

The Norfolk Ancestor



SEPTEMBER 2018



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

Norfolk Suffragettes

The cover picture shows the Suffragette Memorial located in Christchurch Gardens, Victoria, London. It commemorates the individuals who fought for women's suffrage in the United Kingdom.

This year marks the 100th anniversary of women in the UK getting the right to vote. The fight for women's suffrage started in 1872 and by 1906 a militant campaign began with the formation of the Women's Social and Political Union. A long campaign of both violent and non-violent protests started which ultimately led to arrests and imprisonment and resulted in hunger strikes. The 1914-18 war brought a pause to such activities but in 1918 a coalition government passed the Representation of the People Act 1918, enfranchising all men, as well as all women over the age of 30 who met minimum property qualifications.

Many people will be familiar with the name Emmeline PANKHURST but fewer people have heard the names of some of the Norfolk based suffragettes. Here we find out a little more about some of those brave women.

Miriam Pratt

Miriam was born in Windlesham, Surrey, in January 1890. In the 1891 census she is listed as Annie M PRATT and is living in Windlesham with her father Charles (44), mother Annie née WARD (37) and brother, also Charles (2). By the 1901 census she is aged 11 and has moved to Norwich and is living with her aunt and uncle, Harriet and William Ward. William is listed as being a police officer. By the time of the 1911 census she is listed as still lodging in Turner Road, Norwich, with her aunt and uncle and working for the Education Committee as a single, teacher (assistant). Her uncle William is now described as a police sergeant. Although there is no direct evidence why, it appears that around this time Miriam became interested in the women's movement. Her name can be found in a February, 1913, edition of the Suffragette newspaper, being thanked with 19 other women for participating in jumble sales and a stall on Norwich market in support of the Suffragette cause. However, later that year she was to take much more direct action. To find out what this was, turn to page 28.



Miriam Annie Pratt

Norfolk Family History Society

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The Norfolk Ancestor

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

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Peter Steward	Editor
Roger Morgan	Assistant Editor
Rob Reeve	Proof Reader

Welcome to your September Edition



Hello once again and welcome to the September edition of Norfolk Ancestor. Once again we hope we have included an enjoyable, entertaining and informative magazine. We try to bring variety to our articles, whilst at the same time, helping members with their family research. If you have ever wondered what we have on the shelves at Kirby Hall, why not come along on one of the open days we have as part of the Norfolk Heritage

Open Days. This year we will be open on Thursday 6th and Saturday 8th September from 10am until 4 pm and then on Friday 14th and Sunday 16th at the same times.

Peter Steward MN 14801

NORFOLK FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY Annual General Meeting

Saturday 20th October at 12 noon at Kirby Hall

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

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

The Boileau Family Revisited

In the June edition of the Ancestor we featured a cover article about the Boileau Fountain which once stood at the junction between Ipswich Road and Newmarket Road in Norwich. In this edition we delve deeper into the history of the BOILEAU family and look at the infamous ‘body snatching scandal’ of 1853.

THE surname Boileau was first found in Maine, a province in France where they held a family seat at Etienne in about the year 1150. The English branch of the family was founded by Charles Boileau, Baron of Castelnau and St Croix, who fled to England after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. From him, the Boileau Baronetcy, of Tacolneston Hall, Norfolk, was descended.

It was the second John Peter Boileau, the great grandson of Charles, who was created a baronet in July 1838 a month after the coronation of Queen Victoria. He was born in London in 1794 and was the eldest son of John Peter Boileau and Henrietta POLLEN. He was educated at Eton College and later attended Merton College, Oxford. In 1813 he entered the British Army joining the 95th Rifle Brigade, a regiment that had been formed by Coote MANNINGHAM who was married to John Peter's mother's sister, Anna Maria Pollen. He served for four years under the Duke of Wellington in Spain, France and Holland. In 1816 he was put on half pay, finally leaving the army in 1817 to become a country gentleman.



Sir John Peter Boileau

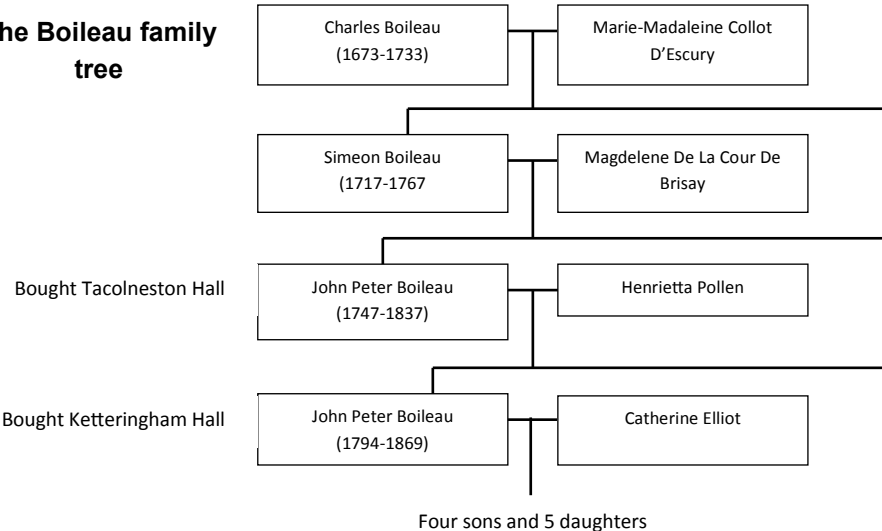
He married Catherine Sarah ELLIOT in 1825. She was the third daughter of the 1st Earl of Minto, Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound. They went on to have nine children (4 boys and 5 girls). In 1836 John Peter bought the Ketteringham estate and turned the 15th century manor house into a gothic hall. He was elected to the Royal Society in 1843 and was appointed High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1844. In 1845 the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society



Ketteringham Hall 2018

was founded and Boileau was nominated one of its vice-presidents until 1849, after which he became the society's president. He joined the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1852 and was chosen as vice-president in 1858. Boileau was additionally vice-president of the Zoological Society of London and of the Royal Statistical Society. He served in the same capacity for the Institute of Archaeology and for the Royal Society of Arts. Boileau further held a fellowship in the Geological Society of London and was vice-president of the Royal Institution as well as the British Science Association. He represented Norfolk both as a Deputy Lieutenant as well as a Justice of the Peace.

The Boileau family tree



Lady Catherine appears to have had a delicate constitution and by 1853 was coughing up blood, with a London specialist warning that she did not have long to live. Sir John thought he should start looking for a suitable burial place for his beloved Catherine, quietly and discretely so as not to alarm her. The church of St Peter's adjacent to Ketteringham Hall seemed to be the obvious place but Sir John did not want his wife's body to lie in the graveyard with the ordinary people. The solution that he came up with was to use a vault beneath the chancel of the church.



Early one morning he took a carpenter with him to St Peter's and unlocked the ancient vault. Deep inside, it was filled with old coffins and there was no room for any more. However, Sir John believed that the coffins had been there for over 150 years and that there would be no living relatives who might object to their removal which would allow him to take over the vault for his family. He wrote to the Bishop of Norwich to ask for permission. Bishop HINDS wrote back saying *"Your legal rights to remove the coffins would, I think be questionable, if there were any question to it... I can only advise you as a friend quietly to transfer to the churchyard all the coffins except that which has a name on it. The matter had better be conducted privately and quietly."* So, under cover of darkness, Sir John had the carpenter and his head gardener remove the coffins from the vault and rebury them in the churchyard. He thought that the matter was now closed but unbeknown to him, his actions were to literally cause quite a stink in the parish.

The following Sunday, as the congregation entered the church they were met with a foul stench and the vicar's wife launched a verbal attack on Sir John. He believed that as the squire, he could ride out this storm of protest but a few weeks later he received a letter from a Mr. PEMBERTON who was a close relative of one of the people whose remains had been moved. The coffins had only been in the vault for 25 years. Pemberton demanded an explanation and 'reparation by law for a conduct so utterly outrageous'. Songs were sung to

mock Sir John and he was called 'Resurrection Jack'. Anxious to avoid public shame and ruin he agreed to pay for the bodies to be returned to the vault which was then bricked up.



Boileau Mausoleum

In 1854, Sir John asked the Diocese for permission to build a freestanding mausoleum in St Peter's Churchyard next to the shrubbery of Ketteringham Hall. This was granted and Thomas Jekyll was asked to design a small

Greek Revival mausoleum with space for 12 coffins. The building was duly constructed by Hethersett builder Jeremiah LOFTY. It was made from white gault brick with Caen stone detailing. It had a heavy iron door with an elaborate lock and inside there were thick stone



Boileau coat of arms



Lady Catherine Boileau

shelves for 12 coffins. A plaque showing the Boileau arms was placed above the door. It depicts a pelican above a coronet and has the family motto '*De tout mon coeur*' – with all my heart. Lady Catherine's health gradually improved and she lived for another eight years before she finally died of cancer in 1862. Her coffin was placed on a high shelf inside the mausoleum. In 1869 Sir John went to Torquay in an attempt to improve his health but he sadly died there of chronic bronchitis. His body was returned to Norfolk and he was laid to rest

next to his beloved wife. As time went by the Boileau children also died but none of them were ever placed inside the mausoleum. They were buried in the graveyard just outside of it and the graves of 13 descendants can be seen there.

During World War Two, the hall served as the headquarters of the 2nd Air Division of the USA's 8th Airforce. In 1947 the Boileau family sold the Ketteringham Estate to the Duke of Westminster and the Hall became a school. The mausoleum was neglected and slowly started to crumble. By 1959 it was described as '*a pallid, dingy green, gloomily overshadowed by the great chestnut trees, pathetic amongst the long weeds and the unkempt grass and the clutter of gravestones*'.



A Boileau grave

Fortunately in the 1990s it was designated a Grade II listed building and put on the Buildings-at-Risk Register. In 2004 the Mausoleum and Monuments Trust (MMT) took over the maintenance of it and it was fully repaired and restored by local stone mason Toby DOBSON. In April, 2008, a service attended by members of the Boileau family and others involved in the restoration was held in the church followed by a ceremony to mark the handover of the mausoleum into the care of the MMT. In 1970 Ketteringham Hall and the 40 acre estate was purchased by Colin Chapman. The hall became Chapman's headquarters with the development of the Formula One cars taking place in the former stable block and outbuildings behind the hall. It continued to be used by the Lotus business as a venue for marketing, events and meetings, and the stable block was then converted into a factory service centre where people could take their Lotus cars to be serviced until 2002. Currently it houses modern offices with onsite crèche and nursery and the Piano Tea Room Café.

Roger Morgan MN 16248

The Death of a Brave Man

MY maternal grandfather was Edward (Ted) JACKSON who was born in the little village of Stoke Ferry in the parish of Barton Bendish, Norfolk, on 21st May, 1872. It was essentially farming country. Ted was one of the considerable family of David Jackson and Ann née Button buried in the churchyard of the now disused church of St Mary's, Barton Bendish.

It has been possible to trace his family back to his great great grandfather, Thomas Jackson, who was born around 1720 in Hilborough, not so very far from Barton Bendish. It was his son, also a Thomas, born about 1741, who established the family in the farming community of Barton Bendish. Thomas had a son, yet again a Thomas, born around 1778, and it was he who was the grandfather of David, who was born in 1838 and baptised in St Mary's, Barton Bendish, on 13th May in that same year. David Jackson was a farm labourer but followed in his father's footsteps and became the parish clerk of Barton Bendish. This tradition was maintained by David's son Reuben. In 1891, David's family of seven was living in a three-room cottage located on the Boughton Road, south of Barton Bendish. Ted, however, was not destined to be an agricultural labourer because at 17 he was apprenticed by his father to Robert Horn, blacksmith and wheelwright of Barton Bendish, for four years starting on 1st May, 1889. In the first year



Edward (Ted) Jackson

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he was to receive five shillings and sixpence and this would rise to eight shillings and sixpence in the final year. Robert Horn was also engaged to teach Ted Jackson or cause him to be taught. Nor was he destined to spend most of his life in Barton Bendish, for, within a year of completing his apprenticeship, he enlisted on the 4th April, 1894 for the Royal Artillery at Swaffham for seven years in the Army and five years in the Reserve. He was 5 feet 9 inches tall with a fresh complexion, grey eyes and brown hair. His religion was recorded as C of E. His trade was given as 'shoeing smith'.

After serving at Great Yarmouth and Woolwich, he was posted overseas in 1896. As his military career prior to the First World War would seem to confirm, the role of the British regular professional army before 1914 was primarily to protect and maintain control of the overseas dependencies and, in particular, India. Whilst not participating in the defence of the Jewel of the British Empire, Ted Jackson did serve at two critical points on the umbilical cord, namely Singapore and Malta. He was in the Straits Settlements until 1902, thus missing the Boer War. There he attained the rank of Smith Sergeant. He then had "home" postings in Kent until in 1908 he went to Malta by which time he had achieved the rank of Smith Quartermaster Sergeant.

On 3rd August, 1904, he married Madeline Gertrude GORDON whom he possibly met some time while he was serving in Plymouth. The wedding took place at the Sheppey Register Office when he was serving in Sheerness. His father's occupation was then given as parish clerk. Their two daughters were born while Ted was at Sheerness. Madeline (Madge) was born on 14th October, 1905, and Beatrice (Dib), my mother, on 7th September, 1907 (in his service book, the date of birth is recorded as the 9th!). The family returned from Malta in 1912, first to live for a brief period in Dover and then to settle in Lydd. In 1909, while they were in Malta, their third child, Edward (Ed), was born.

Ted Jackson's service in Malta must have overlapped briefly with that of William Walter HAMMOND, the father of Wally Hammond, who had come to the island in 1911 following a posting in Hong Kong. William Walter Hammond was also in the Royal Garrison Artillery with the rank of sergeant at the time. He was some seven years younger than Ted and had joined the army in 1897. The following undated letter, complete with idiosyncratic punctuation and spelling, from Horace Bamford of 11, Radford Road, West Hoe, Plymouth, to Ted Jackson's wife Madeline, probably provides the appropriate way of remembering the supreme sacrifice that was made by Ted in 1914 during the First Battle of Ypres (Wipers

in the soldiers' vernacular) :

"I hope you will accept my deepest sympathy for the loss of your husband. However grieved you may be – you can always comfort yourself and point out to the dear children – that your husband was highly respected and admired by officers and men of our Battery. He was a brave man and had we a different kind of major – not only I but a good many of my poor Battery would have been glad to see his name mentioned in Despatches – for he was far more worthy of mentioning – than the dozens that are mentioned miles below the firing line.

