

An industrious minority: a history of the Bolton Jewish community

By Hilary Thomas and John Cowell

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Sponsors

We are grateful to our sponsors whose generosity has helped bring this book to fruition. All of them have links with Bolton through their parents and grandparents. (They are listed alphabetically.)

Dr Anthony Daulby

In loving memory of his grandfather Jacob Wise.

Julia, David and Emily Eventhall

In loving memory of Corinne and Leon Eventhall

Margaret and Marshall Rubin

Send thanks to Hilary Thomas and John Cowell for their research and detailed accounts of the lives of our grandparents Dorothy and Mark Rubin. We are most grateful to you for opening a door into the past.

Anita and Mark Rubin

In memory of our wonderful grandparents Dorothy and Mark Rubin. With love.

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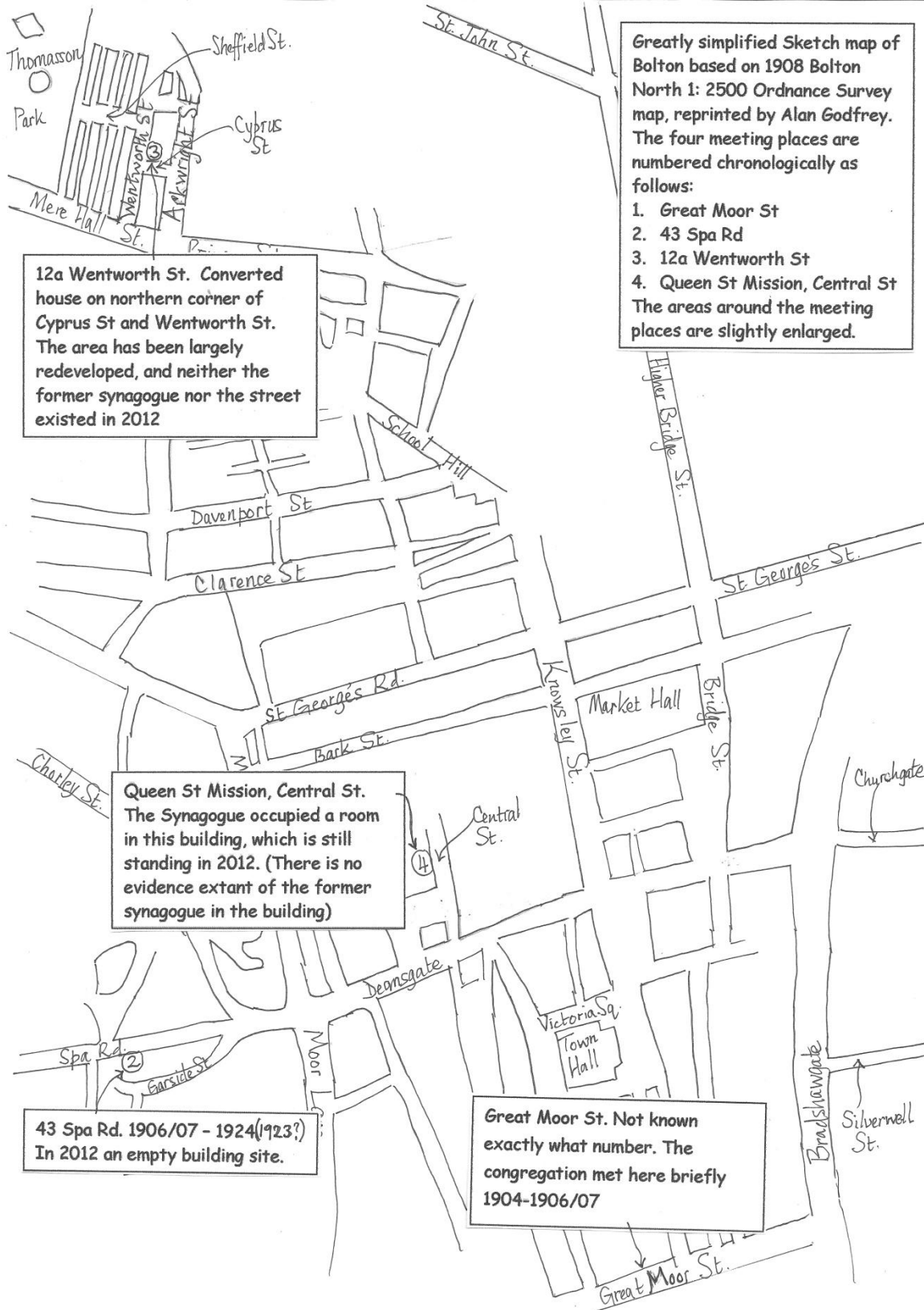
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Bolton Sketch Map



Introduction

It is common for a disappeared Jewish community to leave few, if any, records. Bolton was typical in this respect, though a small amount of correspondence exists in the London Metropolitan Archives, having survived at the other end of the correspondence, and this has been used. It is also common for any surviving records to be in the hands of an aged former officer, or the descendant of such a person, and unavailable for various reasons. In this case it appears that one such record may survive, but it has been impossible to get access to it. This, too, is common. In default of access to such records, the author falls back on a variety of records that are in the public sphere. The estimable public record provided by the Jewish Chronicle has prime place among these, but other newspapers include the Jewish Telegraph, unavailable for the past two years because of the rebuilding of the Manchester and Liverpool Central Libraries. That these two major public libraries should be closed for a long period for reconstruction has been bad luck, and perhaps we should have waited, but who know how long the *historian* will continue to be available and sentient? Time runs, as Faustus said, though we do not expect the Devil to come, nor indeed do we hope to be damned.¹

Back runs of nineteenth century newspapers have been augmented during the work on the history by the addition of a website that happily includes a number of Lancashire newspapers. This has been helpful, as have, at every point, the Bolton Local History room and its excellent staff. Since completing our research there, we have undoubtedly suffered from withdrawal symptoms, and can heartily recommend this excellent collection and the quite wonderful people who staff it, with their expertise and willingness to help with every enquiry from the shrewd to the fatuous. Its resources have included, for us, rate books, local directories, local newspaper files and some indexes to these, local indexes maintained there, council minute books, records of the markets, records of burials, and more. The market records, in particular, have proved a goldmine, allowing us to discover a large number of Jewish stallholders, and their sometimes unhappy relations with the management of a past age – though many stayed for years, clearly providing a service to the local shopper, as well as making a living. Among these there are human stories of great interest, and the picture of the Piczeniks, who had a stall in Farnworth market (as well as in many other towns), is a fascinating one.

Among other websites of great and regular use to us have been the National Archives, the London Gazette, a variety of records on Findmypast and Ancestry, which grew, as we worked, by the addition of a further twenty-five years of the Probate Index and the Manchester school records which can be found on the Findmypast website. These give details of thirty schools, including Manchester Jews' School, Southall St School, Strangeways and Ducie Technical High School. The information includes the name of the child, date of birth, name of parents/guardians, home address, date of admission to the school, name of previous school(if applicable), date of withdrawal and name of school sent to following withdrawal.

¹ "Times runs, the clock will strike, the Devil will come, and Faustus must be damned". (Marlowe, *Dr Faustus*, lines 1429-1430)

The arrival of the Manchester District Council of Synagogues burials database was most welcome during our labours, too. The simplest thing continues to be the ability to enter a name of one of the various local residents or someone who travelled to Bolton, into Google, and suddenly to find a cornucopia of information provided by a relative of one of these people. Wonderful as these can be, the information provided is not always correct, nor have we accepted it at face value. This resource also enabled us to discover the work of a modern Romanian historian who had devoted a great deal of time to unearthing the history of the Jewish Community in Iasi (formerly Jassy), a town in North-eastern Romania, where four families who came to be in Bolton once lived. We answer the question, where did they come from? in one appendix at the end of this book, and the question, where did they go on to? in a second such appendix. Other appendixes collate information of great interest, we believe.

The Biographies section of our book has taken an inordinately long time to compile. We have tried to assemble as much information as possible about people who were part of the Community as well as those active in the Congregation, including community work as well as other interests, and drawing on the memories of those we have interviewed or contacted by e-mail or telephone. We have aimed for accuracy without necessarily having achieved this goal. Several Bolton Jewish families such as the Goodendays, the Noars, the Allens, and the Posnanskys appear on Ancestry and other websites. One may find that the information varies, particularly concerning place and date of birth. We have done our best to give an accurate picture, and where one of these online genealogies has been among our sources, we have listed it. We have been very fortunate to have made contact with many friends and relatives of the early members of the community. They have helped to bring the past to life by sharing their memories and providing us with photographs and documents. Children, grandchildren and great grandchildren from Albuquerque, Dallas, New York, Los Angeles, Australia, Canada and Israel as well as various parts of the United Kingdom have played an important part in telling this story.

Prologue

The Bolton Jewish community started early, with individual traders, the occasional visiting dentist, hawkers and a tailor, a moneylender and a seller of cigars, but it was not till 1903 that a sufficient number had gathered to allow them to celebrate the Festivals in the town. From that point onwards a community of people with various skills proceeded to influence everything from the town's economy to its political and cultural life – though we have found an Alderman elected in the 1840s, who hailed from the Slazenger Moss family, had been all over the world, and had become a Christian. The twentieth-century community included several moneylenders, tailors, shopkeepers and market stall holders (dealing in a range of goods from birds to greengroceries, and shoes to crockery), doctors, opticians, dispensing chemists, a joiner, a maker of electrical telegraph instruments, several engine fitters, several jewellers and watchmakers, including a family firm which traded in Bolton from 1902 for nearly seventy years; several waterproofers, an author of book reviews, two councillors and one candidate who failed to get elected, at least two academics, one of them a Nobel Laureate, and people who played a prominent part in the local branches of national societies. Starting from very discreet participation in the economy of the town, they became prominent suppliers of overalls, second-hand umbrellas and luggage, groceries, shoes, superior quality outfits for men and women, furniture, household goods, radios, book cloths, millinery, and silk. More than one rabbi has been educated in the town, including an early female rabbi, as well as one who was active and highly-esteemed in Canada after some time in England, and one or two of the ministers to the small congregation went on to eminent positions, particularly in South Africa. Something in the vigorous Bolton air, it may seem, fostered growth, intelligence, business acumen, and individuality.

Industrial background to Bolton

Cotton/woollen cloth

It is possible that the woollen cloth trade started as early in Bolton as the twelfth century, though the town was then very small. A further development may have been the arrival of a group of Flemings in 1337, who had been brought over to England by King Edward II, to introduce the manufacture of "cotton goods", though in this case it meant woollen goods, as cotton was not yet available, whereas sheep were plentiful in the area. There was a market in Bolton from the fifteenth century, especially for fustian, a coarse cotton fabric. Cotton manufacture started in the mid-seventeenth century, on a small scale, but in 1767 James Hargreaves of Blackburn invented the Spinning Jenny, which produced yarn in much greater quantities. Just a few years later, in 1779, Samuel Crompton, a Bolton man, born in 1753,

invented his spinning mule, which produced high quality yarns, suitable for use in the production of muslin, which were widely used and appreciated. ²

There were problems with the supply of cotton from America during their Civil War, which produced serious distress in Bolton and elsewhere in Lancashire in the early 1860s, but from 1865 things improved, as America recovered from the Civil War.

Coal

Coal, eventually to be another major industry of the area, was first discovered in the fourteenth century. The local mines were at Brightmet, Farnworth, Great Lever, Halliwell, Horwich, Little Lever, Middle Hulton, Westhoughton, and Winter Hill, as well as farther afield in Lancashire.³ Westhoughton would be the scene of one of Britain's worst mining disasters, the terrible Pretoria Mine fire of 1910. Before that, the miners went on strike in 1881, but failed to secure their demand for a 10% increase in wages. There was another stoppage, of a week's duration, in 1892, again unsuccessful. This industry, like cotton, has now disappeared, apart from some archaeological remains.

Because of this development in the 19th century, Bolton became a large town (population over 168,000 by 1901) with good communications to Manchester, the north, and the east of Lancashire, as well as access to canals, and efficient local transport services from the late nineteenth century. The town centre was graced by an impressive town hall, and such facilities as a hospital, schools and libraries. For the arriving small Jewish population, perhaps the access to Manchester would become the most significant factor, though the presence of a large customer base for their services would clearly be of consequence, for the watchmaker, the tailors, and the drapers.

Other local Bolton industries included bleaching, printing, iron foundries and paper making. Bleaching employed a large number of people. Engineering and textiles remain considerable local industries today. The textile trades had suffered from the beginning of the twentieth century, making little or no progress, while others industries, such as chemicals, motor vehicle production, food, gas, water and electricity, and electrical engineering were expanding very successfully. An interesting feature of these changes, particularly affecting such towns as Bolton and Blackburn, was that female employment was affected where the cotton mills were struggling, and that female employment had been high in these. The census is a poor indicator of female employment, as in the case of Jewish households (and perhaps elsewhere) the wife of someone running a shop or a market stall might appear as not working, but would often, or regularly be involved in running the shop or stall. Anecdotal evidence makes this very clear, and the fact that a man might be running a series of stalls in different towns, as was the case with the Piczenik family, strongly suggests that even if local people were employed sometimes,

² James Scholes, and William Pimblett, *Bolton: a bygone era*, ed Peter Riley, published by P & D Riley, 2000, pp 38, 39, 40, and 41.

³ Taken from list on web page

<http://www.communigate.co.uk/lancs/coalminingineastlancashire/page1.phtml>

the women of the family were most likely to have been involved regularly. In view of the Jewish participation in Bolton's and Farnworth's markets, we shall return to the topic later.

Chapter 1: the early arrivals, and why the Jews came to England in the nineteenth century

'At the start of the nineteenth century, most Jews in England wereimpoverished, poorly educated, dependent on low-status street trades and other forms of petty commerce, popularly identified with crime, violence and chicanery.....The low economic status of English Jewry at the start of the century resulted from decades of unrestricted immigration from Holland, the German states, and, to a lesser extent, Poland.' – Todd M. Endelman, *The Jews of Britain 1656 to 2000*, University of California Press, 2002, p 79

But first, why did Jewish people come to England in such large numbers as the nineteenth century wore on? The misgovernment and anti-semitic discrimination rife in the Russian empire are well known, highly documented, and probably hardly need to concern us, apart from a few examples by the way: excessive taxation of the Russian Jewish communities in the Russian Empire together with the impoverishment of those communities created a difficult situation for all those involved; the introduction in the 1820s of twenty-five years' military service for Jews starting from the age of twelve (but in practice often even earlier than that) alienated the individual soldiers, who were often given up for dead by their families. On release from the Army they could live *outside* the Pale, which served to cut their ties with their families and other Jews, who had to stay *inside* the Pale. The harsh enforcement of the quota of Jewish recruits, under pain of fines and worse, induced the communal officials to apply the recruitment generally, whilst bribes paid by the better-off meant that the burden fell excessively on the poorer and less educated.

In the Russian Empire the outbreak of pogroms in the early 1880s in Warsaw, Ukraine and the southern Russian provinces applied a further push to the idea of emigration as a solution to the problems of the Jewish population, particularly as the Russian security forces failed to protect the Jewish minority quite notably (unlike the outbreak of anti-Jewish violence in Bohemia and Moravia in 1899, when the Austrian troops and gendarmes were sent in, and arrests were made, followed by rapid justice, and Jewish school children were protected). The 1880 pogroms were not the earliest as Odessa saw similar attacks in the early 1870s and Bessarabia in 1865.

At the very end of the nineteenth century, official policy in Russia may be gauged from the fact that, "When asked by a delegation from Paris in 1898 what would become of Jews under a system of constant persecution, one of the Tsar's closest aides replied candidly that one-third would die out, one-third would leave the country and one-third would assimilate without trace."⁴

⁴ David J Goldberg and John D Rayner, *The History of the Jewish People*, Chapter 12, Viking, 1987

The question of where Jews were to go was partly answered in other countries with strong warnings against going there: in particular, the Napoleonic *Décret infâme* (1808) aimed to end usury and relieve the peasants of Alsace and East France, especially, of indebtedness to Jewish moneylenders and reduce existing debts heavily, despite the fact that the Church was profiting far more than the Jews from moneylending in the five Eastern French departments of Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, Moselle, Meuse, & Vosges. The *Décret infâme* didn't apply to the more assimilated Jews of South West France and elsewhere outside the east, but it did condemn the Alsace-Lorraine Jews to bankruptcy and poverty. France then had anti-Jewish riots in the departments of Haut and Bas Rhin and Moselle in 1819 and 1820.⁵

Germany, too, had established a pattern that suggested it might not be an attractive place for emigration by east European Jews. The 1819 Hep! Hep! Riots in Germany started in Würzburg, where Jews constituted only one percent of the city's 20,000 population – and they then spread to Frankfurt, Danzig and Kraków. Later, in 1830, there were similar riots in Hamburg. The riots were not all: in the nineteenth century Jews were denied – or had restricted access to – appointments in the Civil service, law, government and academia, though Bavaria and Baden were more liberal than other parts of Germany.⁶

So England, by contrast with other western European countries, was attractive, particularly as the nineteenth century wore on and Jewish people had access to such desirable goals as emancipation and secure property ownership. The importance of the latter may be judged from an early article in the Bolton local press, which also demonstrates an awareness in Bolton of such issues. The Bolton Chronicle reported on 24 November 1832 under the heading 'The Jews': 'Within the last few years the members of the Jewish persuasion have been making considerable investments in the purchase of landed property. Mr Lyon Goldsmith has purchased some estates in Sussex and within the last few days Mr Raphael has laid out £30,000 in the purchase of an estate in Kent. We believe that several members of the Jewish persuasion have been induced to lay out their money in landed property [so] that their parliamentary advocates may be enabled, on the next discussion of the Jewish Emancipation, to meet the objection made upon it, when last before Parliament, that they had no direct fixed interest in this country.'

Jewish pedlars are well-known to have moved around England from the eighteenth century with their wares, and well into the nineteenth. These goods, and the usually Spartan – and often hazardous - conditions of their occupation are well described in Betty Nagggar's book, on Jewish

⁵ David Vital: *A People Apart: the Jews in Europe, 1789 – 1939*, Oxford University Press, 1999, pp 58-59, 217-218. The *Décret infâme* cancelled any debt owed to Jews by those in military service, or by women if the debt was signed without the approval of their husbands or parents. It abolished the freedom of trade of the Jews by forcing them to acquire permits (which were almost never given) from the local prefects, and prevented Jews from settling in the area of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

(<http://www.jewishhistory.org.il/history.php>)

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp 212f, 268-271

Pedlars and Hawkers.⁷ They included brushes, writing and sewing materials, combs, jewellery, watches, spectacles, pickles and anchovies, hats, lemons, clothes, slippers, rhubarb, spices, silk, shawls, handkerchiefs, sealing wax, beads, penknives, brooches, shoe buckles, watch chains, and “Jew watches” – made especially for pedlars. Till about 1920 “Jew watches” were still made for pedlars – of gun metal, with the pedlar’s name or licence number written in or on the back of the watch. Bill Williams, in his history of Manchester’s Jewish community, describes how some pedlars operated on the fringes of legality, some worked for themselves, whilst others hawked on commission for established shopkeepers, and how many settled down, opening shops and fitting into local communities to some extent.⁸ Hawkers or pedlars were required by law to have a licence for which they had to pay; thus their means of earning a living required some capital before they could start – both to buy stock and to pay for the licence.⁹ As the poorest among them, perhaps newly arrived from Poland or elsewhere on the continent may well have been desperately short of resources when they set off to trade, this must have involved the occasional brush with the law, if they either deliberately neglected to purchase the licence, or were quite unaware of its existence and their need for it. One such person came to the notice of the authorities in Bolton in 1833.

Abraham Harris was a young man from Prussian Poland, but described as of Italian extraction. In August 1833 he was trying to sell his sponges without a hawker’s licence in Bolton.

Selling sponges – a common Jewish occupation

The selling of sponges became something of a speciality of Jewish pedlars and others by the nineteenth century. It is referred to in many places, and Isaac Levine, who died in a fire in Bolton, had dealt in sponges among other products. Jacob Goodenday, in Blackburn, was described as a hawker of sponges and wash leather in 1871. His descendants later moved to Bolton, and made good. It was also the trade of Samuel Saks, an early officer of the Blackburn congregation. As a commodity to be hawked around, sponges had the obvious advantage of not weighing down the bearer.

Fortunately for Abraham, who spoke and understood very little English, a concerned prosperous Jewish businessman from Manchester, Joseph Gumpelson, came to his aid and acted as interpreter to the court. He explained that Abraham Harris had arrived in London from Prussian Poland about three months before, and subsequently to Manchester ‘in a state of great

destitution. Some humane persons [probably members of the Jewish community in Manchester] there subscribed a small sum to relieve his distress and he purchased a quantity of

⁷ Betty Naggar: *Jewish Pedlars and Hawkers*, Porphyrogenitus, 1992

⁸ Bill Williams: *The Making of Manchester Jewry 1740-1875*, Manchester University Press, 1985 reprint, pp 2, 7-8

⁹ Though on occasions established members of the Jewish community might help with a stock of, for example, watches or sponges. Web page <http://www.pedlars.info/history/84-1697-act.html> states ‘In 1832 licensing work passed to the Board of Stamps and the duties were successively administered by the Board of Stamps and Taxes in 1833 and the Board of Inland Revenue in 1849.’

sponges, of which he became the vendor.’¹⁰ Joseph Gumpelson is referred to several times in Bill Williams’s *The Making of Manchester Jewry*: he was rather a rebel in communal matters, a pawnbroker, and in later life he moved to Birmingham where he died at a good age. His efforts on behalf of Abraham Harris were successful – or perhaps the charitable disposition of the magistrate, Major Watkins, was the decisive factor: in any event the latter very sensibly did not convict the poor sponge seller, who probably could not have paid a fine in any case, as the value of his entire stock was estimated as not worth more than two shillings (10p).

Chapter 2: A Dental Interlude

‘...when to these [advantages] are added the juvenility which Artificial Teeth give to the countenance of aged Persons, and that they are warranted to bite the hardest substance without pain or injury, Mr N. feels himself justified in claiming that palm of superiority in Dental Surgery which has been unanimously awarded him.’ – advertisement, Saturday 16/2/1833, in the Bolton Journal, by Nathaniel Nelson, ‘Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,’ of Liverpool.

Bolton had its occasional Jewish visitor from early in the nineteenth century, as travel around Britain improved. Not all these visitors were hawkers or pedlars. Predictably among the earliest was a dentist belonging to one of the Jewish dental dynasties - the Jones family. But even before he arrived in the town, the exuberant Mallans were advertising their presence in both Manchester and Liverpool, in the local press, with a bombast and chutzpah that were enviable without being entirely convincing, and inviting the local nobility, gentry and other inhabitants to make the journey for fillings and other treatments. The Bolton Chronicle of 4/8/1832, p 1, under a coat of arms, with the motto Dieu et Mon Droit, drew attention to their services, ‘To the Nobility, Gentry and inhabitants of Manchester, Liverpool and their vicinities. Mineral Succedaneum for filling decayed teeth without heat or pressure and incorrodible teeth without wires and ligatures. Mons. J. M. Mallan, surgeon-dentist, of the firm of Mons. Mallan & Sons, 32 Great Russell St, Bloomsbury and 9 Half Moon St, Piccadilly, London, [now consulting at] 23 Bond St (Mr Harrison’s) corner of Mosley St, (Manchester) every Thursday & Friday till Friday 24 August, intermediate days at Mr Swinnerton’s, Bold St (Liverpool) [till] 26th inst. [Open] 10 till 5.’ It is fairly obvious that there must have been at least two of the Mallans in practice, as the opening days in Manchester covered some of the days covered by those in Liverpool – or, more simply, they couldn’t easily be in two cities fifty miles apart at the same time. These two were perhaps Edward and James Michael, the sons of Val(l)ek (or Falk) Mallan (otherwise known as Milleman) and their mother had been Bracha Lippschutz before marriage to Vallek Milleman. James Michael Mallan (the Mons. J.M. Mallan mentioned in the advertisement quoted above) was born in 1814, in Holland, and died in 1880. He was married to Rachel Davis at the Great Synagogue, in London in 1853. Perhaps the most surprising thing about his advertisement to the Bolton and other public in 1832 is that he can

¹⁰ Bolton Chronicle, 31/8/1833, p 2

only have been eighteen years old at the time. He was mature for his age! But he perhaps had his father, Valek/Vallek/Falk in attendance, too, and may well have been trained by the older man, as the London Gazette includes a notice of the dissolution of the partnership among the two brothers and their father on 17 February, 1837.¹¹ (The father died in 1840) James Michael's older brother, Edward, born in 1806, probably also in Holland, died in 1866, and one or more of his children's births were registered at the New Synagogue.¹²

The reputation of the Mallans as dentists was not perfect by any means: as Christine Hillam says, "it was the misfortune of ethical Jewish practitioners that some of the greatest scoundrels in London dentistry, Le Dray, Mallan and Jones, were also Jewish."¹³ This highlights a problem regarding the large group of Jewish families who provided dentists that went from town to town in the earlier part of the nineteenth century. The practice of dentistry was not yet professional, and training could be very brief indeed: the Mallans, like some other practitioners, specialised in training beginners in a period of a month or so, then sending them out to practise under the firm's name. As time went on this name became seriously tarnished, particularly by a lawsuit brought by the unfortunate Mrs Foulcard against James Michael Mallan, in 1842. This precipitated his departure to the United States, on a "professional visit" that lasted two years. But he was in the news again in 1858, after using different professional aliases for some years, when he was accused of fraud at Bloomsbury.¹⁴ (Visiting the dentist at this period cannot always have been a happy experience, in view of problems with mercury leaking out of the then usual filling materials; this quotation from John Gray, in *Preservation of the teeth*, published in 1842, is instructive as to the problems, and some of the anti-semitic attitudes then prevalent: 'The things called mineral, or Jews' teeth, are now plentifully manufactured of porcelain they can never be mistaken for teeth. The unnatural material by acting as a whetstone on any of the natural teeth soon wears them away.')¹⁵

Hard on the heels of the Mallans in Liverpool and Manchester, on page 1 of the Bolton Chronicle for 1 September 1832 there appeared an advertisement in almost the same words as the earlier Mallan advert, by a Mr N. Nelson (of Liverpool), also under the coat of arms with the same motto as above. Text about Mineral Succedaneum fillings and fixing without wires or other ligatures followed. One might have thought that this advertiser was actually a Mallan, or someone trained by them. He offered to be available from the first to the twenty-second of September, 1832, at 6 Silverwell St. And he repeated this advertisement in the following week's issue of the newspaper. Mr N. Nelson was Nathaniel Nelson, and he was married to Ann

¹¹ London Gazette issue 19480, 31/3/1837, p 899

¹² Information from the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain's Anglo-Jewish database drawn from the 1851 census and other sources.

¹³ Christine Hillam: *Brass Plate and Brazen Impudence*. Liverpool University Press, 1991

¹⁴ Ibid, p 56. James Michael was also an insolvent debtor in the Queen's Prison in January 1852, and awaiting a hearing in the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors. (London Gazette issue 21279, 6/1/1852, p 59) He died in 1880, leaving the modest sum of £200 to his widow. His brother Edward was also to become bankrupt in 1846.

¹⁵ John Gray, *Preservation of the teeth*, published 1842, p 40

Jones, a member of the Jones family who were Jewish dentists for some generations. Mr Nelson returned to Bolton in February 1833, this time operating at Mrs Crook's, at 14 Silverwell Street, a street which, incidentally, saw later Jewish businesses, including the Shaffer family, and others. Nelson was born in or around 1801, in Liverpool, and was practising dentistry there in 1851, living at Mount Pleasant with his wife¹⁶. By 1861, when he last appears in the census, he was at 42 Oxford St, Liverpool, evidently a widower.¹⁷

But the Mallans had not quite finished with Bolton, or rather with advertising in Bolton services that they provided in Manchester and Liverpool. Mallan Senior, whose first name was Falk or Valek or Vallek, advertised for some months in 1834 that he was available in Manchester, first at 22 Falkner St, 2 doors from Charlotte Street then at 36 Mosley Street.¹⁸ The Liverpool Mercury of Friday, October 11, 1833, had a report on a Fancy [= fancy dress] Ball, held in the Town Hall in Liverpool, that lists almost everyone who attended the event, and that J.M. Mallan, of Bold Street 'personated to the life Sir Lucius O'Trigger,'¹⁹ whilst A. Mallan, also of Bold Street, and presumably another member of the family (perhaps in fact Edward Mallan), was 'an admirable representative of Napoleon's son. His beautiful figure, together with the richness of the dress, made him one of the most interesting personages present.' Even allowing for the hyperbole, it seems as if every possible advantage of the occasion was being taken by the younger Mallans, perhaps gifted with a certain star quality, no doubt as an opportunity to meet the cream of Liverpool society.

To return briefly to the travelling Jewish dentists who serviced much of the country after around 1830, a famous name appeared in Bolton by 1845, when Williams's Directory of Bolton for that year listed Messrs Gabriel, of London, at 42 Bark Street. They would undoubtedly not be there for the whole week, but their presence is a sign of how enterprising and willing to travel the members of the (reputable) firm were, whilst at the same time suggesting the occasional presence of a representative of the firm, rather than the head.²⁰

Chapter 3: Travellers and settlers in Bolton in the 19th century

'As he lay there he remembered.....Odessa and its cobble-paved courtyards cloaked in ivy.' Vasily Grossman, *Life and Fate*, p 22.

¹⁶ Census ref HO107/2182, Folio 91, p 39

¹⁷ Census ref RG9/2683, Folio 73, p 20

¹⁸ Bolton Chronicle, 11/1/1834, p 1 & 15/3/1834, p 1

¹⁹ a character in Sheridan's play *The Rivals*, which was first performed in 1775

²⁰ Lyon Gabriel, the head of the firm, appears in the JGSGB's 1851 database of Jewish people in Britain. He died in 1866, and his sixth child, Henry, followed him into the business, moving to Liverpool, where he died in 1911. The Gabriels continued to appear in Bolton directories until the 1860s.

One travelling trader who actually did reach Bolton was Adolphus Siegfried Viener, 'who had premises at the Steyne, Brighton, the Esplanade, Weymouth, Cheltenham and Windsor, not to mention the Queen's Bazaar, London.' Malcolm Brown, in a talk to the Jewish Historical Society of England in 1990, mentioned him as touring in East Anglia in 1835, citing the *Suffolk Chronicle* of 23/5/1835. Mr Viener's branch of that family almost certainly converted, as his son or nephew, Adolph Moritz Viener, later domiciled for many years in Blackpool, was a mainstay of the town centre church of Christ Church, which once stood at the junction of Maybell Avenue (now the northern section of Abingdon St) and Queen Street. Adolph Moritz Viener is buried in Singleton Church Yard, in the Fylde, but Adolphus Siegfried died in Cheadle Asylum in 1866, aged 65, quite an advanced age at that time.²¹ Adolph Siegfried's Queen's Bazaar arrived in Bolton in January 1834, with a flourish. The front page advertisement in the *Bolton Chronicle* of 18 January 1834 included the following:

'Under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Depot of Palais Royal no. 88, 89 à Paris. Assembly Rooms, Oxford St, Bolton. Messrs Viener and Co have the honour of announcing that they have OPENED their SPLENDID BAZAAR of Parisian, Geneva, Frankfort [sic], Vienna and Berlin Fancy Goods....puffing not being the custom of this firm, Messrs Viener will feel obliged by an early visit, ocular demonstration being the best proof....musical pictures, musical clocks with real fountains, alabaster clocks, musical boxes, Dresden China... bracelets, snaps and crosslets, jewellery... Roman jet ornaments...Parisian perfumery... sole agents for J.M. Farina's Eau de Cologne.'

Crushed under the weight of all these marvellous goods on offer from the firm, the reader may have smiled as he finally read, 'Adolphus Siegfried Viener has complied [with an Act of Parliament obliging hawkers to take out a licence] though not certain whether his mode of transacting business does not exempt him. Licensed Hawker no. 1,623.'²²

A most remarkable event in the political and municipal history of Bolton occurred on 23 July, 1840. An Alderman for Church Ward (Charles Nuttall) having died, his successor was elected from four nominees, namely Henry Moss, tailor and draper, John Brown, Ralph Haslam and James Rothwell. The description of the election in the Council's minutes makes it clear that Aldermen were elected by the councillors, as was still the case when Aldermen were abolished by an act of Parliament in the twentieth century.²³ Henry Moss tied with one of the other nominees, so that the Mayor would have to give his casting vote, which he was unhappy to do, but at this moment Councillor Ainsworth arrived, so the Mayor commented that he was able to have the deciding vote. Henry Moss was thereupon elected, and signed the declaration made by

²¹ Free BMD website

²² *Bolton Chronicle* 18/1/34. The resemblance of large sections of this advertisement to that inserted in the *Preston newspaper* by Henri Leveaux shortly afterwards suggests a joint effort, or the use of the same agent, or perhaps simple plagiarism by Henri Leveaux. See *Preston Chronicle* 8/3/1834, quoted in *Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and Others: a history of the Preston Jewish Community*, by John Cowell, 2009, page 13.

²³ The Local Government Act of 1972

newly-elected Aldermen, Councillors, Assessors, and other elected officers of the Council. This ran to four parts, which may be summarised:

1. The person elected undertook to be faithful and bear true allegiance to Queen Victoria.
2. He swore that he detested the doctrine that excommunicated princes might be deposed or “murdered” by their subjects and that no foreign prince, state etc “hath or ought to have jurisdiction in England.”
3. He swore that he owned real or personal estate to the value of a thousand pounds over and above what would satisfy his debts.
4. He swore, on the true faith of a Christian not to exercise any of his official authority to weaken the Protestant Church or its Clergy.

The only unusual thing about Henry Moss’s signature on these declarations, particularly the last, was that he was a member of a large and commercially very successful Jewish family, well known in Manchester and the north-west of England, which would ultimately create the company that produced Slazenger tennis rackets and other sports equipment. Henry Moss ran a shop that had previously been opened by Ralph Slazenger Moss, then inherited by his brother Joseph Slazenger Moss, and which is referred to, along with others in other towns round Lancashire, by Bill Williams, on page 115 of *The Making of Manchester Jewry, 1740-1875*.²⁴ Henry appears to have been the only member of the family to have converted, and it is not clear from the historical record where this occurred. Further information on his life, interesting career, and death, appears in his short biography at the end of this volume. As regards the reaction to his election it is mercifully short of any derogatory reference to his Jewish origins, though the journalist in the Bolton Chronicle, a Tory newspaper of the time, is scathing about the whole proceedings which led to his election. The editorial in the Bolton Chronicle of 23 July 1840, headed ‘Another Corporation Farce – election of an alderman,’ comments, ‘...when we find such men as our Bolton Whiglings can produce, going by the name of aldermen, the folly of the thing can but encourage jocularity.’ It appears that this Tory newspaper really disapproved not of Henry Moss, but of the whole concept of a democratic local council, as the term “Whiglings”, a belittling reference to the local Whig, or Liberal politicians, indicates. The really remarkable thing is that Henry Moss, in achieving this position, which he held for only four and a half years, appears likely to have been the first person of Jewish origin to have become an alderman in Lancashire. His career was brief, but he was later re-elected (in 1842) for a different ward (Bradford) as a Liberal, when the political tide was turning against the Liberals, and continued to represent Bradford Ward until the elections of November 1844, when he was replaced by a Conservative.²⁵

References to Bolton, or at least to Jews in Bolton, remained sparse in the Jewish Chronicle to the end of the nineteenth century, but there were a few to individual isolated families. One of these started in Bolton, then moved to Manchester. Another started in Manchester, then moved

²⁴ Manchester University Press, paperback edition, 1985.

²⁵ *Annals of Bolton: History, Chronology, Politics*, by James Clegg, Bolton, the Chronicle Office, 1888, pp 54, 58, 61 and 67. The index states on page 185 that he spend four and a half years as an Alderman.

to Bolton, which might be considered the obvious direction of travel at a time when even Manchester's Jewish congregation and community was still developing.

The first of these two families was that of Joel Benjamin, the second that of John Harris. Both Joel Benjamin and Lewis, the father of John Harris, are referred to on page 138 of Bill Williams's book *The Making of Manchester Jewry, 1740-1875*. Joel Benjamin was a rag waste dealer, who moved to Manchester around 1844. In the 1841 census he was in Newport Street, Bolton, with his wife Amelia, Abra(ha)m Benjamin, who was assisting in the business, and the household already had a female servant. This stay in Bolton was evidently of a little over ten years' duration.²⁶ By 1861 Joel and Amelia were living at 59 York Street, Manchester, later better known as Cheetham Hill Road. Abraham was living elsewhere, but still sorting rags, and the census returns indicate that Joel and Abraham had come to Manchester via Bolton from Prussia, the entry for Abraham in 1851 adding the useful information that he was from Prussian Poland. As it seems highly likely that Abraham was a brother of Joel, but that Joel was the one who had the business head, it is likely, therefore, that both of them had come from Schneidemuhl (now Piła) west of the city then known as Bromberg, but now as Bydgoszcz, which is named in the naturalisation papers for Joel Benjamin. By 1871 Joel was styled a gentleman in the census returns, and continued to be so described in 1881, now at 63 Cheetham Hill Road, which may well have been the same house as in 1861, allowing for re-numbering of properties. Joel Benjamin was a founder member of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews in the mid 1850s²⁷, having threatened to resign his seat in the Old Hebrew Congregation's synagogue unless his assessment were reduced in 1842.²⁸

Before the great immigration from the Russian and Austrian empires brought very large numbers of Jews to the British Isles from 1870 to 1905, the largest group of foreign-born people in England had been the Germans, who came to England, in particular, in large numbers throughout the nineteenth century. The most favoured settling places for these German migrants were around London, and the large cities of Lancashire, and Yorkshire. The communities in Liverpool and Manchester were the largest in what was then Lancashire, but other towns, such as Bolton, also had their German populations. In 1901, for example, in Bolton, there were such local residents as these, all born in Germany, and none of them, apparently, Jewish:-

- Augustus Baehren, a sausage skin manufacturer, then living at 89 Crescent Road with his Bolton-born wife and three children (in the Axon's Directory of Bolton 1885 he was described as dealing in "sausage skins and violin strings"!
- John Birckley, a watchmaker, at 11 Lyndhurst Street, with his local-born wife and adopted daughter;
- John (a finisher in a bleach works) and Margaret Bogle, both Germans, with their Manchester-born daughter, living at 5 Moss Street;

²⁶ Bill Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry, 1740-1875*, pp 72 & 383, footnote 71

²⁷ Bill Williams, *op. cit.* p 350

²⁸ Bill Williams, *op. cit.* p. 135

- John Henry Bull²⁹ (occupation unreadable) and his wife Justina, both Germans from Hamburg and their children, two of them born in the Isle of Man, living at 90 Oak Street;
- Herman Claus, a widowed butcher, living at 32 Artillery Street;
- John Clegg, a leather dresser, living with his Yorkshire-born wife at 10 Spa Road;
- Charles Domhard, a butcher and his German-born wife Jessie, a grocer on her own account, lived at 80 Bull Lane;
- August Gohl, an iron turner, was at 122 Lever Street, with his Yorkshire-born wife and six children;
- Mary Kappelmeye, from Bavaria, was a general servant at Breightmet Hill;
- Clara Korff, a cook domestic in the vicarage on Grosvenor Street;
- Henry Luders, a butcher, and his German-born wife, Caroline, were at 45 George Street;
- William Martins, a commercial correspondence clerk, and his Spanish born wife, were at 52 Arkwright Street;
- Lily Marlenbergh, or Menlenbergh, was a domestic servant to a Dutch-born Roman Catholic priest, at 14 St Edmund Street;
- The matron of a private children's home, in [unnumbered] Jackson Bank, whose name is so badly written as to be conjectural at best;
- Bert Saphael, an electrical engineer, was a lodger at 115 Vernon Street;
- Edward Stavenow, a modeller in clay, born German, but a US citizen, lived at 38 Gilnow Road with his Yorkshire-born wife, surrounded by a varied population, from London, Scotland, Canada, Kent, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire;
- Robert Steiger, a cotton mill worker, lodged at 93 Davenport Street;
- And Frederick Weinman, a widower, employed as a coach builder, lived at 37 Mawson Rd, with his two English-born adult children. Frederick died in Bolton in 1907.³⁰

There were almost as many Italians in the town in 1901, too, most of them engaged in selling ice cream, but at least one confectioner, and two organ grinders. Bearing in mind all the above, who must have been known to members of the population, it is perhaps not surprising that Bolton accepted the Jewish migration quite smoothly, as far as we can say for sure.

The second of these two early Jewish families to be resident in Bolton was that of John Harris, a son of Lewis Harris, an ink manufacturer and quill dresser, born in London about 1810, who followed his unusual trade in Manchester for decades. John, born in Manchester about 1848,

²⁹ John Bull is a quintessentially British name to adopt!

³⁰ FreeBMD website, June quarter, 1907.

became first a clothing salesman in Manchester,³¹ then a clothier's manager in Hanley, where he was in 1881,³² and soon after this briefly in Bolton, where his daughter was born in 1884, followed by a son in 1887. In 1888 he was listed in the Post Office Directory of Bolton as a second-hand clothes dealer at 23 Deansgate. However, by 1891, when the Census came round, he had moved back to Manchester, to live in Elizabeth Street, and he was at Kersal by 1901. His business flourished and became J. Harris and Co., clothiers and tailors, remaining at 23 Deansgate for at least forty years, where it appeared in the Bolton Trade directories from 1900 until 1932. Both his children, Benita and Louis, were involved in the business.³³ (See also the short biographies of John and his wife Katie Lewis Harris, and their children, at the end of the book)

Bolton's community was unable to form a congregation until the first decade of the twentieth century. There were too few of them, it seems, at any one time. Life, too, could be very hard, and misfortune could strike even those who appeared to be prospering. For more than thirty years a pedlar known variously as Isaac Levine and Levi Isaacs dealt in various wares, from greengroceries to jewellery, from Ashburner Street, Bolton. He had arrived from Poland probably after 1851, and stayed until the 1880s. For most of this time he lodged with David English, a jeweller, and later his widow Harriet, in their Ashburner Street house: he told them he had not a single relative in the world. By the time of his death, in 1886, he probably owned the house in which he lived alone in Ashburner Street, but he appears to have remained on good terms with the Englishes. Misfortune struck him on Sunday the first of November, 1886. He was in the habit of leaving a fire burning overnight on the ground floor of his house, and this ignited one of the piles of miscellaneous stuff that lay around his house in heaps. He woke and walked down the stairs, to be greeted by the blaze. This forced him back upwards, and at some point either before he reached the third floor of the house, or when he was already there, he was badly burned. Somehow, despite his age (around sixty-two years) he succeeded in climbing out of a third-floor window, and clung perilously onto the window sill.

Outside the house, the blaze had attracted the attention of Superintendent Phillips of the local police, and the fire brigade had been alerted. With amazing speed the firemen arrived, and a ladder was set up to allow the Sergeant to climb up and rescue the poor man. He was able to put Levine/Isaacs over his shoulder and carry him down the ladder. From the foot of the ladder Levine/Isaacs was conveyed to a nearby house, then to the infirmary. He was well cared for in the Infirmary, but died on the following Tuesday morning. An inquest was held, and death as a result of shock from burns was the verdict. The son of Harriet English, a labourer in his twenties, gave evidence, some of which has provided the basis for parts of this account of the death of Isaac Levine. The deceased was to be buried at Tonge public cemetery, in consecrated ground, and the details were entered in the burial register, but the entry reads, 'Levi Isaacs, pedlar, age 61, died in infirmary, buried 6 November 1886. No ceremony in church.

³¹ 1871 Census ref RG10/4061, Folio 69, p 11

³² 1881 Census ref RG11/2718, Folio 13, p 20

³³ 1891 Census ref RG12/3264, Folio 41, p 8; 1901 RG13/3726, Folio 132, p 3

Consecrated ground. Cancelled – interred at Manchester.’ We have been unable to find any record of his burial in Jewish cemeteries in Manchester but it appears likely that members of the Manchester Jewish community had read of the sad events in Bolton and came forward to offer him an appropriate Jewish burial.

By the time John Harris was selling second-hand clothing in Deansgate in the late 1880s, another Jewish businessman had arrived in Bolton. This was Louis Hochschild, who had come to England from Germany and married the daughter of another German-born Mancunian Jew, Hermann Erb. Louis Hochschild set up in business as a cigar importer in both Bolton and Manchester, beginning at Bolton in Bradshawgate, then transferring his business to Manchester Road. He also shared premises with A. Aaron, a moneylender, almost certainly Abraham, the father of Israel Aaron (of Blackburn) and Samuel Aaron, a picture framer, of Preston. Hochschild’s second daughter, Theresa, was born in Bolton in 1886, suggesting that he was resident there at least for some of the time between the mid-1880s and 1900. His luck changed, though, in 1900, when he became bankrupt, and that appears to have been the end of the Foreign Cigar Company, as his business was called, of the shop in Bolton, and of his residence in Manchester and Bolton. (For further details of his interesting career, see the short biography of him at the end of the book)

Another probably Jewish man found in Bolton by the 1891 Census was Louis Herzfeld, aged twenty, then lodging at 139 Bradshawgate, in the household of Jane Birchby, a hosiery and smallware dealer, and her widowed sister Mary Atherton, next door to the Menai Bridge public house. He may well have been working for the confectioner on the other side of the Menai Bridge, a widow called Frances Aldred. Surrounded by these elderly Boltonians, he must have been an exotic figure, coming from Odessa, in the modern Ukraine, but then part of Russia. By 1901 he had moved to Leeds, almost certainly, where he appears as Louis Herzfield at 5 Pendulum Place, now absorbed into the textile industry and employed as a tailor’s machinist, with a wife, four children, and a lodger of his own. His stay in Bolton had probably ended by 1892, as his eldest child was born in Leeds nine years before the 1901 Census.³⁴

While in Bolton he would probably have known two other young single Jewish men who lived near him in 1891. They were Albert Ableson, 21, and Moses Claff, 24, apparently acting as Ableson’s agent in the furniture dealing business, who were sharing a house at 5 Church Wharf. Both were from Russia, an unhelpful detail at a time when Russia included much of Poland, all of modern Ukraine and Belarus, and the entire countries that were later to become Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Their trade was one in which the Jews of this period often found themselves. A few more details on Albert can be supplied from his marriage, in April 1897, to Flora Leah Greenberg. This occurred at the Leeds Great Synagogue, then in Belgrave Street, and he was a bachelor, a furniture dealer, still of Bolton, by now at 26 Moncrieffe St, and the son of Simon Gershon Abelson, a deceased hotel proprietor.³⁵ Moses Claff was a member of a family

³⁴ 1891 census ref RG12/3119, Folio 21, p 9; 1901 census ref RG13/4220, Folio 105, page 25

³⁵ Information kindly supplied by Sherry Landa of JewishGen.

with a certain lustre, largely from Samuel Aaron Claff, the founder of Claff's Shule, in Manchester, otherwise known as the New Synagogue. It is not clear to us what relation Moses



was to Samuel, but it seems likely that they were cousins.

Figure 1 Sarah Charmak Cohen with grandchildren

In 1892 there was another Jewish birth in Bolton.³⁶ was born to Jacob Charmak, or Marks, and Sarah (née Kawe) who had married in Manchester two years earlier.³⁷ Both Marcus and his mother, to be widowed in 1908, would stay in Bolton for some years, his mother keeping a model lodging house, and the adult Marcus becoming a cinematograph operator, though he would later earn his living as a draper in Leeds. It may be doubted whether the house she kept was precisely a model lodging house, though the general standard of lodging houses in Bolton was apparently terrible at this period: it seems more likely that she tried to keep a slightly better standard of accommodation in the house that was so described in the Census of 1901.³⁸ Further details may be found in his short biography at the end of this book.

Probably the next Jewish family to reach Bolton on a residential basis were the Morgans, Bernard and Rachel. Living in Bank Street, where Bernard Morgan ran the Bank St. Furniture Company, they announced the birth of a daughter in August 1895 in the Jewish Chronicle. It appears that this child died fairly soon after birth, because they had left Bolton for Birkenhead by 1901, where the census enumerator found them without any children. Bernard was a furniture dealer, born Russia, and his wife, Rachel, had come from the same area.

Running market stalls was commonly referred to among Jewish families as “standing the market”, or similar expressions, which is very revealing, in suggesting how the stallholder would not be seated – to which might be added the effect of the local climate on those working

³⁶ LancashireBMD website. The previous Jewish birth in Bolton of which we are aware was in 1886, when Theresa Hochschild was born (mentioned above)

³⁷ This marriage appears in the LancashireBMD website under the names of Sarah Kawe and Jacob Marks, but Charmak is the name on the marriage certificate

³⁸ 1911 Census ref RG14PN23427 RD461 SD8 ED18 SN242 and see Bolton Journal and Guardian, 30/5/1891, p 8, *In Darkest Bolton*, which suggests the thousand or so people who lived in the general lodging houses were burglars, tramps, beggars, hawkers, “impostors” and street musicians, many of them given to excessive alcohol consumption and fighting.

all the year round. Cold and often wet in the winter, they could look forward to similar conditions for part of the spring as well as part of the autumn, and in a bad year the summer might have brought heavy and constant rain; market buildings were rarely – if ever - as warm as the modern department store, and as late as the 1960s would normally be floored with flags, concrete or stone. The other factor to be considered, in thinking of the occupation of market traders was the whole business of getting there. For those travelling from Manchester to Farnworth or Bolton there was a considerable journey, and before the widespread availability and affordability of motor transport, many traders would travel to work by train or bus, or even on foot. In view of all these factors, the attempt of traders, such as Mrs Schleifer, to reduce the rental charge for her stall at Farnworth, or their tenacious negotiations over difficulties with fellow stallholders or even market superintendents or managers are as unsurprising as are their tendency to die early. But what does not kill us, makes us stronger, as is often claimed, and there are instances of traders living to a considerable age, such as Mrs Swalbe in Preston, who lived into her eighties, and the Piczenik men, who all lived to their late sixties.³⁹

Chapter 4: The turn of the Century and founding of the Congregation

‘The oldest existing authority for Jewish settlement in England is a minute in Charles’s own hand on the margin of a document, simply saying that things should go on as before, and that they should behave peacefully and unostentatiously.’ – James Parkes, *A History of the Jewish People*, Pelican Books, revised edition, 1964.

The Congregation first met for the Yom Kippur festival in early October 1903. But just a month earlier the Bolton press was speculating about the topical question of whether the Jews would opt to assimilate into the communities around them, or move to East Africa. It appears that a different option, that of retaining their religion and their diet and other laws, and continuing to wear their yarmulkes was not available! The Bolton Journal of 11 September 1903 headed an article ‘Colonise or Assimilate – what will the Jews Do?’ The article is a consideration of where the Jews should go, in view of their difficulties in recent years in Russia and other countries with persecution and limitations on their opportunities to move about, and make a living. The question of an East African colony is discussed briefly.

‘He [i.e. the Jew] is present with us in Bolton – labouring, trading, financing. The methods generally ascribed to him in the last-named department reflect little credit upon him, and form one of the arguments used against him by his Gentile neighbour, whose own character nevertheless may not be free from blot.Because there is no synagogue in Bolton he observes the public phase of his worship in Manchester, to which centre he looks for the education of his children, but much of the animal flesh he consumes is killed and
DRESSED IN BOLTON

³⁹ Glynn, Sean, and Booth, Alan: *Modern Britain: an economic and social history*. Routledge, 1996; information from Harry Swalbe on his mother’s regular travel from Preston to Bolton; correspondence of Farnworth market, in Bolton History Library; Norman Slifkin died in his late sixties, and his wife, Pearl, was over seventy when she died.

[the last three words capitalised and set on a separate line as a sub-title] under the supervision of a Rabbi who sees that that mode of killing prescribed by Jewish ritual is duly observed.....'

It is interesting that it never seems to have occurred to any of the people who used to make use of the question of Jewish participation in the industry referred to here as financing, which is, in plain terms, the provision of loans in return for interest, what a useful and necessary service this was in various contexts. The small businessman in short-term difficulties was one person likely to find it essential before the banks found a way of allowing overdrafts; many people would also appreciate the service (perhaps without liking it) at difficult times such as the gap between different employments, and farmers would certainly find it helpful between planting seed and harvesting crops. The anti-Semitic response to it, however, was always to suggest some poor person, unable to plan his or her spending, rendered extravagant by the very suggestion of credit, and ultimately entirely innocent of any contribution to his or her financial ruin. Isaac Gordon, the infamous financier referred to above, had a cynical view of these "clients", when he commented that they accepted very steep rates of interest because they had no intention of paying off the debts (see below, p 53) – and one may perhaps accept that some such clients would exist, and in times when the midnight flit was a common way to move house, and the records available to trace people were primitive compared with modern computerised systems, they could disappear into the void with considerable ease.⁴⁰

Whilst 1903 was a year in which the Kishinev and other pogroms in the Russian Empire evoked a great deal of sympathy for England's Jewish population, there was sometimes adverse publicity in the newspapers too. To quote one or two examples that were before the Bolton public around the same time, there was a report in the Bolton Evening News of Saturday 10 October 1903, p 2, in the News in Brief column, about the Aston magistrates' court, where 'Henry Lewis, a Jew,' was committed to prison for three months for running a bogus college of music. 'He issued a circular in which he gave the address of the Café Monico [sic] as the Headquarters of the college in London and each pupil was required to purchase an instruction book for 7s 6d which it was contended, was not worth that sum.' It is likely that this minor case was reported because the man was Jewish, rather than that there was any intrinsic interest in the case. A week earlier, on Friday 2 October 1903, there was a short report again in the News in Brief column, that included the sentence, 'an expert travelling pickpocket,Jacob Cohen, with a dozen aliases, was ordered 12 months' hard labour at Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday ... an incorrigible rogue and vagabond.[he had previously been convicted] at Glasgow, Liverpool, York [and several other towns] ...he could not mention anything good about his life.'⁴¹ Given this climate, perhaps it is unsurprising that the new congregation kept a low profile. The fact is that the second of these reports was featured on the same day as the first report of the Day of Atonement service in Bolton, and the second a week later – and though neither report concerned villains in Bolton, both reflected badly on the Jewish population. This climate of

⁴⁰ Bolton Journal, 11/9/1903, p 8, col 8, and see on Samuel Glaskie below page 62

⁴¹ Bolton Evening News Saturday 10/10/1903, p 2 and Friday 2/10/1903, p 2

opinion in the local press may well have had an effect on the Bolton Community, and rendered its members more likely to be extremely cautious in their attitude to publicity of any kind whatever.

A little later the Bolton Chronicle reported, on 5 December 1903, on a story that threw another ingredient into the mixture.

‘A Jewish Superstition. Claim against executors for lodger’s death. The proprietor of Tuckband’s hotel, Houndsditch, Felix Feinstein, was claiming in the King’s Bench Division against the executor of A.J. Kauffman, a teacher of languages, [deceased] £6 for board and lodging, £25 for fire and gas for 12 months, and £75 for attendance in illness and loss of business. The Plaintiff explained that several boarders were Cohenim [sic] and couldn’t stay in a house where there was a corpse. Justice Lawrence gave judgment for the defendant. He had never heard of a claim against a dead man’s estate because of loss sustained [as a result of] people leaving a house in which there was a corpse.’

We note this story because of the suggestion that it was “superstition” – a similar action by Anglican clergy or parishioners would probably have been referred to under some less derogatory word. So in a short space of time local reports on non-local events had portrayed Jews as superstitious on one occasion, and dishonest on two.⁴²

The report on the first service by the fledgling congregation is interestingly specific. The Bolton Journal, 2/10/1903, page 5, reads, ‘UNIQUE SERVICE IN BOLTON’ [under *Local and District news*] ‘Much interest has been aroused in Bolton by a religious service....stated to be the first of its kind in the town. It was a Jewish White Fast in celebration of the Day of Atonement and was conducted by the Rev. M. Spair [sic] of Manchester. The Primitive Methodist Chapel, Moor Lane, was placed at the disposal of the celebrants.’

It is interesting to compare this report with that in the Jewish Chronicle published on the same date. ‘For the first time on record services were held here in the Moor Lane School, conducted by the Rev. M. Spiers, of Manchester. Mr Mark Shaffer, of 20 Silverwell Street, Bolton, was unanimously elected President, and presented the congregation with an Ark, together with a costly curtain. Mr M. Shapeero, of 8 Derby Street, acted as Warden, and provided the congregation with other necessaries. It is hoped that a permanent congregation may be established.’ The differences between the two reports are perhaps interesting: Rev Spair in the Bolton Journal report, emerges as Rev. Spiers in the Jewish Chronicle; the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Moor Lane, in the Journal, becomes the Moor Lane School in the Chronicle; and the Chronicle’s report indicates that at least one officer had been elected, donating appurtenances that certainly showed the intention to do something lasting.⁴³

⁴² Bolton Chronicle, 5/12/03, page 7

⁴³ JC 2/10/1903, p 24

One week later, Bolton would again feature in the Jewish Chronicle, this time with the naturalisation in the previous month of Abraham Gafan, of 45 Vernon Street.⁴⁴ After this the Chronicle did not allude to Bolton again until early the following year. This time, in February,⁴⁵ the Chronicle reported that a meeting of the Jewish residents of Bolton had been held on the previous Sunday, with Saul Bercott in the chair, and a resolution had been passed unanimously that a Hebrew Congregation should be immediately formed. Mark Shaffer was elected President, Mendel Shapero, Treasurer, Joe Golding, Hon. Secretary, and a committee of Messrs Jacob, Livingstone, and Gayfin. We suspect that more than one of these names was incorrectly transcribed by the reporter from the Jewish Chronicle, perhaps a result of members of congregations sending in handwritten notes of what they were doing. The typewriter, after all, was in its infancy at the time, and not every office had one, much as not every Jew who had been in the country for a few years spoke flawless English. At least Gayfin is clearly a misspelling of Gafan, the man who was naturalised in the previous September, and it appears from the next mention of the Bolton Congregation that 'Joe Golding' was probably Jack Goldman. Saul Bercott appears in the London Gazette of October 1910 as an art dealer, of 41 Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester, who was in partnership in the production of electric fire alarms with Jacob Cass, a watchmaker, also of Manchester. The latter retired from the business, so the partnership was dissolved, and the notice simply stated the details.⁴⁶ It is not clear why Mr Bercott was in the chair at the meeting, but it is possible that he was an early example of a later very strong trend for Mancunians to establish branch shops or stalls in Bolton and other towns around Manchester.



Figure 2 Jacob Lanzetter

It seems appropriate to consider the origin of some of the members of the Congregation at this point. Of the small number of Jews in Bolton at this point there were people from Galicia (Jacob Lanzetter), Russia (Abraham Gafan, Mark Rubin, Mark Shaffer) Germany (Bernard Kletz, Fanny Shaffer), and Lithuania (Edward Lipman). Henry Allan was born in Manchester, of parents from Kraków, Poland, and Posen, the German province, which is now part of western Poland. Later arrivals were to come from Poland, Russia, Germany, Austria and Romania, and one of the more interesting features of the origins of members of Bolton Congregation and community is the fact that several of them (Myer Goldstone, Jacob and Bessie Wise, and later, via South Wales, where he was born, Harry Price) hailed from the north-eastern Romanian university city

⁴⁴ JC 9/10/1903, p 29

⁴⁵ JC 26/2/ 1904 p 32

⁴⁶ London Gazette issue 28422, 7/10/1910, p 7106

of Iasi, then known as Jassy, once capital of Moldavia. (Though she appears never to have been a member of the Congregation we may add Dr Agnes Bernfeld to this list, as her family also came from Iasi, where she was born)

The reasons for emigration of Jews from this area are complex and interesting. The first, and most obvious, is that it was around fifty miles from Kishinev, where a terrible pogrom took place in 1903 – it is not difficult to imagine that the short distance from Kishinev to Iasi would be travelled quite quickly by the story of this atrocity, and that many of the local Jewish population would be alarmed and consider their possible escape routes to the west, to England or America, or other countries in Western Europe then thought friendly to Jewish migrants. Another factor may have been that as the Jewish population of Romania increased, local hostility increased – the increase being largely due to migration from Russia and other neighbouring countries. Even if Romania had been a country with a good record on emancipation and acceptance of Jewish people – which it wasn't – there might have been problems finding work in a country that was suddenly a target place for people fleeing persecution elsewhere.⁴⁷

Further relevant facts about Iasi are interesting. It is estimated that more than half the population of this town, which totalled just under 60,000 in 1899, was Jewish. Whilst the existence of an old university in the city may suggest a very propitious place for Jewish advances, they were denied access to public positions and to such civil service employment as the post office and railways, and instead concentrated on handicrafts and commerce. They were also pioneers in the modern organization of credit, insurance companies, and the postal service; they provided transport, operated distilleries, and were doctors. The community had supporters of Hassidism, but also modernisers who provided educational services to enhance the capability of the Jews of this city to take on the Romanian gentiles. The University of Iasi largely stood back from this, and was a long-time hotbed of anti-Semitic activity. In general, as a modern researcher, Leon Volovici wrote: '...After 1880 anti-Semitism in Romania becomes a current social and political phenomenon... For foreign observers, Romanian society gives the impression, from here on, of a generalized anti-Semitic environment...'⁴⁸ Lastly, the dispossession of rural Jews, many of whom left for Iasi, made them a burden on the community there, and must have contributed to the trend towards emigration in the first decade of the twentieth century, which led to a reduction in the Jewish population of the city. Intense emigration started in 1881-1882, when the first Jewish Emigration Society was founded. When a trend towards emigration had already set in, an event like the Kishinev pogrom, not so far away, would be a further obvious spur to accepting this as the solution to most problems encountered by the Jewish population in Iasi.

⁴⁷ JC 6/11/1874, p 510, which says that Jews from Poland, Galicia and Hungary were migrating to Romania in large numbers, without any corresponding movement in the opposite direction.

⁴⁸ Quoted in *Walking through the centuries*, on web page
<http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/iasi/ias040.html>

A dramatic episode occurred in 1900-1901, when the Jews started to emigrate on foot, with just a few wagons to carry their luggage. In this way, Jews from all the corners of Romania walked to Hamburg, where Jewish philanthropic organizations helped them reach America, and possibly Bolton.⁴⁹

At the end of February, 1904, there was a general meeting of the Congregation to discuss taking premises for a synagogue. The Hon. Secretary, Mr J. Goldman, proposed, and 'Mr Gayfin' seconded, that rooms in Great Moor Street be taken immediately. This was unanimously agreed. Further munificence from the Shaffer family came in the form of a Sepher Torah, presented by Mr and Mrs Gershon Shaffer, of Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester, who were heartily thanked.⁵⁰ No further details of the rooms taken emerged in the Jewish Chronicle, and such was the discretion of this newly-formed Congregation that we have been unable to find any reference to the precise location of the rooms taken in Great Moor Street. One fact to note is that Jacob Lanzetter, originally from Brody, in Galicia, was already in Great Moor Street, at number 100, so this would be a convenient place at least for one member of the Congregation, who would later be an influential office-holder. It may also be that because there were various



ARTHUR (AVROM) AND PHILIP BROWN
BOLTON 1907/1908

Christian churches in the street, including a Methodist school building, this might have been suitable, as Saturday would be a quiet day for the Methodists, so the likelihood is that this large Methodist school building could have contained the first rooms occupied with any degree of permanence by the Bolton Jews. (See the sketch map at the front of this book for the location of Great Moor St)

Figure 3 Arthur (Avrom) & Philip Brown/Bobrovskie in about 1907/1908

The Jewish Chronicle often published lists of people who were naturalised as British in the early years of the twentieth century, and these can make interesting reading, though they should be taken with a generous helping of salt: for example, the list published on 9 September, 1904 included a Christian Ernest Haefner, of Brighton, who surely should not have been in a list purporting to contain Jewish people. The only name in this particular list from Bolton, a man called Fredrick [sic] Kologrivoff, of Wood Street, never occurs in the references we have

⁴⁹ <http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/iasi/ias007.html> based on the work of the historian Itic Svart-Kara

⁵⁰ JC 4/3/1904, p 36

found to the Jewish community there. Indeed, he appears in the 1901 census at 39 Hampden St, Bolton as Frederick K. Tarnke, 19, a mechanical engineer, born Russia.⁵¹

Shortly afterwards, the High Holy Days were again celebrated, this time conducted by Rev Simon Gampell, of Manchester, a young man of about thirty-one, who had come from the east of Poland, been educated at a Yeshiva in Wolozin or Volozhyn, in what is now Belarus, and became a highly-regarded and durable second reader at the Higher Broughton Synagogue. There is more information on him in his short biography.⁵² He was assisted by Mr H. Shaffer, of Manchester, and Mr Dorfman, of Bolton.⁵³ The following week's Jewish Chronicle names the Chatan Torah as Mark Shaffer, the President, and the Chatan Bereshit as Mark Rubin, a future President and representative of the Congregation on the Board of Deputies.⁵⁴

In 1905 the Congregation continued to operate, with very little publicity in the Jewish Chronicle – and indeed probably elsewhere - until October, when the High Holyday services were conducted by Rev Shriberg and Mr Shaffer of Manchester.⁵⁵ Towards the end of the year outrages against the Russian Jews were to the fore, yet again, and the Russo-Jewish Committee put out an appeal, in view of “no fewer than 98 towns besides some scores of villages being affected.” Bolton, like most other English congregations, responded, and the Jewish Chronicle of 8 December carries details of its contribution - £2-10s collected by Mark Rubin, £1-1s (a guinea) from Mark Shaffer, and further small amounts totalling £2-1s-6d. This same issue of the Jewish Chronicle includes a report on a Chanukah military service and parade to be held at the Great Synagogue, in London, with a warning that those intending to be present should notify the Chaplain of their intentions by 13 December. The report also mentions that men from a number of provincial towns had asked to be allowed to attend, the towns including Bolton.⁵⁶

Early in 1906 a young Jewish man, Albert Aubrey Benjamin, who may have played no part in the establishment of the Bolton Congregation, but was certainly an outstanding figure in the firm for which he worked for ten years, left the Firwood Bleach and Dye Works, of I. Hardcastle and Sons, Ltd, at Bolton, celebrating his departure with a farewell tea at the Royal Oak Hotel, Bradshaw. He was presented with a ‘handsome illuminated address and a silver-mounted ebony walking stick’ and several hundred of the employees of the firm attended the event. ‘His tact and urbanity had endeared him to them all,’ according to one of the older members of the firm.⁵⁷

⁵¹ JC 9/9/1904, p 25 and 1901 Census ref RG13/3621, Folio 113, p 30

⁵² JC 23/9/1904, p 23

⁵³ JC 3/2/1905, p 31 Rev Dorfman, surely the man who helped Rev Gampell the previous autumn, was presented with a watch on his departure for America. Mr H. Shaffer should probably be Mr G(eorge) Shaffer.

⁵⁴ JC 30/9/1904, p 24; see the Glossary at the end of this book for explanation of these and other terms

⁵⁵ JC 6/10/1905, p 22

⁵⁶ JC 8/12/1905, p 28, and the earlier report on page 3 of the same issue.

⁵⁷ JC 23/2/1906, p 28

In the same year, Bolton's congregation was caught up in a controversial situation, perhaps through no fault of its own, though the difficulty did not get into the Jewish Chronicle until February 1907, in a report on the proceedings of the Board of Deputies. A letter from Dr Adler was read, to the effect that the marriage had been due to take place in Bolton on 16 October 1906, and on the day before that, the Chief Rabbi had received an application from Rabbi M.B. Dagutsky, of Manchester, asking for his authorisation for a marriage, one of the parties being a divorced woman, to take place at Bolton. Dr Adler telegraphed immediately to say that he couldn't authorise the marriage without knowing further particulars. He was informed, presumably by Rabbi Dagutsky, that the divorce had been given in Manchester, and then wrote to Mr Gafan, the Secretary at Bolton, to say that the alleged divorce was illegal, so he couldn't authorise the marriage. He learnt subsequently that the parties had gone privately through the form of a Jewish marriage at Bolton. Trouble followed when the father of the woman called on Dr Adler to express his grief that his daughter was cohabiting with the man though the marriage was illegal, and to request the Chief Rabbi's aid to legalise the marriage. He also told Dr Adler that Rabbi Dagutsky had given the *Get* in question. Dr Adler continued relentlessly that Rabbi Dagutsky had been connected with illegal *Gittin* on several occasions. On the other side of the matter, Rabbi Dagutsky's letter to the Chief Rabbi was also read, stating that he had thought that 'it would be most merciful for the parties to dissolve their marriage-bond, and that



as the marriage had taken place in Russia, he had acted innocently, and not knowing that the court of law would prohibit it.' He then expressed regret for his action, and said that he would not repeat it. After some discussion during which nobody had a good word to say for the unfortunate Rabbi Dagutsky – indeed, a Mr D.S. Garson said that this was not the first time that Rabbi Dagutsky had acted in such a manner and that he had already given and broken promises similar to that which he had made to the Chief Rabbi – it was agreed to send a letter to Rabbi Dagutsky, to the effect that if he repeated his action he would be immediately proceeded against.⁵⁸

Figure 4 Mark and Dorothy Rubin with their children, about 1910

By 1907 it appears that the Congregation had secured the use of 43 Spa Road, an unobtrusive site, as its synagogue. This information is drawn from the 1907 Tillotson's Directory of Bolton, which came out early in 1907, with a preface dated January, and gives the Spa Road address. (For the location of the Spa Road Synagogue, see the

⁵⁸ JC 1/2/1907, p 21 We have not been able to ascertain the names of the parties to the marriage, having no access to the former Congregation's Marriage Book, though the only marriage to date at Bolton of which we know was that between Max Bor and Rachel Edelman, in late 1906.

sketch map at the front of this book) Merrick Posnansky writes that the first synagogue was consecrated in 1907, though the directory just referred to would put it a little earlier.

A little later in the same year the Congregation received the resignation of another departing member, Mr J. Livingstone, the Warden. This gentleman was leaving for Africa, and they wished him God-speed. As he had not previously been mentioned in the Jewish Chronicle in any capacity at Bolton, this reference is a fleeting one to an officer of whom we should not otherwise have heard.⁵⁹

The next few references tend to show how young most of the Bolton Community were at this time: for example, Edward Lipman married Sarah Hyman, of Leeds, the sister of Mark Shaffer's wife, at the North Manchester Synagogue, formerly known as the Brodyer, in the summer of 1908.⁶⁰ And on 28 March 1908 Mark Rubin's wife gave birth to a son (Maurice) at 72 Derby Street, an address long associated with the family in a street that would come to be largely owned by it.⁶¹ Shortly after this, Mark Shaffer took early retirement from the Presidency of the Congregation, and was elected its Honorary Life President, though his move to Blackpool was accomplished around this time, and he appears to have been very little involved with Bolton from this time onwards.⁶² These particular events also illustrate something else – the close connections among the members of the Congregation and wider community: Edward Lipman married Mark Shaffer's sister-in-law, and Mark Rubin at least partly learnt the financier's trade from Mark Shaffer, whilst all three, in time, would make a very good living from the business.



Figure 5 Edward Lipman relaxing, later in life

⁵⁹ JC 26/7/1907, p 28

⁶⁰ Lancashire BMD website and JC 17/1/1908, p 1

⁶¹ Free BMD website, JC 3/4/1908, p 1

⁶² JC 22/5/1908, p 27

1909 would be a year of mixed news for the young community. In June Sarah Lipman gave birth to a daughter, Esther, at 16 Bark Street, where her husband Edward both lived and had his business, then Hyman Jonah Shaffer, the father of the Shaffers died in Manchester.⁶³ His children who already had a connection with Bolton were Mark and Louis, who had been and gone, Maurice, who was still breathing its moorland air, and further Fanny Shapeero, of 123 Gibraltar Street, still in the town. His brother, George, who had moved to Southport from Manchester, was also mentioned in the death notice; his connection had been a short business stay in the town as a financier, as well as help with setting up the new congregation, to which he had been generous. Further details of all these appear in the short biographies.

The community was further augmented in October, 1909, as both Mark Rubin's wife and Maurice Shaffer's wife, gave birth, each of them to daughters, Devera in the case of the Rubins, Ray in the case of the Shaffers. Early in 1910 a local Jewish celebrity, , advertised in the Jewish Chronicle for 'a young lady practical Dressmaker and Costumier, able to take charge of workroom', offering as inducements that it would be a permanent situation, with a good home and good wages in addition. The name Taylor's (Jewish people) and the address, 126 Higher Bridge Street, Bolton, proclaimed that this was Samuel Taylor, later to be an Alderman on Farnworth Council, which still later became part of the Borough of Bolton. It also draws attention to the fact that staff in drapers' shops very often had to live in, which could be a mixed blessing, but made a lot of sense given that their hours were usually very long.⁶⁴



Figure 6 Rev Louis Wolfe

1910 was the year of the first reference in the Jewish Chronicle to the temporary synagogue at 43 Spa Road, Bolton. This emerges from an advertisement in the Jewish Chronicle for a "chazan, Shochet and religious instructor," at a salary of 30s. The advertisement was repeated a week later, with two perhaps significant differences: the salary was not stated, and applications were invited to be sent to Mark Rubin, the President, at his home address, 72 Derby Street, Bolton.⁶⁵ The advert was effective. Rev. Louis Wolfe was appointed to the vacant office in 1910, and arrived in Bolton from the Bridgend community, with his new wife Rachel

⁶³ JC 2/7/1909, p 1

⁶⁴ See *Behind the Counter: shop lives from market stall to supermarket*, by Pamela Horn, Stroud, Sutton Publishing, 2006, pp 89-93

⁶⁵ JC 3/6/1910, p 2 & 10/6/1910, p 2

and five children from his first marriage. He and his family appeared in the 1911 census in Bolton. (For further details, see his biography and details of his family in the Appendix on the 1911 Census)

To look outward from Bolton, during this absence of reference to the young Bolton Congregation, events in south Wales had taken a disturbing turn in August 1911. Writing about these in the *Jewish Chronicle* in July 2011, Geoffrey Alderman mentions the anti-Jewish riots in Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, when special trains were provided to remove the threatened people to safety in places like Cardiff, Newport, Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil. The riots followed a long strike by coal miners, which ended in defeat. The Jewish people in the strike areas were small-time capitalists, shopkeepers, pawnbrokers and landlords, and advanced credit as part of their services; during the strike they had not tried to exact repayment, but the settlement of the industrial dispute, even on terms that were unsatisfactory to the miners, meant that the day of reckoning had to come. Whilst some non-Jewish businesses were targeted during the rioting, in general it was the Jews who suffered, and the Chief Constable of Monmouth wrote to the Home Office that the intention of the people of Tredegar was to get rid of the Jews. A further element, in addition to the attitude of many miners, was that of the Baptist Churches, which refused to express sympathy with the Jews, at a conference at Blackwood, and even included remarks that smacked of undisguised anti-Semitism. We allude to these events because it is easy to imagine similar difficulties for some of the Bolton Jews in their normal business, whether moneylenders, or furniture dealers extending credit, or other traders who also extended credit.⁶⁶

The Bolton community tried to make up for its absence in 1911 (perhaps the events in South Wales had, indeed, unnerved them) by some activity in 1912, first in the New Year Greetings issue of the *Jewish Chronicle* in September 1912. The only Bolton-based message was from a new family, the Rotenbergs, soon to be known as the Rays. "Mr and Mrs Benn Rotenberg and son" wished their relatives and friends a happy and prosperous New Year and well over the fast, from 79 Orlando Street, Bolton.⁶⁷ (See biographies for more details.) In the very next issue Maurice and Leah Shaffer had happy news to report, when their son Hyman J. Shaffer was born on 8 September.⁶⁸

A young barmitzvah boy, Solie (Solomon, also known as Saul) Gafan was the next Boltonian Jew to gain the attention of the *Jewish Chronicle*. On Saturday 23 November, said the notice, he would read a portion of the Law at the synagogue, Spa Road, and there would be a reception on the next day during the afternoon. His father, Abraham, had already been Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Congregation, and would be President from 1913 to 1915, so he appears to have been a key player in the small Congregation, or at least a willing one.⁶⁹

⁶⁶ JC 22/7/2011 and 8/9/1911, p 11

⁶⁷ JC 13/9/1912, p xxxi of special supplement

⁶⁸ JC 20/9/1912, p 1 and Free BMD website

⁶⁹ JC 15/11/1912, p 1

Early in the following year, the *Young Israel* column of the Jewish Chronicle gave a revealing little insight into the likes of Harold Rubin, the elder son of Mark Rubin. "Auntie", the author of the column, who could be both strict and frosty in her tone towards her young adherents, welcomed him to the League, and exclaimed, 'How nice to be able to take such lovely walks on the hills.' (The hills are a tourist asset that Bolton perhaps doesn't sufficiently advertise, being in various places, from the impressive Rivington Pike, near Horwich, with the now overgrown gardens of Lord Levenshulme's estate, to those nearer to the town, but still in the north, with an abundance of wild flowers and some edible plants, such as sorrel, providing free food)⁷⁰

It seems clear that by the beginning of 1913 the Congregation was again without a chazan, Shochet and teacher, as another advertisement for a person to discharge these functions appeared in the Jewish Chronicle in late February, 1913, Rev Louis Wolfe having gone to Reading. This time the advertisement stipulated that the applicants must have a good knowledge of English, and must enclose 'testimonials and all particulars to avoid delay.' The wages had climbed to 35s (£1.75) and applications were again to be sent to Mark Rubin at 72 Derby Street.⁷¹ Again the congregation was to succeed in its quest, as three months later the wedding of Rev. H. Abrahams, of Bolton, son of Mr & Mrs Abrahams, of Jaffa, and Miss Fanny Altman, daughter of Mr A. Altman, took place in Grimsby, to 'considerable public interest.'⁷² Rev Abrahams was otherwise known as Hirsh Abramovitz, but under his anglicised name was very difficult to trace after he left Bolton. An attempt is made in his short biography at the end of this book.

Just after this happy event the Bolton Congregation had its annual meeting, and elected a new President, officers and committee. It is rare to find that the full set of appointments is listed, so we should take advantage of this variation from the normal practice (which was to list the President, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and nobody else) to quote the list published in the Jewish Chronicle, as it includes a number of names not hitherto mentioned in this narrative. The retiring President, Mark Rubin, took the chair, and the balance sheet was presented and received with "great satisfaction." The President's resignation and that of the Treasurer (Maurice Shaffer) were accepted and they were thanked for their services. Abraham Gafan, a clothier and draper, was elected President, Myer Goldstone, a furniture dealer, Treasurer, and Samuel Isaacson, another furniture dealer, was re-elected as Hon. Secretary. John Allan and Jacob Goodenday were elected as Auditors; J. Lindsay, Charles Kadious Goodenday, Abraham Moses Goodenday, Simon Posnansky, and Maurice Shaffer were elected as the committee, and Mark Rubin continued as the Congregation's representative at the Board of Deputies. (It has been possible to provide further details, such as approximate years of birth and wives, later activities, dates of marriage and death in most cases, with the notable exception of Mr J. Lindsay, who remains almost completely a mystery).⁷³

⁷⁰ JC 19/1/1913, p 3; personal knowledge of J. Cowell

⁷¹ JC 28/2/1913, p 2

⁷² JC 16/5/1913, p 23

⁷³ JC 23/5/1913, p 26

Saul (otherwise known as Solomon, or Solie) Gafan, the son of the President, came to the notice of the Jewish Chronicle again in July, 1913, when he won a Schoolmaster's Scholarship in the Municipal Secondary School, providing him with free schooling for three years and a grant of £15. The JC noted that he had also received a scholarship in the previous year, which gave him free schooling for four years in the Elementary Schools. It is not clear whether the further note, about the previous year's scholarship, referred also to earlier years, or to the possibility of staying in the Elementary Schools for extra years, though it is difficult to see what the point of that would have been, given the clearly promising nature of the boy. Perhaps the main salient fact is that he was in the habit of winning awards for his excellent work at school. (And it is clear from the 1911 Census, where it is stated that his parents had five children living, out of five who had been born alive, that he was their only boy, so one can be confident that Solomon and Saul are one and the same).⁷⁴

The next allusion to Bolton in the Jewish Chronicle was another family event, the birth of a son to the Rotenberg family (soon to be known as the Rays) on 21 August 1913, at 79 Orlando Street. This was Joseph, second son of Abraham (known as Benn) and Rachel, née Caminesky, whose older son was called Hyman (born 1908). They had been at this address at least since the New Year of 1912, when they sent greetings to their friends and relatives in the Jewish Chronicle.⁷⁵

The only other event in Bolton that has come down from 1913 was a wedding, that of Boris Hart, son of Mr and Mrs H. Hart, of Bolton to Kittie Berman, of 117 Elizabeth Street, Manchester, which took place at the New Synagogue, Cheetham Hill, on 17 December 1913.⁷⁶

Early in January 1914 the work of Rev Harry Abrahams and his wife, Fanny, as teachers of Hebrew, was subjected to scrutiny, though this appears to have been by members of the Congregation rather than some external authority. In the event, the Abrahamses emerged with credit, and the children had evidently made "great progress." After this the Treasurer, Myer Goldstone, provided a tea for the children, while his wife distributed sweets to them. At the same time, an illuminated address was presented by the President, Abraham Gafan, to Mark Rubin, his predecessor, for his six years' office as President, and Myer Goldstone presented Mrs Dorothy Rubin with a gold bracelet. Speeches were then made by Samuel Isaacson, Charles Goodenday, Maurice Shaffer, Abraham Goodenday, Jacob Lanzetter and Mr J. Lindsay, commending the work of Mr Rubin. On these cheerful and positive notes the proceedings closed.⁷⁷

About a week later, the Literary and Debating Society met, to hear Samuel Isaacson read a paper on the Dietary Laws and their effect on the health of the Jew. The only notable item in this report, which gives no indication of any discussion, or details of the talk, is that two newcomers

⁷⁴ JC 18/7/1913, p 29; 1911 Census Schedule for 39 Vernon Street, Bolton

⁷⁵ JC 29/8/1913, p 1; JC 13/9/1912, p xxxi

⁷⁶ JC 2/1/1914, p 2

⁷⁷ JC 9/1/1914, p 2

proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman, Myer Goldstone. These two were Mr J. Salinsky and Mr Hittner (more likely Mr Hitner). As the latter subsequently became an officer of the Congregation, however briefly, a short speculative biography (in the biographies at the end of this book) attempts to suggest who he may have been. The date of a forthcoming dance in connection with the society was changed to the 25 February, and it was announced that the meeting on 25 January would hear a talk by Rev. A. Cohen, of Birmingham, though on what subject it did not specify. This emerged from the report after the meeting, which says that it was on 'Judah's Last Stand for Independence.' The President, Abraham Gafan, took the chair at this meeting.⁷⁸



Figure 7 Jacob Lanzetter with his daughters, Sarah (standing) and Clary

The Literary and Debating Society was now well into its swing, and had a further speaker, in early February 1914, Mr. A.L. Salzedo, who read a paper on "Jewish Orthodox and Modern Times." Israel Bernard, a draper, seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Saul Lanzetter proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr Salinsky, and other contributors to the subsequent discussion were named. There is something very democratic in the numbers involved as speakers, and what is evident, it seems to us, is that the society was a great means of providing opportunities for people to acquire confidence as speakers, as well as to see their names in the Chronicle. Mr Salinsky from Manchester was related to Leslie Noar, a tailor and prominent member of the Shul. Mr Salzedo would re-appear in Bolton five years later, as from Manchester, so it seems likely that he was a member of the Sephardi community there.

Speakers continued to be engaged from outside Bolton itself, and the next was a Mr Wassilevsky, of Manchester, who spoke on Literature and National Life. This time, for once, the speaker was quoted: Mr Wassilevsky said, speaking of Hebrew literature, 'If we earnestly mean to keep our Judaism, then we must see that our language and literature should be a living thing, so that all Jewish thought should take from it and add thereto. Only with our own language and

⁷⁸ JC 16/1/1914, p 25; 6/2/1914, p 26

literature can we create better Jews, free Jews, so that from servants of God, and singers of lamentations, we shall become sons of God and singers of songs of Jewish hope. Only in the revival of Hebrew literature can the English Jew and the Jews of other nations strengthen their religious feelings. Only then will Jewish thought develop.' The length of this quotation suggests that either a reporter was present, or perhaps more likely that the speaker had been asked to provide an extract from his script. However this long and interesting quotation came to be in the Jewish Chronicle, an interesting discussion must have followed it, as the speakers in that discussion were Rev. Harry Abrahams, Jacob Goodenday, Abraham Gafan, Wilfred Hurst, David Hart, John Allan, and Samuel Isaacson, and Mr J. Salinsky proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman after Mark Rubin had proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. We may well imagine the audience leaving the Spa Road temporary synagogue divided between Zionist enthusiasm, and perhaps some mixed feelings about the assimilation in which they normally spent their days, which was certainly the path advocated by many of the Christian souls around them.⁷⁹

Figure 8 Samuel Isaacson



A joyful Purim night was celebrated in March, when Mrs Gafan provided cakes and fruit for the children. It was also the occasion when a handsome purple and gold curtain for the Ark – the gift of the ladies of the Congregation – was unveiled by Mrs Simons. In response Mark Rubin, Myer Goldstone and Samuel Isaacson gave formal thanks to the donors.⁸⁰ Also in March 1914, there was a talk on 'The Building of the Holy City,' by Mr J. Darbyshire, editor of the Bolton Citizen. Again the Jewish Chronicle quoted from his talk, paraphrasing what he said at some length. On this occasion we have the unusual advantage of a report in the Bolton Journal, which will allow us to compare the two reports. The Jewish Chronicle wrote, 'Civilisation was largely the history of cities. Babylon, Athens, and Rome, Paris, Berlin, London and other great cities of the West, were the great focal points of the World's history. But the

greatest and most significant of all was Jerusalem. The story of its successive destructions and rebuildings was tragic and fascinating. But it was in its symbolic sense rather than as history that he wished to speak about it. Was it not the supreme witness to the world's undying aspiration, after a city which should be holy, beautiful and perfect? Why should it be thought of as only desirable in one place, namely, in Palestine? What was wanted was a Jerusalem in every

⁷⁹ JC 27/2/1914, p 27

⁸⁰ JC 20/3/1914, p 34

land; in fact, the holy city which was the dream of the poets and the hope of the prophets was not a walled town but a happy and healthy community, everywhere.' The Chronicle then reported the usual votes of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman, without reference to the discussion that followed a rather more contentious talk than might immediately be apparent – the somewhat flowery language slightly obscuring a message that appears to us to be specifically anti-Zionist, and in a way a response to the previous speaker, quoted above. The Bolton Journal reported on the subsequent discussion, and this is particularly interesting: the deep prejudice under which Jews lived even in England and the view that the Jewish faith forbade close inter-relation with other faiths were seen as barriers. Mr J. Lindsey said there was no provision in the Humane Slaughtering Bill for the Jewish method, which was 'far more humane than other methods.' Reading this local report, one senses no great meeting of minds at this meeting, and wonders why someone from outside the community was invited to speak, and why he decided to oppose the Zionist aims, albeit in the name of universal brotherhood of nations. There is also a suggestion that there was an interest in Zionism in the Bolton Jewish community at this time.⁸¹

The last reference to Bolton's Congregation in the Jewish Chronicle before the outbreak of war in 1914 was to the annual meeting held on 10 May, at which Abraham Gafan was re-elected President, Myer Goldstone was re-elected Treasurer, and H. Hitner became Hon. Secretary. We are unable to identify this gentleman with certainty, but provide some suggestions as to who he may have been in the form of a short biography.⁸²

Chapter 5: The First World War

'...the Prussian War Ministry conducted a statistical investigation in ...1916 of the number of Jews in military service, and the number at the front....the....count clearly demonstrated that German Jews pulled their weight at the front, but the War Ministry refused to publish these results.' - Deborah Dwork and Robert Jan Van Pelt, *Holocaust: a history*. John Murray, 2002. (p 33)

During the First World War, twenty-one bombs were dropped on Bolton. There was a Zeppelin raid on the town in September 1916, in which thirty-one people were killed and many others were injured. But the Bolton Congregation's Literary and Debating Society continued rather placidly to hold talks, some by its own members, and to have discussions on them. For example in November 1914, Sam Isaacson, a longtime office-holder of the Congregation, spoke on Science in the Dietary Laws. The Jewish Chronicle provided no detail of the talk, but listed the chairman at the meeting, and the proposer and seconder of the vote of thanks to the speaker. Whether this was for the normal reason that the name-count in a newspaper is believed to increase sales, whereas details of an obscure talk such as this is

⁸¹ JC 27/3/1914, p 25; Bolton Journal 27/3/1914, p 5

⁸² JC 15/5/1914, p 24

considered to be of limited interest, we can only speculate.⁸³ The next meeting to be reported was on the topic of “the War, and the Future of Palestine.” The speaker was again home-grown, namely John Allan, who was a son of Henry Allan, and probably by now a draper and tailor in Bolton. The meeting took place at Rev. Abrahams’s house, and there appears to have been a lively discussion, the names of four participants in it being listed.⁸⁴

In February 1915 the Literary and Debating Society deviated from its normal practice of meetings to discuss serious topics by having a dance in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund. This was also remarkable in the fact that a Miss Madge Tyson and Mr William Green contributed solos and duets, so it may be that the dance was open beyond the Jewish community, being a fund raising event for a non-Jewish cause.⁸⁵

The next two meetings were close to each other, in the first fortnight of March 1915. The first was addressed by young Ethel Gafan, who was only sixteen or seventeen, and who read a paper on “Physiography.” Then, on Sunday 7 March, Mr H.V. Hindle, of the *Daily News and Leader*, read a paper on Internationalism. A discussion followed this, six speakers in the course of it being named.⁸⁶

The next speaker may have felt he was venturing into the Lion’s Den, though he was probably received with great civility. This was a Mr Phillips, lecturer of the Christian Evidence Society, who spoke on “Religion and Modern Thought.”⁸⁷ Rev. Abrahams hosted this meeting at his home, as he had hosted an earlier meeting, and the fact that several of these meetings took place in private houses rather than the temporary synagogue at Spa Road may suggest either that the premises themselves at Spa Road were uncongenial, or that their location was inconvenient. Certainly, by contrast, following the move to Wentworth Street, meetings tended to be held on those premises.

On 25 April 1915 a general meeting was held at the Synagogue Chambers at which the President, Abraham Gafan, and the Treasurer, Myer Goldstone, resigned. In their places Maurice Shaffer was elected President and Charles Kadious Goodenday Treasurer. Samuel Isaacson was elected as Hon. Secretary, and a committee consisting of Jacob Lanzetter, Simon Posnansky, Israel Bernard, and an unidentified Mr Rivkin was elected. Mark Rubin and Myer Goldstone became the auditors. It is possible that Mr Rivkin may be a misreading of Mark Rubin, but it may be pertinent to add that there were Rivkins in Lancashire at this point, mainly in Manchester and Chorlton, but also in Prestwich and Salford, as indicated by an enquiry on all events on the Free BMD website, limited to Lancashire county, in the period from 1880 to 1950.⁸⁸

⁸³ JC 20/11/1914, p 26

⁸⁴ JC 12/2/1915, p 18

⁸⁵ JC 19/2/1915, p 25

⁸⁶ JC 12/3/1915, p 27; the speakers were John Allan, John Goodenday, Abraham Gafan, Sam Isaacson, Leslie Noar, and Charles K. Goodenday

⁸⁷ JC 26/3/1915, p 29

⁸⁸ JC 30/4/1915, p 24

The Jewish community was involved in crime in Bolton at this period, in two different ways. First, as has been remarked elsewhere, in work on the South Welsh communities, as the victim. Whilst this may be a trivial example, an illustrious name makes it worth recording. On 31 May 1915 Matilda Doyle, a regular in the local courts, appeared on a charge of stealing tape, bars of soap, and a tin of blacking, the property of Simon Marks and another. (This was, of course, the Marks of Marks and Spencer) The case was adjourned till the next day.⁸⁹

There was unwelcome publicity for the Jewish community in Bolton in 1915, when the Bolton Evening News of Thursday 3 June 1915 carried the headline '**Austrian Resident in Bolton - Defrauded L & Y Co and abused British hospitality**'

The article read as follows:

'Saul Lanzetter, watchmaker, 1 Wickliffe St, described as an alien, was fined 20/- and ordered to pay the advocate's fee, at the Borough Police Court this morning for avoiding payment of his fare on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway on 22 April 1915.' The prosecutor said that Saul Lanzetter had given up a workman's ticket available on the day of issue only, dated April 20th [i.e. two days out of date!]. The ticket had not been snipped – Lanzetter said he was in a hurry at Blackburn and the Blackburn collector hadn't time to snip it. 'Later he gave a more complicated explanation.' The prosecutor said that Lanzetter had a permit for the police on the day in question and hadn't committed an offence under the Aliens Act. Lanzetter said he "offered to pay the difference⁹⁰ at the station but they refused to accept it. He was entirely honest about the matter."

It is difficult to accept his comments. The ticket was out of date, so it would have been useless – it suggests that he had managed to avoid having it snipped on the 20th, and kept it for later re-use. This way, if successful, he would pay only once for two journeys. But it hadn't been snipped on the 22nd **either**, so the natural inference is that he may have intended to go on using it. But the most interesting thing about the report, as opposed to his wrongdoing or otherwise, is that he was described as an Austrian, not as a Jew - not that being an Austrian would help in a climate of distrust of people from the Austrian and German alliance that was on the other side in the First World War. It may be that he simply gave that as his nationality, and no further discussion of his origins took place – Jewish not being a nationality in any case. But the reference to him as an Austrian is similar to the general description of Russian and Polish Jews as Russians or Poles in the period around 1900-1905 when the "Alien Question" was being used as a political slogan by Major Evans Gordon and others. The fact remains that Saul Lanzetter became a very respectable and successful businessman in the town and later in Manchester where he settled. We have seen no further evidence of criminality on his part. It is also easy

⁸⁹ Bolton Borough Court register 1915-1916 – register of court of summary jurisdiction. In the Bolton History Library.

⁹⁰ "the difference" between what and what? One of several items in his remarks that didn't make clear sense – was it the difference between a workman's ticket and a standard ticket? L & Y Co = the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company

enough to imagine that others kept their tickets for illegal re-use, and that the practice might have been common.

In July 1915 there was an unusual development, when Mrs Fanny Abrahams, the minister's wife, read a paper with the title, 'The Misunderstood Jew' to the Adult School No. 2 Society. This was a Christian audience, but her replies to their many questions were both ready and enlightening. 'The hope was expressed that Mrs Abrahams would be heard again,' though it is not clear by whom.⁹¹ This seems to have been an early example of outreach work.



1915 ended with a talk by Nathan Adler of the Manchester Zionist Association on "The History of the Jewish Colonies in Palestine." Nathan Adler had lived for many years in the colonies, and appealed for the formation of a Zionist Society to continue the colonisation of Palestine. There was no immediate response to this call, but a seed had been sown.⁹²

Figure 9 Joseph Myers

In addition to the concerns raised by raids and bombs, the Jewish community turned its eyes to the east of Europe, and supported many Jewish causes in Russia and Poland, where the Jews who remained continued to suffer privations. For example, when Rev. Harry Abrahams left Bolton for the North Manchester Synagogue early in 1916, the opportunity was taken to hold a collection

for the Russo-Polish Fund.⁹³ This was probably the sum of £2-14s referred to in a list on another page of the same issue of the Jewish Chronicle as "for the victims of the war in Russia." In March of the same year the Bolton Committee sent a donation of three guineas (£3-3s (£3.15p)⁹⁴ to the fund, and at the Bris Milah of Philip, the son of Joseph and Raisele Myers in May 1916, the opportunity was again taken to collect for the Russian Jewish war victims, raising £1-10s on this occasion.⁹⁵ (As the numbers of the Jewish community in Bolton were exceedingly small at this time, the Committee was probably drawing on a small, but very generous pool of supporters).

Figure 10 Raisele (Rosie) Myers

⁹¹ JC 16/7/1915, p 18

⁹² JC 3/12/1915, p 20

⁹³ JC 21/1/1916, pp 20 & 4

⁹⁴ JC 17/3/1916 p 3

⁹⁵ JC 12/5/1916, p 21

The departure of Rev. Abrahams was clearly regretted, and left a gap in the position of minister



at a bad time. He had been commended, he and his wife had fitted in well, and it seems to have been a happy ministry all round, lasting three years. A sense of continuity was provided by the re-election of Mark Rubin, in May 1916, to represent the Bolton Congregation at the Board of Deputies.⁹⁶

The Jewish community in Bolton was occasionally in the courts again in 1916, but it would appear largely as a result of a “blitz” on breaches of wartime orders designed to reduce inside lighting, evidently with air raids in mind. The first to suffer was Simon Posnansky, at 13 Bark St, who was fined two pounds on 30 March. This offence was one of many in the same week, which suggests a degree of activity on the part of the police.

Later in the same year Joseph Myers, at 13 Church Road, was fined one pound for a similar lighting offence, and Mark Rubin incurred two minor fines for offences at both 535 Chorley Old Road, and 72 Derby Street. They may also have suffered, despite their obvious respectability and anxiety to be on the side of the law, from the suspicion of all foreigners that World War One evoked in the British population.⁹⁷

In July and August 1916 efforts to support the Jews in Russia continued: the sum of £6-3s (£6.15p) was forwarded to the fund in London.⁹⁸ Three months later, the Bolton Committee contributed £1-13s (£1.65p) to the twenty-second list of donations.⁹⁹ It should be remembered that many of those who donated to these funds were perhaps worried about their own relatives left in the old “haim”, however hostile that had often been to them, as it became virtually impossible to live in because of the action of different groups of armed men.

The Board of Deputies discussed a question from Bolton in late October 1916. The item concerned the refusal to allow intending Jewish pupils at Bolton School to absent themselves on the Sabbath, this being a day devoted to sports, and attendance being compulsory. The discussion at the Board was not reported in the Jewish Chronicle, but further news on the matter came up at the Board of Deputies in January the following year (1917) when it was

⁹⁶ JC 2/6/1916, p 21

⁹⁷ Bolton Borough Court register 1915-1916 – register of court of summary jurisdiction, in the Bolton History Library

⁹⁸ JC 4/8/1916, p 2

⁹⁹ JC 3/11/1916, p 3

reported by the Solicitor and Secretary to the Board that the private action regarding the admission of Jews to the school had proved a failure. 'The authorities,' according to the report, 'Had refused to allow Jewish children to abstain from attendance on Saturdays.' The matter could not, clearly, be allowed to rest there, so the Board decided to communicate with the Board of Education, as it was pointed out that in effect the school was closed to Jewish children.¹⁰⁰ (There was also a danger that this indirect method of discrimination could be used elsewhere to bar Jewish pupils, if it were not challenged).

The Literary and Debating Society held its election for officers in early November 1916, choosing Mr Shaffer (it is not clear *which* Mr Shaffer, but probably Maurice) as President, Israel Bernard as Treasurer, Saul Lanzetter as Secretary, and Mark Rubin as Librarian. A committee of unnamed members was also chosen. The balance sheet for the previous session was adopted. There are clear signs in this of training of members in the procedures of committees and societies, and one may imagine that a person who acquitted himself well as Treasurer in the Literary and Debating Society might soon find himself pressed into service as Treasurer of the Congregation itself.¹⁰¹ The next talk after this business meeting was by Mr I. W. Slotki, of Manchester, a popular teacher, and his subject was "Rabbi Obadiah's Wonderful Journey to Palestine." A new name appeared in the credits after this uplifting title, that of Rev. Bressloff, who proposed the vote of thanks to the lecturer.¹⁰² As there had been no reference to the arrival of this gentleman, it may be appropriate to break off and say a little about him.

Rev. Selig Bressloff, or Breslau, had been a delegate to a Zionist Congress in 1905, and minister in Chester. He became Chazan-shochet at Preston in 1912, but moved on to Bolton some time in 1916, then to Dundee, and Derby, before retiring to Montefiore College, Ramsgate, where he lived until his death in 1945. There is a short biography with a few more details in the Biographies section at the end of this book. He may have been a little amused at the next topic chosen by the Bolton Literary and Debating society on 3 December 1916, which was "Has the Jewish Clergy failed in its mission?" A lecture was given by Samuel Isaacson on this subject, and a discussion followed, with a contribution by Rev. Bressloff, as well as Mark Rubin, Abraham Gafan, and a Mr Lesser, whom we cannot identify with certainty.¹⁰³

To turn aside, briefly, to the commercial life of Bolton, we note from a local directory of 1916, that the Grand Clothing Hall had a shop by this time at 27 Market Street. In fact it had been there since at least as early as 1900. This firm, which spread its shops far and wide, had been in business from around the middle of the nineteenth century. The first Hart & Levy factory opened as early as 1859 in Leicester. The Harts and the Levys were both Jewish families, between whom there was some intermarriage, and Sir Israel Hart, born 1835, the son of a Canterbury silversmith and pawnbroker, became Mayor of Leicester four times, in the 1880s and 1890s. After the establishment of further factories, the firm went into retail, and opened

¹⁰⁰ JC 20/10/1916, p 11 & 26/1/1917, p 13

¹⁰¹ JC 10/11/1916, p 16

¹⁰² JC 24/11/1916, p 37

¹⁰³ JC 8/12/1916, p 20. Mr Lesser may have been Hyman Lesser, from Preston

shops in the Midlands and North and North West of England. Until 1936 the management of the firm was confined to the Hart and Levy families, but after that year the management was broadened to include others. In the early years the firm advertised for managers, probably for new shops, in the *Jewish Chronicle*, but this appears to have ceased to be their practice around 1890 – though it is possible that they advertised through agencies, or by the use of a box number or similar device.¹⁰⁴ At this time this was not the only Jewish national company to have premises in Bolton, as Salmon and Gluckstein, tobacconists, were represented by a shop at 11 Deansgate. As we shall see later, the spread to Bolton of Jewish businesses continued, many of them being based in Manchester, and operated by families or even couples, and clearly they must have taken advantage of good public transport links.¹⁰⁵

The effects of the war were discussed by the Literary and Debating Society on 14 January 1917, when Samuel Isaacson and Abraham Gafan were pitted against each other on the question, “Will the war bring freedom to Jewry?” As usual the substance of the discussion was not reported, so what may have been an interesting discussion remains shrouded in mystery. For the first time Joseph Myers appears as host, his name misspelt as Myer.¹⁰⁶ The next report of a meeting at Bolton’s industrious Hebrew Literary and Debating Society was of a lecture by Mr. H. Dagutski, Headmaster of Stockport Grammar School, on “Jews and the World’s Crisis.”¹⁰⁷

Individual sacrifices by Bolton’s Jewish population in the War were headed by the loss of Petty Officer Ernest Allan, aged twenty-five, the son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, of Chorley New Road, Horwich. One of a large family of sons and daughters, before the war Ernest had been an engine fitter at the locomotive works in Horwich. Having obvious technical ability, he became an engine room artificer in the Royal Navy. On 17 March 1917 his ship, the *Mignonette*, hit a mine and was blown up off the Irish coast, and he drowned, along with fourteen others. A service was held at the synagogue in Spa Road in his memory, at which the Rev. Selig Bressloff preached “and made fitting and sympathetic reference to the death of the young officer.” On this occasion a collection was taken in aid of the Disabled Soldiers’ and Seamen’s homes, and a good sum was raised.¹⁰⁸ Ernest Allan is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial.¹⁰⁹

Before we move on to the service of other Bolton Jewish men in the First World War, there was a significant decision at a meeting of the Bolton Congregation on 3 June 1917, at which a resolution was passed, calling upon the representative at the Board of Deputies, Mark Rubin, to support the Zionist movement whenever the Board discussed it. This seems a very clear

¹⁰⁴ Bolton Annual Commercial Directory 1900; www.burtonlatimer.info/industry/Hart%26Levy.html; *JC* 4/1/1889, p 3 & 26/9/1890, p 2; 31/3/1911, p 23; web page <http://www.le.ac.uk/lahs/downloads/hartSmPagesfromvolumeXLIX-5.pdf>, from Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society

¹⁰⁵ Tillotson’s Bolton Directory 1916

¹⁰⁶ *JC* 19/1/1917, p 19

¹⁰⁷ *JC* 9/3/1917, p 22

¹⁰⁸ *JC* 13/4/1917, p 11

¹⁰⁹ Commonwealth War Graves Commission website



declaration of a policy supported by the majority of the Bolton congregation. At the same meeting an Education Committee was elected, consisting of Mark Rubin, Samuel Isaacson, Maurice Shaffer and Simon Posnansky, indicating the concern of the Congregation for the Hebrew and religious education of its children, and at the same time perhaps a commitment to support their minister – and maybe also a determination to govern his actions. (As no explanation of the choice of this committee for what appears to be the first time is provided, one can only speculate as to the reason for the choice of the committee at this time).¹¹⁰

Figure 11 Nat Weiner, drawn by his daughter, Madeleine Shaner

Other Bolton Jewish men who served in World War One all returned safely. They included Nathan Weiner, who had arrived in England as late as 1913, then found himself serving in Palestine and the Levant at the end of the War.¹¹¹ Benjamin Kletz, born in Bolton to Louis and Lina Kletz in

1892, and a shop assistant, probably in his father's furniture business, in 1911, was a glass works manager by the time he joined up as a reservist in the 73rd Training battalion in 1916. The details of his service, or rather the problems which led to his discharge, are detailed in his short biography. Born in 1898 and brought up in Bolton, Maurice Goodenday, the second son of Charles Kadious Goodenday and his wife Zipporah, served as a clerk in the Army Service Corps from February 1915. It is notable that like many young men of the time, he overstated his age, as his attestation papers give his age as twenty years and two hundred and forty days when he joined up in February 1915. He ended the war, after spells in Alexandria, where he was hospitalized, in 1919, with the rank of Corporal, and only minor derelictions of duty on his record.¹¹²

Solomon Gafan, the son of Abraham Gafan, born 1899, whose scholastic successes are mentioned elsewhere in the narrative, joined the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry as a private in 1918, and was posted to Tipperary. He was discharged as physically unfit, after the end of hostilities, and there is a statement in the military records about his flat feet and a history of rheumatism.

Harry Netko, who became Harry Nathan, served in the army, as his naturalisation notice mentioned in 1922. He was a market trader in the North West of England, including Bolton. Isaac Flacks, who married Harry's sister Rachel in 1928, served in the Army from 1917 to 1919. Isaac Flacks had joined the Royal Fusiliers as a private, and served with the British

¹¹⁰ JC 8/6/1917, p 26

¹¹¹ Information from Madeleine Shaner, his daughter.

¹¹² Absence from the office when on telephone duty, failing to report that a fellow soldier had not arrived at the station, allowing his haversack to be burned and not reporting this.

Expeditionary Force in Egypt and Palestine: his army service is mentioned in the grant of his naturalisation in 1921.

One Bolton Jew who had a narrow escape from conscription was Simon Posnansky. His son Leonard, known as Leonard Simons, records that the conscription papers came for him when he was about 40, in 1916 or 1917. "He appealed via a solicitor (Adam Greenhalgh, whose eponymous firm still exists in the town) and on two occasions was given three months' deferment. The third time he went to the tribunal in person and was deferred six months that



saw out the war." It seems possible that he appealed on the grounds that he was rather old, that his eldest child was too young to look after the other children, being then only twelve or thirteen, and his first wife had died in childbirth in 1916 – and perhaps that he was engaged on work for the government, producing military uniforms, a trade that provided a lot of work for tailors in those days.¹¹³ As we shall see later, the firm of Adam Greenhalgh came to the aid of another Boltonian Jew, Sam Cohen, in 1919. (See below, pp 49-50)

The subject of the effective bar to Jewish boys entering Bolton School came up at the Board of Deputies again in October 1917, when H. S. Q. Henriques, Chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, reported an interview he had had with Mr Fisher, President of the Board of Education, about the Bolton School, whose authorities had refused to admit two Jewish boys whose father had refused to let them attend on Sabbaths. "Mr Fisher was

Figure 12 the wedding of Annie Lanzetter and Isaac Glass in 1916

anxious," reported the Jewish Chronicle, "that the point should not be pressed during the war, but Mr Henriques urged him to deal with other schools in the event of the same grievances arising."¹¹⁴

¹¹³ L.M.S. Family Memories

¹¹⁴ JC 26/10/1917, p 12. The two boys are not identified. Herbert A.L. Fisher (1865-1940) was a Liberal politician and academic, who ended life as Warden of New College Oxford and wrote a number of historical books. Henry Straus Quixano Henriques, K.C., (1866-1925) was President of the Board of Deputies when he died aged 59, as well as President of the West London Synagogue. One of his predecessors as President of the Board of Deputies said he had worked himself to death in the service of the community. (JC 27/11/1925, p 13)

The Bolton Jewish Literary Society's first discussion of the year 1918 was held on 13 January, at the house of Leslie Noar, when the League of Nations was discussed. No conclusions about the League of Nations were recorded in the Jewish Chronicle's report, but several members of the Society spoke, and in an unusual innovation, music "was rendered on the piano by Miss E. Gafan and Miss Goodenday." The next meeting to be reported by the Chronicle was slightly puzzling. It occurred on or around 3 March 1918, when Mr E. Elkan Cohen, of Manchester, read a paper to the Society on the question, "Can business and professional gentlemen attain success unless they are endowed with ideas?" It is not clear what conclusion was reached, if any, but Leslie Noar presided on this occasion. No other speakers, apart from Mr Cohen are mentioned in the report.¹¹⁵

The next reference to Bolton in the Jewish Chronicle was to the Bridegrooms of the Law in September 1918, as the end of the War approached. They were Simon Posnansky and Leslie Noar.¹¹⁶ The last report of activities at Bolton in 1918 was of a meeting around the end of November, when Miss Weisberg, of Manchester, delivered a lecture to the Hebrew Literary Society at the residence of Mr and Mrs Simons, on the subject of "Facts about Palestine."¹¹⁷

Chapter 6: After World War 1

'...in every detail of the precautions which an outbreak of small pox necessitates, the Health Authority have been hindered in their work by Mr Cohen or his wife.' – letter to Adam Greenhalgh, solicitor for Samuel Cohen, 9 September 1919, from the Town Clerk of Bolton

As the Bolton Hebrew Literary Society seemed to have caught on very well as a regular meeting place for the community and congregation, it continued after the War was over. Late in 1919 Mr E. Elkan Cohen was recalled, from Manchester, and addressed the society at Mr Goodenday's residence, on "Moses and the Creation." As usual there was no report of the discussion, only of the members who moved and seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer (Messrs Myer Goldstone and Sam Isaacson) and the member, Leslie Noar, who presided.¹¹⁸ At a meeting at the end of February another speaker, A.L. Salzedo, was also recalled, and read a paper on "Judaism and Idealism". A number of members were named as contributing to the discussion after the paper had been delivered; it is fair to comment that where speakers were not from Bolton, they usually came from Manchester, and we have found no record of a speaker from either Liverpool or Southport or Blackpool or Preston.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ JC 18/1/1918, p 16 and 8/3/1918, p 17 Eli Elkan Cohen was an accountant. (London Gazette issue 28813, 17/3/1914, p 2390)

¹¹⁶ JC 27/9/1918, p 12

¹¹⁷ JC 6/12/1918, p 24

¹¹⁸ It is not specified which Mr Goodenday's residence was the venue. JC 31/1/1919, p 25

¹¹⁹ JC 28/2/1919, p 25

Almost the rest of the year was taken up with elections. In June Mark Rubin was yet again elected as the Deputy for Bolton on the Board of Deputies, then known as The Deputies of British Jews. The general meeting held in the same month elected Maurice Shaffer as President, Sam Isaacson as Treasurer, and Leslie Noar as Hon. Secretary, and thanked the retiring President, Myer Goldstone and the retiring Hon. Secretary, Israel Bernard, for their services.¹²⁰ A mere three months later it was reported that Rev. Selig Bressloff had departed to Dundee, where he signed the local aliens' register on 8 August, as he was still required to do. Our suspicion is that the only way for most Jewish ministers at this time to enhance their salary was to move, and that once appointed they were rarely able to bargain their way to a higher salary. Dundee advertised for a Teacher, Shochet, and Baal Koreh at a salary of £200 a year, plus emoluments in May 1919.¹²¹

During 1919 a member of the community, Samuel Cohen, whom we identify as the tailor who lived at 15 Lorne St according to the 1922 Trade Directory and was still at this address in the 1931 Electoral register, was in conflict with the Bolton Council Medical Officer of Health. There was an outbreak of smallpox in the town, and measures had to be taken, to limit its spread. The record of Samuel Cohen's differences with the medical officer of Health's officials makes very interesting reading, not just for the racist attitudes of the person who wrote the report (who appears to have been either the Town Clerk or Dr Moffat). These were not public reports, but simply a record of actions by Council employees and their relations with a member of the public, as well as his reactions to them. The house where Samuel Cohen was living was at 23 Cannon Street, Bolton.

Memorandum of further interview with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health re Samuel Cohen.

Ammonoo, a nigger was staying with Samuel Cohen when he was found to be suffering from small pox. The diagnosis was made on the Saturday morning, and he was immediately sent away to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Cohen was informed by Inspector Sumner who had charge of the case that the house would have to be disinfected. Cohen refused to allow it but on afterwards being told he would be compelled he offered no objection.

Enquiries were made whether he had any clothing on the premises. He said he had and that it belonged to Boardmans for whom he was working. He was told that he must not send any of it back until it was disinfected. He said he would return them – "He didn't care". On his adopting this attitude he was told that the Health Authorities would send round to Boardman's and advise him not to receive it. This was done immediately. When Boardmans had been notified he consented to hand over the clothes for disinfection.

¹²⁰ JC 13/6/1919, p 12 and 20/6/1919, p 26

¹²¹ Dundee City Police, Alien Arrival Register, p 98; JC 12/9/1919, p 27 and 23/5/1919, p 2

The clothing was disinfected and returned to him. In the process of disinfection the stitching was bleached. On his drawing our attention to this I sent word that I had arranged with Boardmans to pay him for his work irrespective of any damage done and that Boardmans who were the owners of the garments would put in any claim for compensation. Boardmans had agreed to do this.

He at last refused to give up the garments (even after being informed that Boardmans would arrange with him. Subsequently, however, he changed his mind and gave them up.

On the Saturday morning when the case was diagnosed the Deputy Medical Officer of Health interviewed Cohen and told him that if he would be reasonable we would do all we could to help him and said "If you agree to do no work we will pay you £2 a week". He refused the offer and said it wasn't enough whereupon I said "You do as you please and we will take the necessary steps to protect the public".

The steps taken were that we informed Boardmans that he was a contact and any garments they might subsequently hand to him to be made would have to be disinfected before they were returned. [In this sentence "he" and "him" appear to mean Sam Cohen, while "they" refers to Boardmans.]

On the Saturday morning of the diagnosis we suggested that he should go to the Fever Hospital where he would be well fed and there would be sufficient accommodation for all the family. He first said that he would go but special arrangements would have to be made about his food, he being a Jew. Arrangements were made at the Fever Hospital. Special food was arranged for and when everything was completed he refused to go.

Cohen and his family were accommodated at School Hill while the disinfection was taking place which was during Saturday.

Cohen said he would not be vaccinated but he would have the children vaccinated by a private doctor. Afterwards on account of the cost he said he would have them done by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and he subsequently went to School Hill and vaccinated the children.

The same day Saturday he said he was going to London to see his son who was at school there. The Deputy Medical Officer of Health told him that he should not go as he was a contact case but he persisted in the statement that he was going.

The school he intended visiting was ascertained and a telegram was sent to them informing them of the facts and of the danger of receiving him. A letter of appreciation has been received in return. It was afterwards found as a matter of fact that he had not gone.

Ammonoo had a box at Cohen's house. Cohen was informed by the Inspector on Saturday morning that it must not be touched and that the Health Authorities would deal with it. In the afternoon the Deputy Medical Officer of Health repeated

the instructions to Cohen about the box. Nevertheless on Saturday afternoon Ammonoo's wife came over from Manchester and Cohen gave her the box to take to Manchester. As soon as this was ascertained the Manchester Health Authorities were communicated with and they took charge of the box and suggested that Cohen should be prosecuted.

The Inspector told Cohen's wife that he would visit her frequently with a view to seeing if there was any change. It was not until he threatened to come with the police that she consented to allow him to make the visits.

Cohen had only been employed by Boardmans for three weeks.

On account of the small pox epidemic in 1902 the Local Government Board issued a circular letter to Health Authorities suggesting that if contacts would refrain from working sums of money might be paid to them. It was under that authority that the Deputy Medical Officer of Health had offered £2-2s [otherwise known as two guineas, or in decimal coinage £2.10p] to Cohen.'

