

The Norfolk Ancestor



JUNE 2017



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

A Borrowed Sign?

MANY of us will have spotted a sign like the one on the front cover as we motor into Norwich. But where does the phrase 'Norwich A Fine City' come from? Roger Morgan finds out more.

The words are thought to have been taken from a book called "Lavengro" by Norfolk born author, George BORROW which was published in 1851. He wrote *"A fine old city truly is that, view it from whatever side you will; but it shows best from the east."* However some people have suggested that he may have been influenced by William Cobbett's Rural Rides in which the following sentence appears : *"Norwich is a very fine city, and the castle, which stands in the middle of it, on a hill, is truly majestic."*



Portrait of George Borrow by Henry Wyndham Phillips (1843)
reproduced as frontispiece of The Life, Writings & Correspondence
of George Borrow, Vol. I, by William Ireland Knapp (1899)

George Henry Borrow was born on the 5th July, 1803, at the quaintly named Dumpling Green, East Dereham, most probably in his grandfather's farmhouse. He was the second son of Thomas Borrow and Ann PERFREMENT. Thomas was a Cornishman whilst Ann was a Norfolk native of Huguenot descent. She was one of eight children of Samuel Perfrement, a yeoman farmer in Dereham. His father Thomas was an army officer who was recruiting in Norfolk for the West Norfolk Militia. Thomas first met Ann when she was playing a minor part as an amateur at East Dereham with a company from the Theatre Royal in Norwich. She was described as having "dark brilliant eyes, an oval face, an olive complexion and a Grecian forehead." They were married in 1793.

Only a month after George's birth, the family, including his older brother John, was on the move. Over the next six years they moved with Thomas's regiment all over the South of England to such places as Dover, Colchester, Canterbury, Chelmsford and Hastings. They were back in East Dereham in 1809 but by 1810 Thomas was put in charge of a prisoner of war camp at Norman Cross near Peterborough. These wanderings appear to have been a great influence on George. To find out more, turn to page seven where the story continues.

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The Norfolk Ancestor

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Wednesday and Thursday	10.00am - 4.00pm
First and last Sunday in the month	10.00am - 1.00pm

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Welcome to your June Edition



Welcome to the June edition of Ancestor and once again many thanks for all the positive comments made on the March edition.

Since I took over as editor, I have tried to balance articles of a more personal nature about individual families with articles on Norfolk history. Hopefully you will feel that this balance has been achieved. As always we are delighted to hear from members about what they like and don't like

about the magazine. Your comments genuinely help us to decide the content of the publication.

Once again in this edition we have a mix of features, news and family research help. Don't forget we also have a very active Facebook page with over 1,200 members. I was having a look at this recently and delighted to find that virtually every message left has received help and responses from other Facebookers. This exchange of information and hints can be invaluable in helping individuals to break down barriers and stumbling blocks in their research.

Recently I seem to have been drawn to Cromer and North Norfolk thanks to a fascination with the life of Cromer coxswain Henry Blogg. Over 40 years ago I lived for a short while in a flat opposite what is now known as Blogg Cottage, in Corner Street, where Henry spent his later years. In researching Blogg's life,

I discovered a hugely modest and private man who was awarded the highest accolades going, but who also suffered his fair share of tragedy. I will be delving further into the life of Henry Blogg in a future edition of Ancestor and would be delighted to hear from anyone either related to him or anyone with information on this outstanding Norfolk character.

In my wanderings around North Norfolk, I came across two of those "did this really happen" moments and I write about these in this edition's Editor's Corner.

Currently I am also researching the story of the massacre of almost 100 soldiers from the Royal Norfolk Regiment at Le Paradis in France by an SS Brigade in May 1940. I am working with the son of one of only two survivors of the massacre and would love to hear from any NFHS member who has any information or is descended from any of the soldiers who lost their lives in a massacre which ended with the German officer responsible for giving the order to fire being hanged. I am hoping to launch a web site entitled Hell in Paradise in the near future.

Finally a big thank you to Roger Morgan for taking the helm for this edition.

Peter Steward MN 14801

A Borrowed Sign? continued

George BORROW was only eight when his father was the commandant of a prisoner of war camp in Norman Cross. It was here that he started to make contact with the Romany people in the area. He met an old viper hunter and herbalist who gave him a defanged snake which he used to impress the Gypsy children who were teasing him.

He also met the very young Ambrose SMITH who was to become an influential Gypsy leader in the future. In his semi-autobiographical books "Lavengro" and "The Romany Rye," George called Ambrose, Jasper Petulengro. Ambrose Smith and his family travelled widely in Ireland and Scotland and he was visited by Queen Victoria. When he died in 1878 the Queen sent his widow Sanspirella a message of sympathy. He was buried in the cemetery in Dunbar, Scotland.

By 1813 the Borrow family had moved north, settling in Edinburgh where George and his older brother, John, attended Edinburgh High School for two years. Whilst in Scotland, George befriended a young drummer boy called David HAGGART who had enlisted in the Norfolk Militia. David had been a petty thief from the age of 10 and was later to be hanged in Edinburgh in 1821 for killing his gaoler by hitting him over the head with a stone. In 1815 the regiment was sent to Ireland for a short while where George met a wild Irish boy called MURTAGH who taught him to speak Irish.

After the Battle of Waterloo in June 1815 and the end of the war with France, many of the regiments were mustered out or disbanded which resulted in the Borrow family moving back to Norwich. They rented a house owned by a carpenter, called Thomas KING, at 15 Willow Lane, King's Court. George attended King Edward VI Grammar School in the Cathedral Close for two years and had as schoolmates James MARTINEAU and James BROOKE who became the Rajah of Sarawak.

He was described as being "*tall, spare and dark-complexioned*" and it is said that his father disliked him because he had the look of a gypsy about him. His father allowed him to do what he liked and he would often wander the Norfolk countryside shooting blackbirds and linnets with an old musket or fish the rivers around Acle.

He also met the amateur boxer John THURTELL who taught him how to box. Thurtell was to be the second of George's friends to be hanged for his part in the brutal murder of solicitor William WEARE in 1823 over an unpaid gambling debt.



Borrow House 2016



of £300 (equivalent to around £33,000 today)! The murder was commemorated by the rhyme:

***“ They cut his throat from ear to ear,
His head they battered in.
His name was Mr William Weare,
He lived in Lyons Inn.”***

George was also reunited with Ambrose Smith at the Tombland Fair and, when he visited the Gypsy camp on Mousehold Heath, he learnt the Romany language and was given the name 'Lav-engro' which is the Romany word meaning 'word master.'

At Norwich School he was thrashed by the headmaster Edward VALPY for his many misdemeanours but it appears that he had a wonderful memory. This gave him a real aptitude for learning languages and he quickly learnt French, Italian and Spanish from his teacher the Rev Thomas D'ETERVILLE.

He left school in 1819 and was articled for five years to the solicitors Simpson and Rackham in Tuck's Court. He would often sit at his desk learning different languages and, by the age of 18, he was fairly fluent in 12 languages including Welsh, Danish, Hebrew, Arabic, Gaelic and German.

He spent many hours in the City library translating works, often writing notes on the books he was using. He started publishing some of his translations in 1823. His father Captain Borrow died in 1824 and George went to London to try to make a living but had an unhappy time and returned to Norwich in autumn 1825.

In 1832 he was living at Willow Lane with his mother when he met his future wife Mary CLARKE at Oulton Hall, Suffolk. She was the widow of Lieutenant Henry Clarke of the Royal Navy. She had a daughter, Henrietta Mary, who was born shortly after her father's death. They were introduced by the vicar of Lowestoft, Rev Francis CUNNINGHAM who was the brother-in-law of John Joseph GURNEY and Elizabeth FRY. Cunningham told the Bible Society in London about George in December 1832 and he was invited to go to an interview.

He travelled to London to meet with the society and was given six months to learn Manchu which he duly did. The Bible Society gave him a job with a salary of £200 a year plus expenses. In July 1833, he set off for St Petersburg in Russia after paying his mother the £17 that he had borrowed from her. He spent the next two years in what he described as the 'finest city in the world' supervising the printing of the New Testament in the Manchu-Tartar language.

He returned to Willow Lane in 1835 but his wanderings quickly restarted when

he went to Portugal and Spain as the Bible Society's agent. He spent 4½ years travelling through Spain, Portugal and Morocco in what were then, fairly troubled times in Europe. He met with the Gypsies again and helped to produce a Romany version of St. Luke's Gospel. In all this time, his widowed mother remained in Willow Lane and George faithfully visited her whenever he could. He eventually settled in Seville, Spain, and urged Mary(42) and Henrietta(19) to join him to escape the legal battle that Mary was having with her brother's widow. They left for Spain in 1839 and George and Mary were engaged in Seville soon afterwards. In 1840 they sailed from Cadiz and were married in St Peter's Church, Cornhill, on the 23rd April, 1840. The family settled at Oulton Broad where Mary received an annual income of £450 from the property that she owned.

In 1842, George published his book "*The Bible in Spain*" which proved to be an instant success. By 1843, six editions of the book had been published and thousands of copies had been sold in America. In the 1840s it was translated into French, German and Russian. Around this time, George went on another journey through Germany and on to Vienna before travelling through Eastern Europe and on to Constantinople. His mother Ann finally left Willow Lane in 1849 and went to live near him at Oulton. She was to die nine years later in 1858 and is buried in Oulton churchyard. He published the semi-autobiographical book, "*Lavengro*" in 1851 but it was not as well received as his previous effort. Today it is much more highly regarded.

Unfortunately Mary Borrow's health started to deteriorate and the family moved to Great Yarmouth in 1853. In September, 1853, it was reported in the Bury Post that George, who was an excellent swimmer, had dashed into the sea at Yarmouth to save someone's life. News of this daring rescue was repeated in the Plymouth Mail and was read by the relatives of his Cornish father. They invited him to visit them in Cornwall and so his wanderings began again.

In 1854 he took his wife and stepdaughter on a tour of Wales, leaving them in Llangollen while he toured the country on foot.

This would later lead to the publication in 1862 of his critically acclaimed book "*Wild Wales*." He toured Wales twice more, in 1857 and 1867, and wrote extensive diaries recording his trips. These are kept by the Hispanic Society of America, New York, but, due to the faded pencil writing, they are very hard to read. He is still commemorated in Wales at the George Borrow Hotel in Ponterwyd, Ceredigion. I thank the Ceredigion Museum, Aberystwyth, who commissioned this photograph, and Michael Freeman for his kind permission to reproduce it.

The year 1857 saw the publication of the follow-up to *Lavengro* called "*The Romany Rye*" which



again received a lukewarm reception from the critics. In 1860 the Borrowes took a house in London in Hereford Square, Brompton, and George was to live there until 1874. His wife Mary died on 30th January, 1869, at the age of 73. Her daughter Hen had married an Irish doctor called William MACOUBREY and was spending time in Belfast and London. George continued to live at Hereford Square for another five years but became increasingly discontented. In 1874 he returned to the old cottage at Oulton which was to be his home for the remainder of his life.

Henrietta also returned to Oulton with her husband to be near him. During the last few years he was often in Norwich staying at a house in Lady Lane and he was a familiar figure in the old city. On the 26th July, 1881, he was found dead in his house at Oulton at the age of 78. His body was taken by train to London so that he could be laid to rest beside his beloved wife Mary in Brompton Cemetery.

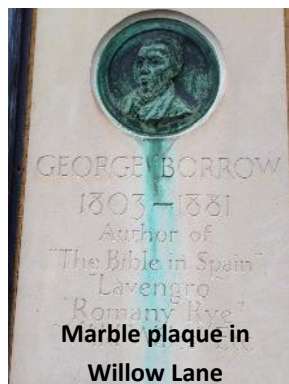
Remembering George Borrow

George Borrow will always be remembered in Norwich and has a road named after him just off the Ring Road in the Colman Road area. The centenary of his birth in 1903 passed largely unnoticed in Norwich. However, enthusiastic Borrow supporters felt that a lasting memorial to the great man was needed. In 1913, the house in Willow Lane was purchased freehold for £375 by A. M. SAMUEL, the then Lord Mayor of Norwich, who generously donated it to the City of Norwich in order to establish a Borrow Museum.



Borrow Museum 1939
by George Plunkett

The museum housed many artefacts relating to George including pictures painted by his artist brother, John. A small pamphlet describing the museum can be viewed in the Kirby Hall Library in Norwich. The house has been restored but the museum no longer exists. It was sold and the proceeds were used to form the George Borrow Trust in order to promote knowledge of the life and works of the author. I am grateful to the trust's chairman, Ann M. Ridler for her



help with this article. Although he was not fully appreciated in his lifetime, George Borrow made a lasting contribution to British literature which should not be underestimated.

Web site - www.georgeborrow.org

Roger Morgan MN16248

The Story of a Lingwood Family in Victorian England

John Harman gives an account of a Lingwood labouring family set against the social background of Victorian England.

IN 1819, Legrice GRIMSON [sometimes just GRICE, sometimes GRIMSTONE], my wife's gt gt grandfather was born in Lingwood Norfolk. He was baptised there on March 14th, 1819. He died in Lingwood in 1900, having lived his whole 82 years in the same area, except that in the 1840s he spent a short time as Legrice Grimstone in the Merchant Navy.

Earlier, as a "boy of 16" in 1835, he was not tempted by the bait published by Henry Negus BURROUGHS, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, copied left - an attempt to reduce the poor rate within the

Blofield Union. [The potential charge to the community would have increased with the introduction of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.]

Whether or not a member of the "Un-employed Industrious Poor" group in the Blofield district, Grice seemed not to fancy a move to "the manufacturing counties of England" even though later, in his early twenties, he served in the Merchant Navy [Registered Ticket 13654] before settling down, eventually marrying Tryphena Ann BOYCE on the 24th June, 1846, in St Peter's Church, Lingwood.

Five years later, the 1851 census shows that Grice and his wife were lodged at the Jolly Farmers Inn with Grice's mother, Lavinia, and Emma, their first [surviving?] child born the year before. Grice an "Agricultural Labourer", Lavinia a "Hat Maker, Pauper" so it can be seen that they were hardly living it up at The Jolly Farmers.

Successive censuses plot the very local movements of this growing Grimson family. By the time of the 1861 census, Tryphena and

NOTICE

TO THE UNEMPLOYED INDUSTRIOUS POOR

The Guardians of the Blofield Union, being desirous of finding work for the industrious and unemployed poor, hereby inform such persons that there is at present, a great demand for labour in several of the manufacturing counties of England, and especially for large families of children, provided the greater part of them are above 12 years of age; and the more girls the better.

The Wages given to families are as follows; and an agreement will be entered into for that purpose for a term of 3 or 4 years.

A labouring man, about	12 Shillings per week
A lad of 17 or 18	8 ditto
A boy of 16	5 ditto
A boy of 14	4 ditto
A girl of 15 or 20 or upwards	5s. 6d.
Ditto of 14	5s.)
Ditto of 12 or 13	4s.) and increasing
Ditto of 11	1s. 3d.) after the first year.

There is also an opening for girls who, are orphans, or otherwise unemployed for, between the ages of 12 and 18, who may be bound as Apprentices to a Master who has not a large family of his own, and be employed under an agreement, the same as if they were his own children.

Every attention is paid to the religious and moral education of the younger children.

Application is to be made to the Guardian, Churchwardens, and Overseers, of each Parish, who will communicate with the Board of Guardians.

None but persons of steady industrious habits will be accepted.

H. N. BURROUGHS
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS

October 21st 1835

The notice is taken, with his permission and my thanks, from Stephen Peart's work, "The Book of Lingwood ISBN 978 0 85704203 3.

Grice had two more children, seven-year old John, and Joseph, then 18 months old. They were living in Filby, a parish in East Flegg, not far from Lingwood. But we know that three other children, Rebecca, John Grice and Lucy, born between 1852 and 1856, had all three died in the same year as their birth, possibly from cholera, given local reports of disposal of sewage from some cottages into the streams providing household water. In any case the infant deaths provide further evidence that the 1850s were hard and sorrowful times for the family.

Ten years later, however, the Grimsons were back in Lingwood, living on the Blofield Road with three more children: Lucy Ann [9], Sarah [6] and Emily [2] - a family of six children in 1871.