Your husband was always with the Battery in action. His waggon was always within 20-30 yards of the guns and how I see him now – on the Aisne (Bamford spells it with apparently unconscious irony 'asine'(asinine)!) – attending to the little details of the guns – as though nothing was wrong. Again admid(sic) the Hell that came over us in the woods at Ypres, I see him again at his waggon – patiently waiting to be called upon –if duty required. I could narrate to you – columns of newes(sic)- concerning him – but no amount of letters would – would alter – the one grand opinion of him – He was a man – and a brave soldier – and if ever (an) artificer served his country – Poor Jackson did.

Never have I heard him – QMS Goodchild could vouch – make any complaint or use a cross word. Goodchild - I- and your husband were always friends – when we were in action on the Aisne in a place called Chassemy.

NOTE - The main British force - the bulk of the BEF - had arrived from England between 12th and 17th August but Ted Jackson's unit only reached France on 19th September via St Nazaire, having left Plymouth two days earlier. It was transferred from the Aisne front to Flanders in the vicinity of Ypres and Ted Jackson and the British Expeditionary Force's 3rd Siege Battery, in which he was serving, had been involved in this transfer. Ted Jackson moved on 12th October 1914.

– He stopped me and made me have a pipe full of the bacca(sic) you sent him – and believe me Mrs Jackson – the Battery had been used to smoking walnut leaves – and the men were using the lables(sic) off the jam tins – to roll their cigarets(sic) in and matches were not thought of. So you can guess what a treat it was to have a good pipe of Skipper Brand from him. Then again – at Ypres he had no cap comforter – and my wife had sent me one – a woollen(sic) hat. So I said to him – take this one – and how we had to laugh over it – for it was new – and he could not get it over his head for some while. This occurred at breakfast time – for we all used to get together for what we could get to eat.

Stranger still, this letter is written with your own husband's pencil – which I got from him at Ypres”.

NOTE - Letters from Ted to his wife Madge from the front dated 22nd, 23rd, and 29th September 1914, and 1st and 30th October 1914. It is a sad irony that these letters reveal a need for warm clothing. It would appear that the BEF was not well prepared for a winter campaign and the soldiers at the front suffered from the cold of an early Flemish winter in 1914. Had Ted Jackson been where he was expected to be and not seeking the relative warmth of the farm barn somewhere in the vicinity of Zillebeke not far from the town of Ypres, he might not have been wounded during that night (3rd/4th/5th) of November. In his last letter home on 30th October, 1914, he writes, “I received this parcel yesterday and the things will be useful. Could you get me some coloured handkerchiefs as everything gets so dirty and a woollen(sic) cap to sleep in. I am glad to say I am quite well and I hope this will find you all in good health”.



“Unusually – he always slept under his waggon but for some reason the night he got wounded, he slept in the old barn with the rest. I expect he did that more for warmth, as it was very cold.

Our Major Christie (actually spelt ‘Chrystie’ in an official record) has been killed. I don’t suppose any man will grieve about him as he was a Pig – sorry to have to say so ‘God rest his soul’ but he never treated his men - as he should do – he always had your husband’s waggon right on top of the guns which there was no real need for – but of course you must have heard that Major Christy was a bit gone – I see by yesterday’s papers that we have only one officer left now.

As regards poor Jackson – I thought he would pull over his wound after the operation, but I expect he never got over the shock, more than the wounds. (The report states that he was wounded in the groin!). Nobody could help liking him. I cannot get him out of my head but I comfort myself and say, a brave man, fell for his country and my articles of faith tell me tis the Glorious Christ who awaits the souls of the poor soldiers who fall in action. Comfort yourself Mrs Jackson, your husband (“is in Paradise”). Don’t think you have lost him forever. His soul awaits yours. Your dear children can always look back to their Dada – which

cruel war snatched from them and from me, a dear old chum. As one of the best and brave that will ever fall for his country. I pray and hope that my Country will reward you for his services (The Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation did arrange for a sum of £8 to be sent to Bob Dash, the head teacher of the local school in Lydd, to be “paid over to (Ted Jackson’s wife) in small weekly sums”!) for I must now close with my deepest sympathy and also my wife’s to you and yours and again I repeat your husband was a brave man. He could have taken cover often but duty to him was his honour. He was every inch a soldier “God bless him” and in conclusion, when I come to Kent I will try and see you and tell you more about him”.

Ted Jackson died in a military hospital in Boulogne Sur Mer on 6th November,



Ted Jackson’s memorial

1914, virtually at the mid-point between the two critical phases of the First Battle of Ypres, namely on October 30th and November 11th. His memorial stands in Boulogne’s Eastern Cemetery which lies on high ground on the road out of the port towards St Omer. The 3rd Siege Battery in which Ted Jackson was serving at the time of his death, when it left England in September, comprised a Major in command and four other officers, 183 NCOs and men, 103 horses, 4 6” 30-cwt B.

L. Howitzers, 10 G.S. wagons, two limber wagons and a water cart. It was one of only three such batteries in existence at the beginning of the war. By the end of the war in 1918 there were 401. His battery did achieve at least one small mark of distinction in the first year of the war, when, on the then General Haig’s personal insistence, it became part of a “Group” of artillery under the direct orders of HQ I Corps. The “Group” was very effective at various stages of the Battle of the Aisne in late September, 1914 in the vicinity of Chassemy. The defence of Ypres was in fact the last engagement of a truly professional British Army. It was, as Liddell Hart, the eminent historian of the First World War, so graphically relates, *“in a dual sense the supreme memorial to the British Regular Army, for here its officers and men showed the inestimable value of the disciplined morale and unique standard of musketry, fifteen rounds rapid, which were the fruits of long training and here was their tombstone”.*

“First Ypres”, to quote Liddell Hart again, “had been essentially a ‘soldier’s bat-

tle' – a greater Inkerman. In a memorable sentence, General Edmonds had epitomised the situation: 'The line that stood between the British Empire and ruin was composed of tired, haggard and unshaven men, unwashed, plastered with mud, many in little more than rags'." Quoting the same author, yet again and finally, "No praise can be too high for the indomitable spirit which inspired their collective endurance. This was, in a sense, a special product. The enemy had no lack of courage. Their discipline was equally strong – and perhaps too strong for their own tactical effectiveness. But the little British Army had a corporate sense that was unique. To this its very smallness, as well as its conditions of service and traditions, contributed. 'First Ypres', on the British side, was not merely a soldiers' battle but a 'family battle' – against outsiders. The family spirit was its keynote, and the key to the apparent miracle by which, when formations were broken up and regiments reduced to remnants, those remnants still held together. They attained their end – in both senses. Ypres saw the supreme vindication and the final sacrifice of the old Regular Army. After the battle was over, little survived, save the memory of its spirit."

Jim A Dewey

A Bond Mystery

George Harvey

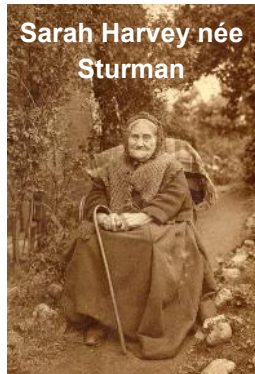


MY great, great grandfather was George HARVEY christened May 3rd, 1829, at Fundenhall. His parents were Robert Harvey (bapt. 1769) and Mary Elliot.

In 1851 he married Sarah STURMAN born 1832 also of Fundenhall. At first he was an agricultural labourer as so many were, but by at least 1871 he had become farm bailiff at Bolwick Hall, Aylsham, and lived in Bolwick Farmhouse until his retirement. He was retired by at least 1911 and living at The Greens Cottages, now a restaurant on the main road south of Aylsham. It was

here that he died on October 19th, 1918, at 89 years. His wife Sarah survived him until 1926 at age 95. The photo shows her in 1922. They are buried in the same grave at Marsham All Saints. Sarah's mother Honour is buried close by.

Sarah Harvey née Sturman



The couple had 11 children; their son William born 1852 being my great grandfather. William married Susannah LOVELESS born 1848 of Pulham St Mary and they would have four children. Their daughter Ethel May Harvey born 1887 married Charles Luffingham WINN born 1880 of Hackney and they had three children; Janet, Stuart, and Pauline (my mother) born 1915, died 2015, just a month short of 101 yrs. Janet married a GI after the war and emigrated to the USA. Stuart never married and remained at the family home and, during the war, he was a radio van operator. He may have been affected by being an early visitor to Belsen/Bergen where he apparently took two reels of photographs; I believe officially. I have just one photo, of a cremation oven, printed on official paper. It is not a pleasant memento, but history is not all good.



cially. I have just one photo, of a cremation oven, printed on official paper. It is not a pleasant memento, but history is not all good.

The reason for writing this article is that there is a mystery. Ethel paid regular visits to Norfolk to see her so called cousins the BONDS; but I have been unable to find any family connection to any Bonds.

It could be that they were not actually cousins in the true sense but merely close friends, but somehow I

doubt this. Some evidence for

the connection is the photo taken outside Newton Flotman Post Office between 1908 and 1914. This is one of two parallel images that form a 3D photo. Ethel's brother Leonard was a keen photographer and took over a hundred 3D photos, some in Norfolk. The photo shows a man standing in front of the shop; this is certainly Arthur Sidney Bond born 1884 at Brooke as he is here in the census 1891 to 1911 and in Kelly's directory of 1916. The shop sign is just readable with magnification and shows the name George E Bond, Arthur's father who died suddenly in 1906. The other people in the photo are not known. I have many family photos but none of them feature these people. I assume therefore that they are Bonds, or at least



some of them. The older woman appears in another photo taken in the Field Lane, Hempnall.

The other photo of four women shows my mother Pauline at second from left and my grandmother Ethel at third from left. The other two women I believe must be sisters as they are wearing identical dresses. I am convinced that these two women are Bonds and that the occasion is a family visit perhaps at their farm. The photo is annotated - Hempnall 1929.

My mother always described Bonds' farm as the place the Bonds lived but I think this is not literal. I have therefore searched for Bond farmers rather than a Bond farm. This has not lead me to any real conclusions; there are possibilities but they haven't given me a family connection. None of my family married a Bond, not even distant members.

So if anyone can identify the women in both of the photos or shed any light at all on this matter I would be very grateful. Just email me at the address given below.

The area in question is around Ashwellthorpe/Fundenhall/Newton Flotman/Saxlingham Nethergate/Hempnall/Topcroft.

I would also be interested to hear any detail about Susannah Loveless or her family.

As an aside some may like to know that Ethel Harvey was for some years a singer (contralto), pianist and violinist. Her tutor was Madame Nellie Cope, a well known performer who died in 1907. We have a ring with three pearls which is said to have been given to Ethel by Mrs Cope for being her star pupil. Ethel performed on stage at various London theatres including Queen's Hall Brentford, Tooting Picture Palace, and Bishopsgate Institute which is now a library. It is said that she continued performing into the 1930s though I haven't been able to find any evidence of this; but I do have five theatre posters featuring her up to 1912.

My mother said that she also played accompanying piano to silent films. In 1912 she and her family gave a charity concert to raise funds for a new organ at Belton Street Baptist Church, Leicestershire. Her sister Mildred was a soprano, her brother Leonard (the photographer) a violinist.

Her brother in law Joseph CUBITT SMITH was a musician and entertainer, and their father Charles WINN, possibly a humourist; though his surname is misspelled, casting doubt on his identity. The organ was installed in 1913 and still remains, although the church is to be sold and a new church built. Ethel died in 1972 and is buried in Harrow Weald Cemetery with her husband and son Stuart.

Vaughn Upson MN 14701 Email v.upson2611@btinternet.com

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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.

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From Convict to Chief Constable

The story of Henry KABLE, sometimes spelled CABLE, is a truly remarkable one. After spending several years as a convict languishing in Norwich Gaol he went on to become a leading citizen in the 'new colony' of Australia. He quickly rose to the position of Chief Constable for the settlement and later proved to be a very successful businessman, accumulating substantial wealth and status.

Henry Kable was born in 1763 in the small Suffolk village of Laxfield which lies just over 30 miles south of Norwich. His parents were Henry Kable or Keable (1742-1783) and Dinah/Diana Kable née FULLER(1738-1789). Henry senior was described as a labourer. On the 8th February 1783, the Norfolk Chronicle carried a crime report which said: *"Last week some villains broke into the house of Mrs Hambling at Alburgh, near Harleston, in this county and during the absence of the family, who were in this city, stripped it of every movable, taking the hangings from the bedsteads, and even the meat out of the pickle casks; it is supposed they also regaled themselves with wine, having left several empty bottles behind them"*. The chief suspect was Abraham CARMAN so Mr TRIGGS, the constable for Alburgh and his three assistants went to Carman's house armed with a search warrant from the magistrates. They arrived to find the door firmly locked but could hear sounds of activity coming from inside. The door was quickly broken open and they discovered Carman burning evidence, being help by the Kables and a young man called Abraham JACOBS. A furious fight took place in which Triggs was seriously wounded. The thieves were eventually over-powered and duly arrested. A lot more stolen property, including a whole sheep, was later found at the house.

The men were tried at Thetford on 14th March, 1783, for burglary with a value of 450 shillings. They were all found guilty and sentenced to death. Justice was swift in those days and on 31st March, 1783, Abraham Carman and Henry Kable Snr were hanged on the scaffold on the Castle Hill in Norwich. Henry Kable Jnr and Abraham Jacobs were reprieved following a letter from the judge asking for mercy probably because of their young age. They were sentenced instead to seven years' transportation to America and sent to Norwich Gaol to await their fate. In the same year, 1783, a young girl called Susannah HOLMES from Surlingham went through a very similar experience. She was the daughter of Joshua Holmes and Eunice BROOKS. Susannah aged 19, was charged with stealing linen and silver teaspoons to value of £2 at Thurlton, Norfolk, on the 13th

November, 1783, from her employer Jabez TAYLOR. The sentence was passed at Thetford - to be hanged, but this was also altered to 14 years' transportation. She too was sent to Norwich Gaol. Prisons in those days were very different

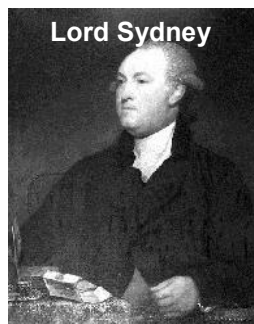


places to what they are now. Drainage and sanitation were almost non-existent and the atmosphere in the gaol on hot summer days must have been extremely unpleasant. Gaolers had no salary and had to pay the sheriff money in order to keep their job. They got their money from the prisoners who would pay a fee to the gaoler.