There are one or two points to consider, as one reads this report. The glaring reference to (John) Ammonoo in the opening sentence should be read, perhaps, in the light of current usage at the time, when the word "nigger" had not yet come to be seen as so offensive; the facts remains, however, that his status as a member of a different race was stated clearly at the beginning. Samuel Cohen, however, is treated differently, though in some ways rather brutally. We are entitled to wonder how much of what he was told made sense to him. After all, he was not, so far as we know, a medically qualified person, and might well not have understood the danger of the suit on which he was working from its proximity to someone who was now known to have smallpox. His English may not have been particularly good, either – bearing in mind that the well-educated officers of the council may have spoken a type of English which he rarely heard in his day-to-day life. Whilst this is not conclusive in either direction, we note that there is no suggestion that they were careful in explaining for his benefit exactly what was going on, and how serious it might be – the approach seems rather to have been a series of threats and moves against him. He himself appears not to have suffered as a result of being in the same house as Ammonoo – possibly because of good Jewish hygiene, or even, perhaps, because Ammonoo did not spend much time in the house. It seems, reading and re-reading this report, as if every move he made was confronted with some anticipatory action which may have seemed almost like persecution: he said he would go and visit his son, so the M.O.H. sent a telegram to warn the school; he said he would send clothing on which he had been working to Boardmans, and the M.O.H. was there before it was even sent; he gave Ammonoo's wife her husband's box, and the Bolton M.O.H. communicated with the Manchester Health Authorities.

However, Mr Cohen was equally difficult, perhaps in response to some of these actions: when offered two pounds, or two guineas (on this the report is inconsistent) he said that this was not enough. This is probably not much of an exaggeration, bearing in mind that Merrick Posnansky recalls his father, Simon, working an average of sixty hours per week. Mr Cohen was probably also aware, despite his short time working for Boardmans, that Jewish tailors tended to be paid

more than gentiles, for the simple reason that they weren't drinkers and would do five days out of every five, rather than the three or four that were the normal practice of gentile tailors.¹²² He insists that his family will need kosher food if they are to be accommodated at the hospital, then when it is promised, refuses to go regardless. Clearly the battle between Mr Cohen and the health authorities was not a one-sided one! He had also employed a solicitor, Adam Greenhalgh, who had written on his behalf, on 4 January 1919, to the Bolton Town Clerk, Samuel Parker, requesting the payment of substantial compensation to Mr Cohen, and this letter still exists in the correspondence held at Bolton Library. Sam Cohen stated, according to the letter, that he would be losing about £6 each week if he accepted the two guineas a week compensation, which implies that he was being paid £8 a week for his work by Boardmans. Mr Greenhalgh requested substantial compensation for his client, perhaps under instructions from the understandably irate Mr Cohen.

Perhaps the most bizarre part of the report was "The Inspector told Cohen's wife that he would visit her frequently with a view to seeing if there was any change. It was not until he threatened to come with the police that she consented to allow him to make the visits." It shows how little the authorities understood the position of a Jewish wife at the time, and how she may have felt threatened by such visits, not to mention the obvious possible impropriety of a married Jewish woman receiving visits from a gentile male during her husband's absence.

It is also interesting to note that in reply to Adam Greenhalgh's letter of 4 January 1919, the Council replied on 9 September asserting that Mr Cohen had not been forbidden to work, but only requested not to do so, for health reasons, though in view of the Deputy Medical Officer's comment that "If you agree to do no work we will pay you £2 a week" he may have thought he was being given an ultimatum with a small incentive. This letter also referred to the danger that he and his wife and their five children might be affected by smallpox; that Boardmans would be compensated for damage to the suit and added "in every detail of the precautions which an outbreak of smallpox necessitates, the Health Authority have been hindered in their work by Mr Cohen or his wife."¹²³

At Chanukah 1919 a special service was held in the synagogue in Spa Road, conducted by Isaac Isaacson and Levy Goldstone, pupils of the Hebrew classes. The children were served with sweets and fruit. There was a dearth of meetings of the Bolton Hebrew Literary Society as far as the annual meeting in April 1920, none being reported on, and the annual meeting was interesting only in electing a new Hon. Secretary, in addition to the other two experienced main officers, Maurice Shaffer re-elected as President, Sam Isaacson re-elected as Treasurer. The new man was young Solomon Gafan as Hon. Secretary, probably for the first time. The shul board,

¹²² In the Bolton Journal & Guardian, 12/10/1906, p 2, a letter mentioned this. On 9/11/1906, p 6, the Bolton Journal said the editor of its rival paper, the Bolton Evening News, had written on 1/11/1906, "It will surprise the public ... to learn that the Co-operative Society...is an employer of Jewish workers."

¹²³ Correspondence between Samuel Parker, the Town Clerk of Bolton and Adam Greenhalgh September 1919, and Memorandum of further interview with the Deputy Medical Officer of Health re Samuel Cohen (undated)

now in the Manchester Jewish Museum, lists the last-named as Hon. Secretary from 1921 to 1922, but seems to be wrong, in that this term lasted from 1920, and it doesn't name an Hon. Secretary for 1920-1921 – this is, as the analysis of the shul board shows, not the only error on the board.¹²⁴ On this occasion the Jewish Chronicle report did not list the committee, probably because they had not been advised of the names by the new and inexperienced Hon. Secretary.

The next report relating to Bolton in the Jewish Chronicle was in July 1920 on the Bris Milah of young Cyril Margolis, son of Solomon and Sarah (née Lanzetter) Margolis when a pound (£1) was collected for the Palestine Restoration Fund.¹²⁵ Perhaps far more momentous was the convening of a conference of provincial Jewish communities in Lancashire and its environs, to be held on 5 December 1920 in Manchester partly to explain the work of Keren Hayesod. (Keren Hayesod - a Hebrew expression, means literally "The Foundation Fund" and is an overseas funding organization for the World Zionist Organization. Keren Hayesod was established in 1920 at the World Zionist Conference in London.) Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., the industrialist, was to preside over the proceedings, and Dr Chaim Weizmann was to be a chief speaker at the mass meeting in one of the largest halls in Manchester. The communities in Bolton, Blackpool, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Southport, Blackburn, Harrogate, Llandudno, Hanley, and Wrexham, among others, were to be invited, so the area was large, and the cost of travel would perhaps be prohibitive in some cases.¹²⁶

The effect of the event mentioned in the last paragraph is probably to be detected over years rather than months, in the communities that attended the Manchester conference of 5 December 1920. In the meantime, ordinary events continued, including a meeting on the same date, at Mr and Mrs Posnanski's house in Bolton, when 'Mr D. Salzedo' (the surname should probably be *Salzedo*) of Manchester read a paper on "A cure for Anti-Semitism." It is likely that this speaker was related to the A.L. Salzedo who spoke on two previous occasions, and Jennie Goodenday had married a man called David Salzedo in 1910 at Park Place Synagogue.¹²⁷

The first meeting of the Literary and Debating Society, as it was called at this point, in the following year, 1921, was at Mr Gafan's house on 16 January 1921, and the speaker, Mr H.V. Hindle, lectured on the "Science of the Human Mind." This seems a little different from other meetings around this time, and one can only wonder about the discussion that must have ensued.¹²⁸

¹²⁴ JC 30/4/1920, p 32. The board is analysed in the Appendix on Officers of Bolton Hebrew Congregation at the end of this book.

¹²⁵ JC 30/7/1920, p 23

¹²⁶ JC 26/11/1920, p 17. http://www.zionism-israel.com/dic/Keren_Hayesod.htm

¹²⁷ JC 10/12/1920, p 28; Lancashire BMD website; it is likely that David and Jennie Salzedo had moved to Canada by this time, in view of a 1919 manifest of a ship travelling from Montreal to Liverpool, which describes him as a designer. He was an artist by 1939, and had Canadian nationality, when travelling from Toronto to Detroit in February. (Ancestry, UK Incoming Passenger Lists 1878-1960 & Detroit Border Crossings etc 1905-1957)

¹²⁸ JC 21/1/1921, p 27

A happy event was the subject of the next reference to Bolton in the Jewish Chronicle, when Clary Lanzetter, the youngest daughter of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, became engaged to David Rosen, from Mile End Road, London. The husband in this case was soon involved in the Congregation, becoming its Hon. Secretary in 1923-1924, but the couple would later move to Manchester.¹²⁹ In May 1921 the annual meeting of the Congregation resulted in the election of Sam Isaacson as President, of Simon Posnansky as Treasurer, of Solomon Gafan as Hon. Secretary again, and of Abraham Gafan, Joseph Myers, Jacob Wise and D(avid) Cohen as committee members.¹³⁰ David Cohen was a glazier, Joseph Myers, born in Latvia, had a tailoring business and a household goods store where people could buy on credit, and Jacob Wise was a draper, born in Romania. And that was all for 1921, as far as the Jewish Chronicle was concerned.

At the end of December 1921 or the beginning of January 1922, "at the inaugural meeting of the Literary Society held last week" reported the Jewish Chronicle, Mr A. Gafan presiding, Mr D. Rosen proposed "that the balance of funds belonging to the society be devoted for the distribution of prizes to the children of the Cheder." It seems likely, in view of the hitherto flourishing nature of the Literary (sometimes the Literary and Debating) Society, that this was the beginning of a season or term of the society, which also suggests that the meeting took place just in the new year. Mr Rosen's motion was supported by Mr Goldstone and Mr Shaffer, and presumably passed, and Mrs Goldstone gave a guinea (£1.05) for the purchase of books for the Cheder.¹³¹ Shortly after this, the Congregation was advertising again for a Shochet and teacher, inviting candidates to state the salary required. This no doubt means that the candidates who asked for less remuneration would have an advantage, all other things being equal, and probably means that someone younger was likely to be appointed, in view of observations we have made above, in regard to Rev. Bressloff (p. 46). It may also mean that the Congregation had been without a permanent teacher and Shochet since that gentleman's departure for Dundee.¹³²

It seems a natural element in the character of Bolton's Jews at this period – bearing in mind the origins of most of them in various countries in the east and centre of Europe - that they would have an international attitude that was probably at variance with the attitudes of most gentiles around them. (Lancastrians have long been known as having a suspicion of people from as near as Yorkshire, let alone those in the south of England.) Jennie Gafan was no exception, and the Young Israel column in the Jewish Chronicle touchingly records her donation of a shilling to the "starving children of Vienna" on 3 February 1922. Jennie Gafan also had some thoughts that shed light on Jewish life in Bolton at this time. In the very next issue of the Jewish Chronicle she told the Young Israel column that her experience of a small town is that "in consequence of the absence of many Jewish activities there is a tendency to neglect religion: Thus in Bolton they

¹²⁹ JC 4/3/1921, p 1

¹³⁰ JC 20/5/1921, p 22

¹³¹ JC 6/1/1922, p 28

¹³² JC 13/1/1922, p 3

cannot always get Minyan, and so the value of congregational worship is lost. On the other hand Jennie thinks that the best personal religion is that which is cultivated in solitude without distractions and she suggests 'the less environment the better.'" This is no doubt an obvious consequence of the difficulties of a small congregation, but it is interesting to find it expressed so precisely by a girl of eighteen, and prophetic of the fact that she would become secretary to the Jewish Refugees Committee in the 1930s, then after the war would work for the American Joint Distribution Committee in a displaced persons' camp at Landsberg, in Germany.¹³³

The young Gafans appear to have been a lively bunch in the early 1920s, to judge from the *Jewish Chronicle*: in October 1921, Rita Gafan, the youngest daughter of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, was in contact with the Young Israel column, but Auntie, ever stern and correct, warned her, "You can join a class when you leave school, but meanwhile try to improve, even if you do not like the work. I hope that you will not be among those who 'get into hot water.'" In the same issue Rita (who started life as Rebecca) was appealing to hear from a "boy cousin" aged 15 years. Then Solomon, or Saul, who has already been mentioned, delivered a talk on Botany at the beginning of March 1922, and a number of members of the Literary Society contributed to it, including two people called Freeman, whom we have not been able to identify. Lilly Gafan, an older sister of Rita, joined Young Israel in the same month, which indicates that Rita was



leading the way to at least an extent. The competition among the sisters appears to have been healthy, if not cut-throat!¹³⁴

Other lively members of the community enjoyed a simple style of leisure in the 1920s. Shirley Horwich recalls:

'In the early 1920s...my uncle, [Sam Goldstone] had a small car. He and his friends would go to Blackpool and spend the day on the beach. Friends and family came from Manchester to visit and

Figure 13 wedding of Barney Simons and Leah Goldstone, 1925

in turn they would visit Manchester. Their social circle was limited so it's not surprising that many of their generation married cousins.

¹³³ JC 3/2/1922, p 2 and 10/2/1922, p 2

¹³⁴ JC 24/3/1922, p 2, 28/10/1921, unnumbered page, & 10/3/1922, p 41

My mother and father knew one another as children. Mummy told me that when she was 10 years old, she made up her mind to marry [Barney Simons] my father!

Mr (David) Rosen, now married to Clary Lanzetter, opened a debate on "Jewish life in London and in the Provinces," at a meeting of the Literary Society in March 1922, having, perhaps, some advantage over his audience, most of whom had spent most of their lives in Bolton, or Manchester or other provincial towns, and before that in Eastern Europe. It would have been more interesting to know what similarities or differences he found, but instead the Jewish Chronicle provided a list of those who took part – Sam Isaacson, two of the Lanzetters, Myer Goldstone, and a Mr Simmons, who does not occur in any other reports, and should probably be Simons, the name Simon Posnansky would take on.¹³⁵

In May 1922 the Jewish Chronicle published a "Black List" of inactive Deputies who had attended no meetings of the Board of Deputies during the year covered by a Report. We allude to this only because the name of Mark Rubin appeared in a list that included many Deputies representing congregations in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds and a number of other places distant from London, where the meetings of the Deputies were, of course, held. One thing this does not take account of is the weather in that year, in which a blizzard at the end of March may well have been a factor, though we understand there was little snow, but in any case, deputies who lived in the areas they represented, as Mr Rubin did, had much farther to travel than London-based deputies who took on the representation of northern towns they hardly knew, not to mention those who lived in and represented congregations around London. Lastly, by way of setting the record straight, the week after the "Black List" report the Jewish Chronicle had to row back on its list, admitting that four of the Deputies listed had been elected to the Board part way through the year, so they could not have attended meetings before then, and in fact one of them *had* attended several meetings. Later in the year, in August, a correspondent in London suggested that the Board didn't achieve much in any case, when he attacked the former President, Sir Stuart Samuel, for a "Coué" policy of auto-suggestion, by which Deputies would 'accentuate the positive' and overlook the fact that within the last months they had "received rebuffs from three important Governmental offices and are slighted by lesser bodies."¹³⁶

The Congregation was still without a Chazan, Shochet and Reader in June 1922, when David Rosen, clearly now acting as Hon. Secretary, was named as the person to whom candidates should write, stating the salary they required, at 122 St George's Road, Bolton. This advertisement evidently failed to attract anyone suitable and another appeared in July, at which time the candidates were invited to contact Jacob Lanzetter at 122 St George's Road, Bolton. This time there was an incentive – "house provided" which suggests that some part of 12a

¹³⁵ JC 31/3/1922, p 42

¹³⁶ JC 19/5/1922, p 13; web page <http://www.netweather.tv/index.cgi?action=winter-history;sess=> ; JC 26/5/1922, p 31 & 4/8/1922, p 15

Wentworth Street was ready for occupation, unless this was to be a house available from those owned by someone such as Mark Rubin and family, whose property ownership was impressive at a later date. Either of these possibilities could be suggested, but not confirmed, by a letter to the Jewish Chronicle in early September 1923. This was signed by Myer Goldstone, Chairman; Sam Isaacson, Vice-Chairman; David Rosen, Treasurer; and Sam Goldstone, the eldest son of Myer, Hon. Secretary. (As the President of the Congregation at this time was Joseph Myers, the Treasurer Simon Posnansky, and the Hon. Secretary David Rosen, if the shul board is correct – and it wasn't always – these names would appear to have been separate officers of the Appeal on behalf of the new synagogue building.) The letter read as follows:

“SIR, - On behalf of the above Congregation, we hope you will grant us the favour of publishing this letter in order that we may place our position before Anglo-Jewry.

We are a small community, in fact one of the smallest in the country in all fifteen families with about twenty-five children to teach. Heretofore we worshipped and had class-rooms in a building which we had occupied for eighteen years, but in consequence of change of ownership we were forced to leave, and in order to carry on our work we have had to buy a large house which we intend adapting for our purpose.

Our members have worked hard and have made very great sacrifices, and we have subscribed among ourselves half the total amount we require. For the remainder, about £500, we have to appeal elsewhere.

We sincerely trust that our brethren will support us to the utmost extent of their powers, so that we may proceed with our task.

Donations would be very gratefully received by Mr D. Rosen, 122, St George's Road, Bolton.

Yours truly,
M. GOLDSTONE
S. ISAACSON
D. ROSEN
S. GOLDSTONE

September 3rd [1923]”

This is helpful in allowing us to pinpoint the departure from Spa Road to somewhat earlier than appeared to be the case from local directories and other references in the Jewish Chronicle, and it incidentally suggests that David and Clary Rosen were still living with Clary's parents, in the house with the shiny wooden floors in St George's Road.¹³⁷ A meeting of the Hebrew Literary and Zionist Debating Society held on 11 November 1923 provides further corroboration for the supposition that the officers who signed the 3 September 1923 letter to the Jewish Chronicle were indeed officers of the Building Fund. It reports that the meeting was held at Mr Wise's home, and that Mr Isaacson presided. “The balance sheet was accepted, and the balance in hand was presented to the Bolton Hebrew Congregation Building Fund. All the officers were re-elected.” Clearly the Congregation was putting its efforts into the work on the house in Wentworth Street, and every penny collected was being devoted to that end. (This seems to have been an unusual case of Jews attempting to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, as the

¹³⁷ JC 23/6/1922, p 3 & 7/9/1923, p 30; information from Stella Barsh

house was old, and eventually very decrepit, despite the spending of regular large sums on its maintenance.)¹³⁸

It appears that Rev. Samuel Joseph Michlevitz, whose career can only be described as chequered (see his short biography at the end of this book), was appointed as the Congregation's new minister sometime in 1923. Certainly he was summoned to London by the Chief Rabbi for training in the second half of that year.¹³⁹

The Beth Din now took an interest in the qualifications of Rev. Michlevitz. Information in the deposited files in the London Metropolitan Archives, whilst incomplete, does present an interesting picture of relationships between the London body and the provincial outposts. The first letter, dated in Hebrew, notes at the end, that he must come for [a handwritten Hebrew word presumably meaning training as a Shochet] and appears to relate to Rev. Michlevitz. The Clerk to the Court then wrote on 17 December 1923 (the date is given in the form 17 December 4/3, but surrounding evidence indicates that it referred to the turn of the year 1923 to 1924). The intention of the letter was clear enough:

'Dear Sir, In reply to your letter I am instructed by the Beth Din to ask you to present yourself before them for [same Hebrew word, in handwriting, as above] at the earliest possible moment.'

This evidently did not produce a rapid enough response from the minister, as a further letter was despatched on New Year's Eve from the Clerk to the Court, addressed to Mr *Michelowitz*:

'Dear Sir, I am surprised not to have received a reply to my letter of the 17th instant, and shall be glad to hear that you are coming in for [a gap which should probably contain the word shown above] during the coming week.'

Jacob Lanzetter now took a hand in the matter. Writing on headed paper of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, Wentworth St, Bolton on 3 January 1923 (but this should almost certainly read 1924, probably because it was so early in the year) he explained,

'Dear Sir,

Our Rev Mr Michaelowitz handed to me your letters, one from Dec 17th and the other from Dec 31st, '23. In answer to these I am very sorry that we cannot send the Rev to London as the Bolton Congregation are at present financially embarrassed [sic] as we have lately bought a building for our Synagogue, and we can really do with you sending us a few pounds to help us, as we are really only 7 members who have to build and upkeep the synagogue.¹⁴⁰ Therefore you will understand that should the Rev go to London it would at least cost us £4 or £5, when at present we

¹³⁸ JC 16/11/1923, p 24

¹³⁹ Correspondence dated December 1923 and January 1924 in the London Metropolitan Archive

¹⁴⁰ We wonder whether Mr Lanzetter was taking advantage of late payment of dues to the Congregation to exaggerate the paucity of their membership numbers.

can hardly afford to spend 10/-. The Rev Michaels [sic] was anxious to go, but he himself cannot afford the expenses out of his small remuneration. The reason he did not answer your first letter was that he had family troubles, his wife and child being ill in bed, so he could not attend to it. Rev Michael will present himself to the Manchester Shechita Board. In the meantime, I would like, on behalf of my Congregation, to appeal to the Beth Din for a donation to our Building Fund, which I as Chairman of the Building Society will thankfully accept.

Yours faithfully,

J. Lanzetter

President of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation'

It seems unnecessary to applaud Mr Lanzetter's chutzpah, but we should note how good his English was, for a man who had started life in the Austrian Empire. The Clerk to the Court, who perhaps had come across such opportunistic approaches in his correspondence with small, young congregations, replied on 28 January 1924,

'...Your letter of the 3rd instant has been considered by the Chief Rabbi & Beth Din and they will be very glad to help in regard to your Building Fund, as they have done in connection with other Provincial Congregations. With reference to your Shochet I would again urge that it is absolutely necessary for him to come up to

London for examination. In order to facilitate matters, half of the expenses will be refunded. Please let me know when your Shochet will be here, so that I may make the necessary arrangements.'¹⁴¹

BOLTON HEBREW CONGREGATION					
LIFE PRESIDENT					
MARK SHAFFER ESQ.					
1909					
MARK SHAFFER	PRES.	1904-8	ISRAEL BERNARD	H.SEC.	1917-19
MARK SHEPERO	TRES.	1904-7	MAURICE SHAFFER	PRES.	1919-21
ABRAHAM GAFEN	H.SEC.	1904-8	SAMUEL ISAACSON	TRES.	1919-21
MARK RUBEN	TRES.	1907-8	LESLIE NOAR	H.SEC.	1919-20
MARK RUBEN	PRES.	1908-13	SAMUEL ISAACSON	PRES.	1921-22
ABRAHAM GAFEN	TRES.	1908-12	SIMON POSNANSKY	1921-22	SAMUEL ISAACSON
MANUEL FINE	H.SEC.	1910-11	SOLOMON GAFEN	H.SEC.	1921-22
JACK GOODENDAY	H.SEC.	1911-12	JACOB LANZETTER	PRES.	1922-23
SAMUEL ISAACSON	H.SEC.	1912-15	MYER GOLDSTONE	TRES.	1922-23
MAURICE SHAFFER	TRES.	1912-13	SAM GOLDSTONE	H.SEC.	1922-23
ABRAHAM GAFEN	PRES.	1913-15	JOSEPH MYERS	PRES.	1923-24
MYER GOLDSTONE	TRES.	1913-15	SIMON POSNANSKY	TRES.	1923-24
MAURICE SHAFFER	PRES.	1915	DAVID ROSEN	H.SEC.	1923-24
CHARLES GOODENDAY	TRES.	1915	MYER GOLDSTONE	PRES.	1924-25
MYER GOLDSTONE	PRES.	1916-19	SIMON POSNANSKY	TRES.	1924-25
MARK RUBEN	TRES.	1916-17	ISAAC ISAACSON	H.SEC.	1924-25
MYER GOLDSTONE	TRES.	1917-19	JACOB LANZETTER	PRES.	1925-26
					JACOB WISE
					TRES.
					1925-26
					ISAAC GLASS
					H.SEC.
					1925-26
					SAMUEL ISAACSON
					PRES.
					1926-27
					MYER GOLDSTONE
					TRES.
					1926-27
					ISAAC ISAACSON
					H.SEC.
					1926-27
					SAMUEL ISAACSON
					PRES.
					1927-28
					MYER GOLDSTONE
					TRES.
					1927-28
					LEWIS GOLDSTONE
					H.SEC.
					1927-28
					SAMUEL ISAACSON
					TRES.
					1928-29
					SAM ROTHSTEIN
					H.SEC.
					1928-29
					MORRIS GLAZIER
					H.SEC.
					1928-29
					MYER GOLDSTONE
					PRES.
					1929-30
					SIMON POSNANSKY
					TRES.
					1929-30
					LEWIS GOLDSTONE
					H.SEC.
					1929-30
					SAMUEL ISAACSON
					PRES.
					1930-1
					JACOB WISE
					TRES.
					1930-1
					BARNET PAULE
					H.SEC.
					1930-1

Figure 24 board listing congregation officers from 1904 to 1931

There was a further correspondence between the Beth Din and the Bolton Congregation, to which we shall come shortly, but meanwhile, around the beginning of January 1924, a meeting of the whole Congregation in Bolton elected Jacob Lanzetter Chairman of the Synagogue Building Society, and Maurice Shaffer as both Treasurer of the Synagogue and Vice-

Chairman of the Building Society. The JC's item on this added, 'All donations towards the building fund will be thankfully received by Mr J. Lanzetter, 122, St George's Road.' This shows

¹⁴¹ file ACC/3400/2/1/18 in London Metropolitan Archives

that Jacob Lanzetter was spending a lot of time on the matter, despite being by this time in his mid-sixties, but it may also indicate that his business could be run by one of his sons, enabling him to spend more time on the project that was occupying the congregation. One should add that the Shul Board gives the name of the Synagogue Treasurer from 1923 to 1925 as Simon Posnansky, which thus makes it impossible to be sure whether the office of Treasurer was held by Maurice Shaffer or Simon Posnansky at the beginning of 1924.¹⁴²

A further general meeting took place in June 1924, when the full set of officers of the Congregation were listed by the Jewish Chronicle. This reported that Joseph Myers was elected President; Simon Posnansky treasurer; and Myer Goldstone, Sam Isaacson, Jacob Wise, Maurice Shaffer and H. Price (whom we are unable to identify) were all chosen as the Education Committee. Some evidence of disagreement may be suggested by the statement that 'The resignations of Messrs J. Lanzetter and Maurice Shaffer were accepted with regret.' Here, again, there is a puzzle, comparing these details with the shul board: the latter names Myer Goldstone as President from 1924, with Isaac Isaacson as Hon. Secretary. It seems clear that the shul board is not to be trusted, and a fuller analysis of the items on which it disagrees with the news items in the JC will be found in the Appendix on the subject of the Officers. The last two sentences of this report are useful, and seem to reflect a concentration on the theme of education, already prominent in the report from the list of members of the Education Committee: "The religion classes meet five times a week. There are nineteen pupils."¹⁴³

COATS, CAPEES, STOLES, RUGS.	FURS	ABOUT HALF PRICE.
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Buy from Actual Manufacturers. Why Pay Retail Prices?

£20,000 worth of High Class Furs
to be cleared regardless of cost

AT THE
PACK HORSE Hotel, Bradshawgate, Bolton
NEXT WEEK. FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY.
From Tues. May 20, to Sat. May 24, inclusive
OPEN 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. EACH DAY.

Now is the time to buy Furs, as the Skin Market is daily on the rise. Our selection comprises the finest quality pelts in—Russian Sable, Canadian Sable, Chinchilla, Seal, Ermine, Marten, Squirrel, Mink, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Skunk, Fitch, Kolinsky, Martlet, Mole, Nutria, Musquash, Raccoon, Austrian Opossum, Waijaby, Elee, Seal, Clappele, Coney, etc., Silver Foxes, Cross Foxes, White Foxes, Smoked Foxes, Mongolian Foxes, Blue Foxes, Turkish Foxes, Otter Foxes, Kitt Foxes, Siberian Wolf, Blue Wolf, Timber Wolf, etc.

**OUR SPECIALITY: Fur Re-models, Renovations,
Repairs, etc.**

Old Furs taken in exchange. Accounts opened.

UNIVERSAL FUR COMPANY,
Proprietor: J. SILVERMAN (British).
Wholesale Manufacturing Furriers and Skin Merchants,
65, BRIDGE-ST., DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.
TEL. NO. CITY 50. 2954

Anti-Semitism is sometimes difficult to detect, but in 1924 there was an exquisite – and in some ways rather comical - example of it in the advertising in the local *Bolton Journal*, a weekly newspaper. We reproduce the first of two advertisements for fur sales, a commodity in which Jews often traded at this time. It will be noted that the proprietor of the Universal Fur Company was J. Silverman, who despite his normally Jewish name, added, in parentheses after it, "(British)". His business was based in Bridge Street, Deansgate, Manchester, but he was selling for a short period at the Pack Horse Hotel, in Bradshawgate, Bolton.

In September of the same year, there was another temporary sale of furs, again at the Pack Horse Hotel, and a similar-sized advertisement appeared in the *Bolton Journal*. At the top, to the left of the word FURS appeared a small box with the words Coats,

¹⁴² JC 4/1/1924, p 25

¹⁴³ JC 27/6/1924, p 27 & see Appendix on Officers

Capes, Stoles, Rugs, - exactly the same as the box to the left of the word Furs in the May advertisement; to the right of the word FURS was a box that contained the words "About half shop price," which was the same as the wording in the earlier advertisement, apart from the addition of the word "Shop." Immediately after the line containing the word FURS appear the three lines

"Buy from Actual Manufacturers. Why Pay Retail Prices?
£20,000 Worth of High-Class Furs
TO BE CLEARED REGARDLESS OF COST."

Positively Closing Saturday September 20th.

COATS, CAPES, STOLES, RUGS.	FURS	ABOUT HALF SHOP PRICE.
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Buy from Actual Manufacturers. Why pay Retail Prices?
**£20,000 Worth of High-Class Furs,
TO BE CLEARED REGARDLESS OF COST.**
AT THE
PACK HORSE HOTEL
(OAK ROOM).
**BRADSHAWGATE,
BOLTON.**

FOR 6 DAYS ONLY.	Monday, Sept. 15th, to Saturday, Sept. 20th, inclusive. Open Monday, 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. Other days 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.	FOR 6 DAYS ONLY.
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SPECIAL DISPLAY of FUR-LINED VELOUR COATS
AT MAKERS' PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
POINTS TO REMEMBER:

1. Now is the time to buy Furs, as owing to heavy German Buying the Skin Market is on the rise.
2. Our Stocks were bought at last year's low prices, and we are passing the advantage on to our customers.
3. Everything from the most modest-priced Furs to the highest-quality Fur Garment in the land. A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL SAVE YOU POUNDS.
4. We are prepared to accept payment on account, and balance at end of season. You may thus acquire your Furs at to-day's low prices, and pay for same later on.
5. There are no Jews or aliens connected with this firm, and this is positively our last exhibition in Bolton this year.

Our Speciality *Fur Re-Models, Renovations,
Repairs, etc. Accounts opened.
Old Furs Taken in Exchange.*

BROWNE & JONES
(MAJOR JNO. FITZGERALD JONES, M.C.)
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING FURRIERS,
32, Corporation St., Manchester.
Telephone No.: 3425 Central.

The notable thing about these three lines is that they are identical with the lines that followed the large word FURS on the earlier advertisement. Whilst the remainder of the September advertisement contained some text that was quite different from that in the May advertisement, there were also some identical phrases, such as "Our speciality: fur re-models, renovations, repairs etc. Accounts opened. Old furs taken in exchange."

At first sight it might appear that the same advertiser was at work, but for his name, which was Browne & Jones (Major Jno. Fitzgerald Jones), his address, 32 Corporation St, Manchester, and the fact that the fifth of the five "points to remember" listed below the initial blast, was,

"There are no Jews or aliens connected with this firm, and this is positively our last exhibition in Bolton this year."

The fact that no newspaper would print such advertising in the period after anti-discrimination legislation was passed in the United Kingdom makes this glaring example of anti-Semitism quite surprising, but there are two facts that

should be borne in mind.

First, it was less than twenty years since the 1905 Aliens Act limited the number of immigrants coming from Russia, Poland and other foreign countries, by discriminating against those who arrived penniless or suffering from some form of illness, particularly of a mental kind, that might cause them to become a burden on the rates. It is perhaps less well known that the 1919 Aliens Restrictions Act added new restrictions to the civil and employment rights of aliens already resident in Britain, prohibiting foreign nationals from jobs in the civil service and jury service, and subjecting them to special provisions if they wanted to change their business trading name. The Act also introduced prison penalties for aliens causing 'sedition or disaffection' amongst the military or civilian population or attempting to promote industrial

unrest in any industry in which they had not been employed for at least two years.¹⁴⁴ So discrimination against Jews and others was embodied in the Law at this time.

Second, the climate of opinion that had engendered such legislation had also thrown up an unpleasant growth in the form of the British Fascists, who began life in 1923, but barely survived to the time when Sir Oswald Mosley began his British Union of Fascists. Nevertheless an under-current of anti-Semitism was often acceptable in certain parts of the British population, as Mussolini took over the Italian government in the 1920s, and Hitler rose to notoriety in the same decade, achieving power in early 1933. So we should not be too surprised that in the 1920s and 1930s there was anti-Semitism, and that it was often unquestioned.

As we shall see, although many of the Jews who settled in Bolton were refugees from the Russian empire, and later from Hitler's Germany, they did not entirely escape the disease of anti-Semitism, though in different forms: England's anti-Semitic attitudes have tended to be of a covert and discreet character, except in the period of maximum settlement in the country around 1900, which led to the excesses of Major Evans Gordon's campaigns, and the legislation against aliens, but even at that period, those arriving from Russia were often referred to as "Russians" rather than Jews – which is not to say that this appellation made them any more palatable to those attacking their arrival in Britain.

In one respect the Bolton Jews were a little unusual, particularly in the early period, from 1900 to 1950, in that several of the resident families were involved in the provision of loans of cash, and there were other Jewish firms, whose owners did not live in the town, but which were in the business of lending money. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries there are two agencies competing to provide loans to people who are short of cash: the high street banks, and various moneylending organisations, some of whom put various degrees of pressure on borrowers who are slow to pay. The banks are in a position to push loans through their telephone banking services, (which one of us knows from personal experience, as a call centre "adviser") and can be more concerned to offer loans to customers than about their ability to manage the loans, their own finances, and the repayments. This form of pressure was not available to those offering loans in the first half of the twentieth century, it hardly needs to be stated, but even before this moneylenders had a terrible name in Britain.

Most notorious among those offering to lend money with little security, was a man called Isaac Gordon, who operated in various cities, and under different names. It is probably no overstatement to say that his bad practices led to the Money-lenders Act of 1900, which aimed to control the really bad moneylenders, by requiring them to make it clear who was the provider of the money, to register themselves as moneylenders, and to be subject to court proceedings that could counter their more exorbitant rates of interest. Ironically Isaac Gordon, who was such a conspicuous blot on the face of Jewry in the period leading up to 1900, died in

¹⁴⁴ I have paraphrased wording on the web page,
<http://www.20thcenturylondon.org.uk/server.php?show=conInformationRecord.35>

March of that year, an embittered but extremely rich man. Much of the agitation against him and his ilk was led by one Thomas Farrow, who went so far as to start a bank, known as Farrow's Bank, which he publicised in the Jewish Chronicle, despite his agitation against the evil moneylenders being largely a cover for anti-Semitism.¹⁴⁵ And it was not only Thomas Farrow who used bad moneylending practice as a stick with which to beat the Jews in Britain, as examples from other towns show. The effect of the rise of the wealthy Jewish moneylenders such as Isaac Gordon was to encourage the association of Jews with moneylending, despite the fact that there was a market for their services, and that, as Isaac Gordon himself said, people agreed to borrow from him at steep rates of interest, partly because *they had no intention of paying off the debts.*

The embarrassment caused to the more communally-minded Jewish establishment led them to banish moneylenders from many of the larger congregations, and Isaac Gordon was effectively excluded from the Birmingham Congregation – not to mention many of the hotels in which he set up his headquarters on a temporary basis, when the other patrons got wind of his presence. It was easy for the Jews of Birmingham or Liverpool or London to take such a step, but where the community was small, as in Bolton or Preston, this would have meant the exclusion of perhaps a quarter of the possible membership, who might well be the most prosperous quarter, who had built up capital from other types of business, such as cabinet making or furniture sales. As some of these trades, particularly the sale of furniture and drapery had come to be partly based on credit, it is no great surprise, perhaps, that Jewish furniture dealers and drapers tended to move into simple moneylending, because they were already being nudged in that direction by circumstances. Rita Greenburg, a daughter of Leslie Noar, who arrived early in Bolton, and got into the loans business by this route, recalls that her father was a tailor and credit draper, but for some years he worked for a firm of moneylenders. She remembers that the family didn't like to tell people about his work!

Moneylenders, apart from the obvious benefits of making money available to those who needed it in the short term for whatever purpose, may also have exercised a beneficial function in stopping individuals or businesses from continuing on a disastrous course (for themselves, as well as for their creditors) after they had got in too deep to get out safely: by this we mean those people who continued to hope, with no good reason, that their gambling or their business ventures would suddenly, miraculously, produce a fortune, when in reality all these activities were doing was squandering more and yet more money. In modern times the banks demand business plans of those business people asking for credit, but it is doubtful if the lender in the period before 1950 had any such sophisticated means of sorting the wheat from the chaff of people to whom money might be lent. (And even a business plan, drawn up to convince a banker, may contain a lot of false or even foolish assumptions about the future of a business,

¹⁴⁵ It is tempting to rejoice when one reads that this bank collapsed in 1920, when it was discovered that it had been fraudulently operated, but everybody involved lost by the event, those whose money was invested, and the directors, who hadn't even bothered to overpay themselves, but found themselves imprisoned for short terms. Admitting their lack of the appropriate expertise, they had kept the bank afloat by systematically overvaluing their assets.

soon to be proved wrong when the national economy goes into recession, or the product turns out to be less than competitive.) The means by which the moneylender assisted in stopping the continuation of a disastrous course included the bankruptcy petition against a debtor. The London Gazette is particularly useful in regard to these: looking at a series of events in which Samuel Glaskie, who traded in Bolton and elsewhere as Samuels and Co., petitioned for bankruptcy, it is easy to imagine that his debtors were people who were short on wisdom, and perhaps not even trustworthy – their borrowing at high rates of interest perhaps did not include plans to repay the money, but rather flight if the worst came to the worst. Choosing three random notices from the London Gazette, in which Samuel Glaskie, sometimes with other lenders, petitioned for the bankruptcy of people to whom he had lent money, we can see that in the case of two of the three, their whereabouts was unknown, no doubt a common way to evade payment obligations. Of course the lenders in these petitions were seeking to get some of their money back, but it is also clear that one effect of such a petition, if successful, would be that the borrowers would have to cease their catastrophic careers and begin to behave responsibly.¹⁴⁶

Before we condemn the worst excesses of the moneylenders, of whatever religion, we should consider the options for anyone who needed access to extra cash: the small businessman would not be able to expand by issuing shares, generally, though he might appeal to business colleagues or relatives or friends for financial support. If this did not produce the desired result, he was unlikely to be able to get a bank loan in the period around 1900, when banks were notoriously conservative in their lending policies. Some economists have held that British banks were concerned with overseas industry to the disadvantage of British industry in the forty years leading up to the First World War, thus diverting resources away from home companies. In particular foreign railway companies and other utilities, and governments, may have found it easier and cheaper to raise capital in London than home-grown companies. The British side of this was that London finance houses built up an expertise and reputation that gave Britain a considerable share of the international market for financial advice, short and long-term borrowing and lending facilities, at internationally competitive rates, and the Sterling bill became established as a widely-used means of granting international credit. The bills were drawn mainly on major merchant banks (Barings, Rothschilds and Hambros), the main London clearing banks, and the London offices of overseas banks. This may have differentiated the interests of British banks from those of British industry.

Another aspect of the problem was neatly summarised by the then chairman of Westminster Bank in 1926, when he wrote that advances should run for limited periods, with a view to reduction “if not full repayment in... months rather than years.”¹⁴⁷ This indicates the conservative and cautious policies of the main banks at this period though in practice there was

¹⁴⁶ See London Gazette, issue 28485, 14/4/1911, p 3009, issue 28671, 13/12/1912, p 9522 & issue 30120, 8/6/1917, p 5669. In the last of these cases, Samuel Glaskie’s fellow-petitioner was Hyman Kerman, whose short biography is included in *Furriers, Glaziers and Doctors: a history of the Preston Jewish Community*, by John Cowell, published 2009.

¹⁴⁷ Walter Leaf, *Banking*, Williams & Norgate, 1926. (Home University Library) quoted in Michael Collins, *150 years of banking business, 1800-1939*, Macmillan, 1991 (Studies in Economic and Social History), p 70

probably some variation among the banks and flexibility on occasions, according to the reputation of the customer. The general picture, however, shows the effect of these policies in a fairly extreme form: between 1928-1930, and 1936-38, the total value of advances from the London Clearing Banks fell from £959 million to £914 million, despite which there was a strong recovery in the economy in the five years to 1937. ¹⁴⁸

To pursue this a little further, one bank that helped rather more than many others was the Midland, which advanced more loans to business and industrial customers in 1929 than any other clearing bank – 22% of the total advances of the London clearing banks, and more than half of those advances were to trade and industry. Much of this lending was to major customers in the cotton industry, heavy engineering and the motor industry. In 1900 Edward Holden, Chairman of the Midland from 1908 to 1919, admitted that the Board of directors was prejudiced against collieries, and in 1911 a critic of the banks argued that overdraft granted by branches of the clearing banks were “not of great importancenobody can count upon them absolutely.” In 1918 the Colwyn Committee expressed fears that the tendency towards amalgamations in 1918 (led by the Midland) would damage the interests of small customers and shareholders, though the Midland gave many small advances (in the range up to £500) to a total over £5.8 millions, to 40,659 account holders – which didn’t, of course, help those people who did not yet have bank accounts at this time. ¹⁴⁹

There is clear evidence, from a case reported in the Bolton area, of a new business failing, despite help from moneylenders, who were probably the only available source of finance for the man who started it. Richard Booth, of Stoneclough, a butcher, borrowed money to go into business on his own account, having managed the butchery department in the local Co-op. He borrowed from three moneylenders, but business wasn’t good enough to enable him to pay the interest. He nevertheless continued to borrow at 50 – 100% interest. He then had to file for bankruptcy because one of the moneylenders “threatened to issue an execution.” The inference here is that someone with appropriate experience and training of the butchery trade, nevertheless lacked the financial sense to manage his new business – *three* moneylenders would indicate a degree of desperation. ¹⁵⁰

1924 ended with a happy event, though he may have arrived a little before 1 December, when the meeting took place. Rev Michlewitz was appointed to the long-vacant offices of Reader, Shochet and Teacher, as a report of the recent annual meeting of the Literary and Zionist Debating Society shows. In fact Rev Michlewitz was also elected President of the Society, with Sam Isaacson as Vice-President, W. Price as Treasurer, and Barney Posnansky as Hon. Secretary. Dr Percy Overton, one of the earliest doctors in the community, took the chair, an unusual event, as he was not to be conspicuous in the Congregation or the community. In fact he was only twenty-four at this point, which may suggest that the congregation was trying to make

¹⁴⁸ Michael Collins, *op. cit.*, pp 43, 52-53, & 70

¹⁴⁹ A.R. Holmes and Edwin Green, *Midland: 150 Years of banking business*. Batsford, 1986, pp 117, 129-130, & 179

¹⁵⁰ B.E.N. 7/10/1903, p 4. The report doesn’t name the moneylenders in question

him welcome. His interests, it turned out, were more in the direction of the game of Bridge, as he became an enthusiastic member of the Bolton Bridge Club in later years, and a member of its committee from at least 1952. Rev Michlewitz, the President of the Literary and Zionist Debating Society (a new title for the organisation), apparently enjoying the confidence of the congregation, delivered an address, and Miss H. Weisberg gave a lecture on "The Call of the Land."¹⁵¹

But just who was Rev Michlewitz? Avrom Saltman told the tale in his account of the Saltmans and Shaffers to which he was related, on the internet, and it is worth reading. In brief, 'a Cardiff credit-draper ... failed calamitously in 1923, owing £6 to his wholesalers, Cohen and Cohen of the same city.' This 'marked him out as a man of considerable talents, as it is almost impossible for a credit-trader to fail. He carries practically no stock and buys his goods with his customers' money. Our hero disappeared from Cardiff, changed his name to Michlewitz and took a post as Minister in a small township near Aberdare at £2 per week.' From this inadequate salary he was rescued by receiving a "call" to Bolton in 1924, in other words someone enticed him from Wales by dangling as bait a rise of 50%. 'And in Bolton he languished for five years at £3 a week.' Mr Saltman's account suggests that the President (Maurice Shaffer) had the power to bully the Minister, who had to act as chazan, shochet, teacher, reader of the Law and blower of the shofar. The only thing wrong with this account, we suggest, is that the President during Rev. Michlewitz's time in Bolton was first Jacob Lanzetter, then Joseph Myers, then Myer Goldstone, then Jacob Lanzetter again, then Samuel Isaacson – which does not necessarily imply that none of them might have bullied the young failed credit draper. In 1928 the Minister's wife died, leaving him with three small children.

Just after this sad event, in 1929 Rev Michlewitz was "called" to the congregation at Croydon in Surrey at the enhanced salary of £5-10s-0d (£5.50p) with rent-free accommodation.¹⁵² Here Cohen and Cohen of Cardiff caught up with him, despite the change of his name and he was put before the Cardiff County Court, where judgment was in favour of the creditors. The judge ordered him to pay the money back at the rate of ten shillings (£0.50) per month. But we are getting ahead of our narrative, and must concentrate on Rev Michlewitz's activities in Bolton, as well as those of his congregation and pupils.

In October 1924 the Clerk to the Court (the Beth Din) wrote to Rev Michlewitz, 'I am instructed by the Beth Din to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant and to inform you that the matter of permission to you to learn [one handwritten word in Hebrew, which we assume meant the duties of a shochet] will be dealt with when you are in London.' A little after this, on 23 March 1925, Rev Michlewitz wrote to the Beth Din about the promise of half of his expenses. He referred to a railway fare of £2.10s, plus Board and Lodging of £2-7s-6d, thus requesting half of the total of the two - £2-8s-9d. This suggests that the poor man had been kept waiting already for some time. The next letter in the file at the London Metropolitan Archives is revealing, as it

¹⁵¹ JC 5/12/1924, p 26 It is also possible that Rev Michlewitz was merely filling a position nobody wanted to occupy, there being so few people in the congregation, many of them very busy people.

¹⁵² Avrom Saltman's April 1998 article, at <http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/community/gr/all.htm>

is from the Clerk to the Beth Din, to Dr Hertz, the Chief Rabbi, reminding him to send Rev Michlewitz £2-8s-9d, 'half his expenses for coming to London for re-examination.' So the miserably-paid minister for Bolton had been kept waiting for some months for payment of expenses for a re-examination that the Beth Din had insisted on.¹⁵³

In February 1925 the Rev I. W. Slotki, accompanied by Mr Jerome Jacobs, of Manchester, visited the religion classes of the Bolton Congregation.¹⁵⁴ Mr Slotki examined the pupils, and Mr Jacobs delivered an address to the parents and pupils, after which there was a special service conducted by the Rev Michaelwitz – a name rife with possibilities for spelling variations. The report adds, perhaps a little contentiously, 'The advantages to the pupils accruing from the examination have been very considerable. Their attendance has improved and their enthusiasm for their work has been highly commended.'¹⁵⁵ We venture to suggest that many cheder students are at best reluctant learners, partly because the learning of Hebrew and religious knowledge may seem to have had, even then, little relevance to life outside, in shops and businesses and the wider community, and partly because they had to fit these classes into the rest of the week after attending secondary or primary schools for five days. There is also anecdotal evidence from former Bolton cheder students of their reluctance. Philip Conn, for example, attended Cheder four times a week, sometimes in the Minister's house, sometimes in the shul itself, which smelt, he recalls, of cats. Irving Slifkin enjoyed it as a chance to mix with other children in the community. Sandra Seitler (née Simons), who attended it after World War 2 remembered being intimidated by gangs of Boltonian youths hanging around as she went there on foot alone, so she devised an alternative route that was much farther, and might render her late for the beginning, which might, in turn, give her a last-minute reprieve from Hebrew classes! She also wrote, looking back from sixty years later, that 'most of us had a resentful attitude towards Jewish learning..... I do not remember learning anything beyond raiches das in Hebrew reading and I certainly never absorbed any Jewish history.' Ruth Shemesh recalled being taught in Cheder by Rev. Greenberg, from Manchester, who was not such a disciplinarian as Rev. Freilich.¹⁵⁶

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils would follow early in April, 1925, and Rev Slotki was to be there again, as the Jewish Chronicle reported in late March. This occasion was not

¹⁵³ file ACC/3400/2/1/18 in London Metropolitan Archives

¹⁵⁴ Rev Israel Wolf Slotki, born Jerusalem about 1885, attended a theological college there from the age of 13. He took an early interest in the promotion of Hebrew as a living language, and came to England in 1906 to study at Jews' College. He was appointed Headmaster of Manchester Talmud Torah in 1911, then later became Principal of the Talmud Torah schools. Supervised the Hebrew instruction in many Manchester and Salford day schools, and became examiner at classes in several Lancashire towns. He was later education officer of the Central Board of Jewish Education in Manchester, then was its director until his retirement in 1950. He lectured on Jewish subjects, and produced translations and commentaries on parts of the Talmud. Dr Slotki died in June 1973.

¹⁵⁵ JC 13/2/1925, p 34

¹⁵⁶ Information from Philip Conn, Irving Slifkin, Sandra Seitler and Ruth Shemesh.

reported on, but these occasions were inclined to be stressful for both the minister, who had to prepare the pupils, and for the pupils themselves, as Sandra Seitler recalls.¹⁵⁷

The report of the election of officers in May 1925 is notable in the fullness of its list of officers, committee, auditors, and the customary re-election of Mark Rubin as representative at the Deputies of British Jews, but also for something else: the three top officers according to the report were Myer Goldstone as President, Simon Posnansky as Treasurer, and Isaac Isaacson and H. Price as Joint Hon. Secretaries, whereas the shul board lists Jacob Lanzetter as President, Jacob Wise as Treasurer, and Isaac Glass as Hon. Secretary. In fact the shul board lists Myer Goldstone as President 1924-25, Simon Posnansky as Treasurer, ditto, and Isaac Isaacson as Hon. Secretary ditto, so the evidence on which the board was based may have been partial, and perhaps undated. Otherwise it is difficult to know what to make of these discrepancies, apart from the obvious comment that the shul board was written at the end of the period it covers (1904-1931), or even perhaps many years afterwards, perhaps from memory, and that the documentation on which it was based was probably incomplete. Further than that comment we can only add that we have been unable to identify Mr H. Price, an auditor and committee member, who cannot be Harry Price, the gentlemen's outfitter of later years, who was then just a boy in Wales. The committee also included the less familiar names of Simon Rothstein, a future President, and M. Louis, whom we are also unable to identify.¹⁵⁸

A reception was given at the Synagogue Chambers on 11 October 1925, which may indicate that the new synagogue was nearing or at completion. Jacob Lanzetter and Jacob Wise gave the reception, with Myer Goldstone in the chair, and Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter presented a set of silver bells for the Sepharim. Mrs Myers, senior, presented a cover for the reading desk. A roll call of speakers is also provided – Isaac Isaacson, H. Price, J. Simons, J. Myers, S. Isaacson, Maurice Shaffer, Simon Rothstein, John Allen, Barney Posnansky, Saul Lanzetter, and the Rev Michaelovitz [sic].¹⁵⁹ A possible hint as to why the house in Wentworth St was chosen may be found in its previous use and neighbours: in 1907 the house was the abode of an Evangelist, in 1916 at 18 Wentworth St. lived Rev David M. Davies, a Baptist Minister, and at 16, Rev Maurice Hodsman, a United Methodist Minister. This may suggest *either* that the congregation was drawn to this street by the respectability these residents implied, *or* that they knew of it because they had already been in contact with the Methodist minister - if they had rooms in the Nonconformist chapel on Great Moor St (where we think they may have been before they rented the Spa Road property). It should also not be forgotten that the first service the infant congregation held, back in 1903, was in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Moor Lane. (See page 23, above)¹⁶⁰

(The location of the Wentworth Street Synagogue is shown on the sketch map at the front of this book.)

¹⁵⁷ Information from Sandra Seitler, JC 27/3/1925, p 16

¹⁵⁸ JC 22/5/1925, p 38

¹⁵⁹ JC 16/10/1925, p 34

¹⁶⁰ 1907 & 1916 Tillotson's Post Office Bolton Directories

One more meeting was reported in the Jewish Chronicle in 1925, at which the Literary Society elected Maurice Shaffer as its President, and Mr Isaacson (it is not clear which) as its Vice-President, with Mr H. Price as its Treasurer, and Mr L. Goldstone as its Hon. Secretary. The last named is almost certainly a son of Myer Goldstone, probably Lewis/Louis. The notice of this meeting also mentioned that on the next Sunday (15 or 22 November) Rev Slotki would visit the town and examine the congregational classes, and in the evening he would address the Literary Society.¹⁶¹ The last meeting of the year 1925 was for the distribution of prizes to the pupils in the religion classes, and was held at the Synagogue chambers. The prizewinners were Jonas Shaffer, Philip Myers, Harold Isaacson, Sarah Wise, Miriam Cohen, Celia Isaacson, Ettie Wise, and Lena Wise. In addition to the presentations, and an address by the minister to the children, a casket for the silver ware of the Synagogue “was presented to Maurice Isaacson.” As Samuel Isaacson’s son Maurice was only a teenager at this point, it seems more likely that this refers to someone else, and that it should have read “presented by.”¹⁶²

1926 was rather a lean year for references in the Jewish Chronicle. The issue at the end of the year mentions the Hebrew classes, which Rev Slotki again examined. His verdict is not even stated! But there was a reception for the children, provided by Mr and Mrs Wise (whose children had done well the previous time) and these two good people, as well as the examiner and the teacher, Rev Michaelovitch (spelt differently, for a change) were all thanked, which suggests that Rev Slotki can’t have been displeased with progress.¹⁶³

Early in 1927 Myer and Esther Goldstone were presented with a silver cup to celebrate their Silver Wedding, on behalf of the members of the Congregation, by Jacob Lanzetter. An innovation, as far as we are aware, was that twenty pounds was also collected to inscribe their names in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund. The following month they had further cause for satisfaction, when the engagement of their eldest son, Samuel, to his cousin Edith (the third daughter of Morris and Rachel Goldstone, of 330 Cheetham Hill Road), was announced in the Jewish Chronicle.¹⁶⁴

A political event was next, when a meeting was held in the synagogue chambers on 3 April 1927 “in connection with the Zionist Society.” Myer Goldstone chaired this meeting, at which an external speaker, Mr J. C. Leigh, spoke on the activities of the *Keren Hayesod*. A local *Keren Hayesod* organisation was formed, and Myer Goldstone became its President, with Samuel Isaacson as its Treasurer, Rev Michlewitz as its Hon. Secretary, and a committee, whose members were not listed. Although *Keren Hayesod* appears in the report in italics, as if it would

¹⁶¹ JC 13/11/1925, p 30

¹⁶² JC 1/1/1926, p 29

¹⁶³ JC 31/12/1926, p 30

¹⁶⁴ JC 7/1/1927, p 40 & 18/2/1927, p 1; <http://www.jnf.org/about-jnf/history/> explains that the Golden Book was initiated soon after the Fifth Zionist Congress in Basel, 1901, for which names are inscribed as an honour, and payments made to support Zionist aims, and the Golden Books are housed at JNF-KKL (Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael) HQ in Jerusalem

be unfamiliar, it had been in existence for some years at this time, and had been the subject of a major northern English meeting in 1920, referred to on page 50 above.¹⁶⁵

The 1927 annual meeting of the congregation took place on 1 May and was notable for the election of Maurice Shaffer as President, for perhaps the third term. The shul board, however, gives the name of Samuel Isaacson as President for this year. The JC report also gives Simon Rothstein as Treasurer, whereas the board gives Myer Goldstone for this office; and Jonas Shaffer is listed as Hon. Secretary, whereas the shul board names Lewis Goldstone. Jacob Lanzetter and Jacob Wise were thanked for their past services.¹⁶⁶

The law on moneylending changed with effect from the beginning of 1928 under the Moneylenders Act, 1927. The Bolton Journal in the previous November recorded the grant of certificates now required by Moneylenders, which allowed objections to the applications by the local constabulary, if the applicant had been in trouble with the law. On this occasion there were two applicants, apparently the first in Bolton, at Bolton Borough Police Court on Tuesday 22 November. The headline read MONEYLENDERS CERTIFICATES – FIRST BOLTON APPLICATIONS UNDER NEW LAW. The two relevant applications were from:

1. Benjamin Shaffer, a brother of Mark and Maurice Shaffer – his certificate was to come into force on 1/1/28. All formalities were complied with – an announcement in the press, notification to the Chief Constable and the Magistrates' Clerk. He had been in business locally since 1917, and formerly in Manchester 1908-1914....and had 'never had any financial difficulties of any kind.' Benjamin Shaffer personally appeared in court, and the certificate was granted.
2. Leigh and District Lending Society, run by Mark Rubin. Maurice Sherman, on their behalf, said the company was formed in 1914, capital £2,000 fully paid, and that "Last week they were granted two certificates at Manchester."

There was, however, soon to be one less happy party from among the moneylenders who were also members of Bolton's Jewish community. This was Leah Shaffer, and it is likely enough that her husband, Maurice, was equally unhappy at this time. He was involved in a court case in March 1929, which was reported in the Jewish Chronicle, and the case is summarized by a relative of Maurice, Avrom Saltman, who was a Professor at Bar-Illan University in Israel in the 1990s. As he had family reasons for knowing the case in detail, we quote him at some length on the 1929 case:

'The item in question was headed "Moneylender's action fails". This was a case heard at the Manchester Assizes before Mr. Justice Wright and a jury in which Maurice Shaffer of Higher Bridge Street, Bolton, sought to recover £1,200 on a promissory note from Mr. J. H. Bromilow, a motor dealer of Bank Street, Bolton.

¹⁶⁵ JC 8/4/1927, p 30 and see JC 26/11/1920, p 17 on the 1920 Keren Hayesod meeting (referred to earlier)

¹⁶⁶ JC 6/5/1927, p 28

Bromilow was not sued as a debtor but as a guarantor of two other debtors, a married couple Percy and Hilda Stafford. The Staffords admitted their indebtedness to Maurice and consented to judgment against them. So Bromilow was proceeded against alone. Defence counsel alleged that Bromilow thought he was signing as a witness to the loan, that he had signed a blank sheet of paper, that his signature had thus been obtained by trickery and fraud, that the piece of paper with his signature had then been converted into a promissory note and that the interest on the loan amounted to thousands percent per annum. The prosecution alleged that an experienced businessman like Bromilow could not possibly have been deluded in this way and that the whole transaction was genuine. Summing up, the judge said that serious issues were involved. Taken at its face value, the promissory note was perfectly genuine. The jury must decide which side they believed was telling the truth and give their verdict accordingly. The verdict went in favor of the defendant Bromilow. The judge, who obviously thought the verdict was just, ordered the documents in the case to be impounded and sent to the Public Prosecutor. This means in short that the judge was offering the criminal branch of the law the opportunity of putting Maurice on trial on a charge of fraud, probably also the Staffords on a charge of conspiring with him.¹⁶⁷

The reader of this may notice that whereas the amount Mr Shaffer was trying to recover by the action was £1200, the defendant, Mr Bromilow, said first that he had signed a blank piece of paper, only as a witness, and that it was for only £150. He had also been asked to sign it by Mrs Stafford, one of the couple who were joint defendants in the case, and who had agreed to judgment against themselves for indebtedness to the plaintiff (Maurice Shaffer). It seems at the very least odd that Mr Bromilow, in business as a motor dealer, would sign a blank sheet of paper, for any amount at all, and it is impossible so many years later to be sure precisely what happened, but at the end of the case, when the jury had returned their verdict for the defendant, and accepted that he was not liable on the promissory note, and the Judge had given judgment for the defendant with costs (which, of course, Mr Shaffer then had to pay) the judge then went further and said he would order that the documents produced in the case be impounded, with a view to their being sent to the Public Prosecutor. At this point Mr Shaffer was no doubt extremely nervous, if not ill. The case, based on a business transaction made in July 1926, according to the Bolton Journal of 1 November 1929, had hung over his business for nearly three years when it came to court, and by November 1929, to quote the Bolton Journal, 'Nothing followed, however.'

While this means no further legal action followed, such a delay of almost nine months might not be conclusive grounds for expecting nothing *ever* to happen, and in the meantime the Bolton and District Lending Society Ltd had not had its licence to operate renewed, and the company went into voluntary liquidation. After this the book debts and goodwill were assigned to Mrs

¹⁶⁷ Extract from Avrom Saltman's *To be buried in Grimsby* at <http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/community/gr/all.htm>: the case is reported in the JC 8/3/1929, p 34

Leah Shaffer, Maurice's wife, for £1,000, paid from her own moneys. The unfortunate Mrs Shaffer, clearly a devoted wife (this emerges from the regular notices she put in the Jewish Chronicle for some years after the death of her husband, which are unmistakably indications of profound grief) now tried to acquire a Moneylender's Licence from Bolton Borough Justices, but was rebuffed. She appealed against the refusal, and her case was heard at the Bolton Quarter Session in late October 1929.

Her appeal was presented by Neville Laski, a very considerable figure in Manchester Jewry. Mr Laski submitted that Mrs Shaffer had never been in trouble with the law, and that even if her husband and daughter had been considered guilty of impropriety in connection with the manner in which a transaction was carried out, this did not 'infect the wife with impropriety and make her an unfit and improper person' to be in the business of moneylending. Mrs Shaffer said that she would be conducting the business on her own, as her husband was ill. She had, she said, helped her husband, but not since the inception of the limited company. However, she had appeared at a solicitor's office on behalf of her husband, who was ill, in March 1929, and the respondent's solicitor commented that the Company had paid £50 damages for that. Mrs Shaffer added that losing £500 and the costs beside was "no joke" and implied that it had affected her husband adversely. The Deputy Recorder dismissed her appeal with costs, but said he was satisfied that Mrs Shaffer was a woman of good character; however, the law required the court to consider whether she was a fit and proper person to hold a certificate. He added that he could not overrule the decision of the Magistrates that the Bolton and District Lending Society should not continue in existence, this being the business she proposed to carry on, and it was on this specific ground that he refused her application.

We have devoted some space to the case of Maurice Shaffer because, as Avrom Saltman pointed out, such events could cause riots:

'I don't say his life was in danger, as it might have been in Ireland - there was a pogrom in Limerick for less than this - but he would have certainly been exposed to a great deal of unpleasantness. Accordingly, he withdrew to Manchester'

There is also a lingering suspicion of anti-Semitic feelings on the part of some members of the judiciary, and perhaps of juries. Justice Sir Sidney Rowlatt did not preside in the case in Manchester, fortunately, because it would probably have been a foregone conclusion against Mr Shaffer if he had. In a case tried about a week before that of Mr Shaffer, in which both parties were Jewish, this outstanding judge (later a member of the Privy Council) commented, 'All these people have their businesses carried on by companies, and all these people have their wives to conduct their businesses.' A further comment from him, in case this hadn't made it clear, was, 'This is one of those squabbles between people who have come as strangers to this country and whose minds I don't understand. They trade with very little capital and they can't settle the simplest business disputes without bringing them into the law courts which the people of this country supply to try the cases these foreign people bring. I have to decide this

case without being able to rely very much on anyone's evidence....'¹⁶⁸ As a graduate of King's College, Cambridge, he should have been ashamed of his prejudices, but we doubt he was.

At the beginning of 1928 the JC reported that the Lancashire Area Relief Council of the Federation of Relief Organisations had received a donation of £4-4s from the Bolton Congregation. Whilst this compares a little unfavourably with the £67 from Blackpool Congregation and even the £9-9s from the small Stockport Congregation, it should be remembered that Bolton had been forced to work hard on the refurbishing and conversion of its building in Wentworth Street. The former Lena Wise, recalling the Wentworth Street synagogue said that it must have been difficult for the ministers who lived there, as it wasn't a good area. The house that became the synagogue was detached, and there were long corridors in the minister's part of it. The minister had only one bedroom, and a scullery. "I stayed with the wife of Rev Michlevitz, whom we called Michaels, when he had to go away." (She had to share the Minister's wife's bed, which included his young child too.)¹⁶⁹

The usual examination of the pupils of the Hebrew and Religion classes in late February 1928, passed uneventfully, with a reception in honour of Rev Slotki "in the vestry room," and the usual thanks to the examiner and to Rev Michlevitch (yet another spelling), the Minister and teacher. His name would be varied again shortly, in a column called "The Week's Pulpit" in April 1928, which is notable for the first reference to an event in Wentworth Street. The significance of this is that it means that the Wentworth Street synagogue was open no later than April 1928, but of course that it may have been open somewhat earlier, given the uncommunicative nature of the Bolton Congregation. The notice indicates that on Saturday 21 April there would be a children's service at 11.30, and that the adult Shabbos service would include a sermon from Rev Michlewitz on "The Existence of a God." The fifth annual prize distribution to the pupils of the Synagogue classes was held on the previous Sunday, the chairman, Samuel Isaacson, presiding and presenting prizes jointly with Myer Goldstone, the Treasurer. There was a satisfactory report from the examiner, Rev Slotki.¹⁷⁰

The next report in the Jewish Chronicle carried the unremarkable news that Rev Michlevitz (this time spelt Michaelevtiz **and** Michaelevitz) was leaving, and he and his wife received presentations from the Ladies' Benevolent Society, at its annual meeting. Mrs Bessie Wise, the wife of Jacob Wise, was elected President, Mrs Sarah Morris, Vice-President; Mrs Samuel Isaacson, Treasurer; Mrs Stella Allan, Secretary; and a committee consisting of Mrs Simons, Mrs Kitty Glazier, Mrs Rosie Myers and Mrs Ray Lanzetter.¹⁷¹

On 6 May 1928 the annual meeting of the Congregation took place, and the Treasurer, Myer Goldstone, presented a satisfactory balance-sheet. This was interesting, because he was the

¹⁶⁸ JC 1/3/1929, p 32

¹⁶⁹ He had to go to London for some tuition in the 1920s, and this may have been the reason. (evidence of this from the London Metropolitan Archives); JC 13/1/1928, p 16

¹⁷⁰ JC 2/3/1928, p 19, and 20/4/1928, pp 8 & 31

¹⁷¹ JC 4/5/1928, p 16

Treasurer whose name appeared on the shul board but not the Treasurer named in the report above from the Jewish Chronicle on the election of officers at the 1927 Annual meeting. The officers elected in 1928 were, according to the Jewish Chronicle report, Mr I. Isaacson as President, S. Rothstein as Treasurer, M. Glazier as Hon Secretary, and M. Rubin as Representative at the Deputies. The committee members were not named in this report. With the exception of I. Isaacson, this accords with what the shul board says, for once, and the board is probably correct in naming Samuel Isaacson, rather than his seventeen-year-old son Isaac, as the President.¹⁷²

The last report on Bolton in the year 1928 is surprising, and perhaps indicative of something: it reads, "The Jewish Literary Society held its first meeting at 12a Wentworth Street. Mr. I. Isaacson was in the chair. Mr H. C. Stahl (of Manchester) spoke on the formation of Literary Societies. Other speakers included [Messrs] G. H. Finestone, A. Woolfson, L. Goldstone and Sassoon, Mrs Glazier, and the Rev Mr. Frielach." Previous information on the meeting of late 1921 or early 1922, on page 37 above, would suggest that this meeting was merely the first of a session or season, as the society had been in existence for more than a decade, and had been quite busy for most of that time. However, the battery of unfamiliar names (we have not come across any Finestones, Woolfsons, or Sassoons in the period from 1903 to 1928) seems to suggest that a group had arrived to advise on the setting up of a Literary society, which may mean that those running it weren't aware of its long history, or perhaps felt that advice on how to run it would be beneficial. Given that Isaac Isaacson is named as the occupant of the chair at this meeting, possibly there had been some confusion between his chairmanship of the Literary Society and his father's Presidency of the Congregation. Rev Frielach, whose name is correctly spelt Freilich, is first referred to here in the context of Bolton, and was evidently destined to carry on being the victim of misprints, as his predecessor had been.¹⁷³

On 20 January 1929 the Jewish Chronicle carried a report, under Provincial News, of the biennial meeting of the Joint Jewish Education Board, which took place in the Talmud Torah Hall, Manchester. Rev Slotki reported on the establishment of girls' classes for the Cheetham District, among other developments, and said that new Shochet-teachers had been engaged by the Burnley, Bolton and Barrow Hebrew Congregations, whose classes were now under regular supervision. Even Oldham had now its own Hebrew classes. Grants were made to these "outlying Congregations" by the Central Committee for Jewish Education on the recommendation of the Board. We refer to this meeting because it shows partly the concern for central organisations for the smaller congregations, but also because it gives some indication of their status as rather remote congregations; nevertheless, the funds provided must have been welcome. In the case of Bolton it is likely that they went entirely to pay the teacher, who was usually the minister, the rest of the money perhaps paying for books.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷² JC 11/5/1928, pp 30 & 31

¹⁷³ JC 28/12/1928, p 24

¹⁷⁴ JC 25/1/1929, p 27

The town of Bolton is among the largest in England, and was certainly at one time the very largest. It currently includes other areas that may not be obvious, such as Farnworth and

Figure 35 Alderman Samuel Taylor



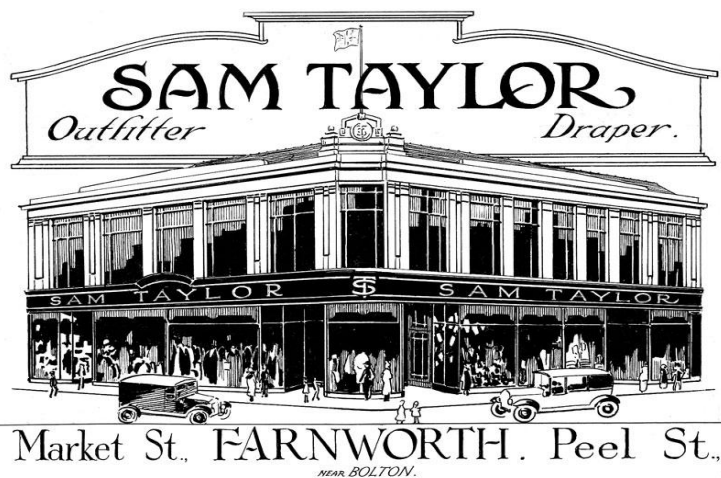
Kearsley, Heaton, Horwich, Blackrod and Westhoughton. In the case of Farnworth, until the creation of the Great Manchester Metropolitan Borough of Bolton this was an independent borough for many years, but as far as this history is concerned, it comes within Bolton, as its people had a close relationship with the larger borough up the road – despite being also involved with Salford and Manchester in the opposite direction in many ways, such as communications, business, sporting and cultural. Farnworth was an Urban District before 1939, but in 1939 it became a Municipal Borough, which it remained until 1974 when it was incorporated in the Metropolitan Borough of Bolton.

The previous paragraph having set the scene, one of the most surprising developments in the history of Farnworth was the election to its Urban District Council of a very devout Jew,

Samuel Taylor, in 1925. Samuel Taylor might have become a rabbi, but when he arrived in England in about 1899, from Lithuania, this proved impossible, so he started work for a furniture business, then went into business for himself in Farnworth, as an outfitter. The business prospered, and he became a member of the local Liberal Association, then in turn Councillor, Chairman of the Urban District Council, and finally one of the first Aldermen of the newly formed Farnworth Municipal Borough, in 1939. There is a short biography with more details of his life, family and achievements in the biographies that conclude this book, but he is also the subject of a very good biographical sketch on the web page

<http://www.boltonsmayors.org.uk/taylor-s.html>. Councillor Taylor was re-elected to

Figure 16 Sam Taylor's Farnworth shop



Farnworth Council in March 1929, and this item was mentioned in the Jewish Chronicle of 5 April that year, on page 19.



Figure 17 Victoria Square with Hart's and Taylor's shops

In May 1929 Philip Myers, the son of Joseph and Rosie Myers, of 13 Church Street, Bolton, had his barmitzvah at Bolton Synagogue. There were not too many such occasions in the Wentworth Street synagogue, though it was at this time quite new. The most interesting part of the announcement in the *Jewish Chronicle* was the request to American, Palestinian and Dutch papers to copy the announcement – just a sign of how international the British Jewish community has always been.¹⁷⁵

In June the Congregation had its 1929 Annual Meeting, electing as officers Myer Goldstone (President), "S. Simons" (Treasurer) and Lewis Goldstone (Hon. Secretary). S. Simons must be Simon Posnansky, and thus this report completely agrees with the board listing officers of the Congregation. Simon Posnansky must have changed his name to Simons by degrees, as often was the case. (The change of Goldstein to Goldstone, an obvious and almost painless one, was very common indeed.)¹⁷⁶ Later the same month Rev Slotki was back in Bolton to examine the classes, paying tribute to the hard work of the teacher and minister, Rev Freilich, and being thanked by the members of the Congregation at a subsequent reception.¹⁷⁷

In October 1929 Bolton celebrated the Feast of Succot with a sermon on the Four Plants, by Rev Freilich, on the second day, again at Wentworth Street. Clearly the new home was in full use.¹⁷⁸

Farnworth, rather than Bolton proper, was the scene of the next reference to the area in the *Jewish Chronicle*, and in view of the number of market traders we have found in the Bolton

¹⁷⁵ JC 3/5/1929, p 1

¹⁷⁶ JC 14/6/1929, p 26

¹⁷⁷ JC 21/6/1929, p 21

¹⁷⁸ JC 18/10/1929, p 8

records, this is a most interesting case, shedding light on how market traders sometimes lived, and the attitudes of the community around them, as well as business and financial practices that were irregular and confused, but for good reasons. The article in the *Jewish Chronicle* was headed "Dispute over Dealer's Estate," and concerned a case in the Manchester Chancery Court – an action involving the administration of the estate of Jacob Piczenik, a cotton and woollen merchant, of Bury New Rd, Manchester, who died in 1923. The plaintiffs were Bessie Lewis, and Fanny Barder, two daughters of Jacob Piczenik; the defendants were two of his sons, Charles and Joseph. As Mr Hemmerde, K.C., appearing for the plaintiffs, told the story, Jacob, the father, came to Manchester in 1904, from Austrian Galicia, and developed an enormous business selling goods in the markets at Ashton-under-Lyne, Farnworth, Warrington, Blackburn and Earlestown. He had ten children – three sons and seven daughters, and they lived together, a typical Jewish family, the father employing his children as assistants and not paying them wages, but treating them generously in allowances and gifts. [Jacob] Piczenik could not write his name in a way that would satisfy a banker, but on his instructions cheques were drawn upon an account which was in the name of his son Joseph. His cash transactions were enormous and he habitually kept in the house Treasury notes for thousands of pounds and carried in his pockets hundreds of pounds. When he died, Joseph took possession and continued to carry on the business. The property must have been worth anything between £20,000 and £30,000.

Mr Hemmerde adduced various points that would be disputed – Joseph had taken possession of £3,716 when his father died, and he and Charles argued that the business had always belonged to Joseph, who had employed his father in return for wages. Counsel for the plaintiffs said this was quite inconsistent with the evidence, which would show that the father had entire control. Bessie Lewis, one of the plaintiffs, said that she understood that about £3,000 was found in a sock at Harrogate, where her father had died, and on one occasion her mother, trying to mediate between the plaintiffs and the defendants, as they had now become, had told Joseph that he must not touch anything, because it belonged to his father. The mother died in 1926, and it was that event that led directly to the legal dispute between the siblings. The hearing was adjourned before the Defendants' Counsel put their case.¹⁷⁹ We have quoted from this interesting summary of the case at length because it is likely that other Jewish market traders who were the first generation of their families in Britain might well have acted in the same way, before they acquired a good knowledge of English, or perhaps because they never did so, but also because the way of working as a family group in business clearly had weaknesses, as well as the obvious strength of being able to trust all those handling the money. Perhaps the gravestones of Joseph and Charles and their parents are the most eloquent testimony to the strength of at least part of the family: they stand tall and graceful in a row in Blackley Cemetery, Manchester, as if the dispute had never happened.

¹⁷⁹ JC 20/12/1929, p 38

Chapter 7: The 1930s – refugees from Europe and evacuees from British cities.

'We must have been among the last people who were able to leave Vienna before the doors slammed shut - we arrived in Bombay on 24 August 1939, nine days before the war broke out.' – Walter Bergwerk, *on web page*

<http://www.ajr.org.uk/journal/issue.May11/article.7992> accessed 9 April 2012

'You went wherever you could get a visa and a guarantor.' - *words of Doris Angel, daughter of Felix Löwenstein*

Though 1930 was to be the beginning of a decade and a half of terrible events for Jews outside Great Britain, in Bolton, at least, they were merely the subject of mildly racist jokes, showing that here they wouldn't be taken that seriously. The Bolton Journal of 3 January 1930 carried a "joke" that illustrates this point perfectly. On page three under the heading, "Quits", there is a joke about two Jews at a big dinner. One of them says, "Look at the lovely thilver thpoonth. I'm going to have one for a thouvenir." But his friend already has one in his boot. So here is a doubly objectionable stereotyping idea - that both are thieves, and that they talk in a risible parody of English, lisping and saying "vell" for well. Uncomfortable as this must have been for the Lanzetters and Shaffers and Isaacsons to read in Bolton, it was no doubt much less menacing to them than the drumbeat of anti-Semitism already circling Germany and other continental countries.

Shortly after this tasteless but harmless joke, following the setting up of a fund to collect financial support for the extension of the Bolton Infirmary, under the name of the Bolton Infirmary Extension Fund, a subscription list was opened. This was one way by which such endeavours were then carried on – the idea being to encourage others to donate, by showing how much other people of whom they were aware had given. A list was printed in the Bolton Journal on 7 February, 1930, which we studied to see if anyone in the Jewish community, or perhaps the Hebrew Congregation as a whole, had made a donation. It proved a negative search, but one name and one donation did stand out, being the largest in the list – the Bernhard Baron Charitable Trust, which donated the then substantial sum of £150. To go back two years before this donation, the Jewish Chronicle reported in September 1928 that Bernhard Baron, a tobacco manufacturer, who owned the firm of Carreras, had transferred more than half a million pounds' worth of four per cent Consolidated Loan to trustees, creating the "Bernhard Baron Charitable Trust for Hospitals and Asylums for Orphans and Crippled Children." Mr Baron stipulated that the distribution of the charity should be in the proportion of 75 per cent to Christian and undenominational hospitals, homes and asylums, with the remaining 25 per cent to be to similar institutions under Jewish control. He died in the following year (1929) but the work of the trust continued.¹⁸⁰

¹⁸⁰ JC 28/9/1928, p 8

The last paragraph shows good publicity for the Jews in Bolton, if it was realised in the town that Bernhard Baron was Jewish, but the continued presence of moneylenders may have had the opposite effect. The depression of the 1930s was an obvious time when the reliance of poorer people on moneylenders may have increased. Of course the Jewish moneylender was not the only kind, there being plenty of gentiles in the same business - less conspicuous, because they were not Jewish. (The fearsome female moneylenders who were rife in Liverpool in the 1920s to the 1940s have been studied in depth. Their techniques included forcing rotting fish on their clients, along with the money they lent: the clients had to pay for the fish as well as for the money. They were generally of the same social class as their clients, and regarded in much the same light as the back-street abortionists of the same period.)¹⁸¹ In the Bolton area both gentile and Jewish moneylenders advertised in the local newspapers. The reasons for this are not too far to seek: the fact that few people had bank accounts made it unlikely that at a time of difficulty they would be able to approach a bank, and the banks (with some exceptions) followed extremely conservative policies in this regard, generally preferring to avoid long-term loans, and having something of a bias towards lending to foreign companies.¹⁸²

The first report in the *Jewish Chronicle* in 1930 that concerned Bolton's Congregation was of a meeting of the Area Committee of the Joint Jewish Education Board at the Talmud Torah rooms in Manchester in early January. Rev Slotki, the Chairman and Hon. Secretary, reported on the grants that had been renewed to Oldham, Bolton, Barrow and Burnley, as well as other places outside Lancashire, and on the examinations he had conducted at Burnley and Bolton.¹⁸³

The 1930 annual meeting of the Congregation, in late June, saw the return to the Presidency of Samuel Isaacson, with Jacob Wise as Treasurer, and a new name, Barney Paule (who appears in the *Jewish Chronicle* as M. Paul) as Hon. Secretary. The whole committee were named on this occasion – Jacob Lanzetter, David Hart, Simon Posnanski, Alfred Blashky, Lewis Goldstone and Mark Rubin, with David Hart and Harold Rubin as auditors.¹⁸⁴

The President and his wife, formerly Rachel Inerfield, celebrated their Silver Wedding Anniversary on 15 August 1930, and the Congregation marked the event on 17 August with the presentation of a silver Kiddush cup to the happy couple. Tributes were paid to them by Rev Freilich, Jacob Inerfield, Abraham Gafan, Jacob Wise and John Allan. Jacob Inerfield was the brother of Mrs Isaacson, and had been in business for some time in Bolton, though by this time he lived in Manchester. On the same occasion an illuminated address was presented to Myer Goldstone, who had moved to Manchester, as a mark of esteem for the services he had rendered as Past President (for five years, in three separate spells) and Treasurer (for five years, also in separate spells). This presentation was made by Mark Rubin, supported by Dr Percy Overton, who was the first doctor to be mentioned in the reports in the *Jewish Chronicle*. Mrs Goldstone

¹⁸¹ *Women Moneylenders in Liverpool: 1920s to 1940s* by Professor Peter Fearon, full draft paper on the internet at www.ehs.org.uk/ehs/conference2011/Assets/FearonFullPaper.doc

¹⁸² See above pp 60-63 for a fuller discussion of the banks

¹⁸³ *JC* 17/1/1930, p 14

¹⁸⁴ *JC* 4/7/1930, p 27

was presented with a jewel casket by the ladies of the congregation.¹⁸⁵ (Although the Goldstones left Bolton, their drapery businesses continued to be run by their son Sam.)

There was another presentation two weeks later. This time gifts to the synagogue itself were made at a meeting of the committee of the Congregation. These were a silk cover for the reading desk from Mrs Bessie Wise, two silk mantles for the Sepharim from Mrs Isaacson, and white table covers and towels from Mrs Edith Hart, wife of a committee member. One might have thought that the shul would last for a hundred years.¹⁸⁶



Figure 18 Rev Freilich with cheder pupils, outside the synagogue in Wentworth St about 1929

Meanwhile, on 10 August, Rev Slotki had carried out a periodic examination of the pupils in the Hebrew and Religion classes of the Congregation. This time the JC reported a little more specifically on the work of those classes: “he expressed his satisfaction with the translation and history results in all the classes.” He also paid tribute to the conscientious work of Rev Freilich, and “made valuable suggestions for the benefit of the Classes.” The education of the children appeared to be in good hands, and to be progressing well.¹⁸⁷

At the beginning of 1931, having been out of the officially recognised moneylending business for more than two years, Maurice Shaffer tried again to obtain a moneylender’s certificate. This was reported in the Manchester Evening Chronicle at the end of the previous year, then Samuel Isaacson, the President of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, was embarrassed by his support of Maurice Shaffer’s application. So he issued a clarification to the Manchester Evening Chronicle, explaining that “he did so as a private individual, and not in his official capacity as President of

¹⁸⁵ JC 22/8/1930, p 21 and 15/8/1930, p 2

¹⁸⁶ JC 12/9/1930, p 27

¹⁸⁷ JC 15/8/1930 (again) p 13

the Jewish community in Bolton.” The Jewish Chronicle commented editorially on the latter statement, rather flippantly, calling the report of the Manchester newspaper “A song without words”, and adding, “it would be spoilt if any were added to it!” It is difficult to interpret this comment with certainty, apart from the obvious embarrassment of the President, and we shall not struggle further with it.¹⁸⁸

The 1931 annual meeting of the congregation was uneventful. The balance-sheet was adopted, and Messrs Isaacson, Wise and Barney Paule were re-elected as President, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. Mark Rubin was yet again elected to represent the Congregation at the Deputies of British Jews.¹⁸⁹

There is a hint, in a report of 10 July 1931, of difficulties for the Bolton Congregation. The report covers a meeting of the Joint Jewish Education Board in Manchester, as usual at the Talmud Torah Rooms. Rev. Slotki reported on the Bolton and Burnley Congregations jointly, saying that Burnley had ‘for many years....carried on an uphill struggle. It had been difficult to get a teacher for the small remuneration they could offer and they had suffered through frequent changes of teachers, the children often being compelled to remain for various periods without any Hebrew instruction. Bolton had been faced with the necessity of reducing the salary of the *Shochet*’ (Italicised in the Jewish Chronicle). The (Joint Jewish Education) Board had now been able to bring about the combination of the two Congregations and the Central Committee had agreed to raise its grant. Now, encouraging as this news may have been to the Board, and to Rev. Slotki, one is compelled to wonder how practical it was for a teacher to travel between the two towns, approximately nineteen miles apart, or even for children to travel from Burnley to Bolton for lessons, and whether such an arrangement would stand the test of time. We do not have an answer to this question, in the absence of archives from Bolton, but despite Mr Isaacson’s comments thanking the Area Committee for its successful efforts in connection with the scheme, expressed at the Joint Jewish Education Board meeting in September 1931, the expiry of the Burnley Congregation by 1935 suggests that it did not do so. (And further to this, the Blackburn Congregation was much nearer to Burnley, and thus a far more obvious partner for the latter – several Burnley Jews were buried in Blackburn’s Hebrew cemetery.)¹⁹⁰

Later in the same month, the President, Samuel Isaacson, had cause for paternal pride, when his youngest son, Harold, read the whole Sedra and Haftarah on 25 July for his barmitzvah. The teaching of Rev. Freilich was clearly not in vain in his case. There was a further celebration of young Harold’s barmitzvah in August, when the members of the Study Circles were taken for a trip to Rivington by Samuel and Rachel Isaacson. The group climbed the Pike, and held the Mincha Service on its slopes. These were the slopes that Lord Leverhulme had adorned with his bungalow, terraced gardens, stone flights of steps, and a folly. Today the remains of his estate are somewhat overgrown, but the walk is invigorating, with excellent views of

¹⁸⁸ JC 2/1/1931 p 8

¹⁸⁹ JC 15/5/1931, p 25

¹⁹⁰ JC 10/7/1931, p 16; 25/9/1931, p 10; and 28/6/1935, p III (of special supplement)



Anglezarke reservoir and the surrounding countryside, and the ascent of the steps to the very top of the Pike is a triumph if one can complete it. Rev. Slotki told the students that the motto of the Study Circles had always been to “combine learning with pleasure.” There could be few better places in which to put this idea into practice. He thanked Mr Isaacson for his keen interest in the welfare of the Circles, of which he had been an honorary supervisor on the social side. In reply, Mr Isaacson said that the occasion had so impressed him and his wife that they had decided to do all in their power to further the cause of Jewish education.¹⁹¹

Figure 49 Rachel Isaacson

In September 1931 an apparently unique event occurred, and was treated in the same way – uniquely. This was a Jewish wedding under the

auspices of the Synagogue, but in the Empress Ballroom, a large and popular location for the few Jewish weddings that took place in Bolton. The really unique fact was that the Congregation allowed the event to receive this publicity, as they had always been remarkably discreet. Perhaps they had been emboldened by some other factor, or were looking for better publicity after the travails of Maurice Shaffer, their one-time President, or perhaps they were taken by surprise – or perhaps either the Wises or the Dolovitzes had a less “discreet” approach to such matters. The happy couple were Leah Wise, the eldest daughter of Jacob and Bessie Wise, and Ronald Daulby, then still known as Ronald Dolovitz, a promising young graduate from Liverpool. The headline in the Bolton Journal was ‘Under Canopy Jewish Wedding in the Empress Hall’. All three ministers were named – Rev. Freilich of Bolton, Cantor S. Stern, of Manchester, and Rev. A. B. Colman, of Liverpool. The report explains that the Chuppah (which it calls the canopy) was in the Empress Hall, and didn’t need to be in a synagogue, and picturesquely describes the bridegroom in a ‘praying shawl.’ He was greeted with the psalm, “Blessed be he who cometh.” It is a very explanatory and very straightforward report, quite full, including the reference to ‘the marriage contract, a relic of olden times, was read by one of the clergy in Aramic [sic], for it was during the Jewish captivity in Babylon that the marriage contract came into vogue.’ There is then a summary of the contract, explaining that it was read in English, and ‘it is usually kept by the bride.’ ‘Afterblessings, the ceremony ended, a glass being broken by the groom, as a token that he has not forgotten the Fall of the Temple.’ Nowhere in the report does it name either the bride or the groom, which must be a little unusual, to say the least. As Leonard Simons wrote, many years later, ‘The following year, 1933, Anne Posnansky married Hymie Goldstone a grammar school boy with an up-and-coming firm

¹⁹¹ JC 24/7/1931, p 1; 14/8/1931, p 20

called Great Universal, they settled in Manchester. These family weddings were held at the Empress Hall (sometimes the Aspin Hall). The Chuppah was erected in the hall and a kosher caterer engaged from Manchester. The hall was the same where 20 years later I met your Mother at a Shul dance.' So the Empress Hall was a normal place for a Jewish couple to marry.¹⁹²

In that year the Rev. Freilich would preach, on the Day of Atonement, on the evocative subject of "Remember", before Musaph, the additional afternoon prayers. This indicates a sermon, in the English manner, in English rather than Hebrew, and it would be interesting to know what memories he might have conjured up in the minds of his hearers, on one of the days when the shul at Wentworth Street was likely to be more than usually packed.¹⁹³

In 1932 the Annual Meeting, held in June, saw some new office-holders. The reassuring Samuel Isaacson continued as President, but Jacob Wise retired as Treasurer to be succeeded by Joseph Myers, accompanied by his son Philip as Hon. Secretary and Joint Collector with young Harold Isaacson. The committee now included Barney Simon [sic, should be Simons], Ron Dolovitz, Nathan Weiner, Alfred Blashky, S. Simon [=Simon Posnansky], and J. Isaacson, who should probably be Isaac Isaacson, eldest son of the President.¹⁹⁴

Shortly after this refreshment and renewal of the committee of the Congregation a milestone was reached with the appointment of Councillor Samuel Taylor, of Farnworth, as representative of Farnworth Urban District on the Guardians Committee for the Bolton County Area, and he had also become a Governor of Farnworth Grammar School, thus truly becoming one of the local "great and good." This was a signal advance in the status of the Bolton area Jewish community.¹⁹⁵

At Chanukah 1932 the Jewish Chronicle published a list of synagogues that had services and entertainments in connection with the Feast; these included Bolton, as well as Manchester Central Synagogue, and a number of other provincial synagogues. The significance of this may be the proximity of the Christian festival around the same time, and a recognition of the strong appeal of that to the community around the small Jewish community of Bolton and other places.¹⁹⁶

The annual meeting of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society took place in April 1933, and was unusual for the fact that Rev Freilich presented the accounts on behalf of his wife, who was the Treasurer. The Jewish Chronicle says that Mr J. Wise presided over the meeting, but as Mrs Wise was the President of the Society, it is likely that she took this rôle. Whatever the truth, Mrs Wise was re-elected President, Mrs Morris became Vice-President and Hon. Auditor, Mrs

¹⁹² Bolton Journal 4/9/1931, p 10 & LMS Family Memories.

¹⁹³ JC 18/9/1931, p 18

¹⁹⁴ JC 17/6/1932, p 31

¹⁹⁵ JC 8/7/1932, p 30

¹⁹⁶ JC 30/12/1932, p 13

Freilich was re-elected Treasurer, Mrs Allan became Hon. Secretary, and an unnamed committee was elected or re-elected. The Balance-sheet, as always at these meetings, was adopted, thus preventing the report from containing anything of real interest.¹⁹⁷

The eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Study Circles (aimed at adolescents, to encourage them to continue Hebrew education after Cheder, which most attended only to age 13) was marked by a reception at the Talmud Torah rooms in Manchester, this time given by Samuel Isaacson in honour of the engagement of his daughter, Fanny. Rev. Slotki, the Hon. Principal, who presided at the event, said "they had reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the Circles, which were founded in 1925." But, he averred, "Despite all their efforts, it was regrettable that apathy still existed among the adolescent boys and girls of the Community towards Jewish learning and education. Young people preferred the dance-hall to the Study Circle, and many found pleasure in parading the main streets of the city." And yet, he admitted, realising, perhaps, that he was addressing a group who manifestly were not out dancing or parading, "It was gratifying that about 100 boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen were members of the Study Circles, and attended from one to three times a week to receive instruction in the Hebrew language, history, laws and customs, prayer book and Shulchan Aruch." It seems possible that Rev. Slotki was more familiar with behaviour in Manchester than Bolton, despite his regular visits to the town, though we have come across no references to the Study Circles, which were also intended to encourage them to socialise in a totally Jewish environment.¹⁹⁸

The Annual meeting for 1933 was held in May, and there was more what we have called refreshment and renewal going on, with the election of Isaac Fogel as Hon. Secretary, and the appearance on the committee of Simon Rothstein, David Green and Morris Glazier. A former President and Life-President of the Congregation, Mark Shaffer, J.P., who moved to Blackpool in the first decade of the Congregation, was remembered, with a vote of condolence with his family.¹⁹⁹ David Green and his wife Bessie were ladies' and gents' outfitters in Bolton, and Morris Glazier, who had married Katie Kaitiff, a member of a Southport family that was also in the clothing business, was a manager for the firm in Bolton, as well as acting as Shochet and teaching at cheder. We have been unable to ascertain the occupation of Isaac Fogel. (See the Biographies at the end of the book.)

By now it will be realised that the Nazi government was settled into power in Berlin, and Jewish people seem to have grasped quite early what its character was, and where it was going – whereas many gentiles in England continued to protest, or perhaps admit, that they had no idea what the trouble was all about until war was declared – and in some cases considerably after it was over. The Jewish Chronicle deserves great praise for its work on disseminating news of the actions of the German government at this time, and thanks to the availability of this newspaper

¹⁹⁷ JC 14/4/1933, p 27

¹⁹⁸ JC 21/4/1933, p 29; recollections of Philip Conn and Sandra Seitler (from more than ten years later)

¹⁹⁹ 19/5/1933, p 37

the reactions of Jewish communities from an early stage can be discovered. As early as June 1933 an extensive report discussed protest resolutions passed by the Western and North-West London synagogues, Manchester Central Synagogue, the Baptists of Great Britain, West Hartlepool Hebrew Congregation, the National Secular Society, and others, including the Free Members of Liverpool Hebrew Congregation. Forthcoming meetings were also mentioned, including one at Bolton, and a list that ranged from Plymouth to Edinburgh. Much of the consideration at this point was for refugees, as many German Jews quickly realised that life was about to become impossible for them.²⁰⁰

As the Nazi regime set about making life as difficult as possible for the Jews in Germany – and would repeat this procedure in Austria following the Anschluss of 1938 – it is appropriate to consider the refugees who came to Bolton in the next few years, at this point.

Bolton would receive a number of refugees from Europe as residents, and some who would run businesses in the town but live elsewhere, chiefly in the Manchester area, so we make reference to evidence we have found of the effects of the Nazi treatment of Jews (including those lucky enough to escape from Germany and Austria) among some of the people who were lucky enough to settle in Bolton, or indeed to settle elsewhere and run businesses in Bolton. But even before we detail some of these traumas, it is instructive to look at some of the treatment meted out to Jewish people in Germany (and Austria after the Anschluss, in 1938) from 1933 onwards. The archival background to much of this is impressive, and shows how the Germans were good at keeping records, even if towards the end of the War they would begin to regret this quality, and even to embark on a lot of destruction of the evidence.

Martin Dean has written an excellent book on the systematic robbery of the Jews in Germany under the Third Reich. This provides evidence of the measures to which a departing Jew might be subjected before – and even after – he or she left the country to which so many of them had been devoted in the period up to 1933. Incidentally, too, it illustrates how difficult the move abroad would have been for many of the Jews who were wise enough to go, as well as how difficult life could be made for those who tried to persevere with staying in Germany and Austria.

1. From 1935 onwards Germany was short of foreign currency to buy new materials for the expansion of its armaments, so to prevent Jews from removing capital, the Gestapo worked with the financial administration of the state which led to the denaturalisation of Jews based on currency, tax or customs offences.
2. The tax authorities, post offices, banks, currency offices, notaries and others worked together to anticipate the movement abroad of Jews, and to facilitate the acquisition of their assets.
3. The eviction of Jews from their own homes, and their restriction to specified Jewish housing led to their overcrowding, the loss of furniture, poor housing conditions, and then the

²⁰⁰ JC 16/6/1933, p 33

forced payment to the Generalbauinspektor für die Reichshauptstadt (General Building Inspector for the Capital of the Reich) *in order to renovate the houses they had been obliged to leave!*

4. In Berlin, the Police President, a Nazi with expensive tastes, extorted money from wealthy Jews by confiscating their passports, which they then had to buy back from him with a donation made on paper to Jewish charities, but probably kept by the Police President himself.
5. Many attempts to combine the transfer of capital with emigration failed, partly because bank accounts had been blocked, but also because currency regulations were used against the departing Jews, some of whom were allowed to go without their capital. In any case the cost of leaving rose continually, and paperwork was multiplied over time: obtaining visas became a profitable business for agents; and bribes were required.
6. A decree from the Economics Ministry in Berlin compelled Jews to convert any securities they still had into bonds, at a fixed and low price.
7. Private banks administered the blocking of Jewish accounts, charging higher fees than in ordinary non-Jewish accounts, and permission was needed for monthly withdrawal of set amounts.
8. From the beginning of 1939 many Jews in Germany were subject to forced labour, with long hours and very low pay, so that they had no access to banks. The book cites an example of a man who asked to be paid in cash because of the expense he faced on clothes for his brick factory job and travel to work, as well as food.
9. During the evacuation of Jews from Berlin, when the Levetzowstrasse Synagogue was being used as a collecting point for property declarations, and staff were working through the night on the forms and lists, there were suicides and attempted suicides, as some women jumped from upstairs onto the marble floor below.
10. In Hamburg at least 100,000 people benefited from the auctions of household items taken from Jews, showing their widespread indifference to the fate of the Jews; lists and inventories in the archives show the range of goods sold, right down to plates and tea towels.
11. In Austria the emigrants still living had to pay for storage of their goods that had become stranded in transport company depots.
12. Also in Austria, where Vienna's Jewish population had been larger than Berlin's, many Jewish businesses and homes were commandeered by local Nazis, and force and boycotts were used to push many Jewish businesses to be sold below the market prices.²⁰¹

On the positive side it is not possible to say much, apart from the fact that of Germany's approximately 525,000 Jews in 1933, about 295,000 had emigrated by 1939, including about 80,000 following Kristallnacht. It will probably take a lot more study and analysis to assess the value of Jewish know-how that was lost to the Reich, or indeed the entrepreneurial flair that was soon creating new factories and jobs in countries such as England, and simultaneously

²⁰¹ Martin Dean: *Robbing the Jews: the confiscation of Jewish property in the Holocaust 1933-1945*. Cambridge University Press, 2008, pp 38, 58f, 154-155, 78, 73f, 84f, 90-92, 153-154, 228-229, 248-249.

subtracting industries from Germany. Something similar had happened to France when the Huguenots fled to England and elsewhere, with the collapse of the entire French hatmaking industry in the late seventeenth century.²⁰²

An obvious comment is that children who escaped through the kindertransports mostly lost their parents – they set off by train wondering if they would ever see them again, then spent the rest of their lives wondering what had happened to them, and whether they would turn out to have survived the Holocaust. That must have been bad enough. But add to that, in the case of adults who escaped, some of them early in the short period of the Third Reich, other traumas that might be suffered.

Just a few of these included late breakdown, late grief, psychological inflexibility, depression, and a related anhedonia (a loss of the capacity to experience pleasure), problems with intimacy, identity crises, identity disorders, psychosomatic complaints and a tendency to be overprotective of their own children. In the case of Lothar Schwarzenberger, who did not live in Bolton, but had an office in the town and employed people to staff it, he felt ashamed of being interned in the Isle of Man soon after he reached England, despite having had his German citizenship revoked by the Nazi government. Many of the others must have felt extreme insecurity at an early stage – after all, if the Germans succeeded in taking Britain over, they would have been in terrible difficulties, including mortal danger.

At this point the Bolton Congregation suffered the misfortune of losing its minister, the industrious and enthusiastic Rev. Freilich, who received a call to West Hartlepool, to take up the post rendered vacant by the retirement of the Rev. P. Chazan. There was, however, clearly a will to continue Rev. Freilich's energetic teaching programme, as the Central Committee for Jewish Education shortly afterwards voted to continue its financial support to Bolton. About the end of July 1933, the Congregation held a dinner in honour of the barmitzva of Saul Rothstein, who received a book on behalf of the Congregation. Rev. Freilich was presented with a Silver Cup from the members, and Mrs Glazier presented Mrs Freilich with a gold wristlet watch on behalf of the ladies of the Congregation.²⁰³

There was a meeting of the Manchester Shechita Board on 10 December 1933, which aired some matters regarding casting pens, the implementation of the Slaughter of Animals Act, and differences of opinion between Manchester and London, particularly in respect of the pens used in the abattoirs, and co-operation between the Shechita authorities in the larger communities and the smaller ones. From the report it also emerged that Bolton had an abattoir where negotiations with the corporation, over structural adaptations, were proving satisfactory. (It is likely, but not explicitly stated, that the Bolton Congregation were not involved directly in these negotiations, which were presumably conducted by the members of the Manchester Shechita

²⁰² See web page of the Hudson's Bay Company

<http://www2.hbc.com/hbcheritage/history/social/FashionPopularCulture/beaverhats/>

²⁰³ JC 16/6/1933, p 39, 14/7/1933, p 22 & 4/8/1933, p 26

Board, but the tone of the chairman's comments suggests that in Manchester consultation had been the practice, in contrast with London.)²⁰⁴

Figure 205 Daniel Price at his barmitzvah (at Bury Synagogue) in front of the Ark presented in memory of his great-grandmother, Bessie Wise



On 17 January 1934, Mrs Bessie Wise, wife of Jacob, and founder-President of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society, died. Her passing was marked by a short obituary notice in the Jewish Chronicle, which added that it had received tributes to her memory from Rev. J. Kahan and Rev. Freilich, so it is clear that the latter's successor had taken over the reins. It was to be a short stay. But Rev. Kahan was soon out and about, and as early as February 1934 he was speaking at a conference of teachers in Manchester at the Talmud Torah.²⁰⁵

In June 1934 the Jewish Chronicle carried an announcement celebrating the Golden Wedding of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, "at the Great Synagogue, Brody, Poland." History has played many tricks in this part of the world, and it is worth stating that the former frontier town of Brody, in what was once known as Galicia, and which had a Great Synagogue, is

now in another country, following the pushing of the eastern border of Poland westwards at the end of World War 2: it is not one of the towns called Brody currently in Poland, but is in modern Ukraine. Brody was thus treated like Lemberg, Drohobych, and many other once-Polish towns with large Jewish populations, at the end of the war that annihilated the bulk of those populations – being moved into Ukraine, on Poland's eastern side, largely as a result of Stalin's determination to push Poland westwards, in order to give the then Soviet Union a larger buffer on its western side.²⁰⁶

To anticipate any impression that Bolton Jews were insular stay-at-homes, the Federation of Northern Jewish Literary Societies held a successful Summer School at Abergele, in North Wales, in 1934, and this was attended by members from Manchester, London, Liverpool, Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds, Southport, Bolton and many other communities. The school lasted over two weekends, with a Minister for each of the weekends, who each delivered

²⁰⁴ JC 15/12/1933, p 33

²⁰⁵ JC 2/2/1934, p 10 & 16/2/1934, p 34

²⁰⁶ JC 22/6/1934, p 1; Pocket Gazetteer of the World, ed J.G. Bartholomew, John Walker & Co, 1889; Roger Lascelles, Western C.I.S. Plus the Baltic States, large scale regional map 1:2,000,000, 1994.

addresses to the participants. There were serious lectures on “Solutions of the Jewish Problem” and “The Board of Deputies and the German-Jewish question.” A collection for the German-Jewish Relief Fund was taken, and there were opportunities to play tennis, billiards and cricket, to ride and to dance, and to visit surrounding areas, such as Snowdon. One of the Honorary Secretaries for the School was Jennie Gafan, of Bolton, whose thoughtful comments to the Jewish Chronicle’s Young Israel column were noted above, page 52.²⁰⁷

In September 1934 agreement was announced to allow Bolton’s Jewish community – in return for an annual payment - to use the slaughter-pen in Stockport district, which was jointly owned by Stockport Congregation and the Manchester Shechita Board. At the same time the Stockport Congregation had provided a delegate to the Board. The Shechita Board appeared to be very pleased with this development, and the President suggested that there was now “peace and harmony.”²⁰⁸ It should be added that as regards the supply of kosher meat to the Jewish population in Bolton, there was for many years a partition of the stall of a Mr O. Paterson, a butcher in the market hall, to enable him to provide kosher as well as non-kosher meat.²⁰⁹

In December Rev. Kahan, of Bolton, was thanked by the Annual Meeting of the Blackburn Congregation for conducting the Chanukah Service. The smaller communities in Lancashire had frequent recourse to sharing a minister, especially when one was without an incumbent, and another had someone in place. As we shall see in later chapters, this occurred with increasing frequency, and one or two of the ministers must have become somewhat itinerant. The practice could also lead to tensions between the ministers and their congregational committees.²¹⁰

The 1935 Annual Meeting of the Congregation took place in early May, when a satisfactory report on the Hebrew classes was received from Mr Herbert M. Adler, who had recently examined the children. The officers elected were Simon Rothstein, President, Norman Slifkin, Treasurer, and Sam Goldstone, Hon. Secretary.²¹¹

The next month the Joint Jewish Education Board met in Manchester, to discuss, among other matters, a meeting of Ministers to consider the formation of Hebrew Teachers’ Classes. This item is listed, in the report, immediately after a reference to the condition of the Hebrew classes at Bolton, Chester and Wrexham, so it is impossible to reach any conclusion as to whether there was concern about a particular Congregation’s classes. The idea of training for ministers and others who had to conduct the classes may, in itself, have been almost revolutionary, it having been considered up to then that any minister could teach both Hebrew and religion classes, but the report is too abbreviated to enable us to draw such a conclusion. The previous item had been that the school population in Cheetham, Hightown and Broughton districts had declined,

²⁰⁷ JC 31/8/1934, p 24 and see her short biography

²⁰⁸ JC 21/9/1934, p 10

²⁰⁹ Remembered by Shirley Horwich. Mr Patterson’s stall may have been part of the Dewhurst chain of butchers.

²¹⁰ JC 14/12/1934, p 34 and see below page 116

²¹¹ JC 10/5/1935, p 42

and in the case of smaller congregations a decline might be almost fatal to the chance of continuation.²¹²

Later in the same month the Jewish Chronicle published a report on a tour of the towns with Jewish congregations in the North West of England – Burnley, Bolton, Blackburn, Blackpool, Widnes, and Southport. To be more accurate it covered the last five of these, as the Burnley congregation proved to have dispersed, and that visit was in vain. The reporter wrote:

‘My visit to Bolton, nearer to Manchester, was a cheering experience also. I found the Synagogue (at the top of a “brew”²¹³) and came in unexpectedly on the Hebrew class in full swing, in a room decorated with Biblical pictures. Diversion, while the minister showed me over the Synagogue upstairs. Let me record at once the impression as soon as I entered that here was a place that was *used*. The scattered Siddurim, the white cloths slightly awry on tables behind the Bimah the whole place itself bore the unmistakable impress of habitation. And the Bimah itself is rare. It was made one Tisha b’Ab by the President personally, Mr Isaacson, who brought his tools down and after the service spent the whole day on the job; the material was subscribed for by the members). Together with another member, Mr Goldstone, the President also made the panelling round the Ladies’ Gallery.

Approximately thirty Jewish families live in Bolton, and their tradition of regular Hebrew teaching not only of the boys but also of the girls, stretches back over forty years²¹⁴; the “Ivrit b’Ivrit” [direct method, teaching Hebrew in the language] method has long been adopted; children’s services are an old custom; Barmitzvah boys can conduct every part of the Synagogue service and are given Maftir each Shabbat: and now some adults foregather each Friday evening at the minister’s home and engage in a Chumash class. In this town ... praise was lavished on Mr Herbert M. Adler, and coupled with him was the Rev. Dr. I. W. Slotki, Principal of the Manchester Talmud Torah, who gives the classes constant encouragement and acts as examiner. As a sort of reciprocal measure, Mr Isaacson acts as hon. Supervisor of the Talmud Torah Study Circles, and on this account, visits Manchester regularly.

Close proximity to Manchester means that a fair proportion of Bolton’s charitable work is devoted to that city’s institutions, but they make collections and have an active Ladies’ Benevolent Society, and visiting of Jewish patients in the Bolton Infirmary is undertaken.

For a number of years a Literary Society has been functioning successfully, and a Zionist organisation keeps the wider aspects of Jewry in the community’s mind, with active work for the J.N.F.

²¹² JC 14/6/1935, p 35

²¹³ A hill, Lancashire expression

²¹⁴ An exaggeration – in 1935 the congregation was less than thirty-five years old

Great respect for the Jewish people is shown by the town in general, and many invitations have been offered to Jewish people to take public office²¹⁵.Altogether, Bolton bears a very creditable record, and its watchword is "Achdut."²¹⁶

A dim picture of the exterior of the Synagogue in Wentworth Street follows this encomium, and unfortunately is not worth reproducing here. Going by the picture it is anyone's guess what it really looked like – it could easily be two crows fighting on a profoundly dark night over access to a black sleeping bag. It is difficult to be sure of anything, except that the large house appeared to have a gable end that faced onto the street, with some stained-glass windows, and that two small domes shared the roof with a chimney.²¹⁷ It was clearly a three-storey building. It is not even clear whether the picture was taken from the street, or from the back of the building. The author of the Jewish Chronicle report may not have taken in, during his whistle-stop tour of the various synagogues, what kind of area surrounded the Bolton synagogue, and for that we must look to Ben Goldman, who remembers it well:

‘The shul was in a bad part of town, and the kids there would throw stones at us. My brother Abe, was a boxer, and he would sometimes take them on two or three at a time, until they ran in fear!’²¹⁸

²¹⁵ But note the first Jewish candidate for a seat on Bolton Council faced some anti-Semitic leaflets in the following year, described below

²¹⁶ Hebrew for Unity.

²¹⁷ Michael Rothstein assured me that there were no domes, so even this apparent feature on the photograph is obscure and misleading

²¹⁸ JC 28/6/1935, pp III-IV of special supplement; information from Ben Goldman

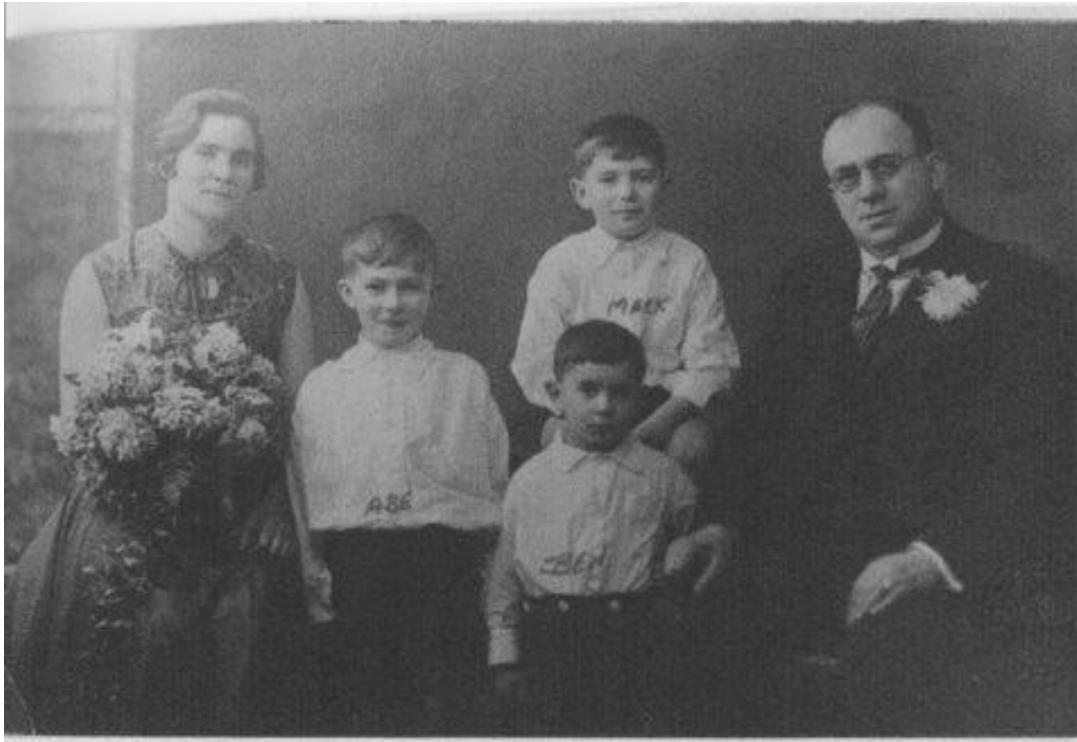


Figure 21 David and Sarah Goldman with their sons Abe, Mark and Ben

Early in 1936 Isidore Sandler lectured the Christian Endeavour Comradeship at the Kay Street Mission, Bolton, on "The Jews and the Modern World." It is perhaps a little odd that an outsider should be called upon for such a general talk, when the Bolton Congregation surely included several people well-known in the town who might have done this. It is, of course, possible that Mr Sandler was personally known to someone in the "Comradeship", or that he was recommended by a member of the Bolton Congregation, indeed. He was legally qualified (LLB) and a partner in a firm in Cooper St, Manchester (Finklestone and Sandler), by October 1946, when the partnership was dissolved. By 1959 he was President of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, so he reached an important office some years later, evidently.²¹⁹

Rev. Kahan was co-opted onto the Jewish Visitation Board in Manchester in March 1936, at the same time being appointed as Visitor to the Blackburn area. This may lead one to wonder how difficult such an appointment might have been, if the Minister in question couldn't afford to run a car – indeed, at the same meeting at which Rev. Kahan's appointment was agreed, the Chairman appealed to members of the Community to help Visitors by offering the use of their cars whenever possible for the visiting of the more distant institutions.²²⁰

A more topical reference to Bolton occurred later in the same month, when Rabbi Israel Abrahams, of the Great Synagogue, in Manchester, wrote to the Editor of the Jewish Chronicle to bring to the notice of his readers the sequel to a lecture he delivered to the Bolton Branch of the National Co-operative Men's Guild. His subject had been 'The Jews and Hitler,' which he

²¹⁹ JC 21/2/1936, p 36; London Gazette, 1/11/1946, p 5370; JC 10/4/1959, p 26

²²⁰ JC 6/3/1936, p 34

concluded with an appeal to men of goodwill to raise their voices in ‘unqualified condemnation of the Nazi persecution of the Jews.’ The result was a unanimous resolution which protested strongly against the inhuman treatment of the Jewish Community in Germany, and a decision that this resolution should be sent to local MPs, as well as to recommend its adoption by all the branches of the Guild, which would then forward the resolution in the name of its 69,000 members to the Prime Minister. He very much commended the action of the Bolton Guild members, and suggested how effective it might be if similar resolutions could be passed throughout the country, and if readers who had an opportunity to address non-Jewish people on the tragedy unfolding in Germany could get their audiences to follow the example set in Bolton.²²¹ Whether the Hitler regime would have paid any attention to such a set of democratic resolutions, in view of its own dictatorial character – evident from its early days – is perhaps doubtful, at the very least.

In May 1936 the Annual meeting of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation resulted in the re-election of the officers, Simon Rothstein, the President, Norman Slifkin the Treasurer, and Sam Goldstone, the Hon. Secretary. A committee and auditors were elected – an item of news that was robbed of all interest by the omission of their names.²²²

The companies who choose a newspaper to place their advertising in can be interesting and significant, on the assumption that they do so after some thought. One such firm was Boyes Radio Ltd, of 2 Bradshaw St, Manchester, who advertised for salesmen for radio in Sunderland, Huddersfield, Stockport, Hanley, Bolton, Liverpool, and Warrington, in the issue of the Jewish Chronicle for 25 September 1936, on page 50. The advertisement itself says specifically ‘No previous experience necessary. *Applicants must have previous knowledge of salesmanship.*’ (Our Italics.) To consider this in detail, the first thought may be that Jewish people were regarded as likely to be good salesmen, whatever the product. (A story is told of one Jewish shopkeeper in Preston, who sold ladies’ clothes, that if a customer went in to buy a red dress, and nothing was available, she would leave the shop with a green dress.) A second thought may be that Jewish people had already become involved in the business of selling radio sets quite widely. The third thought is that apart from Warrington, where Jewish people were looked after by the Widnes congregation until around this time, the other towns all had Jewish congregations.

