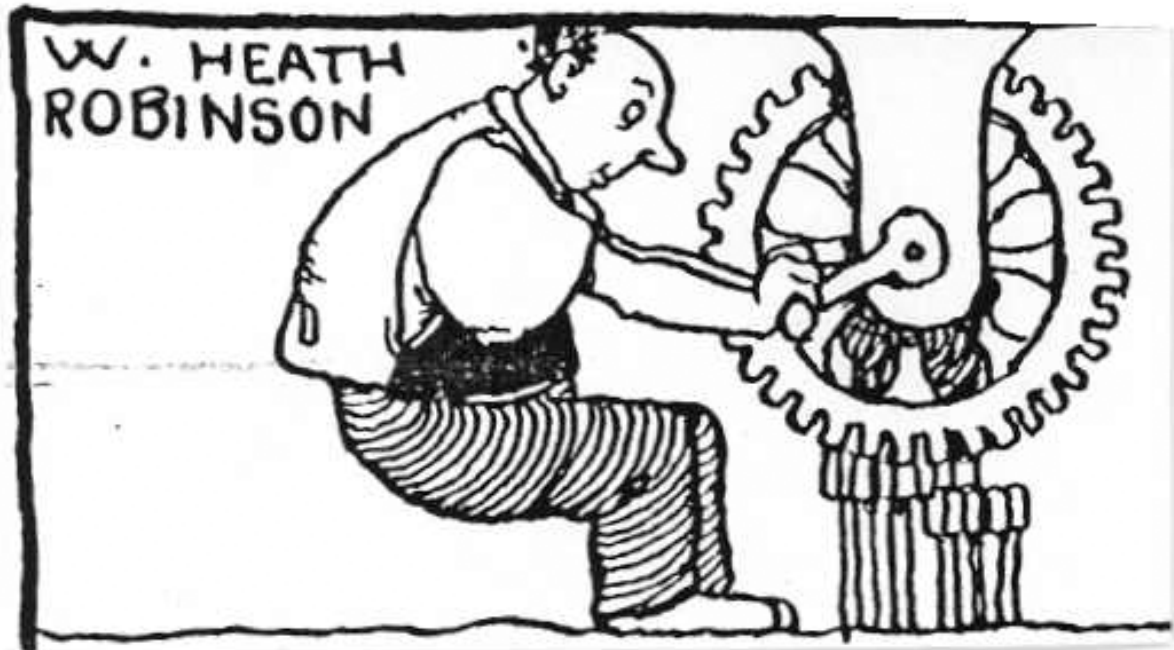


HARINGEY HISTORY



TOOL KIT

Haringey - A Brief History

The London Borough of Haringey was created in 1965. It joined up its three predecessor authorities: the borough of **Tottenham**, the borough of **Wood Green** and the borough of **Hornsey**. Each of these areas had grown from country villages with farms and market gardens, to become suburban towns, now part of Greater London. **Today, we use the name 'Haringey' to cover these three quite distinct areas.**

The once rural landscape of Haringey has been developed and shaped by different influences. Over the centuries, **good communication links by road** through Highgate, Wood Green and Tottenham, and the **River Lea** (on the Tottenham borders) have maintained connections with the City of London and the busy docks of the River Thames. This gave rise to a thriving agricultural community, helping to feed people in the City of London. By the 18th century, wealthy City merchants had made their home in these districts, attracted by both living in the country and working in the nearby City.

The coming of the **railways** from 1850 onwards, allowed better transport links and stimulated significant population growth. **Affordable housing** was built for people moving out from the cramped and poor living conditions of the City to the new suburbs of North London. New **work and market opportunities** arose, with large-scale industries along the Lea Valley and smaller businesses throughout the borough.

These changes have brought a steady **influx of newcomers and new lifestyles** over hundreds of years. Some have moved on, others have settled for generations. Haringey today has become a diverse multicultural community of 225,000 residents, with nearly 200 different languages spoken. Over half of the population has come from a culturally diverse background. All have transformed and defined the character of the borough we know today.

