

The Norfolk Ancestor



SEPTEMBER 2020



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

A Savage Story

The picture on the front cover shows the steam driven gallopers at the Beamish Living Museum of the North but they have a strong Norfolk connection. They were made in 1893 in King's Lynn

THE steam gallopers were manufactured at the St Nicholas' Ironworks in the north of King's Lynn. The ironworks were opened in 1872 by engineer Frederick SAVAGE and shut down just over a hundred years later in 1973. However, life did not start well for the young Frederick.

He was born in February, 1828, in the village of Hevingham. His parents were William and Susannah Savage née EBBS. His father was born in 1808 and married Susannah Ebbs on Christmas Eve, 1827. The couple soon had two children, Frederick (b1828) and William (b1829). They owned a small farm and several cottages.

William was a hand-loom weaver but the use of power looms and a fall in demand for cloth after the Napoleonic War forced him to sell his property. Unfortunately, he took to poaching in order to make a living. One night he was caught by a local gamekeeper and, as a result of the threats he made, he was sent for trial at the Norfolk Assizes. The trial took place in Thetford in March, 1829, and he was charged with an 'Offence against the Game Laws' or poaching. At the time this was considered to be a very serious crime and, as a result, when he was convicted he was given a sentence of 14 years' transportation. He was taken to the prison hulk, Leviathan in Portsmouth to await his transportation, leaving Susannah to care for the 18-month-old Frederick and his newly born brother William.

William was put on board the prison transport ship Mary which had once been inspected by the Norwich born prison reformer Elizabeth FRY in 1823. The Mary was built in Ipswich in 1811 and was under the command of Alexander JAMIESON. It sailed on 15th December, 1829, with 168 convicts on board, 12 of whom came from Norfolk. After 113 days it landed in Van Diemen's Land, now called Tasmania, on 10th April, 1830, with the death of only one prisoner en route. After seven years, William was released and asked Susannah to join him but she declined and remained in Norfolk. Within a year she had given birth to a son, followed by two more children within the next six years, all out of wedlock. Her husband lived his remaining years alone in Australia. To find out more about the rise from rags to riches story of Frederick Savage, turn to page 24.



Frederick Savage 1889

Norfolk Family History Society

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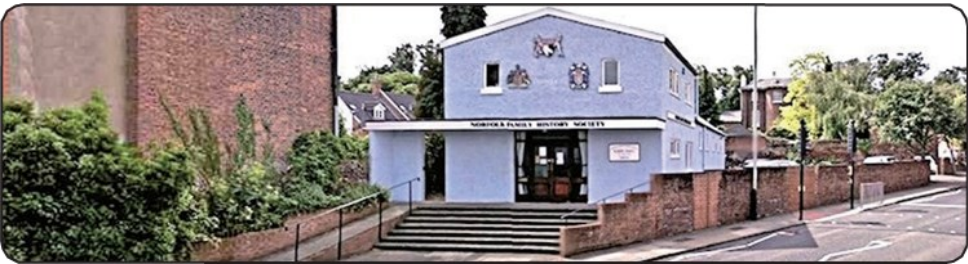
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The Norfolk Ancestor

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First Sunday in the month

10.00am - 1.00pm

(Please note that Kirby Hall is currently shut due to the Coronavirus pandemic)

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Welcome to your September Edition



Hello and welcome to the September edition of Norfolk Ancestor which sees us returning to some kind of normal with a printed edition of our magazine.

For the first time since we started producing magazines way back in 1972, we were unable to produce a print edition in June.

We did the next best thing, however, in publishing an extended edition exclusively online via our website. I would like to thank all those who sent in positive comments about the e-magazine and apologise to those who like a tangible product.

I have received a number of queries about membership types and rates and I hope the table below makes the various categories clear. You will see that world-wide members can now opt to just receive the Ancestor online.

Let's hope pandemic restrictions are lifted in the near future and we are in a position to re-open our headquarters at Kirby Hall in Norwich. Keep an eye on our Facebook page and website for more re-opening details when available.

Peter Steward MN 14801

Current Rates for Membership (rates)

Membership Type	One Year	10 Year	Life
Worldwide E Ancestor	£10	£75	£165
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Peter Steward	Joint Editor
Roger Morgan	Joint Editor
Rob Reeve	Proof Reader

Edith Cavell and the Norfolk Soldiers

The heroism shown by nurse Edith Cavell in World War One has been well documented and here we investigate the stories of some of the Norfolk soldiers that she helped.

MANY people in Norfolk will be familiar with the name of Edith Cavell and know about the heroic actions she carried out during World War One in saving the lives of both Allied and German soldiers. Her life was commemorated in an excellent article by Edmund Perry in the December, 2015, edition of the Norfolk Ancestor. However, few people will know much about the soldiers from the Norfolk Regiment who were assisted by Edith.

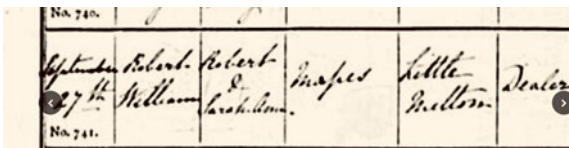
The first of these was Private Billy MAPES who served with the 1st battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. He came from Hethersett and his full name was Robert William Mapes. Billy was born on August 17th, 1885, in Little Melton and records show that he was baptised ten days later when his father

Robert was described as a dealer. In the 1891 Census he is listed as living in Mill Road, Hethersett with his father Robert (1859-1928), his mother Sarah Ann née CHANEY (1864-1937) and his brother Arthur George aged three. His father was now a hawker and market gardener. By 1901, the family had moved to Lynch

Green in Hethersett where Billy was living with his parents and his two brothers, Arthur (13), Alfred Edgar (one) and his sister Mildred (three). His father Robert was now a market gardener and his mother Sarah was working in a laundry. In 1911 Robert and Sarah still lived in Lynch Green with Mildred (13), Edgar (11) and another daughter, Edith (eight). Robert described his occupation as “a general as between own market gardener and wife’s laundry in equal proportions”.

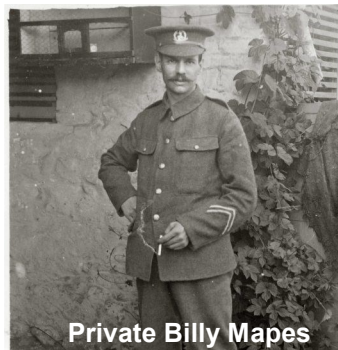


Edith Cavell



Billy had left home and joined the army and he was listed as being at Malplaquet Barracks in Aldershot as a private in the 1st Norfolk Regiment.

The Battle of Mons in August, 1914, was the first major action of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) in World War One. The British attempted to hold the line against the German 1st Army. During the engagement at Audrenghies, the 1st Battalions of the Cheshire and Norfolk Regiments halted the German advance from Quiévrain and Baisieux until the morning of 25th August despite being outnumbered three to one. They inflicted heavy damage on the German forces but they suffered ruinous losses. Following the sudden retreat of the French 5th Army the BEF was exposed and forced to withdraw as well. The retreat took two weeks and many of the casualties were left behind. Billy was badly injured in his ankle and was separated from his unit. It is believed that he was treated at the Red Cross hospital in the convent in Wiheries. He managed to escape and spent a few months at the home of the Camus family where he remained undetected despite a search of the store by German soldiers. He contacted Belgian agents who directed him to Edith Cavell.



Edith was weeding her mother's garden at 24, College Road, in Norwich when she heard the news that the Germans had invaded Belgium. She immediately decided that it was her duty to return to the



clinic in Belgium where she had been working. "At a time like this", she said "I am more needed than ever", and by August, 1914, she was back in Brussels.

Mapes reached the Brussels clinic at the end of 1914 and was introduced to Edith. She instantly recognised his Norfolk accent and asked him where he came from. "I'm from Hethersett, Ma'am", said Billy

and an astonished Edith replied "*I know it well. It's near Swardeston where I was born*". As Billy was about to leave for the Dutch border with six other men, Edith kissed him on the cheek and said "*Dear old Norfolk. I'd do anything to help a Norfolk man.*" Back in England the army listed Billy as 'missing- believed killed' but his mother Sarah Ann refused to accept this. The vicar wanted to hold a memorial service for him but she stubbornly rejected the idea. Billy and his group made one failed attempt to reach Antwerp but a second attempt, crossing into Holland near Turnhout, proved successful. He and his comrades reached England on 15th June, 1915.

There was much rejoicing in Hethersett and the villagers wept with joy on his

return. He was interviewed by the Eastern Daily Press Newspaper but he never revealed any information about Edith or the escape network in order to protect their identities. Billy married Lily Victoria HENNING (1885-1955) in 1915 and the couple had a son, Roy William Mapes (1917-2009) in 1917. The family moved to the Lewisham area of London where another son, Frank Frederick Mapes (1920-1963) was born.

The 1939 register listed Billy as a welder/brazier and his son Roy, who was a shop assistant in menswear, had signed up for the RAF. Billy Mapes died on 25th September, 1959, in Greenwich, London, at the age of 74.

Alfred Edgar Mapes, Billy's younger brother, also enlisted for the army on 17th November, 1917, whilst working as a chauffeur in London. He was called up on 18th April, 1918, and joined the 1/6th (cyclist) Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment. The 1/6th never served overseas, it remained in Norfolk until it was sent to Ireland in 1918. In November, 1918, he was admitted to hospital with what was described as a "fistula of the anus." He continued to struggle with several digestive ailments like indigestion and gastritis for six months until he was finally discharged from the army in June, 1919. He was classified as 'being no longer physically fit for war service' after serving only one year and 49 days.

In the 1939 register, he is listed as being a motor driver living in the Forehoe and Henstead District. He was married to Beatrice Mapes née PYE and had a one year old son called Roger. Alfred died in Norfolk in July, 1956, at the age of 56.

Another Norfolk soldier saved by Edith was Sergeant 7343 David 'Jesse' TUNMORE of the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment. Like Billy Mapes he was serving in the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) later to be known as "The Old Contemptibles" under the command of General John French. He was promoted to Sergeant at the age of 19 and was believed to be the youngest Sergeant in the British Army at the time.

Jesse Tunmore was born in Norwich in 1893 and had a twin sister called Norah. Their parents were George Jesse and Minnie Violet née PAGE. George was born in 1860 and the 1891 Census for that year shows him living in the St Julien area of Norwich with his father David (b1834) who was a bricklayer and his mother Elizabeth (b1839). George signed up for the army at Great Yarmouth in May, 1877, and quickly rose through the ranks becoming a sergeant within four years. He married Minnie in 1890 and the 1891 Census shows him as a colour sergeant in the 2nd Norfolk Battalion.



Sergeant David
Jesse Tunmore

By 1901, the couple have six children, David and Norah (b1893), George (b1892), Frederick (b 1898), Herbert (b1899) and Kathleen (b1900). In December, 1904, George Jesse was discharged from the army after 27 years of service including five years spent in East India and a further year in Burma. He left with an army pension and, in the 1911 Census, he was described as an army pensioner and innkeeper. He had another daughter called Florence Nellie but David Jesse had left home. Like his father before him, he had enlisted in the army and at the age of 18 was a lance corporal in the 1st Norfolk Regiment at the Oudenarde Barracks in Aldershot.