The annual elections for a portion of the Bolton Borough councillors came round in November, with participation by Ronald Daulby, who had married a daughter of Jacob Wise, and moved to the town, where he had a shop selling radios and parts. He was a well-educated man, born in England of Jewish parents, and a graduate of Bangor University. During the course of the election campaign, a leaflet was circulated round the West Ward, in which he was a Labour candidate; there was no indication of the publisher or printer, or indeed of the author’s name, but the leaflet’s message was to urge voters to “keep foreigners out of the Council.” All the political parties disowned it, and Mr Daulby referred to it at an election meeting, saying that it

²²¹ JC 27/3/1936, p 23

²²² JC 29/5/1936, p 34

obviously referred to him, despite his birth in England, and the fact that his father, too, was born in England.²²³ Soon afterwards a man walked into the offices of the Bolton Evening News and announced that he had had the poster printed and caused it to be distributed. The man was Frank Hampson, an art collector and manager of the Carlton Theatre: by no means an ignorant man, but one with decided and perhaps old-fashioned views.²²⁴ He appeared not to have made many friends by his intervention in the election, as 'letters expressing this disgust and anger have been printed in the BOLTON EVENING NEWS this week.' The Jewish Chronicle expressed its views with the headlines 'Anti-Semitic Leaflets and Posters: POPULAR DISGUST AT COWARDLY ATTACK.' In the following week's issue of the Jewish Chronicle there was a further report, followed, as it happened, by a letter from Blackburn, from a Mr. J. A. Cohen, about Fascist activity in Blackburn. The Bolton report included the news that Frank Hampson had written to the Bolton Evening News, and his letter had been published. Among other things he wrote, 'Many of my friends agree with me that whilst we have no objections to Jews living in our (there is a note of jealous affection in that "our") town, we strongly resent their taking part in its administration.' Among several letters in reply to this sortie, was one that quoted the words of Mr Ormsby-Gore at Geneva in 1933, to the effect that it had always been a cardinal principle of the British Empire that no one should be debarred from office under the Crown or posts in any profession by reason of race, colour, or creed. 'England has ever stood for religious freedom and toleration and will never permit the poisonous weed of anti-Semitism, transplanted from foreign countries, to take root in its soil.' This ringing quotation had the great rhetorical merit of stigmatising anti-semitism as a "foreign" and alien thing, un-English and unacceptable, despite the historical fact of England's expulsion of the Jews in 1290 – which showed that at a time of its choosing, England, too, could embark on anti-Semitic policies of a most vicious kind. Other replies included one pointing out, more prosaically, that Jews helped to pay the rate bill of Bolton, as did 'English ratepayers', thus implicitly regarding Jews as not English, despite (as in Mr Daulby's case) birth and education in the country.²²⁵

The local newspapers had a considerable correspondence on the topic, among which these two quotations indicate a great deal of thought had been put into them:

'I have yet to see proof that the Jews as a race are detrimental to the well-being of our township or our country...' - Letter to the editor, *Bolton Evening News*, 6/11/1936 from "Broadminded."

'I have known intimately a quite a good number of working class Jews and have found that just like their brothers, the English working class, they are, bar one or two exceptions, quite a clean, generous, principled people.' - from a 1936 letter to

²²³ If he said this it is surprising, as his father, in the 1911 Census Schedule he filled in for their family at 16 Great Orford St, Liverpool, said that he himself was born at Łomża, in Poland, and his wife was born in (the gubernia, probably, of) Covna [Kovno] in Lithuania, then part of Russia. It is perhaps more likely that this was garbled by a reporter pressed for time

²²⁴ JC 6/11/1936, p 40 and 13/11/1936, p 44

²²⁵ BEN 13/11/1936

the Editor from Mr Jack Walsh on Ronald Daulby's problems in his election campaign. (*Bolton Evening News*, 13/11/1936)

By a strange coincidence, in the previous week Rabbi Israel Abrahams of Manchester had addressed the Bolton Rotary Club on 'The Jew in the Modern World.' He referred to Mr Hampson's anti-Semitic pamphlet as a scurrilous and scandalous attack on the Jews, calling it 'one of the grossest forms of anti-Semitism' and quoted facts and figures disproving the assertions of the pamphlet Hampson had circulated.²²⁶ The result of the election was that the two successful candidates were a Liberal doctor re-elected, a Conservative also elected, then three unsuccessful candidates, two of them Labour, and the other Liberal, fighting for re-election, at the bottom of the poll. The full result was:

*Dr Gray, Lib. 2099

J. H. Shaw, Con. 1737

J.M. Fagan, Lab. 1430

R. Daulby, Lab. 1390

*W. Simpson, Lib. 1192 **retiring councillors*

It therefore appears that Mr Daulby hardly suffered as a result of Hampson's pamphlet, receiving the support of only forty fewer voters than his fellow Labour candidate.

An interesting incidental comment, in the light of remarks made by Rabbi Israel Abrahams shortly after the election was over, implies a degree of management of the news media that seems ahead of its time: Rabbi Abrahams, who was chairman of the Press Committee of the Council, was speaking at a meeting of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews early in 1937, and alluded to the Hampson leaflet in Bolton. Mr Roland, reporting on the work of the Co-ordinating Committee for Jewish Defence, said that the Press Committee had replied to a number of anti-Semitic allegations which had appeared in the Lancashire Press, and that effective replies had appeared in the *Bolton Evening News* as a sequel to an anti-Semitic campaign conducted at a recent municipal election. In fact the effect of the letters that appeared in the *Bolton Evening News* was to give the impression that Frank Hampson was in a tiny minority. Whilst this was certainly a desirable effect, there is room for doubt as to whether he really was so isolated in his views.²²⁷

The local Rotary Club in Bolton heard another Jewish speaker on a Jewish topic in February 1937, when Dr P. I. Wigoder spoke to them on The Palestine Mandate, a talk he also gave around the same date at the Rochdale Rotary Club. Later in the same month a perhaps indicative problem was highlighted in a talk by the Director of Jewish Education (Herbert M. Adler) at a meeting of the Central Committee for Jewish Education of the Jewish Memorial Council on 22/2/1937, in London, on the falling numbers of Jewish girls attending classes in a number of places, from Bolton to Glasgow, and Edinburgh to Manchester. One speaker

²²⁶ JC 13/11/1936, p 44 & B.E.N. 3/11/1936, p 4

²²⁷ JC 8/1/1937, p 33

commented that this was partly attributable to the general decline of the child population, which was already beginning to be a problem, but he nevertheless maintained that it was more due to fewer Jewish girls receiving Jewish education, compared with boys. As regards Bolton, with its already small Jewish population, it may be just as relevant that an established minister and teacher, Rev Freilich, had been replaced in the recent period by Rev Kahan, who appears to have been less well-liked. Rev Kahan became a regular writer to the Jewish Chronicle on subjects that would not suggest a great rapport with children: in April the subject was the precise identity of an animal mentioned in Leviticus (whether it was the coney) and in July his topic was premature burial.²²⁸

In September 1937 the Joint Jewish Education Board for Manchester and Salford discussed the Jewish education of girls and boys, and Rev Slotki gave vent to some interestingly frank comments. He was discussing the progress of Hebrew classes at Barrow, Bolton and Blackburn, as well as the Manchester Jewish Study Circles, and said that unfortunately the majority of Jewish boys still regarded the barmitzvah as the signal of liberation from all further Jewish studies, so that they were deprived in their growing years of the guidance and influence of their sacred literature. The position for girls was even worse because “most parents still neglected the proper training of their daughters even during the years when their sons’ education was catered for.” He proposed the holding of a Jewish Education Week in Manchester, to stimulate interest in the vital problems of Jewish education, but it may be obvious to comment that this probably had no effect on those in Bolton, or indeed Blackburn or Barrow.²²⁹

In January 1938 Rabbi Dr S. M. Lehrman, of Manchester, was the guest of the Bolton Congregation, delivering an address on “Some vital Jewish problems.” The proposer for the vote of thanks to the lecturer was Rev. I. Richards, indicating that Rev. Kahan had already departed for his next assignment.²³⁰

A remarkable event in Bolton in February 1938 was a decision of the Bolton Branch of the National Co-operative Men’s Guild, which had set down a resolution for discussion at the 27th annual conference of the Guild, to be held at Gloucester at Easter 1938. The rather long resolution expressed alarm at the proposals of the Royal Commission either to partition Palestine or to restrict Jewish immigration for non-economic reasons, because either policy would violate the solemn promise given to the Jews regarding their ancient homeland, and would injure the economic welfare and hinder the future co-operative development of both Jewish and non-Jewish sections of the Palestinian community. It also referred to unfriendly Arab attitudes towards Britain, and the danger of allowing them largely to exercise control of Palestine. It would be difficult to imagine a resolution more supportive of Zionism at this critical time. The resolution, moved by Mr C. Heath of Bolton, “who gave an appreciative

²²⁸ JC 19/2/1937, p 36, 26/2/1937, p 23, 23/4/1937, p 15 & 30/7/1937, p 11

²²⁹ JC 10/9/1937, p 30

²³⁰ JC 28/1/1938, p 32. Rev Richards was from Liverpool.

account of the work of the Jewish co-operative movement in Palestine," was eventually passed at the conference in Gloucester, and forwarded to the Colonial Secretary.²³¹

The 1938 Annual meeting of the Congregation was held in late May, Simon Rothstein taking the Chair. Those elected were Sam Goldstone as Chairman, Jacob Wise as Warden, Mark Rubin as Treasurer, Morris Glazier as Hon. Secretary, Ronald Daulby and Sam Isaacson as Auditors, and Simon Rothstein, Barney Simons, M. Slifkin (this should certainly be Norman, as his son Michael was only a little over a year old at the time!) and Maurice Shaffer as Council. This was a little unusual, in that the nominal head of the Congregation was usually referred to as President, rather than Chairman, the office of Warden had not previously been mentioned, and the group of members who had no specific office were usually referred to as the Committee, not the Council. The differences may be attributable to the Hon Secretary, who would presumably have sent the details to the Jewish Chronicle – Morris Glazier, who would later be known as Rev Morris Glazier, and whose interesting short biography will be found at the end of the book. The other thing to note is that Sam Goldstone was thus head of the Congregation for the first time in this year, at the age of 36, and that he and Barney Simons, on the committee, were very close friends and brothers-in-law.²³²

In August the Congregation made a presentation (of what, is not stated) to Rev. Isaac Richards, on the occasion of his marriage to Lily Pryzgoda in London. As Rev. Richards' short biography shows, he would go on from Bolton to considerable eminence, as a Rabbi, in South Africa. He appears to have been greatly affected in his thinking about pastoral matters by his time as a wartime chaplain, when he saw the after-effects of the Holocaust. He was soon congratulated on the work he did as teacher at Bolton, when Herbert Adler, the Director of Jewish Education visited Bolton in the autumn of 1938, and "expressed to the Executive members of the Synagogue his great satisfaction at the standard of knowledge possessed by the pupils." This short report mentions that a new class for beginners would meet on Saturday afternoons at 2.30, and on Sundays at 10.30 a.m., and at Rev Richards' request the local Director of Education had circularised all schools under his care, requesting them to release Jewish children from school early on Friday afternoons during the winter.²³³

As refugees were already arriving in England in considerable numbers, and being dispersed as a matter of policy, it is interesting to note, in late 1938, in a report with the title 'REFUGEE WOMEN AS NURSES', that Bolton had decided to take four refugee nurses at once, two each in the fever and general hospitals, and that similar arrangements were being made at Liverpool and elsewhere. The Jewish Chronicle's report added that "All the applicants submitted for employment in hospitals are women of good general education. As they are not allowed to take their money or much of their property out of Germany, it will be necessary to make allowances to them to cover the cost of uniforms and out-of-pocket expenses." The final sentence of the

²³¹ JC 18/2/1938, p 54 & 6/5/1938, p 25

²³² JC 3/6/1938, p 28

²³³ JC 5/8/1938, p 33 and see the short biography of Rev Richards; JC 18/11/1938, pp 43-44

report was, in a way, the most telling: “No British labour is being displaced.” Unfortunately the scheme seems not to have made progress in Bolton, and we have been unable to find any reference to it in the local hospital’s committee reports filed in Bolton’s excellent History Centre.²³⁴

The 1939 issue of the Jewish Year Book provided the information that “27 families are affiliated to the Congregation, comprising 110 souls.” This figure was retained for the following fifteen years. The Year Book’s reputation for statistical inaccuracy has been impugned elsewhere, and there is no reason to re-state those criticisms here.²³⁵

The round of Jewish speakers seeking to inform the Bolton public on Jewish questions continued in 1939, with an address by Dr Bernard Sandler, who had recently also spoken to the Bolton Peace Pledge Union, to the St Bede’s Brotherhood, on “Palestine and the Jews.” This gave rise to a discussion, during which many speakers urged the British government to open the gates of Palestine to persecuted Jewry.²³⁶

Bolton suffered a melancholy event in late February 1939, when its long-time representative on the Jewish Board of Deputies, Mark Rubin, died suddenly at home, in Withington. His description as a zealous worker for the Jewish National Fund, and his work for the Manchester Palestine bazaar over the previous nineteen years, as well as his regular attendance at the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews and the Zionist Central Council, shows how busy he was, in addition to his membership of the Manchester Jewish Board of Guardians and the Board of Management of the Home for Aged and Needy Jews. As Rev. Richards wrote in the Jewish Chronicle, his “reputation in business affairs enhanced the good name of our people. He led the Bolton Community in all charitable efforts particularly in connection with the German and Polish relief funds.”²³⁷

In March 1939 the Jewish Chronicle published the eighteenth list of contributions to the Council for German Jewry, including a list from Bolton that is interesting. Mark Rubin’s contribution with his sons Harold, Jack and Maurice, and Mark Renton, his son-in-law (a close associate), was a total of £500; Dr Percy Overton gave £98; Barney Simons gave £50; Sam Goldstone, Sam Isaacson, and Harry Senior each gave £49; Simon Rothstein gave £47; S. L. Leuvenberg gave £46; Simon Posnansky gave £29-8s, as did Abraham Prag; Jacob Wise gave £22-1s; Barney Paule gave £19, and J.W. Ellison gave £5. Most of these names are familiar, and their short biographies add further details, but S. L. Leuvenberg was a newly-born son of Elias Leuvenberg, of Darwen, and J. W. Ellison appears to have lived in Bolton for some decades, first at 38 Church Rd, from the

²³⁴ JC 30/12/1938, p 16

²³⁵ *Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and others: a history of the Preston Jewish Community*, by John Cowell, 2009, pp 33, 78 & 79

²³⁶ JC 27/1/1939, p 32 & 16/12/1938, p 35

²³⁷ JC 3/3/1939, p 16

early 1920s, then at 8 Somerdale Avenue from the early 1950s, but we have been unable to ascertain what his business or profession might have been.²³⁸

To turn aside from the grave events leading up to the Second World War for a moment, holidays in this period were very different from those largely enjoyed by most Jewish people in the second decade of the twenty-first century. Shirley Horwich, third daughter of Barney Simons, recalls that her family were quite observant...when they went on holiday, usually to Llandudno, they stayed at a bed and breakfast guest house, but took their own food with them ! (And that in a town with a number of kosher hotels before the War; perhaps the kosher hotels were too expensive for someone with four daughters.)

For those growing up in the 1930s and 1940s the Bolton community had some strengths that may not be apparent when one considers the numbers of people and families involved: Merrick Posnansky, who writes so well on the past of the Bolton Community says, '...when I was born we had eighteen immediate relatives in Bolton; in Manchester there were another dozen or so cousins, second cousins and my mother's half brothers and sisters and their families. My father was close to his brother Morris who lived in Hanley, now part of Stoke-on-Trent,only forty-five miles to the south. The two families would get together for the many festivals and often for our single week's summer holiday in Llandudno in North Wales.' Taking all this into account, it was indeed easy to feel that their smaller Jewish family community was 'insulated in many ways from the broader English society.'²³⁹

Merrick Posnansky also mentioned another subject of interest, in the Bolton community. It may safely be assumed that the average Bolton Jewish shopkeeper or businessman had soon acquired a good command of English in the course of his or her working life, but Yiddish still had a place in the lives of those who came over, and to an extent the lives of their children. Merrick commented, 'Yiddish was an expressive, emotional language, in contrast with English which seemed colder and more formal.' But he also makes it clear that the children never really learned Yiddish, though it was his father's native language, and that his mother always used English at home. Anglicisation was proceeding apace, clearly.²⁴⁰

In April 1939 the Manchester Palestine Bazaar, which Mark Rubin was to have managed before his untimely death, had already raised £2,500. It is interesting to note that Sir John Haslam, the M.P. for Bolton, was to open the third day of the bazaar, an indication of how supportive he was of the Zionist project. At the end of the month a list (the twenty-first) of contributors to the Council for German Jewry included donations of three guineas each from Simon Posnansky, Abraham Prag, and Jacob Wise. Such donations should be treated with care: as there were so many lists, it is possible that these donations represented the latest of several in each case, so

²³⁸ JC 31/3/1939, p 15, British Phone Books on Ancestry 1922, 1925, 1955, 1959, 1965, 1968, 1973 & 1977; see short biographies of Dr Overton, Barney Paule and Elias Leuvenberg

²³⁹ Merrick Posnansky, *Africa and Archaeology: Empowering an Expatriate Life*. Radcliffe Press, 2009, Chapter 4, p 85

²⁴⁰ Merrick Posnansky, *op. cit.* p 86

that they may not be as modest as they look in comparison with the Leeds (First List) next to them, which includes a large number of donations ranging from five guineas to more than a thousand pounds.²⁴¹

Auntie, the hostess of the Young Israel column in the Jewish Chronicle, adopted a surprisingly friendly tone in the issue of 12 May, 1939, to a new member from Bolton. This was Walter Konig, evidently a young refugee. She wrote, 'There was no need to apologise for your English. How long have you been in this country?' The next Boltonian addition to the League, Meta Borger, had done very well indeed, by winning a composition prize in competition with all the Bolton schools. Auntie wrote, 'I think it very creditable in view of the fact that you have been such a short time in England.' This was followed by one of those expressions of hope that may have turned out to be unfulfilled, but are heartrending in view of our subsequent knowledge of the number of Kindertransport children who arrived in England never to see their families again, as she added, 'I hope you will soon be reunited with your parents.' Meta was from Austria, where she was born in 1928. In 1946 she married Emanuel Serkis, or Surkis, who was a shochet, in London. They sailed to New York from Southampton in July 1948; the passenger list described them as stateless. It seems likely that they later moved to Israel, as an Emanuel Surkis died in Tel Aviv in 2001. ²⁴²

There is quite a lot of further information on the young refugees from Europe and their time in Bolton. To begin with Rose Krammer, who escaped from Hungary, at first she worked as a maid in the home of a non-Jewish doctor in Little Lever, but she was then unofficially adopted by Ellis and Sarah Morris, a childless couple. Rose worked for a time for Ada Levy (whose shops were called Diana Ross) as a dressmaker and alteration hand. Unlike so many of the young people who escaped the Holocaust, Rose was contacted, towards the end of the War, by a friend in Israel, who had discovered that her parents were still alive. In order for them to leave Hungary and go to Israel, it was necessary for them to have relatives there. The friend was Emil Glancman, who offered to marry Rose to make it possible for her parents to move to Israel, as she would join him there. The unusual event was that Rose married a stand-in (a marriage by proxy) – in the form of Barney Simons. Emil subsequently made his way to Bolton, where they had a civil wedding at Bolton Register Office in 1947. Emil died some years ago, but Rose Glancman, as she now is, is in contact with Debbie Cohen (formerly Simons) and they meet regularly. Another refugee who went from salvation to safety was Peter Friedlander, who arrived from Austria, in his case in 1940, aged five, wearing lederhosen. He was looked after by Sam and Edith Goldstone, and attended school and cheder in Bolton. By the end of the war he spoke English perfectly. Later his mother came over to England, too, and he joined her after the War, in Manchester. Finally his father, who had also escaped, in his case to Israel, came to England, and the whole family went to Israel and settled there. Peter attended University in Israel, and became an eminent psychiatrist. ²⁴³

²⁴¹ JC 21/4/1939, p 19 & 28/4/1939, p 6

²⁴² JC 12/5/1939, p 56 & 2/6/1939, p 52; Findmypast website; Ancestry Social Security Death Index

²⁴³ Information from Debbie Cohen

In June 1939 the Bolton Congregation appointed Harold Rubin, the son of Mark, as its second representative to the Board of Deputies. The following month a Christian spinster lady in Bolton sent a postal order for one pound (£1) to Nathan Laski, for transmission to the German-Jewish Relief Fund with a message that it was ‘a spinster’s mite which is far from expressing my admiration and sympathy for a noble people, to whom we, who call ourselves Christians, owe so much. May their sorrows and their sufferings soon come to a happy end.’²⁴⁴

Chapter 8: World War Two and evacuations

‘I remember waking up one night, the bedroom was glowing red....it was the Blitz in Manchester. The following morning my mother went to Manchester and came back with her mother and aunt Clara Seltser’s two sons.’ – *Shirley Horwich, memories of life in Bolton in World War 2*

The local press had plenty to do in the way of reporting on Central and Eastern European political developments in the 1930s, as Hitler geared up for war, and Poland and Austria fell to the German advance. The selection of what to print could be very interesting, and in one case appears to have succumbed entirely to what must have been Nazi black propaganda. This instance occurred on 20 October, 1939, just a little way into World War Two, when the *Bolton Evening News* reported comments from a correspondent of *The Politiken* in Copenhagen. The report, on page one of the *Bolton Evening News* for that day, reported that the Germans were creating a “New Polish State,” without any apparent blush about the disappearance of the previous one, which was so much larger, and belonged to the Poles themselves. It added the astonishing news that three million Polish Jews from ‘all over Poland,’ were ‘to be settled in a special Jewish state in the East’ with Lublin as its capital. The correspondent (in Copenhagen) was quoted as saying that ‘Germany is thus giving the Jews the first Jewish State in Europe and in the world for thousands of years.’ This unparalleled piece of nonsense concludes by mentioning that the Germans were going to keep Silesia, including Kattowice and the province of Kraków. It should be mentioned that anyone in Bolton who had read a national newspaper of any repute in the previous years would probably have read about the terrible ill-treatment of Jews in Germany since the early days of the “Thousand Year Reich”, and the systematic discrimination against them, as well as the plundering of their individual property and communal buildings, but as Goebbels is reputed to have said, ‘The bigger the lie the better,’ and this correspondent was probably a Nazi sympathiser, merely passing on what propaganda was dished out to him from Berlin.²⁴⁵

²⁴⁴ JC 23/6/1939, p 42 & 21/7/1939, p 30

²⁴⁵ Bolton Evening News, 20/10/1939, p 1; the online encyclopedia Wikipedia says that *Politiken* is a Danish newspaper founded in the 1880s, and that its 1940 criticism of Churchill, designed to please the German occupying force, at one point led to the cancellation of thousands of subscriptions. (article on *Politiken* itself, accessed 2/2/2012)

Wartime and evacuations

Harold Leiss was evacuated from Temple School, Manchester, at the age of seven, in 1940 or 1941, having been born 1933. He stood on a station (presumably Manchester Victoria) with a gas mask and his little sister aged 2 or 3, for the train journey to Bolton. He couldn't remember whether his mother was with them. On arrival all the children got out and went into something like a Church or school hall, where two ladies in their thirties – Ella and Leila Meadowcroft, who worked in a bank in Bolton, collected the two of them, and took them to 117 Hardy Mill Road. It was a lovely semi-detached house, with nice gardens, which were something he wasn't familiar with, having lived till that time in Lytton Avenue, Cheetham (close to Temple School). His mother was there at some point, and they attended Longsight School, which was nearer to Bury.

Ella and Leila were middle class people, both unmarried, and were very kind to the two children. Behind their house were fields, and down the lane they could pick raspberries in the hedges. Harold's father was in the Fire Service, and came to see them at the weekend. There was a cottage nearby, which became empty, being rented out, and the family rented it. The door was so low that every time he went through it, his father banged his head. He worked on the docks, on American ships, in Liverpool and elsewhere. Harold seems to have had no contact with Jewish people in Bolton, and though he remembered Goldmans, the dry cleaners on Halliwell Road, suggests this may be from later visits to the Meadowcroft sisters, after the war. The children attended a good church school. There was no anti-semitism, though they had encountered it in Manchester. (But Temple School was an excellent school, and being mainly Jewish pupils they also had some Jewish teachers.) They didn't go to Shul in Bolton, as far as he could recall, but the ladies respected their religion, and they never had to eat treif.

There was a contrast with his home, where they lived near Derby St, Cheetham, and there was an arms factory down the road. Long after Harold and his sister stayed with them, the two sisters moved to Grange over Sands in retirement, still keeping in touch. Harold went to see them regularly, and always sent them a Christmas card. One of them developed Alzheimer's, but he still went to visit. He also visited the house in Bolton at 117 Hardy Mill Road, and nearby saw a lady who remembered him from his wartime stay with the Meadowcrofts. She invited him in, and was very friendly.²⁴⁶

Joe Flacks and his two sisters Lila and Leatrice were also part of the Temple School contingent of evacuees. Their experience of evacuation was rather different. The family they lived with were known to them as Auntie Aggie and Uncle Tom, and were kindly people. Unfortunately the food offered to the children was often treif. This bothered them so much that after a few weeks they returned home.²⁴⁷

Shirley Horwich vividly remembers life in Bolton during the War:

²⁴⁶ Telephone call 2/11/2011, in response to an item in the Jewish Telegraph

²⁴⁷ Information from Joe Flacks

'In 1939 we filled sandbags with soil from our garden. A joiner came and strengthened the roof of the cellar with pit props and all the windows were taped with brown sticky tape. Mummy made blackout curtains. Mummy and Debbie became Air Raid Wardens: they went for training in how to [deal with] unexploded incendiary bombs. We were all supplied with gas masks. Sandra, our baby sister, had a Mickey Mouse design on hers. Mummy made us siren suits, a one-piece suitvery fashionable.

I remember waking up one night, the bedroom was glowing red....it was the Blitz in Manchester. The following morning my mother went to Manchester and came back with her mother and aunt Clara Seltser's two sons. For a few nights we all doubled up in the bunk beds in the cellar.

I recall one Seder night, when we were going to celebrate with Aunt Edie and her two daughters. Both Sam (Goldstone), her husband and my father were away. It was going to be a dreary evening. Suddenly the doorbell rang and there was Barney, my father, who had managed to get a last minute 24-hour leave.

Although food was in short supply, I never recall being hungry. Clothing was rationed and toys were not being manufactured. One of the advantages of the war was that everyone was equally deprived.'

This account is corroborated by the memories of Merrick Posnansky, a close relative of Shirley's. Merrick, born 1931, recalls the windows being taped up and the cellar of their home being converted into an air raid shelter. There were few air raids on Bolton but Merrick recalls being able to see the Blitz over Manchester twelve miles away. His father, Simon, was a bespoke tailor. During the war bespoke tailors had to comply with rules to decrease the amount of cloth in a suit by omitting turn-ups and reducing the size of flaps and pockets. Cloth could only be obtained with permits. It was difficult to run a business during the war years, and Simon often worked a 60-hour week.

Different members of the community ended up in different places, changing their lives forever in many cases. Dora Posnansky, a sister of Merrick's, left Bolton and went to work in Derby during the war. She became a clippie (a tram driver), like many women in both World Wars in England. Then she joined the Observer Corps, tracking enemy aircraft. Meeting Sol Yoffie, a G.I., changed her life further to this, and resulted in her move to the USA after she married him. Sarah, her sister, joined the WRENS and became an officer. Leonard Simons joined the army in 1943. The war certainly changed the lives of the Simons/Posnansky family.²⁴⁸

In December 1939, an entertainment was put on in the Theatre Royal, Bolton, 'to provide comforts for soldiers,' by Leo Aaronson, of Manchester, the manager of the theatre, with a fellow-manager. The event was attended by the Mayor of Bolton and several prominent military officers, and £200 was raised. Mr Aaronson was manager of the theatre for ten years, and also of

²⁴⁸ Information from Merrick Posnansky

the Bolton Majestic Cinema. During the war he was mentioned in dispatches, but we have been unable to find any further information about him for the short biography at the end of this volume.²⁴⁹

On 21 January 1940 there was an unusual event at the Synagogue in Wentworth St – a marriage - but still more unusual, both parties were recent refugees from the Third Reich. It had been seven years since the last marriage at Wentworth St, as far as we have been able to discover, with no access to the marriage book, which we believe still exists. On this occasion the happy couple were Hans Kohn and Magda Koenigova, both from Czechoslovakia. Rev Richards officiated, and there was a reception in the Synagogue Rooms, with a presentation to the couple by Mr Morris Glazier on behalf of the Congregation.²⁵⁰

In February the same year Harold Rubin unveiled a tablet in the Wentworth St Synagogue in memory of his recently-deceased father, Mark, who was described in the Jewish Chronicle's report as not only a founder, but also a benefactor of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation. Rev. Richards and Rev. S. H. Morris conducted the service, and Rev. Weiwow, from South Manchester Synagogue, where Mark Rubin had long been a member, delivered an address. It is uncertain what became of this tablet, and perhaps others, in the synagogue. Shortly afterwards Rev. Richards spoke at the Holiness Tabernacle, Daubhill, Bolton, and the minister there, Rev. Fawcett, recited a special prayer on behalf of suffering Jewry. There was also a collection to support refugees. Bolton's hospitable attitude was being well displayed, in a variety of ways. In May Sam Isaacson, a regular officer of the Congregation in Bolton, was involved in hospitality for Belgian and Dutch Jewish refugees, as part of efforts co-ordinated in Manchester. Their aim was to billet Jewish refugees in groups, to facilitate the supply of kosher food, but also to give them contacts from their own countries.²⁵¹

The Bolton Jewish community was visited by death on several occasions around this time. First Alderman Samuel Taylor, a local council member at Farnworth for some years, who had shops in Bolton and Farnworth and lived in Bolton, then Blackpool and finally Manchester, died on 31 March 1940, at the age of 62. Born in Koenigsberg, now Kaliningrad, in East Prussia, he attended the yeshiva at Neustadt, in Lithuania, but arrived in England around the age of twenty. He had been chairman of Farnworth UDC for two years, Treasurer of the local Liberal Association, then became the only Jewish member of Lancashire County Council. Further details will be found in the short biography of him at the end of this book. Simon Rothstein, a

²⁴⁹ JC 8/12/1939, p 18

²⁵⁰ JC 26/1/1940, p 18; Marriage index on Ancestry; our reconstruction of the list of marriages at or under the auspices of Bolton Hebrew Congregation appears as appendix no. 6 at the end of this book.

²⁵¹ JC 23/2/1940, p 20, 1/3/1940, p 21 & 24/5/1940, p 1. Rev. Louis Weiwow was a minister in Brighton, Blackpool, then South Manchester Hebrew Congregation 1923-1946, Nairobi, and finally Torquay & Paignton. He died in 1976. (Obituary in JC 13/8/1976, p 17) The Holiness Tabernacle, dating from the early 1930s, established by the International Holiness Mission (IHM), a Christian Revival movement, was demolished in 1984. Information from the web page <http://church-of-the-nazarene-bolton.webeden.co.uk/#/more-history/4540546802>

former President of the Bolton Congregation (in 1935), died on 24 May 1940, aged 40. Sir John Haslam, the MP for Bolton since 1931, who was not Jewish but very supportive of Zionism, died on 21 May 1940, aged 62. He had vocally supported Zionist aims in the House of Commons and other circles, and defied the party whips on related matters. He also acted as Hon. Treasurer for the Emergency Appeal of the Jewish Communal Kitchen in Whitechapel Road in the East End of London.²⁵²

At the 1940 annual meeting of the Congregation, Samuel Isaacson was elected President, with Morris Glazier as Treasurer, and Philip Myers as Hon. Secretary. Harold Rubin was re-appointed representative at the Board of Deputies, and unnamed members were elected to the committee. The summer of 1940 saw a number of academic successes for Boltonian Jews, including D. P. Blashky, Dora Weiner, Derek Prag, and H. G. Steiner, the last of whom illustrates the point that even the history of such a small community has names to which no information attaches, apart from a solitary reference such as this: H. G. Steiner, along with D.P. Blashky and Dora Weiner, gained the School Certificate from the Joint Matriculation Board of the Northern Universities. Derek Prag had gained the Higher School Certificate from the same body. (Derek Prag and Dora Weiner were to be married in 1948) In September that year Samuel Isaacson presided over the prize distribution to pupils of the Hebrew classes, providing the prizes himself. Rev Slotki came and presented the prizes, and there were refreshments provided by the Ladies' Committee, as well as sweets distributed by Clarice Wise, daughter of Jacob.²⁵³

The influence of the Bolton Congregation was felt in Manchester in early 1941, when Samuel Isaacson was elected to the committee of the Manchester and Salford Joint Jewish Education board. In addition, Rev. Richards was co-opted onto the board with Councillor Leslie Lever, a future MP, and Rev. Louis Weiwow, whose career is summarised above at footnote 250.²⁵⁴

The 1941 Annual meeting of the Congregation, in late May or early June, produced no surprises in the election of officers. Samuel Isaacson continued as President and became Treasurer, Abraham Prag was elected Hon. Secretary, Samuel Goldstone and Jacob Wise were chosen as auditors, and an unnamed committee brought up the rear. About three weeks later Anne Pryzgoda, the sister of Rev Richards' wife, Lily, died in Bolton at the early age of 27. It seems reasonable to assume that she had been sent to Bolton to get her away from the dangers of the blitz in London. Other evacuees, including many Jewish children, from Manchester, were treated to a showing of the Jewish National Fund Palestine talkie film, "Homeland in the Making" in the Congregational Hall at Belmont, north of Bolton. Rabbi K. Rosen spoke on Jewish achievements in Palestine. This must have been an event to give hope to youngsters for whom the terrible news from Germany, Poland and farther east must have been overwhelming at this time.²⁵⁵

²⁵² JC 5/4/1940, p 10, 31/5/1940, pp 3 & 9; Wikipedia (online encyclopedia) on Sir John Haslam

²⁵³ JC 23/8/1940, p 19, 30/8/1940, p 17 and 13/9/1940, p 13

²⁵⁴ JC 7/3/1941, p 14

²⁵⁵ JC 6/6/1941, p 16, 27/6/1941, p 28 and 4/7/1941, p 14

The education of young Jewish evacuees around Manchester was the subject of a report by Rev. Slotki to the Evacuation Co-ordinating Committee of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews in August 1941. The problem was a large and complex one, as the report pointed out, concerning around three hundred children, whose number fluctuated. Most had been evacuated from the Manchester, Salford and London areas, and they included some privately evacuated children. There were around thirty evacuation centres, in towns and villages, some accommodating forty children, others a handful. Not all the children in one centre, however, attended the same school: for example, those in Fleetwood were dispersed over eight school departments in three widely-separated districts, and the ten children at Haslingden attended no fewer than six different schools. So the appointment of a resident teacher in each area would be unlikely to solve the problem because of the time that would be wasted in travelling around. Rev. Slotki's proposed solutions were either to concentrate the children of several schools into one of the schools for Hebrew instruction, where possible, or to allow the Hebrew teacher to visit the schools at any time of day, to accommodate his travel between pair of schools, and to allow him to return home after the last session of the day. All the authorities had granted one or the other of these alternatives. For Bolton there were eight schools in eight of the centres around the town, and these were visited by a teacher engaged by the Co-ordinating Committee; this teacher thus covered the needs of 55 children. Malka Haffner (née Cohen) who as a schoolgirl lived in Belmont with her family during the War years remembers having Hebrew lessons with Rev Glazier at home. Home in this case was a workman's cottage, the rent being seven shillings a week.

It is interesting to note that Hebrew instruction was also being provided in the villages of Stalmine, Pilling, Preesall, Silverdale, Carnforth, Bolton-le-Sands, Hest Bank, Galgate, and as far as the Lake District, whilst a large number of schools, directors of education, billeting officers, and Church authorities had co-operated to make all this rather heroic effort possible. It is an inspiring story, all on its own, and perhaps a worthy subject for a thesis at some point.²⁵⁶

In many Jewish communities during the 2nd World War organised hospitality to Jewish servicemen was the norm, and Bolton was no exception to this. A report in February 1942 shows that a tea was held at the home of Mrs Olga Moss, whose husband, Joe, kept a secondhand umbrella shop in Bolton for many years, and became a Councillor after the War was over. The tea was in aid of the Ladies' Hospitality Committee, and a number of the ladies present offered hospitality to members of H.M. Forces for Passover week. Shortly afterwards the same committee sent donations to Mrs Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund and the Palestine Children's Fund, and had plans to help various needy cases. Their Hon. Secretary was Mrs Tilly Bakerman, wife of Ike Bakerman. Later in the year, the Congregation was joined by a contingent of Jewish airmen 'in the charge of Sergeant Carr' on the National Day of Prayer, when Rev Richards delivered an address. The airmen were later welcomed at the synagogue chambers by the President, Samuel Isaacson, and refreshments were served by the ladies of the Hospitality Committee. Joseph Moss became a member of the Mayor of Bolton's Anglo-Soviet Civic

²⁵⁶ JC 29/8/1941, p 12

Committee. Joseph was known as a very convinced Socialist, which might have played a part in this, but the unhappy situations in which so many Russian Jews had found themselves, not only before, but also after, the Revolution of 1917, may have raised some doubts about aid to a country that so often oppressed the Jews.²⁵⁷

One death during 1942 was a landmark in the history of the Congregation and community. This was that of Maurice Shaffer, who died on 21 March, leaving a heartbroken wife, sons and daughters. Their 'In Memoriam' announcements appeared in the columns of the Jewish Chronicle for many years afterwards.²⁵⁸

The annual meeting in June 1942 saw the re-election of Samuel Isaacson as President and Treasurer, the re-election of Abraham Prag as Hon. Secretary, and the election of a committee of Norman Slifkin, Norman Cohen, Ike Bakerman [the JC says J., but it must mean Ike], Joseph Moss and Jacob Wise. Norman Cohen was a member of staff of Burton's the tailors, who had come to Bolton from Leeds, when the coat department was moved over to Bolton in 1939. The first annual meeting of the Bolton Jewish Hospitality Committee (presumably the word Ladies' was omitted here) took place in late September 1942, and Mrs Sarah Morris was elected Chairman, with Mrs Edith Goldstone as Vice-Chairman, Mrs Pearl Slifkin as Treasurer, Miss Millicent Aaronson (later Mrs Turnberg) as Hon Secretary, and Mrs Olga Moss in charge of entertainments.²⁵⁹

At this crucial time for World Jewry Bolton also did not neglect its interest in Zionism, which had been in existence for some decades already. Delegates from Bolton attended a one-day regional conference of the Zionist Federation at the Midland Hotel, Manchester on 18 October 1942, along with delegates from Blackpool, Buxton, Liverpool and Southport. Events in Germany and elsewhere in the Reich and beyond it in Soviet Russia had moved fast, so that the urgency of a place of refuge for Jews in Palestine was clear to most Jews, while the rest of British society was somewhat blissfully unaware of the work of the Einsatzgruppen in shooting the Jewish populations of Russian villages, or the use of gas vans in Chelmno, in Poland, or for that matter the menacing concentrations of Jewish populations into ghettos, and the implementation of the ghastly "Final Solution" to the imagined problem known as the Jewish Question.²⁶⁰

Early in 1943 a report on the Executive meeting of the Jewish Education Board at Frankenburg House, in Cheetham Hill Road, provided an interesting snapshot of the size of the younger part of the Jewish community in Bolton. Judah J. Slotki, the Superintendent, reported on his visits to various classes, among which the numbers at Bolton stood at 24. This may well have been the largest number ever attending at one time in Bolton, because of the presence of evacuees from the cities as well as some German, Austrian and Czech refugees.

²⁵⁷ JC 27/2/1942, p 14, 13/3/1942, p 13, 15/5/1942, p 13, & 11/9/1942, p 11

²⁵⁸ For example in JC 21/3/1947, p 3

²⁵⁹ JC 12/6/1942, p 12 & 2/10/1942, p 10

²⁶⁰ JC 23/10/1942, p 10

On the same page of the Jewish Chronicle there was a report from Bolton itself, about the appeal in Bolton on behalf of the Fund for Essential Communal Services. This was the successful start in the appeal, and Rev. Richards presided over the meeting, at which the speakers were Albert Segal, Councillor Leslie Lever and Jack Goldberg. Whilst we are unable to enlarge on the functions of this Fund, we have discovered that it was launched by the Board of Deputies, and was taken up perhaps rather fitfully between 1941 and 1943, after which it fades from view.²⁶¹

Meanwhile Bolton's Jewish women, with their counterparts from Buxton, assisted in Manchester's efforts on behalf of the future Jewish National Home in Palestine, which included a concert and a luncheon, and involved a group of Jewish refugees from Nazi Europe: substantial amounts were raised, included more than £3,000 from the luncheon, and a further £1,300 had come from the concert and other activities. Shortly on the heels of this very effective endeavour the Bolton Congregation spawned a Women's Zionist society, or WIZO, at a meeting at Mrs Aaronson's house. The officers were much the same as those for the Ladies' Hospitality Committee, namely Mrs Sarah Morris as President, Mrs Edith Goldstone as Vice-President, Mrs Tilly Bakerman as Treasurer, and Miss Millicent Aaronson as Hon. Secretary.²⁶²

The 1943 annual meeting saw the election of a new President, Simon Aaronson, of a new Warden (an office rarely mentioned at Bolton, but frequently used in other congregations, particularly Southport in the north-west of England), Barney Simons, and the re-election of Abraham Prag as Treasurer. Harold Rubin continued as the Congregation's representative at the Deputies. This may have been the year when Rev. Richards took all the children to a Habonim youth camp in Derbyshire, where it rained throughout the entire weekend.²⁶³

The first Jewish Chronicle report on Bolton in 1944 was an encouraging one, telling that Rev. Richards had spoken to the local branch of the Toc H on Zionism, and at meetings at St Chad's and St Phillip's churches on 'The Jewish Problem.' Shortly after this the Reverend obtained a commission (4th Class) as an army chaplain with effect from the previous week, so his departure must have taken place in short order after this announcement. The result for Bolton was an advertisement in early June 1944 for a Minister competent to take children's classes and perform Shechita duties. The result for Rev. Richards was farther-reaching, what might be called a life-changing set of experiences, followed by travel and a move to South Africa and to the more Reform side of Judaism.²⁶⁴

The annual meeting in June 1944 produced few surprises, with Simon Aaronson re-elected as President, Abraham Prag as Treasurer, and the arrival of Joe Moss as Secretary. S. Simons (who must be Simon Posnansky, beginning to use the more English-sounding name Simons) became

²⁶¹ JC 8/1/1943, p 10, both reports, 8/1/1943, p 10, 13/6/1941, p 18 & 27/11/1942, p 11

²⁶² JC 4/6/1943, p 10, 18/6/1943, p 10

²⁶³ JC 25/6/1943, p 10 and information from Philip Conn

²⁶⁴ JC 25/2/1944, p 13; 12/5/1944, p 11; 2/6/1944, p 4; and see his short biography at the end of this book.

Marriage Secretary, and Norman Slifkin and Ronald Daulby became auditors. Joe Moss had a letter published in the Jewish Chronicle shortly after this, suggesting that army chaplains should be careful about the envelopes in which they sent good news to parents, as an 'On Her Majesty's Service' envelope often brought the sad news of the death of family members in the Forces. (He had been present when a relative received such a letter, was afraid to open it, but was then relieved to read that the chaplain in question had seen the woman's son, and found him fit and well)²⁶⁵

The Ladies' Hospitality Committee had its elections three months after this, and elected Mrs Pearl Slifkin as Chairman, Mrs Olga Moss as Vice-Chairman, Mrs Esther Shaffer as Treasurer, Mrs Leah Cohen as Secretary, and 'Mrs S. Isaacson was put in charge of the Zionist Committee. The Society has distributed £90 among various charities in the past year.' Shortly afterwards a familiar face returned to Bolton, when Rev. Ezekiel Freilich, who had spent the past eleven years in Hartlepool, 'accepted a call as Minister to his former community, the Bolton Hebrew Congregation.' The details of his early career are included in his short biography at the end of this work. Merrick Posnansky (born 1931), sheds some light on the difficult situation in which Bolton's ministers tended to find themselves, and suggests that things in Hartlepool may have been even worse: 'The community was poor and it took them all their time to scrape together the £8 a week salary for the minister. I remember from my brother Leonard that the average annual fee of members was about £15 a year - we paid £18 - at its peak the community had perhaps 40 members. Some money also came from 'Schnoda gelt' - donations given on special occasions like barmitzvahs, deaths, high holidays etc - one could also give gifts to the minister. These were announced (but normally not the amount) when a member was called up to the bimah to attend the reading of the Torah. The minister was the shochet, the cantor, the cheder teacher, everything. There were no rich Jews in Bolton, the members were small shopkeepers, tailors, outfitters, a furniture shop (Mr Isaacson who conducted the services after the death of the Rev. Freilich), pawn shops, an optician but no lawyers, doctors etc. [The resident moneylenders, several of whom were very well-off, were there before his time] I cannot remember anyone having a car before the war.'

In November 1944 the Jewish Chronicle announced the appointment of Dr Emmanuel Tuckman as House Physician at Bolton Royal Infirmary. Dr Tuckman had qualified in London in the same year, and his stay in Bolton was a brief one, as he was in Brighton by 1947.²⁶⁶ But before we pass on from Dr Tuckman, to go back to the comment by Merrick Posnansky in the previous paragraph, there *were* some doctors in the Bolton Jewish community, though they played a negligible part in the Congregation. Dr Overton, as we have seen above (page 64) attended an occasional meeting of the Literary and Zionist Debating Society as a young man, and Dr Harris, of Farnworth, provided space for an event or two in his house or his garden: several of the doctors mixed among themselves, and some were in Bolton for many years, such as C. J. Livingstone, Jack Cohen, Hyman Philip Goldman, and Michael Lentin.

²⁶⁵ JC 16/6/1944, p 13 & 1/9/1944, p 17

²⁶⁶ JC 22/9/1944, p 13, 6/10/1944 p 13 & 24/11/1944, p 10; Medical Registers on Ancestry.com

A Bolton Flying Officer, Harvey Lanzetter, a grandson of Jacob of that family and son of Leon, was taken a prisoner of war around the end of 1944. The Jewish Chronicle announcement in early January 1945 was brief, and made no mention of his place of captivity, though the Bolton News said it was Germany, and Harvey Lanzetter's cousin, the late Bernard Margolis, confirmed this. It was yet another anxiety for a Bolton Jewish family in a war that saw the destruction of so many of their relatives in Eastern and Central Europe, as well as the flight of many from these areas to Bolton and elsewhere in England. Harvey returned safely and a party was held at the synagogue to celebrate his safe return. It was attended by several members of his crew. Other families were not so lucky. Joseph Noar, son of Leslie and Annie Noar, was killed in a mid-air collision in 1943 and Murray Cohen, son of Leah and Norman was killed at the Battle of Britain. (See their biographies)²⁶⁷

In June the annual meeting of the Congregation saw the election of Jacob Wise as President, and of Norman Cohen as Treasurer, with Ronald Daulby as Hon. Secretary. Later in the same month a new development took place, the purpose and consequences of which remain mysterious: this was the formation of a Hebrew Ladies' Building Fund, under the Presidency of Mrs Sugarman, and with Mrs Moss and Mrs Freilich as Treasurers, and Mrs Lena Price as Secretary. Mrs Sugarman was Celia Isaacson before her marriage, and had married Rev Judah Sugarman in 1942; all the other officers are familiar names. The Fund got off to a flying start, with a gramophone recital, at which a large sum was raised towards the fund. This event was presented by Messrs Hansel and Rubenstein of Manchester (who are less familiar than Hansel and Gretel, it may be said) at the home of Mr & Mrs [Norman and Pearl] Slifkin, on Chorley New Road. It seems fair to assume that this fund would be for the building or purchase of a building as a new synagogue, the house at 12a Wentworth Street being in poor condition and in a "bad" area. If this assumption is correct it suggests that the Congregation had the idea that its enhanced size, partly as a result of refugees from the continent, and partly because of an influx from other parts of Britain, particularly Manchester, was going to continue. Demography and other forces, however, had other plans for Bolton.²⁶⁸

Chapter 9: After the war – from 1945 to 1959

‘...I feel sure that when the war is over there will be a return (for those who desire it) to the colourful Judaism of our youth.’ – *Dr David Ockman, of Kearsley, letter to the Jewish Chronicle, 30/4/1943, p 12*

In June 1945 an exhibition of German 'Horror Camp' photographs was held at Bolton Art Gallery. More than 41,000 people visited this exhibition which laid bare the true nature of the former German regime and showed recent, scarcely credible, history. The queues were

²⁶⁷ JC 12/1/1945, p 11

²⁶⁸ JC 22/6/1945, p 12

four or five deep, so the duration of the exhibition was extended, to accommodate the demand from the public.²⁶⁹

After the war a general election was due – long overdue, in fact. The list of Jewish candidates in the JC is impressive, and looks ahead to a period of Jewish influence in Parliament and government that would last for several decades. In regard to Bolton the name that caught the eye was John Lewis, who won the seat for Labour in 1945. There is a short biography of Mr Lewis in the set of short biographies at the end of the book. He was soon making his voice heard – controversially - in Parliament on the subject of Fascist activity. It is a little strange to note that Bolton, like Preston, elected a Jewish Labour MP in 1945, re-elected him in 1950, but then dispensed with his services in 1951. John Lewis ‘Was remembered as a good MP, and as a champion of anyone who took a problem to him,’ wrote David Thurlow, in his account of the celebrated Profumo affair of the early 1960s. Thurlow saw the jealous desire for revenge of John Lewis as a prime cause of the downfall of John Profumo, the former War Minister in the Macmillan Government, and of the suicide of Dr Stephen Ward, a society osteopath who was tried for living off the earnings of prostitutes. John Lewis, who had invented a rubber substitute that was vital for the war effort, had a lavish lifestyle, despite his Labour allegiance, and he owned race-horses. After losing his seat in 1951, he and his first wife divorced in 1954, after which he simmered until he met Christine Keeler, who told him all about her lovers, Profumo and the Soviet spy Ivanov, and her pimp, Stephen Ward, who, he was convinced, had slept with his former wife. He reported these associations to an aide of the Labour leader of the opposition, Harold Wilson, and the security implications of Profumo’s sharing a mistress with a Soviet spy caused the minister’s resignation.²⁷⁰

In September the annual meeting of the Ladies’ Hospitality Committee demonstrated that it was separate from the Hebrew Ladies’ Building Fund, and chose Mrs Esther Shaffer as its Chairman, with Mrs Ray Paule as its Treasurer and Mrs Sadie Myers as its Secretary. Of these three, Mrs Paule would move to St Anne’s in the late 1960s, while Mrs Myers was to emigrate to Australia in 1948.²⁷¹

Around the turn of the year 1945/1946 Joseph Moss was elected as the first Jewish Councillor in Bolton, as a Labour member. The Jewish Chronicle commented that he was the first Jew in this town to sit on the Council, and a well-known communal worker. The first of these two statements was not quite accurate, as Henry Moss had been on the Council for a few years one hundred years before. (For the earlier career of Alderman Henry Moss – no relation – see the

²⁶⁹ Bolton Journal, 22/6/1945

²⁷⁰ JC 29/6/1945, p 5 – the names included Leslie Hore-Belisha, Barnett Janner, Harold Lever, Marcus Lipton, Ian Mikardo, Emanuel Shinwell, Lewis Silkin, Julius and Sidney Silverman, and George Strauss, later to be father of the House of Commons. JC 28/12/1945, p 5 & 6/11/1992, p 28, review of *Profumo: the Hate Factor*, by David Thurlow, Robert Hale, 1992.

²⁷¹ JC 21/9/1945, p 10

short biography at the end of the book, and the description of his political career in Bolton above, pages 14-15)²⁷²

During the rest of 1946 Bolton's community continued with the classes and the prize-givings – the prizes presented by Mr Isaacson – the barmitzvah of Philip Conn in the synagogue in April, and the engagements of two of the Simons family. Councillor Moss spoke to the Bolton Women's Labour Section, and with Sam Goldstone, the Men's Class of Deane Road Unitarian Chapel, on the "Jewish problem." The Allans, John and Stella (née Frenk) celebrated their Silver Wedding anniversary with an "at home", at their home, 36 Devonshire Road, Bolton. In September the Cohens, Norman and Leah (née Freedman) celebrated *their* Silver Wedding anniversary with an "at home", too. Mark Shaffer, the son of Ben and Esther had his barmitzvah in the Wentworth Street synagogue in September, too. In October the Brahams, Daniel and Dora, who had arrived in Bolton in about 1939, had a son; the same issue of the Jewish Chronicle carried the regular list of Simchat Torah Bridegrooms of the Law, introducing a new family, the Wootliffes, in this case Sam Gers Wootliffe, or Wootliff, a name that replaced the more foreign-sounding Weissblatt or Waisblatt. Apart from these variously happy events, the Ladies' Hospitality Committee was also active, with a meeting in August 1946 to hear Mrs Kissman on the work of WIZO in Palestine and the liberated countries, and a meeting in October to allocate money to local Jewish and non-Jewish charities and to elect officers in the shape of Mrs Esther Shaffer as President, Mrs Paule and Mrs Moss as Treasurers, and Mrs Lentin as Secretary.²⁷³

Bolton had rarely been able to support a regular Friday night service at its synagogue, apart from in the war and for a few years after, unlike Preston, where Friday evening service to a great extent was the main event in the shul week. Saturday morning was the time for devotions in Bolton, and the families would walk through their local streets, a poor working-class area, and through Chadwick Park, which housed a museum containing Egyptian relics. Merrick Posnansky again comes to our rescue with his detailed description of the synagogue in Wentworth Street, north of the centre of Bolton. It was

'a converted three-storey house. On the ground floor were rooms for meetings and for Hebrew school or *chada* (cheder) which we attended until at least aged 13 on Sundays and on three or four weekdays after our regular school. The second and third floors formed the *schul*. Only part of the third floor was intact and was used as the balcony where women sat during High Holidays. The *bimah*, where the cantor or minister conducted the service and where the scrolls of the law (*sepher torim*) were brought was in the centre and raised a good foot from the floor surface around it. An ark at the eastern end with a thick blue velvet curtain decorated with a gold *Magen David*, Shield of David, covering its door, contained the *sepher torim*. We had no elaborate stained glass windows, the carpeting was threadbare and scant, and with only an occasional inefficient electric space heater, we were cold in winter.'

²⁷² JC 11/1/1946, p 13

²⁷³ JC 22/2/1946, p 15, 29/3/1946, p 3, 28/6/1946, p 3, 5/7/1946, p 11, 12/7/1946, p 13, 30/8/1946, p 3, 30/8/1946, p 12, 6/9/1946, p 3, 13/9/1946, p 3, 11/10/1946, p 13, 18/10/1946, pp 13 & 15

His comments on the third floor perhaps indicate a weakness in the building, which came to lead to its abandonment in the mid-1950s, because the women's gallery had become unserviceable, or perhaps the roof was leaking badly. The atmosphere in the shul was, at one might expect, 'a sort of controlled confusion: people came and went, chatted, prayed, or davenned gently swaying at different speeds, but there was warmth of communal togetherness.'²⁷⁴ It should also be mentioned that at some point between about 1940 and 1950 there were resident caretakers in the building, a Mr and Mrs Riley, and perhaps their departure had an adverse effect on the condition of the Wentworth St shul.²⁷⁵ They were remembered by a former young pupil in the cheder conducted by Rev Freilich, as 'an elderly (to me) crippled man.... Mrs Riley was rumoured to have an illness whispered as "dropsy" - she was heavy on her legs. The couple lived in appalling conditions upstairs at the very back of the house. As a couple they were as scary as the streets surrounding the house.'

Those streets were a kind of study in themselves: 'In order to get to shool you had to walk through a poor area. From my house at the Crofters on Chorley New Road the quickest way would be to go the length of Thomas Holden Street and then weave through back streets and alley ways until you came to the shabby old house which was shool on Wentworth Street. Gangs of Boltonian youth were only too pleased to do a bit of cat calling and to a nine-year-old Jewess on her own those kids were frightening. I devised a route which I thought would be safer, which was to walk down St Georges Road to Vernon Street and approach the shool from the back way.



This was much further and took a lot longer and so was not an option if on the last minute which I was most days, hoping, I suppose, for a last minute reprieve from Hebrew classes."²⁷⁶

Figure 226 Leah, Beryl, Ronald & Anthony Daulby, with Jacob Wise

At the beginning of 1947 Councillor Joe Moss was appointed Chairman of the Bolton Pensions Committee, an early promotion for someone who had only been on the Council for around a year. The 1947 annual

meeting, in June, saw the election of Jacob Wise as President of the Congregation, with Norman

²⁷⁴ Merrick Posnansky, op. cit., p 87

²⁷⁵ Information from Irving Slifkin.

²⁷⁶ Memories of Mrs Sandra Seitler, April 2012

Cohen as Treasurer, and Ronald Daulby as Hon. Secretary. No mention is made of committee, or auditors or the representative at the Board of Deputies, in the brief Jewish Chronicle report. Soon after this unremarkable and routine event, came one that was more interesting, and very impressive. Beryl Daulby, daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Congregation and his wife, Leah, who was a daughter of Jacob Wise, the President, won first prize in the vocal solo class, over thirty-one other competitors, at the Blackburn Musical Festival. The notice added that she had also won a scholarship to the Canon Slade Grammar School, Bolton. Beryl also won the Carroll Levis Talent competition when she was only seventeen. Her younger brother Anthony recalls her beautiful soprano voice. This very happy notice was followed closely by one that may explain the activities of the Hebrew Ladies' Building Fund, referred to above on page 79: this said that 'the proceeds of a social evening at *The Beeches* (the residence of Mr and Mrs P. Myers) were devoted towards the fund for repairing and decorating the synagogue. The hostesses were Bolton's Ladies' Hospitality Committee.' It is clear from this that the condition of the synagogue was poor, and an effort was being made to improve it, but later information, from the 1950s, suggests that these efforts did not make progress, or at least they did not make enough progress to arrest the decline of the building. The annual meeting of the Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee took place in October, but is reported here for obvious reasons. In addition to the election of Mrs Olga Moss as its Chairman, Mrs Stella Allan as its Vice-Chairman, Mrs Dora Wise as Treasurer, and Mrs Miriam Isaacson as Secretary, Mrs Pearl Slifkin was elected Treasurer of the Building Fund and Mrs Sadie Myers as its Secretary. In November a dance was organised by Mr Daulby, the Hon. Secretary of the Congregation, and raised £57, which was to be used to reduce the amount owing for essential repairs to the synagogue.²⁷⁷

The next reference to Bolton was a sad one, of the kind that no community would hope to have to read, or experience: there were anti-Jewish riots in August 1947, following events in Palestine, and the murder of British soldiers by Jewish forces there. The riots included a fortunately unconvincing attempt to kill the Jewish Chairman of Swansea Town Football club, the smashing of windows in Halifax, Pendleton, Bolton, Eccles and Holyhead, and the painting of anti-Jewish slogans on walls and pavements in Hull. In Brighton, Jewish holidaymakers were subjected to catcalls and two shops were attacked. We have been unable to find any reference to the attack in Bolton in the local newspapers.²⁷⁸

Around this time, Valerie Beaver, daughter of Danny and Dora Braham was growing up in the Bolton Jewish community and the wider community around them. Her family were members of Wentworth Street Synagogue, but attended only occasionally. Valerie recalls attending a Seder at the home of the Simons/Posnansky family. She and Sandra were friends, as were both sets of parents. Valerie didn't attend cheder, being a little afraid of Rev Freilich. (She was not the only one to find Rev Freilich intimidating – Ben Goldman recalls that he was unlike his name, which means cheerful – and 'would twist our ears if we did not do good at our studies, or

²⁷⁷ JC 10/1/1947, p 13, 13/6/1947, p 15, 4/7/1947, p 13, 8/8/1947, p 12, 31/10/1947, p 13, & 21/11/1947, p 12

²⁷⁸ JC 8/8/1947, p 14; it is possible that the local press deliberately did not report the Bolton vandalism for fear of encouraging further trouble.

whatever, and also hit us with a heavy stair rod!') Valerie recalls that the Williams family who lived opposite didn't allow their daughter to play with Valerie, because she was Jewish, and that when her father Danny applied to join the local masons, his application was refused. Very commendably, the gentile friend who had proposed him resigned in protest. This was in marked contrast with the situation of Mark Rubin, several of whose family followed him into membership of the Westhoughton Lodge, and stayed with it for many years.²⁷⁹ Councillor Sam Cohen was also a freemason.

The last report on Bolton's Congregation in 1947 concerned the setting up of a Zionist Society, as a result of another meeting at the Beeches, the home of Philip and Sadie Myers. Those attending were addressed by a Mr S. W. Gould, of Manchester, and they elected officers, in the persons of Sam Goldstone, as Chairman, Harry Conn as Treasurer, and Harold Isaacson as Hon. Secretary. This was a little odd, in that the Jewish Chronicle's report in 1935 had included a reference to a Zionist Society in the town, but perhaps the explanation is that that organisation had been allowed to lapse, and was now being revived, having been somewhat forgotten. The Society soon got moving, and had a meeting in late January 1948, with a speaker from Manchester, Mr N.M. Jacobs, on 'Palestine Journey.' That being the full extent of the information provided, apart from the chairman's name and the fact that it took place at the Synagogue, no further comment is appropriate.²⁸⁰

Looking to the future, in early 1948 two Boltonians, Derek Prag, son of the jeweller and pawnbroker Abraham, and Dora Weiner, daughter of Nat Weiner, the tailor, became engaged in February. They were married at Manchester's Central Synagogue on 23 September of the same year. Turning, then, to the past, two veterans died – Abraham Gafan, a former President of the Congregation, by this time resident in Manchester, died on 9 April 1948, and Simon Posnansky (sometimes known as Simon Simons) died around the same date – both events mentioned in the Jewish Chronicle for the same week. Later in the same month, Ronald Daulby and his committee arranged a dance for the Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee in aid of the Central British Fund, at which £83 was raised. The sentence that follows this, 'A steady flow of clothing for displaced persons in Europe has gone every week from both Jewish and non-Jewish people in Bolton' helpfully testifies to the generosity of the community around the small Jewish community, as well as suggesting the nature of the Central British Fund. In context this effort was highly commendable, and very necessary, as the next month the Jewish Chronicle reported on the need for clothes for displaced persons, as well as food for Jewish children, in particular vitamins, and Bolton was first in a list of towns from which clothing, mostly in very good condition, had been sent in response to the appeal. So long after the end of the war, it must have seemed, to many of the Displaced Persons, as if they would never lead a normal life again, and as if the end of the war had not done them much good.²⁸¹

²⁷⁹ Information from Stewart Rothwell of Westhoughton Masonic Lodge

²⁸⁰ JC 5/12/1947, p 14 and see above, page 55; 30/1/1948, p 12

²⁸¹ JC 20/2/1948, p 2, 16/4/1948, pp 2 & 15, 23/4/1948, p 12, 14/5/1948, p 5 & 1/10/1948, p 2

There was another element to the work for the Central British Fund, and one that may have been prophetic of work to come. This was the inauguration of Women's Day in the provinces, and its association with raising money for the relief and rehabilitation work required in Europe. In May the small Bolton community was again listed, in this connection, in an article in the Jewish Chronicle, when its women responded to the appeal of the Women's Campaign Committee of the Central British Fund to arrange gatherings to mark Women's Day, in order to raise money to meet the needs in Europe. There was, it seems to us, a realisation that here was a cause in which the difference between the sexes could be put to good use, particularly because of the natural tendency of women to understand the needs of other women and families and children for stability and security, which are perhaps often not well realised by men. Bolton's women responded along with women in other towns and cities, many of them with only small Jewish communities, such as Llandudno, Chatham, Eastbourne, Grimsby, Northampton, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading and Wolverhampton. They would go on responding to similar causes for as long as there was a Jewish community in Bolton and with the same fundraising zeal and effectiveness that was found in Preston around the same period, despite the attrition of their numbers. Two months later the same current was flowing when a garden party and bring-and-buy sale was held at the home of Councillor and Mrs Joe Moss, and more than £81 was raised for Jewish Women's Week. These events must surely have raised the status of Jewish women, as they were raising money for good causes.²⁸²

By 1948 the event recorded in the Jewish Chronicle in the way of elections in Bolton had a distinctively feminine quality to it, being the election of the Ladies' Hospitality Committee. The report, in early September, announced that Mrs Kate Isaacson had become Chairman, Mrs Olga Moss Vice-Chairman, Mrs Dora Wise Treasurer, with Mrs Leah Cohen and Mrs Maisie Goldman as Joint Secretaries. The election of officers and the committee of the Congregation were not reported in 1948, but a further development was the formation of a senior Bnei Akiva group, in October, 'by a chaver who has been on Hachshara in Buckingham.' It was also hoped to form a junior group. As Bnei Akiva is a Zionist organisation for youth, this suggests that the senior and junior groups would not be greatly different in age groups. A little more information came out shortly after this report. The officers elected for the senior group were Michael Rothstein, as Madrich, Irving Slifkin as Treasurer, and Judith Freilich, the minister's daughter, as Secretary. (The Madrich is literally translated from Hebrew as a Guide, also functioning as the leader and counsellor. It appears as if Michael Rothstein, at this time nineteen years old, must have been the chaver, or comrade, who went on the Buckingham hachshara, or preparation, a kind of course that would include Torah study with other activities)²⁸³

Bolton's Bnei Akiva group soon got into its stride in the following year, 1949, raising the then considerable sum of more than £41 at a Neshef, in aid of the Kfar Etzion and Destroyed Kibbutzim Appeal. A Neshef appears to be an evening meeting, and Kfar Etzion was the oldest

²⁸² JC 14/5/1948, p 12 & 30/7/1948, p 14

²⁸³ JC 10/9/1948, p 12, 22/10/1948, p 15, 5/11/1948, p 12; Wikipedia entry on Bnei Akivah, and website <http://bauk.org/> (official UK Bnei Akiva website, accessed 25/6/2012); website <http://www.chrothstein.com/about.html> (Cantor Michael Rothstein's website, accessed 25/6/2012)

of four kibbutzim which were attacked by a greatly superior force of Arabs in May 1948, which resulted in the massacre of the people in the kibbutzim. The four kibbutzim were between Bethlehem and Hebron, in a strategically crucial position.²⁸⁴ Around the end of February 1949 the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee held a dance in the Empress Hall, Bolton, in aid of Magen David Adom, which realised £69. Bolton Hebrew Congregation's devotion to the welfare of Israel was demonstrated in June, when a service was held at the synagogue in honour of the first anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel. The election of officers around this time resulted in the re-election of Samuel Isaacson as President, of Norman Slifkin as Treasurer, and of Harold Isaacson as Hon. Secretary.²⁸⁵

Local matters did not, perhaps, go quite so well at this time: the issue of the Jewish Chronicle that reported the service to celebrate the first anniversary of the foundation of the state of Israel also carried a report on the same page, headed SMALL COMMUNITIES IN N. W. AREA. This was only the second meeting of small communities in the north-west area, which were beginning to feel their contraction, as families returned to the cities, or moved south, or even emigrated. It was decided that the meetings should be held every three months. The first item mentioned, apart from this procedural decision, was from Mr Isaacson of Bolton. He said 'that their needs were practically all catered for. They were prepared to help others,' and here one may imagine a change of tone, as the report continued, 'but he expressed the concern of his committee that they had not been asked permission for the visit which their minister paid to Preston and Blackburn.' Now Blackburn and Preston were both without ministers at this point, though Preston would appoint its last minister in the next two years – and he wouldn't last long. Bolton did not know, at this stage that it would shortly lose its last minister, so the Bolton Congregation may have felt a little more secure than it was to prove. Mr Rosenberg, of Blackburn, said that they had not been aware the Bolton did not know, thus rather hanging the unfortunate Rev Freilich out to dry. One can only speculate about a bad-tempered meeting with the minister when Mr Isaacson got back to Bolton. As a no doubt ill-paid minister, doing his best to provide regular teaching to the Bolton youngsters for a little extra, he may well have appreciated the extra payment for a trip to Blackburn or Preston, probably accomplished by public transport, perhaps rather slowly, but to face the wrath of the heavily moustached and imposing Mr Isaacson may have made him wonder whether it was worth the trouble.²⁸⁶

The election of officers for the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee in September 1949 produced some changes, though Mrs Isaacson remained President. She was joined by Mrs Esther Shaffer (wife of Benjamin) as Secretary, and Mrs Rebecca Perlberg as Treasurer. This year of elections and activities ended with a report, right at the end of December, on the Bolton Congregation's "recent annual meeting" (evidently its second in a year) at which Councillor Joe Moss had become Chairman, with Norman Cohen as Treasurer, and Norman and Irving Slifkin

²⁸⁴ JC 18/2/1949, p 14 & <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/gush.html>

²⁸⁵ JC 4/3/1949, p 15; website <http://mdauk.org/> (Magen David Adom, Israel's only medical emergency response and ambulance service, a non-profit-making and non-governmental organisation, depends on donors from across the world.) JC 10/6/1949, p 15

²⁸⁶ JC 10/6/1949, p 15

as joint Hon. Secretaries. As we have noted above (page 95) the Congregation was normally led by a President, not a Chairman, and this may be a sign of some kind of dispute going on, which is said to have occurred around this time. It did not, apparently, produce a complete breach in the congregation, but there is no doubt that with such a small Jewish population in the town, a division in the Congregation could cause nothing but weakness. (It is also possible that the Isaacsons, notably absent from the officers listed at this point, were busy with some family crisis or business development) This perhaps temporary change arose from a difference of opinion in the community, maybe with Councillor Moss brought in to smooth things over. There were some reservations about Sam Isaacson, who was regarded as autocratic, and there were several personal feuds within the community in the 1940's and 50's, though we have no more specific information on who was involved. Such feuds are probably a normal feature of small congregations, where people spend a lot of time together. In the event, there was never the kind of split in the Congregation that resulted elsewhere in the formation of a second Congregation.

²⁸⁷

1950 was not a notable year for the Bolton Jewish community, though it was a sad one. But first the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee gave 25 guineas (£26-25p) to the Weizmann Forest Fund. Then, around the end of April 1950, the Rev. Ezekiel Freilich, Minister at Bolton from 1928 to 1933, and since 1944, died. The Jewish Chronicle obituary includes a tribute from Mr Samuel Isaacson, 'President of the ... Congregation', which suggests that the gazetting of Joe Moss as Chairman in the previous December may have been an error, or actually have referred to a temporary step. Mr Isaacson's tribute was somewhat flowery, and deserves quotation here: 'The untimely demise of the Rev. Ezekiel Freilich has cast a gloom over the Bolton Hebrew Congregation. He toiled in the vineyard of the Lord not only in the synagogue, but in the classroom, where he inculcated a love of Judaism in the boys and girls. His message of Godliness was sought for by many non-Jewish organisations. His active interest in Zionist causes was an asset to the community.' The only other event of any note in the year, apart from a Silver Wedding anniversary (Ellis and Sarah Morris) and the engagement of Sheila Prag, was a visit by an Israeli Press delegation, who visited Manchester and had lunch with the Mayor of Bolton; it is likely that a representative of the Jewish community, perhaps Councillor Joe Moss, was also invited.²⁸⁸

It should be noted that whilst we know of Samuel Isaacson and Abe Goldman acting in place of a minister in the period after the death of Rev Freilich (the last resident minister at Bolton), Rev. Leslie Potash, a Shochet at Southport, helped out at Bolton during the last eighteen years of the Bolton Congregation, though it is not clear for how long. As he later became Chazan at the Shrubberies Synagogue, this may have ended his work for Bolton.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁷ JC 30/9/1949, p 14 & 30/12/1949, p 15

²⁸⁸ JC 31/3/1950, p 17; 5/5/1950, p 6; 30/6/1950, p 2; 1/12/1950, p 2 and 15/9/1950, p 12

²⁸⁹ Information from Mrs Lena Shindler, formerly Mrs Harry Price, a daughter of Jacob Wise

Around this time one perhaps significant development in the integration of the Bolton Jewish community occurred, though in a very limited way, and perhaps under atypical conditions. Dr Lentin became a member of the Bolton Rotarians - the *only* Jewish member. Mrs Lentin belonged to the Inner Wheel, again as the only Jewish member. She does not recall ever meeting any anti-Semitism during the twenty-five years they lived in the town – but as a doctor and his wife, highly anglicised, they may have been unusual, and assisted by the status doctors then enjoyed in the community. As a body of professionals the Rotarians and their adjunct, the Inner Wheel, may have been most unlikely to discriminate against someone from such a well-regarded profession, too.²⁹⁰

The Joan Barrie shop, founded by Danny Braham in 1938, was already beginning to make strides, with a distinctive pitch to the upper end of the ladies' fashion market. It would become a large employer in Bolton, as the headquarters of a chain of shops, but in the early post-war



years, having been delayed in its growth by first war, then austerity, it was a small company – but clearly with a lot of potential. This photograph, from the second half of the 1940s, shows Mrs Dora Braham outside the first Bolton shop, which was in Knowsley St.

Figure 237 Mrs Dora Braham outside the Joan Barrie shop in Knowsley St

1951 was similarly a quiet year in Bolton, with a very successful collection for Israel by the Ladies' Hospitality Society, in which £100 was raised for the Jerusalem Baby Home, and the sending by the same body of a consignment of food to Israel. In November the Congregation at last advertised for a minister to succeed Rev Freilich, who had died as long ago as late April of the previous year. Applicants were invited to send testimonials, stating the remuneration they required, and to send these to Leonard Simons, by this time the Hon. Secretary of the Congregation. No annual meeting was recorded by the Jewish Chronicle, which was apparently less interested in the north-west at this time

than it had been before the war, or indeed just after it.²⁹¹

In 1952 the Ladies' Hospitality Society arranged for a film show, in the Alnor Hall, which was in the Ice Rink building in Bolton. The film was *Across the Threshold*, and Mrs R. Kissman, of London, presented it, and spoke to the gathering. It appears, from other references to this film

²⁹⁰ Information from Mrs Ella Lentin

²⁹¹ JC 22/6/1951, p 14 & 23/11/1951, p 4

in the Jewish Chronicle, as if it was an Israeli film about Israel, which won support from various WIZO groups, who showed it around England.²⁹²

Among the few references to Bolton in 1952 was the departure of Mrs Esther Shaffer, wife of Benjamin Shaffer, whose going was marked by a farewell gathering in the home of Mrs Harris, wife of Dr Harry Harris. On behalf of the Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Society, of which Mrs Shaffer had been a member and holder of several offices, Mrs Slifkin thanked Mrs Shaffer for all her services, and presented her with a silver sweet dish. In the next issue of the Jewish Chronicle the appointment as Minister at St Annes Hebrew Congregation of the 28-year-old Rev. Maurice Myerowitz, who had attended Bolton High School, was announced. His connection with Bolton, apart from his schooling, remains obscure, as he was brought up in Liverpool, and attended the Yeshiva there for his Hebrew education, but Bolton could claim some credit for producing a very rounded minister, later a rabbi, with great charm, charisma and respect among his later congregants and students in three continents. His writing combines a warm humour with elegance of style, and we include two of his poems in a short section devoted to the literary creativity of Bolton Jews.²⁹³



In October 1952 the Ladies' Hospitality Committee elections produced one or two changes, with Mrs Esther Senior, the second wife of Harry Senior, becoming Chairman, Mrs Olga Moss Vice-Chairman, Mrs Leah Cohen Treasurer, Mrs Raye Weiner Building Fund Treasurer and Mrs Dora Wise and Mrs Pearl Slifkin acting as Secretaries. It almost seemed as if the women had taken over the running of the show. In the case of two of these ladies, they were second wives (Dora Wise being the other), and Raye Weiner, the wife of Nat, was to leave for the USA with her husband the following year.²⁹⁴

Figure 24 Wedding of Harry & Esther Senior in 1951

In June 1953 one of the last few notices of the election of officers of the Congregation appeared, with the names familiar: they were Samuel Isaacson as President, Norman Cohen as Treasurer, Jacob Wise as Warden and Michael

²⁹² JC 20/6/1952, p 15, 2/3/1951, p 13 & 5/10/1951, p 23 (the second of these is to a showing in Blackpool, the third to one in Belsize Park, in north west London)

²⁹³ JC 15/8/1952, p 14 & 22/8/1952, p 14 and see the short biography of Rev Myerowitz at the end of this book

²⁹⁴ JC 17/10/1952, p 16

Rothstein as Hon. Secretary. Shortly afterwards the Sixth Jewish Women's Week Campaign published their preliminary report, for June, on the amounts raised: Bolton's campaign, it stated, was proceeding, so no figure was provided. Nothing appeared subsequently, but there was a social evening in aid of Jewish Child's Day, at the home of Dr and Mrs Harry Harris, at which £22 was raised. The hostesses were Mrs Phyllis Harris, Mrs Dora Wise and Mrs Lena Price.²⁹⁵

Even as late as the 1950s anti-Semitism – or the fear of it – persisted. Sam Cohen, a pharmacist in Deane Road for many years, who took over a shop previously run by a Mr. W. Brindle, kept his predecessor's name on the front of the shop. Customers even called him Mr Brindle! Ironically, when Sam had passed on the business to his son-in-law, Robert Levy, and the latter in turn sold it, it began to trade under the name of the company that bought it – Cohen's Chemists. A similar fear of anti-Semitism affected Ruth Shemesh (née Posnansky/Simons), who was born in Bolton in 1942. She attended Church Rd Primary School, then Canon Slade Grammar School. She was the only Jewish pupil at both schools. She always felt very sensitive about being Jewish, but never experienced any real anti-Semitism, apart from once being told by another child, 'You killed Christ.'²⁹⁶



Figure 25 Sam Cohen's pharmacy shop

Bolton's collection for the Women's Week fund in the following year, 1954, included a worthy sixteen guineas (£16.80p) raised at a social gathering in July, at the home of Harry and Esther Senior. In August 1954 Samuel Isaacson resigned as President for health reasons. The report in the Jewish chronicle, exaggerating the figures as often happens on such occasions, said that he had "held office as Lay Reader and President." To examine

this claim in detail, the office of Lay Reader appears to have been a relatively new title, mentioned in the Jewish Year Book for the first time in 1952. It seems to be borrowed from the Methodists, but has an obvious application in a congregation where there had been no permanent trained Minister or Reader since the death of Rev. Freilich in 1950. As regards the office of President, there had been several other Presidents in the previous forty years, among them Myer Goldstone, Maurice Shaffer, Jacob Lanzetter, Simon Rothstein, Simon Aaronson, and Jacob Wise, many of them for two or three years, and their joint service in the office covered roughly twenty of those forty years. None of which dreary statement of facts detracts from his

²⁹⁵ JC 26/6/1953, p 16, 17/7/1953, p 6 & 20/11/1953, p 18

²⁹⁶ Information from Mrs Lesley Levy, Sam Cohen's daughter, and from Ruth Shemesh.

'hard work and devotion to duty,' or the fact that he had 'kept the congregation together by his tireless efforts.' The real and sad fact was that Mr Isaacson, now around seventy years of age, was terminally ill, in a time when palliative care was not advanced, and would eventually be sent home from hospital to die in what was probably lingering pain.²⁹⁷

A perhaps surprising event in September 1954 was a revival of the Manchester branch of the Anglo-German Fellowship. The branch was said to be working with the German Church in Victoria Park, Manchester; its aim was stated as "providing amenities for people of German extraction for recreation and social and cultural activities, and ...it is absolutely non-political." The report also mentioned that there were already branches of the Fellowship at Sheffield and Bolton, and others were being formed in Bradford and Liverpool. As we have seen above (pp 16-17) Bolton had a number of German residents in the late nineteenth century, and there were certainly large numbers of Germans in Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds and Manchester around the same time. It hardly needs stating that most of Bolton's inhabitants who had recent memories of Germany as their birthplace at this time were probably Jewish, and that those memories were terrible.

An unusual report of a burial connected with Bolton occurred in October, when disused prayer books and ritual appurtenances from Bolton and Holy Law Synagogue, South Broughton were buried at Failsworth Cemetery in east Manchester in a special grave. This may have been a consequence of the shrinkage of the Bolton Congregation.²⁹⁸

In 1955 a Bolton Head teacher's efforts to promote understanding among Christians and Jews came to the fore, in an interesting discussion: about ninety teachers from schools under the Manchester Education Authority visited the synagogue of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews (at Jackson's Row) to discuss with Rabbi P. Selvin Goldberg the teaching of the Crucifixion story in schools. It is to be hoped that there was a real dialogue, because according to the Rabbi, whereas only teachers possessing special qualifications taught such subjects as mathematics, history or Latin, 'any teacher was given the responsibility of imparting important scriptural information to children and so could be the cause of a lack of knowledge of the history and conditions of the time of Jesus.' This comment, if the Rabbi actually made it, could be disputed by many who attended non-denominational schools at the time, and remember teachers of Religious Knowledge who were highly knowledgeable on their subject, in which they had taken degrees. However, Rev. S. J. Packer, headmaster of Canon Slade Grammar School, Bolton, who must have known that the Rabbi was discussing matters on which he was hazy, explained to the audience how the first Christians were Jews and said this was, in his opinion, the important point which should always be stressed.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁷ JC 23/7/1954, p 16 & 6/8/1954, p 15. Mrs Ursula Sheridan wrote in her diary on 14/2/1961, "Went to see Mrs Isaacson. Mr Isaacson has come out of hospital. I feel they can do nothing for him, poor man."

²⁹⁸ JC 24/9/1954, p 18 and 8/10/1954, p 16

²⁹⁹ JC 15/7/1955, p 16

Shortly afterwards, in August, the Bolton Congregation held its annual meeting, electing Abraham Goldman as its President, Leonard Hyman as its Treasurer, Jacob Wise as Warden and Sam Cohen as Hon. Secretary. Norman Slifkin and Julius Lincoln, a member of the Preston Krafchik family, became Honorary Auditors. Abraham Goldman, who had taken over from Samuel Isaacson as President, was a young man, in his early thirties, who ran a dry cleaning business with his brother, Mark. He was clearly marked out for the position of leadership in the Congregation and was able to conduct services when there was no Minister and teach in the Cheder. He also organised a minyan for Shabbat services. His wife, Maisie, who had been Vice-President of the Ladies' Hospitality Society in 1954, became President of the Ladies' Hospitality Society in 1955, with Mrs Pearl Slifkin as Vice-Chairman, Mrs Wise as Treasurer, and Mrs Senior as Hon. Secretary.³⁰⁰



Figure 26 Mark, Mavis, Abe and Maisie Goldman

The last event of 1955 involving Bolton's community was a mammoth three-day WIZO bazaar at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester in late November, which raised over £12,000. All the WIZO branches in Manchester were joined by societies from St Annes, Bolton, Rochdale and other centres, organising stalls at the bazaar. The Lord Mayor of Manchester complimented the organisers on the amount of welfare work that went on in their community. There was a slight recognition of the subordinate role of the provincial branches (a not unusual thing in Anglo-Jewry, where London has long assumed a dominant position, when the chairman of the

³⁰⁰ JC 19/8/1955, p 17; information from Mrs Maisie Goldman; JYB 1955 and 1956. Incidentally the Goldman family were closely related to the singer, Frankie Vaughan, who often visited them in Bolton

Federation of Women Zionists of Great Britain and Ireland opened the bazaar. “Without the help of the provincial branches,” she said, “We would not be able to realise our promises.” (In other words, you are very helpful – to us, in London – an expression of gratitude that contains a sub-text, possibly not realised by the person who uttered it)³⁰¹



Figure 27 Blashky's shop, Old Hall St (behind the middle of the three seats)

In or around 1955 we have a glimpse of the synagogue in Wentworth Street, a few years after the renovation mentioned above under the aegis of the building committee. The glimpse is by courtesy of a local boy at the time, who was around ten years of age, having been born in 1944. David Edwards said that the building was open and derelict when he played *inside it* around 1955. He also recalled that there was an old house next to the synagogue building, which appears to agree with the 1908 Ordnance Survey map of the area. The likelihood seems to be that this house was either the accommodation, at different times, for the minister and family, and the resident caretakers **or** that it was an unrelated but contiguous house on the street parallel to Wentworth Street, namely Arkwright Street, where, incidentally, the family of Sir Harry Kroto lived around this time.³⁰²

A further testimony comes from Lorraine Hulme, who wrote:

‘As a child in the late 50s and sixties we used to visit my grandparents a lot. They used to live in Wentworth Street, Bolton. On Wentworth St was a Synagogue that was almost derelict. I recall as children we could enter from a little side entrance and play inside; it was obviously not in use but was quite an adventure for us children, it had quite a large outside area and the houses around it were very big

³⁰¹ JC 2/12/1955, p 18

³⁰² Telephone conversation with David Edwards, 10/4/2012

and used as lodging houses. I can remember one family (Lancasters) having around thirteen children and they still shared a house! I do not recall any Jewish people - perhaps by then they had all moved on to Manchester, I don't know. Wentworth St was quite close to the town centre, a lot of terraced streets, little grocers etc, and quite a poor area, it's all been demolished now and replaced with social housing.'

The fate of the building was clearly in the balance, when the Congregation at Wentworth Street took an interest in an alternative meeting place, probably in an equally dilapidated condition. This application emerges from the minutes of a meeting of the Bolton Library Committee of 13 October, 1955:

'ITEM A letter from the Bolton Hebrew Congregation enquiring whether it would be possible to purchase the Chadwick Museum for adaptation as a synagogue and classrooms
RESOLVED that consideration of such letter be deferred'

In fact the museum was in a very bad state of repair. The following week, on 22 October, the Library Committee reported that they, together with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee would be inspecting the place. Then the short dream of using it as a synagogue and classrooms was ended in July 1956, when the Bolton Library Committee minutes reported, on 20 July 1956:

'...a letter was received from the Minister of Education which indicated that "assuming the Chadwick Museum was a charity, his view would be that as the building as it now stands is valueless and to prepare it for sale would cost about £3000... to reinstate it as a museum would cost £7000, [so] it would be proper to demolish it.....Any other course would be uneconomic and totally impracticable."

By 1957, tenders were being sought for the demolition of the Chadwick Museum.

Another memory of the inside of the building at 12a Wentworth St comes from Bryan Senior, born 1935, an artist, and son of Harry Senior, the outfitter. Bryan left Bolton some decades ago. This memory would come from the late 1940s or early 1950s: he recalls attending the Shul occasionally, and that it was rather run-down and smelt of cats.

From this dismal time onwards the Jewish Chronicle never reported on the annual meetings of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation again, though it did report on a WIZO talk by Mrs Regina Kissman to the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Charitable Society at the home of Mrs Phyllis Harris in Farnworth in February 1957. This was significant in that it shows that the women's group was strongly Zionist – in fact, as there were probably few calls on its services from local Jewish people, as the community both prospered and shrank, it seems likely that this active Bolton Jewish women's organisation had its sights firmly fixed on help to Israel by this time.³⁰³

³⁰³ JC 22/2/1957, p 19

In May 1957 there was a problem with Shechita in Bolton. This was raised at a meeting of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews in that month, when Alderman Abraham Moss expressed his concern at the publicity given by one of the Manchester evening newspapers to the refusal of Bolton Council to grant a pen to the Bolton Jewish community for shechita. This refusal, he said, had been accompanied by 'a very bitter assault against shechita.' He then went on to a different, but related issue, namely that Bolton had made their application without consulting the larger community, adding that if there were contending organisations they should be subjected to authoritative arbitration in the community. Councillor Samuel Davies then supported Alderman Moss, saying that the problem existed because of a small group that refused to accept the authority of the community. There followed a note in square brackets [The "small group" mentioned by Councillor Davies, is, in all probability, the Machzikei Hadass, which is behind the request of the very small Bolton Jewish community for a casting-pen at the abattoirs.].³⁰⁴

As this was not the first problem the Bolton Community had over Shechita, it may be well to go back to some earlier manifestations of a perhaps well-meaning attempt to introduce more humane methods into animal slaughter, that were often exploited as a stick with which to beat the Jewish community: Bolton Markets Committee passed a minute on 17 January 1949, which was confirmed by Council on 2 February that year, and copied to the General Secretary of the Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, London W.1. in these terms: 'The committee considered the letter and leaflet from the Council of Justice to Animals [etc] asking for the sympathetic interest of this authority in the campaign against the present method of Jewish slaughter of animals. Resolved – that this committee is in sympathy with the aims of the Association.' One should note, in passing, that Councillor Joe Moss was already on the Council, so a certain amount of pressure would be likely to be applied by him, as noted in regard to a similar move in Preston in 1955, when Councillor Dr Abraham Korn was very effective in response to a similar move.³⁰⁵

Later in 1949, the Clerk of Kearsley Urban District Council wrote to the Secretary of the Urban District Councils Association, Bridge St, London SW1, on 20 October 1949, referring to the annual conference of the Royal Sanitary Institute on Kosher slaughter. Kearsley Council felt strongly about Shechita, and made urgent representations for the introduction of measures to secure its prohibition as soon as possible. However, in response, the Secretary of the Urban District Councils Association said the Association had decided to take no action on a memo on this subject issued by the Council of Justice to animals and Humane Slaughtering Association. There was also, in the years 1955-1956, some correspondence between Kearsley UDC and the Council of Justice for Animals and Rabbi S. D. Sassoon, who acted as a kind of one-man campaigner in support of Shechita. The MP, Ernest Thornton, writing on 10 March 1955 to the

³⁰⁴ JC 10/5/1957, p 20; Machzikei Hadas literally means 'Supporters of the law' and refers to a very Orthodox current in Judaism

³⁰⁵ *Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and others: a history of the Preston Jewish Community*, by John Cowell, 2009, p 86.

Clerk of Kearsley UDC, was noncommittal. (The Council had expressed their support for the abolition of kosher slaughtering by the bill of Mr Crouch, MP for North Dorset)³⁰⁶

In October 1957, to return to the chronicle of the Bolton community, Rev Slotki, of Manchester, was doing outreach work in Bolton at the Bolton Methodist Trinity Church Men's Class, where he spoke on 'The message and teachings of Judaism.' Shortly afterwards the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Charitable Society elected Mrs Pearl Slifkin as its Chairman, Mrs Maisie Goldman as Vice-Chairman, Mrs Leah Cohen as Treasurer (and Treasurer for the Building Fund), and Mrs Ursula Sheridan as its Hon. Secretary. Because Mrs Sheridan was a good observer, as well as a very effective administrator, we are fortunate in having had access to her sometimes wickedly humorous comments on the activities of this dynamic group of women. She first joined the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Charitable Society in May or early June, 1955 and immediately noticed what "natterers" they were. (This means that they talked a great deal, perhaps off the point) She also had, at this early stage, an opportunity to observe a jumble sale. 'Really, I've never seen anything like it! Vultures must be gentle in comparison...' she wrote. By October 1955 she was crowing that 'My little committee' (an exaggeration, as the Committee was chaired by Mrs Maisie Goldman at this point) 'Has really had to sit up at the last meeting as it is now ruled with a rod of iron.....the Chairman and I did not give them a chance of "yammering" during business hours, so to speak, and we got a lot of work done. The various big Jewish charitable organisations are also sitting up and taking notice of us, as I think for the first time in years, their letters and enquiries are answered promptly. Efficiency, that's what it is and they'll either throw me out at the end of the year because they can't cope with it or I'm in for life.' She nicknamed the group "the Yiddishe Mammias" and referred to them under that name throughout her diaries.³⁰⁷

The following year the election of officers of the Ladies' Charitable Society took place in October, and Mrs Maisie Goldman became Chairman again, with Mrs Pearl Slifkin as Vice-Chairman, Mrs Ray Paule as Treasurer, and Mrs Ursula Sheridan as Hon. Secretary.³⁰⁸

1958 was also a landmark year for Joan Barrie, the chain of shops run by Daniel and Dora Braham. The Manchester Evening News reported on the opening of their shop in Manchester, at

³⁰⁶ Document no ABCF/14/38 in Bolton Archives collection; Document no. AK/6/109/14 in Bolton Archives collection; correspondence between Kearsley UDC and the Council of Justice To Animals and Humane Slaughtering Association AND Rabbi S.D. Sassoon in Bolton Archives collection. **Robert Crouch**, Conservative MP for North Dorset 1950-1957, himself a farmer, announced in December 1956 that he would seek leave to introduce a Private Member's Bill, on slaughter of animals, but permission was not granted by the House of Commons. He died in September 1957. **Rabbi Solomon D. Sassoon** (1915-1985) was a learned opponent of those who attacked shechita, and a member of a famous family from India. He published *A critical study of electrical stunning and the Jewish method of slaughter* in 1955. He founded the Eastern Jewry Community in London at his own expense. (information from obituary in the JC 28/6/1985, p 14)

³⁰⁷ JC 18/10/1957, p 18 & 8/11/1957, p 18 and Mrs Ursula Sheridan's diary

³⁰⁸ JC 31/10/1958, p 24

Market St, adding another to a chain already represented in Leeds, Bolton, Huddersfield and Nottingham. The dynamic nature of the undertaking is clearly delineated in the long report, followed by a series of elegantly drawn advertisements, which are worthy of reproduction here. The report in the newspaper indicates the size of the company, when it mentions that sixty staff were employed in the Bolton headquarters of the company, in their shops, workrooms and offices, and that a fleet of vans carried their goods to the other shops.³⁰⁹

Two years later the Oxford St (Bolton) shop that had followed the original Knowsley St shop, under the name of Florence Fashions, was the subject of ambitious plans. The Bolton Journal reported that Joan Barrie (Bolton) planned to rebuild the shop as the biggest fashion shop in Bolton. 'The new shop,' said the report, 'Will have extensive showrooms and an arcade. The present Joan Barrie shop in Knowsley St has been bought by Horrockses of Ridgway Gates, and

Florence Fashions will now trade under the name of Joan Barrie (Bolton) Ltd.'³¹⁰



Figure 288 Joan Barrie advertisement from Manchester Evening News, Friday 2/5/1958

In April 1959 there was a meeting of the smaller Jewish communities in the North-West of England to discuss their problems. Representatives from Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Macclesfield, Stockport, St Annes, Southport, Stoke-on-Trent, Preston, Sale, and Northenden and Gatley met under the presidency of Isidore Sandler, President of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews. A phalanx of members of the Beth Din, the Shechita Board, the Central Board for Jewish Education and the Synagogue Council was

joined by honorary officers of the Manchester Communal Council to give advice and help. These officers and representatives must have been rather in the position of doctors and nurses

³⁰⁹ Manchester Evening News, 2/5/1958, p 8

³¹⁰ Bolton Journal 19/8/1960, in Bolton Antiquarian Clippings, A6, December 1956 – November 1960, in Bolton Local Collection. Daniel Braham's obituary notice in the Bolton Evening News of 28/6/1999 says that he had a chain of thirty shops by the time he sold his business on in 1978.

surrounding a collection of patients, most of whom were on life support, and have continued to slip away over the period since the meeting.³¹¹

Meanwhile the women continued to meet. In June 1959 Mrs Sheridan reported that there was 'A Yiddish Mammās' tea party at our house. Ray Paule was my co-hostess. We raised eight pounds, ten shillings (£8.50). Everyone seemed to enjoy it, but Ken and I breathed a sigh of relief when it was over.' [She did not state for what cause] In July there was a fundraising effort for the twelfth Jewish Women's week, in which Bolton raised £5-5s (£5.25) - as much as Hemel Hempstead and Stockton-on-Tees. Preston raised almost five times this amount. In August 1959 Mrs Sheridan wrote that there had been 'Yet another Yiddishe mammās' tea party at Esther Senior's house.'³¹²

On 5 August 1959 Jacob Wise, former President and often Warden of the Congregation, died. An obituary of this pillar of the community by his son-in-law, Ronald Daulby, was published in the Jewish Chronicle: among other things it said that he had arrived in Bolton 'with ten pounds, and by his determination, coupled with integrity of the highest order, established himself as one of the town's leading business men. He was a guarantor of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation and served in all offices.....He moved to Manchester a year ago, but still maintained an interest in the community. He gave handsomely to all charities and leaves a good name.'³¹³

1960 began with an outbreak of vandalism. The Board of Deputies, United Synagogue and Beth Din were the victims of slogans daubed on Woburn House, their offices, along with the Jewish Chronicle offices, a church in Battersea, and another in Holland Park, Kensington. The offices of the Bolton Evening News, a stockbroker and the local Health Executive in the town were all daubed with swastikas, slogans and the like. A week later there were more reports: in the Bolton area someone climbed the Independent Television Authority mast on Winter Hill and placed a Nazi flag on top, whilst three swastikas were chalked on the sides and boot of a car parked in Bolton town centre. The response of the owner of the car, Bernard Woolley, who was not Jewish, was robust and interesting: 'I am not a Jew,' he said, 'Although I have many Jewish friends and business associates. I will give £50 to Jewish charities for the identity of the person who defaced the car.'³¹⁴

In February 1960, perhaps in response to this disturbing development, there was an All-Faiths service in Bolton. Rabbi P. Selvin Goldberg, Senior Minister of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, at Jackson's Row in Manchester, preached on the theme that the first property of true religion was a reverence for all religions. "It should not matter what a man's faith may be, wheresoever his shrine, or whatever his mode of communion with God," he declared. "All of that must elicit respect and reverence." The Jewish Chronicle report was written so as to include no reference to any other of the faith representatives present, and under the title

³¹¹ JC 10/4/1959, p 26

³¹² Mrs Ursula Sheridan's diary; JC 24/7/1959 p 6

³¹³ JC 14/8/1959, pp 3 & 9

³¹⁴ JC 8/1/1960, p 10 & 15/1/1960, p 9

TOLERANCE FOR ALL RELIGIONS, in such a way as almost to suggest its theme had been Judaism's tolerance for other religions. The other elements of the report were Mark Goldman's reading from the Old Testament, and Rabbi Goldberg speaking in the evening at Withington Congregational Church. Mrs Sheridan's comments were more enlightening:

'7 February, 1960

This afternoon we had a very exciting experience. Mr Price, the Minister at the Unitarian Chapel, decided to hold an All Faiths service. He called Ken to arrange for a Buddhist, A Hindu, a Parsee, and a Jew to take part. The whole thing was most beautifully arranged. Usha read from the Gita; Homi read from the Parsee scriptures; Mark Goldman read from the Old Testament. Rabbi Goldberg ... gave the Address. He spoke really magnificently and *appeared for once to allow for a certain amount of intelligence among his listeners!*a Unitarian Chapel is an ideal place for this sort of gathering, being completely stark and undenominational with only the open flame looking vaguely like a crucifix.' [Our Italics] ³¹⁵

Chapter 10: The 1960s – a new Synagogue, and some excellent music; the Eichmann case

'Most of what was said and sung was unintelligible to a Gentile' – *newspaper report on the service at the consecration of the Queen St Mission Synagogue, November 1960.*

On 9 November 1960 there was what a seemed like a new beginning for the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, when the new synagogue, in an upstairs room of the Queen Street Mission, in Central Street, was consecrated by Rev. Aaron Segal, minister-reader of the Central Synagogue, Manchester. About forty-five people were there for the event. (The location of the Central St Synagogue is shown on the sketch map at the front of this book)

'ARK AND SCROLLS MOVED INTO NEW SYNAGOGUE,' was the headline of the Bolton Evening News report which included a picture of the officers and Rev. Aaron Segal. Councillor, later Sir Sidney, Hamburger, the President of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews and Councillor Leslie Donn, of Whitefield Synagogue, as well as Mr S.N. Flax, of the Central Synagogue were also in attendance. Other members of the congregation sat in their trilby hats, looking round suspiciously at the intrusion of the camera. The description was adequate, at the least: the report says that the Ark and Scrolls had been moved from the former Jewish Synagogue in Wentworth Street,

³¹⁵ JC 19/2/1960 p 15 and extract from Mrs Ursula Sheridan's diary. Rabbi P. Selvin Goldberg was Senior Minister of the Manchester Reform Congregation for thirty-four years, then worked at Hot Springs, Arkansas from 1974 until his death. His obituary in the JC 16/10/1981, p 12, refers to him as a "dynamic personality" who was an 'articulate and learned spokesman for Judaism.'

‘abandoned because of the dilapidated state of the building, to a new home in Queen St Mission.last night the new synagogue, in an upper room of the Mission, was consecrated in the presence of about 45 people. Although the size of the room imposed limitations, the traditional three circuits of the synagogue were made by the five scroll bearers, after which the Ark was opened and the scrolls were deposited in it. Then followed the consecration sermon and dedication service, during which the Ark was opened again while prayers were recited for the Queen and the Royal Family, and the State of Israel. All the men present wore their hats throughout the service, and each bearer of the scrolls, whose pointers were adorned with silver bells, which tinkled as they were carried round, wore a tallith (a silk praying shawl) about his shoulders. Most of what was said and sung was unintelligible to a Gentile,’ wrote the Bolton Evening News reporter, ‘But there was no denying the beauty and solemnity of the service.’

Would he, at a similar service in a Roman Catholic church, have said the same kind of thing of a service in Latin? It was also noted that a commemoration board with the names of the President, Barney Paule, Treasurer, Leonard Hyman, and Secretary, Sam Cohen, was unveiled, giving the date of consecration – Marcheshvan 19, 5721 (9 November, 1960). The officiating minister asked the congregation ‘to let this holy house be a wellspring of all gracious influences, a rallying point of all your best energies, religious, moral and intellectual,’ and said that ‘the men and women of the ideal synagogue would see that their faith and witness was based on peace and brotherly love.’

It was, whatever the explanation, a bold and confident move. Quite remarkably, the Jewish Chronicle did not report on the consecration of the new synagogue until two weeks after the event, when it provided a picture and a list of the dignitaries, with a brief description of the event. The picture in the Jewish Chronicle included two people from the Central Synagogue in Manchester, Rev Segal, and Mr S.N. Flax. The report in the Jewish Chronicle lists the names of a few more people who attended the event. The small size of this synagogue in a mission building, which has now become a showroom for furniture, suggests that accommodation was very limited, and that the ladies’ gallery, normally on a different level, would have been much closer than is usual to the men’s seating area. It should be added that though the Mission was known as the Queen St Mission, it was, in fact, in Central Street, which runs north, off Deansgate.³¹⁶

It seems quite clear from this report, and the evidently derelict state of the synagogue from the mid-1950s (Irving Slifkin suggests from 1957 or 1958, but as we have noted before, a local gentile remembers playing in the building at the age of about ten, which would be around 1955) that the congregation had been meeting elsewhere, perhaps in the Chadwick Museum. (See above, page 124)³¹⁷

³¹⁶ BEN Thursday 10/11/1960, p 7; JC 25/11/1960, p 14

³¹⁷ JC 25/11/1960, p 14

But even as the officers and members had entered into occupation of the Congregation's last home, Maisie and Abe Goldman (the former President of the Congregation) joined the Shrubberies Shul in Prestwich in the early 1960s, as the Bolton Shul was clearly fading away. After Abe died in 1972, like so many Bolton Jews before this time, his widow, Maisie, moved to Manchester.³¹⁸

As very little, apart from family events, appeared in the Jewish Chronicle in the following year, the next event is an extract from Mrs Sheridan's very interesting diary. '9 August 1961 - Barney and Raye (Paule) came round in the evening to discuss the forthcoming Yiddishe mammas' tea party but none of us was really interested so we ended up discussing Orthodox versus Progressive Judaism.' This is perhaps suggestive of how serious the people of that time were: given an agenda of discussing a social event, they fell to discussing different strands in Judaism. The background to it is that the Sheridans had by now joined the Jackson's Row Synagogue, and were no doubt comparing the styles of the perhaps rather conservative or orthodox Bolton shul with the more relaxed conduct of Jackson's Row, with its articulate, learned and dynamic minister, whose intellectual arrogance Mrs Sheridan had already remarked (above page 129). In September 1961 Mrs Sheridan wrote, 'Went to synagogue (Jackson's Row) for the Yom Kippur eve service. Too long! Then I'm afraid we went out to dinner.' (Her candour was refreshing, however doubtful she may have been about this breach of religious observance!)

Perhaps the most notable event in the life of the Bolton Jewish community in the course of 1961 was the death of the Life President of the Congregation, Samuel Isaacson at the age of 76. The obituary says that he had been in Bolton since he was 22 years old, which would make his stay in Bolton one of the longest. There are short biographies of him and members of his family at the end of this book. Some details of his will were published in the Jewish Chronicle afterwards, showing that he left a little over £6,500, including bequests of £25 each to Bolton Hebrew Congregation, The home for Aged Jews, the Manchester Talmudical College and the Manchester Talmud Torah.³¹⁹

In March 1962 Mrs Sheridan noted in her diary, 'Meeting of Yiddishe mammas. All future meetings to be held at our house. So many people have left, we have so few places to meet.' She could hardly have conveyed any better the discouragement a shrinking community must have caused its few remaining activists. In June that year, the Jewish Chronicle reported that Bolton now had a Jewish Recorder. This was Alexander D. Karmel, Q.C., who was 58, was called to the Bar in 1932, and appointed a QC in 1954. He was a member of the West London Synagogue, so it is possible that he never set foot in the new synagogue, in Central Street.³²⁰

³¹⁸ Information from Maisie Goldman

³¹⁹ JC 6/10/1961, p 25 & 6/7/1962, p 26

³²⁰ JC 1/6/1962, p 10 & diary of Mrs Ursula Sheridan. Alexander Karmel, later a Judge at the Old Bailey, was born in 1904 in Newcastle, the son of a well-to-do, Nottingham-born merchant tailor, and lived till 1998, dying in Kingston-upon-Thames. In 1968, when he was appointed a Judge at the Old Bailey, he was also chairman of the Croquet Committee of the Hurlingham Club. He admitted to no active communal

In May 1962 Adolf Eichmann exhausted the appeal process in Israel. Because his trial marked the beginning of the real understanding of what had happened to the Jews in the Holocaust, we refer to it here. This is partly in order to note the attention paid to it in the local newspapers, and partly to set our account in its historical context. Eichmann's appeal against his death sentence was rejected and the date for his execution was set, which was reported in the Bolton Evening News, without giving rise to any comments or letters.³²¹ Two days later the newspaper of 31 May 1962, on page 1 used the headline, 'EICHMANN'S HOPES DWINDLE' over a straightforward report which said the preparations for his execution were complete. On the next day, the Bolton Evening News of 1 June 1962 reported on page 1, quoting Eichmann's son Klaus as referring to a 'crime committed against my father by the Israeli State on 31 May 1962,' [the day he was executed] – 'Judaism hasproved once again that money is stronger than law and justice.' (The son clearly had as little shame as his unlamented father)... 'They needed a propitiatory victim, some evidence, to justify German money paid as compensation.' There was more on the three sons and their comments, who were not portrayed in a good light – one was a chain-smoker, another highly neurotic. Klaus also said, rather eccentrically, 'I hope this will put an end to war and revenge.' (To read Klaus's comments, one might think Eichmann was some innocent bystander caught up in a tragedy, rather than the planner of the transports, who also went to Hungary and overrode everybody there, including the Regent, Admiral Horthy, to ensure the Hungarian Jews were sent to Auschwitz and murdered in their thousands, on behalf of a murderous, deceitful and warmongering regime)

The same issue on page 9 carried a long report under the headline Eichmann dies with defiance – from a special correspondent, including the words: 'Neither remorse nor repentance marked Eichmann's last minutes on earth', and of the Bible [he was supported to the end by a Canadian missionary, Rev William Hull], he said, 'I have not time to waste on it.' It seems fair to summarise these reports as treating Eichmann as the mass murderer he clearly was, and not offering any comfort to those might try to excuse him or the deeds in which he was complicit.

Whilst it may seem remarkable that Eichmann's execution should be followed so soon by comments like those below, from Mrs Sheridan, it should not be forgotten that the trial had taken place a year earlier, and the Jewish community, who were well informed by their own newspapers at an early stage in the Holocaust, had had time to digest the horrors, not just after the trial, which ran from 11 April to 14 August, 1961, but also since the events in Germany and the rest of the Reich were reported in the 1940s. Now the name of Eichmann would be indelibly written into the history of the twentieth century, and his actions indisputable in their evil.

Mrs Sheridan's diary provides the rest of 1962 and all of 1963, in its inimitable style:

'1962 July

activities apart from membership of the West London Synagogue. (Further information from JC 19/1/1968, p 9)

³²¹ B.E.N. 29/5/1962 p 1

Yiddishe mammas' meeting...a speaker, Miss Redmill. Event took place at the Harris's home. (This was Dr Harry and Mrs Phyllis Harris, of Farnworth)

1962, 27 Sept

Erev Rosh Hashanah. Went to Synagogue. Next morning (28th) went to synagogue then out for lunch to celebrate Sybil(her daughter)'s birthday

1962, 7 Oct

Yom Kippur Eve service. The choir were lousy. [This must have been at Jackson's Row]

1962, 8 Oct

Yom Kippur. I did not smoke today. It was absolute hell.

1962, 16 Oct

Meeting of the Yiddishe mammas. V Depressing, talked about Harry Price who has lung cancer.

1962, 24 Oct

Harry Price has died.

1962, 13 Nov

Yiddishe Mammas meeting. I am not getting anything out of it. I told them I am not prepared to carry on unless everyone pulls their weight. I shall never get rid of the secretaryship of the Yiddishe mammas!

1963, 8 Jan

Another Y(iddishe) M(ammas) meeting. We had two speakers from the WVS who spoke about the threat of nuclear war.³²²

Whilst the Congregation maintained a discreet life in Bolton, in the mid-1960s, its alumni glittered elsewhere. Stephen A. Lentin, a fourth-year student, and son of a Bolton doctor, Michael Lentin, and his wife Ella, was elected President of the Glasgow University Dental Students' Society in November 1964. (The Lentins had not been prominent in the Bolton Congregation, but were friendly with a number of other local Jewish families, such as Dr Jack and Mrs Greta Cohen and Dr Harry and Mrs Phyllis Harris, as well as perhaps other "medical" families)³²³

In January 1965 an exasperated Boltonian, Mr W. Fisher, of whom we have not heard elsewhere, wrote a postcard to the Jewish Chronicle, advising its travel correspondent on the topics he should cover. This amusing postcard is worth quoting in full:

³²² Extracts from diary of Mrs Ursula Sheridan

³²³ JC 20/11/1964, p 36

‘Please, please could you write about something else than kashrut arrangements on this or that ship or airline? The great majority of Western Jews – and we are living in the West – don’t care tuppence, especially when they are abroad. I travel each year on the Continent and see and meet them. No wonder quite a few kashrut establishments have closed down or switched over.’

Whilst Mr Fisher probably had not much support for his view apart from his own anecdotal evidence of a number of conversations with fellow holidaymakers, his attitude was, at least, not outrageous enough to warrant any discretion on his part – at the time when he was writing. Perhaps today, in the second decade of the twenty-first century it would be different.³²⁴

Around the end of January 1965 a group of visitors from St Annes, Blackpool, Southport, Blackburn and Bolton converged on Preston to attend a supper and dance held at Wally’s Dance Club, by permission of Mrs Leah Hobkirk, who was a daughter of Solomon Lewis, a long-time President of the Preston Hebrew Congregation. This event raised £50 for the funds of the Preston Hebrew Congregation, which was farther away from eventual extinction than the Blackburn and Bolton Congregations, but nearer to it than those in Blackpool, Southport, and St Annes.³²⁵

The Northern Editor of the Daily Telegraph, Michael Kennedy, wrote, for the Jewish Chronicle, under the headline **MUSIC AND ART FLOURISHING**, about the arts in the North-West of England in March 1966. After looking at theatre, he moved on to music, and noted the flourishing of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and the lively chamber music societies in Liverpool and Manchester. This brought him to Bolton: ‘Bolton, in particular, is the home of one of the best international quartet series to be found anywhere, and its example is followed in other Lancashire and Yorkshire cities and towns.’ Now this is notable because it refers quite clearly to the programme of quartets and other chamber music organised largely by Mrs Ursula Sheridan, whose diary we have quoted several times. The concerts took place in the central library in Le Mans Crescent, Bolton, during the 1960s, and brought a fine collection of chamber musicians to the town.³²⁶

The latter days of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation were happy enough, with the new small synagogue. Lesley Levy recalls Hanukkah parties there, in a light and happy atmosphere, but that there weren’t many young children. Later, in her teens, (from 1967) she writes, “I seem to remember being told that a number of Jewish families in Bolton had one halachically Jewish member only. Certainly by the time I was a teenager in Bolton, there were no other Jewish teenage girls.”

As there was little or nothing of relevance to the Bolton Jewish Community in 1967, we must hurry on to 1968. The elevation, in January, of Bolton’s Jewish Recorder, Alexander D. Karmel,

³²⁴ JC 29/1/1965, p 28

³²⁵ JC 5/2/1965, p 21

³²⁶ JC 10/3/1966, p 36

Q.C, to the bench at the Old Bailey made him the third Jewish Judge in that court. And sometime in the year 1968 (or possibly 1969) the Bolton Hebrew Congregation quietly closed the doors on its final meeting place, in the Queen Street Mission building in Central Street. This is clear from the 1969 Jewish Year Book which carries the rather bald statement, 'The Synagogue is now closed.' Throughout its last eight or so years the Congregation was served by a triumvirate of the same President (Barney Paule), Treasurer (Leonard Hyman), and Hon. Secretary (Sam Cohen) but time had now run out for the discreet congregation, its shopkeepers and their wives, its fundraisers and committee members, its natterers (Mrs Sheridan's phrase) and its quiet doers – all had left the stage, rather as the members of the orchestra in Haydn's Farewell Symphony tiptoed out while their colleagues played the final bars of the Adagio that closes the symphony.

Chapter 11: after-life in Bolton

'I found my conversation with Elizabeth Hockenhill [of Jews for Jesus] galling and insulting' – from a letter to the Jewish Chronicle by Mrs Ursula Sheridan, 6/1/1989, p 22

The Jewish community of Bolton, lived on in surprising and less surprising ways. In May 1970 the Jewish Chronicle printed an article on the Israel Campaign:

'Bolton makes its mark.

For 65 years – from 1904 to 1969 – there was a small Jewish community in the Lancashire cotton town of Bolton. The congregation grew to its peak during the Second World War when there were 40 families. In the past decade the community dwindled although it tried to maintain a minyan on a Friday evening. Eventually the synagogue closed down.

Now the money saved by the congregation which was originally intended for a new synagogue is to benefit Israel. Two thousand trees costing £1,000 are to be planted at Yishi, near Jerusalem, to perpetuate the name of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation.³²⁷

It was a fitting memorial to this Congregation, whose members had done so much to raise money for charities at home and in Israel, not to mention earlier efforts to support communities in Eastern Europe and Germany and Austria that were passing through the gravest of dangers.

But there were still events to occupy the minds of the survivors, whether they were in Bolton or Manchester or St Annes, or elsewhere farther from the hilly town to the north of Manchester. Ruth Simons, the youngest daughter of Simon Posnansky and his second wife, Dora, was married in Tel Aviv in October 1968; Leonard Hyman, the last Treasurer of the Congregation,

³²⁷ JC 29/5/1970, p 16

died on holiday in July 1970; and in December 1971 Justin Price, a former assistant recorder of Bolton was appointed as Recorder on the Northern Circuit for the new Crown Courts.

In November 1972 the Bolton Evening News carried a report on the death of Abe Goldman. This may have been the first report of the death of a prominent Bolton Jew since Mark Rubin died in 1939. The headline was "'Valet' firm's chief dies in hospital' and the report ran as follows:

'Mr Abraham Goldman, who ran a Bolton-based dry cleaning and cloth repairing business, has died in a London hospital. He was 49. Mr Goldman, of Albert Rd West....built up the firm of Gee's Valet service [which he inherited] thirty years ago...from his father, who at that time had only one shop. The firm now has about thirty agents, mainly in the Bolton area. Based at Gilnow Lane and Deansgate, Bolton, Gee's Valet Service did repairs for many of the well-known town-centre tailors. Mr Goldman died in Guy's Hospital yesterday, after an operation for a heart complaint.[he] is survived by his wife, Maisie, and twelve-year-old son David Murray.'