A good place to start



Bruce Castle Museum

Lordship Lane, Tottenham,
London N17 8NU

020 8808 8772

museum.services@haringey.gov.uk

www.haringey.gov.uk

The Archive Search Room & Local History Library is a free service.

To visit, just ring the Museum.

It is advisable to book an appointment.

Archive Opening hours:

Wed, Thurs & Sat 1 – 5pm; Fri 9am – 12 noon; 1 – 5pm

Museum Opening hours:

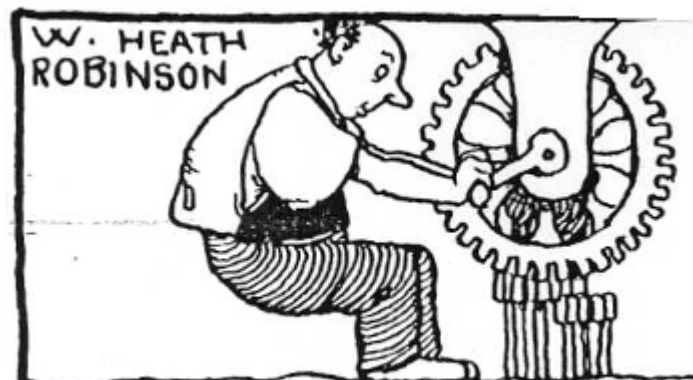
Wed – Sun 1-5pm (Groups may book visits at other times)

Did you know ...? Bruce Castle was the 16th century manor house for Tottenham and is one of only two grade 1 listed buildings in Haringey.

This 'Tool Kit' will give you the nuts and bolts of what you need to explore your local history in Haringey.

You can find out about:

- what an archive is and why it is important
- different kinds of archive material
- what archives can be used for
- how to use your local archive at Bruce Castle Museum



Did you know.....? The cartoonist and book illustrator William Heath Robinson (1872-1944) once lived in Crouch End. His famous cartoons of inventions and machines gave him the name of 'The Gadget King'.

This will help you find out more about the people and places in Haringey.

What is an archive and why is it important?

Archives can reveal fascinating stories from the past. Archives are documents created by people relating to a place, an organisation or a family. They record information about how people worked, played and lived in the past. They contain facts and statistics about our local history. Historical documents can range from diaries and letters to maps and plans or even business ledgers.

Archives are important because they can help you to:

- discover the history of your house, school, park or pub or the street where you live
- trace your family history or find out about people from the past
- carry out work for school or college or business
- find out information for planning applications, court cases, or official business
- satisfy your curiosity about where you live
- be inspired for creative pursuits.

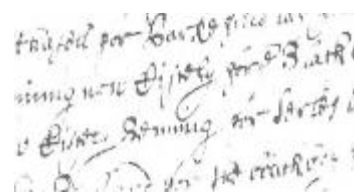


Archives must be kept in a safe place so that records survive for future generations. A place where historical records are deposited and cared for may be called different names: an 'archive', a 'records office', a 'repository' or a 'manuscripts department'.

Haringey's archives and local history collections (covering Tottenham, Hornsey and Wood Green) are looked after by the Archive Service at Bruce Castle Museum. Some of Haringey's historical records are centuries old, and date from the 14th century. Most of the records in the archive, however, date from the 19th century to the present day.

Handle with care

All historical records need to be treated with care. Some are very fragile because of their age. All documents are original and unique. They cannot be replaced so it is important to avoid damaging them. Staff can show you how to handle documents carefully to help preserve them for the future.