By 1881 all but one of the surviving children had left home. Only Emily [12] still lived with Grice and Tryphena who had moved house yet again - this time to 19, Sandhole in Lingwood, one of a row of cottages standing along the edge of the pit in which the parish had, by law, to store the sand to keep its roads in repair.

Emily's elder sisters had left home to find a partner or employment - or both – all in nearby Great Yarmouth:

Emma was living at "Back of the Moat" with her husband, Charles BUSHELL, a horse dealer, and their four young daughters.

Lucy Ann, now 19, was a "general domestic" for Henry OLLEY, an architect. She was to marry four years later in 1885.

Sarah, was a "live in" domestic servant for the Neave family.

Emily's brothers had migrated to Lancashire, both managing to avoid industry or mining, the more usual source of work at the time for rural migrants. Both married East Anglian wives:

John had married Anna Maria TIDMAN from Aylsham in Norfolk in 1878 and was working as a Gardener at Cirvan House in West Derby, Lancashire, by 1881.

Joseph, Margaret's great grandfather, would, in West Derby in 1883, marry Phoebe Francis SMITH previously from Strubshaw but born in Mildenhall. He became a coachman in Parr, a village near St Helens.

Grice Grimson was thus the last of Margaret's male ancestors to spend his whole life in Norfolk, almost entirely around Lingwood. His sons and daughters became part of the mid/late 19th century migration from country to town, males

normally from agriculture to industry, daughters into service. The social history of Victorian England is well-documented and covers the complexly-related factors for the migration.

Marion Springall in “Labouring Life in Norfolk Villages 1834 -1914”, for example, summarises these succinctly in her 1936 study: *“By 1867 a new generation of labourers had grown to manhood - a generation that knew of the riots of 1830 and the evils of the [Napoleonic] post-war period only from the old people that lingered in the cottages and workhouses. It had grown up in an atmosphere embittered by the harsh administration of the new Poor Law, especially during the hungry forties; it had seen the building of the railways, and imbibed the vague unrest of changing conditions; it knew the men who had migrated during the fifties and sixties, and, through them, had some knowledge of working conditions in the towns. The development of adult education had benefited most of the younger men; they were beginning to read and think.”*

Grice and Tryphena’s two boys, John and Joseph, both born before 1860, would have just fallen into Springall’s pre-1867 cohort. At that time, John would be 16 years old, Joseph nearly nine: both of them old enough to have taken notice of life experiences of the lingering “old people” [i.e. their parents]; each of the sons aware, if one could not find work, of a grim workhouse future [the Blofield Union Workhouse had been built in Lingwood and had more than 80 inmates in 1881, about 20% of the village’s population]. Both were almost certainly able to read and to write a little, having, again almost certainly, attended the Lingwood and North Burlingham School – perhaps irregularly, given what appears to have been their parents’ straightened circumstances. Both were possibly aware of some earlier Grimsons from Norfolk who, as the censuses show, had settled in Manchester and in south Lancashire. Thus they probably had some *“knowledge of working conditions in the towns”* since they both managed to avoid mining and factory work. And *“the building of the railways”* may have eased their traipsing, cross-country migration.

Marion Springall also distinguishes two kinds of villages, “open” and “closed”, the latter being those villages where a principal landowner owned nearly all the land. That was certainly the case in Lingwood and Burlingham where Henry Negus Burroughes resided. Springall states that living and working conditions in the closed villages depended entirely on the philosophy of the principal landowner. Henry’s autocratic attitudes have been outlined in previous editions of the “Ancestor” [June 2015 and March 2016]. They hardly indicate a generous spirit, so conditions in the village might have contributed to the brothers’ inclination to

migrate. On the other hand it was the Negus Burroughes family that in 1848 had established the Lingwood and North Burlingham School, and both of Henry's wives took an interest in its eventual development. For example, his first wife's obituary notice states that "since the opening in 1848, of the Burlingham and Lingwood School, where 100 of the children of the poor are educated, [she] liberally supported and bestowed on it especial marks of her favour and bounty". And his second wife's memorial stone assures us that, "Her memory will long be revered by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring parishes to whom she had endeared herself by her many acts of unostentatious kindness and liberality".

So, in 1864, just about the time when, a five-year old, Joseph Grimson, may have been starting at the school founded by Henry Negus Burroughes, "Lord of the Manor" and previously a conservative MP for East Norfolk, the founder was being pursued by his brother magistrates, as well as at subsequent quarter sessions, for refusing to remedy the lethal sanitary arrangements at some cottage properties he owned. Meanwhile both his wives would dutifully carry out their work as patronesses of the school. A paradox.

John Harman MN 15027

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.

We are particularly in need of people to staff Kirby Hall on Tuesday mornings, although any help at any time will be very welcome.

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

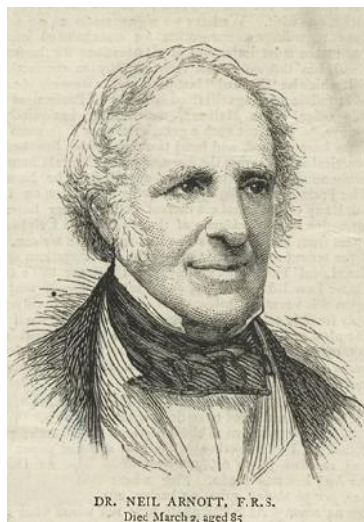
DIVERTED BY A WILL

MOST people researching their family history get diverted by an interesting fact they uncover and spend time investigating a place, an historical event or interesting people who have no close connection with their family. Among documents donated to the Society was the will of Mrs Marianne ARNOTT with no apparent Norfolk relevance as the testatrix lived and owned property in London and her executors were living in Devon and London. The name HOLLEY was prominent among the beneficiaries in her will as she made provision for the children and grandchildren of her brothers and a quick search on NORS established that the Norfolk connection was the Holley family of Burgh-next-Aylsham and Blickling. Further research on the names in the will introduced an interesting family and uncovered some fascinating people in Marianne's social circle.

Marianne Holley was born in 1800, the first child of James Hunt Holley and his wife Ann, nee PINKARD. Her father was the son and heir of George Hunt Holley who not only had four wives and at least ten legitimate offspring but also a mistress by whom he had five children. Marianne had three brothers, James Hunt who had five sons and six daughters, Henry Hunt who died unmarried and Edward who became Rector of Burgh-next-Aylsham and had one son and two daughters. In 1823 at Blickling she married Matthias Koops KNIGHT, a widower with property in Norfolk and London. Matthias was Secretary to the West Middlesex Water-works Company and a proprietor of the Medical, Invalid and General Life Insurance Society. Their social circle in London encompassed many distinguished scientists including one of Matthias' oldest friends, Neil ARNOTT, who was an executor of his will and later married his widow.

Matthias died in 1853 at the age of 65. Apart from bequests to various family members and god-children Matthias ensured financial support for his sisters and a niece with annuities. Support for the women of a family was important at this time as otherwise they became dependent on the goodwill of relatives. This is evident also in Marianne's will as there were legacies to each of her nieces and great-nieces. Trusts were set up for her married nephews for their lifetimes and, after their deaths, for their daughters. The other nephews, apart from the one who was executor of her will, are not mentioned in the will drawn up in 1875 but the probate record mentions a codicil which was not attached to our copy. As the other nephews were married at the time of her death in 1876 maybe the codicil established trusts for them too.

In 1855, Marianne married Neil Arnott. There were no children and following Neil's death in 1874 her niece, Eliza Ann, must have become her companion at 2 Cumberland Place, St Marylebone, as she was one of the executors of Marianne's will and the probate grant records her as living at this address. Marianne bequeathed to her the contents of her house and stables and the remainder of



the lease on the house in addition to her legacy.

Marianne's second husband, Neil Arnott, was a distinguished physician and scientist. Born in Arbroath in 1788, he graduated from the Marischal College in 1805, began to study medicine at Aberdeen and then in London under Sir Everard Home, a notable surgeon with an interest in human and animal anatomy and a reputation for plagiarism of the work of his mentor and brother-in-law John Hunter; he is said to have destroyed all Hunter's papers after his death to remove the evidence.

With Home's patronage, Neil Arnott obtained an appointment as a surgeon to the East India Company and made two voyages to China in 1807-9 and 1810-11 during which he studied ocean cur-

rents, winds and weather and gave educational talks to the crew and passengers.

On returning from China he settled in London where he practised medicine from 1811 to 1854. He obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons and in 1814 Aberdeen University conferred on him the degree of MD. Throughout his career he had wide interests and an inquiring mind, studying subjects as diverse as tides, sanitation, clothing, education, medical physics, ventilation and the design of stoves. He lectured widely and his publications include "The Elements of Physics", "A Survey of Human Progress", "On the Smokeless Fireplace Chimney Valves and other means old and new of obtaining Healthful Warmth and Ventilation" and a pamphlet on education. He invented the Arnott Water-Bed to prevent and alleviate pressure sores. He later modified the design to make an anti-sea-sickness chair! He also invented a ventilator and the Arnott Stove for which he was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society. At the Paris exhibition of 1855 he was awarded a gold medal for his inventions and Napoleon III gave him the Cross of the Legion of Honour. He never patented his inventions as he hoped to further the welfare of humanity.

A very sociable man with a wide circle of scientific friends, Arnott was gifted with excellent health, exceptional manual skills in games, drawing and playing musical instruments and an inventive mind. His great aptitude for languages, together with his Catholic faith, brought him many foreign patients and he became physician to the embassies of France and Spain. In 1837 he became a physician extraordinary to the Queen and a year later was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was one of the founders of London University and served on its Senate. In 1869 he gifted £2000 to London University and £1000 each to the Universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, St Andrew's and Glasgow "to promote the study

of natural philosophy in experimental and practical form". His wife had herself gifted £1000 to each of the two ladies' colleges in London and, after her husband's death in 1874, followed his wishes in donating £1000 each to the Scottish Universities.

In addition to the legacies and bequests to family members, Marianne provided an annuity for her servant William LOCKE and a legacy of £1000 to her friend Dr Alfred Swaine TAYLOR FRS to be paid when the contemplated new edition of "The Elements of Physics" should be published. Dr Taylor received his legacy as the 7th edition of the book duly appeared.

Alfred Swaine Taylor (1806-1880) was a notable scientist who is often claimed to be the "father of British forensic medicine". He studied medicine at Guy's and St Thomas' Hospitals and was appointed Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence at Guy's in 1831. The following year he was also appointed joint lecturer in chemistry. He was interested in photography and was responsible for the introduction of "hypo" as a fixing agent for photographs. He published several books on medical jurisprudence and toxicology. He was expert witness in several widely reported murder cases including the controversial trial of William Palmer who was accused of poisoning several people for financial gain. Taylor's methods and claims were challenged and to this day it is uncertain how Palmer poisoned his victims as no strychnine was found in the bodies and on the gallows, when asked to confess, he stated he did not poison them with strychnine. In the witness box Taylor had a haughty demeanour which resulted in much criticism and ridicule to which he responded by justifying himself at length in the next edition of his book on poisons. The memory of the public is short and his reputation survived.

Margaret Murgatroyd MN 10400

More Characters of East Anglia.

MORE Characters of East Anglia was the subject of Mark Mitchels' talk at the meeting of the Diss Group where he introduced members to a quartet of rather odd vicars.

First was the Reverend George CRABBE born in 1754 in Aldeburgh, Suffolk, then a rough fishing town. George did not have a happy childhood either at home or at school. A quiet studious child, he loved to read classic authors and write poetry, a trait which did not endear him to his fellow pupils who bullied him at every opportunity. No wonder he



took refuge in his books. George knew that he was definitely not cut out to endure the hard life of a fisherman and at the age of 14 took up an apprenticeship as a homeopathic practitioner with a doctor near Bury St. Edmunds. He finished his training at Woodbridge where he met and fell in love with Sarah ELMY. It was a passion that would burn bright until he married her 15 years later. George continued to write his poems, the majority of which were extremely long and could consist of up to 10,000 lines, but in 1772 he succeeded in winning a poetry competition.

After qualifying, he failed to find a lucrative position and, failing to attract the rich clients he had expected, he found himself attending to the poor who could only pay a pittance. His plans to study medicine in London came to nothing for lack of money and eventually he was appointed as surgeon to a workhouse, a poorly paid office of lowly status. Finally he took the decision to move to London to seek his fortune as a poet, a venture which did not fare well initially.

After nearly a year he was on his uppers and in sheer desperation he posted one of his poems 'The Library' through the letterbox of Edmund Burke MP. Burke, a statesman, author and orator, actually liked it and became his patron. George was introduced into a society where he socialised with Charles Fox, Joshua Reynolds, Samuel Johnson, Wordsworth and other literary giants as well as many of the celebrated artists of the day. He must have thought himself in heaven. In 1782, Burke procured a position for George as Chaplain to The Duke of Rutland.

Fortunately for George he had studied Latin which enabled him to get a degree and was thus granted the living of two small parishes in Dorset. His official duties did not get in the way of his literary ambitions and he continued to produce his lengthy poems, written in heroic couplet form. In 1783 'The Village' was published, with some help from Burke and Johnson and was well received by London. Crabbe was on his way to becoming a man of some substance and was able to marry Sarah later that year.

'The Parish Register' was published in 1807 followed by his masterpiece 'The Borough' in 1810.

As usual this was an illustration of country life in the raw, exposing a visceral underbelly of poverty and cruelty at odds with the pastoral idyll fostered by many of the artists of the era. It is believed to be a depiction of Aldeburgh. Some characters were recognisable which did not make him popular in the town.

His life was still not particularly easy. Sarah, who had remained mentally fragile since the death of their third son, died in 1813 leaving George devastated. George himself was becoming more eccentric particularly in respect of being rather picky as to which couples he would marry.

He died in Trowbridge in 1832. It seemed that his poetry would be forgotten but in 1941 E. M. Forster was invited to present a radio programme about Crabbe. Forster read from the section of 'The Borough' which featured the odious fisherman Peter Grimes, an unremittingly cruel character who was guilty of causing the deaths of more than one of his apprentice lads.

Thousands of miles away in America the broadcast was picked up by Benjamin Britten who was intrigued by the character of Grimes and saw possibilities of bringing him to a wider audience. The opera Peter Grimes was conceived and first performed in 1945.

Betty Morley MN 2797

You can read about the rest of Mark Mitchels' talk to the Diss group on page 54

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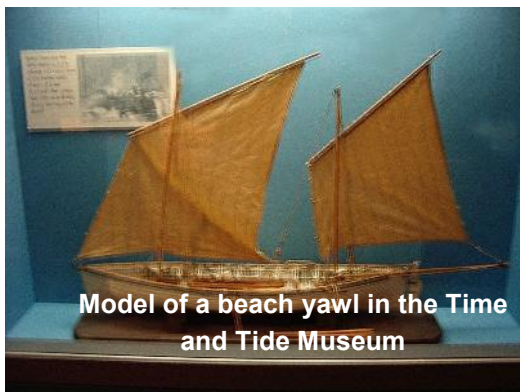
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A Lifesaving Tragedy

BORN “Fourth of February 1845 near the factory; father deceased”. I stared at my great-grandmother Harriet Emily HILLING’s birth certificate in shock, imagining her mother giving birth alone in the open, during the middle of winter. Was she lying under a bush or on a street corner? Was it snowing? It turned out to be nothing like that, but an equally interesting drama of a different character entirely. My research of the circumstances took me to the archives of the Time and Tide Museum, the Norfolk News, Norfolk Chronicle and finally to the pages of a book “Beachmen” by David Higgins.

Ganham HILLING was born in Framingham Earl in 1813. He married Susannah LITTLEWOOD from Fleggburgh in 1839 in Great Yarmouth. Ganham and Susannah established their home first in Black Horse Row and then in Heigham Place, Great Yarmouth. They had two daughters, Susannah in 1840/41 and Elizabeth in 1842.