In August, 1914, David Jesse's battalion formed part of the rear-guard at Mons but he became separated from his unit. With no officers or senior sergeants around, he was forced to take charge of the remaining men. He said, *"The Germans were everywhere and firing from the tops of the slag heaps"*. He was wounded and, despite hiding in a stream, was captured by the Germans.



Like Billy Mapes he was treated at the convent in Wiheries. After a couple of weeks the resourceful Tunmore managed to escape with a private from the Cheshires. The two men managed to get civilian clothes in a nearby village and then met a Belgian agent deep in the woods in an old disused church. They were told about Edith Cavell and made their way to Brussels reaching the clinic on December 23rd, 1914.

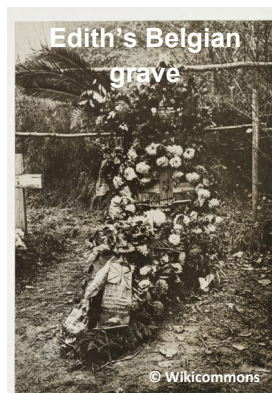
Initially Edith suspected they were spies, but her fears were allayed when Jesse recognised a picture of Norwich Cathedral and talked fondly about the city. They were welcomed in and sheltered in a cellar. They were given money and passports and, after spending Christmas with Edith, they set out for the Dutch border on December 28th. They turned back just short of Antwerp when they realised that the passports they had were unsuitable.

They returned to the clinic where Edith helped them get new photographs. On 12th January, 1915, she took them on a route via Louvain, Diest and Overpelt. They managed to evade the German patrols and, despite being shot at by one, they eventually reached a canal where they bribed a barge owner to let them use his rowing boat to cross safely. They crossed the border into neutral Holland where they persuaded the Rotterdam police that they had been visiting Belgium when the Germans invaded. The British Consul gave both men boat tickets and four days later they boarded a ferry aptly named SS Cromer which was bound for Harwich. When Jesse Tunmore got back to England he said, "I

cannot express enough thanks for all she done for me,” and he wrote to Edith’s widowed mother to tell her his story. She replied, finishing her letter with these words, “May God bless her and bring her home in peace that I may see her again. Life with me is uncertain as I am in my 81st year”.

Edith carried out her efforts to help British, Belgian and French soldiers for nine months, saving well over 200 men. However, her network was infiltrated by spies in August, 1915, and on the 5th of that month she was arrested and imprisoned with the rest of the group. The trial of 34 men and women took place at the beginning of October, 1915. At the trial she admitted that she had been involved in the harbouring of Allied soldiers and, along with four others, she was sentenced to death.

The sentence was carried out on 12th October, 1915, when she was executed by firing squad at the National Rifle Range (Tir Nationale) alongside the network leader Phillipe Baucq. Her death created an outpouring of grief followed by anger across the world, which led to a massive increase in men enlisting for the Army in Britain.



A memorial service attended by Queen Alexandra and the Prime Minister, was held in St Paul’s Cathedral on 27th October, 1915. The doors opened at 10 am and by 10.15 am the cathedral was full. Her body was buried at the National

Rifle Range in Belgium. On the 13th February, 1919, her body was exhumed from the grave in Tir Nationale and, after a delay of three months, while decisions about her ‘homecoming’ were made, it was taken to Dover on board HMS Rowena accompanied by HMS Rigorous. It was taken to London where a service was held at Westminster Abbey.



After the service, the body was carried by train to Norwich where it was finally laid to rest in the grounds of Norwich Cathedral at 5.30 pm. Sergeant Jesse Tunmore returned home after the Armistice and was given the honour of carrying her coffin at the Cathedral with other non-commissioned officers on May 15th.

She has been honoured across the world with numerous memorials to her. A bridge in New Zealand and the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies have been named after Edith.



Roger Morgan MN17267

Land of Our Ancestors

Two of our American readers, Owen and Betty Ashbaker of Pleasant View, Utah, tell the story of their Norfolk ancestry.



**Sarah Ann Trappett
Daines**

THE opening words found in the autobiography of my grandmother (Sarah Ann TRAPPETT DAINES) are, "We find ourselves in Etling Green, East Dereham, England." These words reference the location of James TRAPPETT and Elizabeth BONE – Sarah's great-grandparents - during their years of raising a family.

Try as I may, I could not locate on any maps the town of Etling Green. Another item of interest to me was the information found in the 1851 British Census, that my ancestors (William Trappett- the son of James and Elizabeth- and his wife, Charlotte nee ALLENDEN) were living somewhere nearby in Goochs Cottages, but I could not locate those either.

In the summer of 2000, I had the opportunity to visit the 'Land of Our Ancestors'.

Our plans were to spend time doing some family history research in the Birmingham area, where my wife (Betty) was presenting at an educational conference, as her ancestors were from this area. We were being hosted by Jill Morgan, a colleague of Betty's but more importantly an avid family history researcher. She and her family are from Wales and all are involved in family history research. Her Father (Haydn) had purchased a database of telephone directories and electoral rolls, and could therefore provide us with the names of the Trappetts living in the East Dereham area. There was only one: Albert Trappett. On the outside chance that we might visit East Dereham, and because Albert did not have a phone, we wrote him a letter identifying ourselves and stating that if possible, we would like to visit with him. After spending only a short time in Birmingham (many of the records Betty wanted to check had been destroyed during the 2nd World War) she insisted that we go to Norfolk.

Arriving in the town of East Dereham, we first went to find Albert's home. What we found far surpassed our wildest dreams.

We found Albert working in his garden. He was 92 years old and lived alone, as his wife Ivy had died in 1976 and they had no children of their own. His only relative in the area was a daughter (Daphne) of his brother (Don), who came to visit on a regular basis. We met Daphne's husband Granville at Albert's home.

The photograph on the right shows Owen and Albert in Albert's back garden in 2000.



Albert and Ivy Trappett

[Photograph: Gooch's Cottages in 2000 – photograph taken by O. Ashbaker with permission of the then owner.]

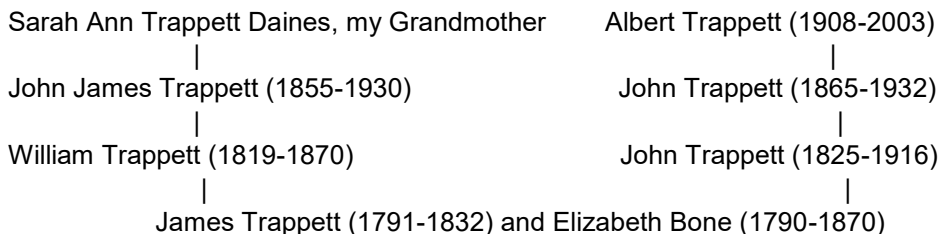


As we talked to Albert, we discovered some interesting things about him and his family. Etling Green is a hamlet that still survives today, although with a major road isolating its two sides.

And he was raised in Gooch's Cottages, living next to his grandfather (John Trappett, 1825-1916). Though re-modelled, the cottages are still in use today.



My relationship to Albert goes as follows:



We had the opportunity to visit many of the places that are identified in the records of our ancestors. They included East Dereham, Swanton Morley, Etling Green, North Tuddenham and Elsing. While in these places, we reviewed many of the records that at that time were not available in Salt Lake City. Information about "Our Ancestors" was plentiful.

We returned to East Dereham in 2003 only to find Albert in the hospital. We grew to love him during the short time we knew him. He died a few days after our visit and because of the time lapse between death and burial, we were unable to attend the funeral.

Below is Albert and the racing bike he purchased in 1931. He still had the original receipt for it.



His friend Granville had this to say about Albert:

"Albert was a true gentleman, he never found fault, and was always the same whenever you saw him. There are not many of these sort left now."



Owen, Betty and Albert, 2003



A signpost for Etling Green



Albert Trappett returning from a day's ploughing at Etling Green, near East Dereham, on an American made 'Titan' tractor, c. 1924. The first experimental tractors appeared on British farms at the turn of the century, but were treated with contempt. However, during the First World War Lloyd George's government, in response to the country's need to maximize food production, ordered six thousand tractors from America. Proving effective, the tractor was eventually adopted as essential farm machinery, replacing the working farm horse by the 1950s.

This photograph was given to Owen Ashbaker by Albert Trappett. It shows Albert coming home after a day of ploughing. Its origin is unknown.

Some interesting statistics about the “Land of Our Ancestors”.

1831 population of:	East Dereham	3913
	Swanton Morley	837
	North Tuddenham	399
	Elsing	437
	Etling Green	Not Listed

1851 census of Norfolk area showed two Trappett families living in the area.

1851 census of Norfolk area showed three Allenden families living in the area.

1881 census of Norfolk area showed three Trappett families living in the area.

Two of the Trappett children were living in other homes as servants

1881 census of Norfolk area showed three Allenden families living in the area.

Visiting the Swanton Morley Parish Church, we found two headstones with family names.



William Ladle died Sep 19, 1832, age 45
Mary Ladle died Oct 25, 1858, age 68

Thomas Bone died Jan 3, 1878, age 82

Mary Ann his wife died Sep 19, 1892, age 84



A Holiday in a Van

IN the June online edition of the Norfolk Ancestor we featured a travelogue sent to us by Richard COOKE. It was written by Margaret Wellingham Cooke, who was born in 1863 and died in 1949. She was one of 12 children of Charles Earsham Cooke, a farmer from High House, Litcham, and Susanna Cooke (née Wellingham). Margaret never married, and spent many years looking after her father. When he retired in 1904, she moved to Hill House, Gresham, and her father died in 1915. Her sister Edith Mary BRERETON (1873-1940), a widow joined her. Margaret was an artist partly taught by her cousin Emma TURNER.

This is the story of another journey by wagon, taken by the three girls through Norfolk .

THE van in which we three Norfolk girls lived for a fortnight was quite a different affair to the luxurious one of Gordon Staples, yet we found it one of the cheapest and nicest ways of spending a holiday. The Pater of the two unmarried ones of the party, lent us a steady horse, which by the way, went by the name of "Lucifer" and we hired a simple brewer's van for a few shillings. This was really nothing but a light wagon with an awning over the top, but to make it perfectly watertight one of the boys fastened a stack tarpaulin over the awning. The

drawback to this was that it made the waggon too hot, but if the party had been composed of men, they could easily have rolled back the tarpaulin in fine weather, or have taken it off, rolled it up, and tied it on behind. In front of the van, we nailed curtains of sacking which were tied back by day, but were to be drawn closely at night. Underneath the van, a shelf was fixed up, on which was placed the sack of corn for the horse, and the sack's mouth was held up by a meat hook so the corn might not come out too quickly when we filled our horse's nosebag. A sack of hay, also for the horse, was put inside at the further end of the van. In true gypsy fashion, we hung a pail behind, which we used to fetch water for Lucifer, and we also took two hobbles and a nosebag. For ourselves, and to save the expense of buying provisions, we packed a tin box with various eatables, ham, boiled beef, eggs, cocoa, sugar, biscuits, etc and in a hamper (for lightness), we took cups, plates, a teapot, knives and forks, and also stowed away the kettle, saucepan, matches, soap, and a washing basin (enamel). Books, a change of



Edith Mary Brereton on the left and Margaret Cooke on the right

garments and plenty of wraps were not forgotten, also camphor in case of colds. For our bed we rolled up and strapped tightly three pillows in a mattress which was placed next to the sack of hay, and then came the hampers and boxes of clothes and provisions. This left plenty of room for us to sit in front, though we generally preferred sitting on the footboard outside. We also took with us a faithful old yellow mongrel dog, "Jumbo" by name, to protect us at night, and to guard the van if we should anytime want to leave it during the day.

