

Diets 7, 8, 9, 10.

Miscellaneous

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From Charles Booth,  
9, Adelphi Terrace,  
Strand, London, W.C.

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COLL U

B 227

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District	Name		Position	Address	Page
10	Stent	Miss	of L <sup>d</sup> Barnado's staff		3
7	Whiffing	Capt <sup>n</sup>	Church Army Labor Home		15
	Manager of the Victoria Home				25
	Dowager Duchess of Newcastle		S. Anthony's	17 Great Prescott St	35
	Bairnie	Miss	Matron. E. London Nurs'g Assoc.	43 Stepney Green	41
	Book	M <sup>r</sup> H. J.	Sec. B. Gm. W. Men's Benev. Socy	36 Union St Hackney R <sup>d</sup>	47
	M <sup>r</sup> Neil	Rev. J.	Service attended at	Cannon Street Hotel	53
	Williams	Nurse	Parish Nurse at S. Matthews	Bethnal Green	77
	Francis	M <sup>r</sup> J.	Hon. Sec. St. Georges Phil Socy.	Joynbee Hall	111
✓	Keightley	Miss	Girls Club Worker		123
7	Pateman	M <sup>r</sup> C.	Sup <sup>t</sup> Spitalfields L. House Band	87 Old Montague St	131
	Wilkie	M <sup>r</sup> A.	Manager, Victoria Home	77 Whitechapel Road	147
7	Aves	M <sup>r</sup> Ernest	Joynbee Hall		197
7	Barnett	Canon	— " —		241



Feb. 15<sup>th</sup>

District 10.

10 11 12  
4

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Interview with Miss Stent, at 403 Mile End Road.

4.5.9  
7

Miss Stent is a lady of about 60 who for 15 years has worked under Dr Barnardo and for the past three years has been the Head of his 'Evangelical Daughters Institute' 403 Mile End Road. This Institute however Dr D. has given up mainly, I gather, from the difficulty of raising funds, but also Miss S. says from a feeling that the churches and chapels are getting more active and that there is less need for the work. I am convinced however that want of funds is practically the only reason: nothing else I am sure would induce Dr D. and Miss S. to give up e.g. the opportunity of combating the "very pronounced Roman Catholic teaching" (of Mr Sherrin I suppose) which "prevails in the crowded neighbourhood of Salmon's Lane (see Report).

As to the work of the Daughters in the past I give Report overleaf:-



as *The Quiver*, *The Leisure Hour*, *The King's Own*, and *Bubbles*. Cheap Bibles and Testaments, and portions, such as the Gospels, sell well, as also do Prayer Books. Many thousands of booklets have been published and sold at a nominal price for distribution. A large number of temperance pledges were taken during the year.

**39.—Evangelical Deaconess Institute, 401, 403, 405, Mile End Road, E.**

In this busy centre of self-denying labour 18 to 20 Deaconesses constantly reside under the general charge of a Lady Superintendent. These form a band of devoted and untiring evangelists and charitable workers in the midst of the dense population of the Mile End and the adjacent districts. They are indeed "succourers of many," as the appended statistics of a year's work abundantly testify. Bearing in the foremost place as they do the Gospel message in their hearts and on their lips, they emphasise its teaching by house to house visitation, supplying bodily needs in cases of destitution, conducting religious meetings wherever a kindly greeting and opportunity are afforded, and they maintain besides mission services in Dorcas House, the Earl Cairns Mission Hall, Gloucester Place Mission Hall, the Railway Institute, and the Edinburgh Castle. Work among the Blind Poor of the East End is carried on by one of the Deaconesses, who is herself blind, and who thus appeals to those similarly afflicted with more than usual force and sympathy. The reception accorded to our ladies as they go in and out is most friendly. They wear a distinctive dress which at once marks them as the messengers of healing and mercy, and which passports them against discourtesy and insult through the lowest neighbourhoods. The Deaconesses hold Bible Classes and other meetings in several of the Homes among the boys and girls under Institutional care, with great blessing and success. During the past year a new weekly service has been instituted in the Dock Street Shelter, and a new departure has been inaugurated in the form of half-hour services at meal times to the workers in



various East End factories. Encouraging reports have come in of the work amongst the railway men at the Fairfield Road Mission Hall, Bow. Here large numbers of workmen engaged in the great railway centres and workshops close by are brought under direct Gospel teaching and influence. Although the Hall in which these meetings are held is the property of the Railway Mission, yet the work itself is entirely in the hands of our Deaconesses, and forms part of a general scheme for evangelising the thickly peopled districts of Bow and Stratford. The Women's P.S.A. held every Sunday afternoon in St. Ann's Iron Hall is entirely conducted by the Deaconesses. The following figures indicate some of the work done by the Deaconess House throughout the year :—

Number of visits paid by the Deaconesses	...	10,055
Hospital Letters given away	...	375
Soup Tickets sold or given away	...	1,890
Religious Services and Educational Meetings held	...	1,553
Aggregate attendances at same	...	71,743

#### 40.—Dorcas House, Carr Street, Limehouse, E.

This is an appropriate title for the little branch of our Evangelistic efforts situated in Carr Street, one of the poorest districts in Limehouse. For twelve years amid its narrow surroundings Dorcas House has been unobtrusively and yet successfully carrying on its patient labours. It is under the management of the Deaconess House. Who can tell what will be the results of the quiet sowing which is here continually going on? For direct spiritual work there are Children's Services, Adult Bible Classes and Evangelistic Services each Sunday, with Mothers' Meetings, Temperance Meetings, and Social gatherings on the week-nights. Clothing Clubs, Provident Clubs and Penny Banks minister to the temporal benefit of the multitude, and these agencies are much appreciated. Over £1000 passed through the Provident Clubs alone during the year.



**41.—The Earl Cairns Mission Hall, Salmon's Lane,  
Limehouse, E.**

This is another outpost held by our Deaconesses in the cause of the truth. The aggressive Gospel work done here gives much ground for encouragement and thankfulness. An open air meeting generally precedes each meeting held indoors, and the seed thus scattered broadcast is followed by the more fruitful and definite sowing in the hearts of those who have been attracted by the proclamation of mercy. This earnest and patient labour has shown excellent results during the past year. On week nights provision is made for instruction and recreation by means of the agency of a Working Men's Club (established in 1893), instruction being afforded in elementary subjects, while books and games are also provided. At the conclusion of every gathering a hymn is sung, followed by prayer, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures. The Mothers' Meeting continues its useful work on Monday afternoons, and on the evening of the same day short bright services are held at different hours for working girls and lads. House to house visitation is systematically carried on in the surrounding squalid neighbourhood, and many of the temporal needs of the really deserving and Christian poor have been met and relieved.

**42.—Gloucester Place Mission Hall, Salmon's Lane,  
Limehouse, E.**

This hall is the centre of outpost work, in a district where very pronounced Roman Catholic teaching prevails, in a crowded neighbourhood. It therefore affords a valuable means of proclaiming the "glad tidings" of a full and free salvation as opposed to error. The Gospel services held here have been well attended. The results of our Deaconesses' work here also give much reason for encouragement. They are included in the returns given under "Deaconess House."



**43.—“The Institute,” 212, Burdett Road, E.**

For many years this house was a valuable adjunct to our rescue work under the name of the “Young Workmen’s Hotel.” Now, however, its functions have been altered, and it is used as an appanage of the Deaconesses’ House, more especially for “overflow” purposes, when other space is unavailable. Each Sunday and Monday a Cottage Meeting is held, with an average attendance of 25.

**44.—East London Medical Mission, 224, High Street, Shadwell, E.**

This Mission, which is now connected in its working with Livingstone College, has increased in usefulness during the past year. In our last Report two things were mentioned, which it was felt should be supplied, viz.: that the Council should once more be able to engage a Resident Medical Officer, who would be able to visit patients in their homes, and secondly, that ladies might be found who would attend to the spiritual needs of the patients while they are waiting to see the doctor. For the first part of the year neither of these needs was supplied, but since October the services of Mr. W. A. Carden, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., have been secured as Resident Medical Officer. He has considerably extended the work of the Mission, both by visiting patients in their homes, and also by opening the Dispensary for two evenings in the week, for the benefit of those who are at work throughout the day. This development of the work has been much appreciated.

But we are specially glad to note that our appeal for ladies to help in the spiritual work has at last been answered, Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath, having most kindly come forward to help in this matter, assisted by several lady helpers, whose work has been of very great service to the Mission. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value of the opportunities which are obtained in seeking to minister to the needs of the patients whilst they are



In addition to general control of the work of the Deaconess Miss S. has conducted a P. S. A. for women at the Edinburgh Castle, where she has a roll of membership of over 200 and a weekly attendance of from 250 to 300. With reference to this meeting and others at the Edinburgh Castle Miss S. said that the people came from a long distance, the Isle of Dogs, Plaistow etc. She described the people as being all of the poorest working class: "they would not be above light blue on your map" she said. She admitted however that all were well dressed and described her women's meeting as like "a garden of nodding flowers". She also said that they came to give rather than to get: the way they gave for the distressed Americans, for instance, was really splendid. Miss S. thinks that the poor generally are "really fond of missions are into they". She thinks however that the churches and chapels are generally above them.

The work of the Deaconess has been carried on chiefly in the poorer parts of Leicham and



Bromley (Don Common). I questioned Miss S. rather closely as to their attitude on the question of Relief: she said they saw a good deal "you can't go into the Homes and see the people starving without giving" but she admitted that there were two cases in which she never knew what to do viz: - a drunken father & mother and old people: in the former case she would like to take the children away and as often as possible get them into the Homes: in the case of old people she always felt that it would have been better to force them into the Workhouse when they are usually much more happy than they expect to be; but she generally gave way to the importunities of her Diaconesses: "I would say 'My dear what is the good of the shilling or sixpenny dole which is all we can give them?' They would answer 'Oh let them have it. they will get the rest somehow: someone else will help them'; and so the poor old people got them if not 1s 6d a week. Miss S. strongly dislikes the C. O. S. "they used to make endless enquiries which would have been



quite right and proper if they meant to help the people, but generally they did not and finally I kept clear of them as much as possible. Many of the people they refused were poor suffering creatures who needed help sadly.

I asked Mrs. S's opinion on various points but her replies seemed to me of the smallest value: she is in fact, I think, one of those generally good women, full of religious fervor who work conscientiously among the poor without having devoted any real thought or study to the problems before them.



Feb. 12<sup>th</sup>

District 7.

Parish 7+8

15-

Visit to the Church Army Below Home for Boys, Spitalfields. CP (2)

I had arranged to meet Capt. Whiffen at the Home, but found on my arrival that he had to go out immediately and he merely shook hands and gave me over to the Superintendent, Mr. Forman, a great-looky fellow with all the appearance of a farmer.

This is the only one of the Homes for Boys: they are supposed to be admitted only from 16 to 19, but are from 14 to 21. The Home holds 33 and at present contains 28. The boys come from all over London being sent from Headquarters: some are found by the Officers in the streets others are sent by Magistrates as first offenders, and a few come of their own accord. The vast majority have got into moral trouble of some kind, and are of a thoroughly tough character, but now and then they get a respectable lad. A large number are country-born lads and have often only been in London a few days, having perhaps tramped up. The boys are kept for four months at the longest, but the



17  
average time is one month: & a few are dismissed for misconduct in the home, but at the end of a month nearly all are found places, though they are often kept on as boarders for another three months. There is never the smallest difficulty in finding employment the Home having a special set of employers who send to them.

While in the Home the boys are employed in wood-chopping at the ~~best~~ current rate of wages: they have to pay of a week for their keep: of the balance that they earn half is pocket money and the other half is banked till they go out.

The boys are kept at work daily till 5 o'clock & when they can go out till 9 o'clock which they usually do though there is a Gymnasium etc in the Home.

There is morning and evening service in the Chapel conducted by Capt. Whiffen or Mr. Forman: the boys are taken to Spitalfields Church twice on Sunday and a parson from headquarters comes down to see them <sup>and a week</sup> occasionally: as to the effect of all this religious effort Mr. Forman is



19  
of opinion that "it does not do them a bit of good: they are not here long enough: they go out just what they were when they came in." I have knocked about all over the world" he said "and seen a great deal of people of this class, and my opinion is that you can't do much with them: they have lived in the thick of bad things too long." Mr. Forman then suddenly realized that he had been told off to tell me about the work of the Home and not to express such frank opinions, and he pulled up short with "But I ought not to be saying this."

Last year 300 logs passed through the Home and of these the Army claim that about half were successfully dealt with and about half turned out failures. Success means that a log has been placed in a situation and as far as is known has kept it, but Mr. F. admitted that the logs were not followed up after they left the Home nor are they placed in any way under the eye or tutelage of the parson to whom parish they may go.



Mr F. took me over the Home. Two wood chopping rooms when the Boys were at work: a rough looking lot with about two who looked of a better class not unlikely to be contaminated by their fellows. The Dormitory is divided into ~~at~~ cubicles as in the best class of common Lodging House and Mr F. sleeps at one end of it: everything is clean and well kept.

In spite of Mr F.'s pessimistic opinion I should think that even a short stay in the Home is not altogether without good effect: in some cases, though no doubt not of a spiritual character and of this perhaps Mr F. was especially thinking: for at the end of my visit he said "What we do is to give them just another chance in life; but he should do much better if he could keep them longer like Dr Barnardo".

The weakest point in the work seems to me the situation chosen for the Home: as the work is in no sense local it seems madness to plant it in the centre of the most vicious district in London, leaving the boys free to wander about



21  
Spitalfields Dorset St. etc. very high from  
S. to N.



Miscell  
7+8  
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(D) 2

Interview with the Manager of the Victoria Home  
Commercial Dist.

Feb. 18. 98.

This is the first of two houses created by Lord Radstock & his friends with the object of providing homes by which the rough women should be attracted & reached. They are not so well equipped as the Porten house or the L.C.C. Community lodging House. One has of course charge for a night, the Victoria Home<sup>only</sup> but with a free bed on Sunday for those who have been at the house on the week. The kitchen are half underground & rather dark, but they are thoroughly warm. When I went, at about midday, there were from 60 to 80 men there, a larger number than would have been found on a fine day: as many of the lodgers are street hawkers & their employment goes with the rain comes. Some were eating their dinner brought from the bar; others were cooking their own food; some were busily talking, & others again were sitting listlessly at the tables. The scene was like that in any cross-house kitchen, but the men were a shade more decent perhaps & there was no loud talk or foul language.

It is possible for a man to lodge there costing on 1/- a day, & they were saying that I was there what looked like most respectable



Sleep + packing. There are facilities for washing clothes, as  
 you can find <sup>water</sup> a good drying room. The upstairs is a large  
 reading-room nearly always open to the lodgers. The doors are  
 closed at 12 midnight & although we are not hurried, the kitchen  
 is closed, & expected to be closed <sup>about</sup> by 12.30. They have 2  
 night-porters, but do not prefer to take men who want to  
 sleep in the day. This ~~is~~ makes management simpler, &  
 helps to keep them free from doubtful customers. Everything  
 that ~~is~~ can be kept clean. The apartments were large but  
 the double rows of beds, perhaps 10 in each row, were  
 partitioned off.

Refusal to admit a lodger is left to the discretion of the  
 manager & the staff (given in <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ but they rarely have  
 any difficulty either in admissions or in the maintenance  
 of order. A few simple rules are hung up, the sense of  
 the house seems that observance. The work majority  
 of the line there, & on any given night, except perhaps  
 for a little time in the summer they have only about  
 12 beds vacant for strangers. They have about 500 beds,  
 & for instance they gave more than two free  
 beds for the Sunday. One of them has been here for  
 years; a good many go & come back again, as work at

\* beside the cots; bedsteads & drawers.



fewer direct, & they know their people so well that they can always "own up" a newcomer. They have little trouble from drink, although many of their longer stay cases to excess, & they can rely on their old longer to see that a new man added to them will be a solid working in the bedrooms. By the same exposure they are kept free from bachelors & for kinds. Around uncleanliness just as good as none, they rely on one bet-maker to report if any longer's baggage remains in it on an unreasonable extent.

The upshot of it all is that they have a house run in proper & decent. The men are the right sort, but they know what the rules & practices of the house are & keep to them. It is not just for a few places as in most of the ~~last~~ poor houses where practically no control is kept. The manager thought that these houses were diminishing in number, but I do not think that he was wrong in his fact as most of his knowledge is based on as far as the outside houses are concerned. He has not had much to do with any of the "deputies"; they ~~look~~ look upon him rather as a "speckled hen". Certainly this man, "Walker" as he is familiarly known is "speckled", if that news differs from the rest. He is a good-natured, rather stout fellow of



31  
about 45; with a good strong arm; a cast in his eye;  
& "speckled" around as he takes the longest or longest  
meeting of the General Manager of the House or any member of the  
Committee fail. They have temperance meetings on one week-  
night, a social evening; & meetings on Sunday evening. The  
last one held in the great kitchen & the room is quite filled -  
some 200 attending. The new hall became very like it.

I asked "Walter" if he thought the house by its position  
influenced for good this general decay, considered the house  
that might be done by making it too easy for men to  
leave. He was quite sure of the latter danger, & said that  
a great many men just gave away, doing enough to get along,  
& making no effort either to get a home of their own or to  
avoid the workhouse at some later stage. But on the  
other hand there were many bright examples of men who had  
been induced to make a fresh start through the  
influence of the place.

They make no inquiry about their lodgings. He supposed that  
a good many would be married & that wives living near  
them. "But we can't go into that, except that we  
may be able to help in conversation after a man has come."  
"What does the house pay for the place with pay?" "Yes,



be supposed to rights, but he never went into that. The  
Committee is very kind in providing things that are required or  
in helping ready cash.



Feb. 18th.

7+8

35-

Interview with The Dowager Duchess of  
Devonshire. St. Antony's, 17 Great Russell St. (2)

The Duchess of Devonshire is the head of  
a branch of the Catholic Social Union and of  
St. Antony's settlement in Whitechapel. The district  
covered by her work is the parish of the church  
of the English Martyrs (see Father Donnelly,  
Book XII Page ).

The Duchess gave me an account of her  
work, but nearly all she told me is in the  
Report which I incorporate.

The Duchess at present has six ladies  
working under her: they appear however to be a  
shifting lot, as I notice that those who in the House  
in 1895 none appear in the list for 1896. Each  
lady has a district and spends practically all  
her day in visiting.

