

CHAPEL (later SCRUTTON) STREET AREA, SHOREDITCH, 1851

Introduction

Present day Scrutton Street, Shoreditch, stretches westwards from Curtain Road to Paul Street, and lies parallel to, and just to the north of, Worship Street. In 1851, the section between Curtain Road and the intersection with Holywell Row was called Chapel Street, and the section between Holywell Row and Paul Street was called New North Street.

This paper examines the characteristics of the Chapel Street area in 1851. One of its features was a high proportion of migrants from other parts of England. Part two of this paper therefore investigates different types of migration experience of people who were resident in Chapel Street in 1851. This is done by reconstructing the life histories of three people who migrated to the area, considering what happened to them and their families before and after the move.

Occupations

South Shoreditch, and the Curtain Road area in particular, became the centre of the English furniture trade during the second half of the nineteenth century.¹ The 1851 Post Office Directory shows an abundance of cabinet makers and other furniture makers in the area. Appendix 1 gives the Directory entries for Chapel Street and other streets in the neighbourhood.

Although furniture making dominated, there were other important trades in the area, such as shoe and boot making. A detailed analysis of the occupations of all heads of household in Chapel Street, based on the 1851 census, shows the most common occupations to be furniture makers; tailors and sempstresses; shoe and boot makers; and labourers and building tradesmen. See Table 1 and Appendix 4 for further information.

Many trades were carried on at home, and some could be hazardous. Appendix 2 contains reports of two serious work-related fires in Chapel Street, one at the house of a willow bleacher, and one at the house of an oilman.

Female Occupations

More than a quarter of heads of household in Chapel Street in 1851 were female. Table 2 shows a breakdown of the occupations of all female heads of household. The most common occupations were tailors and sempstresses; shoe and boot makers; and laundresses and charwomen.

Only 9 of the 53 wives of heads of household had an occupation recorded. However, it may well be that at least some of the wives, with no occupation recorded, were in fact helping with their husbands' work, or working intermittently.

¹ Smith, Joanna & Rogers, Ray, *Behind the Veneer, The South Shoreditch Furniture Trade and its Buildings*, 2006

Table 1: Occupations of all Heads of Household, Chapel Street, Shoreditch, 1851

Occupations	Number
Cabinet Makers	5
Furniture Makers & Upholsterers	3
Tailors & Sempstresses	8
Bonnet Makers	3
Shoe and Boot Makers/ Workers	6
Silk Workers	3
Other 'Makers' – Packing Case, Mattress, Umbrella, Harness, Candles etc	7
Manufacturers	2
Labourers, Bricklayers, Sawyers, Painters, Glaziers, Gas Fitter	9
Carmen, cabmen	1
Porters & Messengers	2
Private Watchman & Railway Guard	2
Laundresses & Charwomen	6
Beer Sellers & Victuallers	2
Other Shopkeepers & Salesmen – Butcher, Green/Grocer, Tobacconist etc	7
Dealers – Glass, Clothes, Corn	4
Other	10
Independent or unspecified	6
Total	86

Other = Carver, Piano Finisher, Annuitant, Local Preacher, Oilman, Cord Winder, Artist, Machine Ruler, Smith, Semepler at Old Dock.

Table 2: Occupations of Female Heads of Household, Chapel Street, Shoreditch, 1851

Occupations	Number
Tailors & Sempstresses	3
Bonnet Makers	2
Shoe and Boot Makers/ Workers	3
Silk Workers	1
Stock Maker	1
Laundresses	4
Charwomen	2
Tobacconist	1
Dealer in Clothes	1
Annuitant	1
Independent or unspecified	5
Total	24

Children Aged 7-14

Table 3 shows the numbers of children aged 7-14 living in Chapel Street who were recorded in the 1851 census as having an occupation or as scholars. It can be seen that approximately one third of 12 year olds, and a half of 13 and 14 year olds had an occupation recorded. The main occupations were domestic service for girls, errand running for boys, and shoe and boot making for both. (Table 4)

It can also be seen that, with the exception of one 10 year old, no child aged 11 or below had an occupation recorded. However, it should be noted that only a minority of children were recorded as scholars, and it may well be that some of the children, with no occupation recorded in the census, were nevertheless working, helping with their parents' work, or looking after younger children. Appendix 3 contains a statement from a Shoreditch cabinet maker who insists that 'small master' cabinet makers could not survive without employing their children, and that his own daughter had started at the age of 6, although the usual age to start was about 8 or 9.