He was one of the longshore fishermen, each launching his own boat from the beach. To do this demanded more than the fisherman’s own efforts, so they joined forces with friends to help each other. Out of season, they enhanced their income by taking up other local work such as ferrying pilots, stores and people to and from ships lying offshore or anchored in the estuary. The East Anglian shore was notoriously dangerous for passing ships and their next step was to form companies



Model of a beach yawl in the Time and Tide Museum

and build larger boats so that they could provide salvage and lifesaving services to ships in distress. These boats were clinker-built yawls some 40 or more feet long, suitable for launching from the beach in the worst of weathers. This expenditure meant that the companies had to be legally structured; their members were called beachmen. Such companies had existed at Yarmouth since the 16th century. In 1843 there were three, with others at Lowestoft, Southwold and Aldeburgh. They built watch towers to be the first to see a ship, for all were in competition. When the alarm sounded, members would race to man the boats, for it was the members crewing the successful boat who would share the salvage profits.

In 1843 Ganham Hilling became a founder member of the new Star Company. Its rules, laid down in a legal document, stated that the members should stay together for 20 years to carry out business as boatmen at Great Yarmouth.

The stock of boats was owned in proportion to the number of £6 10s. shares held by each of the 30 or so members. On Sunday, 26th January 1845, a severe gale was blowing from the north-west and at daybreak the beachmen at Yarmouth and Caister could see no fewer than five brigs in distress, four on the Scroby Sand and one on the Barber.

Yawls were quickly launched, despite there being little chance of property salvage. From the Barber, the Caister men in their yawl *Storm* succeeded in saving the nine-man crew of the Elizabeth of Scarborough. The Holkham Company launched the *Red Rover* and went off to the *Jane* of Whitby and, although the yawl was severely damaged, managed to rescue the crew. The Young Company beachmen in their yawl *Sailor's Friend* saved nine from the *Choice* of Newcastle. The Star Company launched the *Phoenix* to the *Ann* of Sunderland and, despite splitting the stem and carrying away the mast of the yawl, rescued the brig's crew.

With 36 men saved, there remained just one more brig in distress, on the Scroby Sands. The beachmen of the *Phoenix*, having landed the crew of the *Ann*, were totally exhausted, so another crew from the Star Company launched the damaged yawl and fought their way to the sand. On reaching the vessel they found that the sea was running over her. After an unsuccessful attempt to get alongside, they let go an anchor and veered down, but unfortunately the force of the sea had driven the brig high upon the sand. In a last desperate attempt to save the brig's crew, the *Phoenix* tried yet again but was thrown by the sea upon the brig and dashed to pieces. One beachman went down with the yawl, but the others clambered aboard the brig, where they found themselves clinging to the rigging with the brig's crew as the ship broke up. The accident had been witnessed on shore and men from several companies manned a boat and sped to the assistance of their brethren, but arrived too late to save everyone. Six of the yawlmen were rescued, Samuel COULTWAS, James GURNEY, Samuel SHALES, Thomas MOTTS, Joseph DUFFIELD and Benjamin DARLING. Seven were drowned, James BOULTON, William WARNER, James SHREEVE, James GEORGE, George BARNEY, Abraham WETHERALL and Ganham HILLING, as was the whole of the brig's crew.

Crowds had gathered on the shoreline to watch the drama unfold, perhaps including the heavily-pregnant 30-year-old Susannah Hilling. They had been married for just five years and Ganham was only 32. You can imagine the state she was in when she gave birth to Harriet, only nine days later. Her distress gives the only clue as to why she was unable to state her address when she registered Harriet's place of birth as "near the factory" and why she misspelled her husband's name as "Garhum". Her home at Heigham Place was indeed near the silk factory.

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the widows and families of the deceased beachmen was printed in 1845. A copy exists in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Susannah Hilling received an annuity of two shil-

lings per week, with the same for each of her three children until they reached the age of 14. She also had her share in the beach company, but to supplement her income she took in laundry.

Young Harriet was 21 when she married Henry Walter JAY in 1866. They had two daughters, another Harriet Emily and Amelia, and a son, also Henry Walter, who was my grandfather. Tragedy struck again when Harriet died at 28 from peritonitis. Her mother, who had been living with them, moved to her eldest daughter's family, with whom she remained until her death in 1909 at the age of 93.

Keith Jay MN 10036

Foundling Museum Visit

IN April, 36 members of the Diss Group made an educational visit to the Foundling Museum in London. We had a very interesting coach ride through the City, as we realised that it is nothing like the place where many of our ancestors lived. The new glass and steel architecture is not to everyone's taste but it is very sad to see the state of the very old buildings that remain. Our ancestors, for whom their home was their pride and joy and who were known for not only scrubbing their doorstep but half the pavement outside as well, would have been desolate to see the filthy and unkempt state of their former homes.

The Foundling Museum tells the story of the Foundling Hospital, the country's first children's charity and first public art gallery.

The moving story of the Foundling Hospital (which continues today as the children's charity Corum) and the abandoned children who grew up there, is revealed through the artworks, objects and archival documents on display in the museum. The Foundling Hospital Collection, owned by Corum, is complemented by the museum's collection, which includes the Gerald Coke Handel Collection. Artists donating work include William Hogarth, Thomas Gainsbor-



Statue of Thomas Corum



The Court Room in the Foundling Museum

ough, Joshua Reynolds and others. The Hospital was established in 1739 by Sea Captain Thomas Corum, who was distressed at the fate of the thousands of babies abandoned by mothers too destitute to care for them. After 17 years of campaigning, Thomas Corum at last received a Royal Charter from George II, enabling him with the help of his friends William Hogarth and George Frideric Handel to fulfil his dream.

From 1741, when the first babies were admitted, to 1954, when the last pupil was placed in foster care, some 25,000 children were cared for and educated.

Among the many items on view today are the Gerald Coke Collection, including Handel's will and the manuscript score of "Messiah". Tokens left by desperate mothers leaving their babies (all under two months old) in the 18th century with the, usually forlorn, hope of one day reclaiming them.

All children taken into the Hospital were christened and given new names, often reflecting the hospital supporters and benefactors such as "Corum", "Hogarth", "Somerset" and "Fitzgeorge"

Two separate members of the Diss Group have discovered ancestors who were Foundlings.

A thoroughly enjoyable and worthwhile visit was enjoyed by us all.

Betty Morley MN 2797

Belson Emigrants from Norfolk

1) William Charles BELSON was my grandfather, born on 24th April, 1886. This has generally been accepted to have taken place in Ridlington, though both birth and baptism were registered in East Ruston. However, in 1870 – 1872, Ridlington Rectory was united with East Ruston Vicarage.

In 1901, at the age of 14, William was a cattleman on a farm in East Ruston, living with his widowed mother, an older brother and his youngest sister. During the next ten years, he went up in the world somewhat. By 1911 he had become the driver of a traction engine, involved with threshing, and lived in Ridlington. He had met a girl who was working as a live-in maid in a big house, Alice Mary COLES. She herself had migrated from Bedfordshire. At the time of the 1911 Census, they were a married couple, living in Nelson Street, North Walsham. The marriage took place on 25th February, 1911. Their first child, Gertrude May (always known as May) was born in Nelson Street some three months later, on 19th May, 1911, a very likely reason for getting married quickly and in the Register Office.

Alice Mary Coles was born in Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire, on 14th January, 1891 and was 20 when she married. It seems that she was homesick and, at least in later years, she had a forceful personality so in 1912 the family moved to Dunstable, Bedfordshire, where William became a Police Constable. Two more daughters were born during their short stay in Dunstable, Marjorie Eleanor on 13th July, 1912, and Amy Florence on 16th January, 1914. On Amy's birth certificate, William's occupation is given as Journeyman Iron Moulder. This job didn't last very long either.

The staff records of the London and North Western Railway show that, on 11th July, 1915, the family had moved to Linslade in Buckinghamshire, right on the border with Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire. William was taken on as a Plate-layer, based at Leighton Buzzard station, which is actually in Linslade. Later promoted to Ganger, it was this job which occupied him for the rest of his working life. My father, Arthur Edwin BELSON, was born on 2nd September, 1915, and two more daughters, Elizabeth Margaret on 30th January, 1925 and Dorothy on 1st July, 1928, all in Linslade.

While working as a young man in Norfolk, W C Belson was known to all his mates as "Closet", so after his migration to Bedfordshire he told everybody that his

name was George. I thought his name was George until the day of his funeral, after which my father told me the story. Anyway, I always called him “Grandad”, and he called me “Boy” of course.

William Charles BELSON died in Linslade, on 29TH May, 1958.

2) William BELSON, my grandfather’s uncle, was baptised in Potter Heigham on 10th October, 1852. His birth was registered in the September quarter of 1852. By 1861, the family had moved to East Ruston and in the census of that year, William is at school, aged eight. In the next census, he is still living with his parents in East Ruston and is an Agricultural Labourer. It was during the next decade that he migrated to the North of England, as so many Norfolk men did at that time, to find a better-paid job; precisely when and how he migrated is not known. On 9th November, 1879, he was married in South Shields, Co. Durham, to Hannah EDWARDS, the 18-year-old daughter of a coalminer of Slake Row, Tyne Dock. William was 27. Most of the men in the area worked as coalminers or ancillary mine workers, but William Belson probably avoided this. In the 1881 census, living in the Westoe area where there was at least one big coalmine, he is shown as a “Labourer” with no further details, but in 1901, he is a “Corporation Cartman”. The first child of William and Hannah Belson was Elizabeth Jane, born in 1884. Six more followed up to 1899, but only four of their children survived to appear in the 1911 census and one of them died in 1912 – Edward Belson, born in 1895 – who worked as a “Screener above ground at a coal pit”.

Elizabeth Jane married Richard RAMSEY in South Shields on 29th August, 1903, and they had seven children born between 1906 and 1922. Richard Ramsey is particularly interesting. He was christened as Richard Dalhousie Ramsey (1877) and six of their children appear to have been given that or a similar middle name in various civil registrations:

Richard D./De L./De Lois

Norman D./Delhouse/Dalhousie

Charlotte D.

William D.

Walter Delhousief

Edward D./Dallouise/Dalhousie

There is a famous, long-existing noble family named RAMSAY who occupied Dalhousie Castle in Scotland for several centuries, producing 17 Earls of Dalhousie along the way (and still going). It is thought that the line originated from one Simundus de RAMESIA, a freeman from Ramsay in Huntingdonshire (not in Norfolk, but not far from its border), who migrated to Scotland in the 12th century, following King David. Along the family line have been many statesmen, governors of overseas territories and high-ranking soldiers, but only one admiral in the Royal Navy.

Richard Dalhousie Ramsey's father John Dalhousie/Delloucy Ramsey was "a mariner" born in Hull (1848). His father Richard Ramsey was likewise "a seaman" but was born in Swansea (1825). Obviously, there is no suggestion that these Ramseys were any blood relation to the Dalhousie Ramsays, but it appears that many people who came in contact with them, especially those bearing the surname Ramsey, chose to give their children Dalhousie as a middle name. If anybody has more knowledge of this, especially associated with Norfolk, it would be interesting to hear.

Dr David Belson

Remembering the LMLR

Roger Morgan remembers one of his children's favourite places to visit in the summer and finds out more about its all too brief history.

When we moved to Hethersett in the late 1980s we would often sit in the garden on the warm summer weekends, and hear the distant sound of a train whistle drifting on the breeze. For several months we wondered where the sound was coming from until we realised that, right on our doorstep, was an attraction which our children grew to love. Less than a mile up the road was the LMLR or Little Melton Light Railway.

The LMLR was the brainchild of Robert 'Bob' Burton BRETT. Bob lived at Vine Cottage on Green Lane in Little Melton and worked at Heigham Sawmills, having a great knowledge of wood and woodland preservation. One of my abiding memories of the LMLR set up was the barn area complete with wood-drying kiln and the numerous stacks of wooden planks naturally drying in the air. Bob's original idea was to build his railway entirely out of wood with wooden trains run-





Bob Brett driving Thunderbox

ning on wooden rails and sleepers. After some initial trials he quickly abandoned this idea realising that changes in temperature caused the rails to split along the grain and scuffing caused rapid wear to the wheels.

He contacted Peter WAY in North Walsham who had a 7½ in gauge railway in his garden and he agreed to lay a track for Bob. He started in November, 1987, and by April, 1988,

around 5000 feet of aluminium track had been laid on hardwood sleepers. A station, a platform and a signal box were designed and by September, 1988, Edwin PECK, a self-employed carpenter, had built them adding a footbridge of his own design. Signals and landscaping quickly followed but there was still no train to run on the tracks.

Bob approached a steam engineer from Suffield, David KING, to build a train and carriages. The first locomotive called Thunderbox was completed in March 1988. It was powered by a Honda 200cc motor-cycle engine and, much to Bob's delight, the body was made from sweet chestnut wood while the carriages were all in elm. More track was laid and everything was ready for the railway to be opened to the public.



**Norman Duffield
with Hotspur**

The opening ceremony was arranged for the weekend of the 22nd and 23rd April, 1989 and at 2 o'clock on the Saturday afternoon, Bob's mother cut the tape allowing Thunderbox to trundle through. The weekend was well attended despite the rain on the Sunday and around £600 was raised to be shared between two charities, the Little Melton Church Organ Fund and the West Norfolk Seal Rescue. So began

more than a decade of fundraising and fun at Vine Cottage. The railway was open to the public on the fourth Sunday of each month. The Old Piggeries Tea Room and extra lines and attractions were developed with more engines like the 'Sir Matthew Pilgrim' and the electrically driven 'The General' taking to the tracks. Steam started to run on the line in 1997 with the introduction of the engine 'Hotspur'. My children particularly remember the Easter egg hunts and the Father Christmas specials when Santa was present handing out gifts. Over the years numerous charities benefited from the LMLR and close to 35,000 people

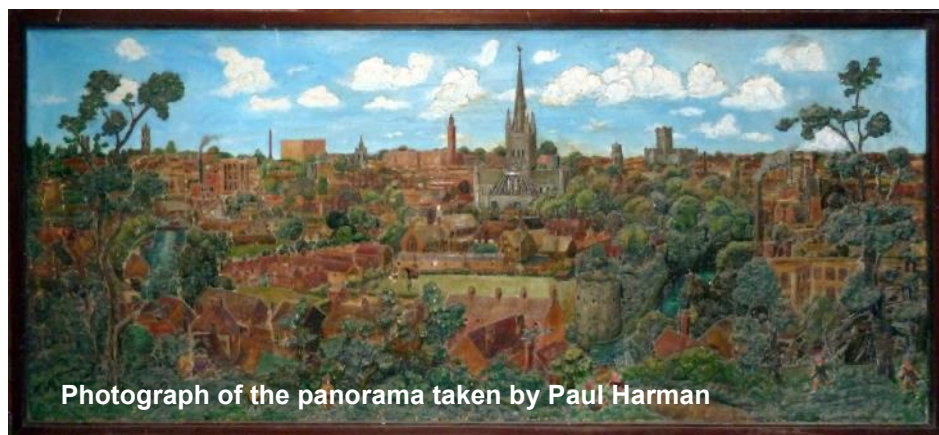
took rides on the trains.

Sadly, all of this came to an end in 2001 when Bob Brett died at the early age of 64 on the 8th July after a long battle against cancer. It proved to be impossible to carry on without Bob's input and the engines and some of the track were taken over by the Ashmanhaugh Light Railway near Wroxham where Thunderbox, The General and Hotspur are still running. Details of their open days can be seen on their web site.



I am grateful to Michael Fish for allowing me to use some of his photographs. He would love to hear from anyone with memories or photos of the LMLR.

Roger Morgan MN 16248



More on Moray-Smith

IN the December, 2014, edition of Ancestor we featured the bas relief panorama of Norwich by renowned artist John Moray-Smith. We also carried a number of articles on this rather elusive artist who gave so much to our city.

The Panorama, which measures 2.5 metres x 1.5 metres, was stored in an out-building in South Norfolk for many years, but has now been purchased by the Norwich Society. More details have come to hand on Moray Smith and it looks as if he was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in March, 1889, and not as we first thought Italy. After studying art in London he moved to Norfolk in search of

work and lived in New Costessey just outside Norwich. Moray Smith was a colourful and eccentric character who died in 1958. The panorama dates from 1950.

A new booklet on the Panorama and Moray Smith written by Paul Burall and published by the Norwich Society is on sale at £3 from a number of local outlets and online at Amazon.