I questioned the Duchess rather closely on the  
question of relief. She told me that she had  
been warned by the Cardinal and the priests not  
to give any relief without consulting them: but



apparently she has not taken this good advice and since which entirely at her own discretion, though I gather from the tone in which she spoke that she is learning something from experience: she says that her workers report all cases to her and that as far as possible they all consult together. However as they are all quite 'green' at the work one may imagine that decisions are likely to err on the side of mercy, and I gather that a good deal is given that does not appear in the large amount admitted in the Report.

In addition to the girls' Club there was a Club for boys which has broken down from inability to get men to attend to it.

The Duchess volunteered the information that the work was confined to R.C.'s.

The Duchess I think is an excellent lady with a very kind heart, but not too strong a head.



35

Second Annual Report  
OF  
GERTRUDE HOUSE,

ST. MARK STREET, TOWER HILL.

MOVED TO

ST. ANTHONY'S, 17 GREAT PRESCOT ST., TOWER HILL,  
DECEMBER 1896.

*October 1895 to November 1896.*

UNDER THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE,  
15 HILL STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN 1894 WITH THE SANCTION AND BLESSING  
OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

London:

THE SOUTHWARK PRESS, 83 BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

1896.



35

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE SETTLEMENT  
AT TOWER HILL

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNION  
AND REMOVED DECEMBER 1896,  
FROM GERTRUDE HOUSE, ST. MARK STREET  
TO  
ST. ANTONY'S, GREAT PRESCOT STREET.

*October 1895 to November 1896.*

ESTABLISHED UNDER  
THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE,  
AND WITH THE SANCTION AND BLESSING OF  
HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP.

LADIES WHO HAVE WORKED IN THE HOUSE  
DURING THE PAST YEAR.

MISS HOBSON.  
MISS ETHBERT.  
MISS FFRENCH.  
MISS BARKER.

MRS. THORNTON.  
MRS. HEMMING.  
MISS P. NICHOLL.  
MISS FLORENCE ASHTON.

MRS. HARWOOD.



## INTRODUCTORY.

In the First Annual Report of this work issued in October 1895, it was explained that Gertrude House was opened by the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle as a house of residence for ladies who wished for a certain time to devote themselves to work among the poor, and ladies desiring to come to the house were requested to adhere to the following rules, repeated for those who may not have not had a copy of the last :

All the money which the ladies may wish to give to the poor or the works, must be paid into one common fund.

No relief whatever may be given which is not entered into the general accounts.

Each lady must give an exact report of her work. No relief may be given without the sanction of the Priest of the district.

Each worker must keep a memorandum of families erlieved, persons assisted, instructed or placed in Homes, Hospitals or situations.

The terms of residence are 25s. a week.



## REPORT.

Owing to the increased amount of work which a prolonged residence in the East End has entailed, it has been found necessary to leave Gertrude House for one larger in size, containing a greater number of rooms for ladies wishing to reside there, and of premises capable of holding the poor clothes, Mother's Meeting materials, Club and Guild games and class books, etc., etc.

St. Anthony's House, 17, Great Prescott Street, will admit of four ladies being in residence at a time. They will each take charge of the district mapped out for them, and will attend the club on the different nights of the week, being responsible on their own days for the register of attendance, the class marks, conduct and amusements of the girls. They will also assist in the Mother's Meetings, the boys' guild and the needlework, plays and excursions at the different times of the year.

### CLUB.

During the past year about seventy new members have joined, and some thirty girls have left the club. A few on account of changing their homes, two have died, one a very holy death, four have married, and the rest have unfortunately been lost sight of completely.

The average attendance has been about ninety a night, and there are three hundred and thirty names on the books.

The Religious Instruction, needlework and drill classes have been kept up continuously through the year, and prizes for the best attendances in these, and the highest marks for Club, the monthly Club Mass and assistance with library and games, were distributed by the Cardinal on the occasion of his visit in October last.

From the Religious Instruction Class, three girls have been baptised, the neglected children of Catholic parents, and one a Jewess, and many have made their first Communion, whilst the members of the club were conspicuous amongst the candidates at the Confirmation administered by the Cardinal in March.



The cooking class has made steady progress and was able to exhibit a dinner cooked entirely by the members, as a result of the years work, on the last prize day.

The needlework class had a table of underiinen cut out and made by themselves in preparation for the same prize giving.

The swimming class was also well attended during the summer months and several excursions have been made.

Nearly a hundred girls spent Whit-Monday at Woodford, and went there again for the day on the August bank holiday. Thirty also were taken to Kew in July, and several have been at different times to special Sunday Services in the West End, with one or other of the ladies, often having tea or dinner also there.

In January the girls were given a Xmas tea and dance, and in July, August and October also special dances with refreshments took place in the club.

About thirty girls were taken to the "Sign of the Cross" at Easter time, and as many on two occasions to the Olympia, others have been to concerts, these treats being always given in reward for good attendance, either at the club or at some one of the classes held in it.

On Easter Monday a troupe of niggers was sent down to entertain the girls by the kindness of a friend, whilst another lady got up a concert for their special amusement in June. The second Anniversary of the opening of the Girls' Club last December was celebrated by the play *Fabiola*, acted by themselves and performed in presence of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop and a number of friends interested in the work. His Eminence in a speech that wound up the events of the evening, expressed his thanks to the children for having given their audience so pleasant an entertainment, and spoke most highly of the good done by Plays such as *Fabiola*, in which both the story itself and the language throughout tended so well to raise the tone of those who took part in, and those who witnessed it.

A second play of the same description, "The Two-fold Revenge" was given by the club during Whitsun week, and the parish flocked each night to see it.

The club was closed this summer for a month, and many of the girls taken in batches to Worthing for a week at a time, the Reverend Mother of the Convent of Sion there, undertaking to house and board a certain number, whilst two of the ladies staying in the Convent spent the days with them in a variety of amusements, bathing and excursions. And also a number of girls in delicate health have been sent to the Worthing Convalescent Home at different times. Besides the ladies who have resided in the house, several have taken a notable interest in the club, coming down on different nights in the week to take charge of the classes, or to help in the amusements.

That the club is doing a considerable amount of good work in the Parish, is testified by the increased number of those attending regularly to their religious duties, and by the marked improvement in the tone and deportment of the members. A certain amount of disappointment and of work expended vainly is inevitable, but no one could be for any time in daily contact with both the girls and boys without being struck by their honest piety and Faith, their hard work and their grateful love shown to those who live amongst them.

#### MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

The Mothers' Meetings have been continued on one night each week during the year, and are well attended.

The members had their usual excursion to Woodford in the Summer, and received a practical prize of blankets from the Cardinal a month ago for good attendance.

Several women also were confirmed in March, and others are being instructed for first Communion or reception into the Church.



## BOYS' GUILD.

The Guild formed a year ago under the management of one of the ladies, to collect together all the boys who had made their first Communion, and were still too young for the Boys' Club has increased considerably in numbers. A drill class has been formed, practising on on Friday evenings and Saturday afternoons, and they gave a very good display of dumb-bell exercises on the occasion of the Cardinal's visit and prize-giving in October. Both His Eminence the Cardinal and the Earl of Denbigh congratulated the boys on the proficiency they showed, and on the excellent way in which they had co-operated in the organisation of their Guild.

They played football in the Tower Moat during the Winter, and cricket in the Summer.

The boys have taken their part in the entertainments and plays given by the girls, making the speech of welcome in the beginning or closing the proceedings with a Sacred Tableau. They also had a Xmas tea and conjuring entertainment, and were taken at Easter to the Olympia.

A number of boys join the Guild who have been educated at a Board School or otherwise brought up by careless parents with no knowledge of their religion, and these are instructed and prepared for the reception of the Sacraments.

Twelve made their first Communion on Xmas Day, and in February and several others before Easter, whilst the whole Guild with the exception of two or three were confirmed in March.

Eight hundred school children were given a Xmas tree last January, each receiving an article of clothing besides a toy and an orange.

Several have been gained to the Catholic Schools from the Board Schools during the past year, and a small number got away from bad surroundings into homes, etc.

The work undertaken and accomplished during the year is considerably greater than that of the previous twelve months, the first year of the Settlement. Work multiplies in a wonderful and unforeseen manner and increases with its growth the funds needed. These have been lately sadly deficient, and as they are most necessary to carry on each thread. We beg earnestly that those who cannot help us actively by giving their time and personal assistance should join the work at least by gifts of money and clothing, each item is laid out to the greatest advantage and made to cover the largest possible amount of ground.

Amongst the friends we have to thank for helping during the past year by gifts for the Xmas tree presents, of clothing old and new, and repeated evenings taken at the club, we may mention the Marchesa di Serramezzana, Miss Viva Brownerigg, Miss K. Nicholl, Mme. Quesnel, Miss Davies-Cooke, Miss Lane Fox, Miss Robins, Miss Owen-Lewis and Miss R. Fortescue.

There is no statement of accounts with regard to the House as practically the whole expenses have been hitherto borne by the Duchess of Newcastle.

C. K. FORTESCUE (*Lady Superintendant*).

## Donations to the Work.

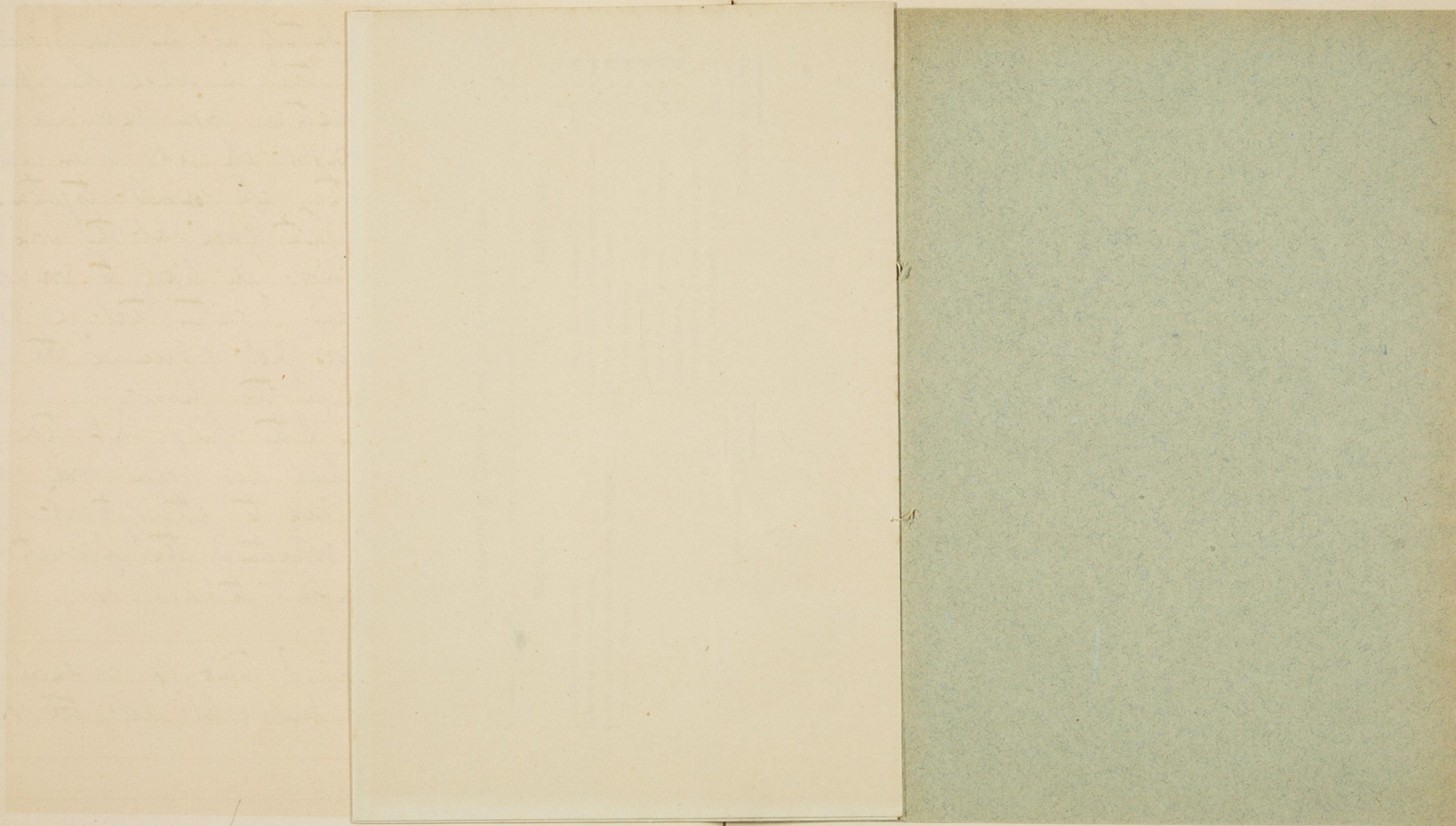
£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
The Lady Herbert of			Miss Martindale (for		
Lea .. ..	10	0	guild) ..	1	0
Marchesa di Serramezzana (for club)	5	0	Per Mr. Blenzburg ..	1	0
Mrs. Labouchere ..	5	0	Small Donations ..	0	2
Mr. Gatliffe ..	2	0			
Miss Robins ..	1	0			
				25	2



Statement of Charity Fund for Gertrude House.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Donations during past year .. ..	25 2 0	Charity Tickets Food and Coal .. ..	78 3 6½
Balance from previous year .. ..	207 3 2	Parish Relief, Medicine, Doctor and Rents..	66 6 10½
Deficit supplied by Her Grace the Dowager		Club Expenses and Treats .. ..	56 4 6½
Duchess of Newcastle .. ..	331 0 9½	Club to Worthing .. ..	65 18 0½
		Entrances to Homes, etc. .. ..	40 19 3½
		Prayer Books, Pictures, Catechisms, etc. ..	4 9 1½
		Xmas Trees.. ..	77 4 6½
		Withdrawn for a Charitable Institution by a	
		lady to whom Donation was made..	175 0 0
Total received	£563 5 11½	Total spent	563 5 11½







Mr. 29<sup>th</sup>

7-8+9 10-11-12 41  
Interview with Miss Lavinia, 4<sup>th</sup> Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor.

Miss Lavinia is Matron of the East London Nursing Assoc<sup>n</sup>. She was seen by Duckworth in District-11 for introductions (see Book XI Page 39).

I saw Miss L. again to-day on general business, and though I had a long talk with her got nothing new and shall therefore report her very shortly.

The Church.

Dalton the best man and St. Dunstan far the most active parish in the neighbourhood. The High Churchmen generally far the most active: they "can most about good works": indeed many of the High Churchmen work too hard and would do better if they would ease off sometimes. e.g. Dalton Beardsall Barker (who never takes a holiday). The result is that they break down and have to be sheltered before their work is done. Miss L. also spoke well of Haden as a hard worker. The hopeless parishes she mentioned St. Paul (Plumstead) and St. Luke (Waltham). Plumstead especially a terribly narrow man: but narrowness is characteristic of the clergy as a whole.



Drink.

43  
and few of them will do anything except for those who attend church or meetings.

The only non-con. Miss C. mentioned was Chamington who is her next door neighbour: later sent to her by the post. Henry Hall an always unsatisfied people: "they go there for the loans and fishes there they?" she said.

At the conclusion of our talk Anna Swan who is in H-John's service (Mr Haden) came in: she said that in her experience of this parish the people "either blackguard or tormented the parson."

He had no worse than ever: no good preaching: men must have something to go in the evening: the only remedy is clubs and coffee shops: a great pity that most of the churches confine their clubs to church people who want them best.

Drinking also increased by the increasing discomfort of homes owing the presence of factory life ~~on~~ over domestic service: the standard of cooking and domestic economy is lower than it was: there must be taught more wisely.



Nursing.

Poorly.

Health and Housing.

Miss Lavinia expressed a similar opinion to Miss Meyer that the so-called Parish Nurse attached to a church is nearly always inefficient: for this reason she objects strongly to her names being called Parish Nurses as they are by most of the clergy: though they work by ecclesiastical boundaries the Nurses are supposed to be entirely un denominational in their operations. All the Nurses of the Association have had at least three years training, but they are not ladies (see Miss Meyer and Let.).

While the slums remain much about the same or perhaps improve East London as a whole is getting more crowded and poorer.

Epidemics increasing owing to crowding and  
filthiness.

Both Miss C. and Nurse Egan spoke of the danger to health from the way the poor have to live with corpses and gave me instances of families living for days in one room with a corpse there.



Feb 10<sup>th</sup>.

7.8.89 (2) 47  
Interview with Mr H. J. Cook, 36 Union St.,  
Hackney Road.

Mr Cook has been for many years Secretary  
of the National Free Laboring Men's Amusement Society.  
He is a tailor in a ~~very~~ very small way of business.  
The nature of the Society will be seen from the  
extracts from the Report.

I had a long talk with Mr C. but the  
interest of it was entirely psychological. He could  
talk of nothing but his Society, and in the most  
magniloquent language he gave me an account  
of its birth, its progress, its various activities, and  
especially its great annual dinner, with long  
extracts from the speeches of Sir Edward Sassoon,  
Sir M. Parnborough and others, especially those  
passages which touched on the virtues of "this  
individual". I should scarcely have believed it  
possible that any man could be so completely  
possessed by a two-penny halfpenny society.

In the course of our talk or monologue I  
gathered that few if any of the subscribers are



Several working men's clubs contribute to this Society, & in their case the letters are certainly subscribed for by the class who use them. J.A.

49  
working men and that very few of the letters are read by those who pay for them: they are given away like soup tickets or other similar forms of charity.

The only other interesting point is the light which this and kindred societies throw on the modern methods of living: the largest subscribers are candidates or members for Parliament, L.C.C. etc, who, said Mr C., give their letters to their agent.



57

# RULES AND REPORT

OF THE

BETHNAL GREEN

Working Men's Benevolent Society,

FOR AIDING THE FUNDS OF THE

Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Metropolis,

HELD AT

THE "CAMDEN'S HEAD,"

BETHNAL GREEN ROAD.

---

INSTITUTED 1859.

---

*President :*

W. F. DAY, 4, Victoria Grove, Stoke Newington, N.

*Vice-President :*

JAMES PEALING, 87, Newark Street, Whitechapel.

