

Baum - Franz, Margaret Lydia and Philip. Grave number 3267

“Watch the Birdy”



In loving memory
Of
Franz
The beloved husband of
Margaret Lydia Baum
Of Bowdon
Born May 27th 1849
Died July 17th 1923
Also
Margaret Lydia
Beloved wife of
Franz Baum
Born 25th May 1848
Died 19th May 1932
A Life of Love and Sacrifice
Also of
Philip
Infant son of
Franz and Margaret
Lydia Baum
Born June 16th 1876
Died July 25th 1876

Franz Baum was born on 27th May 1849 in Frankfurt am Main and when he was still a child his parents brought Franz with his two brothers, George and Karl, to London. Their parents, Johann Phillip and Mashilde Baum had been born in Frankfurt in about 1820 and 1830 respectively. Johann was a skilled upholsterer and must have believed that he and his family would fare better in London. In 1861 the family was living on Greek Street in Westminster. A large peak of German immigration took place between 1846 and 1857, during a period of socio-economic crisis and the failure of agriculture in continental Europe. Throughout the Victorian period approximately 50% of all Germans in England and Wales settled in London, where the German population rose from 16,082 in 1861 to 27,270 in 1911.¹ Until 1914 there were few controls over immigration. People could find work anywhere they wished and Protestantism, the faith of many of the incoming Germans, was the predominant religion in England.



At the age of about 21 Franz Baum set himself up as a photographer with capital of £50 ², possibly in partnership with a Joseph Wake who had a studio at 51 King Street in Manchester and who advertised that German and French were spoken. Manchester already had a thriving Photographic Society and some of the early residents of Bowdon in the 1850s were pioneering photographers.³ Lloyd's List of 28th January 1874 reported that the partnership between Wake and Baum was dissolved and that their premises were at 6A St Ann's Square Manchester and at Egerton Studios in Altrincham.

The back of one of Baum's earlier photographs. This was found under a floorboard in Winton House by the current owner.

Enlargements to any size on paper or canvas finished in oil or water colours can be produced form this carte without another sitting.

Further copies can be had.

By 1875 Franz felt financially secure enough to marry Margaret Lydia Hudson in Manchester parish church (now the Cathedral) on 3rd April of that year. His address was at Hulme in Manchester. The couple had a mutual interest in photography. Margaret's father, Frederick Augustus Hudson, was a notorious "spirit" photographer (see below) and she too was a photographer. On the census in April 1871 she had been lodging as a photographer in Brighton – maybe taking photographs of the many Easter visitors. Twenty years later in April 1891 the Baum family were lodging in Blackpool, perhaps also working there to capture the Easter holidaymaker trade.

Frederick Augustus Hudson 1818-1900 – father of Margaret Lydia Baum.

Hudson began his photography business in London in the early days of commercial photography. Experiments by Fox Talbot in England and Daguerre in France had begun in the 1830s but the popularity of photography really took off from the 1850s. Hudson worked with Caldesi and Company (Royal photographers) and then set up for himself in 1862 in Hammersmith. ⁴ At Verulam Terrace in 1866 his advertising assured clients that *"His reception rooms are fitted up with every possible regard to the comfort of his visitors"*. An important point at the time when it was essential to hold a pose for several minutes.

By 1871 Hudson's business was established in his studio at 177 Holloway Road and it was there that on 14th March 1872 he made photographic history. On that day Alfred Russel Wallace ⁵ visited Hudson who apparently took photographs of him with his deceased mother. Wallace declared the photograph genuine, declaring, *"I see no escape from the conclusion that some spiritual being, acquainted with my mother's various aspects during life, produced these recognisable impressions on the plate."*



*Left - Hudson's first "spirit" photograph.
Alfred Russel Wallace and his dead mother.*

A historian of magic, Milbourne Christopher, wrote:

"Hudson introduced spirit photography to Britain in 1872. He varied his methods through the years. Though frequently caught practicing deception, he was never arrested. Hudson at one time used a trick camera, made by a craftsman who sold conjuring apparatus. Harry Price described how the camera worked in his book, Confessions of a Ghost-Hunter, published in London in 1936. When the plate slide was inserted, this action brought the paper positive of the "ghost" up against the sensitive plate. When the shutter bulb was pressed, this image and the picture of the sitter were captured on the plate. Thus a single exposure on this plate carried both images." ⁶

Right - Lady Helena Newenham and the spirit of her daughter. On an albumen carte de visite of 1872.

