The Written Record and The Spoken Word

Religion, Culture & History:
The Shaping of Hull’s Jewish Community
It is estimated that between 1812 and 1932 some 60 million people left Europe to try and make a new life for themselves in the Americas, Australasia and South Africa.

Although many would later return home, millions stayed and made new lives for themselves. Why would people leave their homelands and take such drastic action? They did it for economic reasons and to be free from persecution, whether political or religious.

The story of migration of Jewish people was just one part of the massive movement of populations.

**Records useful for researching Hull’s early Jewish Community and the time of mass migration**

**Records of the Hull Jewish Community**
C DJC/4 Research files

**Records of the Borough of Hull**
C BRB Hull Bench Books, minutes of the town of Hull
C BRF Financial records including accounts books
C BRE/7 Records of Alien Registration
C BRL 174-5 Letters regarding French Protestant refugees (Huguenots) 1621

**Shipping Company Records**
U DEW Records of the Ellerman Wilson Shipping Line

**Other Records**
C DFX/18 Emigration card relating to the voyage of “The Tranby” from Hull to Swan River, Australia 1829
C DOX/84 Transcripts of letters from emigrants published in the local press. 1813-51

Arrival and declaration for Israel Brath and Isaac Solomon, dealers in clothes and Polish residents, 1797 [C BRE/7/1/54]
Unlike many people emigrating to make a new life, the decision by members of the Jewish Community to leave Russia in the early 1880s was one dictated by circumstances. They faced considerable difficulties resulting from organised attacks, called ‘pogroms.’ In early 1882 these began to intensify. News began to reach Britain, and following articles in the press, including The Hull Packet, both the Jewish and Christian communities in Hull rallied to their cause.

The problems faced by the Jewish Community in Russia in the 1880s were mirrored in Germany in the 1930s as Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power.

Meetings were held in the UK to protest against what was happening in Germany and schemes such as the Kindertransport were put in place. They enabled 10,000 Jewish children to escape to Britain.

Many members of Europe’s Jewish Communities fled from their homelands to Palestine, particularly in the light of the Balfour Declaration of 1917. This had the aim of establishing a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. Sir Mark Sykes, a former MP for Hull Central and an East Riding land owner was heavily involved in the politics of the Middle East at that time. His records will also add to an understanding of the period.
Records useful for researching
Old Homelands, New Lives

Records of the Hull Jewish Community
C DJC/4/1/13 Research File: Immigrants
C DJC/1/6 Hull Council of Christians and Jews.
1933-2007

Records of Hull Public Meetings and Town Committees
C WM/135 and C WM/146/100 Petitions and various letters regarding meeting over the persecution of the Jews in Russia. 1882

Records of Hull City Council
C TCR Minutes and reports of council committees

Newspapers
Hull Packet, Eastern Morning News, Hull Times and the Hull Daily Mail are available on microfilm in the library area and some are available through British Library Newspapers Online

Booklet
L.296 'A Short History to Commemorate the centenary year of the Hull Hebrew Board of Guardians, 1880-1980' by Sydney Burney

Records of Sir Mark Sykes
U DDSY Papers of the Sykes Family of Sledmere c.1300-1984
Why was Hull the point of entry for so many seeking a new life?

By 1848 Hull was growing rapidly as a major UK port. After the creation of the Hull Dock Company in 1774 Hull’s dock network expanded rapidly. Railway companies were involved in the building of new docks. Most notable was the opening of Alexandra Dock in 1885 which was owned and built by the Hull and Barnsley Railway Company.

Hull was also the home of the largest privately owned shipping company in the world.

Here was founded the firm of Thomas Wilson Sons & Co., later Ellerman’s Wilson Line, but known for most of its life and now remembered as ‘The Wilson Line.’ The activities of this single company, helped to make Hull Britain’s third largest port by the beginning of the twentieth century, as far as the movement of cargo was concerned. They also played a role in the movement of thousands of emigrants and their links with various railway companies helps to explain why the River Humber dominated indirect migration via the UK.
Celebrated as ‘Britain’s Cheapest port’ Hull became known in Europe as one of the best routes for passengers to take rather than sailing directly to a desired location or through more expensive ports like London.
**Arrival**

Transmigration through the port of Hull was so great that poor standards and overcrowding on the emigrant ships, in the lodging houses and railway stations soon required regulation. The Kingston upon Hull Urban Sanitary Authority was created in 1851. Through byelaws and acts of parliament their aim was to improve the general sanitary conditions of the City and counter the detrimental effects on those visiting or passing through.