As we lived quite in the middle of our county, and we did not wish to spend anything on sending horse and van forward, we were not able to go very far afield, especially as we had only a fortnight at our disposal, so we decided to drive around the coast, after making for the nearest seaside village. We didn't quite reach the sea the first day, not getting farther than Waxham. We agreed that our best plan would be to call at the most important farmhouse, and ask the farmer if he would allow us to draw up the van in a pasture as close as we could to the house, and turn the horse, hobbled, into the pasture. This we did each night, and we were always met with the greatest kindness, and in many places, eggs and milk were sent out to us gratis.



Emma Turner is teaching Margaret (back left) how to paint

The first night came the business of preparing the bed. Boxes and hampers had to be moved, (often we put them outside under the van), bed and pillows unstrapped and laid at the bottom of the van, dressing gowns put on, etc., etc. It was a tight fit for the three of us, but in the end, we managed fairly comfortably, with my head one way and theirs at the other! We made Jumbo lie on the footboard. I do not think any of us slept much that first night, and we were awake and getting up very early next morning. I won't dwell on the charms of dressing partly in the open with our tin washing bowl in the shelter of the van and partly in the van itself! I shall not soon forget that first breakfast. It was a perfect morning and we spread our cloth near a pretty pond in the meadow. The farmer's wife let us have hot water and boiled our eggs for us, and we all did justice to the meal. After washing up and packing away, we re-harnessed the horse and started again on our journeyings.

We only went at walking rate, but managed to cover about 20 miles a day. Each midday we unharnessed the horse, rubbed him down with grass, fed him, and rested for two hours, in which time we made

our own midday meal. For tea we generally made our own kettle boil, but sometimes got hot water from a house or cottage. We bought bread as we wanted it at any bakers as we passed, or from a baker's cart, and any little necessities at the village shops.

After the first night we managed to sleep very well, but one night we were disturbed by a most violent shaking of the van. On looking out to see the cause, we found it was the old horse rubbing his sides on the wheel. Jumbo too, sometimes disturbed us, by coming inside, and then he had to be sent out again. Lucifer became so clever with his hobbles that often he would wander along way down the road while we were resting, then we had to take turns fetching him back. We also took turns in taking care of the van, when we wanted to view churches or explore different places. We caused great amusement to various parties of gypsies who could not make out what we were. One old woman at Bacton questioned us closely as to what we had for sale, and when we tried to explain said. "But you must be sellin' sumthin' together!"

We made the complete circuit of the coast from Stiffkey to Yarmouth, passing through the quaint old fishing villages of Blakeney and Cley, then on over pretty Kelling Common to Weybourne, Sheringham and Cromer. At Cromer, we drove to a hotel, put up the horse and spent that day there, amongst other luxuries indulging in a bathe. The country was not so pretty between Cromer and Yarmouth. We took a map with us so did not go far wrong, though once by mistake we got on a beach road at Pawling, where the wheels of our van sank in nearly to the hubs. Happily the road was of no great length and by dint of pushing and frequent haltings, we at last reached the end of it.

At Yarmouth, we stabled the horse at a friend's and spent the night under a roof. It was market day as we drove through the town and we had many curious remarks passed on us, as we were beautifully bronzed. The first seven miles out of Yarmouth were most uninteresting but South Walsham with its pretty Broad made up for it. We should have liked to have stayed longer in some of the villages round here as they were so pretty, such as Ranworth, Wroxham, Salhouse, Coltishall, but time was passing and our fortnight was nearly at an end. Near Attlebridge, we had great difficulty in restraining Jumbo from hunting rabbits, as they simply swarmed across the road. The next village was Morton, which left us only about one day's journey from home.

As for expense, this was one of the cheapest holidays we ever spent, as we took the horse's food with us, and a great part of our own. Our night's lodging too, cost us nothing, so there was simply the hire of the van and the extra food for ourselves, which was chiefly bread, milk and eggs, to be taken into account. Jumbo ate any scraps and a few dog biscuits. The stuffiness of the van at night was the greatest drawback, but we had plenty of air during the day. Happily, it was perfect weather.

Family Life as a Chelsea Pensioner

In the June edition of Norfolk Ancestor we published an article from Mary Gleadall about the Army career of John Rowe (1807-1876). In this edition we find out what happened to John when he returned to Norfolk.

UPON his return to England, 38-year-old John settled in Norfolk. From the census returns of that period we know he married Ann Mary CLAYDON, born in Eye, Suffolk. Searching *Find my Past* website we find their marriage on 19th April, 1847. at Tharston, Norwich. John stated he was a bachelor, pensioner. Ann's name on the banns is Ann Maria but listed on marriage as Mary Anne Claydon, a minor (between 12 and 20 years of age until late 19th century), daughter of John Claydon, hawker. The witnesses were Ann CLARKE and Luke WRIGHT. Family legend maintains Mary was 16-years-old, that she had 16 children and was married for 49 years. I can only find 12 of those children and, as John died in 1881, aged 74, they were only married about 34 years. They lived in various places in North East Norfolk. The census gives us a rough idea of the children's ages so we can estimate when they were born.



Holt former parish workhouse, 2005 ©Peter Higginbotham

John and Ann Rowe's life together must have been extremely difficult, money wise. Although John received his Chelsea pension, it was not much. He was a labourer and jobs were difficult to come by. He must have been greatly debilitated after 22 years of soldiering in the disagreeable Indian climate. Worse still, on each census Ann is recorded as being deaf and dumb from birth.

The 1851 census (*March 30th*) finds the married couple, with their firstborn John William, living in the Erpingham Workhouse, situated at Holt. John's occupation was given as "*Chelsea Pensioner (Peddler, Haberdasher & Dealer in Rags & Skins)*". Was baby John William born in the Workhouse in December 1849? A copy of his birth certificate would confirm this. Holt's parish workhouse was built in 1779 when 50 acres of wasteland was enclosed. It was an E-shaped building on Pearson's Lane, now converted to cottages ([©www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk)).

By the 1861 census recorded on the evening of April 7th, the Rowe family had increased in size and moved from Holt to Chapel Street, North Walsham. John's occupation is now listed just as a Chelsea Pensioner, so one hopes he was able to enjoy his growing family and not worry about the where-with-all. But somehow, I don't think that was the case. However, they were no longer in the workhouse. While still living in Holt, Ann had given birth to three more children. From the census we conclude that the family moved to North Walsham between 1856 and 1859. Likely neighbours in 1861 were Mr. RORFE, Police Officer, living at Police Station House in Chapel Street, Rev. James BROWNE having originally set up a school in Chapel Street, had moved to Antingham Road (now Cromer Road), while Mary Ann DAVIDSON ran the only school remaining in Chapel Street.

The 1871 census, April 2nd finds the family living in Reeves Lane, North Walsham. George WARD farmed 12 acres in Reeves Lane. Once again, a school is close by, a private school run by Joseph WEBSTER situated in Reeves Lane. John and Ann now had eight surviving children: seven living at home. John, aged 21 and married, had moved out and was boarding at Mrs. Emily BARBER's house in Hall Lane, North Walsham. John's occupation was given as a basket maker. The new Primitive Methodist Church was to be built in Hall Lane in 1873.

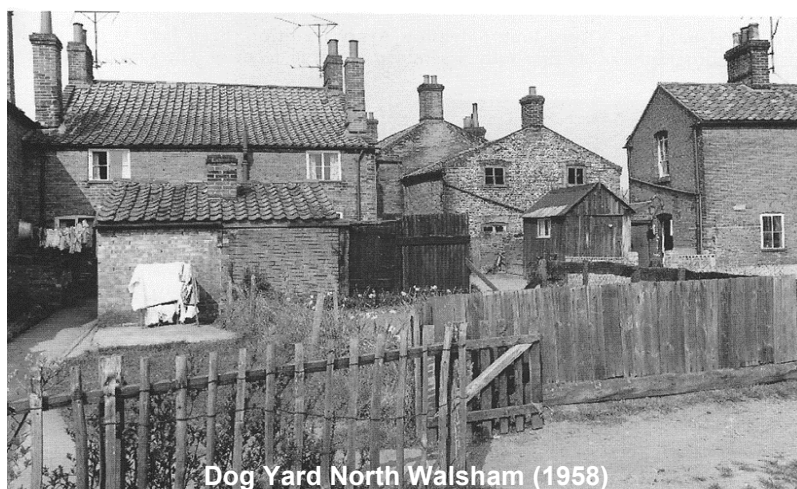
John Rowe, aged 69, died early in 1881, before the census that year. The family were living in Dog Yard, North Walsham. He must have had an interesting but hard life with so many tales to tell. He would have been entitled to several medals and one hopes a Rowe descendant has these in safe keeping. Widow Ann died in June 1907 in North Walsham, aged 78 years. In the 1891 census she is living with her widowed daughter, Polly LACOCK (both paupers) and grandson, John (horse slaughterer).

Using the GRO website (www.gro.gov.uk) that helpfully shows mother's maiden name on birth searches and age on death searches, I was able to identify miss-

ing Rowe children who had been born and died between the 1851 to 1881 census.

The Rowe children:

1. John William (1849–1911) married Sophia Emily EARLE (1846–1901).
2. Thomas (1851–1852).
3. Mary Jane (Polly) (1853–1915) married John LACOCK (? -1890).
4. Edward Benjamin (1855–1916) married first Mary Ann DOUGLAS (1848-1881) and second Mary Ann LEE (1851–1905).
5. Joseph (1858–1859).
6. Elizabeth (1860–1944) married William REEVE (1858–1942).
7. Samuel (1862 - ?) lived in Bromley, Kent.
8. George (1865–1939) married Florence Quinton BAILEY (1865–after 1911)
9. Robert (Bob) (1867 -?).
10. Caroline S (1869–1933).
11. James William (1872–1968) married first Emily BUDD, divorced (1875–1953), second Sybil SEARCH (? –1931), third Winifred M BURTON (1880–1965).
12. Ann Eliza (1875–1954) married Albert GOULD, widower (1869–1927).



Named after the Dog alehouse which once stood here and was kept by John WILLIMOT in the mid-1830s. The site was cleared to make way for Reeves' Court, flats for elderly people. "North Walsham & District", Neil Storey, 1995

A family tale is that young James William, aged nine in 1882, was sent to jail in Norwich for putting a crow's nest down a lady's chimney and stealing her fallen apples. The story was reported in the newspaper and a song was made up and sung in music halls "*little old lady in the Dock, waiting for verdict on her son*".

He was released after four days and was the last child in England to be imprisoned for trivial offences, or so I was told. It is possible he was hungry; his father having died the previous year.