Hudson was known to dress up as spirits or to use double exposure to produce his spirit photography. Although his photographs were fraudulent Hudson was never arrested. It is not known whether his work influenced Franz Baum.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has an album of Hudson's spirit photographs.



Margaret Lydia Baum (née Hudson) had five siblings and after her marriage to Franz Baum two of her unmarried sisters, Alice and Rose, lived with them in Bowdon at various times. Franz had photography studios in London and in Manchester. The London Trades Directories record him at 4 Brook Street, Hanover Square and at West Villa, Catford Bridge in 1885 and then at 12 Old Bond Street in 1890. The Manchester business was firstly on the 3rd floor of Victoria Buildings, Victoria Street and later at 22 St Ann's Square, perhaps a more prestigious site.



Victoria Buildings in central Manchester had shops on the ground floor and offices (including the photography studio) on floors 2,3 & 4. The Victoria Hotel occupied the 5th floor. Bombed in the blitz 1940

Victoria St on the left and Deansgate on the right.

The Victoria Buildings studio where Franz advertised confidently that children could be "photographed instantaneously" was in full operation by August 1877 and now Franz was living in a cottage style terraced house at Sunny Bank on Stamford Road in Bowdon.⁷ It was there that the first of their four sons, Philip, was born and died in the Summer of 1876 (see above). This was followed in December 1877 by the birth of their second son, Franz Percy (Frank).

As his business progressed Franz Baum was able to move to a much larger and more impressive detached house on Winton Road in Bowdon where he lived until about 1907. Here Charles Henry was born in 1880 and Ernest Frederick just over a year later in 1881. Baum's entry in Slater's Manchester Directory for 1883 located his business on the 3rd floor of Victoria Buildings, Victoria St but also at his studio at Winton House in Bowdon. (Right)



Baum's London studios were busy during the 1880s; in 1885 he was entered under "Photographic Artists" at 4 Brook Street, Hanover Square W and West Villa, Catford Bridge SE and by 1891 was renting rooms at 12 Old Bond Street in London (now the Omega shop) where his clients included some of the most renowned figures of the day, such as the 3rd Duke of Wellington and a mistress of the Prince of Wales, Daisy, Countess of Warwick. He left here in 1897 following court proceedings against his landlords, the Vicars family.



Two of nine London Studio photographs by Franz Baum in the National Portrait Gallery collection.

(Left) Frances Evelyn "Daisy" Greville Countess of Warwick. One of the mistresses of Edward VII. Photographed by Franz Baum in 1890. NPG x134766

(Right) Henry Wellesley, 3rd Duke of Wellington by Franz Baum NPG x134768

Both taken in his studio at 12 Old Bond Street, Westminster, London.



One of Franz Baum's portraits in The British Museum – Museum number 1925,0715.132 .

Mrs Alice Ames - In Sport & Fashion October 189

Franz and Margaret Baum lived and worked at Winton House from about 1880. The very first deeds of the house make it plain that Baum purchased the land on which Winton House was built from the Earl of Stamford in 1878. It is not clear, however, if the house was built by a developer, or, more likely, directly under Baum's direction. Although it was built as one house, it was actually shown as two "good firm and substantial dwelling houses semi-detached of brick or stone", and specifying certain requirements regarding the building. From later deeds, it would appear that as the house was built, it not only had the two dwellings but Baum added on the photographic studio as well.