Rail Companies were forced to establish waiting rooms and special facilities for the needs of their passengers. The North Eastern Railway built an Emigrant Waiting Room on Anlaby Road near Paragon Station in 1871 which was forced to double in size in 1881. It had facilities for the emigrants to meet the ticket agents, wash, use the toilet and take shelter. The intention was to contain the emigrants until they were ready to leave for passage to their final destination as quickly and as seamlessly as possible.

Most immigrants were bound for North America and only a small percentage remained in the United Kingdom with very few choosing to stay in Hull. Those that did stay in Hull generally did so because they had nowhere else to go; they had few belongings and no money to venture elsewhere.

© Hull History Centre

New Arrivals c. 1900 [C DJC/4/1/17]

An Emigrants Waiting Room c. 1900 [C DJC/4/1/17]
Records useful for researching Arrival

Records of the Hull Jewish Community
C DJC/4/1/17 Jack Lennard’s Research File
C DJC/3/2/6 A Short History of the Jewish Community in Hull compiled by Lionel Rosen LL.M. 1956
C DJC/1/13/5/5 Notes: ‘The Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women,’ Speeches and Tour notes made by the Hull Jewish Archive Committee, 23 Jun 2009

Plans
OBLM 2585 Plan of emigrants waiting room, Paragon railway station 1871
OBLM 6328 Plan showing the extension to the waiting room, Paragon railway station 1881
C DPD/11/6/6 Plans, Elevations & Sections Feb 1885 Showing Emigrant Station at Hull’s Alexandra Dock

Maps
Map showing Emigrant Waiting Rooms 1891 edition sheet 240.2.20
Map showing Alexander Dock Railway Station 1891 edition sheet 240.4.11

Books and articles
L 9.7 Aspects of Hull edited by David Goodman, Also available at C DJC/3/2/8
SRL/R/24 Trains, Shelters and Ships ‘A Study of Jewish migrants from Europe to USA and other countries through Britain’ A paper presented under the auspices of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Great Britain by Aubrey Newman 2000
C SRL/R/26 Nicholas J. Evans June 2001 Indirect Passage from Europe: Transmigration via the UK, 1836-1914
C SRL/R/27a Nicholas J. Evans 1999 Migration from Northern Europe to America via the Port of Hull

Photographs
L 0.385.3 PAR Photographs of Paragon Station, Hull c. 1900-1980

Other records
C BRE/7 Records relating to Alien Administration 1793-1815
C TMY/2/2 Reports of the Medical Officer of Health 1879-1989
C BHH/1/45-C BHH/1/54 Minutes of the Sanitary Committee 5 Jan 1853-3 Oct 1877 includes lodging house licenses, reports to the Board of Health by the Sanitary Inspector regarding immigrants arriving in Hull
C TCM Minutes of the Hull Urban Sanitary Committee
C WHG Reports of the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority
C DBHM/15/1 Engraving of Paragon Railway Station c. 1850
At the heart of the Jewish Community was the Synagogue, known as the Shul in Yiddish. The rule that Jews should walk to the Synagogue on Shabbat – the Sabbath or Saturday – meant that synagogues were often physically located at the heart of the community too.
Further Information

Records useful for researching synagogues in Hull

Records of the Hull Jewish Community
C DJC/2/1 Old Hebrew Congregation, 1852-1994
C DJC/2/2 Western Synagogue, 1902-1993
C DJC/2/3 Central Synagogue, 1888-1962
C DJC/2/4 Hebrew Congregation, 1990-2012
C DJC/2/5 Hull Reform Synagogue, 1970-2011

