



**James & Maria Amelia Nankivell  
on their wedding day in 1874.**

## The Migration of the Descendants of James Frederick Nankivell & Amelia Maria Taylor Stewart to America Between 1914 -1930

by  
Douglas M. Mumma<sup>1</sup>  
September 2016

[Note: The following story was written by the author from information he gathered from letters, school stories and documents including census, city directories, naturalization applications, ships manifest, as well as family legends and pure speculation. There are a large number of interesting short articles<sup>2</sup> that Mildred Steynor deLaueux wrote as part of an English class she took when she entered college at the age of 50 (about 1960). Most of the details in her stories appear to be quite accurate. Likewise, her sister, Muriel MacLean also wrote some articles<sup>3</sup> when she took a creative writing class late in the late 1970's. There is also an unpublished novel, called *The Secret Drawer*<sup>4</sup>, that Mildred McFarlain Nankivell Cadden wrote in the 1960's. Family legend suggests it is a true story that drew heavily upon her childhood memories and the life of her family, but it is liberally laced with romantic notions that one would expect from a writer. It is not always easy to detect what parts of her novel are true and which are fiction, but it does give a glimpse into the family history from her perspective.]

The following background information was extracted from a book written by Anne Williams of Australia about the Nankivell families of England.<sup>5</sup>

*"The origin of the name Nankivell is variously derived from Nan/Nant/Nance, which is Cornish for a valley, plus a personal name Cyfel, or a form of Welsh Ceffyl, meaning "horses". The actual place from which the family took their name is no doubt Nanskeval in the Parish of St Mawgan in Pyclar, which was spelt Nanscuvel in 1277. All that remains of Nanskeval is a glen of fine old oak trees about two miles from St Columb Major.*

And so it remains today that the highest concentration of families using the Nankivell surname live in the counties of Cornwall and Devon, England, often called the "West Country". This is the one of the major coal mining areas of England and many of the Nankivell men followed that profession.

This branch of the Nankivell family is first identified in the early 1800's in the dockyard area of London, England known as the *Isle of Dogs*. See the aerial view of the Isle of Dogs on the next page. The Isle of Dogs lies in a loop in the River Thames in the East End of London between Limehouse and Blackwall, opposite Greenwich on the South Bank. This area was the setting for an English television series called "The East Enders". It is here that William Nankivell, born about 1789, married Ann North and they raised their family. The family was enumerated in the 1821 United Kingdom census of Poplar, page 118B as living at 9 Garden Street – William Nankivell – head of household with seven males and two females. We have not determined the names of William's parents or ancestors, but it is most likely that he and/or his family came from the Cornwall area of England. We have been able to trace the descendants of several of his sons. This branch of the family was always associated in some way with ships, the shipyards, the docks, as sailors, or supporting the ships by doing laundry, etc. Life has always been tough in this part of London and a person either worked and took care of themselves or died. The rules of life were simple. There were a few workhouses, but their conditions were quite deplorable. In the early 1900s, this area was economically depressed. As a result of the hard economic conditions, many families migrated to either Canada, Australia or



Map of England showing the names of the counties



Aerial view of the Thames River which surrounds the drydock area which is called the "Isle of Dogs".

America. Such was the case with the Nankivell family. One of William Nankivell's grandsons, also named William, born 1850, migrated to Australia around 1872 and this branch has remained there ever since.

This story traces the migration of the descendants of William's other grandson, James Frederick Nankivell, b. 1852 in an area known as Poplar and the Isle of Dogs. It begins around the turn of the century as the children of James and Amelia were growing up and leaving home. By 1901, we learn from the census that the four eldest girls are no longer living at home. Amy, age 24 is the eldest daughter and she is living with 3 other girls in a house in Newington, Walworth. Her occupation is that of a *confectioners shopwoman*. Her three sisters, Jane, Eleanor and Beatrice are living together in a house with another family at 386 Manchester Road, Poplar. Jane, age 22, has no occupation; Eleanor, age 18, is a *sheet washer and ironer*. whereas Beatrice, age 16, is a *clerk*. James and Maria (Amelia) Nankivell are living in Poplar at 565 Manchester Road with their other children, Mildred, age 13; Thomas, age 10, Jessie, age 9 and Stanley, age 4. James' occupation is that of a *machine worker* in an engine shop. Maria (Amelia) is a shop keeper, baker & confectioner.