The main house, as now, was known as *Winton House*, and the neighbouring house to the left, as viewed from the street, was known as *Clausthal*. Clausthal is a small mining town in Lower Saxony, Germany where several Baum families lived. As times became harder for the population during the nineteenth century a decision was made to offer loans to anyone who wished to migrate to Australia, the USA and other countries that needed immigrants to support their economy.⁸ The period of the early 1850's to 1860's saw many thousands accept the offer and the opportunity to raise their standard of living. Several Baum families emigrated to Australia and the USA where today they have descendents. Probably during WW1 the German name *Clausthal* was changed to *Chisworth*. The current owners have named it *Ferroquin* (meaning Iron Horse).

It would seem that Baum lived in *Winton House*, and tenants lived in *Clausthal*, thus providing him with a regular income. He advertised his studio there saying that he was also an equine photographer. As an accomplished self publicist it would have been important to Baum to have suitably impressive premises to which he might attract the well to do. Winton House and Clausthal had the appearance of a large single property with a sweeping semi circular driveway and double entrance gates. Beside Winton House Baum's studio had a large north-facing window and it is possible that the room may even have been able to accommodate a horse. It would have been photographed standing in front of a painted backcloth. Little remains today to be able to substantiate this hypothesis but the shape and size of the extension lends itself to such an arrangement.



The 1880s grandeur of Winton House and Clausthal can still be seen in 2021 – complete with a photographic studio and with a possible tall entrance for a horse at the side.

It was at Winton House that the Baum's two younger sons, Charles and Ernest were born in 1880 and 1881.

Henry Peach Robinson's 19th century studio was in a purpose built garden extension.

Note all the paraphernalia, elegant furniture, neck clamp and the painted sylvan backdrop.

Exposure times were long and some photographers had a caged bird above the camera to hold the attention of the sitter.

Hence "watch the birdy".

www.slideshare.net



Baum's studio.

Note the window in the extension which may have originally been linked to a rooflight as above.

At the side, the brickwork might indicate that there could have been a tall doorway since bricked up.

His studio was apparently set up with a saddle and appropriate backdrop,

for people to have their portraits taken in their riding gear firmly sitting in the saddle.

In the later 19th century there were "studio hippique" where horses could be photographed using new techniques which did not require the extraordinarily long exposure times of earlier days.

Baum's prolific advertisements appeared several times a week in the Manchester press, all designed to capture the imagination and to flatter clients. He was constantly seeking to make use of the latest technological inventions in order to thrive in a competitive market.



During the 1880s and 1890s he must have spent a significant amount of time working in his studios in Brook Street and New Bond Street in London. There he photographed members of the aristocracy, ambassadors, Members of Parliament, sportsmen and ladies of fashion. Engravings made from his photographs appeared widely in the press. The Pall Mall Gazette reported in 1885 that the Duke of Cambridge had given a sitting to Franz Baum for "Desderi" - cartes de visites. He was the grandson of George III.

(Left – the Duke of Cambridge's carte de visite)

Baum proudly proclaimed that his new engraving photographs had been most successful in the London studio and that prices were not higher than for ordinary work. Specimens were available for clients to view. Some of his advertising techniques were intended to allay the concerns of the public. Personal service and exclusivity were his selling points. Two examples from 1888 illustrate his technique:

3rd March 1888 Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser

MR. FRANZ BAUM. in answer to many inquiries whether photography is practicable in this dull weather, begs to refer to his SPECIMEN CASE at the door of his Studio, all the contents of which were taken by him in Manchester this last November and December. AT LEAST ONE DAY WEEKLY will be RESERVED entirely for Sitters in EVENING or FANCY BALL DRESS, and Mr. BAUM will personally take all sittings. The New Engraving Photographs are as much appreciated in Manchester as they were at his London Studio¹², Old Bond-Street, this last season. MANCHESTER STUDIO, 22. ST. ANN'S-SQUARE.

