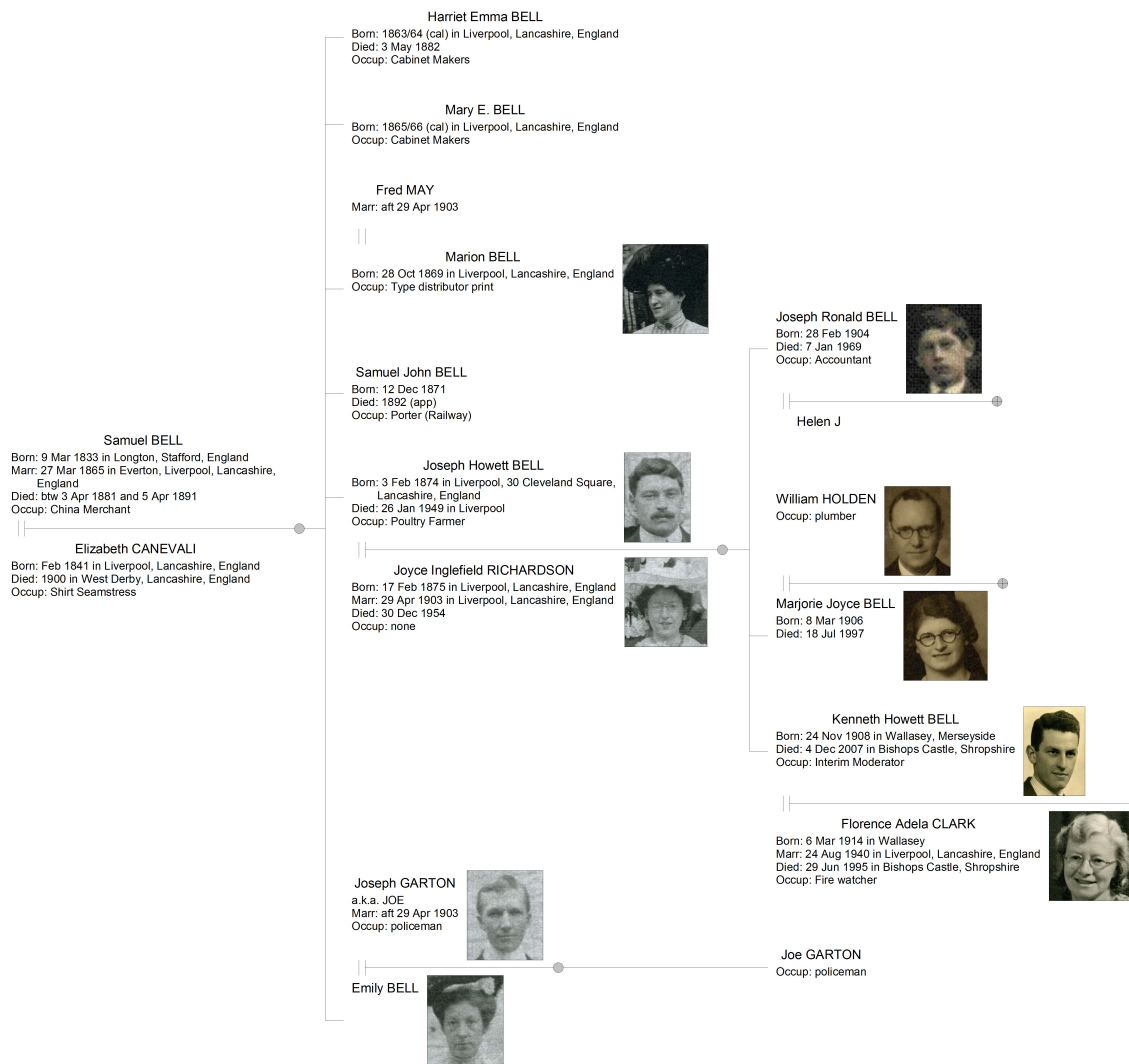


Figure 8.5: Family Tree showing the descendants of Samuel Bell and Elizabeth née Canevali

8.1 Family of Joseph Howett Bell and Joyce Inglefield Richardson

Parents: Samuel Bell and Elizabeth Canevali (Section 8), Edward Richardson and Joyce Inglefield

Children: Joseph Ronald, Marjorie Joyce, Kenneth Howett

Following the death of his father, Joseph moved next door to 30 Cleveland Square to live with his Aunt Sarah and Uncle John Canevali (Section 4.5). At the age of 17 he was with his adopted family, working as a Printer composition apprentice⁹⁰. Ten years later in 1901, Joe still lived with his family and worked as a Commercial Traveller⁷⁵, possibly for the family's Earthenware business which he would later take over himself in 1908^{94:232}.

Figure 8.8 shows the family on happy occasion of Joseph's marriage to Joyce Inglefield Richardson on the 29th April 1903 at St. Thomas' Church. The marriage certificate shows Joe living at 31 Cleveland Square and working as a Salesman²³³ (Figure 8.9). Joyce Richardson lived at 43 Wesley Street with her father Edward Richardson, a Foreman Cooper at the time²³³. Her mother Joyce Inglefield, had died when she was 13 years old.



