

The Norfolk Ancestor



JUNE 2015



The Journal of the Norfolk Family History Society
formerly Norfolk & Norwich Genealogical Society

More About George Plunkett

ONCE again in this edition we are featuring the photographs of George Plunkett. George is one of the most important chroniclers of the Norwich and Norfolk of the 20th and early 21st century.

George worked almost exclusively in black and white, only taking 23 colour transparencies using Dufay film. The photograph on the front cover of this issue shows the eastern boom tower of the Norwich City walls taken in September 1935. Our picture of George above was taken at Southwold in Suffolk in 2006.



As well as being an expert photographer George also undertook a considerable amount of genealogy work, tracing his ancestry back to a John Plunkett who was buried in the parish of St Martin-at-Oak,



Norwich in 1820 at a recorded age of 87. John originated from the nearby town of Wymondham, having had nine children with his wife Mary. Parish register entries indicate that John, Mary and three of the surviving children moved to Oak Street, Norwich, sometime between 1792 and 1796.

The Plunkett photograph above shows Magdalen Street in Norwich with the flags out to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary. It was taken on May 1st, 1935.

Pictures used on this page are courtesy of

"George Plunkett's Norwich"

<http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/>

Peter Steward MN 14801

Norfolk Family History Society

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The Norfolk Ancestor

The Norfolk Ancestor is a quarterly journal published in March, June, September and December. Opinions expressed in this journal are those of individual authors and do not necessarily represent the views of either the Editor or the Norfolk Family History Society which cannot take responsibility for the accuracy of facts in the articles submitted.

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Kirby Hall Library Opening Times

Tuesday and Thursday

10.00am - 1.00pm

Wednesday

10.00am - 4.00pm

First and last Sunday in the month

10.00am - 1.00pm



Group Meetings and Venues

DISS

Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road, Diss (AI066)

SOUTH NORFOLK (2nd Tuesday of each month at 7.00 pm)

£1 per member - £2 for non-members

LONDON

Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road.



Welcome to NFHS Social Media



WELCOME to the June edition of Norfolk Ancestor and I am delighted to say that the Norfolk Family History Society has moved into the world of social media.

We now have a presence on both Facebook and Twitter. Using both these mediums will help us to keep in touch with members and let you know what is happening in the Society. The Facebook page has already proved very popular with over 650 members signed up.

The Facebook pages provide a vibrant forum for members to discuss family trees and genealogy and appeal for assistance as well as exchanging research. The new sites are designed to work alongside the Norfolk Ancestor magazine and our information rich web site and come at no extra cost to members.

We have designed a closed Facebook group in order to protect the privacy of our members. The site is available via invitation or through requesting access. That's not as daunting as it sounds. If you want to join the pages and be able to contribute, just ask to be added and we will give you access. In addition to the Facebook pages we also have a Twitter feed which is designed for short messages about forthcoming dates etc.

You will also see from the opposite page that our web site has been highly commended for its content and readability. We are delighted with the response from the judges of the Federation of Family History Societies and thank them for their comments.

Meanwhile back in the world of the printed word, we are pleased to bring you the June edition of Ancestor which again features a mix of news, views, forthcoming dates and reports. In this issue we have first hand reports on the use of DNA in family research - something that is likely to become more and more important in coming years. We also take a look at Norwich in the Blitz and a rather unusual cemetery in Norwich with a very historic past.

Please keep your articles coming for the next edition which will be mailed out at the beginning of September and for which the copy deadline is July 7th. Photographs are always very welcome and help bring articles to life. See page 59 for more details on how to submit articles.

Peter Steward MN 14801

Web Site is Highly Commended.

OUR web site has been highly commended by the Federation of Family History Societies in the section for large societies. Due to a shortage of entries, the 2014 Geoff Riggs Award was not awarded, this year but judges visited all the entered web sites and evaluated them against the entry criteria and rated the Norfolk Family History Society web site as being of special merit.



The results were announced at the FFHS General Meeting held on Saturday 21st March at the National Museum of the Royal Navy, Portsmouth. The judges had the following to say about our site:

“Norfolk FHS site is highly commended for its excellent overall feel. It is clean, fresh and clear with perfect use of colour and images. It has logical and straightforward navigation and is easy to read and follow.”

The only other Highly Commended award in the section went to the Bristol and Avon Family History Society.

You can visit our web site at <http://www.norfolkfhs.org.uk> where you will find thousands of records, a special area for society members and back copies of Norfolk Ancestor in full colour.

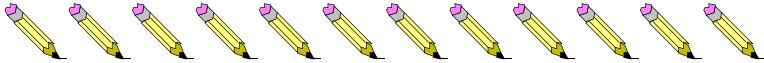
Web site editor Mike Dack was very pleased with the commendation. He said, “We are delighted to have the web site recognised. It is a testimony to all the hard work put in by so many people”.

The adjacent photograph shows webmaster Mike Dack and Treasurer Carole Taylor with the commendation certificate. Also in the picture are fellow trustees Edmund Perry, Jean Stangroom and Paul Harman.



Paul Harman MN 3205

Writing Your Family History with Gill Blanchard



**Six Half Day Saturday Workshops 10 a.m to 1 p.m
at Kirby Hall**

We are hosting a series of linked and progressive practical creative workshops guiding participants through different phases of writing and developing a family history. Each workshop includes writing exercises, feedback, discussion and readings. The workshops will be led by top genealogist Gill Blanchard. Dates and subjects to be covered are:

July 4th Workshop 1: Starting a Family History Biography

Starting Out -When to stop researching - Planning- Choosing a writing style- Format and what to include-Practising writing.

July 18th Workshop 2: Expanding a Family History Biography

What to include continued - Structuring a family history continued- Dealing with repetition and anomalies - Introduction to adding social, geographical and local history context - Writing and reviewing.

August 1st Workshop 3: Building Background Material

Developing social and local history context - Creating authenticity.

August 15th Workshop 4: Building Background continued

Specific work on using social and historical context in relation to students' own family histories - Using local histories, biographies, autobiographies, memoirs and oral histories.

August 29th Workshop 5: Layout and Final Production

Planning - Editing and Layout- Adding Images - Printing and Publishing.

September 12th - Workshop 6: Layout and Production (cont)

Reviewing and sharing work

TOTAL COST to NFHS members is £45 (£90 to non members). This should be paid by cheque made payable to Norfolk Family History Society and sent directly to the Treasurer at Kirby Hall.

Maximum number of participants is 20.

Places will be allocated on a First Come First Served basis.

DIARY of EVENTS From June 2015

Date	Event	Location
3 June 14.00	Behind the scenes tour	Norfolk Records Office, Martineau Lane, Norwich
4 June	How a Pair of Socks Led To an Accusation of Murder	Norfolk Record Office
9 June 19.00	They Won't Hang Me Will They? (The Swing Riots) with Michael Holland	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
12 June	The Great Blow Riot of Urban Governance in Civil War Norwich	Norfolk Record Office
14 July 19.00	"Titanic Talks" Speaker Nigel Hampson, Curator of the Titanic Museum, Lancashire	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
13 Oct 19.00	"The Last Horse Hair Weavers with John Miners	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
8 Dec 19.00	The Origins and History of Father Christmas	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road

Coming Events at Diss

The Diss group will be holding a very special talk at Diss Methodist Church in Victoria Road at 7 p.m on 14th July. "Titanic Talks" will be given by Nigel Hampson, who is Curator of the Titanic Museum in Lancashire. It is the first time the talk has been given in Norfolk. Everyone is welcome with a charge of £1 for members and £2 for non members.

The Diss group is mounting a display in the Community Cabinet at Diss Museum during June, July and August.

Items will relate to: Fersfield School, Ada Woodcock's 1877 diary (written when she was 13 years old), the story of 26 young footballers from the Tuesday Club who went to the Great War (only six came home) and the story of the last person to be hanged in Diss in 1742. There will also be information about the Norfolk Family History Society.

The Museum is at The Shambles in the Market Place and is open Thursday afternoons and all day Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Entry is free. If you are near Diss between June and August it will be worth a visit.

Providing a Wealth of Precious Resources

The Norfolk Family History Society was featured in the January 2015 edition of the Eastern Daily Press' Norfolk Magazine. Here we reprint the text from that article with the permission of Archant.

FOR those searching for information to piece together their ancestry, the Norfolk Family History Society is a precious resource. Run entirely by volunteers, it not only provides a wealth of information for those living in the county, it has members all over the world, from Europe to America and Australia – all of whom would be lost without the hard work and dedication of the team in Norwich.

It was founded by Patrick Palgrave-Moore in 1968 as the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society following an increase in the number of people keen to explore their past. In 1990, the Society submitted a design for a coat of arms, symbolising Norfolk's rural heritage and the family tree, with the fitting Latin motto "Praeterita Scutari" translating to "Researching the past", and it remains at the heart of the organisation today. It was renamed the Norfolk Family History Society in 1999 and now has more than

4,000 members. For the past 15 years its home has been Kirby Hall in Norwich, where visitors can explore the countless records it holds – from parish register transcripts, census returns and wills to family trees, pedigrees, books and photographs.

Many volunteers who work there began as members, researching their own Norfolk family tree before becoming hooked on the investigative process of searching through the archives and records. Television programmes like the BBC's *Who Do You Think You Are?* series, which explores the family trees of celebrities, has helped

to build the surge in interest in genealogy.

Many of those at the centre also enjoy the interaction with other fellow amateur genealogists who can empathise with the frustrations and thrills of looking into one's family history. Most researchers hit brick walls along the way in their



hunt for leads, but the fascinating “detective work” keeps people working on their family trees for sometimes many years and even decades. As well as a team of volunteers who run the library, man the desk, answer enquiries and show people the various resources, there are also those busy all over the world transcribing records.



This transcription work is very involved and time-consuming, and the centre has volunteers who are transcribing parish registers and memorial inscriptions. They will also talk to vicars and record information and take photographs to ensure that the records are as comprehensive as possible.

This work can be done wherever a member lives, and sometimes those who are working on the transcriptions abroad will visit the centre while they are in this country.

Some will come to Norfolk to visit the county of their family origin, to learn more about where their ancestors lived and to visit the churches where they were baptised, married and buried.

Although anyone can visit the Norwich centre for free, the Society charges a membership fee for those wishing to access the vast archive on its website. It also writes and publishes a quarterly newsletter, The Norfolk Ancestor, which is sent all over the world. The website is a great resource for those wishing to search through its extraordinary amount

of material online, from parish records and memorial transcriptions to birth, marriage and death certificates and wills.

The library at the centre also has pedigree books and many family trees which have been donated by people who have researched them – these can sometimes save those with shared relatives many months of trawling through archives.



As well as encouraging volunteers to join with them in the interesting work that the centre does, its organisers hope that more people will realise what a rich

resource it is for anyone looking to discover more about their Norfolk ancestors.

The Norfolk Family History Society also received a mention in the national Who Do You Think You Are? magazine which had the following to say:

“You need to be a member of Norfolk FHS to access its parish register transcriptions, but for just £10 for a year and with over three million records online, it could be a wise investment.”

Of course the membership fee is even better value than that as it includes quarterly copies of the Norfolk Ancestor magazine every year delivered to your door, along with free access to the members’ area of our award winning web site and free membership of our Facebook pages.

Remembering the Blitz

Richard WHALL looks back on the 1942 German Baedeker raids on Norwich during the Second World War.

ON April 28th, 2012, the people of Norwich remembered the 70th anniversary of the Blitz of 1942 at a short service at the Memorial Garden in Norwich Cemetery. This assault on Norwich by the German Luftwaffe took place at the height of World War Two and is still remembered as one of the Baedeker raids, so called after the pre-war German guidebooks showing cities and places of beauty in the UK.

Over several nights the city was pounded from the skies, causing much destruction to the infrastructure of the city and its surroundings along with many casualties and deaths, most of whom were civilian. This has been well documented elsewhere, but this is a personal account of what happened to my family and of the remembrance. I was born some years after the war, but I remember my father, Reginald (Reg), telling me about that night. At the time he worked for the M&GN railway at City Station by the river and by night was a member of the Civil Defence Volunteers where he lived in Rosebery Road. On that particular night, when the sirens went off, he hurried his parents into the safety of their Anderson shelter in the back garden of 67 Rosebery Road. Once they had been settled, he left the shelter and went along the road to the Civil Defence post nearby.

As he arrived at the end of the road, the area was shaken by a large explosion as one of the stick of German bombs fell on the houses. As he ran back, he saw that his parents' house had been subject to a direct hit on the house and garden. He told me that there was nothing left and that he was unable to find any trace of his parents. All he had in the world at that stage were the clothes that he was wearing. Subsequently, on searching through the rubble, a cut glass bowl



(pictured opposite) was found. This had apparently been kept on the top of the wardrobe in his parents' bedroom and the only damage that it had sustained was a dent in the silver rim. I still have the bowl to this day as it represents the only link I have with my grandparents. Incidentally, my father had a sister, Olive, who had married and moved to Eastbourne. She and her husband were also both killed by a German raider who had flown across the Channel and dropped a bomb there. This happened in 1940 on September 30th during the Battle of Britain. My father always maintained that he had identified his father from a piece of his ear which was all that had been found. To my knowledge he never mentioned whether he ever found his mother, other than they had both been killed instantly during the raid.



I have never really given the events of the War and how they affected my family much thought, other than a sense that they had obviously left a mark on my father. It was just something that you grew up with. However, I was reminded of them when, as a local preacher, I took a service at Rosebery Road Methodist Church a year or two ago. Before the service started, the steward asked me if I was related to the WHALL family that had lived across the road from the church, and had been killed during the war. When I said that it had been my grandparents, she told me that they and her parents had been close friends and that she remembered them, although she was only a little girl at the time. She also introduced me to her sister who had been injured in the same raid.

I have been encouraged by my wife to look at my family tree, and it was she that noticed that there was to be a memorial service at Norwich Cemetery to remember those people of Norwich who had been killed in the raids of 1942. I was somewhat reluctant to go to the service and was not even very sure where it was to be held. Once we had found it, I was somewhat surprised and taken aback by two things. The first was that, even after living in Norwich since I was a young boy, I did not know that there was a memorial garden to the victims of the Blitz. I must have driven past it hundreds of times over the years as I travelled around the ring road, yet I did not know that it was there. On that site there is a memorial to those who died, and also the graves of those people, but only some. I ask



myself why my father never told me about it, or ever told me where his parents had been buried. Perhaps I was about to find the answer.