Table 3: Children Aged 7-14, Chapel Street, Shoreditch, 1851

Age	Number with occupation recorded	Number recorded as scholars	Nothing specified	Total number in age group
7		2 female	3 male, 1 female	3 male, 3 female
8		1 male, 1 female	3 male, 1 female	4 male, 2 female
9		1 male, 1 female	5 male, 2 female	6 male, 3 female
10	1 female	3 male	2 female	3 male, 3 female
11		1 male		1 male
12	1 male, 2 female		7 female	1 male, 9 female
13	1 female	1 male		1 male, 1 female
14	3 male, 1 female	1 male	2 female	4 male, 3 female

Table 4: Occupations of Children Aged 7-14, Chapel Street, Shoreditch, 1851

Occupation	Age	Name
Males		
Errand Boy	12	McCARTHY Charles
Errand Boy	14	PONMAN Albert
Carver	14	STURGEON William
Boot Maker	14	JEFFERY Joseph
Females		
Servant	10	LUSHER Emily
Shoe Binder	12	RICHMONDS Eliza
Envelope Folder	12	DEATON Louisa
Domestic Servant	13	THOMAS Emily
Stock Maker	14	MORRIS Elizabeth

Migration

Table 5 shows the places of birth of heads of household of Chapel Street, 1851. Two things are striking. Firstly, nearly half of the heads of household were born outside Middlesex. Secondly, their places of birth were widely spread across England. Not counting Middlesex, heads of household originated from 21 different English counties. In addition, only 3 of these counties had more than 2 people originating from them.

This raises the question of what it was like for the people who migrated to Shoreditch from other areas, often from very different backgrounds, and sometimes apparently alone. Some of their stories are considered below.

Table 5: Places of Birth of Heads of Household, Chapel Street, Shoreditch, 1851

Place of Birth	Number	%
Shoreditch	16	18.6
Elsewhere or unspecified in Middlesex	29	33.7
Surrey	6	
Essex	5	
Devonshire	3	
Hertfordshire	2	
Kent	2	
Sussex	2	
Hampshire	2	
Gloucestershire	2	
Warwickshire	2	
Other English Counties	12	
Other Country	2	
Not known or illegible	1	
Total	86	

Other English Counties = Berkshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Dorset, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Somersetshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire. Other Country = Scotland and North America

PART TWO: MIGRATION STORIES

The people whose stories are considered here were all resident in Chapel Street in 1851, and were all born in different parts of England. They have been selected because they illustrate different kinds of migration experiences.

George Waterson was born in Norfolk, the son of an agricultural labourer; Stephen Booth was born in Nottinghamshire, the son of a farmer; and John Deacon was born in Warwickshire, the son of a builder. George migrated alone; Stephen migrated with his wife; and John migrated with his older brother. George and John remained in Shoreditch for the rest of their lives, while Stephen returned to his birthplace. They all had brothers who made different decisions from themselves about migration, and so had different life experiences.

George Waterson (a.k.a. Waters) 1818-1878

George Waterson was born in East Ruston, Norfolk, in 1818, one of at least 10 children of James and Mary Waterson (née Chase). The family had lived in this part of Norfolk for generations. George's father and most of his brothers were agricultural labourers, which was by far the most common occupation for the males of the village.²

By 1841, while the rest of the family remained in East Ruston, George had moved to 27 Chapel Street, Shoreditch, far removed both in distance and environment. George was working as a live-in servant for William Thorp, a corn dealer. William Thorp was born in Shoreditch, but his wife, Phillis, a farmer's daughter, was born in Stalham, which is very close to East Ruston, and this is unlikely to be a coincidence.

After having made such a momentous move, George then continued to live in Chapel Street for most of the rest of his life. He married Mary Chamkin³ in 1846, and in 1851, George, his wife and son, were living at 28 Chapel Street. In 1871, George and family were living at 9 Chapel Street, and in 1878, they were living at 46 Scrutton Street, the new name for Chapel Street.

After his time as a live-in servant, George had two occupations. One was as a private watchman, and the other was in brewing, variously described as a brewer journeyman, brewer's servant, and cellarman. It is likely that, for at least some of the time, George continued to work for William Thorp, who in 1861 was still living at 27 Chapel Street and described as a brewer employing two men. By 1871, William Thorp had retired and moved to Hackney, and George, still in Chapel Street, was described as a 'brewer out of employ'. However, George did get another job with a brewer, because he was employed as a brewer's cellarman when he died in 1878, aged 59.

² Waterson, Jill, *East Ruston, Norfolk, 1851*, 2008, p1-2, www.history-pieces.co.uk

³ Waterson, Jill, *Children of St Michael's Workhouse, St Albans*, 2008, p8-9, www.history-pieces.co.uk

George and his wife, Mary, had 4 sons and a daughter, all born in Shoreditch. Their first-born son, George, died of scarlet fever in 1856, at the age of 7. Daughter, Mary Ann, was born in 1853, and in 1871 she was a cravat maker, but it is not known what became of her after 1878. Their next two sons, William and James, were, by 1881, marble polishers, and later became marble masons, at one time having their own business in Featherstone Street. Youngest son, John, became a leather cutter. One or two generations down the line, there was no memory of the family having come from Norfolk.

One of George's brothers, William, born in 1816, followed him from East Ruston to Shoreditch. In 1851, William was working as an agricultural labourer in East Ruston, living with his wife, Elizabeth, and 10 year old daughter, Charlotte. By 1861, they had moved to Shoreditch, where Charlotte married. At this time they were living at 91 Paul Street, and William was a horsekeeper. William's wife and daughter both died quarter ending September 1864. There was a typhus epidemic, which peaked in 1864,⁴ but it is not known if this was the cause of their deaths. William remarried in 1866, and by 1871, he was living with his second wife, Henrietta, née Jeater,⁵ and his 10 year old granddaughter, Mary, at 79 Leonard Street, Shoreditch. His occupation was now carman. William died in Shoreditch in 1875, aged 60.

Meanwhile, most of George and William's siblings continued to live in East Ruston. Their brother, James, was still working as an agricultural labourer in his seventies, and died in 1905, aged 88. James' son, Robert, was still working in East Ruston as a farm labourer in 1911. But, by that time, Robert and his wife were the only Watersons left in the village, which only 10 years before had possessed an area known as 'Waterson's corner'.

Stephen Booth (1826-1877?)

Stephen Booth was born in 1826 in Coddington, Nottinghamshire, son of William Booth, a farmer, and his wife Elizabeth. In 1841, Stephen was living in Coddington with his parents, their uncle, also a farmer, Stephen's two older sisters and his younger brother, Joseph. In 1847, Stephen married Catherine Higton, in Newark. Catherine was born and brought up in Newark, one of at least 5 daughters and a son of William Higton, a hatter, and his wife Catherine.

Stephen and Catherine both came from families who were well established in the Newark area, and they might have been expected to stay and work in one of the family businesses. However, by 1851, they were living at 33 Chapel Street, Shoreditch, with Stephen working as a butcher. How they came to be living in Shoreditch is a mystery, for no connections with Shoreditch have been found. Both their families remained in the

⁴ Hardy, Anne, *The Epidemic Streets: Infectious Disease and the Rise of Preventive Medicine 1856-1900*, 1993, p220

⁵ Waterson, Jill, *Children of St Michael's Workhouse, St Albans*, 2008, p8-9, www.history-pieces.co.uk

Newark area and seemed to be doing well. In 1851, William Booth was a farmer of 105 acres in Coddington, and William Higton was a hat manufacturer in Newark.

Stephen and Catherine did not stay in Shoreditch, however. Their daughter, Eliza, was born in nearby Clerkenwell in 1854, and by 1861, they were all living in Balderton, near Coddington. It is possible, that they had returned by 1857, as a Coddington Trade Directory of that year lists a Stephen Booth, butcher. However, in 1861, Stephen was working as an agricultural labourer. It is not known whether this was because he was unable to find work as a butcher at this time, or because he was helping out on the family farm. For, by this time, Stephen's father had died, and his mother was living with Stephen's younger brother, Joseph, who was head of household and farmer of 38 acres in Coddington.

In any case, by 1871, Stephen's mother and wife had both died, and Stephen was a butcher again, living in Newark, with his young son and daughter. Also living with them was Stephen's niece, aged 26, who had a young baby, and perhaps helped to look after Stephen's children.

By 1881, Stephen had also died, and his children had been taken in by the wider family in the Newark area. Stephen's daughter, Ann, aged 17, was living with Stephen's sister, Isabella, and her husband, William Watson, a blacksmith and farmer of 34 acres in North Collingham, working as a general domestic servant. Son, John, aged 19, was living with his sister, Sarah Eliza, and her husband, Samuel Lunn, a malster workman, in Newark, working as a brickmaker. By 1891, John had his own family and was living in Balderton, where he was born, working as a general labourer.

Stephen's younger brother, Joseph, who had remained on the family farm in Coddington when Stephen went to Shoreditch, experienced ups and downs in his fortunes. Having been a farmer in 1861, he was an agricultural labourer in 1871, and a labourer in 1881. However, by 1891, he was once again a farmer, living with his wife and family, including his 22 year old son, Fred, who was working as an agricultural labourer. Joseph and his wife both died in 1900; he was aged 66 and she was aged 59.

John Deacon (1820-1864)

Not all migrants to Shoreditch came from agricultural families. John Deacon, who was born in Coventry in 1820, was the son of a builder. In 1841, John's parents, James and Hannah Deacon, and 2 sisters, were living in Smithford Street, St Michael, Coventry. Meanwhile John was living in Buttesland Street, Shoreditch, with his older brother, James, and James' wife, Catherine. Both John and James were working as cabinet makers. It is not known whether John followed his brother to Shoreditch or whether they both went together, but in either case, John had family support for his move.

However, John and James followed different paths thereafter. John remained in Shoreditch and worked as a cabinet maker for the rest of his life. In 1845, John married

his wife, Ann, in Warwick, where she was born, but in 1851, they were living at 2 Chapel Street, Shoreditch, with their 3 young children, all of whom were born in Shoreditch. By 1861, John and Ann were living in Gopsall Street, Shoreditch, now with 6 children.

John Deacon died in 1864 in Shoreditch, aged 44, and his son, John, died in 1866, aged 19. In 1871, John senior's widow, Ann, was still living in Gopsall Street, with 5 of their children, only the eldest of whom, Thomas, was working – as a painter. In 1881, Ann was living in Gopsall Street, now with 4 daughters, 3 of whom were machinists, and one of whom was a fancy box maker. Son, Thomas, was living in New North Road, Shoreditch, with his wife and baby, working as a bricklayer. In 1891, Ann was still living in Gopsall Street with one of her daughters, but by 1901, she had moved just over the border into Islington, again with one of her daughters, who was working as a sewing machinist of collars and cuffs. Ann Deacon died in 1908, aged 87.

John's brother, James Deacon, also remained a cabinet maker for the rest of his life. But he and his London-born wife, Catherine, returned to Coventry. By 1851, they were living in Smithford Street, Coventry, with John working as a cabinet maker. They were doing well enough to be employing one man in the business, and also a live-in domestic servant. They were still there in 1861, but both died a few years later. James died in 1866, aged 52, and Catherine died in 1868, also aged 52. .

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APPENDIX 1: 1851 POST OFFICE DIRECTORY, CHAPEL STREET AREA

CHAPEL STREET

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	TRADE
4	DARLING William	French polisher
5	SAMS John	Bedstead etc maker
6	LEWIS Wm	Horsehair seating manuf
HOLYWELL MOUNT CHAPEL	MANNERING Rev. Edward	Minister
10	MAY James	Oilman
10	ROGERS William	Plasterer
14	VAN DE WALL Philip	Lamp black mak
15	BARRINGTON Fredk	Mattress ma
16	CRANSTON John & Son	Shoemakers
17	CROOK Thomas	Glass bottle merch
Here Phipps Street intersects		
23	DONATTI David	Cabinet carver
27	THORP Wm	Corndealet etc
29	FORD James	Grocer
30	MILLARD Wm	Cabinet manufacturer

Chapel Street ran west from 55 Curtain Road. Numbers 1-14 Chapel Street were on the south side of Chapel St going west, and numbers 15-33 were on the north side going east. There were two number 10s in Chapel Street.

NEW NORTH STREET

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	TRADE
11	JONES Evan	Carpenter
13	WHITE James	Grocer and beer retailer
14	HOPKINSON & COPE	Engnrs & press ma
21	WINTER Hen. Louis & Co	Saw mills
23	HUNT Thomas	Tailor
25	WELLS William	Calico glazer
27	WRIGHT John	Writer & grainer
33	BIDDLE William	Carver
39	JEWERS John	Copper plate engraver

New North Street was a continuation of Chapel Street, running west from 15 Chapel Street to 97 Paul Street. Chapel St and New North Street were combined and renamed Scrutton Street in 1878.

HOLYWELL ROW

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	TRADE
2	BASTICK Richard	Scale maker
3	WIMPRESS Charles	Chair & sofa maker
4	NYE George	Boxmaker
7 ½	BARRALET William	Cabinet maker
8	BARRALET Joseph	Cabinet lead liner
10	CUTBILL Wm. A.	Chair & sofa maker
11	HUMPHRIES William	Chair maker
14	EVANS & HILL	Improved steel mill ma
16 KING'S HEAD	MOORE James Rd.	
16	SMAGGASGALE Wm.	Tin plate worker
18-21	CLEMMANS Jas. J.	Surveyor etc
19	MORE Alexander	Watchmaker
20	ELSTOW Charles	Coffee house
26	SMITH Sadler	Carman
27	MONKTON Charles	Butcher
31	GOULD John	Carman

Holywell Row was a continuation of Chapel Street, running southwest from 14 Chapel Street to 6 Worship Square.

UPPER CLIFTON STREET

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	TRADE
5	RUFFELL Joseph	Wood turner
8	LAMBERT John	Cabinet carver
20	HUTSON John	Solicitor
22	HUNTER Henry	Cowkeeper
28	CLARET George	Engraver & printer
29	BOYS Thomas	Bricklayer
38 BALDFACED STAG	MINTON James Lewis	

Upper Clifton Street ran south between 13 New North Street and Worship Square.

WORSHIP SQUARE

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	TRADE
1	ROSS John	Cabinet maker
BALDFACED STAG	MINTON James Lewis	
3	MAKEHAM Mrs Sarah	Straw hat wa
5	KING Francis	Tailor
6	CUTBILL William	Chair & sofa maker

Worship Square ran north from 28 Worship Street to the intersection with Holywell Row.

APPENDIX 2: CHAPEL STREET IN THE NEWS

FIRE AT 7, CHAPEL STREET, SHOREDITCH, MARCH 1847

“Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the upper part of the premises belonging to Mr. W. Wallace, willow-bleacher, situate No. 7 Chapel-street, Curtain-road, next door to Holywell Mount Chapel. It was caused by the boiling over of a pot of sulphur, which set the contents of the drying-room in a blaze. The engines of the brigade from Whitecross-street, Jeffrey-square, and Watling-street stations, attended, as well as one of the parish...and the flames were confined to the premises, but the whole of the stock was consumed. The owner was insured.”

(Daily News, 1 Apr, 1847)

FIRE AT 10, CHAPEL STREET, SHOREDITCH, MARCH 1850

“Yesterday afternoon, about two o’clock, a fire occurred upon the premises belonging to Mr. J. May, an oilman and Italian warehouseman, carrying on business at 10, Chapel street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, which was nearly attended with fatal consequences to two persons. The building, which contained four floors including the basement, adjoined the Castle beer-shop on one side, and a long row of houses in St. James’s-place touched the back of the burning property, so that at one time the destruction of numerous other houses appeared inevitable. It was ascertained that the disaster began in the back kitchen on the lower floor. Mr. May, who had been in that part of the premises a short time before, had lighted the copper in order to clear out some dirty bottles. Having occasion to go to the shop for a few minutes he returned again to the kitchen, when on opening the door a huge sheet of flame shot forth which completely prostrated him, and before he could get out of the place he was burned over his hands, head, and face.

Mr Ward, the landlord of the Castle, rescued an invalid named Hobbs, living in one of the upper floors. The flames by that period had made fearful progress, and in less than five minutes afterwards they seized upon the whole of the stock-in-trade in the shop, which was of the most combustible character, consisting of oils, turpentine, saltpetre, sulphur, and varnishes. Several engines were speedily on the spot, but previous to their arrival the building, from the bottom to the top, presented one great sheet of fire, and at intervals smart explosions, no doubt caused by the ignition of gunpowder or saltpetre, occurred. The firemen were unable to get the fire extinguished until the premises, the stock-in-trade, furniture, and other effects, were nearly destroyed. The Castle beer-house has likewise sustained some damage by fire, but fortunately the only loss the occupants of the houses in St James’s-place have sustained, has been by the removal of their furniture. Mr. May cannot form the least idea as to the cause of the fire.”

(Daily News, 8 March, 1850)

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY AT 7, ST. JAMES PLACE, MAY 1851

“On Wednesday morning the detective officers of the Inland Revenue, Messrs. Scott, Elmy, and Pargeter, proceeded to a house, no 7, St. James’s-place, Chapel Street, Shoreditch. They found the front door open, a female being engaged to clean the steps thereto. Having entered the house...in a back room they discovered a copper still erected, and charged ready for commencing the process of distillation...Upon going into the place they discovered a man engaged in setting molasses wash for working, who was immediately taken into custody, and who gave the name of Henry Montague. The officers found a small quantity of spirits forty per cent. over proof, about a hundred gallons of molasses wash, that was destroyed, and the usual description of utensils. A communication for the discharge of the waste wash had been made from the cellar to the common sewer, in a very ingenious manner by means of a surreptitious pipe, and the whole place was admirably adapted for carrying on the trade. The whole was conveyed to Broad street warehouses.”

(The Era, 25 May, 1851)

APPENDIX 3: CHILD LABOUR IN CABINET MAKING TRADE

Statement by a Shoreditch Cabinet Maker:

“We put the children to work as soon as we can. My little girl began about six, but about eight or nine is the usual age...children’s labour is of such value now in our trade that there’s more brought into the business every year, so that it’s really for all the world like breeding slaves. Without my children I don’t know how we should be able to get along. There’s that little thing... [girl of about 10]...she works regularly every day from six in the morning till ten at night. She never goes to school; we can’t spare her. There’s schools enough here for a penny a week, but we could not afford to keep her without working...Of the two thousand five hundred small masters in the cabinet line, you may safely say that two thousand of them, at the very least, has from five to six in family, and that’s upwards of 12,000 children that’s been put to the trade since the prices has come down. Twenty years ago I don’t think there was a young child at work in our business, and I’m sure there isn’t now a small master whose whole family doesn’t assist him. But what I want to know is, what’s to become of the 12,000 children when they’re grown up, and come regular into the trade? Here are all my young ones growing up without being taught anything but a business that I know they must starve at.”

(Morning Chronicle, 22 August, 1850)

APPENDIX 4

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD, CHAPEL STREET, SHOREDITCH, 1851

Hse No	Name of Head	Year & Place of Birth	Occupation of Head
1	TYLER James	1812, Parkham, Sussex	Victualler
1	LANE John	1819, Oxfordshire	Carver
1	WRAGG James	1807, Bethnal Green, Mdx	Porkman
1	PONMAN Augustus	1796, Chiswick, Mdx	Labourer
2	DEACON John	1820, Coventry	Cabinet maker
3	FLOWER Thomas	1802, Rotherhithe, Surrey	Bonnet presser master
3	LESTER Elizabeth	1806, Islington, Mdx	
4	DARLING William	1817, Langstone, Essex	Master cabinet maker
4	BONE George	1825, Arundel, Sussex	Tallow Chandler
5	SAMS John	1804	Master bedstead & couch maker
6	NEWMAN Charles Js	1829, Shoreditch	Pianoforte finisher
6	DUNK John H	1820, Barking, Essex	Tailor
6	DRURY Thomas	1822, St Lukes, Mdx	Cabinet maker
7	ALABERT Arabella	1783, Finsbury, Mdx	Bonnet maker
8	WILTON Anne	1788, Watford, Herfordshire	Annuitant
8	ROW William	1773, Coleshill, Warwicksh	Tailor
8	CLAYTON George	1814, Shoreditch	Labourer
8	SOUTH Anthony	1795, Downham, Cambridgeshire	Packing case maker
9	BOLTON William	1787, Bethnal Green, Mdx	Local preacher
9	STOCKWELL James	1817, Shoreditch	Upholsterer
9	HUNT Sophia	1805, Southwark, Surrey	Sempstress
10	ROGERS William	1818, Tetbury, Gloucestersh	Builder, bricklayer etc
10	PAYNE Benjamin	1818, Bethnal Green, Mdx	Journeyman shoemaker
10	MAY James	1812, Newington, Berks	Oilman
10	BARTON John	1824, Lambeth, Surrey	Scale board manufacturer
10	BLAKE William	1826, Bermondsey, Surrey	Guard to Eastern Counties Railway
10	WARD James H	1816, Worcestershire	Beer Seller
11	DAWSON Sarah Anna	1787, Shoreditch	Straw bonnet maker
11	RICHARDS Joseph	1821, Camelford, Cornwall	Cord winder journeyman
11	ROBINSON Thomas John	1816, Shoreditch	Messenger
12	GRAHAM Mary	1770, Cumberland	Independent
12	BUTTES Henrietta	1787, Erith, Kent	Charwoman
12	CHILDS Henry	1812, Shenly, Herts	Porter
12	PARK John	1819, Chettisham, Gloucestershire	Sawyer
12	PARNELL John	1805, Shoreditch	Silk waterer

12	HEARN George Ralph	1820, Mdx	Gas fitter
13	McCARTHY Jane	1811, Shoreditch	Silk winder
13	STOKES George	1816, Rode, Somersetshire	Tailor
13	BRITTAIN William	1821, Peter Mongeham, Northamptonshire	Shoe maker
13	LAZARUS Benjamin	1802, Portsmouth, Hants	Hawker
14	CANDEWELL Philip	1808, Holloway, Mdx	Manufacturer
15	BARRINGTON Frederick	1818, Shoreditch	Mattress maker
16	JEFFERY Sarah	1806, Bethnal Green, Mdx	Boot closer
16	BURDELL Mary	1769, Barking, Essex	Boot maker
16	CRANSTON Thomas	1815, Mdx	Bed maker
17	CROOK Thomas	1822, Rukingford, Devonsh	Glass dealer
18	FORBES Mary	1781, Moreton-Hampstead, [Devon]	
19	GRIFFITHS Ann	1801, Mantre, Essex	Needle worker
19	KIRBY Stephen	1787, Shoreditch	General shop keeper
19	HOLYFIELD Elizabeth	1783, Hackington, Mdx	Laundress
19	HOBART Charles William	1823, Mdx	Painter glazier
19	RICHMONDS Elizabeth	1801, Shaftsbury, Dorset	Boot binder
20	WELLS James	1797, St George East, Mdx	Bricklayer
20	WHITE John Thomas	1828, St Lukes, Mdx	Green grocer
21	PLUNKETT James Fredk	1799, Shoreditch	Artist
22	KNOX James Y	1829, North America	Machine ruler
22	LLYAM Elizabeth	1787, Aldgate, Mdx	Dealer in wearing apparel
22	BRUCE William	1804, Montrose, Scotland	Labourer
23	SMITHERS George	1793, Newport, Isle o Wight	Master boot maker
23	SIMS John	1813, Bermondsey, Surrey	Master tailor
24	TUTIN James	1807, Shoreditch	Labourer
24	CLARK George	1810, Whitechapel, Mdx	Smith
25	TURN Mary Ann	1816, Marylebone, Mdx	Laundress
25	REDLEY Mary	1797, Kent	Charwoman
25	HOCETAPPLE William	1824, Shoreditch	Harness maker
25	GALLINGTON Robert	1827, Clerkenwell, Mdx	Umbrella maker
26	HUMM Sarah	1803, Shoreditch	Taylor
26	RICHARD Henry	1827, Clerkenwell, Mdx	Cabman
26	DEATON Mary Ann	1803, Clerkenwell, Mdx	
27	THORPE William	1806, Mdx	Corn dealer
28	BROWN Sarah	1791, Spitalfields, Mdx	Indepenedent
28	WATERS George	1819, East Ruston, Norfolk	Private watchman
29	FORD James	1807, Shoreditch	Grocer
30	GEORGE Margret	1818, Mdx	Stock maker
30	ELMAS Ann	1802, Shoreditch	Laundress
30	MILLEND William	1803, Mdx	Cabinet maker
31	STURGEON Martha	1805, Newington, Surrey	Laundress
31	DANIELS Thomas	1818, Mdx	Skein silk dyer

31	BELY Richard	1797, Ipswich, Suffolk	Semepler at Old Dock
32	PRICE George	1828, St Lukes, Mdx	Loufer maker
32	COVENTRY Elizabeth	1804, Bethnal Green, Mdx	Tobacconist
33	ALLEAN William	1803, Plymouth [Devon]	Tailor
33	MARSHALL John	1820, Saffron Walden, Essx	Haberdasher
33	BUCKLE Elizabeth	1805, Whitechapel, Mdx	Independent
33	BOOTH Stephen	1826, Coddington, Mdx	Butcher
33	BIGGS Benjamin	1826, St Pancras, Mdx	Cabinet maker

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