The photograph opposite shows James and Winnie Rowe, Broadstairs, Kent circa 1950s



Mary Gleadall MN3804

gleadallm@gmail.com

A photograph above of Ann Eliza Gould, nee Rowe, North Walsham circa 1930s

The Rise of Frederick Savage

FREDERICK Savage was only 18 months old when his father was transported to Australia leaving his wife living in poverty. Frederick attended Sunday School and then the local free school in Hevingham, where he received a very basic education. He remained semi-literate for the rest of his life. His first job was at the age of ten, when he was preparing the wood for a hurdle maker. He appears on the 1841 Census aged 13, living with his mother Susan, his brother William (12) and a sister called Elizabeth Clarke Savage (four) who was born out of wedlock in 1837.

A handwritten 1841 Census record for the Savage family. The document is a grid with columns for names, ages, and other details. The entries are as follows:

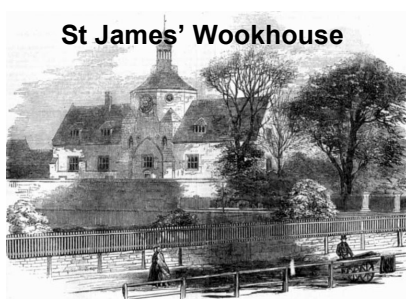
Name	Age	Sex	Other
Susan Savage	30	Female	
Elizabeth	4	Female	
Frederick	13	Male	
William	12	Male	

Farm labourers were very poorly paid at this time and Frederick was determined to try to better himself. At the age of 16, he started a new job working for Thomas COOPER who was described as a whitesmith and machine maker. From this Frederick developed a love of machinery. When Mr Cooper died, his firm was taken over by John and James GILL who were millwrights and machine makers. He gained a lot of experience in the manufacture of farm implements before moving to HOLMES and Sons.

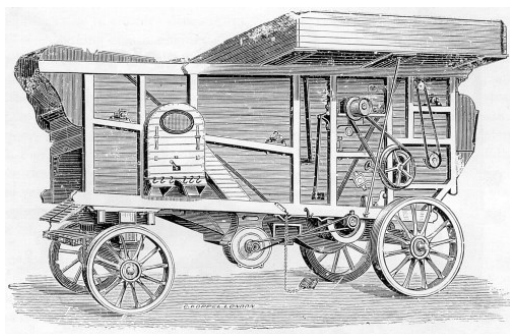
In August 1850, Frederick married Susanna BLOYCE, the daughter of William and Eleanor from Tuttington near Aylsham at St James' Church in Norwich, now the Norwich Puppet Theatre. In 1851, the couple were living in Stepping Lane and Frederick was described as a wheelright while Susanna was a dressmaker. They moved to King's Lynn where Frederick took a job with Charles WILLETT who was described as a "brazier, whitesmith, iron monger, wholesale and retail dealer, tinsplate worker, and bell hanger". Not long after, Mr Willett retired, and Frederick decided to start his own business and set himself up as a smithy. In the 1851 Census his mother Susan was living with her mother in Hevingham, along with his brother William and another brother, John (eight) who was also illegitimate like his sister Elizabeth.

A rather unusual event took place in October, 1852. There is a court report, which records that Susanna Savage, her sister Eleanor Bloyce and a friend Elizabeth EAGLETON were charged with larceny. The three ladies, who were dressmakers, were found guilty and given a sentence of six months in prison. For some strange reason, Susanna appears to have been given one extra day in custody.

Savage engineering works was founded by Frederick Savage in 1853. He started in the Mermaid and Fountain Yard, Tower Street, where he had a small smithy and foundry which concentrated on making iron and wooden rakes. These premises proved to be too small, so he moved to a larger site off Railway Road and then on to part of the old St James' workhouse which he bought for £1,400 in 1856.



The drainage of the Fens gave an ideal opportunity for the firm to expand the agricultural side of their business. Savages were quick to take advantage, and developed and built carts, hoes and threshing machines. Frederick was keen to make use of steam engines to drive these machines and wanted to make traction or self-moving engines.



A Savage Built Threshing Machine

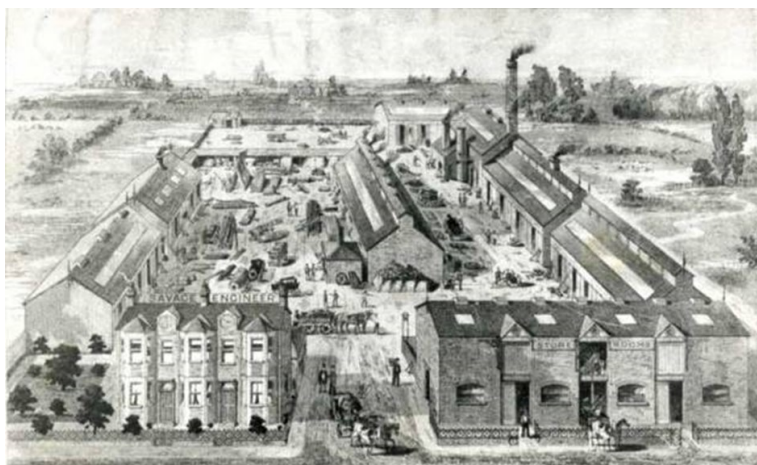
His Juggernaut, c.1856, was an extremely advanced model. At a time when most engines were driven by an endless chain, the Juggernaut had its rear wheels gear-driven from the crank-shaft which could be disengaged on sharp bends and was therefore easy to manoeuvre. In spite of a warm reception at the Long Sutton Show in 1858, it was never developed and Savage returned to more orthodox chain-engines.

In the 1861 Census he is described as an engine manufacturer and he and Susanna have five children, Frederick (1852-1927), Eleanor (1854-1922), Sarah (1856-1883), Mary (1858-1905) and John (1859-1926). The business continued to flourish and, in 1863, it moved once more, to a site at St Nicholas Street which was called 'St Nicholas Iron works'.

By 1871 the family had moved to St Nicholas Street and there were two more children listed, Anne (1861-1943) and Julia (1863-1908). Frederick and Susanna had another son, Alfred Edward who was born in 1865 but sadly died in 1867 aged two. Frederick is described as an engineer employing 58 men and 15 boys.

He understood the power and potential of steam, and this allowed him to offer new and improved designs for all sorts of agricultural implements and equipment. The firm thrived, maintaining and repairing sophisticated machines, including steam-driven threshers and seed-drilling machines. In 1872 the firm moved for the final time, into purpose-built premises, the St Nicholas Ironworks at the north end of King's Lynn.

Frederick took a huge gamble and bought four acres of reclaimed land off Estuary Road for the Ironworks. His biographer, William SPARKES, stated that, *'the securing of the first four acres well nigh exhausted all his money, of which there only remained some £10 or £12 in the bank'*. A further five acres were added later. The site included a foundry, boiler and fitting shops, warehouse, drying sheds, and a railway access was eventually added. At the front of the works, he built a house for his family which was called 'Estuary House' which can be seen on the left of this picture.



St Nicholas Ironworks in Kings Lynn

The gamble paid off handsomely and Savages entered its most prosperous era, going on to receive international acclaim. The 1880s saw a remarkable change in the production at the ironworks. The works were very close to the Tuesday Market Place where travelling showmen would often set up their equipment. Savages were often called upon to make repairs. The story goes, that one day Frederick was watching a man winding the handle of an organ and he told the man that he could build a steam engine to do the work for him.



This was his first foray into the world of the fairground and he went on to turn his attention to the manufacture of steam-driven rides. The popularity of the travelling shows increased dramatically and there was a demand for larger, faster and more thrilling rides. Savages made Racing Peacocks, Jumping Cats and Flying Pigs as well as variations on the Gallopers theme. They also made the Switchback, with eight cars running on an undulating track.

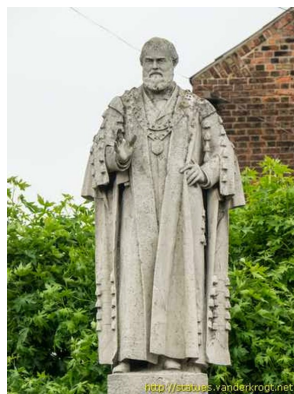
Frederick didn't actually invent the steam-driven carousel, his great engineering innovation was to incorporate the engine at the centre of the carousel, enabling a smoother ride. Moreover, it was portable – it was a simple matter to pack up and transport it as a single unit at the end of each fair.

By 1881, Frederick was employing 130 men and 31 boys. Savages quickly became both national and international leaders in the design and manufacturers of fairground rides. Their Velocipedes and Dobby Horses, which proved so popular at the Lynn Market, quickly received nationwide admiration. The noise, smoke and smell of steam centre engines, the strident music of steam organs and glittering lights provided by Savage Sparklers added to the enjoyment. By the 1890s Savages were exporting fairground rides all over the world. A Savage Carousel continued to operate at the Lynn Mart until 1996.

In 1883, Frederick Savage became a local councillor and he held his seat in Lynn for 10 years before being elected an alderman. He was also a Justice of the Peace and was chosen as Mayor in 1889 and as a consequence of his prodigious fundraising for the local hospital, a statue of Frederick was erected in the town.

Frederick died at his home in Estuary House in April, 1897 and was later laid to rest in Hardwick Road Cemetery. Probate records show that in his will he left the sum of very nearly £9170 which by today's standards would amount to over £1.2 million. Two years later Susanna died at the age of 77.

After his death, his sons renamed the firm Savage Brothers Ltd. It had a full order book and they invested in a new saw mill in 1901. The company never got involved in the new age of the



motor car and concentrated on fairground rides and steam wagons. Despite having many orders, the company became insolvent in 1910. Some people suggested that they allowed too much credit to the showmen, others said that brothers were womanising and drinking too much.

From 1914 to 1918 the factory was used to manufacture Voisin biplanes (patents acquired from Bleriot in 1914). A field was also acquired to use as a landing strip for testing the aircraft. They also helped the war effort in World War Two, making prototypes and repairing shipping. The firm shut its doors for the last time on 31st March, 1973.

Roger Morgan MN17267



Message from the Chairman

Norfolk Family History Society is looking for volunteers to take on important roles within the organisation. The society is looking for new trustees and also people willing to take on roles in finance, IT Management, property maintenance, business planning, membership and many other areas. NFHS currently has over 4,000 members throughout the world and is entirely run by volunteers from its headquarters at Kirby Hall in Norwich. Kirby Hall is currently shut to the public because of the coronavirus pandemic, but there is still plenty for volunteers to do. "This is an excellent opportunity for members of the society to become involved and help shape our future," said acting chairman Phil Whiscombe. If you are interested in becoming a trustee or helping in any other way or would like more information on what the roles entail please e-mail volunteer co-ordinator Carol Reeve on volunteers@nfhs.co.uk.

Volunteers must be members of the Norfolk Family History Society. You can find out how to join by visiting our website at: www.nfhs.org.uk

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The King's Lynn Mayors

In our March edition we printed a list of the names of the mayors of Yarmouth. This prompted several of our readers to write articles about their ancestors who had connections to these mayors. Here is a list of Mayors of King's Lynn from Elizabeth I to Elizabeth II. If you recognise an ancestor here please send us some details so we can feature them in future editions of the Norfolk Ancestor.