A Sorry Tale - Extract from the Investigator July-October, 1823

Deaths August 28 At Loddon, Joseph DALE, a keeper in the Asylum for Lunatics, kept by Mr Jollye, at that place. The convalescent patients were generally allowed to dine by themselves in the parlour and one of the keepers attended to serve them with meat etc. Joseph Dale, the unfortunate victim, was waiting on seven or eight gentlemen at dinner, when he asked of one of them (a Mr Colman) if he was not well, as he appeared to eat his dinner with indifference. Dale was carving the meat for the gentlemen, when Colman snatched up the knife which Dale had been using, and plunged it into his side, just under the left breast, which mortal wound he did not survive more than four minutes. Colman admitted that he stabbed Dale, and observed, with the greatest indifference, that he would serve Mrs Jollye the same the first opportunity. Mr Jollye, the proprietor of the asylum, was ill in bed at the time the melancholy circumstance took place, which had such an effect on him, that he died two days after, at eleven o'clock.

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The Origins of Richard Howes

My direct ancestor, Richard HOWES was buried in Burgh St Margaret (Fleggburgh) November, 1832, aged 67 years. He was a farmer – market gardener. I have been trying to determine his origins for many years. The baptism in 1766 in Bacton of a Richard HOWS was brought to my attention eons ago, but I have never been able to prove that this Richard Howes was mine. I am writing this article in the hope that someone will be able to help and possibly substantiate the possibility that this Richard Howes' ancestry was from Catfield, the origin of many Howes families.

The family of Richard Hows of Bacton:

1764 Edward Hows = Frances BARTRUM at Bacton. Witnesses: Robert Bartram, William Ward

Children baptised at Bacton:

Sept, 1765, Edward Feb 1766 Richard Feb 1768 Charlotte

It appears that Edward Hows, the father was buried at Bacton 31st March, 1769, with no age stated.

Frances Howes, widow, was living in Yarmouth St Nicholas when she remarried to Edward GRIMMER, a bachelor of Yarmouth on 23rd December, 1783, at Yarmouth St Nicholas. Witnesses: Nathaniel Bacon and Mary Bell. The next sighting of Frances was when she was buried at Bacton.

Frances Grimmer of Catton, mother of Edward, Richard and Charlotte, was buried at Bacton 27th November, 1794. I could not find any evidence of a Frances Howes/Grimmer living in Catton. For a couple of decades, the research wallowed with no further information forthcoming. However, after searching the NROCAT site recently, I found a possible will for a Frances Grimmer in the Archdeaconsry of Norfolk Probate Records:

Grimmer, Frances, wife of Edward, of Catfield 1795

It looked promising, so I ordered it in the hope it would prove my Richard Howes was her son. This was definitely the Frances Howes nee Bartram from Bacton who mentioned her son, Richard Howes, her daughter, Charlotte Howes, her husband Edward Grimmer, labourer, her granddaughter, Ann Howes, and the poor of Bacton. Unfortunately, Frances did not state where Richard was living at the time she wrote her will 6th September, 1794, so I am still in the dark. Obviously, there was a transcription error with the Frances Grimmer of Catton when she was buried. It should read Catfield. She gave her son, Richard Howes, mesuages in North Walsham that she was willed by her Uncle, the Rev Theophilus Rice of Happisburgh who died 1775.

Daughter, Charlotte Howes had an illegitimate daughter, Anne in Catfield who was buried in 1795 (grandaughter of Frances Grimmer):

Baptism: Anne Howse d/o Charlotte Howse born 8th February and privately baptised 11th February, 1790.

Burial: Anne Howes, an infant five years buried 15th April, 1795, Catfield.

Daughter : Charlotte Hows = John Lowndes both single of Catfield 21st June, 1796, at Catfield. **Witnesses:-** Edward Grimmer and Mary Louger (children Charlotte Lowndes bp 13th April, 1797, Richard Lowndes bp 13th August, 1800)

Charlotte Lound was buried at Catfield, aged 69yrs, 13th March 1837

My Richard Howes = Ann Neave 1788 Smallburgh, both single of the parish. They lived and had children in Potter Heigham and Sea Palling before settling in Burgh St Margaret. I cannot determine what became of Edward Hows bp 1765, sibling to Richard and Charlotte Hows of Bacton.

Frances Bartram Howes Grimmer was the daughter of Robert Bartram and Frances Bacon, baptised 1738, Lessingham.

Marriage: Robert Bartram of Bacton and Frances Bacon of Happisburgh at Lessingham 7th July, 1735.

Robert Bartram was buried at Bacton 14th February, 1789.

Frances Bacon, Frances's mother, was the daughter of George Bacon and Frances Brieton. She was baptised 1714 at Bacton. Her father, George Bacon died 1720 and was buried at Knapton. Her mother, the widow, Frances remarried to Edmund Rice 1721 at Lessingham. One of their children was Theophilus Rice, the Vicar of Happisburgh. (Frances Grimmer mentioned him in her will of 1794).

George Bacon = Frances Brieton 1709 Ridlington.

Child: Frances Bacon bp 1714 Bacton.

(Frances Bacon married Robert Bartram 1735 Lessingham – had daughter Frances Bartram who married Edward Hows 1764 Bacton).

Widow Frances Brieton Bacon = Edmund Rice 1721 Lessingham.

Child: Theophilus Rice bp 1724 Happisburgh (Uncle of Frances Bartram Howes Grimmer).

Now, we get to the problem of Edward Hows's origins, father of Edward, Richard and Charlotte of Bacton. I don't have any proof, but I believe Edward was born in Catfield about 1698, son of John Howes and Lydia Myhill. He does not appear to marry (eliminating all the other Edward Howes in Catfield) and he died relatively soon after marriage in 1769 Bacton, possibly meaning he was old. Just the same, I may be wrong and I am certainly willing to hear from anyone who has a

different opinion.

I did discover that Edward Grimmer, Frances's second husband was the son of Edward Grimmer and Mary and was baptised 1745 in Catfield. Edward had a sister, Elizabeth Grimmer bp 1735 Catfield who married Edward Howes 1762 Catfield. This Edward Howes appears to be the son of Thomas Howes and Elizabeth Riseborough. He was baptised 1741 Catfield and was buried 23rd April, 1802, aged 60yrs and his wife Elizabeth was buried 26th January, 1806, aged 74yrs, both in Catfield. Thomas Howes, the father of this Edward was baptised Catfield 1700, the son of John Howes and Lydia Myhill. The circle appears to be complete.

Have I confused everyone? I hope I have explained the lineage in a way everyone can understand. I arranged a Y-DNA test for my Uncle Howes a couple of years ago in order to discover the male lineage. So far, the results are zip! Can anyone help? I have written previous articles about my Howes family. My branch lived in West Somerton. Richard Howes and Ann Neave's son, George Howes married Sophia Thain 1830, Albert Howes married Jane Elizabeth Blackburn 1875. Albert and Jane's son, Albert Blackburn Howes immigrated to Queensland, Australia in 1909.

Judith Jones MN 1773 (sajones@bigpond.net.au)

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New Members and Members' Interests to April 16th, 2017

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



Welcome to the June issue of *The Norfolk Ancestor*.

Here we are again. For many of you this will be your first copy of *The Norfolk Ancestor*. I hope you enjoy the issue as we all do.

Last month we had a slight hiccup with the Members' Interests and some of the entries were wrong. This occurred when moving data from Excel format. I hope we have got it right this time but if you see an error, please email me at membership@nfhs.co.uk. Renewal time is here again. You have until the end of JUNE to renew, then you will be deleted from our database. We do try and inform you in several ways, the next time will be by email so let's hope that your email address we have on file is correct. If not, log in to our website, go to membership and amend your details. It would help us tremendously if you could pay your renewal on line by logging in as members. Please do not re-join as this causes us a lot of admin work.

Enjoy your read

Jean

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 16th April, 2017

16333 Mrs	C.	Lunt	UK	16389 Mrs	A.	Ward	AU
16334 Mr	P.	Enlund	AU	16390 Mrs	S.	Waring	UK
16335 Mrs	J. K.	Wilkin	UK	16391 Mr	R.	Ingate	UK
16336 Mr	J. W. D.	Symonds	UK	16392 Mr	N.	Krufft Welton	UK
16337 Mrs	M.	Mckeown	UK	16393 Mrs	I.	Hunt	AU
16338 Mrs	E.	Teitge	AU	16394 Miss	T.	Heelas	UK
16339 Mrs	C.	Grover	UK	16395 Mrs	A.	Lazell	UK
16340 Ms	R.	Muir	AU	16396 Mr.	W.	Shelton	USA
16341 Mrs,	P.	Roberts	USA	16397 Mr	G.	Cockrill	UK
16342 Mr	R. J.	Ashberry	UK	16398 Mr	N.	Catton	UK
16343 Mr	D.	Wright	UK	16399 Mrs	D.	Angus	UK
16344 Mrs	E.	Parker	UK	16400 Mr.	R.	Black	CA
16345 Ms	K.	Burgess	AU	16401 Mr	A.	Thomas	UK
16346 Ms	J.	Ratcliffe	UK	16402 Mrs	J.	Wardle	UK
16347 Mr	J. V.	Warner Johnson	USA	16403 Mrs	A.	Milbourne	UK
16348 Mrs	C.	Hedley	UK	16404 Mr	P.	Reeve	UK
16349 Mr	J. M.	Lowe	UK	16405 Mr	R.	Chambers	USA
16350 Mr	W.	Barnhart	USA	16406 Mr	R. J.	Barker	UK
16351 Miss	N.	Armes	CA	16407 Ms	G.	Bulloch	AU
16352 Mr	D.	Hardcastle	UK	16408 Ms	K.	Neville	UK
16353 Mr.	B.	Fitzgerald	UK	16409 Ms	J.	Bean	UK
16354 Ms	J.	Avery	UK	16410 Mr	C.	Sir	UK
16355 Mrs	J.	Bryer	UK	16411 Mr	D.	Hodgson	UK
16356 Miss	M.	Oliver	UK	16412 Mrs	B. R.	Cartain	UK
16357 Mr	A.	Wilson	UK	16413 Ms	J.	Cole	UK
16358 Mr	D.	Kelly	UK	16414 Mr	S.	Hardingham	CA
16359 Mr	A.	Varney	UK	16415 Mrs	G.	Welsh	UK
16360 Ms	H.	Allen	GER	16416 Mr	D. S.	Able	UK
16361 Mrs	J. A.	Forrester	USA	16417 Ms	J.	Austin	UK
16362 Mrs	S.	Foster	UK	16418 Mrs	E.	Budd	UK
16363 Mr.	J. J.	Barrett	CA	16419 Mrs	S.	Glaser	AU
16364 Mrs	J. S.	Lewis	GRE	16420 Mr	P.	Williams	UK
16365 Mr	J.	Copeman	UK	16421 Ms	G.	Swindon	AU
16366 Mrs	K. A.	Irons	NZ	16422 Miss	K.	Hart	UK
16367 Mrs	L.	Norris	UK	16423 Mr	D.	Clark	UK
16368 Mrs	M.	Hopker	UK	16424 Mrs	C.	Holden	UK
16369 Mr	D.	Wright	UK	16425 Mr	J.	Sherman	USA
16370 Mr	J.	Watson	UK	16426 Mr	G.	Bryant	AU
16371 Mr.	R.	Husband	USA	16427 Dr	A.	Cramphorn	UK
16372 Mrs	L.	Ravell-Henderson	UK	16428 Mrs	G.	Mercer	UK
16373 Mr	K.	Townly	UK	16429 Miss	J.	Bacon	UK
16374 Mr	P.	Schofield	UK	16430 Mrs	D.	Paton	UK
16375 Ms	M. J.	Brown	UK	16431 Mrs	T.	Tanner	UK
16376 Mrs	C.	Seymour	UK	16432 Mr	N.	Primrose	UK
16377 Mrs	G.	Holliday	UK	16433 Dr	D. E.	Brundish	UK
16378 Mr	W.	Poll	UK	16434 Mr	J.	Campbell	UK
16379 Mr	K.	Clare	UK	16435 Mrs	M.	Ward	UK
16380 Mrs	B.	Perrott	UK	16436 Mrs	S.	Dadd	UK
16381 Mrs	J.	Bayliss	UK	16437 Ms.	B.	Gardiner	AU
16382 Mrs	D. J.	Long	UK	16438 Mr	D.	Martin	UK
16383 Mr	A.	Hudson	AU	16439 Mr	N.	Ryder	AU
16384 Mr	A.	Mason	UK	16440 Mrs	A.	Pearson	AU
16385 Mr	B.	Thirkettle	UK	16441 Mrs	B. A.	Wagstaff	UK
16386 Mr	R.	Tubbs	UK	16442 Mrs	A.	Ashford	AU
16387 Mrs	S. J.	Capps-Jenner	UK	16443 Mrs	D.	Gordon	UK
16388 Mrs	T.	Wiles	UK	16444 Miss	S.	Gledhill	AU

16445 Mr	S.	Ames	UK	16471 Mr	P.	Bishop	UK
16446 Mr	M.	Lewis	UK	16472 Mrs	J.	Bryer	UK
16447 Mr	M. J.	Pooley	UK	16473 Mr	P.	Mann	UK
16448 Mrs	J.	Greenwell	UK	16474 Ms	H.	Thompson	NZ
16449 Mr	D.	Purling	UK	16475 Mrs	M.	Weatherstone	UK
16450 Mr	B.	Davidson	UK	16476 Mr	P.	Fryer	UK
16451 Dr	J.	Winstanley	UK	16477 Colonel	M.	Cubitt	UK
16452 Mr	B.	Phillips	UK	16478 Ms	S.	Hobbs	USA
16453 Ms	A.	Ashford	UK	16479 Mr	R. K.	Littlewood	FR
16454 Mr	P.	Drew	UK	16480 Mrs	V.	Parker	NZ
16455 Mr.	R. W.	Sterling	USA	16481 Mrs	R. P.	Trudgill	UK
16456 Mr	G.	Melnechuk	CA	16482 Mr	J. R.	Nursey	UK
16457 Mrs	A. M.	White	UK	16483 Mrs	B.	Hayward	UK
16458 Miss	H.	Barker	UK	16484 Mrs	J. M.	Betts	UK
16459 Ms	J.	Wainwright	AU	16485 Ms	T.	Hill	CA
16460 Mr	A. E.	Otway	UK	16486 Mrs	P.	Webster	UK
16461 Mrs	L.	Braithwaite	UK	16487 Ms	L.	Stapleton	UK
16462 Miss	C. J.	Bowen	UK	16488 Mrs	B.	Racher	UK
16463 Mrs	D.	Barber	UK	16489 Mr	N.	Cox	UK
16464 Mr	P.	Frewin	IRE	16490 Mr	A.	Ewan	UK
16465 Mrs	P.	Mitchell	NZ	16491 Mrs	S.	Poster	USA
16466 Mr	S.	Taylor	UK	16492 Mrs	A.	Moore	UK
16467 Ms	A.	Adlem	UK	16493 Mrs	L.	Zarowny	CA
16468 Mrs	J.	Howarth	AU	16494 Mrs	E.	Reeve	UK
16469 Mrs	J.	Richardson	UK	16495 Mrs	M.	Stewart	AU
16470 Mrs	V.	Hyland	UK				