The first to marry was Jane "Jennie" Elizabeth Nankivell to Harold Steynor on 19 Nov 1902<sup>6</sup> in London, England. According to family legends, Jennie had been dating Harold's brother during a time when Harold was touring Canada as a musician playing the banjo. When Harold returned to England, he was smitten by Jennie and "stole" her from his brother. After Harold's marriage to Jane, they had four children; Margaret "Peg" Mildred Steynor, born 2 October 1903; Maude Ella Steynor born 6 July 1905, Muriel "Mew" Steynor born 1 June 1907 and Mildred "Mil" Stewart Steynor born 28 February 1909. Not long after the birth of Mildred, family legend suggests that Harold fell off of the roof and hit his head, causing serious neurological injuries. On 4 February 1910, a 'reception order' was issued by Bexley Mental Hospital. [*The 1890 Lunacy Act required a judicial "Reception Order" to be obtained for a hearing before a Justice of the Peace (1890 Lunacy Act sections 4 to 10)*] On 23 April 1910, Harold was committed to Bexley Mental Hospital where he remained for the rest of his natural life.

The next to marry was Eleanor "Nel" Florence Nankivell to Alfred Henry Froud on 29 Feb 1904 in Poplar, England. She is listed as spinster on the marriage certificate who is living at 565 Manchester Road, Poplar. Little is known about the marriage of Alfred to Eleanor. Family legends suggest that Alfred died during a measles epidemic

The families are next found in the 1911 Census of England. James Nankivell is still living at 565 Manchester Road, in Poplar. He is age 58 and his occupation is "Engineer's Machinist", born in Bromley. His wife, Amelia Maria Stewart, is age 56 and she too was born in Bromley. Also still living at home are 3 of their children - Thomas Edward, son, single, age 21 whose occupation is "Electrical Wiring"; Jennie Neale, daughter, single, age 19, no occupation; Stanley James, son, age 14 who has the occupation as a "Office Boy". All of the children were born in Poplar. Also living in the household is Margaret Steynor, grand daughter, age 7, born Catford, London. It is unclear why Margaret is not living with her mother and sisters. Possibly she was living with her grandparents to be of help to them. We understand her grandmother was rather sickly and not well so she was probably acting as a servant and helper. Margaret's mother, Jane, and her three sisters are living at 142 High Street in Poplar. Jane's occupation is that of a "laundress". Her sister, Eleanor Florence Froud, a *widow* aged 28 is living in the household and she is a "laundress assisting in business". A cousin by the name of Elizabeth Stewart Roylance, age 39, married 8 years is also living in the household and she too is a laundress. Her exact relationship with the family is unknown other than it is likely that Elizabeth was a daughter of Amelia Maria Stewart's brother.

We next discover a record of Eleanor Nankivell Froud's marriage to a Arthur Bertie Sloper on October 7, 1911 in Kamloops, Canada. "Bert", as he was known, worked for the Canadian Pacific Railroad at the time of their marriage. We have no idea how Bert and Eleanor met and why she would travel to Kamloops Canada to marry

him, but the marriage is clearly recorded. It was in Kamloops that their first child, Norman Sloper, was born on 19 October, 1912. Not long after Norman's birth, Eleanor became pregnant again. She and Bert returned to England prior to the birth of the child, probably to be closer to family and some assistance in taking care of Norman who was not even one year old. It is likely that Bert and Eleanor extolled the virtues of Canada and the availability of work and the excitement of living on the "frontier". This likely appealed to Jane who was tired of the hard work running a laundry by herself. Apparently the family concocted a plan which would allow Jane and her children to migrate to Canada with minimal cost since Jane would have had little money. Since Bert only

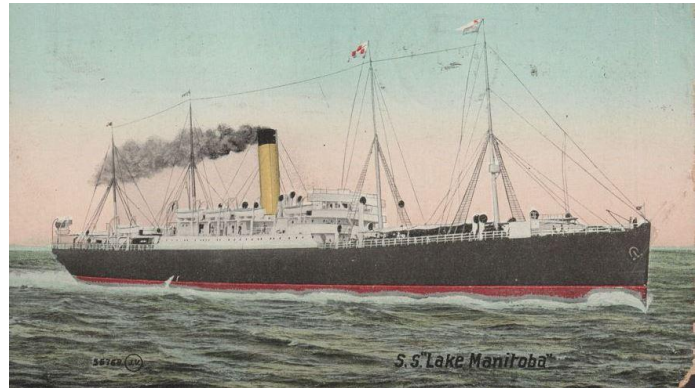


Leland Hotel in Kamloops

came to England to help Eleanor travel with their new son, he needed to return to Kamloops and his job. It was decided that Jane would travel with him back to Canada as Bert's "wife" and this would not cause questions or problems with customs. And so, apparently, she and Bert left England sometime in 1913 bound for Kamloops where Jane would seek employment and the rest of the family would join them after the birth of Eleanor's child. A search of the 1913 ships manifests to find them was difficult and was suspended after realizing that 325 ships sailed that year from England to Canada. We do know Jane found employment at the Leland hotel in Kamloops which was constructed in 1892. A picture of the hotel is shown to the left.

