

The Norfolk Ancestor



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

The Front Cover

The cover on this edition has a photograph of a panoramic view of Norwich, another creation by John Moray-Smith. It was originally in "The Cock" in Upper King Street, and more recently was displayed in the lobby of "Caistor Hall Hotel" just outside Norwich at Caistor St Edmund. At the moment the work is in storage and is not on view to guests or visitors.

The bas-relief is approximately 8 ft long and 3 ft tall, and is a view of Norwich from St James's Hill. Many of the landmarks are still visible today, although notably the chimneys associated with Norwich's industrial past are mostly no longer in existence.



Caistor Hall Hotel, Caistor St Edmund



"The Cock" 32 King Street, Norwich.

Picture of "The Cock" by kind permission of
"George Plunkett's Norwich"
<http://www.georgeplunkett.co.uk/>

"The Cock" was an unusual public house in that it had two entrances from different roads and had two different postal addresses. As well as the 32 Upper King Street entrance there was also an entrance from 34 Crown Road.

In 1958 "Anglia Television" took over the old "Agricultural Hall," which was next door to "The Cock," for use as television studios and offices. Anglia TV employees and celebrities began to frequent "The Cock". It soon became known locally as Studio Four (Anglia TV did not actually have a studio four). "Studio Four" was used as a cryptic way of saying that you were going to the pub.

In 1983 Anglia Television took over the building and used it as a social club. It was sold in 2002 and is now used as offices.

Paul Harman MN 3205

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The Norfolk Ancestor

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

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Kirby Hall Library Opening Times

Tuesday and Thursday

10.00am - 1.00pm

Wednesday

10.00am - 4.00pm

First and last Sunday in the month

10.00am - 1.00pm

Group Meeting Venues

DISS

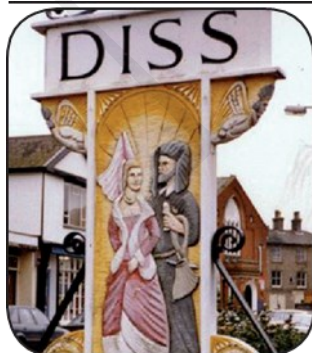
Diss Methodist Church, Victoria Road, Diss (A1066)
SOUTH NORFOLK (2nd Tuesday of each month at 7.00 pm)
£1 per member - £2 for non-members

NORWICH

Kirby Hall, 70 St Giles Street, Norwich
(2nd Friday of each month at 7.30 pm)

LONDON

Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road.
London EC1M 7BA
(Approximately every six months, 2.00 - 4.00pm)



Date	Event	Speaker	Location
3 Dec	Boozers—Researching Pubs and Drinkers (Talk starts at 12.30)	Elizabeth Budd	Norwich Millennium Library
17 Dec	Festive Fancies (Talk starts at 12.30)	Elizabeth Budd	Norwich Millennium Library
9 Jan	No meeting		Kirby Hall, Norwich
13 Feb	Researching the History of your House tba -	Gill Blanchard	Kirby Hall, Norwich
13 Mar	please see NFHS website for details		Kirby Hall, Norwich
16-18 Apr	Who Do You Think You Are Live		NEC, Birmingham

Kirby Hall Library Christmas and New Year Closing dates

Please note that Kirby Hall Library
will be closed for all visitors from
Friday 12 December 2014.
It will re-open on
Tuesday 6th January 2015.

Please also note that Kirby Hall Library will not
be open on any Sunday in January or February.

Emigrating in Search of Employment by Roger Boulton

IN June 1851 an article in the Ipswich Journal quoting the Cambridge Chronicle read as follows: *WANT OF EMPLOYMENT - We are informed from good authority that 50 labourers are out of employment at Hilgay (Isle of Ely), 25 of whom belonging to the parish visit occasionally the worthy rector, the Rev. Mr. Parke, who relieves them from a charity fund; the others are frequently recipients of his private bounty. Several families have just left Hilgay and Southery for America, during the last week.*

In April that year, another article in the Bath Chronicle and Journal reported that between 50 and 100 people were about to leave Southery and Littleport to emigrate. *Many of their wives and children will be left behind till money can be sent for their passage. Fifty-two cottages were to be sold 'at any price'.* Among my ancestors the HUNT and STIMPSON families from Hilgay, together with the CARTER and TIBBIT families, originally from nearby Methwold, illustrate what was happening in that region of East Anglia. Indeed these four families were closely linked through marriage, beginning in the early years of the 19th century in Norfolk through to the 1860s in Wisconsin in the USA. That they would choose to go to the same area where friends and family had gone before is understandable.

Charles HUNT had married his wife, Sarah DOCKING in 1791. They had six known children: Edmund, who probably died in infancy; Elizabeth, born about 1794, who married a William MILBOURNE in Upwell, remaining there until she died (by 1871 she was a pauper). John, born about 1797, also remained in Hilgay and was married twice. An agricultural labourer / shepherd, he was also a pauper by 1871, aged about 75.

Mary, born in 1803, married Luke LAWRENCE in 1821, and by 1841 had nine children. Her husband was a carrier operating between Upwell and Downham Market. Of particular significance for both of them was the move in 1839 of her younger brother Charles, born 1813. Charles had married Hannah BACON COWARD in 1834 and together with their son John, set sail for New York on the SS Quebec on 15th May 1839. He was the first to make the journey.

In 1849 Mary and Luke decided to follow Charles, taking three of their daughters aged 12, 14, and 16 with them. The hazardous and gruelling journey by sailing ship could take four or five weeks or more and many died en route, including Mary. However, Luke and his daughters made it to Wisconsin where they joined Charles in 1850. There is every possibility that Mary's sister Ann (also known as Susannah) would have made the same journey had she not died in 1847. In 1855 her husband, William STIMPSON, and their two sons, Charles and Robert, set sail for the same area of Wisconsin via New York aboard the sailing ship 'Cornelius Grinnell.' A

daughter, Ester - my grandmother's mother - remained in this country with her aunt, Elizabeth MILBOURNE.

However, the STIMPSONS and HUNTS were not the only ones to go to Wisconsin. In 1851 brothers Joseph and Anthony CARTER, together with their families also travelled there. With them was Joseph's daughter Mary. She had married a James PEGG in Hilgay, just before they left. His fate is not known, but in 1858 Mary then married Robert STIMPSON in Grant County, Wisconsin.

It should be remembered that the period from 1830 to 1860 was still very early in the pioneering settlement of the area. The last battle with the Indian tribes had taken place in 1832. This allowed settlers from the east to move in and, with subsequent clearance of the land, wheat-producing farms became possible. As a recognised state within the union, Wisconsin only came into existence in 1836. It is not surprising that with encouragement from the British government, large numbers of people from a farming background who were suffering great hardship due to the agricultural depression of the time should seek to emigrate.

A record of the first meeting of a town council in the new settlement of Woodman, Grant County, Wisconsin includes among those present the names of William and Robert STIMPSON and Joseph CARTER.

But what of the TIBBIT family? Not only did Joseph CARTER and his brother Anthony take up the challenge but so also did Joseph's half sisters, Mary and Ann together with their husbands Robert and Edward TIBBIT.

In the case of Ann and Edward there were insufficient funds for the whole family to travel together. Of necessity Ann and her children were admitted to the workhouse and separated, as was the rule in those institutions. Edward sailed in 1853. Fortunately by 1854 he had saved enough for the family to join him.

All these families became farmers. Information I have received from living descendants of Charles STIMPSON shows that he and his brother were clearly successful. The same was probably true for Charles HUNT, Luke LAWRENCE, the CARTERS and the TIBBITS. Had they remained in this country they might have ended their lives as paupers like John HUNT and his sister Elizabeth MILBOURNE. When I first began exploring my ancestors I believed they were all to be found in the Fenland area and was initially frustrated by my failure to find William STIMPSON and his sons after 1851. If you meet a similar situation, consider the possibility of emigration. It has been estimated that some 22 million people left the British Isles between 1815 and 1900 and that between 1853 and 1900 56% of those leaving went to the US.

Roger Boulton MN 14569

A Sad Tale With a Happy Norfolk Ending by Kelvin Smith

THE Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Deserted Young Children in Guildford Street, Bloomsbury, London (commonly known as the 'Foundling Hospital') was founded by Thomas CORAM in 1739 as an orphanage.



The Foundling Hospital in 1900

The system for the care of foundlings was:

Admission - Children under 12 months were admitted. The mother was required to present a petition explaining the background (these were not always accepted). Once admitted, the children were baptised and renamed.

Nursing - The children were despatched to wet or dry nurses in the country. These nurses were mostly in the Home Counties, but could be as far away as West Yorkshire or Shropshire.

School - Once the children reached the age of between three and five they were returned to the Hospital. Schooling involved reading classes, practical tasks, music classes and sewing projects.

Apprenticeship - Children were apprenticed to trades or services, or enlisted to serve as bandsmen in the armed forces (especially later in the nineteenth century, when the hospital's musical tradition was well known).

Charlotte QUAIN was born on 25th May 1872. She was the daughter of Martha BACON of 3, Ernest Place, High Street, Lower Norwood, who was 18 at the time

of the birth. Martha wanted to give the baby to the Hospital and submitted a petition, in support of which she wrote:

When first acquainted with the F. I was living with my parents; this was when I was about 9 or 10 years of age, and we were then living at Gipsy Hill. I knew his mother there; he enlisted in the Horse Artillery and went out to India, when he returned he came to our house, this was April 1871; and soon after a courtship began between us; my mother knew it, and his mother; at this time he was quartered at Woolwich and came over to see me; he seduced me once when walking out with me; he had promised before this to marry me on the 18th August, my birthday; C.C. was repeated occasionally when we walked out together; he put off the marriage till Xmas. The last time I saw him was on the 14th April 1872; I have never been to Woolwich to look after him, but I wrote to him and he sent the letter back; he belonged to G battery, C brigade; I was confined at Mrs PIGGOTT, 12 Little George Street, Bermondsey, and was attended by a young man from Guy's. I have been lame since I was 4 years old. I have never been to service, but I live at home helping my mother.

In accordance with the rules of the Hospital an inspector was appointed to look into the case. He reported as follows:

I beg to report that I have had interviews with the petitioner and her mother at their home at Lower Norwood, from which I gathered that P. is the youngest but one of a family of 9 children consisting of 6 sons and 3 daughters, all living. Being lame and of weak health P. has always been dependent on her mother for support, though she occasionally does a little plain sewing. I also visited Mrs PIGGOTT at whose house P. was confined under the name of RUSSELL, though I found her mother was unacquainted with this fact, and who appears to be a distant relative by marriage. She stated that she had known P.'s family for many years and it had always maintained a character for respectability.

Mr & Mrs HALL, retired drapers at Norwood, informed me that they had known P.'s family for about 10 years. It had formerly been in much better circumstances than at present but owing to the dissipation of P.'s father, who is notorious as a hard drinker and generally worthless, it has latterly become greatly reduced, and is now mainly supported by the earnings of the mother as a washerwoman. P.'s mother appeared to have the respect and commiseration of those of her neighbours with whom I conversed.

I also waited upon the Registrar of Guy's Hospital who gave me every information in his power, and finally referred me to the medical student who attended P. in her confinement. This gentleman, in answer to written enquiries, sent me the accompanying letter.

Upon proceeding to Woolwich to verify P.'s statements respecting the father I found that the battery of Horse Artillery to which he belongs had moved to Dorchester, though at the time stated in the Petition it was located in Woolwich. I have therefore written to the sergeant-major of the battery at Dorchester.

In course of these enquiries it was discovered that the F., although passing in the name of Obee, and indeed enlisting in that name, is really named Russell, the same name in which the P. appears in the books of Guy's Hospital.

The medical student referred to in the inspector's report confirmed that "Martha RUSSELL, age 19, of 12 Little George Street, Bermondsey, gave birth on May 25th 1872." The inspector also wrote to Sergeant Major EARNSHAW of the Horse Artillery and received confirmation that William OBEE was in G Battery, C Brigade.

At the time of Charlotte's admission to the Hospital the practice of giving tokens had been replaced by the issue of receipts to the mother. Up to the 1820s tokens were pinned to their baby's clothes by the mothers and, upon entry, the Hospital would attach them to the child's record of admission. As foundling babies were given new names, these tokens helped ensure correct identification should a parent ever return to claim their child.

The children were not allowed to keep their tokens, which were frequently everyday objects such as a coin or a button, although some were engraved shapes; one, for example, was a heart with the words "*You have my heart, Tho wee must part; Nat. 6 Sept 1759*". Martha later married John A. PLUMMER, a labourer from East London, and brought up a family in Lewisham, south London. No further trace has been found of William RUSSELL (alias OBEE), the father of Charlotte.

The Hospital records show that Charlotte was "sent into the country" (i.e to a wet nurse) on 9th December 1872 (the same day as she was baptised with her new name). They later show that she was apprenticed to Maximilian PRASCHKAUER, a grain merchant, of 13 Barkston Gardens, Kensington, London, "to be instructed in household work", on 1st May 1888.

On 5th May 1897, at Hackney Register Office, Charlotte married Charles BILLMAN, who had been born in Oxborough, Norfolk, in 1874, one of fourteen children. In 1919 they moved to Oxborough, brought up a family of five daughters and lived happily ever after. Charles died in 1941, aged 66; Charlotte in 1958 aged 84. Charles served in the Royal Field Artillery as a driver in the First World War.

