

The Norfolk Ancestor



Volume Seven Part Three
SEPTEMBER 2010



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



Gardeners at Lynford Hall, Nr Thetford, Norfolk (see Editorial page)

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ISBN 0141 4505

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CONTENTS

Sept 2010

Page

	This page
Front cover	149
Notices	150
Editorial	Denagh Hacon 150
Inside front cover	151
Diary of Events	152
Look ups in Ingworth Parish Registers	Honor Jones 154
Book Reviews	Edmund Perry 155
Advance Notice	Lucille Campey 156
Names on the Back Cover Memorials	158
Projects and NORS	Edmund Perry 160
From the Librarian	John Drake 161
Monumental Inscriptions	162
Family Tree Appeal	Pam Bridge 162
Friends of Hardwick Cemetary	163
Heritage Open Days	166
Haverhill Remembrance Festival	167
Programme of Workshops	Gill Blanchard 174
Useful Websites	176
Branch Reports	177
Norfolk Record Office	Dr. John Alban 183
Who to contact	187
New Members	Jean Stangroom 189
Members Interests	Jean Stangroom 191
Help wanted	192
Follow-up from the last issue	196
Tracey/Blazie Conundrum	Deborah Hart Stock 198
Adventures of a Doll Carriage	Geoff Havers 202
William Bray	199
Ancestors of the Rev. Abraham Baker	Terry Sancroft Baker 204
Scottish Ancestry?	Angela Douglass 207
Received Wisdom Fact and Fiction	Adrian Breaker 209
Name this Child	Margaret Murgatroyd 210
Transcriptions	Helen Few 211
How did I get into Family History?	Bridget Howarth 213
Ringers	Linda Guttridge 216
Notes and Queries	218
Defining surnames specific to Norfolk	Derek Palgrave 218

FRONT COVER – on the front of this issue we have two superb examples of the stained glass work of Sir Edward Coley Burne Jones in the parish church of Horstead, 6 miles north of Norwich – Courage and Humility. These are not the only examples of Burne Jones work in Norfolk. There is a wonderful tapestry in the Norwich Castle Museum, and also examples of Burne Jones work at Carrow Abbey, formerly the home of Jeremiah Colman and his family. Does anyone know of any other examples? Thanks once again to Simon Knott and his excellent Norfolk Churches website.

NOTICES

KIRBY HALL LIBRARY OPENING TIMES

Tuesday	10 a.m - 1 p.m.	Wednesday	10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Thursday	10 a.m - 1 p.m.	Sunday	10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

All CORRESPONDENCE to an Officer of the Society should be addressed to KIRBY HALL which is the registered address of the NFHS - please quote your MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.

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GUIDELINES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Articles for future editions always required - submit and see! But please note, the Editor cannot guarantee the issue in which your article will appear. Every effort will be made to reproduce articles as presented but **the Editor reserves the right to edit as necessary.** The Editor will assume that all necessary authorisation for attachments, photographs etc. has been obtained and the NFHS will not be held liable in the case of a subsequent query.

Articles should preferably be typed in a **10pt font for an A5 page with a 1.4cm border = about 450 words per page without photos.**

Please keep articles to 4 pages maximum.

E-mail or CD versions are most helpful.

All material from regular contributors for inclusion in the Sept issue should be sent to the Editor at Kirby Hall no later than **20th Oct 2010.**

Our thanks in advance to all those who submit material for publication.



From the Editor
ancestoreditor@norfolkfhs.org.uk

Sept 2010

Dear Members

Our AGM will be taking place on 16th October and you should have received your AGM booklet with this issue. Please remember to bring the booklet with you if you plan to attend.

After the last issue Mr C Parkinson, Genealogical Storage, Southampton, contacted me concerning the 10x generation chart, believing it to be a chart produced by his company. It was passed to me with no contact name, number or address, so in good faith I put it in the last issue, as I know some members find these charts useful. Mr Parkinson kindly sent me a copy of his company's chart and I have to say the two versions are very alike. This chart is available from www.cwparkinson.co.uk, along with other information that you might find useful in your research. My thanks to Mr Parkinson for drawing this to my attention.

We have some more Ingworth indices from Honor Jones, so if you have names of ancestors in Honor's indices please do not hesitate to contact her. In addition there are some more responses to previous articles or queries, providing extra information for the intrepid heir hunter.

We also have advance notice of a book publication concerning English immigrants to Atlantic Canada. I'll see if we can get a copy to review in a future issue.

Denagh Hacon MN2671

INSIDE FRONT COVER

The photograph is of the gardeners at Lynford Hall, near Thetford, probably dated c1900. William Slade is 4th from the left. He was married to Flora Bennett, the daughter of Henry and Anna Maria Bennett. Henry was the estate carpenter at Lynford Hall, and later he and Anna Maria ran The Horseshoes in West Tofts.

This photograph was provided by ***Jennifer Davis MN7202*** the granddaughter of William Slade. Are any of the other gardeners your relatives?

DIARY of EVENTS
September - December 2010

Date	Title	Speaker	Branch
7 Sept	Member help member: Dead Interesting		GY
8 Sept	Rebels, Rogues, Crime and Punishment	Brian Jones	KL
9-12 Sept	Heritage Open Days, Norfolk		
10 Sept	Norwich Industries (Slide Show)	Peter & Rosemary Salt	NCH
14 Sept	Migration – when we are stuck.	Laurie Page	Diss
18 Sept	NFHS presence at Wisbech Family History Fair		
8 Oct	Wills	Gill Blanchard (BA, MA.)	NCH
9 Oct	NFHS presence at Suffolk Family History Fair		
12 Oct	Death & Resurrection – Body Snatchers	Alec Tritton	Diss
13 Oct	Dating Carte d’Visite	Tom Doig	KL
16 Oct	AGM at Kirby Hall		
23 Oct	Lost Ancestors in London	Else Churchill	London
9 Nov	The Life & Crimes of Jack the Ripper	Neil Storey	Diss
10 Nov	My Average Ancestor	Ian Waller	KL
12 Nov	Genetics & Identity, Explaining our History, Defining our Future	Barbara Jennings (PhD,PG,Cert,HEP)	NCH
8 Dec	No meeting		KL
10 Dec	Social Evening: The Friday night Committee.		NCH

BRANCH MEETING VENUES

Diss	Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road Diss (A1066) SOUTH NORFOLK (2 nd Tuesday of each month, at 7.pm)
GY	Middlegate Hall, Christchurch, King Street, Great Yarmouth, EAST NORFOLK (1 st Tuesday of every month at 7.30 pm)
Nch	Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich NORWICH (2 nd Friday of each month, at 7.30 pm)
KL	Thoresby College, South Quay Entrance, Kings Lynn WEST NORFOLK (2 nd Wednesday of each month at 7.30 pm)
London	Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd LONDON EC1M 7BA (approx, every six months, 2 – 4.30 pm)

LOOK UPS IN INGWORTH PARISH REGISTERS For Banns, Marriages and Baptisms

These are taken from film privately purchased over 20 yrs ago, on condition that it is for personal use only. However, I understand that Ingworth is not evident on the shelves of the library, so I can offer lookups in these transcripts for those who seek folks in this parish. (Burials appeared in the June issue)

[Parishes close to Ingworth are Erpingham, Calthorpe, Blickling, Banningham and Aylsham]

In order to eliminate unnecessary requests, below are the indices for the **banns** for **INGWORTH, 1753 - 1823**. (There is a 13 year gap of no banns recorded from 1766 - 1779, although marriage by banns was carried out in Ingworth during that period). Also, the indices for **marriages 1755 - 1833** and the **indices for baptisms for 1709 - 1812**.

INGWORTH BANNS 1758 - 1823. (No banns recorded 1766 - 1779)

BALDWIN, BANE, BASTARD, BETTS, BLYTH, BROOKS, BUGDEN, BULLEN, BULLIN, BURRELL, CLARK, COMAN (COMER), CROWE, DAGLESS, DIX, DUCKER, DUNHAM, EASTWICK, EMMERSON, FARROW, FISH, FLATMAN, GALL, GARROD, GAY, GAZE, GOOSE, GOTTS, GREENWOOD, HAGON, HARDY, HARMER, HERRING, HILL, HOOKER, HOWES, IVES, KEYMER, LILLISTONE, MARSH, MORE, MOY, NORTON, OSBORNE, PAINTER, PARSSON, PERT, PROUDFOOT, PYE, RANDALL, REYNOLDS, RUDD, RUMP, SCOTTER, SKEYTON, SLATER, SLAUGHTER, SMITH, SPICE, STARLING, STEARMAN, STOLODY, STOREY, STORY, SUTTON, THORNTON, TURNER, VINCENT, WARD, WATERING, WATERSON, WATLING, WATSON, WATTS, WRIGHT.

INGWORTH BAPTISMS Jan 1709/10 - July 26. 1812.

ADKINS, ALSOP, ARCHER, ASHTON, BAILEY, BARNES, BAXTER, BETS?, BLISSE BOND, BRADFORD, BREWELL, BUNTIN, BURGESS/HASLOP, BURTON, CAPPS, CLEMENTS, COLLING, COLLINS, CULLY, CURLY, DANIEL, DODEY, DRAKE, DRAPER, FARROW, FISH, FORROW, GAMBLING, GAY, GIRDLESTONE, GNATT, GOOCH, GOTTS, GRA., GREENACRE, GREENWOOD, GRENOCKER, GROUT, HAGON, HARDY, HASLOP, JENNIS, JOHNSON(S), JUBY, KEELER, KEMPE, KNOTT, LOUND, LOWNDE, LOWNE, MARSHAL(L), MONEY, MOUNTAIN, MOY, NEALE, PEGG, PRATT, PURDEY, PYE, RANDALL, RE(E)VE, RICHMAN, SELTH, SEXTON, SMYTH, SPINCK, SPURRELL, STOREY, STORY, SUTTEN, SUTTON, TOOLEY, WESGATE, WILLIAMS, WOODROW, WRIGHT.

INGWORTH MARRIAGES April 1758 - Oct 31, 1852. with 5 additional marriages found in the baptismal register, 1726, 1737, 1738, 1739, & 1751.

ALLISON, ALSOP, BALDWIN, BANE, BARNARD, BARNES, BASTARD, BLYTH, BOND, BONE, BRETT, BREWETT (suspect BREWELL), BROOKS, BUGDEN, BULLEN, BULLIN, BURRELL, (7), BURTON, BUTTER, CASTON, CAWSTON, CHAPMAN, CLARKE, CORK, CROWE, CULLEY, CULLY, DAGLASS, DIX, DOUGHTY, DRIVER, DUCKER, DYBLE, EASTICK, FISH, FLATMAN, FROSTICK (4), GALL, GARNETT, GARROD, GAY (6), GAZE, GOOSE, GOTTS, GOULDER, GREENWOOD, HAGON, HANNANT, HARDY, HARMER, HASLOP, HATMAN, HERRING (4), HILL, HOOKER, HOWES, (4), HOWES alias GOTTS, IVES, KEMP, KEYBOURN, KEYMER, LARWOOD, LINES, LOWN(E), LUBBOCKE, MANN, MARSH, MOY, NEWSTEAD, NICKOLS, NORTON, OLLEY, PAGE, PAINTER, PARSON, PILCH, PITCHER, POWEL, POWLE, PROUDFOOT, RANDALL, RANSON, REYNOLDS, ROOF, RUFF, RUMP, SALMON, SCOTTOW (4), SEXTON, SLAT(T)ER, SLAUGHTER, (4), SMITH (4), SPICE, STARLING, STEARMAN, STOLOGY, STOREY, STORY, STRATTON, SUTTON, THORNTON, TURNER, ULFE, VARDEN, VINCENT, WARD, WATERING, WATLING, WATSON, (3), WATTS, WILMOT, WOODROW, WORTLEY, WRIGHT (10).

Requests can be either **by email** to me direct (see address below) or, if you do not have email, by sending a **written request to Kirby Hall**, making sure you include an English stamped return addressed envelope. Replies cannot be made without the English sae. On the outer envelope please mark "**Ingworth Look ups**". Your letter should include your **membership number**. A volunteer will pick up these requests and communicate with me in Canada.

Honor Jones, MN424 honorable1@shaw.ca

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BOOK REVIEWS



FORTITER: An Account of the Tuck Family in East Norfolk by Patrick Palgrave-Moore. Elver Dowers Pubs. 2009. Hardback A4 170 pages.

This continues a series of Family histories (previous books are on Moore of Catton and Norwich; Frost of East Norfolk, and the Spanton Family) in limited edition for private circulation, which Patrick has donated to the Kirby Hall Library. It brings together a wealth of material about Tucks and Took(e)s in the localities of Worsted, Stalham, Gt. Yarmouth, Tunstead, Waxham, North Walsham, Happisburgh, the Broads, Forncett and Norwich. There are hundreds of names listed in family groups often with Pedigree charts plus short biographies of the most important figures using a variety of sources including Parish Registers and census records, Hearth and Land Tax Assessments, Manorial court books, Indentures and Wills, Correspondence, Court Inquests and numerous documents held at the Norfolk Record Office. It is illustrated throughout with copies of maps, certificates, signatures, coats of arms, pictures and photographs, and contains a sizeable index of names and places. An example of what we would all like to do with our own family history records and a valuable addition to the collection at Kirby Hall.

THE THREAD OF IDENTITY by Ronald Ram. Amberley Pubs. 2010. Paperback, 235 x 156mm, 448 pages, 13 illustrations + 39 charts and tables. Price £18.99

Although not about Norfolk, the book will appeal to all those who enjoy reading about local history. It develops several themes or strands and explores new ways of linking the disciplines of history, sociology, psychology and genetics. Clearly a story of the Ram family, set mainly in Essex over the 600 years between 1300-1900s but also an examination of the local community, its farmers, merchants and professional people, and how the past informs current concerns and problems. It concentrates on ideas about the identity of individuals and groups explored through historical writings and family researches which illustrate stability and continuity in human behaviour. A very solid piece of research with extensive Appendices listing descendants, a detailed bibliography, end notes and index of names and subjects

Edmund Perry MN3181

ADVANCE NOTICE

Planters, Paupers and Pioneers, English Settlers in Atlantic Canada

by Lucille H Campey (to be published 30 Aug, 2010, by the Dundurn Group, Toronto, Canada)

It is the first comprehensive and detailed study ever to be carried out on English emigration to Canada. Because some of the English immigrants who settled in Atlantic Canada (i.e. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland) came from East Anglia, this book may be of particular interest to members. Of special interest to genealogists will be the many passenger lists and shipping details for seven hundred Atlantic crossings that are to be found in the appendices.