Hull Quarter Sessions
(Dissenters Places of Worship)
C CRD/7 Robinson Row c.1829

Building Plans
C TAB/OBL/M/31a Robinson Row, 1852
C TAB/1894/M/3279 Western, Linnaeus St, 1902
C TAB/1894/M/3293 Old Hebrew, Osborne St, 1902
C TAB/OBL/M/3772 Old Hebrew, Osborne Street 1903
C TAB/1894/M/5212 Old Hebrew, Osborne Street, 1908
C TAB/1916/M/4093 New Hebrew Lower Union St 1928
C TAB/1929/M/476 Old Hebrew, Osborne Street, 1931
C TAB/1953/769 Old Hebrew, Osborne Street, 1954
C TAB/1953/1004 Old Hebrew, Osborne Street, 1954
C TAB/1953/4505 Western, Linnaeus St, 1955

Photographs and images
C DXC/5 Central Synagogue,
(Salem Congregational Church), 1838
C DJC/2/1/1 Official opening of the New Hebrew Synagogue, Lower Union Street, 1928
C THD/3/258/1a Central, West Parade, 1975
C TPP/2/252 Old Hebrew, Osborne St, 1949

Brochures, books, booklets and programmes
L.290 Western Synagogue bazaar, programme, 1902
C SRL/E/251 Re-dedication of Osborne St, 1955
L.9 Posterngate, Tickell’s History of Hull, 1796
L.9 Robinson Row, Sheehan’s History of Hull, 1866

The opening of the new Central synagogue on Cogan Street in 1914.
In the Front row, from right to left are Mr. Mendel Marks, Chief Rabbi Joseph Hertz and Mr Lazer Specterovski [C DJC/2/3/11/1].
For the Jewish community, making a living has often been an aspect fraught with difficulties. Historically, many places and many trade guilds restricted access to certain occupations and careers.

As a result, Jews had to make a living elsewhere. Some became money lenders as the members of the Roman Catholic Church had been banned from money lending until the 16th century.

Some of the occupations taken on by Jews were connected to religious issues. A matter relating to dress requires tailors or seamstresses, kosher meat requires butchers and prayer books need printers.

Advertisement for Henry Moses, who could ensure your final journey was in style. Cook’s Directory 1897.

However, in the early years of the 18th and 19th centuries, most Jews were poor and struggled to make a living. They worked as merchants, peddlers, pawnbrokers, tailors, cap makers, seamstresses, weavers, silversmiths, butchers, bakers, shop keepers and innkeepers. This pattern nationally was also reflected within Hull’s Jewish community. It was not until the mid 19th century that the first professionals appear in Hull.

Young men, many of them Jewish, waiting for vessels to arrive at Hull Docks, 1925. Acting as agents they sold clothes to the crews of ships arriving from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. This practice continued for many years. [C DJC/4/2/24]
Records useful for researching how the Jewish Community made a living in Hull

Records of the Jewish Community

Records of the Borough of Hull
C BRE/7] Records relating to Alien Administration, 1793-1815

Trade and Telephone Directories
Available in the searchroom, 1791-2015

Court records
C DPM/2] Minutes of the Magistrates Court. 1836-1970
C CQB] Quarter Session bundles. Accessible through the name index in the History Centre’s searchroom these can identify many more Jewish owned businesses. 1741-1971

Photographs and other images
Photographs in Forgotten Hull L.779 and the City Council Health Department photographs.
C TPP, C TSP and C THD, photographs of Osborne Street.

Building Plans of architect B.S. Jacobs
C TAB Accessible through the History Centre’s name index
The first Jewish School is thought to have existed in Hull in 1826 in a room attached to the Robinson Row synagogue. However, a free school catering for the Jewish Education of the poor is known to have existed in Hull in 1838 when the education of Jewish children fell under the control of a committee which called itself the Hull Hebrew Education Society.

By the 1860s, the influx of Jews from Europe meant that the need for better accommodation for the education of Jewish children grew. Whilst the boys remained in the synagogue to be educated, a separate school was established for girls in 1872, known as Hull Hebrew Girls School. It closed in 1945.