He was one of 28 Oxborough men who went to war; five made the ultimate sacrifice, twenty-three returned. The five have been commemorated in a booklet published by the *Oxborough History Group*, who are now undertaking a study of the twenty three.

Kelvin Smith MN 13424

Extracts from the Foundling Hospital Records used with permission of the London Metropolitan Archives.

EDITOR'S CORNER with Peter Steward

GENEALOGY and family history research throws up some fascinating rags to riches and riches to rags stories. One of the best I have come across surrounds the Australian dynasty of the ROPE-PULLEY families. It is a story of criminality, transportation and ultimate redemption.

A modest grave in a small churchyard on the other side of the world is key to the story of one of Norfolk's most notorious residents.

Elizabeth PULLEY, who was also known by the names POOLEY and POWLEY, was born in Hethersett in 1763 to John and Anne PULLEY. Elizabeth's notoriety began when she was just 17 and she received her first conviction for theft, although she was acquitted of a similar charge the year before. The Norfolk Chronicle newspaper states that on 1st July, 1780, Elizabeth was committed to Norwich Castle for stealing a variety of goods from a private house. This was only the beginning, however, of what became a one-woman crime wave as Elizabeth came up before the courts time after time.

In July 1780 she was found guilty of stealing clothes and was sent to Wymondham Bridewell Prison for three weeks, followed by a public whipping in Wymondham Market Place. A year later Elizabeth was before the courts again for stealing from the house of Samuel PIGLETHING, a weaver of Hethersett. This time she stole a cloth coat, a silk handkerchief, a coloured apron and cash amongst other items. She was sentenced to 12 months hard labour in the Aylsham House of Correction. Elizabeth wasn't adverse to a spot of festive burglary either. In 1783 she was tried for entering a house at midnight the previous Christmas Eve and stealing cheese, bacon, raisins, flour and a variety of other goods. This time things were very serious for her as she was sentenced to be hanged.

Elizabeth was reprieved and imprisoned in Norwich Castle until November 1786 when it was ordered that she should be taken to Plymouth and transported on HM Dunkirk, a rotting hulk, for the new settlement of Botany Bay in Australia. On 2nd March the following year, Elizabeth set off for her 'new life' but she couldn't throw off the old one. She was described as one of a batch of five "especially violent women called the Fighting Five - all of whom caused trouble on the voyage." Before setting off for Australia the vessel was moored at Portsmouth and Elizabeth was caught "going with the sailors." She was transferred for the voyage to HMS Friendship. Even on the journey Elizabeth was never far from trouble and at Teneriffe she was one of four women put in leg irons for 10 days for fighting. A Second Lieutenant had few good words to say about Elizabeth: "I am convinced they will not be long out of irons as they are a disgrace to their whole sex," he stated. Elizabeth certainly didn't clean up her act and was then

caught "getting into bed with the seamen" for which she was placed back in irons and handcuffed to another woman. Her various punishments made her weak and sickly but by August she was back in irons for fighting yet again. Eventually Elizabeth was one of nine transferred from the Friendship to HMS Prince of Wales in order to make way for livestock.

The lieutenant was quick to point out that the animals were much less trouble than Elizabeth: "Thank God all these women convicts are all out of the ship. I am very glad of it for they were a great trouble, much more so than men. We find them (the sheep) much more agreeable shipmates than the women". Elizabeth arrived in Botany Bay on 20th January 1788 after a journey lasting over 10 months. Even then the locations in and around Botany Bay were found to be unsuitable. Other safer coves were sorted out and eventually they came to what the governor referred to as "the finest harbour in the world". It had excellent spring water and the ships were able to anchor close to the shore. The governor named the cove Sydney.

On arrival in Sydney Cove, the women were kept on the transports while the male convicts were landed and occupied with setting up a camp. According to Lieutenant BOWES SMYTH: "the men convicts got to them soon after they landed". Elizabeth PULLEY was reported to have been found under a tree with three men. One of the men, Anthony ROPE, seduced Elizabeth. Anthony ROPE was born in 1763 in Rochford, Essex. He was employed as a labourer. At the age of 26, he was tried by the Essex Lent Assizes, for burglary and stealing and was sentenced to be transported.

To cut a long story short, Anthony and Elizabeth were married on 19th May 1788 at St Phillip's, Sydney. They were married by the Rev. Richard JOHNSON. Elizabeth bore a child, Robert, in 1788 at Sydney Cove. Robert was christened on 2nd November 1788. The date of Robert's birth is not known, although dates from 5th September to 30th October have been given. It is thought that Robert was the first white child to be conceived and born on Australian soil. A few months later, Anthony and Elizabeth built their own home - a hut with cabbage tree palm framework and walls of clay and loam mortar, strengthened with wiry grass. A coat of whitewash and a roof of rushes from Rushcutters Bay completed it.

On 11th February 1789, Anthony was sentenced to 25 lashes for 'neglecting work.' He was sentenced to a further 25 lashes on 9th March 1789 for 'neglecting work.' In 1791, Anthony was transferred to the Government Farm at Toongabbie where gangs of starving men had to haul huge trees to clear the ground for more food-growing. Here, on 31st March, Anthony appeared before a Magistrates Court at Rose Hill and again received 25 lashes for buying shoes knowing them to be stolen. Their second child, Mary, was born in 1791. She was baptised at Parramatta on 31st July 1791. Anthony was granted 70 acres of land at the

Ponds, two miles to the north-east of Parramatta (now Kissing Point Road, Dundas) in 1792. In the granting of land to convicts whose sentence had expired, Governor PHILLIP carefully selected those who were likely to prove successful in agricultural pursuits. Their third child, Elizabeth, was born on 7th February 1794 and baptised at St John's, at Parramatta on 10th February 1794. Their fourth, John, was born on 22nd December 1795, and baptised at St John's on 26th June 1795. Anthony sold the farm sometime in 1796 for 50 pounds 'with crops'. It appears from the records that Anthony, however, harvested the crops before handing the farm over.

On 30th December 1796, Anthony and Elizabeth settled at Mulgrave Place and their fifth child, Sarah, was born on 1st March 1798 and baptised at St John's, Parramatta on 26th June 1798. Their sixth child, Susannah, was born in possibly 1801, and their seventh child, William, was born in 1805, probably in the Windsor area. From the 1806 General Muster, Anthony was living with his wife and six children (Robert, Mary, John, Susannah, Sarah and William - Elizabeth, born in 1794, was probably deceased by then) on 48 acres that he was renting from James BADGERY on the Nepean. The Muster details that Anthony had 4 acres under maize, 18 acres of pasture and 26 acres fallow. He also had 1 bushel of wheat and 6 bushels of maize in hand and had one free man in his employ.

On arrival in Australia, Anthony ROPE had been employed at the Brickworks making bricks and he later learned to lay them. Their eighth child, Elizabeth Ann, was born on 24th March 1808 and baptised at St Matthew's, Windsor, on 15th September 1811. In a flood of 1817, Anthony and Elizabeth lost their stock, crops and home and were forced to sell most of their farm.

By 1824, Anthony was leasing 20 acres at Evan, on the Hawkesbury River, possibly at a place or location called 'Tumble-down Barn'. In 1824, Anthony sent a Memorial to the Colonial Secretary asking for more land. In 1826 or 1827, Anthony occupied land on an estate belonging to William FAITHFUL. The land was near the junction of Ropes Creek and South Creek between Shanes Park and Dunheved. They were still farming there in 1828 and at that time had 11 acres of land, all cleared and cultivated, and had five horned cattle. The area is now known as the suburb of 'Ropes Creek'.

Elizabeth died in 1837 and is buried next to her son William and granddaughter, Eliza FROST, in Castlereagh Cemetery, Church Lane, Castlereagh (near Penrith). Anthony died on 20th April 1843 at Castlereagh and is also buried at Castlereagh Cemetery. His headstone no longer exists, but that of Elizabeth remains located in the middle of the cemetery. There is much more to the ROPE-PULLEY story and a fuller article is available on the Hethersett Village Web site at www.hethersett.org.uk

Peter Steward MN 14801

A Special Cup of Tea by Richard Wiggett

I inherited this teapot in 1988 after the death of my grandfather Walter William WIGGETT. The inscription reads "W. WIGGETT. FROM R.S. & L.F. WHALLEY. AUGUST 1880". Who were R.S. and L.F. WHALLEY? Probably William's



employers, I thought. I knew that William had lived in East Wretham, Norfolk so I looked in the 1881 census records for WHALLEY in Wretham with no success. This was before the time of on-line census records.

Walter's grandfather William WIGGETT (born 1820 Cawston, Norfolk) married for the second time in August 1880. His new wife was Hannah BARFIELD (born 1845 Langham,

Suffolk); they were married in Langham on 17th August. So the teapot was a wedding present from R.S. and L.F. WHALLEY. An amazing coincidence is that his first wife Sophia KNIGHTS was also from Langham, but Langham in Norfolk (born 1823 Langham, Norfolk)! Sophia died in 1878 and is buried in East Wretham churchyard.

William WIGGETT and Sophia had three children, all born in East Wretham, Norfolk, Ellen Sophia (1850), Walter William (1854) and Arthur Frederick (1856), the last of these was my great-grandfather. I've got a letter which was written by Walter to his brother Arthur early in 1881. Mabel Emmeline WIGGETT (Arthur's daughter, my great aunt) had kept it and it was found when she died in 1976. In it Walter thanks his brother for lending him £20 for helping him on his way to start in business at Wretham Mill. In it he promises to pay back the money given a bit of time to get it together. "This letter do you keep by you" - you have to try to read that with a bit of a Norfolk accent!

Unfortunately Walter was only a few months at Wretham Mill when he died in September 1881 of blood poison and scarlatina (scarlet fever) aged just 27 and is buried in East Wretham churchyard. He had married Emma LITTLEPROUD (born 1859 Shipdham, Norfolk) in 1879. So she was left with a baby (Ellen) not yet two years old. Presumably Arthur kept the letter because he never got his £20 back, which is not surprising because of the pretty desperate situation that Emma was probably then in. Sometime before the 1891 census her daughter Ellen went to live with her grandparents James and Emma LITTLEPROUD in Caston, Norfolk. I had understood from Arthur's daughter Mabel, that her grandfather (William) used to keep the mill in Wretham, he was however in the 1891 census still listed as

"Coachman and Groom", but in 1901 he was at Mill House, East Wretham and listed as "Farmer". Ellen Sophia married Edward Henry CHAPLIN (born 1851, Acle, Norfolk) in 1874; they had two children, Henry William Sydney CHAPLIN (born 1876 Norwich) and Walter Wiggett CHAPLIN (born 1880, Norwich).

Arthur Frederick married Emmeline SCRIVENER (born 1861, Woolverstone, Suffolk) in 1883. They had four children; Mabel Emmeline (born 1884, Crowood, Ramsbury, Wiltshire), Arthur Frederick (born 1886, Turville, Bucks), Ellen May (born 1889, West Harling) and my grandfather Walter William (born 1894, West Harling). Perhaps he was named after his uncle who died so young. The son Arthur Frederick (known as "Little Freddie" according to his sister Mabel) died in West Harling when he was just one year and one day old. The other three children of Arthur senior I knew well. Mabel was often known as "Mab" and Ellen May was always known as "May"; they were "Auntie Mab and Auntie May" for me. All the members of Arthur and Emmeline's family (except Walter) are buried in West Harling churchyard. Mabel was buried with her brother instead of with her parents because of the confusion of two "Arthur Frederick WIGGETT" gravestones.

I decided later to try again to find R.S. & L.F. WHALLEY with the help of the 1881 on-line census records. Then I found them - they (Robt. Seymour WHALLEY and Lawrence F. WHALLEY) were living in lodgings near Cavendish Square in London, they were both born in Wretham, Norfolk. I also found Robert in the 1871 census living in Chelsea with his parents James P. WHALLEY and Agnes E. WHALLEY, James's occupation was given as "Rector of E. & W. Wretham, Nfk"!

So to the 1861 census. Then the WHALLEY family were in East Wretham, living in the "Parsonage" with James already "Rector of East and West Wretham". There were six children including Robert S. and Lawrie F. Next door in the "Old Parsonage" was William WIGGETT, his first wife Sophia and their three children. I knew that William was buried in East Wretham Churchyard but his gravestone is no longer very legible. However I found in a collection of old photos a picture of it presumably taken soon after the burial of Hannah in 1933 when an additional stone was added to the memorial.

The inscription reads:

**IN LOVING MEMORY OF WILLIAM WIGGETT WHO ENTERED INTO
REST APRIL 4TH 1903 AGED 82 YEARS. THE FRIEND AND FAITHFUL
SERVANT FOR 42 YEARS OF THE REV. J.P. WHALLEY (RECTOR OF THIS
PARISH FROM 1850 TO 1892) AND HIS FAMILY. "BLESSED ARE THE DEAD
WHICH DIE IN THE LORD." A DEVOUT CHURCHMAN AND SERVANT OF
GOD. THIS STONE IS PLACED TO HIS MEMORY BY HIS AFFECTIONATE
WIDOW AND CHILDREN.**

**ALSO OF HANNAH, WIFE OF THE ABOVE AT REST NOV. 14TH 1933
AGED 88 YEARS**

So James WHALLEY was indeed William's employer as well as Rector of East Wretham (and West Wretham) for 42 years. It seems a bit strange that the names on the teapot are of the two sons who were 27 and 25 at the time of the wedding. Perhaps James gave William another different wedding present.