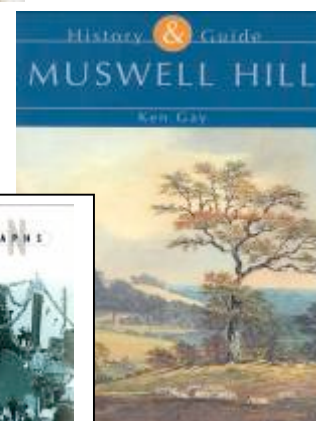
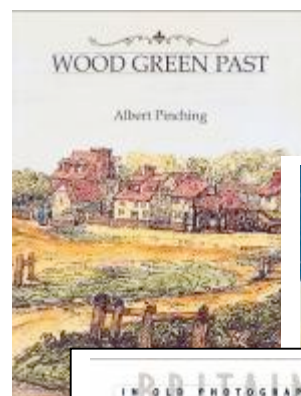


Reading the Past

You can find out more about Haringey's remarkable history in a great number of interesting books about the area. All of these are available in the collections at Bruce Castle Museum. Many can be found also in Haringey libraries (just look at the catalogue on-line: www.haringey.gov.uk/leisure/libraries.htm).

Most recent publications can be bought at the Museum's shop or from Hornsey Historical Society (see end), or from a bookshop:

- *Tottenham and Wood Green Past and Present* by Christine Protz and Deborah Hedgecock
- *Wood Green Past* by Albert Pinching
- *History & Guide: Muswell Hill* by Ken Gay
- *Hornsey and Crouch End* by Ken Gay
- *Highgate and Muswell Hill* by Joan Schwitzer and Ken Gay
- *Haringey Before Our Time* by Ian Murray
- *In Times Past* edited by Peter Curtis
- *Haringey Connections* by Sylvia Collicott
- *Victoria County History of Middlesex:*
Volume V – Tottenham and Wood Green
Volume VI – Highgate and Hornsey



Did you know?

The names 'Hornsey', 'Haringey' and 'Harringay' are all different variations of the same Old English word, 'Haringseye'.

It is thought to mean "the hedge surrounding the settlement of Hering's people."

What is a primary source or a secondary source?

When looking at the past, we may use primary or secondary source material.

Original records in an archive are **primary sources**. From school records to photographs to local street directories, such sources are valuable and important. They provide contemporary information, created at the same time that something happened.

The books listed above - about our local history in Haringey - are examples of **secondary sources**. The authors have carried out research by looking at original archive collections. Their work comments on or interprets these original documents.

It is important to know the difference between primary and secondary sources of information. Sometimes a person's own personal view can influence their writing and interpretation of original sources. Sometimes mistakes can even be made by a person carrying out their research. This may mean that we do not have accurate information or we only have one person's point of view. When researching local history, it is best to look at both primary and secondary sources, in order to gain the widest picture possible.

What can I discover in the archives?

You never know what you may find in the archives. At Bruce Castle Museum there is a wealth of information. Staff can help you identify what you might need from the following:

- Official council records for Haringey (and its predecessor authorities: Tottenham, Wood Green and Hornsey);
- Parish records
- Census returns
- Electoral registers
- Rate books
- School records
- Local street directories
- Business records
- Maps
- Photographs, prints and drawings
- Local newspapers
- Oral history
- Books and pamphlets printed on the history of the area.



Most of this information is in its original form. Some of it, such as the census returns and newspapers, are stored on microfilm. This is to protect the originals, and to make it easier for you to find the information you want. Please ask for guidance on making copies of any material.

Useful websites

A catalogue of some of the collections is available on the Access to Archives website:
www.a2a.org.uk

Other websites with material from Haringey's archive and local history collections include:
www.movinghere.org.uk www.photolondon.org.uk