In writing this book I have ventured into a subject field which few historians have studied. Part of the reason for this neglect is that the English never really registered as an ethnic group when they settled in Canada. The English had come to a country that had adopted their language, customs and values and so they saw little need to proclaim their Englishness. They were happy to fade into the background. Meanwhile, the Scots and Irish did the exact opposite. They sought to highlight their colourful and distinctive traditions, thus attracting considerable attention to themselves, while the English went unnoticed.

I want to tell their story – and will do so by way of three books all of which will be published by the Dundurn Group. The first deals with Atlantic Canada, the second book (out in 2012) will deal with Ontario and Quebec and the third (out in 2014) with the prairies and British Columbia.

Lucille Campey

The Dundurn Group has distribution arrangements in the UK, further details can be found on the Dundurn website www.dundurn.com and also on Lucille Campey's website www.englishtocanada.com

BACK COVER: NAMES MENTIONED ON THE WAR MEMORIALS

Horstead Church memorial: Arthur John Bishop, Jack Foulger, Harry Edwin Norgate, Wilfred Charles Donald Walton,

Hunworth Church memorial: George William Buckle, Herbert Cecil Buckle, Robert Stewart Ironside, William Gifford Peck, Horace Rudd, George Williamson

Needham Church memorial: Edwin Bush, Arthur Calton, William Elliott, Ernest Holland, John Jolly, Herbert Kay, James Leist, Harry Nunn, George and Harry Rayner, Arthur Shanks, Robert Turner.

PROJECTS – by Edmund Perry

The following PRTs have been printed and shelved:

PARISHES	Baptisms	Marriages	Burials	Banns
Beeston St. Lawrence	1800-1871	1558-1754	1815-1905	1755-1837 1865-1913
Felmingham				1772-1901
Hoe	1547-1696 1733-1812	1559-1695 1733-1836	1547-1696 1733-1812	1754-1812 1836-1902
Necton	1837-1880			
Reedham	1813-1880			
Riddlesworth with Gasthorpe	1686-1849	1688-1840	1686-1849	
Sedgeford	1813-1880			
Thelveton	1721-1901	1721-1902	1721-1901	1755-1812 1825-1844

My thanks to Margaret Murgatroyd for printing the registers and for transcribing Fornsett St. Peter; Keith Jay for Gt.Yarmouth St.Andrews Bapts 1889-1903 and St. Nicholas Banns 1754-1757; Jim & Heather Mays for Felbrigg Bapts 1836-1904; David Hallums for Gt Cressingham BMB 1622-1812 and Carbrook Banns 1858-1907; Graham Crummett for old Buckenham Burials 1813-1901; Patrick Palgrave-Moore for a printed copy of his Norfolk Marriage Index 1538-1812 Vol. 4 East Central Norfolk.

NORS

My thanks to Mike Dack for Admin and Uploads, Peter Spurgeon for Uploads, John Brundell for cleaning and Paul Harman for cleaning Norwich Churches Bapts and Burials. As of the end of July the site had 1,440 transcripts from over 350 villages (and more churches because these include non-conformists) with 1,496,626 Surnames and over 7 million dataset items (information in the spreadsheet cells). So far Searches number 48,977 and the most popular name looked up is SMITH.

We have uploaded most of the electronic information on Villages A/C, I-Y, which leaves D to H and Norwich Marriages to clean/tidy and upload. This will take some time so Members will have to be patient. If the village you are

interested in doesn't appear it may be because the Society doesn't have a transcript (check Website PRT List) or it is in the queuing system.

Documents deposited with the Norfolk Record Office

My thanks to Jean Heffernan for previous work and to Donna Plane, a Sixth Form Work Experience student, who spent a week at Kirby Hall helping to sort and list hundreds of documents we received three years ago from the solicitors Eversheds. Most are copies of Indentures, Leases, Mortgages, Loan Agreements, Wills, Sale documents, cash books/ledgers and correspondence C19th-C20th, relating to 'extinct' families, some of which are outside Norfolk. There is no room to shelve them inside Kirby Hall and they have remained unused. The Trustees decided such documents should reside with the NRO; several boxes were deposited last year – this time ten more were delivered. All have been listed with dates and main names, some with abstracts. The lists will appear on our Website but below are some of the more interesting groupings:

MUSKER FAMILY - Deeds and Documents relating to Freehold Land in the Parishes of Roudham, Bridgham and Wretham in the County of Norfolk, forming part of Shadwell Court Estate 1898-1944

Ella DEACON (nee Robertson) in USA and Norwich 1909-1951 This is a collection of framed photos and albums, plus letters and other items.

J.W.C. DAYNES Documents , Norwich, 1894-1937

SISSEN – Various Papers- Abstracts, Mortgages, etc. 1902-1937

MILLER_Papers – Marriage Settlement, Mortgage, security, obituaries etc. 1890-1948

DIXON ,George Warde – Lease of 2 messuages and premises No. 15 & 17 Victoria Rd. Margate, Kent 1890-1913

FOX - Mr John Hives and Hugh burial documents in Norwich 1870-1883
Mortgages of land in **Heacham**, Norfolk, 1900-1909
Manor of **Erith** in Kent 1836-1885

CATLEY from Leytonstone in Essex

Edmund Perry, Projects Co-ordinator

FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Continuing the theme of Crime and Punishment

While those convicted in England served their sentence in this country, many were transported to Australia for a term of 7 years or as a life sentence. In the library we have several books and Transcripts on this subject.

The first Act of Parliament for the transportation of criminals was passed in 1597, being an act for the "Transportation of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars, to be banished out of this realm and other Dominions." Further acts were passed in 1664-1666 and 1718. With the Act of Independence by America in 1776, transports were terminated, and the trade to Botany Bay was started with the First Fleet in 1787. Between the years 1788 and 1868 about 160,000 convicts were transported to Australia. Mainly English Irish and Scots, but also Mauritian, Canadian and other Colonials, (Jennifer Harrison in the book "Transports are Here"). (Also included is a book containing biographies of Free Immigrants)

Shelves R5 and Q5 – out of County

Transports are Here – compiled by Jennifer Chandler and Barbara Daniels, gives a succinct guide to colonial anecdotes, incidents and interesting information, and is a fascinating read. For example **ALIAS**: the Alias used by a convict is usually noted in the indentures on arrival in the colony. If a convict cannot be located the use of an Alias is important.

Currency Lads/Lasses: This was a term used for the first generation Australians, the sons and daughters of convicts. It was to distinguish them from Sterling issue of British born. The locals resented the better treatment that the immigrants sometimes received from the administration, but the Currency Lads and Lasses did not have an easy time, as a proportion were products of illicit unions.

Demon: slang term to describe a Van Diemens Land (Tasmania) convict. This transcription is a useful read in conjunction with research into convict forebears.

First Fleet Convicts - The crimes of the first Fleet convicts by John Cobley. This book gives an alphabetical list of convicts in the First Fleet of 1787. Of the 778 convicts embarked, the charges of 733 have been found, with the note that no convict in the First Fleet was transported for a purely political crime. Some of the crimes appear trivial to us today, but the state imposed harsh penalties in the 18th century in an attempt to protect property. John Cobley has given many fascinating insights into the crimes and conditions of prisoners. He mentions that "neither youth nor old age was a disqualification to transportation, both the very old and the very young embarked".

The preface gives a detailed account of the book's contents from the Dates of Trial, Spelling of names, Return from Transportation, the Swift Mutiny and Mercury Mutiny. The main book has an alphabetical list of convicts giving: Name, Place and Date of Trial, Crime and Sentence, Occupation and Age Where Known, and useful references for further research.

For example: *Abrahams, Esther. Transport Prince of Wales, Place and Date of Trial, tried by the first Middlesex Jury before Mr Rose at the Justice Hall in the Old Bailey at the Sessions which began on 30th August 1786. Crime and sentence: Esther Abrahams was indicted for feloniously stealing on the 27th day of July last, twenty four yards of black lace, value 50s, the property of Joseph Harrop and Charles Harrop, privily in their shop. Guilty of stealing but not privately. To be transported for 7 years [1] Sentence recorded at the end of the same sessions [2] Occupation: Milliner – aged 20 years [1787]*

The crimes were petty in many cases: James Bradley for stealing a Linen Handkerchief, value 1s (approx 5p) transported for 7 years; and Charles Johnson of Manchester for stealing one Linen Handkerchief and half a piece of ribbon: transported for 7 years.

The Norfolk Circuit was made up of the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk. There is an alphabetical index of names at the end of the book. This excellent book is well worth dipping into for your family research.

Transported to Australia from Norfolk – donated by the family of the late Dr. Greer.

This transcription is an alphabetical listing of Norfolk felons convicted and transported to Australia showing Name, Court Sentenced, Age, Ship, Parish and Occupation from 1786 – 1864. If you are unable to find one of your forebears they may well have been sentenced and transported, it is surprising how many men, women and children were convicted of the most petty crimes and who would be lost from this country's records. Again the crimes committed range from "Several cases of rape" for which he was transported for life, to Judith Dunn alias Thompson – widow aged 18 years, counterfeiting 6d (approx 2½ pence) and also transported for life. Harsh times to live indeed.

Norfolk Poachers 1820 – 1861 (Extracted from the Norfolk Chronicle these transcripts give the Date, Surname, Forename, Trade, Area, Punishment.

While most of the records show poachers who were sentenced locally and served their sentence in this country, some were transported to the colonies. As my own father and grandfather had to poach to put meat on the table, and as my brother and I would be lookouts for the local bobby, I can relate to the people in these records and am surprised not to find mention of any Drakes in the transcripts. These transcripts show not only name etc, but show how dangerous the pursuit of a poacher could be, and of course the bailiffs who on occasions were beaten and in fact shot in the course of their duties.

Australia Biographical and Genealogical Record 1842-1899 – this book, edited by Kenneth J Cable and Jane C Marchant, gives in depth biographies of men and women who lived in mainland Eastern Australia between 1788 and 31st December 1841. The information given also includes many photographs which enhance the biographical details and while the records contain biographies of people from Germany and other European countries, most immigrants are from the British Isles. A dip into the pages soon found people from Norfolk: the two biographies chosen contain fine photographs giving in detail the life of Henry Holland and family, page 122 and 152.

Holland, Henry [1839-1930] Labourer, Carrier and Farmer, of Ballarat Vic: b1839 Terrington St. Clement, Norfolk, England. Baptised 24th Feb 1839 C of E Terrington St. Clement, Eng. Son of William Holland, farmer of Terrington St. Clement and Margeret [Shales], arrived Melbourne Vic, 21 Feb 1860 on Prince of Seas as immigrant. Purchased two farms c1880 in Dimboola Vic. Spouse 1, Sarah Gagen 1837-1927, dau of Fuller Gagen and Charlotte Kelly both Terrington St. Clement. Marr 20th October 1858 C of E Terrington St. Clement. Issue by [1] Sarah Ann 1859-1860, Annie 1861-1943 [m Ingleton], William Henry 1864-1913, Sarah Jane 1866-1940 [m. Ingleton], Frederick 1868-1959, Florence 1870-1966 [m. Hutchingson], Arthur, 1874-1953, Minnie 1880 [m. Horsfall]. Initially Henry and Sarah were employed at William Black and Parker Gordon's Boorambeta station near Ballarat before commencing his own business as a Carrier. In later years he was joined by his brother, W. Holland, in Ballarat. The family moved to Murra Warra, Dimboola c1880, when two farms were purchased. Henry retired to Ballarat, his sons married and took over the management of the farms in the late 1890's. Henry died in Ballarat 26th September 1930 and is buried in Ballarat Old Cemetery. Obit. Ballarat Courier 27th September 1930.

Horace Leighton 1831 – 1920, farmer of Condobillin NSW, b1831 and bp in Barford Norfolk.

Further reading on our shelves:

Bound for Australia by David Hawkins

Musters and lists of Norfolk NSW and Norfolk Island 1800-1812

General Musters of NSW and Van Demons Land 1811

Census of NSW in November 1828, the only full census surviving.

General Return of Convicts in NSW 1837

General muster, Stock and Land, NSW 1822

And They Went to Canada, Obituaries of Missing persons from East Anglia England 1830 -1837

Tasmania – Index of Bounty Emigrants to Tasmania 1854-1856

Little Depraved Felons/Children Transported

John Drake, Librarian, NFHS

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

We are now settling into a routine of cleaning and uploading Parish Register Transcripts to NORS – Norfolk Online Record Search – on our website.

We now want to plan for the next stage, which will be uploading Monumental Inscriptions onto NORS. This work is not going to happen overnight. We talked about launching NORS for at least 12 months before it happened! We shall need to have our MI records in a suitable format for uploading, so the process will take some time.

Therefore, if you are one of our MI volunteers can you please contact Mary Mitchell, the MI Coordinator, to let her know which parishes you have surveyed for MIs and whether or not you are happy for your work to be put onto the website.

Mary can be contacted either by post at Kirby Hall or by email: minscription@norfolkfhs.org.uk

FAMILY TREE APPEAL

The NFHS requests FAMILY TREES (even if incomplete) to add to its large collection. These have proved very helpful to other members. Since the last Ancestor Family Trees in respect of the following names have been received and lodged at Kirby Hall. A number of other contributions are currently being processed.

SURNAME

AREA

BUSH	Norwich
JARROLD/CORBY	Norwich, Felixstowe
JOHNSON	King's Lynn area
MAYS/HEWITT	Felthorpe to London and Australia
MOFFITT	Norwich from Northumberland
ROBOTHAM	Stibbard
TUBBY	Hemsby, Potter Heigham, Gt. Yarmouth

Areas shown indicate where the earliest generations or main concentrations of the family occurred.

Attention of Members submitting a Family Tree is drawn to Copyright Law.

Family Tree compilers are not restricted to any particular format. However the **FAMILY NAME** under which the Tree should be recorded must be emphasised.

Members' full postal address and Membership Number must always be included.

