

The Norfolk Ancestor



SEPTEMBER 2015



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

NORFOLK FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Annual General Meeting

Saturday 17th October at 12 noon at Kirby Hall

The AGM Booklet containing the Agenda. Minutes, Trustees' Report and the Accounts are available on the NFHS Website to view or download.

Members wishing to receive a hard copy should write to the Company Secretary at Kirby Hall requesting a copy to be sent by post.

The agm business will be preceded by a short presentation by company secretary Edmund Perry



**Thursday 10th and- Sunday
13th September 2015 from
10 am until 4 pm**

Norfolk Family History Society will again be joining in with other venues across Norfolk when they open their doors to the public. NFHS volunteers will be available to help with Family research.

Individual bookings would be advisable.

Norfolk Family History Society

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Registered in England - Company No. 3194731
Registered as a Charity - Registration No. 1055410

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For a full list of contacts with email addresses please see page 66

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	Single	Joint	Single 10 Year	Joint 10 Year	Single Life	Joint Life
UK	£10	£15	£75	£112	£165	£250
Overseas Airmail	£12	£18	£90	£135	£200	£300

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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 Meeting 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. London EC1M 7BA (Approximately every six months, 2.00 - 4.00pm)

Open Day at Kirby Hall

We will be holding an open day at Kirby Hall for NFHS members and volunteers on Saturday October 3rd from 10 am until 4 pm. Come and have a look at the refurbishment.

One to one support will be available. Booking for this is advisable. Further details are available via e-mail on volunteers@nfhs.co.uk

Welcome to our September Edition



WELCOME to the September edition of Norfolk Ancestor. One of the great things about family history or history in general is coming across hidden gems in the most surprising places. Last edition in our series of photographs by George Plunkett we featured an article on Ber Street in Norwich. Ironically on one of the walls of what is now the John Lewis department store just around the corner from Ber Street is a blue plaque commemorating the circus owner Pablo Fanque.

Pablo Fanque was born William Darby in a Norwich workhouse and is today immortalised in the John Lennon song "For the Benefit of Mr Kite." We delve a little more into the history of this man on page nine.

This edition of Norfolk Ancestor is the usual mix of history, family reminiscences and other articles. I hope you enjoy it. Don't forget that we also have our own Facebook page which has proved extremely popular with well over 700 people already signed up. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have sent in articles over the past few months.

Paul Harman has decided to retire as assistant editor of this magazine. I am extremely grateful to Paul for his help, support and enthusiasm for the publication, particularly in my first couple of editions as editor when I was still struggling to learn the software. Thankfully Paul is staying on as a volunteer for the society as a whole, but this means that we have a vacancy for an assistant editor.

Ideally it should be somebody who is conversant with MS Publisher, someone who enjoys writing and editing and somebody with the enthusiasm to take on the task. If anyone wants more details of exactly what is involved please don't hesitate to contact me via e-mail at ancestor@nfhs.co.uk.

On a more sombre note we have been saddened by the news of the death of Baron Kirkby - a great benefactor of the Norfolk Family History Society and the man who made the purchase of our present headquarters at Kirby Hall possible through his generosity. You can read an appreciation of Baron Kirkby's life in a special article written by company secretary Edmund Perry starting on page 29 of this edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

Peter Steward MN 14801

Kirby Hall Remodelling

Trustee Phil Wiscombe looks at the recent improvements to Kirby Hall and what can be expected when you visit



THERE had been a number of Kirby Hall space planning and storage issues nagging away at the Trustees for many months. There were a number of perceived main problems which included the following:

There was not enough open library shelf space to accommodate all our existing rec-

ords including those currently locked away in the Strong Room or to respond to any future gifts of records that we receive. The majority of the computer work stations were situated in the cramped area at the end of the Hall far away from the volunteers on reception desk duty. The IT loft contained significant spare stationery stocks that were a potential fire risk. The large physical bulk of the Family Tree cabinets prevented an open aspect to the Library space. A potential health and safety risk was created by the steps down into the baptism pool inside the door of the Strong Room. There was also a need to improve the working area for the volunteers on reception duty.



Just before Christmas 2014, a plan was hatched to address the problems and, during the last two weeks of April, we undertook the remodelling works. You can see from the photographs what has been achieved. Library shelving now extends right round the end of the hall, including across the wall

that was previously used as the projector screen. We' have installed a pull-down screen to provide this facility and the computer work stations originally tucked away at the end of the hall have been re-sited on two peninsular work surfaces in the body of the hall. The one installed at the reception desk position will enable the volunteer on reception duty to assist a visitor on an adjacent computer and still remain in position on the desk.



The photocopier has been repositioned behind the reception desk so that it is now readily accessible to the volunteer on duty. The Family Tree cabinets have been removed completely, thus providing the open aspect desired. The family tree documents are now on the new library shelving. The Strong Room has a new level floor that provides a much safer and more accessible area for archive and chair storage.

While the library was closed, the opportunity was also taken to undertake up-grading of lighting and emergency lighting systems and to ensure that the electrical installation in the hall was compliant with current regulations. Our IT expert Paul Harman also organised the replacement of the Society servers during this time. At the time of writing there are still some minor outstanding jobs to complete and reorganisation and logging of the library contents is still an ongoing task being undertaken by Margaret Murgatroyd, Edmund Perry and Ellen Carr. However we hope that as many members as are able will make an early visit to Kirby Hall to experience the changes.

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Editor's corner

A Circus, a Pop Band and Norwich

*"For the benefit of Mr. Kite
There will be a show tonight on trampoline
The Hendersons will all be there
Late of Pablo Fanque's Fair-what a scene "*

I LOVE conundrums almost as much as I love family history and music. So you can understand my delight when the three occasionally come together. So let me



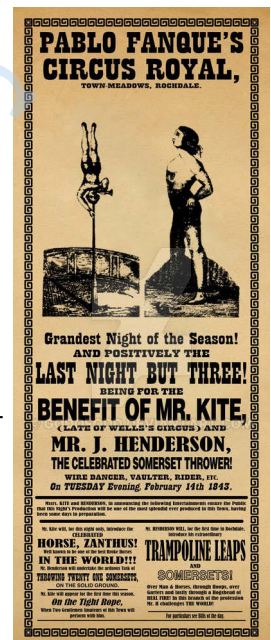
explain what links a circus, the greatest pop band in the world and our beautiful city of Norwich.

The lines above come from the John Lennon song "For The Benefit of Mr Kite" which can be found on the legendary Beatles album "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band." Lennon wrote the song after buying an antique poster for a circus performance in 1843 by Pablo FANQUE's Circus Royal.

Lennon himself admitted that the whole song was taken from the

poster, although the name of the horse was changed from Zanthus to Harry to simplify matters. The song has long become part of pop legend, but just who was Pablo FANQUE?

You may be surprised to know that FANQUE (pictured above left) was born in Norwich as William DARBY There are many discrepancies regarding DARBY's age and birthdate which varies wildly from 1796 through to 1810. The blue plaque in Norwich gives it as 1810. DARBY's early life is also shrouded in mystery. Some accounts suggest that he is one of five children born to John and Mary (nee STAMP) DARBY with the family living in Ber Street, Norwich. DARBY's father is likely to have been of African descent and may have entered the Port of Norwich and been employed as a house servant. Other accounts are not



quite so charitable. They suggest that DARBY was actually born in the work-house which was located on the site of the present John Lewis store.

What isn't disputed is DARBY's prowess as a circus performer. He was apprenticed to William BATTY and first appeared in a circus ring in Norwich in 1812, billed as "Young Darby". His act included equestrianism and rope walking. Around this time DARBY changed his name to Pablo FANQUE - the reason for the name and how it was chosen again seems to be lost in the mists of time. Many thought Pablo was actually his surname.



The Press were kind to DARBY/FANQUE with the Illustrated London News describing one performance as something "we have not only never seen surpassed but never equalled."

FANQUE continued to gain a reputation as one of the greatest horsemen in the country and eventually started his own touring circus company - becoming the first Black circus owner. For 30 years the company toured England, Scotland and Ireland, including more shows in Norwich.

FANQUE/DARBY married Susannah MARLAW and they had two sons, both of whom followed their father into the circus world. Susannah was tragically killed when a wooden viewers gallery collapsed on her while she was watching a performance that featured one of their sons.

FANQUE continued to be a popular figure in the United Kingdom and a great benefactor, putting on benefit shows for others in the profession and also community organisations. He also raised money to assist families in times of illness or death with meeting burial costs and other expenses. DARBY/FANQUE died in 1871 and is buried in Leeds. His coffin stated that he was 75 years of age which would suggest a birth date much earlier than the 1810 on the John Lewis plaque.

Fast forward to the 1960s and a young John LENNON came across an 1843 circus poster for Pablo FANQUE's Circus Royal while looking round an antiques shop in Sevenoaks, Kent and a rock legend was born.

Peter Steward MN 14801

An Ancestor in the Norfolk Militia

When Sue Brown found a small clue about her ancestors, it led her on a journey into the world of the Norfolk Militia.

HOW often in our family history research does the odd little clue lead us off on a major voyage of discovery? I found the marriage of my Great x3 Grandfather, William CHAPMAN, in the parish records of St. Julian's, King Street, Norwich, on 14th February, 1810, while checking through the digital images on the Family Search website.

The writing is scrawling and blotchy and after the word "bachelor" is a string of almost illegible text. I printed the record off and finally deciphered the words "private in the West Norfolk Militia". As William's wife, Sarah GREEN, had her first child, Charles, in December 1810 and no further offspring until January 1815 I guessed that William must have been away on duty during the intervening years. How long did he serve in the Militia, I wondered, and what was he doing?

The Militia had existed in some form since pre-Conquest days but, after the Militia Act of 1757, the men who served were chosen by lot to serve for three years (or pay a £10 substitution fee) and regular training was carried out. The Militia was to be called up in the case of invasion or rebellion and could be sent to serve in any part of the country.

So, where did my Great x3 Grandfather fit in? The National Archives' online catalogue lists several documents relating to the West Norfolk Militia during this period and so I went to consult WO68/467 "Militia Registers: Description and Enrolment Registers of the West Norfolk Militia, 1787-1815".

This large landscape volume lists the men and their details across two pages. I found my man in 1807. He joined the Militia on 9th December at Scarning and it gives his age as 19 years and 18 days. He was a labourer, from King Street, Norwich and is described as being five foot six inches, with light brown hair, grey eyes, a fresh complexion and a long face. He was discharged when the Militia was disbanded (temporarily!) on 19th July, 1814.

With this information I found a baptism of William CHAPMAN (a pauper) at St. Peter Southgate, King Street, Norwich, on 25th October, 1789 – the only one that fits the bill, although the dates don't quite add up (but that is not unusual – even my own mother turned out to have been a year older than she thought). His parents are given as another William CHAPMAN and a Rachel LAMB, both of whom were also baptised in the same parish and were married there in 1772. Rachel LAMB, incidentally, seems to have been a foundling, as no parents are listed in her baptismal record and a lamb was the badge of the Foundling Hospital.



The next task was to discover what the West Norfolk Militia was doing between December 1807 and July 1814. For that I consulted the online British Newspaper Archive, and the pay lists at TNA. At the time William joined, the West Norfolk Militia was based in Kent, presumably in case of invasion from France. Lord WALPOLE was Colonel and there were 41 sergeants, 39 corporals, 20 drummers and fifers and 621 privates. A private was paid a shilling a day.

In August 1809, The Norfolk Chronicle records that - "On Wednesday last Lieut. Col. NELTHORPE marched in here (Norwich) with the first division of that fine regiment the West Norfolk Militia. They marched into the barracks in St. Michael Coslany amidst the ringing of bells, in honour of their arrival. The Second Division, under Captain BARHAM, came in the next day. The Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD is the Colonel of this regiment, which has not been stationed here for nearly 30 years".

The Militia remained based in Norwich until late March, 1810 – time for William CHAPMAN to marry and leave Sarah pregnant .

The West Norfolk Militia was then dispatched to Norman Cross. This was the first purpose-built prison for French prisoners of war, in use from 1797 to 1814, and located near Peterborough. It was not a particularly pleasant place to be stationed. The prison was overcrowded and many inmates died from smallpox, typhoid, measles, consumption and dysentery. To alleviate their boredom, the French and Dutch captives made models out of bone and wood to sell. They also engaged in forging banknotes, gambling and producing items of a pornographic nature. The guards must have been bored too. During 1798 the men

were reported to be on occasion scruffy and careless in the use of their uniforms and equipment. They also failed to make use of the “necessaries”, especially the guards isolated at the block-house in the centre of the camp. (But these details come in reports of the Leicestershire Militia – hopefully the West Norfolks were more house-trained!)

On 20th October, 1810, The Norfolk Chronicle reported that the Militia was on its way to Yarmouth, “ after nearly seven months’ duty over the French prisoners at Norman Cross. The relatives of this highly disciplined corps will learn with pleasure that not a single corporal punishment has been inflicted, nor a single private been brought to Court Martial, from the period of its marching from this city in March last to the moment of their quitting their late quarters. Major General WILLIAMS deems it a duty incumbent upon him to express the satisfaction he has derived from the uniform good and soldier-like conduct of this regiment during the whole period of their being under his command.”

In 1812, the Militia marched north and during the year were based at Leicester, Stockport, Huddersfield and Sheffield – with men being sent on various marches, for recruitment purposes.

At the end of 1812, a large number of men are shown on the pay lists as having been discharged and sent home with expenses paid, because their time of service had expired. William CHAPMAN is not amongst them and had presumably volunteered (or stood as a substitute) for a further period. In the following year the Militia was sent to Edinburgh Castle – was the War Office perhaps concerned that the Scots might renew the “Old Alliance” with the French?

