



East Surrey Family History Society

E-Newsletter No 6 June 2013

WELCOME to the June 2013 issue of your Society's new **e-Newsletter!**

I hope you will enjoy reading the newsletter and do remember that contributions and questions are always welcome. You may like to share a new source you've found or mention a useful library collection you've discovered. In this month's issue I have focussed on two web sites I have discovered recently. Let me know if you have found something interesting!

The e-newsletter, including back copies is published on the Society web site www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk. Please note we have skipped 'May' so that the enews comes out at the beginning of each month. (Just like all the Magazines!!) I am working on the email distribution.

Please check that you have paid your membership subscription for the current year! This is currently £12 per annum. We still have a few members who still pay £8 per annum – the old rate. We have sent reminders to the addresses we hold but have had to cease sending them a Journal now. Please also make sure we have your up-to-date email address.

If you need any help with your subscriptions, or need to revise your email please contact the Membership Secretary at membership01@eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

New members are always welcome. Please download and complete the application form from the East Surrey web site.

See http://www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk/m_ship.htm

If you have any comments or contributions on the e-newsletter, please email these to: newseditor@eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

ESFHS UPDATE

The Society's June **Journal** will be appearing through your letterbox shortly and I hope you enjoy reading it. Perhaps you'd like to contribute an article or some news?

The Society **bookstall** will be visiting a number of Family History Fairs this summer. Come and see us in Croydon, Eastbourne, Shrewsbury, and Aylesbury. Full details on the Society website.

Please note that you can check if another Society Member is researching the same name as you by checking the **DMI (Directory of Members' Interests)** on the East Surrey FHS website www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

The screenshot shows a webpage with a light green background. At the top, there is a section titled 'eNEWS' circled in red. Below it, text explains a delay in email distribution and provides links for 'January', 'February', 'March', and 'April'. A yellow box highlights the text 'Select 'Members Interests'' with a red arrow pointing down to a 'Research Toolkit' section. In the 'Research Toolkit', the link 'Members Interests' is highlighted with a red box. Other links in the toolkit include 'ESFHS services', 'Free to view', 'Lingfield Research Centre', 'Parish information', 'Parish list', 'Strays', 'Super Name', 'Index', 'Surrey Rootsweb', and 'Helpful GRO Booklet'. Below the toolkit, there is a section 'To find out more about our Family History Society' with links for 'introduction', 'publications', 'Lingfield Research and Advice centre', 'meeting', 'event', and 'member'.

(To the right of the e-Newsletter links!!)

If you find an entry you are interested in note the membership number and then complete an Enquiry (see instructions under 'Members Interests') and email it to the DMI co-ordinator at Membersinterests01@eastsurreyfhs.org.uk

Good luck!!

COMMITTEE - We still have a spare slot for a Committee member so please think hard to see if you can help. Thanks.

Society **meetings** are held at five venues across East Surrey; those for the forthcoming month are:

SUTTON – Thursday June 6th at 7.45pm. Gordon Barnett will speak on **Music, the theatre, cinema and television the Jewish flair for innovation** - Gordon is a family historian specialising in the history of the Jewish people.

SOUTHWARK – Monday June 10th at 12.00pm midday - The Real Moll Flanders: 18th Century Criminal Trials & Punishment by Rhiannon Markless - a must if you enjoy Old Bailey online (www.oldbaileyonline.org.uk) and Garrow's Law on TV. Rhiannon has a law degree, has been called to the Bar & has an MA in Historical Research. She appeared as a researcher on Davina McCall's WDYTIA programme, advising on 19th century Chancery Court records. She works as an editor on Chancery & Star Chamber projects at LMA.

CROYDON - Tuesday 18th June 7.45pm Celia Heritage will speak about **Workhouse Records**.

LINGFIELD – Wednesday 26th June 2.30pm - How can memorabilia help with Family History with Elizabeth Owen.



RICHMOND – Saturday July 13th at 2.30pm - Corsets & Cameras. Jane Lewis will provide an introduction to the history of late 19th and early 20th century fashion giving tips and techniques for dating or identifying old photographs.