The 1870 Education Act saw the emergence of municipal schools which drew a number of Jewish pupils away from Jewish Schools, particularly boys. Instead they acquired their Jewish religious education and preparation for their Barmitzvah at the Western Synagogue Cheder (communal school) on Sundays and weekday evenings. The Hull Talmud Torah, a mixed gender Hebrew school, served the Hull Jewish Community from 1860 until 2011.

'We do not think only about our past but about our future, and our future is our children.' Chief Rabbi Dr. Jonathan Sacks at the opening of the New Hull Hebrew Congregation Synagogue, Pryme Street, Anlaby 2nd April 1995 (Hull)
Further Information

Records useful for researching Jewish education

Records of the Hull Jewish Community
C DJC/1/10 Records of the Hull Hebrew Girls School Management Board 1885-1970 includes minutes, log books, correspondence, inspectors' reports, teachers' employment contracts, examination schedules and photographs.

C DJC/1/27 Records of the Hull Talmud Torah 1860-2011 includes attendance registers, minutes, correspondence, visitor’s reports and photographs.

Other records
C TED/2/54 Hebrew School Log Book. April 1935 - March 1945. This item is closed under the Data Protection Act, 1998 until January 2046

C TED/2/55 Hebrew School Admissions Register June 1897 - March 1945. This item is closed under the Data Protection Act, 1998 until January 2046

C SRL/T/27 Transcription of C TED/2/55 by Louise Messik & Elaine Paradise. This item is closed under the Data Protection Act, 1998 until January 2046

C DEX/1 Jewish School, Osbourne Street, financial ledger 1920-1921

C SBH Records relating to Hull School Board 1871-1903

C TCM Minutes of the Council and its Committees 1876-1995

L.296 The History of Hull’s Orthodox Synagogues by Elliot Oppel Appendix 1: Jewish Education for the Young in Hull pp.32-34
Between 1848 and 1879 the Hull Jewish Community was hard pressed to support many of the desperately poor that chose to stay in the town. They established several charitable organisations that managed to deal quite effectively with the problems of Jewish poverty in Hull. The strain on other Hull charities was thought to have been minimal.

The Hull Hebrew Board of Guardians was established in 1880 to co-ordinate and oversee these charitable efforts on behalf of the Jewish poor, sick and elderly and they were adamant that they should be the one place that poor Jews should turn to for assistance.

In the 20th century a number of organisations were founded to protect and represent the interests of the community within the City, such as the Hull Jewish Friendship Club. All Hull Jewish organisations interests are represented today through the Hull Jewish Representative Council which was established in 1945.

The Hull community has also been very active in participating in national and international issues through the establishment of various regional branches of wider associations. Such branches include the Labour Friends of Israel and the Women's International Zionist Organisation as well as the Hull Association of Jewish Ex Servicemen and Women (AJEX).
Records useful for researching Jewish welfare and philanthropy

Records of the Hull Jewish Community

C DJC/1/9 Hull Hebrew Board of Guardians 1912-2010

C DJC/1/1 Hull Association of Jewish Ex Servicemen and Women (AJEX) 1933-2010

C DJC/1/1 Hull Hebrew Transmigration Aid Society 1923-1925

C DJC/1/13/5/5 Notes: 'The Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women' written by David Lewis in preparation for delivering a speech / tour in his capacity as Administrator of Hull Jewish Archive 23 Jun 2009

C DJC/1/24a Hull Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society 1860-1896

C DJC/1/14/1/1 Ledger of the Investigating and Dock Officer 17 Mar 1910-30 Aug 1914 (Ledger kept by persons acting as agent for the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women).

C DJC/1/9/15/3 Pamphlet: 'Hull Hebrew Board of Guardians 1880-1980: A Short History to commemorate the Centenary Year' by Sydney Burnley, 1980 [copy also available at L. 296]

C DJC/1/24 Hull Labour Friends of Israel 1979

C DJC/1/3 Hull Womens Zionist Organisation 1950s-2009
A celebration of Jewish life in Hull ought to include something about the political contribution that many Jews made to the City. Some names have become more prominent than others and some have been forgotten in the midst of time but between 1856 and 1983 Hull appointed 2 Jewish Mayors and 7 Jewish Lord Mayors.