Census Returns

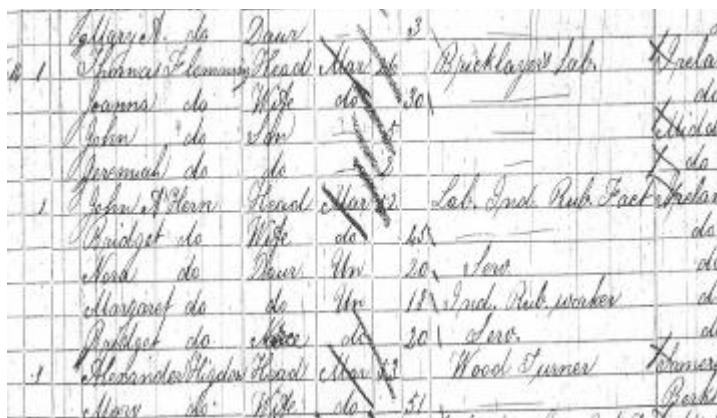
The archives contain census returns from 1841 to 1901. They are stored on microfilm. The originals are kept in the National Archives.

The census is a count by the Government of all the people in the United Kingdom on one particular day. It is normally taken every ten years. The census helps Government of today plan for the future.

A completed census return can usually provide the following information about an individual:

- their name
- where they live
- their age
- where they were born
- their job
- their family or people they live with

Personal details and information given in a census is confidential. The public is only allowed to see the census records up until 1901. Census information remains 'closed' for 100 years after it has been collated.



Parish records

Original parish registers for baptisms, marriages and burials in Tottenham, Wood Green and Hornsey are **not** held at Bruce Castle Museum. These have been deposited at London Metropolitan Archives (for enquiries telephone: 020 7332 3820).

Other surviving parish administrative records for All Hallows Church, Tottenham and St Mary's Church, Hornsey are held at Bruce Castle Museum. These include churchwarden accounts and vestry minutes and date from the 17th century (for Tottenham). There are also microfilm copies of transcripts of some parish registers that may be viewed here.

Maps

There is a complete collection of Ordnance Survey (OS) maps at the Museum. As these are large-scale maps, they have a lot of detail. By comparing maps you can see how an area has developed over time.

The earliest OS map dates from 1864. New maps were drawn every twenty to thirty years. The oldest known map in the collection is a 19th century copy of a 1619 survey of Tottenham and Wood Green. Other maps from the 18th and early 19th centuries are available, including tithe and enclosure maps.

You can buy facsimiles of old OS maps produced by Alan Godfrey, or other surveys of the area 1822-1905 produced by Hampden Maps (all available from the Museum's shop).

It is possible to have photocopies made of other maps in the collection, depending on their size and condition.

Photocopies from modern-day maps are possible, but is restricted to one A4 per OS map sheet to comply with copyright regulations.



Street directories

Bruce Castle Museum has an extensive run of original local street/ trade directories from the late 19th century onwards covering the boroughs of Tottenham, Hornsey and Wood Green. These list local businesses and private residents for each district. Entries are arranged both alphabetically by surname and by street name.

There are, however, gaps in the sequence. Directories were produced after 1945, but these were mostly trade directories and did not list private residents.

Electoral registers

These are lists of names of registered voters, arranged by electoral ward. The registers date from 1890. Access to the most recent years is permitted only up to the year 2000.

Photographs



Bruce Castle Museum has well over 30,000 photographs covering the old boroughs of Tottenham, Hornsey and Wood Green. The collections date from 1860 - when the earliest photographs were taken - to the present day. Amongst the many local photographers are George Shadbolt, a pioneer of Victorian times, the Edwardian Fred Fisk, and more recently Henry Jacobs and Ingrid Pollard.

There are many different types of images showing views of streets, schools, transport, places of worship, working life, housing, pubs and shops, local industry ... and much more. Laser copies or digital images of the photographs may be purchased.



Prints, drawings and paintings

A fine collection of engravings, watercolours and oil paintings enhance and complement the illustrative history of the borough. Included in the collection are the delightful local views of the Tottenham area painted by John Bonny in the early 19th century.

Local newspapers

There is a complete set of local newspapers covering the whole of Haringey dating from 1855 to the present day. The main titles in the collection are available on microfilm, from which copies can be made.