*Treasurer :*

B. HYAMS, "Railway Tavern," Hackney.

*Secretary :*

H. J. COOK, 86, Union Street, Hackney Road.



## Names of Committee, 1897.

ALISON, WILLIAM  
BASS, A. W.  
BARNARD, G. B.  
BARNES, H. R.  
BARNES, H. S.  
BATTELL, W.  
BECKHAM, JOHN  
BURNS, W.  
BROWN, A. E.  
COLE, THOS.  
CRAWLEY, JAMES  
DORMER, J. C.  
EATON, F. J.  
EATON, F. W.  
EATON, JOHN  
EMERY, DANIEL ISAAC  
GIBBONS, JOHN  
GIRLING, THOS.  
GODDEN, E.  
GOLDBERG, M.

### President :

W. F. DAY, 4, Victoria  
Grove, Stoke Newington, N.

### Treasurer :

BENJAMIN HYAMS, 43,  
Amhurst Road, Hackney.

GRAFTON, DAVID  
HALLAM, E. G.  
HAYDON, JOSEPH  
HICKS, HENRY  
HILLIER, THOMAS  
HUNT, G. P.  
JOHNSON, J. J.  
LAKEMAN, G.  
LAWRENCE, T. R.  
LITTLE, THOS.  
MANSFIELD, FRANK  
MARDALL, J.  
MARKHAM, G. A.  
NEAL, A. C.  
SAMBRIDGE, J.  
TANDY, G. W.  
TIMMINS, J.  
TYLER, ROBERT  
WILKINSON, J. E.

### Vice-President :

JAMES PEALING, 87, Newark  
Street, Whitechapel.

### Secretary :

H. J. COOK, 36, Union Street,  
Hackney Road.

## Origin and Objects.

This Society originated through an Appeal that appeared in the Public Press in 1859, when the Victoria Park Hospital was £6,000 in debt. It was proposed by a few working men to form a Society, with a Penny Weekly Subscription, to raise a Fund, to be paid annually into the Hospital, and have Letters of Advice for the same, and to dispose of them amongst the Members and their friends according to the Rules; not with the idea that they could do much themselves, but to induce others to follow their example and show that the working classes are not insensible to the merits of that invaluable Institution and to afford the Members a ready means of obtaining Letters without the necessity of begging them as a charity, or soliciting them as a favour, but by claiming them as a right. Until the year 1884 the whole of our income was paid to the Victoria Park Hospital, when it was deemed advisable to have Letters of advice for other Institutions, among which was the Adelaide Dispensary, the London Hospital, the City of London Truss Society, the German Hospital, the Royal Hospital City Road, the Surgical Aid Society, and the Children's Hospital, Hackney Road.

## RULES.

### I.

That this Society be denominated "THE BETHNAL GREEN WORKING MEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for aiding the funds of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Metropolis. It shall meet every Tuesday evening, from 9 till 10 o'clock. Any person may become a member by paying a subscription of 1s. 1d. quarterly, or 4s. 4d. annually. Subscribers of 4s. 4d. to be entitled to four letters; donors of 10s. 6d. six letters; and donors of £1 1s. to twelve letters annually, and in like ratio to the amounts subscribed. (This Rule to be taken into consideration at each Annual Meeting). Donations of £10 10s. will entitle the donor to a Life Governorship without election, subject to the Rules of the Society. All members (male or female) to have equal privileges, according to the following Rules, a copy of which, with the last Annual Report, they shall be entitled to receive on joining the Society.

### II.

That this Society be under the management of an annually elected President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, consisting of thirty members, with power to add to their number, four Auditors and four Scrutineers, such Officers to be elected on the first Tuesday in March of each year. The said Committee to be convened by the Secretary at suitable times when the business of the Society may require their attendance. Nine to form a quorum.

### III.

The mode of subscription to Hospitals or Dispensaries shall be by the election of Life Governors, in whose names the funds of the Society shall be annually paid to such Institutions, and the amount to each shall be decided on at the annual meeting. No member shall be eligible as a candidate for a Life Governorship unless they have paid at least one year's subscription and are clear on the books. Donors of one guinea and upwards to be eligible for such election. The Nomination of candidates to take place on the first and second Tuesdays in March, and the election on the next Friday from 8 till 10 p.m., and the result, if possible, to be made known the same evening. All Candidates to have the following form of agreement delivered to them on being nominated, which must be filled in and returned to the Secretary not later than the Tuesday previous to the election :—

### COPY OF FORM.

Bethnal Green Working Men's Benevolent Society.

FOR AIDING THE FUNDS OF THE

Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Metropolis.

I, A. B.,

Residing at

Having been nominated as a Candidate for a Life-Governorship, should I be elected, do promise to use my best endeavours to forward the interest of the Society on all occasions in conformity with its rules, and to give notice to the Secretary should I change my present residence at any future time.

N.B.—Candidates must be present on the night of election. Lady candidates exempt from attendance.



## IV.

All letters for advice arising from the funds are the property of the Society, and shall be delivered by the authorities at the Society's place of meeting. No member shall be entitled to receive a letter until he or she has been a member three months. Life-Governors applying, shall receive them blank and sign them in their own name, members that are not Life-Governors, their letters may be signed by any Life-Governor present at the time of application. Letters can only be granted on a Tuesday night to members personally or by a note from them! or in urgent cases such letters can be obtained at the Secretary's address. All applications by post must contain a stamped and addressed envelope.

## V.

Quarterly General Meetings will be held on the first Tuesday in June, September and December, and the Annual Meeting in March, to take into consideration any matters that may appertain to the interest of the Society. The chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. No member shall be entitled to vote on any question connected with the Society unless he has been a member three months, and is clear on the books, or by paying one year's subscription.

All members having Honorary Collector's Book are requested to produce the same for inspection on or before the last Tuesday in February of each year.

## VI.

The Secretary shall attend every General Meeting and keep minutes thereof, and also every Tuesday night for the transaction of all necessary business of the Society; pay over all moneys to the Treasurer; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to give the authorities notice of the death of Life Governors when occurring. The Secretary shall keep a register of letters, showing the number received and to whom distributed. The accounts to be audited annually by four members appointed on the first Tuesday in March, and their Report to be printed for the information of the members. The remuneration of the Secretary to be determined at each Annual Meeting.

## VII.

The Treasurer shall receive and hold in trust all moneys belonging to the Society; and, in the event of the death of the Treasurer, another shall be elected at a special meeting called for that purpose.

## VIII.

The name of the Society or the house of meeting shall only be changed at an extraordinary meeting called for that purpose; agreed to by a majority of the members present, and to be confirmed by a majority of members present at the next monthly meeting and their decision to be final.

No rule to be revised or rescinded except by a Special Committee Meeting called for such purpose; such alteration to be submitted on the next weekly meeting.

## Bethnal Green Working Men's Benevolent Society.

### *The Thirty-Eighth Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the Year ending April, 1897.*

In submitting the following Report and Balance Sheet to the Donors, Subscribers, and Friends of the above Society, it gives us much pleasure to be able to say that the past year has been even more successful than the previous one, notwithstanding that had been the most successful since its formation.

Seeing that we are situated in the poorest and most densely populated portion of London, and that the applications for help are daily increasing, "as the following figures will show," we urgently appeal for an increase of that support that has been so kindly bestowed in the past.

During the past year we have distributed the large number of 3,600 letters of advice for the various Institutions which we support, being an increase of 220 over the previous year, and making a grand total of 67,623 disposed of amongst the deserving poor since the formation of this useful society.

We have been enabled to distribute amongst the Institutions we support the sum of £640 10s., being an increase of £115 10s. over last year, which has enabled us to elect 54 Life Governors as follows:

	£	s.	d.
30 to the Victoria Park Hospital..	315	0	0
3 " London Hospital ..	94	10	0
3 " Surgical Aid Society ..	63	0	0
4 " City Road Hospital ..	42	0	0
4 " German Hospital ..	42	0	0
2 " Children's Hospital, Hackney Road..	42	0	0
8 " City of London Truss Society ..	42	0	0
54	£640	10	0

Making a grand total of £8,795 13s. paid to the various Institutions since the origin of the Society. We are proud to be able to record that our Annual Benefit at the "Paragon" was the greatest success we have ever achieved in that direction.

We sincerely hope, while thanking those of our friends who supported us so well on that occasion, that they will again give us their assistance.



Our Annual Dinner at the Holborn Restaurant in February last, ably presided over by Mr. M. M. Bhowmager, C.I.E., M.P., the vice-chair also ably filled by W. Wright, Esq., was also a great success.

Our best thanks are due to them for the earnestness and eloquence with which they pleaded the cause of our charity, and also to the numerous friends who honoured us with their presence and donations.

We also tender our sincere thanks for the further handsome donation of £25 from the Delmar Trust, and to those gentlemen who have been the means of obtaining such a welcome addition to our funds, viz.: Arnold Statham, Esq., and Messrs. Kerley, Son and Verdon, Trustees.

And we earnestly hope to receive their continued support.

It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce that the receipts from the collecting boxes have exceeded the previous best record by over £30, the sum collected being £208 14s. 5d.

We heartily thank the collectors and trust that the interest taken by them may increase and continue.

We are glad to say that our old and respected Treasurer, Benjamin Hyams, Esq., who for so many years has been connected with us, is still, with his family, taking a deep interest in the welfare of our Society, and it is our earnest desire that they may continue to do so for many years to come.

In concluding this Report we beg to heartily thank the Members of the Committee who have given their time and energy during the past year and helped to produce such a splendid result.

It has been a record year notwithstanding the number of charities that have made urgent calls upon the generous public.

And it is our sincere desire that we may become more united, if possible in our desires to help suffering humanity and maintain the prestige of one of the noblest institutions man can work for.

W. F. DAY, President.

JAS. PEALING, Vice-President



## Bethnal Green Working Men's Benevolent Society.

### Balance Sheet of the Income and Expenditure for the year ending April, 1897.

Income.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand..		15	9	0
By Contributions		135	1	9
" Donations, &c.,		230	18	0
" Boxes..		208	14	5
" Benefit		200	4	5
" Dinner Tickets		18	8	0
		£868 15 7		
Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
By 30 Life Governors to Victoria Park Hospital		315	0	0
" " " " London Hospital		94	10	0
" " " " Surgical Aid Society		63	0	0
" " " " City Road		42	0	0
" " " " German Hospital		42	0	0
" " " " Truss Society		42	0	0
" " " " Children's Hospital, Hackney Road		42	0	0
" " " " " "		68	2	0
" " " " " "		43	2	0
" " " " " "		9	10	0
" " " " " "		6	9	6
" " " " " "		9	0	0
" " " " " "		95	0	0
" " " " " "		58	16	0
" " " " " "		3	11	9
" " " " " "		11	4	4
" " " " " "		£868 15 7		

Audited and found correct—

JOHN E. WILKINSON.  
DANIEL ISAAC EMERY.



COPYRIGHT.]

[ONE PENNY.]

# Rev. JOHN McNEILL.

A Biographical Sketch.

BY

DANIEL LAMONT.



From photo. by R. E. RUDDOCK, Goldsmiths' Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LONDON: MORGAN AND SCOTT,  
OFFICE OF The Christian, 12, PATERNOSTER BUILDINGS, E.C.  
And may be Ordered of any Bookseller.

Feb. 21<sup>st</sup>.

Rev. John McNeill.

Gen. notes

CP.

57

To-day I visited the Cannon St. Hotel at 10 o'clock to see what manner of man he is who can undoubtedly draw the people of almost every class. The Great Hall of the Hotel had seats placed half way down the west wing left free so that there might be plenty of room for people to stand. When I got in the seats were almost full and I sat at the back: eventually I suppose about 300 to 350 were seated and another 100 standing. The audience was of course entirely clerks and business men, the majority I should say clerks with small salaries. They were I should say entirely a 'Gothic' lot, regular church and chapel goers: they would sing the Sunday hymns almost without looking at the paper, ~~and~~ ejaculated fervent 'amen's' occasionally and knew the words of the 'Old Hundredth' without any paper.

The service began with a Hymn. Then Mr. M. told us his arrangements for the future. "I am at Channing's Hall in the Mile End



Road. We had the place packed yesterday twice. I suppose in the evening 5000 were turned away. But it was Sunday. My Sunday market is very strong, but there is apt to be a slump on Monday. Then followed a second hymn and collection, and at 1.15 Mr M. began his sermon which lasted exactly half an hour. He has a fine strong voice, any amount of gesture - most of it very extravagant - walks about like a actor and at times rants terribly. His sermon was full of jokes, which no one enjoyed more than himself, some of them happy, some very poor and in the poorest taste. Talking of "Election" and of the difficulty and raising it caused in some minds he said "I have always said that 'Election' is the foundation of the whole thing; yes but a man does not try to come in through the foundation stone; he comes in at the door and the door is wide open." In his worst taste was his statement that God "bids you to come in"; he was preaching on the incident of the woman who asked Jesus to heal her daughter. "It is not meet to throw the children's food to



dogs "etc" and how by her persisting she forced  
 him to attend to her, and got him on her side  
 by her ready answer "God" he said "does not always  
 answer us at once" he plays with us in fact  
 because "he likes us to corner him with his  
 own word." At the same time when he was  
 out of his popular vein then are passages of  
 genuine eloquence in the address, and then can be  
 no doubt of the man's great power: any except  
 a cultured audience I imagine he would always  
 control.



March 4. 98.

Parish notes  
9  
14

CPD F.H.V.

Interview with Nurse Williams. Parish nurse of  
St. Matthews Bethnal Green.

Nurse Williams was 5<sup>or 3</sup> years with Lawley at  
St. Andrews & subsequently with Eck. 5 weeks  
ago she left St. Andrews (Eck) & was taken  
on at St. Matthews. She ~~has~~ married & has  
children. Her husband is employed at the  
Bethnal Green Infirmary. She has been a nurse  
15 yrs: received her first training in Chinburg;  
then as a private nurse in London: then as  
matron to a cottage hospital: now as one of  
the staff of the East London Nursing Society.

She says she left St. Andrews because she could not  
manage to get on with Mr. Eck. He is  
just about as unpopular as Mr. Lawley  
was popular. [Mr. Eck said he had just  
had to get rid of his nurse because of the  
trouble she had caused by gossiping]. She



The worst streets in St. Andrews.

Insanitary Houses.

Immigration from Boundary St.

79  
she is a cheerful person, middle height, drops her  
head now & then; seemed sensible & a good  
sort of woman.

The worst streets in St. Andrews are 3 colt  
lane (the Cambridge Rd. end of it), Pallant  
St. Glass St. Sales Gardens, & two courts  
(Hairs Place & another) on the north side of  
Sale St. The black bit behind B.G. road  
is down & has been replaced by respectable  
dwellings - It wd be difficult she said to  
find anywhere in London rougher streets  
than those mentioned above. Many thieves &  
labourers of the roughest sort. There is no  
sign of there becoming better. Houses insan-  
itary: she has complained several times to  
the Vestry who have sent a man to inspect  
but nothing has come of it.  
Into these streets she have come some  
from the Boundary St. area. Two cases  
she has nursed. From Sale St. (pink in  
map) she knows of one family that has  
come



### The effect of parish visiting

### Connection of nurses with the Church.

81  
to live in the new dwellings in Boundary St. Thus she confirmed Eek's statement that his parish had both given & taken from the Boundary St. area.

The great effect of having a parish well visited & nursed is to cleanse it. St. Andrews has been most carefully attended to in these respects & the results she only now realises that she is in St. Matthews a neighbouring parish but one that has not until lately enjoyed these advantages. The same class are much dirtier in St. ~~Andrew~~ Matthews than they were in St. Andrews. People who are well visited & well nursed come to be ashamed of dirt, she is sure of it.

As far as <sup>parish</sup> nursing is concerned it is a disadvantage to her to be connected with the Church: some will not receive her merely on that account; but as a means of inducing people to come to church & becoming communicants she is sure that the nurse is a real power. But you have to be very  
care.



Respect felt for nurses.

83  
careful. When paying first or second visits she conceals her connection with the Church as much as possible. It is only when she really has a hold on the feelings of her patients that she suggests that they should come to church. She puts it in this way "There is going to be a nice bright service to-morrow evening. I am sure you will like it if you come." Many come & when once they have made the step continue. She never does any proselytizing on her own account.

She never has any ear in the roughest streets. "Why one knows the nurses uniform & what it does from the full acquaintance that the roughest class have of the infirmary." She says there is a good deal of imposition upon the Poor Law. "Gals' gardens" want to go into the work house but they all know how to work a night or two at the infirmary. They feign illness. The R.O. dare not refuse them a letter of admission. The doctor receives them to see



Malingering

Drink

85  
see whether they are really ill or not, when he finds out they are not, he says he must pass them on to the workhouse; then they take out their discharge but meanwhile have had food & a few nights' lodging, & attention from the infirmary nurse. 'I can go where the clergyman would be pelted', that is, she added, any one except Mr. Lawley. His popularity she said was quite exceptional because men, women & children would go out of their way in order to get a word from him as he walked through the street.

As to drink she said there was more among women than among the men in St. Andrews. The women there were beer or rather porter drinkers, not spirit drinkers. Women, she said, always drank in company & once they got into a house they stayed there. For this reason I believe that if a law was passed prohibiting children from fetching the dinner & supper beer, it would do distinct harm to East London! She thought it a  
sad



## Children & Public Houses.

Effect of decreasing the number in B.G.

87  
said thing ~~to~~ to see children going into the Public  
House but ~~it~~ not honestly say that it did  
them any harm. I have never in my life seen  
a child either drunk or the worse for drink.  
They sip the beer but only on the general prin-  
-ciple that they take a little of everything  
they are sent to fetch: 'if it were milk they  
would drink a good deal more of it.' ~~then~~  
Children of the rough class fetch their beer from  
the public bar because they are often ~~get~~ given  
a penny by one of the men there: children  
of the better class go into the jug & bottle  
entrance get their beer & go away at once.  
Sweets are given but not as a general thing.  
He did not think that a decrease in the number  
of licensed houses would make any difference in  
the amount drunk in Bethnal Green. 'All  
the houses seemed to make a fair living'  
if some were done away with the others  
would only be more crowded than they are.  
Beer houses are rarer than public houses. You  
can almost tell the difference by the  
difference



## Beer houses.

## Earnings & expenditure

89  
Difference in the noise coming from the bar. There is one exception, namely the beer house at the north end of Brady St at its junction with Scott lane just by the railway. This house is kept by a widow who succeeded her husband whose clientele is entirely railway men, a quiet set who make the place their own. Just opposite is the roughest beerhouse in the parish used by labourers & a few women. 'But women who go to beerhouses are only of the very roughest, the ordinary Bethnal Green woman uses a public house'. Publicans she thinks are on the whole a better set than they used to be; Beer house keepers are more apt to be local men than the manager of a large fully licensed house.