After the service, we walked around the graves and eventually found the plate dedicated to my grandmother, Gertrude WHALL. Surprised to find that my grandfather, George WHALL, was not next to her, we continued the search. There was no grave marked for George WHALL. Upon enquiry with the officials in attendance at the service, it transpired that, as nobody had been found, there could be no grave. I found this very upsetting as it seems reasonable to me that as they were together in the shelter when it was hit they died together, yet officialdom cannot mark their continued resting place together. Both their names are on the list of victims which can be seen on the internet.

I have death certificates for both of them, yet they cannot be remembered together in the memorial garden. Perhaps this is why my father never mentioned it. Perhaps it was all just too painful. Looking at the graves, it is apparent that many of the victims are not buried there. In 1942 during the raids, 258 people died, yet there are only 104 names recorded on plaques in the Garden of Remembrance. Many more were injured, and in other ways than physically, following the emotions and stress of those events. Yet there is not a list of names at the memorial garden of those who died, at least not that I could find. Perhaps now is the time to remedy that fact and provide a fitting memorial to those who were killed as a result of enemy activity over Norwich. Would it be too much to ask for my grandfather's name to join my grandmother's on the grave marker, if

only to add, "Wife of George WHALL who also died at the same time and who has no known grave".

Rosebery Road has been repaired and the houses that were destroyed have been replaced. You can hardly tell where the damage was done, apart from a slight difference in the colour of the

bricks. Material things are easily replaced, but memories should be treasured and fitting. A recent visit to the Garden has shown it to be quite untidy with long grass and weeds. Nothing seems to have been done to it since the service on April 28th. Perhaps if we are serious about remembrance, we ought to show it.



Richard Whall MN15491

References:

www.edp24.co.uk/lifestyle/family-history/victims-of-the-blitz-in-norwich

www.edp24.co.uk/lifestyle/family-history/victims-of-the-blitz-in-norwich/norwich-blitz-roll-of-honour

FROM OUR FACEBOOK PAGES

EARLIER in this edition of Ancestor we mentioned our presence on Facebook and the excellent response to this new way of giving members an additional way of communicating. Please remember you can also search our web site to find people researching the same surnames as you and contact them from there.

Meanwhile many thanks for all the messages, photographs and comments left on Facebook. The message left by Danielle THOMPSON from Adelaide, Australia, illustrates the way Facebookers can help with family history. Danielle writes:

"Thanks to this group I have made contact with a LARWOOD ancestor. Alfred LARWOOD was a convict sent out to Western Australia and he married my 2x Great Grandmother."

Danielle is also researching the PLUMB, GROVE, THACKER and COOPER names from Swaffham and anything on the DYERSON family name: She says "I have visited Swaffham a number of times on our visits to the UK and find it a friendly town. Will be back there this year in May."

Who Was Robert Loades? A Bit Of A Puzzle

Steve NARBROUGH discusses his Norfolk related surname and a close connection with the most famous diarist of all time

IN the course of researching my family name NARBROUGH (sometimes NARBOROUGH), which originates from Narburgh, later Narborough, in Norfolk, I have come across the three “Tarpaulin” Admirals from Norfolk, MYNGS, NARBROUGH and SHOVELL, all of whom worked closely with Samuel PEPYS.

Christopher ‘Kit’ MYNGS took the young John NARBROUGH to sea as his protégé. NARBROUGH in his turn took the young Cloudesley SHOVELL to sea as his protégé. NARBROUGH died in 1688 and SHOVELL married his widow, Elizabeth. Admiral Cloudesley SHOVELL, as he became later, took NARBROUGH’s two sons, John and James to sea with him on the mission that ended in the fateful voyage in 1707 when several Navy ships, led by HMS Association, were wrecked on the Scilly Isles, with the loss of nearly 2,000 men. SHOVELL was continuing the tradition by taking NARBROUGH’s nephew Edmund LOADES as his protégé. He was with him on the Association as a Flag Captain when it hit the rocks off the Scilly Isles in 1707 and perished there, halting the sequence.

In his book “Cloudesley Shovell Stuart Admiral,” quoting Shovell, author Simon Harris has references to ‘Mr Edmund LOADES’, saying he ‘is a pretty seaman and has gone to sea from his childhood’, also that ‘LOADES was the bachelor son of NARBROUGH’s favourite sister’ and that ‘SHOVELL sent another protégé, John NARBROUGH’s nephew Edmund LOADES, in the Orford’. Harris goes on to say that ‘The captain of the Association was Samuel WHITAKER and SHOVELL’s two personal or flag captains were John NORRIS and Edmund LOADES, a nephew of Lady Elizabeth SHOVELL’ and crucially that ‘Captain Edmund LOADES, the son of Sir John NARBROUGH senior’s favourite sister, Anne.’

I have managed to find a record for an Edmund LOADES’ baptism on 29 August 1669 in Great Yarmouth. His mother was Anne, which would fit, and his father was Robert. His age and the location of the baptism would both fit with him being a young captain in 1707.

Try as I might I cannot find any further references to Robert or Anne or Edmund. Public Member Family Trees on Ancestry only go back to 1731. My efforts to search for any of them in NORS have also proved inconclusive so far, but it

seems that LOADES is a reasonably common surname in Norfolk. I would like to try and find out what happened to Anne LOADES nee NARBROUGH and to find out anything at all about Robert LOADES, if indeed, that is Edmund's father. My guess is that there must have been a seafaring tradition to account for the descriptions of Edmund's sailing prowess given by Harris.

Does anybody out there have any ideas?

Steve Narbrough MN 12089

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Another Sad Bumfrey Story

Fay Harrison continues her history of the BUMFREY family with perhaps the saddest story of them all involving passion and poisoning.

In previous articles I related unfortunate accounts of sad incidents in my BUMFREY/BUMPHREY family, firstly the family of John BUMFREY being heavily and fatally afflicted with typhoid fever in 1872 and Henry BUMFREY losing his life in a factory accident in 1897. What follows is probably the saddest of all.

It relates to the family of William Alfred BUMFREY who was born in Knapton, Norfolk, in 1833. He was brother of John BUMFREY mentioned above. He married Frances SIZER in 1859 in Tunstead. They had nine children, the eldest son John William emigrating to Canada early in 1889 having married Mary Ann Matilda MORTIMER on 7 March, 1882. They had produced five children before John William left for Canada. The incident was reported in The Ipswich Journal on Friday 12th July 1889 and is reproduced below. John William's wife Mary eventually joined her husband in Canada and they had a further six children, having settled in

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The family still lives in the area today but spells its name BUMPHREY. Little Sidney was the illegitimate son of William and Frances' daughter Laura (1863 - 1941).

Laura married Herbert Charles HOOD in 1890 and Sidney is recorded under the name HOOD as their son in the 1891 census. However he was using his birth name when he married Martha Eva SHARPIN on 10 April, 1905 in Great Yarmouth. They had six children. They lived at No1 Row 17, Middlegate Street in Yarmouth. He enlisted in The Army Service Corps in Great Yarmouth in 1915. He eventually died at the young age of 52 in Yarmouth in 1940. Perhaps the effects of the arsenic weakened him for life. Annie and Edith both survived the poisoning. In 1911 Edith was single and working as a waitress in The Royal Hotel in Brighton, aged 31. William Alfred BUMFREY died in 1909 in Depwade district, probably Wortwell.

Fay Harrison MN 13405

Two Persons Poisoned in Norfolk

The following is taken from the Ipswich Journal Newspaper of July 12, 1889

Mr. Barton, the coroner for The Duchy of Lancaster, has recently investigated two sad cases of death from misadventure at Belaw {Belaugh}, a

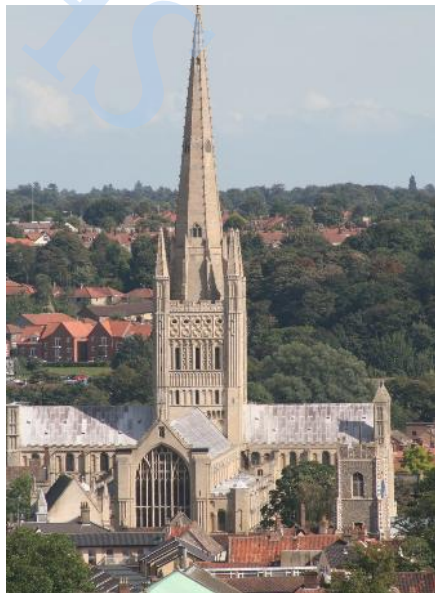
small village near Wroxham, Norfolk. The victims are Mrs Bumfrey, aged 50, the wife of William Alfred Bumfrey, a small farmer, and her grandson, William, aged seven. About three months ago Mr Bumfrey's mother died, and her effects were removed to his

house. Amongst them was a tin containing what Mrs Bumfrey took to be ground rice, and on Friday she made some buns with it for dinner. Mrs Bumfrey, Annie and Edith, her daughters, Sidney, aged two, and William all partook of the buns. Mrs Bumfrey asked Annie if she noticed anything peculiar about them, saying "I made them with ground rice, but I taste something burning in my mouth, as if cayenne had got into them." Annie replied that she did not notice it. Shortly afterwards Mrs Bumfrey was taken very ill, Annie also felt unwell. Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Coltishall, was sent for. Before he arrived the little boy William, who was about to go with his mother to America to join his father, was attacked, and then Edith and Sidney in their turns

had to take to their beds. Mr. Taylor did not think there was any danger, and did not stay long. In the evening Mrs Bumfrey became worse, so that her husband drove for Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor sent his son to attend the unfortunate woman, but she succumbed in great agony about two and a half hours after he left. The child William also grew worse, and died soon after. It seems that the so-called "ground rice" was in reality arsenic. The Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Great sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and the motherless children. On the day following the fatal Friday Mrs Bumfrey intended to go to Norwich to be photographed, in order that her son John, in America, might have some memento of his parents.

From Shining Cathedral to Shining Cathedral

THE photograph opposite of Norwich's Anglican Cathedral was taken from the top of the Roman Catholic Cathedral during the annual Norfolk Heritage Open Days festival. This year's festival runs from 11th to 14th September with events celebrating the county's fantastic history and the chance to delve into Norwich and Norfolk's fascinating and sometimes hidden heritage. Details of the programme are available at <http://www.visitnorfolk.co.uk/inspire/Heritage-Open-Days.aspx>



Notable Norfolk People

A new series in which we look at notable Norfolk people who have helped to shape our county.

William COBBOLD (1530-1586) and William COBBOLD (1560-1639)

THIS father and son from Norwich pursued very different careers in the arts. The elder was born during the reign of Henry VIII and became one of Norwich's leading gold and silversmiths, the quality of his work rivalling the best of his contemporaries in London.

'William Cobbold Junior was a man of substance. As organist at Norwich Cathedral, he would have been well remunerated.'

Much of his work was ecclesiastical and much of it is still on display today in churches across East Anglia. Secular pieces are on display in Norwich Castle Museum, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford and the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam.

After his death William's work was carried on by his son Matthew COBBOLD (1564-1604). William the younger's talents lay in a different direction altogether.

He was an exceptionally gifted musician who played the organ in Norwich Cathedral for many years and composed works of note

including a piece which was included in a remarkable collection of madrigals, a work of great significance in the history of English music.

William Junior was a man of substance. As organist at Norwich Cathedral, he would have been

well remunerated. In addition he would have inherited his father's estate.

In his will he left money to the poor of Norwich, the Cathedral and its choristers. William had requested that he be buried in Norwich Cathedral but at the time of his death he was staying with relatives in Beccles and it is in the War Memorial Chapel of St Michael's Parish Church that he found his final resting place.

The above information is taken from Cobbold & Kin - Life Stories from an East Anglian Family which is reviewed on Page 23.

Web Site Watch

Rosary Cemetery, Norwich

TUCKED away just outside Norwich city centre is a cemetery that just oozes family history. Thanks to the Internet, it is now an easy matter to check whether you have relatives in the Rosary Cemetery in Rosary Road, Norwich.



The Rosary was the first non-denominational cemetery in England and was licensed for burials by the Bishop of Norwich in 1821 when the first interment took place. It was a cemetery with few rules when it came to religious services, as there was no compulsion to have any. It was opened by Thomas DRUMMOND (1765-1852) a retired Unitarian minister. He was born in Norwich, but also worked in Derby and Ipswich.

The first burial in the Rosary was the re-interment of DRUMMOND'S wife Ann in November 1821. She had previously been buried at Norwich Octagon. Burials started slowly with just five in the years up to 1824.

The number of burials increased slowly but by 1850 over 100 people were being interred annually. By 1900 there were 18,000 people buried in the five acre cemetery and it was later extended northwards to take in a further eight acres which are still in use.

Amongst the people buried at the Rosary were many of the individuals who made major contributions to the life of Norwich, particularly in the 19th century. These include industrialist Jeremiah James COLMAN; industrialist, philanthropist and politician, Richard Hanbury GURNEY; banker, James SILLETT; Norwich School artist, Frederick RINGER; Norwich-born businessman Jacob Henry TILLET; reformer and founder of the Norfolk News, Robert WEBSTER; the first Chairman

of Norwich City Football Club, George WHITE; and survivor of the Charge of the Light Brigade George WIDE.

There are many useful websites on the Cemetery, both from an historic perspective and also from a family research point of view.

The Norwich Heritage site at <http://www.heritagecity.org/> gives an historic overview and Wikipedia also covers the story of the Rosary at. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosary_Cemetery,_Norwich

Of particular use and interest is <http://www.gravestonephotos.com/> an excellent resource for cemeteries throughout the world. From this site you can search for individual family names and view photographs of graves.



In the previous edition of Norfolk Ancestor we featured two articles on Great Yarmouth photographers by Paul Godfrey. Paul has now given us details of some important archive photographic and other historic sites that may be helpful to family researchers. Here are a selection of his favourites.

<http://www.early-photographers.org.uk/index.html> - Robert Pols excellent directory of photographers from the Fox Talbot days to 1916.