School records

Admission registers and school log books are the only type of school records available in the collections. A list of schools included may be seen on www.a2a.org.uk.

Rate books

An important source for tracing the history of a building, the rate books in the archive date from 1775. Information is arranged by address and gives the name of the occupier, owner, a description of the property, its estimated size and the amount of rate paid. Rate books can often be difficult to read and interpret, and archive staff will be able to help.

Oral History

Oral history is a spoken story that records events remembered from the past. The oral history collections at Bruce Castle Museum comprise both audio-tapes and written transcripts of interviews with local people. They are personal accounts about the area. As such this is a unique and valuable primary source material, covering a wide variety of topics.



Haringey Places in Focus:

Hornsey High Street

Today, Hornsey High Street is a busy main road surrounded by homes and businesses. Have you ever wondered what it looked like a hundred years ago?

Photographs

George Shadbolt was a pioneering Victorian photographer from Crouch End. Bruce Castle Museum has an important collection of his photographs, including this one of Hornsey High Street of about 1860. At that time, Hornsey was a village surrounded by green countryside and narrow lanes. This snapshot of an everyday scene shows wooden clapboard houses, a barn and shops.

What differences can you see?



STREET DIRECTORY—1911-1912.		HIG 143
47 Saunders Mrs. Emma, bootmaker	17 Salmon J. & Son, oil- men, grocers &c.	65 Husell & Stevens, builders & decorators
49 Shorter Geo., dining rms	19 Hackney Mrs. Caroline, confectioner	67 The G. N. Railway
51 Willis Cuthbert Gordon, ironmstr. & electrician	21 Saunders William A., boot repairer	Ticepa, Mrs. Sarah Ann Jones
53 Whiteman John Wm., beer retailer	23a Green Horace, butcher	Great Northern Carriage Co. Limited (The), cartmen & contractors
55 Atkins E., pork butcher	23 Hasting & Co., builders	Jones & Willis Lim., art metal workers (Eagle works)
55 Atkins Leonard Chas., L.D.S. ENG., dentist	23 Clark Mrs. Sophia, up- holsteress	
57 Outbush Miss	23 Edon John, green grocer	
58 Bridgman Arth., conftr.	27 Eureka Michael	
61 Holmes Mrs. Mary, wardrobe dealer	27 Gaunton J. H., hairdres.	
63 Kerry Edward & Son, builders	31 & 33 Hornsey National Hall; Charles Jenkins, hon. sec.	
65 Hunt William	31 & 33 Biograph Theatres Limited	
67 Gay Chas. Wm., fruit.	31 & 33 Hardwicke T. W., collector to the Metro- politan Water Board (New River district); attends Friday 11 a.m. to 12 noon	
— Pond sq.	35 Hornsey Borough Council Sanitary Depot Hornsey Mortuary Hornsey Coroner's Court	
— Fire Alarm	Lawdham Charles F. & Lawdham Fredk. C.	
— South grove		
— North rd.		

Street Directories

By looking at Hornsey High Street in the 1911 street directory, we can find information about the trade and population of the area. Each business is listed by property number, name and category. Some shops have specific names: "boot repairer" or "confectioner". Many are small family-run businesses.

Maps

By comparing maps from different dates, we can see how the size and shape of places have changed. This map of Hornsey High Street dates from 1914.

You can easily identify on the map the "Eagle Works" listed in the street directory.

Why not visit Hornsey High Street and see for yourself if any of the buildings are still there?



Haringey Buildings & Landmarks in Focus:

The Prince of Wales Hospital

We can get a better understanding of Haringey's history by looking at the evidence around us. Many buildings and landmarks in the borough tell their own story about how the community has changed. By studying different archive materials we can find out information about: the original use of a building, who owned it and what it used to look like.