18th September 1888 Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser

MR. FRANZ BAUM has returned to Manchester for the season, and will PERSONALLY PHOTOGRAPH ALL SITTERS at his Studio. 22, St. Ann's Square, the London establishment being meanwhile placed under the charge of Mr. Melhuish, F.R.A.S. Mr. BAUM'S NEW PERMANENT ENGRAVING PHOTOGRAPHS are as much appreciated in London as in Manchester, and are up to the present not to be had at any other photographer's in the kingdom. Studio : 22 St. Anns-Square, Manchester; also at Bowdon.

In 1891 Franz Baum took over the business of Chevalier Lafosse of Knolls House, Higher Broughton and advised clients that he would retain all Lafosse's negatives so that further copies would always be available. Nor did Christmas trade escape him. In November 1891 his advertisement in the Manchester newspapers suggested that enlarged coloured photographs, taken at his St Ann's Square studio, would make a good Christmas gift but that they must be made in good time to allow "for proper execution". So it was a case of get it done quickly before it is too late.

His self confidence, perhaps even tinged with arrogance, was growing. In 1891 he sued Lord Maitland. The Gentlewoman publication of 7th November reported the case:

"Lord Maitland did well to defend the claim made in the Westminster County Court by a Bond-street photographer. The claim was for £7 5s., the value of photographs taken of his wife, but taken under circumstances that relieved Lady Maitland of all legal liability. Captain Sleigh was publishing an album of the photographs of ladies presented at Court, and it was at his request, for the purposes of this album, that her ladyship gave sittings to Mr. Franz Baum on the understanding that no charge would be made."

Not content that the use of his photographs would have been a good advertisement for his studio Baum was unhappy when Lady Maitland did not return the proofs. He lost the case. Maybe he learned his lesson, for in 1896 the same newspaper reported that Franz Baum of Bond St, London and St Ann's Square, Manchester took 180 photographs of the lady stall holders at the Alderley bazaar and that he had presented them free of charge to the bazaar.

Always eager to embrace innovation his advertisements in the early 1890s boasted that he was using the most powerful electric lights ever used in photography. The Manchester Daily Examiner and Times of 19th January carried the following:

*ELECTRIC LIGHT ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THIS WINTER*

The Corporation mains being now available Mr Franz Baum has arranged to attend with his powerful lamp at Public Buildings or Private Houses (where there is a connection to the mains) to take PHOTOGRAPHS at Balls, Parties etc. Appointments can also be made for sitting in the studio on the way to the theatre etc at any time of the night.

STUDIO: 22 ST ANN'S SQUARE MANCHESTER

In 1895 he subscribed to the telephone service in Manchester but was to be disappointed and the company quickly learned that he was not to be trifled with. This time he won his case.

*BEATING THE TELEPHONE COMPANY. We offer our congratulations to Mr Franz Baum, photographer, of Manchester. He has pluckily tackled the National Telephone Company, and come off victor. He became a subscriber to the so-called telephone service at the beginning of 1895, and innocently entered into an agreement binding him to subscribe for three years. He paid his first £10 and repented at leisure. The telephone was no use to him—nay, it was an instrument of torture. he complained and expostulated. The complaints and expostulations had the usual results, and Mr Baum took the heroic course of refusing to carry out his agreement, and requesting the removal of the telephone. The company sued for £20 under the agreement. The plaintiffs had to admit that the defendant had no doubt some cause for complaint, especially about September, 1896, when there was some disturbance of the whole system, owing to the change from overhead to underground wires. This was no doubt, a most excellent excuse, but we know of any amount of disturbances without any such change going on. Instead of the company getting £10 more, their subscriber got the £10 back he had already paid. Whereat we are joyful and hope Mr Baum's excellent example will be followed. "Commerce."*⁹

His first experience of telephones did not deter Baum. In 1900 he moved his studio to the Deansgate Arcade in Manchester where his telephone number was 08502. Here he had a modern lift which carried clients directly into the studio.