A decent man in B.G. earning 25s. will give 20s. to his wife. 'She ought to be able because she does in many cases, feed 4 children, dress them & herself & pay rent out of this'. The 5s. is kept by the man for his beer & tobacco. 'In some cases he pays for his own dinner out of it'. But she said that after a certain minimum it depended more.



Pawnshop.

Police

91  
more on the wife than on the amount of money whether the home was comfortable & the children decently fed & decently dressed. She knew households where the wife was allowed 30/- which were not better off than those where she only had 20/-.

On Monday morning at 8 o'clock the corner of Wilmut St & the Bethnal Green Road is one of the sights of the neighbourhood. 'Rows of women with bundles waiting for the pawnshop to open'. They put away their clothes more for the sake of the money than the security. No shame attaches to anyone for entering the pawnshop: & it is the natural place for even those who are decently well off to turn to if they are suddenly in want of more money than they have got.

The police in Bethnal Green are a respectable set of men. Mrs. W. knows & nearly everyone of them. She has attended every all their homes & found them without exception clean & comfortable. She goes to them without payment. She admires their kindness to children, the way they see them



## Education.

them across the road & the kindness they shew to lost children. They are all in with the publicans, but she thinks return is made them in drink & not in money. When there is much trouble with the prisoners you may be pretty sure that the policeman has been himself the worse for drink 'at least that is my experience; but it does not often happen though she has seen police men drunk & more than a few times the worse for drink. Nevertheless she is very friendly with them & they with her.

Vacation she thinks has been excellent for the boys in B. F. but has spoilt the girls. 'For a working-girl to go on at the board school after 13 yrs of age is a mistake, she loses all touch with home work.' During schoolage the parents think that the girl is better out of doors enjoying herself when she is home from school, so they send her out to skip and the child learns nothing of household work. When the girl is too old to skip she is allowed to spend her evening walking about the streets  
into



Service

with her girl friends. The consequence is that when the girl leaves school her first object is to find a 'business' which may occupy her during the day & leave her free in the evening. None of them will go into service. 'It is the most difficult thing to get a Bethnal Green girl as a servant.' Even where they will do housework <sup>out</sup> during the day they insist upon returning home to sleep in the evening.

'My little girl can lay a fire or darn a stocking better than most young women of 15 & 16 in Bethnal Green.' Mending stockings is a lost art. 'When your stockings are holes you either wear them holes or buy a new pair, you never think of mending them.' The same is true of clothes. Girls she thinks now seldom marry before 18 years of age "except in Whitechapel where 15 to 16 is not at all an uncommon age."

It is very rare for a young man & young woman to live together unmarried: though quite a common thing for the middle-aged to do so. 'Public opinion does not allow it of young.'

Marriage



97  
young people. They must be married. But once mar-  
ried either party may live apart with some  
one else & not be tabooed by their neighbors.  
She is paid by the East London Nursing Fund.  
The Parish has only to find her lodging.

Very glad to answer any further questions if  
necessary.



98A 9/3/98

Miscel.  
7.8.9

Mr J. Francis. Hon Sec. of St George & Wapping Philanthropic Society. Seen at Lyubell Hall.

Mr Francis is employed at Millwall Docks during the day & has a haberdasher's shop at 40 Cannon Street Road kept by his wife and 3 daughters. He is a sturdy, straight-forward middle aged man, of the foreman artisan type. He had his minute book and gave a rapid sketch of the society from its commencement.

It was established in 1893 when the unemployed were holding meetings on Tower Hill. Four men formed themselves into a self appointed deputation and called upon Mr William Benn to ask what he could do for the unemployed. He could do nothing, so they called upon Harry Marks & he & Mr Benjamin <sup>(his brother in law)</sup> promised to give £5.5. each if they appointed a treasurer. They got a small tradesman in Old Jewell Lane to act in this capacity & he received the £10.10. - The unemployed then suggested that the money should be handed over to them to distribute but Mr Treasurer rather feared to do this & asked them to get some local people to form a Committee. They came to Mr F. & he & 5 others, mostly local tradesmen formed the Committee &



113  
held their first meeting at the treasurer's shop in Old Gavel Lane. Each of the 6 subscribed 10/- making £13.13-. They saw at once that nothing could be done as an unemployed committee & in order to get rid of the 4 unemployed, 30/- was subscribed & divided amongst them. At the next meeting of the Society, it adopted the name of S.G. & W. P. Socy, "To provide food & coals for the deserving poor of S.G. & W."

During the first year the income was £31 and they gave away £20 in 1/- tickets. In the second year (ending Oct. 1894) the income was £160 & they gave away about £75. in tickets -

667 Coal tickets & 1627 food tickets - 1/- each. The following winter was the long frost & a soup kitchen was opened in Feb/95 and for this Mr Marks made a special appeal, collecting £200. The kitchen was open 2 days a week for about 2 months and in that time about 5000 applicants were supplied with a quart of soup and a loaf of bread. The income for the year was £497 & the relief given - Soup £60, Food £216 Coals £130. Total ~~£406~~ relief expenditure being £412.

Then came the Election Petition, out of which the society came triumphantly & after it was over Mr D. Marks gave 100 guineas as a "token of appreciation".

Up to this time the Society had printed a list of

subscribers



115  
subscribers and balance sheet yearly, but it was discontinued in 1896 as the balance in hand amounted to £290 & the committee thought this would be a hindrance to the appeal. The value of the tickets was reduced to 6<sup>d</sup> & in 1896 - 5012 of these tickets were given away. During the last year (ending Oct/97) 8000 6<sup>d</sup> relief tickets have been given and under a new scheme <sup>old age</sup> pensions have been given to 10 "deserving persons residing in the district". Half a crown a week is the amount given. The income was £270, which may be regarded as normal & the year closed with in a balance of £200.

In the present year (~~Oct~~ 1897-Oct 98) about 7500 tickets have been issued and £250 received or promised at the dinner.

The tickets issued bear the names of the President (H Marks), Treasurer, Committee, Secretary and are not made payable <sup>to</sup> at any particular tradesman, but the names of a number of local grocers, bakers, coal dealers are printed on the back. These are known as 'vendors' and any local tradesman paying a subscription of 5/- can appear in the list. No money is given in exchange for the tickets & each is signed by the person giving it.



117  
The Society as such makes no enquiry as to the cases assisted, this duty being thrown upon those who distribute the tickets. Each subscriber resident in the district is supplied with tickets. If he gives 5/- to an amount equal to his subscription; if 10/- or upward to twice the amount subscribed, a 10/- subscriber receiving 40 6<sup>d</sup> tickets, 1000 tickets are also distributed amongst the local clergy & ministers. Father Beckley & Rev Peter Thompson returned their tickets the year after the petition but Peter Thompson is now the only minister who refuses to accept them. 1000 are also distributed amongst the members of committee.

Replying to questions as to the abuse of the system, Mr F. was perfectly frank. Knows they have some cases of people obtaining tickets and not needing them. The foreign jews are the greatest sinners: will get relief tickets while they are putting money in the bank. He then told some of the ways in which fraud was attempted. A jew wished to become a 10/- subscriber, would give 5/- this month & 5/- next. e.g. that he might  
get



119  
20¢ worth of tickets. Mr F. declined his suit. Has detected people writing letters on scraps of waste paper, asking for relief and giving a false address. These letters would be delivered by a child, the sender waiting in the street to receive the <sup>tickets</sup> letters. Has also known cases of people taking a dozen tickets to a shop, and buying jam & other luxuries. No means of tracing the persons.

In distributing the letters, they try to reach the people who do not come under the influence of the churches, of whom Mr F. says the number is very large. The churches only give to those who "attend the mothers' meeting and follow up the services".

Mr F. also gets some cases sent to him by Mr Marks. Many of the people when in want write to Mr Marks, who sends the letters on to him. He knows the society is sometimes spoken of as Mr Marks' & he has been asked for "some of Mr Marks' Tickets". He protested very strongly however that it was an independent society, & that Mr Marks' influence was only obtained because he did what Mr Benn refused to do. I have big little doubt



151  
but that the society is carried on independently but  
am also certain that Mr Marks' name on the tickets  
etc, must be helpful to him politically even if  
not so intended by the Society.

Mr F. is also a member of the Free Labour Federation.  
Carries his card signed by W. Collinson, the first of  
these cards that I have seen properly filled up. He naturally  
is dead against trade unionists, says they have ruined the  
trade & are self seeking.



Parish  
7+8  
24

133

Interview with Miss Keightley at no 6 Linnam St. Ratchiffe  
17 March 1898. Ladies' residence connected with St. James Parish.

Besides Miss Keightley, another of the ladies I had seen when  
I called on Mr Knowles was also present ( Miss )  
The establishment at 6 Linnam St. consists of 4 ladies who  
conduct the Girls Club on the premises & do other work ~~all~~  
in connection with the Parish & the Schools in the Parish &  
the Board of Guardians. They work with Mr Miles & Mr Price  
& form a remarkable group. <sup>Miss Keightley is certainly a remarkable woman</sup> Mr Arncliffe was their leader  
while he lived & has found no successor in Mr Knowles who  
if he is not able to do much to help <sup>he</sup> at least does nothing  
to hinder & so the work goes on. ~~Miss Keightley is a very~~  
~~remarkable woman~~ Its main peculiarity is the broad spirit  
of toleration which pervades it, & has roused a similar  
spirit in others. They are blessed by both Catholics & Wesleyans.  
A <sup>ten days</sup> mission was held in the year before Mr Arncliffe's death  
(4 years ago) & its success was prayed for by Peter Thompson  
& the Wesleyans, <sup>while</sup> the Roman Catholics were told by their  
priests that any disturbance of the St. James processions would  
be a deadly sin. Mr Arncliffe, who gave a good deal of  
relief, gave as readily to Catholics as to Protestants - & the girls



155  
in Miss Keightley's Club are many of them Catholics - the  
forms of prayer used having been submitted to & approved  
by Cardinal Manning. The ladies join in with the  
Wesleyans in any thing they can, & this very day (St  
Patrick's day) some of them had been to the Special  
Service at St Mary & St Michaels & bore witness to the large  
Congregation gathered there (wished "we could do as well")  
& to the excellence of the teaching from the pulpit. They  
also recognise Father Higley's remarkable qualities - who  
in truth is in his way as broad minded as they  
no-where in London yet have we come across anything  
quite like this. Now for the work is "religious" may be  
open question. It is perhaps a question of definition but  
to me it seems the Hurist form of religion that here shines  
out. It has <sup>however</sup> a life apart from church going - happily, for  
Mr Knowles is not successful & the congregation, slowly  
built up by Mr Arncliffe has fallen to pieces. Miss R  
Counted <sup>last Sunday</sup> I found only some 30 not officially bound to be there.  
This agrees with what I myself saw a few weeks ago.

Miss Keightley claims a very marked improvement in  
the behaviour of the people even in her time. Now fights  
used to happen continually - they themselves were never



139  
molested & chased in & out of town at all hours. but  
were obliged continually to interfere to try to stop fighting -  
now it happens very rarely. The change is largely due to  
clearance of bad property - Sanitarily or morally - the  
worst characters have gone. In addition the whole  
town is better. The work mainly of the school Miss R  
thinks. Towards this much has been done <sup>by them</sup> in the choice  
of the Board School teachers, working through as School  
managers. They have, she said, "a real missionary band  
in their teachers" - spreading the Gospel of cleanliness and  
orderly behavior. The change in the population may be  
traced in the time of getting up. To go after about children  
in the morning even as late as 11 o'clock was to find the  
whole family still in bed. but this does not happen now  
& the children come better to school.

Breakfasts (porridge & milk & sugar) are given in the winter  
months to the children who need it - & delicate children  
get also a glass of milk to help their mid-day meal.  
Miss R deplored the necessity but said they could not  
dispense with this - she thought as to poverty that the  
people were poorer than ever.

In writing of my interview with Mr Knowl I told all about the



129  
Thursday band evenings - A further plan to open some kind  
of winter garden with music - & perhaps dancing - & possibly  
beer - has been discussed. The object being to compete with  
if possible empty the public houses. Nothing can be  
done however because of the resumption of the mission  
premises by the Cooper School & their sale for business uses  
(already recorded) - & in any case the idea was hardly in  
practicable shape I think - merely under discussion. It  
however breathes a consciousness of success in what has  
been done & a very hopeful spirit as to what can be done  
for the life of the people. Miss R admitted that it all  
depends on the right superintendence - & admitted also  
that it mainly fell upon them. There are limits to what  
the women can do & also to the numbers of such women  
available.



+ About 60 members working, mostly assistants in  
large City & West-end firms (Hudson, Williams & Co.,  
Harrison & Chalgreen & Co. & new firms).

Report of an interview with Mr. C. Pateman, Superinten-  
dent of the Spitalfields Lodging House Band, and Mission-  
ary to Lodging Houses in East London, at 87 Old Montague  
St. (E.A.) (Mar. 8.98.)

Mr. Pateman was the founder of the Lodging House Band,  
which works as an auxiliary to the L.C.M. but which <sup>now</sup> has its  
separate finances and executive. Acting for the L.C.M. the  
late Rector of Spitalfields, Mr. Scott, acted as Mr. P's  
local supt., but tried to rule the roast to such an extent  
that friction ensued, Mr. P's health broke down, and he was  
removed to an easier sphere of work in Homerton. Since the  
resignation and disappearance of Mr. Scott about a couple  
of years ago, things have been eased and for the last year  
Mr. P. has been working again in his old position.

The work of the Band is a mixture of social and mission-  
ary enterprise. Late on Saturday night, and for some little  
time after midnight, a band is always told off to patrol  
the streets and distribute free tickets for a breakfast on  
Sunday morning. The tickets are given to the homeless found  
in the streets, or as is very often the case found sleeping  
on the stairs of the houses let out as furnished apart-  
ments. By this night distribution about 50 guests are se-  
cured for the breakfast. Early on Sunday morning the Com-  
mon Lodgings <sup>houses</sup> are visited and additional tickets are given  
to those who are found there, who have been let in in the



early morning but who have had no bed. In this way about 190 guests are found, and on an average therefore they reckon to feed about 240 every Sunday morning. About 45 gallons of coffee are used, and each person consumes about 2 mugs of coffee and 5 slices of bread and butter. The meal takes place at the Hebrew Conference Hall at Old Montague St. and the people just sit on the forms "like children" and the food is handed round. Those who can't get inside, supposing there is an overflow, eat in the passage. After the meal comes a service to which all <sup>come</sup> stop. Some week after week, After the service, there are generally some who stay behind, and these are talked with, advised and it may be, helped, for it is the object of the Mission to look after the "social well-being" as well as the spiritual welfare of those who come. The method adopted is, of course, haphazard and doubtless both good and harm ~~is~~ done.

On Sunday afternoon a Sunday school is held; average about 70, and register something, but not much, higher. At about 6 there is a devotional meeting, mainly for the workers, and in the evening services are held in 9 lodging houses. Together with one that is held in the afternoon at the Beehive lodging-house, there are thus 10 services held every Sunday. At the 10 houses they get about 1000 people, and the reception everywhere is good. The only thing that grieves



Pateman.

him indeed is that while the people are so attentive, ~~the~~  
"so little appears to come out of it". In spite of this  
sluggish response it must not be thought that Mr. P. is  
in any way out of heart. On the contrary he thoroughly be-  
lieves in his work, and while thankful for the individual  
cases in which good has been known to come (of which he  
recited to me several) he attaches also great importance to  
the general humanizing effects of the services and of the  
opportunity that they gave to the people to see people  
~~to~~ other than themselves, and to learn some of the decencies  
of life. Mr. P. hinted indeed that the community at large  
gained to no inconsiderable extent from the influence that  
is being exercised.

By this band and by other societies almost all the C.L.  
Houses in London (East) are served. There are only three  
where no meetings are held, and these exceptions are it  
seems explained by theological wranglings of a too animat-  
ed kind having followed from the services. So in these cases  
the deputies stopped them. The people are so mixed and by  
no means all unintelligent, that a good deal of discretion  
has to be shown, and an unsectarian and non-combative  
standpoint adopted, *by speakers.*

As a visitor Mr. P. goes to every C.L.H. from Hoxton to  
Poplar. and there are 172 on his list, estimated to accommo



Pateman.

date about 10,000 people. He covers them about once a month. He only misses one house, and that because the people are R. Cs., and he was politely advised to keep away. He generally has tracts etc. with him, but in a great many of the houses needs no help of this kind but has free access and can stay with impunity as long as he likes, talking.

He says that the no. of houses in Spitalfields has gone down from 52 to 19 since '84, but that in Whitechapel they are about stationary. The people vary a good deal, but as a class may be described as those without character. Many of them are good enough workers, but there is generally something behind them that is unsatisfactory. The most common and most fundamental cause ~~of drink~~ is drink, and once down and in the houses there is always the danger of contracting the easy-going, don't care sort of life and dislike of steadiness that the C.H.L. atmosphere spreads.

The houses are necessary, but if he had his way, they should be all either for men or for women; and if it was thought necessary to have some for both sexes, that then ~~the~~ these should be simply with double beds: the present plan by which you have "doubles" and "singles" mixed is the worst, and these houses are always the most difficult to manage. If for no other reason except that they make it so



much more difficult to prevent the houses from being used for immoral purposes, the present style of mixed house is to be condemned. In moving about sees signs of the houses being used for these purposes, but it is always very difficult to prove. He has hardly ever seen signs of their being used as receptacles for stolen property. This wd. be too dangerous a game for the deputies to play. On the other hand it is certain that a considerable amount of the criminal element lives in these houses, and the frequent answer of "no address" in the police court probably tells its tale: if the names of the houses were given, attention of the magistrates wd. necessarily be drawn to them. The houses are very convenient for thieves, and although the influence of the L.C.C. is gradually leading to an earlier closing, and to the adaption of the rule that the houses ~~are~~ are shut at 12 or 12.30, the rule is by no means general, and night porters are nearly always kept.

There is no great change in the houses since the L.C.C. took them over, and management is pretty much as it was when the police inspected. But the tendency is in the right direction, and a good deal is being done that makes for better structural arrangements and greater cleanliness.