The Militia remained at Edinburgh until July 1814, when everyone thought it was all over. We know, of course, that the Battle of Waterloo was still to come. The Norfolk Chronicle records the arrival of the West Norfolk Militia back in Norwich:-

“The return of this fine body of men to their native county was welcomed by a firing peal from St. Peter’s bells and by the congratulations of their friends and the numerous spectators. On Tuesday the Regiment, after receiving the thanks of the House of Commons and of their commanding officers, was disembodied. His Lordship gave one shilling to every private man; they also received fourteen days’ pay to carry them to their respective homes, for which they immediately departed”.

But a year later the Militia was being resurrected. The register shows a large number of new men joining up, some as young as 15, but my Greatx3 Grandfather is not listed again. By the time the West Norfolk Militia left for Ireland later in the year William CHAPMAN was certainly back in Norwich – his second son, William, was on the way and his first daughter, Rachel, followed a year later. He settled down in a new job as a waterman, probably on a barge ferrying goods to and fro between Norwich and Yarmouth. I have yet to trace his death, post 1847

Sue Brown MN14809.

Using Family Tree Software

Paper, paper, paper. Family historians of a few years ago used reams of the stuff to create trees, collect facts or just to write down to-do lists. Today of course all these jobs can be done on a computer, but to do so effectively you need a decent piece of software.

There are many family tree programs and applications available these days, some of them free (but fairly basic), others paid for but much cleverer. Family Tree Maker, RootsMagic, Family Historian, Legacy Family Tree...How to pick the best one that suits your needs? In this article Alan Harper spoke to us about his software of choice - Family Tree Maker (FTM) in a question and answer session.

Norfolk Ancestor: How long have you been using FTM?

Alan Harper: About four years, since I first started family research in earnest. I'm currently using the 2014 version, which, at the time of writing, is the latest available.

NA: What was it about FTM that made it your choice?

AH: I did feel that, if I was going to take family research seriously, it was worthwhile spending some money on a sophisticated program which was likely to stand the test of time, rather than start with a freebie which might soon out-grow itself.

NA: Do you get an instruction manual?

AH: The version I bought has a User Guide in book form, which I prefer to the online version. There's also a separate book you can buy, "Beyond the Basics – A Guide for Advanced Users" which I'd thoroughly recommend.

NA: Is FTM easy to use?

AH: Absolutely. It's very intuitive – adding people, facts, places – it's all straightforward. And if you make a mistake, or change your mind, it's easy to make adjustments.

NA: What about when you want to do something a bit more complicated?

AH: Well, like most people I've got my fair share of illegitimate ancestors or those with multiple marriages. Both are easy to manage, and easy to adapt at

a later date, for example if an unknown father comes to light with further research.

NA: Can you customise the off the shelf version?

AH: Yes you can. For example, I've added lots of facts which don't come in the box, as it were, like Coroner's Inquests, Freeman, Marriage Witnesses and several others. You only have to create them once and then they become available to add to any person.

NA: Are there lots of charts and reports?

AH: Yes, more than I've actually looked at even after four years! Standard pedigree charts, extended trees, bow tie charts, Ahnentafel's, and loads more, all of which can be tailored as to layout, font, background, and so on. FTM also comes with lots of add-ons, like Historical Timelines. You can edit these or add new ones. One project I have in mind is to add a set of timelines specifically for Norwich (date of the first provincial newspaper, start and end dates of the tram network, and so on) with a view to showing these on reports for individuals who lived in Norwich at the relevant time.

NA: That sounds like a interesting idea. Can you add photos to people?

AH: Yes, and you can choose whether or not to show them in reports. You can add audio items as well.

NA: Does FTM link automatically to any of the commercial websites?

AH: You can use FTM offline but it's designed to work alongside ancestry.co.uk. If you want to, you can upload the tree and everything attached to it to their website and either make it public (in which case everyone with an ancestry subscription can view it) or private (only those who you invite can see it).

NA: Does this mean that you're effectively tied in to subscribing to ancestry?

AH: In effect, yes, in order to keep the online version of the tree up to date. It only takes a couple of mouse clicks to do this, you don't have to maintain two separate trees. It's another way of creating a safe back-up.

NA: Tell us about the 'shaky trees'.

AH: These are the symbols that often appear on people in your tree when FTM – via ancestry – thinks it has found a record on its site for that person

(which could be anything – census, baptism, emigration, etc.) or another tree which has been uploaded onto ancestry has (or might have) the same person. I think these links have a value, providing of course you treat them as they're intended – as hints and suggestions, not proof that "It's on our website, so it must be right".

NA: Is there anything on FTM that doesn't work well?

AH: It's a bit slow to open (although this might be down to using an aging laptop) and the source templates seem to have been designed for an American audience, although it's easy to create your own. Also I haven't found an easy way of reviewing missing facts – for example, to create a list of every person for whom I've added a burial fact to check that they also have a death fact (even if it's just an estimated death date). These are minor gripes though.

NA: To help readers gauge how much computer space they need, how big is your tree?

AH: I've got about 600 individuals recorded, plus about 80 photos and other images, and the file size is about 4600KB – so it's tiny.

NA: It sounds as though you'd recommend Family Tree Maker.

AH: Yes I would. I don't have any experience of using any other programs, but I'd say it's suitable both for new researchers and those who want something that's both sophisticated yet simple.

Alan Harper MN13133

If you are using an alternative piece of software and would like to tell us what you think of it, please get in touch with the editor.



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Coming In December

WE will have a full report on the AGM of the Norfolk Family History Society in the December edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

We will also be looking at the Swardeston roots of Nurse Edith Cavell on the 100th anniversary of her execution by the Germans in World War One.

Editor's corner looks at the story behind another one of Norwich's blue plaques - this time the unique history of a once iconic Norfolk building that is now a car park.

We also continue our series of photographs of Norwich and Norfolk by George Plunkett

We welcome the submission of articles for possible publication in future editions of the Norfolk Advertiser. Photographs are particularly welcome and can be e-mailed to

ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

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An Australian Search

David Catchpole describes how a story told by his father set him off on a search Down Under

I HAVE been researching Harry Alexander CATCHPOLE for the last 15 years and have found some information through the Army records on Ancestry.co.uk and also have had some help from Australian visitors to the NFHS who heard my story. The start I made was from the only story my father told me when I was very young. He said "I have a brother, he went to Australia and I should have gone with him."

Harry Alexander CATCHPOLE was born in Norwich on the 20th June, 1903, the second son of Benjamin Harry CATCHPOLE and his wife Sarah Ann TERRY. Harry joined the Norfolk Regiment on 8th August, 1919, for a 12 year commission. He was so keen to join the army that he lied about his age and joined the Norfolk Regiment as recruit 5764061 at the age of just 16. He was posted to Northern Ireland which was then a war zone due to the Irish fight for independence from Britain. He was shot in the finger of his left hand on 6th November, 1919, and was in the military hospital in Belfast until 20th December, 1919. His army records also state that he was caught sleeping at his post when acting as sentry on 6th September, 1920. Records at the time state

he was in the guard room retention room awaiting trial and he was tried in Belfast and subsequently detained for 84 days. Harry was discharged on 2nd November, 1920 as no longer physically fit for war service and was dismissed from the regiment. On 1st March, 1921, he claimed disability in respect of service in the Great War, the war in Ireland being considered as part of the First World War.

Harry's father (my grandfather) had served in the Norfolk Regiment, retiring after 19 years' service in 1904 with the rank of Colour Sergeant. He then volunteered for further service at the outbreak of World War One in which he served until late 1917 with the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major, before being medically discharged through obesity.

It is possible that my grandfather was not very happy about Harry letting him down and discrediting his regiment. This could have been the reason for Harry leaving for Australia. Harry, who was working as a gardener and living at home with his parents, sailed from London to Australia on the Ballarat, captained by A. H. HIGNETT, on 1st November, 1923, bound for Melbourne

(passenger log 1044). His home address was given as 130, Gertrude Road, Norwich. Harry was married on 24th December 1927, to Annie Macfarlane McKENZIE in the Church of Christ Mildura, Melbourne. They were living at River Bank, Abbotsford Bridge, New South Wales.

which was about 50 km from Mildura with all the McKENZIE family. Harry could have been working on the Abbotsford Bridge being built over the Murray River, or maybe in the surrounding area.

The bridge was being built for either a road or railway line to the nearby town of Wentworth. The living conditions for the workers were very bad. In 1928 Ida Diane McKENZIE, Annie's mother, died of typhoid fever, pneumonia, toxæmia and cardiac failure in Mildura District Hospital.

The following appeared in the Barrier Miner, Broken Hill, New South Wales newspaper on Monday 11th April 1927

OX ABBOTSFORD BRIDGE WORKS

"A strike of employees has occurred on the construction of the Abbotsford

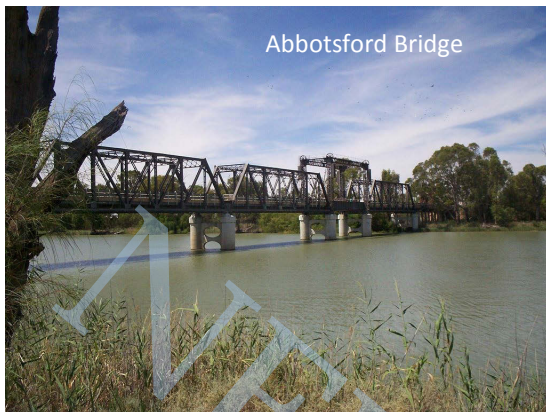
Bridge near Wentworth. Superintendent DIAMOND today received a telegram to this effect from Sergeant RYAN, officer in charge of the Wentworth Police. Sergeant RYAN intimated that 33 men are idle having left their work on Friday at 1 o'clock because of

the dismissal of three labourers on the job. The police do not anticipate any disturbance as a result of the strike. A telegram from Sergeant RYAN, of Wentworth, to Superintendent DIAMOND, received

today, stated that there were no fresh developments in connection with the trouble."

By 13th April, further details had emerged and the number of the men on strike was actually 32. The strike had been caused by the alleged wrongful dismissal of three men who had left for their lunch break early. The strike continued until at least 21st April.

The Abbotsford Bridge spans the Murray River between Yelta, Victoria and Curlwaa, New South Wales. It was named after Joseph Palmer ABBOTT who was elected to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in 1880



and later became the member for Wentworth in 1887. The bridge was opened on 10th July 1928 by the Admiral Sir Dudley de CHAIR KCB KBE MVO, Governor of New South Wales.

Curlwaa is an irrigation settlement a few kilometres upstream of Wentworth on the Murray River in far south-western New South Wales. I would like to find out what happened to Harry

after his marriage in 1927. From communications from my contacts in Australia nothing else can be found about him after this date. I have found information that might be relevant in that his wife Anne Macfarlane (McKENZIE) CATCHPOLE got married again in 1932 to Thomas E. DAVIS. I also found she died, Annie RICHER on, 26th February 2006 in Lilydale.

David Catchpole Norwich MN 6227 email davidcatchpole43@btinternet.com

DIARY of EVENTS

From September 2015

Date	Event	Location
Sept 8	Philanthropy and Community - Children in Dickleburgh with Rosemary Steer	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
Sept 10 Sept 13	Heritage Open Days	Norfolk Family History Society HQ, Kirby Hall
Oct 3 10-4	Open Day at Norfolk Family History Society	Kirby Hall
Oct 13 19.00	"The Last Horse Hair Weavers" with John Miners	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
Oct 17 midday	Norfolk Family History Society annual general meeting	Kirby Hall
Oct 17 14.00	Napoleonic Military Records talk by Joseph Hoyle	London Group, Goswell Rd, London EC1 7BA
Nov 10 19.00	Windmills of South Norfolk and North Suffolk with Amanda Rix	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road
Dec 8 19.00	The Origins and History of Father Christmas	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road

A list of and details of events organised by the Norfolk Records Office and the Norfolk Heritage Centre can be found on Pages 58-62.

Waterloo Connection By Marriage

Anthony Williment discusses his family connections to the commander of the Prussian army

IN 15 years as an amateur genealogist I've found no trace of any ancestor of mine playing a direct role in the military events of 1815. I have, however, found a connection by marriage that is interesting.

One of my sets of 3x great grandparents was Henry HOWES and Ann MEARS. I have found no birth or baptism records for either, but can calculate their years and places of birth from later records.

They were both Norfolk-born: Henry in Great Yarmouth c1796 and Ann in Guestwick c1806. They married on 26th October, 1829, in Norwich at St Ethelreda's Church. Henry was shown as a labourer in 1832 but from 1833 onwards there were many references to his being a carter.

From 1850 to 1873 he was the licensee of the Half Moon public house at 240 King Street, Norwich, while continuing to be a carter. Henry died in 1876 and Ann in 1884. I've found three children for the couple: Harriet Ann, Henry and John Robert.

Their first-born was Harriet Ann HOWES, on 24th October, 1830, and baptised a week later in St Julian's

Church. I am descended from this Harriet. Although I've yet to find a marriage record, she set up home with George WIGGER, born 24th February, 1825, in Sprowston and was baptised there two weeks later. Up to 1861 there were several occasions when George's occupation was given as a weaver, but in 1871 he was a labourer. From 1873 to 1885 he was the licensee of the Half Moon, having taken over from his father-in-law. In 1891 he was an engine fitter's labourer. He died in 1906; Harriet probably died in 1905.

The middle child was another Henry HOWES. He was born on 14th May, 1832, and baptised two weeks later, again at St Julian's Church. His first marriage, to Louisa Rebecca WATERSON in 1855 in Norwich produced three children, but ended when Louisa died in 1863.

