

Doorey Family

Elena also spelt Eleanor was perhaps the daughter of **Stephen George Doorey** and **Ann Snowden**. Perhaps not!

There is no birth certificate for Eleanor / Elena / Helena but census records variously have her born between 1866 and 1868. The 1891 census as Eleanor Grinton has her born in London aged 25 giving a birth year of 1866. This is consistent with the 1901 census where she is Elena Grinton aged 35 years born in Camberwell Surrey. The 1911 census has her as Elena Grinton aged 46 so a birth year of 1865 and born in Camberwell Surrey.

Now the 1871 census for a Helena Doorey aged 4 years granddaughter of Helena E A Doorey and William Doorey [parents of Stephen George Doorey] born in Walworth Surrey which puts a birth year of 1867. In 1881 Eleanor Doorey is living with Stephen and Ann Doorey in Camberwell. This record shows this Eleanor was born in Boro Rd Surrey and born about 1868. Are these the same Eleanor's.

What do we know about Elena Grinton? Elena died on January 3rd 1936 at 45 Lynmere Rd Welling aged 70 years. She was buried on 7th January at St Michael's East Wickham. Her documents have her name spelt as Elena. Her probate simply confirms the spelling of her name

GRINTON Elena of 45 Lynmere-road Welling **Kent** (wife of William Grinton) died **3 January 1936** Administration **London** 10 February to the said William Grinton retired skilled labourer. Effects **£512 5s. 7d.**

Camberwell Surrey London are consistent with the same area so this does not help us differentiate the Eleanors.



Figure 1 Map of London 1888-1913

Stephen Doorey in 1890 was a fishmonger according to his son's Benjamin's birth record. His marriage record lists him as Fellowship Porter. A further record London, England, Freedom of the City Admission Papers, 1681-1930 states Stephen George Doorey a waterside porter and son of William Doorey a fellowship porter seeks to be admitted to the freedom of the City of London by redemption.

30th day of July 1866.

I *Stephen George Doorey Doorey*
 (Son of *William Doorey*) of *2 Bronty Place*
East Street Walworth Fellowship Porter
 occupying premises *4 Little Suffolk Street Great Suffolk St*
Boro in the City of London, and carrying on the
Waterside Porter do hereby apply
 to be admitted to the Freedom of the City of London, by redemption, in the Company
 of _____ of London, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the
 Court of Common Council of the 17th March, 1835, 13th July, 1848, 6th October, 1856,
 22d January, 1857, and 16th December, 1858, or some or one of the said Resolutions; and I
 hereby declare that I am not an Alien, and that I am above the age of Twenty-one years.

Witness, *Arthur Menlove*
L. 10. 4. paid JH *Stephen George Doorey*
 2025/28/A

14153.

What are waterside and fellowship porters? They are in fact Wharfies in our lingo or waterside workers.

THE FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.

In a leading article, which appeared in the *Times* on October 13 last, the Fellowship Porters of the City of London were described as an 'obscure corporation.' Obscure they certainly are in their origin and antecedents. Whether or not they can be called a corporation it is difficult to say. They are a body of men established by, subordinate to, and dependent upon another body, that other body being the Corporation of London.

The Corporation of London enjoyed from time immemorial the privilege of regulating trade; and, in addition to this general privilege, they were granted, by a charter conferred upon them by King Edward IV., specific rights of metage and portorage. The right of metage—of measuring goods brought into the Port of London—was confirmed by a charter of James I., which recited that 'the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of our City of London, from all time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, have had and exercised, and ought and have been accustomed to have and exercise, the office of measurer and the measuring of all and every the coals and grains of every kind, and also of all sorts of salts, and of all sorts of apples and other fruits,' and also of 'onions and of all other merchandises, wares, and things whatsoever measurable, and the measuring of the same, landed, conveyed, or brought in or to the said Port of London upon the said water of Thames in every ship, &c.'

It is obvious, however, that the Mayor and Corporation could not themselves measure and carry the various kinds of measurable merchandise which found their way to London, and, therefore, they delegated their duties to others. The carriers to whom the duties of portorage were delegated were the Fellowship Porters.

These Porters then had *no locus standi* apart from the Corporation, by whom they were constituted, and by whom they were and are controlled. That they are delegates only of a higher body, and exist only in virtue of that delegation, was brought out in a case tried in the High Court as late as 1885. The judges on that occasion referred to the Act of Common Council of 1620, further allusion to which will be made, as showing that the Corporation of the City of London had always claimed to be the only body entitled to exercise the duties of porters in the City of London, and that the Fellowship Porters had only exercised those duties 'by virtue of allowance or appointment from the Mayor, and by order of the Council of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.'

The date at which the Fellowship Porters first came into being is not definitely known. It is stated that they existed, in some form or another, as far back as the thirteenth century. They were known as 'Billingsgate Porters,' or 'Corn and Salt Porters,' and they carried those goods only which were subject to metage. Goods which were not subject to metage were carried by another body of men entitled 'Tackle House Porters,' and there appears to have been friction between the two bodies, which led to an inquiry by a Committee of Common Council, and to the passing of the Act of Common Council of 1620, which has already been mentioned. This Act recited that certain Porters, Freemen of the City, called and known by the name of Corn and Salt Porters, anciently established and appointed to and for their labour and work of portage by orders of the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, had been interfered with in their labour by certain Foreign Porters not lawfully authorised. It enacted that the Company and Fellowship of the Porters of Billingsgate, called by the name of Corn and Salt Porters, or by any other name whatsoever, should be from thenceforth 'one Company or Brotherhood, and be

Figure 2 Reference <https://www.jstor.org/stable/44242363>

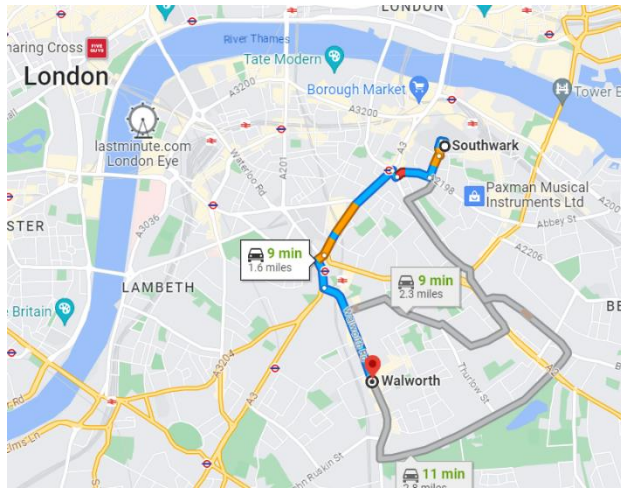
The Association of Fellowship Porters was never chartered or incorporated, but existed as an association for members whose duties involved loading and unloading goods in the Docks and their vicinity.

https://search.lma.gov.uk/scripts/mwimain.dll/144/LMA_OPAC/web_detail/REFD+CLC~2FL~2FFC?SESSIONSEARCH#:~:text=The%20Association%20of%20Fellowship%20Porters%20was%20never%20chartered%20or%20incorporated,the%20Docks%20and%20their%20vicinity.

This helps us make sense of Stephen's request to join the Fellowship Porters which he had clearly done by his marriage.

The 1861 census has a Steven Dorey born in Southwark Surrey as an ordinary seaman aged 21 yrs serving in the Royal Navy at Cadiz Bay. This would place a birth year at 1840 and Stephen George Doorey was born about 1842 in Walworth Surrey. Not the same birthplace but in the same vicinity

There is a Helena Harriet Doorey born in Southwark in 1865 indicating perhaps the Southwark and Walworth Doorey's are different families.



Name **Helena Harriet Doorey**
 Event Type **Birth Registration**
 Event Date **1865**
 Event Place **Newington, London, England**
 Registration District **Newington**
 Page **216**
 Volume **1D**
 Affiliate Line Number **1**
 Registration Quarter **Oct-Nov-Dec**
 Registration Year **1865**

So this does not get as any further in confirming Elena's parents conclusively. Stephen Doorey and family would have been around the wharves in London but probably not sailors.

Her census date from the time she was married is the most consistent placing her birth around 1866 in Camberwell Surrey.

We know from 1881 census Stephen George and Ann Doorey were living at 3 Waterloo Rd Camberwell with their daughter Eleanor aged 13 yrs. This Eleanor would have been born in 1868 in Boro Rd. Surrey. Could this be Borough Rd as there is no Boro Rd today in Camberwell or Surrey searches.

Still no conclusive evidence of linking this Eleanor with our Elena Doorey. When investigating the 3 family trees in ancestry who have our Elena in them with citations born 1865. They have the same records as listed above so are making conclusions from these about parentage. They are of no assistance, therefore.

Elena married William John Grinton in Portsea Island in 1884- a long way from London. How did she get there? Where did they meet?

Let's have a look at the official marriage certificate. Well Elena's dad is listed as William Doorey , a fish salesman. Note Stephen in 1890 was a fishmonger ie fish salesman also. The occupation is consistent with the Doorey's above. Let's explore the brother of Stephen George, William.

KN 1892
RN 1894
1002

COPY OF AN ENTRY OF MARRIAGE

GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, LONDON

Application Number W006675

1857. Marriage solemnized at Register Office in the District of Portsea Island in the County of Hants

No.	When Married	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence at the time of Marriage	Father's Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Father
111	<u>Twentieth July 1857</u>	<u>William Grenton</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>Widower</u>	<u>Seaman RN</u>	<u>St. M Ship Excellent</u>	<u>Henry Grenton Deceased</u>	<u>Coastguard Officer</u>
		<u>Elena Doorey</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>Spinster</u>		<u>17 Olinda Street</u>	<u>William Doorey</u>	<u>Fish Salesman</u>

Married in the Register Office according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the _____ by Certificate before us, _____

This Marriage solemnized between us, W Grenton in the Presence of us, Eliza Loton Eliza Saunders _____
E Doorey _____

Wm Marshall Registrar
Superintendent Registrar

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a register of Marriages in the Registration District of _____ given at the General Register Office, London, under the Seal of the said Office, the _____ day of _____ 1857

Portsea
29th November 90

This certificate is issued in pursuance of section 85 of the Marriage Act 1949. Sub-section 3 of that section empowers the Registrar to issue a certificate of this kind.



The National Archives' reference ADM 139/406/502

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Men or Boys enter for Continuous and General Service, (C.S.) Commanding Officers are immediately to fill up this Form and transmit it to the Accountant General of the Navy.

Name and Surname in full..... William Doorey

Born..... (If born out of the Kingdom's Dominions, it must be stated the parents are British Subjects; Foreigners not being so volunteer for Continuous Service) Walworth Surrey

Birth..... (Great care to be taken that the date is correctly) 7 January 1841

Height 5'7 Complexion Fair
Hair Brown Eyes Blue

Marks..... —

Ship in which he entered..... Fisgard

Entry in Do..... 31 May 1859

Class in Do..... Boys class

Volunteering for Continuous Service..... 31 May 1859

Period for which he volunteered..... 10 years

Badges..... —

Certificates, or Class, as Seaman Gunner..... —

Particulars of all former Service in the Navy, whether as Seaman or Boy, with names of ships and dates of Entry and Discharge; and if Men have also served in Dockyards, Royal Naval Armories, or Revenue Vessels, the names of the same..... at Portsmouth

Elena was living at 47 Olinda St, Portsea island when she married William. She was 18 years old placing a birth year about 1866. The brother of Stephen George Doorey, William Doorey was born in Walworth about 1843 and died in Camberwell in 1893 [GROS Vol 1d; 530]. Now he could have moved to Portsea Island for a while and then moved back but he was also 50 when he died. There is no further information on him.

There is a document for a Royal Naval Seaman William Doorey born Walworth 7th January 1841 Service No 502A. He volunteered for the navy commencing in 1859 and served for 10 years. He started in the boys class aged 18 years. HMS Fisgard was a shore establishment training facility which was sold off in 1879. It is likely this is where William served. It was named after Fishguard Pembrokehire Wales which is where my husband's Rees family originate from. During William's service Fisgard would have been based at Portsmouth!

Between 1853 and 1873 she [Fisgard] served as the Headquarters ship of the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers.[1] The facility closed in 1872 and Fisgard herself was broken up in 1879. ...The

entire operation was concentrated in Fisgard at Portsmouth, before being moved to Chatham in 1930. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Fisgard_\(shore_establishment\)#:~:text=The%20entire%20operation%20was%20concentrated,retained%20as%20a%20depot%20ship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Fisgard_(shore_establishment)#:~:text=The%20entire%20operation%20was%20concentrated,retained%20as%20a%20depot%20ship).

The Royal Naval Coast Volunteers (RNCV) was a 19th century reserve force of the British Royal Navy. The volunteers were established in 1853 and the force lasted until 1873 when it was disbanded, with some of its volunteers entering the Royal Naval Reserve.[1]... While established in 1853, organisation of the RNCV began on 1 January 1854 with the commissioning of new officers.[5] The headquarters were located on HMS Fisgard, a depot ship in Woolwich.[6] The RNCV was administered through six district 'out-stations' in England, Wales and Scotland.[6] At its peak, the force comprised over 6,800 men.[1]

Some RNCV members were called up into the navy and served during the Crimean War in the Baltic fleet.[4] In 1856 control of the RNCV was transferred from the Coastguard to the Admiralty and the provision of training ships at various ports around the United Kingdom gave increased opportunity for gunnery training.[7] Despite these changes an 1858 Royal Commission commented that RNCV men "were not seamen in the true acceptance of the word, but boatmen, fishermen and longshoremen" and criticised their training limitations as not including working with sails aloft.[7] The report also criticised the geographical limits on service. The Royal Commission had two outcomes that affected the RNCV. In 1859 the Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act gave the navy the power to establish a reserve force of trained seamen, and in 1863 the geographical limit on RNCV service was abolished for new recruits.[8]

The establishment of a Royal Naval Reserve formed from professional seamen robbed the RNCV of purpose and in 1873 it was disbanded with remaining volunteers passing into a successor reserve body the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers.[4]

Districts [edit]

The Royal Naval Coast Volunteers were organised in January 1854 as follows:[9]

District No.	Region	Area of Operations	Inspecting Commander	Manpower quota
1	South and South-West England	Gosport–Weston-Super-Mare	Captain William Sherringham	2,000
2	South and South-East England	Portsmouth–Great Yarmouth	Captain Peter Fisher	2,000
3	North-East England	Great Yarmouth–Berwick	Captain Henry Broadhead	1,750
4	Wales and North-West England	Weston-Super-Mare–Solway Firth	Captain James Baker	1,750
5	Scotland	Berwick–Inverness	Captain Robert Craigie (1854) Captain John Fraser (1855–6)	1,500
6	Ireland	Cork–Galway	Captain Arthur Jerningham	1,000

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Naval_Coast_Volunteers#:~:text=The%20Royal%20Naval%20Coast%20Volunteers,entering%20the%20Royal%20Naval%20Reserve.

OK now we have a connection between Walworth and Portsmouth through this William Doorey. Is he the brother of Stephen George Doorey and son of William Doorey of Walworth?

The 1851 census has a William Doorey born in Walworth aged 8 years son of William and Helena and brother of Stephen. This William would have been born in 1843 consistent with other documents so perhaps a little old for the Naval William. Were there other Doorey's perhaps cousins of these two?

Let's take a look at a generation back. Stephen George and Williams father was William Doorey born /baptised 16th April 1820 Lambeth Surrey London. We know his father was John George Doorey from William's marriage certificate to Helena Elizabeth Osborn. They married at St John the Evangelist Lambeth on 27th June 1838. Now the 1841 Census, the marriage certificate and other documents state William was a barge / boat builder. He was clearly also a Fellowship Porter – see above. In 1851 the family were living at Lambeth and William and Helena had 4 children- Alfred, Stephen William and Susan. Mary Ann Helena [1839-1843] had died as had Helena Elizabeth [1845-1847]. They went on to have Susan [1849-1939] and Joseph [1850-1928].

William Snr the boat builder died in October 1876 in Surrey. **So there is a connection to sea here.**

This is a very good example of how family trees can lead us up paths which evidence cannot confirm and also how single primary documents are not enough to nail heritage.

All we conclusively know is that it is likely Elena /Eleanor Doorey was born in 1865 or 1866 in Camberwell Surrey and her father was William Doorey a Fish salesman.

Other than that, we can surmise that her father may well have been the William of the Royal Naval Coast Volunteers who was born in Walworth and ended up in Portsmouth on the HMS Fisgard by 1869. That is a strong connection.

Was this the William Doorey son of William Doorey and Helena Elizabeth Osborn who was born in Walworth in 1843 – it is possible but not provable. The fact Elena's father was a fish salesman and so was Stephen George another son of William and Helena is coincidence or a family occupation! Again unprovable.