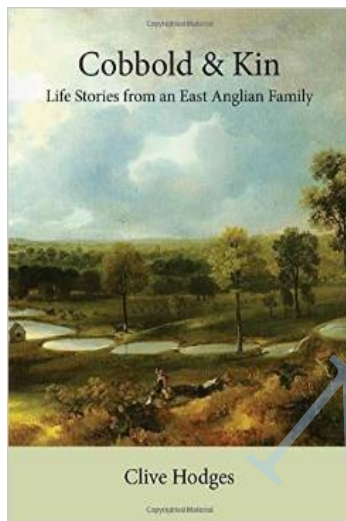
<https://norfolk.spydus.co.uk/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/MSGTRN/PICNOR/HOME-> Picture Norfolk Photographic Archive contains a remarkable selection of work by Norfolk photographers including the Swain family.

<https://www.thegazette.co.uk> - The London Gazette web site contains a wealth of information especially of interest if your ancestors were in business.

<http://www.epo.org/searching/free/espacenet.html?hp=stages> -If your ancestor was an inventor or financially backed an invention then Espacenet offers free access to patent documents worldwide, containing information about inventions and technical developments from 1836 to today.

ANCESTOR BOOKSHELF AND NEWS

Cobbold & Kin - Life Stories from an East Anglian Family by Clive Hodges. The Boydell Press. Hardback. 267 pages £25



THE first thing that strikes you about this book is its classy presentation and lavish feel. Think of Suffolk history and the COBBOLD family very soon come to mind, but independent historian and freelance writer Clive Hodges does a wonderful job in underlining the importance of the family to East Anglia as a whole, highlighting many important Norfolk connections.

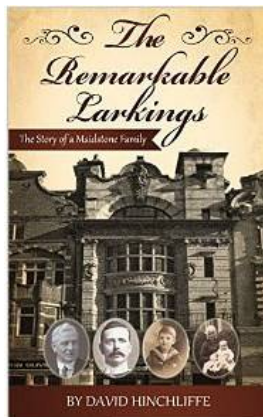
The family are much more than just brewers and football benefactors. This book follows the lives of 32 of the family's most interesting and colourful characters and there are plenty of illustrations. The book isn't just a straight-forward chronological sequence of the family, but divides those mentioned into various sections - Industry and Agriculture, Faith, The Arts, Empire, Public Service, Science and Academia and Sport and Military Service. This

means there is a tendency to skip around the centuries, but it does help to underline the varied lives and the COBBOLD contribution to society. Above all the personal snapshots allow the reader to build up a picture of East Anglia and its history through the individual characters.

Peter Steward MN14801

"The Remarkable Larkings" by David Hinchliffe: Available from Amazon in all the major e-book formats at £2.48.

A new e-book looks at the family connections in Norfolk of the LARKING family.



"The Remarkable Larkings" is the result of family history research by David Hinchliffe who is the great great grandson of William George LARKING.

William LARKING committed suicide in Maidstone Prison in 1861. His wife and 11 children could easily have ended up in the workhouse. Instead they survived and grandson Gordon was Mayor of Maidstone three times and was knighted for his services to the British Legion, in a story that could come from a Dickensian novel.

The e-book traces the initial struggles of William's invalid widow, and the journey of son Charles to found an accountancy dynasty in Norfolk and Kent. It also tells of Albert, the youngest son, who travelled via Gravesend to

London, where for 49 years he fought for shopworkers' rights, being lauded by Winston Churchill and being made a Commander of the British Empire (CBE). A wide-ranging book it covers topics from First World War battles through to the origins of British Summer Time. It is well-illustrated and contains the relevant family trees.

The author is a Yorkshireman who retired to Torquay in 2010. He started researching the LARKING family when his mother gave him a carrier bag full of photographs and other documents to assist his family history research project. He became enthralled by the story and ended up writing a 200 page book, extensively referenced and with over 20 illustrations. If there is sufficient interest he will produce a paperback print run also. An extract from the book featuring Norwich appears below. The EDP mentioned is the Eastern Daily Press newspaper.

"At that time Charles would have been able to look over his garden wall into the grounds of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. In 1900 the hospital secretary, Mr Poole Gabbett, went to South Africa on active service in the Boer War. Charles stepped into the breach, taking on the secretaryship in addition to his professional practice. We must remember that at this time hospitals were sustained by voluntary donations, and every week the local paper detailed all the contributions received, whether in cash or kind.

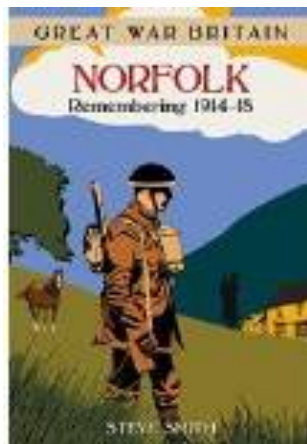
Charles embarked upon a campaign to attract regular new subscribers and succeeded in signing up around a hundred, a most significant outcome. His reward was to be elected to the Board of Management, which became an important focus to his life for many years.

As early as 1902 the EDP interviewed the then chairman of the hospital, a Canon Duckett, regarding the hospital's finances. It asked him whether it was possible to strengthen the Board of Management by the inclusion within it of businessmen who would study the work of the institution from the commercial standpoint rather than that of philanthropy. Canon Duckett responded that that had been in the minds of the Board. They had Mr George Green, a man of business, and Mr Larking, who was "keen on accounts." Both were on the Board of Management and each on a committee on which they were calculated to be most useful, Mr Green on the House Committee and Mr Larking on that concerned with finance."

David Hinchliffe can be emailed at dpinchliffe@btinternet.com

Peter Steward MN14801

Please note that the Norfolk Family History Society does not sell the books reviewed in this magazine. Copies are available or can be ordered from local bookshops or via the Amazon.co.uk site on the internet. We are happy to review books with a genealogical or family history connection.



Great War Britain Norfolk: Remembering 1914-18

by Steve Smith: The History Press. Paperback 146 pages. £9.99.

The First World War claimed almost one million British lives. Author Steve Smith has done an excellent job of bringing the horror of war down to a local Norfolk level.

The power of the book comes in telling the story both of the war and the lives back home, covering the mundane, from conscription and wartime industry to the women's land army and the trenches.

The book uses first hand accounts and narratives to bring home the reality of just what went on during the years that would shape our country and our very own county. It is particularly interesting in underlying the part played in the war effort by Norfolk women.

From Victoria Cross winners to soldiers suffering from shell shock, it's all here in detail with plenty of photographs to illustrate the text.

Peter Steward MN 14801

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Editor's Corner

Emigrating To The United States

WHAT do you think of when you hear the term Mormon or the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints? Many people, with a small amount of knowledge of the religion, will think of America, possibly Brigham Young, probably the Osmond Family and certainly Family History. For the Mormons have a massive family history/ genealogy database which over the years has helped thousands of people to trace family trees. But did you know that many of today's members of the faith had Norfolk roots?

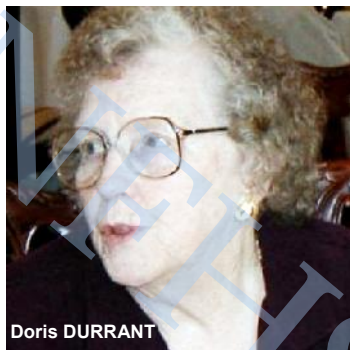
Just one of these was my second cousin Doris DURRANT (nee STEWARD) who married into the faith and left Norfolk for Provo in Utah just after the Second World War. Doris' story of how she left these shores for a new life is probably typical of many other converts. Doris was born and brought up in Norwich and as a young girl attended both Calvert Street Methodist Church and the Mormon Church in Park Lane. The church in Park Lane has an interesting history. A

tiny brick built chapel, it was designed by Augustus SCOTT and built at the expense of James SPILLINGS who was editor of the Eastern Daily Press Newspaper. SPILLINGS was a follower of Emmanuel SWEDENBORG, the 18th century Swedish theological

philosopher, who had a considerable following in Norwich which eventually declined. Within 20 years, the chapel was sold to the Mormons who worshipped there until moving to a larger building in Eaton,

where they still meet. Today the building is a private house, but the current owner hires it out for concerts and other events.

Doris met and married Cyril DURRANT, a confirmed Mormon, and they set off for the United States on the US vessel Washington in 1948. A list of passengers shows that Doris and Cyril, who were aged 28 and 30, travelled with their daughter Christine, who was one, and Cyril's mother Emma who was 61. They entered their new homeland in New York and then journeyed to Utah

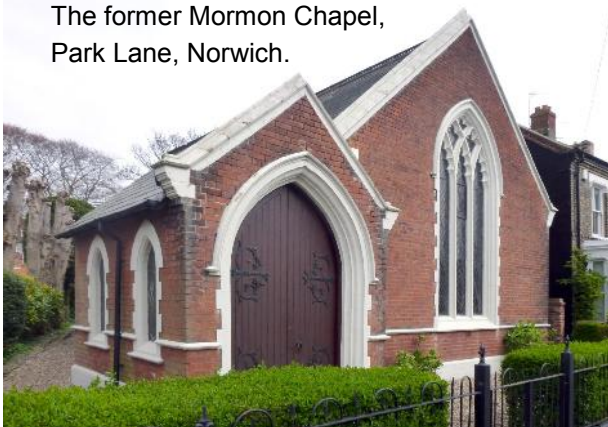


by train. In 2010 I travelled to Utah to meet Doris and many members of her family. After I returned to England, Doris often phoned and we had long conversations about Norwich fuelled by her remarkable memory and love "of the old country." She may have lived for 63 of her 91 years in America, but there were still traces of a Norfolk accent. What follows are Doris' memories of growing up in Norwich and what led her to leave our shores.

"My father's name was Arthur William STEWARD. He was born 28 December, 1893. His father's name was Arthur STEWARD, and he was also born in Norwich. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Rosy KELF. My mother's maiden name was Alice Harriet TUTTLE. She was born 18 January, 1893, in Norwich. Her father's name was Frederick TUTTLE and her mother's maiden name was Jeanette Elizabeth FOUNTAIN. I was a convert to the church, so I was not blessed in our LDS (Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints) Church, but was christened in the Methodist Church.

When we were very little girls, my two little sisters and I started Sunday School at the Methodist Church close by our home. It was held in the afternoon. We also attended evening services. At this time, my grandfather,

The former Mormon Chapel, Park Lane, Norwich.



Frederick TUTTLE, was superintendent of the Sunday School of the little branch in Norwich, of the LDS Church. As soon as my sisters and I were big enough to walk there, a lady who lived close by and who was a Latter-Day Saint, started to take us to Sunday School. It must have been two or three miles each way and a very long way for us to walk. We called the lady Auntie Mabel, and I recall that every few minutes we would say, "Are we half way there yet, Auntie Mabel?"

As I have mentioned, my grandfather was Sunday school superintendent, and I was very proud of him and enjoyed immensely attending Sunday school, (LDS in the morning and Methodist Sunday School in the afternoon). As I grew older, I began to realise there was a great difference in the two Sunday Schools I was attending. After much thought, study and prayer, I became a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day

Saints. I was 18 years old and was baptised on the 17 December, 1938 in our little chapel in the Norwich Branch in the British Mission. I was baptised by a missionary by the name of Francis PATTERSON and was confirmed by my grandfather, Frederick TUTTLE. What a wonderfully happy day that was. There were very few members of the church in Norwich, and I wanted everyone to know that I had become a member of the true church. I wanted them all to be as happy as I was.

Of course, I knew there would be much criticism. People had many strange ideas and views of our church and could not understand my joining the Mormon Church. At that time, I was working mostly with ladies much older than myself. I was very shy. I did not talk of my religion as I felt I had so much to learn and understand. I knew I would be asked many questions. When a lady who I worked with learned I was a Latter-Day Saint, she could hardly believe it. I recall so well how she bounded into the room and said, in a very loud voice: "Are you a Mormon?" It seemed as though you could hear a pin drop as everyone turned to me. I told her I was, and she was truly astounded and said she didn't know how I dared. She told how when she was a little girl, her mother threatened them that the Mormons would take them away if they were naughty. She said even then, and at this time she was middle aged, she



wouldn't dare walk by our chapel for fear someone would pull her in. In time, I was able to convince her that it was not like that and our church was very special and wonderful.

When I was in my early 20s, I was conscripted into the service, it being war time. I was in the ATS which was attached to the British Army. I did my training in Leicester, then moved to Derby. There were about 500 girls in our platoon. We lived in a huge old building, which had once been an orphanage. I was the only Latter-Day Saint there. We worked in an ordnance depot and worked long, hard hours. I had never been away from home before and was very homesick. One great blessing, we never had to work on a Sunday and were free to attend the church of our choice. Both in Leicester and Derby, I met wonderful saints. I will never forget their kindness

to me. Nor will I ever forget the wonderful spirit in those little branches.

During this time, I was writing to Cyril John DURRANT. He was a member of our Latter-Day Saints Church and of our little branch in Norwich. He was in the Medical Corps of the British Army at this time. We had been out together when he was stationed fairly close to home and before I went into the services. Now we

were writing to each other often. In fact, John (since going into the Army, he was called by his second name) wrote to me every day. By this

time, he was overseas, stationed in many places, amongst which were Ceylon, Iraq and India. After about nine months of service, I was released, as I had developed rheumatoid arthritis. This had settled in one foot and I had great difficulty walking for quite a while. After returning home and, with warmth, rest and care, the trouble gradually cleared up and I was able to work. I had a nice job in a large audit office, which I enjoyed immensely.

In 1945, John came home from overseas. He arrived in Norwich on VE Day. We started wedding arrangements at once, and were married in our little Norwich branch by our Branch President, Brother Alfred WOODHOUSE, the following week, just

nine days after John's return, on the 17 May 1945. After his leave, John had to return to his unit, but this time in England. I lived with his mother whilst he was away. Finally he had his release from the Army and returned home. The city of Norwich had been badly bombed and many, many homes were destroyed. Young people getting married lived with relatives, as no houses were available. Names of those

"It was a great joy to us to move into our own little home and greater joy when our first daughter was born on 7th February, 1947

needing homes were put on enormous lists at the City Hall. So it took years to get a house. We were more fortunate. My grandfather owned

some houses and, when some tenants moved out, he offered us a nice little house and helped us paint it. It was a great joy to us to move into our own little home and greater joy when our first daughter was born on 7 February, 1947. We named her Christine Dianne.