Full details can be found on our website.

Pam Bridge Family Tree Co-ordinator MN3292



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Contact **Michael** on: **01708 735810**

www.slides2disk.co.uk

FRIENDS OF HARDWICK ROAD CEMETARY

Do you live in West Norfolk, or have ancestors who came from the area? The following are events for 2010. The family history days are for people who wish to find their family grave. The Friends ask for a small donation as charge, or free if you join the Friends of Hardwick Road.

Saturday 11 September	Family history day/member day
Sunday 12 September	Heritage Day at Hardwick and Quaker Burial Ground
Sunday 19 September	Guided Walk 2.00 pm
Sunday 17 October	Guided Walk 2.00 pm

HERITAGE OPEN DAYS 9 – 12 SEPTEMBER 2010

Don't forget the Heritage Open Days from Thursday 9th to Sunday 12th September. Go to the HOD website at <http://www.heritageopendays.org.uk> and look at the directory. There is more than enough to keep you busy for four days. The entire centre of Kings Lynn seems to be open on the Sunday, and Great Yarmouth is putting up a good show, while Norwich will have more than enough to keep you busy, and don't miss those events outside our major centres. All of the medieval churches in Norwich city centre will be open – I have now visited all of them. It took me two years, with careful planning of my itinerary.

Editor

HAVERHILL REMEMBRANCE FESTIVAL – OCTOBER 2010 Friday 29th 10am to 5pm & Saturday 30th 10am to 4pm

A festival to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the unveiling of the town's War Memorial and the supreme sacrifice made by the 144 young men in the Great War whose names are inscribed thereon. To be held in the main hall of the Arts Centre, located in the High Street, it will feature a wide variety of displays all on a broad theme of 'Remembrance', as well as outside attractions.

The event is being organised by Suffolk Family History Society-Haverhill Group together with the Haverhill & District Local History Group. Refreshments will be available throughout the opening times. Entry to the event is **FREE**, but it is hoped you will be able to make a generous donation, as all proceeds will go to the Royal British Legion Poppy Appeal.

PROGRAMME OF WORKSHOPS – To be held at Kirby Hall

A programme of workshops providing an in-depth study of specific topics relevant to the family historian, ranging from the well known to the frequently underused.

The tutor will be professional researcher and qualified tutor, Gill Blanchard, BA. MA. PGCE (PCE). Gill is a professional researcher, author and qualified tutor, with a post graduate certificate in education in teaching adults. She has run many family history courses at all levels over the years and worked as a full time professional researcher for nearly 20 years, including 6 years at the Norfolk Record Office.

To book or to obtain more details, please contact Gill Blanchard. 84 Rupert St. Norwich. NR2 2AT.

Tel: 01603 633232. Email: gblanchard@pastsearch.co.uk

All cheques should be payable to Norfolk Family History Society

To enrol please complete tick the number on list of workshops **opposite** and include your contact details. Or, fill in the slip below and send to **Gill Blanchard, 84 Rupert Street, Norwich. NR2 2AT.**

I would like to enrol for the following Workshop(s)

Workshop No. and/or Title	Cost £
----------------------------------	---------------

I enclose my cheque made payable to
Norfolk Family History Society for £

Contact Details:

No	Day	Date	Time	Topic	Cost	To Book ✓
1	Monday	13 th September 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Parish Registers	£17	
2	Monday	11 th October 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Making the most of Census Records	£17	
3	Monday	8 th November 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Workhouse Records	£17	
4	Saturday	20 th November 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Illegitimacy	£17	
5	Saturday	4 th December 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Parish Registers	£17	
6	Monday	13 th December 2010	9.30am – 2.30pm	Removal Orders, Settlement Certificates and Settlement Examinations	£17	
7	Saturday	15 th January 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Wills and Administrations	£17	
8	Monday	24 th January 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	School Records	£17	
9	Monday	14 th February 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Newspapers	£17	
10	Monday	7 th March 2011	9.30am – 2..30pm	Wills and Administrations	£17	
11	Monday	11 th April 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Manor Court Records	£17	
12	Monday	9 th May 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Illegitimacy	£17	
13	Saturday	21 st May 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Removal Orders, Settlement Certificates and Settlement Examinations	£17	
14	Monday	13 th June 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Prison and Court Records	£17	
15	Saturday	25 th June 2011	9.30am – 2.30pm	Workhouse Records	£17	

Martham Local History Group

I was recently contacted by Ann Meakin, who a few issues ago produced an excellent article on Martham, to tell me about the website being developed by the Martham Local History Group:

www.marthamlocalhistorygroup.web.officelive.com

Take a look, this is one to watch develop. If your ancestors come from the area it will give you a flavour of what the village is like, and give details of some of the historic events that happened in the village in the past – such as the floods of 1938 and 1953.

Norfolk Pubs website

Linda Smith has found the Norfolk Pubs website very useful. If you have publicans in your family tree take a look at www.norfolkpubs.co.uk. It provides the address of the pub and names all the licensees in date order, as well as giving some photographs.

Old Bailey

An interesting website to search. I typed the surname I am researching and came up with three entries. Luckily all were witnesses and not accused. The site gives a history of the Old Bailey, as well as a history of different communities in London. It describes how suspects were apprehended, explains types and categories of indictable offences, explains how trials were conducted at the Old Bailey and gives explanations of jury decisions. It's worth a look; your ancestors may not have been suspects, but may have been witnesses. If you find reference to an ancestor it can add depth to your family history.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The CWGC cares for 1.7 million Commonwealth servicemen and women who died in the two world wars. The site explains what CWGC do, provides histories and other information and also provides a search facility for you to find ancestors you think might have perished in either of the World Wars.

Ellis Island

Many of us have ancestors who emigrated to the USA. In the period 1892 to 1924 many of them would have arrived at Ellis Island. The site provides information about Ellis Island, describing its history as well as providing a search facility for you to trace your ancestors who may have emigrated to the USA.

If you have 'lost' ancestors it is always worth looking at sites like Old Bailey, CWGC and Ellis Island.



BRANCH REPORTS

Correspondence about individual branches and meetings should be addressed to the following branch organisers

East Norfolk: Mrs Patricia Wills-Jones, Email: patricia.willsjones@btinternet.com

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

West Norfolk: Mrs Brenda Leedell, Email: kgbj@dell4277.plus.com

Norwich: Mr and Mrs Jim Barwick, Mr and Mrs Roger Peck

London: Miss Mary Seeley, Flat 3, Butterfield House, 7 Allen Rd, London N16 8SB E-mail: mary975@btinternet.com (home) and ms28@soas.ac.uk (work)

East Norfolk Branch Report – Patricia Wills-Jones



The timely subject of our June meeting '**Edward Fawcett's lucky escape from the Great Gale of 1860 in Great Yarmouth**', was picked up by the Eastern Daily Press before the evening, and the Great Yarmouth Mercury covered the topic in their publication in the following days

The thoroughly researched illustrated talk given by Jane Inglesby commemorated the 150th anniversary of the great May Gale of 1860 and began with a dramatic story about what happened in Yarmouth that week. We were then introduced to Edward Fawcett, Jane's ancestor, who survived 3 epic voyages to both Poles, and his involvement in that North Sea tragedy nearer to home to die in Winterton in 1894. The Yarmouth members were quick to spot a couple of anomalies in Jane's family history, which were quickly sorted out in the animated discussion following the talk. A great evening.

As no one has stepped forward to organise these meetings, we will resort to a couple of member help member meetings a year with the next being Sept 7th
Dead Interesting: Member help member. Of course the evening can cover anything members want to talk about, but sometimes it is nice to have a topic in the bag.

You would think family historians or genealogists, who are accustomed to collecting data to populate their family trees, would become immune on hearing that another life was complete. However it was with sadness I learned that one of our members, Pat Thompson, died earlier this month.



West Norfolk Branch report
Brenda Leedell

In **May**, we welcomed Eric Probert who spoke to us about “Lesser Known Sources for Family History”. We were encouraged to think laterally and consider different sources – which included large employers such as the Post Office and railway companies. The Post Office was one of the biggest employers in the 19th Century and many records are available such as employee archives and staff magazines. Many large companies produced magazines as a way of keeping the workforce informed of what was going on across the company. Awards, anniversaries, promotions etc, you may be lucky enough to find your ancestor mentioned in publications such as these.

I followed Eric’s advice to investigate the British Association for Local History which proved interesting and possibly fruitful and linked to a lot of local history on-line.

Never forget the Family History Societies in your area of research. They often produce indexes and transcriptions which are available to members and useful books of local interest, not normally available elsewhere. You may find a mention of your ancestor in the most unexpected place, all it takes is a little inspiration, diligence, patience and a lot of luck.

In **June** Gill Blanchard came to talk to us about sources for family historians in relation to Migration to and from West Norfolk. This was an interesting topic especially to those of us with ancestors who suddenly turn up in the North of England, London or even overseas. Looking at the how and why of migration led us on to the records where we may find evidence of the reasons for such migration. Many factory and mine owners sent agents to recruit suitable candidates for their workforce. These agents were often encouraged by hard-pressed Poor Law officers who were only too glad to rid themselves of any burden on their resources. For the literate there were newspaper advertisements to help you to find a new job away from home and the means to get there.

There was some speculation about how people travelled to their new position. If you really had no money then you would probably have walked, even though it may have taken several days. Otherwise, water transport was common, by both sea and inland waterways, canals and rivers, and then of course there was the train. You may find entries in the Poor Law records of financial assistance being given to people to assist them to make the move.

Domestic servants often moved frequently between their employer's various large houses and private estate collections, if they survive, can often show their movements and promotions.

There was no meeting in July.



Norwich Branch Report Roy Scott and Denagh Hacon

May: Before commencing his talk “WW2 Lancaster Bomb Aimer”, Mike Wabe displayed artefacts, reproduced extracts from significant speeches and played music from the era in an attempt to create the mood and atmosphere of war-time Britain. The fine Lancaster Aircraft, flown by the RAF in night time bombing raids over Germany, had a significant effect on the war effort. The bravery of the airmen, who flew the missions, was brought to life by an evocative, recorded tape of crew members communicating, with each other, during an attack on their Lancaster, by a German fighter plane. Mike, who was in the RAF during the 1960s, went on to describe the difficult job of the bomb aimer from his cramped position in the plane. One member present, who had actual experience of flying wartime missions, confirmed the excellent performance of the Lancaster Bomber. From a personal point of view, the talk revived bad memories of being a target of bomb aimers employed by the Luftwaffe. Whilst recognising the bravery of the airmen. I feel great sympathy for all those of the receiving end of bombs.

Stephen Pope of Gressenhall joined us at the **June meeting** to talk about Village Craftsmen and how in the past a village would be almost self sufficient in producing anything that might be needed. He gave us a wide ranging view of the different craftsmen that many villages, especially the larger ones, would have.

The blacksmith would produce most of the metal work needed in a village, especially to support the farming community, ranging from shoeing horses to ornamental metal work. It would often be a family business, and the village smithy was often a good source of local gossip!

Some villages might also have a farrier. Farriers were almost the first vets. Every 6-8 weeks a horse's hooves would need to be cleaned and re-shoed. The cost in the 1800s was 6d a shoe, now the cost is in the region of £125 a set. An apprenticeship to a farrier would last 4 years.

The carpenter would have been a key person in the 16/17c, when they would work on a complete house. Although wood as a building material gradually diminished in use, the carpenter was kept busy with work on agricultural implements, furniture, and often on coffins. The carpenters work would be supplemented by the sawyers. The sawyers were largely itinerant workers. They would work in pairs, one person in the pit, the other on top. The person on top was responsible for a straight cut.

Some villages would have a saddler who worked in leather, mainly on equipment for horses. A horse's collar or saddle would be made to measure. On some estates horses were used to cut the grass. So that the horses' feet did not damage the grass, the saddler would make leather boots for the horses for grass cutting. He would also make leather boots for turkeys to protect their feet when being walked to market. In later years he would make belts etc. for farm machinery such as binders. He would not be involved in shoe making, this was a specialised trade for another craftsman, the shoemaker, and there might be 2 or 3 boot/shoe makers to a village.

The cooper largely made barrels, for beer or liquids of any kind, but additionally made buckets and washtubs. The work may have been itinerant, but coopers had to serve a 7yr apprenticeship.

The basket maker would make containers for dry goods in a range of shapes and sizes, as well as making willow panels from specially grown willow. Nowadays such materials are used for eco friendly coffins. Hurdlemakers would also be involved in producing wattle hurdles and gates. They could make 4-5 hurdles a day

The thatcher would at one time have been kept busy roofing buildings and repairing thatched roofs. Thatch might be wheatstraw, or reed from the Norfolk Broads. However the work would have been hard in a cold winter or very hot summer.

The rake maker would make wooden rakes for work on the local farms and estates. He would also make handles for forks and other implements. He would join forces with the local blacksmith in making scythes, the rake maker making the handle the blacksmith making the scythe blade.

Broom makers would make birch brooms, the old fashioned "witches" brooms and some villages would have a rope maker using straw twisted hemp.

Stephen also talked to us about charcoal burning; brick making, the wheelwright, the wainwright and teamsmen who worked with horses

All in all an excellent talk giving us a lot to think about in terms of the way our ancestors used to live. For an in depth look at how things were done in the past it is worth a visit to Gressenhall Rural Life museum near Dereham



In **May**, Stephen Humphrey came to address our members on the somewhat mystery title of “Hats to Hops”. As it transpired, we enjoyed a fascinating talk weaving together the great many industries that once existed along the south side of the River Thames from Southwark Bridge to Limehouse Reach. The manufacture of hats and the use of hops in the brewing trade were just two of the trades that were represented, each marking the extremes of the geographical area being thus described.

To set the scene, we were shown aerial pictures of the area: Bermondsey, 1926, showed a tightly packed area with no open spaces but big warehouses and factories, Pool of London, 1960s, saw cranes along the shore with wharfs and warehouses, Tea Chests in 1938, an 1848 Map of Rotherhithe and the wet docks.....etc

The many industries were described and their relevance to our ancestors. My own gt grandfather’s occupation is given as “colonial sampler” or “tea taster” in some documents and he lived in Southwark in the latter part of the 19th century and worked on the docks. Several others among the audience were able to relate to the variety of types of manufacture and industry that once existed within this comparatively small geographical area. Not only hats and hops but cargo handling of all sorts, shipbuilding and repairs including Cunard Liners, watermen ferrying people like river taxis, food factories including Peek Frean biscuits, Crosse & Blackwell, Pearce Duff, metal containers and tin cans, leather industry – fellmongers and curriers, naval guns to name but some of them.