The Deansgate Arcade at 84 Deansgate Manchester in 1900, with shops on 3 levels

Whether Franz Baum overreached himself, or whether he speculated badly on the stock market, is unknown but for some reason by 1904 he found himself in financial difficulties. The inscription on his wife Margaret Lydia's grave says "*Life of love and sacrifice*". Might this imply that she had made sacrifices for Franz and his business? Maybe he had spent regular periods away from home working in London, most probably Lydia had worked alongside him in Bowdon and kept the business going in his absence. To add to her worries she had been forced to lend him her own money. The new year of 1905 began badly for the Baums when Franz became bankrupt and appeared before the Public Receiver in Manchester:

PHOTOGRAPHERS FAILURE. Mr. Franz Baum, a photographer, of Winton Road, Bowdon, and Deansgate, Manchester, yesterday, at his public examination by the Official Receiver (Mr. J. Grant Gibson) attributed his failure partly to the depression in trade after the war and the bad state of the cotton industry. He said last year's depressed trade was the last instalment "that broke the camel's back." He admitted losses by speculation on the Stock Exchange. His liabilities were £347 11s 8d., his assets £24 15s. 6d., and his deficiency consequently £322 16s. 2d. The debtor had been in business thirty-two years, and began with a capital of £50. Whilst admitting that a photographer's business was one in which the receipts were nearly all profit, he said it was mostly a skilled labour business, and had never been more than a livelihood to him. He had borrowed money from his wife, and she now carried on the business, and the furniture and plant were hers. The examination was adjourned for accounts.

The Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser 10th January 1905 p3

Thanks to his wife's help, before the end of the year he was back in business in the Arcade boasting about all his illustrious sitters and assuring the public that his studio was always cool, with a maximum of 62°. The Manchester Evening Post of 20th December 1905 said, *PHOTOGRAPHY. FRANZ BAUM, DEANSGATE ARCADE. Mr. FRANZ BAUM again makes special arrangements in view of the election, but requests very early calls. Among recent sitters will be found :—The Speaker, Chairman of Committee, Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Sir W. H. Holland. Messrs. Harry Nuttall, W J Crossley, Hon. W. Lowther, Edwyn Holt., F. Cawley, Leigh Clare, Sidney Buxton, Fletcher Moulton, Captain Houldsworth, Colonel Royds, Messrs Gordon Harvey, J. E. Barlow, J. E. Lawton, F. Brocklehurst, Sir J. Kennaway, and over 200 others.*

Fine block impression of Mr. Gladstone's portrait will be sent, carriage paid, on receipt of 6d. Sittings at all times. Electric light always available at Mr. BAUM'S STUDIOS, DEANSGATE ARCADE

Following his bankruptcy Franz and his family left Winton House to live in "Aldwych" on East Downs Road where they were still living in 1911. "Aldwych" was a semidetached house just beyond the properties called "Laurel Mount".

By the late nineteenth century Bowdon and nearby suburbs had become a hub of enterprising, highly educated businessmen. They established networks of mutual interest and one of these was the Bowdon Literary & Scientific Club which had been formed in the early 1870s. At its meetings likeminded gentlemen gathered at a member's home to share the latest book reviews or to hear descriptions of some new scientific development. The general format later adopted was for a short paper to be read, followed by a five minute question time. Eventually the main topic of the evening consisted of a longer paper in which some original results of a study, enquiry or experiment would be presented. A table was also provided on which members could display items of general interest.