Members' Interests to 16th April 2016

MN	Name	Area	Period	County	MN	Name	Area	Period	County	MN	Name	Area	Period	County
16372	ADAMS	YM	ALL	NFK	16339	BLADE	NW	18C	NFK	16390	CALVER	ALL	ALL	NFK
16465	ADCOCK	ALL	ALL	NFK	16358	BLYTH	ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16212	CARVER	ALL	17C-19C	NFK
16300	AMES	ALL	ALL	ALL	16270	BOARDMAN	ALL	17C-19C	NFK	16372	CHAPLAIN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16137	AMIES	CN	ALL	NFK	16137	BRADY	ALL	ALL	NFK	16186	CHAPLIN	NE	ALL	NFK
16242	ANDREWS	CN	ALL	NFK	16443	BRAND	ALL	ALL	NFK	16372	CHAPLIN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16262	ARMIGER	ALL	ALL	NFK	16070	BREEZE	NE	18C-20C	NFK	16257	CHAPMAN	SW	ALL	NFK
16131	ARNUP	ALL	15C-18C	NFK	16106	BRIDGES	ALL	ALL	NFK	16257	CHAPMAN	SE	ALL	NFK
16420	AYERS	ALL	17C-19C	ESS	16372	BRIGGS	ALL	ALL	NFK	16112	CHRISTMAS	ALL	ALL	NFK
16314	BACON	NC	17C-18C	NFK	16089	BROWN	SW	17C-19C	NFK	16055	CLARK(E)	CN	ALL	NFK
16163	BALDWIN	ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16131	BROWNE	NW	ALL	NFK	16212	CLARKE	ALL	18C-20C	NFK
16372	BARKER	ALL	ALL	NFK	16292	BRUNDISH	ALL	ALL	NFK	16011	COLE	NE	ALL	NFK
16163	BARNES	ALL	16C-18C	NFK	16257	BRYAN	SW	ALL	NFK	16236	COLEMAN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16213	BARNES	ALL	ALL	SFK	16257	BRYANT	SW	ALL	NFK	16212	COOKE	ALL	ALL	NFK
16174	BATELY	ALL	ALL	NFK	16236	BUCKINGHAM	ALL	19C-20C	SFK	16135	COOTES	ALL	ALL	NFK
16158	BEAVIS	ALL	17C-20C	NFK	16279	BULTITUDE	ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16135	COATS	ALL	ALL	NFK
16471	BECKETT	ALL	ALL	CAM	16358	BUNN	ALL	17C-20C	NFK	16212	CORBEN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16227	BECKHAM	ALL	ALL	NFK	16163	BUNTING	ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16465	COSSEY	ALL	ALL	NFK
16080	BENNEL	ALL	18C-20C	NFK	16345	BURGESS	NC	17C	NFK	16465	COSSEY	ALL	ALL	SFK
16281	BETTS	ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16443	BURLINGHAM	ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16489	COX	NE	17C-19C	NFK
16283	BILVERSTONE	ALL	ALL	NFK	16070	BURROWS	NC	ALL	NFK	16300	CUTTING	ALL	ALL	ALL
16153	BINDLEY	NC	ALL	NFK	16224	BURTON	NW	ALL	NFK	16293	DAVISON	NE	17C-18C	NFK
16163	BIRD	ALL	16C-20C	NFK	16358	BUSHELL	ALL	17C-20C	NFK	16224	DAVY	NW	ALL	NFK
16471	BISHOP	ALL	ALL	CAM	16283	BUTTON	ALL	ALL	NFK	16468	DAY	ALL	ALL	NFK

MN	Name	Area	Period	County	MN	Name	Area	Period	County	MN	Name	Area	Period	County
16443 DENNIS		ALL	ALL	NFK	16310 LLOYD		ALL	16C-18C	NFK	15907 SALES		ALL	16C-19C	NFK
16293 DISDEL		SW	ALL	NFK	16056 LONE		ALL	16C-19C	NFK	16227 SANDS		ALL	ALL	NFK
16213 DOUGHTY		NE	ALL	NFK	16141 LONG		ALL	16C-19C	NFK	16009 SCOTT		ALL	ALL	NFK
16182 DUBLACK		ALL	ALL	NFK	16382 LONG		ALL	ALL	ALL	16293 SCOTT		CN	18C-19C	NFK
16304 DUCKER		ALL	ALL	NFK	16056 LOVEDAY		ALL	16C-18C	NFK	16293 SCOTT		SW	ALL	NFK
16304 MOY		ALL	ALL	NFK	16292 LOVICK		ALL	ALL	NFK	16009 SCOTT		ALL	15C-20C	NFK
16304 FRIER		ALL	ALL	NFK	16377 MALLETT		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16293 SCOTT		ALL	ALL	NFK
16056 EASTICK		ALL	17C-19C	NFK	16112 MALLOWS		ALL	ALL	NFK	16076 SCOTTER		ALL	16C-19C	NFK
15921 EDINGS		ALL	ALL	NFK	16320 MANN		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16079 SCOTTER		ALL	ALL	NFK
16236 EDWARDS		ALL	ALL	SFK	16137 MARSHALL		ALL	ALL	NFK	16076 SCOTTO (W)		ALL	ALL	NFK
16136 EGGETT		ALL	ALL	NFK	16248 MARTIN		ALL	ALL	NFK	15948 SCULPHER		ALL	ALL	NFK
16136 EGGATT		ALL	ALL	NFK	16089 MASON		SW	ALL	NFK	16372 SHARDELOW		ALL	ALL	NFK
16136 EGET		ALL	ALL	NFK	16293 MATTHEWS		SW	19C-20C	NFK	16443 SHEPPARD		ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16136 EGAT		ALL	ALL	NFK	16121 METCALFE		ALL	ALL	NFK	15828 SHERRING		ALL	ALL	NFK
16300 ELSEY		ALL	ALL	ALL	16288 MILES		NW	17C-19C	NFK	16227 SHREEVE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16078 FAIRMAN		ALL	ALL	NFK	16350 MILK		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16160 SIELY		ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16443 FALGATE		ALL	ALL	NFK	16372 MILLS		ALL	ALL	NFK	16443 SKEET		ALL	ALL	NFK
16257 FISHER		SE	ALL	NFK	16372 MILLS		ALL	ALL	SFK	16192 SKITMORE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16471 FLEMING		ALL	17C-19C	SFK	16137 MITCHELL		CN	ALL	NFK	16192 KITMORE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16030 FOULGER		ALL	ALL	NFK	16118 MOLL		ALL	ALL	NFK	15987 SLEGG		NW	18C-19C	NFK
16147 FOX		NW	ALL	NFK	16471 MOORE		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16018 SMITH		SE	ALL	NFK
16382 FULCHER		NC	17C-18C	NFK	16205 MULLINGER		SW	ALL	NFK	16018 SMITH		NC	ALL	NFK
16135 FULLER		NC	ALL	NFK	16358 MUSK		ALL	17C-18C	LIN	16382 SMITH		NC	ALL	NFK
16257 GALER		SE	18C-19C	NFK	16358 MUSK		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	16446 SMITH		NW	ALL	NFK
16257 GALER		ALL	ALL	SFK	16236 MUSKETT		ALL	ALL	NFK	15984 SMITH		ALL	ALL	NFK
16257 GALLER		SE	18C-19C	NFK	16216 NEALE		NW	ALL	NFK	16182 SMOWTON		ALL	ALL	NFK
16420 GAZE		NE	19C	NFK	16163 NEWELL		ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16121 SNELLING		ALL	ALL	NFK
16420 GAZE		ALL	ALL	SFK	16420 NEWMAN		ALL	ALL	ESS	16288 SOFTLEY		NW	ALL	NFK
16118 GILBERT		ALL	ALL	NFK	16163 OAKES		ALL	17C-18C	NFK	15949 SPINKS		ALL	ALL	NFK
16293 GILBERT		SW	ALL	NFK	16035 OSWICK		ALL	ALL	NFK	16163 SPOONER		ALL	17C-19C	NFK
16242 GOFF		CN	ALL	NFK	15943 OUGHTON		NW	ALL	NFK	16212 SPOONER		ALL	ALL	NFK
16358 GOLDSKIN		ALL	ALL	NFK	16188 OVERLAND		ALL	ALL	NFK	16253 STARKINGS		YM	ALL	NFK
16095 GOLDSMITH		ALL	ALL	SFK	16257 PARKE		YM	ALL	NFK	16213 SWANN		ALL	ALL	SFK
16382 GOODA		ALL	18C	NFK	16257 PARKES		YM	ALL	NFK	16288 SYLIS		NW	17C-19C	NFK
16443 GOODRUM		ALL	ALL	NFK	15827 PAYNE		NE	19C	NFK	16233 TALBOT		ALL	ALL	NFK
16443 GRAND		ALL	ALL	NFK	16185 PEAD		ALL	ALL	NFK	16283 THIMBLETHORPE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16163 GREAVES		ALL	18C-19C	NFK	16173 PEARCE		SE	16C-18C	NFK	16300 THIRKETTLE		ALL	ALL	ALL
16213 GREEN		NE	ALL	NFK	16173 PEARSE		SE	16C-18C	NFK	16308 THOMPSON		ALL	16C-18C	NFK
16236 GREEN		ALL	ALL	NFK	16213 PEARSON		NE	ALL	NFK	16056 THURSTON		ALL	16C-19C	NFK
16443 GREENWOOD		ALL	ALL	NFK	15943 PECK		NW	ALL	NFK	16293 THURSTON		SW	ALL	NFK
16030 HALL		ALL	ALL	NFK	15860 PINDER		NW	ALL	NFK	15982 TICE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16293 HARRISON		NW	ALL	NFK	16378 POLL		ALL	17C-18C	ALL	16320 TOWNSHEND		ALL	17C-18C	NFK
16250 HAVIS		ALL	ALL	ESS	16253 POSTLE		ALL	ALL	NFK	16026 TUCK		NE	ALL	NFK
16288 HAWES		NW	17C-19C	NFK	16236 PRIME		ALL	ALL	NFK	16404 TUNNEY		ALL	ALL	NFK
16253 HEARN		ALL	ALL	ESS	16213 PUMMELL		NE	ALL	NFK	16257 TURNER		YM	ALL	NFK
16118 HEROD		ALL	ALL	NFK	15959 PYE		CN	ALL	NFK	16359 VARNEY		ALL	ALL	NFK
16212 HUDSON		ALL	17C-19C	NFK	16404 RACKHAM		ALL	ALL	NFK	16242 VERDON		CN	ALL	NFK
16253 JACKSON		ALL	ALL	NFK	16372 RAVELL		ALL	ALL	NFK	16248 WALLER		ALL	ALL	NFK
16446 JOLLY		SW	ALL	NFK	16372 RAVELL		ALL	ALL	SFK	16443 WATLING		ALL	ALL	NFK
16013 JOLLY		ALL	ALL	NFK	16145 RAVEN		ALL	15C-16C	ALL	16359 WATSON		ALL	ALL	NFK
16013 JOLLY		ALL	ALL	SFK	16404 REEVE		ALL	ALL	NFK	16381 WEBSDALE		ALL	17C-18C	NFK
16141 KERRISON		ALL	ALL	NFK	16358 RICHES		ALL	ALL	NFK	16392 WELTON		ALL	ALL	NFK
16141 CURRISON		ALL	ALL	NFK	16256 RINGER		ALL	ALL	NFK	16283 WHITEMAN		ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16257 KING		SE	ALL	NFK	15977 RISEBOROUGH		ALL	ALL	NFK	16051 WILES		ALL	17C-18C	NFK
16212 LAMB		ALL	ALL	NFK	16372 RISING		YM	ALL	NFK	16278 WILSON		ALL	15C-19C	NFK
16125 LARWOOD		ALL	ALL	NFK	15974 RIX		ALL	ALL	SFK	16212 WISEMAN		ALL	ALL	NFK
16443 LEDNOR		ALL	ALL	NFK	16382 ROBOTHAM		ALL	18C	NFK	16118 WOODCOCKE		ALL	ALL	NFK
16376 LEEDER		NE	ALL	NFK	16137 RUDD		ALL	ALL	NFK	16381 WORMAN		ALL	16C-17C	NFK
16376 LEEDER		NW	ALL	NFK	15907 RUBOLD		SW	16C-19C	NFK	16186 WRIGHT		YM	ALL	NFK
16471 LEEDER		ALL	ALL	NFK	16163 RUSH		ALL	16C-19C	NFK	16485 WRIGHT		NE	18C-19C	NFK
16070 LINCOLN		ALL	17C-19C	NFK	16085 RUTTLETON		ALL	18C-20C	CAM	16118 WYMER		ALL	ALL	NFK
16308 LITTLEWOOD		ALL	16C-18C	NFK	15921 SADD		ALL	ALL	NFK	16091 YALLOP		ALL	ALL	NFK
16479 LITTLEWOOD		ALL	17C-19C	NFK	15977 SADLER		ALL	15C-19C	NFK					

Rob's Round Up

with Robert Parker

Have you overlooked any of the recent record releases over the last few months? Here is a round up of some of the best links.

Altrincham. 2,511 births added 1963-1965, <http://cheshirebmd.org.uk>.

Australia. Criminal ancestors? You never know. Findmypast has added 3 million petty court records for the State of Victoria. These include drunkenness, criminal damage, theft etc.

Australia. Did your ancestors leave English, European, American or South East Asian shores bound for Brisbane? Findmy past has added 107,000 ship records 1852-1885.

Australia. More electoral records for Queensland and Tasmania are now online with Findmypast (1 million+).

Bristol has its non-conformist church records for baptism, marriage and burial (1777-1936) on FamilySearch.org.

Britain, Royal African Company 1694-1743 (a record set at TNA) is available to search free of charge of Findmypast.

Britain Early emigration from 1636-1815 and early emigration to Barbados now on Findmypast.

British Newspaper Archive has added a picture search facility.

Cambridgeshire Parish Records are appearing on FamilySearch.org with transcriptions of Bishop's Transcripts, 1599-1860. There will be 36,000 records.

Devon. 34,000 new records added to FamilySearch.org collection of Bishops 'Transcripts 1558-1887.

France. FamilySearch.org has transcribed 350,000 records for the 1856 Census of the Dordogne.

Ireland. Joining 130 Irish newspaper titles are the first for the counties of Donegal and Kildare. The Leinster Leader and The Donegal Independent at The British Newspaper archive.

Leicestershire. Looking for baptism, marriage or burial. Findmypast has added 1.8 million records for Leicestershire, 1538-1991. Plus a small collection of marriage licence records.

London. The London School of Economics has launched a website for Charles Booth, he of the famous poverty maps and notebooks. The site allows

you to download the maps and use the notebooks in conjunction with these (browsing and downloading if you so wish) <https://booth.lse.ac.uk/>

London. Highgate cemetery records 1839-2010 (160,000 records) released online by deceasedonline.

London. Greenwoods map of 1827 online: <http://users.bathspa.ac.uk/greenwood/index.html>.

Norfolk Bishops' Transcripts (1685-1941) via Findmypast. Baptism (650K), Marriage (155K) and burial (435K).

Norfolk 4.5 million electoral records from 1832-1915 on Findmypast.

Rutland. Findmypast adds parish records covering 50 parishes, 140,000 baptisms, 25,000 marriage banns, 59,000 marriages and 103,000 burials (1538-1991).

Scottish birth records (1916), marriage records (1941) and death records (1966) now online at scotlandspaeople.gov.uk.

Sheffield. Methodist parish records added to Findmypast with 42,000 baptism, 22,000 marriage records. These range from Free Methodist to Wesleyan Records.

Ships. Lloyds list is on the British Newspaper Archive; look for your ancestor's ships, their movements plus casualties of shipwrecks and masters' names.

South Africa. Great Facebook Group set up; search for South African Genealogy.

Stockport. 1,511 deaths added 1985-1986, <http://cheshirebmd.org.uk>.

TheGenealogist adds further records to its parish record collection with 282,000 new records for Essex, Cumberland and Norfolk (back to 1672).

Warwickshire. 175,000 burials added to Findmypast.

Westminster. The 1931 Roman Catholic census from the archdiocese of Westminster includes parishioners names, birth, occupation, address and parish. Also an indication of criminal risk; any black sheep in your family?

Wisbech and Fenland Museum (one of the first purpose built museums in the world) is fighting for its future, <http://ow.ly/SLIZ3082FA5>.

York. Archbishops' Registers 1225-1646 are now available on-line. These include church business, staffing, clergy appointments, probate and tax <http://ow.ly/PI8w307sIE7>.

Recommended twitter account to follow @TheNorrisMuseum.

The Norris Museum tells the story of historic Huntingdonshire. It is located in

picturesque St Ives, Cambridgeshire, in a beautiful riverside building.

Remember to check with your local library; they may have Ancestry, Findmypast and even the British Newspaper Archive available for you to access for free. You just need to join your local library. Kirby Hall has free access to Ancestry and Findmypast.

Rob's Round Up is bought to you by Robert Parker, more information is available on the website: www.myfamilygenealogy.co.uk.

New record sets are identified with the help of LostCousins, Genealogyintime and Social Media including Facebook and Twitter.

Reunited By The Ancestor

Roger Morgan explains how The Norfolk Ancestor has put his wife in contact with a cousin who is a NFHS member who she had not seen since the 1960s and tells the story of a remarkable family wedding dress.