The houses differ a good deal in character, and range from what may be called homes for working-men to thieves'



Pateman.

kitchens. Though there is a considerable permanently resident population in many of the houses, this cannot be said to be true of the greater number of the people, there being a large proportion that is continually shifting---sometimes to other houses, and sometimes to the country, etc.

The best houses in the neighbourhood are the Victoria Homes, and in these the management is strictest. Mr. P. gave a very good name to Wildermuth's comparatively new house in Wentworth St., saying that a very good set of men went there (including a certain no. of foreigners) and that it nearly approached the Victoria Home standard.

The worst street is Dorset St., but of the houses in it Crossingham's is the best. It is for men only. McCarthy's, with "doubles" and "singles", is about as bad as any.

(Mem. I have often been to the former of these, and know the Deputy well. The house holds about 250 men and although they are a rough lot, fair order seems to be kept. I have always found the dormitories well-ventilated and looking fairly clean. The deputy looks like a prize-fighter, and he wd. be a very drunk or a very plucky "dossier" who wd. disobey him. McCarthy's is the house to which I went with an American friend as "dossers" some 5 or 6 years ago and I am prepared to believe the worst of it.)

Mr. Pateman is a man of about 50 or so, with fat hands and of comfortable contour, but a very good fellow, and undeniably sincere about his work.



Spitalfields Lodging House Band.

..... Auxiliary to the work of the London City Mission.

ADMIT BEARER TO

God  
commendeth His  
own love toward  
us, in that, while  
we were yet sin-  
ners, Christ died  
for us.  
Rom. v. 8 (R.V.)

☸ Breakfast ☸

At the HEBREW CONFERENCE HALL,

87, Old Montague Street, Whitechapel.

At NINE O'CLOCK this morning prompt.

No admission after this time.

C. PATEMAN, Supt.

J. GILCHRIST, Junr., Hon. Sec.

"I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat."

SPITALFIELDS  
LODGING HOUSE BAND,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
LONDON CITY MISSION.

You are earnestly asked to  
contribute to the Fund for pro-  
viding FREE BREAKFASTS,  
and for giving assistance to the  
Destitute of East London.

Collector's Name—

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth unto  
the Lord."



Spitalfields Lodging House Band.

..... Auxiliary to the work of the London City Mission.

ADMIT BEARER TO

God  
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⊗ **Breakfast** ⊗

At the HEBREW CONFERENCE HALL,

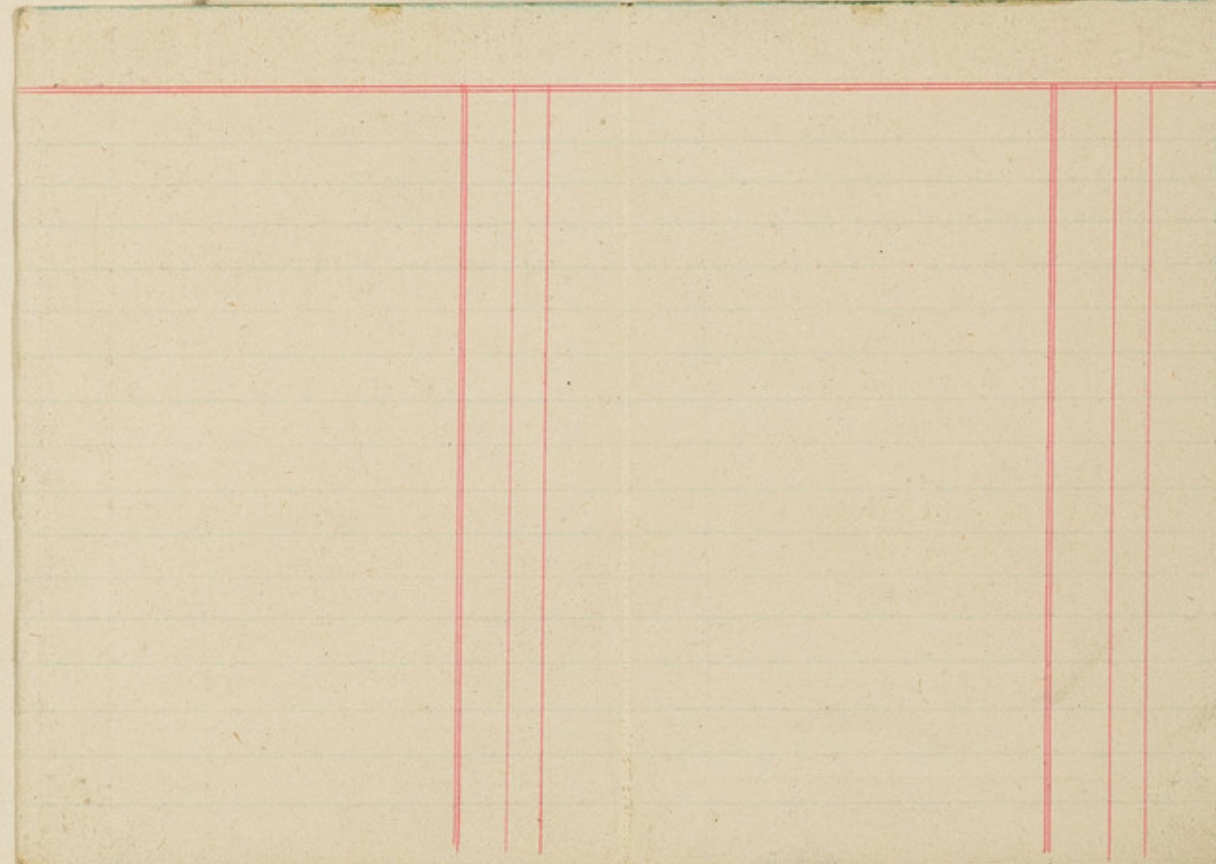
87, Old Montague Street, Whitechapel.

At **NINE O'CLOCK** this morning prompt.

*No admission after this time.*

C. PATEMAN, Supt.

J. GILCHRIST, Junr., Hon. Sec.







Spitalfields  
Lodging House Band

Auxiliary to the Work of the London City  
Mission.



Annual Report,

April 1st, 1896 to March 31st, 1897.

Headquarters:

The Hebrew Conference Hall,  
87, Old Montague Street,  
Whitechapel, E.



Spitalfields Lodging House Band

President:

NOEL BUXTON, Esq.

Vice-President:

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Committee:

Miss E. ALEXANDER  
Mr. A. B. BRACKENBURY  
Mr. H. R. LAVINGTON  
Miss E. MARTIN  
Miss A. MERCER  
Mr. A. T. A. MILLERSHIP

Mrs. MILLERSHIP  
Mr. W. SAUNDERS  
Mr. C. R. TIPPET  
Mr. F. WELLER  
Miss A. WELLS

Treasurer:

Miss L. FAGER.

Superintendent:

Mr. C. PATEMAN.

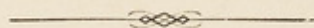
Hon. Sec.:

Mr. J. GILCHRIST, Jr.





Workers meet at the Hall on Sunday Afternoons, at 3.30 p.m., preparatory to conducting the "Bee Hive" Meeting and Sunday School.



A Devotional Meeting is held at the Hall every Sunday at 6.15., and Services in the Lodging Houses at 7 p.m.



Gifts of Old Clothing, Tracts, Magazines, &c., will be thankfully received addressed to the Spitalfields Lodging House Band, 87, Old Montague Street, E.



## Annual Report.

WE have pleasure in again presenting our yearly report of work accomplished amongst the inhabitants of Registered Lodging Houses in East London. In the immediate neighbourhood there are 105 houses with accommodation for nearly 7,000 lodgers, who constitute as diverse a population as it is possible to find. Roughly speaking we may divide the houses into three classes, homes for working men, mixed houses for men, women and children, and thieves' kitchens. Under the same roof persons from all parts, from every trade and profession, are to be found, often sitting at the same table and sharing their food with tramps and vagabonds.

**Our Lodging House Services** retain their place as one of the best aids to permanent work amongst the residents. Apart from personal visitation of the missionary, these services are in many instances the only witness to the truth, which by their systematic regularity compel attention to the highest claims of life. In one particular house it is no uncommon occurrence to have breathless interest sustained throughout the address by an audience varying from 100 to 250 men, and should a stranger, or new lodger, attempt to



interfere or to distract their attention, to see him promptly silenced as a nuisance to those desiring to listen. Moreover, we have to a certain extent an intellectual audience, who after the meeting discuss the subject of the address amongst themselves. Quite recently a speaker was, at the close of his address, questioned on the subject of creation and the inspiration and authorship of the scriptures, by a doctor who had fallen from his profession through intemperance. He was an atheist, the son of a clergyman, and was occupying the next bed to an old college chum who was a barrister.

A week-night service is held in Dr. Barnardo's Shelter at Commercial Street, and a similar one fortnightly at Dock Street.

**The Sunday School** is attended by children whose parents are poor people resident in the immediate neighbourhood. The average attendance is 60; and the lack of home training renders the work of the teachers one of enduring patience. In the new year a treat was given to 120; the great feature of which was the entertainment, some of the children contributing in songs and recitations to the amusement of all present. At the close a liberal distribution of sweetmeats, oranges, and suitable articles of clothing, to each child crowned a happy evening, which certainly afforded instruction in the manner east-end children enjoy themselves.

**Open Air Meetings** have been held on Sunday and Wednesday evenings during the summer: Lodging House inmates and others have regularly stood round the circle from week to week, attracted by no other object than the gospel message delivered in speech and song. An east-end meeting of this description attracts every type of humanity; Jews and Gentiles, Foreigners, Lodging House inmates, &c., who are generally disposed to give an attentive hearing and frequently to join in the singing.

**The Service for Men only** held during the winter on Wednesday evenings has been well attended throughout. At the close of the meeting coffee and rolls are handed round, and opportunity for social intercourse with those whom it is our desire to raise, is speedily sought by the workers present, who thereby aim at selecting those really needy and capable of helping themselves if they are given a start on the way. Many have been helped thus, and as the following letter will show, not in vain.

"Dear Sir,—Last winter I was very badly off and received a little kindness from you in the shape of food and clothes. I don't suppose you will remember me. I told you I was a grocer's assistant and you told me to apply to —, but as I was not well dressed and do not like the grocery business I did not do so. I also pawned a waistcoat you gave me, and got another in your absence, for which I am very sorry. I have struggled along fairly well since then, but have not yet got any permanent employment. I enclose P.O. and stamps value 2/6 for your mission with thanks." S.W.

M., who was brought to these meetings, was formerly a well-to-do cab proprietor in a Welsh town. After his wife's decease he began to go astray, and one calamity after another seemed to overtake him: his horses were all stricken with disease and died; he fell into the hands of money lenders and lost all. After various unsuccessful attempts to obtain employment, he arrived in London at 70 years of age, to find himself worse off than before. His friends were communicated with and he was sent home again, full of gratitude for the help he had received.

**A Devotional Meeting** is held on Sunday evenings at the Hall to which any special cases requiring assistance are invited, and those who have been helped find at this meeting an opportunity for interviewing workers, particularly interested in their welfare, for counsel and help.



M. has been a constant attendant; she was formerly a school teacher and lost all through drink: she was helped with clothing, &c., and obtained a situation which she has kept for seven months; now it is her weekly pleasure to have intercourse with those whose friendship has benefited her.

**The Mother's Meeting** continues to fill a useful place amongst poor married women, its object being to aid them in procuring and making up materials for clothing and domestic use. Each gathering concludes with a short gospel service which is thoroughly appreciated. The expenses have been somewhat heavy, but thanks to the efforts of friends of the Superintendents of the meeting who have made garments for the Sale of Work, and contributed the expenses of the tea, the load has been lightened.

**The Fresh Air Fund** has again done good service in the summer months, and has afforded a day's excursion to the attendants at the Mother's Meeting, Sunday School and other poor children, as well as assisting needy convalescent cases to seaside and country houses when such a boon is most required. We trust that the support accorded Mr. W. Tattersall in its organization during the past will be accorded to Messrs. Millership and Tippet, who will undertake the Secretaryship of the fund for the coming season.

**The Free Breakfasts** have again been sustained each Sunday morning from January to March; the number requiring assistance in this manner has greatly increased. Owing to the suspension of similar work in the district our doors have been crowded on each occasion, and after those inside have been served we have given breakfasts to others unable to gain admission (often numbering over 100). The number of destitute cases met by the night band who have regularly searched the streets for such, from midnight until 5 a.m., has averaged 30. The breakfast over, a short meeting is held, at the close of which individual cases requiring assistance are personally dealt with. The following instances will speak for themselves:—

An electrical engineer was brought to our breakfast, having been out all night and destitute was supplied with temporary wants, lodging and food, fitted out with clothing; he obtained a good situation in a week and came to see us to render his thanks the following Sunday morning.

W. D., a boot finisher, having pawned his tools in Maidstone whilst in distress, found himself and family worse off in a mixed lodging house, and unable to work at his trade although a former acquaintance could employ him. He surrendered his pawnticket, his statement on investigation proved correct, and in three days his tools were redeemed and thus was enabled to start again.

J. E., a fully qualified chemist lost a good situation on the south coast through intemperance; after pawning his belongings walked to London, was brought from the streets to a breakfast pending enquiries from his late employer, food and shelter were obtained for him, meanwhile insanity developed he was removed to the asylum and his friends who had already sent money for him to return home immediately communicated with.

A. P., was brought to our breakfasts last year and assisted to make a start for himself selling goods in market thoroughfares; he fully merited the confidence placed in him, and we are thankful that the outward prosperity was accompanied by a change of heart. After twelve months he caught a chill in the winter and worse symptoms rapidly developed, unable to follow his occupation, he was sent to a Convalescent Home, and now we are the only friends he has in his sore distress.

Whilst chronicling success we are ever aware of failure, and the following two illustrations may prove instructive reading:—

G. B., a young man, three days after his release from Pentonville, where he had undergone a sentence of six weeks hard labour for being in the possession of base coin was, after communicating with his late Sunday School teacher,



advanced a sufficient sum to start selling crockeryware in market places; he promised to acquaint us of his movements but disappeared with the money.

A. C., formerly assistant at a well-known library with an income of £156 per annum, spoke several languages, for the last ten years been at sea, intemperance the cause of his downfall: seemed to have a good opportunity before him if his appearance were presentable and was fitted with clothing from head to foot. He returned seven days afterwards in a worse plight, having pawned every article given him.

**Free Teas** have been given on seven occasions. We are indebted to the "Argyle Dorcas Society" and "Argyle Work Rooms" (Messrs. Derry & Toms), for one to men, women and children, and another to women and children. Three have been given to Lodging House inmates. Two to girls (designed for rescue purposes), resulting in eight being placed into homes. One girl on the brink of despair was with difficulty forced to give up a bottle containing poison, with which she contemplated suicide; temporary provision was made for her wants, she obtained a situation the next week, and within seven days returned to see us, begging our acceptance of two sixpences which she had saved as a thank-offering, with which to help someone more in need than herself.

A Tea was given to girls rescued in previous years and now in situations. Twenty-three were present; their neat and tidy appearance contrasted with what they once were, being one of the most valuable object lessons of the utility of such work.

**The Membership** of the Band continues to increase, numbering 58 members as against 49 last year and the Quarterly and Committee meetings have been held in the usual way.

We have lost the services of Mr. A. T. A. Millership as Superintendent of the Band through his appointment to

another sphere of work, and his place has been filled by Mr. Chas. Pateman who is well known to our friends as having held the office on a previous occasion.

**The fund for providing Christmas Dinners and Free Meals** has, through the effective organisation of Messrs. Brackenbury and Weller, eclipsed all previous efforts in this direction, and thanks to the liberal support accorded, greatly added to the efficiency of our free meals and assistance at the time when it is most needed. The usual Boxing Day Dinner was given to 246 lodging house men, at the Central Hall, Scrutton Street, again hired for the occasion. Mr. Jno. Kensit, presided, addresses being given by Mr. Smith; the gospel solos of Madam Ryle producing a marked impression on the audience.

A dinner to 120 women and children was given by the kind permission of Dr. Barnardo, at the White's Row Shelter, followed by solos and recitations duly appreciated by all, Mrs. Eaton generously supplying meat for the same.

**The Penny Bank**, which was started for the encouragement of thrift amongst the inhabitants of the Lodging Houses, and those attending our various meetings, has now been in existence for over two years, and has been making steady progress. During the past year 84 accounts have been opened as compared with 58 in 1895. It is patronised more in the winter and autumn months than any other time in the year, owing to the fact that many leave the neighbourhood during the fruit and hop picking season, returning to town again when the leaves begin to fall.

One of the depositors informed the Manager that had it not been for the little savings she had in the bank at Christmas she would have been in great need. Another told her friends with beaming countenance that she had managed to save a pound, being the first in her life.

The Concert that was held on behalf of the Interest Fund proved very successful, enabling us to pay the year's interest, and carry forward a balance to the next year.



The promoters take this opportunity of thanking those friends who kindly rendered assistance.

**The Medical Department** supplies a need amongst many sufferers with household remedies, ointment, &c. During the year 60 cases have been treated.

**The Annual Public Meeting** was held on April 25th, 1896, Lieut.-Col. Salisbury-Simpson, presiding. The usual Financial Statement, and an account of the year's work being given, followed by an address from the Rev. Robt. Dawson, B.A., Secretary of the London City Mission.

**For gifts of clothing**, new and old, we are indebted to many friends. We may mention especially the Argyle and Tollington Dorcas Societies, the Kentish and Wykeham Ladies working parties, Mrs. Henry Smith (for children), and friends connected with Messrs Debenham and Freebody, Derry and Toms, Harvey Nicholls & Co., Peter Jones, Jones & Higgins, John Lewis & Co., Marshall & Snelgrove, T. R. Roberts Lim., Peter Robinson, Staggs and Mantle, W. Tarn & Co., T. Wallis and Co., Woolland Bros., T. Venables & Son and many others. These gifts are most valuable in enabling us to provide a suitable outfit to many men and women, thereby enabling them to obtain employment where a respectable outward appearance is essential, and clothing tattered and almost naked children. Boots, shirts, coats trousers, skirts, and every description of garments for outer and under wear, suitable for all ages and both sexes are of great service; unfortunately the demand exceeds the supply.