In October of that year, we knew there would soon be another baby. We had planned on going to America at some future date, and now decided we should go soon and while I could still travel. So many arrangements had to be made. Our furniture etc., all of which we had for such a little time, had to be sold. Finally all the arrangements were made and we moved into my parents' home to stay until our departure for America. They were happy yet sad

weeks in my parents' home. It was a happy home and lovely being with my parents but sad because we knew we would soon be leaving them.

We left Norwich on 12 February, 1948, by train with our family and friends to see us off. We went to Southampton and onto the boat the SS Washington. Everything on the boat was very nice, comfortable rooms and good food, little of which I could enjoy. I was very glad when we reached New York on the 21st February. John had enjoyed the voyage immensely, also his mother, who had come with us, and of course baby Christine, just past her first birthday, had a happy time wherever she was. We journeyed by train from New York to Salt Lake City. The journey had been very tiring for me, but I felt much better on the train. A crowd of friends were at Salt Lake to meet us and took us to one of their homes where we had a wonderful meal and visit with old friends, some of whom had preceded us to America. Some had known us in our little branch of the

church in Norwich."

Doris lived a long and full life in Utah, living firstly at Orem and then Provo where she stayed in the same house for the rest of her life. Doris and John had two more daughters (Marilyn and Jo-Anne) and a son (John). At the time of her death she still had a sister Elsie SHAILER living in Norwich. She also had 18 grandchildren and 50 great grandchildren (the number of which has since grown even more)

Doris DURRANT died in December 2011 at the age of 91. More of the story of Doris' life covering her time in America is available on my family web site at:

<http://www.stewardfamilyweb.co.uk>

Peter Steward MN 14801

Were you born in Norfolk but left for another part of the world at an early age? If so we would love to hear about your memories. Please send your stories to:

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New Members and Members Interests to 15th April 2015

Compiled by Jean Stangroom
Membership Secretary
email: membership@nfhs.co.uk



Welcome to the June edition of the *Norfolk Ancestor*.

By the time you receive this edition of the Norfolk Ancestor, a number of improvements will have been made at Kirby Hall. We will have photographs and an article on this in the September edition of the magazine.

Meanwhile, a reminder that membership renewals are due and we would appreciate receiving these as soon as possible. The easiest way to renew is through our website at <http://www.norfolkfh.org.uk>. Go to the top of the front page and log in. Then choose Renewal from the drop down menu. From there you can enter payment details. Please do not elect to join as a new member as this causes us problems.

We had a tremendous success at this year's Who Do You Think You Are ? event in Birmingham with a number of new members signing up. Unfortunately this could be our last fair unless somebody or a group of people come forward to take on the organisation and running of these events. If you would like to help please e-mail me at: fairs@nfhs.co.uk.

Members Interests Search Area Codes

KEY

CN = Central
NC = Norwich & District
NE = North East
NW = North West
SE = South East
SW = South West
YM = Gt Yarmouth



*Other areas
are identified by Chapman codes.
A copy of these can be obtained from Kirby Hall.*

New Members to 15th April 2015

The Society welcomes the following new members

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15477	Mrs E. C	UK	15500	Mrs D. Weavers	USA
15478	Mr M. A. Chambers	UK	15501	Ms C. Press	UK
15479	Mrs M. Thompson	UK	15502	Mrs R. Cole	NZ

Members Interests to 15th April 2015

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15139	ALLEN	NE	NFK	16C-20C	14823	BORTIS	YM	NFK	17C-18C
15139	ALLEN	YM	NFK	ALL	14989	BOUVET	ALL	CAM	ALL
15311	AMOS	CN	NFK	18C	12981	BOWTHORPE	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
3205	ANNISON	NC	NFK	18C-19C	15319	BRADFORD	ALL	NFK	ALL
14047	ARTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	6120	BRAY	NW	NFK	ALL
14047	ARTON	ALL	LIN	ALL	15018	BREEZE	ALL	NFK	ALL
14047	ARTON	ALL	CAM	ALL	14823	BREWSTER	SW	NFK	18C
12741	ASHLEY	ALL	NFK	ALL	15311	BRIDGES	NW	NFK	17C-18C
5724	ATTELSEY	ALL	NFK	15C-17C	15114	BROWN	YM	NFK	ALL
5724	ATTELSEY	ALL	NFK	15C-17C	4147	BROWNE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15075	AVELIN	ALL	CAM	15C-19C	14285	BROWNING	ALL	NFK	ALL
7501	AVES	SW	NFK	18C-19C	6240	BUCKENHAM	SW	NFK	ALL
7501	AVIS	SW	NFK	18C-19C	15304	BUCKLE	ALL	NFK	ALL
6240	AYTON	SW	NFK	ALL	15356	BULLEY	ALL	NFK	ALL
3205	BACON	NC	NFK	18C-19C	15276	BULLIMORE	ALL	NFK	ALL
6240	BALDERO(Y)	ALL	NFK	ALL	15311	BULLOCK	NE	NFK	18C
15311	BALDING	NW	NFK	18C	3205	BULLOCK	NE	NFK	18C-19C
14175	BANHAM	SE	NFK	18C-20C	3228	BULLY	ALL	NFK	ALL
11617	BARKER	ALL	NFK	18C-19C	15205	BURCH	ALL	NFK	ALL
539	BARNES	ALL	NFK	18C-19C	3228	BURLEIGH	ALL	NFK	ALL
15457	BARRETT	CN	NFK	ALL	13907	BURRAGE	ALL	NFK	ALL
14230	BATES	ALL	NFK	ALL	11617	BUSH	ALL	NFK	ALL
14230	BATES	ALL	NFK	ALL	11617	BUSH	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
14853	BAXTER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15151	BUTLER	ALL	NFK	ALL
15079	BAYES	CN	NFK	ALL	3223	BUTTIVANT	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	BEALS	ALL	NFK	ALL	15158	BUTTLE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15104	BEAN	NE	NFK	ALL	15319	CALLABY	ALL	NFK	ALL
5934	BEANE	ALL	NFK	ALL	9851	CARTER	SE	NFK	ALL
14823	BEDNALL	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	15291	CARTER	SE	NFK	15C-18C
15242	BEEVOR	ALL	NFK	18C-20C	4147	CATO(E)R	ALL	NFK	ALL
15311	BELL	NE	NFK	18C	6240	CAWTHORNE	SW	NFK	ALL
15270	BENTLEY	NW	NFK	ALL	6240	CHAMBERLAIN	SW	NFK	ALL
3195	BETTS	NC	NFK	16C-20C	10194	CHAMBERLYNE	NE	NFK	17C
14926	BIRCHA(U)M	NE	NFK	ALL	15291	CHAPLIN	SE	NFK	15C-18C
15290	BIRD	ALL	NFK	15C-17C	10539	CHAPMAN	NC	NFK	ALL
14844	BLOIS	ALL	NFK	ALL	6240	CHIFFIELD	ALL	NFK	ALL
15140	BLYTH	ALL	NFK	15C-18C	15356	CHRISTMAS	ALL	NFK	ALL
6768	BLYTH	NC	NFK	17C-20C	15311	CLARK	SW	NFK	18C-19C
15151	BOLTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	14819	CLARKE	SW	NFK	18C
15319	BONE	ALL	NFK	ALL	15485	CLARKE	ALL	NFK	ALL
14285	BORDERICK	ALL	NFK	ALL	15109	COCK	SW	NFK	ALL

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15051	COE	ALL	NFK	ALL	15480	GALEY	NC	NFK	18C-19C
3195	COLLINS	NC	NFK	17C-20C	15206	GALLAWAY	SW	NFK	15C-18C
15303	COLLISON	ALL	NFK	18C-20C	3205	GARMAN	NC	NFK	19C
12741	CONSTABLE	ALL	NFK	ALL	15080	GARNER	ALL	NFK	ALL
9884	COOKE	ALL	NFK	19C-20C	15087	GARNER	NC	NFK	ALL
15322	COOPER	ALL	NFK	ALL	8511	GARRAD	SE	NFK	ALL
15421	COOPER	SW	NFK	ALL	3320	GARRARD	ALL	NFK	ALL
14230	COPLIN	ALL	NFK	ALL	15175	GATHERCOLE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15139	CRASKE WEBB	NE	NFK	15C-20C	5934	GENT	ALL	NFK	ALL
15311	CRISP	NW	NFK	17C-18C	15152	GIBBONS	NE	NFK	20C
5934	CUSHION	ALL	NFK	ALL	15179	GILBERT	CN	NFK	ALL
6240	DAINES	SW	NFK	ALL	15179	GILBERT	ALL	NFK	ALL
6240	DAVY	SW	NFK	ALL	15141	GODFREY	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	DAVY	YM	NFK	ALL	15356	GOLDSMITH	ALL	NFK	ALL
15311	DAW	NW	NFK	18C	4297	GOODINGS	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	DAWSON	ALL	NFK	ALL	8511	GORRO(R)D	SE	NFK	ALL
15484	DAY(I)NES	ALL	NFK	15C-19C	14481	GOULD	CN	NFK	16C-18C
14175	DE VAUX	ALL	NFK	18C-20C	15311	GREEN	NE	NFK	18C
14175	DEVAUX	ALL	NFK	18C-20C	14175	GREEN	NW	NFK	18C-20C
14175	DEVERAUX	ALL	NFK	18C-20C	14805	GREEN	YM	NFK	ALL
4147	DEWING	ALL	NFK	ALL	15356	GREENACRE	ALL	NFK	ALL
8745	DREWERY	ALL	NFK	ALL	15178	GREENGRASS	ALL	NFK	ALL
15421	DYARSON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15290	GRIM(P)SON	ALL	NFK	15C-16C
15099	DYE	ALL	NFK	15C-18C	13982	GRIMSON	NE	NFK	ALL
15104	EASTO(W)	NE	NFK	ALL	15290	GRIMSTON(E)	ALL	NFK	15C-16C
14823	ELLISTON	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	15345	GRIX	NE	NFK	18C-20C
14175	EM(M)ERSON	NW	NFK	18C-20C	6854	GROOM	SE	NFK	18C-20C
15050	ENGLEDOW	ALL	NFK	ALL	12750	GROUT	ALL	NFK	ALL
6120	EVANS	NW	NFK	ALL	15421	GROVE	SW	NFK	ALL
6120	EVENS	NW	NFK	ALL	15158	HABERTON	ALL	NFK	ALL
14951	FAIRMAN	ALL	NFK	ALL	14175	HAMMOND	NW	NFK	18C-20C
6240	FEAVERYEAR	ALL	NFK	ALL	12741	HARDY	ALL	NFK	ALL
15311	FISH	NE	NFK	18C	3205	HARMAN	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
15304	FITT	ALL	NFK	ALL	15198	HARRISON	NE	NFK	17C-19C
7501	FLAXMAN	NW	NFK	18C-19C	14459	HARRISON	ALL	NFK	ALL
14175	FLOOD	NW	NFK	17C-20C	1356	HARVEY	NC	NFK	19C-20C
4571	FORDER	ALL	NFK	ALL	14230	HASTINGS	ALL	NFK	ALL
4147	FOX	ALL	NFK	ALL	15079	HAYES	ALL	NFK	ALL
14175	FRANCIS	SE	NFK	18C-20C	6854	HAYTHORPE	ALL	NFK	ALL
11810	FRANKLAND	ALL	NFK	ALL	10789	HEARN(E)	ALL	NFK	ALL
10860	FRANKLIN	ALL	NFK	ALL	15303	HEAZEL	ALL	NFK	ALL
15081	FRANKLING	NW	NFK	18C-20C	15453	HERRING	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	FROST	YM	NFK	ALL	14656	HERRING	NW	NFK	18C
12730	FROST	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	14175	HEWETT	NC	NFK	18C-20C
14175	GAGE	NW	NFK	17C-20C	14175	HEWITT	NC	NFK	18C-20C
15290	GAGER	ALL	NFK	16C	14926	HEWITT	NE	NFK	ALL