The report added that he was to be buried at Blackley Cemetery, Manchester, without adding that this was a Jewish cemetery. In fact the report contained no reference to his being Jewish, despite his having been for several years President of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation. This seems surprising, but is open to at least two different interpretations: either the journalist assumed that everyone knew Mr Goldman was Jewish, or he considered it unimportant and unremarkable. It is also possible that he *didn't know* Mr Goldman was Jewish, and he didn't recognise his surname as a common one among Jewish people. There certainly seems to be no evidence of prejudice in this very factual report— rather the impression is of a reliable firm, a family tragedy, and of a company that Mr Goldman had built up to an impressive extent. It is also a far cry from the very open self-identification of Samuel Taylor, the one-time Farnworth Alderman, whose Jewishness was well-known and apparently accepted in that area, a generation earlier.³²⁸

The National Front, a predecessor of the British National Party, announced that it would be putting up candidates in local elections in Bolton, as well as the Greater London Council, Huddersfield, Blackburn and other places in the local government elections of 1973. The party's statement suggested that it would oppose all "coloured immigration" and repeal the Race Relations Act "as an infringement of ... traditional rights of free speech." Whether this garnered it much support from trusting Jews with short memories might be doubted. In 1974 the National Front planned to contest Parliamentary seats, and the Bolton Evening News was probably embarrassed by the fact that one of its leader writers, Geoffrey Booth, was to be one of these candidates. The candidates were to stand in Bolton, Stockport, Manchester Blackley,

³²⁸ Bolton Evening News, 14/11/1972

Blackburn, Rochdale and Oldham. The Jewish Chronicle commented drily that in the last election all 54 National Front candidates throughout the county lost their deposits.³²⁹

There were also other symptoms of the survival of anti-Semitism, in its less crude and less political form, such as exclusion from such associations as golf clubs, particularly in north London, personal attacks, in print and speeches, on individual Jews who excelled in various fields (which they frequently did) and the bullying of schoolchildren. This persisted in a country where as late as the 1980s a Conservative government would have more Jewish members than any previous administration – Nigel Lawson, Leon Brittan, Michael Howard, Lord Young, Malcolm Rifkind, Geoffrey Finsberg, Sally Oppenheim and others – but their party could still exhibit anti-Semitism in one of its forums. It is probably fair to say that there was little, if any, of this kind of prejudice in evidence in Bolton, despite the coming efforts of the National Front in the town.³³⁰

Other names from the past remained, including Mrs Beatrice Perlberg, now a widow, whose sister Leah Silverman, died in August 1973. Dolly Simons, widow of Simon Simons (Posnansky), died in Middlesbrough, where she had gone to live from Bolton, in March 1975. An engagement announced in the same month in the Jewish Chronicle was interesting: Ian Paul, son of Lucille and Leon Paul, of Lostock, Bolton, became engaged to Evy Bor, daughter of a couple in Cheadle. (For details of earlier Bors in Bolton see the Biographies at the end of this volume) A new name, and a sign of Jewish industry providing jobs in the Bolton area, was that of B. Rosenthal Ltd, at 18 Lyon Rd, Lyon Motor Way Estate, off Springfield Rd, Kearsley, who were agents in Scotland and Northern England for F. Frohwein and Sons Ltd, of Golders Green, London NW11, suppliers of foods “prepared under Kedassia supervision.” Advertisements for Frohwein’s, naming the northern and Scottish agents, appeared in the Jewish Chronicle regularly from the mid 1970s. In 1990, still in Kearsley, they also appear as representatives for another firm, Empire Kosher Poultry, Inc., of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, USA.³³¹

Unfortunately the National Front had not yet finished with Bolton. This right-wing party, which would reach its high point in 1979, was busy booking public halls for meetings in 1978, including the town hall in Bolton, which it had booked for 10 February that year. (At Hyde members of NUPE – the National Union of Public Employees said they would refuse to open the Town Hall for the meeting booked by the National Front for 26 January, and in both Hyde and Bolton members of NALGO, the National Association of Local Government Officers said

³²⁹ JC 20/9/1968, p 2, 24/7/1970, p 3, 29/8/1969, p 10, 9/3/1973, p 11 & 13/9/1974, p 16

³³⁰ Julian Critchley, *The Palace of Varieties*, Faber & Faber, 1990, page 129 refers to the meetings of the 1922 Committee of the Conservative party on occasions when the party’s worst side manifested itself, when “we run the gamut of our emotions: jingoism, anti-semitism, obscurantism, cant and self-righteousness; all play their part.” One of the occasions when he specified that these emotions were on display was the revenge taken on Leon Brittan at the time of the Westland affair, in the 1980s, indicating that anti-semitism would then have been in the ascendant.

³³¹ JC 17/8/1973, p 25, 7/3/1975, p 37, 14/3/1975, p 22 & 18/7/1975, p vii of Food and Wine supplement; 14/9/1990, p 38

they would refuse to open the Town Hall) The Bishop of Portsmouth commented that 'the most bitter observations' of the National Front 'are reserved for those of the Jewish race.' At Bolton the National Front was not unopposed in holding this meeting: the local Community Relations Council had organised a protest evening on the same day, to be addressed by clergy and trade union representatives. On the day, the anti-Front demonstrators numbered around 3,000, and there were nineteen arrests by the 1,200 police with twenty horses. Jewish organisations were represented among the demonstrators.³³²

Between the above meeting and the protest against it, and the General Election of 1979, to which this was related, being part of the NF's campaign, a former lecturer at Bolton College, Dr Maurice Gordon died, in mid-1978, his death reported in the *Jewish Chronicle*. He appears not to have been connected with the former Congregation in any way, but was an observant Jew, and must have been at Bolton Institute of Technology sometime around 1958 to 1970, as he was there before going to Teesside Polytechnic, then to Carmel College, and briefly to Melbourne, Australia, before taking up a post at JFS Comprehensive School, North London as recently as February 1977. He had also served as reader of the Higher Broughton Synagogue between 1948 and 1958, while doing research at Manchester. He is an example of one type of Jewish person who would have been working in Bolton, though perhaps not resident, the worker in higher and further education, and it should not be forgotten that in the early years of the twenty-first century Bolton became a fully-fledged university town, thus attracting both teaching and administrative staff, as well as degree students to its faculties and courses.³³³

The results of the 1979 General Election proved the ability of the National Front to cause trouble without accumulating much in the way of support. In Bolton East the result was that Labour held the seat, with the votes and percentages of the total after the figure for votes.

DW Young	Labour	21,920	47.60%
R Baldwin	Conservative	20,068	43.58%
SB Lawrence	Liberal	3,603	7.82%
J Hamilton	National Front	457	0.99%

Turnout: 78.74%

In Bolton West the National Front did even less well than it had in Bolton East. Labour again held the seat.

WA Taylor	Labour	17,857	44.81%
BH Watson	Conservative	17,257	43.30%
J Fish	Liberal	4,392	11.02%
K Bernal	National Front	348	0.87%

³³² Jonathan Brown in *the Independent*, 23/4/2012; JC 13/1/1978, p 1, 27/1/1978, p 40 & 17/2/1978, p 9; as Hyde is in Tameside, the Tameside branches of both unions would be involved in this resistance to the meeting;

³³³ JC 11/8/1978, p 20

Turnout: 79.36%³³⁴

These figures must have caused a sigh of relief among the remaining members of the Jewish community in Bolton, some of whom were still quite prominent in the town. For example Sam Cohen had been until recently a Councillor, first in Bolton, then on the Greater Manchester Council. Kenneth Sheridan, the husband of Mrs Ursula Sheridan, whose diary we have quoted at length, was a member of the Bolton Community Friendship Council, becoming its Life Vice-President in 1976. There were also still Jewish doctors practising in Bolton, and other professionals quietly going about their business, as well as some Jewish-owned shops and traders who came into the town from Manchester.

The National Front, near the end of its life as a political force, again tried to disrupt life in Bolton in late 1980, when it applied for permission for a march through the town centre and shopping precinct on Sunday 23 November, which it proposed to end with speeches from the town hall steps. This time permission was not granted, and the Front had also been banned from meeting in the town hall. A little later, perhaps as a scaled-down version of the banned event on 23 November, 250 members of the National Front demonstrated against local council plans in Bolton to finance West Indian and Asian community centres.³³⁵

Early in 1980 a new arrival in Bolton was a Jewish choirmaster, Adrian Isaacs, who, after a very successful seventeen years as conductor of Glasgow's Jewish Choral Society, took up an appointment as director of music at Rivington Blackrod High School, Bolton. His former choir had won acclaim for performances which had raised thousands of pounds for charitable causes, and it gave performances in churches, old people's homes and a variety of clubs of different denominations. Not content with his "day job" at the school Mr Isaacs, who was to live in Manchester, was also to become conductor of the Crumpsall Synagogue choir. After the efforts of Mrs Sheridan in the 1960s, it seems likely that Bolton was acquiring another very effective musical organiser.³³⁶

In mid-1981 Sybil Sheridan, the daughter of Ken and Ursula Sheridan, from Bolton, was both ordained as a Rabbi and married to a fellow Rabbi, Jonathan Romain, minister at Maidenhead Reform Synagogue. She was ordained at the West London Synagogue, having graduated from Leo Baeck College, and was to serve the Progressive Jewish community, initially at Ealing Liberal Congregation. It was a notable first for Bolton, though the town had previously educated an older Rabbi, Maurice Myerowitz, and the Bolton Congregation had employed two ministers who later became Rabbis, one of them the eminent Rabbi Isaac Richards, who was to be so significant a figure in South African Judaism.³³⁷

³³⁴ Figures from website <http://www.politicsresources.net>

³³⁵ JC 7/11/1980, p 9 & 28/11/1980, p 5

³³⁶ JC 18/1/1980, p 10

³³⁷ JC 3/7/1981, p 8 **and see** short biographies of Rabbi Maurice Myerowitz, Rabbi Isaac Richards, Rev Jacob Kahan and Rabbi Sybil Sheridan at the end of this book.

A few years later, in 1986, the Jewish Chronicle, in an article on Jewish women interested in politics as a career, mentioned Harriet Steele, 22, from Bolton, a former chairman of the Union of Liberal Students and a member of the Liberal Party National executive, as seeking a parliamentary seat. She commented "Politics is often seen as very male – strident and aggressive. We have to change the atmosphere and the structure and make it easier for more women to get involved." As far as we have been able to establish, her career did not progress, but it is interesting to discover a Jewish person with such vaulting ambitions in a town where there were not enough Jewish people to maintain a congregation at this time.³³⁸

In a different sphere of life, Bolton Wanderers, the local football club, was to appoint a chairman from the Prestwich Hebrew Congregation in 1987. This was Barry Chatow, or Chaytow, who had already been vice-president of the club for the previous eighteen months, and a director for a year. At this point the club was languishing in the fourth division, but its fortunes would be transformed with a transfusion of Jewish blood over the next two decades. The very next year Wanderers returned to the third division, with their new chairman defiantly stating their aim as return to Division two. His reign as chairman, however, came to a premature end in February 1989, when he resigned after an attempt to remove the then manager failed to win the support of the board. At this point the club was still in the Third Division, and was described as "struggling." This was not the first time somebody Jewish had been involved with the Wanderers: in the July 2012 issue of *Jewish Renaissance Quarterly Magazine of Jewish Culture* there is a reference to Jack Koffman, who played for Bolton Wanderers for a short time during the Second World War. He then went for a brief spell to Manchester United, and finally to Congleton. Eventually he gave up the sport and returned to being a hairdresser. A solicitor called Teddy Morrison, who was also Jewish, played briefly in goal for the Wanderers, too, during the Second World War, was later a partner in the firm of Whittingham, Glass and Morrison, in central Manchester, and died early. The Wanderers also had a Jewish Official doctor for many years, in the shape of Dr Michael Lentin, who lived and practised in Bolton for over forty years.³³⁹

Bolton was visited a few years before the late 1980s by what purported to be a "Jewish song group" from the United States, who came to perform at one of the local schools. It turned out that they were members of "Jews for Jesus", and Kenneth Sheridan went along to see what they were about. He engaged in perhaps pointless argument with the group, then forgot all about the incident, but in late 1988 the group returned to Bolton, and contacted the Sheridans. Mrs Sheridan took over at this point, as her husband had to go out, and told Mrs Hockenhill, the woman from the organisation, that she and her husband were practising Jews and closely related to rabbis – at which point the woman, clearly not expert at taking a hint, asked if they

³³⁸ JC 31/10/1986, p 32

³³⁹ JC 29/5/1987, p 11; 13/5/1988, p 16; 24/2/1989, p 32; information from members of the Lentin family; *Football: a British Obsession, but What About The Jews?* in *Quarterly Magazine of Jewish Culture*, July 2012, p 11; information from Michael Braham, quoting *Bolton Wanderers: the complete record* by Simon Marland, DB Publishing, 2011

knew a rabbi, Eric Lipson, “who believed in Jesus.” Mrs Sheridan then rang Operation Judaism, which was set up to combat the erosion of the Jewish community by these modern conversionists, and spoke to Rabbi Shmuel Arkush, who was well aware of Mrs Hockenhull and Mr Lipson, as ‘virulent fighters for the conversion of Jews to Christianity’. Writing to the Jewish Chronicle about this confrontation, Mrs Sheridan said she had found her conversation with Mrs Hockenhull ‘galling and insulting.’ She expressed the view that people who were prepared to follow up such a tenuous link to her husband years after a meeting, were clearly very determined ‘to wean Jews from Judaism and I find this horrendous.’ By way of support for anyone approached by the “Jews for Jesus” Organisation, or Mrs Hockenhull or Mr Lipson, or the Church’s Mission for the Jews, she provided the telephone number for Rabbi Arkush at Operation Judaism in Birmingham. Clearly there was still plenty of life in Mrs Ursula Sheridan! (There is another way of viewing this incident: that the Jews for Jesus visit to Bolton was largely a waste of time, there being so few Jewish people in the town by the time they were visiting, and surely it would be better for them to waste their time in a place where there was hardly anyone to convert, than to be in the middle of a flourishing community in Manchester or Leeds, causing a much greater degree of annoyance and ill-feeling?)³⁴⁰

In June 1989 there was one of the most heartwarming of reunions with a connection to Bolton’s Jewish community. Martha Bieler, an Austrian student, had written to a British journalist, Bernard (“Bill”) Sykes, who worked for the Bolton Evening News, in order to improve her English during the 1930s. By 1938 life for a Jew in Austria had become a matter of persecution and the end of a life that had been quite good. This was when Bernard agreed to put up guarantees for Martha and Sonia, her younger sister, which allowed them to come to Britain and safety. After this he put up guarantees for the girls’ parents and other Austrian Jews, and later persuaded fellow journalists on the Bolton paper to do the same thing. After Martha and her sister reached Bolton he was in the forces and they lost contact. When he came back at the end of the war he assumed they had all gone to America, until 1989, when he had a telephone call from Martha. The Jewish Chronicle photograph of Bernard and Martha, in his garden at Thames Ditton, in Surrey, shows two elderly people, sharing memories and rejoicing in so many years of a life that might have been denied to Martha without Bernard’s efforts and willingness to help.³⁴¹

In 1992 the story of John Lewis’s extreme sexual jealousy and how it may have exposed the Profumo affair to the public gaze was published: that story, in very condensed form, is discussed above, (page 109) along with Mr Lewis’s time as an MP for Bolton.

In 1996 a drama group for the 18-30 age group was formed in Manchester, by four young students and recent graduates, one of whom was Sefton Marks, who was taking a film studies degree course in Bolton. We have remarked elsewhere on the effect of the later University on

³⁴⁰ JC 6/1/1989, p 22

³⁴¹ JC 16/6/1989, p 2 (of London Extra)

the attraction of a new generation of Jews to Bolton, but this course was running at the precursor of the University, the Bolton Institute.³⁴²

Probably the other main source of Jewish presence in Bolton was the football team referred to earlier, in the struggle to escape from the lower divisions of the football league – Bolton Wanderers. The unhappy prelude to this tale of success concerns a West Ham player, Eyal Berkovic, who was an Israeli international. In February 1998 this unfortunate midfielder was first subject to jeers of “Jew-boy” at Bolton, then “Yiddo” at West Ham, the latter cries coming from the Blackburn supporters. In regard to the West Ham cries, the Blackburn chief executive told the Jewish Chronicle that the club had not received a complaint from West Ham or any governing body, and therefore felt there was no issue. At Bolton, the local club mounted a “lengthy investigation” and pledged to impose an indefinite ban on the lone supporter who was said to be responsible – if he were spotted at the next home match. A Sun photographer claimed that the abuse came from more than one supporter.³⁴³

In 1999 a rare distinction was achieved by a Bolton Jewish resident, Norman Stoller, who had also been Daily Telegraph-CBI “businessman of the year”. He was sworn in as High Sheriff of Greater Manchester, an ancient title with no executive powers, but ceremonial functions. The appointment was for one year, and followed his holding office as Deputy Lieutenant of Greater Manchester from 1995. He was the President of Seton Scholl Healthcare plc, then the largest employer in Oldham, and involved with the local chamber of commerce, as well as county president of the St John’s Ambulance. His charitable foundation, the Stoller Charitable Trust has been in operation since the 1980s. He had moved to Bolton as recently as 1997 but retained membership of the Sha’arei Shalom Reform Synagogue in Whitefield. He is unusual in having been honoured with an MBE, a CBE and an OBE.³⁴⁴

In 2000 Alfred Dunitz retired from the Board of Deputies. He was known as the saviour of most of Anglo-Jewry’s Georgian cemeteries, and had represented Exeter Hebrew Congregation on the Board for twenty years. Many of the cemeteries had been seriously vandalised over the preceding years, and he set out to raise money for restoration work, as well as to bring about that work. He was greatly in demand as a speaker, having a wealth of historical knowledge. The reason he is mentioned here is that the report of his retirement from the Board of Deputies gave his background as that of a textile manufacturer with factories in Bolton and St Albans before his retirement. He was over eighty when he retired from the Board, and lived on until early 2011, when he died at the age of ninety-three.³⁴⁵

Another outsider, but not from so far away, was Maurice Brunner, who was active in the Bolton Sacre (the Standing Council on Religious Education), though he was born in Salford in 1923,

³⁴² JC 22/12/1995, p 9 (Community)

³⁴³ JC 27/2/1998, p 1

³⁴⁴ JC 26/3/1999, p 23; CBI = Confederation of British Industry; web page

<http://www.manchesterlieutenancy.org/index.php?page=norman-stoller> He was born in 1934.

³⁴⁵ JC 25/2/2000, p 28 & webpage <http://youandus.theus.org.uk/news/mr-alfred-dunitz-jp/>

and was a member of the South Manchester Synagogue at the time of his death in December 1999. His interesting C.V. included joining the army in World War 2, and service in the Intelligence Corps. After the war he studied English and American studies at Manchester University, after which he became a teacher, headmaster and educational adviser. On retirement in 1983 he became a member of the Manchester Council of Christians and Jews. He was also a speaker for the Manchester Jewish Representative Council and an active Liberal Democrat.³⁴⁶

In July 2001 the Jewish Chronicle reported that the newly-appointed northern co-ordinator for the Association of Jewish Refugees, Susanne Green, who was a former social worker with the Merseyside Jewish Community Council, hoped to establish groups for elderly ex-refugees in Newcastle, Sheffield and Glasgow, who might not have been part of the Jewish community since coming to the UK. In the meantime she had already found refugees in north Wales and Bolton, and had just held her first meeting with the Liverpool group at Harold House. Unfortunately, the refugee(s) in Bolton were not named in the report. A few months after this, the Jewish Chronicle reported on the appointment of a Bolton man as Chief Executive of Outreach, which cares for people learning disabilities and mental-health needs. Norman Steedman, who came from Wigan and Bolton health authority to the post, introduced himself to volunteers and clients at a Chanukah party, and said that he hoped to extend the range of services.³⁴⁷

The influence of Jewish players, as opposed to administrators, first came in a really big way to Bolton Wanderers in 2004, when Tal Ben-Haim first appeared for the club in the autumn of 2004. In 2006 he was unable to accompany his team mates on a trip to the United Arab Emirates on his Israeli passport, and had to cool his heels in the Reebok Stadium, back in Bolton. Bolton's press officer, Daniel Reuben, spoke briefly to Jewish Chronicle Sport, to explain that Ben-Haim understood the situation and was happy enough to take part in full training sessions at the Stadium. Shortly after this he was joined in July 2006 by Idal Tan, also from Israel: the latter was pictured in the Jewish Chronicle admiring the club shop merchandise on arriving at the Reebok Stadium. At this point the Israeli players seem to have formed a habit of joining Bolton, now a Premier League side, when Tamir Cohen arrived in January 2008. The third Israeli player proved quite outgoing, and was soon answering questions at Thornleigh School in Bolton. He told the children he was fulfilling a dream, playing in the Premier League, and thought the Bolton team good enough to stay in the Premier League. All these proficient players from Israel were no doubt good public relations for Jewish people in general, as football is such a popular game in Lancashire and surrounding areas. The final Bolton-related news in this period is that the club doctor, Dr Jonathan Tobin, from Enfield, is Jewish, and was able to save the life of Fabrice Muamba, Bolton's midfielder, during a quarter-final F.A. Cup game at White Hart Lane, Tottenham in March 2012, when the player suffered a cardiac arrest. By an amazing coincidence

³⁴⁶ JC 3/3/2000, p 27

³⁴⁷ JC 6/7/2001, p 22 & 21/12/2001, p 16

he was assisted by another Jewish doctor, Andrew Deaner, a Tottenham supporter, and cardiologist, who happened to be watching the game.³⁴⁸

We have mentioned above the likelihood that Bolton Institute and its successor, the University of Bolton, would attract Jewish students and faculty, if only from nearby Manchester. The University of Bolton came into being in January 2005 when the Privy Council gave approval for its title choice. Previously the Bolton Institute of Higher Education, it had become Britain's newest university in April 2004 when the Privy Council had designated it as a university. This Institute could trace its roots back into the third decade of the nineteenth century. In 2007 one of the most remarkable developments came about: the University agreed to work with Ma'alot Greater Manchester, a Jewish studies learning programme, to provide a new B.A. combined degree in business and Jewish studies. There would be separate arrangements for male and female students, with the men studying for the joint degree in the Beth Hamedrash in Whitefield Synagogue, and the women at the Beis Soroh Schenierer seminary, Salford. Rabbi Guttentag, of Whitefield Congregation, explained that this was an attempt to provide higher education opportunities for the strictly orthodox, who, because of their Charedi orientation do not fit into the social scene of a modern university, and want to pursue their studies in a supportive Jewish environment. The first course was due to begin in September 2008, and in view of the above, it may be that these students have rarely spent time in Bolton. The course is still running at the time of writing.

In 2012 Cardiff United Synagogue called upon Rabbi Michael Rose to fill a ministerial vacancy. Rabbi Rose, born in Leeds, was living in Manchester, and combining yeshivah teaching with studying for an engineering degree at Bolton University. If Rabbi Rose, a young man of 25, with some impressive experience as director of a youth programme in Glasgow and in community work in Birmingham, Budapest and New Jersey, is continuing the Bolton course, he is likely to be travelling often between Cardiff and Bolton, as well as perhaps Manchester. Most Jewish people, as their history since at least 1880 shows, take an inordinate amount of travel in their stride.³⁴⁹

There are, it is clear from occasional references in the Jewish Chronicle, still Jewish families living or working in Bolton, in the professions, in football, and in academia. Many of them have close links to the much larger Manchester community, and it seems unlikely that Bolton could ever again have a Hebrew Congregation: even when it did, it never seems to have felt the need for a burial ground, there being so many in Manchester, and for much of the time when there was a Congregation in Bolton, it is likely that the majority of Jewish people who spent most of the week in Bolton, still went home to Manchester in the evening and at weekends. This group are covered in the next chapter.

³⁴⁸ JC 8/10/2004, Sport section, p 1; 10/2/2006, p 69; 7/7/2006, p 1 of Sport section; 18/1/2008, p 75; & 23/3/2012, p 7

³⁴⁹ Information from University of Bolton website, www.bolton.ac.uk; JC 29/6/2007, p 15; 13/6/2008, p 34; 12/3/2010, p C6; 18/5/2012, p C6

Chapter 12: Mancunian businesses in Bolton

‘... Manchester is the place where people do things.... “Don't talk about what you are going to do, do it.” That is the Manchester habit.’ - *What the Judge Saw: being twenty-five years in Manchester by one who has done it*, by Sir Edward Abbott Parry, 1912

In much of the time we cover in this history, there were Mancunian Jewish businesses represented in Bolton and its area – particularly in central Bolton, in the markets, and in Farnworth, also noted for its market. It is fair to assume that in many cases the family served as the staff in these often expanding businesses –



Figure 29 Bradshawgate showing Benjamin Cream's shop - left of UCP restaurant

though not always. Individual memories of the shops and stalls are very revealing. Jack Kravitz, a boot and menswear retailer, had a stall on Farnworth market for many years. In Bolton he was known as Jack Morris, though the stall and later shops were known as Krayson's, which also sounds less “foreign” than his real surname. The business was founded by his father, Morris Kravitz, whose first name was

no doubt the origin of the business surname. Jack's daughter, now Mrs Raynes, recalls that the stall was a wooden hut. Shoes hung on strings outside the hut, and to make the stall look more inviting and better stocked (especially in bad times) empty boxes would be piled up on the top shelves. Jack Kravitz's brothers-in-law also had shops, in Rochdale and Oldham, and their policy of joint buying from suppliers enabled them to get a discount on the larger amounts they could afford jointly. Prospective purchasers went into the hut to try on the shoes, which were of a fashionable type. Mrs Raynes also recalled that her grandfather had a stall on Oldham Market.³⁵⁰

We know less about other Jewish businesses. At the New Year's fair 1938-1939, a slightly mysterious J. Franks appeared, described as a gazer – perhaps a stand with a telescope on which people would look over the town (assuming this was from the first floor of the market hall) and surrounding countryside. It seems likely that this man must have had some

³⁵⁰ Conversation with Mrs Phyllis Raynes, 1/11/2011; article on Jack and Edward “Morris” in Bolton Evening News, 6/4/1960

connection with the long-established firm of Aubrey Franks, who provided spectacles and scientific instruments in Manchester and Bolton.

Figure 30 advert for Davies's Mac stall in Bolton Market, from 1955 centenary brochure

31 YEARS OUT OF A 100 YEARS
IS A GOOD RECORD

THE REASON—Because we give Value for Money
and Civility

HELLO! HELLO!

We're all going...

TO

**THE FAMOUS
MAC STALL**

VALUE FOR MONEY RAINWEAR
ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS

You must see the NEW Men's Wonder
Silk-quilted ZIP-IT-IN LINING

SUPER GABERDINE
Our Price only £6-15-0

We give the Best Value in 7 shades of
GABERDINE SCHOOL RAINCOATS
OUR PRICES from 52/6

DAVIES'S FAMOUS
MAC STALL
MARKET HALL :: BOLTON
KNOWSLEY STREET ENTRANCE — UNDER THE CLOCK

Other Mancunian-run businesses were in both shops and market stalls, and their owners included John and Phyllis Bloom, who were costumiers; the optician, Victor Brumer; Benjamin Cream, a jeweller; Robert Davies, who sold rainwear in the market from the 1920s to the 1950s; Philip Ellman; Max and Rose Fink; Simon Friedlander, the fruit dealer; David and his son Israel (Sol) Friedman; the Halons, outfitters with shops around Manchester; Reuben Lichtenstein, who sold fancy goods on Farnworth Open Market on Fridays; the Marders; and the Mills family, whose shop, Mill Modes ladies' fashion shop, was at 38 Market St, from at least 1958 to the 1970s, the Mills family residing in North Manchester with a ladies' fashion business on Cheetham Hill Rd.³⁵¹ Then there were the Morgensterns, the Oppenheim sisters, Jack and Lillian Venet, and Hilary White, who traded as Hilary Anne, on Deansgate. (Short biographies of some of these can be found at the back of the book)

Aubrey Creamer, in a telephone conversation on 9 November 2011, provided extensive information on the market traders he knew in the 1960s to the 1990s. Mr Creamer, now in his seventies, sold jewellery at Bolton indoor market, Ashburner St., from 1961 until he retired in 1991. During those years, there were many Jewish market traders on the same site, none of whom lived in the town.

Several of them traded in coats, including Mr and Mrs Nyman, Joe Solomons, Lily Harris, Phil Cooper, and Phil Cooper's wife Rita, who sold costume jewellery. Leslie and Tilly Arran sold cloth, as did the Kormornick³⁵² brothers, Nat Oelbaum, Asher Seddon and Willie Gibbs. Willie Gibbs later changed to selling wigs. Harold Small sold overalls; Sydney Forrester sold bedding and Ena Benjamin curtains; Harold Posner dealt in general household goods and was renowned for his ability to demonstrate household appliances. The majority of the stallholders lived in Manchester.

Aubrey Creamer also recalls a couple of Jewish businesses in Bolton town centre: Bern's the Jewellers and Small's Army and Navy Stores (which must have been

³⁵¹ 1958 to 1964 Bolton Post Office Classified Directories, and Personal knowledge of HT

³⁵² The Polish word **komornik** means a bailiff, probably indicating that this family got their surname from the occupation at some point in their history. The Lancastrian Kormornicks, it seems, introduced an extra -r- into their surname, perhaps thinking of the British bird (the cormorant) but the London Komornicks merely added the -c- before the final letter

a shop belonging to Harold Small, mentioned as a stall holder). Apart from Sam Cohen, the pharmacist, who lived in the town, there were several other Jewish pharmacists, including Bernard Coffman on Higher Bridge St, Leonard Singer on Bury Old Rd and Warren Rubins (who later emigrated to Israel) on Halliwell Rd, all of whom lived in Manchester. Today, however, the scene has changed considerably, and Jewish market traders and shopkeepers in Bolton are rare.



Figure 31 Leon Eventhall

An interesting venture was Cobden Mill, in Trentham Rd, Farnworth. This nineteenth-century disused cotton mill, built about 1890, was bought in about 1970 by three enterprising Jewish businessmen - the brothers-in-law Leon Eventhall and Julian Greibach and David Gould. It can be seen as a typical example of a Jewish ability to recycle materials, an enterprise very much in tune with the late twentieth-century trend to re-use the old, rather than simply discard it. (Another example we have seen is the large business dealing in rags of Joel Benjamin, who moved from Bolton to Manchester in the mid-nineteenth century) At first the very large mill was used by the lampshade manufacturing company run by father and son Philip and Leonard Salter, who were Leon Eventhall's in-laws. (Their business

had originally been located at Egyptian Mills in Radcliffe) The manufacturing enterprise was on the ground and first floors of the building. A few years later the upper floors were opened as independent retail businesses selling beds, furniture, lighting, carpets and soft furnishings. Several of them were Jewish-owned. Ted Haldane ran a carpet business. This was taken over in the 1980's by Lawrence Rickless who added a soft furnishings department. He recalls several Jewish people who worked there including Phil Dentist, the Filson brothers, Stanley Fogel, Paul Epstein, Issy Leon and Lew Baws. The Mill became a Grade two listed building in 1996. Today it is still trading successfully. The Salter lampshade business was taken over in 2000 by Lighting and Interiors Ltd, who are importers of lighting and fine furniture. The manufacturing side of the business no longer exists. The company is now owned by Mike Tinkler, a gentile, who is also the owner of the Mill, and kindly showed us round. ³⁵³

³⁵³ Conversations with David Eventhall, Lawrence Rickless, and Mike Tinkler; web page <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1872507>;

Chapter 13: After the Bolton Congregation

‘...it was not the place that held meaning for me, but the people who once lived here. Their Konin would stay with me always, a persistent echo’ – Theo Richmond, *Konin: a quest*. Vintage, 1996, p 466.

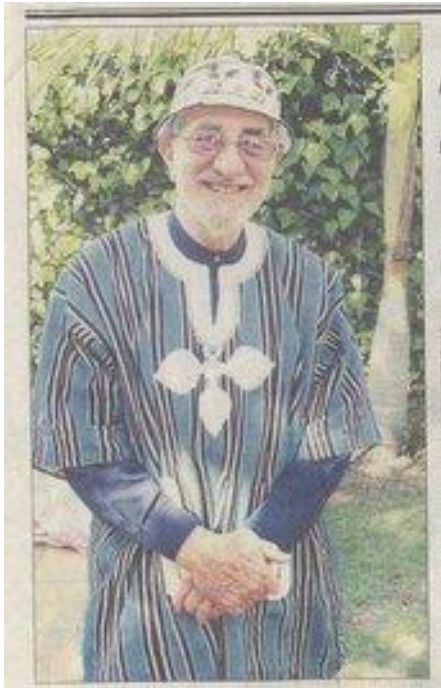


Figure 92 Merrick Posnansky, 2009, living in California

Where did the Bolton Jews go after Bolton? There is no simple answer to this, but it is reasonably to say that many were attracted the short distance to Manchester. Indeed, as we have seen, there was no Jewish cemetery provision in Bolton, so as regards burial, the deceased had to be buried outside the Borough boundaries, and may be found in Failsworth, Crumpsall, Urmston, Agecroft and other cemeteries around Manchester. But the living got much farther – to Liverpool, to London, to Australia, to the USA, to Israel among other places. One family, the Allauns (some known as Allans) largely decamped to Bournemouth, a very popular and very salubrious resort on the south coast of England, with a strong Jewish community, and some very desirable housing. To be precise the following members of this family, which had lived in Bolton for many

decades, ended their days in Bournemouth: Henry and Rebecca, their daughters Bertha, Dora and Annie, and their son Bernard; in addition their son Nathan became a credit trader in the nearby New Forest area. John and Stella, who stayed in Bolton longer than the others, moved to Hove, a similar South Coast resort, popular with the retired. The shrinking of the congregation and the community continued apace soon after the war, so that from a tiny percentage of the Bolton population it eventually reached a point where the congregation simply could not be sustained at all.

But a statistical surprise was awaiting. The 2001 census included a new question to the entire population – what was their religion? In Bolton no fewer than seventy-one people professed to be Jewish – or the heads of households who filled in the forms made that claim for the members of their households, to be more precise. This suggests that (a) many of these people had no synagogue membership, or other close connection with the organised Jewish religion, and (b) many of these people were probably travelling some distance on Saturdays to attend services, classes etc. – for example Bolton families such as Graham and Susan Ash and David and Anna Werner are staunch members of the Menorah synagogue in South Manchester.

Figure 33 the Simons sisters, Debbie (Cohen), Sandra (Seitler), Shirley (Horwich) and Rita (Freeman) in 2012



The most recent mention of Bolton in the Jewish press was a report in the Jewish Telegraph, in June 2012, of the visit of the Members of the Jewish Representative Council to the Mayor's office. The annual visit to Bolton by the Jewish Representative Council of Greater Manchester and Region is a goodwill visit which gives the officials of the Representative Council the opportunity to make contact with the newly elected Mayor. The Council visits twelve boroughs every year for this purpose. A gift of a Kippah (skull cap) is made to a male Mayor, a book on Judaism is presented to a female Mayor. Discussion centres around Inter-faith relations and the Holocaust Memorial Day. In Bolton, the local authority is very much involved in organising this work. Frank Baigel, President of the Representative Council, considered that the visit had been a great success.³⁵⁴

EPILOGUE

So what remains of this community? A synagogue board listing officers in its first twenty-eight years – with errors and misspelt names - housed at the Manchester Jewish Museum, several faded photographs of great-grandparents and grandparents kept in old suitcases and drawers, some memoirs written by those who once lived there, census schedules, electoral registers, advertisements in old directories, a few newspaper cuttings....but not much more. History –

³⁵⁴ Information from Louis Rapaport

before this attempt to describe the community in greater depth and detail – was aware of Joe Moss’s membership of the Council, Ursula Sheridan’s arts endeavours, the role the moneylenders played in supporting enterprise, the cultural organisations of the congregation especially before WW2, and the cheder, as well as the eccentrics described on the internet by Avrom Saltman.

However, this small community lives on in the memories and hearts of its descendants, as well as those of a number of members of the local gentile community, who had their clothes pressed or cleaned or repaired by the Goldmans. The various market stallholders must have played a significant part in the lives of many Boltonians now in their forties or older, with their supplies of overalls, household goods, fancy goods, costume jewellery, bedding, coats, shoes, curtains, and even wigs; the well-dressed Bolton ladies of thirty and more years ago probably still remember their visits to different Jewish-owned shops for sartorial refurbishment.

Our book is a tribute to this “industrious minority”.

Biographies

Abbreviations used in these biographies :- B.E.N. – Bolton Evening News; BMD = Births, Marriages and Deaths BMJ = British Medical Journal; ChB = Bachelor of Surgery; Fol = Folio; JC = Jewish Chronicle; L.R.C.P.= Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; LMS Family Memories – memories written for his son by Leonard Simons; M.B. = Bachelor of Medicine; M.E.N. = Manchester Evening News; MDCS Burial records refers to the website www.mdc.org; M.I. = Memorial inscription M.R.C.P. = Member of the Royal College of Physicians

AARON, Abraham, in business in Bradshawgate and elsewhere as a moneylender from about 1886 to 1900, but probably never resident in the town, as not found in census returns of 1891 and 1901. Listed in 1890-1891 directory under Loan Societies & Moneylenders at 17 Fold St, sharing this address with the tobacco & cigar dealers, Hochschild and Co. The name is probably that of Abraham, aka Julius Aaron, who probably arrived in England after 1852, the apparent birth year for his eldest son, Israel, who was born in Prussia. It appears that Hannah, his first wife, died in 1864. His marriage certificate, 1865, gives his address as 16 Fernie St, Manchester, his age as 33 years [probably understated], his father's name as Israel Aaron, and his wife's name as Esther Lewkowitz. In 1871 census at 5 Swan St, Hanley, Staffs, as a traveller. In Mannex 1881 Preston Directory at 36A North Road, as draper, but on 1881 census at 90 Friargate, age 59, born Prussia, picture dealer, wife Esther, aged 36, 5 sons, 6 daughters. On 1891 census at 124 Bignor St, Manchester, as 68 years old, gold jeweller. On 1901 census as Julius Aaron, at 21 Bignor St, Manchester, his age stated as 83, his occupation as "retired draper". He died 12/2/1908 at Cheetham Hill, Manchester "in his 89th year" and his death notice lists his children as Israel of Blackburn, Samuel of Preston, Abraham & Harry of Dublin, Mark of Dublin, Alf and Solly of Newcastle, Charlie of Gorton, Manchester, Leah and Minnie of Manchester, Hannah Davis of Manchester, Gertrude Seltzer of Manchester and Rose Clarke of Prestwich. This suggests that the Bolton office may have been run by one or more of these children commuting to Bolton. (Tillotson's Post Office Bolton Directory 1890-1891; 1861 census return for 25 Fernie St, Manchester; FreeBMD website; 1865 copy of marriage entry for Julius Aaron and Esther Lewkowitz; 1871 census RG10/2855, folio 24, p 41; 1881 Census RG11/4240 Folio 72, p 1; 1891 census RG12/3264, Folio 85, p 10; 1901 census RG13/3769 Folio 58, p 12; JC 21/2/1908, p 1)

AARONSON, Algernon, known as Allen, born 1924 London, the third child of Sarah and Simon. Moved to Bolton with his family 1940. He married Anne Eisenberg in 1946 at Blackpool Leamington Rd Synagogue. They had two children, Rachelle born Salford 1949, and Francis born Crewe 1952. (Lancs BMD website; Free BMD website)

AARONSON, Barry, second child of Sarah and Simon, born London 1921. Moved to Bolton with his family in 1940. He married Viola Simms in 1947 in Salford; two daughters, Joy and Francine, born Manchester. The family lived first in Salford and later in Prestwich. He died in Manchester in November 1998. (FreeBMD website; Ancestry Phone Books)

AARONSON, Leo, (not believed to be related to other Aaronsons in this set of biographies) A son of Harry Aaronson, a Russian-born diamond merchant and his wife Hettie, who lived on Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester, in 1911. Educated at North Manchester Grammar School. He was active in the Manchester Great Synagogue Literary and Dramatic Society. Before World War 2 he was manager of the Bolton Theatre Royal for ten years and of the Bolton Majestic Cinema. In 1939 he organised an event to entertain locally-based soldiers in the Theatre. In World War 2 he became a Corporal and was attached to the Field Press Censor's Staff MEF. He was mentioned in dispatches by the Commander in Chief of RAF Mediterranean and Middle East. Probably never lived in Bolton, but was clearly in the town working for

many years. (1911 Census schedule for 361 Cheetham Hill Rd; Bolton Journal 26/1/1945; JC 26/1/1945, p 13; 8/12/1939, p 180)

AARONSON, Millicent, *see* TURNBERG, Millicent, Mrs

AARONSON, Sarah (known as Sadie), Mrs (née STEINFIELD) Sarah was born in London about 1895, the eldest of four children of Fanny and Maurice, a bootmaker, both Russian-born. In 1901 her family lived in Bethnal Green. She married Simon Aaronson in 1915 in Bethnal Green. In 1943 she became treasurer of the Bolton branch of WIZO. She died in Manchester in 1961, and was buried with her husband in Blackley Cemetery. (1901 Census RG13/286, Folio 69, p 16; Find My Past BMD; JC 18/6/43 and 23/6/1967, p 4)

AARONSON, Simon, son of Leah and Davis Aaronson, a shoemaker, both Russian-born. His family were living at 268 Hackney Rd, London in 1901. Simon had at least seven siblings, all born in London. By 1911 they had moved to 21 Normans Buildings, Holborn. He married Sarah Steinfield at Bethnal Green in 1915. Simon was a tailor and continued to work in the clothing industry in Bolton, to which he moved with his family in 1940, to live at 107 Albert Road West. Harry Conn worked with them at one time. They became members of Bolton Shul; Simon was President in 1943 and 1944. He died in 1956 and his death was registered in Heywood. He was buried in Blackley Cemetery. (1901 census RG13/282, Folio 41, p 9; 1911 Census for 21 Normans Buildings, Holborn; Ancestry Death Index 1916-2005; JC 26/6/43; 16/6/44 ; FreeBMD website; JC 30/8/1957, p 3; information from Shirley Horwich and Philip Conn)

ABELSON or ABLESON, Albert born about 1870, in Russia, son of Simon Gershon Abelson, a hotel proprietor (deceased at the time of Albert's marriage) was married on 7/4/1897 to Flora Leah Greenberg, of Leeds, at Leeds Great Synagogue, Belgrave St, when he was described as a furniture dealer, of 26 Moncrieffe St, Bolton. Three daughters, Sarah, born Bolton 1899, Evelyn Kate, born Blackburn 1901, and Freda, born Leeds, 1909; two sons, Gershon, known as Gerald, born Leeds, 1902, and Benjamin Morris, born Leeds, 1907. He was already in Bolton in 1891, being recorded as aged 21 at 5 Church Wharf, and already a Furniture Dealer. By 1901 he had moved to Blackburn, where he appeared on the 1901 census as an auctioneer of drapery and jewellery, living at 39 Mill Lane. Despite this move, he appears to have continued with the furniture business in Bolton, or perhaps to have returned to it, as in 1909 he appears in a Bolton Rate Book at 15 Kay Street in that trade. He and his family appear on the 1911 census (but without his wife) living at 23 Victoria Place, Leeds. However, four of the children were enrolled at Manchester Jews' School in 1911, from an address in Manchester (49 Brunswick St) but soon left to transfer to Leeds. No further information, and his date of death not discovered. (Yorkshire BMD website; 1891 census reference RG12/3113, Folio 17, p 29; information from Sherry Landa)

ABELSON, Flora Leah, Mrs (née GREENBERG) born about 1880, daughter of Israel Greenberg, a shoe manufacturer in Leeds, and his wife Annie. She married Albert Abelson, of Bolton, on 7/4/1897, at Leeds Great Synagogue, Belgrave St. For children, see her husband's entry. She died in 1963, aged 84, in Leeds. (1891 Census reference RG12/3689, folio 111, p 18; Findmypast.com deaths index; information from Sherry Landa)

ABELSON, Sarah *see* BALSHAM, Sarah, Mrs

ABRAHAM, Joel, clothes/rag dealer at New Market Place and Newport St. Appears in Trade directories. No further information. (1838 and 1841 Bolton Trade Directories)

ABRAHAMS (ABRAMOVITZ), Hirsh (Rev)(known as Harry) born about 1889 in Palestine, the son of Mr and Mrs Abrahams of Jaffa, was minister at Bolton Hebrew Congregation from 1913 to 1916

when he left to take up an appointment as minister at North Manchester Synagogue (formerly the Brodyer Shul). His forthcoming marriage to Fanny Altman of Grimsby was reported in the JC 16/5/13, p 23 and took place in Grimsby on 8/5/1913. His address at the time was 27 Ivy Road, Bolton. The couple had three sons, Harold, Walter and Leslie. The JC of 21/1/16 reported on a farewell party given by Rev and Mrs Abrahams for the Congregation. The couple were given a hearty send-off. Regret was expressed at the severance of their connection. After his time in Manchester and perhaps also at Stockport, he spent the rest of his life in Hull, where he celebrated his Silver Wedding in 1938. He retired in 1940, but four years later came out of retirement and conducted services at Hull Central synagogue, which was without a minister, until the day he died, on 23/1/1954. (JC 16/5/13, p 23; FreeBMD website; website <http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/community/gr/marriage.htm> - Grimsby Hebrew Congregation marriages - accessed 16/3/2012; JC 21/1/16, p 20; 20/5/1938, p 45; 5/2/1954 p 2; 12/2/1954, p 32)

ABRAHAMS, (Towbie Fagel) Fanny, Mrs (née ALTMAN) born about 1888, wife of Rev Harry Abrahams and daughter of Harris (a watch and clock repairer) and Jane Altman. Her parents were from Poland and she was the eighth of ten children. She married Hirsh Abramovitz (later known as Harry Abrahams) in Grimsby in 1913. Fanny and Hirsh had three sons; Harold, born Bolton 1914, died Bolton early 1915; Walter born Salford 1916 and Leslie born Salford 1917. (Findmypast website; 1911 census schedule for 360 Cleethorpes Rd, Grimsby; Free BMD Website;)

ABRAHAMS, Samuel, a jeweller on Exchange St in 1838 Pigot's Directory and a hardware shopkeeper in 1841 Bolton Trade Directory. No further information. (1838 and 1841 Pigot's Directories)

ACKER, Nathan, born Manchester 1906, one of the seven children of Morris and Emilia Acker who came from Roumania to England about 1900. Morris was a hatter and draper. In 1911 census the family were living at 53 Great Ducie St, Manchester. Nathan qualified as a solicitor and had a practice in Manchester. He married Maisie Cowan in 1936 in Manchester. They had one daughter Valerie. The family lived firstly in North Manchester, then moved to Didsbury. Nathan appears in the Bolton Electoral Registers of 1938 and 1939 at 2A Bold St, probably a branch office of the law firm in Manchester. He died in Manchester in 1990. (1911 Census Schedule for 53 Great Ducie St Manchester; FreeBMD website; Findmypast BMD; information from Valerie Harris, his daughter)

ADES, Zaki, born Iraq 1931, came to England in the 1950's and lived in South Manchester, where he was a manufacturer's agent in the fashion business. He became naturalised in 1957. Married Mary J. Taylor at Bolton Register office in 1959. Settled in Bolton where their two sons were born, Mark in 1969 and James in 1973. The family lived first on Bury Rd, then Chorley New Rd and finally on Greenmount Lane. Zaki and Mary opened a retail fashion shop in Bolton town centre. Zaki continued working as a fashion agent. He died in Bolton in 2003. (Ancestry BMD Indexes; London Gazette, issue 41128, 16/7/1957, p 4237; British Phone Books on Ancestry; Personal knowledge of HT)

ADLER Solomon, born Austria about 1881. Married Annie Jacobs, Roumanian-born, in 1905 at Manchester Holy Law Beth Aaron synagogue. By 1911 the family were living in Wigan with their three children, Eve, Benedict and Philip all born in Wigan. Solomon was a tailor. By 1923, he was a clothier and money lender in Wigan. By 1931, he was a financier in both Wigan and Bolton. His Bolton offices were at 4 Wood Street and 31 Fold St. In 1938 Electoral register, 31 Fold St was the business address. The family lived on Bury New Rd Salford. They moved there about 1924. Solomon died in February 1940. The probate records give his estate at £13,000. The Executors were his widow Annie and sons Benedict and Philip. (1911 Census for 184 Darlington St Wigan; Lancashire BMD; Bolton Electoral Register 1938; Ancestry Probate Calendar index of wills)

ADLER, Philip, born 1910 Wigan, son and youngest child of Solomon and Annie. Worked as a money lender with his father in Bolton. Took over the business after the death of his father. Business became

known as P. Adler Finance. From 1941-1971 it was at 151 Derby St Bolton ,then in 1972 at 150 Deansgate. (1911 Census for 184 Darlington St, Wigan; Lancashire BMD; Ancestry website BMD; Ancestry Probate Calendar index of wills; Tillotson's Trade Directory 1932; Bolton Electoral Registers; Ancestry Phone Books)

ALEXANDER, Abraham, born Middlesborough about 1882, eldest child of George and Rachel who came from Courland, Russia (Modern Latvia). George was a traveller in jewellery. The family moved to Manchester in 1886, returned to Middlesborough in 1898 but were back in Manchester by 1911, living at 51 Halliwell Lane. Abraham was working as a traveller in jewellery. He married Rachel Gordon in 1910 at Manchester New Synagogue. They lived on Esmond Rd, Cheetham Hill. Abraham was now a manager for a money lender. Abraham and Rachel had four sons, all born in Manchester. Abraham eventually had his own finance/loan company with offices in Bolton and Manchester. In Bolton the offices were at first on Mawdsley St and Infirmary St. Later he moved to Hotel St and Silverwell St, but he never lived in Bolton. In the 1930's, he and Rachel lived at Oakover Rd, Salford. They later moved to St Anne's. Abraham was an Orthodox Jew who served on the Council of Crumpsall Synagogue, the Burial committee and the Manchester Shechita Board. He died in St Anne's in 1951 and is buried at Rainsough. Several obituaries appeared in the JC of 22/6/51. (Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry Census 1891 RG12/3264 folio 45 p15; 1911 Census schedule for 51 Halliwell Lane Cheetham; 1911 Census for 49 Esmond Rd, Cheetham; JC 22/6/51; information from Alan Alexander, nephew of Abraham)

ALEXANDRA, Celia, Mrs (née MARCUS) eldest daughter of Isaac and Maria Marcus, born Prestwich registration district 1894. She was a tailoress and appears living with her brother Jacob in Bolton in 1911 Census. She married Joseph Alexandra in Bolton Synagogue in 1915. No further information. (FreeBMD website; 1901 census ref RG13/3768, fol. 75, page 19; 1911 Census for 40 Princess St. Bolton; Lancashire BMD website)

ALLAN, Albert, eighth son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1903, and died there 1905. (FreeBMD website)

ALLAN, Annie, third daughter of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich about 1905. No further information. (1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich)

ALLAN, Benjamin, seventh son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1900. He married Raye Lawrence in 1935 in Stepney. The engagement of their daughter Pamela in JC 1964 states their place of residence as Forest Gate. Benjamin was a widower by this date. (1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich; Ancestry marriage Index; JC 21/11/1941 & 22/5/1964, p 10)

ALLAN, Bernard, ninth son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1906. No further information. (Free BMD website; 1911 Census for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich)

ALLAN, Bertha, eldest daughter of Henry and Rebecca Allan born Manchester 1887. In 1911 census she was described as a dressmaker. Bertha never married. She died in Bournemouth in 1967. (1911 Census for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich; Ancestry Death Index 1916-2005)

ALLAN, David, fifth son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Bolton 1893. He was an apprentice engine fitter in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Locomotive works at Horwich in 1911. (1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich; Lancashire BMD website)

ALLAN, David Ernest, son of Jacob (John) and Stella Allan. Born Bolton 1928. Attended Bolton School. Celebrated his Bar Mitzvah in 1941 at Bolton Synagogue. Went to Trinity Hall Cambridge on a

history scholarship and gained first class Honours degree, followed by an M.A. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple and practised as a barrister on the Northern Circuit from chambers in Manchester. Married 1952 Audrey Moss in a Bolton church. In 1958 they emigrated to Australia sailing on the "Dominion Monarch" from Southampton. The family address in England was in Bispham, Blackpool. David was appointed senior lecturer in law at the University of Western Australia in Perth. In 1963 he moved to New Zealand and was appointed to the Chair of English and Commercial Law at Victoria University of Wellington. He returned to Australia in 1966 and became Professor of Law and Dean at the University of Tasmania. He then became the Hayden Starke Professor at Monash University from 1969-71 and Dean of the Faculty from 1971-76. He became Owen Dixon Professor of Law at Monash University. He married his second wife Mary Hiscock in 1980. In 1986, he was appointed Professor of Business Law at University of Melbourne and Head of the Department of Business Law. David became Professor of Law at Bond University, Queensland and its Emeritus Professor in 2002. He served on a vast number of committees including the American Bar Association and the Australia-Japan Trade Law Foundation. Was a Member of the International Academy of International Commercial Lawyers from 1986 and became its Hon Life President in 1999. He represented Australia as delegate to the UN Commission on International Trade Law. He published more than twenty books in the fields of Australian and Asian contract law and finance law. In 1991 he was made a Member of the Order of Australia in recognition of his work for law and legal education. He was a keen Jazz fan and had played clarinet and trumpet in his youth. He died in 2006 in Gold Coast, Australia. His obituary states "He had a strong religious faith which developed from the Judaism of his upbringing to the inspiration of the great Anglican theologians at Cambridge. David had a huge capacity for enjoying life and friendship." The obituary and tribute was written by Reginald Hiscock, an Irish-Australian lawyer who was David's brother-in-law and colleague. (JC 21/11/1941; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; Findmypast Passenger Lists; Bond Law Review 2006 Dedicated to Emeritus Professor David Allan)

ALLAN, Dora, second daughter of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1898. No further information known. (1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich)

ALLAN, Ernest, fourth son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1891, as Aaron. He was an apprentice engine fitter in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Locomotive works at Horwich in 1911. In World War 1, when he died, he was an Engine Room Artificer, 4th Class, Radio officer in the Navy; he was drowned on 17/3/1917 when his ship, H.M.S. Mignonette, was sunk off the South West coast of Ireland by a mine. A memorial Service was held at Bolton Synagogue, and his name is commemorated on the Chatham Naval Memorial, in Kent. It appears that he must have moved to Belfast by the time he enlisted, and joined a Masonic Lodge there, as he appears in a list of the fallen members of Lodge Number 22, Belfast, on the online Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland Roll of Honour. (1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich; JC 13/4/1917, p 11; Commonwealth War Graves Commission website; http://www.ulsterwarmemorials.net/html/masonic_lodges_belfast_city.html)

ALLAN, Henry, born Manchester 1861, eldest son of Bernard and Dora Allaun. In the 1881 census he was a clockmaker (jobbing). Married Rebecca Goodenday 1883 at South Manchester Synagogue. Lived in Chorlton. They moved to Bolton in about 1890, where they lived at 94 Wright St, Horwich. Henry (surname spelt Allen in 1891 Census) was a telegraph mechanic. By 1901 they were living at 154 Chorley New Road and Henry was described as an employed ("worker") electrical telegraph instrument maker. He was still employed in this capacity in 1911. He later left Bolton and died in Bournemouth in 1942. (Lancs BMD website; 1891 Census RG12/3105, Folio 20, p 34; 1901 census RG13/3610, Folio 115, p 16; 1911census for 154 Chorley New Rd Horwich; Free BMD website)

ALLAN, Israel, first son of Henry and Rebecca Allen, born and died, Manchester, in the same quarter of 1884. (Free BMD website, which spells his surname Allann in the death entry)

ALLAN, Jack, known in business as John, previously known as Jacob. Third son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Manchester 1889. He was an engine fitter in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Locomotive works at Horwich in 1911. He married Stella Frenk at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation (i.e. Princes Road Synagogue) in 1921. John became a tailor and had a drapery business in Bolton. They lived at 154 Chorley New Rd, in Bolton, for some years and had four children, David Ernest, born 1928, Margaret, born 1930, died 1935, Ruth S., born 1934, and Michael G., born 1937. During this period they moved to 36 Devonshire Road, Bolton. They were members of the Bolton Synagogue. He was elected auditor in 1913 and was involved in the Hebrew Literary and Debating Society. He changed his name to John Allan by Deed Poll in 1947. He was described then as a credit draper. John and Stella eventually moved to Hove, where John died in 1973. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich; LancashireBMD website; JC 23/5/1913, p 26; 10/12/1920, p 28; London Gazette Issue 38052, 22/8/1947, p 3999; Findmypast.com Deaths index)

ALLAN, Margaret, daughter (born 10/8/1930) of John and Stella Allan, qq.v., of 36 Devonshire Rd, Bolton, died aged 4, after a short illness, on 30/3/1935. (JC 15/8/1930, p 1 & 5/4/1935, p 1)

ALLAN, Moses Montefiore, second son of Henry and Rebecca Allen, born Manchester 1885. By 1901 he was working as an apprentice electrical telegraph instrument maker, probably with his father. Not found on the 1911 census. Believed to have died in Egypt. (1901 Census ref RG13/3610, Folio 115, p 16)

ALLAN, Nathan, sixth son of Henry and Rebecca Allan, born Horwich 1895. He was an apprentice engine fitter in the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Locomotive works at Horwich in 1911. No further information known. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich;)

ALLAN, Rebecca, Mrs (née GOODENDAY) daughter of Jacob Goodenday and his wife, Esther (formerly Schontal), was born 1863 at 57 Follywell St, Blackburn, Lancashire. Married Henry Allaun/Allan, q.v. at South Manchester Synagogue in 1883. Moved to Bolton around 1890. They had twelve children, ten of whom survived to adulthood. Rebecca, Henry and some of their children moved to Bournemouth. Rebecca died there in 1943. (Lancs BMD website; Ancestry Death Index)

ALLAN, Stella, Mrs (née FRENK) formerly Estella, born Liverpool, 1895, daughter of Michael Jacob and Margaret Frenk. Her father came originally from Holland, according to the 1911 Census, when he and his family were living at Bank House, 64 Cazneau Street, in North Liverpool. A notice in the Jewish Chronicle of 18/3/1910 on the Silver Wedding of her parents mentions that they were married in Amsterdam on 25/3/1885, and that her mother was Margaret Hamburger before marriage. Her father was, at this time, a bank clerk, and one of her older siblings was a school teacher, working for Liverpool City Council, whilst another was a bookkeeper and shorthand typist working for a jeweller. The household had a boarder, as well as two servants. She married John Allan q.v. at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation (i.e. Princes Road Synagogue) in 1921. She was secretary of the Bolton Synagogue Ladies' Benevolent Society in 1928. Stella died in Hove in 1985. (LancashireBMD website; 1911 Census return for 64 Cazneau St, Liverpool; JC 18/3/1910 p 1; JC 4/5/1928 p16; Ancestry index of deaths in England and Wales, 1916-2005)

ALLAUN *See* **ALLAN**

ARNOLD-LEVY, Saul, born about 1917 Mile End, London, son of Harry and Annie. He married Hannah Coster in 1938 in Weston-super-Mare. Their son Lewis was born 1940 in London, and daughter Rosemarie 1942 in Kent. Saul and Hannah appear in the Bolton electoral register of 1945 at 98 Newport St. This is the only reference to the family in Bolton. (Ancestry BMD website; FreeBMD Website; Bolton electoral Register 1945)

ASH, Graham, Dr born London 2/5/57. Qualified MB, ChB at Manchester University, 1982, and MRCP 1986. Fellow of the Royal College of Psychiatry, 2008. Worked at Manchester Royal Infirmary in the 1980s and 1990s. Consultant Psychiatrist at Ormskirk Hospital at the time of writing. He has lived in Bolton since 1990. (Information from Dr Graham Ash himself)

BABROVSKIE *See* **BROWN**

BABSKY, Rebecca (known as Rita), Mrs (née GAFAN) youngest child of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, born Bolton 1907. Married Harry (Harris) Babsky, 1934, at Higher Broughton Synagogue. They had two sons, Michael in 1936 and David in 1947, both born Manchester. Rita died in 1999 her death being registered in Bury. (Free BMD Website; Ancestry BMD; Lancs BMD website)

BAKERMAN, Eric (Isaac)(aka Ike), (originally Isak Hirsch BACKERMANN) born Austria 1901, second son of Mr & Mrs M. Bakerman, married Matilda Mintz, at Higher Crumpsall and Higher Broughton Synagogue, 1932. He became naturalised in 1932, by which time he was living at 140 St George's Road, Bolton where his wife already had a children's and ladies' outfitters. The family moved to Liverpool in the early 1940's. He had a draper's shop at 73 West Derby Road, Liverpool in 1946, but by 1952 had moved into the manufacture of ladies' gowns at 113 Islington, in the centre of Liverpool. He also worked for Burtons tailors, producing military uniforms during World War 2. He died Liverpool, 27/8/1970. (London Gazette issue 33880, 4/11/1932, p 2; JC 17/7/1931, p 1; Lancashire BMD website; conversation with his son Warner, 13/11/2011)

BAKERMAN, Matilda (known as Tilly), Mrs (née MINTZ), born Prestwich registration district, 1906, daughter of Mr and Mrs Morris Mintz, of Broughton, Salford, married Eric (Ike) Bakerman in Salford 1932. Before her marriage, Tilly was in business in Bolton as a ladies' and children's outfitter at 140 St George's Rd. She appears in Electoral Registers of 1929, 1930 and 1932 at this business address and in local Trade Directories. She and Ike had two sons, Warner (born Bolton 1933) and Rodney (born Bolton 1937). The Bakermans were members of the Bolton Shul. In 1942 she was Secretary of the Bolton Ladies' Hospitality Committee at a time when it sent donations to Mrs Churchill's Aid to Russia Fund and the Palestine Children's Fund. She became treasurer of Bolton WIZO in 1943. She died Liverpool, 2/8/1980. (Free BMD website; JC 13/3/1942, p 13; JC 17/7/1931, p 1; JC 18/6/1943, p 10; Lancashire BMD website)

BALSHAM, Sarah, Mrs (née ABELSON) eldest daughter of Albert and Flora Leah Abelson, born Bolton, 1899. She married Myer Balsham at Southport Synagogue in 1922. Her daughter, Massie A. Balsham, was born 1924 in Leeds. Sarah became known as Stella, and died in Leeds in 1984, having outlived her husband Myer by fifteen years. (LancashireBMD website; FreeBMD website; Ancestry deaths index)

BARNETT, Aaron, from South Africa before he reached Farnworth. Was listed in Tillotson's Bolton Directory for 1922 as Barratt [sic] Aaron, 103 Market St, Farnworth, but correctly as Barnett in a 1921 directory, at the same address. On 4/9/1922 his only daughter Rosetta was married to Jack Marcus, son of Mr & Mrs Isaac Marcus of 129 Elizabeth Street, Manchester, at the Great Synagogue, Manchester, who were probably the couple who once lived in Bolton. It appears that Aaron and his wife, whose name is not stated in any of the sources, did not stay in the Farnworth area for long. (Tillotson's Bolton Directory for 1922; Cope's Bolton and District directory and Buyers' guide 1921; JC 15/9/1922, p 2; 22/9/1922 supplement)

BEAVER, Angela, Mrs (née ZAJD) born Chmielnik, Poland. In 1939 was staying with her relatives, the Miller family. They managed to obtain a work permit for her at their restaurant. It is believed that her

family perished in the Holocaust. She married her second cousin Gerald, son of Morris and Bessie, in 1945 in Bolton and settled in Manchester. They had four daughters born between 1947 and 1957. The eldest was born in Macclesfield, the others in Manchester. Angela died in 2005 and was buried at Crumpsall. (Greater Manchester Record Office, Beaver/Miller biographies; MDCS Burial Records online)

BEAVER, Bessie, Mrs (née MILLER) born London about 1895, one of nine children of Sarah and Joseph who had arrived in England from Russia/Poland about 1896 and settled firstly in Mile End London then moved to Manchester where they opened a Kosher Restaurant with rooms in the Strangeways area called Millers Hotel. In 1911 Census, Bessie is a tailoress. In 1920 Bessie married James Morris Beaver at the Brodyer Synagogue in North Manchester. They had two sons, both born in Manchester: Gerald in 1921 and Cyril in 1926. The family had a tailoring business in Bolton and lived there during the Second World War. Bessie died in Manchester in 1972 and was buried at Crumpsall. (Census ref 1891 RG12/281, Folio 10, p 16; RG13/326, Folio 155, p 31; RG13/329, Folio 40, p 15; 1911 Census for 38 Great Ducie St, Manchester; Greater Manchester Record Office, Beaver/Miller biographies; MDCS Burial Records online)

BEAVER, Gerald, born in Manchester 1921, elder son of Bessie and Morris Beaver. Gerald attended the Manchester Junior College of Art. An exhibition of his work was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association when he was a teenager. Gerald later worked for a photographic company called Progress Art Studio in Cheetham Hill Manchester. Gerald married Angela (Chana) Zajd in 1945 at Bolton Register office. She was his second cousin on his mother's side of the family, the Millers. The announcement of their forthcoming marriage appeared in the Jewish Chronicle in 1945. Gerald's address at that time was given as 52 Deane Rd, Bolton. Gerald served in the RAF from 1941 to 1946. He was a leading aircraftsman. He was stationed in Douglas, Whitley Bay, Pembroke Dock, Algiers, Corsica, Aix, Carcassonne and Marseilles. Gerald worked in the tailoring business in 1946 in Bolton, then opened another branch on Bridge St in 1957. In 1958 he opened a shop in Farnworth on Higher Market St. From the mid-1940's onwards the Beavers lived firstly in Woodlands Road, Cheetham Hill and then in Prestwich from the mid 1980's. Gerald died in 1993 in Manchester, and was buried at Crumpsall. (Lancashire BMD website; Greater Manchester Record Office, Beaver/Miller biographies; Bolton Evening News item, "Like Father, Like Son," 6/4/1960; MDCS Burial Records online)

BEAVER, Morris, later known as James Morris Beaver, born Whitechapel about 1889, one of eight children of Isaac, a tailor, and Amelia Beaver. Lived in Fieldgate Street, Mile End in 1891. Amelia died when Morris was a child. Isaac then married Elizabeth/Betsy Hautman in 1895 in London. In 1901 Isaac, Betsy and family were living on Garden St in Mile End. Morris worked as a tailor for his father until the beginning of World War 1. He enlisted in the Naval Air Service as an officer's tailor. At the end of the war he came to Manchester and lodged at Miller's Hotel where he met Bessie Miller q.v. They married in 1920. Morris worked as a tailor until 1935 in Manchester, then opened his own business on Derby St, Bolton. He retired from business in 1955. James Morris Beaver died in Manchester in 1962 and was buried at Crumpsall. (Greater Manchester Record Office, Beaver/Miller biographies; Census RG12/281, Folio 10, p 16; RG13/326, Folio 155, p 31; RG13/329, Folio 40, p 15; 1911 Census Schedule for 38 Great Ducie St, Manchester; Bolton Evening News item, "Like Father, Like Son," 6/4/1960; MDCS Burial Records online)

BECK, Esther Eve, Mrs (formerly KAN)(née GOODENDAY) daughter of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton 1913. Married Alexander Kan at St John's Wood synagogue, London, on 29/7/1934. Two sons, Michael, 1936-1981 and Keith born 1940. Alexander was killed 1940 in an air raid. She remarried 1948, Clifford Moss Beck, with whom she had one son, Nicholas. She died 1998 in Hove. (Free BMD website; JC 3/8/1934, p 9; 17/4/1998, p 23)

BENJAMIN, Abraham, born about 1810, Prussian Poland, appears on 1841 census in Newport St, Bolton (his probable kinsman Joel Benjamin's address) as a rag dealer's assistant. By 1851 he was lodging in Hope St, Salford, still sorting rags. In 1861 he was still a lodger, this time at 50 Mason St, Manchester, in the household of an Irish lead mill worker, and still in the rag sorting business. He may have been a traveller by the time of the 1871 census, lodging in 32 Johnson St, Manchester, in a probably Jewish household, or perhaps elsewhere, anonymously. He is perhaps the Abraham Benjamin who died in Manchester in the June quarter of 1874. (1841 census, HO 107/534/10, p 13; RG8/2224, Folio 467, p 25; RG9/2955 Folio 97, p 14; RG10/4044, Folio 7, p 5; Death index June quarter, 1874, Manchester, vol 8d, page 265)

BENJAMIN, Albert Aubrey, third son of David and Gittel Benjamin, (David a jeweller from Russia, Gittel from Poland) Albert was born and registered as Abel in West Hartlepool, 1876. His family moved to Cheetham Manchester. Educated at the Manchester Jews' Schools, he then gained a scholarship to the School of Technology. On completing this course he was employed in the laboratories of Ivan Levinstein's Chemical Works, Crumpsall Vale. He started work at Hardcastle and Sons, the Firwood Bleach and Dye Works in Bolton about 1896. In the 1901 Census he was described as a textile colourist. It is unlikely that he ever lived in Bolton, though he must have travelled to work there, as by February 1906 he left the Firwood Bleach and Dye Works, where the Jewish Chronicle report said he had been an analyst for ten years. At a presentation to him in 1906 it was said that his tact and urbanity had endeared him to his colleagues. He married Annie Koenigsberg of London in 1908 and had two daughters, Gertrude, born 1913 and Vera Doris born 1914. In the 1911 census he and his wife were living in Gordon Mansions, London W.C. and he was described as a manufacturing furrier, which suggests he had changed trade. The couple had had one child, who had died. Soon after this he probably moved back to Manchester, as his daughter Gertrude was born in Salford registration district early in 1913. He had a long connection with the Manchester Great Synagogue, where he was a choirboy, and later Treasurer, Warden and Vice-President. Became President of the Great Synagogue in Manchester in 1926 and held that office at the time of his death. He also represented the Holy Law Synagogue on the Board of Deputies. He was involved in raising funds for the Lancashire Area Relief Council of the Federation of Relief Organisations in 1927 (presumably for foreign Jewish communities). At the time of his death he lived in Leicester Road, Higher Broughton. He also became a Justice of the Peace in Manchester about three years before his death. He died in April 1929 and was buried at Crumpsall. His obituary mentions that he was politically a Conservative, and had been a candidate for Salford Council. A tribute on his death from Rev Dr S.M. Lehrman says, "His genial disposition and kindness of heart won the love and admiration of all.His aim in life seems to have been to render less the sum of human wretchedness." He left £14,404, which would be the equivalent of £679,000.00 in 2010 using the Retail Price Index. (1881 census ref RG11/4909, Folio 36, p 14; 1891 census ref RG12/3264, Folio 26, p 34; 1901 Census ref RG13/3768, Folio 43, p 13; JC 23/2/1906, p 28; FreeBMD website; JC 12/4/1929 obituary; JC 6/4/1945, p 9, report of his younger daughter's marriage; 1911 Census schedule for 7 Gordon Mansions, London W.C.; Measuringworth website)

BENJAMIN Amelia, Mrs born Liverpool about 1818. Married Joel Benjamin and lived in Bolton in the 1840's before moving to Manchester. Was active in the setting up of Manchester's first female Jewish Charity, the United Sisters Charitable and Benevolent Society, for the purpose of assisting Jewish women in childbirth and sickness in 1847. She died 23/6/1892, at her home, 38 Ducie Street, Manchester. Death notice in Jewish Chronicle gives her age as "in her 84th year" (Bill Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry*, p 155; RG12/3188, Folio 84, p 15; JC 8/7/1892, p 1)

BENJAMIN, Joel, born about 1810, at Schneidemuhl (now Piła) in Prussian Poland. Married Amelia, q.v. Apparently no children. Appears on 1841 census in Newport St, Bolton as a rag dealer, with a probable kinsman (same age) Abraham Benjamin, q.v., at the same address. Bill Williams, in *The Making of Manchester Jewry*, records his move to Manchester, where he spent the rest of his life. Not found in

1851 census. Was at 9 Oak Street in 1853 and in 1861 was resident at York St, Cheetham and at 63 Cheetham Hill Rd in 1871 and 1881, by now described as a Gentleman, and employing two servants. His rag business was at Albert Mills, Pump St, Manchester. He took his nephew Max Benjamin Schumann as his partner. Max and his wife Clara lived next door to Joel and Amelia. In 1868 the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent and Max became Joel's successor. A notice to this effect appeared in the London Gazette. Joel died in 1889, in Cheadle Asylum. The Probate Calendar quotes his personal estate as £558. No death notice in the JC, probably because of his place of death. He was buried at Whitefield cemetery under the auspices of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews (Reform Synagogue) of which he was a founder member. (RG9/2970, Folio 85, p 31; Whellan's Directory of Manchester and Salford, 1853; RG11/4024, Folio 90, p 5; Bill Williams, *The Making of Manchester Jewry*, 1985 reprint, pp 72 and 350; London Gazette Issue 23405, 28/7/1868, p 4203; Greater Manchester County Record Office, Burial Record of Manchester Congregation of British Jews; Ancestry Probate Calendar, Index of Wills)

BERGER, Theresa, Mrs (Née HOCHSCHILD) born Bolton, 1886, only daughter and middle child of Louis and Amelia (aka Lena) Hochschild qq.v. When the family moved to Hartlepool, around 1905, she went with them, and was married there to Samuel Adolph N. Berger, a pawnbroker of Sunderland, in 1909. Then lived at 16 Athol Park, Sunderland. Her first child was Bertha, born 1910, followed by a son, Cyril H. in 1911, then Irene in 1913 and Irma P. in 1917. Her husband, Sam, died in 1950, and Theresa died in 1973, both of them in Sunderland. (FreeBMD website; RG13; Piece: 3726; Folio: 133; Page: 5, Census return for 344 Bury New Road, Broughton; 1911 Census schedule for 16 Athol Park, Sunderland; Ancestry Index of Deaths for England and Wales, 1916-2005)

BERGWERK, Walter, born Vienna 1927. His mother was Viennese, his father, who was a trading member of the Agricultural Exchange, came originally from Lemberg, in Galicia, (now Lviv, in Ukraine). In August 1939 the family managed to leave Vienna nine days before the War broke out and went to Bombay, where his parents became managers of two hostels for refugees, under the auspices of the Jewish Relief Association. Walter has written an article about their early days in India in the Journal of the Association of Refugees. In 1946 Walter sailed to England on the "Strathnaver." He settled in London as a student of engineering. He married Frances Lipsky in London in 1953. Two children, both born Wolverhampton, Jennifer in 1956, Jonathan in 1959. Walter appears on the Internet as an inventor regarding Patents for Drawing Synthetic Thermoplastic Yarn. The family came to Bolton in 1970. His daughter attended Bolton School. They joined Manchester Reform Synagogue, where Jonathan celebrated his Barmitzvah. The family were friendly with the Sheridans. In 1983 they left Bolton, and they now live in the south of England. (Ancestry BMD; Ancestry Incoming Passenger Lists; London Gazette, Issue 38890,21/4/1950; information from Walter Bergwerk; May 2011 Issue of Journal of Association of Jewish Refugees)

BERNARD, Ben-Zion, son of Israel and Hannah Bernard born Bolton 1910. Moved with his family to Blackpool about 1919. Came top of the mark list for all candidates for a scholarship tenable at the Blackpool Municipal Secondary School in 1921. Celebrated his barmitzvah in Blackpool Synagogue in 1923. There is a record of a marriage of a Ben Bernard to Annie Libovitch in Marylebone in 1935 and the birth of a daughter the following year in Manchester. He was almost certainly the Ben Bernard who died aged 37 in April 1947 and was buried in Failsworth Cemetery, Manchester. (JC 12/8 1921, p 33; 16/3/1923, p 1; 25/4/1947, p 2; Free BMD website)

BERNARD, Bertha *See* **BUNYAN, Bertha, (Mrs)**

BERNARD, Hannah, Mrs (née WEINSTEIN) daughter of Jacob and Gittel Weinstein, born about 1889, Russia. Her father was a watchmaker in Manchester by 1901. Married Israel Bernard at Holy Law Beth Aron Synagogue, Manchester, 1909. Stated as "Assisting in the business" in 1911 census. She and Israel

appear in the Bolton Electoral registers in 1929 and 1932 living in Prestwich with their business in Knowsley St, Bolton. She is probably the Hannah (Annie) Bernard whose death was listed in the September quarter of 1966, aged 78, in Salford. (1901 Census ref RG13/3770, Folio 20, p 29; Lancs BMD website; 1911 Census return for 118 Derby St, Bolton; Ancestry's England & Wales, Death Index, 1916-2005)

BERNARD, Israel, son of ???(father's name unknown) and Hannah Bernard (original surname probably Gurodsky or Gurovsky) born about 1882 in Russia, brother of Mrs Bertha Bunyan and Mrs Gertrude Taylor q.v. Married Hannah Weinstein at Holy Law Beth Aron Synagogue, Manchester, 1909. Four children, Ben, born 1910, Rivka, born 1912, Lena, born and died 1914, all in Bolton; then Sylvia, born Fylde area, 1921. Draper on his own account in 1911 at 118 Derby St, Bolton. In 1916 Post office Directory the drapery business was at 104a Derby St. He was Honorary Secretary of the Bolton Congregation 1917-1919. Probably moved to Blackpool in 1919, as he was elected to the committee of the Blackpool Zionist Association in December 1919. JC notice of his mother's death showed the family at 41 Park Rd, Blackpool in 1923. He and Hannah ran a furrier's and ladies' clothing business in Bolton at 41 Knowsley St. They appear in Bolton Electoral registers of 1929 and 1932. Their home address at that time was Bury New Rd, Prestwich. Isaac served on the Executive of Prestwich Hebrew Congregation as Warden for a number of years and was Chairman of the religious classes for children. Died 9/10/1958 in Nottinghamshire. In an obituary in the JC, Rabbi M.M. Gurdus, of Prestwich Hebrew Congregation described him as "A grand type of a Jewish gentleman, loved and respected by all." (Lancs BMD Website Marriage Index; 1911 census for 118 Derby St Bolton; Post Office Directory 1916 for 104 Derby St Bolton ; JC 2/1/1920, p 35; 9/3/1923, p 2; 20/11/1925, p 30; Bolton Electoral registers 1929 and 1932; Ancestry Death index; JC 17/10 1958, p 2)

BERNARD, Lena, second daughter of Israel and Hannah Bernard, born Bolton 1914, and died in the same year. (Free BMD website)

BERNARD, Rivka See LEMON, Rivka, Mrs

BERNFELD, Agnes, Dr born Jassay, Roumania about 1880. Agnes was the third of four daughters of Samuel and Anna Bernfeld. Samuel was an Austrian-born merchant; his wife was born in Roumania. The family appear in the 1891 census living in Plymouth Grove, Manchester. Agnes studied medicine at London University and qualified in 1905. She studied for a Diploma in Public Health at Manchester in 1909. Agnes appears in the Bolton phone Books from 1908 to 1923 at 35 Chorley New Rd, Bolton and in the 1911 Census at the same address, with a servant. Her name also appears in the 1911 Bolton Trade directory and in the Medical Registers of 1919 and 1923 where her address is given as c/o Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, Bolton. However, she was in Croydon during World War One, as the Tuberculosis Officer for that borough. By 1933 Dr Bernfeld was Assistant Medical Officer for Reading, from where she published an article on *The Value of Treating Nasal Blockage and its Complications by Diastolisation*, which has recently been re-published online. She died in Ealing in 1958. (Ancestry 1891census RG12/3185 Folio 147, p 4 - surname wrongly transcribed as BARNFIELD; Ancestry BMD Index; Ancestry Medical Registers; Ancestry British Phone Books; 1911 Bolton Trade Directory; Henry Keatley Moore, *Croydon and the Great War: the official history of the borough and its citizens from 1914 to 1919*, published 1920, accessed online on 4/1/2012; Wiley Online Library, Acta Paediatrica, Vol 16, Issue 1, accessed online 20/11/2011)

BERTELSTEIN/BERTLESTEIN, Annie (Hannah), Mrs, born Poland about 1854, wife of Harris Bertelstein, a watchmaker and jeweller. They had ten children. The youngest, Rachel, married Leon Lanzetter of Bolton. The Bertelstein family appear in 1901 census living in Bury New Rd, Salford. Harris died in 1907. In 1911 census, the family were still living on Bury New Rd, and Annie is described as a financier. Annie moved to live in Bolton with Leon and Rachel in her later years. She died there in 1942.

(Find my past 1901 Census ref RG13/3767 Folio142, p 9; 1911 Census schedule for 214 Bury New Rd Salford; Ancestry Death index)

BLACK, Harry born about 1889 in Austria. His real name was Asher, but he was always known as Harry. Owner of a ladies' fashion store called Madame Black at 33 Knowsley Street, Bolton. The shop opened about 1926 and appears in Trade directories of 1927, 1928, 1930 and 1932. Prior to opening his shop Harry was in business with his brothers Benson and Saul, rainwear and waterproof manufacturers at Euratia Mills in Strangeways, Manchester. Harry married Bertha Tupler in 1910 at Manchester Great Synagogue. Bertha was also Austrian-born. They had one daughter, Renee. The family lived in Catherine Rd, Crumpsall and were members of the Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. They never lived in Bolton. The Knowsley Street shop closed in the 1940's and Harry went back to work for his brother Benson, managing a rainwear factory. He was naturalised in 1950. Bertha died in Sept 1968 and Harry died in 1973. He is buried at Rainsough. (Lancs BMD website Find My Past BMD Website; London Gazette 19/5/50, p 2492 ; Tillotson's Directories 1927, 1928, 1932; Cope's Directory 1930; information from Jackie Lyons, granddaughter of Harry Black)

BLASHKY, Alfred born about 1892 in Glasgow, son of Marks and Rachael. Marks was a grocer and baker, Polish-born. The family appear in 1891 Scottish census living at 3 Portugal St, Gorbals, Glasgow. By 1901, they had moved to 45 Main Street, in the same area. Alfred was the third of their six children. Alfred served in the Highland Light Infantry as a Private in the First World War. No information on when he came to Bolton but in 1924 he married Ethel Eleanor Higson at Bolton Register Office. She was the daughter of John Higson, a tea and coffee merchant from Atherton, Lancashire. Alfred and Ethel lived at 199 Derby St Bolton where they had a furniture business. They appear in the 1927 Tillotson's Directory, the 1928 Cope's directory and the Electoral registers of the 1930s. Their son David Percival Blashky was born in 1925 in Fulham. Alfred was active in the Bolton synagogue. He was a member of the Committee in 1930, 1932 and 1933 and Bridegroom of the Law (Chatan) at Simchat Torah in October 1933. In the 1950s the Blashkys were living at 9 Old Hall St. They left Bolton for Worthing in about 1956 and Alfred died in 1964. The death was registered in Chichester. Ethel returned to the north of England and died in Southport in 1975. David Blashky changed his surname to Blakey in 1947. (Scottish Census Roll CSSCT 1891-293; Scottish Census Roll CSSCT1901-316; Lancashire BMD; Ancestry Military records ; Free BMD; JC 17/6/32 p 31; 19/5/33 p 37; 13/10/33 p 12; London Gazette 24/9/1947; information from Geoffrey Blakey, grandson of Alfred)

BLOOM, John, Costumier at 43 Newport St. Appears in 1920 and 1922 Bolton Electoral Registers and 1934 Trade Directory. Lived on Smedley Lane Cheetham Hill. No further information. (Bolton Electoral Registers, 1920 and 1922; 1934 Trade Directory)

BLOOM, Phyllis, married to John Bloom. They were costumiers at 43 Newport St. Appear in 1920 and 1922 Bolton Electoral Registers and 1934 Trade Directory. Lived on Smedley Lane, Cheetham Hill. No further information. (Bolton Electoral Registers, 1920 and 1922; 1934 Trade Directory)

BLUMENFELD, Celia, Mrs (née ISAACSON)(formerly SUGARMAN) born Bolton about 1912, fourth child of Rachel and Samuel. Celia is mentioned in Jewish Chronicle of Jan 1926 for winning a prize at Hebrew classes. She was twice married: in 1942 to Rev Judah Sugarman at Manchester Central Synagogue, then in 1947 to Erich Blumenfeld in Willesden. In 1945, the JC reported that Celia had been elected President of Bolton Synagogue Ladies Building Fund. (Find My past BMD website; Lancs BMD website; JC 1/1/26 p29; 22/6/45 p 12)

BLUMENFELD, Rose (Mrs) wife of Solomon Blumenfeld, q.v. Born Poland about 1879, and living at 36 Clarence St, Farnworth, in 1901 with her husband and a boarder. Later found in the USA Censuses of 1910, 1920, and 1930. (1901 Census RG13/3599, Folio71, p 60)

BLUMENFELD, Solomon born Poland about 1875, married to Rose (maiden name unknown). The couple were living at 36 Clarence St, Farnworth, in 1901, with a boarder, Philip Cohen. Both Solomon and Philip Cohen were described as Waterproof Garment Makers. By 1902 the Blumenfelds were in the USA. They appear in the 1910, 1920 and 1930 censuses which state their year of emigration as 1902. Their daughter Lillian was born in England some time after the 1901 census. Their son Abraham was born in New York in about 1909. In 1910 and 1920 Solomon is described as a garment worker living in Brooklyn. By 1930 the family were living in Philadelphia, where Solomon was working for a baking company. (1901 Census RG13/3599, Folio71, p 60; Ancestry, USA Federal Censuses 1910, 1920, and 1930)

BOARD, Ethel, Mrs (née MYERS) born about 1902. Birth registered in Prestwich. Daughter of Harris (a boot maker) and Sarah Myers, both Russian-born. The 1911 census shows the family living in Clarendon St, Chorlton. Ethel married Jack Board at Manchester Central Synagogue on 4/2/1930. They were founder members of the Manchester Jewish Blind Society. Ethel became chairman of the Ladies' Aid committee of the Society and was honoured with a life governorship in 1967. She died in Manchester in 1981 and was buried in Blackley Cemetery. (1911 Census Schedule for 7 Clarendon St, Chorlton; JC 3/3/67 p 24; Ancestry England and Wales Deaths Index 1916-2005; JC 3/3/1967, p 24 and 26/6/1981, p 12; MDCS Burial Records)

BOARD, Jack, born about 1901, not known where. (Surname perhaps changed) Married Ethel Myers at Central Synagogue, Manchester on 4/2/1930. He and Ethel appear in Bolton Electoral register 1930 at 57 Great Moor St. Their home address was 318 Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester. This is their only appearance in Bolton records. Jack appears in Kelly's 1934 Directory as a boxing promoter and instructor at the Victoria School of Boxing and Physical Culture at 162 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester. They lived at 243 Heywood Street, Manchester throughout the 1950s and 60s. He died 1976 and was buried in Blackley Cemetery. (JC 4/2/1955, p 2; Ancestry British Phone Books; MDCS Burial Records; <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sherry/CHRD1934even.htm> accessed 5/1/2012, Cheetham Hill Rd 1934 transcribed by Sherry Landa; Ancestry England and Wales Deaths Index 1916-2005)

BOBROVSKIE See BROWN

BOR, Max, born about 1879, Kovno, Lithuania. Married Rachel (Rochel Devorah) Edelman at Bolton Synagogue in 1906, probably the first marriage to be held there. By 1911 the Bor family were living at 41 Edward St, Lower Broughton, Salford. Max was a rag merchant. He and Rachel had six children all born in Manchester. He built up a large cotton waste business in Cheetham Hill. Max was also highly involved with the religious life of the Manchester Community and a founder member of the Kahal Chassidim Synagogue, where he served as Treasurer and Warden and was a delegate to the Shechita Board. Max and Rachel retired to Southport, where they were living at Saunders St when Max died in 1951. Rachel died in 1953. (1911 census schedule for 41 Edward Street, Salford; Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry Births Index 1916-2005; JC 27/5/1921, p 33; 6/6/1924, p 27; 2/6/1933, p 31)

BORGER Meta See SURKIS, Meta, Mrs

BRAHAM, Daniel, born 1910, son of Mr & Mrs L. Abrahams, of London E5. He married Dora Book at Sunderland in 1938. Four children: Valerie, born 1939, John, born 1946, and Michael and Suzanne, (twins) born 1949. Founded and ran the firm of Joan Barrie, fashionable outfitters for women, with its first shop in Knowsley St, Bolton. He served in the RAF during the Second World War, then returned to business, opening two further shops in Bolton. Eventually sold his business in 1978, by which time he had a chain of more than thirty shops. He and Dora lived first in Tonge Moor Road, at the home of the

Perlbergs, then in Borrowdale Avenue, Heaton. He was a member of not only the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, but also the Bolton Conservative Club. The family moved to Southport in 1950. He died 1999 and was buried in Southport Hebrew Cemetery. (FreeBMD; Bolton Evening News, 28/6/1999; Southport Hebrew Congregation Burial Book; information from Mrs Valerie Beaver, daughter)

BRAHAM, Dora, Mrs (née BOOK) daughter of Mr and Mrs S. Book, of Sunderland. Moved to Bolton after her marriage in 1938. Whilst her husband was serving in the RAF during the War she ran the Bolton fashion shop on Knowsley St. Died 18/6/2006 and was buried in Duke St Cemetery, Southport. (Free BMD; information from Mrs Valerie Beaver, daughter)

BRESSLOFF, Abraham, born Bolton 1917, son of Rev Selig Bressloff and his wife, Polly. Family left Bolton by 1920. Abraham called himself Aubrey. He served in the Royal artillery during World War 2. In 1944 he married Estelle Ruth Cowan in Leicester. Their daughter Pauline was born 1947, registered in Watford. He died in 1995, and his death was registered in Harrow. (Free BMD Website; Findmypast website BMD)

BRESSLOFF, Polly, Mrs (née GOLDING) wife of Rev Selig Bressloff/Breslau. She was born in Germany about 1883. Appears in 1901 Census living with relatives, the Epstein family in Bethnal Green. Described as a German Foreign subject. Her occupation was a needleworker of under-clothing. Married Selig Bressloff in 1908 in Hackney. It appears she pre-deceased him. No further information. (FreeBMD Marriage Index; 1901 census RG13/267, Folio 119, p 14; death notice for her husband in JC 16/2/1945, p.3)

BRESSLOFF, Selig, Rev (also known as **BRESLAU**) born Russia about 1877, married Polly Golding, Hackney registration district, 1908. They had sons Aubrey, Harry (who won the Military Medal as a "desert rat" in World War Two) and Sydney. Rev Bressloff was a delegate to a Zionist Congress in 1905, reporting to an East London meeting in August that year. Working as Rabbi at Chester in 1911 at census time, with no children as yet. Chosen as Chazan-Shochet for Preston, 1912. At Preston until about 1916, then at Bolton, Dundee (from August 1919) and Derby (by 1934). Died 6/2/1945 in London, but was resident at Montefiore College, Ramsgate, at the end of his life. (FreeBMD website; JC 2/1/1920, p 1, announcement of birth of son in Dundee; JC 25/8/1905, p 17; death notice in JC 16/2/1945, p.3; Barrett's Directory of Preston 1913)

BROWN (BABROVSKIE), Abraham, eldest son of Isaac and Tilly, born Bolton 1903, registered as Bobrovskie. Married Betty Aronson in Hull in Sept 1930. The couple had two children, Neville and Joyce, both born in Hull. Abraham became known as Arthur A. Brown. He worked for Marks & Spencer for many years as a store manager and area supervisor, ending his career as manager of the Blackpool store. He was a regular contributor to the M & S in-house magazine, Sparks. He died in 1961 and he and his wife are buried in Layton Jewish cemetery, in Blackpool. (Information from Ivor Brown; Free BMD website; Findmypast BMD)

BROWN (BABROVSKIE), Isaac born Russia about 1877, son of Moses Babrovskie Married Taubie (or Tilly) Dubna in 1902 at Manchester Central synagogue. Described on his marriage certificate as a picture dealer living at 66 Pimblott St, Cheetham, Manchester. Settled in Bolton 1902 where his three sons were born: Abraham 1903, Philip 1905, Maurice 1908. By 1911 they had moved to Manchester, and Isaac was now described as a mackintosh maker, but in fact he was a journeyman waterproof maker – a schmerer, who spread the water-proof coating on the cloth. (This was a precarious living, as the schmerer got the lowest wages and might not work every day of every week) The family were living on Carnarvon St. By 1921 they had changed their surname to Brown, though this was never done legally, and were living at 19 North St, Cheetham. Isaac died in Manchester in 1929 and was buried at Failsforth.

(Information from Jack Babrovskie re marriage certificate; 1911 census for 41 Carnarvon St; Findmypast Death index; information from Ivor Brown)

BROWN (BABROVSKIE), Maurice youngest son of Isaac and Tilly, born Bolton 1908. Died of tuberculosis in Manchester on 18/3/1921, and was buried at Failsworth. (findmypast Deaths Index; JC 25/3/1921, p 1; information from Ivor Brown)

BROWN (BABROVSKIE), Philip, second son of Isaac and Tilly, born Bolton 25/9/1905 – named on his birth certificate as Philip Bobrovsky. Married Clara Rachel Sugar, always known as Clarice, at Higher Broughton Assembly Rooms in Salford, on 16/8/1934, apparently under the auspices of the New Roumanian Synagogue, Broughton. Like his brother, Arthur, Philip was a manager for Marks & Spencer in several stores and ended his career at the store in Bury, Lancashire. He was in the army for six years throughout World War II in the RAOC where he was a Sergeant and saw service in North Africa, Italy, Greece and Austria and was awarded six medals, two of them with clasps. Finally on June 12, 1969 Philip officially changed his name from Bobrovsky to Brown. He lived to be almost 90 and he and Clarice spent the last 6 years of their lives in Netanya in Israel where they are buried. (Findmypast marriage Index; information from Ivor Brown, his son)

BROWN (BABROVSKIE), Tilly (Taubie), Mrs (née DUBNA) daughter of Gershon Dubna. Tilly was born in Russia about 1877. In the 1901 census, the year before her marriage to Isaac, she was living with the Farber family at 3 Manston St, Cheetham. Tilly was a buttonholer. She died in Manchester in 1955 and is buried in Failsworth Cemetery. (1901 census RG13/3770 Folio 97, p 23; Findmypast Deaths index; information from Ivor Brown)

BRUMER, Jacob Victor born about 1902, known as Victor. Was an optician at 22 Knowsley St, Bolton from about 1934 until about 1946. In May 1931 he married Violet Lewis at South Manchester Synagogue. They had three sons all born in Manchester, Edgar 1936, Martin 1940, and Maurice 1944. The family lived in Prestwich, firstly on Park Rd, then Stobart Avenue. They were members of the Holy Law Synagogue, where Maurice had his Bar Mitzvah. In 1939 Victor took out a patent relating to improvements in spectacles and eyeglasses. In 1953 he wrote a book “Eye Strain” published in St Helens, where he was also in business as an optician. From 1947 onwards he also had two optician’s businesses in Manchester. In 1951 Victor visited Australia. It appears that the family emigrated there in about 1963. Victor, Violet and Edgar appear in the Australian Electoral Registers in 1963 living in the Bentleigh North district of Victoria; in 1968 they were at the same address, together with Maurice, a student. By 1972 Maurice was an optometrist in the Flinders district of Victoria. In 1977 Martin was in practice in Melbourne as an ophthalmologist. In 1980, Maurice was in Moorabbin, Bentleigh East, Victoria. There are several references to both Martin and Maurice on the Internet connected with their profession. Victor Brumer died in 1982 in Victoria. (Ancestry BMD website; JC 25/5/56, p 7; 2/10/59, p 40; FreeBMD Website; Lancashire BMD Website; Open Library; IPEXL Patent publications 1939; Ancestry British Phone Books; Ancestry Incoming Passenger Lists; Australian Electoral Registers; Ancestry Australian Death Index; Victoria Yellow Pages; Australian OptusMember website)

BRUNSWICK, Solly, born Manchester 1911, son of Annie and Abraham Joseph Brunswick (Braunschweig). He married Fanny Lazarus in Manchester, 1937. She died 1939. He then married in 1951 a non-Jewish woman (Eileen Kingsley or Hallows). Two sons, Simon and David. They lived in Westhoughton, where he may have been in the tailoring business, though he doesn’t appear in any directories. A cousin of Hilary Thomas’s mother, he visited the family in North Manchester, always on his own. He was a very tall man, with silver hair in later years. His niece, who lives in Israel, recalls he celebrated all the Jewish festivals with her family in Manchester, despite having married out. He died 1998. (FreeBMD website; local directories; personal knowledge of HT; information from Solly Brunswick’s niece)

BUNYAN, Bertha (Mrs)(née BERNARD) daughter of (father's name unknown) and Hannah Bernard, and sister of Israel Bernard, q.v.; born Russia about 1891. Was living in 1911 at 17 Victoria Square, Bolton, in the home of her sister and brother -in-law, Gertrude and Samuel Taylor, qq.v. In 1919 she married Jacob Bunyan at Leamington Road Synagogue, Blackpool. They had two daughters both born in Salford, Rebecca in 1920 and Ena in 1923. (1911 census for 17 Victoria Square, Bolton; Lancs BMD Website; Free BMDWebsite)

BURNS, Harry, (formerly HOCHSCHILD, Ephraim) born Manchester 1882, son of Louis and Amelia Hochschild. Obtained first and second grade certificates from the Society of Arts in Bookkeeping and Shorthand in 1896. He was already a theatrical agent working on his own account at the age of 18 at the time of the 1901 census. He served in the Royal Navy in World War 1. Harry changed his name by deed poll in 1916, from Ephraim Hochschild to Harry Burns, at which his office was at 418 Strand, London, and his firm was called Ernest Edelsten and Harry Burns Ltd. Harry married first Helen Lennard Charles, 1907, then second Florence Adele Pett, who was always known as "Perle". They had two children, Robert, born 1917 and died the same year, and Carol, born 1918, died 2010. He died 1/4/1933, in Marylebone, London. (JC 16/10/1896, p 20; RG13/3726, Folio 133, p 5; JC 7/4/1933, p 1; London Gazette, issue 29431, 7/1/1916, p 389; information from Sheila Hughes; information from Lawrence Asslinger-Hochschild)

BURNS, Sidney Salis (formerly HOCHSCHILD) youngest son of Louis and Amelia Hochschild, born Manchester, 1894. Followed his elder brother, Harry, into the theatrical agent business. He died in 1940. (JC 13/4/1894, p 1; 1911 Census schedule for Welburn House, Hartlepool; Ancestry +++)

CANTOR, Tilly, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) born about 1885, Bolimow. A sister of Simon Posnansky, she appears in 1911 census lodging at the Manchester home of David Cohen the glazier and his wife Sarah who was sister to Simon Posnansky's wife Dora. Tilly was a cap machinist. There is a record of a marriage at Bolton Synagogue in 1915 between Tilly Posnanskie (sic) and Eli Kurse. Eli died in 1931 in Leeds aged 67, so was over fifty when he married Tilly. She married for the second time in Leeds in 1933, Abraham Cantor. There were no children of either marriage. Tilly died in Leeds in 1947. It is possible she lived in Bolton with the Cohen family prior to her marriage. Leonard Simons in his memoir mentions that she lived all her married life in Leeds. (1911 census for 23 Nightingale St Cheetham; Find my past Death Index; LMS Memoir)

CARNOVITCH, Morris, born Russia about 1879. Was a boarder in the home of Joseph and Jane Freedman, at 27 Dohill St, Farnworth in 1901. Described as a waterproof garment maker, worker. No further information. (1901 Census ref RG13/3600, Folio 79, p 14)

CHARMAK (or CHARMACK), aka MARKS, Jacob /James, born about 1836 in Germany, married Sarah in 1890 in Manchester Register Office. Their address was 18 Irwell St., Cheetham. The marriage certificate described Jacob as a school master and a widower. They had one son, Marcus Jacoby, born Bolton in 1892. Lived at 20 Moor Lane, Bolton, as keeper of a "model lodging house," in 1901. He died 1908, in Bolton, leaving £264.10s. and is buried at Blackley. (1901 Census Ref RG13/3629, Folio 27, p 58; 1911 Census return for 14 Blackhorse St, Bolton; Probate Index on Ancestry; copy of the marriage entry seen by HT; MDCS website)

CHARMAK (or CHARMACK), Marcus Jacoby, son of James and Sarah Charmack, born 1892, Bolton. By 1911 he was a cinematograph operator, living at 14 Blackhorse St, Bolton. Marcus Charmak married Dinah Margolin, a tailoress, at Middlesbrough in 1913. The couple had two sons, James (born Middlesbrough 1913) and Morris (born Leeds 1915) and two daughters, Sylvia (born Leeds 1920) and Naomi, born Leeds 1923). Marcus had a drapery business. He died 1959, and was buried at New Farnley

Cemetery, Leeds. (1901 Census Ref RG13/3629, Folio 27, p 58; 1911 Census schedule for 14 Blackhorse St, Bolton; FreeBMD website; British phone books on Ancestry; Ancestry Death index 1916-2005; JC 28/5/1965, p 3)

CHARMAK, Sarah, Mrs See COHEN, Sarah, Mrs

CLAFF, Moses, born Russia, Telsh (probably = Telsiai, Lithuania) about 1867. Appears on 1891 census at 5 Church Wharf, Bolton, in household of Albert Ableson, as a Servant, "furniture dealer's agent", probably employed by Albert Ableson, the head of the household, who was a Furniture dealer. Moses is recorded as married, but there is no sign of his wife, who perhaps had not yet arrived in England. No further information. (1891 Census ref RG12/3113, Folio 17, p 29)

CLAFF, Samuel Aaron born Russia around 1862, a younger son of Rev Elijah Claff of Shavel (Lithuania), and descended from a line of Rabbonim. His older brother was Rev Moses Claff, Reader of the New Road Synagogue, who died in 1903. Samuel arrived in England in 1882, when his elder brother also arrived. At first he was a pedlar in southern England, then he moved north, to take up the furniture business. He was married to Rose Kaufman at Manchester Great Synagogue in 1885. Their children were Jacob (born 1886, died Warrington 1892), Abraham, (born 1888) Wolf (later known as William, born 1889), all born Widnes, and Isabella (later Mrs Bellman, born Warrington 1891), Rebecca Leah (known as Ruby, born 1894), Hyman (known as Harry, born 1896) and Reuben (known as Raymond, born 1897) who died in the 1st World War, the last three born Manchester. He was naturalised in 1888. He had businesses at different times in Cheetham Hill, Chester, Warrington, Wigan and Bolton. In Warrington in 1891 he was described as a Furniture Dealer and Mover. The Bolton business was at 46 Higher Bridge Street in the early years of the twentieth century. As well as selling furniture, he was also a moneylender, running this business from Market Street in Manchester. After the death of his first wife in 1905, he married Bertha Jacobs of Birmingham in 1906 and they had one child who lived to adulthood, Marjorie, (later Mrs Harry Smith) born 1907 in Southport, where he lived from 1907. Two other children of this marriage, twin sisters Lilian and Muriel, born 1907, died at age 2, according to the census schedule for 1911 and notes in Access to Archives, reference 3001. A later son, Leslie Maurice Eli, born 1916 in Southport, died there in 1918. He helped to found the Jewish Hospital in 1904 and the Holy Law Synagogue (known as Claff's Shul, in 1912, as well as being actively involved in the setting up of a communal Shechita Board and the Talmud Torah in Manchester. In Southport he was successively Treasurer, Vice-President and President of the Congregation, and he was a member of the board of Deputies for thirty years. He was a generous benefactor. He died in 1941 in Southport, leaving £30,800, which is approximately equal to £1,180,000.00 at 2010 prices using the Retail Price Index. He was buried at Urmston Cemetery. (Obituary of Rev Moses Claff, JC 6/11/1903, p 17; Information supplied by Rita Krakower Margolis of Rockville, Maryland, USA. to web page <http://www.shtetlinks.jewishgen.org/shavli/notables.html> ; LancashireBMD website; local directories for Manchester 1895 and Bolton 1905 and 1907; FreeBMD website; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations; Obituary notice for Samuel Claff in JC 24/1/1941, p 8; GMCRO catalogue entries in his name which include family photographs, his early licences as a hawker and pedlar, and other miscellaneous items; 1911 Census schedule for 24B Alexandra Rd, Southport; Measuringworth website)

CLYNE, Betty (aka Ethel) Mrs (née WISE) third daughter of Jacob and Bessie Wise, of Bolton, born Manchester 1912, married Daniel Clyne 1937 at Manchester Central Synagogue. She and her husband had a greengrocery shop on Windsor Road, Prestwich for many years, living over or behind the shop. They had two children, Brenda and Simon. Late in life she lived in a care home in North Manchester. She died November 2011. (LancashireBMD website; personal knowledge of HT; information from Bryan Price, her nephew)

COFFMAN, Bernard, ran a pharmacy on Higher Bridge St. Lived in North Manchester. Appears in Bolton Trade Directories 1964-1971. (Personal knowledge of HT; Trade directories 1964-1971)

COHEN, Annie *See* **NICHOLLS, Annie, Mrs**

COHEN, Bessie, born Bolton 1915, mother's maiden name Gluts. No further information. (Free BMD Birth Index)

COHEN, David, born Manchester about 1867, the second of five children of Fanny and Hyman Cohen. Hyman was a greengrocer born in Austria. In 1881 census David was an apprentice watchmaker living at 25 Clarence Street, Cheetham, Manchester. By 1881 Hyman was a widower. In 1891 David married Sarah at Manchester Great Synagogue and they moved to Bolton. In the 1891 census the couple were living at 1 Mather, St. where David was described as a watchmaker. By 1901, there were two children, Miriam born about 1892 and Alfred born about 1898, both in Alderley Edge. By this time the Cohens were living on London Rd, Alderley Edge. A third child, Samuel was born about 1904. In the 1911 Census the Cohens were still on London Rd and David was described as a watchmaker and shopkeeper. The Census mentions that Sarah was Austrian, but had come to England when she was twelve months old. (Census 1881 ref RG11/4022, Folio 76, p 73; 1891 RG12/3121, Folio 41A, p 34; RG13/3318, Folio 34, p 10; 1911 census for London Rd, Alderley Edge; Lancashire BMD Website; FreeBMD Website)

COHEN, David, born Poland about 1851, a glazier. In 1871 he and his wife Eliza and baby son, Abraham were living at Back Verdun St, Cheetham Hill. By 1881, they had six children. The family now lived on Fernie St in the Red Bank area of the town. By 1891 they had moved to 66 Stocks Street. Four more children had been born. The 1901 census shows David living at 39 North St, Cheetham, with Sarah Breine, his second wife and several children from his first marriage plus Sarah's mother Miriam and younger brother, Meyer Cohen. There is a record of a marriage in 1900 at Holy Law Beth Aron Synagogue between David Cohen and Sarah B Cohen. By 1911 Census, they were living at 23 Nightingale St Cheetham. David and Sarah had four daughters of their own all born in Manchester (Dolly, Janey, Annie and Miriam). He appears in the Kelly's Directory of Manchester 1895 and Kelly's Lancashire Directory 1924 and Tillotson's Bolton Directory 1927 as a glazier. In Manchester he worked for the firm of Baxendale's, but lost his job when he fell, while fixing a skylight. After several years unemployment he and his family moved to Bolton in 1912, where he worked for the Corporation for some years. They lived at 15 Bark Street, next door to Sarah's sister and brother-in-law Dora and Simon Posnansky. David worked as a glazier in Bolton for several years. He died in 1932 at the Manchester Jewish Old Home. He is buried at Urmston Cemetery. (Census 1871, RG10/4044, Folio 65, p 21; 1881, RG11/3991, Folio 65, p 6; 1891, RG12/3241, Folio 94, p 41; RG13/3767, Folio 209, p 64; 1911 Census schedule for 23 Nightingale Street Cheetham; Lancashire BMD Website; Kelly's Manchester Directory 1895; Kelly's Lancashire Directory 1924; 1927 Tillotson's trade Directory of Bolton; Information from his grandsons Walter Nicholls and Merrick Posnansky)

COHEN, Debby, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) the eldest child of Leah and Ben David (Barney) Posnansky (later Simons) and one of four daughters, Debby was born in Bolton in 1926. Her grandparents were Simon and Devorah Posnansky and Myer and Esther Goldstone. Debby attended St George's Infants School then Devonshire Rd Juniors. At 11 she passed the entrance exam and went to Bolton Municipal School. Debby attended Bolton Shul and Cheder. Was taught by Rev Freilich and later by Rev Richards. Debby went to night school to train as a dispensing chemist, then decided together with her cousin Dora Weiner to apply to join the WRNS instead. Her father found out and forbade it. Debby obtained a job at the local power station in the chemical department. She also worked at a local chemist shop and a fashion shop. During the war years Debby and her mother Leah acted as air raid wardens. Debby married Philip Cohen of Manchester in 1947 and they settled in Prestwich. Her first child was born in Bolton, but her

other two children were born in Manchester. Debby lives in Prestwich. She visits Israel regularly. Debby has thirteen great-grandchildren. (Information from Mrs Debby Cohen)

COHEN, Dolly See POSNANSKY, Dolly, Mrs

COHEN, Edith, appears in 1938 Electoral register, living in Middleton with a business address at 34 Great Moor St. Business unknown. No further information. (1938 electoral register)

COHEN, Eileen, Mrs (née LEWIS) younger daughter of Solomon and Eva Lewis, born Manchester 1927. Moved to Preston as a small child. Left School after taking School Certificate Examinations to act as carer for her ailing mother for many years. She married Sam Cohen, M.P.S. of Manchester, in 1954. They settled in Bolton where they bought an established Pharmacy and she became involved in all aspects of the business. She also served on the Ladies' Guild of Bolton Synagogue and was a member of Whitefield WIZO. She retired from the business in 1987 and then devoted her energy to volunteering for The League Of Jewish Women. She died in September 1999 and was buried in Agecroft Cemetery. The recording studio of the northern Jewish talking newspaper was dedicated to her memory by the League of Jewish Women and Manchester Jewish Community Care in 1999. (FreeBMD website; Information from her daughter Mrs Lesley Levy & older brother Eric Lewis; Ancestry online marriages index; Ancestry online deaths index 1984-2005; JC 10/12/1999, p 24)

COHEN, Gertrude, appears with Joseph Cohen in the 1934 and 1938 Electoral registers with a business (unknown) at 29 Victoria Square and 38 Great Moor St and later at 34 Great Moor St. They lived firstly in Prestwich, moving later to Blackpool. No further information.

COHEN, Harry, or Harris, was a tailor in Bolton appearing in 1927 Trade directory at 198 Derby St, then from 1930 at 208 Derby St. Married, 1919, Gwenny Raphael (Rachwal) in Leeds. Gwenny died on 27/3/1933 in hospital in Burnley. Her brother, Samuel Raphael (Rachwal), was a money lender in Darlington. (Find My Past Website; Bolton Trade Directory 1927; Yorkshire BMD website; Bolton Electoral Register 1930; Ancestry British Phone books)

COHEN, Jack, Dr was born in Manchester about 1910. He qualified in 1935 from Manchester University medical school as MB and Ch.B. Jack married Greta Glass in 1938 in Manchester at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. Greta was a chiroprapist and had her practice at 1 Bolton Rd. His address in 1939 was Lytton Ave, Cheetham, Manchester. Soon afterwards he moved to 1 Bolton Rd, Moses Gate, where he worked in general practice. He appears in the Medical Registers at this address until 1955. From that year onwards his address was 14 Angle Bank, Bolton. Jack was a lieutenant in the R.A.M.C during WW2. Their son Ian was born in 1941 in Manchester. (Ancestry Medical Registers; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry Phone Books; 1967 Tillotson's Directory of Bolton)

COHEN, Janey, See LEVY, Janey, Mrs

COHEN, Joseph, appears with Gertrude Cohen in the 1934 and 1938 Electoral registers with a business (unknown) at 29 Victoria Sq and 38 Great Moor St and later at 34 Great Moor St. They lived firstly in Prestwich, moving later to Blackpool. No further information.

COHEN, Leah, Mrs (née FREEDMAN) married Norman Cohen, q.v., in Leeds 1921. She was active in the Ladies' Hospitality Committee, serving as Treasurer in the 1940's. After the death of her husband, in 1980, she lived for about two years with her daughter, Maisie Goldman, in Manchester, then went into Heathlands, where she died around 1985. She is buried in Leeds. (Yorkshire BMD website; information from David Goldman and Maisie Goldman, her daughter)

COHEN, Louis Jacob, a travelling draper, married Sarah Charmak, née Kawe, in Bolton Synagogue in 1909. No further information. He does not appear on the 1911 Census schedule with his wife, at 14 Blackhorse Street, Bolton, where she kept a lodging house. (Information from Stanley Charmak, Sarah Cohen's grandson; Lancashire BMD website)

COHEN, Miriam *See* **EISNER, Miriam, Mrs**

COHEN, Moritz, rented an office on Old Hall Lane in 1901. There are several Moritz Cohens in the records, but we have not been able to identify him with certainty. (1901 Bolton Rate Books)

COHEN, Murray, son of Norman and Leah Cohen, born Leeds 1922. He joined the RAF, became a Sergeant and was killed at the Battle of Britain on 3/10/1943. (FreeBMD website; Commonwealth War Graves Commission website)

COHEN, Myer/Meyer, brother of Sarah. Born Russia about 1882. Appears in 1901 Census living with his sister and brother-in-law in North Street, Cheetham and in 1911 in Nightingale St, Strangeways, Manchester. He was a tailor's machinist, and may have worked for Simon Posnansky. Presumably he moved to Bolton with the family as there is a marriage recorded in 1916 at Bolton Register office between Myer Cohen and Gertie Share. Their son Bernard was born in Bolton in 1922. There is a death recorded in 1925 in Bolton of Meyer Cohen aged 42. He is buried at Blackley cemetery. (Census 1901 RG13/3767, Fol 209, p 64; 1911 census schedule for 23 Nightingale St, Manchester; Free BMD Website; MDCS burial records; Conversation with Walter Nicholls)

COHEN, Norman, born 1898 in Leeds, son of Morris and Betsy Cohen, and brother of Jack Collins (died Leeds 18/8/1970), Manny, Sam, and Ben, as well as of Rose (Mrs Caplin), Ray (Mrs Stock), Lily (Mrs Solomon), Dolly (Mrs Harris) and Sylvia (Mrs Sofer). He married Leah Freedman at the New Synagogue in Chapeltown Road, Leeds, in 1921. Two children, both born in Leeds: Murray, q.v. born 1922, and Maisie, (Mrs Abe Goldman) born 1927. Norman entered the clothing industry in about 1920, then the family moved to Bolton probably in 1939 with his post as manager of the Burton's tailoring coat department at Halliwell Road, where he stayed for twenty-four years. They lived at 23 Ivy Road, then on Albert Road West. Norman was very active in the synagogue, serving as Treasurer of the Congregation for many years from the 1940s onwards. At the end of his working life he managed a staff of six hundred people. His retirement in 1963 was covered by the Bolton Evening News; the people with whom he worked presented him with an easy chair, and a dinner was held in his honour. Norman helped out in the business of his son-in-law Abe Goldman after he retired. He died in Bolton in 1980, and was buried in Leeds. (Yorkshire BMD website; JC 28/8/1970, p 2; Bolton Evening News 21/10/1963; information from Maisie Goldman, his daughter)

COHEN, Sam, born 1920, son of Betsy and Michael Harry. Married Eileen Lewis in 1954 at Crumpsall Synagogue, in Manchester. Two daughters, Lesley B. (Mrs Levy), born 1957, and R. Jill (born 1959) He served in the RAF, then ran a pharmacy at 209 Deane Road, Bolton, under the name (from the previous owner) of W.Brindle, whilst living at 43, Devonshire Road, Bolton. Later 209 Deane Road was compulsorily purchased and the business transferred to 146 Deane Road. It remained in the family until 1999, the last twelve years under his son-in-law's management. The family moved from Devonshire Road to The Woodlands, Chorley New Road in the 1970's. Sam and Eileen moved to Whitefield, Manchester in the late 1980s. When the Bolton Hebrew Congregation moved to the Queen Street Mission, in Central St, in 1960, he was Hon. Secretary of the Congregation, and he acted as Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the Bolton Synagogue until the end of the Congregation in 1969. Sam came from a strongly Socialist background, but joined the Liberals in Bolton, then gravitated to the Conservatives. As a Conservative he was a Councillor for Derby Ward, on Bolton Council from ??? to 1971, including a spell as vice-chairman of the Health Committee, then a member of the Greater Manchester Council

(GMC) for Heaton, Deane, Rumworth and Hulton ward from 1973 to 1977. He held other offices as a result of being an elected representative, including membership of the Community Relations Committee and the Hospital Management Committee. Whilst on the GMC, he was on the Fire Services Committee, and a deputy on Manchester Airport Committee. His leisure activities included membership of Masonic lodges in Preston and Rawtenstall, and for a short time, he was a member of a shooting club in Horwich. He died December 2004 and was buried beside his wife in Agecroft Cemetery. (Information from Mrs Lesley Levy, his elder daughter; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry index of marriages for England & Wales, 1916-2005; BEN 27/9/1972, 15/3/1973 & 26/2/1977)

COHEN, Samuel, a tailor at 15 Lorne St, Bolton. Is probably the man who had a disagreement with the local Health Authorities over a lodger's small pox in 1919, which is discussed in the narrative. Samuel appears in 1922 Trade Directory and 1931 Electoral register at this address. He died in 1961 aged 77. The death was registered in Farnworth (Memorandum on meeting with Samuel Cohen on the smallpox case, in Bolton archives; Tillotson's Directory 1922; Bolton Electoral register 1931; Ancestry Death Index)

COHEN, Sarah, Mrs (née KAWE)(formerly CHARMAK or MARKS), daughter of Rev Moses Kawe. She was born in Austria in about 1865. She married Jacob Charmak, q.v., in 1890 at Manchester Register Office. They kept what was described as a model lodging house, at 20 Moor Lane, on the 1901 census. After his death in 1908 she married Louis Jacob Cohen, a travelling draper, at Bolton shul in 1909. She kept a lodging house at 14 Blackhorse St, after her first husband died. Sarah died in Bolton on 21/4/1924. She left £705-6s. (Lancashire BMD website; 1901 Census ref RG13/3629, Folio 27, p 58; 1911 Census Schedule for 14 Blackhorse St, Bolton; Ancestry Probate Index; Information from the Charmak family)

COHEN, Sarah Breine, Mrs (née COHEN) born Russia about 1878, second wife of David Cohen the glazier, sister of Dora Posnansky (first wife of Simon Posnansky). Sarah suffered ill-health for several years. She died in Bolton in 1918 aged 41 and is buried at Blackley. (Lancs BMD Website; RG13/3767 Folio 209 p 64; 1911 Census for 23 Nightingale Street Cheetham; Memoir of Leonard Simons, grandson; MDCS burial records)

COMOR, Alex, was born about 1891. He appears in 1925 Bolton electoral Register at Rose Street ,with a home address in Blackpool. He was a turf commission agent. He also appears in the 1925 Phone Book with offices at 16 Silverwell Street. He married Rachel Lustgarten in 1924 at Leamington Rd Synagogue, Blackpool and they lived in the town. They had two daughters, the younger born just after the death of her father and named Alexandra. He died in August 1932 at the Baronial Hall, Winter Gardens, Blackpool. His home address was 46 St Alban's Rd, Blackpool. The Probate Index quotes his estate at £485. (Lancs BMD marriage Index; Ancestry British Phone books; Ancestry National Probate Calendar)

CONN, Harry or Henry (Leon?), born 1904 (as Henry Cohen) married Hilda Benson 1931 in Southampton. (His parents lived in London N1 at the time) Two sons, Philip, born 1933, and Stephen, born Bolton 1946. The family moved to Bolton 1938 to find work. He was a traveller in mantles and costumes, working as an agent for a Manchester company run by a Mr Weisberg, whose office was above a cinema in Manchester. The family lodged with the Perlbergs on Tonge Moor Road when they arrived in Bolton, afterwards moving to their own house, at 125 Bradford Road, near Bolton Cricket Club, which was regarded as the "wrong" side of town. Harry Conn worked with the Aaronsons (see biography of Simon Aaronson) at one time. The family were members of the Bolton shul, but didn't take a great part in the committees, though Harry did become the first Treasurer of the Zionist Society in 1947. Around 1950 the family left Bolton for Prestwich, where Harry became his own boss. He died in 1971 and is buried in Failsworth Cemetery. (Information from Philip Conn; JC 5/12/1947, p 14; JC 30/6/1972, p 30)

CONN, Hilda, Mrs (née BENSON) born 1903, daughter of Mr & Mrs P. Benson, of Southampton, married Harry Conn in 1931 and moved with him to Bolton in 1938 to find work. She became the manageress of a ladies' gown shop in Bolton called H & J Wilson. (This was a Jewish company with branches in London and other towns) She died in 1992 in Salford area. (Information from Philip Conn; FindMypast.com Marriage index, March quarter 1931)

CONN, Philip Julian, born London 1933, son of Harry and Hilda Conn. He attended Cheder four times a week and had his bar mitzvah at Wentworth Street Synagogue in 1946. After attending a primary school at Tonge Moor and a Church of England parish church school, he moved on to St Simon and St Jude's Primary School, where he was the only Jewish pupil. He does not remember encountering any anti-semitism, and when he left at the age of nine, to join the Junior Department of Bolton School, remembers that his headmaster, Mr Pilling, was sorry to see him go. He then won a scholarship to the senior section of Bolton School, and stayed there until he left school to study law at Manchester University. He became a successful solicitor. Married Gita Sugarman 1962, in Manchester. Philip Conn retired from practice in 1999. Three sons, Alexander L., David M. and Raphael Morris. (Information from Philip Conn; JC 29/3/1946, p 3; London Gazette, 14/9/1999, issue number 55610)

COWAN, Joseph, appears in 1924 Bolton Electoral register at 12 Corporation St. His home address was Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester. No further information.