Figure 8.7: Map: Homes of Joseph H. Bell and Joyce I. Richardson

Joseph and Joyce moved to 12 Morton Grove, Wallesey where they had their three children Joseph Ronald¹⁹³, Marjorie Joyce^{193:235} and Kenneth Howett^{229:236} (Figure 8.5). Joseph senior was known as Joe, while Joseph junior was referred to as Ronald²²⁹. Joe may have already entered into the Earthenware business with his Aunt Sarah Canevali by 1907⁹³. Around 1908 Sarah Canevali died (Section 4.5), and Joe took over the family business⁸⁸, retiring as a Wholesale glass and china merchant⁹⁴. He inherited a four storey (including groundfloor) warehouse in Pitt Street.⁸⁸

At least part of the stock was second-hand²³² or seconds^{88:229}. They received crates of



BACK ROW

MARION BELL	JOHN CANAVALI	AUNT CANAVALI	JOE	EMILY #	FOSTER RING	CATHERINE	JOE FRAZER
Nee CANAVALI	HUSBAND >	< WIFE	GARTON	BELL	LATER MARRIED	GUNNING	CURATE
SISTER OF JOHN		Nee SMEASON	LATER	HUSBAND >	AGNES RICHARDSON	?	
GRANDMOTHER BELL		Nee HOWETT	HUSBAND >	< WIFE		DAUGHTER	
?		?				SARAH *	
						HODGSON	
						Deceased	

MIDDLE ROW

MARY NORMAN FANNY +	JANE FRAZER	JANE +	AUNT *	AGNES +	AUNT MARY WILLIAMS *	MARION BELL #
(SPINSTER)	CURATE'S	ELIZABETH	HANNAH	HANNAH	(WIDOW)	?
	SISTER	(SPINSTER)	BRUNTON	LATER		SISTER JOE BELL
				Mrs RING		LATER
						Mrs FRED MAY

FRONT ROW

JOHN LEE	MAUDE LOUISE +	JOSEPH HOWETT >	< JOYCE INGLEFIELD +	EDITH +	EDWARD	JOE PETERS
HARRIS	(SPINSTER)	BELL	BELL	WINIFRED	RICHARDSON	VICAR
BEST MAN			Nee RICHARDSON	(SPINSTER)	GRANDFATHER	

NB + THE RICHARDSON SISTERS * SISTERS OF EDWARD RICHARDSON # SISTERS OF JOE BELL

> < MARRIED ? PRESUMED

Figure 8.8: Photocopy of a Wedding Photo for Joseph H. Bell and Joyce I. Richardson, 29 Apr 1903. Notes underneath are by Kenneth Bell, and by his own admittance, some guessed.²³⁴ I'm keen to get a better copy of this photo and learn more about who is in it

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1903 Marriage solemnized at *St. Thomas Church* in the *Parish* of *Liverpool*
in the County of _____

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
1874 336	April 29/1903	Joseph Howlett Bell	29	Bachelor.	Salesman	31. Cleaveland Square	Samuel Bell	Chemist Merchant
1875	1903	Joyce Ingfield Richardson	18	Spinster	—	43. Wealey St.	Edward Richardson	Foreman Cooper.

Married in the _____ according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, * after Banns, by Licence, by me, *J. O. Peters.*

This Marriage was solemnized between us, { *Joseph Howlett Bell* } in the presence of us, { *John Lee Harris* }
{ *Joyce Ingfield Richardson* } { *Lewis Maud Richardson* }

I Certify, that the foregoing is a true Extract from the Register of Marriages belonging to *St. Thomas Church* in the Parish of *Liverpool*
Witness my hand this *29/1903* day of *April* 1903

* NOTE.—Strike out that which does not apply. Designation *J. O. Peters*

Figure 8.9: Marriage Certificate of Joseph H. Bell and Joyce I. Richardson 29 Apr 1903

seconds from “Ridgeways”^{88:229} (Figure 8.11), which they sorted into sets⁸⁸. A family story says that Mrs Canevali (uncertainty whether Elizabeth, Joseph’s mother, or Sarah his Aunt) used to send the packer at Ridgeways a Turkey every Christmas, to ensure that Rideways sent her husband’s earthenware business the best seconds.²²⁹

Joseph did not continue this practice, and this is one reason that has been given for the Earthenware business going into decline²²⁹, another being that Joseph refused to sell aluminium pots and pans, selling instead old cast iron ones.²²⁹ However, initially the business must have performed well, as one to two years after the birth of Kenneth in 1908, Joseph bought 14 Morton Grove, Wallasey in addition to 12 Morton Grove⁸⁸. We have little information for the following years. Kenneth went to Wallasey Grammer School and remembers standing at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month 1918 in the school playground at the end of the First World War watching the Flag being raised²²⁹, but what, if any, role his father played we do not know.

Joe is remembered as having a “great sense of fun”, often swinging round lamp-posts much to the annoyance of Joyce who would say “For goodness sake Joe”. Figure 8.10 shows the family relaxing at Burton Towers, Wrexham. The location is recorded by Kenneth Bell, but we are unaware if it was for a holiday or had other significance.

For whatever reasons, the earthenware business started by Joseph’s father sometime between 1861-1865 did not pass on to Joseph’s children when Joseph died on the 26 January 1949.⁹⁴ Joseph and Elizabeth had moved to Liverpool during the 1930’s²²⁹, and Joseph died at 11 Sonning Avenue⁹⁴ (Figure 8.13). His estate was valued at Â£155-8-6²³⁷, of which household belongings were valued at Â£65-8-6²³⁸. Amongst his belongings, as you may expect, were many Ridgeway jugs, vases, plaques and bowls, plus a few Wedgewood items, and a mahogany gramophone with matching horn, a pair of skates, a telescope, a police truncheon and a Indian spear (Figure 8.12). Kenneth inherited two watches, one gold, and one an American Waltham Watch built in 1890.

Joseph Howlett Bell was buried on 29th January 1949 aged 74 of 11 Sonning Avenue, in Anfield Cemetery, Section Church 13 grave 855²³⁰ (Figure 8.15), with funeral expenses of Â£33-2-6.²³⁹ The majority of the cost went towards a “Motor Hearse, and Two Broghams [horse drawn carriages], and Bearers”.



Figure 8.10: Photocopy of a photo of the family of Joseph Howett Bell and Joyce Inglefield Richardson. I'm keen to get a copy of the original

The origins of Ridgways can be traced back to 1838 when William Ridgway formed a partnership with his son Edward John Ridgway and Leonard Abington. They relocated to the newly built Bedford Works in 1866, and from 1879 they traded as Ridgways, or more fully "Ridgways of Bedford Works, Shelton, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent", until 1920 when the pottery was renamed to Ridgways (Bedford Works). It remained under the Ridgway family control throughout this period until 1929 when the firm was taken over by Cauldon Potteries. The Ridgway name was retained and they obtained Limited Company status in 1955. In 1964 they became part of the Allied English Potteries and subsequently part of the Royal Doulton Group.