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15303	HILTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15306	MILLIGAN	ALL	NFK	18C
14823	HINES	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	15485	MINDHAM	NW	NFK	ALL
15167	HOLDEN	ALL	NFK	ALL	3205	MINISTER	NC	NFK	18C
15457	HOLDEN	ALL	NFK	ALL	12741	MITCHELL	ALL	NFK	ALL
15319	HOLMES	ALL	NFK	ALL	15160	MOORE	NC	NFK	19C
14285	HONEYWOOD	ALL	NFK	ALL	13982	MOSS	ALL	NFK	ALL
539	HOWARD	ALL	NFK	ALL	539	MULLINGER	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
14656	HOWLETT	ALL	NFK	ALL	15319	MURRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL
6240	HUGGINS	SW	NFK	ALL	9851	MURTON	SE	NFK	ALL
5076	HUMPHREY	ALL	NFK	17C-20C	15457	MUSK	ALL	NFK	ALL
13809	HUNT	ALL	NFK	ALL	6240	NAPTHEN	SW	NFK	ALL
15399	HUNWICKS	ALL	NFK	ALL	15109	NEWTON	SW	NFK	ALL
10789	HURN	ALL	NFK	ALL	14549	NEWTON	NW	NFK	ALL
14230	HURRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL	15158	NOBBS	ALL	NFK	ALL
14230	HURRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL	15146	PAGE	NE	NFK	19C-20C
15399	JARY	ALL	NFK	ALL	12981	PAINTER	NE	NFK	18C-19C
15122	JOHNSON	ALL	NFK	ALL	14636	PALMER	SE	NFK	ALL
14285	JUDE	ALL	NFK	ALL	10789	PARKER	ALL	NFK	ALL
15158	JUNIPER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15240	PHILLIPS	ALL	NFK	17C-20C
14047	KATES	ALL	NFK	18C-19C	12730	PHILLIPS	ALL	NFK	17C-20C
15480	KERRIDGE	NC	NFK	17C-18C	15355	PLATT	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	KERRISON	ALL	NFK	ALL	13849	PLAYFORD	ALL	NFK	15C-18C
1356	KIDDELL	NC	NFK	16C-20C	6120	FLOWRIGHT	NW	NFK	ALL
15176	KING	NC	NFK	17C-20C	15421	PLUMB	ALL	NFK	ALL
3195	KING	ALL	NFK	17C-20C	15080	POOLEY	ALL	NFK	ALL
13373	KNIGHTS	ALL	NFK	ALL	14230	PORTER	ALL	NFK	ALL
13595	KNIGHTS	ALL	NFK	ALL	15185	POTTER	ALL	NFK	ALL
6854	KNIGHTS	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	6120	PURT	NW	NFK	ALL
14285	KNOLLER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15075	QUANTRILL	SW	NFK	ALL
3228	LAND	ALL	NFK	ALL	11617	QUANTRILL	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
9851	LANGLEY	SE	NFK	ALL	15248	QUANTRILL	ALL	NFK	ALL
15306	LEVERETT	ALL	NFK	18C-19C	14645	QUEVILLART	ALL	NFK	18C-20C
3228	LILLYSTONE	ALL	NFK	ALL	15399	RALPH	ALL	NFK	17C-20C
14823	LUCKEY	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	14823	RAMPLIN	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
15356	LYNN	ALL	NFK	ALL	15139	RAYNER	ALL	NFK	ALL
14844	MADDISON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15480	READ	NC	NFK	ALL
3228	MAFFREY	ALL	NFK	ALL	15290	REEVE	ALL	NFK	17C
15340	MALLOM	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	14645	REYNOLDS	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
15104	MARTEN	NE	NFK	ALL	15485	RINGWOOD	NW	NFK	ALL
14823	MARTIN	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	15485	RIX	NW	NFK	ALL
15104	MARTIN(S)	NE	NFK	ALL	15320	ROBERSON	ALL	NFK	ALL
15356	MASON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15291	ROBINSON	ALL	NFK	18C
14926	MAYSTONE	NE	NFK	ALL	14285	RUDKIN	ALL	NFK	15C-18C
15311	MELTON	SW	NFK	18C	15352	RUSSELL	ALL	NFK	ALL
5934	MILES	ALL	NFK	ALL	10539	SAUNDERS	ALL	NFK	ALL
15306	MILLICAN	ALL	NFK	18C-19C	1356	SCARLES	NC	NFK	17C-20C

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15457	SCRANCHER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15080	TYRRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL
6854	SEDGES	NC	NFK	ALL	15024	TYRRELL	NC	NFK	15C-18C
539	SHELDRAKE	ALL	NFK	ALL	14285	UTTING	ALL	NFK	ALL
15158	SHICKLE	ALL	NFK	ALL	14989	VICE	SW	NFK	ALL
13267	SHIPPERS	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	14989	WISE	SW	NFK	ALL
12741	SMITH	ALL	NFK	ALL	14989	WISE DE LOU	ALL	NFK	ALL
3195	SMITH	NC	NFK	17C-20C	5724	VOTIER	ALL	NFK	15C-17C
15380	SNARE	ALL	NFK	ALL	14989	VYSE	SW	NFK	ALL
15200	SPALDING	SW	NFK	ALL	15158	WALPOLE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15385	SPINKS	SW	NFK	ALL	15103	WALSHAM	ALL	NFK	ALL
9851	SPURDINGS	SE	NFK	ALL	14823	WALTON	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
13621	STANTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15075	WARD	SW	NFK	15C-19C
3195	STANGROOM	NC	NFK	16C-20C	15255	WARD	NE	NFK	19C-20C
3195	STANGRUME	NC	NFK	16C-17C	14230	WARD	ALL	NFK	ALL
15075	STEBBINGS	ALL	NFK	ALL	14285	WARNES	ALL	NFK	ALL
14696	STERRY	ALL	NFK	ALL	15035	WARREN	NW	NFK	18C-19C
15269	STURMAN	ALL	NFK	ALL	15183	WATERFIELD	NC	NFK	ALL
15413	TALBOT	SE	NFK	ALL	3195	WATSON	YM	NFK	15C-16C
15308	TAYLOR	ALL	NFK	19C-20C	3195	WATTS	YM	NFK	15C-16C
15308	TAYLOR	ALL	NFK	ALL	14823	WELHAM	ALL	NFK	17C-18C
1356	TAYLOR	NC	NFK	19C-20C	15311	WELLS	NW	NFK	17C-18C
14175	TAYLOR	SE	NFK	18C-20C	15151	WEYER	ALL	NFK	17C-18C
15352	THACKER	ALL	NFK	ALL	11475	WHIFFEN	SW	NFK	ALL
15255	THACKER	YM	NFK	19C-20C	4959	WHITER	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
15255	THACKER	NC	NFK	20C	14823	WHITING	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
14823	THIRKETTLE	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	15035	WICK	NW	NFK	18C-19C
3228	THORNTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15388	WIGG	NC	NFK	17C-19C
6240	THURLOWE	ALL	NFK	ALL	3205	WILLIAMSON	NE	NFK	18C-19C
15141	THURSTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15007	WILSON	YM	NFK	18C-19C
13692	TILLETT	ALL	NFK	ALL	15152	WILTSHIRE	NE	NFK	20C
15063	TIPPLE	CN	NFK	ALL	10194	WISKER	ALL	NFK	ALL
12969	TOLMAN	ALL	NFK	ALL	10194	WISKER	ALL	NFK	ALL
15017	TOOKE	ALL	NFK	ALL	15188	WITTERICK	ALL	NFK	16C-18C
14047	TOOLEY	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	15188	WITTRICK	ALL	NFK	16C-18C
12741	TOWEL	ALL	NFK	ALL	14175	WODEHOUSE	NC	NFK	18C-20C
12741	TOWEL	ALL	NFK	ALL	15176	WOODCOCK	NC	NFK	17C-20C
4295	TOWNSHEND	NC	NFK	19C-20C	15263	WOODCOCK	ALL	NFK	ALL
15104	TROREY	NE	NFK	ALL	14175	WOODHOUSE	NC	NFK	18C-20C
15104	TRORY	NE	NFK	ALL	15093	WOODS	SE	NFK	18C-20C
15286	TUCK	ALL	NFK	ALL	10539	WOODS	ALL	NFK	ALL
15262	TUNMORE	ALL	NFK	ALL	14230	WOODS	ALL	NFK	ALL
15141	TURNER	ALL	NFK	ALL	14175	WOOLTERTON	ALL	NFK	ALL
14285	TURRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL	14175	WOOLTORTON	ALL	NFK	17C-20C
14175	TYLER	SE	NFK	18C-20C	4295	WORTS	NC	NFK	17C-18C
15024	TYRELL	NC	NFK	ALL	15356	WRIGHT	ALL	NFK	ALL
14285	TYRRELL	ALL	NFK	ALL	15020	WYMER	ALL	NFK	ALL

DNA - Two Case Studies

IN the March edition of The Norfolk Ancestor we asked for examples of DNA testing for genealogical purposes. We had a good response. Here Michael BASSEY and David TRUE relate their experiences. Michael takes up the story.

Case Study One

I have just learned, from DNA analysis, that my BASEY direct line male ancestors were Saxons.

Dribbling some saliva into a bottle and sending it off to BritainsDNA (plus a fee) gave this result: "Your YDNA Haplogroup is I-S24. Your YDNA marker is SAXON and your ancestors were amongst the Germanic people who invaded England from the 5th century onwards. Haplogroup I-S24 concentrates in the area of modern Germany now known as Niedersachsen, Lower Saxony. More than 10% of all modern Saxons carry your marker and their homeland encompasses the valleys of the rivers Elbe and Weser, one of the most fertile parts of the great Northern European Plain."

My male family name was BASEY, but changed to BASSEY when my great grandmother Louisa BASEY (née POWELL) registered my grandfather's birth in 1874 and – because her father didn't believe girls should be educated and so she couldn't read – didn't spot that the registrar had written it with a double 's'. The earliest BASEY records in my family tree are John (c1660-1711), his son Robert (b1698), his son John (1727-1760) and his son Charles (1751-1829). They all lived in Hingham – a few miles west of Norwich – but Charles moved with his family to London around 1800.

BASEY is originally predominantly a Norfolk name. Analysis of English IGI records of births/christenings from 1561 to 1799 (covering many parishes, but with gaps) found 165 BASEY entries in Norfolk, 12 in London and 24 in 12 other counties. In the 1841 census there were 118 folk with the surname BASEY in Norfolk, 92 in London, 88 in Essex, 35 in Kent and 169 scattered among 30 other English counties. The most likely origin of this name, which may go back to the 13th century when surnames began to be introduced, is 'base-born' meaning illegitimate and father probably unknown. Whether there was one common ancestor of people called BASEY or many we can't tell, but the DNA evidence is that at least some of us have a male line going back to a Saxon coming across the sea and settling here.

NOTE - In the Autumn 2009 issue of Norfolk Ancestor Michael set out what he has discovered about the BASEYS of Hingham).

Michael Bassey (bassey355@btinternet.com) MN11783

Case Study Two

David TRUE admitted that his results have answered some questions but posed others as he takes up the story.

"I received my Ancestry DNA results earlier than expected which could mean that the take up in the UK was not as great as had been expected. I received a 25 page report which included potted histories of the different regions and a number of pretty pictures that possibly could have been dispensed with.

So what did I get for my £99 plus £20 postage? The scheme does not go back beyond 1,000 years at the most (Ancestry are a bit vague about this) and I would think that my test did not get back that far. The tests inform me that I have ancestry from five different regions which are: Great Britain (76%), Ireland (15%), Finland/North West Russia (5%), Scandinavia (3%) and Caucasus (less than 1%).

To say that 76% of my DNA comes from Great Britain is not particularly helpful and rather confusing. I had hoped that separate figures would be provided for the various possible elements making up that 76%, such as Roman/Saxon/Angle/Norman/Viking/Celtic, etc. but clearly these tests relate to a period when my ancestors had become "English". The report says that the people living in the Great Britain region are more admixed than most other regions. A typical native of Great Britain has only 60% of his DNA from that area, and some as little as 41%. So, I have more GB DNA than average. All this becomes mathematically complicated – one doesn't know what different DNA elements are contained in a person with 100% GB DNA.

Under "Other regions commonly seen in people native to the Great Britain region" we have Ireland, Western Europe, Scandinavia and Iberian Peninsula of any consequence followed to a lesser extent by Italy/Greece, Eastern Europe, Finland/NW Russia, Caucasus and European Jewish. So, is this referring to my Celtic, Norman, Saxon, etc. elements included in the 76%? Or does it refer to the separate elements below?

Ireland - My first reaction was that this was residual Celtic DNA from the tribes in Britain before the Romans came, and after. So, some Iceni. Dobunni and Brigantes ancestry? I will indeed have such ancestry but this 15% isn't it, for two reasons. Firstly the tests do not go back 2,000 years and secondly if Iceni, etc. DNA had come up then so would Saxon, etc, DNA.

This is a large portion of my DNA and has to be relatively recent. If two people with dissimilar DNA marry, then surely only half of any particular DNA will appear in their child? This would mean that this Irish connection would be only three generations back – one of my great grandfathers or great grandmothers. That would be assuming that the Irish ancestor is 100% from Ireland. The report covers itself by saying that this DNA is also found in France

(presumably Brittany) and England (presumably Wales). A typical native of Ireland has 95% of his DNA from that area. This Irish connection is news to me – a reinvestigation required.

Finland/NW Russia - So 5% of my DNA comes from this area which also includes the Baltic States and, surprisingly, Sweden. I find it difficult to believe I have this DNA and in a noticeable amount. In this case I could be back five generations to one of my 3x great grandparents. This again is assuming that the Finnish ancestor is 100% from Finland/NW Russia. A typical native of Finland/NW Russia has 99% of his DNA from that area. Again more investigation is required.

Scandinavia -3% DNA from Scandinavia is not quite so surprising but still unknown to me. This could be about six generations back. A typical native of Scandinavia has 84% of his DNA from that area. Again more investigation needed.

Caucasus -This is not much more than a trace element at something under 1%. The Caucasus is the area between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea and comprises, in total or in part, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. I really can't imagine how I've acquired DNA from here. Neither can I imagine how I'm ever going to find the culprit or culprits. A typical native of the Caucasus has 83% of his DNA from that area.

With the report came a considerable list of people whose DNA is a close match to mine. In the 4th to 6th cousin list there are three where it says "confidence extremely high" (all female) and four that are "confidence very high" (all male). In the 5th to 8th cousin list there are 43 people all "confidence high" (21 male and 22 female). So, overall there are equal number of males and females - coincidental, no doubt. A lot of these are in the United States as one might expect. I think I'll just wait and see if anyone contacts me.

This DNA test has brought up plenty of matters that I may never find the answers to. I was somewhat surprised that the report dealt with geographical areas rather than haplogroups but generally I suppose they probably come to the same thing. This could also become extremely complicated with hopelessly fractionalised DNA.

It was an interesting exercise, but you have to be prepared for spanners being thrown into the works, and for the information not being particularly precise. Ancestry have built in quite a few "escape doors", and clearly this is not an exact science. The report needs to explain things in more detail, and if you start thinking too hard about it, it can become very confusing. It might be thought that this test is just skimming the surface and that further delving back in time is required. No doubt this would involve greater expense.

We will continue our look at DNA testing in the September edition.

David True MN 3518

Dragoons Photographed in Norwich -1903



THIS is perhaps the only photograph of the officers of the 4th Provisional Regiment of Dragoons, taken in Norwich in August 1903 shortly before they were transferred to Aldershot. Seated third from the right is Major Robert John SPURRELL, a relative of mine, who had recently returned from South Africa, where he fought with the 5th Royal Irish Lancers in the Boer War.

He was born at Bessingham, near Cromer, and, while stationed in India in the 1890s, sent a bear back to his father's farm. The bear was kept in one of the outbuildings, but, after attacking a villager, it was put down. Robert was buried at Bessingham in 1929, where the east window of the church was erected in his memory.