COWAN, Samuel, a tailor at 97 St Georges Rd. Appears in Bolton Trade Directories 1928 and 1932 and Electoral register of 1930. Other family members probably Leah, Rachel and Harry, who are named on the Electoral register. No further information.

CRAWFORD, Louis (Dr)(formerly COHEN) a devout and learned Jew, was born about 1917, son of Morris Cohen, a beadle, married Bertha Mattison, of Leeds at the Psalms of David Synagogue, Leeds, on 24/8/1943. He was described at that time as of Bolton Royal Infirmary. An obituary for his wife mentions that he completed his military service as a medical officer, after which the couple settled in Merseyside. The Medical Registers of 1943 and 1947 give an address in Chapeltown, Leeds, for Dr Crawford, but by 1951 he was at 337 Prescott Road, Toll Bar, St Helens. He was still there in 1959, and appears to have remained in general practice in St Helens and elsewhere. Their first child was a boy, Alexander, whose birth was registered in Hull in 1945, so it seems that his stay in Bolton was very brief. They also had a daughter, Miriam, born Liverpool 1951. His wife Bertha died in 2001 aged 87, and Dr Crawford himself was a resident in the Morris Feinmann Home in South Manchester until his death in 2011. He was buried at Springwood Cemetery, Liverpool. (Information from Sherry Landa; UK Medical Registers 1943, 1947, 1951, 1959; England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; Free BMD website; UK Telephone directories on Ancestry for Merseyside, various years; JC 11/1/2003, p 23; 21/1/2011, p C1; personal knowledge of HT)

CREAM, Benjamin, born Manchester, 1910 to Harris, a tailor, and his wife, Leah. Benjamin became a watchmaker and jeweller. He opened the Bolton business in the late 1940's. He resided in North Manchester. The shops were on Great Moor St and Bradshawgate. Ian Cohen, son of Dr Jack Cohen, q.v., learnt his trade as a watchmaker with Mr Cream. Benjamin died in Manchester in his 90's (information from Susan Lentin, daughter)

CREAMER, Aubrey, born Manchester 1938, son of Emily and Isaac Creamer, father a tailor. Aubrey's parents were married in 1936 at Manchester New Synagogue. He attended Bowker Vale School, Higher Crumpsall, then Delamere school and finally Ducie Ave High School. He married Barbara Kenevin in 1961 at Whitefield synagogue. Her parents Lily and Alf were founder members. Aubrey and Barbara had a jewellery business in Bolton at Ashburner St indoor market from 1961 until the early 1990's and a

similar business in Rochdale. They have three grown-up children and live in Whitefield. (Information from Aubrey Creamer; Lancs BMD website)

CUTLER, Darren, born London, son of Raymond and Cynthia. He is now living in Whitefield. Owns a car business, "Fish Motors," on Bury New Rd, Bolton. Has traded there since about 2006. (Information from Darren Cutler)

DANIELS, Mr, (Burmese Jew, first name unknown) who attended synagogue every Yom Kippur. No further information. (Information from Irving Slifkin)

DAULBY, (Annie) Leah, Mrs (née WISE), daughter of Jacob and Bessie Wise, born Manchester, 5/11/1908. She married Ronald Dolovitz (Daulby) in 1931 in Bolton under the auspices of the Synagogue. They had five children, all born in Bolton: Philip in 1932, Beryl in 1935, Barry in 1938 and twins Frances and Anthony in 1944. Leah worked in her father's drapery business prior to her marriage. During the early years of the War she worked in a local munitions factory. The family left Bolton in 1948 and settled in Wallasey where Leah ran a grocery store. The family moved to Prestwich in about 1958. Leah then worked in Bolton, running the family drapery business, Wise Stores on Higher Bridge St. She died 1990, aged 81, in the Bury registration district of Lancashire and was buried at Agecroft Cemetery. (Information from Dr Anthony Daulby; FreeBMD birth Index; JC 3/4/1931, p 7; Bolton Journal 4/9/1931, p 10; Ancestry Death Index 1916-2005; MDCS Burial Records)

DAULBY, Ronald, born Liverpool, in 1909 as Reuben Dolovitz, son of Jacob and Fanny Dolovitz. He married Leah Wise in 1931, at Bolton. Their wedding was reported in the Bolton Journal, as taking place in the Empress Hall, Bolton. The Daulbys had five children, Philip, Beryl, Barry, and twins, Frances and Anthony. At the time of his marriage, when he was still known as Ronald Dolovitz, he was credited with the following qualifications: A.M.I.R.E., A.M.Inst.B.E., and Grad. I.E.E. He had attended Bangor University. His first job was in Bolton managing a radio and electrical retail store called Rialto Radio Company on Bradshawgate. In a 1932 directory he is listed as an electric and radio engineer, at 19 Park St. There is an advert in the Bolton Evening News of 23/10/1939 for Daulby Radio and Electrical Store, BOLTON'S BEST BARGAIN STORE at 91 Derby St. In 1932, and again in 1933, he was elected to the committee of the Congregation. He stood for Bolton Council in 1936, when an anti-Semitic poster was circulated against his candidacy by the manager of a local theatre. This was his second unsuccessful attempt to be elected to Bolton Council, as a Labour candidate, as he stood in 1935, too. In 1938 he became auditor to the Congregation and was involved in fund raising. During the war he was a captain in the Home Guard. He was also a member of a Masonic lodge in Bolton. The family moved to Wallasey in 1948. Ronald became a retailer of fancy goods, handbags, purses and luggage. He had shops in Leigh and a stall on Farnworth Market. The family moved to North Manchester in 1958 and lived at 64 Scholes Lane, Prestwich. Ronald died in 1980 and was buried at Agecroft Cemetery. (Information from Dr Anthony Daulby; FreeBMD website; JC 3/4/1931, p 7; Bolton Journal 4/9/1931, p 10; JC 17/6/1932, p 31; 6/11/1936, p 40; 3/6/1938, p 28; 13/10/1950, p 3; p 23; MDCS Burial records online)

DAVIES, Florrie, Mrs (née OPPENHEIM) born about 1898, daughter of Barnett and Annie Oppenheim, and probably registered as Golda. With her sister, Amelia Oppenheim, q.v., she ran a millinery business at 13 Knowsley Street, under the name of *Odette*. This was open for some years, as they appear in the Electoral rolls for this address in 1926 and 1932, and in the 1938 Aubrey's Trade Directory at the same address. The 1932 Electoral rolls refers to her as Miss F. Openshaw, manageress, so it is likely that they used this anglicised name in Bolton. They lived at 7 Seymour Road, Crumpsall, Manchester. In 1940 she married Arthur Davies (previously Davidoski) at Greenbank Drive Synagogue, Liverpool. She died on 30/5/1977 and was buried at Urmston. (JC 14/12/1945, p 4; RG12/3262, folio 90, p 29; 1911 Census schedule for 45 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham; M.I., Urmston; Electoral rolls for 13

Knowsley Street 1926 and 1932; Aubrey's Trade Directory of Bolton) *For her siblings, see entry for Amelia Oppenheim below*

DAVIES, Robert a waterproof manufacturer and rainwear retailer, appears in 1928 Cope's Directory, trading in the Market Hall, Knowsley St. In the Electoral Registers of 1923 and 1925, his trading address is 84 Deansgate, Bolton; his home address is 19 Huxley Ave, Cheetham Hill. He also appears in Tillotson's 1932 Directory in the Market Hall. In a Brochure of 1955 celebrating the Centenary of the Market Hall, Davies Rainwear and Mac Company have a half page advert which mentions their more than thirty years of trading in Bolton. (Cope's 1928 Directory of Bolton; Tillotson's 1932 Directory of Bolton; Bolton electoral registers 1923 and 1925 for 84 Deansgate; Market Hall Centenary Brochure published by Bolton Council; information from Sheila Isaacs)

DOLOVITZ See DAULBY

DORFMAN, H. (Rev) Conducted services at Bolton Synagogue in its first year. He is mentioned in the Jewish Chronicle assisting Rev Gampell in September 1904. It is possible that he is the Mr H. Dorfman who was chosen as Reader of the new synagogue in Greenock, Scotland, in 1902. Rev Dorfman left for USA in 1905 and was presented with a watch by the Congregation. (JC 23/9/1904, p 23; 28/2/1902, p 28; 3/2/1905 p 31)

DRAPKIN, Stanley born Chorlton, Manchester 1916, the fourth child of Annie (née Levy) and Alfred Drapkin, a tobacco merchant. In 1938 Stanley was an officer Cadet at the Manchester University Contingent Senior Division and Adjutant of the Bolton Artillery Brigade. In late 1938, he joined the 53rd Field Regiment. He went to France in 1940. He became a Staff Captain, then a Major and served in Italy and the Far East. He was awarded the MBE in 1945 for Military services in Italy. This was reported in 1945 in the Bolton Journal. After the War he became a police officer. In the late 1940's he and his wife Ellen left for Malaya where he became Assistant Superintendent of the Malayan Police Force. At some point they returned to England. Ellen died in 1973 and Stanley in 2003; both deaths registered in Braintree, Essex. (Ancestry Birth index; 1911 Census for 83 Wilmslow Rd Withington; London Gazette 24/3/33 p 2109; 19/12/44 p 5846; 1/6/53 p 2992; 11/2/66 p 1755; Ancestry Incoming Passenger Lists; Find My Past Outgoing passenger lists; Bolton Journal 2/2/45)

EDWARDS, Annie, Mrs (Née GOODENDAY) daughter of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born 1911, Bolton. She served in the RAF in World War 2. Married Reginald Victor Edwards, 1949. (1911 census schedule for 59 Church St, Bolton; the Goodenday Register online; FreeBMD website)

EISNER, Miriam, Mrs (née COHEN) born Manchester 1912, youngest child of David and Sarah Breine Cohen. Arrived in Bolton as an infant. When she was in her teens, went to live in Leeds as a companion to Taube (Tilly) Posnansky, a sister of her uncle Simon. In 1940 Miriam married Harry Eisner in Manchester. They had two children, Valerie and David both born Manchester. Miriam died in 2001 in Barnet. (Information from her nephew Walter Nicholls; FreeBMD Website)

ELLMAN, Philip, Dr. Appears, aged 9, in 1911 census with parents Abraham and Rebecca and siblings at 14 Garnett St, Hightown, Manchester. Was then listed as a Retail clothier at Market Place, Farnworth in 1924 directory but in 1922 he attended a meeting of the University Jewish students' society in Manchester and spoke. His engagement, as Dr Philip Ellman, to Miss Betty Samuells in London, was announced in 1935, by which time he was in practice in Harley Street, London. He took a postgraduate course at Lausanne, and was elected FRCP in 1945. After World War 2 he practised in Brook St and Wimpole St, London. He died at Leatherhead in Surrey in 1960 and received an obituary in the Jewish Chronicle, which mentioned he was editor of the British Journal of Diseases of the Chest, and gave his age as 59. He was a member of the Friends of the Hebrew University. He left a widow, two sons, and a

daughter. (1911 Census Schedule for 14 Garnett St, Hightown, Manchester; JC 24/3/1922, p 29; 1924 Kelly's Directory of Lancashire; JC 8/11/1935, p 10; JC 20/5/1960, p 25; Medical Directories on Ancestry 1935, 1951, 1959)

FINE, Manuel, born about 1865 in Nova, Russia. Appears in 1891 Census, boarding at 166 Rydal Mount Manchester. Manuel was a travelling jeweller. Married Rachel Harris (born Hull) in 1891 at Manchester Great Synagogue. In 1901 they were living on Ashton Old Rd, Openshaw, with their two daughters Lily, born Manchester about 1892, and Beatrice, born Congleton about 1894, plus Maria Harris, Rachel's widowed mother. Manuel was still working as a jeweller. Rachel was a wardrobe dealer. The family were in Bolton by 1911 living at 92 Davenport St., and Manuel had been Hon Secretary of the Congregation in 1910 for one year. Their third child, Cissie, was a schoolgirl aged six born Openshaw. Manuel was by now a loan office manager. His daughter Lily was a clerk in the loan office. Manuel died in 1944 in Doncaster. (Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry death Index; Find My past censuses RG12/3262 Folio 59, p 59; RG13/3680, Folio 33, p 5; 1911 census for 92 Davenport St Bolton; Shul officers board in the Manchester Jewish Museum)

FINK, Leslie, Estate Agents, Leslie Fink and Co, appear in 1922 Tillotson's directory at Flash St and Chorley Old Rd. The business was still there in 1971. The company dealt mainly with commercial properties. No further information. (Bolton Post office directory 1922 and Blair Publications County Borough of Bolton Directory 1971)

FINK, Max, born about 1881, Manchester, second of nine children of Louis and Minnie Fink, both Russian born. Louis was a tailor. The family lived in Cheetham, Manchester. Max attended the Manchester Jews' School. He became a tailor. In 1901 Census, five of the Fink children were already in the tailoring trade. He married Rose Franks in 1910 and they settled in Accrington. Their son Harry was born 1912 in Haslingden. The family moved back to Manchester by 1915 as daughter Stella was born there that year. Max appears in Kelly's 1929 directory as a master tailor living at Queen's Rd Manchester. He and Rose appear in Bolton Electoral register of 1933 in business over 49 Knowsley St, (possibly a tailoring workroom). Their home address is given as 70 Boyle St. Cheetham Hill Manchester. Max died in Manchester in 1951. He is buried at Blackley. (Manchester School Registers 1870-1916; 1901 Census ref RG13/3767, Folio 21, p 9; Lancs. BMD Marriage Index; FreeBMD Website; 1911 Census for 99 Westwood St. Accrington; 1929 Kelly's Manchester Directory; 1933 Bolton Electoral register; MDCS burial records)

FINK, Rose, Mrs (née FRANKS) born about 1882, Accrington. Married Max Fink 1910 at Manchester Great Synagogue. Two children, Harry born 1912 and Stella 1915. Rose appears in 1933 Bolton Electoral register with her husband. She died in Manchester in 1950 and is buried at Blackley. (1911 Census for 99 Westwood St, Accrington; MDCS burial records)

FISHER, Abraham Isaac, son of Solomon and Sarah Fisher. Born Bolton 1908. No further details, but may have stayed in Blackpool after the family moved there. (1911 Census schedule for 120 Back Lane, Bolton; FreeBMD website)

FISHER, Rachel, born Bolton 1910, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Fisher. Is probably the Rachel Fisher who married Louis Black, at Blackpool Synagogue in 1937. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 120 Back Lane, Bolton; Lancashire BMD website)

FISHER, Rose, born Wigan 1905, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Fisher. Is probably the Rose Fisher who married Cecil Telzer at Blackpool synagogue in 1930. It is likely that there was one child of this marriage, born in Fylde district in 1933. After the death of Cecil Telzer in 1959, it appears she remarried,

to a Mr Ellman, in the Manchester area, in 1972. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 120 Back Lane, Bolton; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry Marriage index 1916-2005)

FISHER, Sarah, Mrs (née LIPSCHITZ, probably) born Germany about 1883, married Solomon Fisher (probably) at Manchester, Kourlander Synagogue in 1904. Living with husband and three children at 120 Back Lane, Bolton, in 1911. (1911 Census schedule for 120 Back Lane, Bolton)

FISHER, Solomon, born Russia, Courland (?) about 1877, married Sarah Lipschitz (probably) at Manchester, Kourlander Synagogue in 1904. Living with wife and three children at 120 Back Lane, Bolton, in 1911. Described as a traveller in drapery, on his own account. Children at 1911 Census were Rose, born Wigan about 1905, Abraham Isaac, born Bolton about 1908, and Rachel born Bolton about 1910. It is likely that Maurice Fisher, born Blackpool in 1912 (March quarter) with a mother called Lipschitz, was a later child of Solomon and Sarah Fisher, and that the family had therefore moved to Blackpool. A Solomon Fisher of the right age died in Blackpool in 1951. (1911 Census schedule for 120 Back Lane, Bolton; FreeBMD website; Lancashire BMD website)

FLACKS, Harris, born about 1876 in Russia, the son of Leah and Barnet (otherwise Berel) Flacks, who also moved to England, in the early 1890s. Original surname probably Flachs. He married Rachel Hertzog in Manchester Great Synagogue in 1898. 5 sons: Marcus, who pre-deceased him, Abe, Sam, Ben, and David. In 1904 he went to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with his wife's brother, Hyman Hertzog, probably to do labouring work. His son Sam was born in Darwen in 1906, which suggests that he was in Canada for less than two years. The business, H. Flacks and Co, drapers, was at 215 Duckworth St, Darwen by 1908, and in 1909 he was mentioned as a committee member of the Blackburn Hebrew Congregation, but in 1911 he and his wife and sons were living at 207 Bury New Road, Cheetham, Manchester, from which they later moved to Broughton Park. His business interests in Blackburn area expanded up to Blackburn itself by 1914, when he had a mantle warehouse in the Thwaites Arcade, in Lord Street, in addition to his drapery business at 219 Duckworth St, Darwen. He started a similar business as a furrier and costumier at 16 Deansgate, Bolton about 1923, which continued till around 1947, and had similar shops in Oldham and Huddersfield. From Manchester Harris and Rachel moved first to Southport, then to Bournemouth, but after his wife's death, he moved back to the North West, and died in Manchester on 24/4/1962. He was buried at Agecroft Cemetery, Prestwich. (Lancashire BMD; JC 12/3/1909, p 31; 1911 Census schedule for 207 Bury New Rd, Cheetham; 1909 & 1915 Barrett's Directories of Blackburn etc; JC 4/5/1962, p 2)

FLACKS, Isaac, born about 1889, Radwileski, Lithuania, son of Barnet and Leah Flacks. They had thirteen children, but only eight survived. Isaac came to England in 1903 and lived with his elder brother Harris, q.v. Both worked as tailors' machinists in Manchester. In 1917 Isaac was conscripted into the army. He joined the Royal Fusiliers and went to Plymouth. From there the regiment fought in Egypt and Palestine as part of the British Expeditionary Force. Isaac was demobbed in 1919 and went to work as a machinist for his brother Morris. He lived at this time with his sister and brother-in-law Dora and Harry Butensky. Isaac was naturalised in 1921. He married Rachel Netko in 1928 at South Broughton Synagogue. They settled in Bolton where their first child Lila was born in 1929. The family lived at 212 Chorley Old Rd, a shop with living accommodation, owned by Rachel's brother Harry. The family returned to Manchester in about 1933 and settled in Hightown. Isaac continued working as a machinist but was an able machine mechanic too. He died suddenly in 1944, while playing bowls. He is buried at Blackley. (Conversation with Joe Flacks, son; Naturalisation papers of Isaac; Lancs BMD website)

FLACKS, Rachel, Mrs (Née NETKO) Born 1902 Manchester, daughter of Joseph Netko, a tailor's presser and his wife Chana (Jane). Rachel had two brothers, Abram and Harris, born in Russia, and two younger sisters born in Manchester, Ada and Freda (Pamela). The family lived in Julia Street, Strangeways. Rachel worked as a saleslady in a costumier's. In 1925 she sailed to the USA where a "shidduch" (an arranged marriage) had been set up. Rachel was not happy with the proposed husband- to-

be, and returned to England. In 1928, she married Isaac Flacks, q.v. They had three children. Rachel was widowed in 1944. She and the children lived firstly in Boggart Ole Clough, then in Heaton Park in a prefab. All the children attended Temple School, Cheetham. They were evacuated for a short time to Bolton. Rachel died in Manchester in 1984 and is buried at Agecroft. (1911 census for 10 Julia St Manchester; Lancs BMD website; Ancestry Passenger Lists: Conversation with Joe Flacks, son)

FLATOW, Erwin, Dr, born Braunschweig about 1900. He qualified in Germany in 1924, and received the MD Berlin in 1925. When the Nazis came to power he and other German refugee doctors moved to Edinburgh in 1933 to gain British qualifications. He also took the FRCSEd and MCh (Orth) at Liverpool. Worked at one of the Bolton Hospitals part of the time. Became orthopaedic surgeon to Ancoats Hospital and the Manchester Jewish Hospital, where he worked until retirement in 1965. He was naturalised in 1946. His interests included orchestral music, opera, travelling widely and filming his travels. He died on 27/8/1977 aged 77, leaving £100,934, and bequests to the JNF, Morris Feinmann Homes Trust, Manchester Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital and National Trust. (BMJ 8/10/1977 p 962; The Association of Jewish refugees in Great Britain, INFORMATION, Volume XXXII No. 12 December, 1977; JC 13/1/1978 p 22; National Archives website, Certificate AZ18421)

FLEESHMAN, David, actor, son of Rosina and William Fleeshman, father a scrap metal dealer, born Glasgow July 1952. Left there as a baby and spent his childhood in Leeds, Birmingham and Israel. Returned to England and attended Birmingham Theatre School. Went to Bolton Octagon Theatre in 1974 for two seasons. David and his wife, actress Sue Jenkins, lived in a flat on Halliwell Rd over a wool shop. David has worked as an actor, director and broadcaster for over 35 years both in England and abroad. He returned to Bolton in 1996 to play Eddie Carbone in *A View from the Bridge* and again in 2007 as Willie Loman in *Death of a Salesman*. He and his wife live in Cheshire, and have three grown-up children. Their son, actor and singer Richard Fleeshman is currently appearing on Broadway. (Information from David Fleeshman)

FOGEL, Isaac Alec, born 1909 in Prestwich, father's name Harris Fogel. Isaac attended Waterloo Rd Infants' School, Cheetham. In 1933 he married Esther Vitoski at Higher Broughton Synagogue. In the same year, he was elected Hon Secretary of the Bolton Synagogue. In 1938 Electoral register, the Fogels were living at 146 Derby St, Bolton. Their daughters Doreen and Helena were born in 1936 and 1938, both births registered in Farnworth. It seems that the Fogels lived in Bolton for about 8 years. Their third child, John was born in 1942 in St Albans. The family returned to Manchester in the 1950's and settled in Prestwich. In 1962, the Jewish Chronicle reported the presentation of Torah ornaments to the Bolton Synagogue by "Mr and Mrs Alec Fogel who left Bolton more than twenty years ago." Esther died in 1978 aged 72, death registered in Bury. Isaac died in 1991 aged 81, death registered in Salford. (Ancestry BMD Website; Manchester School Registers on Ancestry; Lancashire BMD Website; JC 19/5/33 p 37; 16/3/62 p 14; Ancestry British Phone Books; Bolton Electoral Register 1938)

FOXMAN, Ruth, Mrs (née SENIOR) second child of Harry and Bella Senior, born Bolton 1938. Lived in Harrogate during the Second World War. Attended Bolton School both Junior and Upper sections. She attended Bolton Synagogue Hebrew classes where her teacher was Rev Freilich. Ruth recalls Patricia and Valerie Harris at school. She also remembers the Slifkin, Winston, Lentin, Prag and Braham families. In 1954 Ruth was a member of the Young Israel League in the JC. Her interests included French, German, and horse riding. Ruth left Bolton to go to University. She now lives in London but has been back to Bolton for school reunions. (Free BMD Website; Conversation with Ruth Foxman; JC 13/8/54)

FRANK, Pamela, (née NETKO)(married name SALOMAN) had a ladies' fashion and furrier's shop in Bolton from about 1936 until about 1955. Pamela was born Freda Netko in Manchester in 1905, daughter of Joseph and Chana. She married Fritz (Frank) Saloman in Manchester in 1936. He was interned during the war because he was German. The business was at 4 The Arcade near to Diana Ross,

the clothes shop owned by Ada Levy who was Pamela's sister in law. Pamela and Frank lived in Prestwich. They also had a fashion shop in Radcliffe called Pamela Norton. They divorced and Pamela went to live in Durban, where she remarried. She died there in about 1988. (Information from Joe Flacks, nephew; FindmyPast Marriage Index; Bolton Electoral Register 1937; Bolton Rating and Valuation Books 1939; Bolton Phone books 1937-1955)

FRANKENTHAL, Isaac identified on his son's birth entry (1906) and in the Bolton directory of 1907 as living at 93 School Hill and working as a watchmaker and jeweller, but not found with certainty anywhere after this date. It seems possible that he went abroad after 1906, perhaps even moving to Antwerp, with grave consequences, there being an Isaac Frankenthal on the Yad Vashem website, who was born in Poland 1874 but lived in Antwerp before World War 2. He was murdered in 1942 in Auschwitz at the age of 68. This would imply that he left Britain soon after his residence in Bolton, and that his son, Jacob Moses Frankenthal, q.v., remained in Britain when the father left. An alternative explanation is that he chose to omit the -h- from his surname, there being Frankentals in Hatton Garden, among other places, in telephone books in the mid-twentieth century. Or he may simply have changed his name in some more drastic way. (Tillotson's Post Office Directory of Bolton 1907; FreeBMD website; Copy of birth entry of his son, Jacob Moses Frankenthal; Ancestry's phone books online, London area, E-K, 1957; <http://db.yadvashem.org/names/nameDetails.html?itemId=5682874&language=en>)

FRANKENTHAL, Jacob Moses, son of Isaac Frankenthal (watchmaker and jeweller) born 93 School Hill, Bolton on 2/2/1906. He died in 1971 in Brent, Middlesex, and the entry in the GRO index quotes his exact birth date. No further information. (Copy of birth entry; GRO Death Index on Ancestry, 1971, March quarter)

FRANKENTHAL, Paulina, Mrs (née LEVY) married Isaac Frankenthal sometime before 1906. Gave birth to their son, Jacob Moses Frankenthal 1906 in Bolton. No further information. (Copy of birth entry of her son, Jacob Moses Frankenthal)

FRANKS, Aubrey, born Louis Abraham Franks in 1854 in Manchester, second of ten children of Rose née Mayers and Joseph Franks, of the well-known Franks optician dynasty. Aubrey's siblings were Jacob Henry, Augustus, Baron, Amelia, Edwin, Benjamin, Rebecca, Miriam and Hannah. In 1861 the family were living at Park Place, Cheetham Hill, then moved to 39 Cheetham Hill Rd. Aubrey married Fanny Saloman in 1877 at the Manchester Great Synagogue. He was an optician by this time. He and Fanny had two daughters, Aimee and Rose. The family lived in Chorlton. By 1891 they were living in Bury New Rd, Salford. Aubrey is described as an optician and electrician. In 1878 he opened A. Franks and Co, an optician and fine arts business in King St, Manchester. On the death of his father in 1888 he took over the larger optical business on Market St, Manchester. This was an important firm of opticians founded in the 1780's by Aubrey's great-grandfather Isaac Franks, which had expanded into the manufacture of spectacles and a variety of optical instruments. A branch was opened in Bolton on Bradshawgate about 1901, in a property rented from Magee, Marshall and Co., the brewers. In 1911 the Franks family moved to Withington in South Manchester. By this time Maurice H. Saffer, son-in-law of Aubrey was working in the business. In the Manchester Jewish community Aubrey was active in the support of the Home for Aged and Needy Jews, of which he was President for many years, and he was a founder of the Hebrew Bread, Meat and Coal Society, then likewise President of that institution for many years, too. His obituary in the JC states, "no appeal was ever made to him in vain." He was a member of the Park Place Synagogue, and was known in his commercial dealings for his industry and integrity. He died in 1918, leaving £547, and was buried in the Southern Cemetery, Manchester. (Find My past censuses RG9/2969, Folio 59, p 3; RG10/4063, Folio 45, p 15; RG11/3918, Folio 8, p 9; RG12/3726, Folio 97, p 18; 1911 Census Schedule for Heathfield, Palatine Rd, Withington; Lancs BMD Website; 1901 Bolton Rate books 1901; Free BMD Death Index; 1927 Tillotson Trade directory of Bolton; Manchester Museum of Science and Industry Website; JC 13/12/1918, p 21; 19/12/1919, p 40; Ancestry Index of Wills)

FREEDLAND, Jacob, known as Jack, born 1915 Manchester son of Dora and Isaac, a cabinet maker. Jack was one of ten children. In 1901 the family lived on Pimblott St Cheetham Hill. By 1911 they were at 64 Lord st, Cheetham. Isaac was now a furniture wholesaler and manufacturer firstly in Pendleton, then Cheetham Hill. The Kelly's 1929 Directory describes the business as "specialists in drop-leaf and gate-leg tables." After leaving school, he worked in the furniture business with his father and brothers Myer and Morris. The business moved to Trafford Park .In 1937 it was bought out by Great Universal Stores. Jack then went into business on his own in Moss Side, Manchester and Farnworth. The Farnworth furniture business was called Oak Mill, and was in Worsley Road. Jack married Suzanne Morris in 1953 in Hendon. They had two daughters. The family lived in Broughton Park. Jack died aged 44 in Manchester in 1960 and was buried at Southern Cemetery. (Kelly's 1929 Lancashire Directory; Census 1901 RG13/3770, Folio 27, p 43; 1911 Census schedule for 64 Lord St, Manchester; Ancestry Death Index 1916-2005; information from Brenda Freedland, his niece by marriage)

FREEDMAN, Joseph, born Russia about 1868. Married Janey Myers 1895 at Manchester Holy Law Synagogue. In 1901 they were living in Farnworth at 27 Dobhill St together with their three children, Abraham born Pendleton about 1897; Miriam born Pendleton 1898 and Golda born Farnworth 1900. Joseph worked in the waterproof industry. Their stay in Farnworth was a short one. By 1904 the family were back in Manchester. Three more children were born there: Sam about 1904; Sarah 1906 and David 1910. In the 1911 census the family were at 13 North St, Cheetham. Joseph was now a coal merchant and Abraham was assisting him in the business. Golda died in 1917. Her death was registered in Bucklow, Cheshire. (Lancs BMD Website; Find My Past Census RG13/3600, Folio 79, p 14; 1911 Census for 13 North St Cheetham; Find My Past Death Index)

FREEMAN, Rita, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) second child of Leah and Ben David Posnansky (changed in 1933 to Simons) Rita was born in Bolton in 1927. The family lived firstly on Duke Street, then Chorley New Rd. Rita attended Devonshire Rd school and at eleven went to Bolton Municipal School. She was unhappy there so went to Bolton Commercial College which she loved. She had Jewish and non-Jewish friends. She attended Bolton Synagogue and Cheder regularly. Rita's first job on leaving school at sixteen was in the Treasury Department at Bolton Town Hall. After a couple of years she worked in the offices of a furniture company then worked at De Havilland offices until the company closed at the end of the War. For a short time Rita managed a furrier's Glyn and Leinhardt, on Bradshawgate. Rita enjoyed a Jewish social life. All the young people met in one another's homes. She socialised with her cousins the Goldstones, the Weiners and the Wise sisters. Rita recalls the Rothstein, Slifkin, Braham and Wootliff families. Rita married Frank Freeman in November 1947 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. They settled in North Manchester where their two children were born; Barbara in 1948 and Anthony in 1953. Frank died in 2005. Rita lives in Broughton Park (Conversation with Mrs Rita Freeman)

FREILICH, Rev Ezekiel, born 26/9/1900 in Trnava, then in Czechoslovakia, son of Rabbi S.N. Freilich, of Yugoslavia, and brother of Rabbi Dr Freilich, Cantor N. Freilich, of Dublin, Cantor Leazer Freilich, Cantor Emanuel Freilich, of Manchester, Esther, and other sisters who died in Auschwitz. Trained at Hunsdorf and Pressburg Yeshivot. Married Lily Levine at Beth Hamedrash Hagodel Synagogue, Newton Road, Leeds, in 1927. Minister at Bolton from late 1928 until 1933, then at West Hartlepool from 1933 to 1944. His conduct of the classes was praised by Rev I.W. Slotki in June 1929. Minister at Bolton shul, 1944-1950, but also served Preston and Blackburn congregations towards the end of this period. Actively interested in Zionism, and taught Hebrew and Jewish History to young members of congregation at Bolton. Left a wife, daughters, a son-in-law and grandson when he died late April/early May 1950. Lived at 26 Somerset Rd, Bolton at the time of his death. (Information from his daughter, Judith Felsenstein; JC 21/6/1929, p 21; 5/2/1943, p 11; JC 14/8/1931, p 20; JC 5/5/1950, p 6; JC 6/10/1944, p 13)

FREILICH, Lily, (Mrs)(née LEVINE) married Rev Ezekiel Freilich at Beth Hamedrash Hagodel Synagogue, Newton Road, Leeds, in 1927. They had four daughters, (Anita) Blossom, (later Mrs Steinhart) born Leeds 1928, May, (later Mrs Moore) born Bolton, 1930, and Judith (later Mrs Felsenstein) and Ruth, (later Mrs Hepner) born Hartlepool in 1934 and 1937 respectively. Mrs Freilich was active in the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society, being re-elected its Treasurer in 1933. She died on 12/5/1983, leaving several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. (Yorkshire BMD website; FreeBMD website; JC 14/4/1933, p 27; JC 20/5/1983, p 26)

FRENK, Augusta, Mrs (née GOODENDAY) daughter of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton 1896. Married Albert Simon Frenk, the brother of Stella Allan, q.v., at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation (i.e. Princes Road Synagogue) 1922. Two sons, Michael D (1924-1927) and John M (1928-1933), both born in Liverpool. In 1933, when their son John died, the death was registered in Stepney, which may indicate that the family lived in the East End of London at that time, or more likely that they were visiting relatives. Albert Frenk died in Edinburgh in 1946. Augusta never re-married, and died in Hove on 29/8/1980, a month after her brother, Maurice. (FreeBMD website; LancashireBMD website; JC 22/2/1946, p 3; 5/9/1980, p 56; Ancestry Index of deaths in England and Wales, 1916-2005)

FRIEDLANDER, Peter, born Austria and came to Bolton about 1939 and was given a home by Sam and Edith Goldstone and family. His mother also managed to get out of Austria. She lived and worked in Manchester, staying in Bolton from time to time. At the end of the War they went to live in Israel. Peter became an eminent psychiatrist. (information from Mrs Debby Cohen and Mrs Sandra Seitler)

FRIEDLANDER, Simon born Russia, Courland, about 1869, married to Annie. He was employed as a waterproof garment worker in 1901 at 39 Carnarvon St, Cheetham, Manchester. By 1911 he and his wife, with no children, were occupying a six-roomed house at 11 Mazeppa St, Bury New Road, Manchester, and the census return tells us that they had been married for twelve years; he was already a fruit dealer at this time. He had a stall on Farnworth market in 1918-1919, selling fruit and vegetables. In 1929 he was living at 10 Sabrina Street, Cheetham. He appears to have died in 1932, aged 62, and to have been buried at Blackley. (RG13/3770, Folio 32, p 54; 1911 Census Schedule for 10 Mazeppa St, Manchester; AF/41/1 in Bolton local collection, Farnworth Market Rentals 1918-1919; Kelly's Manchester directory 1929; Free BMD website; MDCS Burial Records online)

FRIEDMAN, David, born Russia about 1876. Married Annie Steinberg in 1902 at North Manchester Synagogue. She was Roumanian. In 1911 they were living at 25 Carnarvon St Manchester with their three children, Israel, Rachel and Rose. David was a draper and woollen and cloth merchant. In 1926 David rented a shop from Bolton Corporation at 26 Bridge St. Bolton. David and Annie left Manchester and moved to Southport, where David died in 1957 aged 82. (Conversation with Leon Kaitiff, grandson; Lancashire BMD Website; 1911 census for 25 Carnarvon St; Bolton Rate Books; Ancestry Death Index)

FRIEDMAN, Israel, (known as Sol) son of the preceding and his wife, Annie. Sol was born Manchester about 1903. He was in business in Bolton as a silk mercer at Palatine Buildings, 9 Knowsley St. He appears in 1927 and 1932 Tillotson's Directories and 1934 Cope's Directory. In 1941, he married Tolza Rosa Freedman. They lived in Manchester, then moved to Southport. Sol died in 1989 and Tolza in 1996. The deaths were registered in Sefton North, which covers Southport area. (Tillotson Directories 1927 and 1932; Cope's Directory 1934; FreeBMD Website; Ancestry Death Index)

GAFAN, Abraham born about 1872 in Russian Poland, the son of Solomon Gafan, a cabinet maker, and his wife Leah. He had brothers Jacob, Hyman, and Simon, and a sister Fanny, all younger than himself. The family were first in Manchester, living at 19 Cliff St at the time of the 1881 Census. His father, Solomon, died soon after the 1881 census. By 1891 the family were in the same street, at number 13, and Abraham and two of his siblings were working in the mackintosh industry. In 1897 Abraham married

Minnie Kletz at Manchester New Synagogue and by 1901 they were living at 116 Clarence Street, Bolton, where Abraham had become a draper on his own account. His daughter Ethel was born in 1898, his son Solomon in 1899. They also had a boarder, Bernard Kletz, Minnie's brother, who was a furniture shop manager, and a housemaid. Later children of the marriage were Hinda Lily, born 1902, Jeanette, born 1904, and Rebecca (known as Rita) born 1907. Abraham became naturalised in 1903, by which time he was living at 45 Vernon Street, Bolton. In 1911, living at 39 Vernon Street, Bolton, he described himself on the census as a clothier and draper. He played an active part in the early years of the Bolton Congregation and occupied the offices of Honorary Secretary in 1908 and 1911, and President in 1913 and 1914. Later (by 1927) he and his wife went to live at 285 Great Clowes Street, Manchester, probably in retirement. He died 9/4/1948, in Manchester, "in his 76th year," and was buried at Failsworth Cemetery. (1881 census ref RG11/3991, folio 76, page 27; 1891 Census RG12/3241, Fol 37, p 9; 1901 Census ref. RG 13/3623, folio 18, p 27; 1911 Census schedule for 39 Vernon Street, Bolton; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations; JC 15/4/1948, p 2, death notice)

GAFAN, Ethel *See SHIERS, Ethel (Mrs)*

GAFAN, Hinda (or Hilda) Lily, second daughter of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, born Bolton 1902. She died in 1928. No further details.

GAFAN, Jeanette, third daughter of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, born Bolton 1904. In the 1980s she was interviewed for a project on the Jewish Community, and the transcript of this interview is at Greater Manchester County Record Office. She worked at Delamere, assisting the head, Margaret Langdon. Jean also acted as secretary of the Manchester Jewish Literary Society, and as secretary to the Jewish Refugees Committee formed in the 1930s. In 1945 she went to Landsberg, Germany to work for the American Joint Distribution Committee in a displaced persons' camp. Jeanette was never married, and died in 1996, leaving a legacy to the Jewish National Fund. (LancashireBMD website; file in the Greater Manchester County Record Office; JC 10/10/1997, p 11)

GAFAN, Minnie Miriam, Mrs (née KLETZ) born about 1874 in Russia daughter of Rev Tobias and Sarah Hannah Kletz, and sister of Bernard Kletz, q.v. Married Abraham Gafan at the New Synagogue in Manchester in 1897. Having produced five children (one son and four daughters) she died 3/5/1927. Her husband, Abraham, was granted letters of administration on 23/6/1927, her effects being £364 16s 10d. (Census 1901 ref. RG 13/3623, folio 18, p 27; 1911 Census schedule for 39 Vernon Street, Bolton; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations)

GAFAN, Rebecca (known as Rita) *See BABSKEY, Rebecca (Mrs)*

GAFAN, Solomon, son of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, born Prestwich district 1899. Came to Bolton as a child and attended the Spa Rd. synagogue where he celebrated his Barmitzvah in 1912. He acted as Hon Secretary of the Synagogue in 1921. He was called up in 1918 and became a private in the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. His medical record mentions flat feet and a history of rheumatism. He was sent to Tipperary, and discharged in 1919 as physically unfit. He became a dispensing chemist and optician, with businesses in Urmston and Swinton. He married Esther L. Fidler at Higher Broughton Synagogue in 1929. He died in 1958, and was buried at Failsworth Cemetery. (JC 15/11/1912; JC 21/8/1959, p 2; Ancestry War Records; Lancs. BMD marriage Index; MDCS Burial Records)

GAMPELL, Simon, (Rev) born about 1873, in Russian Poland. He attended the Yeshiva at Wolozin or Volozhyn, in what is now Belarus. He married Susie Ginsberg at Wolverhampton in 1901. They had three sons, Aaron (later known as Ralph), born Wolverhampton, 1901, Solomon (later known as Sydney), born Salford, 1904, and Raphael J., born 1917. Rev Gampell conducted the High Holy Day services at Bolton in 1904. Was probably the Mr Gampell who sent greetings at New Year in 1906 from 101

Marlborough Road, Manchester. By 1909 he was at 22 Devonshire Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester and Second Reader at the Higher Broughton Synagogue, where he also taught the religion classes. He stayed at this address until his death at the age of 58 on 5/6/1931. His obituary states that he had a great love of learning, a remarkable memory, a love of teaching the children, and a great interest in the local friendly societies. He was also a master of Midrash. "When he sang Hammelech....there was a hush of unearthly awe." A short death notice in the week after his obituary states simply that he was "deeply mourned by his devoted pupils." He was buried at Rainsough Cemetery. His widow survived him by forty-two years, dying aged 95 in Bournemouth in 1973. (FreeBMD website; website accessed 7/12/2011, <http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/volozhin/volozhin.html>; 1911 Census Schedule for 22 Devonshire St, Higher Broughton; JC 23/9/1904, p 23; 21/9/1906, p ix; 17/9/1909, p x; 12/6/1931, p 11; 19/6/1931, p 2; 24/6/1932, p 2)

GILBERT, Charles Simon, born about 1878, Manchester fifth and youngest child of Betsy and Barnett Gilbert from Russia/Poland. Barnett was a glazier. The family appear in the Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901 living in Cheetham, Manchester. In 1901 Simon was working in the rainwear industry. Charles appears as Simon in all the censuses and on his marriage record. It is likely he added the Charles later. He married Sarah Frankofski at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1904. In 1911, Sarah, Simon and daughter Jane were living in Stocks St. Cheetham Hill; Simon was a jeweller and auctioneer. There is a silver fob watch in the collection of Manchester Jewish Museum engraved "Charles S Gilbert, Manchester and Bolton." He died in 1945. According to a newspaper obituary, Charles spent a few years in South Africa as a young man where he worked as a chef and restaurant owner, before returning to Manchester where he opened as an auctioneer and valuer in Withy Grove. He then became a wholesale jeweller with businesses in Manchester and Bolton. He was a member of the Bolton branch of Lodge Montefiore, a Jewish Masonic Lodge founded in Scotland, and a founder of the Knowsley Benevolent Fund. (Censuses RG11/4020,Fol 47, p 6; RG12/3263 Folio 36, p 16; RG13/3767,Folio 206, p 58; 1911 Census for Stocks St. Manchester; Free BMD Death Index; information from Stephen Gilbert, great-nephew; newspaper cutting, not clear from which paper, in collection of Manchester Jewish Museum)

GLANCMAN, Rose, Mrs (née KRAMMER) from Hungary, at first she worked as a maid in the home of a non-Jewish doctor in Little Lever. She was then "adopted" by Mr and Mrs Ellis Morris. Rose went to work as a dressmaker and alteration hand for Ada Levy at her shop Diana Ross in Bolton . Towards the end of the War, Rose was contacted by a friend in Israel who had discovered that Rose's parents were still alive. In order for them to leave Hungary, and go to Israel it was necessary to have relatives there. This friend, Emil Glancman, offered to marry Rose to make this possible. Rose was married by proxy and Emil's "stand-in" was Barney Simons. Then in 1947 Emil came to Bolton and he and Rose had a civil ceremony at Bolton Register office. They were guests at the wedding of Debbie Simons and Philip Cohen in 1947. They then went to Israel. (information from conversations with Mrs Debbie Cohen)

GLASKIE, Samuel Aaron, son of Rachel and Abraham Glaskie, a grocer. He was born about 1875 in Russia. The family were living in Manchester by 1891, when they appear in the census at 4 Clarence Street. Samuel was a travelling draper at this point. In 1897 he married Rose E. Goodman at the Manchester New Synagogue, on Cheetham Hill Road. They had a son called Rupert, and daughters called Cissie, Rhoda, Gladys and Edith Muriel. He became naturalised in 1906. By the time he appeared in a Bolton Directory, in 1907, he was a moneylender. There is no evidence that he ever lived in Bolton. In 1909 he was living at 310 Cheetham Hill Road, where he was still living at the time of the census of 1911, and still in the trade of moneylender. He moved to London before World War 1 and prospered, leaving over £38,000 when he died in 1941. (Lancs BMD Website; 1901 Census RG13/3241, Folio 100, p 54; 1911 Census for 310 Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester; 1907 Bolton Trade Directory)

GLASS, Annie, Mrs. (née LANZETTER), born Austria about 1891, eldest daughter of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, qq.v. Lived in Wigan for one year, then Bolton. Annie's occupation was helping at home according to the 1911 Census. Annie appears in 1916 Post Office Directory as a milliner at 125 Higher Bridge St. Her daughter Stella recalls that Annie was an excellent dressmaker who specialised in wedding gowns. Annie married Ike Glass at the Empress Ballroom, Bolton on 26/12/1916. They had two daughters, Pearl (born Prestwich 1918) and Stella (born Bolton 1920). Annie and Isaac left Bolton about 1926. They celebrated their Silver Wedding in 1941, by this time living at 58 Stanley Road, Broughton Park, Salford. Annie died in February 1983 and was buried at Rainsough. (Information from Stella Barsh q.v.; Lancs BMD Website; Census 1901, ref RG13/3557, Folio110, p 25; 1911 Census Schedule for 100 Great Moor St, Bolton; 1916 Bolton Post Office Directory; JC 26/12/1941, p 3; MDCS Burial records online)

GLASS, Israel Isaac, known as Ike. His original surname was Volenskie or Vellensky, but he was known as Glass. He was born about 1890 in Manchester, second son of Hyman Vellensky, a master tailor, and his wife Sarah. Ike married Annie Lanzetter of Bolton in 1916. The marriage record gives both his surnames. The marriage took place in Prestwich, Registrar attending in the September Quarter of 1916 and was then solemnized in December 1916, under the auspices of Bolton Shul at the Empress Rooms. Ike was an agent for various textile companies. He and Annie lived at 55 Merehall St, Bolton. They had two daughters, Pearl born 1918 in Manchester and Stella born 1920 in Bolton. The family appear in 1926 Bolton Electoral register and in the 1927 Tillotson's Trade Directory, living at Merehall St. Ike was described as a draper. The family moved to Manchester about 1926 and lived in Broughton Park. Pearl never married. She lived in Didsbury, and died in April 2012. Stella married Jack Barsh, a textile merchant in 1945. They lived firstly in North Manchester, then moved to Cheadle, Cheshire. They had two daughters, Jennifer and Lisa. Stella still lives in South Manchester. Ike died in January 1962 and was buried at Rainsough. (Conversation with Stella Barsh, daughter; Lancs BMD Website; Free BMD website; 1911 Census return for 17 Teneriffe St, Bury New Rd, Manchester; Bolton Electoral Register 1926; JC 26/12/1941, p 3; MDCS Burial records online)

GLASSAR, David, son of Mr & Mrs S. Glassar, of 16 Clarence St, Liverpool, and Naomi, née Carasov, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Carasov, of 27 Walton Road, Liverpool, were married in 1934 at Liverpool Great Synagogue. David appears with his wife Naomi in 1936 Bolton Electoral Register at 126 Derby St. That year he was Chatan Torah at the Bolton Synagogue. He had three sons, all born Liverpool, Sidney in 1936, Rodney in 1939, and Arnold in 1944. It appears their stay in Bolton was short, and that they returned to Liverpool. (JC 17/3/1933, p 1; Bolton electoral register 1936; Lancs BMD Website; JC 9/10/1936, p 39)

GLATMAN, Harry, born Russia about 1889, migrated to Sheffield, where he stayed. He married, 1914, at Sheffield, Ethel Brown, who outlived him. They had two children, Leah (born 1916) and Leslie (born 1923). Both he and Samuel (almost certainly his elder brother) were naturalized in 1914, when living at the same address in Sheffield. The business of S & H. Glatman, already at 34 Westbar, Sheffield, by 1921, had a branch in Bolton by 1930 at 30 Corporation Street. He was a "valued communal worker", according to his Jewish Chronicle obituary, which also mentions he was a member of the Council of the Great Synagogue and its building committee, as well as of the committees of the Hebrew Education Board and the Jewish Board of Guardians. The obituary describes him as "an unobtrusive man, and one whose heart went out in practical sympathy with all who suffered." He died aged 52 on 3/1/1941, leaving £12,384-16s-3d (2010 equivalent: £478,000.00 using the retail price index, or £1,490,000.00 using average earnings). (Free BMD Marriage Index; 1930 and 1934 Cope's Trade Directory; JC 24/2/1928, p 10, obituary; Measuringworth website)

GLATMAN, Samuel, born Russia about 1883, migrated to Sheffield, where he stayed. He married, 1918, at Liverpool, Hope Place Synagogue, Rebecca Florence Lipson, daughter of Samuel Lipson, who

outlived him. They had three children, Evelyn S. (born 1919), Dinah (born 1924) and Sydney W. (born 1925). The business of S & H. Glatman, already at 34 Westbar, Sheffield, by 1921, had a branch in Bolton by 1930 at 30 Corporation Street. The obituary notice by Rabbi Barnet Cohen in the Jewish Chronicle says that he “made himself one of the most beloved members of the local community. His gentle nature, his loving sympathy with every sufferer, his ever-open purse and his loyal Jewishness were conspicuous.” He served on the Council of the Great Synagogue, representing it at the Jewish Board of Guardians, and was a founder of the Hadassah Lodge of Freemasons (no. 4871) – the first Jewish Lodge in Yorkshire - which was consecrated only a year before he died. He died on 21/2/1928, aged 45, leaving £5736-11s-7d. (2010 Equivalent: £270,000.00 using the retail price index, or £863,000.00 using average earnings)(Lancashire BMD website; JC 7/6/1918, p 1; 1930 and 1934 Cope’s Trade Directory; JC 24/2/1928, p 10; Measuringworth website)

GLAZIER, Kitty, Mrs (née KAITIFF) daughter of Benjamin and Annie Kaitiff, of Southport, born about 1898 in Southport. She married Rev Morris Glazier at Southport Synagogue in 1925. She used to accompany her husband on his visits to local hospitals every week, until she became disabled, and would keep open house on Shabbat, especially for her husband’s pupils. She was also an active member of the Bolton Synagogue during the years they resided in the town, Southport Ladies’ Mizrahi Society and the League of Jewish Women. They were a very orthodox couple. She died in Southport on 8/1/1983 and is buried in Duke St Hebrew Cemetery. (Lancs BMD Marriage Index; JC 4/8/1933, p 26; information from Louis Kramer; 21/1/1983, p 30 & 18/2/1983, p 22)

GLAZIER, Morris, (Rev) Born Russia about 1902. His original name was Moses Glasser. Married Katie Kaitiff at Southport Synagogue in 1925. In a 1927 directory he was a manager for a firm called S. Kaitiff and Co., tailors /menswear, at 210 Chorley Old Road. The firm belonged to his father-in-law Benjamin (Kaitiff) and brother-in-law Samuel (Kaitiff), who had businesses in both Southport and Bolton. He married Katie Kaitiff, thus also becoming the brother-in-law of Simon Rothstein, who married her sister, Zelda. A “frum” couple who had no children, they gave a home to a Kindertransport boy, Max Usher (q.v.) who became their ward. In Bolton, Morris was quite active in the Congregation, acting as Treasurer for a while; he taught at the cheder and often took part in discussions. He and his wife were also friendly with the Brahams, qq.v. They moved to Southport, perhaps in the 1940s, where he was second reader, shochet for more than twenty years and headmaster of the Southport Beth Hasefer. He was also baal koreh of Southport Hebrew Congregation, conducted New Year services in Birkdale for some years, was active in the Chevra Kadisha, and was a welfare officer of the Southport Philanthropic Society. Morris was naturalized in 1959. He died in Southport on 24/3/1975, and was buried in Duke St Hebrew Cemetery. (1927 Bolton directory; JC19/5/1933, p 37; 11/4/1975, pp 27 & 38; JC 21/1/83, p 30, death notice for his widow; London Gazette Issue 41718, p 5; Ancestry Deaths Index; M.I.)

GLICKMAN, Abraham born Mile End, London about 1910, second child of David and Miriam Glickman. David, born Warsaw, was a tailor. Miriam was from Vilna. Abraham became a carpenter. He married Daisy Trevett, 1937, in Pancras, London. Their son David was born that year. Soon afterwards the family moved to Bolton where their other children were born - Brian 1938; Terence 1944; Ralph 1947, died 1948; Thomas 1950; Ann 1954; and Christine 1958. Abraham and Daisy divorced. Abraham later married Alice Wylde in Manchester in 1969, and died there in 1977. (FreeBMD Website; FindmyPast Website; information from Charles Powell, friend of the family)

GOLDBLUM, William, born about 1887 in Manchester, son of Isaac and Dora Goldblum, his father a jeweller from Russian Poland, his mother from Austria. He had at least seven siblings. By 1901 William was an office boy, then a clerk by 1911, by which time his father was a financial agent in Manchester. By 1914, when his father died, he was living in Brighton Grove, Rusholme, Manchester. He married Hannah Harris in Cardiff in 1914. By 1916 they were living in Park Road, Blackpool, but his business in Bolton, offering loans at 26 Duke Street was already in a Bolton directory of the same year. It appears that his

business in Bolton was of brief duration, as in 1921 he travelled with his wife, now known as Queenie, to Quebec, to settle in Ottawa, Canada, where he spent the rest of his life. He died sometime before his wife, who died in 1972, but we have been unable to find a date for his death. (FreeBMD website; RG12/3241, folio 93, p 39; RG13/3767, folio 188, p 17; 1911 Census Schedule for 52 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham; JC 8/5/1914, p 1; 5/5/1916, p 2; 16/6/1939, p 1; 28/1/1972, p 29; Passengers' declarations on arriving at Quebec, for both William and Queenie, 17/5/1921)

GOLDMAN, Abraham, born Liverpool, 1923, second son of David and Sarah. After the move to Bolton he attended Church Road School. He married Maisie Cohen, daughter of Norman and Leah Cohen at Bolton Shul in 1948. They lived in Ivy Road and 147 Albert Road West in Bolton. He served in the Army during WW2, stationed in Germany for most of the time. He served on the committee of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, conducted services when there was no Minister, taught at the Cheder and organized a Minyan for Shabbat services. He was also President of the Congregation from 1954 to 1960. Abe worked with his brother Mark in the dry cleaning business – Abe ran the factory and Mark ran the shops. There were two businesses, Gee's Valeting Service, and Mark's Valeting Service. Abe died in 1972 and is buried in Blackley Cemetery. (LancashireBMD website; information from Ben and Maisie Goldman)

GOLDMAN, Ben, born Liverpool, 1924, the youngest son of David and Sarah Goldman. He attended Church Road School in Bolton, and after leaving aged fourteen worked for Mark Rubin's furniture company. He joined the St John's ambulance brigade in 1939, then the RAF in 1941 and trained as a medical orderly. Was stationed in India, Burma and Japan. Didn't return to England until 1947 because of civil war in India. He and his brother Abe tried to set up a soda fountain business in Rochdale in 1947, but British red tape stymied their efforts. This influenced his decision to emigrate. He married Mari Weiner in 1947 at Bolton Register Office followed by a Jewish ceremony a few weeks later in Manchester. They emigrated to the USA in 1948. There were no children of the marriage and the couple divorced in 1967. He remarried to Sandy. Ben, now a widower, is a successful artist in California. (LancashireBMD website; information from Ben Goldman)

GOLDMAN, David, born Russia about 1895, the son of Hannah and Harris, a shoemaker, both born Russia. David was the second of eight children, of whom the youngest, Rachel, was born in Sheffield in about 1903, which would put the arrival of the Goldmans in England between 1902 and 1903. By 1911 they were living in Scotland Rd, Sheffield, and David was a tailor's presser. In 1920 he married Sarah Rosenberg of Liverpool in West Derby superintendent registrar's district and they had three sons, Marks, Abraham and Ben, all born in Liverpool, before moving to Bolton in about 1925. A daughter, Lily, q.v., was born in Bolton in 1926, but died a year later, in Salford. After a brief stay in Salford, they moved back to Bolton. David ran a dry cleaning and alterations business at 82 Derby Street, and later at 200 Halliwell Rd, called Kay's Valeting Service. David was Chatan Torah at Simchat Torah in 1933. All three of his sons had their bneimitzvot in the Bolton Synagogue. After the death of his first wife, Sarah in 1946, he married Hetty Klapisch, a widow, in 1949. He died 1957 and was buried at Blackley Cemetery. (Information from Hilary Lydon, granddaughter, and Fay Winston, step-daughter; 1911 census Scotland Rd. Sheffield; FreeBMD website ; JC 13/10/1933, p 12; MDCS Burial Records online)

GOLDMAN, David Murray, born 1960, son of Abe and Maisie. He attended Markland Hill Junior School, and later Smithills Grammar, where he was the only Jewish pupil. He doesn't recall ever meeting any anti-Semitism. He attended Cheder in Prestwich, as the Bolton Synagogue was no longer functioning. He celebrated his Barmitzvah at the Shrubberies synagogue in Prestwich in 1973. David studied Computer Science at Leeds University. Since 1992 he has lived in the USA working in Information Technology and Investment industries in Dallas, Texas. (Information from David M Goldman)

GOLDMAN, Ethel, Mrs (née RUBIN) fifth child of Dorothy and Mark. She was born Bolton, 1913. Married her first husband, Mark Renton (Rincovitz), in 1935 at South Manchester Synagogue. They worked in the finance business for her father Mark Rubin. The company, Equitable Advances Ltd, was based in Warrington on Cairo St. Effie and Mark lived in South Manchester. They had two children, born in Manchester, Michael in 1936 and Caroline in 1939. Effie married her second husband, Saul Goldman, in 1953 at South Manchester Synagogue. She died in 2006 in Manchester. (Free BMD Website; Lancs BMD website; information from Mark Rubin, nephew)

GOLDMAN, Harvey Alan, born Bolton 1948, son of Mark and Mavis Goldman, attended Church Road School for some years, then Bolton School for one year, until the family moved to Whitefield. He then attended King David School Manchester. He worked in the dry cleaning business after his father's death. When that business closed, he had a motor accessories business on the same premises. In 1983 this business also closed down and Harvey went to work for his brother Stephen in Oldham, managing a motor accessories shop. He died of a heart attack in Oldham in 1989, and was buried in Agecroft Cemetery. (Information from Hilary Lydon, sister)

GOLDMAN, Hetty, Mrs (née DAVIES) born Manchester about 1900, daughter of Sam and Jane. Appears in the 1911 Census as Yetta. Sam was a cap cutter born Austria; Jane was Russian. Hetty worked as a machinist in the rainwear industry. In 1922 Hetty married Harry Klapisch, a widower. They had four children and lived on Woodlands Rd, Cheetham Hill. Harry died in 1942. In 1949 Hetty married widower David Goldman of Bolton. She and her youngest child, Fay, settled in Bolton. Hetty worked with David in his dry cleaning/repairs business. After his death in 1957, Hetty continued to work in the business together with Fay and her husband Syd Winston. The Winstons emigrated to Australia in 1968 and Hetty followed in 1970. She died there in 1980. (1911 Census for 109 Charlotte St, Broughton; Ancestry BMD website; information from Fay Winston, daughter)

GOLDMAN, Hyman Phillip (Dr) born Glasgow about 1905, where he grew up, the son of parents who had left the Russian empire. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and having several relatives who were rabbis, he considered the rabbinate, but decided on medicine instead. He qualified with commendation at Glasgow University as M.B. ChB in 1927. He began his professional career with short term locums and assistantships in Glasgow (including a post at Calder St, Glasgow in 1931) and London before moving to Bolton in the late 1930s where he stayed. He appears to have shared a house with his sister Naomi until his marriage: she probably acted as his housekeeper, and perhaps receptionist. He was also active in the Manchester Tarbut(h) Association, being elected a committee member in 1940, and acted as a member of a Brains Trust for the association in 1942. He gained the M.R.C.P. at London in 1944. He practised at 283 Manchester Rd, Bolton from about 1939 to 1951, then from 1951 at Greenmount Lane. He was appointed as an Honorary Physician at Bolton Royal Infirmary in 1946 and visiting physician to the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary in Wigan around the same time. With the arrival of the NHS he became Consultant Physician to Bolton Royal Infirmary and Bolton General Hospital. Having suffered himself for many years with ulcerative colitis, he eventually underwent a total colectomy, after which his general health improved dramatically. He was an excellent teacher, with a sharp wit. He retired in 1970, but continued as staff physician until 1980. He was married to Ruth E. Taylor at Manchester Reform Synagogue, Jackson's Row, in 1949. They had one daughter, Amanda, in 1956. His wife pre-deceased him. His BMJ obituary says that he was very interested in comparative religion and history, and was fluent in German, as well as Hebrew. He also enjoyed fishing, was widely read, and was knowledgeable on cookery. He died on 25/5/1988. (Obituary of Dr Goldman in the British Medical Journal, 1988, vol 297, p 479; JC 6/9/1940, p 12 & 27/3/1942, p 12)

GOLDMAN, Jack, a tailor, married Maud Whittle in 1919 at Bolton register office. Daughter Rita born Bolton 1925. J Goldman appeared in 1904 Jewish Chronicle as a committee member of the Bolton Synagogue. Jack Goldman, tailor, appears in Kelly's Lancashire Directories in 1924 and 1925 at 120 St

Georges Rd, Bolton, and in the 1926 Electoral Register living on Radcliffe Rd, Bolton. (Lancashire BMD Website; JC 4/3/1904, p 36; Kelly's Directories 1924 and 1925; 1926 Bolton Electoral register)

GOLDMAN, Maisie, Mrs (née COHEN) daughter of Leah and Norman. She was born in Leeds in 1927 and moved to Bolton in about 1940 when her father was given the job of running the coat-making division of the Burton Clothing factory in the town. Maisie worked for Burtons in the office for a few years. She married Abe Goldman in 1948. She was highly involved with the Synagogue. She became Hon Secretary of Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Society in September 1948 and continued to be part of the Synagogue's various charitable committees for many years. After Abe's death in 1972, she worked in the family dry cleaning business, Gee's Valet Service. After it closed Maisie went to work for Boydell's toyshop in Bolton. She left Bolton in the 1970's and settled in North Manchester. She spent many years involved in Jewish Charity work, particularly WIZO, and was recently honoured for her outstanding dedication to the cause. Maisie still lives in North Manchester. (FreeBMD; information from Maisie Goldman and David M Goldman)

GOLDMAN, Mari, Mrs (née WEINER) born 1928, Bolton, second daughter of Nat and Rachel Weiner. Attended Bolton School then worked as an apprentice pharmacist at Boots. Married Ben Goldman at Bolton Register Office 1947 followed by a Jewish ceremony in Manchester. They emigrated to New York in 1948. Moved to California in about 1950 and she became an American citizen in 1954. Mari worked in the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. She was part of a sit-in for a fair housing Bill and worked with civil rights groups giving instructions on how to lobby. After her divorce from Ben in 1967 she went to Sacramento and worked as an administrative assistant and office manager for a Democratic State senator. In 1971 she founded the National Women's Political Caucus. She attended Lincoln University Law School at night to study for a degree. Mari qualified in 1973 and became a member of the Californian Bar at her first attempt. She went on to become deputy director of the Community Care Licensing Division. In 1975 she became Chief Counsel to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Legal Equality. She became an administrative law judge in the department of Social Services in 1979. She was the founder and publisher of a newsletter, *Womens' Alert*, which focused on women in politics and the need for women to become better informed. Mari retired in 1992 from Democratic Party politics and the law. She died suddenly in 1995. Her partner of many years, Richard Thomson, survived her. (Information from Madeleine Shaner, sister of Mari Goldman; Copy of a Tribute in honour of Mari Goldman by Hon Julian C Dixon in the USA House of Representatives)

GOLDMAN, Mark(s) also known as Mottie, eldest son of David and Sarah Goldman, born Liverpool 1921. He became engaged to Mavis Sherman in 1947, and married her at the Holy Law Synagogue, in Prestwich, in 1948. Their first child, Harvey was born in 1948. Their second child, Stephen Howard Goldman, was born in 1952, and their third child, Sarah Hilary (known as Hilary) was born in 1954. All three were born in Bolton. The family were living at 210 Chorley Old Road, Bolton in 1948, then 1 Brigade Street, Bolton in 1954, after which they moved to Normandale Avenue. They moved to Whitefield about 1961, but Mark continued to work in Bolton. He and Mavis ran a dry cleaning business known as Mark's Valet Service, later as Mr Gee. They were staunch members of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation and Mark served on the committee of the Congregation. Mark often took the services and helped out at Cheder. He died in 1966, aged 44 and is buried at Blackley Cemetery. (Information from his daughter, Mrs Hilary Lydon and from Maisie Goldman, his sister-in-law; JC 29/10/1948, p 2; FreeBMD website)

GOLDMAN, Mavis Audrey, Mrs (née SHERMAN) born Manchester, 1927, daughter of Maurice and Beatrice Sherman. Married Mark Goldman, q.v., in 1948. Before her marriage she worked in the Manchester office of Harold Rubin. Mavis worked with her husband Mark in the dry cleaning business. She died in 2006 at Heathlands, Manchester. (FreeBMD Marriage Index; information from Hilary Lydon, daughter)

GOLDMAN, Ruth E., Mrs (née TAYLOR) born Manchester 1914, daughter and eldest of the four children of David and Herta Wagenheim. David was a draper. The family changed their surname to Taylor soon after Ruth's birth. Ruth married Dr Hyman Phillip Goldman, q.v. in 1949 at Jackson's Row (Reform) synagogue, Manchester. One daughter, Amanda, born 1956. Mrs Goldman was Secretary of the Friends of Bolton Museum and Art Gallery for some years, from the inception of the Friends. Under her maiden name she wrote book and theatre reviews for the Bolton Evening News until about 1965. She died March 1969, at Farnworth. (Lancs BMD website; Bolton Evening News obituary, 14/3/1969, "Art Gallery Friend Dies"; Ancestry index of deaths, England & Wales; Free BMD Website)

GOLDMAN, Sarah, Mrs (née ROSENBERG) born about 1899 in Riga, daughter of Louis and Chayinda Rosenberg, who came from Riga to live in Devon Street, Liverpool. Her father was a shoemaker. She married David Goldman in West Derby superintendent registrar's district in 1920. She died in Bolton in 1946 and was buried at Blackley Cemetery. (MDCS Burial records online; information from Ben Goldman, son)

GOLDSTEIN, Abraham, elder son of Nathan q.v. and Dora Goldstein, born Liverpool, 1881. He joined his father in the glass business and married Rosa Hartwig, of Berlin in 1907, at the König von Portugal Hotel, in that city. The couple settled in Bootle and were living at Trinity Road in 1911, with two sons, Herman (born 1908) and Hugo (born 1910). He seems to have continued his father's business, as it is listed in a late 1920s telephone directory (as "Pictures") still at 108 Strand Road, Bootle, and as Glass Merchant at the same address in the 1940 Telephone Directory. It also appears that in addition to his business activities as a glass merchant and picture dealer, Abraham may have had musical interests, as a report of a visit to Liverpool by Abraham Goldfaden, the celebrated Yiddish poet and dramatist, in 1900, contains the interesting note that the Bootle Orchestral Society, conducted by Mr A. Goldstein, provided some music at the Oddfellows Hall concert attended by around fifteen hundred people. No further details of his life known. (FreeBMD website; 1881 Census – as Goldstone - RG11/3621, Folio 29, p 20; 1891 Census RG12/2970, Folio 62, p 52; 1911 Census schedule for 95 Trinity Road, Bootle; JC 11/1/1907, p 1; JC 9/11/1900, p 28)

GOLDSTEIN, Horace, appears in 1927 Trade Directory as a general dealer at 45 Higher Bridge St. No further information.

GOLDSTEIN, Nathan, born Russia about 1855, he was in Liverpool by 1881, when the census recorded him as a glazier, living at 2 Thomas Street, in the Rodney Street district, with his wife, Dora, born in Germany, and an infant son, Abraham, born in Liverpool in that year. By 1891 he had moved to Bootle, where he would stay for the rest of his life, and was living at 104 Strand Road, with his wife, Abraham, his son, and a young domestic servant. A second child, Edith (later Mrs Harry Burak) was born in 1891, but Dora, his first wife died in 1898, and he remarried, this time to Bertha Solkill or Sokhall, also from Germany, in 1899. With his second wife he had three further children, (Julius) Theodore, born 1901, Dora, born 1905 and Rosie, born 1909. The business expanded to Bolton, and perhaps other places, as N. Goldstein and Son, Glass merchants, occur at 82 Victoria Square in 1911. His business as a glass merchant, to which he had changed from the glazier trade, clearly did well, and he had servants in 1901 and 1911. By 1911 he was living at, and presumably working in 104 and 106 Strand Road, Bootle. He was a subscriber towards a fund for the purchase of the building used as Fountains Road Synagogue, at Kirkdale, Liverpool, in 1889. He died on 17/10/1922. (1901 Census RG 13/3460, Fol,133 p10; 1911 Census for 104 Strand Rd. Bootle; 1911 Tillotson's Bolton Directory; FindMyPast BMD; JC 20/12/1889, p 2)

GOLDSTONE, Alma See ROTHSTEIN, Alma, Mrs

GOLDSTONE, Clara See SELTSER, Clara, Mrs.

GOLDSTONE, Edith, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) born Manchester about 1900, daughter of Morris, a tailor and Rachel. In 1901 they lived on Drake St., Cheetham. Edith married her first cousin Sam on 10/8/1927 at the Central Synagogue, Manchester, and settled in Bolton. They had two daughters, Alma, who became Mrs Bernard Rothstein, q.v. and Sheila who married Arnold Horwich. During WW2 they looked after an Austrian refugee boy called Peter Friedlander. He lived with them for five years, before being reunited with his mother. Edith ran the drapery business during the War when Sam was away. She was involved in the Ladies' Hospitality Committee of Bolton Synagogue. (1901 census RG13/3767, Folio 165, p 55; information from Shirley Horwich, niece)

GOLDSTONE, Esther, Mrs (née STERN) wife of Myer, born Austria about 1880. Married Myer at Brodyer Synagogue, Manchester in 1901. Worked in the family drapery businesses in Bolton. Appears in Kelly's 1924 Lancashire Directory as Esther Goldstone of 66a Derby St, fent dealer. She and Myer also appear in 1921 Bolton Cope's Trade Directory and 1927 Tillotson's. Esther was active in the Ladies Committee of Bolton Synagogue. She and Myer lived on Bradshawgate in 1911, later moving to Higher Bridge St then Derby St, living behind the shop until 1930. They moved to Shirley Rd, Cheetham Hill then Wilton Rd, Higher Crumpsall. Esther died in the mid-1950's in Manchester. (1911 Census for 157 Bradshawgate Bolton; 1924 Kelly's Lancashire Directory; Cope's 1921 directory; Tillotson's 1927 Directory; information from Shirley Horwich, granddaughter.)

GOLDSTONE, Ethel See LEMON, Ethel, Mrs

GOLDSTONE, George Maurice, appears in 1930, 1932 and 1934 Electoral registers and 1932 Bolton Trade Directory. Born Salford 1904, third child of Harry (Henry) and Bertha Goldstone née Asher. They married in 1896 at Manchester Great Synagogue. Harry, born Liverpool 1866, was in the furniture business. Bertha, born 1875, was from Sunderland. In Census of 1911, the family lived at 345 Bury New Rd, Salford, with a governess and a servant. George had two older sisters. He was in the furniture business at 30 Corporation St, Bolton. The company was called "The Lancashire Furniture Co." His home address in 1930 was 318 Cheetham Hill Rd and in 1934 was "Glenvilla," Waterpark Rd, Broughton Park. There is a death recorded of a George Maurice Goldstone in 1972 in Middlesex aged 68. (Lancs BMD website; Find My Past death Index; 1911 Census for 345 Bury New Rd Salford; Bolton electoral Registers; 1932 Bolton Trade directory)

[N.B. As far as we are aware, there is no link between George M. Goldstone and the family of Myer Goldstone]

GOLDSTONE, Leah See SIMONS, Leah, Mrs

GOLDSTONE, Len/Levi born 1910 Manchester, fifth child of Myer and Esther. Moved to Bolton as a baby. Attended local school and Bolton Cheder. Worked in the wholesale drapery business for his father. Married Laura Hattenstone in 1932 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. The Hattenstone family lived next door to the Goldstones in Cheetham Hill. Laura and Len had two children, David and Peter both born in Manchester. Len died of a heart condition in 1955. (Lancs BMD Website; information from Shirley Horwich, niece)

GOLDSTONE, Louis/Lewis third child of Myer and Esther, born Manchester about 1906. Attended Bolton Cheder and was Hon Secretary of the Synagogue 1927-1928 and again in 1929-1930. The former date is uncertain – see the appendix on the Officers. He was involved in the synagogue Literary Society. He worked for his father in the drapery warehouse in Manchester. Married his cousin Sarah (Sally) Halpern in 1928 at North Manchester Synagogue. They had two sons, born in Bolton, one of them Leslie Arnold, born 1929. The family lived on Higher Bridge Street. Louis was called up for Army service in

1939. He and Sally divorced soon after the War and Louis went to live in Birmingham where he re-married. (Information from Shirley Horwich, neice; Lancs BMD Website; JC 28/12/28, p 24; 14/6/29 p 26; Bolton Synagogue Board)

GOLDSTONE, Myer, born about 1879 in Jassy, Romania. Came to England about 1900. In 1901 he lived with his elder brother Morris and family in Manchester. Myer married Esther Stern in 1901 at Manchester Brodyer Synagogue. He was a cabinet maker and furniture dealer. He moved to Bolton about 1910 with his wife and five children, Sam, Leah, Louis, Clara and Levi, all born Salford or Manchester. Their sixth child Ethel, known as Hetty was born in Bolton in 1911. The Goldstones had a drapery business on Higher Bridge St run by Esther. Later they opened a second business at 66a Derby St called Progress Stores. Myer was involved in the life of the Synagogue. He was treasurer in 1913, 1917, 1922, 1926-1928 and President from 1916 to 1919, then again in 1924 and in 1929. He was also Chairman of the Zionist Society. To celebrate their Silver wedding, the Synagogue presented them with a Kiddush cup and inscribed their name in the JNF Golden book. He and Esther moved to Manchester in 1930. A presentation was made to them by the Synagogue in gratitude for their services over the years. Myer had a wholesale drapery warehouse in Manchester. His eldest child Sam ran the Bolton shops. Louis and Len, his other sons, worked for him in Manchester. Myer became a keen gardener. He died in Manchester in 1952, and was buried at Rainsough. (1901 census ref RG13/3767, Folio165, p 55; Lancashire BMD Website; FreeBMD website; JC 7/1/27, p 40; 8/4/27, p 30; 11/5/28, p 30; 14/6/29, p 26; 22/8/30, p 21; information from Shirley Horwich, his granddaughter; MDCS Burial records online)

GOLDSTONE, Sam, born Manchester about 1902, eldest child of Myer and Esther. Was offered a place at Bolton School but unable to take it up due to financial restraints. He was on half-time schooling at twelve, and left school to work in the family drapery business (shop) at fourteen. He attended Bolton Cheder and was Hon Secretary of the Synagogue 1922-1923. He married his first cousin, Edith Goldstone on 10/8/1927 at Manchester Central Synagogue. In WW2 Sam was sent to Glasgow and worked in the Fire Service. He was a clever man who studied mathematics in his spare time. Sam continued to run the businesses in Bolton when his parents left to live in Manchester. After the untimely death of his brother-in-law and best friend, Barney Simons (Posnansky) in 1947, Sam went into business with Barney's widow, his sister Leah Simons, manufacturing protective clothing, shirts and overalls. The business was on the upper floor premises at 66a Derby St and was called Simons and Goldstone. He was Chatan Torah in Bolton synagogue in 1946, and Chairman of the Bolton Zionist Society in the following year. Sam, Edith and family lived on Chorley Old Rd. They moved to North Manchester in 1951 but continued to travel to Bolton. He never retired. Sam died in 1973 whilst attending an eighth day Passover service at Higher Crumpsall synagogue. He is buried at Rainsough. (1911 Census for 157 Bradshawgate; Free BMD website; Lancs BMD website; information from Shirley Horwich, niece; JC 18/10/46, p 15 and 5/12/47, p 14)

GOLDSTONE, Sheila *See* **HORWICH, Sheila, Mrs**

GOODE, Alexander, (formerly GOODENDAY) third son of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton 1901. He married Minnie Saunders in Beth Hamedrash Hagadol, Montreal in 1922, but lived in England for some years after that, becoming a company director and a financier. His elder son, John Harvey, was born in 1927, and when his second son, Kenneth Benjamin was born, in 1930, the family were living at Hampstead, North London. Changed his name to Goode by deed poll in 1932. He was still living in Menelik Rd, London NW2 in 1940. He moved to the USA sometime after this and outlived his wife to die in Ohio in 1989 at the age of 87. (1940 London Telephone Directory; Free BMD website; the Goodenday Register online; Ancestry Index of England and Wales birth 1916-2005)

GOODENDAY, Abraham Moses, born 1877 in Prestwich, Manchester, youngest son of Jacob and Esther (Ernstine) (née Schontal). He became a tailor. In 1907 he married at the Great Synagogue in

Manchester, Leah Noar, a sister of Leslie Noar, q.v., who also lived in Bolton for a time. They had two children, both born in Bolton, Annie in 1908, and Lionel, q.v., in 1910. In 1911 they were living with Leslie Noar at 16 Bark St, Bolton. Abraham Moses died 1956, in Heywood registration district of Lancashire, and was buried at Crumpsall Cemetery. (Goodenday Register online; Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry's Death Index for England and Wales, 1916-2005; MDCS Burial Records)

GOODENDAY, Alexander *See* **GOODE, Alexander**

GOODENDAY, Annie *See* **EDWARDS, Annie, Mrs**

GOODENDAY, Augusta *See* **FRENK, Augusta (Mrs)**

GOODENDAY, Charles Kadious (or Kaddish) born Blackburn 1867 (registered as Cadus), the son of Jacob and Esther (née Schontal) Goodenday. Worked in the tailoring trade from the age of 13, first in Manchester, then in Blackburn, then again in Manchester, and from about 1893 in Bolton. Stayed in Bolton, with gaps, from 1894 to 1920, during which time all the children were born. Married Zipporah Lesser, of Liverpool, at Manchester Great Synagogue in 1893. They had eight children; Jacob Nathan, Augusta, Maurice, Katie (1900-1901), Alexander, Philip, Annie and Esther. In 1911 he was a managing tailor in Bolton, living at 59 Church St, Bolton. He was Treasurer of the Bolton Synagogue in 1915 and a member of the Synagogue Literary and Debating Society in 1916. He and his family moved to Liverpool in 1920, and subsequently to London by 1934. He died 1939 and was buried at Willesden Cemetery, in London. (1901 Census ref RG13/3627, Folio 144, p24; 1911 Census schedule for 59 Church St, Bolton; Bolton Synagogue Board ; JC 8/12/1916, p 20; JC 25/4/1941, p 4, notice of tombstone consecration)

GOODENDAY, Esther *See* **BECK, Esther (Mrs)**

GOODENDAY, John, (born as Jacob Nathan, but changed name by deed poll in 1919), eldest son of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton 1894. Attended Chalfont St School. His address when he changed his name was 122 St George's Rd, Bolton. John was involved in the Bolton Synagogue Literary and Debating Society. Meetings were held at the family home. In 1920 at Liverpool Synagogue, he married Eileen Mary Oversby (born 1898) the daughter of John and Mary (née Murphy) Oversby from Wallasey. They had two children, both born in Liverpool, Joyce in 1921 and David in 1924. John was at first in business with his brother in law Albert Frenk. That business, electrical contractors, on Dale Street, Liverpool was dissolved in 1921. The family lived at 81 Dale Street, Liverpool together with John's brother, Maurice. By 1929 John was the financial director of a hosiery company called Fully Fashioned Hosiery which then became Kayser Bondor, a large hosiery manufacturer and public company of which he was joint managing director. The couple moved to London where John became Chairman and director of several companies. He and Eileen were benefactors to many Jewish and non-Jewish charities including founding a nursing home in London known as The Eileen Goodenday Home. He was awarded a Royal Warrant in 1953. He also endowed a fund in Bolton called The Goodenday Prize fund, which was for essay writing on the theme of tolerance. He gave a substantial donation to the Hebrew University. He set up the John Goodenday Endowment fund for any Kayser Bondor employees who were struggling to make ends meet. John died in 1961 in London, and is buried at Hoop Lane Jewish cemetery in North London. (The Goodenday Register online; 1901 Census RG13/3627, Folio 144, p 24; 1911 census for 59 Church St Bolton; Free BMD website; JC 31/9/1919 & 29/5/1953, p 10; Kayser Bondor website; Bolton Evening News 29/4/1983)

GOODENDAY, Katie or Kate, second daughter of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton 1900, and died there in the following year. (FreeBMD website)

GOODENDAY, Leah, Mrs (née NOAR) born Russia about 1882, one of seven children of Baile and Joseph Noar, a tailor. She came to England about 1888. Married Abraham Moses Goodenday in 1907 at the Great Synagogue in Manchester. Lived in Bolton at home of her brother Leslie at 16 Bark St. Had two children, Annie and Lionel, both born Bolton. She died 8/3/1964. (Noar Family website; Lancs BMD website; 1911 census for 16 Bark St, Bolton; JC 20/3/1964, p 3)

GOODENDAY, Lionel, born Bolton, 1910, only son of Abraham Moses and Leah (née Noar) Goodenday. He became a Hire Purchase Financier. Lived in West Didsbury at the end of his life. He was a very cultured man, and an excellent pianist. He never married. He died 1999, Manchester and was buried at Crumpsall Cemetery. (FreeBMD website; Ancestry Death Index; information from Rita Greenburg, cousin)

GOODENDAY, Maurice, second son of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday, born Bolton, 1898. In February 1915 he is recorded as serving as a clerk in the Army Service Corps, no. 064628. His home address at that time was 59 Church St, Bolton. He went to the USA in April 1929 sailing from Liverpool on the "Lancastria" to New York and returning in June 1929. He appears in the Liverpool Telephone directories in the 1920's and 30's living in Berkeley St, Dale St and Ullet Road. He died in 1980 in Kent and is buried in Hove. (FreeBMD website; Ancestry Passenger Lists)

GOODENDAY, Philip, born Bolton, 1908, fourth son of Charles Kadious and Zipporah Goodenday. He married Adelaide Newman in 1935 at the Bayswater synagogue, in London. He was a very well-known solicitor in London, with offices at 14 Hanover Square, W1, under the name of Philip Goodenday and Company. He and his first wife had one child. Philip was a wartime squadron leader in the RAF. In 1946 he married, for the second time, Edith Sollinger in Worthing. He died in 2004, aged 95. (FreeBMD website; JC 27/9/1935, p 3; 5/3/2004, p 52; London Telephone directory 1940)

GOODENDAY, Rebecca *See* **ALLAN, Rebecca (Mrs)**

GOODENDAY, Zipporah, Mrs (Née LESSAR or LESSER) born 1872 in Liverpool, daughter of a Polish-born father, David, who was a tailor, and a Wolverhampton-born mother, Emma. Zipporah became a tailoress. For details of marriage and children see entry for Charles Kadious Goodenday. She died in 1966, in Hove registration district. (Ancestry's FreeBMD birth index; 1891 census ref RG12/3244, Folio 103, Page 17; Ancestry death index 1916-2005)

GOODMAN, Annie, (née MYERS) wife of Lester. She was born in Liverpool about 1875, one of seven children of Israel and Miriam Myers/Meyers. Israel and Miriam and family appear in 1881 and 1891 Censuses. They were Russian-born. Israel was a tailor and travelling draper. The Myers family emigrated to the USA sometime in the early 1890's. They appear in 1900 USA Census, living in Manhattan, New York. Annie married Lester about 1891. This may have been in England or USA. No record found. (Ancestry census 1881, RG11/3622, Folio 20, p 34; Census 1891, RG12/2914, folio 77, p 18; 1900 USA Census)

GOODMAN, Lester, born about 1867 Manchester. In the 1881 Census, there is a record of Abraham L. Goodman and his sister Maria living in Fernie St, stepchildren of Simon Herman. Abraham L. Goodman was a machinist. This was probably Lester. He appears in 1911 census living in Clarence St, Bolton with his wife Annie and seven children: Hyman aged 10; Bertha aged 9; Esther aged 7, all born Manchester; Doris aged 5; Florrie aged 3; Rosy aged 2, all born Dalston, London, and Celia, 2 months, born Bolton. Lester and Annie had been married twenty years. Their eldest child Ethel, born about 1893 in New York had died in Bolton in 1909. Lester was a tailor's machinist. He was probably the brother of the Maria Marcus, whose husband Isaac had a tailoring business in Bolton. Lester and Annie went to New York in 1891. Lester returned to England in 1892 on the "Teutonic." It appears he travelled alone. He sailed again

for New York in 1900. The family appear in 1900 Federal USA Census living in Manhattan with Israel and Miriam Meyers, Annie Goodman's parents. By 1901, the Goodman family were back in England living in Thirlmere St, Cheetham Hill at the home of their relatives, the Marcus family. Hyman Goodman was born in Manchester soon after their arrival. It appears that Lester and family left Manchester for London in about 1905, returning north to Bolton around 1909. (1881 census ref RG11/3991, Folio 64, p 4; 1901 census, RG13/3768, Folio 75, p 19; 1911 census scheduled for 149 Clarence St, Bolton; 1900 USA Federal Census; Ancestry Birth Index; Ancestry Incoming Passenger Lists; Find My Past Death Index)

GORDON, Maurice, Dr. born Manchester, educated at Salford Grammar School and Manchester University, where he took a PhD in Chemistry. He lectured in Chemistry at Bolton Institute of Technology and at Teesside Polytechnic before becoming head of chemistry at Carmel College. Became deputy head of Mount Scopus College, Melbourne, in 1974, then returned to England to take up the post of second deputy head of JFS Comprehensive School, North London in 1977. He acted as Reader at the Higher Broughton Synagogue from 1948-1958, while doing research at Manchester. He died in 1978. (JC 11/8/1978, p 20, obituary)

GORDON, Ray, Mrs (née SHAFFER) daughter of Maurice and Leah Shaffer, born Bolton 1909. She worked in the family furniture business. Married Dr Charles Gordon of Manchester by special licence on 29/11/1935 at Bolton Register Office and on 24/5/1936 at The Central Synagogue, Liverpool. They later emigrated to South Africa and had three children. No further details known. (FreeBMD website; JC 29/5/1936, p 11; Grimsby Hebrew Congregation by Avram Saltman, online)

GOULD, Marion, appears in 1924 Kelly's Lancashire Directory at 51 Great Moor St, as a milliner. Her home address was 5 Bellott St, Cheetham Hill. No further information.

GOULD, Morris, a tailor at 30 Waldeck St, appears in 1911 Trade Directory. No further information.

GREEN, David, appears with his wife Bessie in 1931 Bolton electoral register at 204 Derby St. Their business, ladies' and gents' outfitters, also appears in Tillotson Directories of 1927 and 1932 at this address. They were members of the Bolton Synagogue. David served on the Committee in 1933. (Bolton electoral register 1931; Tillotson's Directories 1927 and 1932; JC 19/5/33, p 37)

GREENBURG, Rita, Mrs (née NOAR) born Bolton 1919 daughter of Leslie and Annie Noar. Rita had two brothers, Joseph born 1915 in Bolton and Arthur born 1925 Manchester. Rita attended school and Domestic Science college in Salford. Joined ATS in WW2 and became a Sergeant. She married Leslie Greenburg in 1946 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. They had two daughters. They lived firstly in Radlett, Herts, then moved to Manchester. Rita now lives in Didsbury. (Lancashire BMD website; information from Rita Greenburg)

GREENE, Abe, jeweller, had a business at 94 Deansgate, Bolton, appearing in 1939 electoral register. His home address was 50 Park Rd Prestwich. Abe was born in Hanley about 1890, son of a Russian-born master tailor, Samuel Greenberg and his wife, Hannah, who was born in London. The family appear in the 1901 census living in Hanley but by 1911 they had moved to Blackpool. Abe, then 21 was described as a travelling auctioneer. In 1918 he changed his name from Greenberg to Greene. He was in business in Shudehill, Manchester as a wholesale jeweller in partnership with John Calvert. The partnership was dissolved in 1924 according to the London Gazette and Abe carried on the business alone. The business appears in Kelly's Manchester 1929 Directory. He married Lena Lazarus in 1924 at the Higher Broughton Synagogue. Their daughters were born in Manchester, Alma in 1926, Sonya in 1929. The family lived in Prestwich for a number of years before moving to Southport. Abe died there in 1952, and was buried in

Duke Street Cemetery, Southport. (Find My past 1901 census RG13/2600, Folio 127, p 21; 1911 Census for 6 Chesterfield Road Blackpool; 1929 Kelly's Manchester Directory; London Gazette Issue 31071, 12/12/1918; London Gazette Issue 32973, 12/9/1924; 1939 Bolton electoral register; Ancestry Phone books; Lancs BMD website; JC 13/2/53, p 3; M.I. in Duke St Cemetery, Southport)

GREENE, Lena, Mrs (née LAZARUS) worked in Bolton in the jewellery business with husband Abe. Lena was born about 1895 in Nottingham, youngest child of Barnet and Annie Lazarus. She and Abe had two daughters. Lena died in Southport in 1974 and was buried in Duke Street Cemetery. (Free BMD website; Ancestry BMD website; Bolton electoral register 1939)

GRINSTEIN, Max or Marks first appeared in the 1891 census at 27 Peach Street, Liverpool, as a visitor in the house of Simon Rosenzweig (?name unclear), a hawker, and his wife (both from Romania). Max, then listed as Greenstein, was 25, a glazier, and single, and from Piatra, Romania. (This was probably the place known as Piatra Neamt, a town with a high proportion of Jewish inhabitants before the Holocaust, to the eastern side of Romania, rather than the small town known just as Piatra in the south of the country). Then appeared in 1901 at 12 Great Orford Street Liverpool, first name given as Marks, age 36, occupation glazier and hawker, on his own account. In 1901 he was described as married, but no wife present. By 1911 he was listed at 29 Clarence Street, Bolton, as a boarder in the house of Simon Posnansky, working for an employer, still without any wife, though indicated as married. No further information. (RG12/2914, Folio 42, p 17; RG13/3417, Folio 39, p 16; 1911 Census Schedule for 29 Clarence Street, Bolton; England and Wales Marriage index 1916-2005, Ancestry)

HAFFNER, Malka, Mrs (née COHEN) born Manchester 1929, daughter of Amalia and David Cohen, a Romanian-born textile merchant, whose family came to England in 1904. David was born in 1894. Amalia, born 1908, was from Galicia. The Cohens lived in Broughton Park, where Malka and her siblings Israel and Esther went to school. In 1939 they moved to Belmont, Bolton in order to escape the bombing. David's father Joseph Cohen, a widower born 1859, accompanied them. The Cohens stayed in Belmont until the end of the War. Malka attended Belmont village school for a term, then Bolton School where she stayed until she took her School Certificate in 1946. She had Hebrew lessons with Rev Glazier but the family never attended the Bolton Synagogue. David travelled to business in Manchester each day. Malka married Morris Haffner in 1952 in Manchester. She now lives in Broughton Park. (Information from Mrs Malka Haffner; Free BMD)

HALON, Minnie, Mrs (née GRUBERG) born Russia about 1888, daughter of Hetty and Benjamin Gruberg, a cap maker. Minnie married Woolf Halon/Hallorn in 1908 at the Manchester Roumanian Synagogue. His original name was Wolf Galun. In 1914 he was naturalised and known firstly as Hallorn, then Halon. Minnie and Woolf had seven children. Woolf opened a menswear business in Lower Broughton, then opened further shops in Cheetham Hill, Gorton and Manchester town centre. Minnie ran the Bolton shop at 52 Bradshawgate. It opened in the 1930's, as she appears in the Electoral register of 1939. In 1947 phone books it appears as Halon and Co. Eventually the company had branches countrywide, including Southport, Bristol, Chester, Cheltenham and Shrewsbury. The Bolton shop moved to 29 Newport St. in 1971. Woolf and Minnie lived in Fallowfield, South Manchester and were staunch members of the South Manchester Synagogue of which he was President at the time of his death in Manchester in 1937 aged fifty-two. Minnie died in 1979 aged ninety-one. The death was registered in Stockport. (1939 Electoral Register; Lancs BMD marriage Index; London Gazette Issue 28995, 19/10/1914; FreeBMD Website; Phone books on Ancestry BMD; JC 22/10/1937, p 14)

HANNAFORD, Sarah (known as Sue), Mrs (née POSNANSKY) fifth child of Simon Posnansky and his first wife Devorah, born Bolton about 1914. Attended Bolton School. Worked in Manchester for an art dealer for a short time. Joined the WRNS at the beginning of World War II. Was based at Immingham, where she met Petty Officer Sidney Hannaford. They married in 1941. The marriage was

registered in Cleethorpes. They lived firstly in Yorkshire, then Kent and then in the Midlands. They had three daughters born 1943, 1946 and 1948. The family emigrated to California in the late 1950's. Sue and Sidney both worked for a health organisation called Kaiser Permanente. Sidney died in 1978 and Sue in 1993, both in Los Angeles. (Free BMD Website; information from Merrick Posnansky; Memoir of Leonard Simons; Ancestry US Social Security Death Index)

HARRIS, Abraham, a “young man of Italian extraction” who was charged with hawking sponges without a licence in August 1833. He couldn't speak or understand much English, so Joseph Gumpelson from Manchester acted as interpreter. Harris had come from Prussian Poland to London, first, then reached Manchester in “a state of great destitution.” “Some humane persons [probably members of the Jewish community in Manchester, such as Mr Gumpelson] there subscribed a small sum” with which he purchased a quantity of sponges, with a view to selling them. He wasn't fined in view of the very small value of his stock, and his evident poverty. No further information. (Bolton Chronicle 31/8/1833, p 2)

HARRIS, Amelia, Mrs (née TUCKER) wife of Elkin born Holland about 1809, appears in 1841 census in Bolton. Emigrated to USA with husband and six children in 1848, travelling steerage class to New York. Appears in several USA Federal Censuses. In 1860, she was living in New York with her children Fanny, Rosetta, Matilda and Reuben. Next door lived daughter Eva, son in law Abram and family. By 1870 Amelia was living with them. She was still living with them in 1880 and described as a widow. (1841 census HO Piece 536 Book 7; Ancestry passenger lists; USA Federal censuses 1850-1880)

HARRIS, Benita Caroline, daughter of Katie and John Harris. Born Bolton 1894. The family moved to Manchester by 1891 but the family business, J. Harris and Co , Clothiers of 23 Deansgate, continued until at least the early 1930's, appearing in Trade directories between 1888 and 1932. Benita, known as Nita, worked in the business. She appears in the Bolton Electoral registers of 1923 and 1924 working at 23 Deansgate , but living at 31 Northumberland St, Salford with her brother Louis. In 1925, she was living in Withington. The 1932 Register gives her home address as 7 Rawlinson St, Southport. She appears in the Phone books between 1937 and 1949 living in Didsbury. Nita never married. She died in 1950 in Withington. Her probate record states that she left £147. Louis was her Administrator. (FreeBMD Birth Index; JC21/11/1894 p11; Bolton Electoral Registers 1923, 1924, 1925, 1932; British Phone books 1937-1949; Census 1891, RG 12/3264, Folio 41, p 8; 1901 RG13/3726, Folio 132, p 3; 1911 Census schedule for 318 Bury New Rd, Kersal; Ancestry National Probate Calendar)

HARRIS, Elkin, born about 1805 in “foreign parts.” He appears in 1841 census living on Manor St, Bolton with his wife Amelia and four children: Lewis born about 1834, Sampson about 1836, Michael (or Myer) 1838 and Rosetta 1840. Elkin was a tailor and draper. He also appears in two local directories in the 1840s at this address. Lewis and Rosetta died in 1842 and were both buried at Prestwich cemetery. In 1848 the family emigrated to New York, sailing on the “America” from Liverpool. By this time they had several more children: Eva born 1841, Reuben 1843, Matilda 1845 and Rosetta (named after her deceased sister) 1848, all born Bolton. The family appear in 1850 USA Federal Census which notes that Amelia was born in Holland and Fanny the youngest child was born in New York that year. Elkin does not appear in that Census or any others. Maybe he died or left his family. They all appear in several USA Censuses living firstly in the Catskill area of New York and later around Manhattan. There is a USA Census Record of a Halkin Harris but whether or not this is the same man cannot be proved. (1841 Census HO Piece 536 Book7; Register of Manchester Hebrew Burial Ground, Prestwich, document GB127.M139/7/6/1 in Greater Manchester County Record Office; Lancashire BMD website; 1841 Pigot's directory; 1845 William's Directory of Bolton, Rochdale etc; Ancestry Death Index; Ancestry New York Passenger Lists; Ancestry New York Port Arrival records; USA Federal Censuses 1850-1880)

HARRIS, Eva/Evina, Mrs (née HARRIS), daughter of Elkan and Amelia Harris. She was born in 1841 in Bolton and lived there until 1848 when the family emigrated to New York. Appears in USA Federal

Census 1850 living with her mother and five siblings in the Catskills area. By 1860 she was married to Abram Harris an English-born jeweller, possibly a relative. He was nine years her senior. They had a one-year-old daughter, Ida. The Census states they were married in 1858. By 1870 they had a son Alex born about 1861. In 1870 and 1880 censuses the family still lived in New York where Abram became a leather manufacturer. Eva kept house and Ida was a music teacher. The 1910 census found Eva, Abram (Abraham) and Ida living in New Jersey. (Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD Birth Index; Ancestry New York Passenger Lists; Ancestry USA Federal Censuses)

HARRIS, Harry, (Dr) eldest son of Mr & Mrs Samuel Harris, of 6 Peru St, Higher Broughton, Salford, qualified 1934 M.B., Ch B. Victoria Manchester University. Married Phyllis Levin in Bradford in 1936. Their son Bernard was born 1937, Manchester. The family moved to Farnworth in about 1938. They had two more children, Patricia and Valerie. The family sent New Year greetings via the Jewish Chronicle from 1938 onwards for many years. Several Jewish charitable events were held at their home 'The Poplars' Park St, Farnworth in the 1950s including a fund-raising event for Jewish Child's Day. They moved to Whitefield in 1963. (Ancestry UK Medical Registers; FreeBMD Website; JC 7/6/1935, p 10; 31/8/52; 24/9/54, p xii)

HARRIS, John, born 1846, son of Lewis, an ink manufacturer, and Caroline (Née Levi), and one of perhaps more than ten siblings. He married Katie Lewis Joseph in Leicester, 1883. By November 1884 the couple were in Bolton, at 19 Deansgate, where their daughter, Benita Caroline, was born on 18/11/1884. It is likely that the family of one or both spouses was widespread, as American and Australian papers were invited to copy this news. Their second child, Louis, was born in Bolton in 1887. John was a clothier, who appears to have tried his luck in Hanley, before moving to Bolton. By 1891 the family was living at 54 Elizabeth St, Manchester, and by 1901 at Bury New Road, Kersal. Although the family left Bolton, the business J. Harris Clothiers continued for many years at 23 Deansgate, Bolton, appearing in the Bolton Trade Directories from 1884 until the mid 1920s. No later information found. (HO107; Piece: 2229; Folio: 243; p1; RG10/4061; Folio, 69; p11; FreeBMD website; JC 2/3/1883, p 1; JC 21/11/1884, p 1; local directories)

HARRIS, Katie Lewis, Mrs (née JOSEPH) daughter of Lewis Joseph, of Portsea, who had died before her birth, and his wife Frances (née Simon). Katie married John Harris, 1883, at the house of her uncle, B. Levy, Esq., at 114 London Road, Leicester. She had previously been (in 1881) a governess to a large family in Paddington, London, the head of which, Henry Fisher, a general merchant, was from Vienna, and perhaps was Jewish. Katie and John had two children, Benita and Louis, both born in Bolton (JC 2/3/1883, p 1; RG11/ 7; Folio, 96; p 34; RG13/3726, Folio 132, p 3)

HARRIS, Louis Samuel, son of Katie and John, qq. v. Born Bolton 1897. Moved with his family to Manchester by 1891. Appears in all the censuses, living at home. Described as a clothier's assistant in Census of 1901 and in 1911 he is a clothing manager, most likely in the family business on 23 Deansgate. The 1923 and 1924 Bolton Electoral registers give his home address as 31 Northumberland St Salford and his business address as 23 Deansgate. By 1925, he was living in Prestwich, but still working in Bolton. I have found the record of a death in 1954 in London of a Louis Samuel Harris, born 1887. This is probably the same person. His probate record shows he left £1255. The will was registered in Manchester. The administrator was his widow Doris. No further information (FreeBMD Birth Index ; Census 1891 RG 12/3264, Folio 41, p 8; 1901, RG13/3726, Folio 132, p 3; 1911 Census schedule for 318 Bury New Rd, Kersal; Bolton electoral Registers; Ancestry National Probate Calendar)

HARRIS, Phyllis, Mrs (née LEVIN), eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Manuel Levin, of Apsley Villa, Mornington Villas, Bradford. Married Dr Harry Harris in Bradford 1936. Phyllis was a member of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee in the 1950's. In 1957, a WIZO event was held at her

home. She was a close friend of Ella Lentin and Greta Cohen, both wives of local doctors. (JC 7/6/1935, p 10; 15/8/52, p 14; 22/2/57, p 11; information from Mrs Ella Lentin)

HARRIS, Sampson, second child of Elkin and Amelia, born about 1836. Lived in Bolton until 1848 when the family emigrated to New York. In 1870 he was living in New York with his English-born wife, Isabel and two children, Alex aged seven and Sadie aged five. Sampson was a jeweller. By 1880 he was described as a watch peddler and still in New York with his wife and children. By 1900 Sampson was a widower aged sixty three, retired, living in the Bronx at the home of his son Alexander, a theatrical agent and daughter-in-law Lillian. (1841 Census HO Piece 536; USA Federal Censuses 1870, 1880, and 1900)

HART, Boris, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Hart, of Bolton, married Kittie Berman on 17/12/1913, at New Synagogue, Cheetham hill, Manchester. His business partnership with his father, Henry Hart, trading as B. Hart & Co. soft goods merchants, at 57A Cannon Street, Manchester, was dissolved in June 1926, but with Boris Hart continuing to carry on the business from this date. His naturalisation notice in the London Gazette in 1927 indicates that his original name was Boris Panizovsky, and that he lived at Higher Crumpsall on Middleton Road. He died 1936, leaving a widow, Kitty and a son, Aaron, born 1914. He was buried at Rainsough Cemetery. (JC 2/1/1914, p 2; London Gazette, 6/7/1926, p 4493; London Gazette, 4/2/1927; MDCS Burial Records)

HART, David, born Russia about 1882, a draper and cutter, married Edith Matz at Manchester New Synagogue in 1910. They moved to Bolton and lived at 7 Glade St. with baby daughter Muriel who was born in Bolton, and David's sister, Isora. David Hart, draper, appears in Trade Directories of 1911 and 1916 at 5 Victoria Square. In 1922, 1927 and 1938 the business was at 15/17 Victoria Square and David was described as draper, milliner and warehouseman. The Harts had two more daughters both born in Blackpool, Rica (1913) and Sonya (1921). In partnership with Solomon Matz (his brother-in-law) he for a time had a wholesale millinery business in Victoria Square, Bolton and Victoria St, Blackpool, under the style of Hart and Matz, but on 24/11/1921 this partnership was dissolved, with David continuing the business alone, as D. Hart and Co. David's name appears on a board as a trustee of the Blackpool synagogue in 1916, but he was elected a member of the committee of Bolton Congregation in 1930. The family lived in Broughton Park in the 1940's. He died on 11/2/1974, aged 91, and was buried in Duke Street Cemetery, Southport. (JC 16/12/1910, p 1; 1911 census schedule for 7 Glade St, Bolton; Bolton Trade Directories 1911 and 1916; Tillotson Directories 1922 and 1927; Aubrey's Directory 1938; Lancs BMD website; FreeBMD website; London Gazette issue 32544, 9/12/1921, p 10053; Find my Past BMD; M.I. in Duke Cemetery, Southport)

HART, Edith, Mrs (née MATZ) wife of David. Edith, born about 1883, was one of nine children of Rev Jacob Matz and his wife Mary. The family came from Russia in the late 1880s and settled in the Cheetham Hill area of Manchester. They appear in the 1891, 1901 and 1911 censuses. Edith married David Hart at Manchester New Synagogue in 1910. She died 28/3/1949, aged 64 in Manchester and is buried in Duke St cemetery, Southport. (Census 1891, RG12/3263, Folio 4, p 62; 1901, RG13/3767, Folio 183, p 11; 1911 Census schedule for 176 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester; Free BMD website; M.I. in Duke Cemetery, Southport)

HART, Henry, father of Boris with whom he was in partnership as a soft goods merchant. Henry retired in 1926. No further information. (JC 2/1/1914, p 2; London Gazette, 6/7/1926, p 4493)

HART, Muriel, (Mrs WOOLF) See WOOLF, Mrs Muriel

HART, Rinnie, see HURST, Mrs Rinnie

HIMELFIELD, Fanny Gwendolyn, Mrs (née STEVENSON) known as Gwendolyn, born in Cardiff 1921. She appears in 1945 Electoral Register living at 336 Chorley Old Rd, Bolton. She married Sam Himelfield in 1945 at Bolton Register Office. Gwendolyn died in 2006, in Manchester and is buried at Southern Cemetery. (Bolton Electoral register 1945; Lancs BMD website Marriage Index; Find my past BMD website; MDCS Burial records)

HIMELFIELD, Sam, was born in 1907, in Manchester, son of Harris Himelfield, a tailor, and his wife Leah. The family lived in Cheetham Hill in 1911. Sam married Gwendolyn Stevenson in Bolton in 1945. They had two children, Andrew in 1950 and Leonie in 1957, both born Manchester. The Himelfields appear in the Phone books living in Prestwich from 1952. Sam died in 1992. (Lancashire BMD website; FreeBMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 48 York Buildings, Cheetham Hill)

HITNER, or HITTNER, (Harry?) attended a meeting of the Literary and Debating Society in early 1914. He was then, according to the Jewish Chronicle, elected Hon. Secretary in May 1914, though his name does not appear on the Shul Board which records officers from 1904 to 1931. A check in the births, marriages and deaths on Free BMD website suggests that the spelling Hittner is unlikely to be correct, but there are both Hitners and Hytners in the period around this. There is a family called Hitner, originally from Austria, in Great Grimsby, and a series of marriages of Hitners in Manchester and Liverpool synagogues between 1914 and 1939, the most likely individual name, from his first initial, being Harry Hitner, son of Mendel Hitner, of Kentish Town, London, and formerly of Grimsby, who married May Goldstein of Liverpool, at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation in 1921. If this identification is correct, he was born in Goole in 1893. Victor Jacob Hitner, a Fallowfield provision merchant (and son of Joseph, of Grimsby) who became a Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps, died in 1918 in Rouen, France, and would have been 23 in 1914, but his initials suggest he is not our man. Another possible identification is with Abraham Hitner, another son of Joseph, of Grimsby, who married Linda Goldseller at the Manchester Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in 1914. A reporter reading a handwritten note about the election of officers, might easily mistake a capital A for a capital H. (JC 16/1/1914, p 25; 15/5/1914, p 24; 7/1/1921, p 1; Lancashire BMD website; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills etc, entry for Joseph Hitner, died 1914; 1901 Census ref RG13/3090, Folio 164, p 9; Free BMD website; Commonwealth War Graves Commission website, www.cwgc.org.uk; National Probate Calendar and Index of Wills)

HOCHSCHILD, Amelia (known as Lina or Lena) Mrs (Née ERB) daughter of Hermann and Bertha Erb, born Germany about 1860. In the 1881 census, shortly before her marriage to Louis Hochschild, she was described as a shop assistant. Her siblings were Morris, Esther, Annie, Tobias, Aaron, and Minnie. She married Louis in 1881 at the Great Synagogue, in Manchester. Amelia survived her husband by 25 years and died in 1949. She is buried at Sunderland's Jewish cemetery, at Bishopwearmouth, under the name Lina Burns. (1881 Census RG11/4020, Folio 82, p 27; JC 31/8/1906, p 2; Lancashire BMD website; Photograph of her gravestone kindly supplied by Sheila Hughes, of Sunderland)

HOCHSCHILD, Ephraim *see* **BURNS, Harry**

HOCHSCHILD, Louis, born Germany about 1859. Was already a cigar merchant living at 18 Southall Street, Cheetham, Manchester in 1881, in the household of his future parents-in-law, Hermann and Bertha Erb. Married their daughter Amelia (later known as Lena or Lina) at the Great Synagogue in Manchester in the same year. Four children, Ephraim, born Manchester 1882, Freda (born 1883, died probably before 1891), Theresa (Mrs Samuel Berger, q.v.), born Bolton, 1886, and Sidney (Salis), born Manchester, 1894. (The 1911 census schedule indicates that one child of the marriage had died, though no record of her death has been found) By 1891 Louis was living at 77 New Bridge St, Manchester, then by 1894 was at 123 Elizabeth St, Manchester. Louis was naturalised in 1896, still resident in Manchester. On the committee of the Manchester Hebrew Congregation 1894 and 1897, and perhaps throughout those three years or more. He was elected as a member of the committee of the Manchester Naturalisation society in

1899, at its fourth annual general meeting. His business as a cigar merchant took him to Bolton around 1884, when a directory listed him as a cigar importer, at 84 Bradshawgate. His daughter Theresa was born there in 1886. He appears in Bolton directories for more than ten years into the 1890s. He ran two companies, the Foreign Cigar Company, and later L.H. Child & Co. In 1901 he was living at 344 Bury New Rd, Broughton, but by August 1906 he and his family had moved to Welburn House, Promenade, West Hartlepool. (This may have been a consequence of his company being in difficulties in 1900, and a first and final dividend having been declared in 1900, following the appointment of a Trustee). In the 1911 Census, still living at Welburn House, West Hartlepool, he described both himself and his younger son, Sidney, as Theatrical and Music Hall agents, "workers", so evidently they were employed by someone else in this capacity. His son Ephraim was in business in London as a Variety agent, under the name of Ernest Edelston and Harry Burns, Ltd, and changed his name officially to Harry Burns (q.v.) in early 1916, so it is likely that he was the employer of his father and brother mentioned in 1911. Louis Hochschild died, aged 64, at 19 Argyle Square, Sunderland, on 23/4/1924. (1881 Census RG11; Piece: 4020; Folio: 82; p 27; LancashireBMD website; 1891 Census RG12; Piece: 3261; Folio 63; p 1; JC 13/4/1894, p 1; The National Archives website; JC 11/5/1894, p 21 & 30/4/1897, p 24; JC 10/2/1899, p 32; London Gazette issue 27172, 9/3/1900, p 1675 & issue 27187, 27/4/1900, p 2749; 1901 census RG13/3726, Folio 133, p 5; Axon's directory of Bolton, 1885; JC 31/8/1906, p 2; 1911 Census schedule for Welburn House, Hartlepool; JC 2/5/1924, p 2)

HOCHSCHILD, Sidney (Salis) See BURNS, Sidney

HOCHSCHILD, Theresa See BERGER, Theresa, Mrs

HORWICH, Sheila, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) born Bolton 1932, younger daughter of Sam and Edith Goldstone. Attended Bolton School. Married Arnold Horwich and had three sons Graham, Leonard and Brian all born in Manchester. Sheila died aged thirty-five in Manchester. She is buried at Rainsough (Conversation with Shirley Horwich, cousin; Find My Past Website; FreeBMD Website)

HORWICH, Shirley, Mrs (née POSNANSKY), third daughter of Leah and Barney (Ben David) Posnansky (later Simons) born Bolton 1933. Lived first on Duke St next door to the Weiners, then moved to Chorley New Rd in 1934. Attended Devonshire Road School. During the War the school was used as an ambulance station, so classes were held in the Methodist Church Hall. She later attended Bolton Municipal Grammar School. Shirley attended Bolton Shul and Cheder with her sisters. In 1941 she contracted chorea and diphtheria and spent time in Pendlebury Children's Hospital and Astley Isolation Hospital. Shirley worked firstly for the National Blood Bank and then in the family business on Derby Street. In 1956 she married Selwyn M. Horwich at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue and they settled in Manchester. They had three children. Shirley and Selwyn live in Hale Barns, Cheshire. (Information from Shirley Horwich)