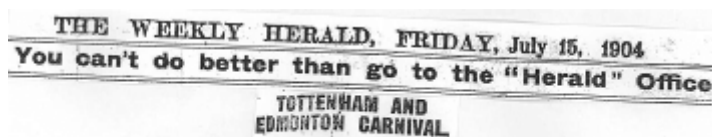
The Prince of Wales Hospital

The Prince of Wales Hospital at Tottenham Green (near the High Road) closed in 1993. It is now a block of flats called Deaconess Court. Originally it was called the Deaconess Institute set up by Dr Laserson in 1869 to train nurses to care for the sick. Bruce Castle Museum has special historical collections of the hospital, including photographs that show how the building has changed.

Census Return

Here is the 1901 census return for the Prince of Wales Hospital. It tells us about the use of the building and the people who were patients. Only two of the nine female patients had a job. One worked at home as a laundress. This was one of the few jobs available for women at that time.

The Prince of Wales Hospital, Tottenham Green, London, N.17, 1901									
Household No.	Street	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Religion	Place of Birth	Place of Birth	Place of Birth
1	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
2	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
3	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
4	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
5	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
6	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
7	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
8	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
9	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London
10	Prince of Wales Hospital	24	M	Single	Surgeon	Anglican	London	London	London



Local Newspapers

Local newspapers reveal more about the people involved with the Prince of Wales Hospital. *The Weekly Herald* of July 1904 reports about the Tottenham and Edmonton Carnival that raised money to help the hospital. Here is a list of the different kinds of 'floats' you would have seen in the 1904 carnival parade and all the names of the participants.

You can still find this strong community spirit surviving today at the modern-day Tottenham Carnival and Festival at Bruce Castle Park.

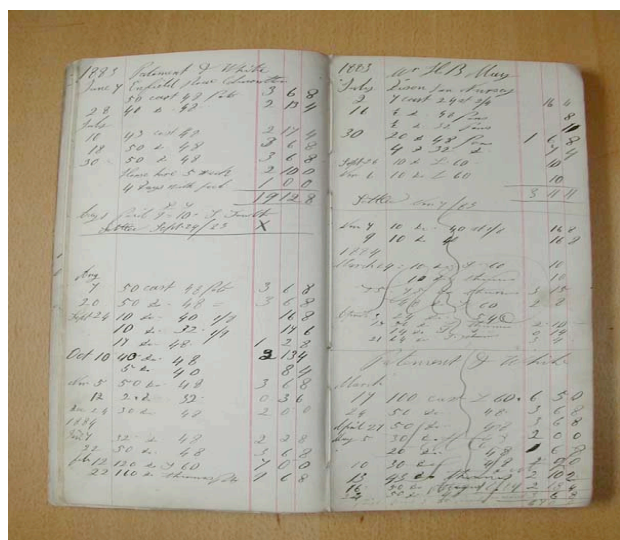
Haringey People in Focus:

Samuel South and the South Potteries

South's Potteries was established first in Edmonton and moved to White Hart Lane, Tottenham in 1886. A successful family-run business, it provided jobs for local people and manufactured horticultural pottery – flower pots! Samuel South had started working at his father's pottery when he was just 12 years old. He took over the business when his father died in 1919. He worked there for 68 years, until he closed the potteries in 1960.

Photographs

This photograph shows Samuel South with his fellow workers in 1895. You can see that the potters started work at an early age. This is a useful record of how the pots were made. Brick kilns are in the background and the wooden wheelbarrows were used to move the finished pots. Stacks of pots are left out to cool, ready for delivery to customers.