He married again, on 24th December, 1865, at the church of St Peter Southgate, to Esther PENFOLD. Her father's occupation was given as "keeper of port office". Henry's occupations through the censuses show him as a carter in 1851, a carpenter in 1861 and, in 1871, a "clerk of works". Up to 1865 he was in Norwich, but by 1871

he was living in Oxford, though there is evidence that he was in Wimbledon, Surrey, in 1867. He died in Oxford in 1872. His second marriage produced two daughters; the elder being Minnie.

Minnie HOWES married Robert OLIVER in Cuckfield, Sussex, in 1892, producing two daughters. One of them, Bessie OLIVER, married Arthur DUMMER in 1921 at Guildford, Surrey, producing two children, the younger being Audrey Ethel, born there on 27th March, 1927.

Now the tenuous connection kicks in. On 22nd March, 1947, at Guildford, Audrey DUMMER married Conrad Gustav Eugen BLUCHER, born 31st

January, 1921, in West Ham registration district, Essex. Conrad was a 3x great grandson of Gebhard Leberecht von BLUCHER.

Von BLUCHER (1742 to 1819), of course, was the "Generalfeldmarschall" who commanded the Prussian army against Napoleon at the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig in 1813, and again at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 in alliance with the Duke of Wellington.

Hence I am related by marriage to von BLUCHER and to the famous battle, through a third-cousin-once-removed.

Anthony Williment MN 10619 -
aj.williment@btinternet.com

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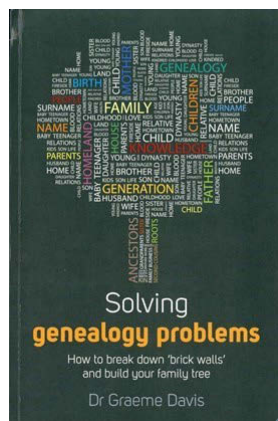
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ANCESTOR BOOKSHELF with Edmund Perry

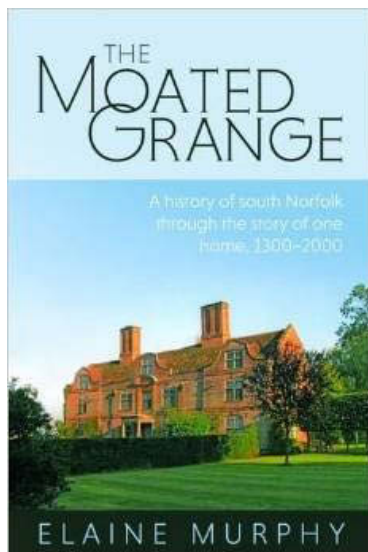
How To Break Down 'Brick Walls' and Build Your Family Tree by Graeme Davis 2012 Paperback 223pp £3.99 from Postscript Books



ANYONE who has done extensive research in creating a Family Tree usually comes up against difficult areas and dead ends, particularly before 1700 when records can be poor or partial. These 'Brick Walls' often appear insurmountable and take up hours of wasted effort leading to aggravation and disappointment. Drawing on his own long experience of research in the British Isles, Graeme Davis suggests new ways of looking at old problems, offers advice, information and extra techniques on finding new and unusual records as well as looking at censuses, poll books, electoral roles, directories, parish registers, BMD information, maps, wills, cemeteries and crematoria. He suggests ways of using newspapers, coroner's reports, occupational, pension and military service records, photographs, Family Trees and local

history documents as well as the Internet and the Freedom of Information Act. This excellent book covers all periods of British Isles genealogy as well as the new frontiers of genealogy such as DNA testing .

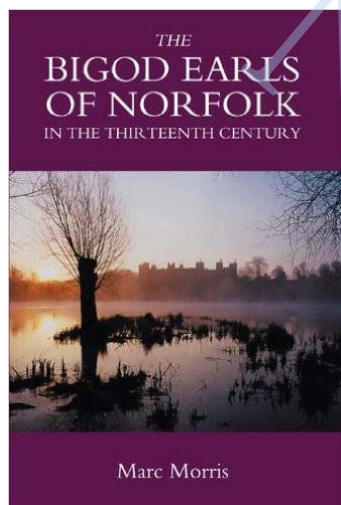
The Moated Grange: A History of South Norfolk Through the Story of One Home, 1300-2000 by Elaine Murphy. Hardcover , 416 pages; £18.50 illustrated, Book Guild Publishing, 4th June 2015



THE Grange' or 'Thorpes' lies about halfway between Brockdish and Thorpe Abbots which sit on the north bank of the river Waveney forming the boundary of Norfolk and Suffolk between Diss and Harleston. Originally it was a moated timber-framed house lived in by the Thorp family (1271-1470) and then by the Spalding family (1460-1743) during whose time the present brick house was created. The Cotton family rented it 1755-1799 followed by the families of Edward Dyson and then John Doughty and for most of the C19th by the Walnes Family. During the first half of the C20th the Kay family owned it, renting it out to tenant farmers like Robert Mills (1915-1921), and the Gowing brothers (1921-1964). In 1968 it was bought by Mrs 'Betty' Lloyd until the author acquired it in 1976.

Baroness Murphy traces the story of the Grange through the lives of its owners, farmers, tenants, household servants (providing cameo biographies and family trees). The tale spans 750 years, revealing numerous characters ranging from a medieval knight fighting with Henry V, to a Cambridge burgess working with Oliver Cromwell, and a successful tannery owner and his wealthy Victorian feminist daughter. Most of its occupants were educated people either from the lower gentry or tenant farmers trying to make a living as well as being active in local affairs. The book is extensively researched with notes and references. Unfortunately the amount of detail concerning people and events unnecessarily complicate the narrative and is often at the expense of the actual house and its distinctive architecture. Nevertheless it is an admirable attempt to intertwine several different strands of history, family, local, social and national, based on the occupation of a single dwelling.

The Bigod Earls of Norfolk in the Thirteenth Century by Marc Morris . The Boydell Press Softback, 261pp £17.99



IN a sense the title is somewhat misleading since there is very little about Norfolk in this academic book about the Norman Bigod Family, the precursors of the Dukes of Norfolk. By 1107, they had become 'barons of the first rank' and by 1166 were the fifth richest family in England. They are chiefly remembered for their dramatic interventions in high politics. Roger III Bigod (c. 1209-70) famously led the march on Westminster Hall in 1258 against Henry III, while Roger IV Bigod (1245-1306) confronted Edward I in 1297 in similar fashion. This book is the first full-scale study of these two earls, and explores in depth the reasons that led each of them to take the extreme step of confronting his king. In seeking to understand the motives that lay behind their public actions, the book scrutinises the earls' private affairs. It establishes for the first time the

precise extent of their landed estate, the size of their incomes, and examines their relationships with friends and relatives, their building works, and even their personalities. The product of extremely thorough and painstaking research with over 50 pages devoted to sources and bibliography, it makes an important contribution to the understanding of thirteenth-century politics and government.

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.

SEARCHING FOR HUGUENOT ANCESTORS

Sandra Fishwick looks at the contribution Huguenots have made to society and how to trace Huguenot ancestors

THIS summer, between May and September, the Huguenot Society has been organising a range of events around the country to celebrate the contribution of the Huguenots to our society. But just who were the Hugenots and how can you find out whether you have a Huguenot ancestor?

Background

The Huguenots were French Protestants. As their numbers grew during the 16th century, they began to be persecuted by the Catholic majority on such a scale that civil war was inevitable. Known as The French Wars of Religion, this conflict culminated in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572), when thousands of Huguenots were slain. Some religious freedom was eventually granted by the Edict of Nantes in 1598, but this was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685. Therefore, over the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, thousands of Huguenots fled to other lands, including many who settled in Norwich.

The Huguenots in Norwich

Many Huguenots were clock makers and skilled weavers, especially using silk. As Norfolk was still a wealthy, thriving centre for the production and export of woollen cloth, these resourceful people were attracted to the area. By 1650, Norwich had the largest number of Huguenot settlers in England, about 600. With the Protestant Walloon immigrants from the Low Countries, they were often referred to as the Strangers. They were allowed to worship in their own church, St Mary the Less in Queen Street, Norwich, and gradually they became assimilated into the local community.

Probably the most famous Huguenot family to originate from France are the MARTINEAU family. They include the medical pioneer Dr Philip Meadows MARTINEAU (1752-1829) and the feminist and political writer Harriet MARTINEAU (1802-1876). No less a person than HRH the Duchess of Cambridge, formerly Catherine MIDDLETON (born 1982) can list a MARTINEAU ancestor. Her paternal x 4 grandmother is Elizabeth MARTINEAU (1794-1850), a sister of Harriet, and she can further trace her lineage back to Gaston MARTINEAU (born about 1654 in Bergerac, France) who fled France in 1685 and who married in Norwich

in 1693. The ancestry of the Duchess of Cambridge illustrates the unpredictability of genealogy. Among the same generation of x4 grandparents, she can list a hatter, a jeweller, a coachman, a washer-woman, a mariner, a coal-miner and several labourers, among others.

Tracing Huguenot Ancestry: The Pitfalls

If you suspect that you have Huguenot ancestry, beware! Unlike the duchess' relatively straight-forward genealogy with a link to a prominent family, there are many potential difficulties awaiting even the most experienced genealogist. It is obviously vital that the usual checks are made using census data and parish registers, before investigating Huguenot links. These are the main issues to be aware of:

- There is no such thing as a "Huguenot" name. Names are a tricky guide to nationality or religious persuasion, especially if they date from times when migrations were taking place: (1555-1630) and (1680-1750).
- It is possible to have parents with a typical English surname such as SMITH or THOMAS, and have Huguenot ancestry, and conversely to have parents named SULLY or LE STRANGE but have no Huguenot ancestry at all.
- Names could occur in Protestant and Catholic families. Catholics were the overwhelming majority in France, so the bulk of French names may well indicate a Catholic family. Many French Catholic refugees came to England after the French Revolution in the 18th century.
- Some names of French origin date to earlier times, particularly the Norman invasion of 1066.
- French versions of surnames may have been used by clerks in medieval times to describe those who could have been of a different ancestry. It must be remembered that French was commonly spoken and written in England for many years after the Norman invasion.
- French surnames may have been anglicised as the Huguenots became integrated into English society.

Huguenot surnames

The Huguenot Society list gives French surnames known to be part of Hugue-

not history. Family Research Files are available at the Huguenot Library.

Reference: The Huguenot Library University College London Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT Tel: 020 7679 2046 library@huguenotsociety.org.uk

Many genealogy websites also have links to the Huguenots, including American settlers

Further information For the ancestry of the Duchess of Cambridge
www.wargs.com/royal/kate.html

Sandra Fishwick MN 6895

Maggie's Textile Mill Legacy

Andrew Bruce discusses his Lancashire and Norfolk Connections

MY wife's grandmother, Maggie, was born in Bacup, in the Rossendale valley, Lancashire, in 1908. It had once been a peaceful farming community but had become very industrialised with numerous textile mills springing up along the River Irwell and its tributaries from the late 1700s onwards. Maggie was adopted at an early age, possibly around the age of about three. The reason for her adoption is not known. Much later in life she met her brother, and learned that he and her parents had lived not far away all the time. The one thing of interest is that she had always been told by her adoptive family that her original surname was SAVORY, and this was confirmed when she made contact with her brother. As a family, we had no reason to think of Maggie being anything other than from a long line of Lancashire people. What we found when we started looking into family history was quite unexpected to say the least.

In our research, we found that Maggie's father was James SAVORY. He was born in 1871 in Wells, Norfolk. The census returns for 1881 shows the family had moved to Lancashire and James was working as a cotton doffer in the mill, at the age of 11 (this job involved replacing full spindles with empty ones). His siblings, Henry, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Annie, Mary and Suzannah had similar jobs in the mills. In 1891 he enlisted in the East Lancashire Regiment. Records show he was about 5'5" and of slight build. However he certainly did his bit. By 1893 he was fighting in India, then on to Burma until returning to England in 1897. During these years, records show he had spent 158 days in hospital for wounds, malaria and dysentery. Fortunately he was sent back to the reserves but then was recalled again in December 1899. He went to South Africa to take part the Boer War, and didn't arrive back in England until 1903. All the engagements of the 1st Battalion can be read about elsewhere and are most



Maggie Savory

interesting. James married a local girl, Ada ROBERTS in 1908, Her family were weavers. The 1911 census shows him as being a quarry man. There was a working quarry nearby where the family grew up by Acre Mill. Maggie and her brother were born during this time. World War One broke out and on the 14th September, 1914, at the age of 41, James SAVORY was off to France! Three years later, old age, injuries and influenza finally saw him being discharged before the war ended in 1917.

James' father, James Henry SAVORY, (my wife's great great grandfather) was born in 1832 at Wells. The 1851 and 1861 censuses show him as being an agricultural labourer but in 1871 he is listed as a Mariner, at Burnham Overy. He had married a local girl, Charlotte WAYTE, in 1852 at the church in Wells. By

1881 the whole family had moved to Lancashire where James Henry was an engineer/stoker at Acre Mill, Bacup. I have read that the mills were so desperate for workers that they sent out recruitment men around the country offering people a home and a job and in some cases paying the travelling expenses, such was the demand.

James Henry's father, Henry, born 1810, was a shoemaker and lived in Freeman Street, Wells with his wife Elizabeth. It has been possible to go back a bit further tracing the SAVORY and WAYTE lines and also to come forward in time and see how James' brothers and sisters married and settled in the Rossendale Valley. At least one brother died in World War One and a sister emigrated to USA.

The SAVORYS must have been quite an extended family in the area. Burnham Overy Staithe Mill was run by successive members of the family during the 1800s and at the east end of St Clements Church, Burnham Overy are two stone and brick tombs holding several SAVORY remains. We have not made a connection as yet.