HURST, Rinnie, Mrs (née HART) married Wilfred Hurst in Bolton Synagogue 1913. She was born in Russia about 1889. In the 1911 Census she was living in Bradford, in the home of her brother Mitchell Hart, a dealer in lace and embroidery. The schedule describes her as "an assistant in my shop." The Hart family name was originally Ponizorski. That name appears on the marriage record of Rinnie's brother Mitchell (Hart) who married Lillian Garner in 1909. The surname is so similar to Panizovsky, Boris Hart's original surname, that it is possible they were related. Rinnie (Rena) died in Bournemouth in 1947 but both she and Wilfred are buried in Duke St Cemetery, Southport. (1911 Census schedule for 157 Horton Lane, Bradford; LancashireBMD website; JC 3/1/1947, p 4; M.I., Duke St Cemetery Southport)

HURST, Wilfred, born Woolfe Moshensky in Cherkasy, near Kiev, about 1888. He was one of the six children of Ada and Markus Moshensky. In 1901, the family were living at 175 Rydal Mount, Cheetham, Manchester. Markus was a boot shopkeeper, and Woolfe was a tailor's errand boy. By 1911, the family

were living at 13 Beech St, Hightown, Manchester, where Markus was a general dealer. Woolfe was a photographic assistant. In 1913 Woolfe married Rinnie Hart at Bolton Synagogue. By this time he was known as Wilfred Hurst. This is the name that appears in the marriage record. There was another Moshensky family living in Bolton at this time, probably cousins. Wilfred and Rinnie had two children: Eric born 1914 and Lucy (later Mrs Lyons) born 1916, both births registered in Ormskirk, so possibly the family were now living in Southport. In 1930 he was described as a Manufacturer of Proprietary articles, at Oxford Buildings, Harrogate. In 1948 Wilfred was naturalised. His address was in Leeds and he was a commission agent. Rinnie (Rena) died in Bournemouth in 1947 and Wilfred in Harrogate in 1957. There was a memorial service held for him at the West London Synagogue, but they are both buried in Duke St Cemetery, Southport. (Census 1901, RG 13/3767, Folio 46, p 6; London Gazette 6/6/1930, p 3566; London Gazette 13/2/1948, Issue 38207; JC 3/1/1947, p 4; 24/9/1948 p 7; 10/5/1957, p 2; M.I. Duke St Cemetery Southport)

HYMAN, Ettie/Hettie, Mrs (née GOODMAN), wife of Leonard. She was born in Manchester in 1903. Her father David Goodman was a master tailor from Russia/Poland; her mother Annie was born in Leeds. In 1901 the family were living at Stocks St, Cheetham Hill. By 1911 they were at 9 Granton St, Cheetham. Ettie was the second of their five children, one of whom died in infancy. Ettie worked with Leonard in the electrical business on Lea Lane Horwich. She died in Bolton in 1980. (information from Barbara Rosen, daughter; 1911 Census schedule for 9 Granton St, Manchester)

HYMAN, Gertrude Rita (known as **Rita**), **Mrs (Née RUBIN)** seventh child of Dorothy and Mark Rubin, born Bolton 1916. Married David Hyman in London in 1947. They had three children, all born in the Fylde district, Frances 1949, Michael 1950 and Victor 1953. Her nephew, Mark Rubin, describes Rita as an outgoing personality, full of energy. Rita died in 1993 in Blackpool. (Ancestry BMD Index; Free BMD Website; information from Mark Rubin)

HYMAN, Joseph, born Plymouth about 1821, tailor and draper. Married Betsy Nathan in 1846 at Hope Place Synagogue, Liverpool. An announcement of the marriage between Joseph Hyman of Bolton and Betsy Nathan of Liverpool appears in the Liverpool Mercury of 13/3/1846. Their daughter Elizabeth (Lizzie) was born in Bolton in 1847. The family left the town for Manchester where their son Philip was born in 1849. A further three children born in Manchester. The family lived in Cheetham Hill, then moved to Chorlton. Joseph and Philip were founder members of the South Manchester Synagogue. Betsy died in 1873. Joseph lived with daughter Lizzie, who never married. He died in 1895 in Chorlton. (Lancs BMD Website; Free BMD Website; JC 18/1/1895; The Making of Manchester Jewry by Bill Williams published 1976; Census 1861 ref RG 9/2970, Folio 110, p 11; Census 1891 ref RG 12/3184, Folio 62, p 24)

HYMAN, Leonard, born London about 1903, one of six children of Morris and Rebecca Hyman, both born in Poland, who had married in 1893 in Plymouth. The family lived in Bow, London in 1901 and Mile End Old Town in 1911. Morris was a furrier in the 1901 census, the manager of a rag factory in 1911. Leonard married Ettie Goodman in 1930 at Manchester Central Synagogue. They had two children, Barbara born in 1932 in Manchester and Maurice Edward in 1940, birth registered in Farnworth. The family moved to Bolton in the late 1930's. Leonard had an electrical business in Horwich, but also adapted the Saxon barn at Rivington as a function room and restaurant, its current rôle. According to his daughter he was a tough businessman. The family lived firstly on Devonshire Rd, then later on Chorley New Rd, Lostock Park. They belonged to the Bolton Synagogue. The children attended the cheder. Leonard was the Treasurer in 1960 until the closure of the Synagogue. He died suddenly on holiday on 14/7/1970. (Find My past BMD Website; 1901 Census RG339, Folio 53, p 33; 1911 Census schedule for 93 Litchfield Rd, Mile End Old Town; Lancashire BMD Website; JC 24/7/70, p 3; information from Barbara Rosen, daughter, and Maurice Hyman, son)

INERFIELD, Rachel See ISAACSON, Rachel, Mrs

INERFIELD, or INERFELT/INERFELD, Jacob elder brother of Rachel, born about 1877 in Myszyniec, Poland, son of Israel and Fanny/Freda. Father a grocer in 1911. Jacob appears in 1901 living at 56 Downing St in Chorlton, Manchester with his wife, Dora, née Kaufman, (born London, about 1878) and baby daughter, Florrie (born 1901, later Mrs Leveson). He was a cabinet maker. Further children of this marriage were Maurice/Morris (born 1903), Hilda (born 1905, later Mrs Abraham Flacks), Sarah (born and died 1907) and Lily, (born 1909, later Mrs Sol Niman). In 1911 the family were at 21-23 Downing St, Chorlton, a house and furniture warehouse, where he appears in a telephone directory of the same year as a wholesale furniture dealer. The 1911 census tells us that of six children born to the marriage, two had died. Jacob married firstly Dora Kaufman, with whom he had six children, only four of whom survived. Dora died in 1929 and Jacob married Hetty Goodman, who was 22 years his junior, the following year. They had two sons, Geoffrey C. (born 1933) and Cedric F. (born 1936). Jacob also had a furniture business in Bolton in the early 1900's at 45 Victoria Square. It was at this address that his brother in law, Samuel Isaacson, was in business; they may have been partners or Samuel may have taken over the Inerfield furniture shop. The 1918 Kelly's Directory of Lancashire shows Jacob Innerfield [sic] as a house furnisher at 47 Victoria Square, Bolton. Jacob later became a theatre and cinema proprietor and lived in Didsbury, Manchester. He was already a theatre proprietor when his first wife, Dora, died in 1929. In 1939 he returned from the USA on the Queen Mary. He died in 1954, aged seventy-seven. (1901 Census RG13/3694, folio 89, p 11; 1911 census for 21/23 Downing St., Chorlton, Manchester; Free BMD Website; Probate indexes on Ancestry; Ancestry Passenger Lists, 1939)

ISAACS, Florrie, Mrs (née MARCUS) born 1902, Manchester, third daughter of Isaac and Maria Marcus. She married Maurice Isaacs at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1934. They had a daughter Irene. No further information. (Lancashire BMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 51 Churchgate, Bolton)

ISAACS, Levi See LEVINE, Isaac

ISAACS, Sheila, Mrs (Née PRAG) elder daughter of Abraham and Edith Prag, born Merthyr Tydfil 1924. Moved to Bolton with her family about 1932. Attended Devonshire Rd School. She and her siblings attended Bolton Synagogue and Cheder. Worked in the offices of De Havilland before her marriage. She married Harold Isaacs of Tonypany in 1951 at the Empress Hall under the auspices of Bolton Synagogue. They lived firstly in Rochdale where they had a retail jewellery business. They and their two children then moved to Unsworth. Sheila now lives in Prestwich. (JC 1/12/1950, p 2; information from Sheila Isaacs)

ISAACSON, Celia, See BLUMENFELD, Celia, Mrs**ISAACSON, Fanny/Fay, See LEA, Fanny, Mrs**

ISAACSON, Harry /Harold, youngest child of Rachel and Samuel, born Bolton about 1918. Won a prize for Hebrew at the Religion classes in 1926. His Barmitzvah took place in 1931 at Bolton Synagogue. He was Hon Secretary of the Synagogue in 1949 and was involved in the Zionist Society. He married Miriam Gattenberg in London in 1946. The couple lived on Ivy Rd, Bolton. Their son Adrian was born 1949. The birth was registered in Farnworth. The family moved to North Manchester in the 1950's, but Harold continued to work in the family furniture business in Bolton. (Free BMD Website; JC 1/1/26 p 29; 10/6/49 p1; Conversation with Adrian Isaacson)

ISAACSON, Isaac, known as Sonny, second child of Rachel and Samuel, born about 1908 in Chorlton, Manchester. Married Etty Jacobs of Cardiff. Their engagement was announced in the JC in Sept. 1938. They married at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1939. They had one son, Aubrey, born 1942 in Nelson. The family eventually settled in Prestwich in the mid 1940's. Sonny was Hon Secretary of Bolton Synagogue in 1924 and again in 1926. He was Chairman of the Hebrew Literary Society in 1928. He died in 1995. The death was registered in Bury. (Lancs BMD Website; JC/4/28, p 31; 2/9/38, p11; findmypast BMD website)

ISAACSON, Kate, Mrs. (née FIRKSER) second wife of Samuel whom she married in 1947 in the Claro Registration district of West Yorkshire. Kate was born in Manchester in about 1896, the daughter of Joseph and Ada Firkser, both Russian-born. Joseph was a tailor. The family appear in the 1911 Census living at Clarence St, Cheetham, Manchester. Kate was one of five children, one of whom died in infancy. She was a tailoress. She became Chairman of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee in 1948 and its President in 1949. She died in 1972 in Manchester. (1911 census for 47 Clarence St, Manchester; Free BMD Website; JC 10/9/48, p 12; 30/9/49, p 14; findmypast.com website Death Index)

ISAACSON, Morris, born Bolton about 1911, third child of Rachel and Samuel. Celebrated his Barmitzvh at Bolton Synagogue. He married Milly Singer in 1938 at Manchester Central Synagogue. They lived on Valletts Lane, Bolton. They had two children, Anita in 1939 and Raymond 1945, both births registered in Farnworth. Morris worked in the family furniture business, Manchester Furnishing Warehouse which was in Victoria Square, later re-locating to 136 Deansgate. Raymond Isaacson also worked in the business from 1962-65. The family later moved to Prestwich. Morris was a freemason for over forty years. He was a founder member of two Liverpool Lodges, the King David and the Lodge of Israel. He was Provincial chaplain to both Lodges, having attained all positions of rank. He died on 16/9/1984 aged 73 and is buried at Failsworth. His widow Millie is still alive and well in her 96th year. The Isaacson furniture business ceased trading in 1972. (Findmypast Birth index; Lancashire BMD website; information from Raymond Isaacson)

ISAACSON, Rachel, Mrs (née INERFIELD), first wife of Samuel. Born about 1885 in Myszyniec, Poland, daughter of Israel and Freda (Fanny) Inerfield. She married Samuel Isaacson in 1904 at Manchester Central Synagogue. Her brother Jacob was in the furniture business with premises in Manchester and Bolton. Rachel was involved in the Bolton Synagogue Ladies' Benevolent Society, becoming treasurer in 1928. Her mother, Freda Inerfield, died in Bolton in 1928. Rachel died in Bolton in 1944 and is buried at Blackley. (JC 4/5/28, p 16; FreeBMD Website; Lancs BMD Website; MDCS Burial Records)

ISAACSON, Samuel, son of Joseph and Rebecca. Samuel was born in Russia about 1884. His father Joseph was a cabinet maker/joiner. The family appear in the 1901 Census, living at 14 Fernie St, Cheetham Hill. Samuel and his sister Rachel were Russian-born but their younger brother Myer was born in Manchester in about 1894. Samuel also followed the traditional occupation of cabinet maker. He married Rachel Inerfield in 1904 at Manchester Central Synagogue. They lived firstly in the Chorlton area of Manchester where their first two children were born, Fanny, about 1905 and Isaac, about 1907. In about 1910, they moved to Bolton where their other children were born; Morris in 1911, Celia in 1912, Sarah 1916(died 1917) and Harold in 1918. In 1911 Census the family were at 24 Haworth St, Bolton. By 1912 Samuel was involved with the Bolton Synagogue. This involvement lasted the whole of his life. He was a devout Jew. He became synagogue Hon. Secretary for the first time in 1912 and held this position and that of Treasurer on several occasions. He was also President numerous times between 1921 and 1954, and eventually Life President for all his work for the Congregation. Samuel became the spokesman for the community throughout his residence in the town. He helped conduct synagogue services. He became Treasurer of Keren Hayesod from its inception in 1927 and was first Chairman of the Bolton Jewish Literary Society in 1928. He was also involved in the Talmud Torah, the Jewish Education Board

and the Jewish Study Circles. The latter aimed to provide Jewish further education and a Jewish social life for the 14-18 year olds. Samuel also provided the prizes for the Cheder children. He was involved in finding billets for Belgian and Dutch refugee children. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of Isaac. His business was in dealing in furniture, originally under the name (in 1924) of Isaacson and Pilling; by 1927 it was known as the Manchester Furnishing Warehouse. The premises were at 45-47 Victoria Square, Bolton, but later moved to 136 Deansgate, because of redevelopment. The family moved from Haworth Street to 52 St Georges Rd. After the death of his first wife, Rachel, in 1944, Samuel married Kate Firkser in 1947, in West Yorkshire. He died in September 1961 in Bolton and is buried at Blackley. He left £25 to the Congregation in his will. He is recalled by several former Boltonians as an imposing figure with a large waxed moustache. (1901 Census RG13/3748, Folio 164, p 48; 1911 Census schedule for 24 Haworth St Bolton; Lancs BMD Website; JC 19/1/17, p 19; 18/1/18, p 15; 8/4/27, p 30; 17/6/32, p 31; 24/7/31, p 3; 21/4/1933, p 29; 22/3/40, p 1; 24/5/40, p 1; 6/6/41, p 16; 22/2/46, p 15; 10/6/49, p 15; 26/6/53, p 16; 6/7/62, p 26; Free BMD Website; 1924 Kelly's Lancashire Directory; Tillotson's Trade Directory 1927; 1955 Bolton Directory; information from Ruth Shemesh and Shirley Horwich; MDCS Burial Records)

ISENSTEIN *See* **PHILLIPS**

JACOBS, Nathan/Nat, This name appears in the Bolton Market Rent Books and various Bolton Trade directories from 1910 until 1971. The first mention of Nathan Jacobs, draper is in the Market Rent Book of January 1910, when Nathan was at Table 9, Stand 260. A fellow trader is Michael Marks who was renting storage in Stand 7. In all the directories the drapery business is in the Market Hall. The 1927 directory states that the business was managed by Gertrude Ainscough. There are several persons called Nathan Jacobs in Lancashire during this period. We have been unable to identify the owner of the Bolton drapery business. It seems unlikely he ever lived in the town. (ABMA 10/15 Market Rent Book; ABMA 10/17 Market Rent Book; 1911 Bolton directory; 1916 Post office directory; 1922 and 1927 Tillotson's Directories; 1928 Cope's Directory; 1969 and 1971 Bolton County Borough directories)

JAHODA, Joan, Mrs (née MORRIS) born Belfast, daughter of Ethel and Samuel Morris. Brought up in a strong Zionist household. One of her brothers became Israeli ambassador to London. Joan married Kurt Jahoda in 1946 in Bedford. Three daughters, Naomi, born 1948 Belfast; Susan, born 1952 Bolton; Patricia born 1958, Prestwich. While living in Bolton, Joan did some home tutoring. The Jahodas were close friends of Mavis and Mark Goldman. Joan, Kurt and the two younger daughters emigrated to USA in 1968. Joan returned to England in 2010. She now lives in North Manchester. (Information from Joan Jahoda; Free BMD)

JAHODA, Kurt, born 1924, Vienna, only child of Charlotte and Oscar. Oscar ran a printing works, eventually confiscated by the Nazis. Kurt was a student at the Vienna Conservatory. He had an exceptional tenor voice and was a gifted pianist. He was allowed to remain there as a student when all other Jewish students were dismissed. However by 1938 life became intolerable and Kurt was one of the first of the ten thousand children who came out of Germany and Austria by the Kindertransport. He never saw any of his family again. He and twenty other refugees were sent to a boarding school in Scotland on an estate owned by the Balfour family. He remained there till he was seventeen. He studied chemistry at Manchester University, then moved to the South of England. He became a member of Hashomer Hatzair, a left-wing Zionist movement. He met his wife Joan Morris at the Hashomer Hatzair community. They married in 1946. Kurt found it difficult to find scientific work but eventually found a chemist's post in the local tannery. He and Joan left the community. For a time they lived in Belfast, near Joan's family. They also lived with Joan's uncle in Cheetham Hill for a few months in 1949. Eventually Kurt obtained a job in Bolton as a colour chemist with Dr Kohorn's company in Egerton, which manufactured book cloths. The family lived at 81 Castle Street Bolton until 1957. Kurt then worked in Waste, Salford. He became naturalised in 1950. In 1968 he was offered a post in the USA and lived and worked in the Rhode Island

area for the rest of his life. In 1985 he returned to Vienna for the first time and made a video about his life. He died in July 2006. (Conversation with Joan and Naomi Jahoda; London Gazette Issue 39119, 9/1/51; Obituary of Kurt Jahoda 15/9/2006 on www.jfri.org, the website of the Jewish Alliance of Greater Rhode Island, accessed 21/2/2012, reproduced from the Jewish Voice & Herald)

JAHODA, Naomi, eldest child of Kurt and Joan Jahoda, born Belfast 1948. Moved to Bolton 1950. Attended a local school. Family moved to Prestwich. Naomi attended Park View Junior School, then Stand Grammar School for Girls in Whitefield. When her parents emigrated to the USA, Naomi decided to stay in England. She studied French at University and became a teacher. Worked in inner city schools all her teaching career including the Deputy Headship of a large comprehensive school in Whitefield. For the past eleven years she has worked as a co-ordinator for North Manchester High Schools sharing good practice and providing training for senior and middle leaders. Naomi is a noted amateur classical singer with the Bury Choral Society. She lives in Prestwich. (Information from Naomi Jahoda)

KAHAN, Rev Jacob, born Manchester, 9/10/1910, the son of a kosher butcher, he studied at Manchester and Telz (Lithuania) Yeshivas. Married Doris Freedman, grand-daughter of Rabbi Yehuda Leib Freedman, in 1933. Then was minister at Southport, Bolton, and at Canning Town Synagogue in London, before moving to Belfast. By early 1934 he was at Bolton, where he stayed until 1937. During this time he was also lent in 1934 to Blackburn, to conduct the Chanukah Service. After moving to Canning Town in 1937, he transferred in 1946 to the Sunderland Beth Hamedrash at Mowbray Road Synagogue, to serve as its Chazan, Shochet and teacher. Three years later he moved on to be Second Reader, Shochet, Teacher and Mohel of the Old Hebrew Congregation at Leazes Park Road, Newcastle. After Newcastle, he moved to Bournemouth in 1954, and here he was awarded a Rabbinical Diploma by Rabbi Katz, President of the Telz Yeshiva, by this time in Cleveland, USA., in 1961. By 1973 he was Rabbi with the Tottenham Hebrew Congregation. He retired from Tottenham in 1976, and moved away from the area, after eight years there. After this retirement he worked in the kashrut division of the London Beth Din till 1990, at the same time from 1982 serving Ella and Ridley Jacobs House at Hendon, North West London, from which he retired again, to live at Netanya in Israel, in 1990. Here he lived in a retirement hotel, serving as its rabbi. His wife died in 1995, and he died, aged 93, in Netanya on 1/8/2004. (JC 16/2/1934, p 34; 14/12/1934, p 34; 20/8/1937, p 14; 8/2/1946, p 13; 15/4/1949, p 13; 14/4/1961, p 12; 14/9/1973, p 48; 11/6/1976, p 7; 21/9/1990, p 2; 24/9/2004, p 36)

KAITIFF, Jacob, known as Yank, born Southport about 1899, son of Benjamin and Chana, née Tarakhovskii, who came to England from the Ukraine. Yank was one of six children. He served in the R.A.M.C. in World War 1, in France and Flanders. Married Raie Friedman in Manchester in 1930 at South Broughton Synagogue. Settled in Southport and had two children. Yank and Raie had a business on Bolton market for many years selling cloth. Yank died in 1984 in Southport and was buried in Duke Street Hebrew Cemetery. (Information from Leon Kaitiff, son; Tarakhovskii Website; 1911 Census schedule for 18 Virginia St, southport; Lancs BMD website; M.I.)

KAITIFF, Rachel, known as Raie, Mrs, (née FRIEDMAN) elder daughter of David and Annie Friedman, born Manchester about 1906. Married Jacob "Yank" Kaitiff in 1930 at S Broughton Synagogue. They lived in Southport but had a retail cloth business on Bolton Market for many years. Raie enjoyed writing poetry, much of it on the subject of Bolton and market life. She died in January 1986 in Southport and was buried in Duke Street Hebrew Cemetery. (Information from Leon and Ruth Kaitiff; Lancashire BMD Website; M.I.)

KAUFMAN, Julian, born Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester 1933, son of Kitty and Danny Kaufman. Attended Temple School, then Waterloo Rd School, Cheetham. He and his younger sister Shirley were evacuated to Egerton, Bolton in the early days of the War. It was a traumatic experience as they were separated. They stayed only two months before returning home. In 1951 Julian was in the army stationed

in Germany. He worked on demolition and explosives. After completing his National Service he went into the rainwear industry and went to Bolton to manage a company called Euromac, which was situated just off Deansgate. After five years, Julian left to open his own rainwear company in Bury, where he stayed for twenty years. He is now retired and lives in Whitefield. (Information from Julian Kaufman)

KELLER, Esther, Mrs (née LIPMAN) first wife of Sydney Keller, born in Bolton in 1909, eldest child of Edward q.v. and Sarah Lipman, who moved to Blackpool from Bolton some time before 1911. Esther and her parents appear in 1911 census living at 26 Reads Avenue, Blackpool. Edward was a successful business man who at one time lived in Bolton. He had businesses in Preston and later lived at Kersal Towers, Bury New Rd, the former address of Leslie Keller, Esther's brother in law. Esther died in 1982 in Blackpool. (Bolton electoral register 1938; Find My past 1911 census for 26 Reads Ave Blackpool; Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and others: a History of the Preston Jewish Community by John Cowell, page 189; Find My Past Death Index)

KELLER, Henry, born Manchester about 1874, son of Abraham and Jane Keller, both Polish/Russian-born. In 1881 the family were living in Salford with their four children. Henry was the third child. By 1901 he was lodging in Elizabeth St, Cheetham at the home of Jacob Cohen, and described as a travelling jeweller. He married Becky Lichtenstein in 1902 at Park Place Synagogue Cheetham Hill. In 1911 Census, Henry, Becky and their two sons, Sydney and Leslie, were living at 54 Wellington Street, Higher Broughton. Henry was a wholesale jeweller. He appears with his wife, sons and daughter-in-law in the 1938 Bolton Electoral register at 43 Newport St, but note that she died 17/10/1937, so this may not have been for long. In the Probate Index entry for his wife he is described as a leather goods manufacturer. His home address was "Hill Carr", St Margaret's Rd, Bowdon, Cheshire. He died in Manchester on 15/2/1941, aged 66, and was buried at Rainsough. Rabbi S.M. Lehrman's tribute to him in the Jewish Chronicle says he served the Higher Broughton Synagogue faithfully for many years, and occupied most executive offices; "He was the type of Jew in whose presence one felt ennobled." Rabbi Lehrman's tribute to his wife also makes it clear that her husband's health was already failing before she died. (Bolton Electoral register 1938; Censuses 1881 and 1901, RG 11/3953, folio 68, p 21; RG 13/3768, folio 57, p 46; Lancashire BMD Website; Free BMD website; MDCS Burial Records online; Probate Index 1937; JC 7/3/1941, p 17)

KELLER, Leslie Jacob, second child of Becky and Henry Keller. He was born 1908 in Salford. Lived at Kersal Towers, Bury New Rd, Kersal in the late 1920's and Waterpark Rd, Broughton Park in the early 1930's. In 1938 he was living with his parents. There are records of Leslie making trips to the US in 1927, 1929 and 1930. His occupation was given as salesman. In 1948, he visited the USA again. He was a manufacturer and lived on Oxford Road, Manchester. He died in 1982 and his death was registered in Stockport. (Bolton electoral register 1938; Free BMD Website; Ancestry Passenger Lists)

KELLER, Rebecca, (also known as Becky) Mrs (Née LICHTENSTEIN) wife of Henry Keller. She was born in USA about 1882. Becky was the fourth of nine children of Adolph Lichtenstein, an Austro-Hungarian furniture dealer. In 1901 Census she was living with her widowed father and siblings on Great Cheetham St. Salford. She was a dressmaker's assistant. One of her siblings was born in USA, three in Canada and four in Manchester. She worked with her husband in the Bolton jewellery business in the 1930s, as her name appears in the Electoral register. She and Henry had four sons, Sydney (born 1906), Leslie (born 1908), Neville (1912-1930) and Jan (born 1920). She died 17/10/1937 at Southport, after a long illness and was buried at Rainsough. Rabbi S.M. Lehrman's tribute to her in the Jewish Chronicle said she was an ideal wife and devoted mother, and had once been the President of the Ladies' Zionist Society of Higher Broughton Synagogue. (Find My Past census 1901 RG13/3724/folio 138, p 4; Bolton Electoral Register 1938; FreeBMD website; MDCS Burial records; Probate Index 1937; 22/10/1937, p 12)

KELLER, Sydney Abraham, eldest son of Henry and Rebecca. Born Salford 1906. He married Esther Lipman on 1/1/1933 at Higher Broughton Synagogue. Married, second, Hilda Connor in 1949 in Manchester. Worked in the family business in Bolton. In 1938 he and his first wife Esther were living on Vernon Rd, Salford. Sydney died in 1991. (JC 10/11/1933, p 7; Bolton Electoral register 1938; Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD website)

KLAPISCH, Samuel, born Manchester, October 1932 to Hetty and Harry Klapisch. He was a tailor's machinist. In 1950 he emigrated to Australia where he had an elder brother. He returned to England in 1954 and lived for a few years with his mother and step-father Hetty and David Goldman on Halliwell Rd, Bolton. Married Hilary Shimberg in 1960 in Manchester. They lived in Prestwich. Sam and Hilary had two sons, Tony and Harvey. Samuel appears in the Bolton Trade Directory of 1967, managing a Betting shop at 78 Vernon Street. Samuel went into business with his brother-in-law, Tom Marcus. They owned a casino in Manchester called The Queen of Hearts. Sam died in Dec 1999. The death was registered in Salford. (Bolton Trade Directory; Find My past BMD; Ancestry Incoming Passenger Lists; information from Fay Winston, his sister)

KLETTS, Norman, Dr, (formerly KLETZ) M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., third son of Louis and Lina Kletz, born Bolton, 27/7/1895 and brother of Isabella, Leonora, Benjamin, Bernard (died in infancy) and Florence. His name appears on the Roll of Honour for World War 1 members of the synagogue at Higher Broughton Synagogue, Manchester, showing his rank as Captain. The son of Louis and Lina Kletz, he was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and Manchester Medical School, where he was awarded many academic distinctions. From 1915 to 1917 he held resident positions at Manchester Royal Infirmary, and after qualifying he was appointed assistant surgical officer. He went on active service with the RAMC in World War I in 1917, serving in France and Belgium, and reaching the rank of Captain, before being appointed assistant bacteriologist to the Scottish Command in Edinburgh. In 1920 he returned to Manchester Royal Infirmary as pathological registrar and assistant director of the clinical laboratory, and later he was promoted to medical registrar and resident medical officer. In 1923 he became a consultant, building up a large practice, and in the same year he became physician at Ancoats Hospital, where he taught many medical students. From 1924 he organized and directed a pathological service and a medical service at Stockport Infirmary. In 1925 he married Ida Risk, with whom he had two daughters, Joan (born 1926, died 1945) and Sheila (1930 - 1990). He was also consultant physician and honorary pathologist to Park Hospital, Davyhulme, from 1928 to 1932. He became a part time lecturer in medicine at the University of Manchester. He changed his name by deed poll to Kletts in 1943. In 1945 he contracted tuberculosis and his recovery was slow, during which time one of his daughters (Joan) suffered a fatal accident. But he returned to medical practice after four years, and he became adviser in medicine to Manchester Regional Hospital Board. At different times he delivered papers on dyspepsia and the therapeutic use of gold, and he was a member of the Manchester Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Great Britain, and Manchester Pathological Society. His obituary in the British Medical Journal includes a tribute from a colleague, who wrote, "A brilliant teacher.....his remarkable command of words, his clear incisive views, gave them [his students] just what they wanted. But they had to be on their toes, for he was intolerant of anything but the best, and thoughtless answers or illogical argument drew from him gentle but unforgettable sarcasm.he built up the biggest consulting practice in the area." He died on 14/10/1955. (Free BMD Website; BMJ 29/10/1955, p 1091, obituary; Roll of Honour for World War 1, Higher Broughton Synagogue; BMJ 29/11/1930, p 240; BMJ 7/3/1925, p 454; London Gazette, 24/12/1943, p 5605; BMJ, 28/1/1939; <http://archiveshub.ac.uk>, ref MMC/2/Kletts)

KLETZ, Benjamin born Bolton 1893, lived there until about 1900, son of Louis and Lina Kletz qq. v. Worked as a manager of a glass works, presumably his father's business. Went into the army in 1916 as a Reservist in the 73rd Training Battalion. He was discharged in 1918, suffering from neurasthenia. His military records state that he had suffered from a neurological disorder since childhood. Married 1924,

Gladys Nabb in Northumberland. He died in 1955 or 1956. Free BMD Website; Ancestry British Army Pensions Records; JC 28/12/1956, p 15)

KLETZ, Bernard, born about 1880, in Germany, a son of Rev Tobias and Sarah Hannah Kletz, and brother of Louis Kletz, Mrs Minnie Gafan, Mrs Marks Freeman, Mrs Fanny Shaffer, and Jacob, Max, Ethel and Willie Kletz. In 1891, the first English census to show the family, he was a choir boy, no doubt in the synagogue his father served. In the next census (1901) he was in Bolton, lodging with Abraham Gafan and his wife Minnie (Bernard's sister) in Clarence Street, and described as the manager of a furniture shop, perhaps one owned by his elder brother, Louis. By 1909, when his father died, he was already in Darlington, where he would remain to the end of his life, becoming a long-term Secretary and Treasurer of the small congregation, and dealing in furniture. He married first Bertha Bernstein (in Sunderland, 1907), with whom he had two children, Beryl (born 1909) and Teviot (born 1914). Bertha died 1/6/1926, and he was later married to Gertrude Hyams (in 1936), who outlived him by many years. He died in August 1956, and was buried in Darlington Hebrew Cemetery. Rev M.I. Fabritz, of Darlington, wrote, in a tribute following his death, "He was a man of great integrity and was highly respected by Jews and non-Jews alike. ... He gave his services for many years on the Holy-days as Baal Tefilla." (1891 Census, RG12; Piece: 3263; Folio 24; Page 42; JC 5/2/1909, p 1, obituary of his father; Ancestry England & Wales Death index; Ancestry England & Wales Marriage index; JC 17/8/1956, p 13, obit of Bernard Kletz himself; JC 11/6/1943, p 9; JC 11/6/1926, p 2; information from Professor Trevor Kletz)

KLETZ, Leonora *See* PEARSON, Leonore Mrs (Née KLETZ)

KLETZ, Isabella *See* REDFORD, Isabella (Mrs) (Née KLETZ)

KLETZ, Lina, Mrs, born in Russia, married Louis Kletz, q.v. Lived Bolton from 1891 until about 1900 before moving to Manchester. Mother of six children. Her death is probably that listed as in Fylde district in March quarter of 1947 as Lena Kletz. (1901 Census ref RG13/3726, Folio 95, p 14; Ancestry index of deaths 1916-2005)

KLETZ, Louis, born Russia about 1868, son of Rev Tobias and Sarah Hannah Kletz, married Lina, and moved to Glasgow, where their child Isabella was born 1890. In 1891 they moved to Bolton, where they lived at 35 Kent St. Louis had a furniture business called Atlas Furnishing Company at 73 Knowsley St. He was in partnership with John Ramsden and Norman Knowles. The three men were also financial agents at 2 Bark Street, this company being known as Louis Kletz and Co. In 1894 the partnership was officially dissolved, and Louis carried on both businesses alone. His daughter Leonora was born in Bolton 1892, as were his sons Benjamin (1893), Bernard (1894, died same year) and Norman (1896). A further daughter, Florence B, was born in Manchester, 1905. Louis was naturalised in 1894. By the time of the 1901 census they were living at 357 Bury New Rd, Manchester, and the same address in 1911. Described as a furniture dealer in 1911. He worked in partnership with his son-in-law Bernard Pearson, in a business as glass merchants, bevellers and silverers under the company name of J. Pearson & Sons, in Manchester and London, a partnership which was dissolved in the early 1940s. He died in 1945, aged 77, and was buried at Rainsough Cemetery. The Jewish Chronicle obituary, quoting Mr S. Bernstein, who had known him for forty years, particularly singled out his leadership of the Higher Broughton Synagogue and his foresight regarding the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews, as well as his position as chief spokesman for the furniture trade employers in the 1919 strike. (London Gazette, Issue 26566, 2/11/1894, p 6134; London Gazette issue 26577, 7/12/1894, p 7225; 1901 Census ref RG13/3726, Folio 95, p 14; 1911 census schedule for 357 Bury New Rd, Manchester; Find My Past BMD website; JC 19/10/1945 p 13; 30/8/1946, p 4)

KLETZ, Minnie *See* GAFAN, Minnie

KLETZ, Norman *See* **KLETTS, Norman**

KOFMAN, Dr. Myron Vladimir, born Shanghai 1942. Senior lecturer in history in the Humanities department of Bolton Institute from 1973 until 1996. Lived in Australia in the 1960's where he was a student and then became a teacher. His parents, Rachael and Vladimir Miron Kofman appear in the 1958 Australian Electoral records. Vladimir was a salesman, Rachael's occupation is described as house duties. All three of the family appear in 1963 Electoral records. Vladimir was now described as a company director, Rachael as performing "house duties", Myron as a student. After leaving Australia, Myron taught in France. He came to England and gained his PhD at Lancaster University. In 1971 he married Veronica Anderson in Surrey. He was of Russian-Jewish descent according to his obituary in the Bolton Evening News 29/5/1996. Dr Kofman died of a brain haemorrhage in May 1996. The obituary states he was very popular with his students. (Ancestry BMD Index; Ancestry Record of Australian Electoral Rolls; Ancestry British Phone Books; Bolton Evening News 29th May 1996; The Harbin Connection, Russians from China, a 12 page article by Mara Moustafin, accessed on the Internet 1/3/2012, now at http://kehilalinks.jewishgen.org/harbin/Mara_Moustafine_Harbin_Conference_2004_Text.pdf)

KOHN, Hans, born Czechoslovakia 1902. Married Magda Koenigova at Bolton Synagogue in 1940. This was announced in the JC, which mentioned that they were a refugee couple and it was the first marriage to be held there for many years. Hans and Magda lived in Didsbury. Their daughter Judith was born in 1943, the birth being registered in Manchester. Hans died in Manchester in 1979. (JC 26/1/40, p 18; Ancestry Phone Books; Ancestry BMD Website)

KOHN, Magda, Mrs (née KOENIGOVA) born Czechoslovakia about 1908. Married Hans Kohn in 1940 at Bolton Synagogue. Magda died in Manchester in 1986. (JC 26/1/40, p 18; Ancestry Death index)

KOHORN, Leo, born Vienna about 1892, son of Ignatz and Amalie. Leo married Hilda Ullman in 1926 and they had two sons, Ernest in 1928 and John in 1932. The family came to England about 1939 and settled in Bolton at 752 Blackburn Rd. Both sons attended Bolton School. Leo set up a business in Egerton in the early 1940's making book cloths. By 1949 the business was also at 58 Brown St. Manchester. Kurt Jahoda was an employee of the company. In 1956 another company appeared in the Phone books at Egerton called Kohorn Plastics. This was probably run by John Kohorn who became a plastics technologist. His elder brother studied medicine and is a renowned gynaecological oncologist and urogynecologist at Yale University in the USA. Hilda Kohorn died in Bolton in 1953. Leo died in 1977, by which time he was living in the Sharples area of Bolton. (Bolton Phone Books 1944-1977; Ancestry BMD Website; Global Library of Women's Medicine Sept 2011)

KONIG, Walter, in 1939, Walter Konig, of Bolton, joined Young Israel, in the Jewish Chronicle. Auntie's comment suggested he was a member of a refugee family: he could possibly be related to Magda Kohn, q.v. (JC 12/5/1939, p 56)

KRAMMER, Rose *See* **GLANCMAN, Mrs Rose**

KRAVITZ, Edward Graham, born in Salford in 1937 son of Jack and Hannah (née Sykes). Eddie went to school in Salford until 1953, then worked in the family shoe business with his father. He worked in their shops at 20 and 26 Corporation St, Bolton. The family called themselves *Morris* in business. He married Doreen Rosenberg in Salford in 1966, and she died in 1984 aged 40. Eddie lived in North Manchester, where he died in 2010. He is buried at Rainsough. (Free BMD website; Bolton Evening news article, 6/4/60, "Like Father, Like Son"; MDCS burial records)

KRAVITZ, Jacob, (Jack), born Manchester about 1902, son of Morris and Fanny. Worked in the family shoe and boot business both in Manchester and at Farnworth market from about 1918. Married Hannah Sykes, 1927, at Manchester New Synagogue. They had two children, Phyllis and Edward. Hannah died in 1937. Jack then married Bertha Goldstone in 1939 at Southport Synagogue. Jack and Edward ran a shoe retail business in Bolton at 20 and 26 Corporation Street. The business, Krayson Shoes appears in the Bolton Trade Directories in the 1950's, 60's and 1971. Jack died in Manchester in 1968. He is buried at Rainsough. None of the family ever lived in Farnworth or Bolton. (Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD Website; Kelly's 1924 Lancashire directory; Bolton Trade Directories 1950, 1964 and 1971; Information from Mrs Phyllis Raynes, his daughter; MDCS Burial records)

KRAVITZ, Morris, born about 1876, Russia. A boot and shoe dealer in Manchester and Farnworth. His Manchester wholesale business was on Bury New Rd, Salford. He appears in the Kelly's Lancashire directories and 1911 census at this address. His Farnworth business was at the market. The Rate Books for 1918/19 show the boot business in the name of John Kravitz, his eldest son, Jack. The 1920/21 Rate Books show Morris also dealing in second-hand clothing. In 1934 they had three stalls at the market. Morris married Fanny Fink in 1911 at the Brodyer North Manchester Synagogue. They had five children - Jacob, Isadore, Ada, Rachel, Solomon. Morris was naturalised in 1913. In 1926 Fanny died. In 1927 Morris remarried Leah Weindorf in Islington. He was involved in the Manchester Jews' Benevolent Society. He died in Manchester in 1949 and is buried at Rainsough cemetery. (1911 census for 123 Bury new rd Salford; Lancashire BMD Website; Free BMD Website; Naturalisation Ref: HO 144/1286/242357; Ancestry,British Phone Books 1923; Kelly's Directory of Manchester and Salford 1929; Farnworth Rate books at Bolton Local History Library, RB28AF/41/1 and RB27 AF6/13/137/3; MDCS burial records)

KREMNER, Herman, born Austria about 1882, a bird dealer living at 96 Great Moor St, Bolton in 1911. He married Annie Sidebotham in Salford 1908. Two sons, Vincent, born 1910, Manchester and Herbert, born 1912, Bolton. Herman appears in 1901 census living in Salford with his father Israel, a widower and two siblings. Herman's occupation in 1901 was a cutter for a cap maker. Another Kremner family, Louis and Rebecca and children, were living on Bolton Rd, Pendlebury in 1901 and 1911, also bird dealers. It seems highly likely that the families were related. (1901 census RG13/3730, folio 128, p 183; 1911 Census for 96 Great Moor St, Bolton; FreeBMD website)

KREMNER, John, aka Jack Kramer born Bolton 1909, son of Rebecca and Louis. Fought in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. Described as a salesman from Bolton, Manchester and Birmingham, in Martin Sugarman's online document, *Against Fascism; Jews who served in the International Brigade in the Spanish Civil War*. Married 1945, in Cairo, Sophia Orsini. After the war returned to England. Described as a general dealer from Stalybridge in a London Gazette bankruptcy notice. Lived in Whalley Range, Manchester. Died in Manchester in 1971. (1911 Census schedule for 132 Oldham Rd, Ancoats, Manchester; Find my Past BMD website; <http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/History/spanjews.pdf>; Armed Forces Marriages; London Gazette 12/8/1952)

KROTO, Harold Walter, Professor Sir (formerly KROTOSCHINER) son of Heinz Fritz Kroto and his wife Edith Kathe Worch. He arrived in Bolton in 1940 as the only son of refugee parents from Nazi Germany in the 1930s, but was born in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire on 7/11/1939. His mother was not Jewish, but the couple had to flee from Berlin because his father was. (His father was interned on the Isle of Man as an enemy alien) Grew up at 45 Arkwright Street. He attended Bolton School from 1947 to 1958, as well as (in the school holidays) helping his father in a factory he had set up to make balloons. Early in life he became a convinced atheist and humanist, but had to attend the synagogue in Wentworth Street. As well as academic pursuits he was a keen sportsman, particularly in gymnastics and tennis. He went to Sheffield University after school, and took first class honours in Chemistry, then a PhD (in 1964)

In 1963 he married Margaret Henrietta Hunter, in Sheffield. They have two sons, David and Stephen. His scientific interests have encompassed spectroscopy of several types, but he is also deeply interested in graphic design and considered scientific educational television as a career. After Sheffield he spent two years at the National Research Council in Ottawa, followed by one year (1966-67) in a postdoctoral position at Bell laboratories, New Jersey. He then returned to England to take up a similar position at Sussex University, which soon led to a permanent lectureship. He was Professor of Chemistry at Sussex University 1985-1991 and 2001-2004. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1990. From 1990 to 1995 he was visiting professor at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and since 1996 he has occupied a similar position at the University of California Santa Barbara (UCSB). In 1995 he founded the Vega Science Trust to produce science films of good enough quality to be shown on network television, with a BBC producer. Knighted in 1996. Won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1996, sharing it with Robert F. Curl Jr, and Richard E. Smalley, for the discovery of C₆₀ Buckminsterfullerene, a new form of Carbon. President of the Royal Society of Chemistry 2002-2004. Since 2004 he has been Frances Eppes Professor, at the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Florida State University. He has also received many honorary degrees, in two cases returning them when the universities closed their Chemistry departments. His publications include *Molecular Rotation Spectra* (1992) and more than 350 papers in chemistry, chemical physics and astronomy journals. (Web page http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1996/kroto-autobio.html, accessed 29/1/2012; Sir Harold's personal website, http://www.kroto.info/General_info/CV_A.html; Who's Who, 2010)

KROTO, Heinz Fritz (formerly KROTOSCHINER) born Berlin, 1900, to Jewish parents from Bojanowo, in Poland. Wanted to be a dress designer, but actually ran a small business printing images onto toy balloons. He left Berlin in 1937, followed shortly by Edith Kathe Worch, who married him in Hampstead, north London, in 1939. Their only son, Harold Walter, was born in the same year. Heinz reached Bolton after a spell in internment in the Isle of Man, to join his wife and son. After the war he became an apprentice engineer and soon got a job as a fully qualified toolmaker at an engineering company. He was naturalized in 1947. Being very eager to have their son well educated, the couple sent him to Bolton School. In 1955 Heinz set up a factory to continue balloon printing in Bolton, and ran this business for many years. He also changed his surname from Krotoschiner to Kroto by Deed Poll in 1955. He and his wife continued to live in Arkwright Street until at least 1971. Around this time he sold the business and retired. By the end of his life, in 1977, he was living in Westhoughton. He died in July 1977, and left £40,701, with a bequest to Israel for the "explicit purpose of its defence." His wife, Edith Kathe, died in the following year. (Web page http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/chemistry/laureates/1996/kroto-autobio.html; London Gazette issue 40602, 7/10/1955, p 5663; JC 24/2/1978, p 27)

LANDES, Barnet, known as Barney. The business B & H Landes appears in 1955 directory on Bradshawgate as clothiers. Barnet (born 1895) and his wife Miriam (née Kaufman) lived in North Manchester. Assuming that he was the B. Landes elected as Treasurer of Heaton Park Synagogue in 1943, he appears to have been deeply involved with that Congregation. The Landes (Landansky) family also appear earlier in Bolton in the 1938 electoral register at 50 Bridge St. At this period there were three brothers (Ralph, Ellis and Barnet) and a sister (Helen) working in the business, all living in North Manchester. The family also traded at 50 Bridge St, according to the 1938 Electoral Register. The 1955 B and H Landes business on Bradshawgate was *possibly* Barnet and Hyman. After the Second World War several of the Landes family settled in Blackpool and had a business in Wigan making overalls. Barnet died in 1983, aged about 88. (Information from Anthony Landes, son of Ralph Landes; 1938 Electoral register, Bolton; 1955 Bolton Directory; JC 21/5/1943, p 10; 3/8/1951, p 2; Descendants of David Cofnas website, <http://www.familyorigins.com/users/h/y/a/Sylvia-seddon--Hyam-freedman/FAMO1-0001/index.htm>)

LANZETTER, Annie, See GLASS, Annie (Mrs)

LANZETTER, Clara See ROSEN, Clara (Mrs)

LANZETTER, David Leon (known as Leon) elder son of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, qq.v. born Austria about 1888. Described as watchmaker and worker on 1911 census, living with parents at 100 Great Moor St, Bolton. Appears in 1916 Post Office Directory and 1921 Cope's directory as a jeweller in Chapel Alley, off Deansgate. In 1927 Tillotson Directory, Leon had a shop at 32 Bath St, next door to his wife's ladies' wear shop. In 1932 Directory he was a radio dealer at 1 Wickliffe St. He probably went into the Great Moor St business following the death of his father. He married Rachel Bertelstein at Manchester New Synagogue in 1920, and had one son, Abraham H. Lanzetter, known as Harvey born 1922, Bolton. Leon died at Bolton, 1963, aged 75. (1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; Lancashire BMD website; FreeBMD website; 1916 Post office Directory; Tillotson's Directories 1927 and 1932)

LANZETTER, Fanny, Mrs (Née MAGID) wife of Jacob Lanzetter, q.v., born Austria about 1863. She worked in the business at 4 Great Moor Street, with her son Leon. Died 7/1/1947 and was buried at Blackley. (1901 Census RG13/3557, Folio 110, p 25; 1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; JC 10/2/1950, p 3; Ancestry Death Index 1916-2005; Memorial Inscription at Blackley Cemetery)

LANZETTER, Jacob Kofko born Austria about 1858. Married to Fanny, q.v., at the Great Synagogue in Brody, in 1884. Five children: Leon, Annie (Mrs Glass), Saul, Sarah (Mrs Margolis), and Clara (Mrs Rosen). First appearance in census was in 1901, when the family lived in Wigan. By 1902, he was at 100 Great Moor Street, Bolton, and there in 1911 census in business as "watchmaker (dealer)". He had another jewellery business at 40a Newport St. in 1911. He also had a jewellery business at 63 Knowsley St in 1916. By 1922, the business was at 4 Great Moor St. where it remained until at least 1969. Jacob was prominent in the Synagogue from its inception, and was President of the Congregation in 1922 and 1925. He was elected chairman of the Synagogue Building Society in 1924. He was naturalised in 1934. Died 11/2/1940, by which time he was living at 122, St George's Road, with the business at 4-6 Great Moor St. *Horological Journal* states that he was a "well known and much respected figure in the trade at Bolton, where he had been established since 1902.....known for his skill and craftsmanship.The business will be carried on by his two sons." He was buried at Blackley. (1901 Census, RG13/3557, Folio 110, p 25; 1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; JC 22/6/1934, p 1; 1902 Bolton Directory; 1911 Bolton Directory; 1916 Post Office Directory; 1922 and 1927 Tillotson's Directory; 1969 Bolton County Directory; LancashireBMD website; JC 4/1/1924, p 25; National Archives website accessed 18/1/2012; obituary in *Horological Journal*, March 1940, p 107)

LANZETTER, Rachel, Mrs. (known as Raye) (Née BERTELSTEIN) born Manchester, 1895, eleventh and youngest child of Harris and Annie Bertelstein of Manchester. Harris was a watchmaker and jeweller. In 1911 Census Rachel was a dressmaker's assistant. She married David Leon Lanzetter of Bolton at Manchester New Synagogue in 1920. Raye was a good pianist. She had a ladies' wear and millinery business at 34 Bath Street from 1927. She died in 1983. The death was registered in Bury. (1901 census RG13/3767, Folio 142, p 9; 1911 Census for 214 Bury New Rd. Cheetham, Manchester; Tillotson Trade Directory 1927; Cope's Directory 1928, 1930 and 1934; FindmyPast Death Index; Lancs BMD website; information from Stella Barsh, neice)

LANZETTER, Sarah See MARGOLIS, Sarah (Mrs)

LANZETTER, Saul, born Austria about 1896, younger son of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, qq.v., described as watchmaker and worker on 1911 census, living with parents at 100 Great Moor St, Bolton, and probably working for his father. Became engaged to Lily Leah Cramer, 1923, and married her 1924, in Salford. Set up business in Manchester, in Shudehill. He invented and manufactured machinery for the cleaning of clocks, watches, small mechanisms and other instruments, took out patents for these inventions in Britain and the USA and published articles in scientific journals about his inventions. He

and Lily lived in Broughton Park, later moving to Cheshire. They had no children. He was naturalised in 1939. His occupation was given as wholesale jeweller and machine manufacturer. He died 1988 in Trafford registration district. (JC 25/5/1923, p 1; LancashireBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; London Gazette Issue 34643, 7/7/1939; Ancestry Death index 1916-2005; GB Patent 609777, of 1946, apparatus for watch cleaning, at <http://www.wikipatents.com/GB-Patent-609777/improvements-in-apparatus-for-cleaning-watch-parts-and-other-small>; Information from his nephew, the late Bernard Margolis)

LAVINSKY, Jacob *See* **LESTER**

LAYBERG *See* **LEHBERG**

LEA, Fanny/Fay, Mrs (Née ISAACSON), eldest child of Samuel and Rachel Isaacson, born Chorlton, Manchester in about 1905. Married Hyman Isaac Lea (known as Harry) son of William and Betsy Lea of Cheetham, Manchester, in 1933 at Bolton Synagogue. No further information. (FreeBMD website; JC 24/12/1932, p 7)

LEHBERG, Arthur Sydney, second son of Louis and Ada Lehberg, born Bolton 1896. After death of his mother Ada in 1906, he went with his father and siblings to Winnipeg and lived there until 1913, returning to England that year for "business reasons." He returned in 1920 according to the Canada Oceans Arrival Record. He was described as a manufacturer's agent. Married 1925, Rose Share at the Sha'are Hashomayim Synagogue in Montreal. Two sons, John born 1927, and Robert born 1932, both in Montreal. The family sailed to England on several occasions throughout the 1930's and 1940's. (Free BMD births index: Oceans Arrival Form 30a; Drouin Collection; Ancestry Incoming passenger Lists)

LEHBERG, Bernard, born Bolton 1904. Emigrated to Canada with family in 1907. Married 1930, Ivy Martha Balfry at United Church, Montreal. They left for USA in 1930 and settled in California. On the Detroit Passenger List he is described as a manager. Bernard died in California in 1963. (FreeBMD Website; Drouin Church records; Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger Lists on Ancestry; California Naturalisation Records; Ancestry California Deaths Index)

LEHBERG, Bernard, son of Ada and Louis, q.v., born Manchester 1891. Lived in Farnworth as a child. After the death of his mother, he went with his father and siblings to Canada. He worked as an electrician. There is a record of Bernard joining the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force. He fought in World War 1. His nearest relative in Canada was named on his military record as his uncle Elias Lehberg. (Free BMD website; Census 1901, RG13/3602, Folio 37, p 4; Ancestry Canada Military Records)

LEHBERG, Bertha, Mrs (Née SELIGSON) married Julius Lehberg in 1900 at the Great Synagogue, Manchester. The 1901 Census gives her age as 24, and says that she was born in Ancoats, Manchester. She was the eldest of eight children of Morris and Rachel Seligson, both Russian-born, who had a clothing business on Rochdale Road, Manchester. Emigrated to Canada with her husband and children in 1907 and lived in Montreal for some years. Left Canada and arrived in the USA in 1929, at which point the Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger List of August that year gives her age as 52 years, 8 months. It adds that she was a Canadian citizen, and travelling alone. She was going to Los Angeles to the home of her daughter, now Mrs Helena G. Marden. Her nearest relative in Canada was named as her sister, Mrs Augusta Jackson of Windsor, Ontario, which suggests that her husband Julius had died. She died in Riverside, California in February 1970. (LancashireBMD website; 1901 Census ref RG13/3599, folio 63, p.44; Detroit Border Crossings and Passenger Lists 1929; California Death Index, on Ancestry website)

LEHBERG, Elias, youngest son of Barnet and Janetta Lehberg and brother of Julius and Louis, born Prestwich Superintendent Registrar's district, 1877. Lived with his brother Julius and sister-in-law Bertha in Farnworth in 1901. At this point he was a warehouseman, perhaps working with his brothers. He emigrated to Canada around 1902. He appears in the records of travel between England and Canada over several years. In the September 1922 Oceans Arrival record, he was described as a manufacturer's agent, forty-four years old, and single. He lived in Montreal. This record states that he was Jewish, born in England, and had lived in Canada since 1902. His last recorded trip back to Canada was in 1930, when he sailed from Liverpool on the Scythia, returning to Halifax. It gave his address as 1006A, Mayor Building, Montreal. (Census 1901, RG13/3599, Folio 63, p 44; Ancestry Passenger Lists; Oceans Arrival Records)

LEHBERG, Helen Gladys, daughter of Bertha and Julius Lehberg, born Bolton 1901. Emigrated with family to Canada in 1907. There is a record of her leaving Canada and arriving in USA in 1920. Her mother joined her there in 1929. Helen was now Mrs Marden. (FreeBMD website; Ancestry Detroit Crossing and Passenger Lists 1920)

LEHBERG, Jeanette, daughter of Ada and Louis Lehberg, born Bolton 1900. Went to Canada after death of her mother. There is a record of her travelling with her uncle Elias Lehberg to Montreal in 1919. No further information. (FreeBMD Birth Index; Ancestry Passenger Lists)

LEHBERG, Julius, son of Barnet and Janetta Leyberg (Née Stein), born Manchester about 1874. The family appear in 1871 and 1881 censuses living in Manchester. Barnet was a Polish-born travelling jeweller. In 1900 Julius married Bertha Seligson at Manchester Great Synagogue. He appears on the 1901 Census at 71 Rawson Street, Farnworth aged 27, born in Cheetham, Manchester described as a foreman at a waterproof works, (perhaps that of his brother, Louis) With him were his wife, Bertha, daughter Helena Gladys Lehberg (born Bolton 1901) and his brother Elias, as well as a live-in servant. Julius and his wife had two more children, Bernard, born Bolton 1904, and Leslie, born 1908 in Canada, to where they emigrated in 1907. In 1911 Canadian census they were living in Montreal. Julius became known as Jack/John and worked in the rubber industry (possibly waterproofing). (RG10 /4062, Folio 87; RG11/4022, Folio 69; RG13/3599, Folio 63, p.44; LancashireBMD website; Ancestry Canadian Passenger Lists; Canadian 1911 census)

LEHBERG, Louis, (aka John Louis) born about 1867, Manchester, the eldest child of Barnet and Janetta Lehberg. He was a waterproof manufacturer. In 1890 at Chorlton Register office, he married Ada Wright, daughter of a blacksmith. She worked as a mantle maker. They had three children: Bernard, born 1891 in Manchester, Arthur born 1896, Bolton, and Jeanette, born 1900 Bolton, The couple lived in Kearsley and later in Farnworth. Louis appears in 1896 Post Office Directory as a clerk of Station Rd, Kearsley. They then lived at 150 Rawson Street, Farnworth. After the death of Ada in 1906, Louis married Paula Davidson (born Berlin, 1883) in Winnipeg Canada on 27/3/1907. This marriage was announced in the Jewish Chronicle which described him as of Headingly, Manitoba, but "formerly of Farnworth, Bolton." They had two children, Felix and Ruth. There are records of Louis travelling between England and the USA and England and Canada in the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. Louis died in 1911 at Chemnitz in Saxony, and his will was proved in England in 1912. The Probate Calendar describes him as a manufacturer's agent. He left £108. (Post Office Directory 1896; 1901 Census RG 13/3602, Folio 37, p 4; JC 3/5/1907, p 1; Ancestry Probate Calendar; Canada Jewish Times 2/5/1913; Ancestry Passenger Lists; Find my Past Passenger Lists; Free BMD website; Find My Past marriage index)

LEMON, Ethel, Mrs (Née GOLDSTONE)(formerly POGREL) always called Hetty. Sixth child of Myer and Esther, she was born in Bolton in 1911. Very musical, an excellent pianist. She married Max Pogrel, an amateur violinist. They settled in Manchester and had two daughters Rosalind and Sylvia. Max

died in 1971. Hetty then married Mark Lemon in 1983 in London, where she died in 1997. (Information from Shirley Horwich, neice; Find My Past BMD)

LEMON, Rivka, Mrs (Née BERNARD)(known as Rica) daughter of Israel and Hannah Bernard, born Bolton, 1912. Moved to Blackpool with her family about 1919. She married Mark Lemon (formerly Lemonoroff) in 1936 at South Manchester Synagogue. No further information. (Free BMD website; Lancs BMD website marriage index; JC 17/10/1958, p 2)

LENTIN, Ella /Ellen, Mrs (née INGBER) born Manchester 1920, daughter of Morris and Taube Ingber. Married Dr Michael Lentin 1940. Was a member of the Bolton Inner Wheel, probably the only Jewish member. Recalls enjoying Bolton life, having close friends among the other medical families including the Cohens and the Harrises. In 1946, Ella was secretary of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee, a charitable organisation. The Lentins attended Higher Broughton Synagogue, which was near to where Ella's family lived. The children were taught Hebrew by Reverend Goodman who came to Bolton every Sunday from Prestwich to give the lessons to the three families in rotation. Stephen celebrated his Bar Mitzvah at Higher Broughton Synagogue in 1955. Ella now lives in Altrincham, Cheshire. (Information from Mrs Ella Lentin; JC 11/10/46, p 13)

LENTIN, Michael, (Dr) born 1914, Limerick. Studied medicine and qualified 1937 – M.B., B.Ch., 1937, National University of Ireland, Cork. Took FRCS, 1945, Edinburgh. Worked first at Royal Oldham Hospital. In 1940 he was appointed Assistant Resident Surgical Officer at Bolton Royal Infirmary on a six-month contract at a salary of £200 per annum. He married Ellen Ingber in 1940 at Brodyer Synagogue, Manchester. They lived firstly over a chemist's shop on St George's Rd. In November 1941 Dr Lentin was appointed Resident Surgical Officer at Bolton Infirmary from a list of eighteen candidates. His salary increased to £400 per annum. He studied for his Fellowship during the war years when few lectures were available. Dr. Erwin Flatow, q.v. helped Dr Lentin by providing him with lecture notes. Dr Lentin specialised in vascular surgery. He and Ella had three children, all born in Bolton, Stephen 1942; Pamela 1944; and Maureen 1947. The family lived at first on Fifth Avenue, later moving to Chorley New Rd. Dr. Lentin was a member of Bolton Rotarians. He was the official doctor to Bolton Wanderers Football Club, of which the whole Lentin family are lifelong supporters. The Lentins left Bolton for Whitefield in the 1960s but Dr Lentin continued to work in Bolton. He died in 1995 and was buried at Rainsough. (Information from Mrs Ella Lentin and Mr Stephen Lentin; Ancestry Medical Registers; Minutes of Bolton Infirmary House Committee 1938-1942; Find My Past Death index)

LENTIN, Stephen, born Bolton 1942 eldest child of Michael and Ella. Attended Bolton Junior and Senior Schools. Studied for his "A" levels at Manchester Grimes College. Stephen gained a place at the University of Glasgow to study dentistry and became President of the University Student Dental Society in 1964. He later studied orthodontics at Manchester University. Stephen became a Rotarian. He and his father were both members of Bolton's Lostock Park Golf Club. Stephen recalls that prior to University, most of his social life was in Manchester. He and his wife Susan now live in Altrincham. (Information from Stephen Lentin; JC 20/11/64, p 3)

LESCHINSKY, Jacob See LESTER

LESHEM, Saul born about 1889 in Russia. Was a boarder in the household of Simon Posnansky at 29 Clarence Street, Bolton, in 1911. Described as a hawker of drapery, working on his own account, aged 22 and single. It is possible that he moved to Liverpool, and lived to a great age, as a Saul Leshem, whose birth year is given as 1888, is listed as dying there in the December quarter of 1975. He may thus have been the S. Leshem who was a clothier at 198 County Road, Aintree, for a number of years, from at least 1947 to 1958. (1911 Census, Schedule for 29 Clarence Street, Bolton; England and Wales Deaths Index 1916-2005, on Ancestry; Telephone directories covering Liverpool for 1947 and 1958, on Ancestry)

LESTER, Jacob (also known as **LAVINSKY, LESCHINSKY and LISTINSKY**), appears in the 1911 Census at 15 Moreton St, Strangeways, as Jacob Listinsky, Pot dealer, born Ekaterinoslav Gubernia, aged 37, with wife Marion, born same place and mother-in-law also born there, plus three sons (Barnett, Harry and Hyman) and a daughter (Esther), only the last two sons born in Manchester. By 1918-1919 he had a pot stall under the name of Lavinsky at Farnworth Market, then in 1920-1921 he was listed as Listinsky, still crockery, and the latest appearance of him in these records was in 1938 as Lestinsky. He lived at 24 Melbourne St, Manchester in 1920, when he was described as a hawker in the directory, and at 106 Broughton Lane in 1935, where he was just described as a salesman. He died in 1942 in Salford aged 69. (1911 census for 15 Moreton St, Strangeways, Manchester; AF/41/1, Farnworth Market Rentals 1918-1919; AF/6/137/3 Farnworth Market Stalls 1934-1941 and other years of both sets of records; 1920 Slater's Directory of Manchester; 1935 Kelly's Manchester Directory; Free BMD website)

LEUVENBERG, Elias, born Holland about 1910, son of Salomon Elias Leuvenberg and Cato Hartog, his wife. It is not clear exactly when he arrived in England, but by 1932 he was listed in the Telephone directory at 27 Rodney St, Liverpool, and when he became naturalised, in December 1933, his address was given as 144 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, London. Soon after this he appears to have married (to Sylvia Jeanette Morrell) and settled in Darwen, first at Sunnyhurst, and by 1942 at Whitehall Road. His daughter Jacqueline was born in Darwen in 1937, and his son Stephen John L. was born there in 1939. He made a donation in the name of his elder son – as “S.L. Leuvenberg, Esq” – to the Council for German Jewry fund in 1939, under the heading of “Per Bolton Hebrew Congregation”. His second son, John Harold was born in 1946 in the Fylde area of Lancashire and his third son, David Anthony, was born 1953 in Southport. Elias Leuvenberg travelled by ship to the USA in the 1930s, too, giving his occupation as Director, and his country of origin as Holland. In 1947 he changed his name by deed poll, to Edward Morrell, when he was living at Chatsworth Road, St Annes, Lancashire. By 1965 he was living in Southport, where he had become Chairman of the New (Reform) Synagogue. (London Gazette, 6/2/1934, issue 34021, p 832; <http://akevoth.org/genealogy/duparc/5769.htm> accessed 2/3/2012; Telephone directories on Ancestry for Liverpool and Lancashire; Ancestry passenger lists 1937 and 1938; www.akevoth.org/genealogy/duparc/index.htm accessed 2/3/2012; London Gazette 12/9/1947, issue 38069, page 4304; JC 31/3/1939, p 15 and 15/10/1965, p 25)

LEVENE, Isaac *See LEWIN, Icko*

LEVENE, Leah (Mrs) *See LEWIN, Laja (Mrs)*

LEVENE, Morris, born Poland. He married Czesława Lichtenberg at Bolton Register Office in 1927. The record states he was also known as Marco/Moska Lewin. He moved to London before 1930, as both children were born there; Miriam in 1930 and Benjamin in 1932. Returned to Bolton about 1940. Philip Conn recalls the family. By 1948 they had moved to Cardiff. Morris was a jeweller and watchmaker and was naturalised in February 1948. No further information about the family apart from the death of Miriam aged 30 in Cardiff in 1960. (Lancs BMD Website; FreeBMD Website; London Gazette Issue 38207, 13/2/1948; information from Philip Conn)

LEVINE, Abram, appears in the 1929 Bolton Electoral register as manager of the Palladium Picture Palace on Higher Bridge St His home address is given as Bury new Rd Salford. It seems he was in Bolton for a short time only. No Further information. (1929 Electoral register)

LEVINE, Isaac (or Levi Isaacs) born Warsaw (Gubernia, probably), Poland, around 1823. Arrived in England around 1850, and was in Bolton soon after, lodging for perhaps twenty five years with David English, a jeweller and Chelsea pensioner, and then his widow, Harriet, in Ashburner Street for most of this time. He earned a living by selling jewellery, sponges and other items, though the 1871 Census return

describes him as a Greengrocer/Hawker. At the end of his life, in 1886, he was occupying a house at 29 Ashburner Street on his own. David English, the son of his landlady, said at the inquest on him that he had heard Mr Levine or Isaacs say that he was twenty-seven when he arrived in England. He is variously referred to in the Census returns as Levi Isaacs (in 1861), Levan Isaacs (1871) and Isaac Levine (1881) so it is clear that he may have answered to various names. He died on 2 November 1886 as a result of shock caused by burns sustained in a fire at his house. (1861 RG9/2833, folio 67, p 26; 1871 Census ref RG10/3943, folio 90, p 25; 1881 Census ref RG 11/3846 folio 78, p 8; report on the fire, B.E.N. 1/11/1886, p 3; report on inquest on him, B.E.N. 3/11/1886, p 3; M.E.N. 2/11/1886)

LEVY, Abraham, born Hartlepool about 1862, son of Maria and Jacob Levy, a boot and shoe maker (father born Poland, mother Prussia), the third of their five children, two girls and three boys. The three Levy brothers appear in Bolton Electoral Registers from 1922 until 1932. Their clothing and shoe business was at 128 Bradshawgate Bolton and 31 Lee Lane Horwich. Their father's shoe business appears in Eugene Harfield's 1894 Trade Directory in Hartlepool. In 1861 and 1871 the family were living in the town. Abraham appears in all the censuses from 1871 to 1911. In 1881 he is described as a clothier living on his own in Church St, Stranton (close to Hartlepool). In 1891 he was still in Stranton living with his mother and one brother. By 1901 the family were in Hampstead. Abraham was in the clothing/boot business. The family appeared in 1911 Census living at 73 Eton Avenue, Hampstead, where they remained to the end of their lives. Abraham and his two brothers never married. Abraham died on 22/12/1943, leaving £245,760. (Censuses 1861 RG9/3701, Fol 73, p 37; 1871 RG10/4914, Folio 58, p 11; 1881 RG11/4904, Folio 138, p 42 and RG 11/4909, Folio 61, p 42; 1891 RG12/4908, Folio 31, p 4; 1901 RG 13/124, Folio 12, p 16; 1911 census for 73 Eton Ave, Hampstead; Ancestry Probate Calendar index of wills)

LEVY, Ada Mrs (Née CRUGMAN) (formerly NATHAN) born Liverpool 1902, daughter of Morris Crugman, a master cabinet maker and his wife, Dora, both of them Russian-born. Ada's siblings included Lewis, born Russia about 1885; Annie, born Russia about 1893; Sol, born 1896 and registered as Shallum; David, born 1897; and Barnett, born 1900, (the three boys all born Liverpool), two of the eight children of the marriage having died by 1911. In 1911 they were living at 15 Bedford Street North, Liverpool. Ada's first business venture was probably a sweet shop in Liverpool, where she had the idea of putting children's names on the Easter eggs. She was always a clever businesswoman. In 1927 she was married to Harry Nathan, q.v., at the Great Synagogue in Liverpool. Two sons, David, born 1930, but died in infancy, and Maurice, born 1932, q.v. Her first husband, Harry, died in 1933 in Liverpool, where their address was 141 West Derby Road. Ada had a shop in Bolton, at number 3, The Arcade, called Diana Ross, selling children's and women's clothes, from around this time until the mid 1940s, when she and her son moved to Southport, where she had a second shop. A shop under this name continued to exist in Bolton until 1976, by which time it was at 110 Deansgate. In 1948 she was re-married, in Southport Synagogue, to Philip Levy, who worked for the Post Office and whom she had known from many years earlier. The couple lived at 54 Carr Lane, Birkdale, Southport. Her son Maurice attended a boarding school, Whittingham College, where one of his friends was Tony Senior, who had relatives in Bolton, but then lived in Rochdale. Ada died in 1973. The obituary in the Bolton Evening News referred to her by the name of her shop, clearly unaware that this was a business name. (LancashireBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 15 Bedford St, Liverpool; National Probate Calendar 1934; Telephone directory for Bolton, 1972; Telephone directory for Southport etc 1952; information from Tony Senior; 1901 census ref RG13/3492, Folio 104, p 16; information from Annemarie Nathan; obituary in Bolton Evening News of 7/8/1973)

LEVY, Doris, Mrs (née MOSHENSKY)(formerly FLASH) born Bolton 1910, daughter of Florence and Solomon. In 1928, Doris married Aaron Leon Flash (born Conway, 1903) at Manchester Central Synagogue. Her surname was given as both Moshensky and Moss in the records. Aaron Leon Flash died

early in 1940 and his death was registered in Warrington. Doris married William Levy in 1940. (1911 Census for 47 Todd St, Bolton; Lancs BMD marriage index; Ancestry Deaths Index)

LEVY, Frank, born Manchester Feb 1898, fourth of the twelve children of Harris and Fanny Levy. Harris was a silk trimmings manufacturer. The family lived at 80 Elizabeth St, Cheetham. Frank attended the Manchester Jews' School from 1906 until 1912. He married Sarah Rosenstone at the United Synagogue, Cheetham Hill Rd in 1924. They lived at 322 Cheetham Hill Rd. Frank was a retail draper. He appears in the 1926 Bolton Electoral Registers. His business address was "over 49 Bradshawgate." Frank does not appear in any other Bolton Records. (1901 Census RG13/3768, Folio 40, p 8; 1911 Census for 80 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester; Marriage Registers at Meade Hill Rd United Synagogue; Manchester School Registers on Find My Past)

LEVY, George Lewis, born Hartlepool 1859, eldest son and second child of Maria and Jacob Levy (father born Poland, mother Prussia). Worked as a pawnbroker in 1881 in Commercial St, Stranton (close to Hartlepool) near to where his brother Abraham was living. Apart from that time, George lived with his family, firstly in Hartlepool then Stranton and finally in Hampstead. He was a boot and clothing merchant and appears with his brothers in Bolton electoral registers. His obituary in the JC, by Alderman Ernest Bloom, of Hartlepool, says that he and his brothers endowed the Hartlepool Hebrew cemetery in 1914, and they had formed a trust fund, the revenue from which was used to maintain the cemetery. They also continued their annual subscription to the congregation at Hartlepool and George was a Trustee and life member of the Synagogue Council at Hartlepool. With his brothers he had continued to support the local hospitals as well as both Jewish and non-Jewish charities in Hartlepool. And he had also "assisted innumerable local Jewish cases," His father, Jacob, died in 1896 in Hartlepool and was buried in Hartlepool Hebrew Cemetery. The probate index shows that George died on 26/7/1940, leaving £163,950. (Census and other references as for his brother Abraham, except 1881, RG 11/4908 Folio 75, p 2; Ancestry Deaths Index; Ancestry Probate Calendar index of wills; JC 16/8/1940, p 7; Find My past BMD Website)

LEVY, Janey, Mrs (née COHEN) born Manchester about 1906, third daughter of David and Sarah Breine Cohen. Worked at Hart's the drapers in Bolton, when she left school. Married first Sam Lewis in Manchester in 1931. They settled in Manchester and had one son, Harry. Sam died in 1951 and Janey re-married Alec Levy, a widower, in 1953. They had a son Gerald born in Manchester when Janey was in her late forties. No further information. (Information from Walter Nicholls, nephew; Lancs BMD website)

LEVY, Joseph, appears in the 1838 Pigot's Trade Directory as a clothes dealer at 6 Bradshawgate, Bolton.

LEVY, Maurice, born Hartlepool 1867, third son of Maria and Jacob Levy (father born Poland, mother Prussia). Maurice was in the family boot business and in 1891 he was living away from the family following this trade in Middlesborough. By 1901 he was back with the family in Hampstead in partnership with his two brothers in the clothing and boot business. All three sons and one sister, Bertha, lived with their widowed mother. In 1911 census, there were three live-in domestic staff in the Levy household. Mrs Maria/Marian Levy died in 1914 in London and is buried in Hartlepool. Maurice died at 73 Eton Avenue, Hampstead on 16/10/1955, leaving £301,162. (Ancestry Death Index; JewishGen Burial index; 1891 Census RG12/4006, Folio 100, p 40; Ancestry Probate Calendar index of wills; JC 21/10/1955, p 2)

LEWIN, Icko, also known as **Isaac Levene** born Russia about 1893. Appears in the London Gazette Naturalisation List for Nov 1939 with his address as 10 Russell St Bolton. Described as a manufacturer's agent. The naturalisation notice gives his name as Icko Lewin known as Isaac Levene. In Dec 1939 a

further London Gazette Notice states that he and his wife were reverting from Isaac and Leah Levene to Icko and Laja Lewin. At some point the couple left Bolton for Cardiff. Icko died there in 1956 aged 63. (London Gazette Issue 34769, 9/1/1940, & Issue 34760, 26/12/1939; Ancestry Death Index)

LEWIN, Laja, Mrs also known as **Leah Levene** born about 1877. She appears in 1932 Bolton Electoral Register living at 20 Vermont Street, Bolton. She reverted to her original name of Laja Lewin in December 1939. She died in Cardiff in 1958 in her 81st year. (London Gazette Issue 34760, 26/12/1939; 1932 Bolton Electoral register; Find My Past Death Index)

LEWIS, John, born about 1913. Educated at Grocers' School and the City of London College. A rubber technologist, he was chairman and managing director of Rubber Improvement Ltd, which his father had founded. Labour MP for Bolton from 1945 to 1951. During his time as an MP he was parliamentary private secretary to the Postmaster-General. He was a member of the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of Colonial People in the United Kingdom, and of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, and also a former vice-chairman of the British Technion Committee, but took little or no active part in Jewish communal affairs. He became a steward of the British Boxing Board of control in 1949. He died 1969, aged 56. (JC 20/6/1969, p 47; Times 16/6/1969 p 10)

LEYBERG See LEHBERG

LICHTENSTEIN, Amelia, (Amalie) Born 1874 in London. In Bolton by 1891. By the time of the 1901 Census she was living with her parents and siblings in Manchester and was described as a vocalist. No further details known. (Free BMD website; 1891 and 1901 Census ref as her father, Gustave's sources)

LICHTENSTEIN, Annie, born Dover 1887, living in Bolton in 1891. Described as a tailoress in 1911 census, still living with her parents and siblings. No further details known. (FreeBMD website; 1911 census return for 58 Marlborough Road, Salford)

LICHTENSTEIN, Florence, born in London in 1883. In Bolton by 1891. No occupation listed in 1901, but described as "domestic" in 1911 Census. (FreeBMD website; 1911 census return for 58 Marlborough Road, Salford)

LICHTENSTEIN, Frederick, born Dover 1889. Appears 1891 census with family in Bolton. Not at his parents' home in 1911, and not found elsewhere. Married Minnie Lazarus in Salford in 1913. No further details known. (FreeBMD website; Census RG12/3118, folio 15, p 24; Findmypast website Marriages index)

LICHTENSTEIN, Gustav(e), born Bromberg (now Bydgoszcz), in Prussian Poland, about 1847. He was in England by 1870, when he married Jeanette Philipps in the London City registration district. He and his wife had children in London in the 1870s and 1880s, then two in Dover in the 1880s, and their last son, Benjamin, in Manchester in 1893. Gustave was a tailor in all places he lived, including Bolton, where he was for the 1891 census, living with the family at 96 Davenport Street. This was probably a very short stay, as Frederick was born in Dover in 1889, and Benjamin in Manchester four years later. Their children were, in order, Rachel, Louis, Amelia (Amalie), Paulina, Maria, William, Florence, Annie, Frederick, Benjamin (born 1893, so not included among the biographies here) and two others, probably Johanna (died 1873) and Alfred (died Dover 1888 aged 2) as the 1911 census indicates that two of the ten had died. Gustave died in Manchester in 1922. (FreeBMD; 1871 Census ref RG 10/533, Folio 43, p 22; 1881 Census ref RG11/151, Folio 14, p 19; 1891 Census ref RG12/3118 folio 15, p 24; 1901 census ref RG 13/3768 folio 16, p 25; 1911 Census schedule for 58 Marlborough Road, Salford; Free BMD website)

LICHTENSTEIN, Jeanette, Mrs (Née PHILIPPS) born West Prussia about 1849. Married Gustav(e) Lichtenstein in London 1870. She died in Salford on 25/4/1931 in her 83rd year, and the death notice says she left not just grandchildren but also great grandchildren. (FreeBMD website; JC 1/5/1931, p 2)

LICHTENSTEIN, Maria, born 1879 and registered as Mary, in London. Was a tailoress living with her parents and siblings in Bolton in 1891 and Manchester in 1901. No further details known. (FreeBMD website; Census RG12/3118, Folio 15, p 24; RG13/3768, Folio 16, p 25)

LICHTENSTEIN, Paulina, born 1876 in London. In Bolton with the family in 1891. By the time of the 1901 Census she was living with her parents and siblings in Manchester and was described as a vocalist. No further details known. (Free BMD website; Census RG12/3118, Folio15, p 24)

LICHTENSTEIN, Rachel, born London, 1870. Eldest child of Gustave and Jeanette Lichtenstein. Described as a tailoress in the 1891 census, when she was still living with her parents, at 96 Davenport St, Bolton. There is a record of a marriage between Rachel Lichtenstein and Bernard D. Newman in 1893 in Salford. No further details known. (FreeBMD website; 1881 and 1891 census returns as above under her father, Gustave's sources)

LICHTENSTEIN, William, born London 1882. Employed as a tailor, living at his parents' home in Manchester in 1901. He married Kitty Levy in 1908 at Manchester Great Synagogue, and by 1911 Census was living at 1 Orient St, Great Cheetham St East, Higher Broughton with his wife and a daughter of his wife, Irene, aged three, whom he had adopted. He was described as a Tailor's Foreman. His wife Kitty was a costumier working on her own account at home. (Free BMD website; LancashireBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 1 Orient St, Great Cheetham St East, Manchester)

LINCOLN, Julius, (born Julius KRAFCHIK) son of Benjamin and Nettie Krafchik. Born 1915. Engagement to Lily Kwasnek, daughter of Mr I. and Mrs E. Kwasnek, of Great Clowes St, Manchester announced in 1951, and they married later in the year at South Broughton Synagogue, Manchester. He was Honorary Secretary of the Preston Hebrew Congregation in 1951 (elected 1950) at the induction of Rev Emmanuel Sussman. Worked as a salesman in men's outfitting. His change of name, to Lincoln, in 1953, was apparently because he was stationed near Lincoln during the war and liked the area very much. The London Gazette notice of his change of name by deed poll to Julius Lincoln indicates that he was a boot and shoe retailer, but he was later a men's outfitter at 31 Blackburn Road, Bolton, by 1955. Died 27/1/1977 aged 61, while living in Newport St, Bolton. The "cousins" – Ben, Sarah, David, Leah, Joe & Avril, of Preston, whose death notice for him appears in the Jewish Chronicle of 4/2/1977, p 23, are the children of Abraham and Gittel Miriam (Kate) Kutchinsky, q.v., whose maiden name was Krafchik, and who lived in Preston. Julius was buried in Preston Hebrew Cemetery. (FreeBMD website; JC 17/8/1951, p 7; Ancestry Marriage index 1916-2005; JC 3/3/1950, p 17; information from Mrs Fay Cohen; London Gazette , 3/2/1953, p 719; Telephone Directory for Bolton and around, 1955, on Ancestry; JC 4/2/1977, p 23; M.I.)

LINDSAY, J. (only initial of first name found) was elected as a member of the committee of the Congregation in May 1913, and an Auditor for the Congregation in May 1914. He was regularly mentioned in reports of the meetings of the Literary and Debating Society. No further information. (JC 23/5/1913, p 26; 15/5/1914, p 24)

LIPKIN, Evelyne, Mrs (Née URDANG) born Bolton 1900, the eldest child of Ephraim and Edith Urdang/Urding. Married Reuben Lipkin 1923, at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation. She died aged eighty-one in Liverpool, in 1982. (Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD website; Deaths index, 1916-2005 on Ancestry)

LIPMAN, Barney, born Russia about 1867, lived as a boarder at 2 Bolton Road, Farnworth, in 1901. His occupation was waterproof garment maker, and he was single. No further information. (1901 Census RG 13/3600, Folio 73, p 1)

LIPMAN, Edward, born in Lithuania about 1879. He appears in 1901 Census living in Clarence Street, Bolton, working for a house furnisher. By 1907 he was living at 16 Bark St, Bolton and was a draper. He was still there when his engagement to Sarah Hyman, youngest daughter of Mr A. and the late Mrs Hyman, of 16 Trafalgar Terrace, Leeds, was announced in the Jewish Chronicle, in 1908. They married in that year at the Brodyer synagogue in North Manchester. (Sarah was the younger sister of Mark Shaffer's wife, Jane) Their first child, Esther, was born in Bolton in 1909. The 1911 Census described him as a draper and clothier, and he was still living at 16 Bark Street. His loan business was operated at 5 Church Street. Soon after this he appears to have moved his home to Reads Avenue, Blackpool, as the next three children, Sybil Rita, Isher Arthur and Dorothy Zeta were born respectively in 1912, 1914 and 1915 in Blackpool registration district and he sent New Year greetings from there in the JC several times. (Sybil died in 1913 aged 1) He was elected Treasurer of the Education Committee of the Blackpool Hebrew School in 1925. He was in business in Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Accrington, Blackburn and other places for many years, as a loan agent. He was remembered as a well-liked, dapper, kind and very educated man, proficient in foreign languages. Died 1963 and was buried at St Anne's Jewish cemetery. (JC 17/1/1908, p 1; biography of Edward Lipman in Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and Others, by John Cowell; Lancashire BMD website; 1907 Bolton Post Office Directory; Telephone Directories on Ancestry, 1942, Manchester, Liverpool etc; JC 20/11/1925, p 30; 1929 Kelly's Directory of Manchester, Salford and Suburbs; information from Brian Lever, his grandson)

LISTINSKY, Jacob *See* **LESTER, Jacob**

LIVINGSTONE, Cyril Joseph (Dr) born 1916, probably in Scotland. Qualified as MB and ChB at the University of Aberdeen in 1938. He practised first in Nairn. He was in Bolton at least from 1947, at 24 Chorley Old Road till 1951. In 1950 he married Margaret Rothband, daughter of Mabel and Baron Rothband at South Manchester Synagogue. They had three children, all born in Manchester. Their eldest child, Jean, died in 1961 aged nine in Bolton. From 1951 Dr Livingstone was at 3 Towncroft Lane and at 548 Chorley Old Rd, Bolton. He died in Bolton in 1966, aged 50. His widow, Margaret, died in 2006 in Salford. (Medical Register 1959; LancashireBMD website; 1958 Post office Directory; FreeBMD; FindmyPast Deaths index)

LIVINGSTONE, Louis. Appears in the 1901 Rates Books renting a shop at 29 Bridgeman St. Does not appear in any other Bolton records. No further information.

LÖWENSTEIN, Felix, born Stuttgart 1884, one of nine children of Julius and Henriette Löwenstein. The family were in the textile business. Felix and one of his younger brothers, Arthur, ran a small factory producing furnishing textiles in Pausa, Vogtland. In 1919 they took over a factory in Mössingen and transferred the Pausa company to the town. They built it up into a thriving concern. The cotton arrived in its raw state and was spun, woven, dyed and printed at the factory and was made into curtaining, table cloth and upholstery materials. The company was noted for its modern designs influenced by Bauhaus. Pausa's reputation was confirmed by a commendation at the World Fair in Barcelona in 1929. Felix and Arthur spent the weekdays in Mössingen going home only at the weekend. They were the only two Jews in the town. They had a good relationship with the townspeople. With the rise of Hitler, life for Jewish businesses became difficult. The brothers were forced to sell the factory for a paltry sum and look for a country to escape to. Sir Thomas Barlow, owner of Barlow and Jones, a large Bolton textile manufactory offered to act as guarantor for Felix and his family. He was a friend of Felix's brother-in-law, Adolph Lowe, a lecturer at Manchester University. Sir Thomas wanted Felix to set up a factory in Bolton producing modern designed textiles. In 1936 Felix and his two elder children, Otto and Eva, arrived in

England. In Jan 1937 Felix's wife Lene and daughter Doris arrived. The family settled in Withington, Manchester. Felix set up the Bolton factory, which was called Helios. He travelled to Bolton by tram and train. Despite shortages of cotton during the war, the factory was a success. Otto joined the British Army and served in the Commandos. He changed his name to Roger Kingsley. Felix Lowenstein died in 1946. The factory was then run by the head designer Marianne Straub, before being taken over by the Warner Fabric Company in about 1949. In 2008, the citizens of Mössingen built a municipal centre on part of the factory site and named the square, Löwensteinplatz, recognizing the family's contribution to the town. (information from Mrs Doris Angel, daughter of Felix Löwenstein; Association of Jewish Refugees Journal, Vol 9, no 11, November 2009)

MARCUS, Celia, *See* ALEXANDRA, Celia (Mrs)

MARCUS, Florrie, *See* ISAACS, Florrie, Mrs

MARCUS, Isaac born Russia about 1866. Married Maria Goodman at the Great Synagogue, Manchester, in 1891. Lived at 14 Thirlmere St, Cheetham, Manchester in 1901, with their son Jacob (born 1892, Prestwich) and daughters Celia (born 1894, Prestwich) and Rosy (born 1895, Prestwich), but by 1911 he and his wife and younger children (Florrie, born 1902, Prestwich, and Rachel, born 1908, Bolton) were living at 57 Churchgate, Bolton. In both 1901 and 1911 Censuses Isaac Marcus is described as a Master Tailor. In 1901 the family employed a servant, Rose Wood, who was born in Bolton, and perhaps she gave them the idea of moving to the latter town. Although his daughter Celia was married in the Bolton Synagogue, it appears that he took little or no part in the affairs of the congregation, though not every election of a committee is recorded in the JC and it appears that no minute books or other records have survived. Isaac is probably NOT the unfortunate Isaac Marcus who suffered serious burns in a fire in August 1930 at business premises at the corner of Tipping St and Cannon St, Manchester. An Isaac Marcus did die in late 1931 in Manchester, and is likely to have been this victim; the death notice for the Bolton Isaac Marcus in the Jewish Chronicle in 1935 specifically mentions that he was formerly of Bolton, and that he was survived by his wife, Maria, and son and daughters. Leonard Simons' memoir says that he was a gambler, who after paying the wages on Saturdays, was soon borrowing back [perhaps from his workers] to pay his debts. When Simon Posnansky started to work for himself, the business that Isaac Marcus had had moved mainly over to Simon. Isaac was buried at Blackley. (1901 Census ref RG13/3768, fol. 75, page 19; 1911 Census schedule for 51 Churchgate, Bolton; JC 22/8/1930, p 21; JC 26/4/1935, p 2; FreeBMD website; LMS Family Memories; MDCS Burial Records)

MARCUS, Jacob, son of Isaac and Maria Marcus, born 1892, Prestwich. By 1911 he and his sister Celia, q.v. were living at Princess St, Bolton, where he was described as a tailor and she as a tailoress. He was probably the Jacob Marcus who married Rosetta Barnett at the Great Synagogue in 1922. Her family had a jeweller's business in Farnworth. By 1936 Jacob and his wife and family were living in Brisbane. (Free BMD website; 1911 Census schedule for Princess St, Bolton; LancashireBMD website; JC 7/2/1936, p 2)

MARCUS, Marie or Maria, Mrs, (née GOODMAN) born about 1870, in Manchester, she married Isaac Marcus at the Great Synagogue, Manchester, in 1891. She was the sister of Lester Goodman, q.v., who lived in Bolton for a short time. Maria survived her husband, who died in 1935, by only a few months, and died on 31/1/1936. She was buried at Blackley. (1911 Census schedule for 51 Churchgate, Bolton; JC 7/2/1936, p 2)

MARCUS, Rachel, born 1908, Bolton, fourth daughter of Isaac and Maria Marcus. No further information. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 51 Churchgate, Bolton)

MARCUS, Rose, born 1895, Prestwich, second daughter of Isaac and Maria Marcus. No further information. (FreeBMD website ; 1901 Census ref RG13/3768, folio 75, p 19)

MARDER, Samuel born Manchester 1898, fifth child of Sarah and Bernard Marder. Bernard, born in Austria, was a tailor's presser in 1891 census and a coal merchant in 1901 and 1911. Samuel attended the Manchester Jews' School. The family home was on Elizabeth St, Cheetham Hill. Samuel married Marie Solomon in 1927 at the Manchester Great Synagogue. They had two sons both born in Manchester, Bernard in 1928 and Morris in 1931. Samuel appears in Kelly's Manchester Directory of 1929 as a traveller living on Brunswick St Manchester. He appears in the Bolton Electoral Register of 1939 at 12 Silverwell St. The home address was in Prestwich. Samuel died in Blackpool in 1977. His wife died in Manchester in 1986 aged 81, and both were buried at Crumpsall. (Free BMD Website; Lancs BMD Website; Ancestry Census 1891, RG12/3261, Folio 88, p 66; 1901 Census RG13/3708, Folio 60 p 47; 1911 Census for 71 Elizabeth St ; Manchester School Registers; Kelly's 1929 Manchester Directory; Bolton Electoral Register 1939; Find My Past Death Index; MDCS burials online)

MARGOLIS, Sarah Mrs (née LANZETTER) born Austria about 1898, second daughter of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, qq.v. Came to England about 1900. Married Solomon Margolis at Bolton in 1919. Two children, Cyril (born 1920) and Bernard (born 1924). They settled in Prestwich. Her husband, Solomon Margolis, died 1937, after which she continued to run the business. In 1939 she remarried to Mark Burton, in London. No further information. (1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; LancashireBMD website; information from the late Bernie Margolis, son)

MARKS, Morris born Germany about 1864. Married Fanny (marriage not found) perhaps around 1896. Two children, Motty, born about 1898, and Gertrude, born 1899 or 1900. Listed on the 1901 census at 65 Brackley Street, Farnworth, as a hat maker [writing unclear], but probably the same Morris Marks (or perhaps his son, Motty) was present in Farnworth, at the Market Place, in 1924, under the category of Lace Dealers. In the intervening period, from 1901 or soon after, until 1924, the name does not appear in local directories, which suggests short periods in the town, separated by a long absence, or that the later appearance may in fact be of his son Motty. (1901 Census ref RG13/3600, Folio 26, p 43; Kelly's Directory of Lancashire 1924)

MARKUS *See* **MARCUS**

MENDEL, David, a tailor born Poland about 1837. Married Isabella Elkes of Liverpool in 1860 at Manchester Cathedral. He appears in 1861 Census living at 4 Franklin St, Manchester, with his wife and baby Louisa. By 1871 the family were living in Bolton where David lived for the rest of his life. He and Isabella had five children: Louisa, Caroline, Thomas Levi, Frederica and Isabella. In 1881 the family were at 47 Bridgeman Place, Bolton. David died in Bolton at 6 Henry Street in April 1887. He left £237. Isabella stayed in Bolton, living with unmarried daughter Caroline a dressmaker. Isabella died in 1924. (Census 1861 RG9/2958, Folio 113, p 47; Census 1871 RG10/3936, Folio 155, p 38; Census 1881, RG11/3839, Folio 46, p 37; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry National Probate Calendar; Free BMD Website)

MENDELSON, Bertram Gerald, Dr. born Leeds 1928, third child of Samuel and Esther (née Friedberg). Bertram qualified in 1951 MB, ChB at the University of Leeds, MRCS and LRCP 1952, London. He worked as a junior doctor at St James's Hospital Leeds, then at Leeds General Infirmary. He then became a Registrar at a hospital in Wales. Married Olive Beldon in Leeds in 1955. They had four sons: Philip born 1957, Geoffrey 1962, Nicholas 1964 and Robin 1965. Bertram was an Orthopaedic Surgeon at Bolton Infirmary from about 1970. His addresses were 114 Castle St and 24 Carlton Rd. He retired in 1992 and died in 1999 of a heart attack whilst on holiday in Greece. (Ancestry BMD Website; Ancestry Medical Registers; Ancestry British Phone Books; Bolton Evening News Obituary 14/6/1999)

MICHEWITZ, Samuel Joseph, (Rev) Born about 1899, probably of Ukrainian Jewish stock. Formerly a credit draper. Began his ministry at Aberdare from October 1923 on a salary of £2 per week, until about October 1924, when he moved to Bolton. He was paid an extra £1 per week on moving to Bolton, as a report on his debts in 1929 indicates. He stayed at Bolton until May 1928. By December 1924 he was already President of the Literary and Zionist Debating Society. By late 1925 he was referred to as both Rev Michaels and Rev Michaelovitz in reports in the Jewish Chronicle. In late 1926 he was Rev Michaelovitch, but in April 1927 he had become Rev Michlewitz, and was Hon. Secretary of the local Keren Hayesod organisation. In May 1928 his departure with his wife from Bolton was announced, to move to Croydon. Presentations from the Ladies' Benevolent Society were made to him and his wife when he left Bolton. At Croydon the law caught up with him, and he was charged with failure to pay for goods supplied to him in his previous incarnation as a credit draper by Messrs Cohen and Cohen, wholesalers. The suggestion was also made that he had changed his name (from what, is not stated in the report, nor have we been able to ascertain what it was) to avoid payment of the debt. The judge in 1929 ordered him to pay 10s (=50p) per month. His wife, Miriam, whose maiden name was Guttentag, died giving birth to their third child (Miriam) in 1928 after they moved to Croydon. His eldest daughter was named Bessie, and his other daughter by his first wife was Rachel, born and died in Bolton, 1925. Adeline, the only known daughter by his second wife, was born in 1930. He was naturalised in 1949. He stayed at Croydon for over thirty years, and did not leave the area in retirement. His second wife, Rachel (née Birenbaum), died in 1974, and Rev Michlewitz died 7/7/1988. He was buried at Streatham Cemetery. (<http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=51771&pgnum=7>, Report and Balance Sheet of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, April 1923-March 1925, on Hebrew Books website, list of co-workers in the provinces, accessed 1/6/2012; JC 19/4/1929, p 44; 5/12/1924, p 26; 13/11/1925, p 30; 1/1/1926, p 29; 31/12/1926, p 30; 8/4/1927, p 30; 4/5/1928, p 16; 8/6/1928, p 12; 28/6/1974, p 31; 23/6/1989, p 21; London Gazette, issue 38697, 23/8/1949, p 4079)

MINTZ, Esther, Mrs (née BERMAN) born 2/5/1908, Liverpool, married Nathan Mintz at Shaw Street Synagogue, Everton, Liverpool in 1933. Lived briefly in Bolton at 80 Derby Street. For children, see under her husband's name. She died aged 84 in 1992. (Ancestry Death index; Lancashire BMD website; Bolton Electoral Registers)

MINTZ, Nathan, born about 1908, Salford. He was the brother of Tilly Mintz, who became Mrs Ike Bakerman. He married Esther Berman at Shaw Street Synagogue, Everton, Liverpool in 1933. They lived briefly in Bolton, at 80 Derby Street, in 1936 and 1938. They had children Barry, who became a doctor, born Bolton 1936, and Sandra, born Liverpool 1940. Nathan died in Liverpool aged 57 in 1965. (FreeBMD website; Ancestry Death index; Lancashire BMD website; Bolton Electoral registers for 80 Derby Street, 1936 & 1938; information from Mrs Ann Samuels, a relative of the family by marriage)

MORGAN, Bernard born Russia about 1870, married Rachel Solomon at Hope Place Synagogue, Liverpool, 1894. The couple announced the birth of a daughter at 8 Bank Street, Bolton, on 11/8/1895, but it appears that this child died early, as they appear on the Census of 1901 at 407 Borough Road, Birkenhead, without any children. This Census describes him as a furniture dealer, working on his own account. He was in business in the 1890's with a Sarah Baker at 3 Bank St, Bolton. The business was called, appropriately, The Bank St Furnishing Company. A notice in the London Gazette of August 1894 announces the dissolution of the partnership by mutual consent. No further information. (LancashireBMD website; London Gazette 3/8/1894, Issue 26538; JC 16/8/1895, p 1; 1901 Census ref RG13/3395, Folio 103, p 8)

MORGENSTERN, Morris Isaac, born about 1863, appears with Cissie, Jack and Max Morgenstern in the Bolton 1932 electoral register with a business address at 23 Deansgate, Bolton and a home address at 10 Marston Rd, Broughton Park, Salford. 23 Deansgate was the business address of John Harris, tailor and clothier. Maybe the Harris business had closed by this date or maybe the premises were shared.

The Morgensterns were silk and woollen merchants. The family appear in the 1911 Census living in Strangeways, Manchester. Morris is described as a drapery dealer on his own account. According to the census Morris and his wife were born in Romania, his six children, (Joseph, 24, Sam, 22, Dora, 17, Jacob 14, Louis, 12 and Max, 7) were born in Palestine, but their nationality is given as Turkish. The business appears in the Phone books from 1922 onwards with premises in Manchester at 117 Ducie St. and 60 Deansgate. The business was called M Morgenstern and Sons. They also appear in 1929 Kelly's Manchester Directory and in the London Gazette on 6/4/1928, page 2554, which names Morris, Max and Jacob as business partners. The edition of 4/12/1928, page 7978, gives details of the naturalisation of Max. (1911 census for 18 Julia St, Strangeways, Manchester; Find My Past Passenger Lists; Ancestry Phone Books)

MORRIS, Ellis, born about 1890, optician, married Sarah Marks in Manchester on 1/7/1925, at the North Manchester Synagogue, formerly known as the Brodyer. They lived firstly in Manchester and then settled in Bolton. They were close friends of the Posnansky family. Ellis and Sarah didn't have children, but during World War 2 they gave a home to Rose Krammer, a refugee from Hungary. By 1950 they were living at 119 Tudor Ave, Bolton. (Silver wedding announcement in JC 30/6/1950, p 2; Lancashire BMD website; Information from Debby Cohen)

MORRIS, Freda, Mrs (née POSNANSKY), third child of Simon and Dolly Posnansky. She was born in Bolton in 1927. Married her first cousin (Harold) Sydney Morris (formerly Posnansky) at Bolton Synagogue in 1948. Rev Freilich officiated. Her father Simon died on the night of her wedding. Sydney was from Stoke-on-Trent. He and Freda lived there all their lives. They had two sons, Martin and Simon. Sydney ran a men's outfitters and tailoring business in Hanley. Freda and Sydney were highly involved in the life of the Stoke Jewish community. Sydney was President of the Synagogue and was awarded the MBE in 2005 for his services to the Community. Freda died in 1992 and Sydney in 2011, both in Stoke-on-Trent. (Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry Death Index; Jewish Telegraph Obituary 3/6 11; information from the Morris Family)

MORRIS, Sarah, Mrs (née MARKS) daughter of David and Sophia Marks. (David's originally name was David Lindter) Born 1888, Bradford. She grew up in Bradford, but the family moved to Salford by 1901 and she attended the Manchester Jews' School from around 1894. She had at least six siblings, Henry, Michael, Harris, Jacob, Raphael, and Joseph. The older boys were in the waterproofing industry, apart from Jacob who was a pedlar of music, and by 1911 of picture frames. Sarah and her brother Raphael became elementary school teachers. Sarah became a pupil teacher at the Jews' School, attended a training course arranged by Manchester Education Committee, and became a full-time elementary school teacher, again at the Jews' School. Manchester Jewish Museum has a collection of letters written to Sarah by her pupils on the occasion of her marriage, when she retired from teaching. She married Ellis Morris in Manchester on 1/7/1925. They lived in Bolton for several years. (Manchester School Registers on Findmypast website; RG13/3724, Folio 57, p 6; Yorkshire BMD website; London Gazette issue 27140, 1/12/1899; recording of 1980s interview with Sarah Morris at Greater Manchester Record Office)

MOSES, Henry, appears as a clothing broker in the 1824 Baines Gazetteer page 548. No further information.

MOSHENSKY, Doris, See LEVY, Doris, Mrs

MOSHENSKY, Esther, born Bolton about 1904, eldest child of Florence and Solomon. Died 1917, the death registered in Prestwich. (FreeBMDWebsite; 1911 census for 47 Todd St, Bolton)

MOSHENSKY, Solomon/Saul, born about 1883, a tailor. The 1901 Census states he was of Russian/French origin. At the time he was lodging in Swain St, Stockport at the home of Bertha and

Marcus Cohen, tailors. By 1911, Sol was living at 47 Todd St Bolton with his wife of seven years, Florence and three daughters, Esther, Rachel and Doris, all born in Bolton, and this census simply gives Russia as his birthplace. By 1917 the family had left the town and were in Manchester where Esther had died aged 13. At some point the family name became Moss. No further information on Solomon and Florence. (Census 1901, RG13/3291, Folio50, p 6; 1911Census for 47 Todd St Bolton; FreeBMD website)

MOSS, Henry (Franks Slazenger) born Manchester, 1794, second son of Mordecai Slazenger Moss and his wife Isabella (née Franks). He married in 1827 Amelia Aldridge, who was born around 1808, and they had children Alfred Slazenger Moss (1828-1895), Isabella Moss (1830-1869) and Henry Franks (1833-?). He enlisted in the 8th or King's Regiment of Foot at Chester on 21/10/1808, giving his age as 14 years 9 months. He served for nearly twenty-six years before being discharged through ill health in 1834, and became a Sergeant in 1818. He spent 18 years at Ostend, the rest of his time near Nova Scotia, in Quebec, Ireland, Malta, Corfu, then around Britain, in Plymouth, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, and Enniskillen. In 1830 the regiment returned to North America, where in 1832 or 1833 his third child, Henry, was born, according to the 1851 census of Bolton. In 1833 he was briefly in Bermuda, then Jamaica, but his health was deteriorating. He became "Hospital Serjeant," helping to run the medical service aboard. He had an attack of apoplexy in March 1833 and in September that year, shortly after arrival in Jamaica, had a second attack of hepatitis, followed by fever. On 2/5/1834 the Regimental Board considered his discharge from the service on health grounds. The medical report stated that he suffered several attacks of hepatitis and chronic rheumatism contracted in the service. On 31/5/1834 the Regimental Board granted his discharge as, "unfit for service from the causes stated, which the Board believe not to have arisen from any vice or intemperance." After his return to England, with his wife and three children, he spent a month in Cheetham Infirmary, Manchester, after which the Principal Medical Officer reported that he was unfit for service and likely to remain so. He finally left Military Service on 7/10/1834. His army discharge described him as "height 5 feet 5 with brown hair." His family shortly afterwards gave him one of the chain of clothes and tailors' shops they owned in Lancashire. By 1836 he had an entry in the Bolton directory "Henry Moss, tailor and draper, 155 Deansgate." He also owned number 156, occupied by John Orton. Two years later he had moved along Deansgate to number 127. There the census enumerator found him on June 7, 1841 along with his wife Amelia, two of his three children, Isabella and Henry, and a young female servant. His eldest son, Alfred, was not on the census. In the previous year, Henry had been elected an Alderman of the Borough of Bolton. Civilian life led to some improvement in his health, and he was an Alderman for almost four and a half years. Then on 18 April 1846, under the heading "Melancholy Death" the Bolton Advertiser reported, "On the morning of yesterday, the body of Henry Moss, tailor and draper, Deansgate, was found in a rivulet about 60 yards below Dunscair Bridge, lying upon his face, quite dead with a severe bruise on the back part of his head. He has been of late afflicted with a nervous complaint and by advice of his surgeon has taken a great deal of exercise. He was a man of very steady and sober habits and was very lately an alderman of the borough." The following week's edition reported the inquest. Two men, one of them called Levi, not otherwise identified, who was perhaps Jewish, found the deceased lying face down in about a foot of water. Levi recognized him as Mr. Moss the tailor from Bolton. Mr. Wolstenholme, surgeon, said that he had attended the deceased for several years. The cause of death was considered to be a fall into the culvert which fed into the river near Dunscair Bridge, when his skull was probably fractured by his head striking the boulders on the bed of the shallow culvert. In his will, dated 28/1/1844, he left all personal effects and assets to his wife, Amelia, except for legacies in trust for his children when they attained the age of 21, and the sum of £50 to his mother Isabella Slazenger of Bury. He granted his wife one thousand pounds in a savings account, with his daughter Isabella getting interest, while sons Alfred Moss and Henry Franks Moss were to receive the rents from "the two houses, shops and premises in Deansgate, Bolton-le-moors, in one of which I am myself residing and the other is occupied by Mr. John Orton." It is not clear when he rejected Judaism. He died on 17/4/1846. ("Slazenger: Founders of the Firm" Article by Colin Dean. *Your Family Tree*, Feb 2004; Person sheet for Henry Moss prepared by Victoria Barkow, to

whom we are indebted; Minutes of Bolton Borough Council for 23/7/1840; Bolton Borough Council declaration book 1838-1845)

MOSS, Joe (formerly Joseph MOSCOW) born about 1904 in Barrow-in-Furness, son of Martha and Leopold Moscow from Riga. Leopold was a tailor. By 1911 the family were living in Salford. His siblings were Sophia, Harry, Annie, Max, Betsy, Mennie, Elijah, and Fannie, and Joe was the sixth child. His nephew, Dr Cyril Salkin, recalls him as a small man, very extrovert and lively, with the “gift of the gab”, who talked sense. He married first, Olga Lipshaw in 1930 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. Their son Michael was born in 1932, went into the army, became ill at Catterick camp, with ulcerative colitis, and died in Manchester in 1954. Joe and Olga appear in 1939 Bolton Electoral Register, living at 9 Old Kiln Lane. They had a shop at 22 Bank Street, called Joe’s Umbrella Shop. Besides selling and repairing umbrellas, it sold lost property and surplus goods of every description. Joe also had market stalls selling surplus goods. He once bought 400 police helmets, explaining that landladies hung them in the hallway giving the impression that a policeman was among the guests! Joe was a political animal, fiercely left-wing. In 1944, he was Secretary of the Publicity/meetings Committee of the Bolton Anglo-Russian Civic Committee. He was elected to Bolton Council, representing Labour, in 1946, and continued on the Council until 1963. The JC describes him as a well-known communal worker. He and Sam Goldstone spoke to the Bolton Women’s Labour Section in 1946 on “The Jewish Problem.” In 1947, Joe was appointed Chairman of the Bolton Council Pensions committee. He and his wife were also involved with the Bolton Synagogue. He was elected Secretary in 1944 and became Chairman in 1949. He and Olga were close friends of the Slifkin family. After Olga’s death, he remarried, in 1969 to Lily Barclay, a widow, who already had a son, Clive Moss Barclay. He lived later near Anglezarke reservoir, at Horwich, and had a beautiful garden. After this he moved to Prestwich, then to Whitefield, where he was living when he retired from business in 1973. Later, following a stroke, he went into Heathlands retirement home, and died in the 1980s. (1911 Census for 66 Trafalgar St, Salford; JC 10/3/1944 p 13; 13; 16/6/1944, p 14; 11/1/1946, p 13; 12/7/1946, p 13; 10/1/1947, p 13; 30/12/1949, p 15; 1939 Bolton Electoral register; 1955 and 1967 Bolton trade Directory; Bolton Evening News, 1/8/1973, “Joe Folds up his umbrellas.”; Free BMD Website; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; information from Irving Slifkin, Ben Goldman & Dr Cyril Salkin)

MOSS, Olga, Mrs (Née LIPSHAW) born about 1904 in Salford, one of five children of Lena and Isaac Lipshaw, a draper. Married Joe Moss (Moscow) in 1930. Olga was involved with the Bolton Synagogue Ladies’ Hospitality Committee. She served as its secretary, treasurer and vice-chairman at various times from 1944 onwards. A garden party was held at her home in 1948 which raised £81 for Jewish Womens Week. After the very early death of their son, Michael, in 1954, Olga never recovered, and died in 1968. The death was registered in Heywood. (1911 Census for 48 Lower Broughton Rd Salford; JC 2/9/1944, p 13; 30/8/1946, p 12; 30/7/1948, p 14; 10/9/1948, p 14; 17/10/1952, p 16; Ancestry Deaths Index)

MYEROWITZ, Maurice, (Rev) born in Prescot, Lancashire, 1924, son of Louis Myerowitz and his wife Dinah (née Finn), but educated at Bolton School, probably as a day boy, where he played for the cricket team and had a chance of a trial for the county team. Studied at Liverpool Yeshiva. After being minister at Newport, Monmouthshire, he became Youth Minister at Golders Green Synagogue, Dunston Road, London NW11. He was appointed Minister at St Anne’s, Lancashire, in 1952, and was then at Nottingham Synagogue 1957-1962. He moved to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia in December 1963, as headmaster of the Hebrew School and assistant rabbi of the Great Synagogue. A book on the history of the Great Synagogue makes it clear that he had a powerful and pleasant singing voice, was a humorous after-dinner speaker, and very interested in sports, particularly cricket. But he found the congregation was not really Orthodox, and he deplored the fact that women came to synagogue with their shopping bags. So in 1966 he moved to Canada, to be Rabbi of the Hebrew Men of England Congregation, Toronto, and Principal of the school. Then he moved to Vancouver in 1972 to be Senior Judaic Studies teacher at the Talmud Torah for more than twenty years. He was married for the second

time in 1989 to his wife Catherine for whom he wrote the humorous but affectionate poem, "A Woman of Worth". He remained in the Vancouver area until his death in 2004. In addition to a book of poems *When Everything Was Nothing* (1983), he wrote a book of reminiscences of his life, *As The Story Goes*, and two musicals, *Moses and the Pharaoh* and *The Queen of Persia*. His widow was still meeting people who told her how much their children enjoyed him as a teacher, years after he died. (Ancestry Birth index 1916-2005; Lancashire BMD website; JC 22/8/1952, p 14; *The Great Synagogue: A History of Sydney's Big Shule*, by Raymond Apple, Great Synagogue (Sydney, N.S.W.) pp 123-4; web page <http://mauricemyerowitz.wordpress.com/about/> accessed 18/1/2012; information from his widow, Catherine Myerowitz)

MYERS, Joseph, born Bauska, Southern Latvia about 1871, the son of Abba and Mary Myers. Joseph had five younger siblings, Hodie, Ida, David, Louis and Max, who were all born in Bauska. His father, Abba, known as "Abba the red haired", was a flour miller. Joseph was twice married, first in Bauska, Latvia, to Raisele (or Rosie), who died 1932, and second in 1936, at Southport Shul, to Ray Blumberg, his cousin. Joseph came to England around 1907 and settled in Manchester, near his wife's cousins. His mother, three brothers and a sister joined him in England soon after, and they all intended to move to the USA, but Joseph had an eye infection and couldn't go. He moved to Bolton with his wife and mother, and operated both a tailoring business and a household goods store where people could buy on credit, from the 1920s to around 1948. He had business premises at 11 Rushton St by 1920, 11 Rushton St and 39 Bridge St. by 1926, and 23 Bark St by 1931 (but living at 13 Church Street then). The business was so successful that his son Phil had a car by 1938. Joseph, Raisele, his first wife, and Mary his mother, spoke very little English, but Joseph could read and write English. He had an adopted daughter, Sadie, and one son, Philip. In 1916, at the Brit Milah of Philip, the Myers collected money to send to the Russian War Victims Fund. Joseph was President of the Bolton Congregation 1923-1924, and his children attended the cheder. He was a heavy smoker, but refrained from smoking on Shabbat because he was orthodox. Joseph and his second wife were friendly with the Shaffer and Goldman families, with whom they played cards regularly. He and Ray lived on Greenwood Drive Bolton. In 1947 they visited his family in the USA. He died in 1949, and was buried at Failsworth. (Tillotson's Directories of Bolton 1922, 1927 and 1932; Cope's Directories 1930 and 1934; Kelly's 1924 Lancs Directory; JC 12/5/1916; information from Susan Smith, great grand-daughter of Joseph Myers)

MYERS, Philip, son of Joseph and Raisele, born 1916, attended a local school and the Bolton Cheder. He celebrated his Barmitzvah in Bolton in 1929. He is mentioned in the JC Young Israel in 1927. He wanted to go to university, but times were hard, so he went to work for his father. After the manager of Joseph's shop was found to have been stealing, and jailed for the offence, Philip took over the running of the business. He married Sarah Reich at Manchester Central Synagogue in November 1939. They lived first in a rented house at 129 Ivy Road, Bolton, then moved to "The Beeches." They had four daughters, Rosalie, born Bolton, 1940; Stephanie, born Heywood registration district 1942; (Marie) Bernice, born Bolton, 1947; and Heather, born Bolton, 1948. Philip and his family were members of the Bolton Congregation and he was Hon. Secretary in 1932 (at the age of 16) and 1940. He joined the army that year. He was a radio operator, stationed in Burma. He continued the family business after the war, but in 1948, just after the birth of his youngest daughter, the family emigrated to Sydney, Australia, where they stayed for ten years, running a number of food service businesses. They then moved to Albuquerque in the USA, where they owned and operated Myers Fine Foods and the Union Bakery. Clearly a much-loved husband, he was memorialised in a book by his widow called "Dear Phil". He died in 1994 and was buried in the Jewish Cemetery in Denver, Colorado. (Obituary for his widow, Sadie, at www.ijn.com/obits/125-obits/1562-Sarah-Myers; information from Susan Smith, great grand-daughter of Joseph Myers; Birth index 1916-2005 Ancestry; JC 2/12/1927, p 36; JC 3/5/1929, p 1; JYB 1934; JC 14/6/1940, p 13; Lancashire BMD website)

MYERS, Raisele, Mrs (née CROFT or CRAFT) born Bauska, first wife of Joseph Myers. She had a series of miscarriages, so in 1912 she and Joseph adopted or fostered a baby girl, Sadie, whose family had been badly injured and made homeless in a fire. They had their own child Philip in 1916. Raisele died in 1932. (Information from Susan Smith, great grand-daughter)

MYERS, Ray, Mrs (Née BLUMBERG) second wife of Joseph Myers. They were cousins. Married at Southport Synagogue in 1936 and lived in Bolton. No further information. (Lancashire BMD website; information from Susan Smith)

MYERS, Sadie, adopted daughter of Joseph and Raisele Myers, born about 1912. Attended Bolton Shul and Cheder. Appears in Young Israel column of the JC. Her engagement to Ralph Mosco(witz), son of Mr & Mrs P. Mosco(witz), of Marlborough Road, Manchester, was announced in 1931, and they married at Southport Synagogue, 1932. They had a daughter, Stella, in the same year. (JC 2/12/1927, p 36; JC 11/9/1931, p 1; Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD website; information from Susan Smith, relative)

MYERS, Sarah (Sadie) Mrs (née REICH) daughter of Hetty and Hymie Reich, born Manchester on 29/9/1917, married Philip Myers, 12/11/1939, and lived in Bolton until 1948. Sarah was Secretary of the Bolton Ladies' Hospitality Committee in 1945. In 1948 the family emigrated to Australia. Left for USA about 1959. When they lived in the USA she was active in the B'nai Israel Synagogue and Hadassah in Albuquerque, but in 1972 they moved to Denver, where they stayed until 1984. In 1984 they moved to Florida, but after the death of her husband she returned to Denver to be near family, and became President of Brandeis Women and Hadassah. From 2007 she lived in a retirement home in Ohio, where she died on 13/2/2010. She was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Beachwood, Ohio. The obituary in the Intermountain Jewish News website includes a description of her as "a strong and wonderfully powerful and positive person. She was strong-willed, hard-working, and a loving and lovable woman." (www.ijn.com/obits/125-obits/1562-Sarah-Myers; JC 21/9/1945, p 10; FreeBMD website)

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NATHAN, Ada (Mrs) See LEVY, Ada (Mrs)

NATHAN, Harry (formerly Harry Netko) son of Samuel Joseph and Chaya Netko and brother of Isaac Flacks's wife, Rachael. Born Russian Poland about 1894. His naturalisation in 1922 was listed in London Gazette, which described him as a railway shunter, of 10 Julia Street, Strangeways, Manchester. He was married to Ada Crugman, (later Ada Levy), in 1927 at the Great Synagogue in Liverpool. Two sons, both born in Liverpool: David, born 1930, died in infancy, and Maurice, born 1932. By about 1929 he had a shop and dwelling at 212 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, where Lila, daughter of his sister Rachael and brother-in-law Isaac Flacks, was born. Harry had a market stall in Bolton, but lived at 141 West Derby Road, Liverpool, when he died on 28/7/1933 in Liverpool. (London Gazette, 3/2/1922, p 957;

LancashireBMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 10 Julia St, Manchester; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations; information from Anne-Marie Nathan and his nephew Joe Flacks)

NATHAN, Maurice, son of Harry Nathan and his wife Ada. Born Liverpool 1932. His mother didn't want him to acquire a Bolton accent, so he was sent to Whittingham College, a Jewish boarding school in Brighton. He was then evacuated to Wales. He was in the Royal Navy. He married AnneMarie Myers in Manchester in 1968. After his mother became unable to continue to run Diana Ross fashion shop, he and his wife, Annemarie, took over the running of the shop. He died about 2010. (Information from Anne-Marie Nathan; Marriage index 1916-2005 on Ancestry; information from Mrs Sylvia End)

NATHAN, Myer, appears as a trouser maker in Tillotson's 1927 Directory at 23 Bark St, Bolton, and in 1926 and 1929 Electoral registers giving his home address as in Hightown, Manchester. There are several Myer Nathans in the records. No further information.