Figure 8.11: History of Ridgways from <http://www.thepotteries.org/types/earthenware.htm>

TELEPHONES WATERLOO 407 AND 408
CENTRAL 8561

23 & 25 BRIDGE ROAD, LITHERLAND, 21
ALSO AT 3 EBURLE STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2

11 MAR 1949

J.I. Bell, 78 Talbot Street, Southport.

Outhwaite & Litherland
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

-880-

STATEMENT OF SALE

		Brought Forward.....	21	19
357	Oak Case Clock		10	0
358	Telescope		1	10
361	Set 3 Chd Embroidery		14	
367	W. Humble's Cat's Paw		11	
369	2 Embroid. Kidgway		10	
369	2 Embroid. Kidgway		14	
413	Oak Case Box		10	
414	Woolen pattern		4	
422	1 Set pa. Book		3	
423	Ridgway Centre Piece		6	
430	14 Hair Maltese		4	
439	10 Hair Maltese		3	
444	Engraving, oil painting		2	
444	3 old oil p. engraving		3	
371	Ant. Ridgway		10	
372	3 old oil p. engraving		5	
373	6 Ridgway		1	2
374	Ant. Wharfedale		6	
375	3 Bull's Head		1	
376	Ant. H.P. Book & Ant. Jug		1	
			38	9

Figure 8.12: Part of the Statement of Sale of Joe Bell's belongings 11 March 1949

Joyce moved in with her oldest son Joseph Ronald, at 78 Talbot Street while Ronald having made all the funeral arrangements (Figure 8.16), and later moved to 20 Ranelagh Drive North.²³⁷ Joyce died five years later on 30 Dec 1954 and was buried with her husband (Figure 8.17).

IN 231214 *Born 20th January 1872*

[Printed by authority of the Registrar-General.]

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF DEATH.
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1947.

D. Cert.
R.B.D.

Insert in this Margin any Notes which appear in the original entry.

Registration District CROSBY.									
1949. Death in the Sub-district of CROSBY.			in the COUNTY OF LANCASTER.						
No.	When and where Died.	Name and Surname.	Sex.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant.	When Registered.	Signature of Registrar.
357	<i>Twenty-sixth January 1949 11, Sonning Avenue Gord RD</i>	<i>Joseph Howett Bell</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>Retired Wholesale Glass and Yeas China Merchant</i>	<i>Ia Cerebral Thrombosis c Arterio Sclerosis Certified by S.M. Gill M.B.</i>	<i>J. Ronald Bell Son In attendance 78 Talbot Street Southport</i>	<i>Twenty-seventh January 1949</i>	<i>A.B. Ellison Registrar.</i>

I, *Mr Taylorshaw Deputy*, Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District of CROSBY, in the COUNTY OF LANCASTER, do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. *357* in the Register Book of Deaths for the said Sub-District, and that such Register Book is now legally in my custody.

WITNESS MY HAND this *27th* day of *January*, 19*49*.

Deputy *Mr Taylorshaw*
Registrar of Births and Deaths.

CAUTION.—Any person who (1) fabricates any of the particulars on this Certificate, or (2) uses it as true, knowing it to be falsified, is liable to Prosecution.

Figure 8.13: Death Certificate for Joseph Howett Bell, died 26 January 1949



Figure 8.14: Photocopy annotated by K.H.Bell. I am keen to get a better copy, and learn more - what was the occasion? Who else is in the photo? Why and when was it taken?

Corporation of Liverpool. **ANFIELD CEMETERY** 173339

Received from Mr. *H. H. H. H. H.* Date *Jan 29* 194*9*

the sum of *2* Pounds, *17* Shillings and *6* Pence, for the Interment of the late *Joseph Howett Bell* in *Grave* Section *13* No. *855*.

City Treasurer's Office, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool 2.

GRADED	£	s.	d.
Right of Burial	2	17	6
Interment	1	7	6
Removing and replacing Stone			
Grass Mowing			
Brick and Stonework enclosing Interment			
Extra Fee			
Saturday 12 noon			
Registration of Title			
Deed of Grant			
Number Stone			
Minister's Fee			
	£	4	17
			6

Figure 8.15: Receipt from Anfield Cemetery recording the date (Noon 29 January 1949), and location (Section 13 No 855), of the burial of Joseph Howett Bell

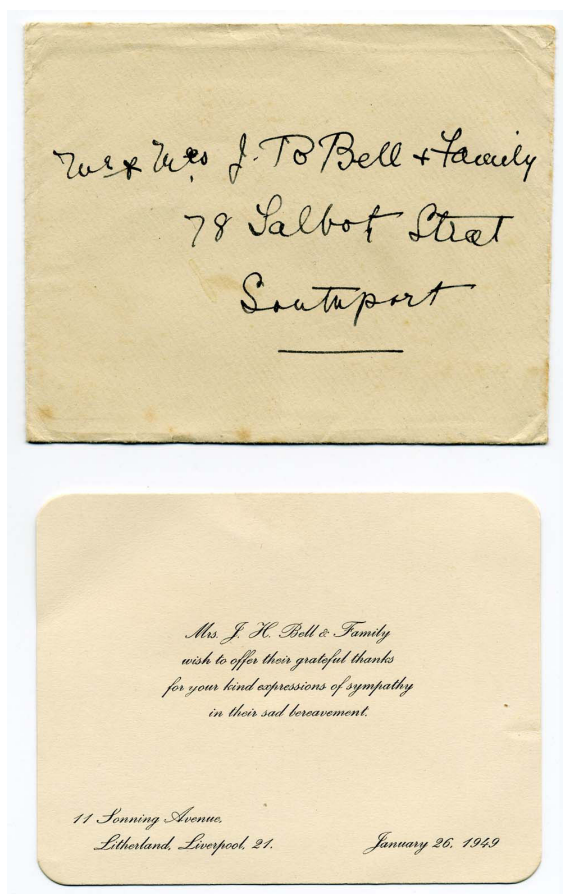


Figure 8.16: Memorial Card for Joseph Howett Bell, sent to his eldest son Joseph Ronald Bell