Rich prisoners could pay to have their leg irons removed or to get better bedding and food. Cells were often overcrowded and usually of mixed gender. It was in one such cell that Henry and Susannah met and eventually fell in

love. They were both poor prisoners and as such would have permanently worn leg irons and survived on a basic diet of bread and cheese. Remarkably under these circumstances, Susannah got pregnant and in 1786 gave birth in her castle cell to a baby boy who they called Henry Jnr.

The Paris Peace Treaty of 1783 effectively ended the United States War of Independence so transportation of prisoners there was no longer an option. In order to solve this problem the government decided to send 750 convicts to a new penal colony on the east coast of Australia. Captain Cook had investigated the area 17 years earlier and Botany Bay was chosen to be the first colony to be settled. Planning for this took three years during which time Henry and Susannah were in Norwich Gaol. He repeatedly asked if he could be allowed to marry her but each time his requests were refused. The government were keen to ensure that sufficient female prisoners would be taken to Australia so they ordered gaols like Norwich to send some of their female charges to Plymouth to await transportation. So it was that in late 1786 the Norwich prison turnkey John SIMPSON set off in a coach with Susannah and her baby with two other women prisoners bound for Plymouth. He took them to the prison hulk Dunkirk but the captain refused to accept baby Henry. Susannah was dragged away to a cell kicking and screaming, leaving her baby in the charge of Simpson. He was a kind and caring man and resolved to try to put things right. He set off for London with baby Henry on his knee determined to talk to the Home Secretary Lord Sydney. He was previously



called Thomas TOWNSHEND and he was born at Raynham Hall in Norfolk. Simpson had met Lord Sydney before and knew that he was an enlightened and humane thinker. At first he was denied access by a secretary but by chance he saw Sydney walking down the stairs and rushed in to greet him. He told the Home Secretary Susannah's story and implored him to help to reunite her with her baby. Lord Sydney was greatly moved by the story and immediately ordered that baby Henry should be taken back to his mother. John Simpson also asked if the baby's father Henry could accompany Susannah to Australia and Lord Sydney readily agreed to this, ordering that they should be married, saying that he would pay the fee. Simpson continued his journey from London to Norwich in order to pick up Henry and then took father and son back to Plymouth.

News of the young couple's plight aroused lots of public interest. It attracted the attention of Lady CADAGON, wife of Charles, 1st Earl of Cadagon. She organised a public subscription which raised the substantial sum of £20 (nearly £3,000 in today's money) to buy them a parcel of goods to be taken with them. The Rev. Richard Johnson was tasked with ensuring that they got this when they arrived.

On May 13th 1777, the 'First Fleet' left England bound for Botany Bay under the overall command of Commodore Arthur PHILLIP. It was comprised of 11 ships – six convict ships, two Royal Navy escorts and three supply vessels. On board were 582 prisoners (192 women), 247 marines, 323 crew plus around 60 wives, children and officials. The supply ships carried enough provisions to last for two



years. Henry and Susannah were on board the Friendship with 95 other prisoners. Conditions on the journey were tough and often insanitary, resulting in the deaths of 48 people of which 40 were prisoners. After stops at Tenerife, Rio de



Janeiro and Cape Town to pick up fresh supplies, the fleet finally arrived at Botany Bay on January 18th 1788. However, Phillip did not like this site because the soil was poor and a reliable water source could not be found. The ships travelled on towards Port Jackson and eventually landed at Sydney Cove (which Phillip named after Lord Sydney) on 26th January 1788, which is now



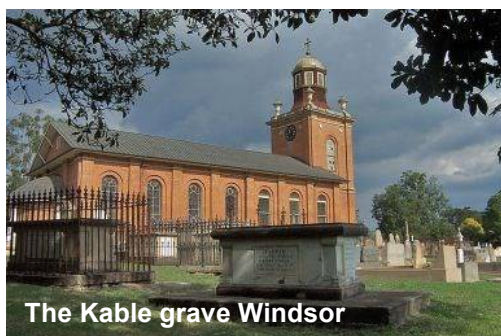
known as Australia Day. On the instructions of Lord Sydney, Henry and Susannah were allowed to marry, alongside four other couples on the 10th of February 1788. It was the first marriage service to be held in Australia. The couple were also involved in the first civil court case. The box of their provisions had been stored on the Alexander but

the captain Duncan SINCLAIR had confiscated it. On July 1st the Kables issued a writ through the new court for the return of the package or compensation for the value of its contents. Sinclair argued that as convicts, they had no legal rights but the court found in Henry's favour and Sinclair was made to pay Henry £15.

Life in the new colony was extremely hard and the prisoners were set to hard work. They battled with the new climate, poor soil conditions and lack of supplies. However, Arthur Phillip proved to be an inspired choice as the first governor of New South Wales. He had a background in farming and had worked with prisoners before but above all, he was a very enlightened man who hated slavery of any kind. He quickly made friends with the native Aboriginal people and earned their respect. Henry worked hard under Governor Phillip and was given the task of overseer to his fellow prisoners. He was good at keeping order and in 1791 was made a constable and night-watchman of the community. Three years later he was appointed Chief Constable.

At the end of his sentence he became an emancipist and was given the freedom to own land and set up in business. Henry jumped at the chance and his first venture was to open a hotel called the Ramping Horse in 1798. It is said that the name was taken from Rampant Horse Street in Norwich. He continued as Chief Constable but also set up a retail store and bought a number of farms. Later he joined with other prisoners, James UNDERWOOD and Simeon LORD, in starting a shipping business. They were involved in whaling, sealing and the importation of commodities like sandalwood. He named his first large ship Diana after his eldest daughter and built up a fleet of 25 merchant vessels. Diana married a senior civil servant in what was Australia's first 'society' wedding. In May 1802 Kable was dismissed as Chief Constable for misbehaviour. He was convicted for breaches of the port regulations and illegally buying and importing pigs from a

visiting ship. He also fell out with Governor Bligh who thought that Henry and his partners were fraudsters and had them imprisoned for a month and fined them each £100. Henry cleverly gave up many of his business interests, leaving his son Henry Jnr. responsible and he eventually moved most of the family to Windsor where he had property holdings. It was also suggested that the murder of his son, James aged 15, in 1809 (by pirates in the Malay straits) was devastating and was also a trigger for changes in his life. Susannah was kept very busy during this time raising another ten children; Diana, Enoch, James, Susannah, George Esto, Eunice, William Nathaniel, John, Charles Dickenson and Edgar James. The family lived for many years on the Balmain Estate leased from William Balmain and near to McGraths Hill at South Creek, Windsor. Susannah survived another 14 years, passing away in 1825 aged 62.



The Kable grave Windsor

Following Susannah's death Henry moved to his property at Pitt Town. Henry continued to make his mark in the colony with a street in Windsor named after him - he was a member of the Windsor Benevolent Society and the Windsor Bible Association. After a remarkable life Henry died on 16th March, 1846, at Windsor aged

84. Henry and Susannah are buried in the grounds of St Matthew's Church, Windsor, in a marked family crypt. The Kable dynasty has played a major part in the development of the emerging nation of Australia. It has been estimated that over 10,000 Australians (living and dead) are descended from two First Fleet convicts, Henry Kable and Susannah Holmes. The Kable Family Association has organised family reunions via social media. In February this year there was a week-end reunion for Kable-Holmes descendants to celebrate the 230th Wedding Anniversary of Henry and Susannah's marriage at Sydney Cove on the morning of the 10th February, 1788



Roger Morgan MN16248

Le Paradis Remembered

IN the June edition of Ancestor we featured an article on the Second World War massacre at Le Paradis in Normandy.

Here we highlight the story of two of the soldiers from Norfolk who lost their lives in the massacre.

Sergeant William Robert CURSON was 33 years of age when he died in the massacre. The inscription on his grave in Le Paradis Churchyard reads:

"Dearly loved husband of Barbara. Daddy of Phyllis and Philip. Son of Robert and Beatrice Curson; husband of Barbara Phyllis Curson, of Stibbard, Norfolk." William Curson is also commemorated on the Stibbard War Memorial.



William Curson was born in Great Ryburgh on September 1st, 1906. He was the son of Robert and Beatrice Curson (née BARNES).

William enlisted in the Royal Norfolk Regiment at Britannia Barracks in Norwich on November 6th, 1922, when he was just 16 years of age. He gave his birthday as September 1st, 1904, adding two years to his age and passing himself off, as many others did, as 18 in order to join up.

Sixteen-year-old masquerading as 18-year-old William soon settled down to army life and saw service in Jamaica (September 6th, 1923 to September 19th, 1925), Egypt (October 12th, 1925 to November 15th, 1925), Cyprus (November 16th, 1925, to October 7th, 1926), Egypt again (October 8th, 1926 to October 11th, 1928), China (November 6th, 1928 to November 14th, 1928) and India (November 15th, 1929 to February 29th, 1936). His records then become sketchy but it is known that he had a period of home leave and further service



William and Phyllis

through the ranks rising to that of lance corporal, corporal and eventually sergeant.

William married Barbara Phyllis NOBES on July 30th, 1932. Their son Philip Curson was born on April 11th, 1939, just 13 months before his father died. The family were living on the main road at Stibbard when Philip was first told that "daddy wasn't coming home."

Philip remembers going into his mother's room where he found her and his sister crying. They had just received confirmation that William had died. "I know that for a time my sister posted letters to him but they were intercepted by the local postmaster who knew that he had been killed fighting in France,"

Philip said.

Like so many families in a similar position, there was little talk in the Curson household about what had happened. Phyllis and Philip grew up without a father and mum Barbara never re-married. Sadly, and hugely poignantly, Barbara died on May 27th, 1990, the 50th anniversary of the Le Paradis Massacre:

FOOTNOTE: William Curson's brother, Robert Stanley Curson, was in the Navy and in 1944 was mentioned in dispatches and made up to Acting Petty Officer having taken over a gun when the gun crew were killed.



*

*

*

Private John Spencer Frederick LEE was born on 20th September, 1912, in the St Nicholas Parish of Great Yarmouth. He was the eldest son of Jack Spencer Lee and Kate Lee (nee PURT). He had two brothers, Fredrick Arthur and Thomas George and a sister Kate Lilly. He also had a stepbrother Ernie who was lost at sea in 1940, aged 19.

When their mother died on 8th November, 1919, Fred moved to live with his aunt in Ilford, Tom and sister Kate moved to live with their Aunt Rose in Great Yarmouth but John was placed in a children's home. He was very unhappy there



Private John Lee

and would often run away but was always returned by the authorities. This was part of the reason he joined the Army at such a young age.

On 17th October, 1929, he enlisted in the Fourth Battalion, the Royal Norfolk Regiment Territorial Army for four years. On 11th February, 1931, he enlisted for seven years in the regular army and a further five years reserve service in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment in Norwich with the regimental number 5770082.

On 30th March, 1937, he was posted to Gibraltar with numerous other soldiers who would be caught up in the fighting at Le Paradis. He returned to the UK on 25th

November, 1937, and, on 9th December, was assigned to the General Training Centre at Waddon.

John was in the army reserve from 15th May, 1938, until 14th June, 1939, before rejoining the colours on 15th June. On 20th September, 1939, he was posted to France. He enjoyed 10 days' leave in the UK from 13th March, 1940, before returning to France.

On 19th June, 1940, he was reported missing in action and on 20th June it was announced that he had been killed on active service between 10th May and 20th June.

He was initially buried at Hinges Cemetery and then Le Paradis. More details on Sergeant Curson and Private Lee and many of the others killed at Le Paradis can be found on the website www.leparadismassacre.com. If any member has more additional details for those killed I would love to hear from them.

Peter Steward MN 14801



John Lee's Grave

Norfolk Suffragettes continued

Miriam Pratt (continued).

In May 1913, Olive BARTELS from the Cambridge branch of the Women's Political and Social Union (WPSU) organised an arson attack on two properties in Cambridge. Miriam agreed to take part in this attack, so on May 16th 1913, she left her uncle's house and travelled to Cambridge after telling William that she was going to distribute leaflets about the Suffragette movement. Later she met up with two fellow conspirators to finalise the plan.

They were going to attack two unoccupied houses in Storey Street with ladders wrapped in burning, paraffin-soaked cloth using material gathered by Olive Bartels. At around 1am on May 17th they went to the house of Mrs Spencer and decided to break in before starting the fire, possibly to check that there was nobody in the house. Miriam used a pair of scissors to scrape away the putty around a window but managed to cut herself, leaving blood at the crime scene. They entered the building and set fire to it but in their haste to leave, somehow Miriam's watch was ripped from her wrist without her noticing. It fell by the window waiting to be found.

The women fled the scene while the fire rapidly engulfed the house and spread to a neighbouring laboratory that belonged to Cambridge University. Miriam returned to her daily life in Norwich but news of the attack spread. The Suffragettes claimed collective responsibility and the attack on the university made international news. When police sergeant William Ward read the report of the crime including the details about the blood and watch left at the scene, he became very suspicious. Having noticed a cut on Miriam's hand and her missing watch he questioned her about it. She admitted that she had been there but denied starting the fire. William was horrified and he immediately reported his niece to the authorities.

She was arrested within days and on the morning of 22nd May was taken into custody. Later that day she was bailed by Dorothy JEWSON, a fellow Suffragette who we will come back to later. The court hearing took place on 14th October, 1913, in front of Justice Bray. It was largely the evidence given by her uncle William Ward that resulted in Miriam getting a gaol sentence. The judge declared that, "*she and her kind would ruin England if allowed to vote*". He sentenced her to 18 months' imprisonment to be served at Holloway Prison in Lon-

There were protests in support of her held at Norwich Cathedral and for some reason just six days into her sentence Miriam was released from prison. There was some suggestion that she was dangerously unwell after her hunger strike and little is known about what happened to her next. She disappears from public records and it is doubtful if she ever returned to Norwich.