NELSON, Nathaniel born Liverpool about 1801. Married Ann Jones of the famous Jones dental dynasty. In 1851 he lived and perhaps practised at 13 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and by 1861 he was at 42 Oxford St, a bit farther from the centre of the city. In September 1832 he advertised his services on a temporary basis at 6 Silverwell St, Bolton from 1 to 22 September, and again early the following year. As his advertising is very close in wording to that of the Mallans, who were advertising their services at the same period, it is possible that he was working with them. He died on 3/5/1865 at his home, 42 Oxford St, Abercromby Square, Liverpool. (Bolton Chronicle 1/9/1832 and 8/9/1832; Bolton Chronicle 1/9/1832, p 1; Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain's 1851 Anglo-Jewish database; 1851 census ref HO107; Piece: 2182; Folio 91, p 39; 1861 census ref RG9/2683, Folio 73, p 2; Liverpool Mercury 5/5/1865)

NETKO, Pamela *See* **FRANK, Pamela**

NICHOLLS, Annie, Mrs (née COHEN) born Manchester about 1904, second daughter of David and Sarah Breine Cohen of Bark Street. Annie left school when she was about thirteen and worked as a tailoress for her uncle, Simon Posnansky. She also helped at home as her mother was a sick woman. After the death of her mother she ran the household and looked after her father. Annie told her son Walter that one of her teachers at school was Anti-Semitic and called her 'Jew Girl'. In 1932 Annie married David Nicholls (Nicholaevsky) at Manchester Central Synagogue. They settled in Manchester where their son Walter was born in 1936. Annie died in 1971 and is buried at Urmston. (Information from Walter Nicholls; Lancs BMD website)

NOAR, Annie, Mrs (née RIDY) daughter of Betsy and Joseph Hyman Ridy, of Drake St, Rochdale. Joseph was in the waterproof trade. Annie had three siblings: Clara (Mrs. Salinsky), Maurice and Jack. She married Leslie Noar in Manchester Central Synagogue on 29/12/1914. She died 1/5/1961, and was buried at Rainsough. (JC 5/6/1914, p 1; 24/12/1954, p 7; 2/6/1961, p 3; MDCS Burial Records online)

NOAR, Joseph, born Bolton 1915 in Bolton, elder son of Leslie and Annie Noar. Joseph joined the merchant Navy as a radio officer at the beginning of WW2, then later he joined the RAF, Volunteer Reserve, in which he was a Sergeant. He was killed on 31/8/1943 in a mid-air collision. His remains were buried at Rainsough. (Lancashire BMD website; JC 24/8/1956, p 2; information from Rita Greenburg; MDCS Burial Records online)

NOAR, Leslie (Lazzi) born about 1888, near St Petersburg, Russia, the youngest child of Joseph and Baile. He had siblings, Israel, Lubby, Eli, Dora, Leah and Maurice. His father came to Manchester, and worked together with his eldest son for the Co-operative Department store in Manchester as a tailor. Leslie and his mother and siblings came to Manchester about 1889. His mother died a year or so later.

Leslie went to live with his elder brother Eli, a tailor. The family appear in 1901 census living in Salford. In 1911 Leslie, head of the household and described as a tailor, was living at 16 Bark St, Bolton, with Abraham Moses Goodenday, a tailor, and his wife Leah (née Noar, Leslie's sister) and their two children. He married Annie Ridy, from Rochdale in Manchester Central Synagogue on 29/12/1914. Their son Joseph was born in Bolton in 1915 and their daughter Rita (later Mrs Greenburg) also in Bolton in 1919. He was then listed in the Tillotson's directory of Bolton of 1922, as a travelling draper, living at 26 Higher Bridge Street. He was highly involved with the Bolton Shul. He was a member of the Literary and Debating Society, often presiding at meetings. He was Chatan Torah in 1918. In 1919 he was the Synagogue's Hon Secretary. The Noars appear to have left the town in the 1920's as their third child, Arthur, was born in Manchester in 1925. After this his business combined money lending, credit drapery and tailoring, the first of these in Manchester and Rochdale. He appears in Kelly's 1929 Manchester Directory as a financier on Tib St, Manchester. His tailoring business, established about 1939, was on Cross St. Manchester. The family lived firstly on Bellott St., Cheetham Hill, moving later to Cavendish Rd, Broughton Park. He and his wife celebrated their Ruby wedding in 1954. Leslie Noar died in Cheshire on 1/5/1973, aged 84, and was buried at Rainsough. (1901 census, RG 13/3725, Folio 125, p 2; 1911 census schedule for 16 Bark St Bolton; <http://www.noarfamilly.net/EnglishNoar.htm>; JC 18/1/1918 p6; JC 8/3/1918; JC 29/9/1918; JC 30/6/1919; JC 11/5/1973, p 22; JC 24/12/1954, p 7; Tillotson's Directory of Bolton 1922; Lancashire BMD website; Information from his daughter Rita Greenburg; MDCS Burial Records)

NOAR, Rita *See* **GREENBURG, Rita, Mrs**

OCKMAN, Bertha, Mrs (née LEVY) Born 1913, Manchester, eldest daughter and third child of Rebecca and Simon Levy, a baker. Her siblings were, in order, Isador, Morris, Sadie, Cecilia and Bernard. In 1911 they were living at Clarence St, Cheetham. At some point the family became known as Lee. Her engagement to Dr David Ockman was announced in the Jewish Chronicle late in 1934, and they were married at Manchester New Synagogue in 1935. By this time her family were living at 178 Cheetham Hill Rd. Bertha and David had two daughters. She was described as a secretary on the passenger list when travelling to South Africa in 1956. She died in 1962, in Manchester, aged 48. (Free BMD Website; Lancashire BMD website; JC 26/12/34, p 9; Ancestry passenger lists 1956; 1911 Census schedule for 16 Clarence St., Cheetham)

OCKMAN, David (Dr) born 1907, Manchester, third son and eighth child of Reuben (sometimes known as Robert) Ockman, and his wife Leah (née Goodman). His siblings were Rebecca (1894-1963), Gertrude (1895-1967), Morris Ezekiel (1896 -1923), Deborah (born and died in 1898), Tobias (born 1900), Rosa (born 1902 died 1904), Sarah (born 1905 died 1908) and Lionel/Louis (born 1911, died 1933). Reuben, a hawker in the 1891 census, was a founder of the United Synagogue in 1906, and for many years an officer of the congregation (Vice-President at the beginning for three years, Hon. Secretary and Marriage Secretary for thirteen years, Treasurer from 1921 to 1928, and representative of the synagogue on the Manchester Shechita Board). By 1901 he was a draper with his own shop, in Lord Street, Red Bank, Manchester. David attended Manchester University, and qualified as MB, ChB and MRCS there in 1930, adding LRCP at London University the following year. He was in general practice at 27 Bolton Road, Kearsley, from 1931 to 1943, after which he moved his practice to Middleton Road, Crumpsall, in Manchester. At the time of his father's death, in 1933, David was also Resident Medical Officer at Rochdale Infirmary. He was engaged to Bertha Lee, or Levy, daughter of Mr & Mrs Simon Lee, of Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester in 1934. They married at the New Synagogue in Manchester in 1935 and had two daughters, Ruth, born 1936, and Adele born 1939, both in Bolton. He wrote letters to the BMJ in 1940 and 1941, on a philosophy of medicine (perhaps prefiguring the holistic approach of later years), the prevention of mulespinners' cancer, potassium in medicine, and other subjects. He also published a book of poems, Time medicine and deity (London, Heinemann Medical Books, 1941) In 1943, he wrote to the Jewish Chronicle on the subject of teaching history and religion in schools. In the

later period of his life, up to and including his death, there are no references to him in the Jewish Chronicle. He died in 1993, and was buried at Rainsough. (1911 census for 59 Cheetham Hill Rd Manchester; UK Medical Registers on Ancestry; JC 12/5/1933, p 13; 21/12/1934, p 9; Lancashire BMD website; JC 30/4/1943, p 12; ELGAR (Electronic Gateway to Archives at Rylands [library] <http://archives.li.man.ac.uk/ead/html/gb133mmc1b-p33.shtml#id3844034> accessed 20/2/2012; MDCS Burial Records online)

OPPENHEIM, Amelia, born Manchester about 1893, daughter of Barnett and Annie Oppenheim. Her siblings were David, Simon, Samuel, Michael, Dorothy, Florence, Abraham, Jennie and Ethel. With her sister, Florrie Davies, she ran a millinery business at 13 Knowsley Street, under the name of Odette. This was open for some years, as they appear in the Electoral rolls for this address in 1926 and 1932, and in the 1938 Aubrey's Trade Directory at the same address. They lived at 7 Seymour Road, Crumpsall, Manchester. She never married, and died in 1955. She was buried at Urmston. (JC 14/12/1945, p 4; RG12/3262, folio 90, p 29; 1911 Census schedule for 45 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham; M.I., Urmston; Electoral rolls for 13 Knowsley Street 1926 and 1932; Aubrey's Trade Directory of Bolton)

OPPENHEIM, Florrie see **DAVIES, Florrie, (Mrs)**

OVERTON, Percy Michael (Dr) born Leeds 1900, as Michael **OBERMAN**(n), son of Abraham and Marion (née Lichtenstein) Oberman, who had married in Leeds in 1899. (His father, a costumier, was naturalised as early as 1906) Qualified as Medical Practitioner at Leeds University 1923, M.B., ChB. He had already married Rose Mendelsohn, at a civil ceremony, in Leeds in 1920, but subsequently married her in the Leeds Great Synagogue, in Belgrave St, on 20/2/1924, and was already known as Overton at that time. The couple appear not to have had any children. Following the death of his wife, Rose, he married Veronica Strauss in 1962, and after this short-lived marriage, he married Violet Harvey in 1967. He had started to practise as a GP in Bolton by 1924, when he was living at 24 Chorley Old Road, Bolton. By 1950 the couple were living at 1 Fifth Avenue, Heaton, Bolton. He became an enthusiastic member of the Bolton Bridge Club, of which he was a committee member from 1952, and perhaps earlier. He was also active in the Bolton Hebrew Congregation for some years after his arrival there. He was a member of the Synagogue's Literary and Zionist Society, presiding at a meeting in 1924. In 1930 he supported Mark Rubin in marking a presentation to Samuel Isaacson on his Silver Wedding. As the reports in the Jewish Chronicle generally do not regularly name committee members elected at the annual meetings it is impossible to be sure whether he was ever a member of the committee of the Congregation, but we have found no evidence that he was. He eventually left Bolton for the Bournemouth/Poole area, and became a ship's doctor for a time. His death was registered in Southampton in 1989. (information from Sherry Landa; FreeBMD website; National Archives reference HO 144/808/135795; Yorkshire BMD website; Medical Registers 1927, 1935, and 1950 on Ancestry; <http://bolton.bridgeclub.org.uk/committee.php> - website of the Bolton Bridge Club Ltd; JC 5/12/1924, p 6; 22/8/1930, p 21; information from Mrs Ella Lentin; 1930 and 1932 Bolton Electoral register; Ancestry's Index of deaths 1916-2005)

OVERTON, Rose, Mrs (née MENDELSSOHN/MENDLSON) born Leeds about 1899, daughter of a Polish-born tailor Aaron Mendlson and his wife, Leah. Rose married Dr Percy Michael Overton first in 1920 at Leeds register office and at Leeds Great Synagogue, Belgrave St, on 20/2/1924. They had no children. She died in Bournemouth in 1959 (Ancestry Birth Index; Census RG13/4221, Folio 16, p 23; Yorkshire BMD Website; FreeBMD deaths index)

PANIZOVSKY, Boris See **HART, Boris**

PASTER, Wolfe/Velvel, born in 1935 in Manchester. Son of Rev. Isaac Paster and his wife Florence. Isaac, born in Llanelly, married Florence Marks in 1934 in Manchester and settled in the town. Wolfe,

also called by his Hebrew name Velvel, had a sister Anita, born in Manchester in 1940. The family lived firstly in Cheetham Hill and then Prestwich. Wolfe was Cantor at the Bolton Synagogue during the 1950's, usually for the High Holydays. In 1965 he married Micheline Back at Stoke Newington. It is believed that they left England. We have found a Wolfe Paster living in Brooklyn, New York, in the 1990's but have no proof that this is the same man. (Free BMD Website; Ancestry BMD Index; Ancestry British Phone Books; information from Lilian Venet; Ancestry USA Phone directories)

PAULE, Barney (also known as Bernard or Dov)(formerly POLINSKY) born 22/11/1900 in or near Kiev, son of Abraham and Sarah. Arrived in England in 1915 with his mother and four siblings. Settled in Manchester and lived at 42 Bell St, Hightown. Married Ray Marks in London in 1927. No children. Barney and Ray were in Bolton from 1927 to 1967, and were active in the Congregation. He was Honorary Secretary in 1931. Barney was a Bridegroom of the Law in 1936. He was later President of the Congregation, when it moved to Queen Street Mission in 1960, the year in which he also became naturalized. He and his wife jointly ran a ladies' wear shop called Paule's at 124 Derby Street in Bolton. They moved to St Annes in 1967, probably on retirement. The couple celebrated their Golden Wedding in 1987. Ray died in 1994. Barney pre-deceased her, but we have no information on when he died. (Free BMD website; JC 15/5/1931, p 25; 1/7/1977, p 6; 9/10/1936, p 19; 25/11/1960, p 14; 23/9/1994, p 24; information from Philip Conn; London Gazette 15/3/1960, Issue 41983; Naturalization documents and Passport in the Manchester Jewish Museum)

PAULE, Ray, Mrs (née MARKS) born about 1903, married Barney/Bernard Polinsky, later known as Paule, in London in 1927. Settled in Bolton. Also in 1927 the Home Office charged the Polinskys for the use of Paule's as a business name: Ray tried to negotiate a reduction of the ten guinea fee for this, but unsuccessfully. She was elected Treasurer of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee in 1945, and probably remained in this position for many of the following years, as she was elected Treasurer of the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Charitable Society in 1958, and this may have been the successor organisation to the Ladies' Hospitality Committee. In 1967 Ray and Barney moved to St Annes, where Ray became Treasurer of the WIZO group and the Jewish Chronicle referred to her having held this position in Bolton. She died on 13/9/1994 (Free BMD website; Home Office receipt dated 27/10/1927 for ten guineas, in possession of Manchester Jewish Museum; JC 21/9/1945 p 10; 31/10/1958, p 24; 23/9/1994, p 24)

PEARSON, Leonore, Mrs (Née KLETZ) born Bolton, 1892, second daughter of Louis and Lina Kletz, qq.v. (and perhaps twin sister of Benjamin). She was married to Bernard Pearson, son of Mr & Mrs J. Pearson, of Bentley Road, Princes Park, Liverpool, at Higher Broughton Synagogue on 24/6/1915. Their daughter, Felice, was born on 13/6/1922, at their home in Withington, Manchester. She appears to have been their only child. Bernard Pearson was in partnership for some years with his father-in-law, Louis Kletz, q v. It was dissolved in 1943. It is possible that Leonore died in 1947, but no definite information on this. (Lancashire BMD website; JC 2/7/1915, p 1; 16/6/1922, p 1; London Gazette, Issue 36114 30/7/1943; Ancestry's Death index 1916-2005 for England and Wales)

PELZ, Lotte, Mrs (née HANSL) Born Vienna 1924. Came to England as a refugee in the early 1940's. Married Werner Pelz in 1944 in Oxford. Their son Peter was born the following year. Lotte and Werner converted to Christianity. They wrote several theological books including *God is No More, True Deceivers*, and *I Am Adolf Hitler*. Moved to Bolton in the late 1950's and stayed there for about ten years living at the vicarage on Regent Rd, Lostock. They were friendly with the Sheridan family. Lotte and Werner co-wrote plays for their parishioners concerning the existential aspects of religion. A Guardian journalist describes meeting Lotte and Werner and finding her conversation "spellbinding". After leaving Bolton they went to Israel for a few months and lived on a kibbutz. They then moved to Wales. Lotte and Werner divorced in 1970. She died in 1982 in Llanfrach (*Guardian* Obituary for Werner Pelz, 14/8/2006; *Guardian* Letters 1/9/2006; Free BMD Website; Communication with Judith Sheridan; Ancestry Deaths index)

PELZ, Werner, born Berlin, 1921 into an emancipated Jewish family. His father owned a chain of cinemas but was bankrupted in the early 1920's by Germany's post-war economic depression. The Nazi persecution wiped out Werner's parents and many relatives. He was sent to England early in 1939. He worked as a farmhand then was interned for a few months. He volunteered to work on the land in the Australian outback. He and two thousand German and Austrian refugees spent two years there. It was during this time that he began studying the bible and decided to convert to Christianity. He returned to England in 1942, and took a degree at London University. Married Lotte Hansl in 1944. He went to Lincoln Theological College preparing for Holy Orders. He was ordained in 1951 to a curacy in Rusholme, Manchester where he stayed for three years. In 1954 he moved to Bolton to take charge of the parish of Lostock. He ministered there for nine years but began to become disillusioned with the Church, finding it to be a far less liberal institution than he had believed. He did not feel comfortable with its structure and what he considered to be its conservative attitude. His first book *Irreligious Reflections on the Christian Church* was published in 1959. He wrote several other theological books with his wife Lotte and broadcast regularly on the BBC radio programme, Lift Up your Hearts. He also wrote a regular column for the *Guardian*. Werner left his parish and active priesthood in 1963 and went to Israel and lived on a kibbutz. He also worked for CND. Lotte and Werner divorced in 1970. He completed a PhD in Sociology at Bristol University in 1972, then in 1973 he emigrated to Melbourne where he became a lecturer and reader in Sociology at La Trobe University. He also married his second wife Mary Zobel in that year. He stayed at the University until he retired. After retirement he continued to conduct seminars and weekly study groups. He translated *The Wanderer*, a book of epigrams, by the German mystic Angelus Silesian. Werner died in Australia in 2006. (*Daily Telegraph* Obituary 2/9/2006; *Guardian* Obituary 14/8 /2006; Free BMD Website)

PERLBERG, Rebecca, Mrs (Née TALPES or TALPIS) born 1893 in Manchester, daughter of Herman and Betsy Talpes. Herman worked for a jewellery company. Only Rebecca and four of her seven siblings had survived by 1911. The family lived in Higher Broughton in 1901 and Cheetham Hill in 1911. She was a photographer. Married Solomon Perlberg in 1935. They lived on Tonge Moor Rd. Both the Braham and Conn families lodged there for a short time when they first arrived in the town in the late 1930's. Rebecca died in 1979 in Manchester and was buried at Rainsough. (Lancashire BMD website; 1911 census for 45 Bignor St, Cheetham, Manchester; information from Valerie Beaver; information from Philip Conn; MDCS Burial Records)

PERLBERG, Solomon, born about 1893 in Russia, son of Abraham and Betsy Perlberg, who were in Manchester by 1901. In the Census for that year, Abraham worked for a jewellery company. Solomon had six siblings. For a time Solomon and his two eldest siblings lived in Nottingham, where his father was a House furnisher by 1913. Solomon married Rebecca Talpes at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1935, when they were both 42. He was an optician. Solomon was in Bolton from the 1930s onwards appearing in several Trade Directories. The couple lived at 388 Tonge Moor Road. He died 1962 in Bolton, and was buried at Blackley. (1901 census RG13/3767, Fol 108, p 13; Lancs BMD website; 1955 and 1967 Bolton Commercial Directories; JC 8/9/1950, p 29; 1911 Census for 10 Carrington St Nottingham; 1914 Wright's Directory of Nottingham ; MDCS Burial Records)

PHILLIPS, John, born Poland about 1806. Came to England sometime in the 1840's and became a hawker. On 1851 census he was a widower lodging at 95 Bradshawgate, Bolton in the home of Joseph Sharp a furniture broker. By 1861 he was married to Frances (née George) a non -Jewish lady. There were 3 children, Matilda George, aged 14, his step-daughter, Agnes aged 2, born Chorley, and Hannah, 1 month, born Bolton, his daughters. John was described as a traveller. On Hannah's birth certificate of 31/3/1861, John is described as a licensed hawker of cutlery. In 1871 the family were still in Bolton but John did not appear on the Census. In 1881 the family were living on Fletcher St in Bolton, again without John. John died in Bolton on 6/12/1883. The death certificate gives his age as 68. He died of acute

bronchitis at 58 Holden St. The informant was his daughter Matilda. Interestingly many Polish Jews adopted the surname Phillips when they came to England including HT's great-grandfather. (Census 1851, HO 107/2210; Census 1861, RG 09/2813, Folio 18, p 28; Census 1871, RG10/3937, Folio 142, p 20; Census 1881 RG11/4488, Folio 100, p 16; information from Sheila Crook, a descendent; copies of birth entry of Hannah Phillips and death entry of John Phillips)

PHILLIPS, Michal/Michael, previously ISENSTEIN born 1901, the son of Philip and Polly Isenstein, (both Russian-born) and brother of Myer, q.v. The brothers were in business in Bolton at 93 Great Moor St. They were cabinet makers and dealers in furniture sundries. In 1911 the family were living in Liverpool. Their eldest child Fanny was born in Russia but their other four children were born in Liverpool. The Isensteins appear in the 1927 Tillotson's Trade Directory and in the Bolton Electoral registers throughout the 1930's. Michal married Eva Grossman at Liverpool Old Synagogue in 1924. Eva and Michael also had a cabinet making business at Great Ancoats St, Manchester. They lived there in the early years of their marriage before moving to Park Rd, Prestwich. The family changed their surname to Phillips in the early 1920's. Both surnames appear on Michal's marriage record. Fanny Isenstein formally changed her surname in 1938. Michael died in 1980 and is buried at Rainsough. (1911 census schedule for Great Orford St Liverpool; Tillotson's 1927 Directory; Bolton electoral registers 1932-1936; Lancashire BMD Website; London Gazette 17/6/1938. Conversation with Valerie Phillips, daughter-in-law)

PHILLIPS, Myer, previously ISENSTEIN, born about 1907 son of Philip and Polly Isenstein, younger brother of Michael/Michal, q.v. They were in business in Bolton at 93 Great Moor St. as cabinet makers and dealers in furniture sundries. In 1911 he was living at 13 Great Orford Street, Liverpool, with his parents and siblings Fanny, Ruben, and Abraham. There had been six children of the marriage, all of whom had survived. The Isensteins appear in the 1927 Tillotson's Trade Directory and in the Bolton electoral registers throughout the 1930's. Myer married Bunty Grossman at Liverpool Hope Place synagogue in 1932. Myer and Bunty lived in Liverpool. The family changed their surname to Phillips in the early 1920's. Myer and Bunty later moved to Newcastle upon Tyne where he died in 1980. (1911 census schedule for 13, Great Orford St Liverpool; Tillotson's 1927 Directory; Bolton electoral registers 1932-1936; Lancashire BMD Website; London Gazette 17/6/1938)

PHILLIPS, Myer Abraham, Dr born Durham 4/8/1904, son of Philip B Phillips. Myer went to Durham School followed by medical school at the University of Durham where he qualified MB and BS in 1926. He married Leah Harris in 1934 at the Cathedral Rd Synagogue in Cardiff. They had three children, Celia, John and Andrea. Celia (Mrs Ronald Ryer) died in 1978 aged thirty-five. In 1935 Myer was in practice in Farnworth at 33 Park St. By 1939 he had moved to Middleton, Manchester. In 1947 he and Leah and the family moved to Bournemouth, where he remained in general practice. He died in Bournemouth on 13/4/1991 and is buried at Kinson cemetery. An obituary in the BMJ describes him as "a knowledgeable and courteous man, an ideal general practitioner. He developed an interest in ophthalmology and was for many years a clinical assistant in the eye department of Royal Victoria Westbourne Hospital. Myer was a keen amateur photographer ...and an active Freemason." (FreeBMD birth Index; Ancestry Medical Registers; JewishGen Worldwide Burial Registry; JC 29/9/1978, p 21; 19/4/1991, p 17; British Medical Journal obituary)

PICZENIK, Charles, born about 1891 in Austrian Galicia. He was already helping his father Jacob and brother Joseph in the drapery business by 1911, and must have continued to do so perhaps for many years after his father's death. Seems to have been a less dynamic personality than his brother, Joseph, as he never features in reports in the Jewish Chronicle on congregational or other communal matters. The two brothers nevertheless appear to have been close. In 1927 he and Joseph were granted letters of administration to his father's considerable estate. He married in 1923 Mary Kathleen Stone, perhaps a

gentile, which may also partly explain his lack of active participation in communal life. He died 26/5/1957, aged 67, and was buried next to his brother, and parents, in Blackley Cemetery. (1911 Census schedule for 191 Bury New Rd, Manchester; England and Wales, National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations 1929; Lancashire BMD website; Blackley cemetery M.I.)

PICZENIK, Jacob, (surname probably originally WUNSCH) born in the Austrian province of Galicia about 1858, was lodging at 15 Dewhurst Street, Cheetham, Manchester, in 1891, with a family called Frennd (also from Austria). He was already married, but apparently brought his family over later. The 1891 Census describes him as a “Job merchant”, with the word “shop” written in, and the enumerator has put a cross in the column for neither employed nor employer, which probably indicates that he was working for himself and alone. We are unable to find him in the 1901 Census, but the barrister who appeared for his daughters in the course of an action involving the administration of his estate, in 1929, said that he had come to England in 1904, so it appears he left England between 1891 and 1901, but returned in 1904. He then developed an enormous business selling goods, mainly drapery, in the markets in Ashton-under-Lyne, Farnworth, Warrington, Blackburn and Earlestown. He was apparently hardly able to write, which suggests that another family member completed the 1911 Census schedule for him, as that is very clear. The bank account for the prospering business was in his elder son Joseph’s name, and the first appearance of a member of the family in a directory is in 1909, when his son Joseph is listed in the Slater’s Manchester, Salford & Suburban Directory. By 1911 he was living at 191 Bury New Road, with his wife of thirty-one years, Sima or Zima, (49 years old) sons Jozeph [sic] (27) and Charley (20), and daughters Rachel (25), Eva (17), Dora (15), Jany (12), Betzy (10) and Hilda (5). Only the last had been born in England. The boys were both assisting in the business, as was his daughter Eva, but Rachel appears to have been helping out in the home. At some point he must have been a member of a lodge of the Grand Order Sons of Jacob, as a lodge (number 36) was named after him by 1930. He died aged 67 at 42 Cold Bath Road, Harrogate, on 21/7/1923, and was buried at Blackley Cemetery, Manchester. A tablet in his memory was unveiled in the Beth Hamedrash of the South Broughton Synagogue in 1925. The value of his effects was estimated at £3719 in 1929, which would be equal to £176,000 in 2010 using the retail price index, or £559,000 using average earnings. (RG12/3262, Folio 38, p 18; London Gazette, Issue 33975, page 5, 5/9/1933; 1911 Census schedule for 191 Bury New Road, Manchester; Slater’s Manchester, Salford & Suburban Directory, 1909; JC 20/12/1929, p 38 and 10/1/1930, p 42; England and Wales, National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations 1927; JC 7/8/1925, p 10; Blackley cemetery M.I.; Measuringworth website)

PICZENIK, Joseph, born about 1883 in Austrian Galicia. He appears in a directory of 1909 as a fent dealer at 191 Bury New Road. In 1928 he married Freda Kreike at the South Broughton Synagogue in 1928. They had three sons, Jacob, Sydney/Sidney Leon, and Benjamin. He was elected President of the Rydal Mount Synagogue, in Manchester, in 1930, retaining this position for eighteen years, after which he became Honorary Life President. In 1933 he became naturalized: the naturalisation notice in the London Gazette lists him as “Jozef Elias Wunsch (known as Joseph Piczenik)”. The 1932 telephone directory shows his home at 121 Great Cheetham St West, (his address at the time of his death) and his business premises, dealing with silk and woollens, at 49 Portland Street in Central Manchester. He died on 22/10/1950, and was buried in Blackley Cemetery next to his parents. (Slater’s Manchester, Salford & Suburban Directory, 1909; Lancashire BMD website; JC 3/11/1950, p 2 & 17/11/1950, p 8; London Gazette issue 33975, page 5, 5/9/1933; 1932 Telephone directory for Manchester, on Ancestry; JC 17/11/1950, p 8, obituary; Blackley cemetery M.I.)

PICZENIK, Simi, (Mrs) wife of Jacob Piczenik, born Austria (probably Galicia province) about 1862. Married Jacob Piczenik about 1880. She died on 22/9/1926, after some years trying to referee difficult relations among her children, principally the two sons and some of the daughters, as Joseph, the elder son, controlled the money even before his father died. (1911 Census schedule for 191 Bury New Rd,

Manchester; England and Wales, National Probate Calendar Index of Wills and Administrations 1928; JC 20/12/1929, p 38)

PINKUS, Aaron born in Prussian Poland about 1855, the son of ?Eirick and Celinda Pinkus. Listed in Harfield's Commercial Directory of the Jews of the United Kingdom (published 1894) as a draper and general dealer at Ardleigh Range [which should be Audley Range](no number given) Blackburn. Aaron Pinkus first appears in the census in 1871, in the house of his father, Eirick [sic] Pincus, at 53 Regent St, Leeds, with his mother Celinda, sister Hannah, brother Julius, and younger brother Herman. They were all born in Prussia, and his father was a wholesale jeweller. In 1875 he was listed as Aaron Pinkus and Company, with a stall on Bolton Market. By 1881 he had moved to Blackburn, where he was living at 21 Millham Street, with his wife, Elizabeth, born in Clitheroe, and a son George H., aged three, born in Darwen. This census gave his place of birth as (?) Nistetno, Poland (the writing isn't clear), and his occupation as Insurance Agent. The 1891 Census tells us that he lived at 75 Audley Range, Blackburn, his wife, Elizabeth was a milliner and dressmaker, and his son Frederick was seven, so that George, his first son, must have died in the meantime. This census also tells us that Aaron was blind in one eye from birth, and that Frederick had been born in Jarrow, county Durham, which implies that he had been living away from Blackburn, at least for a time. The 1900 directory, the last Blackburn directory in which he appeared, listed him again as an Insurance agent, this time for the British Workman Society, at 61 Blackburn Street. The 1901 Census lists his wife, Elizabeth, as a shirt and dressmaker at 46 Blackburn Street, with their son, Frederick [now Hargreaves] as a photographer, but Aaron himself was absent from the household. It is interesting that Frederick had taken his mother's maiden name at this point, when his [presumed] father was absent from the home on Census night, but still more interesting that the couple were actually married in Prestwich in 1893, almost ten years after Frederick's birth. Aaron was very active in communal matters in Blackburn, where he took the lead in the formation of the first Congregation, in 1893, and was elected first Vice-President of the new Congregation in May that year. By April 1895 he had become a Trustee of the Congregation, and in January 1896 he was elected Honorary Secretary. In January 1900 he was listed as President of the Chevra Kaddisha in the Jewish Chronicle report on the formation of that body. The last reference to him that I can find in the Jewish Chronicle is to his seconding a vote of thanks to a speaker in late July 1900. It seems likely that he was the Aaron Pincus [sic] who died in Manchester North Registration district, in the December quarter of 1925, and that he may have either succumbed to some long-term illness or left his family. In this case he was probably the Aaron Pincus who was buried at Blackley in 1925, when he would have been about 70. (1871 Census ref RG10/4552, Folio 133, p 8; 1881 Census ref RG11/4197, Folio 35, p 28; 1891 Census ref, RG12/3405, Folio 42, p 42; ABMA/10/1 Local Collection Bolton Central Library; MDCS burial records online)

PLAGERSON, Hannah, Mrs (née SEABERG) born Pembroke, 1905, daughter of Nathan and Annie Seaberg, her father a traveller in drapery by 1911 in Cheetham, Manchester. She married Reuben Plageron at the United Synagogue, in Cheetham Hill Road, in 1932. She was a keen amateur photographer, who donated many of her collection of family photographs to the Greater Manchester County Record Office. Before marriage she lived at Hightown, Manchester with her parents. She appears to have worked for Robinson, Nelson and Co., furnishers, of 325, City Road, Manchester. After her marriage she and Reuben lived at 41 Bishop's Road, Sedgley Park. They lived in Edgworth, Bolton during the war years. She never remarried after the early death of her husband in 1944, but returned to live in North Manchester at 2 Prestwich Park South around the end of the war. She later moved south to be with her son David, and died in the Plymouth area in 1989. (Free BMD website; the National Archives, Access to Archives website; Ancestry, telephone directory for Manchester area, 1946; Ancestry, Deaths Index, 1916-2005)

PLAGERSON, Reuben (usually known as Dick) born 1895, son of Abraham and Dorah Plageron (née Antick). Father a smallware dealer and jewellery traveller, born Russia. Married Hannah Seaberg in 1932 at the United Synagogue, in Cheetham Hill Road. He met his wife at the Three Courts, a Jewish

tennis club in Manchester. They went to Neuchatel in Switzerland for their honeymoon, which suggests they were already prosperous. His hobby was keeping pigeons. Two children: Dorothy, born Manchester 1935, (later Mrs Schindler) and David, born Bolton, 1942, who became an artist and wood carver. The family moved to Bolton around 1939/1940, probably to escape the bombing and lived at 292 Blackburn Rd, Edgworth. Reuben gained a B.Sc. at Manchester University and worked for a time at a Chemical company called Levensteins. During the war he worked on a project connected with dyestuffs. (Levensteins became part of the British Dyestuffs Corporation and in 1926 the company, with several others, merged to form ICI). He died 1944 and was buried at Failsworth. (1901 Census RG13/3725, Folio 127, p 5; 1911 Census Schedule for 11a Perth (?) St, Cheetham; the National Archives, Access to Archives website; JC 13/3/1942, p 3; MDCS Burial Records)

POGREL, Ethel, Mrs See LEMON, Ethel, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE)

POSNANSKY, Brenda Minnie See RICHARDSON, Brenda Minnie, Mrs

POSNANSKY, Devorah/Dora, Mrs. (née COHEN), first wife of Simon Posnansky, born Bolimów, Poland about 1881. Married Simon in 1903 at Manchester Great Synagogue. She bore him seven children, six of whom survived. She died in 1916 at home in Bolton a few days after the birth of her last child who was named Dora in her memory. (Lancs BMD website; information from Madeleine Shaner, grand-daughter)

POSNANSKY, Dolly, Mrs (née COHEN) second wife of Simon Posnansky. She was born in Manchester in 1902, the eldest of the four daughters of David Cohen, a glazier, and his second wife Sarah Breine, qq.v. Dolly's sisters were Jane, Annie and Miriam. She moved with her family to 15 Bark St Bolton about 1913. Her mother suffered ill-health and Dolly helped look after her and the younger siblings, and to keep house. Dolly married Simon Posnansky, her uncle, when she was barely sixteen and became stepmother to his six children, some of whom were only a year or two younger than she was. Dolly had five children of her own. Her son Merrick recalls that she was an excellent cook and housekeeper who enjoyed literature and the cinema. She had hoped at one time to become a teacher. She was widowed in 1948. She later went to live with her daughter Brenda and family in Middlesbrough where she died at the age of seventy-two on 1/3/1975, and was buried in Middlesbrough Hebrew Cemetery. (Information from Shirley Horwich, relative; Free BMD Website; *Africa and Archaeology: an Expatriate Life* by Merrick Posnansky, published 2009 Radcliffe Press; Memoir of Leonard Simons, son)

POSNANSKY, Merrick, son of Simon Posnansky and his second wife Dolly. Merrick was born 1931 in Bolton. He attended Church Rd Junior School, then Canon Slade Grammar school. He later studied on scholarships at the Universities of Nottingham and Cambridge. At Nottingham, he was President of the Jewish Society and founder Chairman of the University Archaeology Society. His achievements were reported in the Bolton Evening News in August 1953. On receiving his Doctorate in archaeology he went out to Kenya in 1956 and served as warden of the Prehistoric sites of the Royal National Parks of Kenya. From 1958 to 1962, he was Curator of the Uganda Museum and introduced the teaching of archaeology in East and Central Africa. From 1964 to 1967 Merrick was Director of Makerere University College African Studies programme in Kampala before being appointed Professor of Archaeology at the University of Ghana in 1967. In 1976 Merrick left Africa for California to become Professor of history and anthropology at UCLA. He is now Professor Emeritus. In 2001, he became the first non-American to receive the Harrington Medal of the Society for Historical Archaeology. He excavated his last site, the Egyptian fort of Dufile on the Upper Nile, in 2006. In 2009, Merrick published his memoir, *Africa and Archaeology: Empowering an Expatriate Life*. He has also edited five other volumes and is author of more than two hundred papers, book chapters, notes and reviews largely on African history, archaeology and rock art. In 2011 in Norwich, he delivered the Jane Goodman Memorial Lecture on Jewish history in East and West Africa. In 1961 Merrick married Eunice Lubego the first African woman to graduate from

East Africa. They had three daughters. Eunice died in 2003. Merrick, his daughters and six grandchildren all live in California. (Information from Merrick Posnansky Dec 2011; Bolton Evening News 21/8/1953)

POSNANSKY, Simon (Hebrew name Zachariah) born about 1877 in Bolimów, between Łódź and Warsaw, Poland. He was the eldest of six children. His parents were Yehuda and Minna. The family were Orthodox. Simon came to England in the late 1890's and lodged with cousins in Manchester. He married Devorah/Dora Cohen in 1903 at Manchester Great Synagogue. He was a tailor by profession and moved to Bolton that same year, working for a local Jewish tailor. He and Devorah (Dora) lived on Bullock Street in a rented terraced house. Soon afterwards, Simon bought a house on Bark Street where he had a workshop. Later he moved to a bigger house on Bark St and had his tailoring establishment in Crown St, in the former Labour Exchange, where some of the old desks became tailors' benches. His son Barney and son in law Nathan Weiner worked for him. Simon and Devorah had seven children, one of whom died in infancy. The children were Rachael born about 1904; Ben David (Barney) about 1907; Janey about 1908; Annie/Hannah 1910; Sarah about 1914 and Dora in 1916. Devorah died a few days after Dora's birth, and two years later Simon married his niece Dolly Cohen. She and her parents David (the glazier) and Sarah Breine Cohen, sister of Simon's first wife, lived next door. Dolly was the eldest of their children. She was barely sixteen, Simon was forty-one. They moved to Cope Bank in the Smithills area of Bolton in 1922 where the first of their five children, Brenda, was born. Next came Leonard in 1926; then Freda in 1927, Merrick in 1931 and Ruth in 1942. All the children were registered with the surname Posnansky but in the mid-1930's some of them became known as Simons. Simon was a member of the Bolton Synagogue, serving as treasurer in 1921-22, 1923-25 and 1929-30, as well as Marriage Secretary from or around 1944. He was Bridegroom of the Law in 1931. He visited Poland in 1922 with his brother Morris in order to erect a tombstone for their parents. He visited again in 1930 to see his sisters who had moved to Warsaw. Simon's family perished in Auschwitz. Merrick Posnansky in his memoir recalls that his father was always well dressed, and often wore a waistcoat with a gold watch and chain and grey spats. He enjoyed a game of Whist or Rummy on a Sunday night, but had few other diversions. He was very hard-working, averaging a sixty-hour week. Simon appeared regularly in the Bolton Trade Directories. He died in 1948 and was buried at Blackley. A tribute appeared in the Jewish Chronicle which described him as "a sincere Jew and a supporter of many charitable causes." (Lancashire BMD; Africa and Archaeology: Empowering An Expatriate Life, by Merrick Posnansky, published 2009 (Radclyffe Press); 1911 Bolton Directory; 1916 Post Office Directory; 1922 and 1932 Tillotson's Directories; information from Ruth Shemesh, his daughter, and Shirley Horwich, his grand-daughter; JC 2/10/1931, p 9; 16/6/1944, p 13; 16/4/48, p15; MDCS Burial Records)

PRAG, Abraham Joseph, born 1895 in Merthyr Tydfil, a son of Julius and Esther Prag, and grandson of Jacob Casper Prag, a Prussian-born minister at Seel St Synagogue, Liverpool. Abraham followed his father Julius into the pawnbroking business in Merthyr Tydfil. He married Edith Levitt at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation in 1922 and had six children; Derek Nathan (born 1923), Leah Sheila (born 1924), Julian (born 1926), Joan (born 1929), Michael (born 1936) and David (born 1941) of whom Michael and David were born in Bolton. It appears that Abraham added the jewellery business to pawnbroking, perhaps when he moved to Bolton – his business was in Newport Street and was called The London Bullion Company. It is also remembered as selling crucifixes! The family moved to Bolton in the early 1930s, living firstly behind the shop and later in Somerset Road. He made a generous donation to the Council for German Jewry fund in 1939, under the heading of "Per Bolton Hebrew Congregation." Abe was elected as Hon Secretary of Bolton Synagogue in 1942 and 1944. It is believed that two of his sons, Julian and David, ran a watch and clockmaking business in Oldham for many years. Died 9/10/1971 in Bolton, aged 76, and was buried at Blackley. (Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD Website; www.192.com accessed 14/3/2012; JC 12/6/1942, p 12; JC 16/6/1944 p 13; JC 29/10/1971, p 29; 31/3/1939, p 15; information from Sheila Isaacs, daughter, and Michael Rothstein; MDCS Burial Records)

PRAG, Derek Nathan, born 6/8/1923, Merthyr Tydfil, eldest son of Abraham and Edith (Née Levitt) Prag, q.v. He attended Bolton School 1934-1941 then read modern languages at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in the British Army in the Intelligence Corps from 1942-1947. He then studied for a further degree in Economics at Cambridge before beginning a career in journalism. Married Dora Weiner on 23/9/1948 at Central Synagogue, Manchester. Three sons, Nicholas, Jonathan and Stephen, the first two born in Bolton, the last in Luxembourg. Worked for Reuters from 1950-55 in Madrid and Brussels. For a few years ran his own public affairs consultancy company. Worked for the European Union living in Luxembourg then was elected Conservative Member of the European Parliament for Hertfordshire in 1979 and held the seat until 1994. He organized and chaired the London Europe Society from 1973-2001. He spoke seven languages fluently. He and Dora settled in Welwyn Garden City and were active in the Jewish community there. In 1974 he received Silver Medal of European Merit for services to European Unity. In 1986 he was vice-chairman of a committee of enquiry into Fascism and Racism. In 1996 he was made a Commander of the Order of Leopold II (a Belgian Honour). He died 20/1/2010 aged 86. (Wikipedia article on him; JC 1/10/1948, p 2; Bolton News 7/10/1997, online edition; JC 5/3/2010, p 36; Debrett's People of Today; EU Business Obituary 5/2/2010; Welwyn Hatfield Times Obituary 7/2/2010)

PRAG, Dora, (Mrs) (Née WEINER) daughter of Nat and Raye Weiner of Bolton, born Bolton, 1925. Attended Bolton School. Intended to go into nursing and became a student at Manchester Royal Infirmary but decided it was not her vocation and went to work at the offices of the De Havilland Company in Bolton. She married Derek Prag, q.v., on 23/9/1948 at Central Synagogue, Manchester. They had known one another from childhood, attending Cheder together at Wentworth St. Dora was musical and sang in amateur light opera concerts in Bolton's Albert Hall. In about 1955 she and Derek left Bolton for Luxembourg, where their third son Stephen was born. They eventually returned to England in 1965 and settled in Welwyn Garden City. Dora was active in the local Conservative party. She and Derek were sponsors of the European Union Youth Orchestra. She died in 2011 in her eighty-sixth year. (Information from Madeleine Shaner, sister; Lancs BMD website; Information from Ben Goldman)

PRAG, Edith, Mrs (née LEVITT) daughter of Nathan Levitt and his wife, of 160 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. Wife of Abraham Prag, q.v., whom she married 1922 at Liverpool Old Hebrew Congregation. She died at St Albans on 10/1/1992, aged 94 and was buried at Waltham Abbey Cemetery, Essex. (Lancashire BMD website; JC 17/1/1992, p 29; 2/1/1993, p 22)

PRAG, Sheila See ISAACS, Sheila (Mrs)

PRESSMAN, Edith, Mrs (née WISE) born Manchester 1911, daughter of Jacob and Bessie Wise, who arrived in Bolton about 1913. Edith attended local school and Cheder. She married George Pressman in Manchester in 1935 and moved to Crumpsall, Manchester that year. She gave birth to a son, Eli, on 18/11/1936 and a daughter, Benita, in 1939. George and Edith had a retail business selling bedding and household goods in Cheetham Hill. George died in 1951 and Edith in 1990, both in Manchester. (1911 census for 36 Caroline St. Manchester; JC 27/11/1936, p 1; Free BMD Website; Conversation with Shirley Horwich, cousin)

PRICE, Bryan A., younger son of Harry and Lena Price, born Bolton 1949. Grew up in Bolton, where he attended cheder, but moved with the family to Prestwich in 1957. He married, 1975, at Bury, Barbara van der Walde. Two children, Daniel Benjamin, born 1976, Bury, and Rachel Sharon, born 1979, Bury. He is an electrical contractor, and now lives in Sunnybank, Bury. Formerly a Scout Leader, and a long standing leader and Safety and Training Officer for the Pennine Wayfarers Rambling Club. (Free BMD website; Ancestry's England & Wales Marriage Index; Ancestry's England & Wales Birth Index; information from Bryan Price)

PRICE, David Harry, known as Harry, born Bridgend, South Wales, 1915, son of Mr & Mrs J. Price. His engagement to Lena Wise was announced in 1942 in the JC, and includes the address of his father as “Jassyville”, Merthyr Mawr Rd, Bridgend. He was a Corporal in the RAF at the time. He and Lena married in 1943, at Central Synagogue, Manchester. Two sons, Stewart (born 1946) and Bryan (born 1949), both in Bolton. Harry ran first a market stall, then a menswear shop in Bolton on Derby St. The family lived in Bolton until the mid 1950’s, then moved to North Manchester but continued to run the Bolton shop. Harry died on 24/10/1962 and was buried at Blackley Cemetery. (Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD Website; JC 26/6/1942, p 9; Information from his son Bryan Price; Ancestry BMD Website)

RECHNITZ, Dolly, Mrs (née SCHUSTER) appears in the 1945 Bolton electoral Register living at 140 Chorley Old Rd. Dolly was born in London in 1919. In 1940 she married Erik Samuel Rechnitz (born in Islington in 1915) in Swansea. Both died in London, Erik in 2001 and Dolly in 2002. There are no further references to Rechnitz in the Bolton records. Perhaps Dolly went to Bolton to escape the Blitz? She and Erik had three sons. Paul, born Bakewell in 1944; John, born Hackney in 1948; and Terence, also born Hackney in 1950. Dolly appears in the London Electoral registers from 1947 onwards. (Free BMD; Find My Past Website; Bolton Electoral Register 1945; Ancestry BMD; Ancestry London Electoral registers)

REDFORD, Isabella, Mrs (née KLETZ) born Glasgow about 1890, eldest daughter of Louis and Lina Kletz who lived in Bolton from about 1892 to 1904. Isabella was married in 1916 to Bernard Redford, also known as Bernard Rochler, in Lambeth. It appears that the couple had no children. Bernard Redford died 1949 at 126 Leicester Rd, Salford, and Isabella in 1966, also in the Salford area. (1901 Census ref RG13/3726/Folio 95, p 14; FreeBMD website; JC 15/7/1949, p 2; Ancestry Death Index for England & Wales)

REUBEN, Ellis, born Manchester about 1908, son of Joseph, a Russian-born waterproof worker, and Ada Reuben. In 1911 the family lived at 10 Emsworth St, Cheetham Hill. Ellis had a waterproof company in Bolton at 32 Deansgate called Roberts and Co. Ellis appears in the 1932 Bolton Electoral Register. His home address was 385 Cheetham Hill Rd. Ellis married Sarah Bloch in 1935 at Manchester Great Synagogue. They lived in Manchester at first then moved to Southport in about 1950. Ellis died in 1989. The death was registered in Liverpool. (Find My past 1911 Census for 10 Emsworth St; Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry British Phone Books; Find My past Death Index)

RICHARDS, Isaac, Rev, born 23/9/1913, son (the seventh of eight children) of Mr & Mrs L. Richards, of 28 Loudon Grove, Liverpool. Attended Liverpool Yeshiva and qualified as a minister in 1935. He then held an appointment at Bangor, North Wales, in 1937. He was in Bolton by March 1938, (if not slightly earlier, as he attended a meeting there in January 1938) when he became engaged to Lily Pryzgodá, whom he married in Stepney later in 1938. Their daughter Monica was born in Bolton in 1940. Rev Richards was granted a commission in the Royal Army Chaplains’ Department in May 1944. In this capacity he was soon helping with the removal of Jewish women survivors of Belsen - who did not wish to return to Poland - to another camp, Lingen, near the Dutch border, where conditions were terrible. Rev Richards was in charge at Lingen and struggling to improve the place for the women transferred there. After the war, by 1948, he was in Johannesburg as registrar to a Central Ecclesiastical Board of the South African Union of Progressive Judaism. He was for some years, until late 1954 or early 1955, Minister of the Port Elizabeth Reform Congregation. In 1955 he attended a meeting of the Liberal Jewish Congregation in Liverpool, and attacked the British Jewish community, saying that whilst the lay people had become more tolerant and progressive, the rabbis had “gone the opposite way.” He added that at that time Anglo-Jewry’s rabbis were “meshugoyim and fanatics who are chasing people away.” During this period his wife, Lily, died (in 1951) and he and his daughter made Aliyah to Israel, but returned, and he then became director of Education of the Hebrew and religion classes at Cape Town Progressive Congregation, where he met his second wife, Faye. He took a Sabbatical year in 1966 and went to study at the Leo Baeck Rabbinical College in London. He was ordained a Rabbi in 1967 and on return to South

Africa became Rabbi of the Progressive Jewish Congregation of Durban, from which he finally retired in 2002, after two earlier failed attempts. His second wife, Faye, died in 1998. He died in Durban, South Africa, on 25/5/2007, aged 93. (JC 21/5/1937, p 31; 31/8/2007, p 34 (obituary); 28/1/1938, p 32; 4/3/1938, p 9; 27/9/1940, p 3; Ancestry Index of Marriages 1916-2005; Ancestry Index of Births 1916-2005; JC 12/5/1944, p 11; 15/6/1945, pp 1 & 9; 13/2/1948, p 6; 13/5/1955, p 22; 22/7/1983, p 22)

RICHARDS, Lily, Mrs (née PRYZGODA) first wife of Rev Isaac Richards and mother of Monica who was born 1940 in Bolton. She died in 1951. (JC 29/7/1940, p 3; web page www.saupj.org.za/articles/rabbirichards.html;

RICHARDSON, Brenda Minnie, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) the eldest child of Simon and his second wife Dolly (Dora). Brenda, named after her grandmother Sarah Breine, was born in 1922 in Bolton. She married Theodore Richardson in 1947 at Bolton Synagogue. Their engagement was announced in the JC. The couple lived in Middlesborough and had one daughter. Brenda's mother Dolly went to live near them in her later years. Brenda died in 1976. The death was registered in Cleveland. (Lancashire BMD Website; JC 28/6/1946, p 3; Ancestry BMD; Memoir of Leonard Simons, brother)

ROSEN, Clara, (known as Clary) Mrs (née LANZETTER) youngest daughter of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter, qq.v., born Austria about 1900. Went to local school in Bolton and attended the Cheder. Was successful in the Oxford Local Examination in 1913. Married David Rosen, a tax inspector, 1921, at Bolton. They lived first in Bolton with Clary's parents and eventually settled in Prestwich. Two children, Ronald Sheridan Rosen, born 1925 in Bolton, and Barbara Patricia Rosen, born 1932 in Salford. Clary was a very clever linguist, and worked for the British High Commission as a translator of German and Yiddish at the end of World War 2. She died 1979, aged 79, in Bury registration district. (JC 5/9/1913, p 21; JC 11/3/1921, p 28; 1911 Census schedule for 100 Great Moor St; LancashireBMD website; Free BMD Births Index; information from Stella Barsh, neice)

ROSEN, David Henry, son of Israel Morris and Rose Rosen (née Frost), of Mile End Road, London. David was born about 1895 in London and became a tax inspector. He had siblings Aaron, Golda and Abraham. He married Clary, the youngest daughter of Jacob and Fanny Lanzetter in Bolton in 1921. Soon after this he was speaking to the Synagogue Literary Society, proposing "that the balance of funds belonging to the society be devoted for the distribution of prizes to the children of the Cheder." In March 1922 he opened a debate on Jewish life in London and in the Provinces. From 1923 to 1924 he was Honorary Secretary of the Congregation, and perhaps assisting with the duties of the post as early as the summer of 1922. By 1925 he and his wife had moved to Great Cheetham St, Manchester, and they later lived in Bishop's Road, Prestwich. He died 30/1/1941, and was buried at Failsworth. One of his death notices refers to him as "adored uncle of Pearl and Stella," the daughters of his sister and brother in law, Annie and Isaac Glass. He left £1296. (1901 Census ref RG13/ 326, Folio 6, p 2 ; 1911 Census Schedule for 134 Oxford St, Stepney; JC 4/3/1921, p 1; 6/1/1922, p 28; 31/3/1922, p 42; 23/6/1922, p 3; British Phone Books on Ancestry for Liverpool etc, 1925; JC 7/2/1941, p 4; England and Wales, National Probate Calendar Index of Wills etc, on Ancestry; MDCS Burials online)

ROSENBERG, Annie, Mrs (née GOODENDAY) born Bolton 1908, daughter of Abraham Moses and Leah (née Noar) Goodenday. In 1944 she married Harold Rosenberg in Manchester. They had two daughters, born in Manchester, one of whom, Mrs. Louise Ellman, was successively Leader of Lancashire County Council and then MP for Liverpool Riverside. (FreeBMD website; 1911 Census for 16 Bark St. Bolton; Ancestry BMD website)

ROSENTHAL, John, born Jacob Rosenthal in Salford in 1890, son and second child of Samuel and Annie Rosenthal. Samuel was a Russian-born draper, Annie was a milliner born in Warsaw. They came to

England in the late 1880s. In the Census of 1891, Samuel, Annie and their two children were living in Salford. By 1901 they had moved to 31 Cheetham Hill Rd and had four children. By 1911 Samuel was described as a financial agent. Jacob was a solicitor's articled clerk. They were still at the same address. John (Jacob) appears in the Phone Books from 1922 onwards as a solicitor with a practice in John Dalton St, Manchester. He appears from 1934 to 1945 with a second practice in Bolton at 57 Newport St. The Bolton Electoral register of 1935 gives his home address as Lytton Ave, Cheetham Hill. John retired in about 1950. The practice was acquired by Cecil Ellison. It became Ellison, Blank, Goldsmith. In the 1980's the practice had branch offices in Farnworth, Horwich and Little Lever. The head office was still in Manchester. The Greater Manchester County Record Office has Rosenthal family photographs and other memorabilia. The records held there mention that John's father, Samuel, was a typewriter dealer as well as a financial agent. (Ancestry BMD Website Ancestry Censuses 1891RG12/3216, Folio56, p 4; RG13/3770, folio39, p 68; 1911 Census for 31 Cheetham Hill Rd Manchester; Ancestry Phone Books; Bolton Electoral register 1935; information from Eric Goldsmith, solicitor)

ROSENWEIG, Maurice, born Maurice Nipe, 1919 Cuckfield, Sussex, son of Selina Nipe. There are two people named Selina Nipe in the records, one born in 1893 in Salford and one born 1898 in Pendleton. The family were not Jewish. It is likely that Maurice was born out of wedlock. In 1921 Selina married Wolfe Rosenweig at Manchester Reform Synagogue, having converted to Judaism. Wolfe, born Manchester about 1893, was the son of an Austrian-born umbrella manufacturer. Maurice took his stepfather's name. Maurice appears in a JC report of 1941, as a prisoner of war. He was a Private in the R.A.M.C. His home address was 30 Queen St Bolton. In 1943 he married Vera Anderton at Bolton Register office. He died in 1945. The death was registered in Farnworth. (Ancestry Birth Index; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; 1911 census for 57 Fenny St Manchester; JC 28/11/1941 p17; Ancestry Death Index)

ROTENBERG, Abraham Benjamin, born about 1877 in Manchester one of seven children of Morris and Mary Rotenberg. Morris was Russian and worked as a mackintosh maker. Mary was German-born. In 1881 the family lived on Mary St in Cheetham. They moved to Pendleton and lived in the town for several years appearing there in 1891 and 1901 Censuses. Abraham Benjamin, known as Benn, was a watchmaker. Married Rachel/Ray Caminesky 1907 at Manchester New Synagogue. They had three sons. Hyman Cyril, in 1908, in Pendleton, Joseph Geoffrey in 1913 in Bolton and Ivor Daryl in 1916 in Bury. At some point Benn became known as Albert Benson Ray. In 1911 they were living in Pendleton. Benjamin was described as a watchmaker, jeweller and optologist. In JC Sept 1912 they sent New Year greetings from their address in Bolton, 79 Orlando Street. The birth of Joseph was announced in the JC in August 1913. Benn Rotenberg (Albert Benson Ray) died in 1954. The death was registered in the Fylde area. (1881 Census RG11/4020, Folio 451, p 29; 1891 Census RG12/3204, Folio 140, p 6; 1901 census RG13/3716, Folio 114, p 7; 1911 Census schedule for 295 Broad St, Pendleton; Lancs BMD Website; JC 13/9/1912; JC 29/8/1913; information from Geoffrey Weisgard, great-nephew; Free BMD Website)

ROTENBERG, Hyman Cyril, son of Benn and Ray. He was born 1908 in Pendleton. Lived in Bolton for only a couple of years. When his father changed the family name, he became known as Cyril Ray. He attended Manchester Grammar School and Jesus College Oxford. He became a journalist and a well known expert and writer on wine. In 1939 he became war correspondent for the Manchester Guardian. Later worked on *The Daily Express*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Spectator* and *The Observer*. Married Elizabeth Mary Brocklehurst in 1953 in London. Cyril died in London in 1991. (Free BMD Website; Wikipedia Entry for Cyril Ray; information from Geoffrey Weisgard)

ROTENBERG, Joseph Geoffrey, second child of Ray and Benn. Born Bolton, 1913. Became known as Geoffrey, married and had a son Nicholas. No further information. (Information from Geoffrey Weisgard; FreeBMD Website)

ROTENBERG, Rachel/Ray, Mrs (née CAMINESKY) wife of Benjamin. Born Russia about 1882. Daughter of Hyman and Rose Caminesky, the youngest of their four children. Hyman is described in the 1901 Census as a Jewish clergyman and teacher. Ray's occupation is given as teacher. The family lived at 64 Stocks St Cheetham Hill. Hyman died in 1903. In the Index of Wills he is described as a Rabbi. He left £60. In 1911 census, by which time she was married to Benn Rotenberg, Rachel is described as a teacher (Council School). The family's stay in Bolton was relatively short as their third child, Ivor, was born in Bury. From 1926 to 1949 the family lived on Crumpsall Lane, North Manchester. In 1950 they moved to Lytham. (Find my Past 1901 census RG13/3749, Folio 34, p19; 1911 Census for 295 Broad St, Pendleton; Ancestry National Probate Calendar and Index of Wills; Ancestry Phone Books; Find My past BMD)

ROTHMAN, Nathan /Nat, born Prestwich, 1915, sixth and youngest child of Leon and Clara (née Acker) Rothman. Leon and Clara were Roumanian and Leon was a smallware dealer. In 1911 the family were living in Cheetham Hill. Nat became a solicitor. For a short time in the late 1930's he had an office at 2A Bold St, Bolton. Later Nat became a journalist, writing for many left-wing newspapers including the Daily Worker. For many years he was leader writer on the Sunday People. He was a larger-than-life character with a penchant for Havana cigars. He had a brief first marriage, then in 1980 married Juanita Kalerghi in London. He retired, sold his cottage in Kent and they settled in Cheltenham, where he died in 1998. A fellow-journalist and friend, Liz Hodgkinson, wrote a reminiscence of Nat on the Gentlemen Ranters website in 2010. (1911 census for 14 Waterloo Rd, Cheetham; Findmypast BMD Index; Bolton Electoral Registers 1937 and 1938; information from his cousin Valerie Harris)

ROTHSTEIN, Alma Lilian, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) born Bolton 1929 daughter of Sam and Edith Goldstone. Attended Bolton School. Married Bernard Rothstein of Bolton in 1950 in Salford. They settled in North Manchester and had two daughters, Diane and Sharon. Alma died in Manchester in 1989. (Ancestry BMD Indexes; Communication with Shirley Horwich, cousin)

ROTHSTEIN, Bernard, third son of Simon and Zelda Rothstein, born Southport 1923. Soon afterwards the family moved to Bolton. He attended Bolton Synagogue and Cheder. Joined JC's Young Israel in 1933. He married Alma Goldstone, daughter of Sam and Edie Goldstone of Bolton, in 1950 in Salford, and moved to Prestwich in the same year. They had two daughters, Sharon and Diane, both born in Manchester. The family lived in Prestwich from 1950 onwards. He worked as an agent for several furniture manufacturers, eventually retiring in 2008 at the age of 85. He died in 2010. (JC 27/1/1933, p 34; Ancestry BMD Index; Free BMD Website)

ROTHSTEIN, Mattis, born 1921 in Southport, second son of Simon and Zelda Rothstein. Attended Bolton Shul and Cheder. Studied law at Manchester University. The JC reported on his examination results. He acted as a liquidator on at least one occasion, in 1975, for COL Holdings, an investment company. Described as a long-term servant of the Leeds Community, by Saul Marks, who reported his death on the internet. He died in Manchester on 1/2/2009 and was buried in New Farnley Cemetery, Whitehall Road, LEEDS 12. (Free BMD Births Index; JC12//7/1940, p 14; London Gazette, 7/11/1975, p 14152; www.shmuelbennachum.com accessed 27/3/2012)

ROTHSTEIN, Michael (formerly known as Melville), youngest son of Simon and Zelda Rothstein, born Bolton 1929. Attended Bolton Shul and cheder but celebrated his barmitzvah in Southport. He married Vivien Slavid in 1955, and settled in London. By this time he was known as Michael. He studied at Jews' College, then gained a scholarship to Guildhall School of Music, and became a well-known cantor. He worked as a cantor in the Kingsbury and Kenton synagogues for fifty years. He made aliyah in 1998 and settled in Ashkelon. (Michael Rothstein's website <http://www.chrothstein.com/about.html> accessed 25/6/2012; Free BMD Website; JC 12/6/1942, p 3; information from Ruth Kaitiff)

ROTHSTEIN, Saul, eldest son of Simon and Zelda Rothstein, born Southport 1920. Attended Bolton shul and cheder. He studied Law at Manchester University. The JC reported on his examination success. He married Judith Katz in 1949 at Manchester Central Synagogue. They met at a Chanucah party in Bolton. They settled in London, where he died in 2005. (FreeBMD Births index; Lancashire BMD website; JC 12/7/1940 p14; information from Judith Rothstein; Death Index England and Wales, 1916-2005, on Findmypast website)

ROTHSTEIN, Simon, son of Barnet and Sarah Rothstein, born Russia about 1899. Father a grocer and furniture broker, but also a “great Talmudical scholar”, according to Rev Isaac Richards. The family arrived in England about 1905, and in 1911 were living at 131 Islington, Liverpool. He married Zelda Kaitiff of Southport in 1919 at Southport Synagogue. By 1924 he was a furniture dealer at 9 Church Bank, Bolton. He and his family later lived at 51 Chorley New Road. They played an active part in the Congregation, and he was Treasurer from 1927 to 1929 (the shul board says *Sam* Rothstein, 1928-1929, but there are reasons to think that this was written up after the events, perhaps sometimes using memories, and sometimes incomplete documentation), then became President in 1935. He died in Bolton in May 1940 and is buried at Rice Lane Cemetery, Liverpool. There is an interesting website called Tarakhovskii Family, which includes photographs of some of the Rothsteins. Rev Isaac Richards’s tribute to Simon Rothstein, in the JC says that he inherited a love of traditional Judaism from his father, that he occupied every honorary office in the Congregation, and that he was a staunch supporter of the Synagogue and Hebrew classes. (1911 Census schedule for 131 Islington, Liverpool; Lancashire BMD website; JC 6/5/1927, p 28, 10/5/1935, p 42 and 31/5/1940, p 9)

ROTHSTEIN, Zelda, Mrs (Née KAITIFF) born Liverpool about 1894, daughter and eldest child of Benjamin and Annie Kaitiff, of Southport, who were both born in Chernigov, Ukraine. Zelda was one of six children all born in Liverpool or Southport. Father a tailor. Zelda married Simon Rothstein, 1919, at Southport synagogue. They had four sons. She and her husband were active in the Bolton congregation. She moved to Leeds in the late 1950s, and died there in 1971, aged 84. She was buried in New Farnley Cemetery, Whitehall Road, LEEDS 12. (1901 Census - surname spelt Catiff - RG 13/3539, Folio 16, p 23; 1911 Census schedule for 18 Virginia St, Southport; Lancashire BMD website; Tarakhovski Website, www.shmuelbennachum.com/tarakhovskii.htm accessed 27/3/2012; information from Michael Rothstein, her son.)

RUBIN, Dorothy, Mrs (née HILTON) wife of Mark, second of five children of Ellen and Robert Hilton, a butcher. She was born in Bolton in 1880. The family appear in the Censuses of 1881 onwards living at 77 Derby St. Dorothy converted to Judaism and married Mark Rubin in 1904 at Manchester Brodyer synagogue. On the marriage certificate her occupation is given as dressmaker. Apart from the butcher’s business, the Hiltons also owned properties in Bolton. After their marriage Dorothy and Mark lived on Chorley Old Rd. They moved to Manchester about 1920. Dorothy was mother to eight children, four boys, four girls- Harold, Jack, Maurice, Devera, Ethel, Leslie, Rita and Lily. After the death of her husband Mark, she moved to St Anne’s. The family home in Withington became a hostel for Jewish refugee children. Dorothy was a member of the St Anne’s Women’s Zionist Society. She died in St Anne’s in 1953 and is buried at Southern cemetery, Manchester. (Ancestry Censuses 1881 RG11/3841, Folio 101, p 38; 1891 Census ref RG12/3121, Folio 29, p 8; 1901 Census ref RG13/3627, Folio 82, p 1; Lancs BMD website; 1911 census for 59 Chorley Old Rd; Free BMD website; 1924 Bolton Rate Book; information from Mark and Marshall Rubin, grandsons; Ancestry Death Index)

RUBIN, Ethel (Effie), See GOLDMAN, Ethel, Mrs

RUBIN, Harold, born Bolton 1905, eldest child of Dorothy and Mark Rubin. Attended Bolton School and later Manchester Grammar School. Worked in the finance business with his father. He attended

Bolton Synagogue and in 1930 he was elected Auditor for the Congregation. He became the congregation's representative at the Board of Deputies in 1940 after the death of his father. Married Isabella (Belle) Meek in March 1934 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue, Manchester. They settled first in Prestwich, later moving to Cheshire. They had two sons, both born in Manchester, Anthony in 1934 and Mark in 1939, named after his grandfather. Harold continued to run the finance business after the death of his father. His younger son Mark went to work with him. Mark continues to run the business which is now a property development company called Goose Green Developments Ltd. Harold died in Oct 1976 whilst on holiday in Zurich and is buried at Southern cemetery, Manchester. (Information from Mark Rubin, son; Free BMD Website; Lancs BMD Website; JC 4/7/1930, p 26; JC 14/6 1940, p 2)

RUBIN, Jack, second child of Mark and Dorothy, born in Bolton in 1906. Attended Bolton School. Moved to Manchester with his family in about 1920. He worked in the furniture business, J. Boardman and Co., which was founded by his father. The Bolton shops were on Soho St and Newport St. Jack built it up into a very large concern with branches throughout the country selling furniture and carpets. The headquarters were at Marshall House in Leigh. In 1936 Jack married Joan Marcel in London. They settled in South Manchester. He joined the Home Guard in 1938, then was called up in 1939 for Army service. He fought in North Africa with the 8th Army, then in Italy, fighting at the battle of Monte Casino. He attained the rank of Major. He and Joan had three children, Marshall, John and Virginia. Jack died in Manchester in March 1985 and is buried at Southern Cemetery, Manchester. Marshall Rubin continues to work in the Boardman business in Leigh. (Free BMD website; information from Marshall Rubin, his son)

RUBIN, Leslie, sixth child of Dorothy and Mark. He was born in Bolton in 1915. Went into the family furniture business, managing a shop in Chorley. He married Mrs Stella Rayner at Jackson's Row Synagogue, Manchester, in 1957, when living in St Anne's, Lancashire. Leslie died on 9/5/1962. (Free BMD Website; information from Mark Rubin; JC 18/1/1957, p 7; 18/5/1962, p 2)

RUBIN, Lily, eighth and youngest child of Dorothy and Mark. Born Bolton 1919, moved to Manchester with her family in about 1920. No further information. (Free BMD website)

RUBIN, Mark born about 1877 in Koptsovo, in the Belgorod region of Russia He was one of seven children. His father Joseph was a merchant. Mark came to England in the 1890's, and settled in Bolton about 1902. Married a local girl, Dorothy Hilton, in 1904. They had eight children, all born in Bolton. Mark worked in the furniture business selling from a hand cart. He later opened a furniture warehouse in Bollins Yard, Bolton but was also working as a commission agent. In 1914 he established a loan business called The Leigh and District Lending Society. The head office was at 72 Derby St Bolton but soon there were branches in Liverpool, Blackburn, Preston and Manchester. Mark and Dorothy began acquiring properties in the streets around Derby St. By 1924, they owned at least thirty houses. Mark set up other finance and property companies - Leigh and District Building Society, the County Building Society and A. Booth Estates. He also had several furniture shops in Bolton and surrounding towns. Mark was a founder member of the Bolton Synagogue. He was Chatan Bereshit (Bridegroom of the Law) in 1904. In 1907 he served as treasurer and became President in 1908 until 1913. That year he was elected the congregation's representative to the Board of Deputies, a position he held until his death. Mark was a devout Zionist. Served as Chairman of the Manchester JNF Committee and became a Provincial Vice-President of JNF Great Britain. He was a Rotarian and a member of the Westhoughton Masonic Lodge, probably the only Jewish member, until his sons joined. A family story has it that he once sang the Shema to the Lodge members at a dinner, and they were spellbound, as he had such a good voice. His application to join in 1922 described him as an art dealer and financier, and his grandson recalls the lovely paintings in his home. He was involved in many charities, including raising funds for Polish and German Jewry as early as 1905. He was a member of the Shechita Board and the Manchester Board of Guardians. The family left Bolton in about 1920 and settled in Withington, Manchester, but Mark continued to support

the Bolton Congregation and maintained strong links with the town. He was Bolton Synagogue treasurer in 1938. Mark was also a long standing member of the South Manchester Synagogue on Wilbraham Rd. He died suddenly in 1939 in Manchester and is buried at Southern Cemetery. He left £103,000. In a Jewish Chronicle obituary, Reverend Isaac Richards of Bolton Synagogue described Mark as “a pioneer of the Bolton Jewish Community whose reputation in business enhanced the good name of our people. He led the community in many charitable causes and gave generously to many causes.” (Information from Marshall and Mark Rubin, grandsons; JC 30/9/1904, p 24; JC 8/12/1905, p 2; JC 29/3/1939; Marriage Certificate Details of Mark and Dorothy Rubin; 1924 Rate Books for Bolton; Ancestry National Probate Calendar)

RUBIN, Maurice, third child of Dorothy and Mark, born Bolton 1908. He attended Bolton School. Left Bolton with his family about 1920 and attended Manchester Grammar School. Became a solicitor. Married Heather Kuttner of Glasgow and had two children, Nicholas in 1954 and Dorothy in 1955. Maurice had a law practice in Manchester city centre for many years in Brazenose St and St John St. He died in Manchester in March 1992, and his obituary in the Jewish Chronicle wrote “...he was always ready to help Jewish organisations with legal advice. Deeply cultured and especially appreciative of art, he had a patrician manner and was invariably courteous, giving his full attention and considerable intellect to whatever problems people brought him.” (Free BMD Website; Ancestry BMD; information from Mark Rubin, nephew; JC 1/5/1992, p 13)

RUBINS, Warren, born Manchester in the 1930's. Lived in Prestwich. Had a pharmacy in Bolton on Halliwell Rd. Appears in the Bolton directories from 1958-1971. He emigrated to Israel. (Personal knowledge of HT)

SAFFER, Maurice (or Morris) Harry born about 1874, the son of Nathan Saffer and Leah (née Gotsburgh). Married Aimee Angelique Franks, the eldest daughter of Aubrey Franks, the optician, q.v., at Park Place Synagogue, Manchester on 24/1/1906. No children, according to the Manchester Museum of Science and Industry website. In 1911 he and his wife, and a younger brother of his (John, aged 17, an employed salesman, probably working for Maurice) were living at 12 Lonsdale Rd, Fallowfield, Manchester, and Maurice was described as a merchant tailor (shopkeeper) and employer, aged 36, born Leeds. The Manchester Museum of Science and Industry website says that Maurice took over the business of his father-in-law about 1917, retaining the company name of A. Franks Ltd. “He was an astute and enterprising businessman who expanded the business considerably. The firm's Market Street shop was the first place in Manchester to receive a television picture in 1927.....[the firm] became the first to bring radio and television to the Manchester area.” The firm had a shop in Bolton at 90 Bradshawgate. Maurice managed the company until his death in 1947, after which it was sold, in 1950, to Dollond and Aitchison. He was living at 32 Birch Grove, Rusholme, Manchester in 1937, when his wife died, but by the time of his own death he was living at Southport. He died at Torquay on 29/1/1947. (JC 2/2/1906, p 1; 7/2/1947, p 4; web page www.british-jewry.org.uk/leedsjewry/getperson.php?personID=I5596&tree=1; Free BMD website; web page www.mosi.org.uk/media/33871455/thefranksfamily.pdf; 1911 Census schedule for 12 Lonsdale Rd, Fallowfield, Manchester; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills 1937)

SALOMAN, Pamela, Mrs See FRANK, Pamela

SAMUELS, Isaac, a smallware dealer on Derby St in 1907. No further information. (1907 Tillotson's Directory)

SCHLEIFER, Marcus/Mark William, born 1904, Bury, Lancs. Appears in 1911 census living in Bury, with his father Joseph, a Roumanian-born watchmaker and watch dealer, three older siblings (Louis, Jacob and Esther) and Joseph's wife of one year, Polly. Joseph's first wife, Zilla, had died the previous year in Bury aged thirty-seven. Marcus married Sadie (Yachid) Toberman in Manchester in 1928. They

had two children both born in Manchester, Cecilia born (1930) and Victor (1932). Mark and Sadie were wholesale confectioners. The business was called Mazul Confectioners and traded at 46 Lord St, Manchester and 405 Rochdale Rd, Collyhurst. In 1930 the business filed for bankruptcy, the notice appearing in the Edinburgh Gazette on 5/8/1930. However the Schleifers went back into business appearing in Kelly's 1935 Directory as wholesale confectioners at 96 Waterloo Rd, Cheetham and in 1938 at 86 Hyde Rd, Gorton. They appear in the phone books of those years living at 110a Bury Old Rd, Salford. In May 1939 Mark officially changed his name from Mark Schleifer to Mark William Sheldon. He and Sadie had a retail business at Farnworth market. Interestingly, the Bury Synagogue Function Hall is called the Schleifer Hall and was dedicated in 1984 by the family. (Free BMD Website; 1935 and 1938 Kelly's Manchester Directories; London Gazette Issue 34626 ,16/5/1939; Ancestry Probate Calendar Index of Wills; Ancestry BMD Index; Bury synagogue Website)

SCHLEIFER, Sadie, Mrs. (née TOBERMAN) wife of Marcus/Mark whom she married in Manchester in 1928. She worked in the wholesale confectionery business with him in Manchester, but by 1938 she had a retail biscuit business called "Marcus's" at Farnworth Market at Stalls 10 and 11. There was a correspondence in 1938 between Sadie and the market authorities regarding the stall rents. She unsuccessfully requested a reduction due to poor business. Sadie also ran a Milk Bar in Rusholme, Manchester, called Happy's. A notice re the release of trustees in the business appears in London Gazette of 23/1/1942. Sadie Schleifer became known as Sadie Sheldon in 1939. There is a death in Tower Hamlets in 1986 of a Sadie Sheldon, born 1905, which may be the same person. (Free BMD Website; Ancestry Death Index; Farnworth Market Records in Bolton archives; Ancestry England & Wales Death index 1916-2006)

SCHLESINGER-BENDOFF, Martha, Mrs (née BIELER) born Vienna 9/5/1913, daughter of Joachim and Gittel Bieler, father a businessman from Galicia, mother from near Lemberg. She had four surviving siblings, including Bertha and Sonia, who settled in Manchester. Studied Dentistry at Vienna University, but had to drop out. Left Vienna in 1938, with her sister, Sonia, for domestic service with a Bolton G.P. (name not known). Her financial guarantor in England was a journalist on the Bolton Evening News, Bernard Sykes. She married (1) Adalbert (Bela) Schlesinger, whom she had known in Vienna, at the New Synagogue/Beth Hamedrash, Manchester, in 1941. They had two sons, Ernest (born 1943) and Philip (born 1948), both born in Manchester, where they lived. Bela died in 1974. After retiring from the post of secretary to the Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged, she returned to painting, which she had first discovered in youth. In retirement she won prizes for her paintings, which were exhibited widely. She married (2) Hyman Bendoff, known as Ben, in South London. She was active in WIZO, but after the death of her second husband she moved to Nightingale House. She died 15/7/2008. (JC 16/6/1989, p 2 of London Extra and 29/8/2008, p 26; Lancashire BMD website)

SCHWARZENBERGER, Lothar, born 17/10/1893, Heilbronn, Germany, then was in business in Stuttgart area. He married Liese Kahn and they had a son, Peter, who became known as Peter Sheldon, q.v. They escaped to England, in the mid-1930s and established his own cotton and cotton-waste business, called H.S. (Manchester) Ltd, with an office in St John St, Bolton, and a factory at Mossley, Manchester. His German citizenship was annulled by the Nazi government in 1939. He lived for many years in Cheadle, Cheshire. He is recalled as a rather aristocratic, bossy man, with a coat of arms on his desk in England, who used to say that there were two solutions to any problem – his and the wrong one. He and his wife Liese brought several people out of Germany to safety in England. Especially a young man named Wilhelm Cronheim, whose changed his name to Will Cronshaw, and who was the only one in his family to survive. Lothar Schwarzenberger probably provided him with financial support while he was young in England. Lothar died in North East Cheshire area in 1963 aged 69. (Germany, Index of Jews whose German Nationality was annulled by Nazi regime 1935-1944; Telephone directory for Stuttgart 1928 on Ancestry; web page <http://my.informedia.de/gedenkbuch.php?PID=12&name=3893&suche=S> (known as Die Gedenkbuch

für die Karlsruher Juden; Information from Derek Wild and Diana Sheldon; England & Wales Death Index 1916-2005 and U.K. Phone books on Ancestry; Roots column appeal, in Jewish Telegraph, 22/6/2001)

SCHWARZENBERGER, Peter *See* **SHELDON, Peter**

SEGAL, Samuel, born about 1871, Russia. In 1901 census he was a picture-framer living with his wife Hannah Rebecca and daughter Gertrude in Bootle. Samuel and Rebecca married in 1899 at Manchester Great Synagogue. By 1911, they were in Manchester at 11 Weatherall St. He was a financier. There were now four children. Samuel appears in the 1911 Bolton Trade Directory as a financier with an office at 27 Wentworth St. In the 1920's lived in Heywood St, Cheetham Hill with offices in Warrington and Rochdale. He died in Manchester in 1940 and was buried at Failsworth. (1901 Census RG13/3460, Folio 162, p 5; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; Ancestry Phone Books; MDCS Burial Records)

SEGAL, Solomon, (Dr) born Manchester about 1901, son of Reuben and Dory, both Russian-born. Solomon was the second of four children. Reuben was a jeweller. In 1911 Census, the family were living at 24 Carnarvon St, Manchester. He went to medical school and qualified from the University of Dublin in 1934. He moved to Bolton in 1955. Married Mary Purdey that year in Manchester. They lived first at 376 St Helen's Rd, then at 912 Wigan Rd. Solomon died in Bolton on 13/7/1979. (Ancestry Medical Registers; Free BMD Website; JC 27/7/1979, p 25)

SEITLER, Sandra, Mrs (née SIMONS) fourth and youngest daughter of Leah and Barney Simons. Born Bolton 1939. Attended Devonshire Rd School and Bolton Municipal Grammar School. Regularly attended Cheder under the supervision of Rev Freilich. After leaving school, Sandra worked in the family business on Derby Street, run by her mother Leah and her uncle, Sam Goldstone. Sandra married Benjamin Seitler in 1960 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue. They settled in Manchester. (Information from Sandra Seitler)

SELTSER, Clara, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) fourth child of Myer and Esther Goldstone, born Manchester about 1909. Came to Bolton as a baby. She married Benny Seltser, a Manchester draper in 1931 at Higher Crumpsall synagogue. They had a retail drapery business on Cheetham Hill Rd. Clara and Benny had three children, Michael, Sydney and Anne, all born in Manchester. Clara died in Manchester in 1974. (Find my past BMD; Lancs BMD; information from Shirley Horwich, neice)

SENIOR, Bella, Mrs (née BICKLER) First wife of Harry Senior, whom she married at Knaresbro' registration district in 1932. (It includes Harrogate) She was born in Leeds in 1906, the eighth of nine children of Jacob and Rachel Bickler. Her father, Jacob, was a tailor and trimmings manufacturer, born in Poland. Her mother, Rachel, was Russian. In 1901 the family were living at 28 Byron St, Leeds and in 1911 at St George's St, Leeds. Bella and Harry had two children, Bryan and Ruth. She was involved in the Bolton Jewish Ladies' Hospitality Committee. Bella died in 1947, and her death was registered in the Wirral. The death announcement appeared in the Jewish Chronicle on 14/3/1947. (Census 1901, RG13/4221, Folio 8, p 7; 1911 census for St George's St Leeds; Ancestry Death Index; information from Tony Senior, nephew)

SENIOR, Bryan, artist, born Bolton 1935, elder child of Harry and Bella Senior. Lived in Harrogate during the Second World War. Was educated at Clifton College, followed by Cambridge University where he read modern languages. He then went to Chelsea School of Art. Bryan recalls attending Bolton Synagogue occasionally, but he had his Bar Mitzvah at Leeds Synagogue. Bryan lived in London from 1957 for many years. He has exhibited widely at home and abroad and has several paintings in the Bolton Art Gallery Collection. A major exhibition of his work was held there in 1960. He now lives in Tunbridge Wells and continues to exhibit. (Information from Bryan Senior; Free BMD Website)

SENIOR, Esther, Mrs (née GARDNER), second wife of Harry Senior, q.v. Esther was born 11/8/1920 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, daughter of Abraham Louis and Fanny Gardner who married in Leeds in 1908. Esther and Harry married in 1951 at Southport Synagogue. They had two children, Margot in 1953, born Salford, and Suzanne in 1961, born Farnworth. Esther was involved in the Bolton Synagogue Ladies' Hospitality Committee. She was elected Chairman of the group in 1952. She left Bolton in 1975 and settled in Wimbledon where she started a whole new career as a beauty consultant. She became an active member of Wimbledon Reform Synagogue. Esther died in St George's Hospital, Tooting, on 17/2/2010. Rabbi Sybil Sheridan, a former Boltonian, officiated at her funeral. (Lancs BMD Website; JC 17/5/52, p16; Free BMD Website; information from Suzanne Senior, daughter)

SENIOR, Harry, born Leeds 1903, sixth child of Abram and Minnie Senior who came to Leeds from Lithuania in the 1890's. In 1901 they were living at 38 St Alban's St. In 1911 census they were living at 9 Claremont Place. There were eight children in the family, all born in Leeds, including a brother who died aged 16. Abram had a tailoring workshop in the town. Harry was a clever boy who had gained a place at grammar school, but financial restraints meant he was unable to go. Instead, he went into the family business. Harry's elder brother Samson had a retail menswear business in Rochdale and Harry worked there in the 1920's. In 1930 Harry opened a menswear business in Bolton on Churchgate. The suits were made at the family tailoring workshop in Leeds and sent to the Rochdale and Bolton stores. In 1932 Harry married Bella Bickler. The marriage was registered in Knaresborough. They lived at a house called "Pendennis" on Albert Rd West, Bolton. In 1935 Harry moved his business to Deansgate and later to 39 Bradshawgate. Bella and Harry had two children, Bryan in 1935 and Ruth in 1938. During World War Two, Harry served in the Police Reserve. He was stationed firstly in Middleton, Manchester, then in Harrogate. The family lived there until the end of the War. The family were members of the Bolton Synagogue. Bella died in 1947. Harry then married Esther Gardner in 1951. They had two daughters, Margot in 1953, born Salford and Suzanne in 1961, birth registered in Farnworth. Esther and Harry divorced. Harry sold the business in about 1966 and moved to Bournemouth, where he lived at the Durley Dean Hotel, West Cliff. Harry died there in 1994 in his ninety-first year. (Ancestry census 1901 RG13/4228, Folio 22, p 19; 1911 census schedule for 9 Claremont Place, Leeds; Free BMD Website; JC 20/5/1938, p 1; Bolton Trade Directories 1938-1967; JC 20/5/38 p 1 & 22/7/1994, p 41; information from Bryan Senior, son, Suzanne Senior, daughter, and Winston and Tony Senior, nephews)

SENIOR, Margot, born 1953, elder daughter of Esther and Harry Senior. Margot attended Bolton School followed by Oxford University, where she read modern languages. She went into teaching for a few years before going to work for the Central Office of Information where she was responsible for arranging visits and briefings for official visitors and London-based foreign journalists. Her department later became part of the Foreign Office. Margot now works freelance arranging visits and briefings for London based foreign correspondents, mainly on cultural topics. (Information from Margot Senior)

SENIOR, Ruth See FOXMAN, Ruth (Mrs)

SENIOR, Suzanne, younger daughter of Harry and Esther Senior, born 12/7/1961 in Farnworth. Attended Markland Hill County Primary School Bolton from 1966-72 followed by three years at Bolton School (Upper Section). Was a keen member of Bolton Youth Orchestra and Choir. In 1975, when the family moved, she transferred to Putney High School where she stayed until 1979. She became a member of Wimbledon Reform Synagogue. Suzanne took a gap year before going to the University of Edinburgh to study modern languages and history of art. In 1987 she went to Napier Polytechnic where she studied music. For the past twenty three years, Suzanne has taught piano in various secondary schools in Edinburgh. She is an avid fan of Bolton Wanderers and travels to Bolton at least once a year to watch them play. She has also attended Bolton School reunions. Suzanne was at primary school with David Goldman. She is still in contact with the Goldmans. (Information from Suzanne Senior)

SHAFFER, Arthur Isser, born Manchester about 1874. Married Fanny Kletz, at the New Synagogue/Beth Hamedrash, Manchester, in 1900. In 1901 Census they were at 94 Clarence St Bolton. The Census describes him as aged 27, a drapery dealer. Perhaps not related to Mark, Maurice, Benjamin and Louis Shaffer, qq.v., who were brothers. His marriage to Fanny was short-lived. No further information. (Lancashire BMD website; 1901 Census RG13/3623, Folio 19, p 29)

SHAFFER, Benjamin, born Russia about 1886, son of Hyman and Jane, and brother of Nathan, Mark, Maurice, Louis, Annie (Mrs Tarshish), Mrs Bernstein and Mrs L.A. Franks. Living in Manchester with his family in 1901 at 3 Broughton St. His occupation was a clerk. By 1911 living with widowed mother in Cheetham, Manchester, at 52 Brunswick St, and by this time he was a financial agent. Set up as a financier in Bolton with premises at 23 Silverwell St. Appears in several Trade directories at this address from 1921 onwards. He was a shy, nervous individual. In 1926 he married Esther Fainaite, a Russian about twenty years his junior. They had three sons, all born in Bolton, Hyman (1929), Gerald (1933) and Anthony (1936). The family lived firstly at 27 Albert Rd, then on Chorley New Rd. They were members of the Bolton Synagogue. Ben also had a loans business in Manchester called The United Loan and Discount Company of Manchester. This was wound up and liquidated in 1946. He died in 1956. The death was registered in Farnworth. (1901 census RG13/3767, Folio 195, p 35; 1911 Census for 52 Brunswick St Manchester; Free BMD website; information from Shirley Horwich; 1921 Cope's Trade Directory; 1924 Kelly's Lancashire Directory; 1932 and 1955 Tillotson's Trade Directory; London Gazette 7/6/1946 Issue 37602; Find My past BMD)

SHAFFER, Elsie, born Bolton 1911, second child of Leah and Maurice. In 1935 she married Dr Benjamin Broman in Manchester. The marriage was short-lived. After the divorce, Elsie returned to Bolton and lived at the home of her parents. (FreeBMD; Article by Avram Saltman on Grimsby Hebrew Congregation at www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/community/gr/all.htm)

SHAFFER, Esther, Mrs (née FAINAITE) born about 1907 in Russia. Came to Bolton for an arranged marriage to Ben Shaffer. This took place at Bolton Synagogue in 1926. Esther was very beautiful and outgoing, and very fond of shopping. She and Ben had three sons, all born in Bolton: Hyman John in 1929, Gerald Mark 1933 and Anthony 1936. Esther was a member of the Bolton Synagogue Ladies' Hospitality Committee, and was elected as its Secretary in 1949. She died in 1958. The death was registered in Farnworth. (FreeBMD website; information from Ella Lentin and Shirley Horwich)

SHAFFER, Fanny, (1) See SNELWAR, Fanny, Mrs

SHAFFER, Fanny, (2) Mrs (née KLETZ) born Germany about 1877, the daughter and eldest child of Rev Tobias and Sarah Hannah Kletz. In 1901 Census Fanny is described as a cap maker. Married Arthur Shaffer, q.v., at the New Synagogue/Beth Hamedrash, Manchester, later that year. They were living at 94 Clarence St. Bolton in 1901 Census. No children. After the break-up of the short-lived marriage, she returned to Manchester to live with her family. In 1911 census the Kletz family were living on Bignor St Cheetham Hill. The census states there had been twelve children, eight of whom survived. Fanny died in Salford aged ninety. (Information from Prof. Trevor Kletz, nephew; 1891 census RG12/3263, Folio 24, p 32; Lancs BMD Website; FindmyPast Deaths index)

SHAFFER, George, (otherwise known as Gershon) born about 1849 Russian Poland, brother of Hyman Yonah, and probably several other siblings. Was in England by 1871 when he married Fanny Rosenthal at the Great Synagogue, Manchester. Their children included Isaac (born Manchester about 1874), Rachel (born Manchester about 1876), Mendel (born Manchester, 1878), Mimi or Minnie (born Manchester 1881), and Samuel (born Manchester 1884). First appears in the census of 1881 at 10Whitfield Street, Cheetham, as a traveller, from Poland, aged 31. By 1891 George (appearing as simply

G. Shaffer) and family were at 6 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham, Manchester, and he was a general dealer, with a shop. At this time they had a servant. Their relatives Nathan and Rachel, (his wife's sister), were also members of the household. In 1891 a business partnership with Nathan Shaffer at 16 Railway Road, Leigh, was dissolved, George continuing the business on his own account. George was naturalised in 1896. By 1901 they lived at 241 Cheetham Hill Road, and George had become a financier, with two servants, the elder a cook, the younger a general servant. The 1911 Census, when George and Fanny were living at 11 Derby Road, Southport, in two rooms, indicates that two of their seven children had died by this time. He had been a founder, trustee and President of the New Synagogue in Manchester, and Treasurer of the Shechita Board there. He was President of the Manchester Talmud Torah from 1906 to 1912, and a Trustee of the Jewish Hospital, Manchester. Having established himself as a loan agent at 47 Bridgman Street in Bolton around 1902, he was also involved in the establishment of the synagogue in the town, presenting it with its first Sepher Torah. He was probably the "Mr Shaffer, of Manchester" who assisted Rev Shriberg with the services in October 1905. About four years before he died he moved to Southport, eventually living at 10 Bank Square. He died in 1916, aged 67, and was buried at Urmston. He left £14,340 7s 7d, roughly £627,000.00 in 2010 figures using the retail price index, or £3,340,000.00 using average earnings. (Lancashire BMD website; 1881 census ref RG11/4022 folio 80, p 61; 1891 census ref RG12/3264 Folio 38, p 1; London Gazette issue 26171, 12/6/1891, p 15; 1901 Census ref RG13/3769, Folio 74, p 44; 1911 Census Schedule for 11 Derby Road, Southport; The National Archives, reference HO 334/23/8698; JC 6/10/1905, p 22; 10/8/1906, p 34; 2/7/1909, p 1; 4/10/1912, p 19; 15/12/1916, pp 22 and 25; Free BMD website; National Probate Calendar, 1861-1941, on Ancestry; www.measuringworth.com)

SHAFFER, Hyman Jonas, third child of Leah and Maurice, born Bolton 1912. Was a member of Bolton Synagogue and served on the Committee as treasurer in 1927, the year his father became President. Jonas married Pearl Taylor in 1941 at Southport Synagogue. Their twin sons were born in 1944. Jonas worked in the family furniture business. The family lived on Park Rd, Heaton. He was a keen golfer. Acted as Competitions Secretary at Harwood Golf Club. He died suddenly in 1953. (Find my past BMD Index; Ancestry Shaffer Family Tree; JC6/5/1927, p 21; 20/6/1941, p15)

SHAFFER, Jane, Mrs (née HYMAN), wife of Marks Shaffer, q.v., whom she married in 1897 at Leeds Great Synagogue. They lived in Bolton until 1908 before moving to Blackpool. They had four children, the first three being born in Bolton: Dora in 1898, Jacob in 1900 and Lily in 1901. After her husband's death in 1932, Jane continued to concern herself with their charitable projects, which included an annual treat for all the local crippled children. She was President of the Synagogue Benevolent Society and in 1942 was elected Vice-President of the Women's International Friendship League. She continued to support the Blackpool synagogue of which she and her husband had been founder members in 1916. She died in St Anne's in 1960 aged eighty-one. (Yorkshire BMD Marriage index; JC 26/9/1941, p 14; JC 28/8/1942, p 10; JC 17/10 1960, p 12)

SHAFFER, Leah, Mrs (née SALTMAN) born 1886 Grimsby, daughter of Selina and Harris Saltman, a glazier and picture framer. In 1907 in South Shields, Leah married Maurice Shaffer, q.v. The wedding was fully reported in the Jewish Chronicle. There were sixteen bridesmaids, and three ministers officiated. Leah and Maurice settled in Bolton where their six children were born. The family home for many years was 71 Chorley Old Rd, which was rented from a Mr T.H. Hardcastle. Leah helped in the furniture business. She also applied for a Moneylender's licence when her husband's application was turned down. She died in Bolton in 1966 in her eightieth year. (FreeBMD Website; 1901 census RG13/4734, Folio 7, p 5; JC 1/2/1907; Article by Avram Saltman on Grimsby Hebrew Congregation at www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/community/gr/all.htm; Bolton Rate Book 1926; Bolton Journal 1/11/1929; Tillotson's Trade Directory 1932; Ancestry Death Index)

SHAFFER, Louis, born around 1879 in Russian Ukraine, son of Chayim Yonah Shaffer and Chaya Shaffer, and brother of Nathan Shaffer, President of the New Synagogue, Manchester for over thirty years, Mark Shaffer, J.P., President of the Blackpool Congregation for many years, as well as Morris, Benny, Annie (Mrs Tarshish), Mrs Bernstein, Mrs Fanny Shapeero (of Bolton), q.v., and Mrs L.A. Franks. Was living 1901 at Broughton St, Manchester, described as an “agent”. Married Selina Annie Goldman, daughter of Samuel Goldman in Grimsby on 16/11/1902, at which point he was described as a money lender, of 3 Broughton St, Cheetham, Manchester; sons Harold born in Preston 1904, and (Gilbert) Reggie born 9 Bradford St, Bolton 1905, daughters Lillie, born 1907, Bolton (Mrs Maurice Flacks) and Evelyn Vera, born Chorlton, 1910 (Mrs Jack Pickles). Hon. Secretary of Preston Hebrew Congregation elected November 1902. In 1904 listed as a “manager”, living at 9 Christian Rd Preston. He was naturalised in 1907, while still living at 9 Bradford St, Bolton. It seems that his stay in Bolton was brief – perhaps from 1904 or 1905 to about 1909. By 1911 he was living in Chorlton, at 59 Upper Brook St. Louis’ finance business, known as L. Shaw Ltd, was voluntarily wound up in late 1912. He was Treasurer of the Southport Synagogue for some years, and later Treasurer of the Higher Crumpsall synagogue. Died 9/5/1936, buried at Rainsough Cemetery. He left over £18,000. (JC 14/6/1935, p 16; JC 2/6/1911, p 13; JC 4/11/1932, p 2; Census return 1901 for Broughton St, Manchester; 1911 Census Schedule for 59 Upper Brook St, Manchester; Free BMD website; <http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/Community/Gr/marriage.htm> - Grimsby Hebrew Congregation marriages, donated by Grimsby Hebrew Congregation; Lancashire BMD website; JC 29/9/1905, p 32; JC 23/1/1903, p 30/31; JC 9/8/1946, p 7; JC 14/11/1902, p 32; 1904 Barrett’s Directory of Preston; London Gazette Issue 28621, 25/6/1912, p 4599; JC 15/5/1936, pp 1 & 12; Ancestry National Probate Calendar Index of Wills)

SHAFFER, Mark born about 1872, in Russian Ukraine, son of Hyman (or Heyman) Jonah and Jane Shaffer, and brother of Maurice, Nathan, Ben and Louis Shaffer (the latter known in business as Shaw) and of Mrs Fanny Shapeero (of Bolton), q.v. Mrs L.A. Franks, Mrs M. Bernstein, and Mrs Annie Tarshish. He married Jane Hyman at the Great Synagogue in Belgrave Street, Leeds in 1897. (His wife Jane was an older sister of Edward Lipman’s wife, Sarah) He was living at Pennington, near Leigh, Lancashire, in 1891, and was a draper and furniture dealer. He later moved to Bolton where he was first a draper by 1901, and a furniture dealer by 1905. He was the first President of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, elected in 1903, then re-elected each year until 1908. After this he was designated Life President in 1909. By the end of his last term he had already moved to Blackpool, where he was President of the Congregation several times, and donated the land on which the Leamington Road synagogue was built. By 1911 he was living at 248 Hornby Road, Blackpool, and had four children, Dorothy (or Dora, or Dolly, born 1898), Jack (or Jacob, born 1900), Lily (born 1901) and Percy (born 1908), the first three of them in Bolton, the last in Blackpool. He was the managing director of a limited company, in the business of Financiers, employing staff. Joseph Harris, a 27-year-old unmarried visitor was also living in the house, and was employed as an assistant in a Financier’s business, probably that of Mark Shaffer. There were also two female resident domestics, one a nurse, the other a servant. The house was a generous size, with twelve rooms. During his years living in Blackpool he became a prominent citizen, a JP, Treasurer then Vice-President of the Liberal Club, a member of the local League of Nations Union, Vice-President of the Boy Scouts’ Association, and he gave an annual treat to the crippled children of the town. He also supported the Jewish Hospital, the Talmud Torah School, the homes for Aged and Needy Jews and the Board of Guardians, all in Manchester. His Jewish Chronicle obituary describes him as “modest in the extreme, quiet and reserved.” He died on 27/10/1932, leaving £32,198, and was buried at Layton Jewish Cemetery, Blackpool. His estate approximates to £1,780,000 using the Retail Price Index or £5,300,000 using average earnings, by 2010 prices. (Report and Balance Sheet of the Federation of Ukrainian Jews, April 1923-March 1925, on Hebrew Books website, list of co-workers in the provinces, <http://www.hebrewbooks.org/pdfpager.aspx?req=51771&pgnum=7> accessed 1/6/2012; JC 2/7/1909, p 1, death notice of his father; JC 4/11/1932, p 12, obituary; Yorkshire BMD website; 1891 Census ref RG12/3088, Folio 81, p 3; 1901 Census ref RG13/3623, Folio 23, p 38; Kelly’s Directory of Lancashire, 1905; Bolton Shul board in possession of Manchester Jewish Museum; 1911 Census schedule for 248

Hornby Road, Blackpool; England & Wales, National Probate Calendar Index of Wills, on Ancestry; www.measuringworth.com)

SHAFFER, Maurice, born Russian Ukraine about 1883, son of Hyman (or Heyman) Jonah and Jane Shaffer, and brother of Mark., Nathan, Ben and Louis Shaffer (the latter known in business as Shaw) and of Mrs Fanny Shapeero (of Bolton), q.v., Mrs L Franks, Mrs Annie Tarshish and Mrs.M Bernstein In 1901 Census he was living at 1 Broughton St, Cheetham with his parents and two brothers, Louis and Ben, and his occupation was that of a waterproof garment worker. He married Leah Saltman from South Shields in 1907, at South Shields, and the wedding party was lavish. They had six children, all born in Bolton; Rachel (born 1909), Elsie (born 1911), Hyman Jonas (born 1912), Sidney (born 1915), Fanny (born 1916) and Stella (born 1918). By 1911 his occupation was furniture dealer, but like some of his brothers he probably got into the loan agent business early, as it fits well with the sale of furniture, often then carried out on the instalment system. By 1912, when he was naturalised, he was living and working at 84 Higher Bridge St, Bolton. He also owned a warehouse on Robinson St. with an adjoining stable. In 1920 the family lived on Vernon St. He was President of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation 1915, 1919-1921, 1927, and Treasurer 1912-1913. He was highly involved in the cultural life of the Bolton synagogue, particularly the Literary and Debating Society. He had problems with the licence for moneylending after the 1927 Act of Parliament. The Bolton & District Lending Society, his vehicle for lending, which became a Limited Company in 1926, was wound up in 1929, after a difficult court case. He and his wife moved to Kersal for a couple of years in 1930 but by 1933 were back in Bolton living on Chorley Old Rd. He died in Bolton 21/3/1942, and was buried at Urmston. The furniture business continued to be run by his son Hyman Jonas. (1901 Census ref RG13/3767, Fol.195, p 35; 1911 Census schedule for 19 Hampden St, Bolton; web page <http://www.jewishgen.org/jcr-uk/Community/Gr/all.htm> written by Avrom Saltman; London Gazette, issue 28614, 4/6/1912, p 4065; London Gazette issue 33527, 20/8/1929, p 5427; Bolton Hebrew Congregation board 1904-1931; Post Office directories 1916 and 1927; Tillotson's 1927 Directory; JC 21/1/1921 p27; 10/3/1922 p41; 2/1/1931, p 8; 26/10/1933, p 8; Bolton Rate book 1926; Bolton Journal, 2/8/1929; Bolton Electoral registers 1920 and 1930; 15/10/1943, p3)

SHAFFER, Pearl, Mrs. (née TAYLOR), born Leeds 1914, youngest child of Abraham and Fanny Taylor, of Mulgrave St, Princes Park, Liverpool. She had two older siblings, a sister Rita and a brother Leslie. Moved to Liverpool, her mother's home town, as a child. Pearl was musical and won certificates of merit in 1930 and 1931 at a Musical Festival at the Philharmonic Hall. She attended Liverpool University and studied for a degree in linguistics. She married Jonas Shaffer, q.v., at Southport in 1941 and settled in Bolton. Their twin sons Michael and Tony were born in 1944. Pearl was widowed in 1953. Michael died in 2002 in Wales. Pearl never remarried and stayed in the family home at 147 Park Rd. Heaton. She died in Bolton in 2006. (Ancestry Public Family Tree for Shaffer Family; Bolton Directory 1955)

SHAFFER, Ray, See GORDON, Ray, Mrs

SHAFFER, Sidney, born Bolton 1915, fourth child of Leah and Maurice. No further information (Free BMD website)

SHAFFER, Stella. Born Bolton 1918, sixth and youngest child of Leah and Maurice. There is a record of a marriage in Heywood registration district in 1949 between Stella Shaffer and Morris M. Djedda. This is probably the daughter of Leah and Maurice. No further information. (Free BMD website)

SHANER, Madeleine, Mrs (née WEINER), born Bolton 1932, third daughter of Nathan and Raye (née Posnansky). Madeleine attended Bolton School. She left in 1948 and worked for a year as an orderly at Hulton Lane Fever Hospital. She loved it and thought of becoming a nurse. Instead, she went to teacher

training college in Exmouth for two years followed by a further two years at Rose Bruford College in Kent where she trained as a teacher of speech and drama. Her first post as a teacher was in Stafford, followed by a job in Nottingham. Madeleine realised that teaching was not for her and in 1956 she decided to emigrate to California where her parents and two of her sisters Mari and Sonya were already living. She married John Herman Shaner in Los Angeles in 1957. They have two sons, Michael born 1958 and Daniel born 1964. Madeleine became a writer and theatre critic. She writes a regular column for the Park Labrea News, a local Los Angeles newspaper. Bolton is often mentioned in her column which is called "Mad Musings". (Free BMD Website; Information from Madeleine Shaner)

SHAPEERO, Ezekiel Charles, known as Charles, born Galicia about 1880, brother of Marks/Mendel, Morris and David. Ezekiel Charles appears in 1901 census lodging at the home of Rev and Mrs Abraham Newman in Blackburn, where he is described as a hardware dealer. He married May Aaron in 1903 at Blackburn Synagogue. He was naturalised that year. He and May moved to Belfast, where Aaron was born. Their next three children were born in Blackburn. Their fifth child Cyril was born in 1910 in Bolton. The family were at 57 Bridge St. However their stay was a short one as by 1911 census they were living in Nottingham. Charles was described as an optician. The family lived in Nottingham for many years, and by the time he died he was a cinema proprietor. Charles died there on 4/2/1930, leaving £116,080. This approximates to £5,720,000 in 2010 terms, using the retail price index, or £17,600,000 using average earnings, so he was very well off indeed. May died in 1952. Cyril died there in 1985. (1901 census RG13/3907, Folio 91, p 19; 1911 census for 74 Robin Hood Chase, Nottingham; JC 4/7/1930 p 10 & 14/2/1930, p 2; National Probate Calendar Index of Wills on Ancestry; Find My Past BMD Index; Measuringworth website)

SHAPEERO, Fanny, Mrs (née SHAFFER) born Russia about 1871, one of four daughters of Hyman (or Heyman) Jonah and Jane Shaffer. She also had five brothers: Mark, Louis, Nathan, Ben and Maurice Shaffer. Married Marks Shapeero [sic] at the New Synagogue and Beth Hamedrash, in Manchester in 1893. Their three eldest children were born in Bolton: Annie in about 1895, Minnie in 1896 and Betsy 1899. Their fourth child, Ada was born 1901 in Blackburn. The family appear in Blackburn in the 1901 census living at 9 Fielden St. At some point they returned to Bolton. The death announcement of Fanny's father in 1909 gives her address as 123 Gibraltar St, Bolton. It is believed the family emigrated to South Africa about this period. (Lancashire BMD website; Census RG13/3907, Folio 51, p 52 ; FreeBMD; JC 2/7/1909, p 1; Letter in Kehillat Middlesborough Newsletter, Sept 2003, No 18)

SHAPEERO/SHAPIRA, Mendel or Marks, born about 1871, Zbaraz, Austria, He had three brothers, Ezekiel Charles, Morris and David. Marks married Fanny Shaffer q v. at the New Synagogue and Beth Hamedrash in Manchester, in 1893. He lived in the Manchester, Blackburn and Bolton areas at various points in his life. In 1901 the family, including his father Takvil, a widower, were at 9 Fielden St, Blackburn. His youngest brother David lodged next door. His elder brother Charles q v was also lodging in the town. By 1902, Marks and family were back in Bolton. The business was at 12 Derby Street, Bolton. Mendel/Marks appears in various Trade Directories in the early 1900's at this address, described as a second hand clothes dealer in 1902 and a furniture dealer/clothier in 1907. He was treasurer of Bolton Synagogue 1904-1907. It is believed the family emigrated to South Africa about 1909. (Lancs BMD website; Bolton Trade Directory 1902 and 1907; 1901 census RG 13/3907, Fol, 51 p 52; Bolton Synagogue Congregation Board; Find My Past Birth index; letter in Kehillat Middlesbrough Newsletter No 18, September 2003 page 4, from Juliet Shapero, a South African descendant of Mendel and Morris)

SHAPERO/SHAPEERO, Morris, born Austria, brother of Marks q v, Ezekiel Charles and David. Morris married Mary Livingstone at Blackburn Synagogue in 1898. Rev Newman officiated. Their son Harry was born in Bolton at 101 Great Moor St in 1903. It is believed the family emigrated to South Africa. (Find my Past Births index; Letter in Kehillat Middlesborough Newsletter, Sept 2003)

SHELDON, Peter, son of Lothar and Liese Schwarzenberger. Born Germany 18/3/1924. Naturalised in 1948, by which time he was known as Peter Sheldon, and described as a cotton waste export salesman. He worked with his father in his company, H.S. (Manchester) Ltd. His address was given as 38 Barcheston Rd, Cheadle. After the war Peter and his wife, Diana, were welcomed back to Heilbronn in a gesture of reconciliation by the local authority there, and very well treated. He was most noted for his work for and on behalf of deaf children, being himself the father of two children who were born deaf. He was a very active member in the North West Deaf Children's Association and represented the deaf in the north at the meetings in London of the National Deaf Society. He initiated sports days, swimming galas and camping holidays for the children in schools for the deaf in the north. He died in 2002. (London Gazette, issue 38241, 19/3/1948, p 1958; web page <http://my.informedia.de/gedenkbuch.php?PID=12&name=3893&suche=S> (known as Die Gedenkbuch für die Karlsruher Juden); information from Derek Wild and from Mrs Diana Sheldon)

SHEMESH, Ruth, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) also known as Simons. Fifth child of Simon and Dolly. She was born in Bolton in 1942. Attended Church Rd Junior School then Canon Slade Grammar School where she was the only Jewish pupil. This sometimes made her feel isolated. Ruth recalls V.E. day in Bolton: she was only a toddler at the time but remembers lots of people in the street waving flags. Ruth attended Wentworth St Synagogue and Cheder. The teacher was Rev Greenberg who travelled up every Sunday from Manchester. He was a poor disciplinarian, unlike Rev Freilich. Ruth remembers Rev Freilich and his family well. She went to college in 1961. She married Edward Shemesh, an Israeli, in 1968. They lived in England for a few years, then returned to Israel where they have lived since 1973. They have four children. (Information from Ruth Shemesh, November 2011)

SHERIDAN, Judith, younger daughter of Ursula and Kenneth Sheridan, born Bolton 1957. Attended Markland Hill Junior School, then Bolton School. Judith studied Voice at the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester. Research at Lancaster University led to an M.Phil after which she studied opera and lieder at Hamburg. She worked for ten years as a principal soprano in Germany. She is now back in England, living in Buckinghamshire. Judith divides her time between performing, conducting and teaching both classical and non-classical music. She is involved in many musical projects as a soloist and conducts local choirs. In 2007 Judith brought out a CD, "Forbidden Voice; Songs by Jewish composers banned by the Nazis." (Conversation with Judith Sheridan February 2012)

SHERIDAN, Kenneth Frank, original name Kurt Schlesinger, born 1914 in Chemnitz. Came to England in 1934 to study textile technology at Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, having previously studied law at Heidelberg University, one of the last Jews to be permitted to attend there. His family owned a large textile business in Willichstal near Chemnitz. In the mid-1930's they decide to leave Germany for Brazil. Ken stayed in England. He obtained a job in Carlisle at the beginning of the War. He was interned at Wharf Mill, Bury in 1940 but eventually allowed to serve in the army, in the Peace Corps and the Tank Corps. He married Ursula Aufrichtig in 1947 in London. They lived firstly in Ballymena, then Bradford and finally, from 1952 Bolton, where Ken obtained a job with Barlow and Jones, a large textile company. Two daughters, Sybil, born 1953, and Judith, born 1957, both in Bolton. They lived at Croft House, Princess Rd, Lostock Park from 1952 onwards, even though Ken was transferred to the Barlow and Jones branch in Manchester. He travelled abroad a great deal for the company. Ken and Ursula kept open house for all colours and creeds. They befriended students from the Bolton Institute of Technology and had a large circle of Jewish and non-Jewish friends. Ken was a keen walker and was interested in the theatre and the arts. For many years he was a supporter and member of the local Labour party, but became disillusioned and joined the SDP. He was a member of the Bolton United Nations Association and the International Friendship League. He was a founder member in 1965 of the Bolton Community Friendship Council of which he became Life Vice-President in 1976. In 1977 Ken was awarded the MBE for services to Community Relations. He also involved himself in inter-faith services at the Bolton Unitarian church. He organised Jewish participants for these events. The family only

occasionally attended the local Bolton Synagogue. They joined Jackson's Row, the Manchester Reform Synagogue in 1961 where both daughters attended Hebrew classes and celebrated their Bat Mitzvah. Ken died in March 2010 in London where had lived since the death of Ursula in 1995. (Free BMD Website; information from Sybil and Judith Sheridan, daughters; Bolton Evening News 31/12/1977; JC 13/1/78, p 6)

SHERIDAN, Sybil, Rabbi, born Bolton 1953, elder daughter of Kenneth and Ursula. She attended Markland Hill Junior School followed by Bolton School. Went to Cambridge University to read theology and religious studies. After graduating, Sybil trained to become a Rabbi for the Reform Movement at the Leo Baeck College in London and the Pardes Institute in Israel. Sybil was ordained in 1981. She married Rabbi Jonathan Romain of the Maidenhead Reform Synagogue that year. They have four sons. Sybil worked first at Ealing Liberal Synagogue, then for the Swindon and Thames Valley Jewish communities. In 2003 she became Rabbi for the Wimbledon synagogue, a job she share with Rabbi Sylvia Rothschild. Sybil has written children's books and has contributed to many academic publications. She is Jewish Chaplain to the University of Roehampton. (Information from Rabbi Sheridan; <http://www.wimshul.org/node/178>, part of the Wimbledon and District Synagogue website)

SHERIDAN, Ursula, Mrs (née AUFRICHTIG) wife of Kenneth, She was born in 1925 in Breslau, Germany. In 1937 came to England with her mother to live with cousins in Surrey. Her mother returned to Germany but both parents came to England in 1939. Ursula went to boarding school, then trained as a secretary. She worked for the BBC in the German department. She met Kenneth Sheridan at a cousin's house and they married in London in 1947. They had two daughters, Sybil in 1953 and Judith 1957, both born in Bolton. Ursula immersed herself in charity work. She opened a Save the Children Fund shop in Bolton and became the National Chairman of the charity's regional branches. She was a JP and Chairman of the Bolton Juvenile Court. Her great passion was classical music and she organised Chamber concerts and musical events at the Bolton library for many years. She was a keen supporter of the Liberal Party. Ursula was a member of the Bolton Synagogue Ladies' Charitable Committee and served as Hon Secretary for many years. She nicknamed it "The Yiddishe Mammass". Ursula died in Bolton in 1995. (Free BMD Website; information from Judith Sheridan, daughter; Personal diaries of Ursula Sheridan 1952-66; Bolton Evening News 31/12/1977)

SHERMAN, Leslie, was from Leeds. The Shermans arrived in Bolton in the late 1940s and left in the mid-1950s. Leslie Sherman was a friend of Norman Cohen and came to work for him at Burton's Bolton factory. He and his wife moved to Greater Manchester, probably Whitefield, and remained friends with the Cohens and Norman and Pearl Slifkin. They were not related to Mavis Goldman, née Sherman. (information from Irving Slifkin and Maisie Goldman)

SHERMAN, Maurice, born 1899 in Sinlovitz or Sinkovitz, Minsk, son of Abraham and Esther Sherman, both Russian-born. In 1911 the family lived at 18 Knowsley St, Cheetham, Manchester. Maurice married Beatrice Cohen in Manchester at the Brodyer Synagogue in 1923. They had two daughters, Lola in 1924 and Mavis in 1927, both born Manchester. The family lived on Scholes Lane, Prestwich. Later Maurice and Beatrice moved to Southport. Maurice worked for Mark Rubin in Bolton. His name appears on the Leigh and District Lending Society's headed notepaper. Lola and Mavis also worked for the company in the Manchester office. Maurice died in Southport in 1968. (Lancs BMD website; Free BMD Website; information from Hilary Lydon, grand-daughter))

SHEVLOFF, Devera, Mrs (née RUBIN) fourth child of Dorothy and Mark, born Bolton about 1909. Married Harold Shevloff in 1930 at South Manchester Synagogue. They settled in Birmingham where they had bridal wear shops. Both their children were born in Birmingham, David in 1931 and Valerie in 1937. Harold died in 1961. Devera died in London in 1967. (Lancs BMD Website; Ancestry BMD website; information from Mark Rubin, nephew)

SHIERS, Ethel, Mrs (née GAFAN) eldest child and daughter of Abraham and Minnie Gafan, born in Prestwich district 1899. Moved to Bolton as a child. She married Abram Shiers at Higher Broughton Synagogue in 1925. They settled in Manchester and had two sons, Merton and Lionel. Ethel died in 1974 and is buried at Rainsough. (Lancashire BMD website; Find My past BMD; MDCS burial records)

SHINDLER, Lena (Selina), Mrs (née WISE)(formerly PRICE) born Bolton 1916, fifth daughter of Jacob and Bessie Wise, migrants from Jassy, Romania. Married, 1943, at Central Synagogue, Manchester, Harry Price, from Bridgend, South Wales, the son of parents from Jassy, Romania. From marriage until 1947 they lived with Lena's father, then they had a shop in Derby St, where they also lived until 1957. As a young girl she was involved in the synagogue, and was given a prize (a book) at Cheder in 1925, which she kept for many years. She also stayed in the Minister's flat in the synagogue with the wife of Rev Michlevitz when he had to go away. She used to collect the subscriptions on Sunday mornings, with her sister Betty. During World War 2, Lena was employed by a big Bolton engineering firm (Hick Hargraves) that had never employed women before, working on tank guns. She was friendly with Dora Simons, who married an American serviceman, Sol Yoffie. Lena had two sons, Stewart, born 1946 and Bryan, born 1949. The family moved to Prestwich in 1957. After Harry's death in 1957, Lena was already able to drive, and she kept the business in Bolton going until 1980. She remarried on 15/9/1968, to Israel Shindler, who died in 2004. Lena now lives in North Manchester, and can still read Hebrew. (Information from Mrs Lena Shindler and her son Bryan Price; Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD website; 1/1/1926, p 29; England & Wales Death Index on Ancestry; England & Wales Births index on Ancestry; JC 20/9/1968, p 2; England & Wales Marriage index on Ancestry)

SHNECK, Abraham, born Prestwich registration district, 1900, son of Harris and Sarah Shneck. Harris, a hatter and hosier in 1901, a gents' outfitter in 1911, and by 1925 a gents' and ladies' outfitter, was from Russian Poland, and was President of South Broughton Synagogue at the time of his death in 1927. Abraham is listed in Bolton Electoral roll at 64 Higher Bridge St in 1929, and in 1932 Tillotson's Directory of Bolton as a boot repairer at the same address. Abraham's siblings included Matilda, Annie, Myer and Joseph. His home address was 13 Fort Road, Prestwich. Abraham married Dora Reece in 1925 at South Broughton Synagogue. The couple had a son Sydney, born 1926, and a daughter Sylvia, born 1931, both in Manchester. By the time of his death, on 19/4/1969, he was a gents' outfitter and living at 112 Middleton Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester. It is likely that he ran the shop started by his father, Harris Shneck, which was a prosperous company. (1901 Census ref RG13/3767, Folio 139 p 3; 1911 Census schedule for 139 Great Ducie St, Manchester; Lancashire BMD website; Ancestry British Phone Books online; Bolton electoral register 1929, for 64 Higher Bridge St; 1932 Tillotson's directory of Bolton; London Gazette issue 44948, 3/10/1969, p 10200)

SHNECK, Doris, Mrs (Née REECE) born Salford, 1904, daughter of Louie and Rosa Reece, attended Manchester Jewish School from 1914. She married Abraham Shneck in 1925 at South Broughton Synagogue. She clearly worked in the business in Bolton with him, as she too appears on the electoral roll in 1929 and 1930 at 64 Higher Bridge St. She died in Manchester in 1990. (England and Wales birth index, Dec quarter, 1904; 1911 Census schedule, 480 Oldham Rd, Miles Platting, Manchester; Findmypast.co.uk, Manchester School Registers 1870-1916; Findmypast.co.uk, Death index)

SHOULMAN, Rahum (Dr), born 1908 in Israel, where he grew up. He came to England to study medicine, financing his studies by teaching Hebrew in the evenings. Was appointed locum tenens at Bolton Royal Infirmary in 1939. In 1940 he was given a six-month contract as house physician at a salary of £200 per annum. He was a member of the Manchester Tarbut Association and addressed the society in 1941. In World War 2 he volunteered for the Royal Army Medical Corps and was posted to India. By 1946 he was in Lewisham and from 1950 -59 in the Westminster area of London. Married Carmela Nedivi, Hampstead, 1948. They had one daughter. Became consultant chest physician at West Ham,

London. He was a skilled clinician and a natural teacher. He appears in the 1972 Electoral register in North Ealing. Apart from medicine his other passions were Groucho Marx and music, and he was a keen violinist. He also did insurance work until well into his 80s He died 17/10/1999 aged 90, in Brent, Middlesex. (Minutes of Bolton Infirmary House Committee 4/4/1940; JC 19/12/1941 p14; London Electoral Registers; Ancestry England & Wales Index of Deaths)

SHRIBERG, Morris, (Rev) came to Bolton from Manchester to conduct the High Holyday services in October 1905. He may well have moved, some years after this, to Tonypany, in Wales, around 1912, ministered to that community, then left the ministry to set up in business. He died in 1963, leaving a legacy to the Leeds Yeshiva. (JC 6/10/1905, p 22; 3/1/1919, p 25; 25/10/1963, p 3; 13/3/1964, p 47)

SILVER, Neville, optician, born 1935 in the Midlands. He had businesses in Westhoughton and Horwich in the 1960's and 1970's, but lived in Sale, Cheshire, then later emigrated to USA. (personal knowledge HT)

SILVER, Selwyn A., (Dr), born Salford 1931 son of Morris and Pearl Silver. Qualified M B ChB in 1956 from University of Manchester. Married Elissa Gordon in Manchester in 1957. He was working in Bolton in 1959 at the practice of Dr Jack Cohen. He left Bolton and became Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Salford. He died in 1966. (Ancestry UK Medical Registers; Find My past BMD)

SILVERMAN, Rose, Mrs, (née BARUCK) wife of Solomon. She worked with her husband in Bolton in their drapery business. She was born in Germany about 1874. She was mother to eight children, six of whom survived –Ettie, Dora, Florrie, Mary, Sara (Mrs Kauf) and Ellen. Rose died in 1932 in Manchester and was buried at Blackley. (Find My past BMD website; 1911 census for 22 Brunswick St Chorlton; Bolton Electoral Register 1932; MDCS Burial records)

SILVERMAN, Solomon born Russia about 1873. Married Rose Baruck at the New Synagogue, Chapeltown Road, Leeds in 1892. By 1901 they had three daughters. Solomon was a tailor. By 1911, the family had left Leeds for Chorlton, Manchester. Solomon was working for a mantle and costume manufacturer. Of their eight children, six had survived. Solomon appears in the 1929 Kelly's Lancashire Directory as a draper at 212 Chorley Old Rd. In the 1932 Bolton Electoral Register the couple's home address was Broughton Lane, Salford. Solomon died in 1934 in the Jewish Hospital, Manchester, and was buried at Blackley. He left £458, His daughter Sara Kauf was his executor. (1901 census ref RG13/4226, Folio 97, p 5; Yorkshire BMD website; 1911 Census schedule for 22 Brunswick St, Chorlton-on-Medlock; Find My past BMD Website; Ancestry National Probate Calendar and Index of Wills; Kelly's 1929 Lancashire Directory; 1932 Bolton Electoral register)

SIMONS (POSNANSKY), Ben David, known as Barney, second child of Simon and Devorah. He was born in Bolton about 1905. Attended local school and Cheder, then worked as a tailor for his father. He married Leah Goldstone at Bolton Synagogue in 1925. Four daughters, Debby, Rita, Shirley and Sandra They lived firstly in New Barn St, then Duke St and finally on Chorley New Rd. In 1933, he officially changed his name to Simons. Barney's daughter Shirley Horwich recalls visiting the tailoring workshop in Crown Street and seeing her father and grandfather sitting cross-legged on the bench. She recalled that her father would go to Synagogue on Shabbat morning then he would go to the workshop in the afternoon for a few hours. It was his bread and butter! During the Second World War, Barney served in the Police Reserve. He was posted to Preston and given the task of patrolling the docks. He became ill during the War and had a kidney removed. He was sent to rural Wales to convalesce, after which the family lived in Blackpool for a few weeks. It was realised many years later that Barney had been suffering from tuberculosis. He contracted meningitis and died on 17/5/1947 leaving a wife and four daughters. He is buried at Blackley. (Lancashire BMD Website ; information from Shirley Horwich, daughter; MDCS Burial records online)

SIMONS, Leah, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) born Salford about 1904, second child of Myer and Esther. Attended the local Bolton school but at the age of twelve attended only half-time. She then worked at her parent's drapery shop and helped to keep house. In 1925 she married her childhood sweetheart, Ben David Posnansky (Barney Simons) at Empress Hall Bolton under the auspices of Bolton Synagogue. Barney was the brother of her best friend Rachel Posnansky. They lived firstly in New Barn St, then moved to Duke St. They moved to Chorley New Rd. in about 1932, but never owned their home, always rented. Leah and Barney had four daughters, Debby, Rita, Shirley and Sandra. Barney suffered ill-health and times were hard. Leah was a skilled sewing machinist and began making children's clothes at home. When she was widowed in May 1947, she went into business with her brother Sam Goldstone, manufacturing protective clothing and overalls. Leah left Bolton for Manchester in 1952 to help look after her mother. She continued to work in the business in Bolton and learnt to drive in 1959. Leah died of a heart attack in 1966 and is buried at Rainsough. (FreeBMD Website; information from Shirley Horwich, daughter; MDCS burial records)

SIMONS, Leonard Michael, (formerly POSNANSKY) born Bolton 1926, second child of Simon and his second wife, Dolly Posnansky. Attended Bolton School, then worked in the tailoring business with his father. Leonard served in the Army in World War Two. After his father's death in 1948 he continued to run the tailoring business. He married Flora Krafchik of Preston, whom he had met at a dance at the Empress Hall in Bolton, in 1953. That year Leonard changed his name by Deed Poll to Simons, although he had been known by that name for some years. He and Flora settled in Preston where Leonard worked in the Krafchik family furrier business. They had two children, Nicholas and Anna. In 1979 Flora and Leonard retired to the Isle of Man. He died there in 2000 and is buried at Douglas Jewish cemetery. (Memoir of Leonard Simons; London Gazette 5/5/53 Issue 39846 p 2538; Furriers, Glaziers, Doctors and Others: A History of the Preston Jewish Community by John Cowell)

SIMONS, Simon See POSNANSKY, Simon (originally POSNANSKY)

SINGER, Leonard, born 1943, Manchester. Had a pharmacy on Bury New Rd, Bolton. Appears in the Trade directories from 1964-71. He also had a pharmacy in Gatley, Cheshire (personal knowledge HT)

SLAZENGER, Sophia, born around 1817/18 in Manchester, her marriage to Solomon Davies (also known as Solomon David Moss) in Manchester in 1836 was announced in the Manchester Courier, 4/6/1836. The Slazenger family had businesses in Bolton and several other towns in the North West. Her husband was born in Lubranic, Poland in 1814 and died aged 52 about 1866. Their children, born in Manchester or Rochdale, were: Fanny (10/3/1839); Ralph (January 24/1/1840); Adelaide (1841); Rosabel (9/11/1842, 1844 or 1847); Morris; and David (6/2/1844) Another son, Henry, was presumably born in New York City on December 4/12/1849 after members of the family had emigrated. (Information from Victoria Barkoff in Jewish Telegraph, Roots column, 31/8/2001)

SLIFKIN, Irving, born Bolton 1933, the elder son of Norman and Pearl Slifkin. He attended Bolton School and the cheder in the synagogue. He once refused to play football on a Saturday at the School, more because he didn't like football than because he was Jewish. According to the Jewish Chronicle he was elected as Honorary Secretary of the Congregation in 1949, sharing that office with his father, but Irving does not recall this. He was articled in 1950, qualified as a chartered accountant in 1955, and left Bolton to work in Paris in 1956 for nine months. He then worked in London for thirteen months for international firms of chartered accountants. In August 1958 he joined American Express working throughout Europe, but mainly in France. In April 1961 he married Marjorie Behar in Paris. They travelled and worked in Europe until September 1962, when they returned to England. After settling down and having three children, the family emigrated to the United States in 1988, where they still live.