Figure 8.17: Memorial Inscription to Samuel and Elizabeth Bell, Joseph and Joyce Bell, c2000

8.1.1 Family of Joseph Ronald Bell and Helen J. ?

Parents: Joseph Howett Bell and Joyce Inglefield Richardson (Section 8.1)

Children: Margaret

I know very little about Ronald and Helen. In 1949 Ronald lived at 78 Talbot Street, Southport^{94;237-241} (Figure 8.16). By 14th April 1960 he had moved to 62 Lynton Drive, Hillside, Southport and was working as an Accountant's assistant.²⁴² He may have already been working for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company where he later became the chief accountant.⁸⁸ Joseph and Helen was still living at 62 Lynton Drive when Ronald died on 7th January 1967.^{243;244} Soon after Helen moved to L Flat 56, Sandown Court, Southport²⁴⁵.

8.1.2 Family of Marjorie Joyce Bell and William Holden

Parents: Joseph Howett Bell and Joyce Inglefield Richardson (Section 8.1)

Children: Monica Ruth, Barbara, Mary

Like her brother Joseph, we know very little about Joyce and William. Billy ran his fathers plumbing business, with the cousin of Richard Starkey (Ringo from the Beatles) working for him.²⁴⁶ Born in 1906²³⁵, Joyce lived at 46 Merilyn Avenue, Connah's Quay from at least May 1968^{244;245;247} through to the end of 1983 when she moved to 102 Pen-y-llan Court, still in Connah's Quay²⁴⁸.

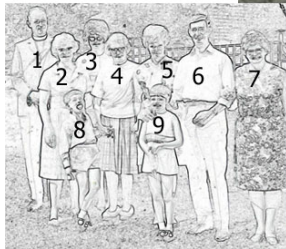


Figure 8.18: 2 Aug 1970, the day after Sylvia and Rogers wedding. Kenneth Bell (1) + F. Adela née Clarke (2); Ken's sister M. Joyce Holden (8), her daughter Mary (3); Iain (7) and Fiona (8) Calcott; Adela's sister Joyce (5) + Kenneth Malony (6); Hilda Marsh (4) - Aunt Hilda, though not a blood-relative



Figure 8.19: William (Bill) Holden and M. Joyce née Bell with Monica and Barbara, late 1930's



Figure 8.20: William (Bill) Holden (6) + M. Joyce Bell (9); Monica Holden (11) + Ron Watkins (4); Kevin (2), Graham (3); Mary Calcott née Holden (5); Iain (1), Fiona (10); Sylvia Bell (7) + Roger Taylor (8); Easter 1968

9. Family of Kenneth Howett Bell and Florence Adela Clark

Parents: Joseph Howett Bell and Joyce Inglefield Richardson (Section 8.1), John Clark and Emily Rhodes
 Children: Sylvia



Figure 9.1: Birkenhead News, 8 May 1926²⁴⁹

On the first day of the General Strike in the first week of May 1926, Kenneth, aged 18, started work at Staveley-Taylor's Shipping Agents, Liverpool²⁵⁰. The general strike had been called in support of the miners. The government declared a state of emergency, and warships docked all around the country. HMS Ramillies and HMS Barham lurked ominously in the Mersey, while two battalions of troops were sent to Liverpool. Local activists in Merseyside had begun setting up a 'Council of Action' ten months before the strike. Out of four million strikers, Merseyside provided about one hundred thousand. On the second day, the Council of Action reported that all engineers and shipyard workers on the Mersey were out. In Birkenhead and Wallasey, a group of strikers attacked the trams and brought them to a halt. Some people returned to work after a few days, but generally the strike was solid. After ten days, the strike ended following negotiations between the TUC leaders and the government.²⁴⁹

Ken, while training in book keeping,²⁵¹ worked for a company whose ships traveled to destinations such as Aden, Mombassa and South America²²⁹. In his free time Ken played tennis with friends who, on 19th August 1927, took Ken to a National Young Life Campaign (NYLC) Rally in Rhos-on-sea, North Wales^{229;252}. There, Ken enrolled in the National Young Life Campaign Friendship, an organisation with an objective to strengthen the nations youth in their life and service for Christ in the world²⁵². He would later become branch secretary.²⁵⁰ Almost a month later, on the 15th September 1927, Ken signed the covenant of membership (Figure 9.3), making promises he would follow throughout his life. Ken was baptised at Grange Road Baptist,

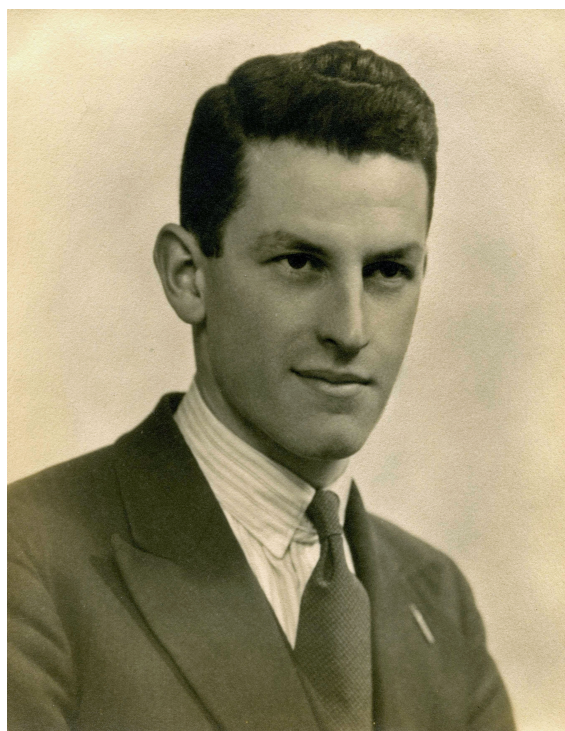


Figure 9.2: Kenneth Bell, c1929

Berkinhead on 24 April 1932²⁵² and became one of the Merseyside Seven - seven young men preaching around the Wallasey Liverpool area²⁵⁰. In the same year, 1932, one young lady who came to the front to give her life to the Lord was Adela Clark.²⁵⁰