A former Hull newspaper editor, Arthur Tidman said in the 1940’s

‘there is no town or city of the United Kingdom where the Jews have been more closely identified with public life or where their natural abilities have been more freely exercised to the advantage of a community. It is doubtful if any other city can equal the record of Hull in the number of Jewish citizens who have filled the highest civic offices. Many have been chosen as Lord Mayor, Sheriff…..and have taken a prominent and influential part in the social life of the City and the administration of local affairs.’

[C DMHM/17/1/10].

Hull Mayor, Henry Feldman, Empire Day Parade, 1908 [L RH/1/197]

Leo and Kitty Schultz, c.1960s courtesy of Hull News Media
Records useful for researching the political contribution of the Hull Jewish Community

C DJC/4/1/22 Research file ‘Public Men in Civic Life’ compiled by Jack Lennard

C DJC/4/2/23 Research File: Personalities and Pictures of People compiled by Dr David Lewis

Brochures, booklets and programmes
L. 920 SCH Booklet to accompany the Leo Schultz exhibition held in 2011 at the History Centre to coincide with the unveiling of the statue of Schultz at the Guildhall 9 May 2011.

C SRL/E/11| Admission of Leo Schultz as Freeman of the City 21 Dec 1973

Books and articles
L 296 Scenes and Personalities in Anglo-Jewry 1800-2000, Israel Finestein
L. 352 Centenary of Lord Mayors 1914-2014, David Ostler, 2014
L 9.7 Old and New Hull, Tindall Wildridge This contains sketches and information relating to influential men like John Symons p. 232-3
L. 9.7 Sketches of Hull Celebrities 1640-1858
L. 9.7 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal Vol. 82 2010 Paul Leaver on the above publication’s authenticity

Other Records
C TCC Records of the full Hull Town (later City) Council, 1836-1995
C TCM Minutes of the Council and its Committees 1876-1995
C TMY/4 Council Year Books 1875-1998. From 1901, these include a photograph of the Mayor for their year of office, and from 1922-1974 photographs of the incumbent Sheriff
C TYA/92 Alderman L. Schultz Personal Files (Wartime Correspondence)
Sep 1941-Oct 1942. These files reflect the work he was involved in during this period.

Copies of Hull Newspapers have a wealth of information in them in relation to individuals, in particular obituaries. These can be searched in our card catalogue and viewed on microfilm.
Over the years the Jewish community in Hull has established several organisations and developed their own rules in order to ensure that their particular beliefs can be adhered to.

The Jewish faith observes dietary laws, called ‘Kashrut’ from which the word ‘kosher’ comes. These explain exactly what they are permitted to eat and in 1933 prompted the various Jewish congregations in Hull to work together and form the Hull Board for the Affairs of Shechita (slaughter of animals).

**A Shochet (Hebrew: שוחט)**
A Jew who is licensed and trained to slaughter animals in accordance with the laws of shechita. In Hebrew this word refers to a butcher regardless of any particular religion or culture.

Respect for the dead is also of great importance to the Jewish faith and when a member dies the person’s body has to be properly prepared for burial. Prior to 1939 each congregation had its own burial board (chevra kadisha) but in Oct 1937 the Hull Communal Jewish Burial Board was founded.

According to Jewish law every community, whatever its size, should have a Mikvah, a Jewish ritual immersion bath. With the help of records held at the History Centre the existence of a Mikvah in Hull can be traced back to 1850 with more modern documents detailing the completion of a Mikvah in 2010. It was built adjacent to the north wall of the Pryme Street Synagogue.
Cemetery headstones for children are usually smaller than for an adult. Hull has 5 cemeteries for the Orthodox community and 1 for the Reform.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hull Jewish Cemetery</th>
<th>Opened</th>
<th>Miles from City Centre</th>
<th>Number of burials</th>
<th>Surviving Headstones</th>
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<td>0.5m South West</td>
<td>c.50</td>
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<td>Hessle Road</td>
<td>1812</td>
<td>0.6m South West</td>
<td>c.75</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Delhi Street</td>
<td>1858</td>
<td>2.5m East</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>1233</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ella Street</td>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1.5m North West</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>772</td>
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<td>Marfleet</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>3m East</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>419</td>
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<td>Tranby Lane</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>4m West</td>
<td>c.35</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Table compiled using data from a copy of an article written by Dr David Lewis and printed in Shemot, 2008 [C DJC/3/2/9]
In 1919 the Hull Judeans were formed. They ran various sports, drama and music clubs and their members were involved in fund raising events for charitable causes, both Jewish and non-Jewish.