See the Journal or the website www.eastsurreyfhs.org.uk for location details.

And don't forget!!

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?

Discover how to trace your ancestors at the
Joint FREE Local and Family History OPEN DAY


Southwark Local History Library and Archive East Surrey Family History Society (FHS)

Our expert volunteers will help you find out how to:

<input type="checkbox"/> Search the Census	<input type="checkbox"/> Find Births, Marriages and Deaths
<input type="checkbox"/> Find photographs and images	<input type="checkbox"/> Seek Parish and Probate records
<input type="checkbox"/> Research local newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/> Use the internet for searches

Learn what resources and records are held at the Southwark Local History Library and Archive and the East Surrey FHS.

SATURDAY 17th AUGUST 2013
10am to 4pm at Southwark Local History Library
211 Borough High Street, SE1 1JA



The Southwark Group meeting in August – 10am to 4pm on Saturday 17th August – will be an EAST SURREY FAMILY HISTORY OPEN DAY

Our own 'WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?' TEAM of EXPERTS are offering drop-in help throughout the day on many aspects of researching family history and using the Internet, & on discovering what resources and records are held at SOUTHWARK LOCAL HISTORY LIBRARY.

Includes lunchtime talk on 'Beginning the Search for Your Ancestors'

Historic Hospital Admissions Records Project (HHARP)

www.hharp.org/

You know how you pick up interesting leaflets and promise yourself you will investigate them some time ...

Well, I finally got around to examining Kingston University's HHARP web site and what a pleasant surprise it was. You don't need to register on the website but you will not see details of Residence, Disease, Outcome and Discharge Date, or any of the Case Notes unless you do. It's free to Register.

I searched on a few family names and found some details for an admission of my Great Uncle Cecil FLOREY. Cecil was admitted to Great Ormond Street Hospital in 1892 for investigations for 'Paralysis Infantile'. The website helpfully supplies some notes about the medical conditions and this tells me that this was probably a synonym for poliomyelitis. Cecil was 3 years 9 months old and was living at 825 Old Kent Road in the St Saviour district of Southwark. He stayed 5 days and was discharged 'Unrelieved'. As a family we know that Cecil had a mental illness but at this young age it was probably not clear what his health issues were.

There is a tantalizing section on the form for 'Parent's Name' and 'Occupation' but this was blank on all the examples I looked at.

Historic Hospital Admission Records Project (HHARP)

Home Search News About the project Historical background Help
Academic resources Links Contact

Home > Search > Cecil Florey

Home **Cecil Florey**

Admitted 27 May 1892 to Great Ormond Street Hospital

#1 of 1 search results < previous next > Back to results print report an inaccuracy

Log out
Change password

Personal details

Date of admission 27 May 1892

Firstname standard Cecil

Firstname standard Cecil

Surname standard Florey

Sex standard Male

Year of birth added 1889

Age on admission 3 years, 9 months

Case notes

Residence

Residence added 825 Old Kent Rd, New X, London

Registration district added St Saviour Southwark

Registration subdistrict added Kent Road

Admission and stay

Institution added Great Ormond Street Hospital

Admitting doctor added Not recorded

Ward added Louise

Length of stay added 5 days

Remarks added None

Registration district added St Saviour Southwark

Registration subdistrict added Kent Road

Admission and stay

Institution added Great Ormond Street Hospital

Admitting doctor added Not recorded

Ward added Louise

Length of stay added 5 days

Remarks added None

Disease, outcome and discharge

Admitted for standardised disease name Paralysis infantile

Admitted for standardised from admission register Infantile paralysis

Disease groups added Nervous system

ICD10 codes added A80.3

What are ICD10 codes?

Outcome added Not relieved

Date of discharge added 01 Jun 1892

Discharged to added Not recorded

Patient history

Infantile disease history added No history of infantile disease has been recorded for this admission.

Vaccinated for smallpox? added Not recorded

Parents' names added

Occupation of Parent added

Related admissions

We have not identified any other admissions related to this record.