In the December, 2016, edition of the Ancestor I wrote a short piece about the Octagon Chapel in Norwich in which I mentioned my wife's mother's maiden name of WALLER. Shortly after publication we received an email from Jane COLE, a NFHS member from Watford whose mother's maiden name was also Waller. My wife Hilary's grandfather, George Waller and Jane's grandfather, William Charles Waller were brothers. George, born in 1885, started to work for the GPO telegraph department and after a short spell in Manchester, where my wife's mother was born, settled in the Golden Triangle area of Norwich.

The 1891 census shows William, a 22 year old living in Camplin Street in Greenwich, working as a cutter in a tailor's. He was living with his uncle James Waller who was a brush maker. Also living with them was James' 21 year old daughter Alice Easter Waller.

The two cousins William and Alice obviously fell in love and they were married in 1895. They had five children and their only daughter, Doris or Dolly, was Jane's mother. Sadly William Charles, a master tailor, died in 1916 aged only 46 shortly after his oldest son, also William, had been killed in action in France.

Since making contact with Jane, we have exchanged many details of our research into the Waller family tree and we have made much more progress thanks to her help. She has been researching the family over the last ten years using Norfolk Records Office and NFHS and has traced the Wallers back to

1700. It has been suggested that they may have come over with the Walloons, as many of them were silk weavers. Jane's 4x great grandfather James Waller, born in 1803, is described in the 1841 census as being a weaver.

In the course of her research, Jane came across a remarkable silk wedding dress which is currently housed in the museum in Shire Hall Norwich. It was donated to the Norwich Costume Museum in 1967 by Maria Waller. It was worn by her mother Maria COOKE when she married Walter Waller, Jane's and Hilary's great-great uncle in June, 1873.

It was described as being a two-piece set comprising a skirt in emerald green Norwich silk and a matching bodice jacket. The jacket is trimmed with cream yak lace and has a high neck and long sleeves.



The skirt is gathered and pleated on to a band with a side opening and the hem is edged with braid. It was made by Maria Cooke.

Her father Charles was a local silk maker probably working for Clabburn and Crisp in Norwich. He rejected her first choice of a white muslin wedding dress and insisted that his daughter should be married in Norwich silk.

Another of Hilary and Jane's uncles, great uncle Walter, married Mary Anne STANNARD, always known as

Nancy. She owned a small bedding company in Stamp Office Yard in Norwich.

Jane can remember great uncle Walter sleeping in her bed and finding it to be very uncomfortable. He gave Jane and her sister Sylvia new mattresses. We continue to keep in contact with Jane and hope to meet up with her and her husband David when they come to Cromer in the summer.

Roger Morgan MN 16248



Editor's Corner

IN my welcome to this edition of Norfolk Ancestor, I mentioned in passing two “did this really happen” moments that I came across on my rambles in North Norfolk.

They surround two world renowned figures from the fields of literature and science and their connections, albeit fleeting, to North Norfolk.

Just mention $e = mc^2$ and the name Albert Einstein immediately springs to mind. His “Theory of Relativity” is universally accepted as one of the great findings of science. But did you know about his “Cup of Tea on Sheringham Beach?”

It may or may not have happened, but what we do know is that Einstein spent a few weeks in the Norfolk countryside in the 1930s. In September, 1933, Einstein was fleeing from Nazi repression and was invited by MP Oliver Locker-Lampson, who had business interests in Cromer, to stay in a hut on Roudham Heath near Cromer. The MP was a great benefactor of local charities and also responsible for starting Cromer Carnival in 1920. It is possible, but unlikely as there was a price on his head, that during his time in Norfolk, Einstein may have visited nearby Sheringham and may have enjoyed a beverage on the sands.



The Einstein Mural

Norfolk was only a brief stopover for Einstein, however, as he set sail from Southampton a month later bound for the USA and never set foot in Europe again.

Einstein's brief sojourn in Norfolk has been commemorated by the mural pictured here which adorns a café on Sheringham Promenade. The concept of Einstein on the Beach has also appeared in contemporary art. Minimalist composer Philip Glass wrote a massive five hour opera by that name and American rock band The Counting Crows wrote a four minute song also entitled “Einstein on the Beach.”. Sadly neither reference Cromer, Sheringham or Norfolk and are unlikely to have any connection with Einstein's stay in North Norfolk. Playwright Mark Burgess did mention Cromer at some length in his radio play “Einstein

in Cromer” which starred David Suchet and an extract is available at <http://www.robert-harper.co.uk/2010/08/radio-play-einstein-in-cromer-extract/>

My second interesting fact surrounds the legend of a Norfolk/ Suffolk ghost dog and the originator of Sherlock Holmes – Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Conan Doyle visited Cromer Hall in 1901 and on many other occasions and, whilst there, heard about the legend of Black Shuck. Many people with knowledge of Norfolk and the Waveney Valley will be conversant with the legend of a massive black dog, a monstrous hound from hell, which could strike a man or woman dead with just one glance.



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Sightings of the monster go back as far as 1577 and in the 1920s and 30s fishermen at Cromer and Sheringham reported hearing monstrous howls during storms in the town. Shuck is still believed to dwell between Sheringham and Overstrand with his tracks leading into the grounds of Cromer Hall.

And that's exactly where Conan Doyle stayed on his visits to Norfolk and where he would have heard the legend of the black dog ahead of writing Sherlock Holmes' most famous case – "The Hound of the Baskervilles." Of course there's no definitive proof that Shuck became the literary hound, but it is perhaps significant that the surname of Lord Cromer's coachman, who drove the author into town on a regular basis, was Baskerville.

Incidentally those living outside our wonderful county might be interested in photographs I am posting on two new web sites. The first features shots from throughout Norfolk and is at <http://norfolkphotographs.weebly.com>. The second features photographs and information on North Norfolk and is available at <http://norfolkcoasthopping.weebly.com>.

Peter Steward MN 14801

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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 email details so that other members can contact you. Don't forget that you can also use our Facebook site to request and receive help.

The Florida Shoe Factory

I was delighted to receive a telephone call shortly after the publication of the March edition of the Norfolk Ancestor regarding my article 'From Belarus to the Norfolk Broads' which tells the story of the Van Dal shoe factory in Norwich. Remarkably it came from a very close neighbour of mine who I had never spoken to before even though his house is within sight of my own. The call was from Bernie GRANT who said that he was very pleased to read the article because he had very strong family connections to the factory.

His grandfather, John Alfred Grant (better known as Alf) was the manager of the Florida Shoe Factory Ltd which was the business taken over by Adelman Goodman in 1936. Alf had moved from Leicester in 1932 to take over the running of the factory which was sited in an old WW1 aircraft hangar located at the junction of Salhouse Road and what is now the Ring Road. By 1935, two of Alf's sons, Jack and Ron, were also working there. The factory had fallen on hard times and was close to bankruptcy when it was taken over.

Sadly, Alf was also made bankrupt and died in 1937 at the relatively young age of 50. Bernie recently arranged a get together for all his remaining cousins held appropriately enough at the Last Wine Bar in an old shoe factory in Colegate. Both he and I would love to hear from anyone who had relatives involved in the shoe making industry in the 1930s



Roger Morgan MN16248

The W H Clarke Factory

Dear Peter and Roger,

First a thank you Peter, quite a surprise to have James' life featured. This was my first surprise. My second is in the shoe factory article. The W H Clarke Facto-

ry in Northumberland Street is my Uncle's factory. He is on my mother's side of the family (both my parents were Clarke before marriage). My uncle's name is William Henry HYDE-CLARKE. He built his house in Mount Pleasant in 1919 and his initials are in the lead guttering outlets. He was also on the board of Norwich City Football Club and he died in 1947.

I have sent his information to the web site of the Van Dal shoe company.

I lived in Pottergate, Norwich, back in the 1950s and then at Olive Road, New Costessey. My other Hyde-Clarke relation had a fox fur farm there.

Kindest Regards

John Clarke stoeltclericus@stoeltclericus.plus.com

DON'T GIVE UP HOPE!!

I have been looking for a death and burial for my 2xGt Grandfather Jacob WRIGHT and 2xGt Grandmother Susan WRIGHT in Saham Toney for years and finally found my 2xGt Grandmother death but still could not find any entry for my 2x Gt Grandfather.

Searching again on Ancestry, I found an entry for Jacob in Criminal registers in Norfolk and then details of him being transported to Australia. With the help of 'Look-ups' at NFHS and a relation in Australia, I have found paper entries of his offences and also that he 'married' in Australia and had four children and died there. My 2x Gt Grandmother was left in Norfolk with two children one of whom was my Gt Grandmother Rosina Wright.

This proves we must keep looking and as more information is added to Ancestry and other sites we never know what might turn up!

Vicky Ellis MN 4572

Further Conformation Needed?

Further to the article in the March 2017 issue 'Confirmation Needed' from Anne Young:

This is not a confirmation but an add-on. If this indeed is the "Norwich Group", the dancers who look as if they are in a kind of folk costume could be part of the Folk Song and Dance Society of which my Mother's second cousin was a teacher in Norwich and the county. Her name was Iris Mildred TILLET born in 1912. She drove and owned her own motor car at the age of 21. She was the great-grand-daughter of Jacob Henry Tillett the one time MP for Norwich and twice Mayor of Norwich. Her brother Norman Reeve Tillett was the City Town Planner and also the Mayor.

Iris Tillett became the youngest Voluntary County Organiser for the Women's Land Army in 1939 which she called 'The Cinderella Army' (see sources note

below).

Whether any of these girls in the photograph, two or three years later, joined the Land Army is not known but they all look of an age to have possibly done so.

I too would be interested if anyone could confirm the source of this photograph.

My Sources are :

- A book entitled "The Cinderella Army" by Iris Tillet ISBN 09513523 0 X (1988)
- A Newspaper report in the Thetford & Watton Times dated 24th November 1934
- My own Family Tree

Anne Lowe MN 12310 owe23al@aol.com

The Dial House in Ber Street

Hi everybody

I wonder whether anybody can help me with a problem relating to Ber Street, Norwich in the inter-war years.

My grandparents Sam and Celia KNIGHTS lived at 66A Ber Street between 1933 and 1939, and family legend, so far unsubstantiated, suggests that this building, on the corner of Royal Oak Yard, was called the Dial House, possibly because of a sundial on the front.

We have been unable to find any reference anywhere to a building called the Dial House in Ber Street (there are a couple of others, but not in Ber Street), nor of any picture of this address in any of the various collections (Frith, Plunkett etc), despite the fact that virtually every address seems to be covered.

In case it's relevant, other contemporary occupants of this house were families called WOODCOCK and DYE.

Any helpful suggestions would be gratefully received.

John Knights MN 15458 johnknights729@gmail.com

Will the right Edward TYCE please stand up?

I am trying to identify the Edward TYCE (TICE) who is my 4X great-grandfather. I know that Edward TYCE of Stow Bedon married Sarah BARHAM at Holy Cross Caston in 1799. They had a son George and possibly a daughter Mary baptised there, and later children baptised in Hingham (William 1806, Jane 1808, Thomas 1811), Stibbard (Elizabeth 1812, my ancestor) and Great Ryburgh (Sarah 1814).

It seems that Edward moved around, perhaps for work? I believe Edward died aged 65 in June, 1837, and is buried in Croydon, Surrey, where several of his children can be found from the 1830s onwards. His widow Sarah's death certificate gives Edward's occupation as coachmaster. One of his sons became a coachman/postmaster and a grandson a saddler.

However, I've been unable to match my Edward with any other Norfolk parish records or newspaper entries. In particular there seems to be a different Edward Tice who married Jemima, farmed land owned by Mr Harvey in Brandon Parva, and died at Aylsham in 1824. Then the Edward TYCE baptised 1773 in Martham seems to have been buried there aged 48 in 1820. Another Edward Tice of Wymondham married Martha Gobbitt in Suffolk and apparently became master of the Gressenhall workhouse.

I'd be grateful if any NFHS members can help me to find out any more about my Edward (his parents, his occupation in Norfolk, when and why he moved to Surrey) or can help me to eliminate the 'wrong' Edwards from my search. Information about the above

Sarah BARHAM (c.1772–1842) would also be most welcome. Many thanks for your excellent work on the magazine.

Deborah Patterson MN 10488
pattersondj@hotmail.com

Old and New

The older photograph is from a postcard dated July 2nd, 1903, showing the GPO where my grandfather Alfred JOHNSON worked after service in the Boer War until 1939.

The more modern photograph shows Anglia's TV Station a hundred years later.

I went to Anglia TV only once in 1965 for a two minute appearance on Farming To-Day.

Michael Lishman



Poor Elizabeth Follow up

Mary Ollett responds to Brenda Leedell's piece on 'Poor Elizabeth' - March 2017

I was interested to read about Elizabeth LUDKIN and Shadrack BATLEY who were refused Marriage by Banns in the Wacton Parish Church, as I had been researching Shadrack who was the brother of Rebecca BATLEY, an ancestor of mine, who married Edmund ALDERTON in 1804.

I had not realised that after 31st August, 1835, due to The Marriage Act of 1835, it was illegal to marry your dead spouse's sister or brother, and that this remained the situation until 1907 in the case of deceased wife's sisters and 1921 in the case of deceased husband's brothers.

I have several ancestors who, when their wives died leaving them with young children, turned to their dead wife's sister as the next wife. To name a few:-

John Wm DOUST married Eliza HOUSEN in 1851 and when she died in 1866 he married Elizabeth HOUSEN in 1868.

Arthur WYATT married Mary Jane SPILLER in 1870 and when she died in 1886 he married her widowed sister Emma LOWE in 1891.

Henry HELMORE married Elizabeth PICKARD in 1889 and when she died in 1893, he married her sister Mary six months later.

It would seem that this was a widely flouted law as they were married in their respective churches and no one objected.

Mary Ollett MN 12045 marymailbox15@yahoo.co.uk

Lawrence Vice

MY request is about help to find my ancestor Lawrence VICE who was a garden-er in Scole and was buried in Frenze in April 1707. Lawrence was born in 1665 in Scole, the first son of Nicholas and Mary Vice. He married Margaret PAWSY in Scole in November, 1687, and they had four children all born in Scole.

His daughter Jemima, born about 1700 and died in December 1713, is also buried in Frenze. Last month I discovered that his grandson Lawrence Vice, 1716-1770, was born in Scole and died in Wenhaston, Suffolk. He was also a garden-er, this occupation was on his marriage licence of September, 1750, in Halesworth, Suffolk. So I would like to find out if Lawrence worked at a big estate in Frenze, as he was buried there. Can anyone help me please?

Eileen Blythe MN 14989 Eileen@hawkingeallotments.org.uk



Facebook Forum

Our Facebook group goes from strength to strength with close to 1,300 members. The following pages contain some posts from these members.

Michelle Bryant

April 10th

Hi, I am new to the NFHS group. Researching my family, I have identified that my 3rd Great Grandmother Sophia Riches was from Norfolk and was transported to Tasmania as convict on Elizabeth & Henry in 1848 (departed 11/2 & arrived 30/6).

Unconfirmed I think that her parents were Charles and Elizabeth (nee Bishop) with a younger sister Elizabeth.

My research suggests that there were quite a few Riches families in Norfolk. Hoping someone in the group can assist with further information on Sophia and her family.

Many thanks in advance to those that read this and can assist me.

Robert Flood

April 7th



CAN anyone identify this pub? It has nothing to do with my family as far as I know, just an old postcard that was kept for some reason. A Stewart & Patteson pub called the Feathers.

THIS request has been posted before but I just thought there may be a new member that could help us with some information. We are looking for Sarah Austin - born 1869, died 1893. We have no idea if she was born in Norwich but she was living in Norwich when she married my great uncle John William Mountain in 1892.

Her father is listed as Robert Austin. There is a family listed in Norwich with a Sarah Austin born 1870 (Oak Street) but the father is Owen Austin and this Sarah married a Burgess. It is very strange but we have tried everything to find out more information about Sarah but come up blank every time. There is no information on the birth or marriage certificates to give us a clue – and we found nothing, not even a burial record. I think maybe she was buried in the churchyard of St Barnabus, Norwich, which, when the church was bombed, was grassed over. We would welcome any help or suggestions please.