All in all, it was a fascinating account which also included those all important pointers towards the whereabouts of the relevant records which might be of interest and use to family historians.

In **June**, Ian Waller told us all about putting your “Best Foot Forward”. Put very simply a shoemaker makes shoes and a cobbler repairs them. In the past the trade was very locally based, all hand crafted and, in rural locations, was carried out by multi-skilled crafts men who could also turn their hand to producing other leather goods such as harnesses.

Up until WWI many rural communities would wear clogs with wooden soles or hob-nailed boots. These would all be made with a range of very specific tools for shaping the sycamore or alder wood used and working the leather. These tool kits became prized possessions and would pass down the generations.

Often within the workshop there would be a master shoemaker, an assistant and an apprentice all carrying out the work.

There are numerous components to a shoe and when the trade became more industrialised all parts were made by specialists: 'Rough stuff' worked the heavier leather used on soles and the foundation of the shoe. 'Clickers' were cutters of the upper part of the shoe and seen as the elite of the trade as it was a very skilled job – named after the noise made when cutting the leather. A 'closer' had various tasks to perform including 'skiving', 'beading' and 'lining' and this work was often carried out by women. 'Lasters' were operatives who joined soles and uppers using a wooden or metal foot-shaped last to which a heel shape was attached. 'Riveters' had the job of hob-nailing the soles of boots and the 'finisher' trimmed, smoothed, coloured and glossed or polished the leather as a final part of the whole process.

There are no specific records for shoemakers until the mid-1800s but they do appear listed in trade directories, apprenticeship indentures and removal examinations before this date. Some training took place through the Poor Law Authorities and Orphanages who trained boys in the shoemaking industry. These records may be found at local record offices. Cordwainers' Companies and Guilds, Cordwainers' Livery Company, Shoemakers' Society, census returns and manorial court records could prove useful to a researcher. The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives was the biggest union and their records are held at the University of Warwick for the period 1850s to 1970s. Norwich and Northamptonshire were both extensive shoe manufacturing areas and many records relating to individual shoemakers and firms making shoes are held at the Northampton Museum. They also hold relevant photos, books, journals, postcards and trade catalogues.

In **July** we welcomed back Dr Paul Davies who took us through the History of Medicine, a topic which would clearly have affected the lives of each and every one of our ancestors. However, before I can give a report on his talk I feel duty bound to state that what you will be reading here can only reflect the notes that I took and my personal interpretation of his very interesting talk. I mention this because Paul Davies did make reference in passing to one of my former reports, June 2009 now that I have checked, when I wrote "Apparently, on 30th June 1847, Queen Victoria bathed in the sea at Gt Yarmouth, for fun" after I had listened to his entertaining talk on The Edwardian Seaside..... Apparently, this was NOT the case; possibly she did bathe for fun..... but apparently the honour was certainly not Gt Yarmouth's. Sorry readers and an even humbler apology to Dr Paul Davies! But to return to the History of Medicine, Paul Davies explained that until the 19th century medicine was organized informally, with Physicians at the top of the scale moving downwards through surgeons, apothecaries, quacks, the "wise woman" of the village, herbalists and the like. In the Middle Ages, monasteries were very

involved in medicine for the masses, illness believed to reflect the sickness of the soul, however, in the 1530s came the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII which left a great gap in the way in which the common man could get help and treatment. The 18th and 19th centuries saw the start of Friendly Societies which did at least mean that ordinary people had some help. The mid-19th century saw the start of some medical schools and more formal group education of would be doctors and the like. Money raising for Free Hospitals is evident from the early 20th century and until the advent of the National Health Service in 1948, all hospitals were maintained by donation. Statistics show that with the NHS came a recognisable change in the Age expectancy of the population, increasing significantly, whilst death rates decreased.

Art, that is paintings and sculptures, through the centuries was used as evidence of the various ways in which illnesses have been treated, many of them distasteful to our modern eyes and some actually frightening, to say the least! All in all it was a fascinating talk which gave us all tremendous insight into a little considered aspect of the lives of our forebears.



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NORFOLK RECORD OFFICE REPORT FOR THE NORFOLK ANCESTOR

New Parish Register Accessions, April-July 2010

Swaffham	baptisms	1972-1999
	marriages	1993-2005
Sporle with Palgrave	baptisms	1847-2004
	marriages	1984-2003
Tibenham	marriages	1990-2008

Digital photography service

Since March, the NRO has been able to offer digital photographs, supplied on CD. This adds to the existing options for copying (photocopying in black and white or colour, microfilm printouts, microfilm, duplicate microfiche and obtaining a photography permit to take your own photos in the searchroom), and means that we are now able to meet most requests for copies.

Lunchtime Talks during Black History Month and Archive Awareness Month

These are held in the Green Room at The Archive Centre, 1.00–1.45 p.m., and are free of charge.

Wednesday, 6 October, 'Cyril and Caesar - Africans in Norfolk, 1599-1870', by Dr Richard Maguire.

Thursday, 14 October, 'My Dear Stee, the corks flew out of your bottles in rapid succession': the friendship between the Norwich artist and newspaper proprietor, William Stevenson, and the black writer and composer, Ignatius Sancho', by Dr Clive Wilkins-Jones.

4 November 2010, 'Norfolk's Enlightened Inventors: William Hase of Saxthorpe and his Improved Treadmill', by Clive Wilkins-Jones.

9 November 2010, 'The Appliance of Science before the Age of Steam', by Susan Maddock.

18 November 2010, 'The Black Death Comes to Norfolk', by Frank Meeres.

Half-term Activities

These are free holiday activities for children and accompanying adults. They will be held in the Green Room at The Archive Centre. Please book a place by calling 01603 222599. Children under eight must be accompanied by an adult.

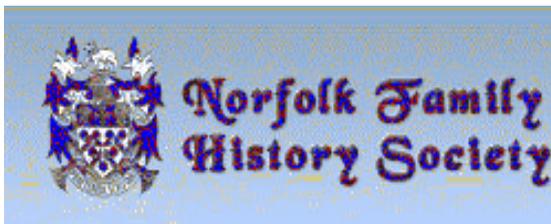
Wednesday, 27 October: Making South African and Zimbabwean Ndebele Houses, before finding out from the archives about Norfolk citizens' trips to Africa.

Friday, 29 October: Making Hallowe'en decorations, including creepy spiders and ghostly cards, before finding out about ghosts and witches in the archives.

NRO's online catalogue, now with added chocolate

Among recent additions to NROCAT, our online catalogue (<http://nrocat.norfolk.gov.uk>), are descriptions of the records of Nestlé (UK) plc's Chapelfield Factory, Norwich, and of Nestlé's predecessors, A.J.Caley and Son Ltd, John Mackintosh and Son Ltd and Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd, chocolate, cracker and mineral-water manufacturers. The records, which fill nearly 70 boxes, and range in date from 1855 to 1951, relate mainly to the factory site and to the production of famous brands such as Rolo, Kit Kat and Quality Street, but there are also some photographs and other records of employees.

For further information about workshops and evening classes, and for details of other events at the Record Office, see our website <http://archives.norfolk.gov.uk>, telephone us on 01603 222599, or look out for posters at the Record Office.



WEBSITE
www.norfolkfhs.org.uk

CHECK IT OUT

MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

Phillip Vanderwarker wrote: Following your piece on Useful Abbreviations in Service records, (June 2010) I attach a brief note on the Army Blood Supply depot and Mobile Bath Unit, that you may find of interest.

The Army Mule Depot became part of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps and the Corps of Army School Masters became part of the Royal Army Education Corps, both roles can be perused online under Army.

Army Blood Supply Depot

This was a unit of the Royal Army Medical Corps and based in Aldershot. Its primary function was the collection of blood samples from servicemen for identifying blood groups. It also acted like the civilian blood transfusion service collecting blood from service personnel which would be processed for use either as whole blood, dried for reconstitution or separated for the plasma for use in severe burn fluid loss. It provided blood products for service surgical units, and carried out research into blood related diseases and parasite infection.

Mobile Bath Unit

This was a military unit usually co-located with a field laundry and resupply unit.

Servicemen from the field in the Boer War and the trenches in WW1, would be sent to the rear for rest and recuperation from the horrors of close combat. Situated in a wood close to a water supply, river or lake and heavily camouflaged, the sanitation group would ensure the soldiers were de-loused with a powder, then naked they would file into the bath/shower unit tents, where duckboard flooring and an intricate arrangement of pipes, with shower roses would supply variable amounts of scalding to freezing water during a conveyor belt type system of “wet; soap; rinse; towel”, before an issue of fresh clothing. The old uniform items would be fumigated then sent to the field laundry, to be cleaned ready for the next batch of “victims”. Baths were few and far between and usually used by senior officers.

There still existed a Territorial Army unit of this type in use in the 80s which was “exercised” at regular intervals. Today there may be similar in Afghanistan, but more likely, hotel and local barrack facilities would be commandeered. Originally supplied by the Army Service Corps, then the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, similar services today come under the control of the Army Logistics Corps.

Ben McGuire, MN12303 also wrote:

I refer to page 88 of the June 2010 edition of the Norfolk Ancestor and can report that the MBU should more properly be called the MBLU - the Mobile Bath & Laundry Unit run by the Pioneer Corps in wartime, but post war by the then Royal Army Ordnance Corps (TA). It was designed for troops coming out of the front line to have a hot shower and a complete change of clothing.

I had the privilege of using one in 1953 and it was bliss to change into clean clothes after a hot shower!

TWO MEN FROM LYNN – BURIALS

The report of the burial of two men from Lynn [NF June, page 132] reminded me of my own connections to Norfolk.

Although a Yorkshireman of Durham parentage, my early researches discovered that my paternal grandmother although named Spanton had no father shown on her birth certificate, but the name Spanton appeared on her wedding certificate. Further delving revealed that her supposed father was one of the masses who emigrated from Norfolk in the 19th Century to take up employment in the developing Durham coalfield.

Spanton had spent the early part of his life tending agricultural horses and found employment as a pony driver down the pit at Seaham.

Regrettably, what he must have seen as good fortune in securing work soon turned to ashes as he was one of the victims of a major disaster at Seaham Colliery.

Also unfortunately for my paternal grandmother his death was some two years before she was born!!

Patrick W Johnson MN5548



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www.ppfimages.co.uk

TRACEY/BLAZIE CONUNDRUM

I read David Howes article on his Tracey/Blaizie conundrum in the June issue of The Norfolk Ancestor with interest. Although I cannot suggest a reason for the constant changing of the name, I can provide a tip that would help him with the problem of accessing the family in the 1841 census on Ancestry, and the general method might also help other readers.

- On the Ancestry Home Page in the Record Collections box click on the census required - in this case 1841. This brings up a new search box tailored for the particular census.
- Enter:- a first name (no surname); a birth date, with +/- a couple of years (for 1841 it's advisable to go +/- 5 years); and the location in the "Lived In (Residence)" box. In this case I entered James; 1812 +/- 5 years; Banham, Norfolk
- Click Search

You are then offered a choice of census for each of the UK countries - click on the appropriate one (in this case 1841 England). You are then given a list of all people with that first name living in the place, in alphabetical order by surname, beginning with those in the appropriate age band. (The list continues with people of other ages, then a list of all those with the first name living in the same county, then other counties). In this case there were 8 men called James living in Banham who were born between 1807-1817. Only one of these is shown as not being born in Norfolk, and his name was James BLADER. Clicking on the "View Image" button for this entry takes you to the scan of the original page, and shows that this refers to David's family, clearly mis-transcribed.

Obviously this tip will only work with unusual first names or relatively small places (Banham has only 14 pages in the 1841 census), although choosing a child in the family born closest to the census date might narrow down the options if you need to look in a larger place. If you don't find the person on the first go, try variant spellings of the first name, or use a wildcard - Ancestry now allows you to put an asterisk* anywhere in the name, including at the beginning, as long as there are another three letters, so you could have *mes, Ja*s, or Jam*, for example, which would all produce James.

One last tip - if you are on an original scan page and wonder how a name has been transcribed (or can't read it yourself), at the bottom of the page you will see two small grey arrows pointing upwards. Click on these and a panel appears with the transcriptions. A scroll bar at the right lets you look up and down the page. If you think a mistake in transcription has been made you can correct it here by clicking on the "Add Update" button.

I hope this helps other members

Deborah Hart Stock, MN2796

ADVENTURES OF A 'DOLL CARRIAGE' – BY ELSIE MABEL DUFFIELD

It was 1922 and I was just about to leave England for the first time for America, when my mother brought a doll's perambulator to me and asked me if I would take it with me to Manitoba, Canada and deliver it to my sister, Evelyn, for one of her children. It was a very pretty pram – grey leather with a porcelain handle – and I could not say no.

It was not packed as it should have been so I had to pay on the trains on the basis of the number of wheels and had to push it along wherever I went, to everyone's amusement. On the Liner in Southampton I put the pram outside my cabin, on the shelf near the porthole. It was a very rough crossing and I was sharing the cabin with a young mother and baby. We were both lying down one day resting when, all of a sudden, there was a terrific crash and bang and I saw that water was entering the cabin under the door. Then the door crashed open and water rushed in. The young mother started to shriek. I said "stay where you are and try to be quiet, as you will only frighten the baby". The water was now on a level with our bunks. The porthole outside our cabin had opened and the sea was rushing in and had swept the pram off the shelf and carried it along the corridor. The young mother was out of her bunk, had grabbed the baby, and was shrieking "we are going to be drowned". I thought the same thing but decided I might as well drown lying down as standing up. The baby was clinging to its mother and was too petrified to utter a sound. The stewards struggled to close the porthole and at last succeeded both to close and to fasten it. As a result the water gradually went down. The child was back in bed and the young mother was sorry she had got out when she realised how wet she was.