During our research, place names have come to light where some of our forebears lived in and around Wells: Dogger Lane, Freeman Street, Lower Road, next to The Jolly Sailor Pub. We decided to make our first visit to Wells-next-the-sea in 2014, staying in a lovely house on the front. We were able to find these places. In spring 2015 we returned again and took Maggie's son with us (now 80 years of age) What a strange feeling to walk down lanes and roads last walked down by his grandfather's family 130-odd years previously! How amazing that all this history has come to light now. What a lovely place it is too to visit.

I have had a lot of help with my research and wish to thank Mike Welland, Norfolk Research, NFHS and East Lancashire Regiment museum.

Andrew Bruce MN 15057

Remembering Baron Kirkby

An appreciation and memorial by Edmund Perry

OUR benefactor, Baron KIRKBY, died peacefully at Claremont Manor in Virginia, USA, on Thursday, May 7th, 2015. Born July 13th, 1923 in Portsmouth, Virginia, the son of James Lewis KIRBY, Sr. and Dorette Niemeyer WIGG, he attended the Norfolk Academy and graduated from the prestigious Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Virginia in 1941. In 1943 he enlisted, becoming a member of the 345th Regiment, 87th Infantry Division and rose to the rank of Master Sergeant gaining a bronze star citation during the Allied campaigns in Northern France and Germany. After World War Two he returned to Princeton University, graduating in 1948.

Baron KIRKBY worked in New York City where he became a director of several insurance brokerage and investment firms and a member of certain well-known clubs and societies. In 1954 he married Ann Sutherland KIRBY (no relation) and lived in Morristown, New Jersey before moving to Virginia when he became President of the Guildford Company and Foundation in Richmond. In 1975 they purchased Claremont Manor Plantation, a picturesque 18th century manor house and park on the James River in Surrey County, Virginia. In 1996 he purchased part of what had been the Family Plantation for over 200 years in Poquoson, York County, Virginia. This has been turned into Kirby Park with reconstructions of the plantation buildings and other features plus a museum to display artefacts and outline the history of the site – a lasting memorial to Baron KIRKBY's late wife Ann KIRBY who died July 3rd, 1996.

Baron KIRKBY supported many charities in the USA and Britain including the Norfolk Family History Society of which he was a Life Member. In 1986 through a donation he enabled the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society to purchase the former Kirby House in Norwich, which became the Library and H.Q. Since then, through the Guildford Foundation, he provided generous financial support which enabled the NFHS to purchase Kirby Hall, and extra funds which have been deposited in M&G Charibonds, known as the Kirby Endowment Fund which is used for maintenance of the building.

Baron KIRKBY wrote five books (copies in the Library) about the KIRBY Family and his colonial forebears. A substantial part of that genealogical research concerns his ancestor, Thomas KIRBY from Antingham who emigrated in 1642 with

his wife and children to purchase 450 acres in Poquosin, Virginia– the Football Quarter Creek Plantation in Charles River. Thomas died in 1668, leaving the plantation to his young son Robert who married twice and fathered 14 children. For many years James Lewis KIRBY offered a substantial cash reward (the “Challenge”) for documentary proof of Thomas’ lineage. He assisted in the writing of “The Search for Mr. Thomas KIRBYE, Gentleman” by Noel Curren-Briggs (1986) the culmination of 35 years of research, with all the Kirby lines traced including various theories of who Thomas KIRBY of Virginia actually was. The Norfolk records were published in 1992 as “The Descent of James Lewis Kirby, Jr., from the Kirbys of Scarning, Norfolk,” by Patrick Palgrave-Moore and Noel Curren-Briggs. Further work was carried out by NFHS members: Charles Farrow on the London and Kent area, and by Diana Spelman on Norfolk. “The Kirby Family Vol.1 The Kirby Family of England” by Lewis Kirby (1994) tells the history of the surname (spelt variously CURBY, KERBIE, KERBY, KIRBEE, KIRBYE, KIRBY derived from KIRBKBYE meaning “by the church”) for 700 years beginning on the Furness Peninsula in Cumberland, Lancashire. “The KIRBY Family of York County, Virginia” by James P. Flore (2005) is a history of the family with short biographies of the male descendants and their various offspring.

James Lewis KIRBY Jr. collected several awards and decorations including the Knight of the Order of Venzel bestowed by the Grand Duke Wladimer of Russia, who also ennobled the KIRBY Family to hereditary status as Baron KIRKBY de CLAREMONT. In 1986 he was appointed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to the grade of Knight of Grace in the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem (Order of St. John) an international humanitarian charity.

A private Episcopal funeral service was held at Claremont Manor’s chapel. Lengthy obituaries appeared in the New York Times and the Daily Telegraph. He is survived by his son Wade KIRBY, wife Linda and their sons Croft, Taylor and Reade; his daughter Annette KIRBY and his son Roger KIRBY, wife Louise, and their daughter Laura and son James.

On behalf of all members of the NFHS, the present trustees have sent their condolences to the family with our sincere thanks for Baron KIRKBY’s unfailing support for the Norfolk Family History Society.

Edmund Perry Company Secretary MN3181

PLEASE NOTE: Although the family name was KIRBY, the Baron used the slightly different spelling of KIRKBY. We have used both spellings as and when appropriate to the article.

New Members and Members Interests to July 13th, 2015

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



Welcome to the September edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

Thank you all for renewing your subscription this year. We thought we were going to be well down on membership but, after our new policy of sending two emails regarding reminders, membership has finished above last year. Those members who do not have an email address

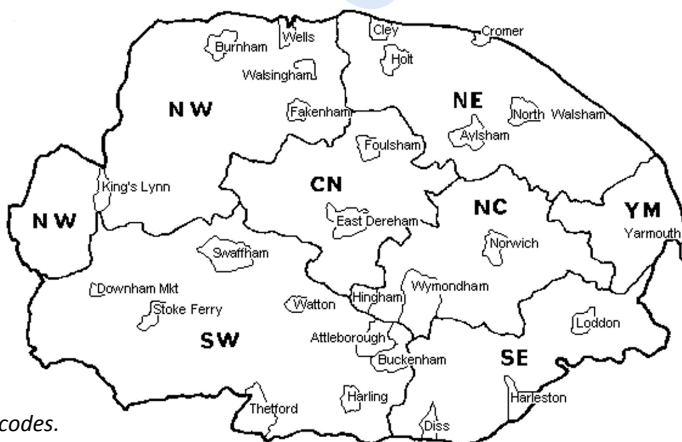
logged with us were sent a letter. This procedure is very time consuming so extra thanks to those of you that renewed promptly.

Members who wish to contact others regarding members' interests or an article in the Norfolk Ancestor should look on our web pages i.e. members' interests and then click the contact box. If no contact details are available please send either an email or letter to membership@nfhs.co.uk and this will be forwarded to the member concerned.

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 13th July, 2015

The Society welcomes the following new members

15503	Miss E. Brown	UK	15545	Ms L. Pointer	UK
15504	Mrs A. Raap-Brown	NET	15546	Mrs S. Bailey	UK
15505	Ms K. Cornett	USA	15547	Ms A. Cordani	UK
15506	Mr C. O'Connor	USA	15548	Mr D. Gordon	UK
15507	Mr B. More	AU	15549	Dr F. Brightman	UK
15508	Mrs S. Deas	UK	15550	Mrs K. Young	UK
15509	Mr A. Oliver	USA	15551	Mr A. Leighton	UK
15510	Mrs A. Green	UK	15552	Dr S. D. Slater	UK
15511	Mr S. Kirk	UK	15553	Mrs L. Nudds	UK
15512	Mrs J. Collinson	UK	15554	Ms M. A. Perkins	UK
15513	Mrs A. Harbor	UK	15555	Mrs G. M. Fox	UK
15514	Mrs S. Hazzard	UK	15556	Mr J. A. Felton	UK
15515	Ms J. Barnes	AU	15557	Mrs E. Buckell	UK
15516	Dr I. Mack	UK	15558	Mr R. Brown	UK
15517	Mrs N. User	UK	15559	Mrs S. Kenning	UK
15518	Mr W. Burton	CAN	15560	Ms S. J. Finch	UK
15519	Mrs A. Hunter	UK	15561	Mr G. A. Suffling	UK
15520	Mr D. R. Pinner	UK	15562	Mrs E. Moriarty	UK
15521	Miss M. A. Ball	UK	15563	Mrs D. Glover	UK
15522	Mrs J. Daw	UK	15564	Mrs S. E. Cheeseborough	UK
15523	Mr D. Marshall	UK	15565	Miss S. Kelf	UK
15524	Mrs J. Staines	UK	15566	Mrs H. Gadsby	UK
15525	Mr M. Pleasants	UK	15567	Mr R. Price	USA
15526	Mrs S. Murray	UK	15568	Mr R. Kehoe	AU
15527	Mrs D. Green	UK	15569	Mrs J. Carter	UK
15528	Mrs M. Hartley	UK	15570	Mrs K. M. Veach	USA
15529	Mr T. P. Cull	UK	15571	Mr A. Hill	UK
15530	Miss S. A. Fox	UK	15572	Mrs J. Deeley	UK
15531	Mr I. Coleman	UK	15573	Mrs M. Costello	UK
15532	Mrs D. Sanders	UK	15574	Mr J. Ford	USA
15533	Mr D. Main	UK	15575	Mrs A. Cipriano	UK
15534	Mrs E. Angier	UK	15576	Miss E. M. Defty	UK
15535	Miss A. K. Bennett	UK	15577	Mrs K. McNeill	NZ
15536	Mrs J. A. Robinson	UK	15578	Mr K. D. Howe	UK
15537	Mandy M. Clarke	UK	15579	Mr J. Garnet	AU
15538	Mr R. Hunt	UK	15580	Mr D. Martin	UK
15539	Mr K. G. Fuller	UK	15581	Mr R. Andrews	USA
15540	Mrs J. Hanrahan	UK	15582	Mrs E. Zolendek	USA
15541	Mrs A. Callanan	UK	15583	Mrs J. M. Sullivan	UK
15542	Miss A. Emm	UK	15584	Mrs L. Sanders	UK
15543	Miss P. A. Davies	UK	15585	Mrs C. Harrison	UK
15544	Dr A. E. Davies	UK	15586	Mrs M. Hancock	UK

15587	Mrs K. Hemmingham	UK	15632	Mrs B. Woodbeck	USA
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15590	Mrs C. Campbell	UK	15635	Mr P. Turner	UK
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15592	Mr N. Joseph	UK	15637	Mr N. D. Goodwin	UK
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15600	Mr R. Whaley	AU	15645	Mr H. Jones	UK
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15602	Mr A. S. Martin	UK	15647	Dr M. Mitchell	USA
15603	Mr L. Wooden	UK	15648	Miss J. A. Dunley	UK
15604	Mrs D. J. Roddick	CAN	15649	Mrs A. Cheeseman	UK
15605	Mr P. McLeod	UK	15650	Mr J. Crowell	USA
15606	Miss P. Broughton	AU	15651	Mrs J. Nelkon	UK
15607	Mrs L. S Waddington	UK	15652	Mr J. F. Morlock	UK
15608	Mr D. Stangroom	CAN	15653	Mr R. Rant	UK
15609	Mrs J. Burbidge	UK	15654	Mr S. Hewlett	UK
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15614	Mr J. Long	UK	15659	Mr M. Sellers	UK
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15617	Mr M. J. Ward	UK	15662	Mrs C. Bartram	UK
15618	Mrs K. Leah	UK	15663	Mrs J. Gore Peters	USA
15619	Mrs L. Lewsley	UK	15664	Mr J. Chaplin	UK
15620	Mr E. Hewitt-Symonds	UK	15665	Mrs C. Butler	UK
15621	Mr. P. Grimes	UK	15666	Mr J. Coe	UK
15622	Mr N. Heaslewood	UK	15667	Mrs K. Cunningham	NZ
15623	Mrs V. Easter	UK	15668	Mr R. I. March	UK
15624	Mrs V. Potter	UK	15669	Mr L. Fry	UK
15625	Mr C. Littler	UK	15670	Mr P. Avenell	AU
15626	Mr G. Crask	USA	15671	Mr R. Blythe	USA
15627	Mrs K. Whiteland	UK	15672	Mr B. Springall	UK
15628	Mr P. Addicott	UK	15673	Mr S. Burton	UK
15629	Mrs P. Hallowes	NZ	15674	Mr R. Thorpe	UK
15630	Ms L. Aird	AU			
15631	Mrs I. Whiteside	UK			

15675	Mr P. Gower	CAN	15680	Mrs K. Pryor	AU
15676	Mrs J. Cleveland	UK	15681	Ms M. Fannin	UK
15677	Miss P. C. Mann	UK	15682	Mr R. Waller	UK
15678	Mrs P. C. Veal	UK	15683	Mr P. Billington	UK
15679	Mrs M. Thomas	AU			

Members Interests to 13th July, 2015

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15557	ADKIN/ATKIN	ALL	LIN	16C-19C	15541	CHILDS	ALL	ESS	ALL
15541	ALDOUS	ALL	SFK	18C-19C	14842	CLARK	NE	NFK	17C-18C
13531	ALGAR	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	15541	CLUTTERHAM	ALL	SFK	18C-19C
15646	APPLEGATE	ALL	NFK	ALL	13531	COLEMAN	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
15625	APPLETON	NE	NFK	ALL	155	COOKE	SW	NFK	16C-19C
15588	ASHBY	NW	NFK	ALL	15612	COWLES	SW	NFK	18C-19C
13354	BAKER	YM	NFK	ALL	15612	CRACK	SW	NFK	18C-19C
13354	BAKER	ALL	ESS	ALL	15355	CRAFT	NW	NFK	ALL
15628	BAKER	SE	NFK	ALL	15314	CRANE	ALL	NFK	ALL
14618	BARKER	ALL	NFK	ALL	4937	CRANE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15541	BARKER	YM	NFK	18C	13792	CUDBIRD	ALL	NFK	ALL
14230	BATES/BETTS	ALL	NFK	ALL	13338	CULLINGTON	ALL	NFK	ALL
15355	BAXTER	NW	NFK	ALL	13338	CURNESS	YM	NFK	18C-19C
15355	BELLHAM	ALL	NFK	ALL	11843	CUSHING	ALL	NFK	ALL
15588	BENNETT	NW	NFK	ALL	11843	CUSHION	ALL	NFK	ALL
5849	BESSEY	ALL	NFK	18C	9833	DEWING	ALL	NFK	ALL
13614	BETTS	ALL	NFK	ALL	10789	DIX	ALL	NFK	ALL
12919	BIANCHI	NC	NFK	19C	5849	DRAKE	ALL	NFK	ALL
13354	BRADNUM	ALL	NFK	ALL	14618	DUNNETT	ALL	NFK	ALL
741	BROOKS	SE	NFK	ALL	14814	DURRANT	ALL	NFK	ALL
15541	BROWN	ALL	ESS	18C-19C	741	DUTCHMAN	CN	NFK	ALL
13830	BUCKENHAM	SW	NFK	ALL	15490	EARLE	ALL	NFK	ALL
15510	BULLEN	NW	NFK	17C-19C	408	EASTY	ALL	NFK	ALL
15510	BULLING	ALL	NFK	ALL	408	EASTY	ALL	SFK	ALL
15518	BURTON	ALL	NFK	ALL	13338	ELDRIDGE	YM	NFK	18C-19C
15673	BURTON	NE	NFK	18C-20C	15557	EMMERSON	ALL	NFK	16C-20C
155	CANN	SW	NFK	16C-19C	13338	FAIR	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
15541	CATLING	ALL	ESS	18C-19C	15615	FIDDY	ALL	NFK	ALL
14236	CATTERMOLE	ALL	NFK	ALL	13531	FIELDS	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
15639	CAWTHORN	ALL	CAM	17C-19C	15628	FISH	YM	NFK	18C-19C

To contact other members researching the same Surname.