Adela was born in 1914 in Wallasey to Jack and Emily²⁵³. She was christened Florence, after her maternal aunt and Adela, after a Swedeish pen friend of Emilys. Jack worked on the Tugboats that manouvered the large ships that came into the busy port of Liverpool. Despite Adela gaining a scholarship to Wallasey Girls High School, the cost of uniform and books was prohibitive. Instead, Adela went to the relatively new Oldershaw local authority girls high school where she passed her Matriculation exam and could have stayed on to go to Teacher Training college. However, again finances prevented Adela following the academic route. On leaving school Adela worked at the Merseyside Co-operative Stores head office in Liverpool, taking evening classes in short hand and typing, achieving top speeds in both.²²⁹

On their commute to work, Ken and Adela used to catch the same ferry from Egremont Pier, Birkenhead, across the river Mersey to the Pier'ead in Liverpool²²⁹. Adela cycled to work, and in their free time Ken and Adela played tennis and went cycling with friends from Liverpool to places such as Aberstwyth and Llandudno.²²⁹, often on holiday with the Wallasey Branch of the NYLC²⁵⁰. The modern bicycle, with diamond frame and equal-sized wheels, straight or drop handlebars, has remained basically the same since 1890. Around the start of the 20th century cycling became extremely popular, with clubs forming across the country.²⁵⁵ What women should wear when cycling was very much debated, and that Adela wore trousers (Figure 9.6) was seen as being significant enough to be commented on and passed down the family. It wasn't until the mid- to late-1930s that practical slack were acceptable for women.²⁵⁶

NATIONAL YOUNG LIFE CAMPAIGN

Founders:
Mr. **FREDERICK P. WOOD**
and Mr. **ARTHUR S. WOOD**


Headquarters - - 83, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.
Chairman of Committee: A. D. DERRY, Esq.

N.Y.L.C. FRIENDSHIP
(Founded 1914).

OBJECT. - To unite Young Christians in a Friendship for the furtherance of the National Young Life Campaign, and to strengthen them in their life and service for Christ in the world.

MOTTO:
"Strength of the Present, Hope of the Future."

Official Organ:
"YOUNG LIFE."
Issued Monthly.



CARD OF MEMBERSHIP

This is to Certify that

Mr. Kenneth A. Bell

has been enrolled as a Member of the N.Y.L.C. Friendship.

Date *14-9-27* *Frederick P. Wood*

Local Secretary: *Arthur S. Wood*

Founders.

Covenant of Membership.

1. I accept the Lord Jesus Christ as my Sinbearer, Saviour, and Sovereign.
2. I am, or intend to become, a member of a Christian Church or Assembly with which I will endeavour to worship regularly.
3. I will ask God to show me what Christian service He would have me do.
4. I am willing to be known as a follower of Jesus Christ and will seek to win to Him those with whom I come in contact.
5. I believe the Bible to be the Word of God, and the final authority in all matters of faith and practice, and I will endeavour to read it prayerfully day by day.
6. I will seek to do my daily work heartily, as unto the Lord.
7. As a Campaigner I recognise my responsibility to take my share, by prayer, gifts and service, in extending Christ's Kingdom at home and abroad.

Name *Kenneth Howells Bell*

Date *15th September 1927* Date signed *19th August 1927*

and Birthday 19th August 1927.

(NOT TO BE SIGNED)

CONSECRATION. A. JUNE 14-6 TH. 1920

MILKING FOR FORGIVENESS SERVICE

DEPARTING (EMERGENCY) APRIL 24TH 1932

ORDAINED ELDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

28/11/36 (28)

Overseas 1926 - 1928

SHIPPING

1945/46 BISHOPSTON STREET B'HEAD - MISSIONER

NOV 6 1946 WESTMINSTER COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

24 JUNE 1949 ORDNED TRINITY CHURCH LANCASTER

4/2/55 INDUCTED ST GEORGE'S HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

18/7/74 INDUCTED LYNTON

3/12/77 RETIRED LYNTON

7/8/77 to 12/3/78 INTERIM MODERATOR LYNTON

Figure 9.3: National Young Life Campaign Card of Fellowship, with the Covenant to which Ken signed in 1927



Figure 9.4: The girl is thought to be Adela, aged about 5, with Aunt Flo her mothers sister²⁵⁴



Figure 9.5: Pier Head, c1925



Figure 9.6: Adela with bicycle, approximately 1939

In 1936 Adela's family moved to Liverpool, her Father by then working as a crane driver on the Liverpool side of the river.²²⁹ Crane drivers were highly skilled and valued by the dockers. Not only were they trusted with the safety of the men below them, they helped determine their pay. Dockers were often paid by the tonne of cargo moved, so a competent crane driver resulted in more pay. Alternatively, if the men or driver wanted more overtime, then the driver could slow down to lengthen the day.²⁵⁷ Jack was employed on a 'casual basis' in the tally system.²²⁹ A tally was a ticket confirming employment, often for half a day's work only. Dockers would turn up at 'stands' at eight o'clock, and then again at one o'clock (Figures 9.7 and 9.8).²⁵⁸ Luckily for Jack, with his skills and a brother-in-law foreman, he was always in work²²⁹. Ken, with his permanent job, was more fortunate. Ken and his family also moved to Liverpool, prior to the outbreak of the second World War.²²⁹

Birkenhead and Liverpool played an important role during the second World War. It was the country's biggest west coast port and every week, ships arrived in the River Mersey bringing supplies of food and other cargoes from the USA and Canada. Without these supplies, Britain would have lost the war.²⁶⁰ It was this supply that Ken supported by being responsible for the ship's 'Bills of Lading'.²²⁹ He was one of up to five million key skilled workers whose occupation was 'reserved' and who was exempt from conscription²⁶¹.