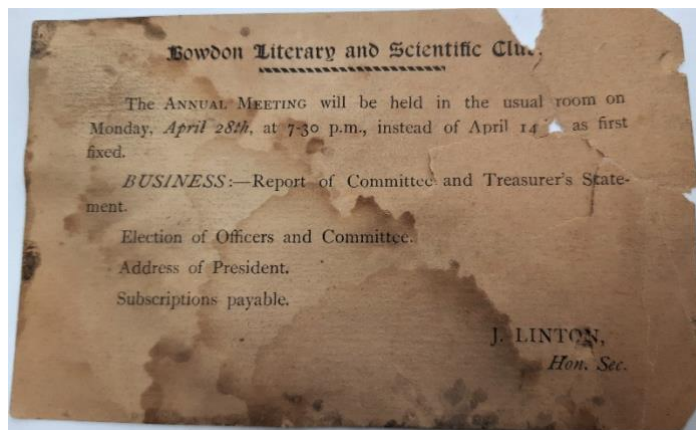
As time passed, the Club became well known and as membership increased it became impractical to meet in members' homes. Then the Bowdon Parish Room came into use. The Altrincham Free Library was later encouraged and supported by the Bowdon Club which made collections of books for it.¹⁰

Knowing Franz Baum's enthusiasm for innovation it is not surprising that he became a member of the Literary and Scientific Club. A postcard dated April 9th 1884, sent to Franz Baum informing him of a change of date for the annual meeting of the Bowdon Literary and Scientific Club, was found over 100 years later beneath the floorboards of a bedroom in Winton House.



The postmark and the date can clearly be seen and it is possible to make out the name and address of F Baum.

The reverse side of the card informed him of the change of arrangements.



The Annual Meeting will be held in the usual rooms on Monday April 28th at 7.30 p.m, instead of April 14th as first fixed.

**BUSINESS:- Report of Committee and Treasurer's statement.
Election of Officers and Committee
Address of President.
Subscription payable.**

**J. Linton
Hon Sec**

(James Linton, the Hon Sec of the Club was a bank cashier, born in Pimlico in 1816, and living in Stretford in 1884. He died in November 1884 and he and his wife and one daughter are buried in Bowdon churchyard.)

The census of 1911 places Franz Baum, Margaret Lydia and their sons Frank (now married and with his wife) and Ernest (unmarried) on East Downs Road in "Aldwych". The house had 11 rooms, excluding the kitchen. It was here on 17th July 1923 that Franz Baum died. Probate was granted to his son Frank Percy Baum who was a yarn buyer. Franz Baum's effects totalled £2,277-14s-10d.¹¹



"Aldwych" on East Downs Road

Postscript

Franz and Margaret Baum had four sons, none of whom continued the family business. Philip died in 1876 and he shares their grave in Bowdon churchyard. Their second son, Frank Percy, was born in 1878. He became a yarn merchant and on the 1939 Register he and his wife Margaret were living at 44 Moss Lane, Bramhall, where he died in 1959 leaving effects to the value of £8,763-12s-4d.

Many German merchants, musicians, scientists, and industrialists settled in Manchester in the nineteenth century where they helped to shape its intellectual, commercial and cultural life. Charles Hallé and Hans Richter performed in Bowdon and Hale and Bowdon attracted several families of German descent during the nineteenth century. They would doubtless have been known to each other through the various German clubs and societies in Manchester and its suburbs.¹² In Bowdon in particular Mr Knapp offered German classes at 158 Oxford Road in 1866. In 1871 a Swiss lady on Bowdon Downs was advertising French and German lessons whilst Mr George Schelling established an Anglo-German school in Bowdon at the same time. *(His baby daughter has a grave in Bowdon churchyard. Number 2279).*

Frank Percy Baum married into one of the German families living in Hale. In 1909 he married Margaret Emilia Schwarz whose family lived in Parkfield View on Lisson Grove in the centre of Hale. Her father was Johann Franz Schwarz, a commercial clerk and textile merchant. Like Franz Baum he had been born in Germany in 1849 and came to England with his parents Johann Christophe Schwarz, a brush maker, and his wife Emilia Augusta. Johann Schwarz married a Nottinghamshire girl in 1875 before settling in Hale. It was whilst he was living on Lisson Grove in 1902 that he became naturalised. He subsequently lived at 40 Moss Lane, Bramhall where he died in 1929. *(The Schwarz family has a grave in Bowdon churchyard, number 4163).*