Photographed with him here are Back Row (left to right)- Captain BROWNING (Bays), Captain PURVIS (4th Hussars), Captain KING, Lieutenant FERNIE (Bays), Lieutenant OPPENHEIMER (Bays), Lieutenant BORWICK (Scots Greys), Lieutenant McCOMBIE (Scots Greys). Front Row (left to right) Major BRITTLEBANK (Bays), Major MULLENS (Bays), Lieutenant Colonel FANSHAWE (Bays), Major SPURRELL (5th Lancers), Captain WARD (Bays), Lieutenant PARKER (Scots Greys).

Jonathan Spurrell MN 10543

Privilege and the Privy

As part of his family research John Harman has been looking at atrocious conditions existing in the Blofield area in the 19th Century. Here he looks at those living conditions. His wife's mother's ancestors were GRIMSONS who lived mainly in Lingwood at that time.

HARRY Negus BURROUGHES, a Member of Parliament from 1837 to 1857 and the "squire" (still then sometimes described as "Lord of the Manor") of North Burlingham, had his seat at Burlingham Hall and owned extensive land around the parish. By 1864 he had become the landlord of four run-down cottages, typical of many in the county at the time.

The Norfolk News of 17 October 1863, carried a report of an ongoing investigative survey into the condition of sanitary provision in Norfolk villages that one of its journalists was conducting. In relating the survey's findings Robert LEE, in his book "Unquiet Country" reports what the journalist had found in Corpusty: "One cottage door after another opened onto a scene of deplorable overcrowding. Most cottagers shared toilets with several other families, and such privies as there were emptied into the same foul watercourse from which they drew their water."

LEE then summarises a later part of the original account as follows: "Still.' He (a villager identified as P.K) lowered his voice. 'I reckon we're lucky. Try next door.' P held the door open for the reporter and inclined his head towards the next cottage down the lane. There the reporter made the most telling of all

his encounters in Corpusty. Grey, bent and careworn, an old woman at 36, A.J., reluctantly found it within herself to reveal the full horror of what living in these conditions could mean. 'I've lost seven children, sir. Three previous and four ... four of my babies this last summer, sir.' The reporter made his excuses and left. Ann Jarvis was not exaggerating. Within little more than a week in early May 1863 she and her husband Josiah buried four of their children - ten, eight, six and two years old.

The village of Corpusty is only 25 miles northwest of North Burlingham and well within the area covered by the Norfolk News, but just over a year later the Blofeld Union sanitary inspector, a Mr CLARKE advised his Board of Guardians that two or three properties around North Burlingham, in the nearby Hemblington and South Walsham parishes, all owned by Henry BURROUGHES, were in a similar wretched state. But Mr BURROUGHES chose to do nothing to remedy the matter - and it escalated. So the Guardians instructed Mr CLARKE to take the complaint to the Petty Assize where it was heard on Monday 6 September 1864.

An article in The Times of 17 September 1864 describes the issue:

"Mr. BURROUGHES was the owner of three cottages at a village called Hemblington, and of another cottage at South Walsham. The Hemblington cottages, containing two rooms apiece, were inhabited by three families, numbering twenty-two persons, the other was occupied by a man and his wife, two grown-up sons, a grown-up daughter, and her illegitimate child. Not one of these cottages was furnished with a privy; the three former had two holes "within a short distance of them"; the last mentioned had "a hole in the garden where the refuse was put". The premises were in a wretched state generally, the thatch all broken away, the water pouring into the pent-up room below."

At a lawyer-led adversarial hearing, fully reported in the Norfolk News of Saturday 10 September, the magistrates found for the sanitary inspector, and ordered Mr BURROUGHES to remedy the nuisance, at the same time making a costs order against him. But instead of complying, Mr BURROUGHES, at the next Quarter Sessions, appealed the magistrates' judgement, his London barrister arguing a point of law that gave The Norfolk News of 28 January 1865 a field day: "It would almost seem that Mr. BURROUGHES was more anxious to die rich than to die respected, for he resisted every application - whether in the form of request or summon - to abate the nuisance complained of. He took a technical objection to the Magistrates' order, alleging that the evil proved to exist was only of negative sort. Not the presence of a wrong thing,

but the absence of a right and necessary thing constituted the alleged grievance. He could not, Mr. BURROUGHES contended by the mouth of his Counsel, be fined for what was not. He drew a distinction between sins of omission and of commission. Of the former he might be morally guilty, but the Act of Parliament - at least the clause under which it was proposed to convict him - did not reach his case."

This argument cut little ice at the Quarter sessions and the BURROUGHES' appeal was dismissed. But what gave the Norfolk News the opportunity to out-thunder The Thunderer was the fact that Mr BURROUGHES had ignored the decision: "The Magistrates' order, having been confirmed after much trouble and expense, has been suffered to remain a dead letter - just as much dead as if the Quarter Sessions had quashed it. What Counsel could not do with all their technical appliances, the broad thumb of the Squire has, it seems, accomplished. The local authorities are motionless. The Guardians dare not do any more. The nuisance remains as much a nuisance as ever - the order for its removal remains as much an order as ever. But another order has come from the Superior Court of Burlingham Hall, commanding the Guardians to set at nought the law, to defy Magistrates, Quarter Sessions, and humanity, for he of the ten thousand acres, more or less, will have his mind - fiat his will - ruat what may. The Guardians of Blofield - immortal men every one - have yet not soul enough to stir under the pressure

of the broad Burlingham thumb. They have - many of them, no doubt - a lively recollection of leases, of petty covenants, which men given to technicalities may enforce with a vengeance. And so the lord of Burlingham becomes the lord of all the Union."

Even then, the "broad Burlingham thumb" attempted to exert even more pressure. The Norfolk News edition of 29th October 1864 reported a meeting of the Blofeld Guardians which, after its routine business considered the re-election of Mr Samuel CLARKE, the sanitary inspector who had first brought the matter to the Guardians' attention: "The Rev. T. L. FELLOWES moved that the Inspector be re-appointed, and passed a well-deserved eulogium on the manner in which Mr. CLARKE had executed his duties during the past two years." He went on to point out the increase in the number of vaccinations that Mr CLARKE had accomplished. "Mr. R. GILLETT seconded the appointment, and remarked on the greatly improved sanitary condition of his parish (Halvergate). Before the Inspector was appointed, the clergyman, with himself and the other parish officers, had tried to remove sundry nuisances, but had failed from want of proper authority to enforce their suggestions." But the re-election was not allowed to go unopposed: Mr. TUTHILL of Southwood, and Mr. R. BROWNE of Reedham, [farmers of 500+ acres and employing about 18 men] formally moved and seconded an amendment, 'That the Inspector's services should be dispensed with', a

strategy that caused a lengthy intervention from another Guardian, Dr. DALRYMPLE, during which he "reviewed the progress of sanitary reform, and the stay of sundry epidemics, and glanced at the improved state of our hospitals, barracks, workhouses, and jails. He argued that promoting cleanliness in the hundred would ultimately be an exeat saving to the ratepayers".

Henry BURROUGHES, himself a Guardian, began his counter with a rather trivial debating point. He "could not see what the state of the barracks and jails had to do with the condition of cottages in the rural district". He then tried a procedural approach by reading opinions "from the Justices of the Peace some opinions as to who should be the prosecutor bringing sanitary defaulters before the justices." Finally, he "made personal attack on the Rev. T. L. FELLOWES, and said that that gentleman never displayed any zeal in the cause of improved cottage accommodation and drainage till two years ago, when one of his own children was seized with a fever of which it died." BURROUGHES' attack was rebutted by Mr READ, the chairman of the Guardians, who pointed out that "All who knew Mr. FELLOWES, knew that sanitary reform had been a favourite hobby of the Rev. gentleman for many years, and that it was only when a fearful epidemic raged in Beighton and the surrounding villages, that the Board of Guardians hearkened to him and appointed an Inspector. Eventually the votes were taken, when there appeared for Mr. CLARKE 20, against 18. The

minority were Mr. H. N. BURROUGHES and his six tenants Messrs. SIBEL, WESTON, MOORE, R. ALDOUS, J. A ALDOUS, and BROUGHTON. Mr. GOULDER of Woodbastwick was the only guardian present who did not vote.

So Mr BURROUGHES and his tenant farmers constituted rather more than a third of the unsuccessful opposition to Samuel CLARKE'S re-election and, taken with TUTHILL and BROWNE, farmers of large areas and employing a considerable number of men, many of whom would have lived in cottages owned or leased by the farmers, the whole action provides evidence that the property owning interest was reluctant to accept that their workers deserved sanitary living conditions.

But Mr. BURROUGHES had not quite finished. He "then commenced defending himself against the attacks of "The Times". He next proceeded to lecture certain ex-officio Guardians for attending the board only when they wished to carry any particular point. Dr. DALRYMPLE replied that he certainly only attended when sanitary measures came before the Guardians; that he considered was the subject he best understood, and he should continue to give his attendance whenever such matters were discussed. The board broke up, leaving the Squire and the Doctor in a long and apparently friendly argument as to the state of some cottages that Mr. BURROUGHES had recently bought.

Further though re-elected, Mr CLARKE did not escape scot free: "We may add (the Norfolk News reported) that Mr.

Inspector CLARKE'S salary is now £30 a year. Previously, he was paid £32 as Inspector, £12 for his travelling expenses, and certain allowances for vaccinations. The present sum is to include all ordinary expenses of every kind."

Nevertheless, Mr CLARKE had what almost amounted to a last word. In October 1865 there was a Presentation to Inspector Clarke: "On Tuesday evening 24 October 1865, several gentlemen met at the Crown and Angel Inn, St. Stephen's, for the purpose of presenting Inspector CLARKE with a purse containing sixty guineas, in testimony of his zealous and impartial services as a public officer. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. THOMS, who making the presentation referred to Mr. CLARKE'S services as sanitary inspector, showing how actively he had carried out the duties of his office without regard to the position or influence of those with whom he had been brought in to contact, and adverting also to the manly and courageous, but unsuccessful course, which he took with regard to certain cottage property belonging to Mr. H. N. BURROUGHES.

The presentation, Mr. THOMS said had been subscribed to by the poor as well as those in the middle and higher classes of life, one member of parliament being amongst the number, and evidenced in some degree the feeling of the public generally with regard to Inspector CLARKE'S services."

John Harman, MN 15027

Notes and Queries

This is the area given over to society members. If you have a query or a nugget of interest please send it to us along with your membership number and e-mail details so that other members can contact you. Non members can also raise a query for a small payment. Details of this can be found on page 63.

Thomas Cyril BUCK

I have in my possession, from a charity shop, a framed photo and military service inscription for Thomas Cyril BUCK, First World War soldier from Frettenham. If anyone is a relative of his or is interested I can forward it to where it may be more appreciated than collecting dust in a shop here, in West Yorkshire.

Tony Cree - ajcree@gmail.com

John Nugent SMYTH

I am researching my Great. Great.Grandfather who was John Nugent SMYTH. He was married to Mary SCOTT in 1798 in Norwich on 1 May. She was the daughter of Thomas and Anne Elizabeth SCOTT of Norwich. He was an ensign to the 9th Foot in 1787 based in Norwich. I know John Nugent SMYTH died in St Mary's Isles of Scilly in 1838 as the last military Lieutenant Governor of the Isles but have drawn a blank as to his birth. Could you help, please? I have been looking hard for five years, have been down some wrong tracks and have got nowhere. My address is: 4 Downs Road, Istead Rise, Gravesend, DA13 9HE.Phone 01474 83 2220.

Heather Frost (nee Smyth) MN15452

More on A Grisly Find

Regarding the Sad Case and A Grisly Find article in March Ancestor, the poorly sister Dulcie was my mother-in-law and lived into her 90s. Each year Dulcie placed flowers on her sister's grave at Colby. As a suicide the body at Colby was taken round the back of the churchyard, lifted over the wall and buried at the back of the church. Margaret CLARKE was beautiful with black hair. At Tuttington she was known as Black Beauty. Her mother Hannah CLARKE sobbed bitterly over the loss although Margaret was one of 18 children

John Tripp MN 2552

The First Norfolk VC

Roy Scott's article on Norfolk Victoria Cross winners in the March Ancestor has reminded me of my relative who was the first Norfolk person to be awarded this most coveted military award. My WARD ancestors all came from Harleston in

Norfolk and Weybread and Horham villages just across the border in Suffolk. On my first visit to Harleston in 1985, a call at the Post Office revealed the existence of a Harleston Historical Society and that one member worked at a nearby shop. A chat with the member revealed that a namesake of mine born in Harleston had won the Victoria Cross and had been the subject of some research by one of their members, Kathy NEWBY. I was soon on Kathy's doorstep and she produced an A4 binder containing her research, including the fact that Henry WARD VC was buried in Malvern.

I was liaising on my research with my uncle Tom WARD who lived in Los Angeles and he wrote to Malvern Council asking if they knew that they had a VC in the cemetery and did they have any information on him? They didn't, but his letter prompted research by a Malvern local historian, Mrs Chris BANNISTER, and culminated in a splendid 40 page booklet detailing Henry Ward's life.

My own research has included visits to the Highlanders Museum in Inverness where Henry's medal is displayed, the Residency and Martiniere in Lucknow, India, where Henry won his VC and a visit to his grave and the museum in Malvern to meet author Chris BANNISTER. In Lucknow I was able to retrace the steps taken by Henry Ward as he rescued and saved the life of Major General HAVELOCK and to visit the local museum there. Some of the Residency still exists as a ruin 150 years later.

Henry WARD VC is the Great Grandson of Simon WARD born 1746 in Horham. I am the 3xGreat Grandson of the same Simon WARD. Henry WARD VC had two daughters but no sons - hence no direct descendants with the WARD surname.

Paul Ward MN1085

Paul has kindly donated a copy of the booklet Henry Ward VC by Chris Bannister to Kirby Hall

Henry 1,2,3,4,5.....

My 5x great uncle, Frederick William WATERING (1797-1867, son of Robert WATERING and Sarah COAN), married Hannah WOODCOCK (1798-1852) at Norwich (St Martin at Oak) on 26 March 1817. Between them they were obviously determined to have a son named Henry, for of the 11 children Hannah was to bear over the next 18 or so years no fewer than five were named Henry. All five died before their third birthday. They had only one other son (whom Frederick named after himself) and five daughters so in that sense their Henry quest failed. Can anyone match or beat a family from their own research with five children of the same name all dying in infancy or childhood?