ELIZABETH I—1559 Robert Gervis, 1560 John Pell, 1561 John Mackcanter, 1562 John Kynne, 1563 John Grebby, 1564 Robert Halliour al. Hullyard, 1565 Richard Spence, 1566 Robert Gervis, 1567 Thomas Grave, 1568 George Baker, 1569 Francis Shaxton, 1570 Edward Waters, 1571 Robert Hullyer, 1572 John Kynne, ob. John Grebby, 1573 Thomas Clabourne, 1574 Thomas Grave, 1575 Christopher Gaunt, 1576 George Baker, 1577 John Ditchfield, 1578 Robert Hullyer, 1579 Thomas Overend, 1580 Francis Shaxton, 1581 William Killingtree, 1582 John Grebby, 1583 Richard Clark, 1584 Thomas Grave, 1585 Robert Hullyer, 1586 Thomas Boston, 1587 Thomas Sendell, 1588 John Nelson, 1589 Seth Hawley, 1590 Henry Vilett, 1591 Peter Cartwright, 1592 Thomas Clabourne, 1593 William Gurlin, 1594 Thomas Boston, 1595 William Hoo, 1596 John Bassett, 1597 Seth Hawley, 1598 Thomas Baker, 1599 Henry Vilett, 1600 William Gurlin, 1601 Thomas Sendell, 1602 Thomas Gibson.

JAMES I—1603 John Spence, 1604 John Kercher, 1605 Matthew Clarke, 1606 John Clarke, 1607 John Atkin, 1608 Thomas Sandell, 1609 John Wallis, 1610 John Bassett, 1611 Thomas Soame, 1612 Thomas Gibson, 1613 Matthew Clarke, 1614 John Spencer, 1615 John Atkin, 1616 John Wallis, 1617 Richard Stonham, 1618 William Doughty, 1619 William Atkin, 1620 Thomas Soame, 1621 Thomas Gurlin, 1622 Thomas Snelling, ob. John Wallis, 1623 Edward Hargate, 1624 Gregory Gurnall.

CHARLES I—1625 William Doughty, 1626 Thomas Grinnell, 1627 Joshua Greene, 1628 Thomas Milner, 1629 Thomas Soame, 1630 John Perceval, 1631 John Wallis, 1632 Bartholomew Wormell, 1633 William Doughty, 1634 Thomas Gurlin, 1635 John May, 1636 Thomas Grinnell, 1637 Joshua Greene, 1638 Thomas Milner, ob. John Percival, 1639 Thomas Toll, 1640 William Doughty, 1641 Thomas Nelson, 1642 Thomas Gurlin, 1643 Edmund Hudson, 1644 John Maye, 1645 Edward Robinson, 1646 Thomas Toll, 1647 Elias Porter, 1648 Thomas Slaney, ob. Nathaniel Maxey.

COMMONWEALTH—1649 Thomas Revett, 1650 Bartholomew Wormell, 1651 Jonas Scott, 1652 Joshua Grene, 1653 John Bassett, 1654 Thomas Greene, 1655 Thomas Toll, 1656 Robert Thorogood, 1657 Benjamin Holly, 1658 Henry Bell, 1659 Joshua Green.

CHARLES II—1660 John Bassett, 1661 Walter Kirby, 1662 John Bird, 1663 William Wharton, 1664 Thomas Green, 1665 Benjamin Holly, 1666 Matthias Twells,

1667 Thomas Robinson, 1668 Walter Kirby, 1669 Edmund Abbot, 1670 Henry Bell, 1671 Daniel Goodwin, 1672 Seth Hawley, 1673 John Hammond, 1674 Thomas Green, ob. Simon Taylor, 1675 Edward Bromley, 1676 Thomas Thetford, 1677 Arthur Evelyn, 1678 John Turner, 1679 Giles Bridgeman, 1680 Edmund Tassell, 1681 Simon Taylor, 1682 Henry Chenery, 1683 Benjamin Keene, 1684 Edmund Hooke.

JAMES II-1685 Edward Bodham, 1686 John Kidd, 1687 Robert Sparrow displaced, 1687 John Davey, 1688 Cyprian Anderson.

WILLIAM and MARY-1689 Robert Payne, 1690 Henry Framingham, 1691 William Linstead, ob. Sir John Turner, 1692 Henry Bell, 1692 William Holley, 1693 Charles Turner, 1694 Edmund Hooke, 1695 Robert Sparrow, 1696 John Kidd, 1697 Cyprian Anderson, 1698 Robert Awborn, 1699 and 1700 Henry Framingham, 1701 Benjamin Keene.

ANNE-1702 John Turner, 1703 Henry Bell, 1704 John Turner, 1705 Charles Whaites, 1706 Charles Turner, 1707 William Holley ob. Robert Awborn, 1708 Henry Chenery, 1709 John Greene, 1710 John Berney, 1711 John Bagg, 1712 Charles Greene, 1713 Edmund Rolfe.

GEORGE I-1714 Charles Keene, 1715 John Turner, 1716 Samuel Browne, 1717 James Boardman, 1718 Daniel Scarlett, 1719 Thomas Rowbotham, 1720 Edmund Rolfe, 1721 John Goodwin, 1722 Richard Hardwick, 1723 William Allen, 1724 John Turner Jnr. 1725 John Weblin, 1726 John Kidd.

GEORGE II-1727 Thomas Allen, 1728 John Goodwin, 1729 Andrew Taylor, 1730 Charles Harwick, 1731 John Bagg, 1732 John Farthing, 1733 Samuel Brown, 1734 John Turner Snr., 1735 John Exton, 1736 John Goodwin Jnr, 1737 John Turner Jnr, 1738 John Goodwin Snr. 1739 William Bagg, 1740 John Cary, 1741 Samuel Browne ob. Benjamin Nuthall, 1742 Edward Everard, 1743 Thomas Somersby, 1744 Walter Kirby, 1745 Philip Case, 1746 Andrew Pigge, 1747 Walter Robertson, 1748 Sir John Turner, 1749 John Goodwin, 1750 John Exton, 1751 William Bagge, 1752 William Mixson, 1753 John Wilson, 1754 John Cary, 1755 William Langley, 1756 George Patteson, 1757 Benjamin Nuthall, 1758 Edward Everard, 1759 Charles Turner, 1760 Thomas Somersby.

GEORGE III-1761 Walter Robertson, 1762 Thomas Alderson, 1763 James Robertson, 1764 Philip Case, 1765 John Cary, 1766 William Langley, 1767 Charles Turner, 1768 Sir John Turner, 1769 Samuel Browne, 1770 George Hogg, 1771 Maxey Allen, 1772 Edward Everard, 1773 Thomas Somersby Jnr, 1774 John Cary Jnr., 1775 William Bagge, 1776 Thomas Alderson, 1777 Philip Case, 1778 Thomas Bagge, 1779 Maxey Allen, 1780 Samuel Browne, 1781 Robert Freeman, 1782 Edward Everard, 1783 John Cary, 1784 Stephen Wilson, 1785 William Bagge, 1786 Philip Case, 1787 Thomas Bagge, 1788 Robert Freeman, 1789 Henry Bell, 1790 William Case, 1791 Joseph Taylor, 1792 Maxey Allen, 1793 Edward Everard Jnr., 1794 Edmund Rolfe Elsdon, 1795 Edward Everard, 1796 Thomas Bagge, 1797 John Cary, 1798 William Case, 1799 Alexander Bowker, 1800 Joseph Taylor, 1801 John Hemington, 1802 Lionel Self Jnr., 1803 Edmund Rolfe Elsdon, 1804 Thomas Bagge, 1805 Thomas Philip Bagge, 1806 George Hogg Jnr., 1807 Scarlet Everard, 1808 George Edwards, 1809 Joseph Lawrence,

1810 Edward Everard Jnr., 1811 Joseph Taylor, 1812 John Hemington, 1813 William Swatman, 1814 Lionel Self, 1815 Thomas Philip Bagge, 1816 Robert Green, 1817 John Prescott Blencowe, 1818 George Hogg, 1819 William Bagge.

GEORGE IV-1820 Scarlet Everard, 1821 Thomas Allen, 1822 Edward Everard, 1823 John Maxey Allen, 1824 William Swatman, 1825 John Prescott Blencowe, 1826 Robert Green, 1827 George Hogg, 1828 Alexander Bowker, 1829 William Bagge.

WILLIAM IV-1830 Scarlett Everard, 1831 Lionel Self, 1832 Edward Everard, 1833 William Everard, 1834 Lionel Self Jnr., 1835 George Hogg, 1836 Richard Bagge.

VICTORIA-1837 John Platten, 1838 Francis Hulton, 1839 John Platten, 1840 Edward Bagge, 1841 James Bowker, 1842 John Wayte, 1843 John Wayte, 1844 Robert Pitcher, 1845 Francis Cresswell, 1846 Thomas Augustus Carter, 1847 Edward Everard, 1848 William Seppings, 1849 Walter Moyse, 1850 Walter Moyse, 1851 Richard Bagge, 1852 Lionel Self, 1853 John Platten, 1854 John Marsters, 1855 William Seppings, 1856 Robert Cook, 1857 John Osborne Smetham, 1858 Walter Moyse, 1859 Lionel Self, 1860 Louis Whincop Jarvis, 1861 Louis Whincop Jarvis, 1862 Louis Whincop Jarvis, 1863 William Burkitt, 1864 William Monement, 1865 John Osborne Smetham, 1866 John Osborne Smetham, 1867 Walter Moyse, 1868 John Thorley, 1869 John Thorley, 1870 Edwin Elmer Durrant, 1871 John Dyker Thew, 1872 John Osborne Smetham, 1873 John Osborne Smetham, 1874 Edwin Elmer Durrant, 1875 George Holditch, 1876 John Dyker Thew, 1877 William Thompson, 1878 Thomas Johnson Seppings, 1879 Thomas Johnson Seppings ob. William Thompson, 1880 Thomas Martin Wilkin, 1881 John Osborne Smetham, 1882 William Patrick, 1883 James Bowker, 1884 James Bowker, 1885 John Dyker Thew, 1886 William Burkitt, 1887 George Smith Woodwork, 1888 George Gold Sadler, 1889 Frederick Savage, 1890 William Read Pridgeon, 1891 William Read Pridgeon, 1892 Alfred Ream, 1893 William Samuel Valentine Miles, 1894 William Samuel Valentine Miles, 1895 Edwin Dunn, 1896 Somerville Arthur Gurney, 1897 Alfred Jermyn, 1898 John Thomas Bunkall, 1899 George Bristow, 1900 John Thomas Savage.

EDWARD VII-1901 Thomas Edward Bagge, 1902 Frederick John Carpenter, 1903 William Robert Smith, 1904 Edwin Dunn, 1905 Edwin Dunn, 1906 George Edward Rose, 1907 William Robert Smith, 1908 Richard Green, 1909 Holcombe Ingleby.

GEORGE V-1910 Charles William Perry, 1911 Frank Rust Floyd, 1912 Robert French Springall, 1913 Reginald Oliver Ridley, 1914 Reginald Oliver Ridley, 1915 Reginald Oliver Ridley, 1916 Miles John Jackson, 1917 Percival Thomas Chatterton, 1918 Percival Thomas Chatterton, 1919 Holcome Ingleby, 1920 Holcome Ingleby, 1921 Holcome Ingleby, 1922 Richard Green William Russell Sadler, 1923 Stephen Arthur Thomas Coxon, 1924 William Russell Sadler, 1925 Florence Ada Coxon (First Woman Mayor), 1926 George Graham Woodwork, 1927 John William Raby, 1928 The Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, 1929 Rowland Alfred Metcalf, 1930 Frederick William White, 1931 Lord Fermoy MP, 1932 George Graham Woodwork, 1933 Thomas Asa Frost, 1934 John Harwood Cat-

leugh, 1935 John William Raby.