On 26 October, 1913, Eleanor Nankivell Sloper gave birth to her second child, Kathleen "Audrey" Sloper. From Audrey's birth record we know Eleanor was staying with her sister, Amy Nankivell Wren, at Amy's home called "*The Retreat*", in Hassacks, which is near the English Channel. Amy was a professional nurse and had only been married a short time. Prior to Eleanor's trip back to Canada, another major event occurred. Their mother, Amelia Maria Stuart Nankivell, died on 2 January 1914, adding further complications. Amelia died of "morbus cordis" which is another name for heart disease. This term was often used by doctors when they didn't know the exact cause of death, but were sure it was by natural causes. From what has been written, Amelia did not have a strong constitution and was in poor health in her later years. It is possible that she too might have been staying at "*The Retreat*" at this time since Amy was a skilled nurse.

When it came time for Eleanor to return to Canada with her children, three of Jane's children were selected to also come. No one has offered a clear reason why all four didn't make the journey. For a variety of reasons, Maude was initially selected as the one to remain in England with her grandfather, aunt and uncles. We understand, however, that Maude pitched such a fit that the plan was changed and Muriel was then selected to remain in England and join the family in Canada at a later time. Since Eleanor would now be traveling with five children



Canadian Pacific Railway Co. steamship – "S.S. Lake Manitoba"

under the age of eleven, it was suggested that Eleanor's younger sister, Jessie, would also come and help take care of the children. Apparently Jessie tried to resist this decision, but to no avail. So, on May 6, 1914, Eleanor and her two children, plus Eleanor's sister Jessie and three of Jane's children set sail on the ship, *Lake Manitoba*<sup>7</sup>. They arrived in Quebec, Canada on 17 May, 1914, just 11 days after leaving England. Some of the writings of the Steynor girls state that they debarked in Toronto, however there is no evidence that the ship even stopped in Toronto. What is interesting is that Jessie Nankivell was listed on the ship's manifest as "Kathleen Sloper", age 22, which was her correct age. All of Jane's children are listed under their correct surname of Steynor, but *going to the USA*.

The family did not remain in Kamloops very long, however. From the various family stories, we learn that Arthur Sloper became employed by the Pacific Coast Steamship line as a steward. This line sailed between Vancouver, BC and San Diego, California. Jane, his sister-in-law, also traveled to San Diego and found employment as a waitress and housing for the family. We believe they traveled ahead and then arranged for their families to join them in San Diego. Margaret's naturalization papers state that she (and her sisters) made lawful entry to the USA



Pacific Coast Steamship Company steamship "S.S. Governor"

and arrived in San Diego on April 11, 1915 aboard the Pacific Coast steamship "S.S. Governor" under the name of Margaret Steynor Sloper. Family legend suggests that the families rode the train from Kamloops to Washington state. Apparently there was one conductor on the train who was a friend or relative and he allowed them to pass through the United States Customs without the required papers. The children were hidden in the bathroom until after the conductor collected the tickets. It was Margaret Steynor's task to keep the children quiet. Margaret's naturalization application<sup>8</sup>, however, suggests that they took the train to Vancouver and it was there that they boarded a ship, bound for San Diego. The recent discovery of United States Immigration records online reveals more information about the

families entry to the United States. The first record<sup>9</sup> is the entry of Eleanor Sloper with her son, Norman, into the port of Seattle from the Port of Victoria, B.C. on board the ship named the **Governor** on April 9, 1915. It lists their final destination as San Diego to join her husband. She also indicates that she first arrived in Montreal, Canada in May, 1910 aboard the ship, **Lake Manitoba**. Further searching reveals another record<sup>10</sup> which lists all of the other children. They are listed on a Canadian Pacific Railroad Atlantic Line manifest to the port of Victoria, B.C.". I believe that this means they were riding on the railroad, just as Margaret's naturalization papers stated. Perhaps this was a train ferry named the **Iroquis** going between Victoria BC and Seattle, also on April 9, 1915. The big surprise is the name of the children. They were Margaret Sloper, age 11; Maud Sloper, age 9; Mildred Sloper, age 5 and Audrey Sloper, age 1 & 6 mos. So Margaret acted as the "responsible adult" on their voyage to the United States which included 1 ½ year old child. No wonder she learned early in life to be resourceful and independent. It lists their father as Arthur Sloper and their grandfather in England was James Sloper. Their citizenship is indicated to be English. Their final destination was San Diego. So, they separated into two groups to enter the United States for some quota reason. So, this only leaves Jesse Nankivell unaccounted for. Further searching reveals her record, but she came four months later. She listed her own name of Jesse Nankivell, age 22, who is travelling to Minta Avenue, San Diego to be with her sister, Mrs. Sloper. The date of arrival in Seattle was August 2, 1915 aboard the ship, **Princes Charlotte**. It says she arrived in Montreal, Canada from England on 23 May 1914 aboard the ship **Lake Manitoba**. Her father, James Nankivell lives at 117 Hazelbank Road, Catford, England. So, I think we now have a little clearer picture of when and how they entered the United States. We do know that Jane's children entered the United States without passports or other immigration papers. Because of this, Jane's children eventually had to obtain United States citizenship by the naturalization process in the 1940's when it was required for all illegal immigrants to register. An interesting observation about their stay in Kamloops was told by Margaret Steynor Gatter. She said that the winter they spent in Kamloops was coldest time of her life and she never wanted to see Kamloops again. They slept between two mattresses in order to keep warm. Outdoors, when she might cry, the tears would freeze on her cheeks. I can sympathize with her about never wanting to be in Kamloops again.