Business records

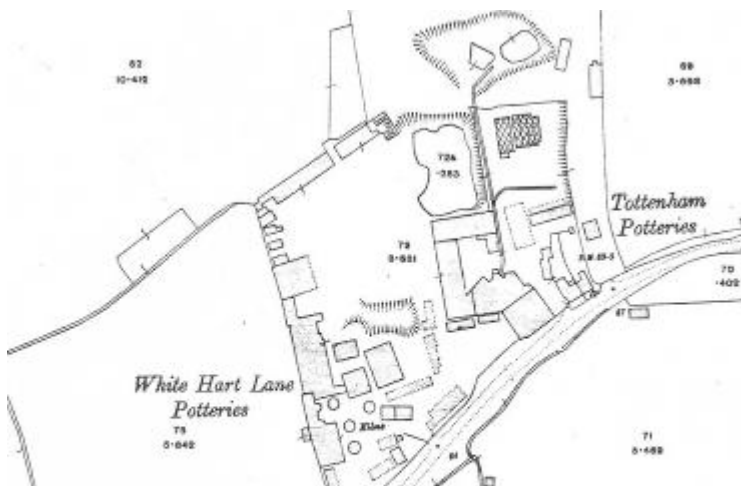
This sales ledger for South's Potteries gives information about the number of pots sold, who they were sold to, and how much money was made by the business for the years 1882-1885.

Useful websites

www.samuelsouth.btinternet.co.uk

And also the story of the Tottenham Cole Potteries:

www.cryer.freemove.co.uk



Maps

South's moved to White Hart Lane, Tottenham in 1886. This OS map of 1913 shows how the site has grown. We can see where the circular brick kilns once stood and the layout of the pottery. The rival business of Cole's Tottenham Potteries was right next door. Both potteries were very important firms in this area, providing pots for the large market gardening industry in the nearby Lea Valley.

Other places in Haringey where you can find out about local history

In addition to Bruce Castle Museum, the other nine libraries in Haringey also have local history books about the borough in their collections. You can see what might be in their collections by looking at: www.haringey.gov.uk/leisure/libraries.htm

Hornsey Library, Local Studies Room

Haringey Park, Crouch End, London N8 9JA
020 8489 1427

www.haringey.gov.uk

The Local Studies Room has reference books and resources about the history of Hornsey and Haringey. There are some historical records about Hornsey (the rest at Bruce Castle Museum). If you want to find out more, just phone the library to make an appointment and the Local History Librarian will be happy to help.

Haringey Planning Office

639 Tottenham High Road, London N17 8BD
020 8489 5222

www.haringey.gov.uk

For advice and information about conservation areas, listed buildings and special planning guidance.

Haringey Building Control

639 Tottenham High Road, London N17 8BD
020 8489 5504 building.control@haringey.gov.uk

www.haringey.gov.uk

Holds historical information dating from 1946 to include plans, details of builders and architects, drainage records. For enquiries, apply in writing.

Haringey Register Office

Civic Centre, High Road, London N22 8LE
020 8489 2605 registrars@haringey.gov.uk

www.haringey.gov.uk

Providing copies of certificates for births, deaths and marriages that have occurred in Haringey from 1837 to present day. Contact the Register Office for more details.

How can I get involved?

There are many community groups in Haringey that are interested in different aspects of Haringey's history. From the *Friends of Bruce Castle* to *Edmonton Hundred Historical Society* to the *North London Postcard Club*, all are run by volunteers and organise events to promote their interest in the area. A directory listing such groups has been compiled by the *Haringey Local History Forum*. This information is available by contacting the Museum on 020 8808 8772.

If you are interested in carrying out research into the history of Hornsey or Highgate, then you might also like to visit the historical collections of:

Hornsey Historical Society

The Old School House, 136 Tottenham Lane, Hornsey, London N8 7EL
020 8348 8429 www.hornseyhistorical.co.uk archivist@hornseyhistorical.fsnet.co.uk

Open: Sat by appointment

The Society has publications and archive material specific to Hornsey.

Highgate Literary and Scientific Institution

11 South Grove, Highgate, London N6 6BS
020 8340 3343 hisi@demon.co.uk Open: Tue-Sat by appointment
Archives and records of Highgate and London history reference material.

Education Consultant: Karen Turvey
Research and Development Team:
Deborah Hedgecock, Robert Waite and Rhiannon Cackett
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Funded and supported by:

