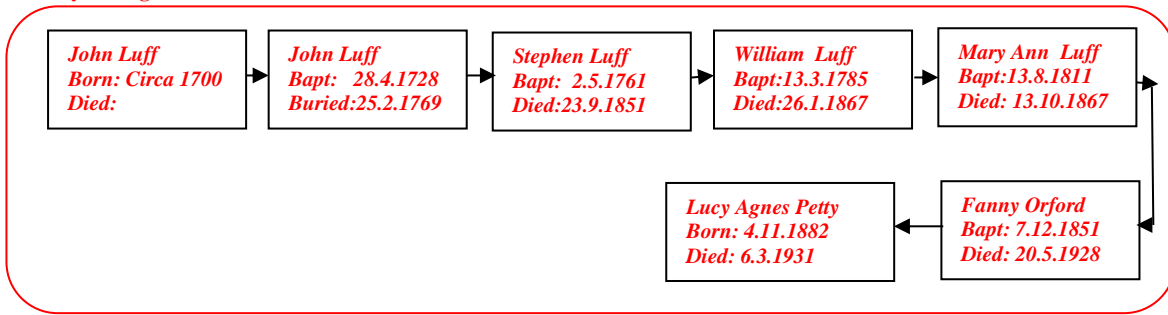


John Herbert Cranch 1910 - 1916

(The author's 3rd Cousin once removed)
web-site www.mike-jl.co.uk

Family Lineage:



John Herbert Cranch was baptised at All Saints Belvedere, Kent on 25th September, 1910. He is the son of Lucy and Frederick Cranch.

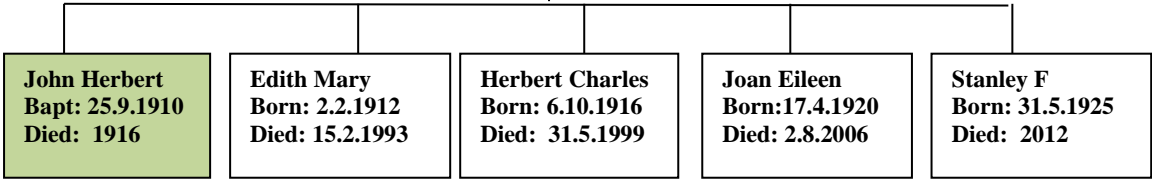
Missin District **Baptisms**
Solemnized in the ~~Parish~~ of *St. Augustine (Parish of All Saints) Belvedere* in the
County of *Kent* in the Year 19*10*.

n.	When Baptized	Child's Christian Name	PARENT'S NAME		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By Whom the Ceremony performed.	Remarks
			Christian.	Surname.				
	August 24 th	Lunice Rebekah	Charles Jessie	Sims	8. Parsonage R ^d	Trimmer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	August 31 st	George William	Leopold Caroline	Beckett	Cheokam Villa Sidney R ^d N ^W Wood	Engine Driver	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 7 th	Daisy Grace	Benjamin George Florance	Farrow	7. Sandway R ^d	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 14 th	Albert	Joseph Thomas Charlotte	Williams	2 nd Rainy St ¹	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 21 st	Florance Lydia Elizabeth	Clifford John Agnes Jane	Rogers	11. Waverley Terrace	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 21 st	Gladys	Clifford John Agnes Jane	Rogers	11. Waverley Terrace	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 21 st	Doris	Clifford John Agnes Jane	Rogers	11. Waverley Terrace	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 21 st	Joy	Clifford John Agnes Jane	Rogers	11. Waverley Terrace	Labourer	T. Clegg Whitte	
	September 25 th	John Herbert	Frederick George Lucy Agnes	Cranch	Beech Cottage Geokings R ^d	Hammerman	T. Clegg Whitte	



Continued.....