From the stories that were written by Mildred Steynor DeLaneux, life was not easy in San Diego. Initially all of the families lived in one house, but not for long. Jane and Eleanor were both very headstrong and they argued and bickered constantly. So, around the end of 1915 or early 1916, the families separated. Arthur and Eleanor Sloper and Jessie Nankivell moved to San Francisco which was the port-of-call for Arthur's ship. We believe that Margaret Steynor also moved to San Francisco to help her aunt Nel with the children while her sisters and mother remained in San Diego. Margaret served as Nel's maid and servant doing babysitting, cooking and the housework. It is unclear whether she moved immediately with Nel or at a later time.

In San Diego, Jane Nankivell Steynor, worked 'split shifts' as a waitress which meant she went to work early to serve breakfast and lunch and then had to return later for the dinner service. Usually she did not have car fare to return home between shifts. During that time, the children were alone much of the time and they moved often from one boarding house to another. When they got behind in the rent, they simply moved. Because Jane was

small in stature as well as the girls, they all slept in one bed, as they were short enough to lie across the width of the bed.

While in San Diego, Jane's daughter, Mildred, developed some health issues. She suffered a large loss of energy and a large egg shaped growth appeared on her neck near her ear which had to be lanced and drained. One doctor even pronounced that she had tuberculosis and the only treatment for it was to move to a warm dry climate, such as Arizona or New Mexico. Jane certainly didn't have the means or ability to suddenly move her family to one of these states. It happened that, a Mr. and Mrs. Hills, were living in the same rooming house as Jane and the girls. This was the rooming house run by a Miss Howett. When the Hills heard of Mildred's problem, they offered to take her with them when they returned to their home in El Paso, Texas. They often came to San Diego because Mr. Hills suffered from asthma. And so it was agreed that this would be the best solution for Mildred. They packed her belongings and she went with them to Texas. Her naturalization worksheet indicated that she lived in San Diego from April 1915 until about 1919. At that time, she moved to El Paso Texas



Maude, Jane, and Mil Steynor - about 1917 in San Diego

and remained with the Hills until 1921 when she finally rejoined her mother and sisters in Oakland. The Hills brought her to Oakland for a visit and asked to adopt her, but this wish was not granted and she remained with her family.

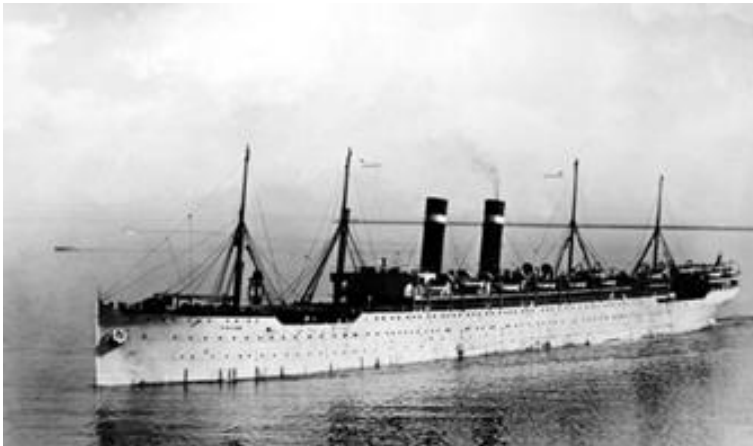
The rest of this story traces the various families and their whereabouts using the 1930 census and the Oakland City Directories. By 1930, five of James and Maria Amelia's ten children had migrated to America.

Family stories suggest that Jessie Nankivell first met Douglas "Dick" Whittingham when the Nankivell/Sloper families sailed from San Diego to San Francisco around 1915. Arthur Sloper was the head steward and Dick worked for Arthur on the same ship. Within the year, on August 3, 1916, Jessie Nankivell married Dick Whittingham in San Francisco. In the 1920 census, Dick and Jessie are living at 79 Bruce Street in San Francisco. He is age 27 and she is 26. Their son, Douglas J., age 3 is also with them. It lists that Dick first entered the US in 1911 and Jessie in 1914. Both have submitted naturalization papers. Dick is no longer a steward on a ship and is now working as a waiter in a hotel. By the 1930 census, they have moved to Berkeley and are renting a house at 3341 King Street with their two children, Douglas and Barbara. The rent was \$35/month and they owned a radio.