The significance of Liverpool and Birkenhead was not missed by Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe. The area was the most heavily bombed region in Britain outside London.²⁶⁰ The first bombs to hit Merseyside arrived on 9th August 1940 at Prenton, Birkenhead. The next day the first bombs landed on Wallasey and on the 17th bombs were dropped on Liverpool.²⁶² It was in the early days of the Luftwaffe campaign against Merseyside, on 24th August, that Ken and Adela married at Blundellsands



Figure 9.7: Dockers 'on the stand', perhaps at Alexandra Docks, c1910

You had to 'get on the stand', and if your face fitted, you got a job. You had to form a stand, inside the dock gates then. The boss would come out and put his hand on your shoulder. Well, when he done that, you were employed. You might get half a day's work, a day's work, or you might get a week's work, which was very, very seldom. Only the bosses, like the office staff, were employed permanent. The ordinary dockers were all casual workers.

You got eight shillings a day. That's all and you had to work very hard for it. You had no mechanical gear. Everything was hand-balled ... you worked any kind of cargo that came along ... grain, hides, sugar, tea, cotton, asbestos, carbon-black. You were glad to do the day's work to get the money.

Figure 9.8: Quotes from Bill Smathers, ex-docker, on working on the docks²⁵⁸



Figure 9.9: Liverpool Echo announces outbreak of War²⁵⁹

Presbyterian Church of England.²⁶³ With celebrations limited by rationing, and the bombing fresh in their minds, it must have been with mixed feelings of joy and apprehension that the couple, family and friends looked to the future. However, the official photos do not betray such concerns (Figure ?) and no bombs fell that evening.²⁶² Ken and Adela moved to Ford, near Bootle, where Ken joined the Ford ARP (Air Raid Precaution) wardens.²⁵⁰



Figure 9.10: Wedding of Kenneth Bell and Florence Adela Clark, 24 August 1940. From left to right: Joseph Bell, Joyce Richardson, Ernie Waterhouse (best man, not related), Kenneth Bell and Florence Clark, John Clark, Joyce Clark, Emily Rhodes. Bridesmaids Monica and Barbera Holden

The bombing continued, and by October 23rd 1940, Merseyside was suffering its 200th air-raid.²⁶² The worst periods of bombing were the 'Christmas Raids' of December 1940, and the 'May Blitz' of 1941. The final bombs to be dropped on Merseyside during the War landed on 10 January 1942²⁶², by which time 2716 people had been killed in Liverpool, 442 people in Birkenhead, 409 people in Bootle and 332 people in Wallasey.²⁶⁴ During the bombing both Ken and Adela worked as firewatchers (as did Adela's father Jack Clark).²²⁹ This entailed spells of duty on the roof of a building, or walking the streets, looking for incendiary bombs and then smothering them with sandbags or, if a fire had already started, drenching it with water using a stirrup pump and a bucket of water until the fire brigade took over.²⁶⁵ Some firewatchers were paid by the factories or building owners they looked over, but by the start of 1941 all men and women from 16 to 60 had to register for part-time Civil Defence service, with men required to do 48 hours firewatching per month.²⁶⁶

Ken's devotion to ministry strengthened before and during the war. On 28 November 1936 Ken became an Ordained Elder Presbyterian, non-clergy that took part in local pastoral care and decision-making. While studying to enter theological college, during the war he looked after a small church in Wallasey as the minister was away in the



Figure 9.11: Bomb damage, Quarry Road, Bootle, 1940



Figure 9.12: Bomb damage during the May Blitz, Bootle, 1941

forces. Adela taught the youngest Sunday school class. Between 1945-46 Ken worked as a Missioner at Brassey Street Mission (later Institute). He and Adela moved to 58 Princes Boulevard, Bebington and were founder members of Grange Road Church, holding the Sunday school in their home while the church building was being constructed. It was from Brassey Street Mission and later Grange church that Adela and her three friends, Hilda Marsh, Emily and Dorothy, ran girls camps. Later the friends would become "Aunties" to Ken and Adela's only child Sylvia.²²⁹

In September 1946, Ken started training for ordination at Westminster College, Cambridge. A year later, their first and only child was born at Liverpool Maternity Hospital, Oxford Street. By 1949 Ken had finished his training and had become 'fearless' in his views (Figure).

He was Ordained 24th June 1949 at Trinity Church, Lancaster and inducted into Queen Street Presbyterian Church of England, Queen Street, Lancaster²⁵² (Figure 9.15), where he became an enthusiastic Lifeboy Leader and Chaplain to the Boys Brigade always enjoying the annual camp²⁵⁰. From here, on February 1st 1955, the family moved to the new town of Hemel Hempstead where Ken led St. George's Presbyterian Church, Long Chaulden.²⁵⁰ Initially the church met in a wooden hut, but it thrived with a Sunday School of 400 children, a full scout troop, Girl's Guild and Boy's Brigade. He again led the Lifeboys, never missing camp, which was often held at Woolacombe in N. Devon. On his Mondays off he could be found in the print room in the winter printing church stationery for half the Presbyterian Churches of England (Figure 9.16) and in the Summer he would be out in the garden growing vegetables and fruit in the manse garden.²⁵⁰ In 1972, the United Reformed Church formed by the union of the Presbyterian Church of England and the majority of churches in the Congregational Church in England and Wales. A few years later, after 19 years service, on the 18th July 1974 Ken semi-retired.²⁵² He moved to an ex-Congregational church in Lynton, North Devon from where, in 1974, he became a founding member of a group for evangelism and renewal (GEAR) in the name of Jesus Christ. This was an achievement which gave Ken more satisfaction than most - though it must be added that he thought Gear had gone down hill since he left.²⁶⁸

Ken retired first on 31 July 1977, but was called to act as an interim moderator in Lynton from September 7th 1977 until 12 March 1978.²⁵² Finally retiring, aged 70,

May 4 1941

My dear mother,

You will have received my postcard which I dashed off to set your mind at rest regarding our personal safety. You will of course know that Merseyside has been heavily attacked for three consecutive nights, Thursday, Friday and last night.