First login to the NFHS Website (success indicated by 'Logout' top right), then under the 'Membership' / 'Members Interests' menu select the required Surname from the drop-down list and click on "Contact".

An e-mail address or postal address will then be forwarded to you.

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
15514	FISHER	ALL	NFK	ALL	13338	PEARSON	YM	NFK	18C-19C
10308	FISK	ALL	NFK	17C	15268	PETCH	ALL	NFK	17C-20C
14782	FLEGG	ALL	NFK	ALL	15268	PETCH	ALL	CAM	19C-20C
14236	FLOWERDEW	ALL	NFK	ALL	13725	PIGOTT	ALL	NFK	ALL
15526	FULLER	ALL	NFK	19C	15355	PLATT	NW	NFK	ALL
10299	FULLER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15541	PLUME	ALL	CAM	17C-19C
10299	FULLER	ALL	NFK	ALL	15280	POWELL	NC	NFK	18C-19C
13614	GLADDING	ALL	NFK	ALL	15584	PRIOR	NW	NFK	16C-19C
15514	GODBOLT	ALL	NFK	ALL	15584	PRIOR	SW	NFK	16C-19C
13531	GODDARD	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	15077	QUANTRILL	ALL	NFK	18C-19C
15518	GOLDSMITH	ALL	NFK	ALL	15077	QUANTRILL	ALL	NFK	ALL
15613	GOOCH	ALL	NFK	ALL	15514	RACKHAM	SE	NFK	ALL
408	GRAY/GREY	ALL	NFK	ALL	741	RAYNER	SE	NFK	ALL
15280	GROOM	NC	NFK	18C-19C	15541	READE	NE	NFK	18C-19C
15593	HALL	ALL	NFK	ALL	741	REVELL	SE	NFK	ALL
13778	HAMLING	ALL	NFK	17C-20C	13354	RUST	ALL	NFK	ALL
14618	HART	SW	NFK	ALL	13354	RUST	ALL	SFK	ALL
13354	HATCH	ALL	NFK	ALL	13354	RUST	ALL	CAM	ALL
13614	HAWES	ALL	NFK	ALL	10308	SALMON	SE	NFK	17C-18C
15557	HAYWARD	ALL	LIN	16C-19C	15499	SEAMAN	ALL	NFK	ALL
15208	HEWETT	ALL	NFK	ALL	13614	SHAW	ALL	NFK	ALL
15615	HEWIT(T)	ALL	NFK	ALL	15557	SIMPSON	ALL	LIN	16C-19C
15541	INGRAM	ALL	ESS	ALL	15541	SMITH	SE	NFK	18C-19C
15639	JONES	NC	NFK	17C-19C	15526	SPOONER	ALL	NFK	17C-19C
155	KENNEDY	SW	NFK	18C-19C	15672	SPRINGAL	YM	NFK	ALL
15499	KERRISON	ALL	NFK	ALL	15672	SPRINGEL	YM	NFK	ALL
15588	KING	NW	NFK	ALL	13792	STANLEY	NC	NFK	16C-18C
9843	LACCOHEE	ALL	NFK	17C-19C	13338	STEMPSON	ALL	CAM	18C-19C
15588	LAVENDER	NW	NFK	ALL	15526	STERRY	CN	NFK	17C-18C
10789	LEGOOD	ALL	NFK	ALL	15648	STEVENS	NC	NFK	18C-19C
13338	LEONARD	YM	NFK	ALL	13338	THETFORD	ALL	NFK	19C
14914	LOCK	ALL	NFK	ALL	10299	THOMPSON	ALL	NFK	ALL
15616	LONG	NC	NFK	18C-19C	15355	THURLOW	NW	NFK	ALL
14752	MADCAP	ALL	NFK	18C	15615	TOWNS(H)END	ALL	NFK	ALL
14842	MARSH	NE	NFK	17C-18C	13354	TRIPP	ALL	NFK	ALL
15615	MAY(E)S	ALL	NFK	ALL	13354	TRUNDLE	ALL	ALL	ALL
13998	MINTING	ALL	ALL	ALL	15660	TUCK	NW	NFK	ALL
5849	MOON	ALL	NFK	18C	13354	VISE	ALL	LIN	ALL
15541	MOORE	NE	NFK	18C-19C	15660	WARD	NW	NFK	ALL
15234	MOORE	SW	NFK	19C-20C	9843	WARREN	ALL	NFK	17C-18C
15541	NEWMAN	NE	NFK	18C-19C	14618	WESTON	SW	NFK	ALL
11628	NOCKOLDS	ALL	NFK	ALL	10308	WETHERBY	ALL	NFK	17C
10308	NORMAN	SE	NFK	17C-18C	13338	WILKIN	YM	NFK	18C-19C
15591	PARKER	ALL	NFK	16C-19C	13830	WOMACK	SW	NFK	ALL
14618	PARSONS	SW	NFK	ALL	13338	WORTON	YM	NFK	18C-19C
15557	PARSONS	ALL	NFK	16C-20C	15234	WRIGHT	SW	NFK	19C-20C
14914	PAUL	SW	NFK	ALL	14170	WYMER	ALL	NFK	ALL

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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 **December 2015** issue should be sent to the Editor at Kirby Hall or e-mailed to him **NO LATER than 7th October** 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.



An Historic Thespian Link

Lyn Offord is one of our highly valued transcribers. Here she takes time out to tell us about her descendant John Brunton (1741-1822) who was an actor and manager of Norwich Theatre Royal



ACCORDING to various actors' dictionaries, John BRUNTON was born on 10th November, 1741, in Norwich. So far the parish has not been identified as there are 52 churches in Norwich, most of them not yet digitalised. However, according to the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, he was the son of John BRUNTON, a soap maker who is said to have come from a Scottish family tracing its descent from James II of Scotland.

He attended Norwich Grammar School before serving a seven year apprenticeship to a wholesale grocer in the city. Charles Edwin NOVERRE's "Notes on the NOVERRES and BRUNTONS" written in 1916 states that John BRUNTON Senior was the son of George BRUNTON, who, in 1707, married Helen, the daughter of James CLERK, who was the son of Sir John CLERK, 1st Baronet of Penicuik. Sir John was descended from James II of Scotland.

My John BRUNTON married Elizabeth FRIEND, daughter of Norwich Merchant John FRIEND. She was born on June 14th, 1744, and died on May 14th, 1826. John was Manager and Proprietor of Norwich Theatre Royal and a flourishing Soap Manufacturer in St George's Colegate, Norwich. He died at 2 Theatre Square, Norwich, on December 15th, 1822. The BRUNTON family is of Scottish descent. John and Elizabeth had three sons - George, John and William.

One of the mysteries is whether John was born in Norwich or Scotland. He was described by one writer as "small with little piercing eyes". According to the Oxford Dictionary of Biography he was neither tall nor very handsome but with an intelligent eye and resonant voice. He had a genial temperament and generosity of disposition.

He married spinster Elizabeth on 4th August 1766 at St Mary Bredman, Herne, Canterbury. He is described as a Gent. They settled in London where he was a grocer and tea dealer in Drury Lane. In 1774, at the suggestion of his friend Joseph YOUNGER, actor and prompter at Covent Garden, he was persuaded to try acting. He appeared at YOUNGER's own benefit on 11th April in

the title role of John HOOLE's tragedy "Cyrus" and was introduced as "a gentleman making his first appearance on the stage". He also appeared at the benefit of Mr and Mrs KNIVETON on 3rd May, 1774, in the role of Hamlet at Covent Garden. In March 1775 he opened at The Theatre Royal, Norwich, with three consecutive performances as Hamlet. The public gave him a great reception and the Thespian Dictionary (1805) referred to him as "the best actor that had ever appeared on that stage." John BERNARD, who had been in the company with BRUNTON, described him as "our leading tragedian and one of the best Shylocks I ever saw."

After five years on the Norwich circuit (which typically included Colchester, Ipswich, Bury St Edmunds, Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn) he returned to London to play Richard III on 1st July 1780 at the Haymarket. The audience liked him but the press was grudging, conceding his natural attributes but finding him lacking in technique. He was often called the northern Roscius (outstanding actors on the British stage were honoured with the title of Roscius).

He spent the rest of the summer at Bristol before joining the Bath company in September 1780-81. He made his debut in Bath on 19th September, 1780, as Dumart in "Jane Shore" with Mrs SIDDONS. Characteristically he took his family with him and during the next five years in Bath he started to introduce his older children to the stage. Elizabeth (10), John (7) and Harriet (5) all made their debuts in 1782, but his hopes were centred on his eldest daughter Anne who was born in London in 1769. She made a brilliant debut in April 1785 as Euphrasia in Arthur Murphy's "The Grecian Daughter." John played her father, Evander.

In October they were offered a brief engagement together at Covent Garden where Anne had a promising reception and her father a cool one. They returned to Norwich and he resumed his place as leading actor in what had become one of the most important theatres in the provinces. Things had changed with a new manager, Giles LINNETT BARRETT also being the lessee.

On 24th May, 1788, the Norwich Mercury newspaper announced: "Mr Barrett, with the consent of the Proprietors, has disposed of the remaining five years of his lease, as manager of our theatre, to Mr Brunton."

John BRUNTON was an excellent manager, shrewd and reliable in business, popular with the public, considerate to his actors, and liberal in support of the Norwich Theatrical Fund for Retired Actors.

He was generous, to anyone in need, from a rival manager in dire straits to a small school threatened with closure. He was also good company and at home in Norwich society. Under him the theatre had the most distinguished

and prosperous decade in its history.

Towards the end of his third term as lessee it became clear that maintenance of the theatre buildings was not a high priority with him, and, in January 1799, the proprietors decided, by 16 votes to 11, to grant the patent not to him but to William WILKINS, architect, who had submitted detailed proposals for a complete structural overhaul of the Norwich house. Still immensely popular, BRUNTON retired gracefully from the scene at the end of May, 1800.

In 1791 he set up a fund for retired and decrepit actors. In 1804 he became Manager of the Brighton (Duke Street) Theatre, the fortunes of which he improved, securing for it the active patronage of the Prince of Wales (later George IV) and the title of Theatre Royal. When, in 1805 and 1806, Louisa came from Covent Garden to play for her father, the Prince of Wales attended her benefits in both seasons. Among other noble patrons was William, first Earl of Craven (1770-1825) and on 12 December 1807 at his house in Charles St, Berkeley Square, he took Louisa's hand in marriage.

By April of that year the Duke Street Theatre had been demolished and replaced by a new one in New Road, with BRUNTON as first lessee, this time with his son John, who also played Laertes to Charles KEMBLE's Hamlet at the opening on 6th June. Two more young BRUNTONs acted at Brighton, Kitty and Thomas. BRUNTON continued at Brighton until 1811, after which he and his wife moved to Hamstead Marshall, in Berkshire, close to the Craven family seat at Hamstead Park. There he died, after an illness of only three days on 18th December, 1822.

The Norwich Mercury of 28th December, 1822, described him as "alike distinguished by his own talents and those of his family". As a manager he had "a degree of success no former patentee had obtained". As actor, it said (he) "was of the school of GARRICK. He was natural, easy and graceful, and his manner in certain parts was powerful and affecting. His Iago, Shylock and Old Dormon are still remembered by many in the district, as perhaps the most perfect representations they have ever seen of these difficult characters. In the walks of private life few men were so amiable. His conversation was particularly animated, and informed by sense, vivacity and anecdote."