Joe Blackburn

February 1st

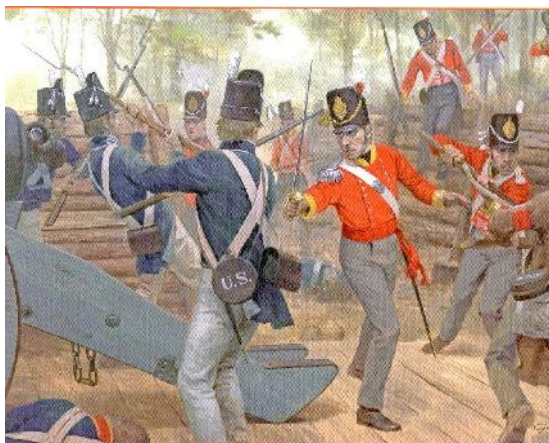
Our family are direct descendants of the Blackburn family of Frettenham, Norfolk, and particularly John Blackburn 1791-1866. John was a soldier in the 82nd Foot (Prince of Wales' Volunteers).

He served in Canada in the 1812 conflict. He retired and was buried in Hainford, All Saints. I'm interested to learn how the various Blackburn families arrived in Norfolk. The pocket is relatively small. I think they originate in Lancashire, and travelled down the coast, as there are also small packets along that route..

I'd like to hear from anyone who explored these issues, or who is researching the line. I live in Canada, so navigating the parish registers and other material not online has been difficult. NFHS has been particularly helpful thus far, but now I want to try to push the line back further.

There are several possibilities for John's parents, but not definitive as of yet.

This picture is of the Battle of Fort Erie, 1814. It depicts the 82nd, having force-marched from Kingston, and spending the night chest deep in Lake Erie, attacking the Redan at Fort Erie (then held by the Americans) in hand-to-hand combat.



News From Kirby Hall

NORS (Norfolk Online Record Search)

THE society is pleased to announce that the NORS website has been fully redesigned, hopefully by the time this article is read it will be active.

After much consideration it was decided to replace the NORS system created by Frontis in 2008 and which has served the membership well. This has been replaced with a new website created by Innershed, the local company responsible for our NFHS website. Some of the benefits of this change are -

- (1) A single login to provide access to both NFHS website and NORS, eliminating the confusion frequently encountered by members.
- (2) An improved search system with enhanced display of results.
- (3) Designed for easy use with portable devices such as mobile phones and tablets in addition to PCs.
- (4) Extra filters for selecting event types to provide more control with results.

To open 'new NORS' choose the link at top of the NFHS website as before, if a bookmark has previously been saved for 'old NORS' it will need to be replaced.

The 'login' and 'password' are the same as for the NFHS website. However, in the event of a problem or a forgotten password refer to the 'User Guide' from NORS top menu or use the Login box on the NFHS website.

By making this change we are aiming to provide a better research service for the membership and believe this is about to be achieved. As with any new project there may be some teething problems in which case we call on your patience but feel sure it will all be worthwhile.

Michael Dack. norsadmin@nfhs.co.uk

The Andrews Family of Swainsthorpe

New to the shelves of Kirby Hall

Paperback. This book of 108 pages written and donated to the soci-

ety by Dr. Diane J. Clarke of Cairns, Australia. (membership number.15256) is one of a limited printing of 15 copies. It traces the ANDREWS ancestors back to Norfolk, in particular to the parish of Swainsthorpe, from Frederick Kitchener TINKLER and his wife Phyllis (née Andrews) who migrated to Geelong, Australia, in 1671 to Humphrey Andrews who was baptised in the church of Pulham St Mary the Virgin, January 25th, 1722.

The book starts with an interesting 20 pages - 'A short history of the Fens and of East Anglia', from the Iceni and Romans to the present day, with a passing mention of our local heroine Nurse Edith Cavell in Swardeston.

Many pages include photographs or illustrations. The source of all referenced information is included at the foot of each page.

I was happy to have provided Diane with the information for Maria DACK of Felthorpe who married William Andrews at Swainsthorpe in 1863.

A very interesting little book Diane. On behalf of the society a big thank you. This book will be available to visitors at the society's Kirby Hall.

Michael Dack MN 11670

Quick Quiz

Test out your Norfolk knowledge with these challenging questions.

1. In which year did Birds Eye make the first fish fingers in a joint Yarmouth/Lowestoft factory?
2. Which Norwich based hobby ended with the Great Flood of 1912 when many valuable strains were practically annihilated and hundreds drowned?
3. What is a 'Norfolk Swimmer'?
4. When Norwich City Football Club came into being, where was its ground?
5. In the Norfolk dialect, what type of animal is known as a 'dickey'?
6. How long, to the nearest metre is Cromer pier?

The answers to these questions can be found on page 63

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

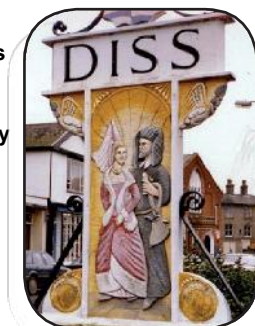
Email: mary975@btinternet.com (home) and ms28@soas.ac.uk (work).

South Norfolk Group Reports by Betty Morley

DISS GROUP NORFOLK FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Programme 2017

13 June 2017	"Crippen – a really good murder!"	Mark Mitchels
11 July 2017	"Lucky is the name"	Pip Wright
8 August 2017		Simon Pawley
12 September 2017		
10 October 2017		
14 November 2017	"Some Ghost Stories with Charles Dickens"	Mike Wabe



An Evening of Fun at Christmas

On 13th December, the Diss Group gathered for the last meeting of the year, and as usual celebrated the festive season with a light-hearted social evening. It was a delight to welcome back Ray Hubbard as our guest speaker who had so enthralled us with his topic 'Farming with horses' in September, 2016, but now Ray greeted us in his other incarnation as an entertainer, attired in the day-to-day working clothes of a horseman which consisted of a pocketed waistcoat worn with a neckerchief, a long sleeved shirt, trousers with a narrow leather strap buckled under each knee and sturdy shoes.

He drew our attention to his shirt sleeves and pointed out that they were not rolled up in the normal way but outside in because if one was working with straw and hay the bits would get caught up in the fold of a traditionally rolled up sleeve. Then he asked us if we had any idea of the function of the leather straps and yes, some of us did admit to thinking they were there to stop the rats and mice running up his trouser legs. How wrong we were. In fact the Elias as the straps were known, were merely there to enable the trousers to be bunched up around the knee to create space thus avoiding the fabric bagging and stretching during a lifetime of kneeling and bending.

Then it was on to the entertainment. Ray produced three different piano accordions and performed a number of amusing songs with an East Anglian flavour. He played the mouth organ and then treated us to a saucy tale or two. Finally, with a twinkle in his eye, he sang one of his own compositions which related the story of a young man, a young woman and a bicycle, interspersed with a few double entendres, naturally. He had his audience in stitches. Of course he was well applauded in response - a talented man who supports a number of charities by his talks and performances, one of them being The Suffolk Punch Trust.

This was followed by an excellent buffet provided by Betty who was thanked and presented with a gift of flowers in appreciation of her hard work for the group over the year.

Tracing your Huguenot Ancestors

Our February speaker was author Kathy Chater and the very interesting subject of her talk was "Tracing your Huguenot Ancestors". The material for her talk was drawn extensively from Kathy's book and so, instead of our usual report, this is just a brief outline and for more in depth information we recommend buying this book (on sale at Amazon and The Book Depository at £12.99).

Huguenots were persecuted religious refugees who fled from France during the reign of Louis XIV. There were already two established French churches in London – the Calvinistic Threadneedle Street and the Anglican Savoy. By 1700 there were nine Calvinistic French churches in the East End of London and six Calvinistic and six Anglican in the West End.

The Huguenot Society of London was founded in 1885 to promote knowledge in the UK. In 1986 it became the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland. It publishes Proceedings of the Huguenot Society (articles and book reviews etc) and the Quarto Series (translation of church registers etc.).

The Huguenot Library incorporates the archives of the French Protestant Hospital and is currently housed at the National Archives at Kew, where it may be visited by appointment only.

The Huguenot Museum at Rochester, Kent, is now open Wednesday/Saturday giving accessibility to collections and archives and a display of precious heritage artefacts.

Altogether a most interesting talk, although it may have benefited from some visual aid such as slides.



Ray Hubbard

More Characters of East Anglia (continued from page 19)

The next vicar needed no introduction. We have all heard of The Vicar of Stiffkey and his unfortunate end in a lion's cage in Skegness. Harold Davidson, the son of a vicar, was born in 1875 in Sholing near Southampton. As a young man he fancied himself as an actor and decided that he would pursue a career in the theatre. He was not entirely unsuccessful but in 1898 his family decided that he should make something of himself and study for holy orders. Harold was not a good student, eccentric, mercurial and unpunctual, he did not pass his exams until 1903. Following

appointments in and around London he was appointed as Rector of Stiffkey in Norfolk in 1906. The same year he married Molly, a former actress. Harold was very popular with the villagers apparently. Children were born at regular intervals but nevertheless he spent most of his time in London fulfilling his mission of



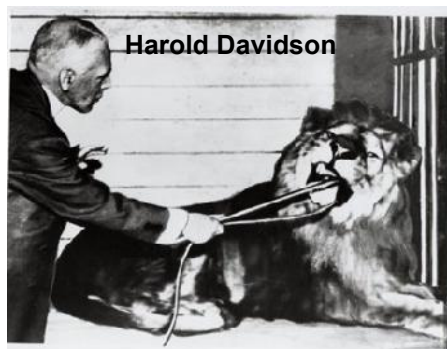
saving young girls from vice. He would depart on the train every Monday morning and would be back in time to take Sunday service. He was convinced that all young girls alone in London, mainly showgirls, out of work actresses and prostitutes, needed his help. Apart from giving them money and taking them to tea rooms he had been known to take the odd one to Paris on holiday. If, as he professed, he was totally innocent and not exploiting them, his naivety strains credulity to the limits. But nobody found any evidence of indecency. He bought them tea, found them rooms, sometimes got them work and always listened to their problems.

It is no surprise that the upper classes of Stiffkey were beginning to question the morals and motives of their rector although he was still popular with the common folk. Churchwarden Major Philip Hammond was particularly critical and maybe that was one of the reasons that Davidson joined the Royal Navy as a chaplain in 1915. When he returned home in 1919 he found that his wife Molly was pregnant and although upset about it Davidson accepted the child as his own.

On his return Davidson continued with his 'work' in London and by 1927 relations between him and Hammond had deteriorated to the point that Hammond hated him and wrote to the Bishop of Norwich accusing him of immorality. The situation festered until 1931 when the Bishop, who loathed Davidson, received a letter from a lady saying that the rector was living a life of immorality. The church initiated an investigation and he was put on trial where, among the evidence produced, was a photograph of Davidson with a half naked girl. It is probable that it was a put up job as the girl's dress fell apart to expose the back of her naked body a split second before the click of the shutter.

In court Davidson insisted that he had never heard the word buttock. He was found guilty and the Prostitutes' Padre, as he was often referred to, was formally defrocked at St. Peter Mancroft in 1932.

However, Davidson decided that he would appeal against the verdict and to earn some money he moved to Blackpool where he exhibited himself sitting in a barrel and charged people for the privilege of seeing him. He tried other theatrical ventures and in 1937 found him in Skegness participating in an act called Daniel in the Lion's Den, where he would enter a cage containing two lions for a few minutes. An eye witness stated that Davidson waved and one of the lions went for his throat.



Davidson waved and one of the lions went for his throat.

A photographer was at the scene and managed to record the event, thus his death was as theatrical as his life. Davidson died shortly afterwards and is buried in the churchyard in Stiffkey. His grave is still tended and many still believe in his innocence. He had achieved a dubious kind of immortality and the lion, an elderly creature named Freddie, became something of a celebrity.

The third vicar was a member of the aristocracy who would become the fourth Earl of Bristol. Frederick Hervey was born in 1730 in Suffolk. He attended Westminster School and afterwards read law at Corpus Christi College. An intelligent cultured young man, he gained a reputation as a bon viveur and eccentric. Frederick came down from Cambridge with a degree in 1751 and in 1752 he married Elizabeth Davis of Rushbrook. He was ordained as a Fellow of Corpus Christi in 1754. A man who loved travel and fine things, a man who drank deeply from the cup of life in all ways, Frederick took an extended tour of Europe which was instrumental in forging his intense love of art and architecture and he developed an insatiable desire to collect as many objects as he could, a passion which lasted his whole life. On his return he focused his mind on his ambition to climb up the ranks of the clergy and, following a visit to Ireland with his brother the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was appointed Bishop of Cloyne in 1767 which was extraordinary considering his limited experience. Within two years he was elected Bishop of Derry. By all accounts he was very popular. His generosity knew no bounds, he was mischievous and flamboyant, he looked after people and his extravagant parties were legendary. He built some fine properties which were basically repositories for his growing collection of art and antiquities.

In 1779 he became the 4th Earl of Bristol after the death of his brother. Ickworth House was now his and he had ambitious plans for it. Mark put forward the theory that it was his decision to demolish the existing structure and replace it with a palatial Italianate structure to house his extensive collection that caused

the breakup of his marriage. Whatever the reason it is known that while entering the estate in their carriage a violent quarrel flared up and Elizabeth stormed off. They never spoke to each other again.

Frederick took off on another tour of Europe, he was introduced to Emma Hamilton, collected yet more objects and while in Italy met the architect Asprucci. Frederick was obviously very impressed with his work and commissioned him to design the new Ickworth House. Sadly Frederick would never see the completion of his grand design as only the rotunda was completed before his sudden death in 1803 while in Italy, apparently in a hovel. It remained for succeeding members of the family to complete it. Now a National Trust property, it stands as his legacy for all to enjoy.

The fourth vicar was Richard Cobbold, born into a prosperous brewing family in Ipswich in 1797. He was educated at Cambridge and became the vicar of Worham in 1825. He is remembered as being a writer of historical novels and responsible for recording the lives of the people of Worham in great detail. Published in four volumes, it is still available at the Suffolk Records' Office. However, his most famous work was his novel 'The History of Margret Catchpole' based on a true story. Margaret had worked for his family and she was quite a character known for her daring escapades such as riding bareback to fetch a doctor for a seriously ill woman. However Cobbold's book wasn't written until 40 years later and Mark said that it had its critics and it is probably a romanticised and flowery version of her life.

In modern terms, Cobbold had probably 'sexed it up' because her story does seem incredible.

She was a good horsewoman, hence her notorious ride; literate and a good nurse, who saved the lives of more than one of the Cobbold children. She met a Captain Bargood, the leader of a smuggling ring and immediately fell in love with William Laud, one of the gang. According to the story, Laud tried to drag Margaret onto a boat to go away with him and was prevented by an admirer of hers, John Barry, who was shot during this encounter but survived and went to Australia. Laud is press ganged into the Navy and then Margaret is approached by a man of the name of Cook, who tells her that Laud is in London and needs to see her and that she must steal a horse to get there quickly. Oddly she steals one belonging to the Cobbold family. It was Cook's plan that he would take the horse from Margaret but she was arrested for horse stealing, convicted at her trial in 1797 and sentenced to death. Somehow, with help, she escapes from Ipswich Prison and walks to Woodbridge dressed as a sailor but is re-arrested, tried and transported to Australia where she arrived in December 1801. Meanwhile Laud had been killed.

She gains employment in a Botany Bay orphanage and then implausibly encounters John Barry who is now a widowed rich man and looking for someone to look after his children. She marries him, produces three sons and Barry

manages to obtain a pardon for her in 1811. Cobbold was accused of writing fiction but as Mark said it was a great story even so. It was a great talk as well. We all thoroughly enjoyed it.

Betty Morley MN 2797

Murder Most Foul – East Anglian Murders

On Tuesday, 14th March, Mike Wabe gave a spine-chilling talk about several local murders!

1902 Peasenhall Murder - Rose Harsent, servant to a Baptist Elder, was six months pregnant by father of six William Gardiner, who was a Methodist Church Elder. She was stabbed with glass from a lamp and it was conducted to look like an accident, as if she had fallen down the stairs! Although William was suspected of having murdered Rose he was never actually charged and died in 1941 having never been acquitted!