From the census records James WHALLEY was Rector and living in East Wretham in 1851, 1861 and again in 1891. But in 1871 he was living in Chelsea, I haven't (yet) been able to find him in the 1881 census. So was he an active rector although he lived in London? Could he have travelled to Wretham from Chelsea on Sundays or for the weekend to take the services?

Until the early 1960s Wretham had a station 'Wretham and Hockham' on the branch line from Roudham (near Thetford) to Swaffham. The section from Roudham to Watton, including "Wretham and Hockham" was opened in 1869. The station is about a mile from East Wretham. So it is possible that James lived in London during the week and just came to his parish at the weekends. Maybe he was collected from the station by William his coachman, "his friend and faithful servant for 42 years"!

Sources:

Census Records: East Wretham, Norfolk, 1851, 1861, 1881, 1891, 1901: Caston, Norfolk, 1891: Norwich, Norfolk, 1881: West Harling, Norfolk, 1901: London, 1881: Chelsea, 1871:

Parish Records : Marriages Langham, Suffolk

Death Certificate copy, Walter William Wiggett 1881

Marriage Certificate copy, William Wiggett and Sophia Knights 1850

Marriage Certificate copy, Arthur Frederick Wiggett and Emmeline Scrivener 1883

BDM, Marriage Indexes

Letter from Walter William Wiggett (Hockham, Norfolk) to Arthur Frederick Wiggett (Crowood, Wilts) early 1881

Memorial inscriptions: East Wretham "The Lynn & Dereham Railway" by Stanley C. Jenkins, The Oakwood Press

Richard Wiggett MN 8308 e-mail richard.wiggett@hotmail.com



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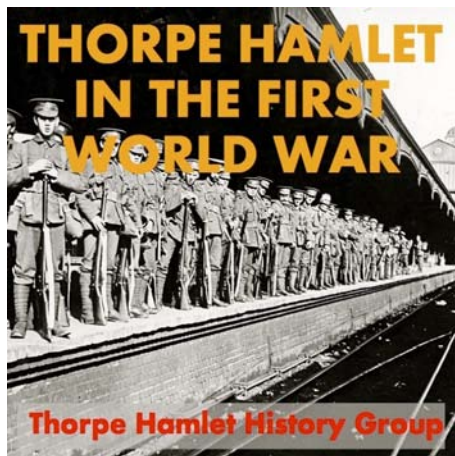
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Thorpe Hamlet in the First World War by Tony Smith



THORPE Hamlet History Group has published a new CD "*Thorpe Hamlet in the First World War*" which includes detailed information about various aspects of everyday life in the hamlet during the war.

It covers such diverse subjects as Post Office services, Norwich Thorpe railway station, trams, schools, the blackout, places of worship, football, entertainment, food rationing, pubs, the employment of women to replace the men who had gone to war, aircraft made by Boulton & Paul Ltd, artillery shells made by Laurence, Scott & Co. Ltd, the barracks and their regiments, the Royal Flying Corps, Home Defence and war memorials.

There is detailed information about the men commemorated on St. Matthew's church war memorial, including their rank, regiment, etc, service number, names of close relatives, home address, date of death and where they are buried or commemorated.

There is similar information about Great Eastern Railway employees from Norwich Thorpe station who lost their lives in the war and who previously lived or worked in Thorpe Hamlet.

A list of street names records the names of the residents in those streets who lost their lives in the war. Other memorials in Thorpe Hamlet are also recorded.

Also listed are the graves and memorials in the Rosary cemetery of those who lost their lives in the war, together with their plot numbers.

Apart from being of interest to the general reader and to anyone interested in the history of this unique area of Norwich, the CD could be of interest to anyone researching their family connections with the hamlet during the First World War. It costs £5, delivered free to any part of Norwich. Postage, etc is extra.

Members of NFHS may also be interested in two Occasional Papers previously published by the Group: *Thorpe Hamlet Street Names*, the origins of street names in the hamlet, published 2009, price £2. and

Shops in Thorpe Hamlet, Then and Now, published 2012, price £4.50.

To obtain the CD or either of the Occasional Papers please contact Jim or June Marriage, tel. 01603 436149 or e-mail: jim.marriage@btinternet.com

Tony Smith MN 10542 Member of Thorpe Hamlet History Group

"... A few days since at Snetterton in Norfolk..."

Reading previous issues of *The Norfolk Ancestor*, I wonder if genealogists have what some might think of as a morbid interest in stories of horrible death and tragic events. Are we like passers by at a car crash, unable to turn away from the scene of carnage? I think we relish such stories as evidence of the resilience of our ancestors. Our research tends to rely on dry lifeless facts like tombstone data. These stories humanize those we never knew. The following story is of an accident that could have and should have been fatal. It would have ended a family lineage before it really began. That it did not makes it a compelling addition to a family history.

The Public Advertiser, London, Tuesday, August 4th, 1761
Excerpt from page 2:

At this Time of the Year almost every Farmer is obliged to use a Firelock, to prevent the Product of his Year's Labour being destroyed by the Vermin; and as too many are of Opinion that an old Gun will serve to fright the Crows, the following Accident is inserted: — A few Days since at Snetterton in Norfolk, Henry PLAIN, a Labourer, firing at some Crows, the Gun burst in Pieces, the Breech-Nail and Skrew blew his Nose off, perished one Eye, and wedg'd fast under his Forehead, and notwithstanding the Assistance of a very able Surgeon his Life is despaired of.

The public advertiser. H.S. Woodfall, London, 1761.

While the rest of The Public Advertiser had the flavour of a modern supermarket tabloid, full of colourful stories, patent medicine offers, and theatrical advertisements, it seems this story had some truth. A man named Henry PLAIN lived in Snetterton in 1761.

The surgeon's skill might have been such that it brought about a medical miracle. Truly, a miracle when medical techniques of the era meant the surgeon would have put his unwashed fingers into the wound. It might also have been a matter of a simple bull-headed refusal to succumb to his injuries because Henry survived. He lived in Snetterton for another 30 years.

Henry had first appeared in the parish of Snetterton in 1750, when the rector records the marriage of Henry PLAIN to Elizabeth LILLY on June 17th. Henry and Elizabeth had eight children baptized in Snetterton between 1752 and 1764.

Elizabeth died and she was buried in Snetterton in 1767. Henry did not remarry. His facial features, or rather his lack of facial features, probably made it difficult for him to attract the affections of another woman. Henry survived Elizabeth, as a widower, until his death at age 58 and burial in Snetterton on April 4th, 1791. Only Henry's oldest and youngest children, Henry and Lilly, lived to have children of their own. Through them, Henry PLAIN has descendants living in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the United States of America.

John Wemhof MN 14391

Granny's Brooches by Margaret Murgatroyd



AMONG the contents of my mother's jewel-case that were handed down to me on her death were a number of mourning brooches. For many years I neglected these finding the idea of wearing a brooch containing a lock of hair from a dead person rather repulsive. Then I had to have all my 'trinkets' valued for insurance

purposes and had to make a full description of them. At this point I found that they were made of gold and enamel and were engraved. Not being particularly interested in family history at this time I just registered that all the initials included McD, so knew they had come from my grandmother's family, McDOWALL.

Some years later while drawing up my family tree I remembered the engraved brooches and examined them with more interest. There were four identical oval gold and enamel pieces about one inch by half an inch, inset with a small plait of glass-covered hair surrounded by a border of tiny pearls. Internet searching suggested that these were mass-produced items (not containing the deceased's hair) and that identical brooches would probably have been given to all the close relatives of the deceased. My great-grandfather McDOWALL was an only child so these could only have been memorials from the previous generation, about which I knew little. The first exciting discovery was that one engraving read JA McDOWALL died 21st January 1880 aged 79. I had already found from my great-grandfather's birth and marriage certificates that his father was James Alexander McDOWALL, living in London, but there were several J McDOWALLs in the

censuses and I had no idea which one was mine. Now I knew his date of death I was able to estimate his birth date and found some "possibles" in the London censuses. The 1871 gave me the answer as he was listed as a visitor to the household of Susan McDOWALL aged 68, living at 20 Richmond Terrace, Lambeth with her sisters Ann E McDOWALL and Calista McDOWALL and their nephew Samuel S McDOWALL - my g-g-grandfather. Eureka! Now I knew who the S.S McD, A.E.McD and C.J.McD were. From their places of birth from the census and the dates of birth on the brooches I managed to find the baptism records of all four which confirmed the parents of the girls as James and Ann. James Alexander's baptism record gave his parents as Thomas and Ann but as the Register was copy of the original I suspect a transcription error especially as I found the record of James' marriage to Ann SEARE in the same parish and Susan's full name was Susan Seare. Calista Jane I found interesting as she is the first of five generations of Calistas in my family.

Since then I have found much about my g-g-grandfather and his sisters and parents but it all started with Granny's brooches which I am now happy to wear.

Margaret Murgatroyd. Member 10400

Genealogy Hint

Many villages and towns have their own archives which can be a rich source of information, not only on buildings but also on people. The archives may be kept in a village hall, church or other place and they are often open to the public through the local archivist. These archives can give you a flavour of the local communities going back many years and help you to place your ancestors within their own time and social situation.

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William Lowe by Martin Thurlow

WILLIAM LOWE was born during 1866 in the parish of St. James, Pockthorpe, Norwich. On the 3rd May 1886 he married Rachel Elizabeth JORDAN at St.



James Church, Pockthorpe, Norwich. They lived at 1 Marquis of Granby Row, Barrack Street, Pockthorpe, Norwich in the 1911 census. They had had 15 children, sadly four had died. At this time he worked as a general labourer.

On 19th August 1915 he enlisted for service in the Royal Engineers in London. This was a Short Service attestation for the duration of the Great War. His attestation was certified by the Approving Officer on the day of his enlistment and he was issued Regimental Number 117547 and the rank of Pioneer in the Royal Engineers Corps. His service papers

gave his age as 47 and stated he had previously served with the 3rd Militia Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

Shortly after his enlistment he landed in France on the 3rd September 1915 and was immediately posted to the 6th Labour Battalion, Royal Engineers, 705th Labour Corps. At some point his rank was changed from Pioneer to Private and his Regimental Number was changed to 292764.

The first of the Royal Engineer Labour Battalions arrived in France in August 1915. In all 12 battalions were devoted to various types of labouring work including railway construction, transportation, digging trenches and installing barbed wire entanglements at times for long periods and within the range of the enemy guns.

His military history sheets show an entry on the 19th October 1917, stating he was wounded in the face. There are other reports regarding wounds and also a stay in the 2nd Army Rest Camp. William was given leave between 19th October 1918 and 2nd November 1918 when he returned home to his wife and children.

At 1-30 a.m on the 26th October 1918 it was reported at Magdalen Road Police Station that William LOWE had been acting very strangely at his house and that he was missing from home. A search for him was made but he was not found, later the same morning information was reported to the police with the following outcome:

A City of Norwich Police Inquest Report was issued on 28 October 1918, the following extract states that:

"At 11.30 a.m. 26th October, having received information at the Guildhall by telephone, I went to the river Wensum near the old tower at Pockthorpe Watering and there saw the body of deceased lying face downwards in about three feet of water about eight yards from the shore."

On the 29th October 1918, the Eastern Daily Press reported the following article with the head line:

TRAGIC END TO SOLDIER'S FURLOUGH

The circumstances connected with the death of William LOWE, a Norwich soldier, whose body was recovered from the river at Pockthorpe on the Saturday morning, were the subject of an inquiry by the Norwich Coroner (Mr. W. N. LADELL)



yesterday. Deceased was 52 years old, and a private in the Labour Corps serving in France. The widow, Rachel Elizabeth LOWE, of Marquis of Granby Row, Barrack Street, said her husband came home on the 20th inst, for fourteen days leave. Ever since he came

home he had complained of pains in his head, and had been very strange in his manner. He had remained in bed on Friday until about 11 p.m. Shortly before midnight, she said, he suddenly jumped from his chair, knocked her out of her chair, and struck a neighbour who was in the house. He attempted to jump through the window, and, failing, he took up a lighted paraffin lamp from the table and threw it at the door.

He then jumped through the kitchen window into a yard, before they could get to him he had climbed a brick wall eight feet high, and had gone across some allotments. The police were informed, and a search was made, but the deceased could not be found.

The later part of the time he was at home, witness added he acted like a madman, the children were terrified, and everybody was afraid of him. He had not been

drinking. He attributed his head trouble to a recent shell wound. She did not think he would take his life. She thought he had rushed to the Britannia Barracks to see a doctor, as he had talked of doing.

Sergeant Thomas GARDINER, with the assistance of Constable BURROUGHES, recovered the body. The Coroner returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind." In offering his sympathy to the widow and relatives Mr. LADELL said he considered there was as much honour due to the memory of the deceased as if he had died on the battlefield, for his mind undoubtedly became unhinged through the effect of the wound he received in France where he had served for three years. It was a very sad case.