The steward came to the door with a sad looking doll carriage. The porcelain handle and hood were both broken and it looked altogether very bedraggled. The steward started to apologise to the young mother, but she looked bewildered and said "it's not mine". So I chimed in "it belongs to me". The doll carriage, sturdy in build, wood frame padded in leather and leather hood looked anything but presentable. I decided to put it in the baggage room. The weather improved and the rest of the crossing was very pleasant.

Arriving at Montreal we had a short bus ride and the driver decided he didn't want the doll carriage on his bus. I insisted but he made me pay for it and carry it on my lap. I had the same trouble on the train and I insisted that it stayed with me. It provided some amusement for the porters and trainmen who said "lady. Why do you bother!" Arriving in Toronto, where I was visiting before going on to Winnipeg, the friends offered to take care of the doll carriage while I visited Niagara Falls. Friends then persuaded me to stay, saying "You will like it better than Winnipeg. Stay."

It was suddenly August 1924 and two years had passed by. I was by now living and working in the United States. My sister wrote me from Manitoba asking me to visit her so now was the time to take the doll's carriage on its last journey. I wrote my friends in Toronto telling them I was going to take the Harvester train west and that I would at last relieve them of the doll's carriage. They were horrified when they heard I intended to travel on the Harvester, telling me that mother would be shocked if she knew. I had always heard what a rough crowd they were who rode the Harvester but I decided to chance it. My friends advised me not to take anything of value so I travelled in my oldest clothes and had a very good time. They were quite a young crowd on the train and I found them friendly, nice and good company. It took us four days to travel to Winnipeg and we got off several times to pick blueberries and to see the Indians who met the trains in their full Indian costumes – mothers with the papoose strapped to their backs and wearing lovely beadwork.

Arriving at Winnipeg I found it would take me a day to travel on to Hodgson, so I stayed the night and travelled early the following morning, the doll carriage very much in evidence and giving great amusement to everyone. Hodgson was the end of the railway line and beyond it was an Indian reservation a day's ride away. I had to put up for the night in a crummy hotel run by an Irish couple. The bedroom door had no lock or catch but I had to stay the night somewhere. The only thing was to lay down fully dressed and not sleep. I pushed all the furniture against the door and then the bed for reinforcement and lay down to relax. About 2.30am I heard someone trying to get in. I got up; pushed hard on the bed against the other stuff and eventually they decided to go away.

I was up, had breakfast (such as it was) and was ready to leave by 5 am. The morning air was wonderful and Jock, the mailman, was ready to drive me. We had a 35mile drive through an Indian reservation in a two-seater horse and buggy with a gay umbrella over us. He was surprised to see the doll buggy. While in Winnipeg I had added extra foodstuffs and they were all put away with the mail and we started on our way. Jock was a Scottish/Indian half-breed and was excellent company. He looked at me slyly and said "are you married?" and I said "No". He grinned and said "we'll soon remedy that". I wondered if he was going to propose. I could think of nothing else. He was silent, watching me, and I kept quiet. Then he said, "Where you are going they are short of women. Plenty of good looking bachelors wanting wives." So I said "do you run a marriage bureau?" "Well, you know, I like to see them all happy" "do you think they're all happy when married?" So the time passed merrily.

The horse trotted along, taking its time and we were scarcely going faster than a walking pace. I tried to change the subject, asking him how long it

would take us to get to Dallas? The answer “we arrive at 5 pm or thereabouts.” Then, after some further minutes of silence, he burst out with “I bet you get married to one of them bachelors and never leave this part”. I denied it and told him “I know different”. He kept me entertained with stories amusing and funny until we reached the half way house where the white overseer stayed and where we had a light lunch before setting off on our way again.

The doll carriage was of great interest to the Indian children who had, I think, never seen anything like it. I had cleaned it and had the hood repaired so it looked much better and made a pretty good show. We saw very few of the Indian homes, they being off the beaten track. Jock gave a glowing account of life in that part, painting it like heaven below. When he was not talking he was singing and I joined in making the time pass quickly. We arrived in Dallas and the people from the white settlement the other side of the river were waiting for their mail, but Evelyn (my sister) was not among them. Here were a number of Indians on my side of the river around the store and eating place.

To my dismay the river had gone on the rampage and the bridge had broken down, so there was no means of driving across. One had to climb over the broken bridge. I was hungry so Jock suggested I eat with the Indians. I sat down at a long table, scrubbed white, with 13 full blooded Indians and had a good wholesome meal, being waited on by the Indian women and girls. One of the girls especially attracted my attention. She was a beauty, fairer than the rest, with lovely features and figure and she looked about 17years old. When I asked Jock about her he was silent.

He told me that someone would see me to the farm. We would have to walk 3 miles with no roads. So I made arrangements with the Indians to keep my luggage and the doll carriage until the next day. I said goodbye to Jock and he said, “I shall come to the wedding”. I said “You will see me before that when you drive me back you.” My next escort was a Captain in the Canadian army. We had to clamber over the broken bridge, the river a rushing torrent, and I heard all about the Captain’s experiences over in France and England during the war. I was interested because I had spent most of my time during the war in London. And so the time passed and the 3 miles did not seem too long. My sister was so surprised to see me saying that she had not expected me until the following day.

Bright and early the next morning we got the 3 children ready. The eldest was 6 years old (the one the doll carriage was brought all that distance for), another girl of 3 and a boy of 11 months. We got the team of horses ready and started for Dallas on the rough roads through what was however interesting countryside. The river was still high and rushing in torrents. My sister stayed on the near bank whilst I clambered over the broken bridge. I

discovered that the only way to get my things back over the river was by canoe and, although I had sailed and rowed a boat, I had never paddled a canoe before. The only canoe handy had a hole in the bottom. So with the Indians holding the boat while I got in with some of my luggage each time and a tin can for bailing out I crossed the river with the Indians watching from their side and the whites from theirs. I had to paddle for dear life bailing out like mad at the same time. I then repeated this twice more before all my property, including the doll carriage had got safely to the other side.

The doll carriage's last trip and it had arrived safe and sound. What a relief!!

My sister looked at it and said, "What did you bring that thing for?" And my 6-year-old niece was much too busy milking 6 cows, gathering eggs around the farm and doing other chores to have any time left for doll carriages after walking 3 miles to school.

I could not let my mother know for it would have hurt her too much.

I returned to civilization unmarried, much to Jock's disgust as he drove me back to the railhead.

Footnote: Elsie Mabel Duffield who wrote the above account was my aunt. I have her original handwritten script but what appears above is my transcription.

Geoff Havers MN1393

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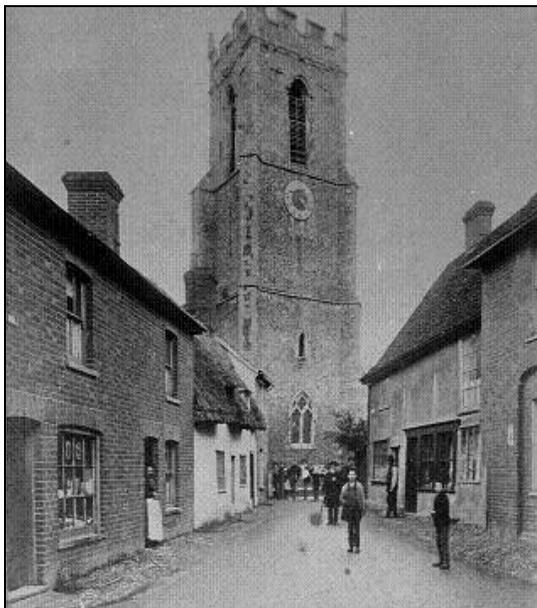
WILLIAM BRAY

William, or William Albert, it seems, was born Albert Edward Bray at Gayton, near Kings Lynn, Norfolk in 1884. He was the second child of three, and only son of John & Francis Bray. John was a shepherd, like his father before him, but Albert, aka William, wasn't to follow him. Instead by 1901, he was apprenticed to a cycle maker.

By 1903 William had moved to Haverhill working for Charles Claydon, Cycle Agent, and living on the premises at 49 High Street. On the 24th October, aged 19, he married local girl Ellen Farrant, a drabbit weaver aged 18. Ellen's parents, Thomas and Eliza, lived at 7 Mill Road, Haverhill and her father was a stationary engine stoker, looking after 'Caroline' the steam engine at the nearby Chantry Mills of D. Gurteen & Son.

At the beginning of 1904 they had their first son William Albert and Jack followed him two years later. By 1911 the family was living at 7 Peas Hill, Haverhill and from their home they were running two businesses. William was doing cycle repairs and Ellen had a confectionery shop, formerly run by Mrs Mary Sparrow. This continued until at least 1916.

Their neighbours at Nos. 4, 5 & 6 Peas Hill were the recently formed Haverhill Industrial Co-operative Society.



Peas Hill and St. Mary's Church c1889

William enlisted in Sudbury declaring he was born in Haverhill. At first, he was part of the Army Service Corps M2/222681 assisting with the transportation of necessary equipment and food. This was one of the great strengths of organisation by which the war was won. He was then transferred to the Northamptonshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, as Private No.40743. This Battalion was part of the 1st Division 2nd Brigade and in April 1918 was fighting in the Battle of Lys.

During a phase of this battle, at Bethune, on the 18th April, William was killed in action at the age of 33. He is remembered with honour at the Cambrin Military Cemetery and the West End Congregational Church Memorial. He was awarded the Victory and British medals and his wife Ellen, sons William and Jack, were then living at 56 Mill Road, Haverhill.

At the unveiling of the Haverhill War Memorial a wreath was left with the message

*In ever loving memory of my dear husband Pte. W. Bray,
his sorrowing wife and children.*

William's eldest son William Albert stayed in town and at the end of 1928 married Lillian A Deeks. They were then blessed with a daughter in 1929 and called her Gwendoline J. They must have moved, because three years later a son was born in Tendring District, Essex called Derek W.

Ellen never remarried and died in 1968 aged 83 years.

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ANCESTORS OF THE REV. ABRAHAM BAKER OF KIRBY CANE, NORFOLK

Finding the parents of Rev. Abraham BAKER [1668-1751] has proved to be unexpectedly difficult. His entry in Alumni Cantabrigienses showed that he entered Peterhouse College in 1686 (aged 17) and that he had attended Paston School, North Walsham (where Admiral Horatio Nelson was later a pupil). However, the entry did not name his parents, nor did the alumni for Paston school. This led me to believe that his father might have been a Rector/Vicar who had been deprived of his living during the time of Cromwell, and I searched the relevant publications (e.g. Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy") in vain.

Some time later it was suggested to me that I should search for Abraham's ordination record (at Norwich). An enquiry to Norwich Cathedral library directed me to the NRO. There I searched for the required documents, only to find that the one that I wanted was 'too fragile for public view'. However, I was directed to 2 other books that might help. The first one contained his name without the required details, but in the second I found a declaration in his own hand which said 'I, Abraham Baker, of the parish of **St. Mary The Less, Cambridge** ...etc'. I nearly shouted 'Eureka' in my excitement and on our way home from Norfolk to Hampshire we visited the Cambridge Record Office (CRO). There we examined the Transcripts of St. Mary the Less, also known as 'Little St. Mary'. This was a revelation. We found that Abraham's parents were another Abraham BAKER, churchwarden of the parish, and Anne (we could not find a marriage to determine her surname). There was an elder sister for Abraham Jnr, Ann BAKER, born and died in 1664/5 and the mother had been buried on 13th August 1682. Abraham BAKER Snr had then married Elizabeth CROPLEY on 21st December 1682 at the same church and had by her Elizabeth BAKER born 1684 and John BAKER born 1685, died 1686. The mother Elizabeth was buried on 13th October 1687. We found that Abraham BAKER Snr had then hastily married his 3rd wife Mary TILLET on 10th November 1687 at St. Benedicts, Cambridge, and that he had by her 4 sons and 5 daughters. Of these, only son John and daughters Rachel and Lydia had survived to adulthood. Two of the infant sons were named Titus! Later investigation showed that the mother Mary's parents were Titus TILLET and Rachel HOLDEN who married at St. Mary the Great, Cambridge on 3rd December 1655. They were both buried at St. Mary the Less, n 1707 and 1697/98 respectively.

At the CRO we also found the wills of Abraham BAKER Snr (probated 26 Feb.1700/01) and that of Mary (probated 26 July1725). They were both buried at St. Mary the Less, in those years. At the CRO I was shown the original book of the PRs of St. Mary the Less which Abraham BAKER had purchased from the church, and which contained entries written by him.

Their eldest daughter Rachel, born in 1688 had married Richard SEAMAN, described of Lammas, Norfolk, in 1715 at St. Mary the Less, Cambridge, but we have not been able to find any record of him there. Their other surviving daughter Lydia had married William WARD also at St. Mary the Less church in 1718. Abraham and Mary's only surviving son John BAKER, born in 1689, attended Peterhouse College, Cambridge, and was ordained as a Deacon in 1713 at Ely and as a priest in 1714 in London. However he died in 1716 and is also buried at St. Mary the Less churchyard.

A more recent investigation has unexpectedly revealed more details of Elizabeth, the daughter of Abraham BAKER Snr and his 2nd wife Elizabeth CROPLEY. In the first article in this series I mentioned that the Baker family were armigerous (gules, a goat passant argent). I have searched for these arms in Norfolk and found in Farrer's books entitled "Heraldry in Norfolk churches" that arms of the above description were to be found at Little Wacton church, Norfolk, where the Rev. William Baker was Rector in 1725. We visited Wacton church and found an inscription for him on the wall (he had married Mary Soley, daughter of the Rev. William Soley, who was Rector of Wacton in 1715), but we were very disappointed to find that the arms, on a round surface, were no longer visible. However, one of Farrer's volumes also mentioned a William BAKER and daughter Elizabeth at Roughton church, Norfolk. This Elizabeth had married the Rev. Joseph HOGAN, who was the Rector there. On our next visit to Norfolk we visited the pretty church at Roughton and had examined all of the memorials and ledger slabs without success, except for two which were mostly hidden under the choir stalls. These choir stalls were double ones on a wooden base and were heavy. I persuaded my reluctant wife that we had to move them. This proved to be a tough task, but well worth while when it was revealed that the first slab was for the Rev. Joseph Hogan, who, after being Rector of Roughton, moved on to Twyford, then Sparham and Foxley. Removal of the 2nd choir stall showed that the slab was for Elizabeth (died 1751), **not** the daughter of **William** BAKER as indicated in Farrer's book, but the daughter of **Abraham** BAKER, Gent. of Cambridge and Elizabeth CROPLEY, daughter of Mr. Alderman CROPLEY, a mercer in Cambridge. This was another Eureka moment, but it made me wonder how many other errors there are in established reference books.