Grace Marcon

Grace MARCON was born in 1889, in Erpingham, North Norfolk, to Walter Hubert Marcon and Sarah Marcon. In the 1891 census she is living in Rectory Road, Edgefield, and her father is listed as a clerk in Holy Orders. She has two sisters, Dorothy (six) and Muriel (five) and a brother Walter H (three). In 1901 she is at school at 1, Park Road, Cromer along with her two sisters.



Her name regularly appears in the Suffragette newspaper showing that she made frequent contributions to their £250,000 fund and helped at fundraising events in Norwich. In one edition she is credited with raising 11 shillings by herself while her parents donated only 1s each. Her sister Muriel was also a successful fundraiser. She attended regular Suffragette meetings in Tombland in Norwich.

In 1913 Grace began to take direct action and she was arrested three times in 1913 and 1914 in London. At the time of her arrests Grace went by the alias of Freida/Freda Graham. She was imprisoned in Holloway Women's Prison in 1913 and 1914 for taking action by attacking paintings in the National Gallery. She went to the Venetian Room and attacked five paintings by Bellini. The security guards could not stop her from using a hammer hidden in her coat to make a 'promiscuous attack on any picture that she could reach'. In court she 'kept up a continual tirade' and had to be restrained by two policemen. She was sentenced to six months in prison as Freda Graham. She said: "What are five paintings compared with eighty thousand pictures by the greatest artist of all (God) which are being defaced, damaged and degraded by men each night". She immediate-

ly went on a 15 day hunger and thirst strike which resulted in her becoming delirious. She even cut off all her hair believing that it was growing into her head like 'red hot wires'. Sylvia Pankhurst said that she was so weak that she was unable to make a statement for three weeks. Her real name was kept from the press to avoid embarrassing her father, the Reverend Walter Marcon, the Rector of Edgefield.

In the 1914-18 war she joined the British Army Red Cross Volunteers. From December 1916 until January 1919 she was working as a masseuse trained nurse at Henley Park Military hospital near Guilford in Surrey. She was being paid £1 1s a week.

(Marion) Violet Aitken

Violet AITKEN was the daughter of William Hay MacDowall Aitken and his wife Eleanor née BARNES. William was an evangelist who made two preaching

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tours to America. After spending time in Liverpool and Derbyshire he became Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1900. Violet was born in Bedford in 1886 and had two brothers, Robert A (b 1871), Arthur W G (b 1869) as well as three sisters, Wilhelmena (b 1886), Evelyn (b 1888) and Eleanor (1885). She was arrested at least three times, the first of these being in November 1911. She was a member of the WSPU and was one of 223 arrested including three men in Whitehall and Parliament Square. The women carried small drawstring bags containing stones which they used to smash windows at the Treasury and on the buildings along Whitehall.

The window smashing campaign continued and Violet was arrested on March 5th 1912 after a police raid on the WSPU headquarters, for breaking 12 windows at 245, Regent Street, a premises owned by Jays Ltd, a department store selling fashionable women's clothing. Her father wrote in his diary the following words, *"she(violet) has been again arrested and this time for breaking plate glass windows. I am overwhelmed with shame and distress to think that a daughter of mine should do anything so wicked".....But my poor wife! It's heartbreaking to think of her being exposed in her old age to the horror.....God help us!"*

Due to overcrowding at Holloway Prison some women, including Violet, were sent to Winson Green Prison in Birmingham where they were force fed. Eventually she was released due to ill health and was cared for in a nursing home. She later spent some time working on the Suffragette newspaper. Violet died in 1987 in Hertfordshire aged 101. Her father's diary can be viewed at the Norfolk Record Office.

Dorothy Jewson

Perhaps the most recognisable name in the list of Norfolk Suffragettes is that of Dorothea or Dorothy JEWSON. Dorothy was born in Norwich on 17th August 1884, and her parents were George and Mary Jewson. George was originally from St Ives, Huntingdonshire, where his father John W was a successful coal and timber merchant. At some point he moved his business to Norwich and by 1891 he was living with his wife Mary and five of his children, Edith M (13), Dor-

**Dorothy
Jewson**



othea (6), George C (5), Kathleen S T (3) and John C (1) in Grove Road. He is listed as a timber merchant. There is another son, William Henry who was born in 1876. By 1901 the family have moved to Colman Road and by 1911 they have a house in Bracondale where Mary originally came from. Dorothy is living and working as an assistant mistress at a private boarding school in Kingston, Surrey. Dorothy attended Norwich High School for Girls where she received a very academic education equal to that of the boys of the day. She left school in 1902/3 and went to Girton College, Cambridge. It was here that she fell in love with her two passions in life, socialism and women's suffrage. She strongly believed that

there was a large group of women who were capable of having children and being responsible to the state for those children and that it was only right that they should have the privilege and the protection of the vote. She joined the WSPU in 1911 and worked with her brother Harry to support fellow Suffragettes like Miriam Pratt and organise their defence funds.

Her brother Harry was killed in Gaza in April 1917. Dorothy was a pacifist and in both World Wars she established workshops where women could be employed to make toys and other things that would have no military use. She split from the Pankhurst group because they were strongly pro-war. In 1923 she became one of the first women to be elected to parliament as a Labour MP. She often spoke on behalf of the poor and unemployed in the country. Her Westminster career was brief, only lasting for 10 months. She then concentrated on local politics and joined Norwich City Council where she worked for 10 years. In the early 1930s the government were giving out grants to help the unemployed and Dorothy was heavily involved in this. She was responsible for the building of both Eaton and Waterloo Parks using people who had previously been unemployed. She carried out research into poverty and interviewed the poor. She later wrote pamphlets which showed that 2s a week was not enough for a widow and her family to live on. Dorothy was married twice in her life. In 1936 she married R Tanner Smith but sadly he died in 1939. Her second husband was the Independent Labour Party MP, Campbell Stephen whom she married in 1945. Unfortunately he died only two years later. Dorothy herself lived in Orpington, Kent, for a number of years and towards the end of her life she stayed in a cottage owned by her brother Christopher in Lower Hellesdon. She passed away on February 29th 1964, at the age of 79.

Roger Morgan MN16248

New Members and Members Interests to July 25th, 2018

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



Welcome to the September, 2018, edition of Norfolk Ancestor which contains our usual mix of information, articles and history. We hope you enjoy reading it. This publication is accompanied by a special commemorative edition of Ancestor to mark our 50th anniversary. We were founded in December, 1968 with the Ancestor magazine following a few years later.

We hope to see as many of you as possible at either the Heritage Open Days or our annual meeting in October. Please come along and find out what we have on our shelves at Kirby Hall. You will be assured of a warm welcome.

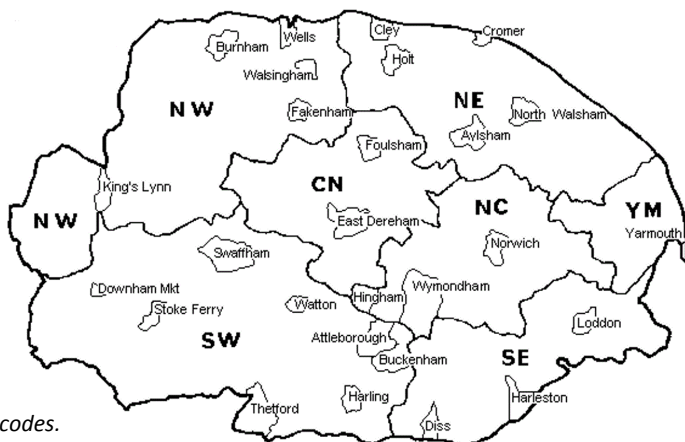
Dates and times for these events are available elsewhere in this edition. All that remains for me to say is "happy reading."

Regards 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 25th July 2018

The Society welcomes the following new members

17051	Mrs	J.	Rickson	UK
17052	Mrs	A.	Dry	UK
17053	Mr	J.	Gedge	UK
17054	Mrs	J.	Ringham	AU
17055	Mr	A. D.	Smith	UK
17056	Mrs	S.	Roderick	UK
17057	Mrs	P.	Veal	UK
17058	Mrs	A. H.	Thorley	UK
17059	Mrs	M.	Edmonds	UK
17060	Mr	M. J.	Edgoose	POR
17061	Mrs	P.	Alford	UK
17062	Mr	C.	Swann	UK
17064	Mrs.	P.	Lynn	USA
17065	Mrs	J.	Morgan	AU
17066	Mr	K.	Whatling	UK
17067	Mrs.	M.	Williams	UK
17068	Ms.	C. L.	Bowen	USA
17069	Mr	C.	Pitchell	UK
17070	Mr	M.	Whitehouse	AU
17071	Prof.	R. G.	Frank	USA
17072	Mrs	K.	Wildes	AU
17073	Mr	N. M.	Grange	UK
17075	Mrs.	G.	Frangoulis	USA
17076	Mrs	S.	Edwards	AU
17077	Mr	A.	Casey	UK
17078	Mr	I. J.	Bullock	UK
17079	Dr	D.	Coombes	UK
17080	Mrs	H.	Flatley	IRE
17081	Ms	S.	Lockwood	UK
17082	Miss	C.	Chilvers	UK
17083	Ms	E.	Fisher	UK
17084	Mrs	A.	Rowson	UK
17085	Mr	K.	Hoggett-Thompson	UK
17086	Ms	J.	Marsh	UK
17087	Mr	M.	Seymour	UK
17088	Mrs	B. J.	Grieve	UK
17089	Mrs.	E.	Richardson	CAN
17090	Mr & Mrs	J & J.	Pye	UK
17091	Ms	R.	Jeffreys	UK
17092	Mr	P.	West	UK
17093	Mr	S.	License	UK
17094	Mr	E.	Cappitt	UK
17095	Mrs	N.	Goodrich	UK
17096	Mr	S.	Shipp	UK
17097	Mr.	R.	Lincoln	USA
17098	Mrs	A.	Davey	UK
17099	Mrs	D.	O'Shea	UK
17100	Mrs	L. M.	Gurr	UK
17101	Mrs	E.	Fell	UK
17102	Miss	A.	Nightingale	UK
17103	Mrs.	L. B.	Long	UK
17104	Mr	L.	Emery	AU
17105	Mrs	L.	Randall	UK

17106	Mrs	J.	Reilly	UK
17107	Mrs	P.	Gliniewicz	USA
17108	Mrs	A.	Bliss	UK
17109	Mr	H. A.	Chesney	UK
17110	Mrs	J.	Morgan	UK
17111	Mr	N.	Spencer	UK
17112	Mr	D.	Medlock	UK
17113	Ms	E.	Bond	UK
17114	Mr	D.	Glover	UK
17115	Mrs	G.	Palmer	UK
17116	Ms	J.	Murton	UK
17117	Mrs	S.	Woolward	UK
17118	Ms	S. M.	Viney	UK
17119	Mrs	D.	Stevenson	UK
17120	Mrs	J.	Broughton	UK
17121	Mrs.	A.	Campana	USA
17122	Ms	S.	Ford	UK
17123	Miss	N.	Flegg	AU
17125	Ms	R.	Watkins	UK
17126	Mrs	J.	Barnes	UK
17127	Mr	M.	Wentworth	UK
17128	Mr	R.	Pumfrey	USA
17129	Mrs	H.	Hann	UK
17130	Mrs	P. D.	Stevens	UK
17131	Mr	M.	Ratcliff	UK
17132	Mr	G.	Mitchell	UK
17133	Mr	D.	Randle	CAN
17134	Dr	H.	Rogers	UK
17135	Mrs	M.	Clarke	UK
17136	Mrs	D.	Kerridge	UK
17137	Ms	P.	Suffling	AU
17138	Mr	K.	Walton	UK
17139	Ms	J.	Hazell	UK
17140	Ms.	L.	Mercer	CAN
17141	Mrs	J.	Simmonds	UK
17142	Mr	E.	Brown	UK
17143	Mr	D.	Garrett	UK
17144	Ms	S.	Lean	NZ
17145	Mrs	C.	Norquay	UK
17146	Mr	J.	Corps	UK
17147	Mrs	G.	Stevens	UK
17148	Ms	P.	O'Hara	NZ
17149	Mr	G.	Chamberlain	AU
17150	Ms	D.	Hull	AU
17151	Dr.	T.	Tyers	UK
17152	Mrs	K.	Jones	UK
17153	Mrs	D.	Stenning	UK
17154	Mrs	M. A.	Sparrow	UK
17155	Ms	E.	Falconbridge	UK
17156	Mr	D. S.	Booth	UK
17157	Dr	C. L. R.	Barnard	UK
17158	Miss	G.	Hodgson	UK
17159	Mr	P. D.	Hewitt & Mrs C A Rogers	UK