Following his death in what must have been hard and depressing times Rachel was awarded a widow's pension of 39 shillings and tuppence a week for herself and her five dependent children. On 25th November 1919 Rachel acknowledged receipt of the 1914-1915 Star Medal and on 22nd April 1921 acknowledged receipt of the British War and Victory Medals granted in respect of the service of her late husband Private William LOWE. The Next of Kin Memorial Scroll was issued to Rachel on 5th October 1920 with the following wording:

He whom this scroll commemorates was numbered among those who, at the call of King and Country, left all that was dear to them endured hardness, faced danger, and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self sacrifice, giving up their own lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that his name be not forgotten."

Pioneer W LOWE, 117547, Royal Engineers 6th Labour Bn. Labour Corps is buried with other war dead in Earlham Road Cemetery, Norwich, within a large war memorial garden. His grave reference is 54.196.

Martin Thurlow MN12020 e-mail: martin.thurlow@btinternet.com

The sections taken from the Eastern Daily Press are reproduced by kind permission of the newspaper.

Norfolk Family History 2014 AGM Report

THE annual general meeting of the Norfolk Family History Society which took place at Kirby Hall on Saturday October 18th.

The 18th Annual General Meeting opened with a welcome from the Chair and Membership Secretary, Jean Stangroom, who introduced the Board of Trustees (see front page of this Journal) and thanked them for their hard work during the past year. She also thanked the volunteers who work behind the scenes, helping to keep the society running - too many to mention by name but a big thank you from all the trustees.

It has been another successful year with membership remaining steady at just under 4,000 members. In August this year the number of records in the online NORS database increased to over three million records. Jean thanked all those working in the background to bring these records together, and in the library adding parish record transcripts, M.I.s, family trees, pedigrees, wills, BMD certificates and many other things.

Jean continued that despite all our achievements over the past year there are volunteer difficulties. Several Trustees do more than one job, which included Jean herself. This imbalance cannot continue and the Trustees have decided to cut back on certain activities. If a volunteer cannot be found between now and Christmas the bookstall will be run down with books sold off or disposed of. The same will happen with Fairs organisation - if nobody volunteers to take this on then Who Do You Think You Are, 2015, will be the last fair we attend. We also need volunteers to keep the Norwich group going; Mary Mitchell and Denagh Hacon have kept this going for the last two years and if somebody doesn't step in to organise meetings/speakers and report back to the Trustees on Norwich group activities then they will also cease after March 2015. We have withdrawn from the Federation of Family History Society Journal Exchange arrangement as have lots of other societies. One FHS has decided to become a corporate member so that they continue to receive our magazine.

On a positive note the Trustees are making plans to revamp the Library with computers on tables down one side as well as adding extra shelving in the far corner and along the projector wall. A drop down projector screen will be installed for when we have meetings, educational courses, etc.

After the Chair's report the Minutes of the 2013 AGM were agreed and signed with no matters arising. The 2013-14 Accounts were accepted and Argents were re-appointed. The following Trustees were re-appointed; Margaret Murgatroyd, Mike Dack, Paul Harman and Phil Whiscombe. A lengthy discussion ensued under Any Other Business about the problem of recruiting volunteers and keeping activities going.

Edmund Perry MN3181

Notes and Queries

My ancestor Matilda BRITTON married James MURRELL on October 2nd 1798 in St Mary, Whitechapel, London and was buried on 30th March 1823 in St James, Westminster, London, aged 45. As there doesn't appear to be a birth date around 1778 for Matilda BRITTON in London, she was probably born outside the city. I found the baptism of a James MURRELL 1777 in London and thought this might be Matilda's husband. His father is listed as Stephen, baptised London 1753. A genealogist could not find a baptism for the grandfather, another Stephen, in London but, he did find a possible baptism in Norwich at St. Michael at Thorn, on 10th October 1733, son of William and Mary. A large number of MURRELL families were born, baptised, married and buried in Norwich in the 18th century. Using NORS produced no matching marriages in the relevant period, but this could be because there are large gaps in the parishes transcribed. However, the database did throw up another James MURRELL in St. Julian, Norwich baptised 27th September 1778 son of James and Elizabeth (ISAACS) married November 3rd 1777. There is also another possibility, James MURRELL born 5th March 1768, baptised 6th March 1768, St Peter Hungate, Norwich, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (BROWN) married 19th July 1761 in St Peter per Mountergate, Norwich.

I looked for the marriage of Matilda BRITTON's parents in Norwich on Family Search and found Richard BRITTON/BRITTEN married Ann(e) MURRELL on 18th or 29th October 1767 at St Stephen's Norwich (an Anne MURRELL was baptised on 28th August 1748 in Norwich St Saviour, daughter of John and Sarah). However, this Richard was buried 28th March 1773 aged 36 and Ann BRITTON (listed as w/o Richard) was buried 12th October 1769 Forncett St. Peter, Norfolk, so they are not likely to be Matilda's parents. I haven't found a baptism of a Matilda BRITTON in NORS or on the Family Search website.

I would appreciate any information or advice from anyone in the Society or any research undertaken to help find a Matilda BRITTON baptised in Norwich or Norfolk to determine her parentage, and if my ancestor James MURRELL was baptised in Norwich 1778 or baptised in London in 1777.

John Gaven MN15117 e-mail johngaven@hotmail.com

I am searching for books and information on the history of silk weavers in Norfolk and Norwich in particular and have searched everywhere. I would welcome any help any NFHS members can give me.

Karen Wallace MN 14740 e-mail wallaker@aol.com

Help Needed for Coltishall Project

Christine Abery and I were recording the gravestones at Coltishall Church but since Christine died I have not done any more work on this churchyard.

I wonder if there is anyone out there who would like to help complete this survey with me.

If you would be interested in helping please contact me at Kirby Hall on a Wednesday (when I am usually in after 11 a.m) when I could explain what is involved or, if you prefer, send me an email at minscriptions@nfhs.co.uk. including your telephone number and I will ring you up.

Mary Mitchell MN3328



A Tongue Twisting Name

WHILE transcribing the marriage records for East Dereham I came across a rather wonderful sounding name. On 16th November 1896 the name of the bride's father was not easy to read. It turned out to be

Maherchalalhashbaz TUCK

Only by using free BMD was I able to decipher the name. On making a comparison to the original it could be seen that it was exactly what was written. But because of never having seen such a name, the row of letters just didn't make sense.

I had a look at the census where he was indexed quite sensibly as Maher. Maybe readers will know where this man got such a mouthful.

Brian Margetson MN5434

If you have any archive news snippets or amusing facts from the past that you think will be of interest to our members please e-mail them to the editor.

NEWS ABOUT PEWS

From Notes made by the Rev. J. PARSONS in the Hempnall Parish Register, undated but about 1760.

The seat in the Church where Mrs FRYAR & the Vicar's servants now sit hath no connection with Mrs. FRYAR nor the house or farms now occupied by her husband. Her sitting there is by connivance & the original right seems to be in the Vicar for his family & according to best intelligence the wife of Zachary BROWN who then occupy'd Lady LUCKYERs Farm was placed there on a debate relating to the opposite seat claim'd by CHITTLEBURGH descendants.

Quarrels over seating arrangements have a long history!

Margaret Murgatroyd MN 10400

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New Members and Members Interests to 3rd October 2014

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



Welcome to the December edition of the *Norfolk Ancestor*, we wish you all a very happy Christmas and a prosperous new year.

You will notice that the New Member list has changed with the omission of the addresses. The Trustee's have decided to no longer publish this content as members can now contact others researching the same surname via the "Members Interests" pages on the website:-

<http://www.norfolkhs.org.uk/membership/members-interests/>

Those who do not have access to the internet can still contact members by writing to the society, marking the envelope "Members Interests" requesting the members address and enclosing a S.A.E.

Can I also remind you that when contacting the Society, by e-mail, letter or telephone, would you please quote your membership number. Your membership number will enable us to reply to the correct member and it will make enquiries easier and faster for us to deal with.

Members Interests Search Area Codes

KEY

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



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

New Members to 3rd October 2014

The Society welcomes the following new members

14996	Dr L. Wright	Canada	15038	Mr J. Lucas	Australia
14997	Mrs K. Esmond	UK	15039	Mrs A. Raap-Brown	Netherlands
14998	Mr I. Harper-Steele	UK	15040	Mrs K. Goodger	UK
14999	Mrs J. Snow	UK	15041	Dr M. Lane	Canada
15000	Mrs M. Painter	UK	15042	Mr A. Langford	Australia
15001	Mrs J. Wilkinson	UK	15043	Mrs A. Lean	UK
15002	Mrs J. Brown	UK	15044	Mr D. J. Mcmillan	New Zealand
15003	Mrs T. Schofield	UK	15045	Mr R. P. Donald	UK
15004	Mr R. Quinlan	UK	15046	Ms M. Ford	UK
15005	Mr I. W. Hudson	UK	15047	Mr J. Wake	UK
15006	Miss E. Goodson	UK	15048	Mrs J. Ross	UK
15007	Ms J. C. Lees	UK	15049	Mr B. Eaton	UK
15008	Mr D. Hamlin	United States	15051	Ms P. Hall	UK
15009	Mrs H. Felton	UK	15052	Ms P. Rudlin	UK
15010	Mr S. Tumbridge	UK	15053	Mr A. Mitchell	UK
15011	Mr P. Bearon	UK	15054	Mr T. Dakin	UK
15012	Mr D. Ireland	UK	15055	Mr D. S. Horne	UK
15013	Mrs M. Simmons	UK	15056	Mrs R. Corke	UK
15014	Miss T. Goulds	UK	15057	Mr A.J. & Mrs C. Bruce	UK
15015	Mr L. J. Bowyer	UK	15058	Dr R. Maguire	UK
15016	Mr M. A. Claridge	UK	15059	Ms L. Ewles	UK
15017	Mr D. Tooke	United States	15060	Mr A. Cox	UK
15018	Mrs S. Thomas	UK	15061	Miss J. Wharton	UK
15019	Mr M. Huddleston	UK	15062	Mrs E. Waites	UK
15020	Mrs J. Riby	UK	15063	Mr D. Clitheroe	UK
15021	Mr R. Ball	UK	15064	Mr M. D. Webb	UK
15022	Mrs P. Trimmings	UK	15065	Miss D. J. B. Halesworth	UK
15023	Mrs L. Wood	UK	15066	Mrs J. Parr	UK
15024	Mrs M. A. Taylor	UK	15067	Mrs P. Crisp	UK
15025	Mrs J. Parker	New Zealand	15068	Dr D. Neal-Lafranchi	UK
15026	Mr K. A. & Mrs J. A. Aves	New Zealand	15069	Mr J. Watson	UK
15027	Mr J. Harman	UK	15070	Mrs S. Barnden	UK
15028	Mr C. Bell	UK	15071	Mr P. Norris	UK
15029	Mr K. Howard	UK	15072	Mr M. Wilkinson	UK
15030	Mrs.. C. T. Burton	United States	15073	Mrs J. Turner	UK
15031	Mr A. Hyde	UK	15074	Mr L. Layton	Australia
15032	Mr D. Whant	UK	15075	Mrs A. Mayer Thilwind & Mr M. Mather	UK
15033	Mr J. A. Maris	UK	15076	Mrs L. Pass	UK
15034	Mr P. Mason	UK	15077	Mrs P. R. Saunders	UK
15035	Mr A. Bunting	France	15078	Mr R. A. Bunting	UK
15036	Mr A. Read	UK	15079	Mr R. . H. Jack	UK
15037	Mrs L.J. & Mr R.A. Habbergham	UK	15080	Mr P. Garner-Richards	New Zealand

15081	Mr. A. Farrow	UK	15127	Mr C. Wicks	UK
15082	Mr. R. H. Minns	UK	15128	Mrs K. Augustin	United States
15083	Mrs A. Cowling	UK	15129	Mr A. J. Gray	UK
15084	Ms L. Durston	UK	15130	Mrs L. Balson	United States
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15101	Ms C. Williamson	New Zealand	15147	Miss L. C. Harbord	New Zealand
15102	Mrs P. Mattinson	UK	15148	Miss J. Graves	UK
15103	Mrs. E. Eggleton	Canada	15149	Mr S. Hook	UK
15104	Mrs E. Collyer	UK	15150	Ms M. Last	UK
15105	Mrs K. Hyde	UK	15151	Mrs C. Truss	UK
15106	Mrs M. Colgate	UK	15152	Mr N. Cole	UK
15107	Mrs S. Turner	UK	15153	Mrs A. Cochran	UK
15108	Mrs E. Jeans	UK	15154	Mrs T. Hubbard	UK
15109	Mr K. Taylor	UK	15155	Mrs C. Blocki	UK
15110	Mr C. Lyus	UK	15156	Dr J. Hepworth	UK
15111	Mrs V. M. Smith	UK	15157	Mr J. Baker	UK
15112	Mrs V. & Mr R. Morse	UK	15158	Mr P. Walpole	UK
15113	Mrs J. Blandford	UK			
15114	Mrs K. Brown	UK			
15115	Mrs E. Mace	UK			
15116	Mr T. Huson	UK			
15117	Mr J. Gaven	Australia			
15118	Mr M. Beckley	UK			
15119	Mrs C. Brewster	UK			
15120	Mrs L. Phelan	Australia			
15121	Dr N. Neate	UK			
15122	Mrs A. Turbutt	UK			
15123	Mrs A. Leverett	UK			
15124	Dr K. R. Harris	Australia			
15125	Miss E. Jarvis	UK			
15126	Mrs V. Hibbins	UK			

To contact other members researching the same Surname.