1876 Tailor Robert Browning murdered 15 year old prostitute Emma Rolfe on Midsummer Common, Cambridge. He confessed to the murder as soon as it had happened. He was hanged at Cambridge Borough Gaol – it being the first non-public execution in the country.

In 1851 body parts were found all over Norwich - this was because William Sheward had murdered his wife, Martha, in Tabernacle Street and, after stabbing her to death, didn't know what to do with her body, so dismembered it and then threw the parts all over Norwich! No one missed Martha because William had told neighbours they had separated and she had gone to live with relatives elsewhere. He confessed 17 years later and was hanged at Norwich City Gaol in 1869.

In 1943 in Rayleigh, Essex, disabled Archibald Brown was murdered by his son Eric who had strapped a Hawkins grenade to his father's bath chair! His reason for this was because of the abuse both he and his mother suffered from Archibald. Although pleading insanity, Eric was found guilty and was released from prison in 1975.

1848 saw the double murder of Judge Isaac Jermy Senior and his son, also Isaac, at Stanfield Hall, Wymondham, by their tenant farmer, James Bloomfield Rush, who shot them both. He also wounded young Jermy's wife and her servant who were then able to identify Rush. He was hanged in the grounds of Norwich Castle.

Sarah Chesham, from Clavering in Essex, in 1845, murdered two of her children by giving them arsenic, which was freely available at that time. This went undetected as the symptoms were similar to British cholera. Suspicions arose when another child of hers and a child she was looking after both died. Finally she went on to kill her husband. In 1851 she was the last woman to be hanged at Springfield Road Gaol, Chelmsford, and the last woman to die for suspected murder in England and Wales.

In 1846, 17 year old Catherine Foster from Acton near Sudbury in Suffolk poisoned her husband by putting arsenic in his dumplings after only being married for three weeks. She was hanged on the meadow next to the Gaol on Sudbury Road, Bury St Edmunds, in front of a crowd of an estimated 10,000 people. She was the last woman to be hanged in public!

In 1900 Herbert John Bennett from West Ham murdered his wife on the beach at Great Yarmouth whilst on holiday there because he had fallen in love with someone else. He strangled her with bootlaces. He was hanged at Norwich Gaol.

I was particularly interested in the next murder Mike was to tell us about because it happened in Wortham, Suffolk where I had lived with my husband and three children for 30 years. In 1899, Eliza Dixon, mother of six, walked to The Dolphin Public House for a jug of beer but didn't return home as she was murdered by George Nunn only yards from her home at Willow Corner, because she would not have sex with him. He had slit her throat. Despite him trying to blame Fred Churchyard for doing it, he was hanged at Ipswich Gaol.

Mike's final murder tale of the evening was the infamous "Murder in The Red Barn". Maria Marten from Polstead, Suffolk, was shot by her lover William Corder. They arranged to meet at the barn before "eloping" to London. Corder wrote letters to Maria's family claiming she was well. It wasn't until Maria's stepmother had dreams that Maria had been murdered in the barn that the barn, which had been locked since the murder, was searched and Maria's body found. Corder was hanged at Bury St Edmunds in 1828. There is an exhibition in Moyse's Hall Museum in Bury St Edmunds which includes Corder's death mask, scalp and a book bound in his skin!

The audience tonight included two ladies from Cambridge, one of them being a member of the NFHS. We all made sure we weren't walking home alone.

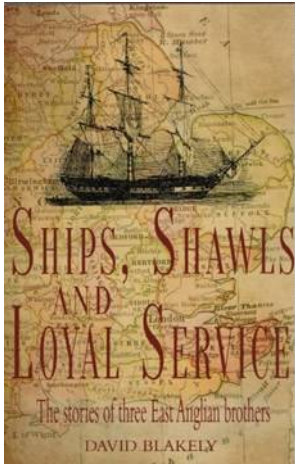
Report by Roella Trudgill

Family Trees Added to Kirby Hall Library

DYE	North Walsham, Great Yarmouth
EDGE	South Creake, Loddon
GREY/RIX/BLAKELY	Worstead from Thrandeston, Suffolk
HOLLEY	Aylsham, Blickling, Erpingham
SKIPPER	Surlingham
SPURRELL	Bessingham

Pam Bridge MN 3291- Family Tree Co-ordinator

Ancestor Bookshelf



Ships, Shawls and Loyal Service by David Blakely, Paperback. 152pp Troubador Publishing 2016

The title belies a fascinating and readable family history about three 19th century brothers who achieved success in different and distinctive walks of life. We are introduced to their ancestors, the Grey and Rix families, gentlemen farmers who lived at Goswold Hall, a small manor house near Thrandeston in Suffolk. In 1755 Frances Rix married William Blakely, the proprietor of a coach-company in Ipswich. Their third son, John Rix Blakely married Elizabeth Martin and had six children.

The eldest of these, another John Rix, spent a year as a Royal Navy midshipman and six years in the Army, before teaching and preaching, ending up as a Non-Conformist Minister of Worstead Baptist Church in North Norfolk. He died on Sunday morning 19th November, 1837, aged 48. The second son, William Rix, became a captain in the East India Company and had an adventurous life sailing to India and China before the company's trading operations ceased in 1834. He retired to Suffolk and died of consumption in 1842, unmarried, aged 49. The youngest son, Edward Blakely, became a prosperous, well-respected, shawl and cloth manufacturer in Norwich as well as Alderman and Sheriff of the City. As Silk Mercer and Farrier to Queen Victoria, he displayed his wares at the Great Exhibition of 1851 and received a Royal Coat of Arms. Unfortunately, Edward and his son over-reached themselves and went bankrupt. He died in 1862 of heart disease, aged 61.

The book contains several extensive family trees for which the author acknowledges his debt to a great-uncle Bernard Blakely. These have been combined with extensive research and useful notes at the end of each chapter. The only drawback is the lack of an index. Nevertheless an excellent study which will attract anyone interested in Suffolk and Norfolk life and trade in the 18th and 19th centuries. It contains a valuable account of naval and military actions in Napoleonic times, East Indian Company sailing ships and trade between England and the Far East. Altogether a most interesting and enjoyable read.

Edmund Perry MN3181

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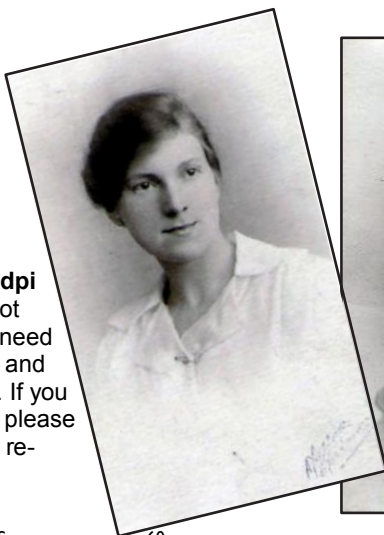
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NORFOLK FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY (LONDON BRANCH)

MEETING REPORT:

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY: the London Branch's next meeting will be on 21st October 2017 when Charlotte Paton will be talking about Victorian rural women.

The time and place is as usual (2–4.30pm at the Society of Genealogists)

Our meeting on 11th March was perhaps affected by the ongoing Six Nations and, in particular, the Calcutta Cup England v Scotland match on the same day, but nevertheless we had a fascinating discussion session, launched by the theme of “ancestral fibbing” (or a few little deliberate untruths told by ancestors to mask indiscretions or unwelcome facts in their personal lives from their families and/or the authorities)

Les Crome began the session with three accounts relating to his family members during the 19th and early 20th centuries. It shows that we should never take what our ancestors say about themselves, even on official documents, at face value!

The story of Mary ELSDON

In 1822, Mary ELSDON went into the General Lying-In Hospital on Westminster Bridge Road, in the parish of Lambeth, then in Surrey. She swore an affidavit, before a magistrate for Poor Law purposes, stating that she was the wife of William ELSDON, who was serving in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards and that her husband's last legal settlement had been at Colchester, in Essex, where he had served a seven-year apprenticeship with a wine cooper.

Mary said her maiden name was BRUNING and that she had married William at Boyle in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1815.

Now, some of what Mary said was true. William ELSDON was serving in the Grenadier Guards (i.e the 1st Regiment of Foot) and had previously been stationed at Boyle as a member of the East Essex Militia between 1813 and 1815. But there is no record of a marriage between him and a Mary BRUNING in Boyle between 1814 and 1815. They actually did not marry until 1825, in Lambeth, at St. Mary's Church!

The Colchester connection may be true, however. There was a cooper with the name given on the affidavit by Mary Elsdon in 1822 active in Colchester at the right time – but as William Elsdon was born in 1797 and joined the East Essex Militia in 1813, he could not have completed the statutory seven year apprenticeship.

The story of Sarah Ann KENNEDY

Les found that on the same day in 1862, two baptisms were registered. The first



was at the Register Office of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, and recorded the birth of a John KENNEDY, the son of Sarah Ann Kennedy, by an unknown father. The informant was Sarah Kennedy, the mother of Sarah Ann. Meanwhile, at the Church of St. Jude in the parish of Upper Chelsea (Middlesex) the baptism took place of John Kennedy and the parents were named as James Kennedy, journeyman butcher, and Sarah Ann Kennedy. However, James Kennedy did not exist!

The only James Kennedy in Sarah Ann's family was James Joseph Kennedy, her elder brother, but he had been born in 1841 and died the following year. In 1861, the census shows Sarah Ann Kennedy as an 18 year-old servant in a household including the householder's nephew, Henry BUTLER, aged 16, who worked as a butcher. It is possible he was the father of Sarah Ann's child, and his profession was attached to the name of her deceased brother to "legitimise" the baby with a fictitious father.

Baby John remained with his mother. Sarah Ann later married a John GILES, from Warwick, and little John took the name of "John Giles" thereafter.

The story of Martha CULLEN (born Martha CROME)

Martha CULLEN was the elder sister of Les's paternal grandfather, James CROME, being the daughter of Ada Emily PERUGIA, born Ada Emily ELSDON, by Edward Crome (we have met Ada and Edward before!)

Martha's father died in 1905 and, the following year, Martha, now 18, was sent to Canada under the auspices of the Church of England Waifs and Strays.

In Canada, Martha married William Cullen and they had a son, also called William. Some time later, Martha's husband died, and in 1916, she and her son show up in US Immigration records as attempting to cross into the USA at Buffalo, New York State, by ferry, from Canada.

Martha stated that she was travelling to join her mother, 'Annie Nicolette', at a specified address in Cleveland, Ohio, and on the basis of this evidence, Martha was admitted to the USA – but this was very far from the truth. Martha's mother was Ada Emily Perugia, alias Ada Emily Crome, born Ada Emily Elsdon who lived in London until her death in 1948!

In the US Census of 1920, Martha Cullen appears to be working as a servant in a private house in Cleveland, Ohio – but again the street address is different to the one she gave on entering the USA in 1916. In 1927, Martha remarried, and identified her father as Edward CRONE [sic] and her mother as Ada Elsdon.

I commented on my Staffordshire-born great-grandfather, William FOX (baptised November 1828, died January 1927) who lived long enough to reinvent himself and obscure a lowly background as the son of a farm-labourer growing up in rural poverty in the 1830s - although his "untruths" only really amounted to a father being designated "farmer" rather than "ag lab" on William's 2nd marriage certificate (where William, and his bride, Lucy SEFTON, both knocked four

years off their respective ages, thinking that 56 and 36 suited them better than 60 and 40!)

From there our discussion ranged far and wide including:

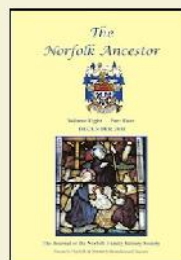
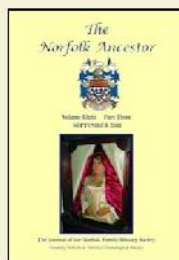
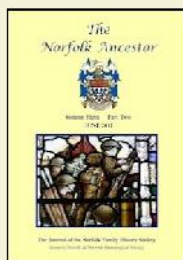
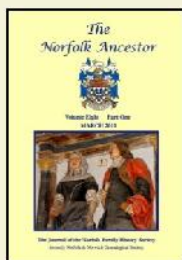
- ◆ The pitfalls of imported trees in Ancestry and other genealogical sites where too much use may have been made of indexes without going to full transcripts and original records, and of the assumptions made from such sources without checking (something we never do ourselves, of course!)
- ◆ The joys of taking up the search for distant or loosely related 'ancestors' such as stepfathers and half-siblings
- ◆ How to deal with transcriptions and mis-transcriptions
- ◆ The problem of 'visitors' on the census with the same family surname. How are they related to the head of the household?
- ◆ The pitfalls of 'family stories' – how much has been embellished in the telling, or is there any truth at all in them?

Once again, we adjourned to the Society of Genealogists common room to continue our discussions over tea and biscuits!

Quick Quiz Answers

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1955 | 4. Newmarket Road |
| 2. Canary breeding | 5. A donkey or ass |
| 3. A dumpling | 6. 151 metres |

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Norfolk Family History Society

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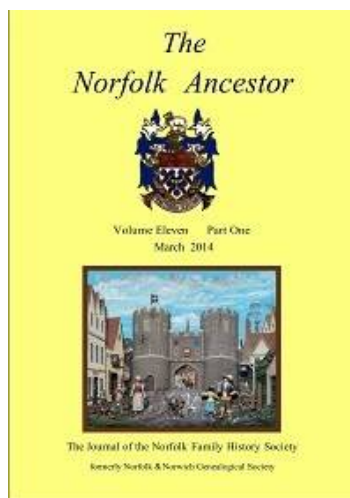
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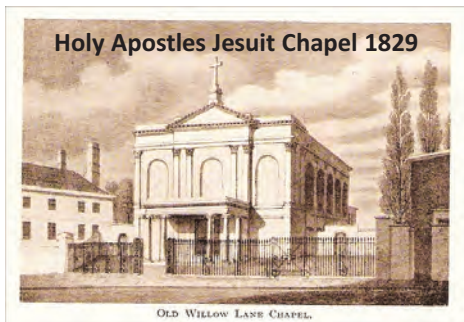
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Catholicism in Norwich

UNTIL the 1530s, the Church in this country was under the final authority of the Pope, and its doctrine was Catholic. However, when Pope Clement VII refused to annul Henry VIII's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, Henry made himself the Supreme Head of the Church in England and closed down all the monasteries, although he continued to regard himself as a Catholic. England officially became Protestant in 1559 under Henry's younger daughter Elizabeth I (1558-1603). Except under the Catholic James II (1685-88), Catholicism remained illegal for the next 232 years. Catholicism survived mostly in secret congregations centred on the country houses of Catholic peers and gentry.

Catholic houses had secret chapels and rooms for the priests on the top floor and hiding-places ('priest-holes') where priests could be hidden during searches. A fine example of one of these can be seen at Oxburgh Hall in Norfolk. Priests found celebrating Mass were often hanged, drawn and quartered. In Norfolk, the Catholic faith survived in a few great houses and may have operated within the Palace of the Dukes of Norfolk but at the end of the 17th century there were fewer than a thousand Catholics in the whole county.



The Jesuits came to Norwich in 1647 and went quietly about their work. During the 18th century they built a small chapel in a back street at St Swithin's. They were there from 1759 to 1826. In 1791 Catholic worship became legal again which led to the establishment of another Catholic chapel, St John the Baptist in Maddermarket(1793-1896). Following the

Catholic Emancipation Act of 1826, the Jesuits bought land in Willow Lane and built a new chapel there. It was designed by Norwich architect James T Patience who also designed the Friends Meeting House in Upper Goat Lane and the Subscription Library in Guildhall. It had a grand Palladian frontage and was known as The Holy Apostles Jesuit Chapel. It opened in 1829 and was in operation until 1894. It became a Catholic school when the nave of the new St John the Baptist church on Earlham Road, financed by the 15th Duke of Norfolk, opened. The school closed in 1968 and the chapel was converted into offices, currently occupied by Rogers and Norton solicitors.



Then and Now



These two photographs show the former Roman Catholic chapel sited in Willow Lane Norwich. The building is built of grey brick with stucco details. It has a simple, dignified three-bay frontage with a central portico on paired ionic columns and pilasters. The top one was taken by George Plunkett in 1935 and the bottom one by the assistant editor in 2016.