17160	Mrs	B.	West	UK	17207	Mr	A.	Fisher	USA
17161	Mrs	A.	Buckett	AU	17208	Mrs	P.	Astell	UK
17162	Mrs	S. I.	Gibbons	UK	17209	Mrs	B.	Garner	UK
17163	Mr	B.	Freeman	UK	17210	Mr	D.	Gobbitt	UK
17164	Mr	A.	Waller	UK	17211	Ms.	N.	Norris	USA
17165	Mr	C.	Fannon	UK	17212	Mr	E.	Hill	UK
17166	Mr	R.	Barkman	UK	17213	Mr	G.	Carver	UK
17167	Mr	P.	Neal	USA	17214	Miss	J. L.	Bear	UK
17168	Mr	R.	Howes	UK	17215	Ms	H.	Meaney	AU
17169	Ms	P.	Alexander	AU	17216	Mr	R.	Brown	UK
17170	Mrs	V. M.	Herculson	UK	17217	Mrs	C.	Meyer	UK
17171	Mr	P.	Tarttelin	UK	17218	Mrs	S.	Hampton	UK
17172	Mrs	A.	Holmes	UK	17219	Mr	I.	Povey	UK
17173	Ms	T.	Turner	UK	17220	Mrs	J.	Earl	UK
17174	Mrs	C.	Brown	UK	17221	Dr	L.	Chandler	UK
17175	Mrs	J.	Botham	UK	17222	Mrs	M. J.	Reed	UK
17176	Ms	J.	Westbrook	CAN	17223	Mrs	L.	O'Donoghue	NZ
17177	Mr	W.	Tomlin	AU	17224	Mr	B.	Riches	UK
17178	Mr	R. J.	Wadlow	UK	17225	Miss	M.	Gilbert	UK
17179	Mrs	J.	Smith	UK	17226	Miss	K.	Chadwick	UK
17180	Miss	C.	Dawson	UK	17227	Ms	C.	Moore	UK
17181	Mr	D.	Anderson		17228	Mr	F.	Taylor	UK
17182	Mr	P.	Traylor	UK	17229	Mrs	S.	Clarke	UK
17183	Mr	G.	Cook	UK	17230	Mrs	G.	Palmer	UK
17184	Ms	S.	Botterill	UK	17231	Mrs	L.	Spacey	UK
17185	Ms	M.	Brown	UK	17232	Ms	J.	Quinton	AU
17186	Mr	E.	Folkard	UK	17233	Mr	M.	Green	UK
17187	Mrs	S. L.	Taylor	UK	17234	Mr	J.	Penny	CAN
17188	Mrs	S.	Christy	UK	17235	Mrs	J.	Hay	UK
17189	Miss	S.	Tucker	UK	17236	Mr	G.	Chamberlain	AU
17190	Mr	A.	Mead	UK	17237	Mr	J.	Brown	UK
17191	Mr	P.	Mennie	UK	17238	Mr	D.	Oldfield	UK
17192	Mr	C.	Amos	UK	17239	Ms	K.	Tudor	UK
17193	Mr	B.	Sharp	UK	17240	Mrs	L.	Merrifield	UK
17194	Mrs	E.	O'Grady	UK	17241	Mr	M.	Leach	UK
17195	Mrs	J.	Tite	UK	17242	Mr	T.	Fogarty	UK
17196	Mrs	V. I.	Cook	UK	17243	Mr	S.	Culley	UK
17197	Mr	T.	Vout	UK	17244	Miss	K.	Spooner	UK
17198	Ms	J.	Longstaff	UK	17245	Ms	L.	Carter	USA
17199	Mr	M.	Briggs	UK	17246	Mr	D.	Sayer	UK
17200	Mr	M.	Youngs	UK	17247	Miss	R.	Cullington	UK
17201	Mr	R. N.	Menzies	UK	17248	Mr.	K.	Brown	UK
17202	Ms.	B. V.	Haas	USA	17249	Mr	R. J.	Lloyd	UK
17203	Ms	J.	Archer	UK	17250	Dr	P.	Miller	AU
17204	Dr	L.	Wright	CAN	17251	Mr	M.	Burnham	UK
17205	Ms	T.	Graham	AU	17252	Mr	R.	Quinlan	UK
17206	Dr	M.	Oliver	UK	17253	Mrs	J.	Davey	UK

To contact other members researching the same surname.

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

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

If an e-mail is not received soon, please check e-mail spam folder. When corresponding by post

Members Interests to 25th July 2018

MN	Surname	Area	Period	County
17026	ABEL	ALL	ALL	NFK
17106	ALLISON	ALL	ALL	NFK
16853	ASHFORD	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16832	BACON	ALL	17C-19C	ALL
11104	BANE	NC	18C	NFK
17153	BATES	ALL	ALL	NFK
16889	BEALES	NW	18C-19C	NFK
16889	BEELES	NW	18C-19C	NFK
17068	BIDWELL	ALL	ALL	NFK
16853	BIRD	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
13343	BRAND	NE	17C-18C	NFK
17194	BRETT	ALL	ALL	NFK
15637	BRISTOW	ALL	ALL	ALL
17186	BROCK	ALL	ALL	NFK
17194	BROWN(E)	CN	17C-19C	NFK
17186	BROWNE	NC	17C-19C	NFK
17068	BUCKENHAM	ALL	ALL	NFK
11104	BUDDERY	NC	17C-18C	NFK
16889	BURLEY	NW	18C-19C	NFK
16580	BURTON	NW	16C-18C	NFK
17106	BUTCHER	ALL	ALL	NFK
17106	CARMAN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16853	CARR	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17232	CHITTICK	ALL	15C-19C	ALL
13544	COBB	NC	16C-20C	NFK
17186	COLLINGS	ALL	18C	NFK
16876	CRESSWELL	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
12910	CUBITT	NE	ALL	NFK
14790	CULLUM	ALL	18C-19C	ALL
17194	DAVY	ALL	17C-19C	NFK
16889	DE WIN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16889	DEWIN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16889	DEWING	ALL	ALL	NFK
15637	DENGATE	ALL	ALL	ALL
17068	DRAKE	ALL	ALL	NFK
16511	DUNNELL	NC	ALL	NFK
11104	EARL(E)	NC	18C	NFK
16850	ELSDEN	ALL	ALL	NFK
16850	HELSDON	ALL	ALL	NFK
17088	FEEK	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	FOLKARD	ALL	ALL	NFK
17194	FRANCIS	ALL	ALL	NFK
14195	FROMOW	ALL	ALL	ALL
17106	FROST	ALL	ALL	NFK
17026	GAMMON	ALL	ALL	NFK
7994	GILLMORE	ALL	ALL	NFK
15637	GINGELL	ALL	ALL	NFK
17068	GIRLING	ALL	ALL	NFK
16889	GREEVES	NW	18C-19C	NFK
16889	GRIEVES	NW	18C-19C	NFK
17177	HALL	ALL	17C-20C	NFK
16853	HARPER	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17186	HARVEY	ALL	18C	NFK

MN	Surname	Area	Period	County
8745	HINDRY	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	HOOK	ALL	18C	NFK
17153	HOOKE	ALL	ALL	NFK
16511	HOPKIN(S)	SW	ALL	NFK
16889	HORNAGOLD	CN	18C-20C	NFK
16641	HORNIGOLD	ALL	ALL	NFK
17194	ISBELL	ALL	16C-19C	NFK
16717	JUDD	ALL	ALL	NFK
16717	KINDELL	ALL	ALL	ALL
17194	LAND	ALL	17C-20C	NFK
17194	LANGLEY	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	LUSHER	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16641	MACE	ALL	ALL	NFK
16853	MANSHIP	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
16853	MELLISHIP	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17153	MILES	ALL	ALL	NFK
17194	MORTAR	ALL	16C-18C	NFK
17194	MURRELL	ALL	ALL	NFK
16889	NORRIS	NW	18C-19C	NFK
13241	PLAYFORD	ALL	ALL	NFK
15525	PLEASANTS	ALL	ALL	NFK
17068	PRESS	ALL	ALL	NFK
17232	QUINTON	ALL	15C-19C	SFK
16853	RINGER	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17153	SCOTTOW	ALL	ALL	NFK
13241	SEXTON	ALL	ALL	NFK
15637	SIMS	ALL	ALL	ALL
17106	SMITH	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	SMITH	NC	18C-19C	NFK
17106	SPALDON	ALL	ALL	NFK
16641	SPURGEON	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	STUBBS	ALL	ALL	NFK
17068	SUMMERS	ALL	ALL	NFK
17062	SWAN	ALL	ALL	NFK
17062	SWANN	ALL	ALL	NFK
17186	SWANTON	ALL	16C	NFK
16580	TAYLOR	NW	16C-18C	NFK
17186	TENNANT	ALL	18C	NFK
17186	THOMPSON	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17194	THOMPSON	ALL	16C-19C	NFK
16917	TIBBENHAM	ALL	ALL	NFK
16853	WATTS	ALL	18C-19C	NFK
17092	WEST	NE	ALL	NFK
17092	WEST	NW	16C-18C	NFK
17068	WHARTON	ALL	ALL	NFK
17092	WIGGETT	NE	ALL	NFK
17194	WILLIAMSON	ALL	16C-19C	NFK
17068	WOMACK	ALL	ALL	NFK
17194	WOODS	ALL	ALL	NFK
4295	WOORTS	NC	16C-17C	NFK
4295	WORTS	NC	17C	NFK
16712	WRIGHT	NC	18C-20C	NFK

Rob's Round Up

with Robert Parker

Air force. Lists (1921 to 1944), Flight Magazine (1909, 1910 and 1911), Historic reference books on The Genealogist.

Australia. New South Wales, Railway Employment Records, Deceased Estate Files (1880-1923). Victoria, Marriage Index (1837-1950), Death Index (1836-1988). Queensland, Justices of The Peace (1857-1957), Register Of Land Sold (1842- 1859) on Findmypast.

Australia, Belgium, Hungary, Peru and Russia more records added to FamilySearch.

Birmingham. Bereavement Services launches online database: birmingham-burialrecords.co.uk/ over 1.5 million burial and cremation records available.

British Army Officers' Widows' Pension Forms (1755-1908) on Findmypast.

Canada. Headstones Index on Findmypast.

Cardiganshire Burials on Findmypast.

Catholic Record Society publications, list of Roman Catholics (County of York in 1604) on Findmypast.

Cheshire. Extracted Church of England Parish Records (1564-1837) on Ancestry.

Cornwall. Parish Registers (1538-2010) on FamilySearch. Cornwall Burials Marriage Index 1901-1914 on Findmypast.

Derbyshire. Parish Registers (1537-1918) on FamilySearch. Parish Records on Findmypast.

Dublin. Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Edinburgh. Ancestry has added electoral registers (1832-1966).

English and Welsh BMD. FindMyPast are updating their birth indexes to include the mother's maiden name (prior to 1911)

FamilySearch published its 2 billionth digital image of historical records

Germany. 1.1 million records from (Bavaria) on FamilySearch.

Gibraltar. WWII Evacuee Embarkation Records (1940) on Ancestry.

Gloucestershire. Bigland's Monumental Inscriptions on Findmypast.

Ireland. The free IrishGenealogy.ie site has had an overhaul of its indexes to birth and marriage records. You can search births using the names of both parents and the father's occupation. Civil Registration (1845-1913) on FamilySearch.

lySearch. Church Of Ireland Histories and Reference Guides, Royal Irish Constabulary History & Directories, Alphabetical Indexes To The Townlands and Parishes (1851-1911) on Findmypast.

India. British India Directories (1792-1948) on Findmypast.

Lancashire. Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Leicestershire. Burials on Findmypast.

Liverpool. Ancestry has added electoral registers (1832-1970).

London. Greater London Marriage Index on Findmypast.

London Metropolitan Archives. From September 2018 are changing their opening hours. Wednesdays will be the only evening session. All other opening hours remain the same. The last time original documents can be ordered moves from 5.40pm to 6.40pm on Wednesday evenings. Check website for specifics.

Maps. Colour Tithe Maps on The Genealogist.

Music Hall (see newspapers)

Newspapers. Bexley Heath and Bexley Observer (1875-1903), Bournemouth Graphic (1902- 1920 and 1931-1937), Irish Citizen (1912-1919), Leicester Daily Post (1872-1921), Music Hall and Theatre Review (1902-1903), Military Register (1814-1820), Mansfield Reporter (1859-1937) on British Newspaper Archive.

New Zealand, World War I Service Records, 1914-1920 on Ancestry.

Norfolk. Parish Registers and Parish Chest Records (1300-1990). Land Tax Assessments (1665-1837). Borough Records (1317-1981). Archdeacon's Transcripts (1600-1812) on Findmypast.

Northern Ireland. PRONI has launched a new digital resource, a register of war casualties treated in the Royal Victoria Hospital (RVH), Belfast (1914-1916).

Northumberland Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Police. Metropolitan Police Habitual Criminals Registers on The Genealogist.

Rutland. Parish Registers (1538-1991) on FamilySearch.

Shropshire Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Somerset. Will Abstracts; Prerogative Court Of Canterbury (1660-1700) on Findmypast.

Staffordshire. Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Surrey. Registers and Records Surrey. Feet of Fines 1558-1760. Marriage Index 1901-1914. Baptisms on Findmypast.

Sussex. Registers and Records on Findmypast.

War Memorial. 64,920 War Memorial records and 13,487 headstone records on The Genealogist.

Warwickshire Over a million parish records added to The Genealogist. Parish Registers (1535-1984) on FamilySearch. Registers and Records on Findmypast.

Worcestershire. Parish Registers on Ancestry (1541-1812).

WW1. Lives of the First World War will cease taking submissions on 18th March 2019. Access now to add as many individuals as possible before the website is archived. Annual subscriptions will cease to be available from 30th March, 2018. You can continue, to purchase monthly subscriptions until 1st March, 2019.

UK. 1939 Register on Ancestry.

USA. New York, Roman Catholic Parish Records (from 1785). Chicago, Roman Catholic Parish Baptisms, Roman Catholic Parish Marriages, Roman Catholic Parish Burials (1850s-1925), Roman Catholic Cemetery Records (1864- 1989). Baltimore, Roman Catholic Parish Registers (1782-1918). New Jersey Death Index (1901-1903), Marriage Index (1901-1914) on Findmypast.

Yorkshire. Parish Records (1538-1873) on Ancestry.

Recommended twitter account to follow @THEGenShow2019. The biggest Genealogy Show and new for 2019.

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.

Robs Round Up is bought to you by Robert Parker

www.myfamilygenealogy.co.uk.

New record sets are identified from the world wide web and Social Media including Facebook and Twitter.

Full Colour Experience

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

Editor's Corner



Henry Moore sculpture of W B Yeats in Dublin

So whilst browsing in Norwich Library recently I was delighted to find a new biography of Maud Gonne entitled “The Adulterous Muse” by Adrian Frazier and I was surprised to learn that Maud Gonne was descended from Norfolk stock.

Maud Gonne was born in Tongham near Farnham, Surrey, and not Ireland as she would have people believe. One of her great grandfathers, William, was born on what was described as a Norfolk sheep farm in 1784. He went from selling linen in a Norfolk shop to becoming one of the largest manufacturers, wholesalers, warehousemen and insurers in Great Britain. When he died he left a fortune.

Apparently William came from Wymondham in South Norfolk.

MY love of the English language and literature comes from my time at the Norwich School. That love encompasses the poetry of William Butler (W.B) Yeats and back in the late 1960s I read a number of biographies of the man which included details of his affair with the Irish activist Maud Gonne.

Fast forward over 50 years and I decided to re-visit some of Yeats' better known poems and in particular to listen to a CD entitled “Now and In Time to Be” which is an interpretation of Yeats' poetry by the likes of Van Morrison, Shane MacGowan and the Waterboys. I also revisited “An appointment with Mr Yeats” by the Waterboys and the lovely Joni Mitchell track “Slouching Towards Bethlehem” based on Yeats' poem “The Second Coming.”





Maud was an Irish revolutionary, suffragette and actress who actively campaigned for Home Rule. During the 1890s Maud travelled widely throughout the United Kingdom and the United States championing the nationalist cause and forming the "Irish League" in 1896. In 1897, along with Yeats, she organised protests against Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Many of Yeats' poems are inspired by her.