EDWARD VIII-1935 John William Raby, 1936 Henry Charles Brown.

GEORGE VI-1936 Henry Charles Brown, 1937 Thomas Asa Frost, 1937 (Nov-Dec) George Graham Woodwork, 1938 John Harwood Catleugh, 1939 John Harwood Catleugh, 1940 John Harwood Catleugh, 1941 John Howard Catleugh, 1942 Charles Drake Allflatt, 1943 Robert George Errington, 1944 Oliver Reynolds Jermyn, 1945 Robert Bunnett, 1946 Robert Bunnett, 1947 Henry Barker Fisher (extended to 1948), 1949 Thomas William Blomfield, 1950 William Joseph Panton, 1951 Frederick Basil Humphrey

ELIZABETH II-1951 Frederick Basil Humphrey, 1952 Claude Alfred Freestone, 1953 Lord Wise of King's Lynn, 1954 Bernard Eustace Bremner, 1955 John Ben Dack Walton, 1956 Ernest Arthur Anderson, 1957 Joseph Anthony Claxton, 1958 Arnold Joseph Barker, 1959 Wilfred Robert Wildbur, 1960 Edward Medlock Ben-efer, 1961 Hamilton Harris, 1962 Frederick George Jackson, 1963 Albert Bacon, 1964 Edgar Edward George Edgley, 1965 George Stanley Gentle, 1966 John Lewis Juby, 1967 Frank Reginald Barton, 1968 Horace Cyril Simpson, 1969 Douglas Claude Back, 1970 Harold George Ernest Birdseye, 1971 Nadai Lumb, 1972 Albert Edward Panks, 1973 Sidney Alexander Miller.

The Borough was reconstituted in 1974 as THE TOWN OF KING'S LYNN under provisions of the Local Government Act 1972 with the Town Mayor being elected each year by and from the CHARTER TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN.

1974 Edgar Edward George Edgley, 1975 Frederick William Samuel Juniper, 1976 Betty Barton, 1977 Frank Richard Cork D.F.C., 1978 Robert Salvatore Fraulo, 1979 Edith Vera Panks, 1980 William John Baker JP.

THE DISTRICT OF WEST NORFOLK WAS GRANTED THE STATUS OF A BOROUGH (THE BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN and WEST NORFOLK) IN 1981

1980-81 Mrs E. M. Feary, 1981-82 J C Reader 1982-83 H. H. Goose, 1983-84 F. R. Barton, 1984 W. J. Baker J.P., 1984-85 B. A. Seaman, 1985-86 T. C. R. Legge, 1986-87 J. R. Bostock, 1987-88 Mrs.I.M.Major, 1988-89 Major L.H.Dutton, 1989-90 A.L.Daubney, 1990-91 Wg.Cdr. V. A Stapley OBE DFC, 1991-92 Mrs. E. Kemp, 1992-93 J. M. Tilbury, 1993-94 Charles Arthur Matkin, 1994-95 Jesse Bryan Howling, 1995-96 Frederick William Samuel Juniper, 1996-97 Arthur Mostyn Evans, 1997-98 Clifford Leslie Walters, 1998-99 Paul Raymond Richards, 1999-2000 Paul Raymond Richards, 2000-01 Clifford Leslie Walters, 2001-02 George William Pratt, 2002-03 John Russell Legg, 2003-04 Michael Collins Langwade, 2004-05 Paul Brandon, 2005-06 Trevor Charles Manley, 2006-07 Shirley Ann Clery-Fox, 2007-08 Kathleen Anita Mellish, 2008-09 David Maurice Johnson, 2009-10 Michael Edward Pitcher, 2010-11 Zipha Zoe Elizabeth Christopher, 2011-12 Colin Talbot Sampson, 2012-13 Geoffrey Wareham, 2013-14 Elizabeth Lowell Watson, 2014-15 Barry Ayres, 2015-16 Colin Manning, 2016-17 David Whitby, 2017-18 Carol Bower, 2018-19 Nicholas John Stennett Daubney, 2019-2020 Geoff Hipperson.

New Members and Members Interests to July, 2020



Compiled by Carole Taylor
Membership Secretary
email: membership@nfhs.co.uk

The past few months have been quite strange. Working from home, we hope we have managed to keep on top of access and membership queries.

Many UK members have taken advantage of the E-Ancestor membership and we have also welcomed a number of new members.

Members also responded well to our request to reduce paper renewals and pay online where possible. This has helped to reduce both our administration time and the number of visits we have had to make to pick up the mail.

Several members have switched to paying by Banker's Order direct through the bank which, again, reduces our administration time. Please email me at membership@nfhs.co.uk if you would like to pay by Banker's Order.

Sadly, we have heard that we have lost a few members to Covid-19 and our sympathies go to their families.

Carole

Members Interests Search Area Codes

KEY

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



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

New Members to 25th July, 2020

The Society welcomes the following new members

18349	Mrs	K.	Grundill	UK	18385	Mrs	M.	Royle	UK
18350	Mr	B. W.	Seago	UK	18386	Ms	S.	Clark	AU
18351	Mr	M.	Pitcher	UK	18387	Mrs.	J.	Summers	UK
18352	Mrs	H.	Holland	UK	18389	Ms	S.	Stewart	AU
18353	Mrs	L.	Shiner	UK	18390	Mrs	J.	Gifford	UK
18354	Mrs	C.	Veale	UK	18391	Mr	M.	Izzard	UK
18355	Mr	D.	Hammond	UK	18392	Mr	R.	Mann	UK
18356	Mr	D.	Harrold	UK	18393	Mrs	S.	Hulm	UK
18357	Mr	R. G.	Crawford	AU	18394	Mr	C.	Griffiths	AU
18358	Ms	J.	Evans	UK	18395	Mr	M. J	Twinn	ESP
18359	Mrs	S.	Haynes	UK	18396	Mr	J.	Costin	UK
18360	Ms	A.	Warnes	UK	18397	Ms	G.	Menezes	CA
18361	Ms	M.	Currie-Smith	UK	18398	Mrs	S.	Faull	UK
18362	Mr.	S.	Swett	USA	18399	Ms	V.	Justice	AU
18363	Mr	C.	Dunn	UK	18400	Mrs	G.	Hicks	UK
18364	Ms	B.	Mcgill	UK	18401	Miss	R.	Martin	UK
18365	Mrs	S.	Russell	UK	18402	Mrs	A.	Roope	UK
18366	Mrs	J.	Cook	NZ	18403	Mr	M.	Howes	UK
18367	Ms	M.	Wright	CA	18404	Mrs	S.	Perry	UK
18368	Mr	N.	Doughty	UK	18405	Mrs	C.	Denington	UK
18369	Mr	L. P.	Sharman	UK	18406	Mrs	S.	Wilson	UK
18370	Mrs	H.	Scales	UK	18407	Ms	A.	Griffin	UK
18371	Mrs	A.	Spriggs	UK	18408	Mrs	G.	Willis	UK
18372	Mrs	K. A.	Garwood	UK	18409	Ms	S.	Hasenkopf	US
18373	Mr	R.	O'Donoghue	UK	18410	Mr	P.	Dolton	UK
18374	Mrs	P.	Frost	UK	18411	Mrs	A.	Banham	UK
18375	Can	R.	Fayers	UK	18412	Mr	D.	Jackson	UK
18376	Miss	A.	Harvey	UK	18413	Ms.	P.	Fazakerley	CA
18377	Mrs	J.	Brown	UK	18414	Mrs.	K.	Toews	CA
18378	Mr	M.	Whittard	UK	18415	Dr	R.	Browning	UK
18379	Ms	M.	Anderson	AU	18416	Mrs	S.	Gallagher	UK
18380	Mrs	S.	Allan	UK	18417	Mrs	C.	Croft	UK
18381	Mrs	K.	Papatheodoropoulos	UK	18418	Mrs	S.	Brynildsen	CA
18382	Mrs	T.	Hickling	UK	18419	Mr	J.	Saunders	UK
18383	Mrs	J.	Clover	UK	18420	Mrs	S.	Downing	UK
18384	Miss	G.	Wedlake	UK	18421	Miss	L.	Purdy	UK

18422	Mrs	N.	Cooke	UK	18461	Miss	S.	Smith	UK
18423	Mr	K.	Baxter	UK	18462	Mr	M.	Hovell	UK
18424	Mrs	J.	Burroughs	CA	18463	Mr	V.	Gibbs	CA
18425	Ms	P.	Grimmer	AU	18464	Ms	B.	Reeve	UK
18426	Mrs	S.	Fletcher	UK	18465	Mrs	Y.	Cross	UK
18427	Mrs	L.	Johnson	US	18466	Dr	H.	Rayner	UK
18428	Mrs	E.	Smith	UK	18467	Mr	C.	Hunt	UK
18429	Mrs	K.	Hope	UK	18468	Mr	S.	Hill	UK
18430	Ms	V.	Harris	UK	18469	Mrs	L.	Grubisa	AU
18431	Mrs	M.	Hartley	UK	18470	Mr	A.	Devine	AU
18432	Mrs	C.	Bale	UK	18471	Mrs	S.	Kirk	UK
18433	Mrs	J.	Spink	UK	18472	Ms	R.	Tooke	UK
18434	Mr	J. A.	Maris	UK	18473	Mr	D.	Coombs	UK
18435	Mrs	M.	Knowles	UK	18474	Ms.	J.	Gordon	USA
18436	Mr	M.	Black	UK	18475	Mr	W.	Buck	UK
18437	Mrs	J.	Blount	UK	18476	Mr	M.	Russell	UK
18438	Ms	J.	Crane	UK	18477	Mrs	A.	Brown	UK
18439	Mr	P.	Harden	UK	18478	Mr	D.	Faulkner	UK
18440	Mrs	P.	Cook	UK	18479	Mr	S.	Rose	UK
18441	Mr	J.	Parfitt	UK	18480	Mr	V.	Orviss	UK
18442	Mrs	B. A.	Peters	UK	18481	Mr	M.	Harvey	UK
18443	Miss	P.	Pratt	UK	18482	Mrs	M.	Alderson	UK
18444	Mrs	S.	Kill	UK	18483	Mr	S.	Ogg	UK
18445	Mrs	B.	Bates	UK	18484	Mr	D. E.	Neale	UK
18446	Ms	K.	Dick	AU	18485	Mr	J. T.	Smith	UK
18447	Ms.	C.	Howard	UK	18486	Mrs	K.	Creighton	UK
18448	Mrs	J.	Jones	UK	18487	Mr	D. W.	Howden	NO
18449	Mr	J.	Parnell	UK	18488	Mrs	M.	Doodson	UK
18450	Mr	B.	Cannell	UK	18489	Mrs	G.	Collison	UK
18451	Mr	W. M.	Broom	UK	18490	Mrs	J.	Foggini	UK
18452	Ms	N.	Thompson	UK	18491	Mrs	S.	Dixon	UK
18453	Dr	A.	Hubbard	UK	18492	Mr	B.	Langley	UK
18454	Mrs	C.	Dack	UK	18493	Mr	M.	Estaugh	UK
18455	Miss	L.	Treece	UK	18494	Mr.	J.	Crowell	USA
18456	Mrs	S.	Mann	AU	18495	Mr	D.	Griffin	USA
18457	Ms	M.	Tyler	UK	18496	Mrs	M.	Drake	CA
18459	Mr	J.	Luttrell	UK	18497	Mrs	J.	Papadopoulos	UK
18460	Ms	D.	Whitehorse	USA	18498	Mrs	T.	Etheridge	UK

Members Interests to 25th July 2020

No.	Name	County Area	Period	No.	Name	County Area	Period
18408	ANDREWS	NFK	NE ALL	18406	HOWELL	NFK	NW 19C
18426	BAYFORD	ALL	ALL ALL	18394	JEFFERY	ESS	ALL 17C-20C
18459	BICKMORE	SFK	ALL 17C-19C	18387	LASKEY	NFK	CN 17C-19C
18473	BLUNDERFIELD	NFK	ALL ALL	18387	LEADER	NFK	CN 17C-19C
18473	BOGGIS	NFK	ALL ALL	18387	LEADER	NFK	NC 17C-19C
18394	BULLOCK	NFK	ALL 17C-20C	18387	LEADER	NFK	SE 17C-18C
18459	BUNN	NFK	ALL 17C-19C	18387	LEEDER	NFK	CN 17C-19C
18459	BUNN	SFK	ALL 17C-19C	18387	LEEDER	NFK	NC 17C-19C
18406	BURROWS	NFK	NC 18C	18387	LEEDER	NFK	SE 17C-18C
18478	CASTON	NFK	ALL ALL	18426	LINFORD	NFK	ALL ALL
18394	CHANTRY	LIN	ALL 17C-20C	18392	MANN	NFK	NW ALL
18409	CHAPMAN	NFK	ALL 18C	18408	MARTINS	NFK	NE ALL
18394	COBB	NFK	ALL 17C-20C	18394	MAY	LIN	ALL 17C-20C
18409	COLE	NFK	ALL 16C-19C	18406	MYNHEER	NFK	ALL 19C
18466	CREMER	NFK	NW ALL	18387	OXBOROUGH	NFK	SE 18C-19C
18473	CROSS	NFK	ALL ALL	18443	PRATT	NFK	ALL ALL
18394	DEBENHAM	NFK	ALL 17C-20C	18478	PYE	NFK	ALL ALL
18406	DUNN	NFK	NW 19C-20C	18466	RAYNER	NFK	NW ALL
18406	DUNN	LIN	ALL 17C-18C	18408	REDGWELL	ESS	ALL ALL
18466	DURNFORD	NFK	NW ALL	18478	REYNOLDS	NFK	ALL ALL
18389	EDWARDS	NFK	SW 18C-20C	18408	RIDGWELL	ESS	ALL ALL
18406	ELYARD	NFK	NW 19C	18389	SAUNDERS	NFK	SW 16C-20C
18387	FOX	NFK	CN 17C-19C	18394	SILVESTER	LIN	ALL 17C-20C
18387	GOLDSMITH	NFK	ALL 17C-18C	18466	STILLINGFLEET	NFK	NW ALL
18387	GOLDSRING	NFK	ALL 17C-18C	18406	TYLER	NFK	NW 18C-19C
18473	GRIMSEY	ESS	ALL ALL	18406	WILSON	NFK	NC 18C-20C
18426	HAMBLIN	NFK	ALL ALL	18387	WORTHY	NFK	ALL 18C
18426	HAMBLING	NFK	ALL ALL	18367	WRIGHT	NFK	SW 19C
18408	HANNANT	NFK	NE ALL	18367	WRIGHT	NFK	CN 19C
18349	HOVELL	NFK	ALL ALL	18367	WRIGHT	LIN	ALL 19C-20C

We wish all our members happy hunting with their genealogy. Don't forget we now have a very active Facebook presence where members have met with considerable success in tracing ancestors.

Chamberlins of Norwich

IT was reported in the local press in November last year that the owners of the retail clothing company Primark had plans to create a luxury five star hotel in the large Victorian building on Guildhall Hill in Norwich. The ground floor of the property is currently occupied by Tesco Metro, but in the past it was the home of one of the finest shops in Norwich.



It was the site of Chamberlin's Department Store, which was one of the most celebrated stores in Norwich in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It provided a high level of service that was unsurpassed in Norwich at the time. The shop opened for business in 1815, the year in which the Battle of Waterloo took place in Belgium, and continued trading until the 1950s.

It all began when Henry Chamberlin (1774-1848) came to Norwich from Edinburgh and established the large department store in Norwich city centre, located on the corner of Dove Street and Guildhall Hill. When Henry married a Norwich girl called Sarah CAMPLING (1778-1856) on 2nd July, 1801, he was described as a widower. A year later in 1802 the couple had a son called Robert. Henry would never consider selling low quality goods and always went for the best. With his principles of value and reliability the firm of "Chamberlins of Norwich" became established and grew.

Robert joined his father in the business in 1823 and became a partner, with the firm being renamed Chamberlins Sons and Company. Under his direction the shop expanded along Dove Street until it occupied 42,000 square feet. The business continued to thrive and both Henry and Robert held a variety of civic offices in the city.

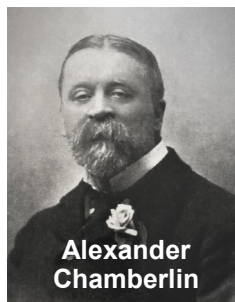
In 1828, Robert married Emma Rosetta Lister (1810-1858) and the couple went on to have 15 children: Emma Bryce (1829-1897), Annie (1831-1857), Mary Amelia (1833-1929), Alexander Robert (1835-1921), Edward Henry (1836-1916), Lucy (1839-1916), Helen Maria (1840-1903), Gertrude (1842-1916), Kate (1844-1916), George Moore (1846-1928), Julia Octavia (1847-1937), Archibald Charles (1849-1919), Arthur Lister (1850-1919), Blanche Adelaide (1852-1930) and Ronald Frederick (1856-1928). When Emma died in 1858 Robert got married for a second time. In March, 1859, he married Anne Sabine SHAW (b1820)

and went on to have two further children, Margaret Annie (1860-1926) and Jessie Sarah (1862-1921).

On 4th March, 1848, Henry Chamberlin died and was buried at Thorpe St Andrew Cemetery. Buried in the same grave are his wife Sarah (d 17th April, 1856, aged 78); their daughters Adelaide (d 18th October 1871, aged 20), Alice (d 22nd April, 1835, aged five months); and Maria (d 12 April, 1843, aged 15), and their son William Forbes (d 20th November 1839, aged four months).



After Henry's death, Robert took over the reins of the company and, like his father, fully involved himself in civic life, becoming Sheriff of Norwich in 1848. He was responsible for many important developments in the business and was highly regarded in the city. He was first elected Mayor of Norwich in 1854 and held the honour for another two years viz: in 1856 and in 1871. He was joined in the company by two of his sons, Alexander Robert and George Moore. Robert died in 1876 and the boys took over the running of the business.



Alexander was married to Agnes née MARSHALL and had five children, Alexander Marshall (died aged one), Agnes Mary, Robert, Catherine Emma and Charles Marshall. He was deeply respected in the city and held a number of prominent positions. He was Sheriff of Norwich, 1873-74 and Mayor, 1892-93. He was particularly involved in the restoration of St. Peter Mancroft Church and was a generous supporter of the Norwich District Visiting Society which worked to alleviate poverty and affliction.

George Moore Chamberlin was the Managing Director of the department store. He, like his father, was also married twice. In April, 1868, he married Edith Laura WILLET and the couple had a daughter, Constance (1869-1942). Sadly, Edith died aged 28 in 1874 and George married again in 1876 to Emily Mary BOLINGBROKE. They had nine more children together: Frederick (1877-1951), Hilda (b1879), Noel Harriette (1879-1949), Olive (b1882), Eric Valentine (1887-1917), Violet Irene (1889-1972), Nigel John (1890-1969), Geoffrey (1892-1967) and Gladys Muriel (1894-1929).

Under the brothers' management the store maintained a very high standard of service and built up a reputation for selling only the best products. The Chamberlins were good people; good to work for and good in their life outside the business in the community. While looking after the needs of the well-heeled citizens of Norwich and Norfolk they did much to help those living on the breadline in the courts and yards across the city.

In 1898 a fire broke out in Hurn's ropemaking business in Dove Street. It quickly spread through to the library and into Chamberlins store causing considerable damage. Sixty thousand rare and valuable books were lost in the library. This disaster proved to be a blessing in disguise for Chamberlins, because it rose from the ashes to become more ornate and palatial than it was before.

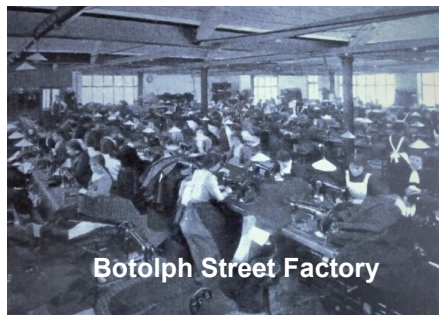


Extra firefighting equipment was installed, and, at the end of each floor, hydrants were fixed, giving a ready supply of water. Next to each hydrant, lengths of hose were placed within easy reach. The interior of the ground floor saloon was elegantly fitted out with glass cabinets to display wares from around the world. The ceilings were finely panelled and there were ornate Corinthian pillars. The rooms were lit by chandeliers and decorated with vases of flowers. There was a

ladies' dressing room and a refreshments' room with a buffet. Everything was done to make the more discerning people of Norwich feel welcome.

The business was a good place to work. The female assistants were apprenticed and generally lived over the shop, but they were not allowed to serve customers for the first year of their training. They would instead act as runners for their superiors and later they would be allowed to assist the seniors. Only in their third year, were they allowed to deal directly with the customers.

Around this time, Chamberlins also ran a modern clothing factory in Botolph Street. They manufactured a number of garments like shirts but their main output was uniforms for the services. They specialised in making waterproof clothing for the Army, Navy, Police etc. The company were the sole concessionaires for Great Britain and the Colonies for the manufacture of Pegamoid waterproof clothing.



When World War One broke out in August, 1914, Chamberlin's factory was entirely devoted to the manufacture of civilian goods for the home and foreign markets. Almost immediately the call had come for help with the war effort and George Chamberlin's response was so prompt and efficient that, within a month, the business was almost entirely trans-

ferred to war productions. The importance and notoriety of the business rose and in a very short time the 800 employees' roles were reorganised to satisfy Admiralty and War Office requests for an ever-increasing output. Chamberlin's produced vast quantities of waterproof material for use by the army, as well as suits for soldiers in service and after demobilisation.



George Chamberlin

Another important aspect of Chamberlin's activities was the manufacture of East Coast oilskin water-proof material and throughout the war this was used in many styles of garments for the sea and land forces. The demand became so pressing that, not only was the entire output requisitioned by the Admiralty and War Office, but it was necessary to build and equip a new factory in order to cope with it. In addition to these services, Chamberlin was contracted for the supply of clothing to meet the requirements of the GPO, Government munitions factories, and other departments.