Lucy Agnes Petty - married - Frederick George Cranch at All Saints Church, Belvedere 7.9.1907
 Born: 4.11.1882 Born: 1877
 Died: 6.3.1931 Died: 9.12.1952



The 1911 Census shows John, aged 8 months, living with his family at Buck Cottage, Gertrude Road, Belvedere, Kent.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Before writing on this Schedule please read the Examples and the Instructions given on the other side of the paper, as well as the headings of the Columns. The entries should be written in ink.

The contents of the Schedule will be treated as confidential. Strict care will be taken that no information is disclosed with regard to individual persons. The returns are not to be used for proof of age, as in connection with Old Age Pensions, or for any other purpose than the preparation of Statistical Tables.

NAME AND SURNAME	RELATIONSHIP to Head of Family	AGE Sex Marital and SEX	PARTICULARS as to MARRIAGE	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION of Persons aged ten years and upwards	BIRTHPLACE of every person	NATIONALITY of every person born in a Foreign Country	INTENTIVE
1. Frederick George Cranch Head	Head	32 Married	State for each Married Woman entered on this Schedule, the number of— Wife Children born alive to present Marriage (if no children born, always write "None" in Column 7) Children born alive to previous Marriage (if no children born, always write "None" in Column 7) If engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the amount made or received worked for (such as should be inserted in Column 4) See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples in back of Schedule 1	Professional Occupations Industry or Service with which worker is connected This question should generally be answered by stating the business carried on by the employer, if this be clearly shown in Col. 10 the question need not be answered here. If any member of the household is engaged in any Trade or Manufacture, the particular kind of work done, and the amount made or received worked for (such as should be inserted in Column 4) See Instructions 1 to 8 and Examples in back of Schedule 1	Wales Kent	British	
2. Lucy Agnes Cranch Wife	Wife	28 Married			Wales	British	
3. John Herbert Cranch Son	Son	8 months			Wales	British	

(To be filled up by the Enumerator.)

(To be filled up by, or on behalf of, the Head of Family or other person in occupation, or in charge, of this dwelling.)

Write below the Number of Rooms in this Dwelling (Kitchens, Parlours, or Apartments). Count the Kitchens as a room but do not count sanitary, bathing, lobby, closet, bedrooms, or wardrobe, office, shop.

Signature: Frederick George Cranch
 Post Address: Buck Cottage, Gertrude Road, Belvedere

The 1911 census for England and Wales was taken on the night of Sunday 2 April, 1911. The count included all individual households, plus institutions such as prisons, workhouses, naval vessels and merchant vessels, and it also attempted to make an approximate count of the homeless. The census also includes records for the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Royal Navy ships at sea, and overseas military establishments.

The 1911 census documents

Prior to 1911, the household schedules were destroyed once the details had been transferred into the enumerators' summary books. But for the 1911 census both sets of records have been preserved, which means you can see the census documents filled out in householders own hand (complete with mistakes and additional comments). The household schedules, plus their transcription, are available to view.

Fertility in marriage and occupational data

In response to government concerns the 1911 census also asked additional, more specific questions to each household, about fertility in marriage and occupational data. At the time there were falling birth rates, large numbers of people emigrating, and the nation was in reportedly poor health across the demographic spectrum. This was coupled with the rise (and fall) of businesses during what were rapidly advancing industrial and technological times, so the government felt it necessary to understand more about the health of the nation, and which industries were in general growth or decline.

The 1911 census and the suffragettes

Frustrated with the government's refusal to grant women the vote, a large number of women boycotted the 1911 census by refusing to be counted. There were two forms of protest. In the first, the women (or their husbands) refused to fill in the form, often recording their protest on the household schedule. In the second, women evaded the census by staying away from their home for the whole night, and so did not lodge their protest on the household schedule. In both cases, any details relating to individual women in the households will be missing from the census. For the family historian, a refusal to fill in the form (accompanied by a protest statement) at least registers the presence of a woman, or women, in the household. But the women who evaded the count by leaving their home for the night are entirely untraceable via the census. The exact number of women who boycotted the census is not known, though some people have estimated that it may be as many as several thousand.

Continued.....

John Herbert Cranch's death was registered in Dartford, Kent in July 1916.