A bit about the databases you can search on. Kingston University's Centre for the Historical Record has been working on the archives of four children's hospitals: three in London; Great Ormond Street Hospital, the Evelina Hospital (by Guy's Hospital in Southwark) and the Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease; and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children in Glasgow. The HHARP databases provides access to 120,000 admission records and cover a period from 1852 to 1913 and can be searched at www.hharp.org/

An example where Case Notes are available.

Willm TRIPP admitted 31 August 1852 with suspected Hydrocephalus and discharged Recovered. The Case Notes are available to download and include:

'One of five children, four living, one died of measles one suffers from rheumatism -

He was born healthy & suffered very little with his teeth till he was 1 year & 9 mos. old when he had only 4 double teeth to cut, he then suffered a good deal from pain in his head but was not convulsed - he had his hair cut off & cold lotions applied - he had small pox when 2 yr. 7 mos. old. he suffered at that time with his head & had Blisters & Leeches applied - since that time he has always complained of his head, & has had bad eyes ever since ...'

- No XI. -

Name *Will^{ie} Henry Tapp* Sex *M.* Age *10 Yrs* 71.
 Address *2 Lanes Court E. Walmer St.*

Admitted	DISEASE.	Date of Attack
<i>August 31. 1852</i>	<i>Supposed Threatening Hy. meningitis</i>	<i>August 10th</i>
Discharged	<i>Vomiting, Head-ache, Convulsions, and Irregular Pulse, all subsiding under a Purgative Plan of Treatment.</i>	Result
<i>Sept 9th. 1852</i>		<i>Recovery</i>

Boy aged 10 Yrs of full health. & liable to head-ache

One of five children, four living, one died of measles one suffers from anaemia - He was born healthy & suffered very little with his teeth till he was 1 year & 9 mos. Old when he had only 12 double teeth to cut he then suffered a good deal from pain in his head but was not convulsed - he had his hair cut off & cold lotions applied - he had small pox

© 2012 Museum & Archives Service, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS Foundation Trust

The Evelina Hospital in Southwark

The website also provides histories of the hospitals concerned and I've extracted some notes here.

'The Evelina Hospital was founded 1869 by the wealthy Austrian Baron, Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his English wife, Evelina who had died in childbirth three years earlier. Initially he had planned a maternity hospital in Southwark, but under the influence of his friend Dr Arthur Farre, an eminent obstetrician and physician extraordinary to the Queen, he was persuaded that the greater need was for a children's hospital to provide for poor children south of the river Thames.



'The Evelina was non-denominational, accepting children whatever their religion: and unusually, there was one ward (with its own kitchen) set aside for Jewish children. Another unusual feature of the hospital was the provision of an isolation ward for whooping cough patients - claimed to be the only one of its kind in London, when it opened in 1877.

'With the formation of the National Health Service in 1946 the process of merging the Evelina into its nearby neighbour Guy's began in earnest. It took nearly 30 years for full integration to occur, when the building on Southwark Bridge Road was finally closed and the Evelina moved onto the Guy's site - in time to become just the children's ward for that hospital, its name and independence lost in the mists of time.

‘However, 1973 did not mark the end of the history of the Evelina. The Hospital was reborn in 2005, when a brand new building was opened across the road from St Thomas's Hospital, under the auspices of the merged Guy's and St Thomas's NHS Foundation Trust. The new building, which houses 140 beds, brings together most of the children's facilities from the two hospitals. It was designed with children in mind, includes many play areas, and is dominated by a huge atrium which gives a light and airy feel to the building. In that, the Hospital has come full circle, the new one mirroring in the 21st century the aims and ideals of its 19th century founders.’

Measuring Worth

I've always been curious about the value of money, over time. For instance if my ancestor had to pay a fine of 6 shillings and 8 pence, was that a lot of money? Was an Apprenticeship fee of £7 very expensive or a bargain price? If my ancestor paid a weekly rent of 6 shillings was he living in a mansion or a hovel? My ancestor gave £100 in their Will to someone, was it a generous amount or an insult? Sometimes you can make a judgement if the amount you are interested in is in a list with other similar prices but often this isn't available.

The FFHS (Federation of Family History Societies) list of Useful Web sites mentions www.measuringworth.com and I've just started exploring it. There are a number of different calculators to choose from, each based on different underlying formulae and assumptions. The calculator I found most relevant is called 'Five Ways to compute the Relative Value of a UK Pound Amount, 1270 to Present (2010)'

<http://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/ukcompare/index.php>

To use it just complete the boxes. In this example I am asking what the current value of an 1860 sum of money might be now ie £10 3s 6d. Press Calculate.

Five Ways to Compute the Relative Value of a UK Pound Amount, 1270 to Present

Often one knows the price, cost, or value of something in a particular ("original") year, and one wants to know the value of this money amount in another ("desired") year. There are many contexts in which such a computation might be performed. Examples include the determination of the appropriate level of deferred compensation in a legal case, updating the price of a commodity fifty years earlier, and assessment of government expenditure on health care in one year relative to another. There is no single "correct" measure, and economic historians use one or more different indicators depending on the context of the question.

This calculator performs such computations for amounts in U.K. currency. The technique is as follows. (1) select a general measure of price, income, or output, and (2) multiply the money amount by the desired-year/original-year ratio of the measure. The resulting, "updated", monetary amount may be termed the "relative value" of the original amount.

The measure often used is the price of a "bundle" of goods and services that a representative group of consumers buys or earns. In the U.K. that measure is usually taken to be the "retail price index" (RPI), which corresponds to what is called the "consumer price index" in other countries.

However, there are problems with the RPI as a measure. One problem is that the bundle changes over time. For example, carriages are replaced with automobiles, and new goods and services are created (such as personal computers, cellular phones, and heart transplants). Another problem is that the RPI is oriented solely to households, and so omits attention to business investment or government expenditure. Perhaps most important, the context of the monetary amount may lead to a measure preferable to the RPI. It is a fair statement that the RPI is used far too often without consideration of its consequences.

Enter initial year **before** entering the initial amount.

1270 to 1970	1971 to present
Initial Year: 1860	Initial Year: <input type="text"/>
Initial Amount: 10 pounds 3 shillings 6 pence	Initial Amount: <input type="text"/> £
Desired Year: 2010	<input type="button" value="Calculate"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>

See the results in a table format.

Enter amount as a number without a £ sign or commas.

Why not 2012?

As you can see below there are a lot of answers and it depends what your question is!

Your results

[See the results in a table format.](#)

In **2010**, the relative value of **£10 3s 6d** from **1860** ranges from **£745.40** to **£18,280.00**.

A simple [Purchasing Power Calculator](#) would say the relative value is **£745.40**. This answer is obtained by multiplying £10.18 by the percentage increase in the [RPI](#) from 1860 to 2010.

This may not be the best answer.

The best measure of the relative value over time depends on if you are interested in comparing the cost or value of a [Commodity](#), [Income or Wealth](#), or a [Project](#). For more discussion on how to pick the best measure, read the essay "[Explaining the Measures of Worth.](#)"

If you want to compare the value of a £10 3s 6d [Commodity](#) in 1860 there are three choices. In 2010 the relative:

[real price](#) of that commodity is £745.40

[labour value](#) of that commodity is £6,205.00

[income value](#) of that commodity is £8,463.00

If you want to compare the value of a £10 3s 6d [Income or Wealth](#), in 1860 there are three choices. In 2010 the relative:

[historic standard of living](#) value of that income or wealth is £745.40

[economic status](#) value of that income or wealth is £8,463.00

[economic power](#) value of that income or wealth is £18,280.00

If you want to compare the value of a £10 3s 6d [Project](#) in 1860 there are three choices. In 2010 the relative:

[historic opportunity cost](#) of that project is £1,053.00

[labour cost](#) of that project is £6,205.00

[economic cost](#) of that project is £18,280.00

When you are in the website click on any of the terms which are underlined for clarification. I have extracted below a section from one of the essays which I found helpful in understanding the various values mentioned.

'Examples from 1931

'In this section we report the relative worth of three subjects in the United States in 1931, the "initial year." We selected the year 1931 because it was a year of a memorable event: completion of construction of the Empire State Building in New York City. For 40 years, this structure was the tallest building in the world. Also, 1931 is a year far enough in the past that most of us have no memory of it and therefore cannot think in terms of what we remember "things cost then."

'The Empire State Building is clearly a "project." The other subjects are mundane: a loaf of bread (a commodity) and the earnings of an accountant (an income). The table below summarizes the relative worth of these 1931 subjects in 2011 (the "desired year").

SUBJECTS (Price in 1931)	INDICATORS			
	<i>Price Index</i> CPI GDP deflator	<i>Value of Household Bundle</i> (2010 values)	<i>Income</i> Unskilled wage Production Worker Compensation GDP per capita	<i>GDP</i>
Loaf of Bread (7.7 cents)	\$1.14 92 cents	\$2.36	\$3.22 \$4.0 \$6.04	\$15.20*
Accountant's salary (\$2,250)	\$33,200 \$27,800	\$68,900	\$94,200 \$118,000 \$177,000	\$444,000
Empire State Building (\$41 million)	\$606 million \$5.7 million	\$1.26 billion	\$1.72 billion \$2.15 billion \$3.22 billion	\$8.09 billion

* This may not be a useful answer, although it is interesting to know that a loaf of bread was a much larger share of output in 1931 than bread is today. In 1931, a one-pound loaf of white bread, on average over several major cities, was priced at 7.7 cents. Regardless of how much money someone has, the relative cost of the 1931 loaf of bread in terms of food or household items is about a dollar today (using the CPI index).

'If you are interested in comparing how much of the average shopper's budget went to bread, then \$2.36 (which uses the "value of the household bundle") would be the appropriate figure.

'Finally, if you are trying to figure out the amount of income from which people purchased a loaf of bread, then \$6.04 is the answer for the average person. For the unskilled worker then, the purchase cost in today's money is about \$3.22. For a production worker, \$4.03. Remember that we are taking today's income or wage scale back to 1931 to look at the price of a loaf of bread.

'The average earnings of an accountant in 1931 were \$2,250, and in terms of what goods and services an accountant could buy, he (there were few women accountants) received a historic comparative purchasing power of \$33,200 in current dollars (using the CPI index).

'His contemporary standard of living would be about twice that, or \$70,000. This is about 40 percent more than the average household bundle today, showing a high buying power.

'Finally, with his \$2,250 salary, the accountant enjoyed an economic status of close to \$177,000 in current terms, and an economic power of close to \$444,000. The interpretation is that his wage enabled him to go to the same country club as someone today earning \$170,000 and that he would be perceived as having the same economic influence as someone with a current annual income of almost half a million dollars.

'The Empire State building, a giant of a structure in its day, was built at a cost of \$40,948,900. This may seem inexpensive in today's terms when we compare its cost using the GDP deflator and determine a contemporary cost of \$507million.

‘Alternatively, the cost in terms of the goods and services the average household implicitly gave up would be about \$1.25 billion in today's money, and the "labor" value of the building was \$2.15 billion in today's production worker wages.

‘Finally, if you want a current-dollar indicator of how important the building was compared to other projects in New York City when the Empire State Building was completed, then a number close to \$8.1 billion is the best number.’

Extracted from Lawrence H. Officer & Samuel H. Williamson, "Measures of Worth," *MeasuringWorth*, 2012. URL: www.measuringworth.com/worthmeasures.php

And if your head is now reeling with all the maths you might prefer to consider the following examples! Also from the web site.

Cost of Big Ben "Big Ben" is the name of the giant bell weighing almost 14 tons that hangs in the Clock Tower and strikes on the hour. The gross charge for casting the bell was £2,401; but the value of the metal obtained from the earlier bell was £1,829. So the net cost, and the invoice submitted on May 28, 1858, was only £572. The relative value of that net amount in 2008 was £44,000 via the CPI; £58,800 via the GDP deflator; £388,600 using average earnings; £507,800 using per-capita GDP; and over £1 million applying GDP itself. For relative values of the gross cost, the figures would be increased more than fourfold ($2401/572 = 4.20$).