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

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

If an e-mail is not received soon, please check e-mail spam folder.

When corresponding by post please remember to include a stamped self addressed envelope.

Members Interests to 3rd October 2014

MN	Name	Area	County	Period	MN	Name	Area	County	Period
14207	ALDERSON	ALL	NFK	ALL	14959	KEMP	ALL	NFK	16C-17C
14207	ALDERSON	ALL	SFK	ALL	10637	KNIGHTS	ALL	NFK	ALL
5096	BACK	ALL	NFK	ALL	14654	LARKING	ALL	SFK	19C
14373	BANEY	NW	NFK	ALL	10637	LAWS	ALL	NFK	ALL
14914	BARNARD	ALL	NFK	ALL	2487	LEE	ALL	NFK	ALL
14809	BETTS	CN	NFK	16C-19C	12021	LEWEL	ALL	NFK	ALL
14654	BOWLES	SE	NFK	ALL	12021	LEWELL	ALL	NFK	ALL
14809	BROWN	CN	NFK	16C-19C	14231	LOCK	ALL	NFK	ALL
14959	BULLEN	ALL	NFK	15C-16C	12021	LUEL	ALL	NFK	ALL
12462	CANDLER	ALL	SFK	19C	12858	MARSH	ALL	NFK	15C-20C
12903	CAP(P)S	ALL	NFK	ALL	14930	MAYES	NC	NFK	ALL
14536	CARMAN	NE	NFK	ALL	14930	MAYS	NC	NFK	ALL
2487	CLARK(E)	ALL	NFK	ALL	14809	MIDDLETON	CN	NFK	16C-19C
13662	CLEMENT	ALL	NFK	ALL	14959	MILLER	ALL	NFK	17C-18C
12858	CROWE	ALL	NFK	15C-20C	10637	MILLS	ALL	NFK	ALL
14914	CULLEN	ALL	NFK	ALL	12858	MOLES	ALL	NFK	15C-20C
14914	DAY	ALL	NFK	ALL	14654	MOY	SW	NFK	18C-19C
14536	DRANE	NC	NFK	ALL	14809	MURRELL	CN	NFK	17C-19C
14688	DUNN	ALL	NFK	ALL	14967	NEWSON	ALL	NFK	ALL
14809	ENGLEDOW	CN	NFK	16C-19C	11119	NEWTON	NE	NFK	17C-19C
14688	FARROW	ALL	NFK	ALL	12858	OAKES	ALL	NFK	15C-20C
14688	FARROW	ALL	SFK	ALL	12462	OTTLEY	ALL	SFK	19C
14930	FIDDY	NC	NFK	ALL	12462	PARRY	ALL	NFK	19C
12858	FLEGG	ALL	NFK	15C-20C	14536	PILCH	CN	NFK	ALL
12272	FORDER	ALL	NFK	ALL	14930	POTTER	NC	NFK	ALL
14914	FORSTER	ALL	NFK	ALL	8117	PRESS	ALL	NFK	ALL
14893	FRENCH	ALL	NFK	ALL	14809	QUENTIN	YM	NFK	16C-19C
8511	GARRAD	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14973	RAVEN	ALL	NFK	ALL
8511	GARRARD	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14654	RICHARDSON	SW	NFK	18C-19C
8511	GARRED	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14231	RICHES	SW	NFK	ALL
8511	GARROD	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14231	RUDD	SW	NFK	ALL
14048	GARROD	NC	NFK	18C-20C	14427	SLEGG	NW	NFK	ALL
8511	GARWOOD	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14536	SPOONER	CN	NFK	ALL
14959	GATES	ALL	NFK	17C-18C	14809	TILLET	CN	NFK	17C-19C
11362	GAZLEY	ALL	NFK	ALL	14959	TODD	ALL	NFK	17C-18C
8511	GODDARD	SE	NFK	16C-18C	14914	TOOKE	ALL	NFK	ALL
12858	GOOSE	ALL	NFK	15C-20C	14930	TOWNS(H)END	NC	NFK	ALL
14688	GROUT	ALL	NFK	ALL	13662	TUBBY	ALL	NFK	ALL
14654	GUNTON	SW	NFK	18C-19C	14654	TURNER	SE	NFK	18C-19C
14048	HALL	NW	NFK	18C-20C	14654	WASS	ALL	SFK	18C-20C
2487	HARVEY	ALL	NFK	ALL	14048	WHANT	ALL	NFK	18C-20C
14654	HEWITT	SW	NFK	18C-19C	14795	WIGGETT	ALL	NFK	15C-18C
14427	HUNT	ALL	NFK	ALL	2487	WISEMAN	NE	NFK	ALL
14959	JEFFERIES	ALL	NFK	17C	2487	WISEMAN	CN	NFK	ALL
14863	JESSUP	ALL	ALL	18C-20C	11119	WISKER	NE	NFK	16C-19C
14863	JESSUP	ALL	NFK	ALL	14914	YOUNGMAN	ALL	NFK	ALL

Remembering Jenifer Edmonds 1941-2014



SEVERAL months ago the Society received two dozen large boxes of material from Jeni's neighbour John Kitt. Unfortunately Jeni had gone blind and entered a home in Norwich. Her 'archive' consisted of many loose census and parish register extracts of research for numerous individuals plus correspondence; family trees; wills; booklets and floppy discs.

It has taken a major effort by volunteers to sort and keep the most useful items for the Library: the Surname Index alone is likely to be three metres worth of ring-backed files. Such an enormous output reflects a prodigious effort by Jeni during the

time she ran "The Family History Shop" first in Anglia Square, then in Ber Street, then in Magdalen Street, Norwich. These 'Aladdin's Caves' of material looked chaotic and the business generally ran at a loss but Jeni helped scores of people research their Family Trees through her 'Worldwide Family History Service' which also supplied books, starter packs and free advice. She received piles of letters and cards of thanks from all over the world.

As a member of the Society of Genealogists, Jeni transcribed hundreds of records, many of which she published, making them available to the public for the first time. Her interests were somewhat eclectic most notably: County Muster Lists and Military Attestations for English and Northern Ireland Regiments 1886-1910; Criminal Register Indexes 1805-1816; 'Norfolk and Suffolk Strays' and 'Gypsies, Tramps and Strangers' recorded in various 19th Century Census records; plus King's Lynn records of Freemen, Alehouse Licences, Navy men, Workhouse and Guardian Minutes; the Registers of Baptist Chapels of St. Margaret and St. Mary, Norwich; City of London Hospital Baptisms, and many others. These were printed as booklets and put on discs for sale. Eventually Jeni had to close her shop but for a while she ran a stall on Norwich Market and continued to travel up and down the country attending Fairs related to genealogy and family history, even though she suffered from diabetes and M.E.

Jeni left behind a book detailing her life, the pages of which tell the story of a special lady who managed to overcome many trials and tribulations.

She was born 12th May 1941 in Steeton, Yorkshire, to a single mother whose family originated from Norfolk. Adopted by a childless couple from Kent who restricted her friendships, Jeni spent many lonely hours sitting in the local cemetery. Academically bright and in the top class of Junior school, she enjoyed reading from an early age. This lifelong passion was evident later in life - her flat was well stocked with a huge range of books on many interesting subjects.

As a teenager, Jeni experienced a catalogue of difficult events at home and at

school. Life became so unbearable with her adopted parents that she was taken back into care. Aged 18 she was discharged from the children's home, on her own without support or anyone to turn to. She suffered a degree of deafness, epilepsy, and various forms of mental breakdown. She struggled with these problems which marred her own ability to cope when she became a mother. Her own three children had to be found alternative homes and although she tried to reclaim them she was unsuccessful.

After years of trying to hold down different jobs (an enormous challenge because of her mental difficulties and medication), and after many changes of address, Jeni found employment as a Customs and Excise Officer. That she managed to successfully do this for 13 years is testimony to her determination and commitment in what was essentially a male occupation.

In 1976, Jeni moved to Cornwall, living there for four years, becoming interested in Genealogy and doing her own family history. She made some progress in her relationships with two of her children. In 1981 she moved to Norwich and in 1984 joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and even went out to Salt Lake City in Utah looking up records for Norfolk people.

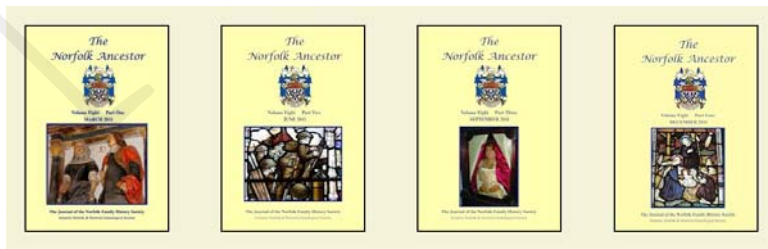
In 1992 she opened the Family History shop which she claimed was the region's first business helping people to find their roots. She became a well-known member of the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society, later the Norfolk Family History Society, and often appeared at meetings and local Fairs.

Many Society members will remember her for the work she did on their Family Trees, her willingness to do 'searches' and offer advice freely. Jeni overcame considerable mental and physical challenges to fulfil her desire to serve others both in her genealogical capacity and as a LDS member - an achievement which serves as an example to us all. Jeni is remembered with fondness and will be missed by those who knew her.

[Jeni Edmonds passed away August 6th and was buried, 27th August 2014]

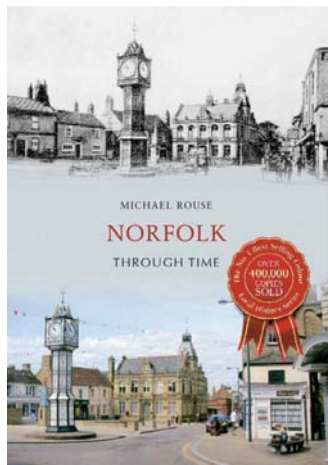
Edmund Perry MN 3181 and John Kitt

Scanned Ancestor Copies



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

Bookshelf - Reviews by Edmund Perry



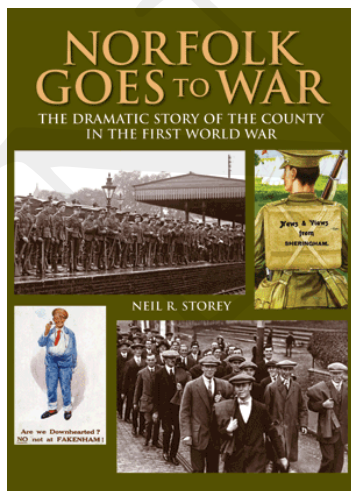
Norfolk Through Time by Michael Rouse.

Paperback, 235mm x165 mm; 96 pages; 90 sepia 90 colour illustrations; Publisher Amberley Sept. 2014 Price £14.99

Comparing old sepia prints with modern day colour photos isn't always favourable to the past, nor as informative as one thinks about how Norfolk has changed and developed over the last century. However, the selected choice of images and the factual captions make this volume both interesting and surprising. As the cover shows, many town market centres have changed little, for instance Dereham, Downham, Diss, King's Lynn, North Walsham, and even Wymondham whilst others have altered radically, especially parts of Thetford,

Norwich, Yarmouth, and the Broads. Some structures have disappeared such as Hunstanton Pier, the magnificent Cliff Hotel at Gorleston, the old bridge at Acle, and the cattle market in Norwich.

Other places have altered altogether such as Wroxham and seaside resorts like Hemsby and Happisburgh as well as the coastline beaches and cliffs. There is something here for everyone, whether inhabitants who have lived in Norfolk all their lives, or 'strangers' just visiting this ancient and picturesque county.



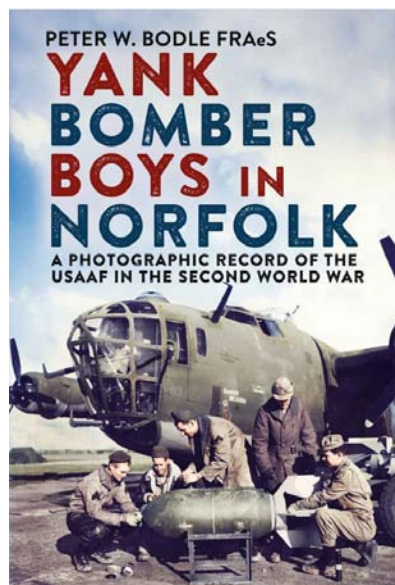
Norfolk Goes to War by Neil Storey.

Hardback, Publisher Halsgrove, 297x210mm, 160 pages. Publisher Halsgrove, Sept. 2014. £19.99

Written with his usual thoroughness and insight by one of Norfolk's most prolific and well-known authors, this is a moving account emphasising the lives of ordinary people in the years leading up to and during WWI. Superbly illustrated with 200 photographs covering a wide range of activities: not just the service men but the many thousands who volunteered as nurses, munitions workers, despatch riders, workers in essential services, women in the Land Army; plus the families left at home often fundraising to support the war effort

and provide comfort for troops at the front.

The book also covers direct German attacks on Norfolk by sea and air; defensive preparations along the coast, in towns and villages; the fear and suspicion of foreigners; stories of spies; food shortages, panic buying and hoarding; the effects of military personnel training and anti-invasion operations; new ships and aircraft; trawlers and fishermen patrolling the coast and sweeping for enemy mines. Neil Storey has produced an excellent history of the First World War from a Norfolk perspective.