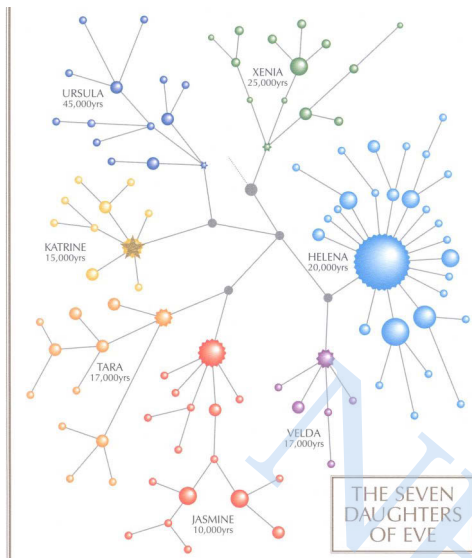
His wife Elizabeth, lived on until 14 May 1826. She had been married to BRUNTON for over 50 years and borne 14 children but had not followed his example in taking to the stage.

Lyn Offord MN

In the December edition of Norfolk Ancestor we will feature some more of Lyn's descendants with theatrical links.. The photograph on page 39 is of one of the best loved managers of Norwich Theatre Royal, Dick CONDON, with a portrait of John BRUNTON

The Seven Daughters of Eve

Chris Woodrow adds another chapter to our DNA testing articles



I WAS interested to read David True's experiences with having his DNA tested via the service offered on the Ancestry website.

He does not state whether the DNA tested was just from the Y-chromosome signature or if it included the mitochondrial DNA he inherited from his mother.

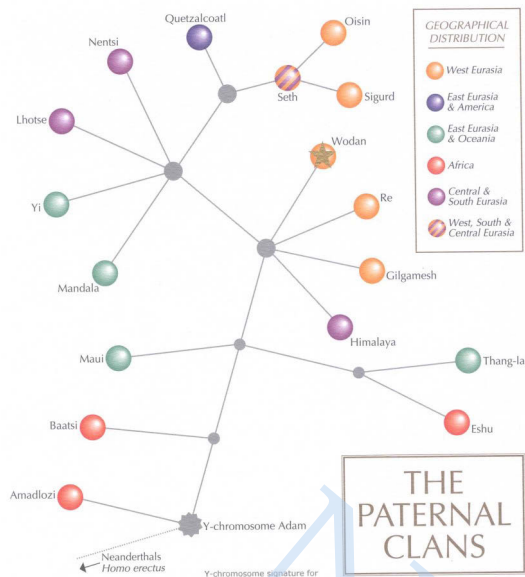
Some years ago my wife and I took advantage of an offer from Oxford Ancestors, which is an organisation linked to Oxford University, and run by Professor Bryan Sykes who carries out this work; for a price!

The research by Professor Sykes has so far established 36 clans world wide, each founded by one woman. In Europe he has established that there are seven such clans, what he refers to as "The Seven Daughters of Eve", hence the book of the same name which is well worth a read.

Mitochondrial DNA (mDNA) is carried by both male and female, but is only passed on by the female line. Thus, I and all of my cousins who are children of the females on my mother's side of my family have the same mDNA, and those females pass it on to their children. Any daughters they have, pass it on to their children, ad infinitum. The males of the family also carry the mDNA but they do not pass it on to their children.

From the analysis of my mDNA it has been established that I belong to the clan Katrine, who lived approximate 15,000 years ago. This is established by the fact that there are two mutations on the mDNA sequence compared to the reference sequence which is made up of 400 'letters' and is the most frequent sequence found in Europe. See the diagram showing the Seven Daughters.

Katrine lived in the southern Alps of Northern Italy. You may recall hearing about the "Ice Man" who was found frozen into a glacier in the Alps in 1991. From analysing his DNA, Professor Sykes established he was from the Clan



Katrine, so I am related to him!

Oxford Ancestors (O.A.) provided further information on interpreting the “Tribes of Britain” DNA result to show that ‘Katrine’ clan members were predominately of Celtic origin with a small amount of Danish Viking! Interestingly,

I had my DNA further analysed to establish my paternal roots, which they do via the ‘Y’ Chromosome from which it transpired that my paternal line belongs to the Clan ‘Wodan’, which in England is made up of more than 50% Danish Viking, together

with small amounts of Norse Viking, Celt and Anglo-Saxon. See diagram of the Paternal Clans.

From accessing O.A.’s database I have found someone with the identical ‘Y’ chromosome sequence to me, which means we quite likely share a common ancestor one generation back! However, according to O.A. this is not certain because the same DNA changes can occur, on occasion, in the Y chromosomes from unrelated lineages.

The Clan Wodan is thought to have originated around 25,000 years ago in the Ukraine, and modern day members of the clan are found predominately in Northern and Western Europe, and extensively in Armenia and Georgia where 40% of the inhabitants are members of the clan.

There is a lot more information available on the Oxford Ancestors’ website at www.oxfordancestors.com and it has to be said that we paid considerably more than Ancestry charges for their DNA testing service, but perhaps that is reflected in the results that individuals receive.

Chris Woodrow MN 12251

Please note that the original files of the above diagrams were in full colour but have been reproduced here in black and white. The full colour versions can be seen in the electronic web site version of the Norfolk Ancestor which is available to NFHS members at no extra cost.

Letters, 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 38. We will include offers from non members of items of specific interest offered free of charge.

More From Tuttington

Dear Editor

WHILE reading Mr Scott's article I realised that Margaret's father and mother, James and Susannah (Hannah) CLARKE were my 4 x Gt Grandparents on my mother's maternal side. I was aware of Margaret's existence, but I did not know how her life played out. I have known that Margaret's father James, worked for Edward CASE'S father William as a 'Team man' meaning he worked with horses. Edward's father's passion was breeding prize-winning shire horses and it was probably this connection that brought about Margaret's employment with the CASE family, which Margaret's parents must have surely regretted to their dying days given what happened to Margaret.

There is also a family connection through the CASE family's governess Eliza DANIELS so maybe it was her that recommended Margaret apply for the position of cook at Tuttington Hall, we will now never know. I feel very sad for Margaret, her family and friends. Margaret was buried in an unmarked grave unlike Edward but at least she was buried in Colby Churchyard which is both pleasant and peaceful with other members of her past, present and future family near by.

How differently Edward was treated by society then. One would hope today that Edward's actions would be viewed very differently. Mr Scott's research shows starkly how the different classes were treated then. Also what of the other victims, like Edward's wife Louisa? Never marrying again and having to live with the knowledge of what her husband had done and then to be buried with him, I wonder if that was her wish?

Edward's actions must have brought untold shame and misery onto both families and the ripples of this tragedy must have spread far and wide. It was certainly never discussed within my family, another skeleton in the family history cupboard. My family has a long connection with Tuttington Hall. In the 1841 Census another ancestor, James MARTINS, a blacksmith, his wife and their three children were working and living at the Hall.

On a completely different subject, I read in a previous Ancestor that a contributor was pleased that the Workhouse was there to take her ancestors in their hour of need, but the reality of the Workhouse was that it was a truly terrible place. The

authorities did not want to encourage people to enter, so life was made as grim as possible to act as a deterrent, no one wanted to pass through its doors. The workhouse tore families apart. Husbands and wives were separated, as were children from parents unless they were babes in arms.

It was feared more than debt, feared even when it was called The Infirmary, feared more than prison, feared more than living rough and feared more than the lunatic asylum. It was thought it was better to die or starve than enter through its doors. It was not unusual for inmates to be given mindless heavy tasks to complete, like breaking rocks for hours, days, weeks or months on end that had no purpose when complete. Even today, when some of these buildings have been given new lives with some being turned into very successful museums, they still seem to me to be shrouded in an air of sadness and utter hopelessness. The Ancestor is an excellent magazine and I always look forward to receiving my copy.

Lorna Dales 603Y

Bible with a History

SOME years ago I rescued a very big Bible (over 3 kilo) from a rubbish skip. About 12 years ago, I was going to sell off some of my old books and this Bible was one of them. While I was checking the condition I came across family records in the middle of it and thought it would be good to try and trace this family. My dear wife was then taken ill and I put it all by to care for her. I am now trying to get my house in order and I have got this Bible out again. The following is the first record in it:

John GLAN or (GLAV) or (Clare) GIBSONE born 11/5/1833. Married Elisabeth WARR born 14/8/1827 on 21st August, 1854, at Parish Church of Augustine , Norwich. The last entry was made in 1909 reporting the death of the above named Elisabeth. There are also records of all births ,deaths and marriages. I would like to get this Bible back to the descendants (no charge). The Bible has some damage to the spine but everything else appears to be ok. If you know of this family please contact me at any of the following:

Leslie Lock email leslock@ntlworld.com or write to me at 2 Shelley Walk, Roath, Cardiff

Canadian Ancestry

In response to the query from George FULCHER about his surname. I have an ancestor in Canada with the name FELCHER. This seems to be an Anglicisation given to them when they arrived in Nova Scotia in 1751 as the family name had

been VOLCKER in Glauberg in what is now Germany. They were non-conformists fleeing from a Catholic area. Maybe Mr Fulcher's ancestor also has a European background under a different spelling of the name, maybe with a "V".

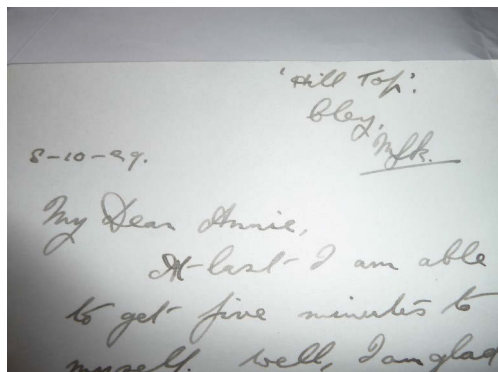
Miss M Grisdale, 16 Van Dyck Avenue, New Malden, Surrey, KT3 5NQ MN 1229

Mary Bland

In reply to the query from Alan Harper, I too have an ancestor who put a notice in the newspaper saying he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. This was in 1844 in Penrith, and involved Thomas and Mary BLAND. He was a coachbuilder and Innkeeper so I wonder if his wife looked after the pub and they wanted to keep the money separate. They were always together on the census and she was mentioned in his will so they would not seem to have a marital problem. Since both my ancestor and Mr Harper's are before the Married Women's Property act of the 1870s, the husbands would presumably have taken on not only any money the wife inherited but also her debts too. I wonder if this is a legal way of getting round something in the wife's family perhaps? Has anyone else come across this or maybe Mr Harper and I just had spendthrift ancestors.

Parratt Family

I've recently been passed some letters written by a Jack PARRATT to his cousin (my grandmother), dated 1929-1931. These are all from his posting in Iraq with the RAF, apart from one, which, as far as I can tell from the attached, has the



address Hill Top, Cley, Norfolk. I've been unable to find anyone researching the name PARRATT in Norfolk. Indeed, I haven't been able to find Jack in the 1911 census (in one letter, he reveals he was born June 1906). He also refers to a Mabs, who seems to be his sister. I was hoping to pass these letters on to a descendant of Jack, and I was wondering if you had encountered anyone among your membership. The Norfolk connection seems likely - my grandmother's

mother was from Merton, from lines of Palmer and Dalton.

Philip Ramsden
September 2015

Grandma is Missing

I am looking for information on the COLLETT family of Diss, Norfolk, especially Ellen Mary COLLETT born 12th November, 1883, in Diss. Ellen was the daughter of Christopher COLLETT, Letter Carrier, and Rachel OTTLEY. Ellen's siblings are Thomas, Charles, Joseph, Walter, Christopher Jr., and Maria. The COLLETTs lived on Denmark Street. in Diss. Ellen Mary COLLETT is in London on the 1901 census using the nickname Nellie, occupation, scullery maid. The 1911 census shows Ellen Mary Outlaw PARRY living common-law with Edwin Charles PARRY. Ellen had been previously married to Robert John OUTLAW. The 1911 census is the last information we have on Ellen Mary COLLETT. Her children are John Cyril OUTLAW and Frederick Charles OUTLAW, Violet Outlaw PARRY and Edwin Outlaw PARRY. Any help would be appreciated. I am willing to share information.

Sandra Parry, MN 12462 sparry3@sympatico.ca. 58 Westrose Ave. Toronto, ON M8X 2A1, Canada

Mormon Memories

I was very interested to read the article about the Mormons and the editor's second cousin's memories of setting off for Salt Lake City in 1948. Whilst doing research in Norfolk I found that one of my ancestors had died in Salt Lake City. The family had lived in small Norfolk villages around Hindolveston for several generations,

I wondered what he was doing in the USA? I found that he had travelled there with Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel as part of the Milo Andrus Emigrating Company and that he, his wife, son aged five and daughter, nine months left Liverpool on 31st. March, 1855, on the ship, Juventa, and arrived in Philadelphia on 5th May. I found another ancestor, from the same village, who died in Mendon, Cache, Utah, but I haven't been able to find any more details about him except that he had ten children, all born in Utah or Idaho where most of them are buried.

I gather that there were many Norfolk people who travelled to Salt Lake City during the 1840/1870 period and I presume they were all Mormons or had been recruited into the faith. There is a lot of information on the Mormon Church History web site and also on Family Search where I found a day by day account by another passenger of my ancestor's sea voyage together with details about my ancestor, including a photograph. There is also an interesting account of a journey made by covered wagon from Florence Nebraska (now Omaha) to Salt Lake City but this is dated 1861 and may have been part of a migration within America. I cannot seem to find out how my ancestors travelled from Philadelphia to Salt Lake City but presume some of it would have been by covered wagon though I cannot think that was the only way of travel. Could you tell me more

about this venture? Why did so many people leave Norfolk for Salt Lake City, how did they travel across America and what did they do when they got there?

Sylvia Mann MN 10468

Private Harold Lodge

WE have been contacted by Ken Ray from Staffordshire with the following message.

"I am an amateur military historian from Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffordshire. In February I was given a bundle of World War One letters from a lady in a local care home. She says she is the last surviving member of her family in the area.

The letters were from two brothers - William and Harold LODGE. She told me that Harold LODGE, born Fenton, Stoke On Trent and shown as aged 14 in the 1911 census, moved to Hunstanton, Norfolk, possibly about 1930. His regiment was the North Staffordshires. We know that he married Helen (surname not known) and they had a daughter, Winifred.