Her son, Seán MacBride was also active in politics in Ireland and was a founding member of Amnesty International. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1974. Maud died in 1953, aged 86.

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.

Aldis Ancestry

Dear Editor

A Society member for some 35 years, I have researched my own ALDIS ancestry in Norfolk, going back at least ten generations and, more generally, as a name occurring not only in Norfolk but elsewhere in England and, moreover, in other countries (America, Canada, Australia).

More recently, during my first visit to Iceland, I came across the name Aldis in a tiny country church; it was the last name written in the visitors' book. Research at the Record Office in Reykjavik University revealed that Aldis occurs in the Sagas of Icelanders, and is a given female name still occurring today.

I would be grateful to hear from anyone who can shed light on this coincidence of Aldis as a name in Iceland and Norfolk/England. I am aware that Aldis or variants thereof was a female personal name in early Middle English.

Thank you

George Aldis MN 2079

Mystery Chimney Sweep

Does this picture show one of the strangest grave-stones in this region? I was sent it by a friend who spotted it on a chimney in Beccles. The chimney is on a building in New Market which is now occupied by Durrants, the estate agents.

A little research has revealed that there are several theories about why the gravestone is situated there. The first suggestion is that the stone is a headstone of a young 19th century boy, who was a local chimney sweep. He was made to climb up inside the chimney to brush out the soot but fell and got wedged in and suffocated in the dust. Other tales claim that the boy's body was never recov-



ered and that the skeletal remains are still inside the chimney to this day.

However, it is very unlikely that either of these stories is true. Apparently there are at least three of these oddly shaped stones on chimney stacks around the centre of the neighbouring town of Lowestoft. It would seem unlikely that so many young chimney sweeps would have died so close together.

Some people have suggested that the stones are simply there to assist air flow through the stacks. Another theory is that they are memorials to young chimney sweeps in general recognising the hardships that these young sweeps had to endure.

I would love to hear from anyone who knows anything more about these strange structures or has any photographs of them.

Roger Morgan MN 16248

DNA Testing

Dear Peter

I have read the responses to your article on DNA testing with interest. I first tested with FamilyTreeDNA in late 2014; I did an AncestryDNA test in 2016 and an expensive LivingDNA test in early 2017. The majority of the responses to your article discussed their ethnicity results; these results are really only guesstimates. The testing companies regularly update these estimates. Ancestry did a major overhaul of their ethnicity results this May as they increased their data from 4,000 to 16,000 points. I have found that their latest version of ethnicity, for the four kits I handle, appears more accurate than either of their earlier estimates. Each of the testing companies has given me different results, with LivingDNA being the one that best corresponds to my English paper trail knowledge. I encourage anyone interested in their ethnicity to check back to see if it has been updated. For example, my AncestryDNA ethnicity has changed from 12% Great Britain, 21% Ireland and 48% Europe West to 88% England and Wales with the latest update.

Some DNA testing companies allow you to upload raw DNA files from other companies at no cost. Of the four major DNA testing companies, neither AncestryDNA nor 23andme allows uploads. FamilyTreeDNA and MyHeritage (and temporarily LivingDNA) allow you to transfer your results to their sites. Is this a benefit to you? Steve Roebuck had a breakthrough after he transferred his Ancestry DNA results to FamilyTreeDNA, as discussed in the June Norfolk Ancestor. There is also a free website, called GEDmatch, where raw DNA from any company can be uploaded to compare with results from all companies – a wonderful tool. Each of these will give you a different ethnicity result, as well as the ability to compare to many more individuals.

The major benefits to DNA testing that I see are the ability (1) to verify my paper

trail, (2) to make connections to distant cousins who may have more information than I do enabling me to work backwards, and (3) to give help to others researching related families. To do this, I have a basic public tree at Ancestry and refer other researchers to it, or to my more detailed private trees. Please be aware that DNA testing may uncover unexpected parental events, adoptions, etc. Do not test if this is a concern for you.

My advice to people thinking about a DNA test is to test at Ancestry (they have the largest database with more than seven million tested people currently), upload your raw data to FamilyTreeDNA, MyHeritage and GEDmatch, create a public tree at Ancestry (it can be very small with just grandparents), check your matches regularly and reply to anyone who contacts you (it might be me looking for my Norfolk ancestors).

By the way, I am only discussing the most common DNA tests here – the autosomal DNA test which is an amalgamation of your ancestors. YDNA (for men only for your father's father's etc line) and mtDNA (for all for your mother's mother's, mother's etc. line) are available from FamilyTreeDNA only.

Helen Billing (MN7339 – Alan Billing) Toronto Canada, born in London UK

Calling all Clays

Dear Editor

"The Clay Family Society" of America members have traced their ancestry back to John Clay who went to Virginia in 1613 but they don't know from which part of our country he came hence they are offering free YDNA tests to English males with the surname of Clay. There is no cost involved. Should there be any interest from a Clay person please contact me for details and a kit at:

dmclay@btinternet.com or by post to .- David Clay. 30 Mill Street. Mansfield. Notts. NG18 2PQ

Disappearing TRIPPs

My husband joined NFHS in 2001 but we both have Norfolk ancestors and his membership has actually been of more benefit to me. Our member interests listed both sides of our family. We were quickly contacted by John Tripp, who had been researching his TRIPP family for many years. Mr. Tripp had a very extensive and meticulously researched Tripp family tree which he generously shared with us. Those days of endless hours of microfilms and no census images available seem eons ago now. Mr. Tripp quickly identified that he and my mother were ninth cousins! Mr. Tripp's tree has proven to be exceedingly accu-

rate over time. However, I have recently been able to find relatives who left Norfolk. One of my 3xg-grandfathers was Thomas Tripp, the second eldest of nine children of John Tripp (1776-1839) and Mary Wright (1782-1858) of Aldeby. Neither Mr. Tripp nor I had been able to find what happened to three of the children. From films at the Norfolk Record Office, we had found that William Tripp, brother of my Thomas, was born on 21 April 1817 and baptised six days later. (Not online yet.) Poking around on Ancestry I found American records for applications to be given membership as a Son of the American Revolution (surely I was not related to them!) that had a William Tripp with the same birth date, born England. Interesting – what more was online?

He was listed in 29 public Ancestry trees, most stating his birth place as Bournemouth, England. I felt this to be unlikely as Tripp was quite an uncommon name in Hampshire in the early 1800s. I got more interested when I noticed that these trees had William Tripp and his wife, Sarah Beam, living on the Niagara Peninsula, only 160km from where I live in Toronto, Canada. Since then I have traced William emigrating to the US in 1839, marrying Sarah Ann Beam and having nine children and 36 grandchildren.

William's eldest daughter, Minerva, married a local farmer, George KRAFT, and had 11 children. James Lewis Kraft, one of their children, was the founder of Kraft Foods. (James Lewis was quite generous and employed many of his relatives at Kraft Foods, resulting in many moving to the US.) The paper trail for William looked good and so I turned to DNA. Quite a few descendants of William and Sarah Tripp have turned up in my DNA matches and this makes me more confident that this William is the son of John Tripp and Mary Wright of Aldeby. (Why was William on an application to be a Son of the Revolution? The great great grandfather of his wife, Sarah, "furnished forage for the magazine at Lancaster County, Pennsylvania"). Two daughters of John Tripp and Mary Wright had also "disappeared". I found them moving to and marrying in Newington, Surrey. I have similarly found DNA connections in England that indicate to me that this paper trail is correct. Having made DNA connections to my 4xgt grandparents on two continents increases my confidence that I have the correct couple.

These DNA connections are generally 5th cousins to me and we share only small amounts of DNA – in the order of 25 centimorgans (cM) to 35cM in one segment. I asked genetic genealogy expert, Blaine Bettinger, if it was likely that these small pieces of DNA could be passed down from ancestors born in the late 1700s. He was of the opinion that this was quite probable and that a descendant would either have that one segment or they would not. This is born out by the fact that my sisters and I do not share the same DNA connections at this level. I am quite pleased that DNA testing can make me more confident about my paper trail family history. But I would also love to share my research into the Tripps with any other researcher who has John Tripp and Mary Wright in their tree.

Helen Billing (MN 7339 – Alan Billing) Toronto Canada, born in London UK



Facebook Forum

Our Facebook page goes from strength to strength and we now have over 1700 members. Posts are usually met by many positive comments and it still appears to be providing a very useful service helping people with their research and breaking down barriers. Below are just some of the interesting messages.

Arthur Barkaway

I have recently found this lovely old photo postcard of Arthur BARKAWAY taken in September, 1917, at Sedgfield Aerodrome in Norfolk—if anyone has a connection to the Barkaway name or can share this with any Norfolk family history



researchers, I will gladly reunite it with a family member.

Simon Last

Footnote - Arthur Charles Barkaway was born 7th September, 1892, in Yarmouth. He was single, a builder's clerk in 1939 in St Peter's Road. His ancestry goes back to the Barkaways of Brockdish who were an interesting family of fell-mongers.

Derek Phinium

John Bultitude

I've been looking for several years to try to knock down this brick wall. John BULTITUDE was born about 1771—calculated from age of death. He married Susannah GUYMER on 18th August, 1799, in Martham, Norfolk. He seems to have lived in Martham all his married life as the children were all baptised there between 1800 and 1821, and the baptisms report him as a labourer as does the 1841 Census. He was buried in Martham on 21st October, 1849, and his age is reported as 78. John was my 3rd great grandfather and I have lots of information about his wife and children. The brick wall is finding his baptism and hence his parents.

Jen Beaumont

Town crier's Bell

My great grandfather, Henry MURRELL came from Swaffham in Norfolk before he moved to North Yorkshire. There was a town crier bell that was handed down the family until it was donated to a museum. However, I believe the bell came through my great grandmother's side and not the Murrell side as originally thought. My great grandmother was Emily BARRETT from Swaffham. Does anyone have the Barrett's in their tree so I can follow the history of the bell. Her father was James Barrett

Sheelagh Dobson

Radio Slot

I may have a slot on a local radio station in Diss, which covers the Waveney Valley area including the Harleston and Eye areas too. I'm thinking of introducing a 'Waveney Long Lost Families' type slot. Would anyone be interested in contributing?

Nick Woods

TRANSCRIBERS NEEDED

ALTHOUGH we are making good progress with transcribing parish records for uploading to Norfolk Online Record Search (NORS), additional help is always needed.

Most of this work involves copying information from photographic images onto standard templates set up by the Society. As such, as long as you have internet access, the work can be done at home whenever you have a little spare time.

If you think that you may be able to help with this valuable work please contact Steve Tarttelin at transcripts@nfhs.co.uk for more information.

Group News

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

Programme 2018

Below is the programme for the remainder of the year for the South Norfolk Group which meets in Diss Methodist Church.

11th September - "Lawson lies still in the Thames" with Gill Blanchard.

9th October - "Escaping Hitler" with Phyllida Scrivens.

13th November - Behind the Scenes at WDYTIA with Gill Blanchard.

11th December - "A Christmas Carol" with Mike Wabe.

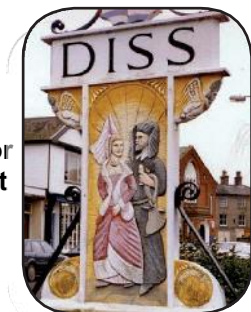
Meeting Reports:

April 2018 - The Norfolks Move to Ypres by Steve Smith

A full room enjoyed another very interesting and informative talk by Steve Smith, expert on The Norfolk Regiment, battlefield guide and author at the April meeting of Diss Branch of The Norfolk Family History Society.

Steve's talk concentrated on The Norfolk Regiment in The Ypres Salient November 1914-1918. During his talk Steve showed us images of the areas where the Norfolks served in a 'then and now' format which are hardly recognisable. Regarding the move to Ypres, Steve showed us a copy of The Schlieffen Plan which was Germany's plan on how they would invade France through Belgium which was implemented on 2nd August, 1914, with Britain declaring war on Germany on 4th August, 1914. Steve showed a sketch of 'B' Company of the Norfolks in reserve at Elouges, near Mons in Belgium and the rest of the battalion witnessed the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers charging the Germans incurring heavy casualties.

A total of 54 were killed and 196 were wounded on 24th August, 1914 from the 1st Battalion and they also served as the rearguard when the decision was made to fight the Germans at Le Cateau on 26th August, 1914. This saw the loss of 70% of men from many of the battalions who fought there. They then moved for a race north to the sea. Again there were lots of loss of life with many of the



Norfolks who fought during this time having no known graves. This is where the 400 Miles of trenches from Belgium to Switzerland began to take form. On the Menin Road near Hooze, British Battalions, who were now down to 200 men, fought against the might of the German Army between October and November 1914. We saw images of The Beautiful Cloth Hall in Ypres on fire in October 1914.

The Norfolks moved from Missy and then ended up at Festubert in France. Steve said that there was a lot of false information regarding the Christmas truce football matches between the British and Germans. There were actually only two games played and they were Freilinghem and in front of Mittle Farm near Messines in Belgium where the Norfolks played as did the 6th Cheshire's. Albert Wyatt from Thetford described how he played football in no man's land. March 1915 saw The Norfolk's now near Hill 60 in trenches around Verbranden-Molen.

The 2nd Battle of Ypres defence was at Hill 60. From 19th-25th April, 1915. Victoria Crosses were won at Hill 60. Gas was used at St Julian where the Canadian Corps held the line. Thousands of French troops were killed by the gas attacks with The Norfolks losing 60 men to gas in total between April and June, 1915.

Here though 43 were killed and 219 wounded. Men from the 7th battalion are buried in Rifle House Cemetery in Ploegsteert Wood and two men from the 9th battalion are buried at Essex Farm as is Rifleman Valentine Joe Strudwick who was aged only 15. The Battle of Messines and the 3rd Battle of Ypres took place between June and November, 1917. Here mines were used to destroy the Germans.

The 8th Battalion Norfolks were now at Zillebeke Lake and advanced on Glencorse Wood providing help and support to the 24th and 30th division. Railway dugouts near Zillebeke in August saw gas being used by the Germans again and the 8th Battalion took casualties there. The Menin Road saw the 53rd brigade on the start line on 16th August, 1917. In October, 1917 the Germans still held the Polderhoek Chateau and stopped the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment on the 9th October. Much shell casing is now found on this site.