Yank Bomber Boys In Norfolk A Photographic Record of the USAAF in the Second World War by Peter Bodle.

Hardback: Publisher: Fonthill Media £25.

During the Second World War, thousands of American servicemen were uprooted from the US, deposited in rural England and immediately thrust unceremoniously into the frontline of the largest conflict the world has ever seen.

Fortunately, many remembered to pack small cameras in kitbags and snapped photographs of their everyday lives as the war unfolded. This book features over 500 of these personal photographs to produce a unique flavour of life in and around these airbase plots of 'Little America' in Norfolk.

None of the photographs used in this fascinating book have been taken from professional sources; the shots from the station's own Photographic Section were the top of the admissible list. Many of these photographs were taken on cheap box cameras and the single prints they produced have been kept for decades by the GIs and their families in the States. Others have been painstakingly collected, documented and restored by a group of British archivists who have kindly allowed the author access to their priceless collections. This is how the Second World War looked to those airmen who were there.

In the March 2015 edition of Norfolk Ancestor, Edmund Perry reviews a publication that looks back on one of the darkest days in the history of Norwich but one which led to the birth of an iconic and award winning building. Through Fire and Flood by Sara Barton-Wood tells the story of the day that Norwich Central Library caught fire and the steps taken to save Norfolk's archives.

We are always happy to review books connected with Norfolk history or genealogy. They can be sent to Kirby Hall.

A St Helena Regiment Serjeant by Margaret Dyson

Margaret DYSON appeals for help and tells the story of the RENTON family. Throughout this article we have used the original spelling of Serjeant.

A St Helena Regiment Serjeant

James RENTON came from Great Yarmouth, and was born in 1756/7, according to the Muster Rolls of the St Helena Artillery found in the British Library. He died in 1822 and was buried on St Helena on 4th February.

James RENTON was my 4xgt.grandfather. The earliest entry that I have found for him was in the *East India Company records at the British Library for 16th January 1777 when he was listed in the Muster List of the Artillery Company as a Matross - the lowest rank in the Artillery, who assisted the Gunners. The Muster Rolls of the Artillery show that James RENTON was promoted to a Gunner in October 1775; and by 20th January 1777 he had been demoted back to a Matross. Later, on 1st May, 1777 he was promoted to a Bombardier in charge of several Gunners. [*St Helena was administered by the East India Company on behalf of the British Government].

On 25th September, 1781, James RENTON married Elizabeth LAKE. James is stated as being "a shopkeeper" (soldiers were known to have businesses on St. Helena). In 1785, Elizabeth RENTON "Murdered slave girl Peg by Stabbing out of a fit of Passion" ["Extracts from the St Helena Records" written by Hudson Ralph JANISCH C.M.G., Governor of St Helena]. On the 13th July, 1785, Mrs. RENTON was acquitted: "Elizabeth RENTON, a shopkeeper's wife was acquitted of murder after stabbing her slave girl under the left shoulder causing a wound nearly five inches deep". - [Janisch].

Mrs. RENTON died in 1795 and was buried on 20th April. In 1790, James RENTON is recorded as being a Corporal until 1792 when he became a Serjeant of the St Helena Artillery (St Helena Regiment) - the post at which, it appears, he remained until his death.

On 21st April 1800, he married Sarah CLOUGH (widow). Searching the East India Company. records at the British Library, I found that a William CLOUGH (soldier) had died in 1796. Was he the previous husband of Sarah? James and Sarah RENTON had two children: James (born 1798?) according to Muster Rolls, and Ann (baptised 24th October 1802).

In 1812, James RENTON was given permission, on account of his ill-health, to return to England on leave with his family. They sailed on the 'Lady Lushington' on 6th July 1812, as Charter Passengers. On 27th January 1813, a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence was held in which it was minuted that James had petitioned to be paid during his stay in England and to be allowed to return to St Helena as a Sergeant - the position he had held when he left the island.

On 19th January, 1814, it was minuted: That James RENTON who has "served the Company at St. Helena for 38 years, 30 of which as a Serjeant and is stated by the Governor in Council in Para 99 of their letter dated 5th July 1812 to have uniformly maintained an excellent character be permitted to return to and reside at that island and to take with him his Wife Sarah RENTON and their two children James RENTON about 13 years of age and Ann RENTON aged 11 years and that the Secretary do give the necessary order for their being received on board the Glatton as Charter Party Passengers at the Company's expense. That directions be sent to St. Helena to pay the Pension of 9[?] a day granted to the said James RENTON (upon the Governor and Council recommendation) from 24 June 1813 and that when of proper age, his son James RENTON be enlisted in the Company's service in St. Helena".

On 30th January 1814, James RENTON and his family boarded 'The Glatton' at Portsmouth and sailed on 2nd February 1814. On 16th May 1814, James re-enlisted in the St. Helena Artillery, as a Sergeant. As stated above, James was buried on 4th February 1822 - a year after NAPOLEON.

The 1814 census of St. Helena lists a RENTON A.S., 1 woman, 1 girl. Could this be Sarah RENTON and daughter Ann?

James RENTON, Jnr, (born c. 1798) became a Serjeant in The St Helena Artillery, at which he remained until 1836 (my last note on him). On 24th May 1823, James married Charlotte ALEXANDER (born c. 1793); she died on 26th June 1825. James RENTON then married Charlotte MAGSON (a "free" [freed slave]) on 18th August 1825. I have nothing further on James RENTON, Jnr.

Ann RENTON was baptised on 24 October 1802, on St. Helena. On 23rd November 1818, Ann married William HENLEY (was "HINDLEY"), a Serjeant (St. Helena Artillery). William was baptised 10th March 1798, Astley, Leigh, Lancashire. They had 11 children, 5 born/baptised on St. Helena and the rest in Hackney, Middlesex, (London), England. William's brother (Charles HENLEY/HINDLEY) also sailed to St Helena to join the Artillery - both sailed on 'The Sir William Pulteney'. Ann HENLEY (nee RENTON) died 5th June 1850 and William died 12th December 1852 - both died in Hackney, Middlesex (London).

Any help with the history of James RENTON's (born Yarmouth in 1756/57) family history would be greatly appreciated. Information regarding any item in this article would also be appreciated. Thank you.

Margaret Dyson MN 10918. margaretmarion@hotmail.com

If you are a Norfolk Family History Society member and need some help in tracing your descendants, why not send us a query to print and perhaps a fellow member will be able to help you, or point you in the right direction. Please include an e-mail address so that other members can contact you.

Found in the Acle Village Box by Judith Kilbourne

IS SERVING ON THE DISTRICT COUNCIL WOMEN'S WORK?

The Smithdale Heritage

*Welcome to the Smithdale Heritage Pages
Genealogy of Thomas Smithdale 1700+ of Norfolk England
Thomas Smithdale & Son of Norwich Panxworth and Acle
Fen Drainage & Agricultural Engineers*



Arthur Edward and Kate (nee Betts) Smithdale and sons & daughter
Top left to right
Noel Evelyn - Kate Betts - Gordon - Cecil Owen - Arthur Leslie
Bottom Left to right
Arnold Graham - Wilfred Lloyd - Olive Enders - Arthur Edward - Thomas Earl
Photo taken around 1917 courtesy of Betty Corley (nee) Smithdale, daughter of Arnold.

In 1925 Kate SMITHDALE of Acle Hall, Norwich, definitely thought so. In her re-election pamphlet for the Acle Parish Council Kate states that of the 42 members of the council, she was one of only four ladies, and remarks, "surely the proportion is not too large, seeing that quite half of the electors are also women, and should be represented by one of their own sex."

Kate, it would appear, was ahead of her time! She suggests that her "domestic experience "(as wife and

mother of a large family) and her time spent ministering to the sick, and attending to children's welfare, "has been much appreciated" [and thinks] "this is really a woman's work."

Kate was diligent in her capacity as a councillor, "attending nearly every meeting" and "taking a keen interest" in the work of the council. However, she was concerned that voters would not vote for her, because she happened to be her "husband's wife." She goes further by saying that she is, "not aware of it being undesirable to be a good wife to a good husband." (Smear campaigns are nothing new in electioneering!)

(In the 1911 census a Kate SMITHDALE resides in Acle with her husband, Arthur Edward - a Master Mechanical Engineer, and magistrate, and their eight children).

She ends by appealing to, "every lady voter on the register" to vote for her as the "only Lady Candidate", and asks them to "spare" her one of their votes. Her banner for the April 1925 election reads -

"Don't forget the BOTTOM NAME on your Voting Paper."

Did she get re-elected? I hope so.

Judith Kilbourn Village Box Organiser MN 12926

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Group Reports

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

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

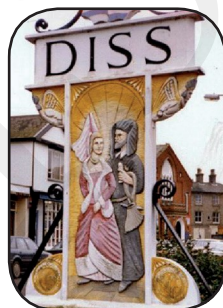
Norwich: Mr. and Mrs. Roger Peck, c/o Kirby Hall

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

South Norfolk Group by Betty Morley

"GONE To Look For America - An English Merchant in 18th and 19th Century Baltimore" was the title of Dr. Simon Pawley's talk to the Diss Branch on 12th August.

During a visit to the Leicester Record Office in 1978, Simon literally stumbled across a file containing a number of papers relating to the PAWLEY family of Leicestershire. This had obviously been deposited by a solicitor's office at some time in the distant past and on examining the contents of this file, among the bulk of documents pertaining to Robert WRIGHT, a distant relative of the PAWLEY Family, was treasure trove. Simon found two letters written by an ancestor, John PAWLEY, and it was these two letters—a fairly short one named by Simon as 'The Dear Uncle letter' and a larger one 'The Baltimore Letter' that sent him on a quest to discover all he could about John PAWLEY, who was born in Leicestershire in 1758, the son of a solid protestant family with a history of dissent. John was baptised into the Non-Conformist Church aged 22 and in 1781 he married a Mary MOORE by licence in Great Gaddesden, a small remote parish in Hertfordshire. Mary's origins remain unknown as Simon has never been able to find out anything about her or indeed trace any MOORES living in or near this village.



By the time John's first child James was born in 1782 he was living in Staffordshire but some years later returned to Leicestershire as a dealer in china and pottery, having no doubt gained his experience when living in the Potteries in Staffordshire, but the New World with all its opportunities beckoned, and sometime in the early 1790s John, Mary and their two sons and daughter set sail for America. By a process of elimination and deduction using the 'Dear Uncle' letter franked Liverpool and dated simply 12th August as his only point of reference, Simon has estimated that the family sailed from Liverpool in 1792. John tells his Uncle William in the letter, that was obviously written and posted pre voyage, that the family boarded the ship on Thursday night and sailed on Friday. Using that information and given that John became a naturalised American in 1797 which he could only do after being resident for five years, Simon estimates that the family probably sailed in 1792 on the American brig 'The Thomas' and disembarked in New York. John made reference in his 'Dear Uncle letter' to a sum of money paid to a Mr. John MOORE, a hosier. Interestingly, listed in the ship's cargo were Worsted

Garments and although it seems strange John did market Worsteds stockings along with the Staffordshire pottery and china. Could this Mr. MOORE be a relative of Mary's and also could he have financed John's passage to gain a foothold in the lucrative rapidly growing American market?

The family settled in the waterfront area of Fells Point in Baltimore, a large important town on the eastern seaboard, an area notoriously unhealthy as later events would prove. A year or so after John's arrival two more families from Leicestershire arrived in Baltimore and lived close by. It would appear that John knew them previously, both the HULSE and the HEALY families were Baptists, however they were both involved in the hosiery trade. John, clearly distressed, tells in the 'Baltimore letter' of the death of Matthew HULSE and his wife who left three orphaned children who fortunately were eventually supported by the church. The probable cause was yellow fever and it seems, reading between the lines, that John's son James and his daughter contracted smallpox. A short time later John moved his family into the town where the environment was healthier.

Baltimore was a slave town, and the fact that John tells Uncle William in some detail that he would not know how to manage if he ever lost his hardworking wife, indicates that he had an abhorrence of slavery even though city slaves were much better fed and treated than those in the country areas.

It was quite clear that he would never take advantage of this source of cheap labour. Simon's theory is supported by the fact that John and his family attended a mixed church. John's business prospered but by 1809 he had applied for a passport and sailed back to England leaving his son James to run the business. A decline in his wife's health was probably the reason for his return but it is possible that he had also become slightly disenchanted with America. The Napoleonic wars were threatening trade and John disliked the French.

The election of Thomas JEFFERSON in 1800, who was an ardent Francophile, would not have pleased John PAWLEY. Also, given the fact that he was vehemently opposed to slavery and indeed signed a petition against it after his return to England may have also been a factor in his decision. Nevertheless he returned a wealthy man and was soon a successful dealer in land and property, and after residing in Liverpool for a short period he moved to Hanley in the Potteries where he continued to prosper.

It was quite common in those days within the Non Conformist Church for internal disputes to divide the congregation, and when this happened at the Shelton Chapel in Hanley a large number of the breakaway members appealed to John PAWLEY for help. In response to their plea he donated a large plot of land on his extensive Brunswick Street development for the building of a new chapel.