**The Financial Aid** of our Friends has enabled us to show an increase on all headings of income. They may rely upon our spending all money received to the best advantage. Our plan of working is to permanently benefit the few we help and prevent them from becoming the regular recipients of charity rather than to temporarily assist the many who would require the effort constantly repeated.

STATISTICS 1896-97.

Meetings.	Number held.	Average Attendance at each.	Free Meals.	Number held.	Total Attendance.
Services in Lodging Houses	244	61	Breakfasts ..	13	2,892
Services in Shelters	77	40	Dinners to Men ..	1	250
Gospel Meetings, Wednesday ..	26	80	" Women & Children	1	120
Mother's ..	34	60	Teas to Girls ..	3	200
Sunday School Services ..	51	50	" Servants ..	1	23
Open Air Services ..	44	Varies	" Mothers ..	1	120
			" Lodging House inmates	1	100
			Sunday School Excursion ..	1	110
			Treat ..	1	120
			Mother's Meeting Excursion ..	1	120
			Suppers ..	20	1,200
			Meals to Needy ..	—	150
				44	5,405

WEEKLY MEETINGS.	Total Number.
Sunday 9.0 a.m. Free Breakfast in Winter at the Hall	1,380
3.30 p.m. Sunday School at the Hall	660
3.45 p.m. Lodging House Service	1,030
6.15 p.m. Devotional Meeting at the Hall	700
7.0 p.m. Lodging Houses Services	40
7.10 p.m. Men's Bible Class at the Hall	20
8.0 p.m. Open Air Meeting in Summer	110
Monday 8.30 p.m. Gospel Meeting at Shelter	390
Wednesday 6.30 p.m. Mothers' Meeting at Hall	40
7.0 p.m. Penny Bank at Hall	40
8.30 p.m. Gospel Meeting in Hall in Winter. Open Air Meeting in Summer.	110
Saturday Various Meetings during the Winter months.	390
	40
	20
	10
	4,400

Assistance.	Total Number.
Persons assisted:—	
to Lodgings ..	1,380
with Food ..	660
with Clothing, adults	1,030
to Situations, men ..	700
girls ..	40
with Hospital & Convalescent Letters in various ways ..	20
Girls placed into Homes	110
Children placed into Homes	390
Sent home to friends ..	40
	10
	4,400



## Income for the Year, 1896-7.

## Donations to General Fund—

	£	s.	d.
Buxton, N., Esq. ...	12	2	0
Cowie, Miss ...	1	0	0
Cheverton, T., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Dawson, Rev. R. ...	2	2	0
Hailstone, Mr. ...	10	6	
Inasmuch ...	1	0	0
Kensit, J., Esq. ...	1	10	0
Norton, Mr. ...	10	0	
Proctor, A. M. Esq. ...	10	6	
Phillips, Mr. & Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Rouse, Mr. ...	10	0	
Storr, Miss ...	10	0	
Staff, Mr. ...	1	1	0
Amounts under 10/- ...	2	9	8
Per Millership, Mr. A. T. A.—			
A Lover of the Poor ...	33	0	0
Friend ...	1	10	0
Garland, Rev. T. ...	1	0	0
" Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Heath, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Ladies Working Party ...	15	0	0
Leamington Friend ...	1	0	0
London City Mission ...	1	19	0
Millership, Mr. A. T. A. ...	1	7	6
Pain, H. H., Esq. ...	12	0	0
Robert, Miss ...	13	6	
Thornton, Lady ...	4	0	0

£99 5 8

## Donations and Collections for Fresh Air Fund—

	£	s.	d.
Ashley, S., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Beverly, Miss ...	1	0	0
Cumings, Mr. H. E. ...	1	5	0
Clark, Miss L. W. ...	1	2	0
Facer, Miss L. ...	1	9	1½
Fairs, Miss A. ...	10	0	
Hudson, Miss A. ...	10	0	

Carried forward £6 17 1½

## Brought forward £ s. d.

Palmer, S. Esq. ...	2	2	0
Steer, Miss R. ...	10	0	
Tattersall, Mr. ...	1	11	9
Christian Endeavour Societies—			
Anerly ...	16	6	
City temple ...	10	6	
Ely Place, Wisbeach ...	12	0	
Queen St., Exeter (F.M.) ...	1	3	0
Worthing (Baptist) ...	10	0	
Per Millership Mr. A. T. A.—			
Buxton, N. Esq. ...	5	0	0
Heath, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Mercer, Miss ...	1	0	0
Mothers Contributions ...	1	10	0
Pain, H. H. Esq., collect-			
ed on Stock exchange ...	12	13	0
Readers of <i>Christian</i> ...	1	0	0
Smith, Mrs. ...	2	0	0
Williams, Sir G. ...	1	1	0
Amounts under 10/- ...	5	18	6½
Balance from 1895 ...	1	18	3

£47 13 8

## Weekly Subscriptions—

(Being 1d. a week subscriptions by Employees in Business Houses).

	£	s.	d.
Employees, Debenham and			
Freebody ...	5	6	
" Derry and Toms ...	2	12	4
" Jones, Bros. ...	3	11	10
" Jones, Peter ...	4	19	4
" Lewis, John & Co. ...	13	6	0
" Owen, W. ...	3	1	7
" Roberts, T. R., Ltd. ...	10	8	3
" Venables & Sons ...	1	7	5
" Wallis, T. & Co. ...	1	18	0
" Wolland, Bros. ...	6	16	2
Per St. Albans Bible Class ...	10	5	
" Tippet Mr. C. R. ...	1	11	0

£50 7 10

## INCOME (Continued).

## Collected for Mothers' Meeting—

	£	s.	d.
Per Hillyard, Mrs. ...			
Cleghorn, Mrs. ...	10	6	
Friend ...	1	0	0
Lampard, G., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Mc. Call, Mrs. ...	1	1	0
Walker, W. J. Esq. ...	1	0	0
W. H. W. ...	10	0	
Amounts under 10/- ...	2	18	6

£8 1 0

## Fund for providing Xmas Dinners, Free meals, and otherwise assisting the poor and needy.

	£	s.	d.
Abbott, Miss D. ...	11	10	
Alexander, Miss E. ...	15	0	
Anonymous ...	10	0	
Ayers, Mr. ...	2	2	0
Bailey, Miss ...	14	6	
Baker, Mr. ...	2	0	0
Baker Miss B. ...	1	5	0
Bowden, Mr. ...	18	0	
Barber, Miss M. ...	1	1	6
Beverley, Miss ...	1	0	0
Bonham Miss ...	13	3	
Brown, Miss ...	11	9	
Byrd, Mr. F. ...	1	0	0
Bray, Mr. ...	10	0	
Boorman, Mr. ...	10	0	
Campion, Miss ...	1	10	0
Carter, Miss E. A. ...	14	0	
Child, Mr. E. A. ...	1	0	0
Clark, Miss L. ...	1	3	5
Clark, Mr. E. A. ...	1	10	0
Cumings, Mr. H. E. ...	1	10	0
Davies, Mr. ...	16	6	
Dicks, Mrs. ...	12	0	
Facer, Miss L. ...	13	5	
Fisher, Miss K. ...	1	2	4
Glass, Mr. ...	1	11	0
Goold, Miss ...	14	0	
Graining, Mr. E. G. ...	12	6	
Gurney, Miss ...	1	1	0
Hailstone, Miss ...	13	6	
Hailstone, Mrs. ...	11	6	
Hancock, Mr. ...	1	7	0
Harrington, Mr. ...	13	6	

Carried forward £29 18 0

## Brought forward £ s. d.

Hillyard, Miss E. E. ...	29	18	0
Hudson, Miss ...	1	1	0
Jackson, Miss ...	11	0	
Jones, Miss ...	13	0	
Knight, Mr. ...	1	1	0
Knight, Mr. G. T. ...	1	15	3
Kemp, Mrs. ...	1	5	0
Lamb, Miss ...	1	7	8
Lee, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Longbone, Mr. ...	1	6	3
Longhurst, Rev. C. E. ...	10	6	
Martin, Miss E. ...	1	10	0
Mercer, Miss A. ...	1	3	7
Narboth, Mr. ...	14	6	
Naylor, Miss A. ...	15	0	
Pack, Miss K. ...	11	2	
Pearson, Miss B. ...	1	15	0
Parker, the Misses ...	10	0	
Pomeroy, Miss ...	10	0	
Rouse, Mr. ...	14	0	
Roberts, Mr. E. ...	13	6	
Salter, Miss ...	10	0	
Smallwood, Mr. A. E. ...	1	0	0
Smith, H., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Skinner, Miss ...	12	5	
Symons, Mr. ...	1	13	0
Spencer, Miss ...	11	8	
Tippet, Mr. C. R. ...	1	3	5
Tucking, Miss ...	12	0	
Trinity Church, Clapham C. E. ...	11	6	
Wells, Miss A. ...	12	0	
Weller, Miss L. ...	15	0	
Windle, Mr. F. E. ...	10	6	
Wilkerson, Mr. ...	15	7	
Williams, Sir G. ...	1	1	0
X. Y. Z. ...	1	7	1
Per Millership Mr. A. T. A.—			
Bevan, F. A., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Barclay, J., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Garland, Rev. T. ...	2	2	0
Heath, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Howard, J., Esq. ...	10	0	
Hinton, W. E., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Searle, Rev. C. F. ...	2	0	0
Amounts under 10/- ...	13	18	8

TOTAL £92 3 9



Fresh Air Fund Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
Catering for Mother's and Children's Excursion ... ..	24	4	0
Railway fares " " " " " " " " " " " "	6	13	0
Persons sent to Country Convalescent Homes &c. ....	11	10	0
Printing and Stationary ... ..	1	9	6
Postage " " " " " " " " " " " "	4	12	6
Sundries " " " " " " " " " " " "	10	0	
TOTAL	£48	19	0

## Penny Bank, Balance Sheet.

January 1st to December 31st 1896.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Deposits ... ..	50	5 1	Withdrawals ... ..	43	18 3
Interest from Post Office ...	6	2	Interest to Dec. 31st. ...	1	8 9
Brought forward from 1895			Balance in Post Office Savings Bank ... ..	1	13 6
Interest Account ... ..		4	Cash in hand ... ..	4	13 4
Fines ... ..		3	Balance on account of Interest ... ..	1	5 2
Proceeds from Concert, for Interest, etc. ... ..	2	7 2			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£52</b>	<b>19 0</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£52</b>	<b>19 0</b>

Mothers' Meeting, Receipts and Expenditure  
Account.

January 1st to December 31st, 1896.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Cash payments by Mothers	25	12 7½	W. E. Hinton, Draper	42	14 7½
Cash Sales	3	19 5½	Relief	16	1 ½
Net proceeds of Sale of Work	10	19 9½	Sundry payments	1	0 0
Donation from General Fund				44	10 9
for Bonus	4	1 10½	Balance in hand		3 0½
TOTAL	£44	13 9½	TOTAL	£44	13 9½

Mothers' Meeting, Balance Sheet.

January 1st to December 31st, 1896.

<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		£ s. d.	<b>ASSETS.</b>		£ s. d.
Cash Balances on Cards due to Mothers' including Bonus		6 3 ¾	Cash owing by Mothers after making allowance for Bad debts		1 6 10¼
W. Hinton, Draper ... ..		<u>6 4 11½</u>	Other Book debts ... ..		8 6 "
			Stock ... ..		- - "
			Cash in hand ... ..		3 0¼
			Donation from General Fund for Bonus ... ..		4 1 10¼
					6 0 4¼
			Balance (deficit) ... ..		6 7 10¼
TOTAL £12 8 3					TOTAL £12 8 3



## BALANCE SHEET.

April 1st, 1896 to March 31st, 1897.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance brought forward	...	Free Meals—	
Donations	99 5 8	Breakfasts	36 11 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Weekly Subscriptions	50 7 10	Teas	24 3 0
Collected for Rent	10 11 0	Assistance—	
" " at Annual & Quarterly Meetings	2 19 11	Lodgings	23 4 6
" " for Teas	9 18 9	Food	27 10 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
" " Christmas Dinner and Breakfast Fund	92 3 9	Various Ways	43 13 4
" " Fresh Air Fund	47 13 8	Christmas Dinners	...
Mothers Meeting—		Medicine &c.	...
Sale of Work	14 0 0	Fresh Air Fund	...
Collected for Relief Fund	8 1 0	Sundries	...
Proceeds of Concert for Penny Bank, Interest etc.	22 1 0	Rent	...
	2 7 2	Current Expenses	...
		Printing Stationary and Postage	...
		Expenses of Annual & Quarterly Meetings	...
		Expenses of Mothers' Meeting—	...
		Bonus	4 1 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
		Tea and Relief	4 12 0
		Sale of work Expenses	3 0 2
		Donation to National Blind Relief Society	11 14 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
		Interest to Depositors in Penny Bank additional to P.O.S.B. Interest	1 1 0
			1 2 0
		Balance in hand General Fund	306 6 2
		" Mothers Meeting	3 9 0
		" (Relief)	1 5 2
		" Penny Bank	31 10 2
		TOTAL	£337 16 4

Having examined each item of the above Receipts and Expenditure, together with the accounts of the Penny Bank and Mothers Meeting, we hereby certify the same to be correct.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1897.

W. S. SCOTT,

J. SWAN.

Auditors.



All Communications  
address to  
General Manager,  
The Victoria Homes,  
77, Whitechapel Road.

LONDON, March 10<sup>th</sup> '98.

Stranwick Temperance Hotel,  
Emigrant's Christian Home,  
BLACKWALL, E.  
The Victoria Home for Working Men, No. 1.  
39 AND 41, COMMERCIAL STREET, E.  
The Victoria Home for Working Men, No. 2.  
77, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.  
Committee:

T. A. DENNY, Esq.	EDWARD TROTTER, Esq.
THE HON. GRANVILLE WALDEGRAVE.	H. W. MAYNARD, Esq.
W. H. SEAGRAM, Esq.	J. F. W. DEACON, Esq.

MR. AUGUSTUS WILKE, General Manager.

CHEQUES CROSSED BARCLAY & CO.

Report of interview with Mr. A. Wilke, General Manager of the Victoria Homes, Whitechapel Road and Commercial St. (E.A.) (Seen at 77 Whitechapel Rd. Mar. 11.)

The cuttings on pages and the regulations on pages give general information on the homes, and on page 25, there is a report of an interview with the deputy in charge of the home in Commercial St. There are only a few additional points that need be noticed.

No profit is made by those who have put their money in, and the money that is made (for the houses pay well) is devoted to the expansion of the "business". The next step to which Mr. Wilke looks forward is the erection and opening of a home for women close by the present one for men in the Whitechapel Rd. on a piece of ground that is already in their possession. They could easily have formed a company and at the present time could have had 20 houses open in London. But the basis of management would necessarily have been altered, and they would have lost much of the freedom of management there is at present. So they have been content to do a comparatively small thing as an object lesson.

Lord Rowton got many of his ideas from the Victoria Homes but in equipment and structure has gone one better. But although his houses are much larger and finer and although no expense has been spared by him, he caters for a some-



Wilke.

what different class; no personal or religious influence is brought to bear on the occupants; and really a different problem has been attacked. The effect of the V.Homes has been to diminish the no. of houses and, they hope, of the lodging house class. But the Rowton Houses have increased the no. of houses and have attracted a large no. who before wd. have been living in private lodgings.

Lord Rowton has in fact attacked one aspect of the housing question, and the Victoria Homes the "dosser" question. But still their spheres of action overlap to some extent and it is a great trouble to Mr. W. at the present time that Lord R. has acquired a large site off the Whitechapel Rd. nearly opposite Victoria No.2. It is their Cubicle 6d customers who will be most likely to be drawn away from them, and Mr. W. is already thinking of the possibility of lowering their charge. I omitted to say that he is sanguine of being able to make their future home for women pay at 3d.

Lord R. has resisted and avoided registration, and an attempt will be made to secure the same freedom for the Vic. homes. The plea will be that they are not run for profit and the advantage will be that they will no longer be classed with the ordinary "doss-house". For respectable men this involves a stigma and he told me of one case in



57  
Wilke.

wh.aman had lost a place at a bank through having been traced to their home.(But he did not prove that if the Homes had been unregistered the same thing wd. not have happened.)On non-registration the L.C.C. inspector wd. cease to visit. and they wd. be simply under the local sanitary authority.(This question of inspection has been a burning one in the past with the S.A. shelters, and I forget wh. way it has been settled.)

In the 2 houses they have 1160 beds,660 in No.2 and 500 in no. 1, and both places are full night after night.In the new front part of no.2 they have 150 cubicles at 6d. and these have to be paid for every night;in all other parts residence and good behaviour through the whole week secures a free pass on Sunday. Those working at the docks make their most permanent body of lodgers, but they don't want to keep any a very long time. Their object rather is "to push them out" and ,if possible,to make them go back to their own homes. Mr. W. does not think that there are 300 in the homes who were there 12 months ago. During the Engineering dispute, they had "any amount of engineers", mostly he thinks non-society men. But on any given night the no. of beds free for the chance comer is very small indeed.All names are registered but nothing else. (At the ordinary doss-house no particulars of any kind are taken)



A good deal is done to get work for those of their men who want it, and many excellent fellows come. It is a great tribute to Mr. W's care and power of discernment that the whole of his present staff, with the exception of the man at the head of the kitchen in the No. 2 home, came as lodgers, and I heard a long story of the career of one of the present night deputies, to whom Mr. W. had clearly stuck through many difficult passages in his career, and who had once held a post @ £600 a year at Somerset House. At one crisis when this man was to be sent abroad and money was wanted, an irate and rich father-in-law refused all help, so Mr. W. sent the following telegram: "If God ~~de~~ dealt with you and me as you are dealing with your son-in-law, we should both have been in hell long ago," and, as Mr W. said with convulsive laughter, double the amount asked for came by return of post.

Mr. W. is a very good fellow; married; about 50; big moustache; tall; practical and capable; has travelled a good deal, and is well up in emigration problems; proud of the Homes and genuinely keen about their development. Keen too about the "personal" side, although as he said, they did not have any "religion" (by wh. he meant no doctrine--- they just preach the Gospel and tell the men God loves them. On Sunday aft. he has a Bible-class with some 200 men,



and at the Sunday evening service the large kitchen is crowded.