The third son Charles Henry Baum was born in Winton House in 1880. He became an engineer's fitter and at some time travelled to America and Canada. He married a widow, Minnie Thomas, at Bowdon in May 1940 and he died in 1956.¹³

Of the three brothers, Ernest Frederick Baum probably had the most illustrious career. Aged 12 he won a Cheshire County Council free scholarship to Manchester Grammar School after which he was admitted to Keble College Oxford. The Manchester Evening News of August 1st 1904 reported his university success:

"STUDENT'S SUCCESS. Mr. Ernest F. Baum, of Keble College, Oxford, whose name appears in class 1 of the award of honours issued by the examiners in the Final Classical

School, is a son of Mr. Franz Baum, photographer, of Manchester. He was born at Bowdon in 1881, and had a distinguished career at Manchester Grammar School, where he was twice Shakespeare scholar. He was at the top of his college each year of his residence. Mr. Baum's all-round qualities are revealed by the facts that he is a fair oar, a good tennis player, and wears his college cap for hockey”.

He became a Civil Servant, went to Rangoon and became a Burma Commissioner. On May 10th 1918 Ernest Baum was granted the temporary rank of 2nd Lieutenant in the I.A.R.O. (Indian Army Reserve Officers) ¹⁴ In February 1939 he sailed from Bristol to Jamaica, giving his address as 8 Leith Mansions, Elgin Gate, Maida Vale, London. He must have returned before the end of September because at the time of the 1939 Register ¹⁵ he was living at 40 Ross Court, SW 15 and was described as an Indian Civil Servant on leave up to 6th October 1939. He had a housekeeper and a parlour maid. In a nearby rented flat was living an impoverished Harry Gordon Selfridge, the founder of the Selfridge Store, with his daughter. Ernest died of cancer in January 1969 at the Brent Nursing Home, Golders Green, leaving effects to the value of £4,882.



Ross Court – a typical 1930's apartment block. Home of Ernest Baum in 1939.

None of Franz and Margaret's sons left descendents but the couple lived long enough to see them all achieve successful careers.

Ann Nosowska 2021

With grateful thanks to Michael Bailey and to Jane Conroy, of "*Clausthal*" and Winton House, for their generous help in recording the history of Winton House.

¹ "The Settlement of Germans in Britain during the Nineteenth Century" Panikos Panayi in www.mawer.clara.net

² Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser 10th January 1905 p3

³ "Bowdon and Dunham Massey" pub Bowdon History Society 2013 p59

⁴ West London Observer 14th March 1868 p1

⁵ 1823-1913 Wallace was a British naturalist, explorer, geographer, anthropologist, biologist and illustrator. He conceived the theory of evolution through natural selection and his paper on the subject was jointly published with some of Charles Darwin's writings in 1858. .

⁶ Christopher, Milbourne (1975). *Mediums, Mystics & the Occult*. Thomas Y. Crowell Co., p115–116

⁷ Manchester Courier & Lancashire General Advertiser December 29th 1877 p12

⁸ From www.wikitree.com page referring to the Baum family

⁹ Isle of Wight Times 22nd July 1897 p4

¹⁰ Article in "The Bowdon Sheaf" No. 30 October 1997 p8. Pub Bowdon History Society

¹¹ England & Wales National Probate Calendar 1858-1995

¹² For a fuller account of Germans in Manchester see "Manchester's German Gentlemen: Immigrant Institutions in a Provincial City 1840-1920" by Su Coates.

¹³ 1939 Register and Ancestry.co.uk family tree search

¹⁴ The London Gazette Supplement August 1914- January 1920

¹⁵The 1939 Register was taken on 29 September 1939. The information was used to produce identity cards and, once rationing was introduced in January 1940, to issue ration books.