On Thursday the raid, which had all the appearance of developing into an all night sitting, petered out suddenly just after midnight. It was a short but severe raid being mainly directed against Liverpool; Bebington, and in particular our tiny section of it, was not without its excitement. I was not on AFS [Auxiliary Fire Service] duty but street fire watching that night. The raid had been in progress about an hour, during which time we had the continuous drone of planes, intense ack-ack[anti-aircraft fire], and heard in the distance the scream of falling HE [high explosives].

I was talking to one of the wardens when we suddenly heard a load of incendiaries leave the plane which was just then passing over us. A voice somewhere at the bottom of Acreville Road roared a spontaneous "look out. this is our lot", and we were down on our faces. I counted ten slowly while the rushing "ch-ch-ch-ch" swelled louder and louder, for all the world like the noise of a fast goods train approaching rapidly.

It seemed an eternity before the bombs (there were hundreds of them) reached earth. The incendiary is a long cylinder, flat nosed with a guiding fin at the other end and weighs about 2 to 3lbs. For the next seven or eight seconds after the first bomb fell, they came peppering down and it sounded as if there were scores of people all busy "chopping sticks". One fell about six yards from my elbow in the front garden of the house against whose wall I was lying.

Acreville, Tudorville, Higher Bebington Road, the field at the bottom of Acreville, the roads, pavements, gardens, seemed alive with spluttering, crackling, white hot rattlesnakes.

Then the wardens, firewatchers, women and even schoolchildren sprang from seemingly nowhere, pouncing, running with spades and sandbags snatched from doorways, hastily but scientifically dumping and pounding so that the temporary daylight could be quickly obliterated.

Forgotten was the drone of the terror above, unheard the din of the guns, unheeded the possibility that HE would probably follow. Only one or two houses were hit and their roofs penetrated. Stirrup pumps and sandbags quickly dealt with these. Quite a thrilling 15 minutes I can tell you. The fire brigade had to be called to deal with two that had set the roof of Jean's school ablaze, but no serious damage was done.

Figure 9.13: Abridged version of Bert Boht's letter to his mother, describing his duties as a fire watcher.²⁶⁷ Bert lived at Acrefield Road, Bebington, a couple of streets away from where Ken and Adela lived after the war

By now he had come a convinced fundamentalist and fearless in his views. When the time came for him to leave college in 1949, a tutor, with perhaps a sigh of relief, said to him: "Well, Mr. Bell, whatever happens when you leave this college, you'll preach the Gospel." Ken replied: "Yes, and I will have a Gospel to preach."

He was fearless in his views, outspoken sometimes. When listening in his "old age" to a preacher he didn't agree with, he would interrupt with a grumble (a grumble loud enough for those around to hear) "RUBBISH".

He often infuriated his nearest and dearest because he couldn't find his keys or his specs or his hearing aids; but he had not forgotten where to find a remote text in Daniel or Isaiah and could expound its meaning too. He had a remarkable memory for texts and passages of scripture. He made and kept meticulous hand-written notes of services arranged, sermons and prayers - and this to realise his call to be a trustworthy and faithful servant of God.

Figure 9.14: Notes from Kenneth H. Bell's Eulogy, given on the 3rd January 2008 in Clun Methodist Church, by Rev Michael Newman (retired); a friend to Ken.



Figure 9.15: Kenneth Bell's first induction, to Queen Street Presbyterian Church of England, Queen Street, Lancaster, 1949



Figure 9.16: Kenneth Bell printing the news letter at Christ Church URC, Braunton

Ken handed Lynton United Reform Church to his old friend Rev Laviers who came from Grange Road, Bebbington.²⁵⁰ In his retirement he added fishing and walking the coastal paths of North Devon to his hobbies. He stayed in North Devon worshipping at Braunton United Reform Church and he became treasurer of the North Devon Synod. He continued to preach in Methodist and URC churches in the area until his Adela's progressing Alzheimer's disease made it impossible for him to leave her alone in the congregation.²⁵⁰ In 1991, they moved to Clun to be nearer family.²⁵⁰ Adela died in Bishops Castle on 29th June 1995.²⁶⁹ Ken continued to live a very active and independant life. He considered himself, and with good cause, a bit of an expert concerning bread-making, plumbing and growing tomatoes and strawberries and cherries.²⁶⁸ He enjoyed the fellowship and support of Clun Methodist Church for the 16 years he lived in the village, and only moved reluctantly into a local Old peoples home for the last six months of his life.²⁵⁰

In his last days Ken dreamt he was with Adela again in mutual care and intimate love. He let her go in the persuasion that only God is eternal and all our hopes for others as well as ourselves are grounded not in ourselves or them but in God.

He let go his beloved books because the words we use are like the grass of today - gone tomorrow; but the word of God is eternal.

In the end he let go of having his beloved bungalow alongside the river, the regular starlings flocking by in the evening and animals on the distant hills. Some of the last words he heard were: 'O Lord, before the mountains, were born or the earth and the world were brought to be you are god, and when all this mortality is rolled up as an ancient garment you are God.'

He let go his beloved independence and personal dignity, because in the end he knew he was dependent not on himself but on others and on their caring and on God.