John continued to be very involved with his business in America. His second son James, who had returned with him, moved to London to run a Staffordshire Ware business but it seems he was not very successful and following his father's death his fortunes declined rapidly. He returned to Staffordshire where he died in the workhouse in 1860. As Simon said, he imagined that John would have been appalled. It was a great pleasure to welcome Simon back to Diss, he has given us many fascinating talks and this one was no exception.

Betty Morley MN 2797

Norwich Group Reports by Denagh Hacon and Roy Scott

Friday August 8th meeting:

The Norwich Group traditionally does not have a speaker in August, it's a month when people, either members or non-members, can bring their queries and ask for assistance, or talk to us about their research. Roy Scott gave a short talk on the work that he and a small team of other volunteers are doing on the Norwich Death Returns.

Roy reports: *Transcribing the Norwich Death Returns 1894 to 1904 has been very rewarding for the transcribing team, especially now they can see the results of their work on NORS. The other benefit is the insight gained by the transcribers into the state of health and welfare of our Norwich ancestors who lived in the City at the turn of the 19th/20th Century. As the pages are transcribed, laid bare before you are the effects of living in an era of poor housing and insanitary living conditions. At this time before the NHS, antibiotics and immunisation against childhood illnesses, there was also poor food hygiene and little refrigeration, all of which helped to fill the pages of the death registers. Victims of accidents, suicide and murder are all there in the records to provide added interest to the transcriber, sometimes prompting curiosity and further research into a particular case.*

This is what happened when working on the register for 1910. I spotted a double suicide and felt compelled to investigate further. The research uncovered a really interesting story concerning the CASE family of Tuttington Hall and the CLARKE family from nearby Colby. Although neither family are ancestors of mine, I felt the story was so interesting I decided to write it up as a family history using the guidelines outlined by Gill Blanchard in her talk "How to write a Family History" given to the NFHS Norwich Group at our April meeting this year. I presented the story to the meeting and will deposit the work in the Kirby Hall Library.

The original team of transcribers plus some new helpers are now busy working on the next ten years of the Norwich Death Returns and if you put your name forward to Paul Harman (Projects Organiser) and join the team I feel sure you will benefit from the experience.

Roy's research on the CASE and CLARKE families was extremely interesting and is worth reading next time you are in Kirby Hall.

Denagh Hacon MN 2671

Friday 12th September meeting

In September Nick Williams gave an excellent talk based on his book 'Norwich: City of Industries.' In 1910 Norwich was an industrial city, the majority of the working population being employed in making goods for sale. Now, over 100 years later, Norwich has few major industries left, being mainly a centre for financial services and being a destination for shoppers.

For centuries the dominant trade in Norwich was textiles. This covered the production of the yarn, weaving and dyeing of fabrics, born out by street names such as Maddermarket, Indigo Yard and Dyers Yard. In 1851 almost a third of the Norwich workforce (male and female) was employed in the textile trade. Fifty years later in 1901 this figure was less than 7%.

The making of boots and shoes replaced textiles as the major employer. This remained an important trade until relatively recent times. In 1949 there were 25 companies employing 10,000 people, and the industry still employed 9,000 people in 1961. However by 2003 the only major company remaining was Start Rite and their Crome Road factory closed in September 2003.

As well as textiles and boots and shoes, Norwich was a major player in the food manufacturing and brewing. It also had its engineering trade; in the mid-20th century it employed 5,000 people.

Nick also told us about the smaller industries such as tobacco manufacture, brush making and soap manufacture. He gave case studies of some of the major players such as Colmans, Hindes and Lawrence, Scott and Electromotors.

Nowadays Norwich has few major industries and there is little evidence of the manufacturing history of the city, although there are a few survivors, with Colman's Mustard still being produced at Unilever's Carrow factory and Van Dal continues to make women's shoes at its Dibden Road factory, using traditional methods combined with modern materials.

Denagh Hacon MN 2671

Friday 10th October Meeting

THREE years after he gave his talk on the life of Robert TOPPES, the man who built the trading hall on King Street, renamed since its restoration in 1982 as Dragon Hall, Richard Matthew returned to give us an insight into the history of the building.

It was converted to residential use soon after Toppes death in 1467 and remained so for over 500 years until the restoration began. Richard projected a number of images of the thriving street, showing the individual properties taken before and during the reconversion back to a hall.

Using the census returns it is possible to identify the families living and trading behind the six doorways which faced onto King Street. The Barge Inn was situated at one corner and a confectioners at the other. Some of the older members present remembered it as a butcher's shop. Interestingly the censuses reveal that Miss Agnes PALMER spent the entire eight decades of her life living in one small property within the Dragon Hall block.

Roy Scott MN 475

NORWICH GROUP APPEAL

In spite of having some excellent speakers - Gill Blanchard, Neil Storey, Pete Goodrum and Nick Williams to name but a few - the attendance at meetings on the second Friday evening of the month has sadly been falling this year. In addition, as talks organiser, I plan to stand down at the end of March. The Norwich Group is therefore in danger of closing.

So we need someone with plenty of energy to take over as talks organiser who can inject some fresh ideas into creating a programme of talks for the next financial year and beyond.

Denagh Hacon MN 2671

Parish Register Transcription Project by Margaret Murgatroyd

At the end of my first year as Transcripts Organiser I thought it might be a good time to review the development and current position of this project, with apologies to the long-standing members who will have heard it all before.

The first transcripts prepared and published in the Monograph Series by the Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society were copies or extracts from the Registers exactly as written with baptisms, marriages and burials often mixed up, together with notes on various subjects made by the minister or his clerk. Individual transcribers worked on what interested them, with no overall plan for the county, and searching for a record was only slightly less tedious than searching the Registers.

The NFHS Parish Register Transcription project was started in an attempt to give county-wide coverage for the years 1813 to 1837. Enthusiastic members set to with fiches and films and their enthusiasm was such that many also transcribed the earlier Registers.

The project quickly became unmanageable owing to the number of parishes and transcribers, the amount of correspondence and different types of transcript, from hand written to floppy disk. Many of the transcripts, sometimes in their original hand-written form, were bound for the library and some are still in the library today, although in some cases superseded by more recent and, one hopes, more accurate electronic versions. There was no systematic checking of the early transcripts, leading to errors which continue to exist in material prepared from this early work. Transcripts were only available to visitors to Kirby Hall.

In 1997 and again in 1999 Malcolm Palmer reorganised the work-flow from transcriber, to checker, to upgrader (of handwritten transcripts), to project organiser, to printer and binder. In 1999 a computer group set up four databases to be held on the Kirby Hall computer for use in the library as a research tool and as a means of producing floppy disks for sale. These contained appropriate warnings as to accuracy and completeness necessitated by transcriber error and the deficiencies in the copying techniques used to transfer printed material to the BBMB templates prepared by Dennis Thompson.

By 2008 the spread of home computers and the internet made it possible for our records to be made available to members with internet access. The Norfolk Online Records Search (NORS) project was launched in 2010 using the FRONTIS program as an addition to our website. Unfortunately most of the records on the database could not be directly converted to the format required by FRONTIS and much 'cleaning' and reorganising of the data on to the new templates was necessary most of which was done or organised by Edmund Perry.

Problems converting the 'old' database to the 'new' NORS database included not only template layout but also the handling of missing or illegible data and the use of symbols such as * and # which are used as wild cards in the FRONTIS

program and therefore have to be removed.

In 2010 Paul Harman tackled the problem of non-standard transcripts by producing the Transcribers Guide to which we ask transcribers to adhere. While this reduces the number of NORS presentation errors, the checking of data is still a large part of the Transcript Organiser's work.

Inevitably transcribers make errors. Few people have experience with old handwriting, Latin or reading poor quality film or fiche. The checker cannot possibly check every entry, but a system has been devised to spot missing and uncertain data which the transcriber has marked with a ? or a comment such as 'illegible' and data which looks 'odd', such as a very unusual surname or a forename not in use before the 20th century.

These entries are checked against the film/fiche images and other records such as ATs, BTs and GRO entries. The images on the Family Search website are invaluable, as they can be enlarged and enhanced by changing the contrast or inverting the image from black to white, and the quality is very good.

The Family Search images are used for most of our transcription work now, and they have also revealed errors in some of our records derived from the original databases. Such errors have been corrected when found but some re-transcription has been necessary. The checker is not infallible either and some entries are so unclear that a certain amount of guesswork is inevitable. From this, one must realise that the transcriptions are only a guide and finding aid, and the serious researcher should always try to refer to the original images.

One should also bear in mind that the 'original' may actually be a copy made by a later vicar or clerk. I know of one parish with three different versions of the same register - who knows now which is the correct one?

Transcribers using Family Search images work all over the country and overseas and it is they who are expanding NORS for the benefit of members worldwide. Work with film and fiches is still needed for the parishes not included in the Family Search website, but as copies are only available in Norwich, transcribers need to be within easy reach of the NRO, the Forum or Kirby Hall. In early days films and fiches were posted out to transcribers who had access to film or fiche readers and in theory this is still possible, although it would be costly. The alternative is making electronic copies of the film images to send out on CDs or by email. At first sight this seems attractive, but the process is very time-consuming and tedious, unless the parish is of particular interest to the person doing the scanning, and as always we do not have enough volunteers at Kirby Hall to do the work.

Expansion of NORS has come at the expense of the printing and binding of transcripts. Converting the NORS files to a form suitable for printing on sheets of A4 paper is a slow job and it was decided that this time could be better spent on expanding the NORS database, especially as only about one in five of our members lives in Norfolk and could use the library. Once again it all comes back to the number of volunteers in Kirby Hall.

Our current situation is that we are attempting to transcribe all the Registers from their beginning until 1837, when the GRO was set up. Later Registers are often done by new transcribers so they become familiar with the templates and Guide before they have to struggle with old handwriting and unfamiliar spellings. We have complete NORS records for 81 parishes and incomplete records for 483 parishes of the approximately 700 parishes in the county, plus records for 89 non-conformist, Roman Catholic and other places of worship. This is a formidable task with no foreseeable end!

The Society is grateful to all the transcribers both past and present who have contributed to this enormous project, especially those who have tackled the early or damaged Registers which present the greatest challenges.

If anyone is interested in joining the transcriber team I would be delighted to hear from you. All you need is an internet connection, Microsoft Office and a bit of spare time. On the other hand, if you would like to contribute by helping in Kirby Hall with tasks that cannot be done by internet you will be welcomed with open arms.

Margaret Murgatroyd MN10400 transcripts@nfhs.co.uk

NORS (Norfolk Online Record Search) with Mike Dack

TRANSCRIPTIONS of Norfolk parish records and monumental inscriptions continue to be uploaded to NORS and during September a major 'landmark' of over three million individual records was achieved.

The society needs YOUR help in passing the four million mark, so, if you feel you can contribute by transcribing handwritten parish records into an Excel document or if you have computer skills for managing records, please contact transcripts@nfhs.co.uk. As much of this work can be performed remotely online it is not necessary to reside in Norfolk. If you have an interest in transcribing a particular parish, please quote this together with your name and membership number.

It is believed that many society members do not take full advantage of this invaluable source of information, if this applies to you, why not login now? If unsure, first read the user guide on the NFHS website (NORS drop down menu on www.norfolkfhhs.org.uk) or if further guidance is needed send an email to norsadmin@nfhs.co.uk together with your name and membership number.

By the time this article is published many more records for the 'Norwich Earlam Cemetery' will have been uploaded to NORS thanks to the extensive research by Patrick Palgrave-Moore with additional preparation work by Eric Rivet and Paul Harman - check it out now!

NB. Forgotten NORS passwords can be replaced by clicking 'Forgotten password' next to the login box. An auto-generated password will be emailed within minutes, providing that the registered email address is up-to-date.