Alan Harper MN 13133

Group Reports

Correspondence about individual groups and meetings should be addressed to the following organisers:

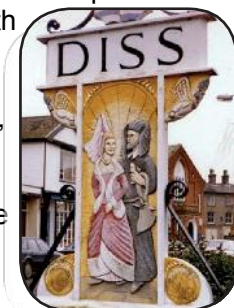
South Norfolk: Mrs Betty Morley, 'Thwaites', Fersfield, Diss, Norfolk IP22 2BP

London: Miss Mary Seeley, Flat 3, Butterfield House, 7 Allen Road, London N16 8SB

Email: mary975@btinternet.com (home) and ms28@soas.ac.uk (work).

South Norfolk Group Reports by Betty Morley

OUR speaker at the Diss Group meeting in March was Mike Wabe with his new talk entitled "Witches and Witch Hunting in East Anglia." People had believed in witchcraft for hundreds of years and by the 16th Century fear and superstition ruled society. An act of nature such as a building being struck by lightning was considered the Devil's work. Death, sickness, miscarriage, crop failure, sickness in livestock, milk curdling or indeed any misfortune could be blamed on sorcery and spells wrought by witches and thus a culprit had to be found. The term "witch" was applied to both male and female but the majority of the innocent souls who came under suspicion were generally women who were not considered as important as men. To be old, single with no support, poor and pet owning and female, made one a suspect. They were easy targets. Even those women who were considered wise in the use of herbs for healing the sick could become victims and the nobility were not always immune as in the case of Jacquetta, the mother of Elizabeth WOODVILLE the wife of Edward IV, who was tried for witchcraft as it was believed that she had used supernatural powers to bring about her daughter's royal marriage. Even so the situation in England was not as severe as in other parts of Europe where any departure from Catholic practices was considered heresy.



Things escalated in the reigns of Elizabeth 1st. and James 1st. In 1563 Elizabeth introduced The Witchcraft Act whereby trials were transferred from the church to the courts Under this act 64 women were tried and 53 were found guilty, a notorious case being that of Agnes WATERHOUSE of Hatfield Peveral in Essex who became the first woman to be executed for witchcraft following trial at Chelmsford in 1566. She was accused alongside two other women from the same town for using her arts to inflict a fatal illness upon William FYNNE and using sorcery to kill livestock and to bring about the death of her husband. The unfortunate woman owned a white cat she had named Satan which seems a little foolhardy given the dangerous times she was living

in. Agnes was convicted and hanged two days after her trial. Hanging was the standard method of execution for Witchcraft in England. Only Scotland and other parts of the world burned the victim at the stake. A long unpleasant process as Mike explained to us with a glint in his eye. In 1589, Jane THROCKMORTON, the daughter of the Squire of Worboys in Essex began to suffer fits and pointed the finger at an elderly woman named Alice SAMUEL whereupon her four sisters and some of the servants became affected with the same symptoms. According to reports, when Alice was brought into their presence the fits got worse. Nowadays the case would probably be attributed to mass hysteria. In 1590 Lady CROMWELL, a friend of the family and the grandmother of Oliver CROMWELL, visited and claimed to be affected by bad dreams. She became ill and died shortly afterwards. Alice's fate was sealed and she and her husband and daughter were put on trial. The family were found guilty and executed in 1593. The case of The Witches of Worboys as it was known became famous.

By the time James IV of Scotland was crowned King of England in 1603 he had already carried out a vigorous campaign against witchcraft in Scotland and had even published a book on demonology. He introduced another harsh Witchcraft Act in 1604. Things were to get even worse because in 1664 a young man named Matthew HOPKINS, the son of a puritan minister of Great Welham, rose from obscurity to appoint himself Witch Finder General, a title that had never been officially bestowed upon him. He based himself in Manningtree in Essex from where, assisted by his sidekick John STERNE, he embarked on an orgy of cruelty and torture across the counties of Eastern England. Despite having no official status he was accepted by the officers of the towns and villages of the region who actually paid him large sums to get rid of their so-called witches. His methods were extreme in their cruelty which included witch pricking where the helpless women were held down, stripped, stabbed repeatedly with a spike in the search for an area of the body impervious to pain which was proof to their inquisitors that they were indeed a witch. The cunning Hopkins used a device with a spike that could be retracted when he wished to proclaim that he had found the painless spot. The women were 'swum' and found guilty if they didn't drown. Birthmarks or moles were singled out as being teats for the purpose of suckling imps or their 'familiar.' They were deprived of sleep and food until they began to hallucinate and 'confessed' and trials were held throughout the region, at Great Yarmouth, Huntingdon, Northampton, Bedford and Ely. The court at Bury St. Edmunds was infamous – 18 women were hanged in one day and the Salem Witch Trials were based on their model. Eventually the tide turned against HOPKINS and he disappeared from the public eye and died in 1647. Between the years of 1644 and 1646 he and his associates sent more than 300 women to the gallows. The figure was 68 for Suffolk alone.

Belief in witches continued until fairly modern times. Witchbottles containing hair and nail clippings etc and supposed to ward off evil have been found entombed in buildings in Britain and beyond. As recently as 2011 a builder in New Zealand found a mummified cat in the walls of a Victorian church. It would have been put in there alive as protection against evil, a practise that had been common in England also. In 1944 medium Helen Duncan was imprisoned under the Witchcraft act of 1735 for defrauding the public. The act was repealed in 1951 and replaced with the Fraudulent Mediums Act and this in turn was superceded by new consumer protection laws.

As usual Mike gave us a fascinating and thought provoking talk and we look forward to joining him on one of his Ghost Walks later in the year.

Betty Morley MN 2797

Norwich Group Report by Roy Scott

Friday 13th February 2015. Tracing your House History with Gill Blanchard

Researching the history of the house in which you currently live, or the house once occupied by your ancestors, or in some cases both, can be very rewarding. House historians should take a holistic approach to the subject, looking at the architecture of the building, type of bricks, tiles and timber etc. in addition to the geography and local history of the location of the property. Consideration should also be given to the occupation and social class of the people who lived there.

Gill Blanchard then listed and described the various sources useful for research. The often less accessible original Title Deeds usually contain more information than the records held by The Land Registry which began in 1862 but was not compulsory in England until 1990. Records can be accessed via The Land Registry web site.

The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, conducted during World War 2 when all farms were assessed, provides a snapshot of British agriculture. The findings, together with maps and plans, are available at the National Archive.

The Valuation Office Survey 1910-1915, sometimes called Lloyd George's Domesday, can be found at the National Archive where you are able to view maps which provide an index to field books. Working copies of this Inland Revenue Valuation Survey are often kept in local archives.

Census Returns 1841-1911 and Electoral Registers from 1832, records familiar to genealogists, will provide details of occupancy. Ordnance Survey Maps can help you to locate and fix nearby landmarks. The first OS maps produced from 1801 were to a scale of six inches to the mile, but the first survey of the whole

country undertaken 1876-1888 was to a scale of 25 inches to the mile. The second series showing revisions and used for Land Tax Valuation was produced 1891-1914.

B.D.M. Civil Registration, another group of records very familiar to family historians, can usually connect people to addresses: likewise the registers from the parish chest, not forgetting the Poor Law Records. Properties can often be pinpointed in County Trade Directories to 1937 and City and Borough Street Directories to 1970/1980s. Wills prior to 1858, often in County Records Offices, sometimes describe properties, lead to other sources and can be used for going forwards as well as back. Probate records post 1858, are on the National System, with local copies to 1940. Tithe maps and apportionments 1836-1856 are also useful and the local records office holds the originals and also copies on microfilm. This is also the case with earlier Enclosure maps, together with the awards. Land Tax Records mainly survive from 1780-1932 and usually show the owner and occupier of pieces of land. Although the land is not named, the size and value of the plot, plus owner's name can be matched with later tithe maps.

Confirmation and ownership of land can also be found in Manor Court Minute Books which are mainly held at the local records office. These record the changing ownership and occupancy of pieces of land within the manor. Details of church properties can be found in Glebe Records. Copies of deeds can sometimes be found amongst Estate Papers. Local Authority Records and Sales Particulars, together with newspapers, can help trace the changing landscape and development of places and buildings. To find out more, read Gill Blanchard's book *Tracing your House History (A Guide for Family Historians)* which was reviewed in the March edition of *Ancestor*.

Norwich Group Report Friday 13th March 2015

There was a large attendance for the March meeting when Gill Blanchard was invited back to give the Norwich Group an insight into the making of the television programme "Who Do you Think You Are?" The subject of the episode on which Gill was commissioned to work was television celebrity baker, Mary BERRY.

Extreme secrecy surrounds the making of the programmes, none of the researchers employed are told who the featured celebrity will be. It is not revealed who else is working on the show and researchers sign an undertaking not to discuss or reveal to anyone what they are doing. Gill Blanchard's remit was to research the life of Robert HOUGHTON, a Norwich

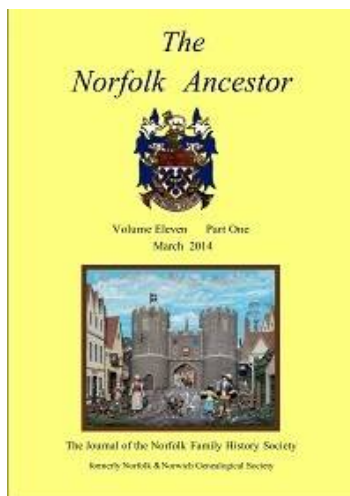
baker, who was contracted to supply vast quantities of bread to local institutions. Whilst doing this research, such is the extent of the secrecy, Gill was totally unaware that a close friend and fellow researcher was also working on the “Mary BERRY” project. The main reason for keeping the research quiet is that the celebrity’s family history may be unsuitable or of not sufficient interest to be used for the making of a programme.

Gill went on to say that, as her research progressed, she did have an idea as to the identity of the main person, so was not totally surprised when she was introduced to her before the making of the programme started. However she was not allowed to reveal any of her findings to Mary BERRY before the actual filming, to allow for the moment of surprise to be captured on camera.

At the end of the meeting, which was scheduled to be the last in the current series for the Norwich Group, it was decided to reconvene one more time on the second Friday of April 2015. This gathering duly took place and another successful meeting was held where those present each gave an idea of when and why they had become interested in their family history. Researching one’s ancestry can be a lonely and isolating occupation which is a pity, because meeting and sharing experiences of other researchers can be invaluable.

Roy Scott MN 475

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News From The NFHS Library

AMONG recent donations to the Library is a small Bible with G LEE written on the first page. On the end papers are recorded names and dates, all LEE or L.. These have been copied and entered on a database which is available for reference in Kirby Hall and eventually will be on the website.

If anyone in the LEE family would like this Bible please email Liz Mann on manors@nfhs.co.uk or write to Kirby Hall marking the letter FAO Liz Mann, with some family details to confirm the relationship.

Donations to the library.

Following some queries about donations to the Library an explanation of the Society's policy will, I hope, make the situation clear. These do not apply to Family Trees and Pedigrees given to the Society which are handled separately.

Donations are different from items deposited. The Library cannot store deposited items because of lack of space and safe, archival storage facilities. Any original documents can be deposited in the Norfolk Record Office where they remain the property of the depositor.

Donations, on the other hand, become the property of the Society. As our subject is family history any material with the names of families or individuals is of greatest interest but items that can round out knowledge of Norfolk families, information on trades or villages for example, is also of use.

Books are first assessed for their usefulness to the Norfolk family historian and then checked against the Library catalogue before being added to the Library stock. Any books surplus to requirements are sold.

Other material is then sorted and allocated to volunteers as appropriate. Family Trees (complete or partial), pedigrees (complete or partially assembled), BMD certificates, wills, title deeds and similar documents and transcriptions of relevant material are catalogued and entered on the appropriate databases, all of which can be accessed at Kirby Hall and many online on our website. Things of more general interest will be added to the Village/Parish boxes.

Photographs present a particular problem unless they are attached to a pedigree or family tree. They are often unlabelled or confusingly titled, "Self and Mother" for example, and cannot be catalogued. Old photos that are labelled or easily

identified may be scanned and stored electronically and will be entered on a database which is being developed at present. In general photos will not be retained; albums will be offered for sale, photos of places will be donated to Picture Norfolk, and the remainder will be disposed of.

Little of the material donated is original but anything that is original is deposited at the NRO after listing and entering on a database. A few documents, such as transfers of leasehold or copyhold land which are copies of entries in manorial court records, are retained for the Society at the NRO because of their age.

Public Record Transcripts

I am pleased to say that the number of transcripts submitted in the year to the end of March has increased by approximately 10% with the maximum number in any one month being 34 in January. Well done and many thanks to all transcribers. I discover that my personal productivity has not greatly increased and I still have a small backlog of recent transcriptions awaiting attention.

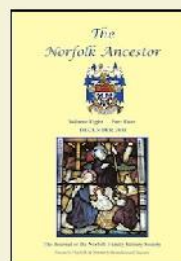
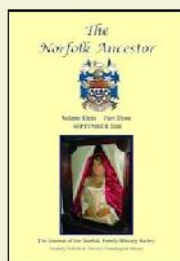
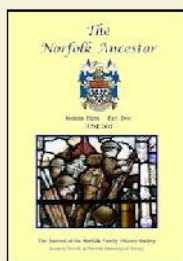
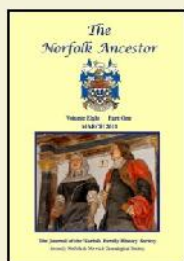
Amusing Titbits From the Transcripts

From Kirby Cane Marriage Register 15 August 1860. Marriage of William SORTWELL, letter carrier.

From Norwich St Giles Marriages Register 23 May 1820. Marriage of the Reverend John Lucas WORSHIP.

Margaret Murgatroyd MN 10400

Scanned Ancestor Copies



Copies of the Norfolk Ancestor from 1992 onwards are now available to NFHS members on the Society's web site.