In 1973, as a result of the Hull Jewish Community’s desire to better cater for the social welfare of members, the Parkfield Centre opened and was known by the name of the ‘Hull Jewish Youth and Community Centre’. It provided a combined youth centre, social centre, and Talmud Torah (or Communal Cheder, a mixed gender Hebrew school). The Parkfield Centre was sold in 1993, in order to raise funds for a new synagogue, when the Old Hebrew and Western Synagogues merged.

Today there are few sporting and social organisations remaining within the Hull Jewish Community. Organisations that have survived have seen an aging membership as well as a decline in numbers.

On a positive note, 2015 has seen the re-establishment of the ‘Friendly Circle,’ a branch of the Jewish Friendship Club. It aims to attract anyone within the Jewish Community, regardless of age, who finds themselves lonely and in need of the support that friendship brings.

Quote by Chief Rabbi, Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits’ forward to the souvenir brochure produced for the opening of the Centre in 1973. [C DJC/1/34/8/2].

‘We can expect our youth to care for the Jewish community and its values only to the extent to which the community cares for its youth.’
Records useful for researching the Jewish Community at leisure

Records of the Hull Jewish Community
C DJC/1 Organisations 1860-2011
Contains records of various clubs, societies, councils, boards, and associations responsible for overseeing the spiritual life, welfare, and social activities of the Jewish community in Hull.

C DJC/1/2 Records relating to Hull B'nai B'rith Lodges 1909-1990 (B'nai B'rith Men's Lodge, Hull B'nai B'rith Women's Lodge, Hull B'nai B'rith Joint Lodge, 1975-1977 and Hull B'nai B'rith Youth Organisation). These all include membership lists, minutes, accounts and photographs.
C DJC/1/17 Records of the Hull Jewish Friendship Club 1959-2006
C DJC/1/17a Records of the Hull Jewish Golf Club 1950-2008
C DJC/1/23 Hull Judeans Maccabi Association 1926-1990
C DJC/1/34 relates to Parkfield Centre Management Committee 1962-1993.

C DJC/4/2/24 Research File containing various photographs relating to clubs and societies compiled by Dr David Lewis as Administrator of Hull Jewish Community.
In the century before 1914, over 2.2 million emigrants passed through the port of Hull. Only a small number stayed in the city. At its height in the early 20th century the Jewish community numbered at most about 3,000.

Several factors enabled many Jewish people to move away from the Osborne Street area before, during and after the Second World War. Increasing affluence allowed some to migrate to suburbs to the west of Hull whilst the Hull Jewish community’s commitment to higher education also paradoxically contributed to its decline. As the ‘education for all’ era arrived, social and educational opportunities arose which attracted the young to move elsewhere.

However, Hull’s Jewish community left a tremendous legacy for the city; through its commercial enterprise, cooperation, energy and political commitment.
Further Information

**Records useful for researching the Decline and Legacy of Hull’s Jewish Community**

**Records of the Hull Jewish Community**
C DJC/2/1/2 Annual Reports Old Hebrew Synagogue, 1936-1994

C DJC/2/2/2 Annual reports, Western Synagogue, 1946-1992

C DJC/2/3/2 Annual Reports Central Synagogue 1954-1959

C DJC/2/4/2 Annual Reports Hull Hebrew Congregation 1994-2011

C DJC/4/1/22 Research File: Public Men and Civic Life

C DJC/4/2/26 Research File: Roll of Honour

**Other records**

C TED/2/55 Hull Hebrew School Leavers Register

C TPP/2/252 Photographs of the damage to the Osborne Street area.

TCM Minutes of the City Council’s Committees
Victoria Pier, Hull.