Farrer's book also indicated that there was a ledger slab for a BAKER with the goat passant coat of Arms at Kirby Bedon church near Norwich. When we visited there we found that the slab was for a Rebecca BAKER (died 1726 aged 42) who had married Francis BROOKE, who was the Rector there. She was described as being the daughter of Richard BAKER, Confectioner of Norwich. We later found out that Richard was married to Susanna BROGDEN of St. Peter Mancroft parish, Norwich and that Rebecca was one of five of their children baptised at the church there between 1679 and 1691. A visit to the NRO to investigate the Freemen of Norwich showed

that Richard was due to be elected Mayor of Norwich, but that he was found to be 'not a sufficient person in estate as we supposed' and so did not serve. I thought that I had researched all of my family up to Abraham BAKER Snr and I do not know where this Richard BAKER fits in. In addition the Rev. William BAKER mentioned above was later Rector of Hedenham (where Davy BAKER lived and is buried) and in the PRs of Hedenham he gives much extra information about his family, and he mentions that his daughter Mary was baptised at Ditchingham! It seems that Richard and William BAKER must both be descended from a brother or another male relative of Abraham Snr. of Cambridge. However, Abraham does not appear to have been born in Cambridgeshire.

During my attempts to find the ancestors of Abraham Baker of Cambridge I have compiled family trees of some of the BAKER families listed in Burkes Landed Gentry (BLG). Some of these have the same or similar coats of arms to my own Baker family. The families include 'Bellyse Baker of Highfields' Cheshire, 'Baker of Fenton, Deveridge and Hilderstone', Staffordshire and 'Baker of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire'. I have succeeded in linking these three together, members of the latter two being descendants of those in the first one. BLG states that the earliest known ancestor of these was a Sampson BAKER born c1610, merchant of Norwich and London, who was a **reputed** son of Sir Richard BAKER [1568-1644/5] the famous historian, chronicler and religious writer. Sir Richard had married Margaret, daughter of Sir George MAINWARING of Ightfield, Shropshire, and 'having become surety for some of the debts of his wife's family, was thereby reduced to poverty and thrown into the Fleet prison' where he remained until his death.

[Note: "Highfields", Cheshire is near Audlem, and is only 7 miles from Ightfield, Shropshire.

Sir Richard BAKER was a grandson of Sir John BAKER [1488-1558] of Sissinghurst, Kent, which is near Cranbrook. Sir John held several high offices in the government, including Chancellor of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons. He was also Privy Counsellor to 4 monarchs, and was also known as 'Bloody Baker' for his torture of Protestants. In 1523 Henry VIIIth sent him to Hamburg to negotiate the settlement of Christian III, King of Denmark on his throne. Sir John was subsequently rewarded for this. 'County Families of the United Kingdom' state that "Family legends show, a goat was given as the family crest, as an emblem of victory gained by honourable policy'. The description of the arms in Guillim's book are '*gules, a goat passant, argent, by that name. The goat is not so hardy as politick, therefore, that marshall man which useth more policy than valour in atchieving a victory may very aptly bear for his coat armor this beast*'. If one looks up the arms for BAKER of Sissinghurst one finds the description 'Az. On a fesse between 3 swan's heads erased and ducally gorged or, as many cinquefoils gu', and these are the arms found on

the building at Sissinghurst Castle. However these are the arms that were granted to Sir John's great grandson Henry BAKER in 1611 when he was created Baronet of Sissinghurst. This baronetcy became extinct in 1661 when the male line died out.

Sir John BAKER had purchased numerous estates around England, including the Manor of Little Aston, Oxfordshire, which his grandson Sir Richard inherited. However, this was impounded in 1625 when Sir Richard was sent to Fleet prison. While there, he wrote and published "The Chronicles of the Kings of England", and he also wrote his own autobiography and family history. However, the latter was burnt by the husband of one of his daughters, presumably because he did not want it to be known that he was related to someone in prison. This is one of the reasons why there is uncertainty regarding the identities of some of Sir Richard's children. The other is that his children were born in different locations around the country since Sir Richard owned lands in Essex, Gloucestershire, Kent and Oxfordshire. Another possibility is Shropshire where his wife's family lived.

The lives of Sir John BAKER and his grandson Sir Richard are both described in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. Sampson Baker is not included in the named children of the latter.

BLG says that Sampson BAKER's son Sampson born c1643 was a Gent.of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire. However, examination of the IGI records for there show that although there is a Samson BAKER baptised in 1637, he is the son of William Baker and Susanna Nurse. However, this William, who was baptised in 1608, is a son of a Sampson Baker and Millicent Goddale, and he had a brother Sampson who was baptised in 1614. Also at Market Bosworth there is an Abraham Baker baptised in 1621, son of another Abraham. The dates suggest that Sampson Snr and Abraham Snr might be brothers. Thus further investigation is necessary. The starting point will be an enquiry to the College of Arms regarding arms granted to Sir John Baker of Sisinghurst in c1525.

Terry Sancroft Baker MN8472 – terrystbaker@hotmail.com

Some errata in Mr Baker's previous article in the March issue:

(1) Page 43 line 7 - the date of Emily Maria Grace Baker's marriage to Rev. George Godfrey should have read 1865, not 1839, which was the date of her parent's marriage.

(2) Page 43 line 9 - the dates that Rev. Godfrey was Rector of Redbourne should have read 1869-1930, not 1689-1930.

(3) In addition Page 43 line 5 does not read correctly. The word 'nearby' should have been removed and the word 'Hertfordshire' added after Bayford Village. (This one is an editorial error.)

SCOTTISH ANCESTRY?

My parents were very proud of our Scottish ancestry. We belonged to the Douglas clan, had a family crest on the wall, my father regularly wore the family tie and I owned a kilt in each of the Ancient, Hunting and Dress Douglas tartans. My uncle joined the London Scottish Regiment in the Great War and was one of the last soldiers to go into battle wearing a kilt. The variant spelling of our surname was explained as being 'Douglas's son', otherwise known as the warlike 'Bloody Douglass' branch of the clan as opposed to the more amiable 'Black Douglas'.

As a child I was told almost nothing of my ancestors: both my paternal grandparents died before I was born and the only name that was briefly mentioned further back was a Peter Douglass. As I had always been curious to know where I came from I decided to research my family history as a retirement project.

I was born and brought up in London and emigrated to Australia when I was thirty, so my starting point was a search for Peter in Scotland. I drew a complete blank with any Caledonian connection, so contacted the only Douglass relative I knew, a first cousin who is now 88, to ask if he could help. He mentioned once hearing about someone who might have been in Norfolk, so I switched my search 300 miles south, which led me on a fascinating journey of discovery.

I was not a Scottish Douglass nor even a Douglas! Our family originated in Norfolk, mainly in Edgefield and later moved to Cawston, with some early ancestors coming from Briston and Heydon. Our name was originally Daggless in the 1600s, then Dagglass at the turn of the century, becoming Dagless by 1720. The earliest recording of the spelling Douglas in my direct line was James Douglas, born in Cawston in 1783, but by the time my great grandfather Peter went to live in Southwark in the 1840s he was spelling his surname Douglass.

I discovered a distant relative in New Zealand who was also researching her family tree, so between us we contacted the NFHS. Jean Stangroom offered us generous assistance as a volunteer and went to the archives on our behalf, finding such useful information that I decided I just had to come and see more for myself. So in March this year I left Canberra and made the journey into my past.

First I went to London: when Peter Douglass left Cawston he moved to College Wharf, which is now exactly where the London Eye stands. After researching and photographing in Southwark and Lambeth I travelled to Norwich. Jean Stangroom did a magnificent job of showing me round, not only the NFHS and the Heritage Library, but also taking me in her car to all

the villages where my family originated. We had a wonderful ten days together and I shall always be grateful for her generous help and friendship. We made some interesting discoveries, including the fact that the old Edgefield church tower and graveyard is now in a farmyard. It was here that I found the grave of one of my ancestors who was born in 1697, with the headstone still clearly legible. We also discovered the Dagless family mentioned in a stained glass window dated 1984 and erected in St Peter and St Paul Church at Edgefield, commemorating a century since the original church was moved stone by stone and rebuilt closer to the village.

Since coming home to Australia I have been busy sorting out my notes and carrying out further research. This has been made even more interesting now that all those places mentioned are no longer words on a list but beautiful villages that I have visited, walked around and photographed.

After receiving such kindness and friendship on my trip to Norwich this year I am happy to call myself a Norfolk woman. I shared my amusement at the shattering of the long-held family Scottish myths with members of the NFHS and we all had a good laugh. And by the way, if anyone knows a genuine member of the Douglas clan, I have three kilts to pass on.....

Angela Douglass, MN12231, Canberra, Australia

Angela with the headstone of her ancestor Robert Dagless born 1697. Old Edgefield Churchyard



RECEIVED WISDOM FACT & FICTION:

Seeking Chot, a grandmother christened Charlotte Elizabeth Bunnett

A few years back, being fairly new at the family history game and in the knowledge that a cousin had 'done' our own family name of Breacker, I embarked upon the task of finding out what I could about my paternal grandmother. I knew from my father that she was born in Binham and from the evidence of her marriage certificate she was Charlotte Elizabeth Bunnett [known in the family as Chot], wed to Albion Charles Breacker.

Apart from this I had some of received family 'wisdom' about her. In brief this said that she was base born and spent her early years in the village of Binham in Norfolk, before coming to Blackheath, S.E. London, with her mother who became housekeeper to a Mr. Peek who she later married. It also said that Albion worked as an assistant to Mr. Peek, believed to be a fishmonger and thought his bride's surname to be Peek, and only learned of her Bunnett background and the circumstances of her birth when it came to signing the register on the day of their wedding. These discoveries upset him even more because it was said he had earlier courted her sister, Agnes, before deciding upon Charlotte.

The marriage certificate indicates Chot to be born about 1882 and her mother to be Mary Ann Bunnett. The search for the record of Chot's birth showed up a Charlotte Elizabeth Bunnett registered as being born in March 1882 at Cley-next-the-Sea, a few miles from Binham, to a mother named Mary Ann, and so the first red herring. Although this mother's name was the same, the 1881 census shows other older children and it would seem this Mary Ann had married into the Bunnett family before the birth of this Charlotte. I was also certain that Chot's birthday was 21st June, it being very close to my father's which was the 24th June.

Some family members said I must have the original story wrong. Surely not two Charlotte Elizabeth Bunnets born in the same year and so close to one another? However a trawl of deaths revealed that this child died aged 3 at Cley. Beyond this trawls of birth and death records in both date directions and for any location failed to find another Bunnett to match Chot. Eventually I did locate a Charlotte Elizabeth **Bonnett**, with a birth date of 20th June 1882 with a mother shown as Mary Ann and no father recorded. Since then a baptism record of a Charlotte Elizabeth Bunnett in Binham dated July 1882 has come to light and I am quite sure this is Chot and her mother, the Mary Ann Bunnett who went on marry Mr Peek.

The 1891 census shows a Charlotte, aged 6, living with a Bunnett family in Binham as niece of the Head of Household. Although the age should be 8 if birth and later marriage certs are correct, this is likely to be Chot an assertion backed by the census failing to name any other Charlotte Elizabeth

Bunnetts of comparable age anywhere in the country. At this time there are four families of Bunnetts living in Binham and several more within nearby villages in Norfolk.

The 1891 census also shows a Mary Ann Bonnett born in Binham, working as a domestic servant to Alfred J Curson, a grocer/draper trading and living at High St, Little Walsingham, Norfolk, with his wife and 4 children age 14 – 19. So mother and daughter were apart.

Census's show a Sarah Maria b 1850 and a Mary Ann b 1862 to be sisters (2 of 7 siblings, the others all boys), the children of Charles Bunnett and Maria Gidney. By 1889 Sarah had married a George Peek and was living in Lewisham SE London, with a daughter Agnes. Sarah died in March 1895. Eighteen months later, in Sept '96, George married her sister, Mary Ann. There is little doubt that this is Chots' mother, a matter supported by her remaining child in the 1990's remembering visits to a 'Granny Peek' in Deptford, London in the 1920's.

The 1901 Census shows George Peek [an Ironmongers Assistant] married to Mary Ann Peek and with Agnes [aged 12 and unlikely to be courted by Albion!], and two boarders, one of whom is listed as a 'Charles B Albion, [a skilled labourer] at 2, Seagers Cottages, Blackheath. The address and age of this person fit the description of grandfather, Albion, who married Chot in October 1901. [There is no other person with his name listed in the '01 census.] Although this address [Seagers Cottages] is given as Chot's at the time of her marriage, at census time earlier in the year, she is not shown as residing there.

In fact she is recorded as a 'living in' housemaid to the family of a George Peeke [the final 'e' is the only difference from our other George Peek], and quite close geographically in the Lewisham end of Lee, [if I remember rightly down the hill from Blackheath]. The circumstances of the families look to be too dissimilar for the names to be any more than co-incidence, and checking back in earlier census lists doesn't show any likely relationship.

A further diversion occurred when in trying to locate grandfather Albion in the 1901 census I found his parents, Albion Warburton and Matilda Breacker, shown as being 38 and 34 years old. If that were correct it would mean they were in their low and pre-teens when the first of their children were born! Further cross checks show they were in fact 48 & 44 at this time.

As someone quite new to the Family History scene, the experience of trying to find out about grandmother has provided all sorts of traps and blinds and thus a very quick learning curve. Firstly there were the two Charlotte Elizabeth's with same year of birth, same mother's name and living in the same area. Then there was the matter of two Bunnetts marrying George

Peek and Chot living in the house of another George Peeke. There was also the fact of a large number of Bunnetts living in and around Binham. On top of these matters there is the incorrect recording of names and ages within the census records which added to the learning.