(England & Wales, Birth Index on Ancestry 1916-2005; information from Irving Slifkin; JC 30/12/1949, p 15)

SLIFKIN, Michael, son of Norman and Pearl Slifkin (née Donner) and younger brother of Irving. He was born in Bolton, 8/4/1937. In 1961 he married Marietta Cohen. They had two sons, one of them Natan Slifkin, famous as the Zoo rabbi, and three daughters. He had become observant while studying at Manchester, though his parents were not very religious. He graduated at Manchester University in 1958, then took his PhD in 1962. Posts at Manchester and the University of Northumbria followed, then he became a physics lecturer at Salford University in 1965, expanding into biochemistry and electronics. From 1973 to 1974 he was visiting professor at the Weizmann Institute's department of biomembranes. He returned to Salford as Reader in electrical engineering in 1987. In 1992 he moved to Israel as professor of electronics at Jerusalem College of Technology, which offers high-level research opportunities for strictly Orthodox students. He also did research for the British Ministry of Defence, the Medical Research Council, the British Empire Cancer Campaign in Britain, the International Atomic Energy Authority, and the Ministry of Science in Israel, creating a lot of high-tech products during his career. He died 25/3/2007, aged 69. (Obituary in the Jewish Chronicle 1/6/2007, p 38; FreeBMD website; information from the archives of Salford University)

SLIFKIN, Norman (surname perhaps originally **SLIVKIN**) born Leeds, 1905, son of Harris Slifkin (born 1866) who had left Dvinsk (now known as Daugavpils, Latvia), to avoid military service, and arrived in England in his teens. Harris married Manchester-born Annie Marks, and Norman was one of the youngest of their nine or ten children. Norman's siblings were Hetty, Edith, Lily, Louis, Isaac, Doris, Sylvia and May and one other, who had died in infancy, possibly Casper, who was born 1891 and died 1896. His parents and their family moved from Leeds to Manchester around 1906. His father, Harris, was a cabinet maker. Harris was also very orthodox, and gave most of his money to the synagogue. He was a founder member of the Adath Israel Synagogue in Manchester. Norman was married on 13/11/1929 at Manchester Great Synagogue to Pearl Donner. Soon after, he and Pearl moved to Bolton, where their two sons, Irving and Michael, qq.v., were born. Norman was elected Treasurer of the Bolton Congregation in 1935 and again in 1936. He returned to the office of Treasurer in 1949, then in a second annual meeting in the same year, became Joint Hon. Secretary with his elder son, Irving. The family lived at 265 Chorley New Rd in the 1940s and 1950s. By 1960 they had moved to 126 Derby St, Bolton. They ran a grocery and household goods stall on Bolton Market for many years. They also had a grocery and household goods shop in the town. By 1963 they were living at Radford St, Broughton Park, probably having retired by that time. Norman died in 1974, in the Manchester area, and was buried at Blackley. (Information from Avril Cooper; Information from Irving Slifkin; 1911 Census return for 9 South Craven St, Manchester; Free BMD website; JC 10/5/1935, p 42, 29/5/1936, p 34, 10/6/1949, p 15 and 30/12/1949, p 15; Bolton telephone directories, 1940s and 1950s; Lancashire BMD website; Yorkshire BMD website; Ancestry Index of Deaths in England and Wales 1916-2005; MDCS Burial Records)

SLIFKIN, Pearl, Mrs (née DONNER) born about 1907. She came to England in 1912, aged 4, and her family were from Lemberg, Galicia (now Lviv, Ukraine) She married Norman Slifkin in 1929 in the Great Synagogue, in Manchester. From the 1930s till about the early 1960s they ran a grocery and household goods stall in Bolton Market. In 1952, she was elected joint secretary of the Ladies' Hospitality Committee. She died in Manchester area in 1978, and was buried at Agecroft. (Information from her son, Irving Slifkin; Lancashire BMD website; JC 17/10/1952, p 16 Ancestry Index of Deaths in England and Wales 1916-2005; MDCS Burial Records)

SMITH, Philip, born Manchester about 1899, the second son of Isaac and Hannah Smith, immigrants to England from Russia. Before settling in Manchester, they had lived in Pontypridd. Philip had at least two brothers, Harry and Sidney, and four sisters, Rica (Mrs Satinoff), Julia (Mrs Ramen), Ethel (Collins) and Gladys (Mrs Grossman). Married May Frankenburg in 1934 at South Manchester Synagogue. Two

daughters, Jean Reva (born 1935, married Dr Cyril Nelson) and Rhona (born 1937, married Ben-Hur Yemini). Philip ran a furniture shop at the junction of Peel Street and Market Street, Farnworth, and had other business interests in that area, namely finance and loans, appearing in 1922 and 1927 local Trade Directories. In 1931 he was chosen as a Liberal candidate for a seat on Manchester City Council. The following year he was again chosen as a Liberal candidate for a seat on Manchester Council, in Cheetham Ward, where he became Chairman of the local Liberal Association in 1934. In 1938 he was nominated for a by-election on Manchester City Council as a National Liberal [i.e. a supporter of the then Coalition government] in opposition to a Liberal and a Labour candidate. It appears that these nominations were not followed by election to the City Council, where the Liberal Party was somewhat in decline at this period. In 1940, when he was Chairman of the Manchester and Salford Liberal-National Federation, he was elected to Farnworth Borough Council, probably his first success in attempting to become a local councillor. In 1943 he was re-elected Chairman of the Housing Committee at Farnworth, and Secretary of the non-Labour Group on the same council. He lost his seat on Farnworth Council in 1945, but returned in 1955, as a Labour councillor. Seven years later, in 1962, the only Jewish member of the council, he was elected Mayor of Farnworth. He had lived in Manchester for eight years at this time, and the Jewish Chronicle stated that he was from St Anne's. In 1963 he was elected a County Councillor. He also unsuccessfully contested the 1945 Parliamentary elections as a National Liberal, in the Clayton Division of Manchester, so political activity clearly was one of his great interests. He also took a great interest in drama, as Chairman of the fourth annual Jewish Drama Festival, held under the auspices of the Manchester Union of Jewish Literary Societies in 1931, and played a large part in the organisation of Farnworth's first Drama Festival in 1945. He was a Rotarian in Farnworth. He was a member of three synagogues, Higher Broughton, St Anne's, and Whitefield. He died suddenly in 1964, at his home in Whitefield. He is buried at Rainsough. (JC 22/12/1961, p 7; JC 13/3/1931, p 33; JC 16/10/1931, p 27; JC 12/8/1932, p 21; JC 23/2/1934, p 33; JC 27/4/1934, p 39; JC 9/12/1938, p 36; JC 5/7/1940, p 12; JC 31/12/1943, p 10; JC 20/5/1955, p 18; JC 9/3/1962, p 15; JC 1/6/1962, p 15; JC 14/8/1964, p 30; JC 14/8/1964, p 2; MDCS Burial Records; website <http://www.boltonsmayors.org.uk/smith-p.html>; Ancestry's England & Wales Birth Index 1916-2005; Daily Mail Yearbook 1948; 1940s election results - figures and details derived from [Craig, F. W. S. *British parliamentary election results* \(1983\) \[1969\] at \[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_Clayton_%28UK_Parliament_constituency%29#Election_in_the_1918-1949\]\(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_Clayton_%28UK_Parliament_constituency%29#Election_in_the_1918-1949\) \(3rd edition\). Chichester: Parliamentary Research Services\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manchester_Clayton_%28UK_Parliament_constituency%29#Election_in_the_1918-1949)

SNELWAR, Fanny, Mrs (née SHAFFER) born Bolton 1916, fifth child of Leah and Maurice. She married Solomon Snelwar in Manchester in 1938. Their son Alec was born there in 1940. No further information. (Find My Past BMD website)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Alexander, born Middlesex about 1882, eldest child of Philip and Rachel Solomons. Appears in 1891 Census living in Leeds. By 1901 he was a soldier serving as a Private in the Border Regiment, based at Carlisle Castle. In 1911 he was back in Bolton aged thirty, married to Mary Alice aged twenty-one, with a five-month-old son, Benjamin. The census states he is a "general labourer, brass moulder, out of work." His son Benjamin died in 1914 aged three. (1891 census RG12/3706, Folio 107, p 13; 1901 Census RG13/4876, Folio 188, p 6; 1911 Census for 5 Fleet St, Bolton; Find My Past Deaths Index)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Amelia/Emilia, born Bolton about 1898, sixth child of Philip and Rachel. Was at school in Bolton in 1911. There is a death in 1991 of an Amelia Solomon born 1899. The death was registered in Merseyside. No further information. (Free BMD Births Index; 1901 census RG 13/3264, Folio 28, p5; 1911 census for 13, Fairfield St. Bolton)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Cissie, born Bolton 1901, seventh child of Philip and Rachel. Was a schoolgirl in 1911 census. No further information. (1911 Census for 13 Fairfield St Bolton)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Emanuel/Emmanuel, third child of Philip and Rachel, born Leeds 1890. He is described in the 1911 census as a travelling draper. There is a death in 1979 in Bury, Lancs of an Emmanuel Solomon born 1890. (Ancestry Census 1891 RG 12/3706, Folio107, p 13; 1911 census for Fairfield St Bolton; Ancestry BMD website)

SOLOMONS/SOLOMON, Florence, born Bolton 1896, fifth child of Philip and Rachel. In 1911 she was a cotton worker. No further information. (1901 Census RG13/3264, Folio 28, p 5; 1911 census for 13 Fairfield St, Bolton)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Jacob (John), fourth child of Philip and Rachel. Born Bristol 1892. He was described as an apprentice in an iron works in 1911 census, but had moved into the waterproof garment industry by 1917, when he joined the Royal Regiment of Artillery on 1/3/1917. He served in the First World War as a gunner. His service record shows he was 5 feet 7½ inches tall and that he received a gunshot wound in his back, but was still useful to the army. In 1925 he married (in church) Margaret Atherton in Bolton. Their son Raymond was born in 1932 in Bolton. (1901 census RG13/3264, Folio 28, p 5; 1911 census for 13 Fairfield St Bolton; Record of Service Paper of Jacob Solomon, 1917 on Ancestry; Free BMD Website; Lancs BMD website)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Lewis, second child of Philip and Rachel. Born Hull, 1887. Living in Leeds in 1891 and Bolton in 1901. He is described as an unemployed labourer in the 1911 Census. No further information. (Ancestry Census 1891 RG 12/3706, Folio 107, p 13; 1901 RG13/3264, Folio 48, p 5; 1911 Census 13 Fairfield St Bolton)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Philip, a tailor born Poland about 1857. In 1891 he and his wife, Rachel and their three sons, Alexander, Louis and Emanuel were living in Leeds. By 1901 Philip, Rachel and six children were living at 11 Rose St, Bolton. By 1911 there were seven children and the family had moved to 13 Fairfield St. Bolton. The census states that there were eight children, all alive, but Alexander, q. v. does not appear in the family list in 1901 or 1911. The Solomon family lived first in London, then Yorkshire, Bristol and finally Bolton. Philip died in Bolton in 1912 and is buried at Blackley. (Ancestry Census 1891 RG 12/3706, Folio 107, p 13; 1901 RG 13/3264, Folio 48, p 25; 1911 census schedule 13 Fairfield St, Bolton; MDCS Burial Records online)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Rachel, Mrs. wife of Philip. She was a tailoress born about 1862 in Poland according to 1901 census, although the 1911 Census gives her birthplace as England. Mother of eight children, the four youngest were born in Bolton. She died in Bolton in 1925 and is buried at Blackley. (Ancestry Census 1891 RG 12/3706, Folio107, p 13; 1901 Census RG13/3264, Folio 48, p 25; 1911 Census for Fairfield St Bolton; MDCS Burial Records online)

SOLOMON/SOLOMONS, Raphael, aka Ralph, eighth and youngest child of Philip and Rachel, born Bolton 1904. He married Gertie Belinsky in 1926 at Holy Law Beth Aron synagogue, Manchester. Their engagement was announced in the Jewish Chronicle on 30/1/1925. They settled in Manchester, and his name appears in the 1934 Directory for Manchester as a hairdresser at 228 Cheetham Hill Rd. Their son Raymond was born there in 1927. Raphael died in 1970 in Manchester. He is buried at Blackley. (Ancestry Census 1891 RG 12/3706, Folio107, p 13; 1901 census, RG13/3264, Folio 48, p 25; 1911 census for 13 Fairfield St Bolton; JC 30/1/1925, p 1; Ancestry BMD index; Lancashire BMD website; MDCS Burial Records online)

STERN, Henry, appears in 1927 Trade Directory as a rag dealer and marine store owner (second-hand goods) at Daley St. No further information.

STRACHSTONE, Joseph, son of Israel. He attended Bolton Derby St. School before moving to Manchester. He was born about 1892. (Manchester School Registers)

STRATTON, Mick, opened a wine and spirits business called Henry Stratton and Co. in John Brown St., in the 1950s. Mick was a pharmacist and optician with businesses in Manchester. He sold his share of the business to his non-Jewish partners in the 1960's. (Information from Valerie Stratton, sister-in-law)

SURKIS, Meta, Mrs (Née BORGES) born Austria about 1928. Came to Bolton as a refugee about 1938. Was given a home by Rev and Mrs Isaac Richards. Married Emanuel Surkis, a Shochet, 1946 in London. Daughter Malka born 1947 in Durham. The family emigrated to USA on 7/7/1948. (Ancestry BMD website; Find my past BMD website; Find my past Passenger lists ; Info from Mrs Rita Freeman)

SWIFT, Manuel, born Russia about 1877, the son of Josiah and Zlatte Swift. By 1891 the family were at 33 Rupert Hill, Everton, with Josiah a draper and Manuel and his brother Isaac at school. By 1911 Manuel appears in Gore's Liverpool directory as a wholesale clothing manufacturer, with his brother Isaac and his father at 11 Oxford St, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool. He and his firm, Swifts, are believed to have manufactured uniforms for the troops in World War 1. After the death of his mother in late 1918, Manuel and his brother Isaac gave a number of sums of money, in her memory, to local institutions including the Jewish board of Guardians, the Hebrew Schools (to found a Josiah and Zlotte Swift Hebrew Prize), the Jewish Provident Society, the Talmud Torah, Bikur Cholim, the Bread and Meat Society, the Ladies' Hebrew Provident Society and the Yeshivah. His name appears in the Bolton electoral roll of 1920 at 8 Bradshawgate, giving his home as in Renshaw Street, Liverpool. However, his addresses in Liverpool by early 1921 were 48 Ullet Road and 30 Croxteth Road, and his business, now as a cotton broker and merchant, was in trouble, as the London Gazette indicates bankruptcy proceedings, in which his nephew and partner Ellis Swift was also caught up. Further notices in the London Gazette show later business troubles, which appear to have bedevilled his later life. It is not clear when he married, though this is likely to have happened abroad, as he travelled to the USA in 1911. A notice of the death of his sister Clara (Mrs Rubenstein) in 1934, from Manuel and her sister-in-law Fanny indicates that he had married, but there is no reference to children, so this may even have happened much later than 1911. Not known when he died. (1891 Census ref RG 12/2942, Folio 107, p 19; Gore's Liverpool Directory 1911 on Ancestry; personal knowledge of J. Cowell; JC 3/1/1919, p 24; Bolton electoral roll 1920; London Gazette issues 32311, 3/5/1921, p 3621; 34582, 23/12/1938, p 8231; and 39408, 14/12/1951, p 6555; JC 30/3/1934, p 2)

SWITZER, Cecelia, third daughter of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born Salford 1905. She married Ralph Lee or Levy at Rydal Mount synagogue, Manchester, in 1928. No further information. (Census schedule for 48 Hampden St, Bolton, 1911; Free BMD website;

SWITZER, Dinah Hilda, daughter of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born 1900, Prestwich, registered as Schwatzer. She probably is the Hilda D. Switzer who married Basil Makarowski in Manchester in the June quarter of 1931. No further information. (Free BMD website; Ancestry England & Wales marriage index 1916-2005)

SWITZER, Isaac, son of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born 1897, Manchester. Is probably the Isaac Schweitzer who married Emily Morrison at Blackpool synagogue in 1921. No further information. (Free BMD website; Lancashire BMD website)

SWITZER, Jack (Jacob), son of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born about 1909, Salford. No further information. (Census schedule for 48 Hampden St, Bolton, 1911)

SWITZER, Jean, daughter of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born Bolton 1912. She probably is the Jean E. Switzer who was married at Conway in the September quarter of 1935. No further information. (Free BMD Website)

SWITZER, Mark(s), or Max, born Russian Poland about 1865, married Sarah Levine, also from Russia, in Manchester New Synagogue and Beth Hamedrash, in 1891. They had seven children: Rose, Isaac, Hilda, Cecelia, Norman Ralph, Jack (or perhaps Jacob), and Jean. Norman and Jean were born in Bolton. The 1901 census records the family at 23 St James Rd, Broughton, Salford, under the surname Switcher, and Marks [sic] as a "tailor/worker." In 1911 the family was living at 48 Hampden St, Bolton, and he was described as a tailor/employer, though his family might have been among the employees, as the eldest daughter, Rose, is described as a "Tailoress (felling)", and Isaac as a "tailor's errand boy." The schedule for 1911 indicates that the family had had eight children, two of whom had died by this date. One of those who died early was probably the Norman Shwitzer [sic] who was born and died aged 0 in Salford in the September quarter of 1903, and was buried at Crumpsall. [Note: Six different versions of his surname appear in the records, viz. Switzer, Switcher, Switzer, Schwatzer, Sweitzer and Schwitzer] Marks died Manchester 1948, aged 83, and was buried at Blackley. (Censuses 1891 RG12/3262, Folio 92, p 34; 1901 RG13/3725, folio 126, p 3; Census schedule for 48 Hampden St, Bolton, 1911; Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD website; Ancestry index of deaths; MDCS Burial Records)

SWITZER, Norman Ralph, second son of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born Bolton 1907. Is probably the Norman Switzer whose death aged 24 is recorded in Conway in 1931 (cf his sister, Jean's marriage there four years later). He was buried at Rainsough. (Free BMD Births Index; Free BMD Deaths index December 1931; MDCS Burial Records)

SWITZER, Rose, eldest daughter of Mark and Sarah Switzer, born Manchester about 1895, and probably is the child registered as Rosa Schwitzer. Described on the 1911 census as a "Tailoress (Felling)". No further information. (Free BMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 43 Hampden St, Bolton)

SWITZER, Sarah, Mrs (née LEVINE) born Russia about 1872, married Mark or Max Switzer in a synagogue in Manchester, in 1891. There is a record of death in Manchester North registration district in 1935 of a Sarah Switzer aged 63. (Lancashire BMD website; census returns as listed for her husband for 1901 and 1911; Ancestry Deaths index)

SYKES, Barnet/Barney, born Manchester about 1890, third child of Esther and Joseph Sykes, formerly Saxe. Joseph was a tailor's machinist. Barnet attended Manchester Jews' School. In 1891 the Sykes family were living at 55 Berkeley St, Cheetham. In 1901 they lived at 50 Stocks St, Cheetham Hill, where they still were in 1911. Barney was a drapery salesman. Married Rachel Levy in 1919 at the Manchester Great Synagogue. Barney and his wife appear in the Bolton Electoral registers in 1933 and 1939. Their business was on Ashburner St, the site of the wholesale and retail market. They sold bedding and household goods. Their home address at this time was 157 Bury New Rd, Prestwich. Barney and Rachel had two daughters, Muriel born in Manchester in 1921 and Pearl in 1923, the birth being registered in Ormskirk. Later the family moved to Southport. The Jewish Chronicle of 22/3/1940 reports the Installation of a Lodge to be called the Barnet and Rachel Sykes Lodge of the Order Achei Ameth. The Sykes family were given this honour for their services to charity. Barney died in 1958. The death was registered in Newton-le-Willows, Lancs. Some of Barney's family still live in Southport. (Censuses 1891 RG12/3262, Folio 31, p 60; 1901 RG 13/3749, Folio 33, p 17; 1911 Census schedule for 50 Stocks St, Cheetham; Lancashire BMD Website; Ancestry Manchester School Registers; Ancestry BMD Website; Bolton Electoral Registers; Personal knowledge of H. Thomas)

SYKES, Rachel, Mrs. (née LEVY), wife of Barney, Born about 1891 in Manchester, youngest child of Polly and Jacob Levy, both born in Russia. Jacob was a butcher. Some of Rachel's older siblings were born in Hanley. By 1901 the family were living at 44 Cheetham Hill Rd, Manchester. In 1911 they were at 129 Bury New Rd, Manchester. The census states that Polly and Jacob had been married for forty years and had 11 children, ten of whom survived. Rachel was the youngest. She attended Manchester Southall St. School from 1896 to 1905. After her marriage in 1919, Rachel worked with her husband Barney in their business. They retired to Southport. There is a death of a Rachel Sykes aged 84, in 1976 in Southport. (Census 1901, RG13/3767, Folio178, p 2; 1911 census for 129 Bury New Rd, Manchester; Ancestry Manchester School Registers; Ancestry Death Index)

TAYLOR, Gertrude, Mrs. (née BERNARD), born Russia about 1880. Sister of Israel Bernard, q.v., who had a draper's business in Bolton. Gertrude married Samuel Taylor, q.v. in 1903 at Manchester Central Synagogue. Two daughters, Rosie and Lena. She assisted in the family drapery business in Bolton in 1911. Gertrude ran a ladies' wear shop at 5 Victoria Square in the 1920's. The family were living in Blackpool at this time before moving to Manchester in the 1930's. Gertrude died in Manchester in 1957 and is buried at Blackley. (1911 census schedule for 17 Victoria Square, Bolton; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; Tillotson's Trade Directories 1922 and 1927; MDCS burial Records)

TAYLOR, Samuel, born Koenigsberg, East Prussia around 1878, then attended a yeshiva in Neustadt, Lithuania, which is possibly now Naumiestis. He married Gertrude Bernard at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1903, and they had two daughters, Rosie (born 1905, married Albert Edward Joshua Comor at Blackpool synagogue in 1925) and Lena (born Blackpool 1918, married Dr David Isidore Livingstone in Salford, 1939). Samuel was naturalised in 1909. In 1911 Census he and his wife and first daughter were living at 17 Victoria Square, Bolton, presumably over his first shop, a ladies' outfitter and draper. Became a prominent Liberal in Farnworth, near Bolton, where he had a large clothing store. Was Treasurer of Farnworth Liberal Association in 1933. First elected to Farnworth Urban District Council in 1925, when he was living in Reads Avenue, Blackpool. Represented Blackpool Hebrew Congregation at the Board of Deputies in 1927, when he was also elected chairman of the Electricity and Tramways Committee of Farnworth UDC. In 1930 he became Chairman of the Library Committee of Farnworth UDC, an office to which he was regularly re-elected. By 1933 he was living in Broughton Park, Salford. He also took an interest in health matters, and the opening of an up-to-date health centre was due largely to his initiative. In 1936 he was elected chairman of Farnworth District Council, and became a JP in the town. He was described as "one of the biggest traders in Farnworth," at the time of his election as Chairman. In March 1937 he was elected unopposed to Lancashire County Council for Farnworth Eastern Division, thus becoming the first Jew on Lancashire County Council, according to the Jewish Chronicle. His election, unopposed, to a second year as Chairman of Farnworth Council, suggests a high degree of satisfaction with his conduct in that office. In 1939 Farnworth became a Municipal Borough, and he was elected as one of its first Aldermen. He was a Rotarian and an enthusiastic freemason, and was Past-Master of the Brotherhood Freemason's Lodge, no 3967, Blackpool by 1933. He was a devout Jew and member of Higher Broughton Congregation by 1936. By 1937 he represented the Hightown Central Synagogue on the Board of Deputies. He was also a Member of the Council of Manchester and Salford Jews. He was a founder member of the Manchester Tarbuth Association. He was a keen Zionist and "a considerable Hebrew scholar." and "well beloved by the people of Farnworth" (Jewish Chronicle obituary) He died 31/3/1940 in Manchester Jewish Hospital. He is buried at Blackley. His funeral was attended by the Mayors of Bolton and Farnworth and several civic officials. A posse of policemen from the Lancashire Constabulary marched behind the hearse from his home to the Higher Broughton synagogue. (JC 5/4/1940, p 10; JC 8/5/1925, p 33; JC 13/5/1927, p 30; JC 9/5/1930, p 32; JC 12/5/1933, p 36; JC 19/5/1933, p 37; JC 1/5/1936, p 36; JC 19/3/1937, p 42; JC 7/5/1937, p 21; JC 28/5/1937, p 24; JC 17/11/1939, p 18; JC 5/4/1940, p 10; Lancs BMD Marriage Index; 1911 Census Schedule for 17 Victoria Square, Bolton; MDCS Burial records)

THOMAS, Anthony, born Liverpool 1933 to Sylvia née Spiegel and Harold Morris Thomas (formerly Abrahams). (His mother's family came from Łódź, Poland, and his father's from elsewhere in the same country) Anthony attended the Liverpool Institute School and then qualified as a pharmacist. However, he had always been interested in the theatre and after only a year or two of pharmacy he left that profession and became an actor. His stage name is Anthony Wingate. One of his earliest jobs was in 1959 in Bolton at the Hippodrome, where there was a repertory company called the Lawrence Williams Players. Tony spent a season with them. He worked in theatre all over the country as well as appearing on television and on the radio. Tony returned to Bolton in the 1970's for two seasons as a member of the Octagon Theatre Company playing such diverse parts as Shylock, Toby Belch and Captain Cat. His TV appearances include Coronation St, Emmerdale, Prime Suspect, Brookside and How We Used To Live. Tony married Hilary (née Phillips) co-author of this book, in 1966 at the Shrubberies Synagogue, Prestwich. (Information Tony Thomas)

THOMPSON, Lila, Mrs (née FLACKS) eldest child of Isaac and Rachel Flacks, née Netko. Lila was born in Bolton in 1929 at a nursing home in the Heaton district. Her parents were living on Chorley Old Rd. By 1933 the family were living in Cheetham, Manchester. Lila was a pupil at Manchester Temple Junior School. During the War she was evacuated to Bolton with her two younger siblings, Joe and Leatrice. They stayed only a short time. Later Lila went to Manchester Central High School and from there to Padgate College, where she trained as a teacher. She taught at King David School, Manchester. In 1956 she emigrated to Zimbabwe where she married and had two sons, Ivan and Mark. She came back to England in 1976 and taught mathematics at Smithills School in Bolton, but after a couple of years returned to Africa. She is now a widow. She returned to England about ten years ago and lives in North Manchester. (Information from Lila Thompson)

TURNBERG, Millicent, Mrs (née AARONSON) born London 1917, the eldest child of Sarah and Simon Aaronson. In 1942 she was Secretary of the Ladies' Hospitality Committee and in 1943 became Hon Secretary of the newly formed Bolton branch of WIZO. She married Monte Turnberg of Manchester at Manchester Central Synagogue in 1948. Their son Mervyn was born in 1950, in Farnworth. Millicent died in Manchester, 1982. (Lancashire BMD website; JC 2/10/1942, p 10; JC 18/6/1943, p 10; JC 23/7/1948, p 3; Free BMD website)

URDING, Ephraim, (previously known as URDANG) born about 1874 Russia, the son of Benjamin, a Hebrew teacher (in 1901) and Yudes. It appears that he had the following siblings, Yetta, Alfred (later a Conservative Councillor on Liverpool City Council, a JP, and an active Zionist), Augusta, Nesta, and Jane. Married Edith Bovitz (or perhaps Lebovitz) at Holy Law Synagogue, Manchester, 1899. He appears in 1901 census living in Clarence St, Farnworth, with wife Edith and daughter Evelyn. At this point he worked in the waterproof trade, but by 1911 he was a traveller for a firm of drysalts, living at 17 Wavertree Road, Liverpool, with his wife Edith, daughter Evelyn, sons Lion and Ben, both born Liverpool, and widowed mother, Yudes. They also employed a young female servant. He was naturalised in 1913 and remained in Liverpool, where he died on 3/9/1932, aged 55, leaving £2,798. Letters of administration were granted to his widow, Edith, and his daughter Evlyne [sic] Lipkin. At the end of his life he was living at 269 Edge Lane. (1891 Census ref RG12/3262, Folio 14, p 25; 1901 Census ref RG13/3599, Folio 71, p 59; 1911 Census schedule for 17 Wavertree Road, Liverpool; London Gazette issue 28726, 6/6/1913, p 28 and National Archives ref HO 144/1253/234481; JC 12/11/1909, p 2; 16/9/1932, p 2; and 3/1/1958, p 20)

URDING, Edith, Mrs (née BOVITZ or LEOVITZ), born Russia about 1877. Married Ephraim Urdang in 1899 at Manchester Holy Law Synagogue. Daughter Evelyn born in Bolton 1900, and later two sons, Lion and Ben, born Liverpool. She died in 1943 in Liverpool. (1901 census RG13/3599, folio 71, p 59; Lancashire BMD website; Free BMD website)

USHER, Max, born 1929 Vienna, original name Usherowitz. Came to England about 1940 on the Kindertransport and was adopted by Kitty and Morris Glazier who lived in Bolton. Max worked in the menswear business in Bolton and then moved with the Glaziers to Southport where he continued in the same work. In 1954 his engagement to Barbara Bernstein of Leeds was announced in the JC. They married the following year and settled in Leeds. Max ran a catering business including a restaurant in the Leeds Jewish Social centre. He died in Leeds in 1986. (JC 29/1/54; Ancestry Deaths index 1916-2005; information from Barbara Usher, his widow)

VENET, Lillian, Mrs (Née INGLEBY) born Manchester, married Jack Venet (Venetsky) in 1962 at Manchester Central Synagogue. They settled in Whitefield. That year they opened Bolton's first cut-price store, "Samson's Sales." The business started in a lock-up shop just off Deansgate, then after a couple of years moved to larger premises on Great Moor St. In 1984 due to Jack's ill health, the business closed. Jack died in 1989. Lillian lives in Whitefield and is a volunteer guide at the Manchester Jewish Museum. (Information from Lillian Venet)

VIGON, Frank, born London 1945, son of Judah Vigon, a tailor, and his wife Rosie, a couture dressmaker. Frank attended the Solomon Wolfson Jewish Junior School in Notting Hill, London, followed by Christopher Wren Secondary School. From there he went to York University where he read History. Frank has spent his life in education, starting as a teacher in Easingwold, Yorkshire, then Henbury, Bristol. He then became senior teacher at Hazel Grove High, Cheshire. From there he became Deputy Head at Goyt Bank Secondary School, followed by five years as Head of Avondale School, Stockport. In 1988 Frank was appointed head of Turton High School, Bolton where he stayed for eighteen years. During his time there, he never came across any Jewish people in the town. As Head teacher, he participated in the Christmas Service in the Church, always including a reference to Chanukah if the festival fell at the same time. The congregation always wished him "Happy Chanukah" and the Vicar "Happy Christmas" on leaving the church. Frank now works as an educational consultant. He has lived in Macclesfield for the past thirty five years. (Information from Frank Vigon himself)

WAND, Louis, born Galicia around 1863, son of Gustav Wand, and brother of Nathan, Joseph, Paul and Theodor. Was in England by 1888, when he married Jane Ellison at Manchester Great Synagogue. One son, Solomon, born about 1899, who survived, plus two children who died in childhood, including a daughter, Evelyn, born 1903, died 1910. In 1891 he was a traveller in jewellery, living at Stanley St, Manchester. By 1901 he was a merchant, living at 40 Elizabeth Street, Cheetham. He was naturalized in 1908. In 1911 he described himself as a financier, on his own account, and was living at 44 Bignor St, Cheetham, with a servant as well as his wife and son. In the 1911 Post Office Directory of Bolton, the loan offices include Louis Wand, at 24 Chancery Lane, so the business appears to have prospered. By 1914 he also had an office at 114 Wellington Road South, Stockport. He died in Birmingham in 1928, and was buried at Crumpsall. (His son, Solomon, qualified as a doctor, was for many years on the BMA Council, and received the MBE. He died in 1984) (JC 6/12/1912, p 2, death notice for his father; Lancashire BMD website; JC 26/8/1910, p 2; 1891 census ref RG12/3241, Folio 87, p 27; 1901 census ref RG13/3768, Folio 38, p 4; The National Archives website; 1911 Census schedule for 44 Bignor St, Cheetham; 1914 Kelly's Directory of Cheshire online (Ancestry); Free BMD website; MDCS burials online; web page <http://www.clairewand.org>)

WEINER, Clive, (Copple) born Salford 1923, eldest of three sons of Lily and Simon Weiner, and brought up in the Hightown area of Manchester. Married in Salford in 1959, Iris Ash. Two sons. Clive had a sweets and tobacconist's business at 129 Market St, Farnworth from 1948 until 1988. He and Iris live in Whitefield. Clive's uncle, Nathan Weiner q.v., was a long-time resident of Bolton. (FreeBMD; Information from Clive Weiner)

WEINER, Nathan, (known as Nat) born about 1897 in Friederichstadt, Latvia, (now known as Jaunjelgava) one of eight children of Maishe and Nesse Weiner. He arrived in England early in 1913, several years after some of his siblings, and went to live in Manchester. He served in the British Army in World War 1 in the Levant and Palestine. In 1920 he went to work in Bolton as a tailor, for Simon Posnansky, q.v. In 1923 he married Simon Posnansky's daughter Rachael at Bolton synagogue. They had four daughters, who were all born in Bolton, Dora (1925), Marie (1928), Madeleine (1932), and Sonya (1935). The family lived on Duke Street, and later at 104 St George's Road, and were members of the Bolton Congregation. Nat was on the Synagogue Committee in 1932. The girls attended cheder. Later Nat worked for himself, in a tailoring workshop at 24 Duke Street and later at the family home in St George's Road. His wife Raye worked for him as a buttonholer. Nat and Raye left England to emigrate to Los Angeles, California, in 1953 with their youngest daughter, Sonya. Marie had already moved there, and Madeleine followed in 1956. Nat became an American citizen. He died in Los Angeles in 1969. (web page <http://www.jewishgen.org/Latvia/LatvianTownNames.html> - table of Latvian current and former town names; information from Madeleine Shaner, née Weiner, his third daughter; LancashireBMD website; Tillotson's Directory of Bolton 1932; JC 17/6 1932, p 31; personal knowledge of Hilary Thomas)

WEINER, Raye, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) eldest child of Simon and Devorah. Raye was born in Bolton about 1904. After the death of her mother in 1916, Raye was taken out of school and took care of her father and younger siblings. She also learnt to be a buttonholer to help her father in the tailoring business. Raye married Nathan Weiner at Bolton Synagogue in 1923. They lived firstly on Duke St, then at 104 St George's Rd. Raye and Nat had four daughters; Dora; Marie; Madeleine and Sonya, all born Bolton. She was an excellent housekeeper and cook. She also helped Nat in his tailoring business as a buttonholer. In 1953, Raye, Nat and Sonya emigrated to Los Angeles, California, where Marie and several other family members were already living. Raye took a job at Lerner's, a large department store in Los Angeles. According to her daughter Madeleine, Raye became one of the top salesladies. She retired about 1970. She died in Los Angeles in 1975. She is remembered as an attractive and charming lady, who relished her job in the department store. (Information from Madeleine Shaner, her daughter; Lancs BMD Website; personal memory of Hilary Thomas)

WEISS, Sonya, Mrs (née WEINER) born Bolton 1935, fourth and youngest daughter of Raye and Nat Weiner. After leaving Bolton Municipal School, she trained as a hairdresser. Emigrated to California, USA, with her parents in 1953. Married a musician, Joseph Weiss, in Los Angeles in 1956. Sonya changed her name to Sunny. She and Joe had one child, Sharon. Sonya was artistic and became art director for a women's magazine. She died in 2006 in Los Angeles. Her daughter pre-deceased her. (Personal knowledge of Hilary Thomas; information from Madeleine Shaner, sister)

WHITE, Hilary, Mrs (née ISAACS) ran a ladies' wear shop, which opened in the 1960's and still trades as *Hilary Anne*, on Deansgate. No further information. (Information from Lillian Venet)

WINSON, Harry, financier, born Harry Weinstein in Manchester about 1898. Son of Ellen, née Goodman and Benjamin Weinstein who was an Austrian-born butter merchant and grocer. Ellen and Benjamin were married at Manchester Great Synagogue in 1893. Harry was the only boy in a family of seven children. His sisters were Gertrude, Annie, Adelaide, Jessie, Netty and Nora. In 1901 the family lived at 37 Maple St, Cheetham, Manchester. In 1911, they were at 22 Marlborough Rd, Salford. Harry appears as a financier in several Bolton Trade Directories, 1921 Cope's, 1922 Tillotson's, 1938 Aubrey's. In 1921, his premises were at 5 Church St, (former premises of Edward Lipman) then from 1922 onwards at 18 Princess St. He appears in Kelly's Directory 1924 at this latter address. The 1964 Bolton Directory also includes Winson's Financiers there. In 1939 Bolton Electoral Register, Harry's home address is 3 Bowker St, Salford. Harry was also in business in Bamber Bridge with his brother in law Abe Silverman (who became known as Abe Winson) The business, called Lancashire Condenseries, manufactured

Dextrose and similar products. Harry lived for a time in Preston. According to his nephew Alan Alexander, Harry was a very generous man who enjoyed life. He died in Salford in 1973. (Lancs BMD Website; 1901 Census, RG13/3768, Folio 103, p 30; 1911 census for 22 Marlborough Rd, Salford; Cope's 1921 Directory; 1922 Tillotson's Directory; 1924 Kelly's Lancashire Directory; 1938 Aubrey's Directory; 1939 Bolton Electoral Registers; Find My Past Death Index; information from Alan Alexander, nephew)

WINSTON, Fay, Mrs (née KLAPISCH) born Manchester in 1937 youngest of four children of Hetty and Harry Klapisch. Fay moved to Bolton in 1949 when her widowed mother remarried David Goldman. Fay attended Wolfenden St School. She never attended cheder, but went to the synagogue for the festivals. After leaving school Fay worked for the Brahams in their fashion shop in Bolton. She then worked in Manchester for a wholesale fashion house. She met her husband, Syd, at a Maccabi Winter School event in St Anne's. After their marriage they lived on Halliwell Rd, where they ran the dry cleaning business. Fay and her husband and two children emigrated to Australia in 1968 and live in Melbourne. Fay was widowed in 2010. (Information from Fay Winston)

WINSTON, Liane, Mrs. (née KALDECK) Wife of Dr Maurice Winston, q.v. She was born Liane Kaldeck in Austria. She came to England from Vienna with her parents in 1939. Liane was in the WRNS during the War, stationed in Inverness. She met her husband Maurice at a Seder held there for service personnel. They married in Edinburgh in 1947. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest was born in Manchester in 1952, the two younger ones were born in Bolton in 1955 and 1957. The family lived in Bolton for about twenty-eight years. They were friendly with the Sheridans and the Lentins. Dr Lentin and Dr Winston met during RAF training. Mrs Winston now lives in Wilmslow. (Information from Mrs Liane Winston)

WINSTON, Maurice Elyis, (Dr) born Edinburgh 1916. Gained his MB and ChB in 1938 and his FRCS in 1945, both at the University of Edinburgh. Practised in that city in the 1940s. Served in the RAF during the War and was stationed at Inverness where he met his wife Liane. They married in 1947. They moved to England about 1950. He wrote on 'Actinomycosis of the spine', in *the Lancet* when he was in Heaton Mersey, Stockport in 1951. In about 1953 the family moved to Bolton and lived at 23 Carlton Rd, Heaton. Maurice was a consultant orthopaedic surgeon at Bolton Royal Infirmary and Bolton District General Hospital. After retirement he and Liane settled in Wilmslow, Cheshire. He died in 2005. The death was registered in Manchester. (Ancestry Medical registers; Ancestry Phone Books; Lancet, 28 April 1951, found through ELGAR, the Electronic Gateway to Archives at Rylands; Ancestry BMD Website; Information from Mrs Liane Winston)

WINSTON, Sydney Selwyn, born Liverpool 1933, son of Eli Benjamin and Hetty Winston. The family moved to Southport in the early 1940's. Syd married Fay Klapisch in 1961 in Manchester. After the death of Fay's stepfather, David Goldman, Syd and Fay ran the family dry-cleaning business (S.S. Winston) on Halliwell Rd, Bolton. In 1968 Fay, Syd and their two children, Brent (born Bolton 1961) and Gail (born Bolton 1964) emigrated to Australia, settling in Melbourne. Syd died there in 2010. (Information from Fay Winston; Ancestry Marriage Index)

WISE, Bessie, Mrs (née GOLDSTONE) born Jassy, (now Iasi) Romania, around 1883, she had brothers Abraham, Myer, Morris, Joe and Jack Goldstone, and sisters Mrs Millie Polinsky, Mrs Rosie Brown, Mrs Leah Croop and Mrs Beatty Mustofsky. She married Jacob Wise at the Romanian Synagogue, Manchester in 1904. By 1911 the couple had two daughters, Annie Leah and Edith, and had lost a third child. They moved from Manchester to Bolton about 1913. Their later children were Ethel (known as Betty), Sarah (Sally), Selina (Lena) and Clarice. Bessie was a founder of the Bolton Ladies' Benevolent Society and its first President, later acting as Treasurer. She presented a silk cover for the synagogue reading desk in 1930. Died 17/1/1934 and was buried at Blackley. Her husband presented the Synagogue

Ark in her memory. (Lancashire BMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 36 Caroline St; JC 12/9/1930, p 27; 14/4/1933, p 27; 2/2/1934, p 10; 26/1/1934, p 2; MDCS Burial Records)

WISE, Dora Rebecca, Mrs (née SCHULMAN or SHULMAN) second wife of Jacob Wise. She was one of a large family, including siblings Solomon (known as Barney) of New Rochelle, Abraham, Rae, Stella and Esther (Mrs Cliffe, of New Rochelle), her parents were probably Benjamin (a Polish-born waterproof garment maker) and Minnie Shulman, who lived in Edinburgh before reaching Manchester between 1901 and 1911. She married Jacob Wise in 1946 at South Broughton Synagogue, Manchester. Dora died in 1957 in Bolton, aged 66, and was buried at Blackley. (JC 17/11/1950, p 2; 1911 Census Schedule for 38 Thirlmere St, Hightown, Manchester; Lancashire BMD website; JC 15/8/1958, p 3)

WISE, Jacob, born Jassay (now Iasi), Romania, around 1881. He married Bessie Goldstone at the Romanian Synagogue in 1904, under the name Jacob Vice. By 1911 he was a cap presser, living at 36 Caroline Street, Manchester. The couple left Manchester for Bolton around 1913. His business in Bolton was clothing and drapery, and the shop at 130 Higher Bridge St, Bolton was called Wise Stores. He was still there in 1934, when his wife died. The family lived over the shop. He also had a shop at 51 Tonge Moor Rd. He married Dora Rebecca Shulman in 1946 at Manchester South Broughton Synagogue. He was a stalwart member of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation, serving as President in 1939-40, and 1945-48 (or 1949), and Treasurer, Hon Secretary, and a committee member at various times. His daughters attended Cheder and various societies in connection with the Congregation. Sarah, Lena and Ethel won prizes at Cheder in 1925. Jacob moved to Prestwich in 1958. He died 5/8/1959 in Manchester and was buried at Blackley. A tribute to him in the JC described him as a “guarantor of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation. He gave handsomely to charities and leaves a good name.” (Lancashire BMD website; 1911 Census Schedule for 36 Caroline St; 1916 Post Office directory of Bolton; 1924 Kelly’s Directory of Lancashire; Tillotson’s Directories of Bolton, 1927 and 1932; 1938 Aubrey’s trade directory; Telephone directory 1926 for Liverpool, Southwest Lancashire, Manchester etc online; JC 1/1/1926, p 29; JC 15/5 1931, p 25; JC 19/5/1933, p 37; JC 14/8/1959, p 9; MDCS Burial Records)

WOLFE, B., appears as a financial agent at 18 Lower Bridgeman St in the 1916 and 1918 Post Office Directories and 1927 Trade directory. The manageress of his office was Mrs M Ramsdale. No further information.

WOLFE, Reverend Louis, born about 1875 in Lithuania where he attended Yeshiva. Minister and Shochet at Bolton Synagogue from 1910 until about 1912. Prior to this appointment he had served congregations in Ireland and Bridgend. His five children from his first marriage were born in Ireland. (Name of his first wife not discovered) The eldest, Bessie/Bertha, was born in Armagh 1899, the others were born in Dublin, namely Myer, Elijah, Jacob and Maurice. Louis married Rachel Gluck in 1910 and had two more children. In 1911 the family were living at 72 Church St Bolton. Louis and family left Bolton and moved to Reading where he stayed until 1919. He was also an army chaplain during the War. He then served the Reading community until 1922, when he took up a position at Eastbourne. He served this community for twenty-five years. He was naturalised in 1928. The notice states that his original surname was Wolpe. After retirement he and Rachel remained in Eastbourne. There are records of them crossing the Atlantic in 1947 and 1950. Louis died in 1966. His obituary in the JC describes him as “a widely-read, scholarly man with a dynamic personality and a ready wit.” (Find My Past 1911 Census for 72 Church St Bolton; Free BMD Website; Ancestry BMD website; Ancestry Passenger Lists; JC 28/7/1922, p 28, 9/12/1966, p 25, & 6/1/1967, p 18)

WOLFE, Rachel, Mrs (née GLUCK) second wife of Rev. Louis Wolfe, whom she married in Bristol in 1910. She and Louis were presented with a gift by the Bridgend congregation to celebrate their marriage. Rachel was born in Whitechapel, London about 1881, daughter of Solomon and Hannah Gluck. Her father was a Russian-born tailor. Rachel and Louis had two children, Chaim, born Bolton in 1911 and

Minyon in Reading in 1919. There were also five other Wolfe children to whom Rachel became stepmother. Rachel died in 1961 in Eastbourne in her eightieth year. (Find my Past Census RG12/265, Folio 13, p 22; Ancestry marriage Index; Free BMD Website; JCR-UK Press Reports online on Bridgend compiled by Harold Pollins; JC 28/7/22, p 28)

WOOLF, Muriel, Mrs (née HART) eldest child of Edith and David Hart, q.v. She was born in Bolton and her birth registered in 1911 (March quarter), appearing in the 1911 Census. In 1938 at Higher Crumpsall Synagogue, she married Baron Cyril Woolf of Birmingham. He was considerably older than she, having been born about 1895 in Kings Norton. They settled in Birmingham, where they had two children, Gillian in 1939 and Richard in 1942. Baron died in Hove in 1959. Muriel died in 2002 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. (JC 26/6/31; Lancs BMD Website; FreeBMD Website; Find My past BMD; 1911 census for 7 Glade Street, Bolton)

WOOLFE, Annie, Mrs. (née WOODMAN) born about 1867, Russia. Wife of Morris, q v , whom she married in 1884. According to the 1911 census, there were eleven children. They included Rachel born about 1885; Philip born about 1887, died 1895; Joseph born about 1889; Isaac born about 1891; Jacob born about 1893; Leon, a cripple, born about 1897; Henry born about 1899; Myah born and died 1900; and May born 1902. Annie is described in 1911, as “assisting in the business”. (Lancs BMD Website; Free BMD website; Census records as for Morris Woolfe)

WOOLFE, Morris, born Poland about 1865, son of Joseph and Marie Woolfe. In 1881 the family were living in Cheetham, Manchester. Morris was a tailor. He married Annie Woodman in 1884 at Manchester Great Synagogue. They had eleven children, seven of whom survived. The family lived first in North Manchester, then London, Mile End, in 1891, returning to Manchester by 1893, before moving to Farnworth about 1900. Two of their children were born there; Myah (?Myer) born and died Sept quarter, 1900; May born in 1902. The family lived on Brackley St. By 1911 they were back in London in Bethnal Green. The three eldest children were working in the family tailoring business as machinists. (Census 1881 RG11 /4021, Folio 5, p 3; 1901 RG 13/3600, Folio 24, p 40; 1911 Census for 29 Bishop’s Rd, Bethnal Green; Lancs BMD Marriage Index)

WOOTLIFF, Sam Gers, born about 1903, Russia. Arrived in Bolton from Leeds in the 1940’s to work for Burtons. In Leeds he was a tailor and costumier at 42 Easterly Ave, Chapeltown. The family name was originally Weisblatt/Waissblatt. Sam was naturalised in 1936. He married Bertha Silver in 1929 in Hull. Alan their son was born Leeds 1933. The family were members of the Bolton Synagogue. Samuel was Chatan Bereshit in 1946. They were friendly with the Slifkin family. It is not known exactly when they left Bolton, but they were back in Leeds by 1959. Sam died in 1986 and Bertha in 1987, both in Leeds. (JC 18/10/46, p 15; London Gazette 6/3/1936, Issue 34262, p 14; Ancestry British Phone Books; Information from Irving Slifkin; Find My Past Death Index)

YOFFIE, Dora, Mrs (née POSNANSKY) sixth child of Simon and Devorah, born Bolton 1916. Her mother, Devorah, died a few days after Dora’s birth. Dora was brought up by her elder siblings and stepmother Dolly. After leaving school she worked for a short time in Manchester in the rainwear industry, then she trained as a hairdresser. Dora left Bolton and went to Derby where her elder sister Anne Goldstone lived in the early 1940’s. Because of the war she had to give up hairdressing and became a tram driver, one of the first women to do so. She met Sol Yoffie, a G I from New York who was stationed in Derby. They married in August 1944 at the Derby Synagogue. They were presented with a silver Kiddush cup by the Bolton Congregation. Their son Ian was born in Hull in 1945. After the War in 1946 the Yoffie family moved to New York. Later Dora took up hairdressing again. Sol also trained as a hairdresser. Their daughter Sharman was born 1949 in New York. Dora became an American citizen that year. She didn’t like the Bronx so eventually the family moved to California and settled in Los Angeles. Sol died in 1983 and Dora in 1987, both in Los Angeles. Their son Ian died in 2011. Sharman lives in

Brooklyn, New York. (Information from Sharman Yoffie-Sidman; Information from Merrick Posnansky; Memoir of Leonard Simons; Free BMD Website; Personal recollection of HT; Ancestry California death index; Ancestry Index of Petitions for Naturalisation)

Appendix 1: Officers of the Bolton Hebrew Congregation

1904-1931 from the Shul board currently at Manchester Jewish Museum with later entries from Jewish Year Books and Jewish Chronicle				
Year	President	Treasurer	Hon. Secretary	Other/committee/auditors/groups/rep to BOD³⁵⁵
1904	Mark Shaffer	Mark Shapero ³⁵⁶	Abraham Gafan ³⁵⁷	
1905	“	“	“	
1906	“	“	“	
1907	“	Mark Ruben	“	J. Livingstone, Warden ³⁵⁸
1908	Mark Shaffer/Mark Ruben	Mark Ruben/Abraham Gafan	“	
1909	Mark Ruben	Abraham Gafan	<i>Not known</i> ³⁵⁹	
1910	“	“	Manuel Fine	
1911	“	“	“/Jack Goodenday	
1912	“	“/Maurice Shaffer	Jack Goodenday/Sam Isaacson	
1913	“/Abraham Gafan	Maurice Shaffer/Myer Goldstone	Samuel Isaacson	
1914	Abraham Gafan	Myer Goldstone	“	
1915	“/Maurice Shaffer/Charles Goodenday	“/Charles Goodenday	“	
1916	Myer Goldstone	Mark Ruben	<i>Not known</i> ³⁶⁰	
1917	“	“/Myer Goldstone	Israel Bernard	
1918	“	Myer Goldstone	“	
1919	“/Maurice Shaffer	“/Samuel Isaacson	“/Leslie Noar	
1920	Maurice Shaffer	Samuel Isaacson	Leslie Noar	
1921	“/Samuel Isaacson	“/Simon Posnansky	Solomon Gafan	

³⁵⁵ Board of Deputies and previous body

³⁵⁶ His surname is misspelt Shepero

³⁵⁷ His surname is misspelt Gafen

³⁵⁸ JC 26/7/1907, p 28, reports his departure for Africa

³⁵⁹ The board actually doesn't name an officer in this year, perhaps because of the confusing way in which it is set out.

³⁶⁰ The board actually doesn't name an officer in this year, perhaps because of the confusing way in which it is set out.

1922	Samuel Isaacson/Jacob Lanzetter	Simon Posnansky/Myer Goldstone	“ “/Sam Goldstone	
1923	Jacob Lanzetter/Joseph Myers	Myer Goldstone/Simon Posnansky	Sam Goldstone/David Rosen	
1924	Joseph Myers/Myer Goldstone	Simon Posnansky	David Rosen/Isaac Isaacson	JYB: Synagogue 43 Spa Rd
1925	Myer Goldstone/Jacob Lanzetter	“ /Jacob Wise	Isaac Isaacson/Isaac Glass	JYB: Synagogue 12a Wentworth St Abe Gafan Marriage Secretary for Leah and Barney Simons in 1925
1926	Jacob Lanzetter/Samuel Isaacson	Jacob Wise/Myer Goldstone	Isaac Glass/Isaac Isaacson	
1927	Samuel Isaacson	Myer Goldstone	Isaac Isaacson/Lewis Goldstone	
1928	“ “	“/Sam Rothstein	Lewis Goldstone/Morris Glazier	
1929	“ /Myer Goldstone	Sam Rothstein/Simon Posnansky	Morris Glazier/Lewis Goldstone	
1930	Myer Goldstone/Sam Isaacson	Simon Posnansky/Jacob Wise	Lewis Goldstone/Barnet Paule	
1931	Sam Isaacson	Jacob Wise	Barnet Paule	Last entry from Shul Board
1932	“ “	“ “ /Joseph Myers	“ “ /Philip Myers	
1933	“ “	Joseph Myers/Sam Goldstone	Philip Myers/ Isaac Alec Fogel/Philip Myers ³⁶¹	
1934	“ “/Simon Simons (Posnansky)	Sam Goldstone	Philip Myers/Barney Simons	
1935	“ “/Simon Rothstein	“ “ /Norman Slifkin	Barney Simons/Sam Goldstone	
1936	Simon Rothstein	Norman Slifkin	Sam Goldstone/Alfred Blashky	JYB: “No reply received, or reply too late for insertion”
1937	“ “	“ “ /Mark Rubin	Alfred Blashky/Morris Glazier	
1938	“ “ /Sam Goldstone,	Mark Rubin/	Morris Glazier/	Jacob Wise, Warden

³⁶¹ Some doubt here, as JYB gives P. Myers as Hon Secretary in 1932 and 1933, whilst the report in the JC says that Isaac Alec Fogel was elected Hon Secretary in May 1933.

	chairman			
1939	Samuel Isaacson	Morris Glazier	Ronald Daulby	
1940	“ “	“ “	Philip Myers	
1941	“ “	Samuel Isaacson	Abraham Prag	
1942	“ “	“ “	“ “	Committee: N. Slifkin, N. Cohen, J. Bakerman, J. Moss, J. Wise
1943	Simon Aaronson	Abraham Prag	None named	Barney Simons, Warden
1944	“ “	“ “	Joseph Moss	S. Simons, marriage secretary, N Slifkin & R Daulby, Auditors
1945	Jacob Wise	Norman Cohen	Ronald Daulby	
1946	Jacob Wise	Norman Cohen	Ronald Daulby	B'nai Akivah Society Secretary Miss M. Freilich
1947	“ “	“ “	“ “	Chevra Tillim, President: S. Isaacson
1948	Simon Aaronson	“ “	Saul Rothstein, LL.B.	
1949	Samuel Isaacson	Norman Slifkin	Harold Isaacson	
1950	“ “	“ “	Norman & Irving Slifkin	Warden: Jacob Wise JYB: “No information provided by Congregation officials.”
1951	“ “ also Lay Reader	“ “	Leonard Simon(s)	
1952	Samuel Isaacson	Norman Cohen	“ “	Warden: Jacob Wise
1953	“ “	“ “	M. Rothstein ³⁶²	“ “ “
1954	Abe Goldman (Sam Isaacson L.Pres)	Harry Price	Norman Slifkin	“ “ “
1955	Abe Goldman	“ “ (JC says L. Hyman)	“ “ (JC says Sam Cohen)	“ “ “
1956	“ “	Not named	“ “	
1957	“ “	“ “	“ “	Ladies' Hospitality Committee Hon. Sec. Mrs U. Sheridan
1958	“ “	Leonard Hyman	“ “	“ “ “
1959	“ “	“ “	“ “	Nil
1960	“ “	“ “	“ “	“
1961	Barney Paule	“ “	“ “	Synagogue c/o Queen St Mission, Central St
1962	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “
1963	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “
1964	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “
1965	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “
1966	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “

³⁶² It is not clear whether this was Michael (Melville) or Mattis Rothstein, who were brothers.

1967	“ “	“ “	“ “	“ “ “
1968	-----	-----	-----	“The Synagogue is now closed.”

The inscription at the top also reads Life President, Mark Shaffer Esq 1909.

A note on the board.

It seems quite clear that the Shul Board for these twenty-seven years was produced by someone who didn't know many of the earlier officers, and perhaps struggled with their names. We are so bold as to suggest that he may have been a gentile, who didn't know many members of the Hebrew Congregation, and was working with difficulty from a set of notes that had been collected together perhaps by someone fairly young, who didn't know many of the earlier officers at all. This would account for several differences from the names announced in the Jewish Chronicle, which often announced the names of officers when they were elected. This does not exclude the possibility that someone elected in the early part of the year might have had to resign office quite soon afterwards, and that the decision may later have been made to name only the person who held office for most of the year. But the number of variations the board has from names of people elected and announced in the Jewish Chronicle suggests something more, namely an absence of hard information on some offices in some years. The next table details some of the differences.

Officer/Year of election	Board name	JC name + date
Life President 1909	Mark Shaffer	Mark Shaffer, 22/5/1908, p 27
Hon Secretary 1904	Abraham Gafen	Joe Golding, 26/2/1904 p 32
Hon Secretary 1909	None listed	No report
“ “ 1914	Samuel Isaacson	H. Hitner, 15/5/1914, p 24
“ “ 1916	None listed	No report
Treasurer 1927	Myer Goldstone	Simon Rothstein 6/5/1927 p 28
Hon Secretary 1927	Lewis Goldstone	Jonas Shaffer 6/5/1927 p 28

NOTE The details on the leadership of different groups from 1930 onwards, found in both the Jewish Year Book and the Jewish Chronicle reports of annual meetings, are so full, in some cases, that they have been included in the narrative of the history of the community.

Appendix 2: Bolton Jews in the 1911 Census in alphabetical order of surnames of heads of households

Name	Rel to head	Age	Married/single	Occupation	Where born	Address
ALLAN, Henry	Head	50	M	Telegraph instrument maker	Manchester	154 Chorley New Rd, Horwich
“ Rebecca	Wife	47	M	-	Manchester	“ “ “ “
“ Bertha	Dau	23	S	Dressmaker	Manchester	“ “ “ “
“ Jacob	Son	21	S	Engine fitter	Manchester	“ “ “ “
“ Ernest	Son	19	S	Apprentice engine fitter	Horwich	“ “ “ “
“ David	Son	17	S	“ “ “	“	“ “ “ “
“ Nathan	Son	15	S	“ “ “	“	“ “ “ “
“ Dora	Dau	12	-	School	“	“ “ “ “
“ Benjamin	Son	10	-	“	“	“ “ “ “
“ Annie	Dau	6	-		“	“ “ “ “
“ Bernard	Son	4	-	-	“	“ “ “ “
ENDLAR, Deborah	Niece visitor	23	S	Housework	Manchester	“ “ “ “
BERNFELD, Agnes	Head	31	S	Medical practitioner	Romania	35 Chorley New Rd, Bolton
HALL Edith	Servant	30	S	General servant (domestic)	Whixall	“ “ “ “ “
COHEN, Sarah	Head	43	M	Lodging house keeper	Austria	14 Blackhorse St, Bolton
CHARMAK, Marcus	Son	19	S	Cinematograph operator	Bolton	“ “ “
CROFT, Lazarus	Head	33	M	Tailor Dresser Men’s tailoring	Russia	81 St George’s Rd, Bolton
“ Ester Etie	Wife	30	M		“	“ “ “ “
“ Rubin	Son	8			“	“ “ “ “
ENDLAR, Deborah	<i>See under ALLAN, Henry</i>					
FINE, Manuel	Head	46	M	Loan office manager	Russia	92 Davenport St, Bolton
“ Rachel	Wife	39	M	-	Hull, Yorkshire	“ “ “
“ Lily	Dau	18	S	Clerk in loan office	Hightown, Manchester	“ “ “
“ Beatrice	“	16	S	Dressmaker’s improver	Congleton, Cheshire	“ “ “
“ Cissy	“	6	S	At school	Openshaw, Manchester	“ “ “
FISHER, Solomon	Head	34	M	Traveller in drapery	Russia	120 Back Lane, Bolton

Name	Rel to head	Age	Married/Single	Occupation	Where born	Address
“ Sarah	Wife	28	M		Germany	120 Back Lane, Bolton
“ Rose	Dau	6			Wigan	“ “ “
“ Abraham Isaac	Son	3			Bolton	“ “ “
“ Racheal [sic]	Dau	1			“	“ “ “
GAFAN, Abraham	Head	37	M	Clothier & draper	Russia	39 Vernon St, Bolton
“ Minnie	Wife	37	M		Russia	“ “ “
“ Ethel	Dau	12			Manchester	“ “ “
“ Solomon	Son	11			Manchester	“ “ “
“ Lilly	Dau	8			Bolton	“ “ “
“ Janetta	Dau	7			“	“ “ “
“ Rebecca	Dau	4			“	“ “ “
GOLDSTONE, Myer	Head	33	M	Cabinet maker, furniture dealer	Jassy Romania	151 or 157 Bradshawgate, Bolton
“ Ester	Wife	33	M		Austria	“ “
“ Sammy	Son	8		School	Manchester	“ “
“ Leah	Dau	6		“	“	“ “
“ Lewi(s)	Son	5			“	“ “
“ Clara	Dau	3			“	“ “
“ Levy	Son	1			Salford	“ “
“ Jack	Brother	20	S	Assisting in the business	Jassy Romania	“ “
“ Rosy	Sister	18	S	“ “ “	“ “	“ “
<i>GOODENDAY, Abraham</i>	<i>see under NOAR, Leslie</i>					
GOODENDAY, Charles K.	Head	43	M	Managing tailor	Blackburn	59 Church St, Bolton
“ Zipporah	Wife	39	M		Liverpool	“ “ “
“ Jacob	Son	16	S	Financial agent	Bolton	“ “ “
Nathan						
“ Agusta	Dau	15	S	Tailoress	“	“ “ “
“ Maurice	Son	12		School	“	“ “ “
“ Alexander	Son	9			“	“ “ “
“ Philip	Son	2			“	“ “ “
“ Annie	Dau	Under 1 mth		“	“ “ “	“ “ “

Name	Rel to head	Age	Married/Single	Occupation	Where born	Address
GOODMAN, Lester	Head	43	M	Machiner	Manchester	149 Clarence St, Bolton
“ Annie	Wife	37	M		Liverpool	“ “ “
“ Hyman	Son	10			Manchester	“ “ “
“ Bertha	Dau	9		School	“	“ “ “
“ Esther	Dau	7		“	“	“ “ “
“ Doris	“	5		“	London, Dalston	“ “ “
“ Florrie	“	3			“ “	“ “ “
“ Rosie	“	2			“ “	“ “ “
“ Celia	“	2 mths			Bolton	“ “ “
<i>GRINSTEIN, Max</i>	<i>See under POSNANSKY, Simon</i>					
HART, David	Head	29	M	Draper and Cutler	Russia	7 Glade Street, Bolton
“ Edith	Wife	26	M		Russia	“ “ “
“ Isora	Sister	21	S	Shop assistant, (draper's)	Russia	7 Glade Street, Bolton
“ Muriel	Dau	1			Bolton	“ “ “
ISAACSON, Sam	Head	28	M	Cabinet maker	Russia	24 Howarth St, Bolton
“ Rachel	Wife	27	M		Poland (Russian)	“ “ “
“ Fanny	Dau	5			Hulme, Manchester	“ “ “
“ Isaac	Son	3			“	“ “ “
“ Morris	“	4 mths			Bolton	
<i>KOPPLE</i>	<i>See ROPPLE</i>					
KREMNER, Herman *	Head	29	M	Bird dealer	Austria	96 Great Moor St, Bolton
“ Jacob	Visitor	18	S	Student	Manchester	“ “ “
LANZETTER, Jacob	Head	53	M	Watchmaker (dealer)	Austria	100 Great Moor St, Bolton
“ Fanny	Wife	48	M	Housewife	“	“ “ “
“ Leon	Son	23	S	Watchmaker	“	“ “ “
“ Annie	Dau	20	S	Housework	“	“ “ “
“ Saul	Son	15	S	Watchmaker	“	“ “ “
“ Sarah	Dau	13	S	Housework	“	“ “ “
“ Clara	Dau	11	S	Schoolgirl	“	“ “ “
<i>LESHEM, Saul</i>	<i>See under POSNANSKY, Simon</i>					
MARCUS, Isaac	Head	45	M	Tailor	Poland	51 Churchgate, Bolton

Name	Rel to head	Age	Married/Single	Occupation	Where born	Address
MARCUS, Marie	Wife	41	M	Tailoress	Manchester	51 Churchgate, Bolton
“ Florrie	Dau	9	-	School	“	“ “ “
“ Rachel	Dau	3	-	-	Bolton	“ “ “
“ Jacob	Head	19	S	Tailor	Manchester	40 Princess St, Bolton
“ Celia	Sister	17	S	Tailoress	“	“ “ “
MOSHENSKY, Saul	Head	26	M	Journeyman tailor	Russia	47 Todd St, Bolton
“ Florence	Wife	25	M		Blackpool	“ “ “
“ Esther	Dau	6		School	Bolton	“ “ “
“ Rachel	“	4		“	“	“ “ “
“ Doris	“	1			“	“ “ “
NICHOLLS, David	brdr	22	-	Talers Praser (Tailor's presser)	Lemberg, Galicia	7 Church St, Bolton
NOAR, Leslie	Head	22	S	Draper (Traveller)	St Petersburg, Russia	16 Bark St, Bolton
GOODENDAY, Abraham	Brother-in-law	34	M	Tailor	Manchester	“ “ “
NOAR, Leah (should be GOODENDAY)	Sister	29	M		St Petersburg, Russia	“ “ “
GOODENDAY, Anne	Niece	2			Bolton	“ “ “
GOODENDAY, Lionel	Nephew	8 mths			Bolton	16 Bark St, Bolton
POSNANSKY, Simon	Head	32	M	Tailor worker	Russia (Polish nationality)	29 Clarence St, Bolton
“ Dora	Wife	30	M	—	—	“ “ “ “
“ Rachel	—	8		School	Manchester	“ “ “ “
“ Banat	—	7		“	“	“ “ “ “
[sic]						
“ Jany	—	3		—	“	“ “ “ “
“ Ana	—	6 mths		—	Bolton	“ “ “ “
GRINSTEIN, Max	Brdr	45	M	Glazier worker	Romania	“ “ “ “
LESHEM, Saul	“	22	S	Hawker drapery	Russia	“ “ “ “
ROPPLER, or perhaps KOPPLE, Abraham	“	24	S	Electrician	Austria	68 Trafford St, Farnworth

Name	Rel to head	Age	Married/Single	Occupation	Where born	Address
RUBIN, Mark	Head	34	M	Financier	Russian Poland Suwalki +?	59 Chorley Old Rd, Bolton
“ Dorothy	Wife	30	—		Bolton	“ “ “ “
“ Harold	Son	5			“	“ “ “ “
“ Jack	Son	4			“	“ “ “ “
“ Maurice	Son	3			“	“ “ “ “
“ Devera	Dau	1			“	“ “ “ “
SHAFFER, Maurice	Head	28	M	Furniture dealer	—	19 Hampden St, Bolton
“ Leah	Wife	25	M		—	“ “ “
“ Elsie	Dau	1			—	“ “ “
“ Rachel	“	4 mths			—	“ “ “
SOLOMON, Philip	Head	58(?)	M	Tailor	Poland	13 Fairfield St, Bolton
“ Racheal [sic]	Wife	48	M		England	“ “ “
“ Louis	Son	23	S	Labourer	Bolton	“ “ “
“ Emmanuel	Son	20	S	Traveller (drapery	“	“ “ “
“ John	Son	18	S	Apprentice, iron work	“	“ “ “
“ Florrie	Dau	16 or 14	S	Apprentice cotton worker	“	“ “ “
“ Emelia	Dau	12	S	School	“	“ “ “
“ Cissie	“	9	“	“	“	“ “ “
“ Raphel	Son	7	“	“	“	“ “ “
WOLFE, Louis	Head	36	M	Jewish minister	Russia	72 Church St, Bolton
“ Rachel	Wife	30	M		London, Whitechapel	“ “ “
“ Bessie	Dau	11			Armagh, Ireland	“ “ “
“ Myer	Son	10			Dublin	“ “ “
“ Jacob	“	7			“	“ “ “
“ Ely	“	6			“	“ “ “
“ Maurice	“	4			“	“ “ “

Appendix 3: Where did the Bolton Jews come from?

Russia (including what is now part of Poland, the three Baltic republics, Ukraine and Belarus)

Albert Abelson
 Angela Beaver
 Abraham Benjamin
 Israel and Hannah Bernard
 Max Bor (Kovno)
 Isaac Brown (Babrovskie)
 Tilly Brown
 Morris Carnovitch
 Samuel Aaron Claff
 Dolly Cohen
 Myer Cohen
 Lazarus Croft
 Manuel Fine
 Solomon Fisher (Courland)
 Harris Flacks
 Mrs Annie Frankenthal (Riga)
 Joseph Freedman
 Abraham Gafan
 Morris Glazier
 David Goldman
 Sarah Goldman (Riga)
 Leah Goodenday
 David & Edith Hart
 Rinnie Hurst
 Wilfred Hurst (Cherkassy)
 Jacob Inerfield
 Sam Isaacson
 Louis & Lina Kletz
 Sau Leshem
 Barney Lipman
 Edward Lipman
 Bernard Morgan
 Solomon Moshensky
 Joseph & Raisele Myers (Bauska)
 Leslie Noar
 Barney Paule (Kiev)
 Leslie Noar
 Solomon Perlberg
 Devorah Posnansky (Bolimów)
 Simon Posnansky
 Simon Rothstein
 Mark Rubin
 Ben & Esther Shaffer
 Louis Shaffer
 Mark Shaffer

Fanny Shapeero
 Solomon Silverman
 Mark & Sarah Switzer
 Gertrude & Samuel Taylor
 Ephraim & Edith Urding
 Nathan Weiner
 Annie & Morris Woolf (via Manchester)
 Rev Louis Woolfe
 Sam Wootliff

Poland (stated on e.g. Census)

David Cohen
 Abraham Gafan
 Rachel Isaacson
 Isaac Levine
 Morris Levene
 Isaac Marcus
 John Phillips
 Philip & Rachel Solomons
Austria and Austro-Hungarian Empire (including part of what is now southern and south eastern Poland)

Ike Bakerman
 Walter Bergwerk
 Harry & Bertha Black
 Solomon & Rose Blumenfeld
 Philip Cohen
 Sarah Cohen
 Sarah Fisher
 Peter Friedlander
 Esther Goldstone
 Kurt Jahoda (Vienna)
 Leo Kohorn
 Herman & Louis Kremner
 Lanzettters (Brody area)
 Lotte Pelz
 Marks Shapeero (Zbaraz)
 Kenneth Sheridan (Chemnitz)
 Pearl Slifkin – Lemberg/Lwów/Lviv
 Meta Surkis
 Liane Winston

Czechoslovakia

Hans & Magda Kohn
 Walter Konig
 Rev Ezekiel Freilich (Trnava)

Germany (including parts of what is now western and northern Poland)

Joel Benjamin
 Jacob Charmak

Dr Erwin Flatow (Braunschweig)

Joseph Frankenthal

Louis Hochschild

Heinz Kroto

Gustave Lichtenstein (Bromberg)

Werner Pelz (Berlin)

Ursula Sheridan (Breslau)

Rose Silverman

Holland

Amelia Harris

Iraq

Zaki Ades

Ireland

Joan Jahoda

Dr Michael Lentin

Palestine

Rev Harry Abrahams

Romania

Agnes Bernfeld (Iasi)

Myer Goldstone (Iasi)

Max Grinstein (Piatra)

Jacob & Bessie Wise (Iasi)

Shanghai

Myron Kofman

South Africa

Aaron Barnett

Other parts of the U.K.

Blackburn

Rebecca Allen

Charles Kadious Goodenday

Bradford

Mrs Phyllis Harris

Sarah Marks

Cardiff

Fanny Gwendolyn Himelfield

Durham

Dr Myer A. Phillips

Edinburgh

Dr Maurice Winston

Glasgow

Alfred Blashky

Dr H.P. Goldman

Grimsby

Leah Shaffer

Leeds

Norman & Leah Cohen

Maisie Goldman

Percy & Rose Overton

Bella & Harry Senior

Pearl Shaffer

Leslie Sherman

Liverpool

Stella Allan

Amelia Benjamin

Ronald Daulby (parents from Łomża, Poland & Kovna, Russia)

Abe, Ben & Mark Goldman

Zipporah Goodenday

Annie Goodman

Ada Levy

Esther & Nathan Mintz

Edith Prag

Rev Isaac Richards

Zelda Rothstein

London

Simon & Sadie Aaronson

Dr Graham Ash

James Morris Beaver

Daniel Braham

Conn family

Abraham Glickman

Leonard Hyman

David Rosen

Dr Emmanuel Tuckman

Manchester

Henry Allan

Tilly Bakerman

Gerald Beaver

Solly Brunswick

Dr Jack Cohen

Alec & Esther Fogel

William Goldblum

Hetty Goldman

Ruth Goldman

Mavis Goldman

Ruth Goldman

Edith Goldstone

Abraham Moses Goodenday

Lester Goodman

Malka Haffner

Dr Harry Harris

Hetty Hyman

Rev J Kahan

Sam Klapisch

Rachel Lanzetter

Louis, Elias & Julius Lehberg

Ella Lentin

Henry Moss

Sadie Myers

Bertha & David Ockman

Rebecca Perlberg

Reuben Plagerson

Dr Solomon Segal
Arthur Shaffer
Fay Winston

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Esther Senior

Plymouth

Joseph Hyman

Portsea, Hants

Katie Lewis Harris

Southport

Kitty Glazier

Sid Winston

Sunderland

Dora Braham

Wales

Sheila Isaacs

Leah Phillips

Abraham & Derek Prag

Harry Price (family from Iasi, Romania)

Wigan

Philip Adler

Appendix 4: Where did the Bolton Jews go to? (list incomplete but indicative)

Blackpool

Israel and Hannah Bernard & family
(later Manchester)

Abraham and Rachel Fisher and family

David and Edith Hart (later to Manchester)

Edward and Sarah Lipman

Marks and Jane Shaffer

Samuel and Gertrude Taylor

Bournemouth

Henry, Rebecca & Bertha Allen

Dr Percy and Mrs Rose Overton

Dr Myer A Phillips and Mrs Leah Phillips

Harry Senior

Derby

Hymie & Anne Goldstone (then to USA)

Dora Posnansky (then USA as Mrs Yoffie)

Hove

Jack and Stella Allen

Augusta Frenk

Zipporah Goodenday (from London)

Hull

Rev and Mrs Hirsh Abrahams

Janey and Julian Goldstein

Leeds

Albert and Flora Abelson

Sarah Balsham

Marcus Charmak

Rinnie & Wilfred Hurst

Mattis Rothstein

Zelda Rothstein

Sam and Bertha Wootliffe

Liverpool

Ike and Tilly Bakerman and family

Dr Louis Crawford

David and Naomi Glassar

Evelyn Lipkin (née Urdang)

Bernard and Rachel Morgan

London area

Benjamin Allen

Esther Beck (née Goodenday)

Dr Agnes Bernfeld

Walter and Frances Bergwerk and family

Ruth Foxman (nee Senior)

Alexander Goodenday (via Canada)

Cadius & Zipporah Goodenday (via Liverpool)

John & Eileen Goodenday (via Liverpool)

Philip Goodenday

Rev Michlewitz

Derek and Dora Prag (via Luxembourg etc)

Michael Rothstein (later to Israel)

Saul Rothstein

Esther Senior

Margot Senior

Judith Sheridan

Kenneth Sheridan

Sybil Sheridan

Dr Emmanuel Tuckman

Morris and Annie Woolf

Manchester, Salford and suburbs

Simon and Sarah Aaronson and family

Abraham Benjamin

Joel and Amelia Benjamin

Isaac and Tilly Brown and family

Debby Cohen (née Simons)

Leah Cohen

Hilda and Harry Conn and family

Leah and Ronald Daulby and family

Miriam Eisner
 Israel & Rachel Flacks
 Isaac and Esther Fogel
 Rita Freeman (née Simons)
 Abe and Minnie Gafan and family
 Ike and Annie Glass and family
 Abraham Glickman
 Mark and Mavis Goldman and family
 Maisie Goldman
 Esther and Myer Goldstone and family
 Edith and Sam Goldstone
 Leah and Abraham Goodenday
 Lionel Goodenday
 Lester and Annie Goodman (via USA)
 Harry and Phyllis Harris
 Katie and John Harris and family
 Boris and Kitty Hart
 Shirley Horwich (née Simons)
 Sheila Horwich (née Goldstone)
 Joseph and Betsy Hyman
 Sheila and Harold Isaacs
 Harold, Morris and Sonny Isaacson and families.
 Sam Klapisch
 Hans and Magda Kohn
 John Kremner
 Louis Kletz and family
 Norman Kletz
 Saul Lanzetter
 Ella and Michael Lentin
 Gustave and Jeanette Lichtenstein and family
 Isaac and Maria Marcus and family
 Sarah and Solomon Margolis and family
 Solomon and Florence Moshensky and family
 Joe and Olga Moss
 Annie and David Nicholls
 Leslie and Annie Noar and family
 David and Bertha Ockman & family
 Rebecca Perlberg
 George and Edith Pressman
 Lena and Harry Price and family
 Clary and David Rosen and family
 Benn and Rachel Rotenberg
 Alma and Bernard Rothstein
 Dorothy and Mark Rubin and family
 Sadie and Mark Schleifer
 Sandra Seitler (née Simons)
 Leah Simons
 Pearl and Norman Slifkin
 Philip Smith and family
 Sarah and Mark Switzer and family

Liane and Maurice Winston
 Jacob Wise
Middlesbrough
 Dolly Posnansky
 Theo & Brenda Richardson
Southport
 Rodney Bakerman
 Dora and Danny Braham and family
 Rev Morris & Katie Glazier
 Benita Harris
 Ada Levy
 Max Usher
St Anne's
 Raye and Barney Paule
 Dorothy Rubin
Wales
 Icko & Leah Lewin/Levene
 Morris & Czesława Levene
Other places in British Isles
 Rev Bressloff & family (Ramsgate via other places)
 David & Sarah Cohen (watchmaker) (Alderley Edge)
 Manuel and Rachel Fine (Doncaster)
 Louis Goldstone (Birmingham)
 Louis Hochschild & family (West Hartlepool)
 Bernard Kletz (Darlington)
 Leonard and Flora Simons (Isle of Man)
 Rev and Mrs Lewis Wolfe (Eastbourne)
 Suzanne Senior (Edinburgh)
 Ezekiel Charles Shapeero (Nottingham)
Other countries
Australia
 David Allen
 Victor & Violet Brumer & family
 Hetty Goldman
 Jacob & Rosetta Marcus
 Werner Pelz
 Fay & Sid Winston & family
Canada
 William & Queenie Goldblum
 Arthur Lehberg
 Elias Lehberg
 Julius & Bertha Lehberg & family
Israel
 Peter Friedlander
 Rev Kahan (via London etc)
 Rose Krammer
 Michael Rothstein (via London)
 Michael Slifkin

South Africa

Charles & Ray Gordon

Rev Isaac Richards (via Israel)

Mendel & Fanny Shapeero & family

United States of America

Sol & Rose Blumenfeld

Rev Dorfman

Ben & Mari Goldman

David Murray Goldman

Anne & Hymie Goldstone (via Derby)

Hymie and Anne Goldstone (via Derby)

Sidney & Sue Hannaford

Amelia Harris & family

Kurt and Joan Jahoda and family (via
Manchester)

Sir Harold Kroto

Bertha Lehberg (from Canada)

Phil & Sadie Myers & family (via Australia)

Dora Posnansky as Mrs Yoffie (via Derby)

Merrick Posnansky (via Africa)

Irving & Maggie Slifkin

Nat, Ray, Sonia & Madeleine Weiner

Sol & Dora Yoffie

Appendix 5: Occupations including the later occupations of Jews who lived in Bolton, but not those of Jews who didn't live in the town.

ACADEMICS

Sir Harry Kroto Merrick Posnansky
(professor of anthropology) Michael Slifkin

ACCOUNTANTS

Warner Bakerman, David Rosen, Irving
Slifkin

ACTORS

David Fleeshman

ARTIST

Bryan Senior

AUCTIONEER

A Goldberg

BIRD DEALER

Herbert Kremner

BOOK CLOTHS MANUFACTURER

Leo Kohorn

BRASS MOULDER

Alexander Solomon

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Ada Levy Tilly Bakerman

CHIROPODIST

Greta Glass

CINEMA PROPRIETOR

Ezekiel Charles Shapeero

CINEMATOGRAPHER

Marcus Charmak

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

Simon Aaronson Sam Goldstone

Leah Simons

CLOTHING /FASHION RETAILERS

Ladies' wear

Tilly Bakerman Israel and Hannah Bernard
Dora and Danny Braham (as Joan Barrie)
Bessie and David Greene

Raye Lanzetter Ada Levy (Diana Ross)

Ray and Barney Paule Gertrude Taylor

Menswear

John Harris

Kaitiff and Co Julius Lincoln

Henry Moss Harry Price Harry Senior

General clothiers

Jack Allan Ike & Tilly Bakerman Louis J
Cohen Solomon Fisher Abraham Gafan
Ike Glass Esther & Myer Goldstone David
Hart Arthur Shaffer Rose & Solomon
Silverman Samuel Taylor

COTTON OPERATIVE

Florence Solomons

DENTISTS.

Dr David Cohen

DOCTORS

Graham Ash/Agnes Bernfeld/Jack Cohen/
Percy Cohen/Louis Crawford/Erwin Flatow/
David L J Freed/H Phillip Goldman/Harry
Harris/Jeffrey Kwartz/Michael Lentin/Cyril
Joseph Livingstone/Peter Mann/Bert
Mendelsohn/David Ockman/Percy Overton/
Myer A Phillips/Solomon Segal/Rahum
Shoulman/Selwyn Silver/Emmanuel
Tuckman/Hanus Weisl/Maurice E Winston

DRAPERS

Esther Goldstone Jacob Wise

Jack Allan Ike and Tilly Bakerman

Louis J Cohen Solomon Fisher Abraham

Gafan Ike Glass Esther and Myer

Goldstone David Hart Arthur Shaffer

Rose and Solomon Silverman Jacob Wise

DRAPERS (Travelling)

Leslie Noar Emanuel Solomons

DRY CLEANERS

Abe Goldman David Goldman Mark

Goldman Fay and Syd Winston

ELECTRICAL RETAILERS

Ronald Daulby Leonard Hyman Leon

Lanzetter

ENGINE/LOCO WORKERS

David Allan Ernest Allan Nathan Allan

FACTORY MANAGERS.

Norman Cohen Leslie Sherman

FENT DEALERS

Bernard Morgan Simon Rothstein Jack

Rubin Mark Rubin Leah and Maurice

Shaffer Jonas Shaffer

FINANCIERS

Abraham Aaron Philip and Solomon Adler
Edward Lipman Mark Rubin Sam Segal
Maurice Shaffer Ben Shaffer Marks Shaffer

FURNITURE RETAILERS

Albert Abelson Alfred Blashky
Samuel Isaacson Harold Isaacson Bernard
Kletz Louis Kletz

FURNITURE (SECOND HAND)

Mendel Shapeero

FURRIERS

Israel and Hannah Bernard

GLAZIER/GLASS MERCHANTS

David Cohen Max Grinstein

GROCERY STORES

Norman and Pearl Slifkin

HAIRDRESSER

Raphael Solomons

HATTER

Morris Marks

HAWKERS

Abraham Harris Isaac Levine

IRON WORKS LABOURER

Jacob Solomons

JEWELLERS/WATCHMAKERS

David Cohen Aaron Barnett
Manuel Fine Isaac Frankenthal Charles S
Gilbert Jacob Lanzetter Leon Lanzetter
Morris Levene Abraham Prag

JOINER

Abraham Glickman

JOURNALIST

Derek Prag (later an MEP) Ruth Goldman

LAWYERS

Saul Rothstein

LODGING HOUSE KEEPER

James and Sarah Charmak (Sarah Cohen)

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Zaki Ades Harry Conn Icko Lewin
Bernard Rothstein

MARKET TRADERS

Norman and Pearl Slifkin

MILLINERS

Annie Glass Gertrude Taylor

MILLINERY WHOLESALER

David Hart.

MILITARY

Alexander Solomons (Army)

OFFICE/SECRETARIAL WORKERS

Debby Cohen Rita Freeman Maisie
Goldman Shirley Horwich Dora Prag

OPERA SINGER

Judith Sheridan

OPTICIANS

Solomon Gafan Ellis Morris Harry Morris
Solomon Perlberg

PHARMACISTS

Samuel Cohen Solomon Gafan

RABBIS /REVERENDS/CANTORS

Abrahams/Bressloff/Dorfman/Freilich/
Kahan/Michlewitz/Myerowitz/Paster/
Richards/Rothstein/ Sybil Sheridan/Wolfe

RAG DEALERS

Abram Benjamin Joel Benjamin

SCIENTISTS/INVENTORS

Walter Bergwerk Sir Harry Kroto Michael
Slifkin

**SHOP ASSISTANTS AND
MANAGERS**

Morris Glazier Janey Levy Philip Myers
Max Usher

SILK MERCER

Sol Friedman

TAILORS

Gerald Beaver James M Beaver Harry
Cohen Myer Cohen Sam Cohen Lazarus
Croft Abraham M Goodenday
Charles Goodenday Lester Goodman
Elkan Harris Joseph Hyman Gustave
Lichtenstein Israel Marcus Jacob Marcus
David Mendel Solomon Moshensky Joseph
Myers Annie Nicholls Leslie Noar Simon
Posnansky Harry Senior Barney Simons
Leonard Simons Philip Solomons Mark
Switzer Rose Switzer Nat Weiner Morris
Woolf Sam Wootliff

TEACHERS

Myron Kaufman (lecturer)

TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT MAKER

Henry Allan

**TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY/
DYEING/DESIGN**

Albert A Benjamin Kurt Jahoda

Reuben Plagerson Kenneth Sheridan
**UMBRELLA REPAIRS/SURPLUS
 STORE**
 Joe Moss
WATERPROOF INDUSTRY

Solomon Blumenfeld Isaac Brown Morris
 Carnovitch Joseph Freedman Elias
 Lehberg Julian Lehberg Louis Lehberg
 Barney Lipman

***Appendix 6: Marriages in (or under the auspices of) Bolton
 Synagogue***

Groom	Bride	Year/quarter
Max Bor	Rachel Edelman	1906 December
Lewis Jacob Cohen	Sarah Marks (Charmak)	1909 June
Wilfred Hurst	Rinnie Hart	1913 September
Eli Kurse	Tillie Posnanskie	1915 June
Joseph Alexandra	Celia Marcus	1915 September
Myer Cohen	Gertie Share	1916 June
Isaac Glass	Annie Lanzetter	1916 December
Solomon Margolis	Sarah Lanzetter	1919 June
David Rosen	Clary Lanzetter	1921 December
Nathan Weiner	Rachel Posnansky	1923 December
Ben David Posnansky	Leah Goldstone	1925 September
Benjamin Shaffer	Esther Fainaite	1926 December
Julian Goldstein	Jane Posnansky	1929 March
Reuben Dolovitz (Ronald Daulby)	Annie Leah Wise	1931 September
Hyman Goldstone	Anne Posnansky	1933 March
Hyman Lea	Fanny Isaacson	1933 September
Hans Kohn	Magda Koenigova	1940 March
Theodore Richardson	Brenda Posnansky	1947 March
Abraham Goldman	Maisie Cohen	1948 March
Harold Sydney Morris	Freda Posnansky	1948 June
David Goldman	Hetty Klapisch	1949 March
Julian Samuels	Annie Gerber	1950 March
Harold Isaacs	Sheila Prag	1951 June

Appendix 7: Bolton naturalisations (in alphabetical order)

HO 144/16399 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Backermann**, Isak Hirsch, from Austria. Resident in Bolton. Certificate AZ2097 issued 16 September 1932. (known as Ike Bakerman)

HO 334/337/11263 Naturalisation Certificate: Walter **Bergwerk**. From Austria. Resident in London. Certificate BNA11263 issued 24 February 1950.

Bernard, Israel See Guravsky, Israel

HO 144/1749/420793 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Flacks**, Isaac, from Lithuania. Resident in Manchester. Certificate 8,928 issued 30 January 1922. 1922

HO 334/162/18421 Naturalisation Certificate: Erwin **Flatow**. From Germany. Resident in Fallowfield, Manchester. Certificate AZ18421 issued 18 June 1946. 1946 June 18

HO 334/143/8961 Naturalisation Certificate: Ezekhiel Yeeheskel **Freilich**. From Czechoslovakia. Resident in West Hartlepool. Certificate AZ8961 issued 12 October 1936. Note(s): Alias: Ezekiel Freilich. 1936 Oct 12

HO 144/718/110248 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Gafan**, Abraham, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 13762 issued 15 September 1903. 1903

HO 334/422/53635 Naturalisation Certificate: Moses **Glasser**. From Russia. Resident in Southport, Lancashire. Certificate BNA53635 issued 24 March 1959. Note(s): Alias: Morris Glazier. 1959 Mar 24

HO 144/4452 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Guravsky**, Israel (or Israel Bernard), from Russia. Resident in Blackpool. Certificate 11897 issued 2 March 1925. 1925

Hurst See Moshensky

HO 144/1174/216129 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Inerfield**, Jacob, from Russia. Resident in Manchester. Certificate 21368 issued 7 March 1912.

HO 144/1356/261617 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Isaacson**, Sam, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 1,548 issued 19 January 1916.

HO 334/347/16090 Naturalisation Certificate: Kurt **Jahoda**. From Germany. Resident in Bolton, Lancashire. Certificate BNA16090 7 November 1950. 1950

HO 144/366/B16922 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Kletz**, Louis, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate A8043 issued 24 September 1894. 1894

HO 334/232 Naturalisation Certificate: Ernst Ignaz **Kohorn**. Certificate BZ3135 Note(s): Child of Kohorn Leo.

HO 334/232 Naturalisation Certificate: Johann Adolf **Kohorn**. Certificate BZ3135 Note(s): Child of Kohorn Leo

HO 334/232 Naturalisation Certificate: Leo **Kohorn**. From Czechoslovakia. Resident in Bolton, Lancashire. Certificate BZ3135 issued 14 October 1947.

HO 144/621/B35970 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Kremner**, Louis, from Austria-Hungary. Resident in Salford. Certificate 12008 issued 14 May 1901.

HO 334/150/12152 Naturalisation Certificate: David Leon **Lanzetter**. From Austria. Resident in Bolton. Certificate AZ12152 issued 27 July 1938. 1938 July 27

HO 334/134/4227 Naturalisation Certificate: Jacob Kofko **Lanzetter**. From Poland. Resident in Bolton. Certificate AZ4227 issued 3 May 1934. 1934/ HO 405/32806 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Lanzetter**, Jacob Kofko Date of birth: 16/02/1858 1933 Jan 01 - 1934 Dec 31

HO 334/154/14436 Naturalisation Certificate: Saul **Lanzetter**. From Austria. Resident in Salford. Certificate AZ14436 issued 28 June 1939. HO 405/32996 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Lanzetter**, Saul Date of birth: 29/09/1895 1938 Jan 01 - 1939 Dec 31

HO 144/868/158678 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Lipman**, Edward, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 17190 issued 17 December 1907.

HO 144/8310 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Marcus**, Ellen, from Germany. Resident in Bolton. Certificate B.775 issued 27 April 1927. Re-admission. Marcus, Albert Heinrich. Child of Ellen Marcus. Certificate B.775. 1927

HO 334/198/36432 Naturalisation Certificate: Woolfe **Moshensky**. From Russia. Resident in Leeds, Yorkshire. Certificate AZ36432 issued 23 December 1947. Note(s): Alias: Wilfred Hurst. 1947 Dec 23

HO 334/93/8726 Naturalisation Certificate: Harry **Netko** (known as Harry **Nathan**). From Russia. Resident in Manchester. Certificate A8726 issued 9 January 1922 **and** HO 144/1735/383223

Paule See Polinsky

HO 334/316/629 Naturalisation Certificate: Werner **Pelz**. From Germany. Resident in Newton Harcourt, Leicester. Certificate BNA629 issued 28 January 1949. 1949 Jan 28

HO 334/350/17687 Naturalisation Certificate: Solomon **Perlberg**. From Russia. Resident in Bolton, Lancashire. Certificate BNA17687 issued 9 February 1951. 1951 Feb 9

HO 334/432/58555 Naturalisation Certificate: Dov **Polinsky**. From Russia. Resident in Bolton, Lancashire. Certificate BNA58555 issued 28 January 1960. Note(s): Alias: Barnet Polinsky. 1960 Jan 28

HO 144/17467 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Posnansky**, Simon, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate AZ3220 issued 24 July 1933.

HO 144/851/150557 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Rubin**, Mark, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 16752 issued 4 May 1907. 1907

HO 334/137/5542 Naturalisation Certificate: Ben **Shaffer**. From Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate AZ5542 issued 25 April 1935. 1935 Apr 25

HO 144/842/146954 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Shaffer**, Louis (known as Louis Shaw), from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 16662 issued 14 March 1907.

HO 144/748/116192 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Shaffer**, Mark, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 14239 issued 15 March 1904. 1904

HO 144/1175/216249 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Shaffer**, Maurice, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 21976 issued 14 May 1912. 1912

HO 144/685/102908 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Shapeero**, Ezekiel Charles, from Austria-Hungary. Resident in Blackburn. Certificate 13212 issued 14 February 1903. 1903

HO 144/921/181916 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Taylor**, Samuel, from Russia. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 18413 issued 6 October 1909. 1909

HO 144/4454 Nationality and Naturalisation: **Wise**, Jacob, from Roumania. Resident in Bolton. Certificate 12694 issued 27 November 1925. 1925

HO 334/139/6940 Naturalisation Certificate: Smul Gers **Waissblatt**. From Russia. Resident in Leeds. Certificate AZ6940 issued 17 January 1936. Note(s): Alias: Sam Gers Wootliff. 1936

HO 334/106/15452 Naturalisation Certificate: Louis **Wolpe** (known as Rev Louis **Wolfe**). From Russia. Resident in Eastbourne. Certificate A15452 issued 5 December 1927.

Wootliffe See Waisblatt

Appendix 8: Poetry from the Bolton Jewish Community

From Rabbi Maurice Myerowitz, with kind permission from his widow, Catherine.

A WOMAN OF WORTH.....

A woman of worth who can find,
Tolerant, patient, refined.
Beautiful, dutiful, honest and true,
Maybe, just maybe I've found her in you.

A woman of worth who can find,
She can drive a man out of his mind.
Amorous, glamorous, fire in her tongue,
Never, but never, is she ever wrong.

A woman of worth who can find,
Generous, frugal combined.
Sharing and caring, no trouble and strife,
A woman who's worthy of being my wife.

I'm looking for someone you see,
Who has a great family tree,
Now I'll be very frank,
She'll have cash in the bank,
And should be just as modest as ME

And another from Maurice Myerowitz, with a few thoughts on humans and animals, or one particular animal....

MAN MEETS MONKEY

It's terribly disconcerting,
I'm sure you will agree,
To see someone so ugly
Who looks so much like me.

And I can't believe the theory,
Darwinian though it be,
That you're my great, great, great, great
grandpa,
Swinging there from tree to tree.
Yet you *do* look so like me.

Your manners are atrocious,
And your aroma's very high.
As I watch you jump from stump to stump,
I'm so embarrassed I could cry
That you look so much like I.

Your features are so human,
I'm ashamed as I can be,
As I see you scratch your flattened nose,
Or strike a most immodest pose.
How *dare* you look like me.

You're out of all proportion,
With your arm down to your knee.
And you look so rude as you stand there nude
Oh Lord, how you look like me.

Your skin is all so wrinkled,
Like some ancient tapestry,
And I think it's odd that someone like God
Should make a monkey out of me,
So that I look like thee.

*I'm sleek, and oh so agile
As I flick a flea or two,
And wonder why it should be I
Who has to look like you.*

*I don't wish to be offensive,
But you must admit it's true,
That you pay to see the likes of me,
Just because I look like you.*

*I'm really quite frustrated,
(Though there's nothing I can do)
That my grandmamma was mated
To a human just like you.
And I'm becoming rather weary
Of Mr. Darwin's theory,
That you're my great, great, great, great
grandchild,
Pretending to be my family.
Yet you act with such brutality,
Endangering life and liberty.*

I think, my friend, that you should be

*Inside this cage instead of me.
How I wish you didn't look like me.*

And this was by Rachel Kaitiff, née Friedman, who lived in Southport and had a cloth business on Bolton market for many years – thanks to Leon Kaitiff, her son, for the copy of the poem and permission to use it.

POR MAM (Poor Mam)

We've flitted fro' the little 'ouse
Where aw t'kids wuz born
We've gorr aw mod cons 'n lectric light
Bud no clogs sound at dawn

Ah canno' pop in to Meg o' Sals
If 'appen ah runs short
Id's such a different way o'life
Ah niver gev id a thought

An' when eawr Dot 'ad 'er little mate
Ter stay an' 'ave 'er tay
She wur so proud ter show 'er round
You'da thowt she wur Queen o' the May

Ah sleeps in a room o' mi own, says she
An' so do eawr Tom 'n eawr Chad
Bur ah feel so sorry for mi por' ol' mam
'Cost she still guz in wi' mi dad.

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Appendix 10: Glossary

Ark (of the Covenant) also known as **Aron Ha-Kodesh** – cupboard in synagogue, in which the scrolls of the Law (Torah) are kept. Usually covered by a curtain

Ashkenazim – Jews of German and East European origin

Atonement, Day of *see* **Yom Kippur**

Baal Tefillah person who conducts public worship in the synagogue on an unpaid basis

Bar mitzvah Jewish boy's 13th birthday celebration of coming to manhood

Bat mitzvah Jewish girl's celebration of coming to adulthood at age 12 or 13.

Beth Din Rabbinical court pronouncing on matters of Kashrut, appointment of mohelim, shochetim etc, Conversion, marriage and divorce issues.

B'nei Akivah an Orthodox Jewish youth movement, which has branches world-wide.

Bris Milah religious circumcision ceremony performed on an 8-day-old male child

Channukiah *See* **Menorah**

Chanucah /Hannukah The Winter festival of light which commemorates the Re-dedication of the 2nd Temple in Jerusalem at the time of the Maccabean revolt, 2nd century BCE

Chevra Thillim...the name of an Orthodox Congregation (literally the Congregation of the psalms) Chevra means holy gathering or society or community

Chatan Bereshith bridegroom of Genesis, or the beginning or the Torah,

who reads from scroll at the festival of Simchat Torah

Chatan Torah bridegroom of the end of Torah, who reads from scroll at the festival of Simchat Torah (In the Reform Synagogue the Chatan can be a woman and is called the Callah)

Chazan cantor

Cheder Hebrew classes for Children usually take place at the synagogue

Chumash the Torah in printed form as opposed to the Torah scroll

Dayan a judge in a Jewish religious court, such as Beth Din

Get (plural Gittin) a Jewish divorce **Haftarah.** Portion of the reading from the Prophets, following the reading of the portion of the Law on Shabbat

Halacha Jewish law: according to Jewish Law if a person's mother is Jewish, so is the child – the expression is "Halachically Jewish".

Hatikvah Hebrew word for the Hope, the national anthem of Israel

Kashrut dietary laws

Keren Hayesod The fund-raising organization for Israel

Litvak Jew of Lithuanian origin

Maa'riv Evening Service prayers at the synagogue

Maftir the reading of the portion of the Law from the Torah on Shabbat.

Marry out to marry a person who is not of the Jewish faith.

Menorah An 8-branched Candelabrum called a menorah is the symbol of the festival of Chanucah q.v., which lasts 8 days. On the 1st night one candle is lit; on the 2nd two are lit and so on.

Traditional games are played and gifts are exchanged.

Mischling (German) person of mixed, including, Jewish blood. Term used in Nazi Germany

Mincha afternoon Prayer service at the synagogue.

Musaph Additional afternoon prayers at the synagogue

Pale of Settlement area of the Russian empire to which most Jews were restricted from early in the 19th century, covering much of Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine and eastern Poland)

Pogrom Russian word for an attack, often murderous, on a Jewish community

Reader A person who reads from the Torah on Shabbat. Can be the rabbi or a member of the Congregation

Shulchan Aruch Jewish code of law (literally "set table"), written by Joseph Caro (1488-1575).

Sepher = Sepher Torah The parchment scroll on which are written the five books of Moses. A portion is read every Shabbat and different portions are read at various festivals.

Shabbos /shabbat the Jewish Sabbath. Commences Friday evening and finishes at sunset on Saturday .

Shachrit Morning prayers at the synagogue

Shechita the ritual slaughter of mammals and birds for food, according to the Jewish dietary laws. The person who oversees this ritual is the shochet

Shochet a ritual slaughterer of animals

Shul synagogue

Succah a temporary shelter used at Sukkot, the Feast of Tabernacles ...this is a joyous festival commencing 5 days

after Yom kippur and commemorates the 40-year wanderings of the children of Israel in the desert. Families live in the Succah for 1 week. Some families just have meals there, others actually "dwell" throughout the week.

Tarbut Schools aimed to promote Hebrew culture among Jewish people in the Diaspora in the period between World War 1 and World War 2

Torah a scroll containing the first five books of Hebrew Bible, ie the first five books of Old Testament

Yahrzeit anniversary of a death

Yiddish language spoken by the east European Jews which is largely descended from Old High German, but with the addition of Hebrew, Polish, Romanian and other words

Yom Kippur the Day of Atonement, the most holy in the Hebrew calendar, A day of fasting which commences the evening before and lasts 24 hours.

Zionism a belief in a reborn Jewish homeland in Israel

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