The names of the 48 men killed here from the Norfolk's are on the Tyne Cot memorial. Poelcapelle was part of the first battle of Passchendaele which saw the 8th Norfolks and the Essex Regiment capturing it on 22nd October, 1917. Action took place around this area at the Brewery, Requete and Noble's Farm where 72 from the 8th were killed. Roughly 500 men were now left from the 8th and very few were left from the originals who went to war in 1915.

The 18th (Eastern) Division have their memorial at Inverness Copse and a total of 276 were killed from the 1st and 8th Battalion Norfolk's in the fighting in this sector in 1917. 1918 saw the 12th (Norfolk Yeomanry) Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment advance to Flanders fighting around Ploegsteert Wood and Hyde Park Corner in August and September 1918. This was after the Battle of Amiens on 8th August, 1918 which is remembered as a black day for the German Army.

Ypres was able to be rebuilt exactly as it was because all the plans were saved. During this time Olive Edis was a war correspondent and captured many of the scenes with her camera. It wasn't until 1967 that the Cloth Hall was actually finished.

There are 53,000 names on the Menin Gate including 138 from the Norfolks of the 741 killed in total in this sector. On the Somme, the Thiepval Memorial has just over 73,000 names while Tyne Cot has 35,000. In 1944 the town of Ypres was liberated. The original Lions which were once at the Menin gates were given to Australia after the war and came back for the centenary year in 2017 and are now back guarding the entrance to the Australian War Memorial at Canberra.

Steve then took questions from the floor and it was agreed that the various Regiments and Battalions can be very confusing when trying to do research. So Steve explained that, for instance, with the Territorial Force battalions the 1/4th, 1/5th title means first line, who would eventually be sent to Gallipoli in 1915 and the 2/4th – 2/5th and 3/4th – 3/5th titles were home service battalions who defended the UK and sent drafts to various Norfolk battalions as well as other regiments. Also it was discussed that February, 1918, saw the restructure of the 8th Battalion with most of the men being sent to the 7th and 9th Battalions!

The Norfolks weren't necessarily made up from men from Norfolk as lots in the 7th came from London. Sadly lots of records were destroyed in the blitz. In 1914 people volunteered, then they were called up in 1916 due to conscription. The Derby scheme meant that married men and men with trades who signed up in 1915 would not be called up until 1916. 55,000 men were killed, wounded or captured on 21st March, 1918! Steve mentioned that there were three cemeteries made for the 3rd Battle of Ypres which sounded like Mendingthem, Dozingthem and Bandagingthem! Steve is available to give talks, and escorts people to the battlefields in Europe.

Roella Trudgill MN 16481

May 2018 “A Fateful Meeting”

At the Diss Group meeting on 8th May, Nick Woods spoke to us on another murder. The victim was 49-year-old Lorina Gooderham of Diss (aka Louie Bryant) and, in spite of a £50 reward, nobody was ever charged with the crime. It remains a mystery. Nick presented us with all the facts he had uncovered in his research with the aid of newspaper articles and tithe maps.

To say that Lorina came from a dysfunctional family is probably an understatement. She was born in 1780 and was the middle of three daughters of Daniel and Sarah Bryant. Sarah, her mother, had been married to Prettyman Quantrill, a rogue who was transported to America for horse stealing some time after abandoning her. His family would go on to become involved with the notorious Jesse James gang of outlaws.

Lorina had an illegitimate child named Eliza when she was 21 and later married Private William Cranstone in Bury St. Edmunds in 1818. He served under The

Duke of Wellington as part of the peacekeeping forces following the Battle of Waterloo and died abroad in 1819 and Lorina married James Gooderham in Horsham in 1822. They returned to Diss soon afterwards but by 1827 they were separated. Gooderham moved to London where he worked as a night watchman but he regularly sent Lorina five shillings a week maintenance money.

It was rumoured that Lorina had lived on the fringes of the law. She was suspected of being a fence of stolen property and her children were also involved so maybe she had a dispute with someone about that. Maybe she double crossed someone but whatever the truth it seems likely that she knew some rather unsavoury characters.

On the night of May 13th 1829, she attended a dance at Samuel Cornell's barn in Meeting House Lane and during the evening was handed an anonymous note. She flung her cloak around her shoulders and went off into the night, never to be seen alive again. It was a lonely area at this time, on the outskirts of the town, an unfrequented area where the paths were quiet and dark. Apart from a postmill, a barn and a chapel there was nothing beyond Hall Hills House. An ideal location for those with murder on their mind.

Her stabbed and beaten body was discovered the next morning lying some 300 metres north in Brome Lane, which would later be renamed Louies Lane, and was removed to an inn while an enquiry was held in The Bowling Green Rooms. There was no Police Force in Diss in the early 1800s so the proceedings were conducted by the local bigwigs

Interestingly she was found to have been carrying a dagger concealed in her underwear, which may have indicated she suspected trouble but no other clues emerged apart from a reported sighting of her earlier that day in the company of a well dressed man. Lorina was buried in the local churchyard, her funeral attended by over a thousand people.

Suspicion then fell on a local butcher, a young man named William Kerry or Carey. It had been said that he had been intimate with Lorina but nothing was proved against him. Lorina's body was even exhumed and Kerry made to touch her as there was a long held belief that a murderer's fingers would drip blood after touching his victim. Kerry's fingers unsurprisingly remained unstained by blood and he was released, after which he coolly slaughtered a bullock!

Two years later he was committed to Norwich Castle on suspicion of a felony in Diss and, while awaiting sentence, he contracted typhus and died in prison. The inquest recorded a verdict of 'Death by Visitation of God'. So nobody will ever know who murdered the unfortunate Lorina but I think many of us at the meeting thought that Kerry was a strong candidate. We look forward to hearing from Nick again on his specialist topic.

Jenny Jenkins

May 2018 "The Diss Group makes a visit to Hockwold Hall"

Over the years Betty has arranged many delightful outings for the Diss Group

but she thought that this year maybe a half day trip would suit many of the members. It was decided that Hockwold Hall, lying about ten miles west of Thetford in the village of Hockwold-cum-Wilton, would fit the bill nicely so it was that on Tuesday, 1st May, we boarded a Simonds coach at midday and set off in glorious sunshine. Within three quarters of an hour we found ourselves outside this elegant Grade 2 listed Manor House set in grounds of 35 acres. It had been purchased about two years ago by Richard Thomas and his Canadian wife Selica who have transformed it into a thriving business as a venue for weddings and other functions, while they themselves occupy the fifth floor. We divided into two groups. Group one was guided around the house by Richard while Group two toured the gardens with Richard's father Peter.



The house as it now stands has been greatly extended and improved over the centuries since Sir Thomas Tindale built it on the site of a medieval manor owned by the Poyning family. Indeed, Tindale named it Poynings. Over the centuries it came into the hands of several notable families and then in 1690 it was purchased by Sir Cyril Wyche, a member of The Cavalier Parliament and Chief Secretary of Ireland. The next owner was Sir Cyrill Clough of Feltwell whose daughter, who was married to The Rev. William Newcome, inherited as there was no male heir. The couple took advantage of the Enclosure Act by managing to acquire additional land. Apparently the Manor witnessed a riot in 1815, which fizzled out quite quickly.

The property remained in the family until it became the residence of Crown Prince Victor Duleep Singh who commissioned a significant extension to the eastern part of house in 1895. The Prince was a close friend of Lord Carnarvon and, according to Richard, there was a lot of speculation over his relationship with Lady Carnarvon, but whatever the truth, the party loving Prince married Lady Anne Coventry in 1898. As well as being a party boy he was rather too fond of the gaming tables and was declared bankrupt in 1902 whereupon he fled to Paris and died there in 1918.

After The Air Ministry occupied the property in 1918 it was purchased by Sir Harry Peat, a senior partner of KPMG, one of the Big Four international accountants, and he ran it as an hotel until it was purchased by a Lebanese businessman who made many of the improvements to be seen today.

Richard and Selica also hire out the house itself for private parties. All the bedrooms have en-suite bathrooms. Many have four poster beds and one room boasts an opulent gilded bed which Richard sourced in France. They can accommodate more than 20 people and have hosted pop stars, actresses and recently a wealthy American business man hired it for just himself and his body guards, having arrived in England in one of his jet planes - of which he has a few apparently. There is always one kept on standby which is very useful should you decide to fly to Paris for breakfast as this gentleman did!

Although the house has been greatly updated one can still see vestiges of the older building and it has yielded up several secrets over the years. An underground passage has been located and in 2001 the owner discovered a safe that hadn't been opened for at least a century. Inside were a mass of documents relating to William Newcombe's estate and others dating back to 1674. Treasure trove indeed.

We ended the tour in the paneled dining room in the older part of the house where we were served tea and cake at a long cherry wood table, following which we joined Peter for the garden tour, accompanied by one of the family cats while group two took the tour of the house. Apart from the gardens themselves we were able to see the stunning wooden floored marquee available for the functions and the huge hot pool where one can relax and watch the large outdoor television, presumably while enjoying a glass of wine.

At 4.30pm we boarded the coach, all agreeing that we had really enjoyed the afternoon.

Jenny Jenkins

Obituaries

It is with great sadness that the Diss group has to report the passing of two of its valued members. Betty Morley remembers them.

Anthony Skinner (Tony)

1942 – 2018

Tony joined the Diss Group 12 years ago. His main interests were family history, gardening, freemasonry and football, in no particular order. He joined in all the group's activities and, in latter years, was always to be found behind the teapot - so a very important member. He was always ready to help others and to share what he had learned about family history.

Tony was born in July 1942 in Watford. He went to school there and spent his early life there, becoming apprenticed in the printing trade. After travelling around a bit, Tony and his wife Valerie settled in Gissing where, in retirement, Tony enjoyed his gardening and formed Gissing Garden Club. A big man in stature Tony was also big in heart, never seen without a smile on his face and would go

out of his way to help anyone in need.

Tony died in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital on 8th April, suffering from bladder cancer. Three members of Diss Group attended a celebration of his life at West Suffolk Crematorium

Tony was a dear friend to us all and will be greatly missed.

Michael Hall

Yet another of our group left us earlier this year, dying of pancreatic and liver cancer. Michael joined the Diss Group six years ago, at first juggling his interest between us and the Horticultural Society which meets on the same night - we won! A fine local historian, Michael gave the group a fascinating talk on the village of Scole. Another member who was always ready to help.

Born in Walthamstow, Michael spent his early years in Chingford. He and his wife Shirley have lived in Scole for many years. He ran a gardening group for the University of the Third Age (U3A) and was a member of several local organisations.

Michael was a good friend to the group and will be much missed.

An Extract from the Parish Registers

From the Catfield register 1609.

The Register of the Towne of Catfeilde.
Let none which cannot well endite
Presume within this booke to write
Records of lives & deathes of men
Ought not be scraped by a hen,
The names, the dates of daye & yeare
Ought plainly ever to appeare
In Incke most black and voide of blottes
In Parchement fare without all spottes
In Latin true or English plane
Or els the truithe maye take it's Baine.

Antho. Harison

Rector of Catfeilde 1609

Margaret Murgatroyd MN 10400

DIANA SPELMAN BA **Norfolk Research Specialist** **(since 1982)**

Medieval to Modern
Family & Local History
Latin translation
Document transcription
Manorial records
Photography



member

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Author of *Tracing Your Ancestors: Cambridgeshire, Essex,
Norfolk and Suffolk*, *Tracing Your House History* and *Writing
Your Family History***

To book contact Betty Morley, dissgroupnfhs@btinternet.com

01379 688354

Topics:

- 1. Stepping Stones and Making the Most of What You've Got**
- 2. Parish Registers, Nonconformist Records, Cemetery
Records and Monumental Inscriptions**
- 3. The Workhouse and its Records**
- 4. The Parish Poor**
- 5. Crime and Healthcare**
- 6. Wills, Administrations and Inventories**

LONDON BRANCH

2018 London Branch dates

Our next meeting will be on 20th October when Gill Blanchard will be talking to the group on “*Tracing a House History.*” Same time, same place – 2 to 4 at the Society of Genealogists



Society News



As we mentioned in the June edition of Norfolk Ancestor, the society was asked to submit a small article for inclusion in the Family Tree magazine. This was printed in the August edition of the publication in their ‘Spotlight on your Society’ feature as a double page spread.

2018 Catholic Family History Society Small Research Award

Earlier this year we received an email from the CFHS offering small awards of up to £300 to people who are researching their Catholic ancestors. Here we print part of this email

“The Catholic Family History Society is keen to support the research into Catholics within the United Kingdom. The Society has limited funds available and is desirous to assist those interested in undertaking such research which will be of benefit to Catholic family historians. Small Research Awards will be made on an annual basis.

Please read these guidelines carefully. They contain important information relating to your application for funding. Not following these guidelines may jeopardise your application.

The deadline is 31st December 2018 and applications must be received by this date. Applications received after this will be held over to the following year. Awards will be considered in January 2019 and the results formally announced in the April 2019 edition of the Society’s journal, Catholic Ancestor. Successful applicants will be expected to complete their work by March 2020.

Submitting your application: The application form downloadable from the group's website is in pdf format. If you wish to submit your application electronically and do not have pdf writer software, please email the Catholic FHS cfhrecords@gmail.com to request an application in MS Word format. Email your completed form to the above address. Alternatively you can print the pdf form, complete it and post to:

Mrs Sylvia Dibbs 19 Lime Tree Grove Croydon Surrey CR0 8AY"

If you would like more details of the guidelines you may contact NFHS directly.

ITV Studios Programme

We also had an email from an assistant producer at ITV studios who is working on a new family history series currently in development which aims to connect people with no close living family (or who are estranged) with more distant relatives who they do not know from all over the world. They are looking for people in this situation to speak to them about their experiences - just for research at this stage so that they can begin to get a sense of different stories and the issues people face. If you would like some contact details they can be obtained from NFHS.

Heritage Open Days 2018

Just a quick reminder that the Norwich Heritage Open Days take place over two weekends this year— 6th-9th and 13th-16th September.