Where to now? We know from her birth certificate that Chot was base born, [so some of the received wisdom was correct] but who was her father? Sarah and Mary were sisters with some 12 years between them. In what way did George Peek 'know' Mary before the death of Sarah? - as sister-in-law or could he be my maternal great-grandfather? If that is the case it would confirm the received belief that Charlotte and Aggie were in fact blood related and not just step-sisters as the records currently would indicate. Whatever their sisterly relationship they certainly were first cousins.

A distant cousin of mine Christine tends to believe the real 'culprit' is more likely to be found nearer to Binham especially as Mary seems to have spent all her working life as a live in domestic servant around Norfolk and in Kent until marrying her 'employer' [if indeed he actually ever was] in the late 1800's. In any case, how did George Peek meet Sarah? I think there were a number of Peek families in Norfolk around this time but I haven't been able to tie George in yet or conversely were there any Bunnett families living in South East London?

As great-grandmother Mary is recorded twice as **Bonnett** in different situations and locations, did she deliberately use this name to try in some way to cover the illegitimacy of her daughter? Why in 1891 were mother and daughter living apart, when by the time Mary Ann married George Peek in 1896, they were both in the Blackheath area?

It is also of some interest that once she did wed George Peek, Mary seemed to find the married state much to her liking. When George died at the age of 51 in 1903, she quickly married his younger brother Edward with whom she had a daughter Nellie. When Edward died in 1914 she soon married a Thomas Potter a man some 16 years her junior. She died in 1941 and Thomas lived until 1951. On the marriage certificate, Thomas Potter is shown as a Fishmonger – a calling which by hearsay was attributed to George Peek and hence to Albion Chas. as his assistant. By co-incidence it is also the trade shown for Albion on the death certificate of a very short lived child Charlotte born to him and Chot, [the first of nine] in 1903. Co-incidence or connection? Or just another slight inaccuracy in the handed down family folk lore?

That seems to be family history for you – the more you find out the more the questions arise.

Adrian Breacker

NAME THIS CHILD

Anyone who has even glanced at a Parish Record will have noticed a large number of Johns, Williams and Marys and probably been entangled in a web of them all with one particular surname. A number of newspapers each January report the popularity of given names announced in the births columns and John, William and Mary are pretty low in the popularity stakes at the present time. So what has changed in the last 300-odd years. I am fascinated by the choice of name and have been delving into name trends with the help of Ancestry.co.uk and an article by Douglas Galbi. I am by no means an expert and I believe Ancestry has recently done some work on the subject.

Some names come and go while others go on forever, waxing and waning in popularity but never disappearing. The all-time most common names in England are John, closely followed by William for sons and Mary for daughters. John was given to 21% of boys in the early 19th century giving way to William which was given to 15% of boys in the second half of the century. Mary was considered too holy for common use in the 12th century and was uncommon until the Reformation; throughout the 19th century however Mary was the given name of 24% of daughters. No name has ever achieved this level of popularity since; even the most popular since WW2 have only reached 4%. The present favourites (Jack and Ruby) represent a very small minority.

Fashionable names have always tended to appear first in the higher socio-economic or celebrity groups and filter down. The Anglo-Saxon names common before the Norman Conquest all but disappeared from records within a century, or they were converted to a Latin form and later recycled in an anglicised version. Carl, for example, is Germanic in origin but continued in use as Carolus and Charles and now is enjoying a revival in its original form. Wealthier parents often gave their children more than one Christian name, the second one being that of a relative or benefactor or a surname – perhaps the mother's maiden name or that of a benefactor (or potential benefactor!). This tendency also filtered down through the social classes until by the 20th century almost all children were given two or more names. For centuries it was usual to name the first son after his father and the first daughter after her mother; subsequent children were named after grandparents, uncles and aunts. In the Parish Records this results in long chains of Marys, Johns and Williams etc which can be a nightmare for the genealogist to sort out. A second Christian name is then very welcome. It also is of no help that, in the days when childhood death was common, a child might be given the name of a dead sibling and the parents might not consider baptism or even registration necessary for the replacement.

Illegitimate children often had their father's surname as a second given name at baptism and this is sometimes used as a surname in later life.

In early Parish Registers the names were truly Christian names, being Biblical in origin. Mary, Elizabeth and Martha, the Disciples (apart from Judas) and the Apostles predominate but many Old Testament names were used, from Amos to Zachariah via Ezekiel, Jacob, Jeremiah, Jesse, Isaac and Samuel for boys and including Jemima, Hephzibah, Miriam, Keziah and Keren-happuch for girls. Christian virtues such as Temperance, Faith and Honour were considered appropriate, especially for girls, an aspiration unfortunately not met in all cases as I have found both Prudence and Virtue with illegitimate children.

Towards the end of the 19th century more names entered the repertoire. Flowers and gemstones (Rose, Pearl) for girls or a time of day or a season (Dawn, Easter, Christmas, Noel) were joined by revivals (Arthur, Edith, Carl). Some names rose abruptly when associated with current events only to lose popularity as memory of the occasion faded. There was an outbreak of Horatios, Nelsons and Horatio Nelsons after Trafalgar and Roberts, Badens and Powells (alone and combined) following the siege of Mafeking. Arthur and Wellesley had a spike after Waterloo while Florence, which started life as a male name, became exclusively feminine after the Crimean War. It was puzzling to find a number of Napoleons and even Napoleon Buonapartes baptized in 1879 and 1880. However they proved to be in honour of the exiled Prince Louis Napoleon who was not permitted to officially enrol in the British army but fought nevertheless with the British in the Zulu Wars and was killed. He was buried as a hero in Farnborough Abbey in 1879. In more recent times, Monty, which had been common in Jewish families in the early 20th century, became all the rage during and after WW2. Interestingly Winston reached a huge peak in the USA in 1941-2 while in Britain there was hardly a blip. The Royal Family has had little impact on the naming of its new subjects. One might expect a "Diana effect" but Diana was already a popular name at the time of the marriage of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. In the USA there were small blips in the popularity of Diana at the time of her marriage and again after her death. The two foreign princesses, Alexandra and Marina, who married into the Royal Family were notable exceptions – their names were virtually unused until they arrived on our shores.

In the present day we have a vast number of names available, not only from our own history but from countries all over the world, and parents can choose a name that represents their background, beliefs, interests and nationality. The traditional Christian names are still going strong but often in a secular context. Parents also choose the name of a celebrity sportsman or pop-star (Kai, Britney), a pop-song (Jude, Kayleigh), a significant place (Brooklyn, Chelsea) or just because they like the sound of it. If they wanted something unusual but with some history they could have had Egbert,

Ethelred, Bertha or Brunhilda but in their quest for the different some have burdened their unfortunate offspring with Dweezil, Pilot Inspektor, Luna Coco or Audio Science to name a few.

I am indebted to Douglas A. Galbi "Long-term Trends in Personal Given Name Frequencies in the UK" and the website Ancestry.co.uk

Margaret Murgatroyd MN10400

TRANSCRIPTIONS

With all the problems people are experiencing with Transcriptions, I felt I must write and tell you about my own experience in researching the name FEW.

For several months I was looking for my husbands grandparents, Solomon and Elizabeth Few (formerly Hayden), living in Willingham, Cambs with their two sons Ernest and Charles Harry, born July 1888 and December 1889 respectively. Solomon was born in 1859 and appeared in the 1861, 1871 and 1881 census correctly; however, I couldn't find him in the 1891 and 1901 census. After months of searching I found him in 1891 under the name of Solomon Fenes, his son Ernest spelt Erensst. (One of his wife's relations had already informed Ancestry UK of this error). In the 1901 census he was shown as Soloma Tow, although there were more Fews listed on the same page. I came across this one quite accidentally.

To top this up, I then decided to look at my own marriage in the bmd's to see if the name was spelt correctly. It was, but would you believe it, I found I was not married to Kenneth H Few, but Newman H Few. I wrote to the GRO advising of this error and sent a copy of my marriage certificate. They checked this out and found the original record was correct but had been transcribed incorrectly. As a transcriber myself, I know it is sometimes difficult to read people's handwriting; but how on earth could Kenneth be read as Newman.

When researching my husband's 2 x gt.grandparents, Robert and Sarah Gray, their places of birth were shown in the census as Meepal Merdan (Steeple Morden) and Cillington, (Littlington).

Helen Few, MN10259

HOW DID I GET INTO FAMILY HISTORY?

I have always been interested in my family roots but what actually got me started on the search, was the discovery, in my grandmother's papers, of a page from a Book of Common Prayer.

My grandmother, Kathleen DRURY, was a Sussex girl and this leaf of paper gave the dates and place of birth for her father, Samuel and his two sisters. Imagine my surprise when I discovered that Samuel and sister Clara were born in Watford, in Hertfordshire, just a few miles from where I now live, and their elder sister, Julia was born in East Bradenham, Norfolk – my husband's home county!

I was off – and have since discovered that the DRURY/DREWELL family can be traced to around 1700 in the Scarning area of Norfolk, and that in 1845 Samuel left, with his wife to be (Harriet HART) and their first child (Julia). They stopped briefly in Hertfordshire and then in Cobham, Surrey just long enough to be registered on the census. They finally settled in Eastbourne where Samuel was to achieve his 15 minutes of fame, being called to give evidence in the Parnell/O'Shea divorce case in 1890.

Discussing this story with my husband's family inevitably led to a discussion about their own family mysteries! The FEARNLEY and REYNOLDS families have been in Norwich for several generations.

- Two brothers: Arthur Rossi Reynolds and William Brewster Reynolds. Why the two very particular middle names? Could they perhaps point to an Italian connection, or a possible claim on the 'Brewster Millions' as the family insist?
- Family tradition has it that a member of the family working at Hingham (or Ingham?) Hall (though this may have been a member of the FRANCIS family) was involved in the murder of a maidservant and fled to America – returning to visit family periodically via Harwich Harbour and other small British ports.

Who could fail to be intrigued enough to follow up either story? Unfortunately no significant leads have been established – so far but investigations continue!

Bridget Howarth MN3635

RINGERS

Can anyone help me find a reticent family? My 3x great grandparents William and Sarah Ann Ringer and their family were innkeepers of "The Three Boars" at Spooner Row, Wymondham from approximately 1839 - 1891. I am eager to find the origins of this branch of the Ringer family; but up to now my searches have proved unsuccessful. Notes attached to a family pedigree of the "Ringers of Forncette, Tharston and Rougham held at Kirby Hall are useful but have so far proved inconclusive.

In the 1700s and 1800s Ringer families were scattered throughout South Norfolk and parish records verify this. One branch of the family, descended from Robert Ringer of Aslacton, settled in Hetherset. The notes attached to the pedigree state, "Another or the same family later at Hetherset appears to descend from Robert Ringer, freeholder there 1835, farmer at Church Farm, 60/1841 who by Maria (50/1841) had Robert (20/1841) and Mary (20/1841).....". From the census this is correct. The unknown writer then goes on to surmise that Robert was probably also father to "William an Innkeeper at Wymondham....." but this cannot be the case as there appears to be only 10 years difference between their ages. Could they have been brothers or cousins?

It is also apparent that there is a Forncett St Peter connection. William's eldest 3 children, William, Robert and Martha, according to census returns and Martha's marriage certificate, were born in the parish. Other members of Ringer families appear to have either owned or leased land in Forncett but I have yet to find any connections. As well as an Innkeeper William could have been a small-time farmer. In 1851 Sarah Ann is evidently the owner of seven acres of land but where isn't clear. Certainly in "The Return of Owners of Land Norfolk 1873" Robert Ringer (could this be son Robert?) owned seven acres of land, in Wymondham.

From the pedigree notes it appears that William, senior, was a Methodist. I can find no trace of a marriage between him and Sarah Ann, and William seems to be missing from the 1841 census. Unfortunately my research has shown that he died, age 50, in Wymondham later the same year, October 1841. William junior, after keeping the "Three Boars" for a short time, became a potato merchant and moved to London where he "went on to build the Britanica Beer House in Spitalfields.....", a haunt of the infamous "Jack the Ripper". Son Robert took on the lease of "The Boars" and Martha, who married Charles Caston of Forncett, became an infant schoolmistress. The younger children, Sarah Ann junior, Louisa, James, Samuel, Harriett, Walter and Sophia Delilah, born 1839, appear to have all been born in Wymondham. Samuel and Walter followed their brother William to London and Harriett became a teacher at Spooner Row school.

My 2x great grandmother, Sarah Ann junior, married John Forster also of Forngett St Peter.

According to the 1851 census, Sarah Ann Ringer senior, formerly Long, was born at Tivetshall c 1794. She could have been born or become a non-conformist herself; soon after their father William died, her younger children were christened, probably at Wymondham Congregational Church, in 1842.

One Robert Ringer, gent living in Wymondham, in 1841, at the age of 71 married for the second time a much younger lady, Mary Long. The marriage was witnessed by an Elizabeth Long and Mary's father was recorded as William Long, labourer. Is this a coincidence; or could there be another link between the Ringer and Long families? I have yet to find any clues but does anybody else know different?

Sources: www.norfolkpubs.co.uk/wymondham

Linda Guttridge, MN11259

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DADE/BLOMFIELD

I am looking for the birth details of William Dade, 1761, or his wife Susan Blomfield, 1771. I know that they were married on 12th October 1790 at Pulham St Mary Magdalen, Norfolk. They had six children before moving to Naughton, Suffolk where they had five more. They both died and were buried at Naughton. I can find no record of them being born in the Pulham area. I would be most grateful to hear from anyone with information on this family that may lead me to their baptisms so that I can find their parents and siblings in order to proceed further.

Mrs Gwenda Howard MN12397, 23 Chestnut Avenue, Gosfield, Halstead, Essex. CO91TD. e-mail gwendaandarthur@hotmail.co.uk

NEAL/HARMER

I am looking for the family of a Hannah Neal who married a Thomas Harmer in 1837 at East Ruston. We believe that she was born circa 1814 in Irstead. She subsequently married a James London in 1856. I have information on descendants to share but keen to locate her parents etc. Information on Thomas Harmer would be appreciated too.

Ross Pulfer-Ridings MN11890

PO Box 34-847, Birkenhead, Auckland 0746, New Zealand

Email: r.ridings@xtra.co.nz

HARROWIN/HARROWING & FOX

I am searching for the place of marriage of James Harrowin/Harrowing and Hannah Fox. The LDS have the microfiche record showing their marriage on the 2nd May 1791 and they were married by Jas Colman. LDS state the marriage took place in Easton, Norfolk. However after research carried out by NRO this marriage record could not be found. Both of their children Elizabeth, b 1791, and James, b 1797, were christened at the Parish Church in Easton.