Harold's father was John LODGE and mother Maria LODGE, both 50 years of age in the 1911 census. I have spent four months putting the letters all in date order where possible and have also researched letters and family. The 1911 census lists five sisters and three brothers of Harold LODGE. The letters are now in three folders, almost all with the original envelopes.

If you could please insert this note in your Ancestor Magazine, it may help to find any living relatives in Norfolk. I will be depositing the letters in the Stoke On Trent archives in the Bethesda Street Library in Hanley, Stoke. It would be great to re-unite the letters with relatives of Private Harold LODGE.

Ken Ray can be contacted at 54 Roe Lane, Newcastle, Staffordshire, ST5 3PJ. His telephone number is 01782 622136

Norfolk Yeomen 1400-1500

Louisa Foroughi of Fordham University in New York City, USA is researching the life of Norfolk yeomen using Little Ryburgh and Woodhall Manor as a case study for her PhD. In particular she is using records for the GOTTES family and similar families in this area. If you have any records or well-documented information about yeomen in that time-period and location, she would be interested to hear about this. Please pass any details either directly to her at lforoughi@fordham.edu or to me and I can forward this.

Ian Gotts MN 994

More on DNA Testing

Re the comments by David True in the June edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

The 76% result for Great Britain most likely embraces his desired Celtic origins. In the earliest DNA studies those of a Roman origin in England were scarce while the Celtic indicators were more numerous. The expectations of Norman and Viking DNA are misplaced, for the Norman hierarchy had Viking origins following their invasion of Normandy from Denmark in the 8th Century. Surmising that if Iceni DNA had come up then so would Saxon is an unproven possibility at best. This of course assumes that Celtic subdivisions within DNA are precise enough to identify tribal differences which unfortunately it does not and likewise unless there are clearly defined markers identifying racial and regional origins then all you have is uncertainty.

This kind of difficulty is emphasised by the similarities between the Saxon and Danish DNA with Danish being identified as a Germanic race leading to the classification of Western Europe. As David True does not have this definition within his DNA then he might like to reconsider the Germanic invasion theories and concede that ethnic cleansing was just a misconception which unfortunately then got taught in schools. Otherwise there would not have been very much British DNA left to evaluate. As for the wandering ancestors traversing through Syria and Turkey, these were possibly descendants of those who left Africa somewhat earlier than 1,000 years ago.

My degree is in archaeology and my interest in genetics is purely casual. The following link leads to a 17 page document that might be of interest:

http://www.academia.edu/2607635/Genetics_and_the_Anglo-Saxon_Invasion

Tim Metcalfe MN 5455

DNA Response

Thanks for putting my DNA article in the Norfolk Ancestor and also the one from Michael Bassey. A few comments on the latter. Admittedly his interpretation of his results could be different from what mine might be.

Michael says that his DNA comes from one haplogroup only, inferring that he is pure Saxon. In my opinion this is not possible - nobody is pure anything (except possibly some very isolated tribes). All white people will be a mixture of various haplogroups and this is what the Ancestry tests show. Michael expounds at some length on his family name but I would say that surnames have no connection with DNA

I have had an e-mail from another NFHS member who has done the Ancestry test to find that only 47% of her DNA is from Great Britain.

David True MN3518

James 1, 2, 3, 4

In reply to Alan Harper's article on Henry 1,2,3,4,5 in the Norfolk Ancestor of June 2015. I cannot match the ancestors of Alan. However, a similar situation occurred in my own family in the shape of my 4x Great Grand Aunt, Alice COX, who married Henry Cooper WATTS at Barton Turf on 15th March, 1813. The couple produced four children, one boy named George and three girls, who all lived into adulthood. After these children events took a turn for the worse. Alice then gave birth to a son in 1825 who they named James after her father. The following then occurred:

James Watts born 4th April, 1825, buried 17th May, 1826, aged 13 months

James Watts born 2nd April, 1827, buried 24th July, 1827, aged 16 weeks

James Watts born 8th December, 1828, buried 20th February, 1829, aged 10 weeks

James Watts born 8th January, 1830, buried 29th March, 1830, aged 15 weeks

Possibly Henry and Alice then decided the name was a bad omen and chose a good religious name for their next son. But to no avail:

Abel Watts born 28th August, 1831, buried 15th December, 1831, aged 15 weeks

Alice gave birth to two daughters following the death of Abel and they both died before their first birthdays.

Keith King MN 5521 Email: keithkng2@gmail.com

Gotts Surname

I am interested in my surname GOTTIS which appears as 'GOTTES in Norfolk in the 1300s. I have registered a one-name study for it and currently have 4000 GOTTIS in 20 trees, mostly in Norfolk.

I started a Y-DNA surname project with Family Tree DNA two years ago, and have just achieved the first big result with this. My objectives are simple:

- Are some of my 20 trees connected genetically, we just haven't found the paperwork yet?
- Do the GOTTIS families that appear in London and Essex in the 1500s originate from Norfolk?

- Are we connected to the GOTT families, some of which appear in Lincolnshire in the 1500s (quite possibly), and more who are in Yorkshire from the 1100s (more likely we all came in with the Vikings)?
- Does the name derive from a single person (one suggestion by FanUK) or is the name descriptive of where we lived living by a drain or gutter (another suggestion by the various learned books)?

So far, it has been hard work getting other researchers to take the test, but three of us GOTTS researchers originating in Norfolk and one GOTT from Yorkshire have so far taken the test at 37 markers, which is strong enough to show good matches. Even from four results we have some answers!

Two researchers are from the tree going back to Matthew GOTTS who was born in 1762 in Barningham Town, Norfolk, and Martha LAWRENCE his wife. One person descends from their son Samuel born in 1794 and one from another son George born in 1804.

This is the furthest back we know about in this tree. The test results give exactly the same values for all 37 markers, which is the best result we can have. It has also answered a question about whether the person shown as a father on a census was in fact the real father.

This means we have a signature for a GOTTS family going back six generations and 250 years against which we can compare other GOTTS test results. Like mine they show no match at all! So our two families appear not to be connected beyond the known documentary evidence. Or maybe somewhere there is a non-paternity event that we don't know about. So maybe we are just named after where we lived.

And the GOTT result from Yorkshire? Well there's no match there either, so maybe we all came in with the Vikings after all.

So there's good start after two years, though it may not seem like it. But DNA testing is a long term game. We now have a repository of information on which we can build, and there are still lots of GOTTS and GOTT trees not yet tested, especially the London and Essex ones!

Lots more to come, so I really must redouble my efforts to find people to take the test!

Ian Gotts MN 994. ian.gotts@gotts.org.uk: www.gotts.org.uk

Group Reports

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

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

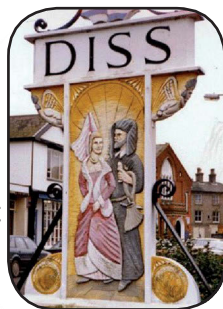
London: Mary Fisk, Flat 3, Butterfield House, 7 Allen Road, London N16 8SB

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

South Norfolk Group Reports by Betty Morley

'They Won't Hang Me Will They? – The Trial of A Swing Riot Incendiary' was the title of the talk given to the Diss branch on June 9th by Michael Holland. By the early 1800s farm labourers had been struggling for years against a combination of factors that had brought many of them into poverty and the brink of starvation.

The Enclosure Act had deprived them of the freedom to grow crops and graze animals on common land. Their wages had decreased and by 1830 the simmering discontent reached a head with the introduction of the threshing machine, which put many of them out of work and gave rise to The Swing Riots which began in Kent, spread south and then to East Anglia.



The rioters destroyed the hated threshing machines and set fire to ricks and barns despite arson being punishable by death or transportation. Landowners and farmers received threatening letters warning that their properties would be targeted, signed by the fictitious Captain Swing, which gave the riots their name. Why the name Captain Swing was created remains a mystery but Michael favours the explanation that when the teams of labourers were harvesting the crops they moved to the rhythmic command of 'one two three – swing'.

Few records of the assize courts where Swing Riot trials were held survive but Michael was extremely lucky to discover in the National Archives the transcripts of the trial of one James EWEN, tried for setting fire to a farmer's rick in Rayleigh, Essex on November 5th, 1830. The documentation, including the depositions, was complete and, when Michael carefully extracted the papers, he realised that he was probably the first person to handle them since they had been bundled together and tied shortly after the event. He asked us to judge whether we thought James EWEN was guilty or not as he would read to us all the evidence and depositions and he began with an explanation of how the assizes were conducted and the committal procedures.

The flames were spotted at 1.15 am by a bricklayer who was soon joined by other witnesses and it was noted that James EWEN was first on the scene. The fire engine was summoned from Rochford and a bucket chain was set up and the

blaze was finally extinguished at about 8 am.

At the trial, all the witness statements shared a common thread, i.e. that EWEN had been drinking that night and that he often publically complained about his low wages and voiced the opinion that something should be done. However, as we listened and evaluated the statements it became clear that there was no concrete evidence. The fire had attracted a crowd, many of whom had also consumed a lot of beer so their statements in regard to what they said they saw or heard could not be reliable and in fact a lot of it was plainly hearsay. It did emerge that James EWEN was not a popular character and maybe people wanted to drop him in it, so to speak.

As James EWEN and indeed anybody of that class would not have been able to employ their own counsel, it was the custom of the time for the judge and the prosecutor to address questions to the accused which they could answer in their defence. Nevertheless the unfortunate James EWEN was found guilty and hanged on Christmas Eve. It was rare that the death sentence was applied in these cases, imprisonment or deportation being the usual punishment. It would seem that they were making an example of him.

We were all quite surprised on learning the outcome of this trial and agreed that not one of us in these more enlightened times would have voted 'Guilty' as there was no substantial evidence at all.

As usual there were lots of questions to be answered and we found that most farmers at that time did have insurance and, on the rare occasions where the property was uninsured, the Hundred where the farm was located would compensate the victim. It was a very informative talk and well attended.

In June the Diss group celebrated its 19th birthday and it seems an opportune moment to look back:

History.

The first Meeting of the group was on 11th June, 1996, in a room in a 17th century house in Fersfield. Twenty members of NFHS were present and of these five still regularly attend group meetings. Over the years members have been lost for a variety of reasons but mainly due to moving house and also sadly to the Grim Reaper.

Over the years, the group was successful and moved first to Roydon, then to South Lopham and then to our present location in Diss. Each time we moved it was because we had run out of space, eventually seeing regular attendances of 40 to 50 people.

Present position.

Family History today is vastly different from what it was even 15 years ago. In recent times, Family History has changed drastically and new people do not seem to join societies but prefer to do their own thing sitting in front of a computer

screen just looking up details of births, marriages and deaths. The past few years has seen a mine of information on the Internet and this is wonderful for all of us but there is still a lot to be gained from belonging to a Family History Society and local group. Family historians study the life and times and occupations of their ancestors – where and how they lived and what they thought. In short they study not only family but social and local history. The family history group can offer much more than dates – for example lectures, companionship, and help from members with similar interests.

I think the success of the Diss Group is partly due to our recognition that the study of genealogy has changed and our willingness to change with it. During our earlier years we ran family history courses, had trips to the various record offices holding information nationally, and had educational visits to places of interest. Who remembers our visit to the Norwich Magistrates Court when, at the end of a most interesting evening, we discovered that we had been locked in? I think I can safely say that our group saw much more of the magistrates courts than most people! But I digress!

We held Workshops where we learned how to research all manner of things – for example how to read and interpret medal and roll cards for World War One, how to research workhouse inmates, Palaeography and how to read old manorial records.

We organised a very successful film show for the general public on the history of Diss. We also held open days and attended fairs and events. One year we held the Norfolk Family History Society's AGM at Roydon, complete with lectures, research opportunities and catering with well over 100 members attending. Over the years we have helped many "out of town" society members with their histories and members have attended our meetings from America, Canada, New Zealand and Australia as well as from various English counties.

We used to have a full bookstall with both family history and Norfolk books for sale but we have found that this is no longer wanted. However, we do have an extensive library from which members can borrow freely.

The lecturers at our monthly meetings have covered an amazing range of subjects and we have gained a reputation for "having excellent speakers". Some of these have returned to us each year – some have even written talks especially for our group – but every year we discover new speakers with new information for us. Also, over the years we have discovered new talent amongst our own members and we always look forward to a talk given by "one of our own".

Some of these activities are no longer relevant to the Family History Society of today and these days we have competition from other groups such as U3A, Norfolk Record Office and the public library, who also now have speakers and run courses. Our group is at a slight disadvantage as we do not have Internet access, nor even a computer. However, we are still going strong and we try and

have at least one special event each year.

In 2013, we had a splendid guided tour of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea and the National Army Museum. In 2014 we were pleased to welcome Chelsea Pensioner Brian Cumming MBE, KtSG, to one of our meetings. This year our special meeting was due to be held in July when we welcomed the Curator of the Lancashire Titanic Museum. This is the first and probably only time this lecture will be available in Norfolk.

As always, everyone is always most welcome at our meetings and, as an Educational Charity, of course that includes members of the public.

We look forward to seeing you!

Betty Morley MN 2797

London Group Reports By Mary Fisk

THE annual Members' Day in March saw discussions on the theme of "marital infelicities" (or felicities as the case might be!)

Les CROME and Susan PORRETT presented stories from their family histories where the truth could very well be said to be stranger than fiction! The following accounts are based on notes kindly forwarded to me by Les and Susan.

Les introduced his talk with an informative outline on the history of divorce law. Prior to 1857, jurisdiction on the annulment of a marriage was entirely in the hands of the Church courts and a form of civil divorce could only be obtained by Act of Parliament, at great cost. The Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 removed divorce from the hands of the Church courts and created a civil system of divorce courts, including provision of "pauper causes" which used public funds to help those who could not afford the fees. Research into the Act has shown a surprising number of working class people filing for divorce under these terms.