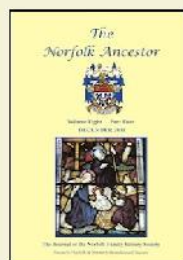
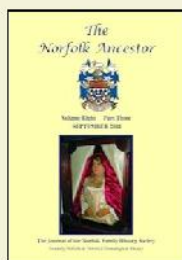
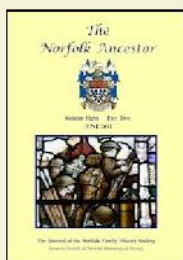
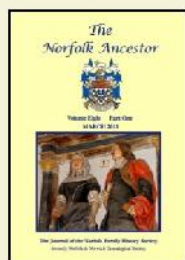
Kirby Hall Library will be open on these days:

Thursday 6th and Saturday 8th from 10.00-16.00

Friday 14th, Sunday 16th from 10.00-16.00

Please come along and say hello and take a look at our facilities.

Scanned Ancestor Copies



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

New to the Library at Kirby Hall

Although we do not have unlimited funds, we try to add to our library stock anything that might help people with their research about ancestors from Norfolk. Occasionally we purchase books but we are also grateful to the many people who donate items for the library. The following are recent additions to our library stock. If you have anything that you think might be a useful addition to the library please contact Ellen Carr at

librarian@nfhs.co.uk

Building an Education

An in-depth study of the development of rural schools in the county. It includes black and white photographs and a detailed gazetteer of all the known schools with details of location, number of pupils and key phases of construction.

The Lady Lord Mayors of Norwich 1923-2017

This book contains lots of information about the 17 Lady Lord Mayors including a 'Ten pound Pom', a Trade Unionist, a Hairdresser and the first official consort with Down's Syndrome!

Marriage Law for Genealogists

This is a very useful guide for anyone tracing the marriage of English and Welsh ancestors between 1600 and the 20th century. It explains clearly and concisely why, how, when and where people in the past centuries married and includes advice on where 'missing' marriages are most likely to be found.

Absent Voters lists for Norwich and North Walsham 1918 and Norwich 1938

These volumes give the names of men of voting age who were serving in the armed forces at these dates. We also have an alphabetical list of the 13,986 surnames in the Norwich 1918 list which was compiled by David Gemmell who gave us a copy of his work for which we are very grateful. So if you think that an ancestor might have been in the services but you cannot find their service details (and also in the case of Norwich 1918, their address) these would be a valuable source of information. We hope to have the Norwich 1918 Absent Voters List alphabetical index of surnames on the website soon.

North Walsham – Men who served in the Great War

A list of those men from the town who fought, including those who returned after the war. It is a copy of the book held in St Nicholas Church in the town. A comprehensive list for this market town.

Ellen Carr

Another Brush with History

In the June issue we left our brushmaking story with S D Page of Norwich about to merge with a London company to form the Briton Brush Company at Wymondham. In this edition Neil Haverson takes up the story.

Wymondham had been an ideal location for brushmaking. From early times it had a wood-turning industry producing, among other things, spoons and spigots.

Brushmaking flourished with the introduction in 1904 of 50 Gane filling machines which placed tufts of bristles in the brush stocks. They could do the work of 12 men. In 1911 an operator on one of these machines was earning 11/- (55p) a week.



Gane filling machine

In 1920, S. D. Page closed their Norwich Haymarket factory and merged with Tottenham based D. H. Matthews to form the Briton Brush Company in Wymondham, the largest brush manufacturing company in the British Empire, producing 30,000 brushes a day. Houses were built in the town for the Tottenham workers. In 1933 the London factory closed and production was based solely at Wymondham.

Hooters warned the workers of start and finish times. The streets of Wymondham were teeming with bicycles as they made their way to and from work. The employees worked long hours but enjoyed a varied social life with football and hockey teams, a dance band and socials, as well as outings to the seaside.



Briton pensioners' outing 1973

In 1967 Briton Brush became a member of the Reed Group and in 1969 merged with Waltham Cross firm Chadwick Hollins Ltd to become Briton Chadwick Ltd; a joining of the oldest and second oldest firms in the trade.

In 1974, there was workforce of 500 men and women but one automatic boring machine could replace the output of 10 of the old Gane type.

In 1982 the company was taken over by the Windmill Brush Company.



Cheap foreign imports from the Far East and China saw the decline of the industry. China had exported hog bristles to Britain but, when they began making their own brushes with cheap labour, they were able to control the price of brushes. The advent of vacuum cleaners meant a change in the type of brushes required. Wooden handles gave way to plastic impacting on the town's

sawmills and the company went into liquidation in 1985 ending brushmaking in Wymondham.

A new company, The Norfolk Brush Company, moved to Besthorpe where it still makes brushes.

Wymondham Heritage Museum has a room dedicated to preserving the town's brushmaking heritage. Exhibited are a whole range of tools used in the manufacturing process together with displays of all types of brushes.

Photographs show the employees at work and play.

Visitors to the museum can clock-in using the factory's original clocking-in machine.



They can also operate one of the old factory's 1890s Gane filling machines. An audio commentary tells the history of brushmaking and includes "workers" telling their stories.

A book invites former employees, relatives and the town's residents to record their brushmaking memories. One ex-worker had this to say:

"I used to work in the brush factory. It was hard work cutting the material to make the brushes. When the machines came in we were all amazed how it worked but only a few of us got to work with them. My brother used to transport the brushes to be dyed and he used to tell me how amazing it was to watch them do it. I think back, then it was any man's dream to work in Briton Brush industries. We all found it worthwhile until both major factories closed down then lots of us were left jobless and we had to find other jobs, but none were as rewarding as the brush factory."



And this former employee enthused:

"I worked in the brush factory my whole life and I tell you it was fascinating! My oh my! The machines."

Then this amusing anecdote from a granddaughter:

"My grandmother worked here. She told me stories of knotting the brushes. She told me she used to sit on a three-legged stool and when she finished her employment at Briton she cut one leg off so that no one else could use it!"

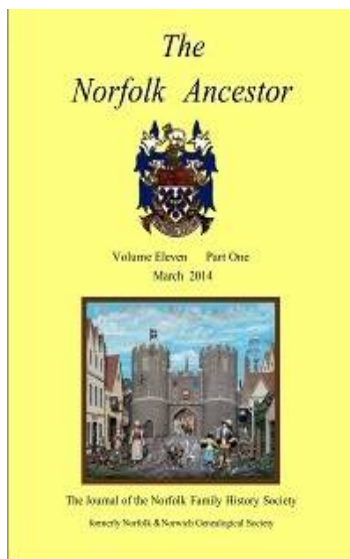
25/10/17
My grandmother worked here. She told me stories of knotting the brushes. She told me she used to sit on a 3-legged stool and when she finished her employment at Briton, she cut one leg off so that no one else could use it!



*Wymondham Heritage Museum, The Bridewell, Norwich Road, Wymondham, is open from March to October, Monday to Saturday 10am to 4pm, Sundays 1pm to 4pm.

For more information go to www.wymondhamheritagemuseum.co.uk

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Norfolk Family History Society

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

We look forward to hearing from you.

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

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

All material from **regular contributors** for inclusion in the **December 2018** issue should be sent to the Editor at Kirby Hall or e-mailed to him **NO LATER** than **12th October 2018**. Our thanks in advance to all those who submit material for publication.

Notes and Queries

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

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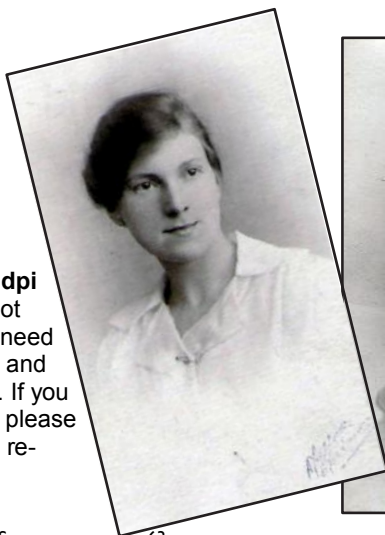
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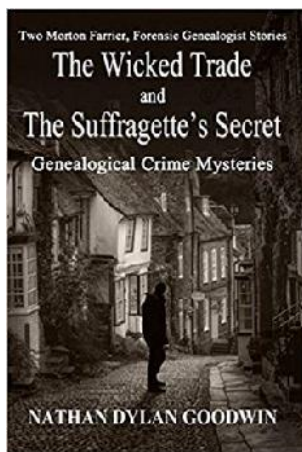
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Photographs

Photographs are always welcome, they liven up the layout. Preferably send in your photographs by email as a **JPEG** attachment (**Please scan at 300dpi if possible**). Photocopies do not always reproduce well as they need to be scanned into a computer and they lose clarity in the process. If you send in an original photograph please state whether you wish it to be returned to you.



Ancestor Bookshelf



“The Wicked Trade” and “The Suffragette’s Secret” by Nathan Dylan Goodwin - Paperback. Published by CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. £10.99

As in Norfolk Family History member Nathan Goodwin’s other Morton Farrier books the past and present are skilfully interwoven. In “The Wicked Trade” we read of the life of Kent smugglers in the early 19th century and a cache of golden guineas. Smuggling provided much needed extra income for many of the rural poor who were driven by want to risk their lives either by being killed by armed preventative officers or hanged if captured. The story is told through the life of Ann Fothergill, a vagrant, who becomes in-

involved with the smugglers and rises to become the owner of several public houses. She is the link with Morton Farrier’s employer who wishes to learn about his ancestor and whose nephew hopes to discover the missing guineas.

The Aldington Gang and some of the characters are real people and the rise and fall of the gang are real events. Morton follows many a trail through genuine local and national archives which, though the reported content is often fiction, are of interest to family historians giving a realistic picture of genealogical research.

“The Suffragette’s Secret”, a novella in the same format, concerns Morton’s own family which has been researched throughout the series of books. A likeable protagonist and his family, multiple threads gathered into a genealogical detective story and an eye for historical detail all recommend this page-turner.

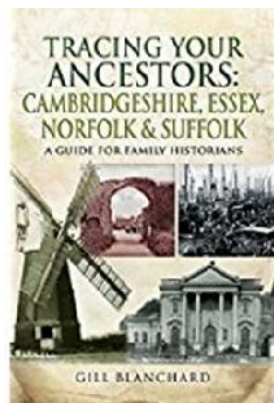
Margaret Murgatroyd MN 10400

Tracing Your Ancestors: Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk & Suffolk

A GUIDE FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

ISBN 978 1 47385 999 9. by Gill Blanchard. Publisher; Pen & Sword Family History. 2018. 229 pages. Illustrated. Price: £14.99.

This is not a book to rush through but to devour slowly and, having read it, to dip into various sections again and again, each time discovering more.



Gill Blanchard tells how and which records can be used to “put flesh on the bones” of research, showing how on-line and off-line research complement each other.

On our journey through the pages we discover many interesting snippets such as Stowbridge Fair was the largest in Europe and believed to be John Bunyon’s inspiration for Vanity Fair in Pilgrims Progress, and one of the most unusual loads carried by train was when a stuffed giraffe travelled from London to Ipswich Museum in 1909. There are tantalising glimpses of smuggling, pirates, tithe wars and a tuberculosis colony at Papworth in 1921.

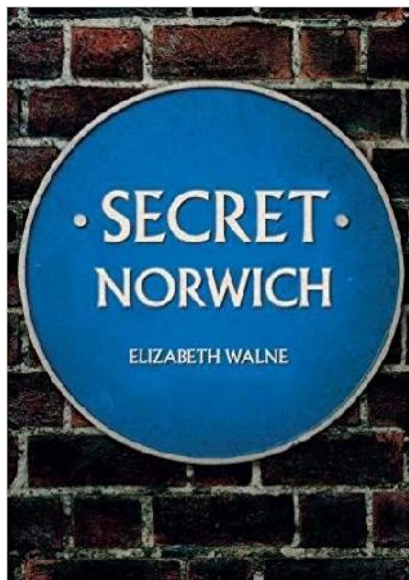
At the end of each chapter are excellent sections called “Finding out More” and “Bringing it to Life”.

If I have one criticism it is a mildly annoying mistake, not by the author but by the printer. Page 147 dealing with Local Government appears under the page heading “Migration”.

Containing an excellent Resources Directory, Bibliography and Index this is certainly a book to be on every family historian’s bookshelf. It definitely has a place on mine.

Edith Morley

Secret Norwich by Elizabeth Walne: Paperback 95 pages. Published by Amberley Publishing ISBN 9781 1 4456 7642 5. Price £14.99



This is the latest in Amberley’s secret history series that unlocks hidden aspects of places that are often overlooked and missed by the local people and tourists alike. It is full of ‘Did you know?’ boxes which are full of little known and interesting facts. There are numerous pictures illustrating Norwich’s hidden places. These include archive images as well as modern colour photographs. The chapters are imaginatively put together to include topics like ‘Blasphemy and Ball Games’, ‘Plague and Pox’ and ‘Aeronautics and Acrobats’.

It is the kind of book that you can dip into from time to time and always find something interesting and thought provoking. A good book to have on your shelf.

Roger Morgan MN16248

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**Or by post to the appropriate person at
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Anti Urination Devices

According to Norfolk retired teacher, Ray Loveday, the photographs on the back cover show so called 'anti urination devices' (AUD's) designed to stop men from urinating against the walls of public buildings. Mr Loveday believes that he has spotted around 40 of these devices in Norwich as well as further examples in Diss. King's Lynn, Great Yarmouth, Swaffham and Thetford.



St Andrew's Church

Many people will be familiar with the expression 'Norwich had a church for every week of the year and a pub for every day of the year'. There were 58 parish churches

within the medieval city walls and, in fact, historians think that Norwich had upwards of 600 pubs or inns, approaching nearly two for every day! The Market square alone had more than 30 including six where City Hall is today and two at the Sir Garnet pub site. This, coupled with a lack of public toilets in the area, created a serious urination problem in the city. In the 19th century men would frequently use the dimly lit corners of public buildings to urinate in. This caused both staining and damage to the sides of buildings.



The cone shaped constructions were installed to force men to stand further away from the wall whilst urinating, making it more likely that they expose themselves if they did so. They would also cause the urine to splash back on to them. The metal railings with bars studded in spikes were usually positioned at the groin height for an average man in order to discourage the practice. Few metal examples survive today as the metal was removed during World War Two.

By the late 1880s more public toilets were built within the city and the urination became less of a problem. However, some people might argue that even today there are still not enough public toilets in Norwich. Mr Loveday has produced a small booklet on AUD's which is available from City Books, priced £3.



What is the Connection?



All of these photographs were taken in Norwich in June 2018.

The two stone structures are on St Gregory's and St Andrew's Churches in the city centre and the railings are on the Nat West building in London Street. But what links these pictures? To find out more turn to the inside back cover.