Before leaving, I went over the whole place, and the appointments seemed admirable. Floors and passages were clean, and most of the beds looked very decent although it was only two days off the time for the weekly change of linen. The 4d. beds were arranged in little compartments of 4, with corrugated iron partitions, and Mr W. said they were often occupied by those who chummed together and that there was a great deal of partnering in work, by which the slack times are tided over. There was not much wood-work anywhere, but in the new part of the home none at all in the partitions, and thus little risk of harbouring vermin. Instead of the corrugated iron and wooden beading, tiles are used, of an inexpensive kind and are whitewashed over, and all cracks filled up. In the Rowton Houses wood has been used, and although it is of the very best, Mr. W. in this respect prefers his own plan.

From the dormitories (rather a misleading word to use) and reading rooms I went to the kitchen, and saw the tempting display of cooked joints, vegetables, beef-steak puddings, jam tarts, turn-overs etc. smelt a basin of soup, tasted some Irish Stew, nibbled some haricot beans, and at Mr W's special wish tried the beef. All were first-rate, and



since luncheon time had come, I could with pleasure have <sup>or</sup> done more than taste. The beef that I had was frozen, and is supplied by contract at 3d. per pound. Although men can live in the homes for 5/- or 6/- a week, there is a good deal of their own food still cooked, and this Mr. W. wd. like to stop altogether. But this is difficult as sometimes men, as for <sup>instance</sup> those working at Billingsgate, get food for next to nothing, and naturally like to be able to use it; while at other times, when men are flush they often ~~like~~ like to have a big feed, and then "two or three pounds of steak are nothing".

While I was there very few men were in the reading-room, (only 3 or 4, including one artist, who was at work on an oil-painting of Scarborough, and the cliffs to the north,) but in the kitchen there were perhaps from 60 to 80 men. One man was rather excited because having supplied his own meat they had refused to serve him with potatoes at the bar (a difficulty that Mr. W. had to solve in passing and did so by giving the required permission) but for the rest they seemed a very decent quiet set. They were of all ages, and a fair proportion had clearly not fallen into the lodging house rut. There are doubtless a lot of cadgers among them, but they looked on the whole a decided grade above the dosser that one wd. meet in the best house in Dorset St.



# IMPORTANT NOTICE! THE VICTORIA HOME No. 2, 77, Whitechapel Road, Temperance Home and Restaurant for Working Men.

The additional Front Building, containing 128 Single Bedded Rooms, Spacious Dining Hall, Restaurant Bar, Recreation Hall, Reading Saloon, Bath Rooms and Lavatories, fitted on the latest scientific sanitary principles and out-rivalling West End Clubs, is now Open for the use of Respectable Men only.

#### FRONT BUILDING.

Single Bedded Rooms 6d. & 8d. per night, or 3/6 per week

#### CENTRE BUILDING.

4d. and 6d. per night, or 2/- and 3/- per week.

### BILL OF FARE.

Roast Beef and Potatoes ...	3d.	Plum Pudding ...	½d. and 1d.
„ Mutton „ ...	3d.	College „ ...	do.
„ Pork „ ...	4d.	Rice „ ...	do.
Boiled Corned Beef & Potatoes	3d.	Maccaroni „ ...	1d.
„ Pork „ ...	3d.	Fruit Pie ...	1d.
Beef Steak Pudding „	3d.	Tea, pint ...	½d.
Boiled Rabbit & Pork „	4d.	Pot of Tea... ..	1d.
Beef a-la-mode ...	3d.	Coffee, half-pint ...	½d.
Irish Stew... ..	2d. and 3d.	„ pint ...	1d.
Meat Pie ...	1d.	Cocoa, half-pint ...	½d.
Haricot Beans ...	½d. and 1d.	„ pint ...	1d.
Blue Peas ...	do.	All Temperance Drinks ...	1d.
Various Vegetables	do.		
Basin of Soup ...	do.		

A. WILKE, General Manager.

# RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THIS HOME.

1. All enquiries to be made at the office.
2. Only respectable men admitted as lodgers.
3. Strict order and quietness is requested at all times.
4. Lodgers gambling, swearing, or using bad language will be expelled.
5. No intoxicated person will be admitted.
6. Anyone found smoking in the bedrooms or staircase will be expelled.
7. Men unclean will not be admitted unless they make use of the means provided by the Home before retiring to bed.
8. The Home will on no account be responsible for any loss of property. Lodgers are invited to secure a locker, or give their property in charge of the office. No parcel will be taken in unless the contents are shown. No parcel will be given up unless the owner of it produces the receipt and gives a description of the articles. No property will be kept longer than one month without re-booking. The management will not be responsible for any article left with the lodgers or porters.
9. All cooking and eating utensils are for the use of the lodgers, and are not to be locked in the lockers or taken off the premises.
10. Anyone wilfully destroying the property of the Home will be prosecuted.
11. The bedrooms will be opened from 7 o'clock in the evening to 9 o'clock in the morning. Absolute silence on the staircases and bedrooms will be strictly enforced.
12. No beds will be let after 11.30 p.m., and no beds kept after 9.30.
13. Lodgers who cannot be in by 12 midnight must obtain a late pass.
14. Lodging money will be returned to those who have been expelled.
15. All reasonable complaints to be made at once to the Deputy Manager, in order to rectify matters for the greater comfort of all Lodgers. Anonymous complaints cannot be noticed.

All lodgers are earnestly requested to co-operate with the management in the enforcement of these Rules.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,

A. WILKE, General Manager.



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REV. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, M.A., LL.D.  
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College, Leeds.

II. MR. CHARLES' APOCALYPSE OF BARUCH.  
By Prof. J. RENDEL HARRIS, M.A., Cam-  
bridge.

III. THE L...  
Our view, we see first this

IV. THE compassion and hope. His  
y was touched by the pain of the

ld. The voice of suffering was  
rd by Him in every wind of

VII. Even, and rang in His ears till He

l. But for suffering He was able  
do much. He could speak peace

olutions and blessing. He could  
k His wonderful works of love. In

THE morning watch, in the evening  
litiation, in the stilling of pain, in

DR answering of human needs, He  
ied our sorrows. But as time went

He endured the contradiction of  
ers against Himself. His miracles

not work the end He was striving  
Even when the dumb were speak-

when the lame were leaping, when  
devils were fleeing, when the dead

e rising, His triumph was incom-

te. For the world did not believe

Weekly

[APRIL 8, 1897.]

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attended free of charge, and serious cases  
provided with Hospital and Surgical Aid  
Society letters. L.



the experience gained at Black the Home was opened in the Jubilee year, 1887. The condition of the common lodging-house in the East-end was at that time very dreadful. When Lord Shaftesbury's Act was passed everybody thought that the evils connected with the lodging-house system would be stamped out. Dickens said to Lord Shaftesbury: "It is the best Act passed by an English Parliament." Unfortunately it was consistently evaded, and that the working classes themselves felt the need of something better than the old lodging-house was proved by the eagerness with which they took up Mr. Wilke's scheme. Two hundred and sixty-five beds were provided at the beginning, and within a twelvemonth these were increased to 500, and a large mission hall was added. "We find," said Mr. Wilke, "that the only way to reach these men is by a definite Gospel preaching. Our lodgers represent all

Some of the people who come to us have sunk in life through no fault of their own. A man may have failed in business in the country, and with the consent of his wife and children have left them behind to come up to London in search of work. In the first instance, he will probably go to a coffee-house where he pays a shilling a night. But as his funds dwindle this becomes too high a price and he is glad to find his way here. If he went to an ordinary lodging-house he might discover in the morning that either his coat or his boots had vanished. The greatest need of East London at present is good lodging for women. The facts about their present housing and shelter are simply appalling. The women of the East-end are doing a splendid work in keeping their homes together. They have a true English horror of the work-house, even of the Poplar Workhouse, which is sometimes described as a pauper's palace. But there is an enormous floating population of women who find shelter in

WHITBY JET.—The largest stock of Real Whisky and French Jet Jewellery in the Kingdom.—Craddock's, 48, Southchill Street, and 21, Argyle Arcade, Glasgow.

## WORKING MEN'S HOMES IN WHITECHAPEL.

Among the most interesting of Whitechapel institutions are the Victoria Homes for Working Men, the manager of which is Mr. A. Wilke. I had a chat with Mr. Wilke last week, and was not surprised after hearing his story to learn that the County Council and Lord Rowton had both followed his Committee's lines in the establishment of their model lodging-houses, and had come to him for information as to his methods. The Victoria Homes are in no sense a charity. They have been from the first self-supporting. Mr. Wilke, by the way, speaks with a strong German accent, his father's good Scotch name, Wilkie having been Germanised during long residence of the family on the Continent, is one of the kindest and most genial of men, and it is easy to see how great an influence he wields in Whitechapel. As the men come in to their lunch they greet him with a hearty "Good day," and although there are four hundred regular lodgers at present in the house, he seems to be known and trusted by them all.

There are two Homes, one at 39 and 41, Commercial-street, E., and one at Whitechapel-road. The latter is at present being enlarged, for the work is continually growing, and there is a great demand for more accommodation. Mr. Wilke has had long experience as head of the Blackwall Emigrants' Home. Sixteen years ago he pointed out to Mr. Reginald Radcliffe the great need of work among the enormous numbers of emigrants who are sheltered in St. George's-in-the-East. Many of these poor emigrants were housed under the most distressing conditions, and were at the mercy of landsharks and crimps. The Blackwall Home was established fourteen years ago, and was from the first a great success. During nine years over 90,000 emigrants passed through it, four-fifths of these being British subjects. The Colonial Governments send all their emigrants

classes, from the highest to the lowest. We have few foreigners, however, and practically no Jews. Whitechapel, I may say, has been entirely transformed since I came to it. The criminal classes, who used to find refuge in these quarters, have been entirely driven out by the Jews. It would be no exaggeration to say that there is not a street in our neighbourhood into which one could not safely venture. Where the rogues have gone it would be difficult to say. Probably they have scattered themselves and moved towards the more central regions. It is not in the lodging-house, at any rate, however, that you will find the criminal. Thieves prefer separate apartments where they can hide their tools, and some of them may be found in the little, low houses which are springing up in the further parts of East London.

Like most Whitechapel residents, Mr. Wilke is anxious that the visitor should think much of his parish. It is the best regulated, he says, in London. The guardians are most conscientious in their work, and the strictest attention is paid to sanitation. Our clergy and mission workers lead devoted lives and are the greatest power for good. It is unfortunate that whenever a murder takes place in the East-end it gets to be known as a "Whitechapel" murder, and so ignorant people imagine that Whitechapel is a den of sin. There are, Mr. Wilke says, over 4,500 lodgers in the parish, an enormously greater number than in any other parish in London. Nearly every Whitechapel lodging-house is visited by Christian workers. Mr. Wilke remarked that the loneliness of lodgings is one of the great causes of downfall among working-men. Some who are earning fairly good wages prefer the life of the Victoria Homes even when they could afford to spend more than the six or seven shillings which it costs to keep them here. Two shillings a week is paid for the lodging. The men sleep in large dormitories partitioned off into smaller rooms, with four beds in each. Small single-bedded cabins can be had for three shillings a week. Food is amazingly cheap. A good plate of roast meat, with two vegetables, can be had for fourpence. Fourpence buys a dinner of three courses. A pint of tea costs a halfpenny, a steak pudding twopence. I went down with Mr. Wilke to the kitchen and looked at a number of dishes which would have done credit to the most fastidious table. Some men were in at the time, having their mid-day meal at the long tables in the dining-room. Hot meals are kept ready all day until ten o'clock p.m.

A few of the lodgers prefer to cook their own food, and facilities for this are provided. The regular lodging-house habitué likes a herring or a slice of bacon, which he brings home in his own pocket, better than the more nourishing and the more appetising food which the Home provides. The men behave remarkably well, according to Mr. Wilke, and many of them form friendships and club together their means both for food and lodging, so that when one is out of work his neighbours help him.

Although the Homes, as I have said, are not in any sense a charity institution, neither is there any profit sharing, as in the case of commercial ventures. The committee includes such well-known names as those of Lord Radstock, Mr. T. A. Denny, the Hon. Granville Waldegrave, Messrs. Edward Trotter, F. Deacon, W. H. Seagram, and H. W. Maynard, Mr. E. Trotter being Mr. Wilke's chief adviser. The profits go towards extending and enlarging the work of the Homes.

Mr. Wilke has strong views on the subject of old-age pensions. "The great trouble in East London," he said, "is that a man is pushed out of the labour market in early middle life. After forty and forty-five he finds that the younger generation is driving him to the wall. There is, in my opinion, no remedy for this deplorable state of things except old-age pensions. I wish we could adopt in England the German pension scheme. In every trade in Germany men of sixty and sixty-five are looked upon as the technical teachers. They hold the highest rank in the trade and are respected accordingly. This would be impossible were it not for pensions. In every respect a man of forty-five, unless he has given way to dissipation, is a better workman than a man of thirty, and yet in not a few families the entire burden of the support falls upon the mother, simply because her husband is considered too old for his trade. What I have said is especially

common lodging-houses, and it is for them that we hope to provide. In appointing officials in the Homes I have made it a rule to choose trustworthy lodgers. This is not done with any view of keeping these men from further advancement, but it often tides over a time while they are looking for work."

The most comfortable-looking room in the Victoria Home is the large hall where the men can read the newspapers, and where meetings and services are held, but the whole house is bright, cheerful, and well warmed, and the men I saw seemed thoroughly comfortable. Recitations and music brighten the winter evenings.

A Medical Mission is attached to each Home, and any of the ailing lodgers are attended free of charge, and serious cases provided with Hospital and Surgical Aid Society letters.

L.

British Weekly

V.

[APRIL 8, 1897.]



at ten minutes past eleven. We tolerate this with sheepish patience, but the American makes the companies conform to what suits him. We have quite enough of unemployed in London to secure a respectable body of men for night work, and we have borne too long a medieval state of things that might suit some sleepy old German town where curfew is rung at nine, but which is an anomaly in the capital of Great Britain.

The Secret of Longevity.—The late Sir B. W. Richardson believed that seven out of ten persons ought to live to a hundred years by taking proper care. Regulation of the bowels is the most important factor, and for this purpose there is no safer or more efficient agent than "Hunyadi Janos," the natural aperient. — [Advt.]

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Dunlop Tyres, if any,  
I will be guaranteed.  
ES are now fitted to

Some times a trained lady nurse comes regularly nearly every day.

IN THE WITNESS-BOX.  
A HOME FOR WORKING MEN.  
I called on Mr. Augustus Wilkie, general manager of the Victoria Homes for Working Men, at his office in the Victoria Home No. 2, 77, White-chapel Road, and heard from him of the establishment and usefulness of these homes.

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### A HOME FOR WORKING MEN.

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Some fourteen years since the Right Hon. Lord Radstock, the Hon. Granville Waldegrave, Mr. Edward Trotter, Mr. T. A. Denny, Mr. W. H. Leagram, Mr. J. F. W. Deacon, and Mr. H. W. Maynard started, and Mr. Wilkie organised, an emigrant's home in Blackwall, E., where they did such good work amongst the poor emigrants, of whom 93,000 embarked in ten years to the Colonies, that they were encouraged to open a Home for working men in 1887, on the same lines. This was the Victoria Home No. 1, in Commercial Street, E., to which was afterwards added the subject of this sketch, Victoria Home No. 2.

"The object is purely philanthropic, and not a profit-sharing concern." The meaning of this somewhat ambiguous phrase was subsequently interpreted to us as follows: That an average of about 7 per cent. was unavoidably being placed in the pockets of the philanthropists who had cast their bread upon the waters under the able guidance of Mr. Wilkie. "The whole of the money was given by the Committee and a few of their friends," continued Mr. Wilkie, in reply to my enquiries. "It is not a 'doss-house,' which would injure the men's chance of work; neither is it a charity home. The men pay for their board and lodging, maintaining their self-respect, and our great object is to rescue from despair those who have seen better days. We ask no questions. When a man comes in he pays for his bed in advance—4d. or 6d. per night. If he has a cubicle to himself the charge is 6d.; if he shares a cubicle with others, 4d."

The dormitories are good rooms, with plenty of windows and ventilated with "Tobins' Tubes." The rooms are divided into cubicles by corrugated iron, which, Mr. Wilkie explained, was easily kept clean. Some of the cubicles contain four iron beds, with sheets, blankets, and quilt; some only one bed. All are beautifully kept. There are bathrooms and lavatories on each floor, for which there is no extra charge.

There are large dining-halls, at the end of which are big fires, where the men can cook their own food if they wish. They rarely do this, as at the other side is an excellent bar, where they can get food, beautifully cooked, for the following prices:—A three-course dinner for 4d.; a pint of tea, with sugar and milk, one halfpenny, or a pot of tea, served on a tray, with sugar and milk, one penny; a beefsteak pie, 2d.; a plate of roast beef or mutton, with two vegetables, 4d.

Mr. Wilkie showed me the lecture hall, in which some entertainments are provided for the men every night.

"On Sunday night we have a Scripture talk and some sacred music," said Mr. Wilkie. "We can touch hearts by pointing out how God loved men; just the simple love of God for us, without encroaching on any creed. They become quite interested, and I have found that many sinners have afterwards gone to their own ministers for advice, and attend their own churches, where they had not been for years."

"On Wednesday nights temperance meetings are held, and devoted workers in the good cause spare no efforts to induce their hearers to give up the ruinous drink. And in many cases they have been successful, and have frequently the happiness of hearing the 'converts' advocating total abstinence to their fellows. God helps us to touch their hearts, but it was hard work at first. We must always be careful not to bore them or force religion on them; it is not our business, only we try to point out to them how it is never too late to repent, and we try to have some innocent pleasure for them every evening. Many ladies and gentlemen come to give them a musical treat, which they greatly appreciate, and sometimes a lecture with insight views."

A trained lady nurse comes regularly nearly every night to see any of the men who might require medical aid, and could not spare time in the day to go to the dispensary, and if the nurse finds a serious case she gets the sufferer into the hospital. A thousand men are lodged every night, and the demand for beds is so great, rooms for 130 single beds and a new dining and sitting-rooms are being built, as many men of a better class like to be alone."

To the enquiry as to how order is kept, Mr. Wilkie answered, "We rarely have any trouble with the men, and all must agree to abide by the rules of the house. These are:—No person under the influence of drink will be admitted; no bad language or gambling is permitted; order and decorum are insisted upon in the kitchen, and silence in the bedrooms; cleanliness is enforced; any lodger interfering with the comfort of others is expelled; and no person is admitted after midnight without a special pass. These simple rules, strictly enforced, ensure comfort and peace."