Les then introduced us to the case of his great-grandfather, Edward CROME (1854-1905), who, in 1886, was named as a co-respondent in divorce proceedings. The Plaintiff was Ernest PERUGIA (1867-1896) and the respondent his wife, Ada PERUGIA (formerly ELSDON) (1863-1948)..

The case argued that whilst Ernest was away serving with the army at barracks in Canterbury, Ada had cohabited with Edward and borne three children by him. The file was closed in 1889, but was not endorsed with the



dates of a Decree Nisi and a Final Decree. It seems that Ernest abandoned the case and later went to South Africa, where he died in 1896, whilst serving with the Cape Mounted Rifles.

Ada PERUGIA and Edward CROME lived together up until Edward's death in 1905, and had a further six children together between 1890 and 1901. They never married. They could not do this legally whilst Ernest PERUGIA lived, and were probably unaware of his death in South Africa.

Ada, however, called herself Ada CROME (formerly ELSDON) and did not use the surname PERUGIA between 1890 and the 1920s. However, in 1934, she started to call herself Ada PERUGIA, and this is the name that appears on her death certificate in 1948.

Susan PORRETT told the story of ELIZABETH SHENE, her 5x great grandmother. She was born in 1707, daughter of Thomas SHENE, Gentleman of Little Dunham, Norfolk and JANE LAWRENCE, eldest daughter of FRANCIS LAWRENCE, of Castle Acre, holder of the Manor of Brockdish Hall in the same county. Elizabeth lost her mother in 1717, and in 1723, aged 14 years and four months, she married (by Licence, at St. Benedict's, Norwich) Robert BROOK, a carpenter of Stoke Ferry, who was about 17 years old. Was it a runaway marriage? This seems the most likely explanation, but as the marriage licence is missing from the file for that year, the details contained in it, which might have been illuminating, cannot be seen. However, several wills, made over the following years by members of Elizabeth's family, show a marked disapproval of the bridegroom.

We can't be quite sure how soon after the marriage Elizabeth gave birth to her first child, but she certainly bore 13 children to Robert, nine of whom survived infancy.

Elizabeth's only brother, Thomas SHENE, had died and so her eldest son Thomas SHENE BROOK, inherited from his maternal grandfather, whose surname he had to assume, becoming known as Thomas SHENE BROOK. Robert and Elizabeth BROOK were married for almost 50 years. He died in 1771, she in 1782 and they both lie buried under a tree in the churchyard of Little Dunham. Susan is descended from their eighth daughter, Barbara.

Our next meeting will be between 2 and 4.30 pm on Saturday 17th October when, in this Waterloo bicentenary year, Joseph Hoyle from the Norfolk Regimental Museum will give a talk about Napoleonic military records. He will also be bringing in a selection of original documents for the group to view.

Mary Fisk MN 3806

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.

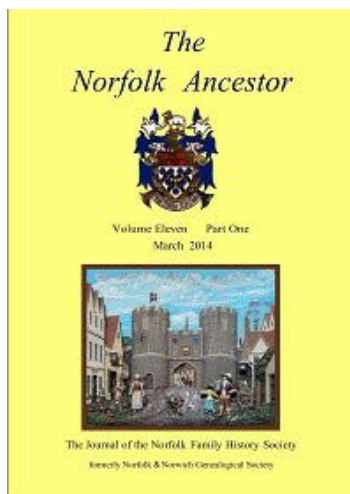
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Norfolk Record Office Report

Upcoming events at the Norfolk Record Office include:

Exhibitions in the Long Gallery

'No Hatred or Bitterness': Edith Cavell and Norfolk Women in the First World War.

Edith Cavell is perhaps Norfolk's best-known 20th-century heroine. Born in Swardeston, she was nursing in Brussels when the First World War broke out. After Brussels was occupied, she continued in her post and also helped Allied soldiers to break through enemy lines and escape to Britain. Executed by the Germans on 12th October, 1915, her death became an enormous propaganda weapon for the Allies.

The exhibition includes documents that have never been displayed in public and looks at Edith's story and how she has been remembered, both at the time and in later years. It also looks at the background to her story, the role of other Norfolk nurses, abroad and at home, and at the many roles played by Norfolk women in wartime, even those whose courage took the form of opposing the war. Each, in her own way, was a true Heroine of Norfolk.

The exhibition runs from Monday, 5th October to Friday, 4th December. Drop in any time during our opening hours.

Lunchtime talks

We have a series of talks to accompany the exhibition. All talks take place 1-2pm, at The Archive Centre. Each talk will last approximately 45 minutes, with 15 minutes at the end for questions.

Nursing Men with Psychological Trauma during the First World War, by Claire Chatterton, Friday, 2nd October.

Olive Edis: Photographer of Fishermen and Kings, by Alistair Murphy, Monday, 9th November

Women against War: Norfolk Women Campaigning for Peace, 1914-19, by Frank Meeres, Thursday, 3rd December

No booking required.

Behind the Scenes Tours

We have Behind the Scenes tours of the Norfolk Record Office on Tuesday 8th September (10-12 noon), Monday, 12th October (2-4pm), Thursday,

12th November (5-7pm) and Monday 7th December (2-4pm)

These tours give you backstage access to our impressive strongrooms which store over 12 million documents, a chance to see the Conservation Studio in action, and 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 www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/events. The charge is £5 per person and this can be paid on arrival.

Norwich Bomb Map

Join us on Tuesday, 15th September, between 7.30 and 9pm at Coach and Horses, Bethel Street, Norwich, to find out more about the Norwich Bomb Map.

The pub has one wall dedicated to part of the map, which shows where Second World War bombs landed in Norwich.

The evening will include a talk by conservator Yuki Russell, a chance to view copies of the map covering your area of Norwich to see if a bomb landed on your street, and an opportunity to purchase a bomb map on CD.

For more details and timings, please visit the NRO website.

Women at War

Join us on Thursday, 15th October between 5.15 and 6.45pm to find out more about Norfolk Women at War.

Discover the wide range of experiences of Norfolk women as nurses during the First World War, from Norfolk to the Mediterranean. Learn about useful resources for tracing nurse ancestors.

Find out how Edith Cavell was portrayed in film. The evening will include a number of talks by staff from the Norfolk Record Office and the University of East Anglia/East Anglian Film Archive. Light refreshments included. More details will be available on our website closer to the event.

No booking required.

The Search Room

In addition to joining us for any of our events, you are welcome to visit the search room at any time during our opening hours. Friendly staff can help with any of your research enquiries. Opening hours are:

Mondays, 9am-5pm

Tuesdays, 9.30am-5pm

Wednesdays, 9am-5pm

Thursdays, 9am-7pm

Fridays, 9am-5pm

Information about our events is on our website:

www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/events

For information about visiting us, please see [http://](http://www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/Visiting-Us/index.htm)

www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/Visiting-Us/index.htm

New Parish Register Accessions, April-June 2015

Holme Hale	marriages	1837-1996
Roydon near Diss	baptisms	1990-2011
Roydon near Diss	marriages	1986-2002
Roydon near Diss	banns	1980-2001

By September we will also have the birth and death registers for Norfolk, and indexes to the same where they exist, for the period 1st April, 1969, to 31st March, 2011. The public will be able to order certificates from us.

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 1-2 pm 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:

October 6th Women and War

This is an NRO sources mini course and forms part of the "No Hatred or Bitterness" exhibition at the Norfolk Record Office Archive centre. You will

be introduced to online and offline resources for studying your ancestor who was involved in the Great War. Follow up workshop takes place at NRO Archive Centre on October 13th from 2-3.30pm where you will see original documents. Please book ahead for the workshop on

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

October 20th The Battle of Agincourt

This talk takes place close to the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt. The talk will consider the campaign and discuss its impact on Norfolk, looking, in particular, at some Norfolk soldiers who participated. Dr John Alban is former Norfolk County Archivist and is an Honorary Senior Lecturer in the School of History at the University of East Anglia.

November 3rd DNA In Family History

Have you noticed the increase in interest and media attention surrounding genetic genealogy? With Richard III's identification and the launch of new tests from genealogy giants, the number of people taking the opportunity to be tested is growing. Join us for this talk to learn the basics of genetic genealogy – what are the tests actually testing? What can they tell you? What can they not do alone? Find out at our Heritage Hour with Heritage Centre Manager and genealogist Elizabeth Budd.

November 17th Colman's War

Colman's Connections is a community research project developed by HEART Norwich which has helped some of the city's residents to become Colman's Detectives.

The Colman's Connections project focuses on the history of Norwich's mustard workers during the First World War, revealing engaging real-life stories about the firm's employees and how their lives were changed by the conflict. Join us for an insight into the project and what its research has unearthed.

December 1st Norfolk Record Office – The Future for Norfolk's Archives

County Archivist Gary Tuson will talk about the Norfolk Record Office's service priorities and how it will change and develop over the coming years.

December 15th Christmas Collections

This talk will focus on all that is Christmas in the collections of the Norfolk Heritage Centre and the Norfolk Record Office. Join us for an insight into

Christmas past as we prepare for this year's holiday season.

Architecture and Buildings Series:

This takes place every other Tuesday evening, 6-7pm from October 6th to December 1st and includes the following talks:

October 6th - Buildings in time – Clips from the East Anglian Film Archive.

October 20th- Non-conformist places of worship in Norwich – Dr Nicholas Groves.

November 3rd - Researching Church History - Karen Mackie.

November 17th- Tracing the History of your House.

December 1st - Gressenhall Farm and Workhouse – Lawrence Meylon.

Family History Courses

These mini-courses cost £15 for three sessions which cover the core sources for starting your family history including 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. Please choose one month for Parts One and Two and one date for part three.

Parts One and Two

October - Saturday 10th and 17th 10am-12pm

November - Thursday 12th and 19th 10am-12pm

Part Three

Monday 5th October 2-3.30pm

Thursday 26th November 10-11.30am

For further information please visit

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

Book events on EventBrite or at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, alternatively contact us on heritagecentre@norfolk.gov.uk or 01603 774740.

The Norfolk Heritage Centre also welcomes visits from schools, community groups and research collectives. Please get in touch to arrange your group visit.

Orla Kennelly - Archive Specialist for Norfolk Record Office

FAMILY TREES added to the Library

BAINES	Blakeney, Morston
CADAMY	Wiveton, Wighton, West Rudham
CUBITT	Bacton (early)
DAGLISH	Letheringsett, Morston
DANIEL(S)	Wymondham, Mulbarton, Saxlingham Nethergate, Norwich
DICKERSON	Binham
ELLIS	Great Yarmouth, Southwold, Blakeney to Australia
FORSDICK	Norfolk and Suffolk
GRIMES	Morston, Cley
GRIMMER	Filby, Rollesby, Great Yarmouth
HAYWARD	Great Yarmouth, Caister-on-Sea
HILL	Gressenhall, Briston, Stibbard
HOWARD	Stiffkey
JARY	Stiffkey (short and early)
JORDAN/TAYLOR	Wiveton, Cley
KING	Morston, Thornham
LONG	Blakeney
MACKERELL	Cley
MAYES	Blakeney
MERRY	Norwich
MORGAN	Blakeney
MOY	Salthouse, Weybourne
NURSE	Weybourne, Kelling, Salthouse to Australia
PASHLEY	Holt, Cley
PINCHEN	Cley, Blakeney
PLOWRIGHT	Little Snoring, Wighton
POND	Blakeney, Feltwell
PORRITT	Burnham Overy, Elsing, Gimingham
ROUNCE	Cawston, Oulton
RUTLAND	Colkirk, Blakeney
SEAMAN	Norwich
SEELY	Salle, Reepham from Nottingham
STARLING	Wells , Briston, Blakeney
SYMONDS	Garveston, East Dereham
TEMPLE	Morston, Wells
THOMPSON	Blakeney to Australia
WEBB/CARLEY	Watlington, Wimbotsham, Upwell
WELLS	Wells, Brumstead, Langham
WITHERS	Langham, Blakeney

Pam Bridge, MN 3291 Family Tree Co-ordinator

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>

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

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

George Plunkett's Norwich Celebrations

OVER the page are two more images taken by renowned photographer George Plunkett whom we are featuring throughout 2015. As well as being one of the most important chroniclers of 20th century Norwich and Norfolk, George also recorded history as it happened and gave us so many treasured memories.

The two photographs on the back cover of this edition were taken in May 1935 within two days of each other.

The top photograph depicts Prince of Wales Road during the silver jubilee celebrations for King George V and Queen Mary. It was taken on May 4th, 1935 and the celebration decorations are clearly shown. It was in 1860 that Prince of Wales Road was constructed as a grand approach to Thorpe Station. Running south-east from Bank Plain and Castle Meadow, it was built over land once occupied by the Monastery of the Greyfriars, of which very little now remains.

An ancient stone bridge that straddled a dyke adjacent to the Horse Fair Green was destroyed early in the 20th century; it was considered to have been the work of the Greyfriars when they built their wall.

The bottom photograph on the back page shows the silver jubilee procession of May 6th, 1935, and shows the Carnival Queen. Commencing at 2.45 pm the street procession left Newmarket Road for its tour of the City. The procession was photographed in Agricultural Hall Plain.

The picture on this page is of Dewhurst's shop in Lower Goat Lane which was especially commended in the silver jubilee celebrations. This photograph was taken on May 11th, 1935.

The information above is taken from George Plunkett's web site where you can find hundreds more images both of Norwich and Norfolk between 1931 and 2006. The web site is available at www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/

The front cover photograph is of Norwich Cathedral, taken by George in April 1939.



Jubilee Celebrations in Norwich