By 1920, Arthur and Eleanor Sloper moved to Oakland and own a house at 961 63<sup>th</sup> Street. Arthur is listed as age 33, born in England; Eleanor 32, born in England; Norman 7, born in Canada and Audrey 6, born in England. Arthur first immigrated to the United States in 1911 whereas Eleanor and the children immigrated in 1913 and are "aliens". Possibly Arthur's 1911 date reflects when the railroad trains on which he was working entered the US during their normal runs across Canada. Arthur has applied for his naturalization papers. His occupation is as a "steward" aboard a "merchant ship". In the 1930 census, Arthur (listed as Alfred S.) and Eleanor [Nankivell] Sloper are living at 4193 Shafter Avenue in Oakland. He is age 37, born in England as well as his parents, was first married at age 20 and is a steward on board a ship. Eleanor is age 35, was born in England as well as her parents and she was first married at age 18. Their ages are not correct as is often the case in the census. Arthur would have been 45 and Eleanor was 48, so it is hard to conclude anything from their "age at first marriage". Their two children, Norman, age 17, and Audrey, age 16, are living with them. Norman was born in Canada and Audrey in England. All of them are listed as first arriving in the United States in 1914. Again, Arthur is listed as having filed papers, but Eleanor and the children are "aliens". Arthur and Eleanor Sloper were estranged sometime after 1930, but never divorced. Arthur continued to sail the seas, returning home infrequently. He died at sea in 1946 and, as was his request, he was buried at sea some where off of the islands of Hawaii.

Jane Nankivell Steynor and Floyd Cole, the step-father of Jane's girls, were enumerated in the 1920 census in San Francisco, however none of Jane's children, Margaret, Maude or Mildred Steynor are living with them. Jane was listed as the wife of Floyd, both age 36. Daughter Margaret Steynor is found in the 1920 census of Oakland, living with the family of Willard C. Mills, Jr. at 5858 Keith Avenue. Her age is listed as 15 and her occupation is

that of a “maid”. On Margaret’s naturalization papers, she indicated that she moved to Oakland in May of 1919. This was about the time she completed her studies at McKinley Grammar School and received a diploma of graduation on 27 June 1919. Mildred has not been found in the 1920 census, even though she is suppose to be in El Paso with the Hills. Ralph Hills, age 76; Anna Hills, age 75; and their unmarried son, Marion Hills, age 46 are listed in the 1920 census, but Mil is not listed with them. Also, Maude has not been found in the 1920 census, but it is possible she is living with another family as a maid.



*The Finland* - The ship that Muriel & Mildred sailed on to America - 1922.

Floyd and Jane Nankivell Cole moved to Oakland sometime between 1920 and 1922 when they purchased a boarding house at 406 Hudson Street, Oakland, California which they operated for over 20 years. The 1924 Oakland city directory records them as living at this address.

Finally, in 1922, tickets were sent to Muriel Steynor and her aunt, Mildred Nankivell, to join the family in America. On August 25<sup>th</sup>, they boarded the ship named “*The Finland*” bound for New York. This was part of the Cunard Red Star Line which sailed between Antwerp, Belgium and New York. The ship arrived in New York on 3 Sept 1922 from

Southampton. After spending a week clearing up immigration issues with customs at Ellis Island, Muriel and Mildred boarded a train bound for Oakland, California, more than eight years after the rest of the family left England. World War I began the same year her mother and siblings departed for Canada and it was now over. Muriel is now a 15 year old young lady. It is unclear why it took so long for the family to purchase tickets for her to rejoin her mother and siblings in America. Her entry into America is recorded in the Ellis Island immigration logs<sup>11</sup>. This time period in her life and the trip to America are described in her poignant stories she wrote for a creative writing class in her later years. She was joined in this journey to America by her aunt, Mildred McFarlain Nankivell, with whom she had been living and had raised her. Much of the time she spent living in England was with her grandfather or with her aunt Molly at the “*The Retreat*” in Hassacks. The ships manifest says that her grandfather was living at 39 Junction Road, Romford, Essex.

We can find no early marriage record for Jane Nankivell and Floyd Cole, but “Mrs. Floyd Cole” is how her name was listed on all of her children's marriage announcements. It was not until 1986 that we discovered her first husband, Harold Steynor, had not died in Bexley Hospital before Jane emigrated to Canada and the United States in 1914. We learned that Harold died on 29 April, 1934 which was a great surprise to all of Jane's grandchildren as they were all under the impression their grandfather had died in London shortly after his fall from the roof. This discovery led to wonder whether Jane had really married Floyd Cole or was she simply living with him without benefit of marriage. Val Steynor deLaneux found the answer to question when she found the marriage certificate for Floyd and Jane among her mother’s belongings which showed that they were married on 29 June 1943 in Alameda County. It is not obvious from the documentation as to where they married, but the certificate is rather plain and the marriage was probably at the city hall in Oakland. None of the names of the witnesses are connected with the family. We have not determined what precipitated them to marry after so many years of simply living together as man and wife, but I speculate the following. Floyd was 59 years old and would turn 60 on July 7, 1943. He made application for a Social Security number on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1943. There would be the requirement for them to be married in order for Jane to receive any death or survivor benefits and this may have sparked the desire for the marriage which took place on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 1943, more than 25 years after they had been living together as husband and wife. We now assume they didn’t marry earlier because Jane’s husband, Harold Steynor, was alive in Bexley Mental Hospital until his death in 1934. It is somewhat ironic that Jane too would die in a mental hospital, Napa State Mental Hospital, in 1955. At that time, the hospital housed about 5000 patients.

In the 1930 census, Jane and Floyd are living at 406 Hudson Street as owners of the property and it has a value of \$8000. Floyd S. Cole's age is 47, he was born in Tennessee, his father in Carolina and his mother in Tennessee. His occupation is that of a laborer for the city. Jane Cole is age 46 and she and her parents were born in England. This age is incorrect since she was born in 1878. It says she first entered the United States in 1913 and the naturalization column says "NA" for not applicable. It is recorded that they were both married at age 38 which would have been around 11 years prior or about 1919. This is likely the time that they met in San Francisco. There are 3 other lodgers living at this address. Also on this property is a cottage with the address of 409 Hudson Street. It was rented (\$35) by Harold H. deLaneux and his wife, Mildred S. [Steynor]. Their ages are 30 and 21 and he was age 30 when married, she age 20. His occupation is that of a chemist for the power company. In addition, 2 other lodgers are living in the cottage on the property.

Margaret Steynor and Frank Gatter were married on 20th August 1925 in St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Oakland. The event was witnessed by Walter M. Bohall of Berkeley and Maude Steynor of Oakland. Frank and his wife are listed in the Oakland city directory as living at 509 Athol Avenue, Oakland. No occupation is listed for him. In 1927, they are living at 818 61st Street. They are living at 722 59th Street in 1930. He also appears in the 1930 census which shows they are living at 726 59th Street which costs \$45/month. They do not own a radio. He is listed as hardware salesman and Margaret is a stenographer in banking. For Margaret, 1914 is the year listed as her arrival in the United States.

Muriel Steynor and James Wilburt MacLean were married on 2 Apr 1927 in Oakland. In 1930 they are renting a house for \$35 at 461 63<sup>rd</sup> Street in Alameda. They have one child, James D. MacLean. James, the father, was born in California, his father in Scotland and his mother in Michigan. He is working as a machinist for the steam railroad.

Maude Steynor and Samuel Woody were married on 22 Sep 1928 in St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Oakland. By 1930, they are living in a rented apartment at 5918 Genoa Street in Oakland and they don't have a radio. Sam is working as a repairman for the telephone company and Maude is a stenographer.

Stanley James Nankivell, migrated from London to America in 1929 with his wife, Dorothy Reynolds, and their 11 year old son, James Alfred Nankivell. Stan had been an electrician in England. In the 1930 census, Stanley, Dorothy and their son, James were living at 5822 Dover Street in Oakland. After a year later, Stan and Dorothy were divorced. Dorothy married a man by the name of William Southerland and they are living in Oakland in the 1940 census along with her son, James. Family legend suggests she returned to England. Son, James, remained in America and married Virginia Davenport in 1941. While Stan was waiting for an electrician position to become available, he worked as a steward aboard a ship. Arthur Sloper helped him obtain this job. Stan then obtained a position as an electrician with the Southern Pacific Railroad where he worked for about 30 years, retiring as a foreman in 1961. After his divorce, he lived at his sister's boarding house on Hudson Street until he married again in 1942 to Francis Russell, a year after his son married.

Mildred Nankivell, the sister of Jane, Eleanor and Jessie, married John Cadden on 5 Jan 1924. He had been a boarder in the Hudson Avenue boarding house. In the 1930 census, John and Mildred were living at 495 Merritt Avenue in Oakland. They are renting their place for \$35 per month. He is 31, was born in Scotland as well as his parents. His occupation is that of a manager of an apartment house. He is listed as immigrating to America in 1923, so he must have moved into the boarding house at Hudson Street soon after he arrived. Mildred is 38, was born in England as well as her parents. She lists that she immigrated to America in 1922. John and Mildred never had children due to a childhood accident that happened to Mildred while jumping on a bed which had bed posts on the corners.

This concludes this brief story about the migration of the five children of James Frederick Nankivell to America and where they lived prior to 1930. Of James Nankivell's remaining five children, two died in their early childhood and three remained in England.



Arthur "Bert" Sloper & Norman



Eleanor "Nel" Nankivell Sloper



Norman & Mildren "Audrey" Sloper



Jane Nankivell Steynor Cole



Maude, Jane & Mil Steynor



Miss Howett's boarding house - San Diego



Nankivell siblings - Jessie, Mildred, Stanley, & Eleanor 1949

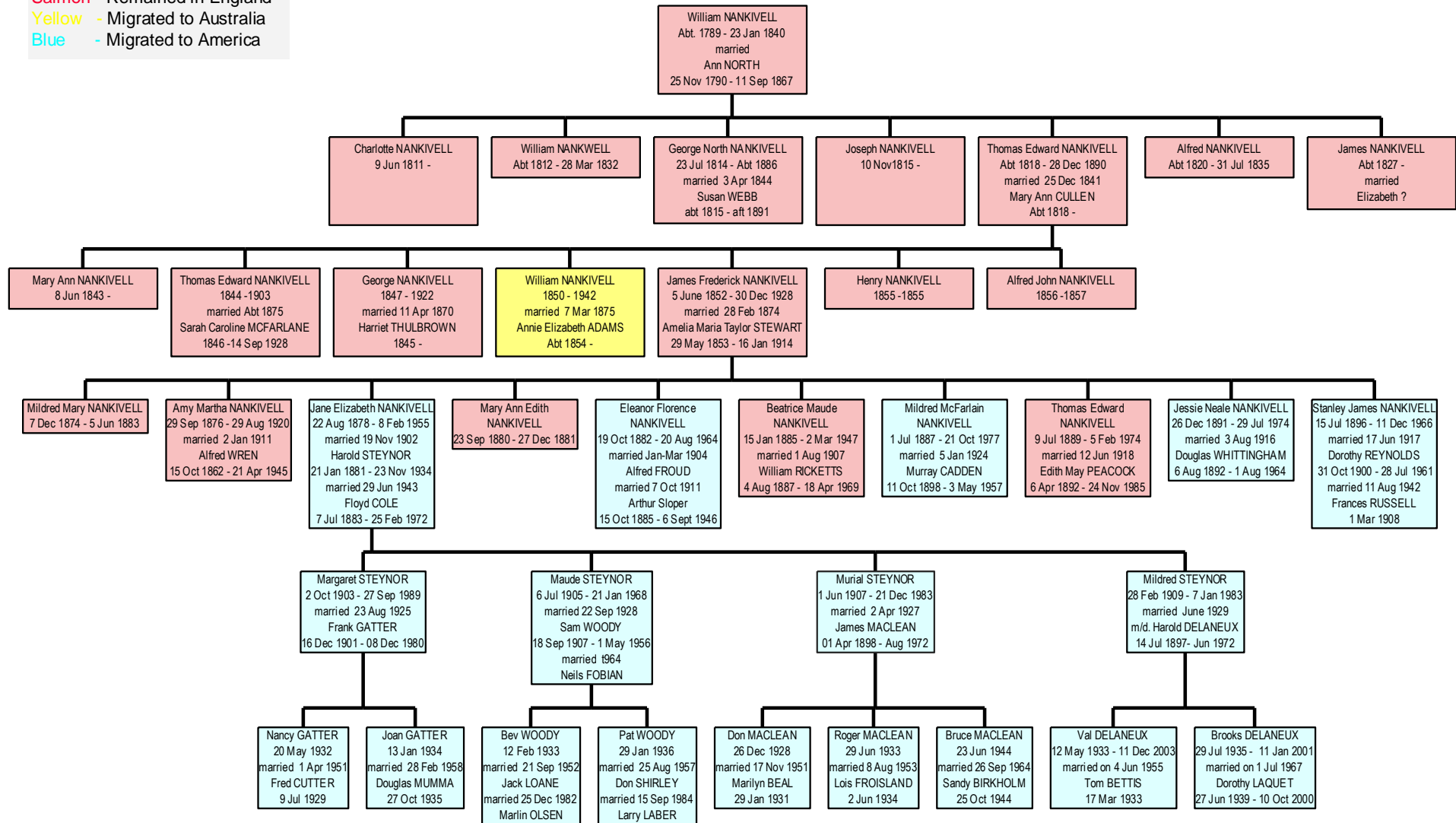


Steynor Sisters - Margaret, Maude, Muriel & Mildred 1949



### Descendants of William Nankivell 1789-1840

Salmon - Remained in England  
 Yellow - Migrated to Australia  
 Blue - Migrated to America



INSTRUCTIONS TO PURBERS.—Each passenger should be given a card indicating the number of sheet and line on sheet on which name is to be found. Columns 8, 9 and 10 are to be filled in by the Imm.

No. of Passengers	NAME IN FULL	AGE OF		SEX	MARRIAGE	IF SO,				COUNTRY OF BIRTH	RACE OF PEOPLE	DESTINATION,		WHAT WAS YOUR OCCUPATION IN COUNTRY FROM WHICH YOU CAME?	WHAT IS YOUR INTENDED OCCUPATION IN CANADA?
		ADULTS	CHILDREN UNDER 11 YEARS			Wife	Widow	How Long	Port of Call			Final			
4639	Carter Edith M.	28		M	No	GOING TO HUSBAND	English	Yes	Yes	England	English	Montreal Que	Wife	Wife	
	Margie	1 1/2		F									Child	Child	
16914	Remick Daniel	10		M		With 2 yrs 2 days 17-11-11-20				Ireland	Irish	Toronto Ont	Scholar	Scholar	
91291	Spaffel Otto	27		M		TO BE MARRIED To Grace Kelly Polman				Germany	German	Montreal Que	Hairdresser	Hairdresser	
86965	Irwin Susan	24		F						Ireland	Irish	Toronto Ont	Dressmaker	Dressmaker	
81168	Randock Ellen	23		F		RET'D. CANADIAN				England	English	Vancouver B.C.			
85383	Rivers Margaret	30		F		No TOURIST		No				Montreal Que	Tourist	Tourist	
66022	Roberts Joseph	31		M		RET'D. CANADIAN		Yes	Yes			Winnipeg Man			
87129	Renshaw Florence Edith	35		F		No TOURIST						Vancouver B.C.	Original Actress	Stage Actress	
91291	Sigmann Carl	26		M		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10				Germany	German	Montreal Que	Hairdresser	Hairdresser	
86971	Stewart Araminta	34		F		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10				Ireland	Irish	Halifax N.S.	Teacher	Teacher	
95009	Irwin Frank	25		M		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10				England	English	Edmonton Al'ta			
95530	Sliper Elmer Edward	31		M		RET'D. CANADIAN						Hamilton B.C.			
	Hathless Norman	1		M		RET'D. CANADIAN				Canada					
	Hathless	1 1/2		F		RET'D. CANADIAN				England			Child	Child	
95539	Stegon Margaret	10		F		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10									
	Maud	8		F		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10									
	Millie	4		F		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10									
67054	Sproule Catherine	54		F	W	TOURIST				Ireland	Irish	Toronto Ont	Farming	Farming	
	Mary Eliza	32		F	S	Naurin Hospital							Nurse	Nurse	
	Catherine	23		F		Naurin							Farming	Farming	
	Lara	20		F		Naurin							Farming	Farming	
86924	Smith Walter	26		M		British Bonus Allowed.						Edmonton Al'ta	Farm labourer	Farm lab	
92417	Sprought Rhoda Ann	53		F		No going sister		No		England	English	Toronto Ont	None	Tourist	
	Mary Frances	48		F		Went to U.S.A. 1908/10							None	Tourist	
93357	Stumpson Mary	32		F	M	RET'D. CANADIAN		Yes	Yes			Seattle Wash			
	Jack			M		RET'D. CANADIAN		No	No						

Passenger List for the ship "Lake Manitoba" which arrived in Quebec, Canada on 17 May, 1914

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<sup>1</sup> Douglas M. Mumma, 2123 Farmington Place, Livermore, CA 94550, USA, 925-447-5164, doug@mumma.org

<sup>2</sup> Eighteen short stories written by Mildred Stewart Steynor DeLaneux for an English class at San Francisco State University in 1950. Copies in the possession of the author.

<sup>3</sup> Twelve short stories written by Muriel Steynor MacLean in 1980 for a creative writing class.

<sup>4</sup> *The Secret Drawer*, an unpublished novel written by Mildred McFarlain Nankivell Cadden in 1964 about her childhood and family in England during the early 1900's.

<sup>5</sup> Anne Williams, *Nankivell, A Family Affair*, (Adelaide, SA, Australia, Lutheran Publishing House, 19")

<sup>6</sup> *England & Wales, FreeBMD Marriage Index: 1837-1983*. Available through Ancestry.com

<sup>7</sup> *Canadian National Archives*, Passenger Lists, 1865-1922, Microfilm T-4808, Reference RG76.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Ancestry.com. *Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Roll T-4777

<sup>10</sup> Ancestry.com. *Border Crossings: From Canada to U.S., 1895-1956* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

<sup>11</sup> Ellis Island On-Line Immigration records <http://www.ellisland.org>