Mr. Wilkie then explained that the great cause of poverty is that young hands are employed instead of the old, and many in the prime of life reduced to starvation. Vice follows, and once down it seems impossible to reëlimb.

Mr. Wilkie told me many interesting tales of men this home had saved. One struck me as uncommon. A man who had been a notorious coiner and drunkard came to lodge, and this comfortable home seemed to reclaim him, and he listened with interest to the religious talks. One night, however, the Hon. Elizabeth Waldegrave came to amuse the men, and a young naval officer was so interested in this man that he gave him a coin. The man took the money without looking at it, but, presuming from the size it was a shilling, he hastened out. He crossed the street in haste to a tempting public-house, but on opening his hand he saw, not a shilling, but a sovereign. He at once thought it had been given in mistake, and, fearing the young officer would have left, he hastened back without waiting for the drink, and finding the young officer just leaving, he said, "Please, sir, see what you gave me; you must have made a mistake." "No!" said the young man, "I meant to give you a sovereign to help you on." So it did, as the poor man from that day arose, and never again entered a public-house, and is now a comfortable working man, in a home of his own, and holds a most trusted position in connection with the house.

Mr. Wilkie told me they never give a free bed indiscriminately, but when a man has a prospect of work in the morning, such as unloading vessels, and has no place to sleep, they lend him the price of his bed, which he usually repays. During these years they have lent over £50; they have only lost £4 in this way, and some of that was through an accident.

The home is really a shelter by day, as well as by night, as the men frequently come in at six o'clock in the morning and pay for their beds for that night. By this means they have shelter that day and the following day, as they need not leave until next night.

The men who stay for whole weeks and keep the rules faithfully are not charged for their beds on Sunday nights, so that their lodging costs only 2s. per week.

Speaking of the characters of the men, Mr. Wilkie says the Socialistic tendencies among them are only skin deep: they want work, and they know it is the aristocrats who can give it, and they always receive well and gratefully the ladies and gentlemen who come to contribute to their evening's amusement.

Mr. Wilkie has large experience of all kinds and conditions of men from all countries, having for nine years managed the Emigrants' Home, Blackwall, in addition to the Victoria Homes, during which time 90,000 men, women, and children, stayed at the home. This was at the time of free emigration, and the Colonial Governments paid the expenses of the emigrants. Mr. Wilkie speaks of his time amongst the emigrants—especially the Irish, who were the most frequent inhabitants of the home—as the most delightful of his life.

The experience there obtained has enabled him to organise and manage so successfully the present homes, and from what Mr. Wilkie said one gathered that others had already followed the lead of Lord Radstock and his committee. And it is rumoured that Mr. Wilkie's managerial assistance will shortly be given to a somewhat similar philanthropic scheme for the housing of women.

### SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT KEW BRIDGE.

Yesterday a serious accident occurred at Kew Bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, of Longhurst House, South Hampton, were driving a two-



See interview XLIV. III

Interview with Mr. Ernest H. <sup>7859</sup> ~~Toguh~~ <sup>Stalk</sup>

Mr. H. came to Toguh as a resident in 1886, and remained there till the middle of 1897: during the greater part of that time he acted as secretary to the Council and (practically) as Vice-Warden.

Though Toguh was founded in 1884 Mr. H. was then so early in his life as to be familiar with its founders and their aims. Those aims, he says, cannot be better described as the whole than in the first of the Objects of the Association as defined in the Memorandum of Association: ~~it is~~ "To provide education and the means of recreation and enjoyment for the people of the poorer districts of London and other great cities; to enquire into the condition of the poor and to consider and advance plans (calculated) to promote their welfare." Striking into the aim at greater length Mr. H. divided them into:-



199  
2  
11. Educational: but though education is placed first among the objects, and ~~the~~ looms largest in the work actually done it was not the original intention that it should take the first place nor in Mr H's opinion is it, in spite of its apparent prominence, the most important influence emanating from Toynbee. It has assumed its position partly as the thing most easily organized, partly from the fact that Toynbee found much University extension work already in existence in the neighborhood and took it over. As a matter of fact the proportion of Toynbee workers who have been keen about education has always been small.

(2). To inform public opinion: to be a depository of knowledge on social questions: to publish etc. This aim I gather has in practice been rather fallen into the background.



20  
(3). To inform and instruct the men who came  
to work, who were "to get as well as to give"

(4). The farciful aim of "winning the  
self"

Such were the aims of the founder. So far  
as any one man could be considered the founder  
that man is Canon Barnett, but Toynbee is  
really due to a current of influences of which the  
more important were the teaching of T. H. Green, the  
influence and personality of Jowett, Arnold Toynbee,  
The Bitter Cry, the general interest in Shuman.  
In the centre of this ~~current~~ current was Barnett who  
used the awakened interest to bring men to the East.  
S. J. Bolton, Kim, F. C. Miller, Gordon et. The death  
of Toynbee in 1888 as Barnett said "gave the  
place a name".



203

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The work actually in operation at Tazara may be divided into :-

I. Educational with four main divisions :-

(a). University Extension with branches at Poplar and Lenchore and work at Mithuani

(b). Subsidiary classes : there are more typical ones, more scope for personal interest, e.g. small reading parties, S.L. Pinner's class for English literature, which is a gathering of Pinner's greatest personal friends from among the students.

(c). Educational Societies : e.g. Shakespeare Soc., Natural History Soc., Travellers Club.

(d). Social organisations connected with education of which the most important is the Students Union with from 5- to 600 members the main object being to keep the students together during the summer with walks, pilgrimages etc.

Those who take advantage of this educational work are drawn from a very wide area. To some extent



from all over London, but probably 70 p.c. come<sup>5</sup>  
from the E., N.E., and S.E. None of course are  
of the poorest class but it will be safe to say that  
nearly all have been educated in a public elementary  
school and that a large proportion ~~are~~ would be  
described as of the working rather than the lower middle  
class. The proportion both of working to middle class  
and of males to females ~~varies greatly~~ is naturally  
varies greatly into the subject of instruction.

Mr H. feels that none of the other organizations  
for providing secondary education could take the place  
of Toynbee, neither the Public, the Polytechnic etc:  
"there is a genuine difference in the atmosphere of  
Toynbee explained by its tradition: it has always  
avoided the risk of becoming an institution." "For  
Toynbee to become a mere annex of London University  
would be stupid: it has been our aim to keep to



29  
6  
the idea of stimulation; intellectual interest and developing the sense of responsibility in whatever class of people we have had to deal with."

In connection with the students an important part has been played in the life of Toynbee by the Students' Residuary, Washburn and Balliol Houses. For then the late Dr. Brady acted as "lesson of studies" and I gather that some difficulty has been found in filling his place.

As to the actual number of students in connection with Toynbee Mr. H. is not certain, but there are not so many as 1800 the number mentioned in the literature with Cona Barnett.

Of Vocational work other than that connected with the students there are:-

(1) The Miscellaneous Lectures, amounting to some 100 a year. The Brady lecture draws chiefly a local audience



(2) Men's Society, Alameda for men.

(3). Smoking Conference which brings in a large number of local working men. There has been much with disparage of some way to the fact that the platform was at one time often rolled by some of the most. Most representative of working class opinion, but lately now can has been examined and things have improved.

## II. Social :-

(a). Local Government. Toynbee has had its representatives on almost all boards, Metropolitan and local, i.e. Bury, Jackson, H. Ward, Mrs. Bennett, but in this as in other matters has acted as though individuals and not as a corporation. (Bennett has been used to resist the influence of not being an institution and with this object in view the address of Toynbee has been very jealously guarded.



members not being allowed to use it for electioneering purposes or even to write a letter to the paper without permission).

On the question of local journals - Mr. H. mentioned the Board of Works and the Vestry, on which he served: the administration was too much in the hands of the officials, but "it was not corrupt; it was not rotten": there was not the same sort of work to be done here as in e.g. West Ham, when it was necessary to fight: in Whitechapel it would have been foolish to make enemies of the authorities: the policy was rather to help them.

(b). Local movements. In this it is difficult to dissociate Canon Barnett and Toynbee but Mr. H. mentioned the following as some of the joint results of the work of Barnett and Toynbee:-

- (1) The building of St. John's House and College Hall
- (2) The Free Library for which Mr. H. and Toynbee



20  
9  
said as an organized answer.

(3). The Museum.

(4). The permanent Picture gallery.

(C). Work in the Schools: Tozabe has always had a large number of <sup>non residents and associates</sup> local members, s.g. Anne Kitter, Arthur Price. This Mr H. looks upon as about the best work done ~~for~~ through Tozabe: nothing is so important as to influence the teachers and the children.

(d). Conferences which "pic a nic" to special points, s.g. water question.

(E). Organizing, for which the Tozabe Trust is used.

(f). Picture Shows

(g). Entertainments and Parties.

(h). Clubs. The clubs are not so important as at Oxford House, where English focuses in them: the idea



has been that they are better small. The most important<sup>10</sup>  
are those forms of old boys of various schools the  
Lisby, Old Rutland etc. The only club now in the  
immediate neighborhood of Topsham is The Loheworth,  
the Whittington having become part of the organization of  
St. Jude's parish

(i). Concerts. Orchestral Society. Quad Concerts.

(k). County Holiday Fund Wake: probably 2/3<sup>rd</sup>  
of the time of members of the House who are  
absent is taken up with this from May to August.

(l). Friend Society. Several large meetings at  
Topsham and the relations with the Society have  
always been most friendly.

(m). Work with the C.O.S. Norton and  
Poulton are associated but there is now no direct  
connection with the C.O.S. Mr. H. does not think  
this is due in any degree to the split between Norton and



211  
Look  
(N. Liberty) Distinctly religious or ethical work Toynbee  
now does none, though at first lecture of an ethical  
character was given on Sunday night. Toynbee  
"is non-party and non-sectarian": "Comparatively it is  
non-religious but not unreligious: it makes for freedom  
of thought". Though religion may be discussed privately  
in the room it is never mentioned in public: it is  
put on one side. The bulk of the residents do not  
go to any place of worship, but most of them are  
religious minded men, and some devout Christians.  
In this as in other matters "Toynbee goes its own  
way in spite of enemies and people who abuse it".  
By this non-party and non-sectarian attitude  
Toynbee "lets gains and losses". If it had some  
definite platform on which all could jump there  
it would probably be more apparent effect, but a loss



in the long run". The loss would come in two ways:<sup>12</sup>  
(1) It <sup>Togoku</sup> would not attract the same men to work  
(2) nor would it attract the same class as now  
to its organization: there is now a general recognition  
that all who come to Togoku are free: that there  
is no thought behind of doing anything to them,  
or making anything of them: "no reasonable  
person can say that Togoku is trying to run any  
propaganda." The word they can say is that we  
are trying to make friends. Owing to its "wide-spread  
scope" Togoku loses to ~~some~~ some extent in the eyes  
of the world; and there is possibly an apparent  
lack of effectiveness owing to the work "not being  
locally concentrated."

But the ~~real~~ influence of Togoku is more than  
local or even metropolitan: it is getting its own



traditions: in the public mind certain ideas are associated  
with Tozake, ideas as to the destruction of class feeling,  
and so on: and these "associations tend to be more  
important than its achievements: it stands for  
more than can appear in visible results: its  
moral significance in the eyes of a wider public  
becomes perhaps its most distinguishing characteristic."  
This "interpretation of the place" in the public mind  
"is most important." Tozake is "the forerunner  
of these ideas" and the removal or failure of  
Tozake would strike a much more serious blow  
at them than the failure of any other institution  
or organization.

It has been charged against Tozake that it  
tends to the creation of an artificial atmosphere and  
the manufacture of prizes: it has been said that "then



are all means of opportunities for doing <sup>14</sup>what is done at Topeka: but though artificiality is perhaps a danger it is not a necessity, and the aim at Topeka has been to induce men simply "to live the ordinary life in a new environment."

But at its best Topeka in common with other settlements is perhaps "a necessary evil." The existence of settlements and their raison d'être is due to a condition of life in cities which is not necessarily permanent. But for the time at all events settlements have "got a rogue, and caught on" but they do not essentially differ from a few laymen living with a parson except in their more elaborate organization and larger numbers.



235  
In connection with Canon Barnett's constant warning "to beware of institutions" and the fact that Tophe never worked as a corporation Mr. H. noticed the difference in the method at Oxford House where "the men work under authority; are told off to do this or that." Mr. Tophe the method has been rather to "find out what a man is good for, and let him do it in his own way."

With reference to the relations of Tophe with religious organizations in the neighborhood I rather got the impression that they were friendly but not cordial: Barnett was scarcely a persona grata to his brother clergy; but Tophe has always been used as the meeting place of the union clergy. Mr. H. described the clergy during the time he has been here as "of not much account" and the Hon. Sec.



224  
16  
as "of state her account."

As to Cass Barnett as an influence both locally and on a wider scale - J. H. said that locally by his age, position, and ability he was perhaps more important than Topke and then had been a great difference since his arrival. Barnett is a man with an extraordinarily fertile and ingenious mind and he from the first has been the chief initiator of schemes in connection with Topke. He has been his fate to be always imitated, sometimes directly (e.g. Picture Shows), sometimes with a difference (e.g. Other Attractions). This imitation has brought difficulties to Topke, & increasing the financial and personal strain, by diminishing the rich from which workers or funds might come.



Interview with Canon Barnett - Warden of Toynbee Hall  
 16 March 1898 at the Warden's Lodge C.A.

Canon Barnett was vicar of St. Jude's <sup>11 or</sup> 12 years before  
 Toynbee Hall was begun which was <sup>14</sup> 13 years ago (The  
 13<sup>th</sup> report has just been issued). When he came the churches  
 & schools were derelict & the congregation non-existent.  
 The parish has been a scandal & the incumbent  
 a madman. Mr & Mrs Barnett (who married on  
 coming to St. Jude's) had to raise money to put the  
 buildings in repair & had to begin everything from  
 the beginning. They gradually made the parish a  
 centre of activity & light & having intimate re-  
 lations with St. John's & Balliol College Oxford  
 it fell out that several of the remarkable young  
 men who were there, including Arnold Toynbee -  
 Alfred Milner & others, used to visit them & the  
 notion of a "University Settlement" struck root of  
 which the central idea was Toynbee's - the influence  
 of culture on industry & its problems. Those who



2

began this work coming to live "in the East End" lodged here or there in the neighbourhood & became too much (it was thought) coloured by their surroundings - "too dirty" Mrs Narnett said & so joint quarters were provided for several in Hooper Square & this was really the beginning of Toynbee Hall - Arnold Toynbee's death gave an additional impetus & a name to the settlement but the money raised was not subscribed in any sense as a memorial. A small sum that was subscribed for this purpose is used as a trust for furthering social enquiry. Toynbee's influence on those around him was an inspiring one when he spoke it was as if it was "not himself." He was <sup>a</sup> visionary ~~was~~ enthusiast when it came to work things out practically.

Among the first residents were a number of remarkable men - Bolton King - Kunn. Ave. & others. Bolton King threw himself into the educational work which though hardly in the

3

original programme - or considered even now as the proper work of the place has assumed the largest dimensions there being no less than 1800 students in the Students Union. To begin with there were only University Extension lectures (which has been organised before for some years by the Narnetts.) & these continue these lecturers being the only ones that are paid. Amongst their students & afterwards from outside largely from Elementary School teachers, special classes were formed, largely under Mr Bolton King's guidance & how they spring up spontaneously & find their own management. Rooted in the social atmosphere which Toynbee Hall provides & organised for pleasure as well as work in the Students Union.

Mr Kunn threw himself into Chanty Organisation. Went to live at Stepney & became the soul of the Stepney Branch of the C.O.S. which he tried to make all that such an office should be. He brought the working men into touch & especially



found & influenced Mr Steadman who is now LCC & MP for the district. He was also successful in slowly bringing the Clergy into sympathy - taking great pains to soften so far as possible the hard & wide the narrow rules of ordinary C.O.S. theory & practice. The Central body did not always approve & on the other hand the Cantankerous conduct of Miss Charlton a member of his committee made everything so uncomfortable that Nunn drew out. So far from bringing peace at first this made things worse, though Miss Charlton having gone her own way (& failed in that) the office has settled down under Mr Sharpe to the regular recognised C.O.S. type - & I gather that Toynbee Hall has no longer much to do with C.O.S. work. Except perhaps indirectly through Mr Vallance & the Guardians.

The largest sphere of work recognised by Mr Barnett as in accordance with the original plan of the Settlement is that of acting as

School Managers under the Board & thence coming in contact with the teachers opening a variety of efforts - all directed to influence those upon whom elementary education depends. Work has also been done in organising continuation classes. Toynbee Hall never acts corporately - but they have had their residents on the School Board (Mr Bruce) on the County Council (Mr Ward) on the Vestry & on the Board of Guardians. They have (if not corporately at least by common consent) done much for the adoption of the Free Library act: & both by themselves building blocks & residences & by means of the East End Dwellers Company. & by acting under Cross's act they have done much to change the condition of the neighbourhood for the better. They have also, I think, worked with the Jewish Rabbis & with leading Jews.

The Picture Exhibitions which have been a very great success date I think from before Toynbee Hall was founded. Other work undertaken is that for the Children's holiday fund - ~~now~~ in the management of Lonsworth Club - & some temperance work connected therewith.



6  
+ the Whittier Boys Club & Shoe Black Brigade  
though now running mostly independently - being  
quite self supporting - was first established &  
guided ~~for~~ by Mr Namett & Mr Crowder & others  
if not actually from Toybee Hall

Mr Namett recognises a very great  
change & improvement in the neighbourhood  
It is altogether different from what it was  
when he came to S. Judea. The rebuilding & the  
advent of the Jews make a complication  
of changes & it is not easy to say exactly  
what part has been played by the influence  
of Toybee Hall - but it must have been  
considerable.

Toybee Hall does not concern itself directly  
with religion - taking no corporate action in this  
or in any other direction. Its members go where  
they like if they go anywhere to worship on  
Sunday. Morning Prayers are read in the  
Toybee Drawing room - but very few ever come. If  
just before breakfast no one is down if after they  
want to be off about their work. But Mr Namett

247  
7  
thinks self sacrificing work - evidently done  
without thought of reward - must be recognised  
as proof ~~of~~ of the most real religion &  
as witness to God.