Some passer-by might have thought he had in the end given up his life-long total abstinence if they had seen him going into the Sun In as he often did in his later years to have his lunch on the 'slate' and maybe they had overheard the welcome he used to receive from a member of the staff there: Good-day, sir. I'll get your beer ready in a moment.' Ken Bell loved his glass of ginger-beer.

He was learning the deep secret of life - to let go of himself with all his certainties - to let himself go into the hands of God.

'I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year: Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown. And he replied: Go out into the dark and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light and safer than a known way'

So be it -and to the glory of God.

Figure 9.17: Abstract from Kenneth H. Bell's Eulogy, given on the 3rd January 2008 in Clun Methodist Church, by Rev Michael Newman (retired); a friend to Ken.

Ken died on the 4th December 2007, and was buried alongside Adela at Thornton Garden of Rest, Lydiate Lane, Thornton, Liverpool.²⁷⁰

10. Sources

Many of the sources used have been via the internet. While I have included links to the web pages referenced, given the transient nature of the internet, I'm afraid the pages may not exist in the future. Other records are cited using referencing systems described below.

Census Records

Census record references for England and Wales are referenced by Class, Piece, Folio, Page. The census *Class* usually identifies the the year of the census though, as shown in Table 10.1, it is not a unique reference for the 1841 and 1851 censuses. A census *Piece* is a collection of many individual enumerators' books for a district. A census *Folio* is a sheet within one of those books. The page number refers to the page in the enumerator's individual book. Since their book will have been combined into a larger volume along with lots of other books, it is less revelant now.

Information from Scottish censuses were generally gathered using the Ancestry website. A typical Ancestry reference consists of a volume and suffix, Enumeration District and Page number. For example, John Canevali can be found in the 1851 census in Vol 644-1; Ed: 1 Page 18¹³⁹. The General Records Office for Scotland (GROS) may reference the same citation as 644/01 001/00 018.

The 644 references the registration district, in this case Glasgow. The 1 suffix is the registration district suffix, in this case referring to 'Central' Glasgow. The enumeration district (Ed) 1 refers to the area within central Glasgow assigned to the enumerator. The enumerator collected and recorded the census schedules from each household in an enumeration book. There may be a suffix to the enumeration district indicating the enumeration book was filled up and a supplementary book exists. The GROS reference makes it clear this reference is for the original (/00) enumeration book. The page number refers to the relevant page within the enumeration book.

1841	HO107
1851	HO107
1861	RG9
1871	RG10
1881	RG11
1891	RG12
1901	RG13
1911	RG14

Table 10.1: Class to Census Year

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths

Since 1837 all births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales have had to be registered at the register office in the district where the event took place. The original indexes to these registers are held by the local register offices. Quarterly, the original entries were retranscribed and then reindexed by the central government and these indexes have been made available by the General Register Office for England and Wales (GRO). Local register offices use their own reference systems, while the central GRO indexes are referenced by District, Quarter, Year, Volume and Page. The first quarter of the year may be referenced as Q1, or Jan-Feb-Mar, or simply JFM. More recent GRO indexes give the District, register number, district/sub-district number, entry number, month, year e.g. Torbay A63A-4221A-215 Apr 1996. Sometimes the district/sub-district number is missing.

While the indexes contain some information, more details can be gathered by purchasing the certificate. In general, it is better to purchase from the local register office, as the later GRO copies may contain transcription errors.

Within Scotland, the statutory registers comprise the official records of births, marriages and deaths from 1 January 1855 when civil registration replaced the old system of registration by parishes of the Established Church (Church of Scotland). An example, referencing the 1861 death certificate of John Canevali¹⁴⁷ using the General Register Office of Scotland system, would be 564-03 0465 pg155. The 564 is the registration district, in this case Greenock. The 03 is the registration district suffix, (in this case Greenock Old or West) and the 0465 is the number of the entry in the register itself. The page number is given as further guidance.

Old Parish Registers

In the research Parish registers have only been referenced from the General Register Office for Scotland. For example the marriage banns for Robert Cannavelli and Marion Howat³³ is referenced as 564-003 0080 0159. The 564 is the parish code, in this case Greenock, and the -003 is the parish suffix, in this case Greenock Old or West. The parish suffix is not always present. The 0080 identifies the volume, and 0159 the page.

International Genealogy Index (IGI)

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) is compiled by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (also known as LDS or Mormons). It is a listing of christenings (baptisms) and marriages from various sources, including parish registers, bishops' transcripts, non-conformist registers, compiled marriage indexes, censuses, wills, and LDS members' research. Most entries, however, have come from extracting christening and marriage information from parish registers.

If the information from the IGI has a batch number, it will be a record extracted from an original register. A batch number merely means that it is the "batch" of records which have been extracted from that particular church or chapel. A small church may only have one batch, a huge Cathedral may have many.

You can search other entries within the Batch by using the Advanced Search from the LDS site <https://www.familysearch.org/>, or use the batch number to help identify the location of the register using Hugh Wallis' site <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hughwallis/>. Within these sites a batch number consists of letter prefix, followed by a six digit number. You may need to

remove hyphens and prefix a zero to the given batch number, for example C-2282-5 becomes C022825. The letters used are usually C for Christening, P - indicating a primary source Baptism record, or M - indicating a primary source marriage record.

Glossary of other terms

AMJ	Second quarter of calendar year, April May June
BC	Birth Certificate
BMD Index [BMD]	Index to Birth, Marriage and Death Register as indicated
BT	British Telecom
DC	Death Certificate
GRO	General Register Office for England and Wales
GROS	General Register Office for Scotland
IGI	International Genealogical Index
JFM	First quarter of calendar year, Jan Feb March
JAS	Third quarter of calendar year, July Aug Sept
LDS	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
MC	Marriage Certificate
NRS	National Records of Scotland
OND	Fourth quarter of calendar year, Oct Nov Dec
OPR	Old Parish Register for Scotland
PR	Parish Register
SR	Scottish Statutory Registers
TNA	The National Archive, London
VR	Vital Records, as collected by the LDS

Table 10.2: Glossary

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