Preparing For War Duty

THE photographs on this page were sent in by Gill Nickless MN 12893. The smaller photograph opposite shows 1112 Drummer William James RINGER (born Norwich 1898), second from the left, with three other recruits at North Walsham in 1914. William was in the sixth (Cyclists) Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment (Territorial Force). The larger photograph below shows recruits at Colman's Carrow Club House, a postcard which



was sent by a friend in Norwich to William at his base in North Walsham on 12 September, 1914. The Norfolk Ancestor is happy to include photos of historic and general genealogy and family history interest. They can be e-mailed to the editor at ancestor@nfhs.co.uk. Please include a description and we would appreciate as good quality photographs as possible.



FAMILY TREES added to the Library

ALLEN	Lammas, East Tuddenham (early)
BAIST	Tuddenham, Norwich (early)
BALDERSTON	Burston, Norwich
BLUNDERVYLE	Norwich, Warham (early)
BROWN(E)	Tacolneston, Newton Flotman (early)
CALLABY	Docking
CHADD	Swanton (early)
CHAMBERLAIN/GUYTON	Burgh Castle, Gimingham
CLOUGH	Hockwold (early)
COBB(E)	Holkham, Snettisham (early)
CRISPE	West Bilney, East Walton (early)
DE FRANCE	Norwich (early)
DEMEE	Norwich (early)
DOUGLASS	Heydon, Edgefield, Cawston (CD)
DUNKON/BONE	North Elmham, Norwich (early)
FULLER	Edingthorpe
KETT	Haddiscoe, Earsham & many Norfolk parishes
LLOYD	Wolterton, Wickmere
JOHNSON	Norwich
MINN	East Dereham to Middlesex
OSBORNE	Caston
PAGE	North Walsham (early)
PALMER	Tacolneston (early)
PARKER	North Walsham, Norwich (early)
PEARCE/PEARSE	Norwich, N.Elmham, Stoke Holy Cross, Heckingham (early)
ROBINS	Great Yarmouth, Norwich (early)
ROPE	Morningthorpe, Moulton (early)
RUDD	W.Bradenham, N.Elmham, E.Dereham, Sculthorpe (early)
RUDD	North Tuddenham (early)
RUDD	Saxthorpe (early)
RUDD	Beetley (early)
RUDD	Bedingham, West Winch (early)
SALTER	South Wootton, Hockwold (early)
SKIPPON	Little and Great Walsingham (early)
SMITH	Brampton, S. Elmham (early)
SWAN	Burnham Thorpe, Wells (early)
THURLOW	Kenninghall, Great Yarmouth, Coltishall, Horstead
WAINFORD	Blofield, Saxlingham
WOOLNER	Hethersett, King's Lynn, Downham Market, Loddon

Pam Bridge, Family Tree Co-ordinator MN3291

Norfolk Record Office Report

New Parish Register Accessions, January-March 2015

Cromer	Marriages	1977-1994
Cromer	Banns	1989-2003
Snettisham	Marriages	1968-2004

Exhibitions in the Long Gallery

The Ballots and Bills exhibition continues until 31 July. This explores Norfolk's Parliamentary past. The last 800 years in Norfolk have seen many different ways of selecting parliamentary representatives. The exhibition delves into this rich history, using different examples from around the county to look at how parliamentary representation has worked in Norfolk over the centuries.

Behind the Scenes Tours

We have Behind the Scenes Tours of the Norfolk Record Office on Wednesday 3 June from 2 to 4 p.m, Tuesday 8 September from 10 a.m until noon, Monday 12 October from 2 to 4 p.m and Thursday 12 November from 5 to 7 p.m and Monday 7 December from 2 to 4 p.m..

These tours give a backstage access to our impressive strongrooms which store over 12 million documents and also give a chance to see the Conservation Studio in action. There will also be a display of some of our "gem documents." The tours start at the Archive Centre and should be booked in advance on 01603 222599 or via the web site at www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/events. The charge is £5 per person and this can be paid on arrival.

Other Date

The Great Blow: Riot and Urban Governance in Civil War Norwich will be the subject of a talk by Andy Hopper from 1 to 2 p.m in the Green Room in the Norfolk Record Office on Friday 12 June. The talk is free and no booking is required.

Victoria Draper Archive Education and Outreach Officer

Norfolk Heritage Centre Upcoming Events

Upcoming events at the Norfolk Heritage Centre at the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library include the following:

Ask the NRO

Book in advance for a 30 minute one to one research advice session with our Archive Specialist. To enquire about available dates and make a booking please contact the Norfolk Heritage Centre on 01603 774740 or email heritagecentre@norfolk.gov.uk. Sessions take place every other Tuesday lunchtime from 1 until 1.30 pm, every Tuesday from 5 to 5.30 pm and every other Saturday from 11 to 11.30 am.

Heritage Hour

Every other Tuesday from 1-2pm there is a free talk in the Vernon Castle Room on the second floor of the Millennium Library. The room seats 45 on a first come first served basis.

Coming talks include:

2 June - One way tickets for the Norfolk Poor

16 June - A Doctor's Passion for Folk Medicine in 1920s Norfolk

30 June - Using NRO's catalogue

14 July - The old Courts and Yards of Norwich

28 July - Suffolk Genealogy

11 August - Immigration through Ellis Island

25 August - The Butlins' Archive at the History of Advertising Trust

Adult Learners Week

What was in the news? Do some detective work with historical newspapers and learn how to use microfilm. Free but booking required. Upcoming sessions include: Tuesday June 16th from 5.30 until 7.30 p.m and Thursday June 18th between the same times.

Summer School

Join us on Saturday mornings throughout the summer for these family history workshops. £5 each. Sessions lined-up include: June 27, 10.30 to 12.30 parish records; July 11, 10.30 to 12.30 probate records; July 25, 10.30 to 12.30 newspapers; August 8, 10.30 to 12.30 Military Ancestry; August 22, 10.30 to 12.30 Poor Law Records; September 5, 10.30 to 12.30 Workhouse Records.

A Next Steps Family History Full Day Summer School will be held on July 18 from 10.30am until 4pm. Cost £15.

Family History Courses

These mini-courses cost £15 for three sessions which cover the core sources for starting your family history: civil registration, census returns and parish registers. Parts One and Two take place at the Norfolk Heritage Centre on the dates below. Part Three takes place at the Norfolk Record Office Archive Centre.

June - Saturday 6 and 13 - 10am to 12pm

July - Wednesday 8 and 15 2 to 4pm

For further details and bookings for events organised by the Norfolk Heritage Centre, please contact us on:

Telephone - 01603 774740

email - heritagecentre@norfolk.gov.uk

Online at <http://norwichmillenniumlibrary.eventbrite.co.uk>

www.facebook.com/norfolkheritagecentre

Twitter - @NorfolkHC

Orla Kennelly - Archive Specialist for Norfolk Record Office

Notes From a Parish Transcriber

Julian Turner is just one of our many transcribers. Here he talks about his voluntary work for the Society and urges others to help.

I have recently transcribed one of Norfolk's parish registers. The transcripts are being added to the NORS database of course but I have never done such transcribing before. There is an interesting contrast to the past when I have read a register with a view to satisfying my family interest only.

I needed to learn the routines and standards, so my transcriptions were the same as everyone else's. I also needed to remember events I picked up in history lessons over 50 years ago. I remembered the unrest that followed the adjustment of the calendar to conform with the majority of Europe. It necessitated losing over a week! This led me to read some of the Wikipedia coverage of the changeover.

Britain was backward! The Julian calendar had persisted a century and a half here after Pope Gregory had corrected the larger part of Europe (over which he had influence). Whatever you think of the Roman Church, it has rarely been described as progressive. Britain carried on with the Julian calendar which had 365 and a quarter days in a year and "lost" more days than the Continent had to lose so many years earlier. Apparently William of Orange left the Netherlands "after" he arrived in Torquay to conduct regime change!

Greece and Russia, religiously Orthodox countries, carried on with the Julian calendar into the 20th Century. Communist theology marvels at the "October" revolution that took Russia out of the First World War. Not only did this event take power away from the workers and peasants, it was actually in November. Perhaps they need to take another look at the parish register of St Karl and All Engels!

I do not remember the 1960s' history books telling us that the year began in late March. Lady Day, March 25th used to be the first day of the year. That seems really extraordinary. It was not just the religious year, it was also the same quarters that the legal authorities followed - quarter sessions etc.

Looking again at the particular parish, it was not necessarily typical, but it was impressive to look at the number of long nineteenth-century lives that were recorded at burial. If you survived childbirth, and plenty did not, then the average lifespan was good and could go well beyond three-score-years-and-ten.

There was a noticeable lack of register entries during the civil war. Perhaps the generally Puritan East Anglians resisted child baptisms and had marriages conducted other than in the parish churches? There was no swelling of the burial numbers from war injuries that I noticed. Maybe the parts of the country

that had battles, saw more bodies to bury?

After 1660 a number of surnames came in to the parish that had not been there before. It is tempting to assume that the civil war had really stirred up the population. It follows that more outbreeding should have improved the health of our ancestors.

Both Rectors and Curates, possibly churchwardens on occasions, had readable handwritings in the 1500s, but they did take time to get used to. I was not ready for “ye” being used for “the”. I thought that was a “tea shoppe” affectation. Clerics sometimes Latinised the names of the months and it was well into the later 1600s before boys ceased to be spelt “sonne”.

There are plenty of parishes still needing transcribing, you can do it at home with a basic computer, and at times that suit you. There is no hurry to complete the job! I can commend transcribing to all you members.

Julian Turner MN 4126

VOLUNTEERS

The Norfolk Family History Society relies on the work of an army of volunteers and we are always looking for more.

If you can spare anything from a couple of hours a week, or even a month, to come into Kirby Hall on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday or require further information, please email volunteers@nfhs.co.uk, please include your membership number.

NB. It may be possible that some tasks could be undertaken at home. Any help you could offer would be greatly appreciated.

Coming In September

Kirby Hall has had a spruce-up. We look at the refurbishment of our headquarters. We also continue our look at the use of DNA in family history research and another Norfolk connection with the Battle of Waterloo. We will also feature a selection of the messages and successes of our new Facebook presence.

Articles are always appreciated and details of how to submit are on page 63 of this edition of Norfolk Ancestor. Do let us know what you would like to be included in the magazine.

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GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

Articles for future editions are always welcome. Please note, the Editor cannot guarantee the issue in which your article will appear. Every effort will be made to reproduce articles as presented, but the Editor reserves the right to edit as necessary. The Editor will assume that all necessary authorisation for attachments, photographs, etc., has been obtained and the Norfolk Family History Society will not be held liable in the case of a subsequent query.

Articles should preferably be typed. **Please keep articles to 3 pages maximum - 1200 words approx.** Electronic versions are most helpful.

All material from **regular contributors** for inclusion in the **September 2015** issue should be sent to the Editor at Kirby Hall or e-mailed to him **NO LATER** than **7th July**. Our thanks in advance to all those who submit material for publication.

Notes and Queries

We welcome Notes and Queries, offers of help and items of information and general interest. Entries as brief as possible please, preferably less than 150 words. **Membership number and email address should be included.**

Non-members should include a cheque for £6 (drawn on a UK Clearing Bank) made payable to 'The Norfolk Family History Society', for each item intended for publication. Address correspondence to:-

The Editor, c/o Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1LS.

or by email to:

ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

Photographs

Photographs are always welcome, they liven up the layout. Preferably send in your photographs by email as a **JPEG attachment (Please scan at 300dpi if possible).**

Photocopies do not always reproduce well as they need to be scanned into a computer and they lose clarity in the process.

If you send in an original photograph please state whether you wish it to be returned to you.



Norfolk Family History Society

Let Us Know What You Think



WHAT articles do you enjoy reading in the Norfolk Ancestor and what would you like to see more of? We would like to hear from you.

With your help we can make the magazine more vibrant. We would welcome any comments (good or bad). They can be sent to the editor via e-mail at the contact address on page 66 of this edition or can be sent to him at Kirby Hall.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Don't forget that there's lots more information on our official web site.

<http://www.norfolkfhs.org.uk>

Full Colour Experience

IF you want to see the Norfolk Ancestor at its best, just visit our web site where members can view this publication and many of its photographs in full colour.

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NFHS Contacts and how to contact them

Please state the nature of your enquiry in the email subject box and quote your **Membership Number**

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Copy Request	Family trees, pedigrees and wills	Judith Parks	copyrequest@nfhs.co.uk
Fairs	Fairs organiser	Fairs	fairs@nfhs.co.uk
Family Trees	Donations of family trees, pedigrees and BMD certificates	Pam Bridge	familytrees@nfhs.co.uk
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Wills	Donations and Indexing of Wills	Ellen Carr	wills@nfhs.co.uk
Enquiries	For topics not covered in above list	Enquiries	enquiries@nfhs.co.uk

**Or by post to the appropriate person at
Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1LS**

George Plunkett's Norwich - Ber Street

BER Street in the city centre has seen plenty of changes over the years, veering between the fashionable and the not so desirable. George Plunkett's picture on this page is of 1 to 1A and was taken in May 1937. The more expansive photograph on the back page was taken in black and white on August 16th, 1936.

In the mid-1930s, Hastings the greengrocers, at No 1 Ber Street, stood on the corner of All Saints' Street and in the way of its planned widening. In a letter to the Press dated 30 September 1936, "S.E.G." (Colonel S.E.GLENDENNING) wrote:

"As each section of this huge scheme comes up for action, it becomes obvious how destructive it will be of all that has given character and interest to Norwich, without even making it a well planned modern city. As an example, I see in an advertisement in today's Evening News that it is proposed to destroy one of the most prominent 16th century buildings in Norwich - Hastings' greengrocers' shop at the city end of Ber Street."



In the face of this and other representations the Council were persuaded to change their minds, and three years later recommended that the widening should take place on the north side instead.

The Germans were not so accommodating, however, and during the air raid of 27 June 1942, in the same blaze which destroyed Bond's large department store, this old house was so badly damaged as to necessitate its complete demolition a few months later. In the Norfolk Annual published in October 1937, there appeared a photograph by William BUSTON of this building, taken from the entrance to Golden Ball St, and captioned "Corner Doomed to Destruction" - an accurate prophecy, although not for the reason the photographer had envisaged.

The information above is taken from George Plunkett's web site which features photographs of Norwich and other parts of Norfolk between 1931 and 2006. There is also a very interesting photographic diary of the Norwich wartime air raids.

Then and Now ...Ber Street, Norwich

August 1936



May 2015