Mike Dack MN 11670 NORS Administrator

FAMILY TREES added to the Library

ABBS	Snettisham, Edgefield (early)
ADKINS	Great. Yarmouth (early)
AGGS	Mattishall, Wrampingham, Norwich (early)
AGGS	Norwich to London and New South Wales
ALLEN	Lamas, East Tuddenham, Wrampingham (early)
BENNETT	Wrampingham, Norwich (early)
BULLOCK	Shipdham (early)
BURWELL	Rougham, Houghton (early)
BUSHELL	Great Yarmouth
BYAR	Norwich (early)
CHURCHYARD / SOMAS / EBBAGE	Wacton, Pulham St. Mary, Norwich and Suffolk (Extra Large)
CROM	Hindringham
EWLES	Upton, Potter Heigham
GRIMSON	Lingwood
HERWIN	Norwich
HILL	Fakenham
JECKS	Bunwell, Runhall to London
RANT	Norwich (early)
REYMES	Edgefield, Norwich (early)
RUDD	East Bradenham, Norwich, Gt. Ryburgh (early)
RUDD	Gressenhall (early)
RUMMER / GURNEY	East Dereham (early)
SCARLETT	Mattishall, East Dereham (early)
SEWELL	Dereham, Rockland St. Peter, Besthorpe
SMITH	Cratfield (Suffolk), Gillingham (early)
SMITH	Topcroft, Starston, Cratfield (early)
SMYTH	Fritton (early)
SPENCER	Mundham, Geldeston, Stockton, Gillingham
SPORNE	Wells (early)
SUTTON	Great Yarmouth to Scarborough
SWANTON	Wells (early)
SWORD	Acle, Scottow, Knapton, Hethersett (early)
SYMON	Norwich
THEOBALD	Rushall to Newcastle-on-Tyne (early)
THOR(E)SBY	King's Lynn area (early)

TOMPSON	East.Dereham, Norwich (early)
TURNER	North.Elmham, Newton Flotman (early)
TYRELL	Hardwick, Trunch (early)
WASEY	North Walsham, Norwich (early)
WAYTE	Tittleshall (early)
WELLS	Braconash, Wickhampton (early)
WHITE	Norwich, Thetford (early)
WHITEHEAD	East Harling (early)
WOLTERTON	Norwich, Thompson (early)
WRIGHT	Tacolneston (early)
WRIGHT	Wells, Deopham, Norwich (early)
WYMER	Norwich, Swanton Morley, Bawdeswell

Pam Bridge MN 3292

Norfolk Record Office Report with Jenny Watts

New Parish Register Accessions, July-September 2014

Carlton Colville	Marriages	1971-2001
	Banns	1971-1994
Norwich St Andrew	Banns	1962-1974, 1999
Ryston with Roxham	Baptisms	1813-2012
	Burials	1813-2014
Sprowston St Mary and St Margaret	Baptisms	1993-2010
	Marriages	1990-2003
	Banns	1992-2010
Thwaite (by Alby)	Banns	1823-1987

New Nonconformist Register Accessions

Methwold Section of Downham Market Circuit	Baptisms	1948-1996
Barroway Drove, Bardolph Fen United Methodist	Marriages	1916-1996

The nonconformist records have not yet been catalogued, but you can see them in our search room by quoting the accession reference ACC 2014/90.

Exhibitions in the Long Gallery

Our current poster exhibition features the work of the NRO's Education and Outreach team.

Local Registrars' Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths

We are delighted to announce that the Norfolk Registration Service has decided to deposit most of its records of births, marriages and deaths with the NRO. We expect that records from all eleven Norfolk registration offices will be transferred to the NRO by the end of 2014. The NRO will hold birth and death registers, 1st July 1837-31st March 1969, and marriage registers, 1st July 1837-31st December 2012, along with indexes. Please note, however, that coverage of marriage registers will be incomplete, since some may be still held by churches and chapels, whilst the registrars' registers will only be transferred once volumes are full.

You can order certificates for births, marriages and deaths registered in Norfolk by contacting the NRO by telephone, post or in person. We will search for entries for the year requested, and for two years on either side, for a fee of £11 (including postage). Payment must be made in advance (by debit/credit card, cheque, postal order or cash) but will be refunded if no entry is found. Please note that we cannot provide public access to the registers themselves, since this is not permitted by law.

By ordering your certificates from the NRO, you will be helping to support your local record office. Furthermore, the local indexes are often said to be more accurate than the central GRO index (which was created from copies of entries) so if you are having trouble finding an ancestor in the online GRO indexes, why not try the local indexes?

For further details about events organized by the NRO, please visit:

norfolkrecordoffice.eventbrite.co.uk or our own website:

www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/events, telephone us on 01603 222599, or look out for posters at the Record Office. You can join us on Facebook at:

www.facebook.com/norfolkrecordoffice or follow us on Twitter at

www.twitter.com/NorfolkRO.

Events at the Norfolk Heritage Centre, Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library

'Heritage Hour' runs fortnightly on Wednesdays at 12.30 p.m. at the Norfolk Heritage Centre in the Norfolk and Norwich Millennium Library, Norwich until the end of the year. Themes for December talks will be *'Boozers' Researching Pubs and Drinkers* on 3rd December and *Festive Fancies* on 17th December.

From January 2015, please note that 'Heritage Hour' and 'Ask Norfolk Record Office' will be moving to **Tuesdays** at 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.

For more information, please telephone the Norfolk Heritage Centre on 01603 774740.

Norfolk Historic Gems - Castle Rising

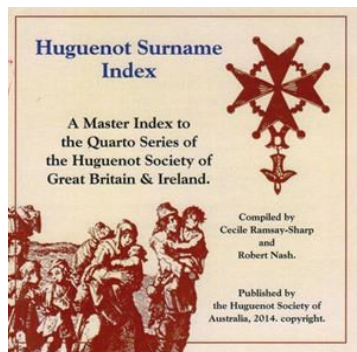


NORFOLK boasts a large number of beautiful and historic villages—many of which are off the usual tourist route. Castle Rising in West Norfolk is one such, boasting a 12th century castle and church. The castle (pictured above) is now under the English Heritage banner. It has one of the largest and best preserved keeps in England and is surrounded by 20 acres of earthworks. You can walk around it on a grassy bank which also gives views over the village below. The building was begun in 1138 by William d'ALBINI for his new wife, the widow of King Henry I. In the 14th century it became a place of exile for Queen Isabella, widow of Edward II. Today it is owned and managed by Lord HOWARD of Rising. St Lawrence Church (pictured opposite) dates from roughly the same time as the castle and has been referred to as a “mongrel” due to extensive renovation across the centuries. Today there is a peace and tranquillity about the castle, the church and the village which makes them well worth a visit. Castle Rising is five miles north-east of King’s Lynn.

Peter Steward MN 14801



SPECIAL OFFER FOR NFHS MEMBERS



Huguenot Surname Index:

A Master Index to the Quarto Series of the Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland by Cecile Ramsay Sharp and Robin Nash Published by the Huguenot Society of Australia - CD ROM - July 2014. Price £21.

THIS master index is a combination of all the indexes of the 61 volumes of primary records of the Huguenots in England and Ireland published

by the Huguenot Society. This includes all the surviving registers of Huguenot churches in England and Ireland. First published by the Society of Australian Genealogists in 1996 and 2001 on microfiche, it is now available on CD ROM. The index is in the form of searchable pdf files and is designed to be used in conjunction with the Quarto series volumes which are also available on CD ROM. Family History Societies and their members are being offered the index for £21 which includes postage from Australia. Cheques made payable to Robert Nash can be sent to Huguenot Society of Australia, PO Box 184, Newtown, NSW 2042, Australia.

It is also possible to pay by credit card by emailing: ozhug@optushome.com.au

Coming in March 2015

MANY thanks to everyone who has sent in articles for The Norfolk Ancestor. Unfortunately due to space restraints we have had to hold some of them over until the New Year.

In the March 2015 edition we will look at the life of a little known rock star from Norwich who went on to sing with the world's greatest ever pop band (and we don't mean ABBA). Then it's off to the seaside to meet historic photographers working in Great Yarmouth. We also look at the history of the Rows of that coastal town.

We will be giving the publication a slight design makeover as well and featuring more information about the Norfolk Family History Society. We would love to hear from you about what you like about the magazine and what you would like to see included.

Genealogy Helpline - Tracing records Through Adoption

IN November 2014 new rules came into force, making provision for intermediary services to facilitate contact between 'persons with a prescribed relationship' and the birth relatives of a person adopted before 30th Dec. 2005. Previously, only the person adopted and their birth relatives were able to use specialised adoption agencies to help shed light on their family history, make contact with their biological family members and long-lost relatives and discover more about their medical background.

The regulations define 'persons with a prescribed relationship' as anyone related to an adopted person by blood (including half-blood), marriage or civil partnership or by virtue of the adoption; i.e. all relatives of the adopted person, including but not limited to the children and grandchildren of adopted persons.

It means that those who have lost a parent to cancer or a heart problem will be able to discover whether their grandparents or other birth relatives suffered from the same condition, giving them the chance to seek advice and support. However, the consent of the adopted person has to be obtained before contact or information sharing is facilitated between persons with a prescribed relationship and birth relatives, other than:

- 1) where a person with a prescribed relationship seeks non-identifying medical information from birth relatives of the adopted person and this can be shared by the intermediary agency without sharing identifying information;
- 2) where a person with a prescribed relationship wishes to make contact with a birth relative and the adopted person cannot be found, despite all reasonable steps having been taken;
- 3) where the adopted person has died or lacks capacity.

Chris Paton (The British GENES Blog) and **Beryl Evans** FFHS
Archives Liaison Officer: archives.liaison@ffhs.org.uk

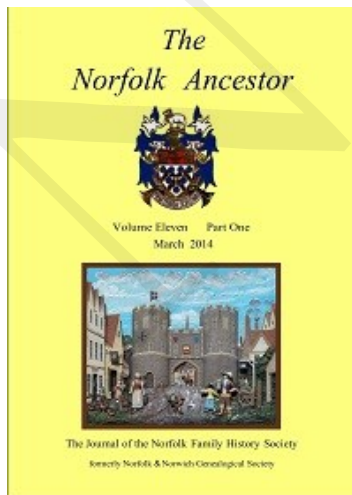
VOLUNTEERS

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

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

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

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GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

Articles for future editions are 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 Norfolk Family History Society will not be held liable in the case of a subsequent query.

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

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

Notes and Queries

We welcome Notes and Queries Please keep entries as brief as possible, preferably less than 150 words. **Membership number and email address should be included.**

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

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

or by email to:

ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

Photographs

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

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



DIANA SPELMAN BA
Norfolk Research Specialist
(since 1982)

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Family & Local History
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Document transcription
Manorial records
Photography



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Norfolk Family History Society



Let Us Know What You Think

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

With your help we can make the magazine more vibrant. We would welcome any comments (good or bad). They can be sent to the editor via

e-mail at the contact address on page 234 of this edition or can be sent to him at Kirby Hall.

We look forward to hearing from you.

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

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

NORFOLK FAMILY SEARCH

*Experienced Professional Genealogist
Offers a range of Research and Photographic Services*

Website: www.norfolkfamilysearch.co.uk

Email: enquiries@norfolkfamilysearch.co.uk

Or write to: Norfolk Family Search
14 Silver Street, Norwich, Norfolk, NR3 4TT, United Kingdom

Genealogy Hint

If a family member hasn't been included on a census form but you are certain they were only temporarily away from home, try searching for other close relatives where they may have been living or visiting at the time.

Who to Contact in the NFHS and how to contact them

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

Title	Responsibilities	Name	email address
Ancestor Editor	Editor	Peter Steward	ancestor@nfhs.co.uk
Bookstall	Bookstall	Bookstall	bookstall@nfhs.co.uk
Copy Request	Family trees, pedigrees and wills copies	Judith Parks	copyrequest@nfhs.co.uk
Fairs	Fairs organiser	Fairs	fairs@nfhs.co.uk
Family Trees	Donations of family trees, pedigrees and BMD certificates	Pam Bridge	familytrees@nfhs.co.uk
Look-ups	Look up queries	Alan Bullard	lookups@nfhs.co.uk
Members Interests	Members Interests	Peter Spurgeon	membersinterests@nfhs.co.uk
Membership Secretary	Membership	Jean Stangroom	membership@nfhs.co.uk
Monumental Inscriptions	MI Co-ordinator	Mary Mitchell	minscriptions@nfhs.co.uk
NORS errors & Passwords	NORS Errors and Password assistance	Judith Parks	nors@nfhs.co.uk
Projects	Projects Co-ordinator	Paul Harman	projects@nfhs.co.uk
Secretary	Company Secretary	Edmund Perry	secretary@nfhs.co.uk
Transcript Organiser	Transcript allocation and co-ordination	Margaret Murgatroyd	transcripts@nfhs.co.uk
Treasurer	Treasurer	Carole Taylor	treasurer@nfhs.co.uk
Village Boxes	Village Boxes	Judith Kilborn	villageboxes@nfhs.co.uk
Volunteers	Kirby Hall Volunteers Co-ordinator	Carol Reeve	volunteers@nfhs.co.uk
Webmaster	Web site	Webmaster	webmaster@nfhs.co.uk
Wills	Donations and Indexing of Wills	Ellen Carr	wills@nfhs.co.uk
Enquiries	For topics not covered in above list	Enquiries	enquiries@nfhs.co.uk

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

The Art of George Plunkett

Few people have been as successful in recording the changing face of Norwich and Norfolk as photographer George Plunkett.



Throughout 2015, Norfolk Ancestor will be featuring George's work, and looking at various aspects of his art. We are very grateful to George's son Jonathan for permission to use his images - all of which are available on the web site www.georgeplunkett.co.uk

George Plunkett was born in Norwich and from 1931 until 2006 put together a comprehensive photographic survey of his home city and further afield.

George was educated at Avenue Road School and the City of Norwich School. He started work in the Norwich Public Health Department in March 1929 and served in the RAF in the Second World War from January 1941 to February 1946. After the war he returned to work and met his future wife, Margaret. The couple had two sons - Philip and Jonathan.

After retiring from the health department, George was employed by the Norwich Union before officially retiring in 1978 at the age of 65. In today's age of point and click digital cameras it is all too easy to forget the skill needed to shoot and develop film in the past. George started photographing Norwich in 1931 with a box camera. This he replaced the following year with an Ensign Carbine Number 7 which he used for the remainder of his photographic career. His complete collection of images of Norwich, Norfolk and even further afield were made available on the internet. On the back page we compare an image of Norwich Market taken by George in April 1939 shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War with one taken in October 2014.

Opposite is George's study of Castle Meadow and Norwich Castle taken on September 14th, 1935. It was one of his relatively few colour photographs as he worked primarily in black and white.



Peter Steward MN 14801

Then and Now ...Norwich Market

April 1939



October 2014