Can anyone help locate the official record so I can begin to further my research?

Jill Girdlestone MN10343, 3 Willow Way, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS36 2SG
Email: hargirfamilytree@btinternet.com

BISHOP/DACK

We are seeking information on SAMUEL BISHOP, widower, born c1768 at Bristol. He married ELIZABETH DACK, in 1799 at Reepham. Elizabeth was born c1771 at Hackford. Issue found: William, bn 1808 and Samuel bn 1809, both at Swanton Morley, James bn 1811 at Little Witchingham.

We also have CHARLOTTE DACK bn 1789 at Whitwell to Elizabeth before her marriage to Samuel Bishop. Charlotte married HENRY SEAMAN in 1810 at Swanton Morley. Henry was born 1790 at Swanton Morley. Charlotte died 1879 and Henry d 1871 both at Fressingfield, Suffolk

Jean and Tony Dack MN3850

23 Overstone Road, Harpenden, Herts, AL5 5PN

TOOGOOD FAMILY left HOLME 1850's

Some years ago, I "hit the buffers" with my Norfolk ancestors. I have the following information, some taken from Barton on Humber censuses, but nothing further and no Norfolk information. Any help gratefully received.

1. MARTIN TOOGOOD born c1821, died Barton 22/7/1903. Groom/gardener at Holme
2. GEORGE TOOGOOD born c1861, died Barton 28/3/1930. Engine driver at Holme
3. DAVID TOOGOOD born c1843, died Barton 2/12/1927. Coachman at Holme
4. WILLIAM DAVID TOOGOOD, my grandfather, born c1885, died 16.2.1993

C. Simpson

Marriages Recorded in the Sacrist's Register of Norwich Cathedral 1697-1754

In the March 2010 journal the book reviews mentioned "Marriages Recorded in the Sacrist's Register of Norwich Cathedral 1697-1754". This might be of more interest to members than its title suggests as it is a major source for runaway marriages that otherwise cannot be traced. Apparently before Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1753 (hence the cut-off date for the book) a couple who did not have the approval of their parents could escape to Norwich cathedral and buy a marriage license from the archdeacon or similar. If they then hurried and found an obliging canon he could marry them at once in one of the side chapels of the cathedral before the family could intervene. This list shows brides and grooms from all over the diocese.

Using the original list in Kirby House I found my ancestor WILLIAM GEORGE of Loddon, who married SUSANNAH FRYER of Seething in 1719. I would not have traced this marriage without this list so it is well worth a try if you are drawing a blank.

Jennifer Tyson MN4240

DIANA SPELMAN BA

**Norfolk Research Specialist
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DEFINING SURNAMES SPECIFIC TO NORFOLK

Derek Palgrave

Family historians regularly searching in a given local archive soon become familiar with a finite group of surnames, which they tend to encounter on a regular basis. The selection varies slightly from area to area but, with experience, it is often possible to suggest a potential location where a search is likely to be successful.

The adoption of surnames around about the 13th century proceeded on a remarkably local basis by taking into account geographical locations, topography, skills and crafts, relationships and social conventions associated with each specific community. Distinctive place names were obvious choices but certain unique natural features in a given area also could influence the surname selected. Skilled craftsmen's surnames were almost inevitably identified with their trades whilst an individual, who looked or behaved in memorable way, was liable to acquire an appropriate nickname. However by far the most numerous type of surname was derived from father's given name although in a number of instances the mother's name was the source and, very occasionally, there were allusions to other relatives.

Having been born in Norfolk, where I spent my formative years, I soon developed a working knowledge of the surnames of the people whom I met on a regular basis at school, at church, and in various other organisations, or simply by looking at posters, local magazines and newspapers, public notices and shop fronts. At the time I had no idea if these surnames were of longstanding in the County or had originated elsewhere.

More recently I have referred to Carolyn Fenwick's monumental work¹ on the 14th century Poll Taxes. Volume 2 covers 17 counties and includes Norfolk, which occupies 113 of the 703 pages. I recognised at least 24 ancient surnames including my own, which I have always considered to be essentially Norfolk. There were examples of each of the conventional surname categories as shown in the following table:-

<i>Patronymic / Relational</i>	<i>Curson*, Cushing*, Cutting, Mayhew, Moy*, Stannard,</i>
<i>Locative</i>	<i>Lubbock*, Massingham*, Mileham, Walpole, Palgrave*</i>
<i>Occupational</i>	<i>Carman, Colman, Fulcher, Secker, Thaxter*, Youngman</i>
<i>Topographical</i>	<i>Childerhouse*, Flatman, Stebbing</i>
<i>Nicknames</i>	<i>Crowe, Frost, Postle*, Pye,</i>

Geographical distribution was checked using Steve Archer's Surname Atlas² (based on data from the 1881 Census Returns). By expressing the number of instances of each of the above ancient surnames occurring in Norfolk, as percentages of their overall totals in the National Returns, only nine* of them exceeded 40%.

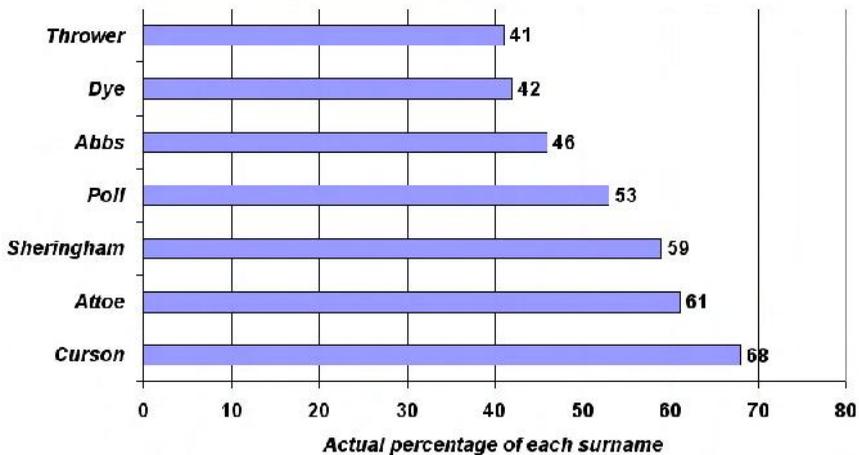
By utilising Archer's frequency parameters, quoted as the number of entries of the given surname per 100,000 head of population, more detailed comparisons were undertaken. These had the advantage of revealing, not only the counties where there were the greatest concentrations of a given surname, but also data relating to the Poor Law Unions within those counties.

The map in Figure 1 (**inside back cover** - Location of Established Norfolk Surnames in 1881) shows the rough position of these Norfolk surnames based their highest concentrations (132-637/100K) within given Poor Law Unions.

An earlier survey of local surnames had been undertaken in the late 19th century by Guppy³ who listed the surnames associated with each county, by consulting entries in local directories. It was his view that most significant owners of land would have been well established, probably for centuries, so their surnames would have been peculiar to the county in which they lived.

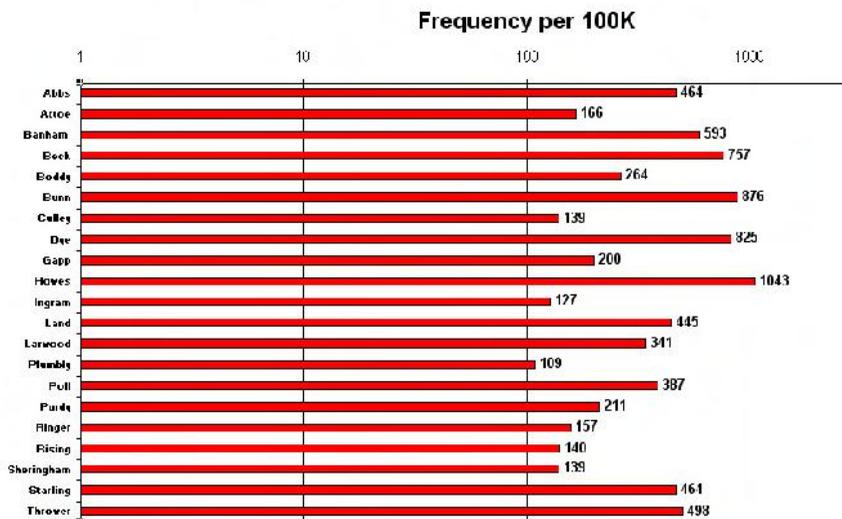
By this method he found that some surnames occurred in many different counties, others in just a few and several which only occurred in just one county. For Norfolk he was able to specify about 80 such surnames but, when these were checked against Archer's frequency data, only seven *ancient* surnames exceeded more than 40% of the total for that surname recorded nationally in 1881 (**See figure 2 below**).

GUPPY'S NORFOLK SELECTION EXCEEDING 40%



In spite of this relatively low proportion of ancient Norfolk surnames identified by Guppy there were several localised pockets with frequencies between 109 and 1043/100K as exemplified in **Figure 3 overleaf**

Figure 3 - MAXIMUM SURNAME FREQUENCIES



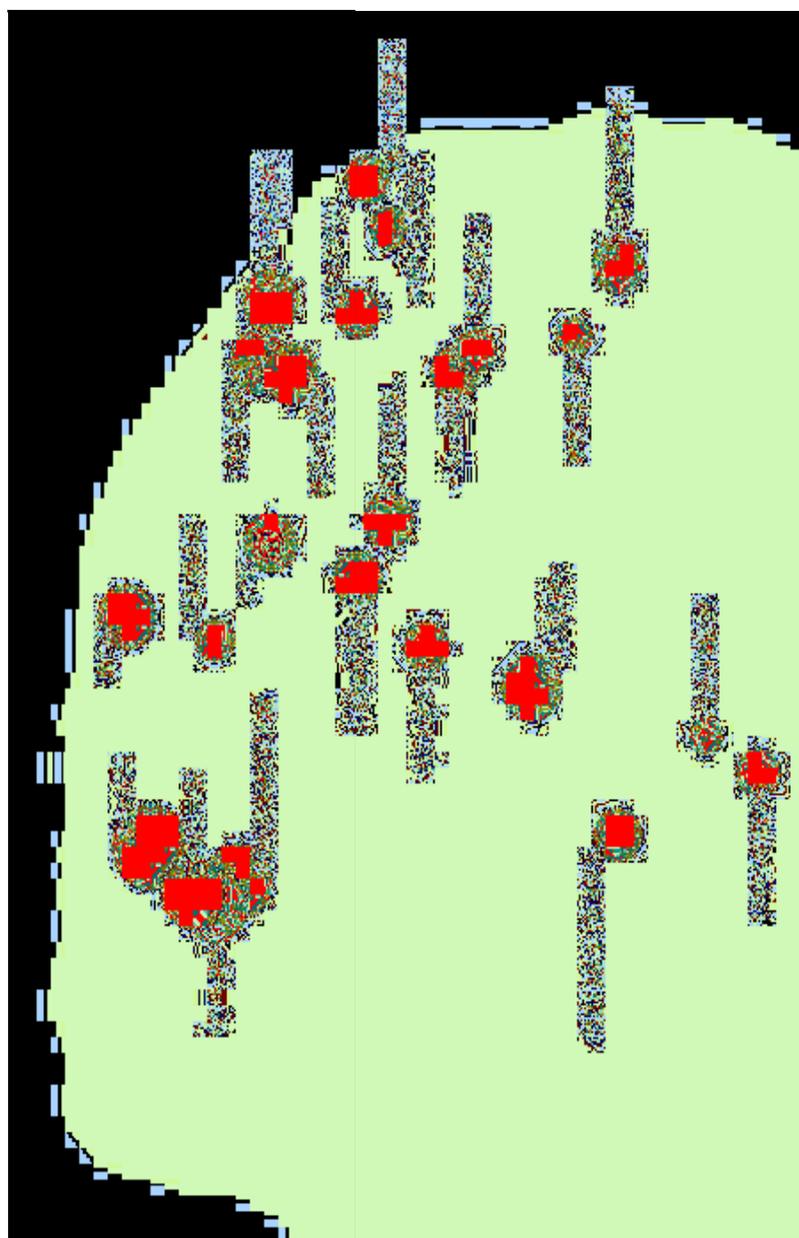
There is little doubt that the surnames discussed in this article have strong associations with Norfolk. Defining the criteria for their inclusion has not been straightforward. Comparing absolute numbers was inadequate because names like Smith, Wilson and Wright with Norfolk totals in 1881 of 7299, 1467 and 3139 respectively, tended to predominate. However, expressing the proportion of a surname in a county as a percentage of its National total has provided valid comparisons in all cases from very rare surnames to those in greatest abundance.

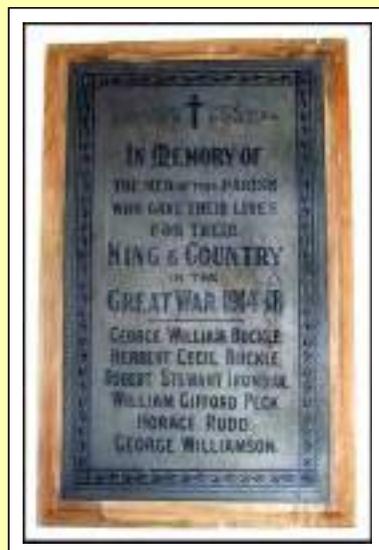
There were a few examples where the percentage parameter was slightly misleading because, within the county, there were only small areas with very high concentrations of a given surname persisting from the 14th century. In such instances the maximum frequency found in any Norfolk Poor Law Union has been adopted as a helpful indicator.

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About the Author: *Derek Palgrave, FSG, joined the Norfolk & Norwich Genealogical Society in 1968. Although a Chartered Chemist by profession he has always been interested in the history of the Palgraves and surname studies in general. He has held office in several family history societies including the Guild of One-Name Studies of which he is now President. For 30 years he was very much involved with the Federation of Family History Societies & its journal, Family History News & Digest. He currently edits The Escutcheon for Cambridge University Heraldic & Genealogical Society.*





Above: Horstead Church memorial
 Right: Hunworth Church memorial
 Below: Needham Church memorial
 Names inside - see index