Cost of World War I: The effect of World War I (also known as "the Great War") on Great Britain was disastrous. The human, physical, and financial losses of the country were immense. For the fiscal year April 1, 1917–March 30, 1918, the war expenditures of Great Britain have been estimated as £2.5 billion. Taking this amount to apply to the calendar year 1917, the last full year of the war, the calculator yields relative value in 2008 of £840 billion using the share of GDP, the only indicator that makes sense when comparing an expense of this size. In comparison, 2008 GDP was £1,443 billion.

Earnings of Barristers and Physicians: A "rising barrister" in 1850 could have an annual income of £5,000. The 2008 relative value of these earnings was £428,200 via the CPI, and £568,000 according to the GDP deflator. The barrister's earnings relative to average earnings was certainly greater in 1850 than in 2008; for the 2008 relative value using average earnings was £3,870,000. The barrister's income relative to the total economy loomed larger in 1850 than in 2008: the per-capita-GDP relative value was £5,660,000; and the GDP relative value £12,620,000. In comparison, "a doctor with a fairly fashionable practice" might earn £1000-£2000 in 1850 versus the £5000 of the barrister. Relative values for a physician's income would correspondingly be 20-40 per cent of those of the barrister.

Stipend of Archbishop of Canterbury: In 1896 the Archbishop of Canterbury received a stipend of £15,000 annually. Relative values in 2008 are amazingly high, in fact in millions of pounds: £1.294, £1.585, £7.123, £8.900, and £13.780 million, according to the CPI, GDP deflator, average earnings, per-capita GDP, and GDP.

Price of Tea: In 1870 "normal working-class quality" tea sold at 3s. 4d. per pound-weight. In 1889 Lipton tea was offered at "the phenomenally low price" of 1s. 7d. per pound. Neither price can be construed as low according to relative values in 2008: the 1870 and 1889 prices were £11.90, £6.50 via the CPI; £16.30, £8.20 via the GDP deflator; £98.40, £40.39 via average earnings; £115.20 and £49.20 according to per-capita GDP.

Price of *Daily Mail*: The first mass-circulation newspaper for the general public was the *Daily Mail*, which began in 1896 and sold for 1/2 d. (old pence). The corresponding relative value in 2008 was 18, 22, 99, and 124 (new) pence via the CPI, GDP deflator, average earnings, and per-capita GDP.

.....

Website Update

I am indebted to the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies for these updates www.ihgs.ac.uk

Please be careful! You have to subscribe, and pay, to use some of these web sites. If you need any help or advice please speak to a Committee member at any of the Society meetings. To open a site, click on the blue address then press both the CTRL key and click on your keyboard simultaneously.

The National Archives www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ has switched off the old catalogue, leaving us with Discovery, and added:

- Next of kin claims for unpaid Royal Navy pensions 1830-1860
- WO 95, unit war diaries from 1914-1922. These are diaries of the unit your ancestor served in and record its general movements rather than individuals. All are digitised but not all are yet online

FindMyPast www.findmypast.co.uk/ has added:

- Irish court and prison registers 1790-1924, wills 1484- 1858 and burials 1618-2005
- Ireland births 1864-1958, marriages 1845-1958, deaths 1864-1958

Ancestry www.ancestry.co.uk/

has added

- East End of London (Bethnal Green, Hackney, Poplar, Shoreditch, Stepney unions) Poor Law and Settlement records 1828-1930 – incomplete
- Overseers returns of electors for 160 London parishes 1863- 1894
- Further Liverpool Parish Records

FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/> has updated its website to make it more attractive to young people (check it out! It has a very different 'look and feel') and released

- The images for the Northumberland miscellaneous records
- 1570-2005
- Images for Tasmanian civil registration 1803-1933

Yad Vashem www.yadvashem.org/ is now aiming to complete a list of names for the Jewish Holocaust victims within the next three years. It currently stands at 4.2 million names

The National Library of Scotland www.nls.uk/ is combining with Wikimedia to place its records on Wikipedia.

RootsIreland www.rootsireland.ie/ has added 50,000 Tyrone and Fermanagh grave transcriptions.