One hundred and twenty-five

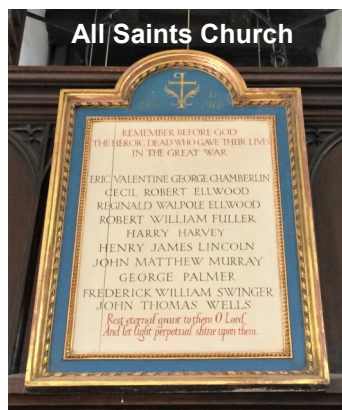
members of their Norwich staff enlisted and eight died in the service of their country. Many others served with distinction and obtained commissions and decorations for gallantry. All four of George Chamberlin's sons also enlisted. Sadly, one of them, Eric Valentine, was killed in France. In December, 1916, Eric married Phyllis Vera FORSHALL in London and went on to serve in France as a second lieutenant in the 7th Dragoon Guards, Royal Field Artillery. A year after his marriage, on the 31st December, 1917, he was killed in action aged 30. He was laid to rest at the Neuville-Bourjonval British Cemetery. His name is recorded on the war memorial on the side of St Peter Mancroft Church in Norwich and in All Saints Church there is a framed scroll which records his name. The war work of Chamberlin and Sons totalled close on one million garments and they received from the authorities

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Medieval to Modern
Family & Local History
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Manorial records
Photography



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official recognition of the value of their services to the state in the years of World War One.

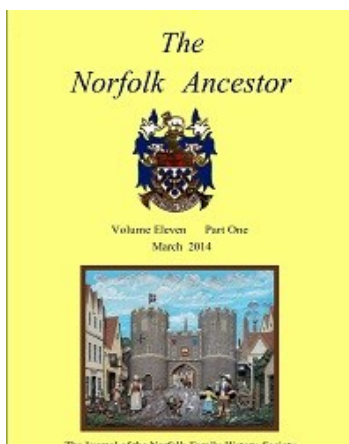
Throughout his life George occupied a variety of commercial and civic posts and had an active personal life. He was Mayor of Norwich three times and, in that capacity, took the review of the 2nd Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment on their return from Mesopotamia after the First World War. He was knighted in 1919 and he died in 1928. He was buried in the Rosary Cemetery.

Chamberlin and Sons moved with the times and, by the 1930s, had established a modernised store fully equipped to provide drapery and house furnishing. Their factory, with new modern

machinery, produced speciality men's sports clothing under their registered brand 'Sartella'. Unfortunately even tradition and the finest charm could not withstand the modernisation and changes in retail. The grand old store was eventually taken over by Marshall and Snelgrove in the 1950s. The Tesco Metro now stands in their place next to the market. After the recent Coronavirus scare it remains to be seen if the upper storeys are ever turned into a luxury hotel.

Roger Morgan MN17267

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The History of Imelda Mary Trafford 1897 – 1920¹

By Andrea Smith MN 17788—andrea.smith4@btopenworld.com

“DISASTER At Hayes” reads the headline of an article in ‘The Aeroplane’ magazine of September 29th, 1920.²

The article describes how the pilot and five passengers in a Centaur aircraft making a ‘joy riding’ flight from Northolt Aerodrome were killed when the plane crashed. Imelda Trafford³, youngest of the 11 children of Colonel Edward Southwell TRAFFORD and his wife Eleanor (nee PETRE) of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, was one of those passengers.

The irony is that Imelda had gained her aviator’s certificate from The Royal Aero Club just three months earlier on 24th June and was by all accounts an excellent pilot. Indeed, in that same magazine, there is a report that ‘Miss Trafford was upon a Centaur 4 flying exceedingly well.’⁴ And again on July 4th, 1920: ‘Miss Imelda Trafford, the only woman pilot to hold the Air Ministry’s ‘A’ Certificate gave an excellent display of ‘stunt’ flying. Miss Trafford, at about 2000ft, looped, banked and spun. She came down in a beautifully executed spiral.’⁵



Photograph courtesy of A Fleeting Peace website¹

Imelda appears to be something of a pioneer in women’s aviation and clearly enjoyed entertaining the crowds that would flock to airfields all over the country on the wave of the post war widespread interest in flying. Imelda probably became interested in flying during her service with the WAAC in France during the First World War.⁶ She had initially joined the Women’s Legion, set up by Lady Londonderry⁷, as a Driver Mechanic. In 1917 the War Office decided to take control of the Women’s Legion’s members and enrolled them in The Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps. The members of the Motor Transport Section were attached to the then Royal Flying Corps in France where Imelda was stationed from May, 1918, to September, 1919.

It is not hard to imagine that the officers of the RFC made tempting offers to the WAACs of illicit flights. Who could resist? In fact, it is possible that Imelda was taken up by her older brother Captain Cecil Trafford who was seconded from the Scots Guards to the RAF in France for six months from September 1918. It is sad to think that Imelda, a child of the Edwardian ‘Golden Age’, did not live longer to enjoy more of the fleeting euphoria of the post war years and perhaps take her place alongside the likes of her celebrated contemporaries Amy JOHNSON and Amelia EARHART - she surely could have done.

References:

1. <http://afleetingpeace.org/index.php/gallery/gallery/t/imelda-trafford-5001>
2. <https://archive.org/details/aeroplane191920lond/page/578>
3. The Norfolk Record Office holds the Trafford Collection, an archive of documents pertaining to the estates they owned in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Essex from 1301-1910. Catalogue reference: TRAF
4. <https://archive.org/details/aeroplane191920lond/page/498>
5. <https://archive.org/details/aeroplane191920lond/page/66>
6. Imelda’s service record and various letters can be found at The National Archive website: <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D7230435>

Ref. WO 398/220/18

Her medal card can be seen at:

<http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/D8458716> Ref: WO 372/23/41842

7. For the little information that is recorded about the Women's Legion please visit: <https://ntmountstewartconservationproject.wordpress.com/tag/womens-legion/>

<https://collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=1994-07-226-8>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/p03fgtrp>

An excellent description of the WAAC's work is given in: Philo-Gill, S., *The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in France, 1917-1921*, Pen & Sword History, Barnsley, 2017

Letters, Notes and Queries

This is the area given over to society members. If you have a query or a nugget of interest please send it to us along with your membership number and email details so that other members can contact you. Don't forget that you can also use our Facebook site to request and receive help. This is free of charge.

More On The Yarmouth Mayors

I was interested in the article in the March issue of Norfolk Ancestor regarding Yarmouth Mayors.

My Great Grandmother's brother was Arthur HARBORD who was mayor in 1917/18, 1918/19 and 1934/35. He was on the Board of Guardians in 1894 and chairman for four years, in 1898 elected to the town council, created an Alderman in 1916 and also justice of the peace. He was elected MP in 1922 and, apart from a five year break, he held the post until his death in 1941. His maiden speech called for a lower pensionable age to 65.

He was born 12th December, 1865, and married Charlotte Nellie Belward on 25th November, 1888. Both have portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, painted by Lafayette.

They had two daughters and a son. He was appointed a CBE in 1935 for political and public service and knighted in 1939. His only son Arthur Herbert was killed in action on 6th November, 1915, and is buried at Pieta Military Cemetery in Malta. He served with the Norfolk Yeomanry 1st.

Sir Arthur died 24th February, 1941. According to his relatives he was overcome by stress at the bomb damage suffered to the town. Charlotte died in

1955. Sir Arthur's Granddaughter married Samuel NURSEY of Bungay. When the shop closed the artefacts belonging to Sir Arthur which had been stored at the company's bank were presented to Mayor Terry Easter. These included illuminated script in a leather bound book which contained details of his life and career, a ceremonial key in its original presentation box. The key was given to him when he opened Alderman Leach School in 1932. Also presented was his baronet medal and CBE. His claims to fame include obtaining a £30,000 grant for coastal defence and playing a part in the purchase of the Barrack Estate where Harbord Crescent bears his name.

Christine Garrard MN 10539. garrard.chris@yahoo.co.uk

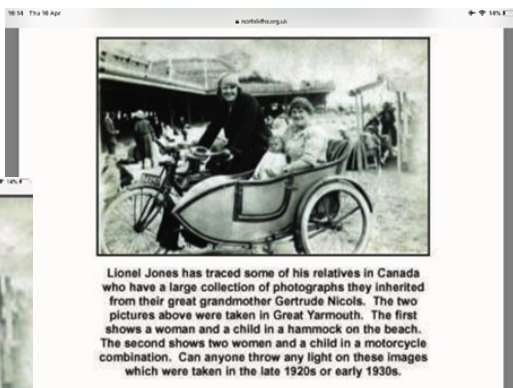
Photo Information

I've been searching my ancestry and came across a couple of pictures posted in your March, 2013, edition online. I believe a Lionel JONES was looking for info regarding a few photographs.

Unfortunately I do not know who the people are, but the picture of the side car motorbike is very interesting as I have a picture too of my great grandfather Joseph Edward NICHOLS, his wife Emma Edith WHITMORE and my grandfather Reginald Nichols, who lived in Norwich.

I have attached the photo you had in your magazine and also of my own photo for you to look at. On closer inspection I have noticed that some of the letters and numbers are the same for the number plate. Could this be the same? I'd be very much interested in contacting the person who contacted your magazine and any help readers could offer me. Some of my ancestors were in Canada too. I am currently on Ancestry.

Also does anyone know anything about an Ellen Nichols who married John Sylvester SAGE? I believe they joined the circus and travelled the world. I would love to hear back from anyone who has information.



Kind regards—Stephanie Moore
butterflyfairy2010@live.co.uk



Historic Maps for Free

Dear Editor

Last year, the Alde Valley Suffolk Family History Group were lucky to obtain 400 Ordnance Survey maps that had come from a long-established surveyors' office. The vast majority of these are 25" (1:2500) maps, about half from the County Series (dated 1904 or 1926/27) and about half from the subsequent National Grid Plan Series (mostly from the 1960s and 1970s). We now hold about two thirds of these maps in our archive in Leiston, as they relate to Suffolk. However, the remainder, over 100 including 40+ Norfolk maps and 20+ Suffolk duplicates, are available free to good homes — or for a small charge, if more than say five are required — or even in exchange for some suitable family or local history resources. Obviously some consideration would be expected too for postage and packing, delivery, collection, etc. You can read more about these spare maps at <http://aldevalleyfamilyhistorygroup.onesuffolk.net/maps/spare/>, where they are also listed.

We would be most grateful if you could please publicise this offer in 'The Norfolk Ancestor', or forward it to any of your associates, members, committees or other organisations — or indeed dealers — who you think might be interested in these historical documents. As a Group, we would be most happy for this offer to be

circulated as widely as possible, especially into Norfolk as there are so many maps from there. It would be such a shame if they had to end up in a skip!

Please contact Steve Stocks (initially by email) if you are interested and/or have any questions. Steve lives in Snape and his email is stoxsl@hotmail.com.

Maggie Strutt - Alde Valley Suffolk Family History Group

Rob's Round-Up with Robert Parker

Showing you where to go for that all important information

Books. The Society of Genealogists and FamilySearch are about to start work on a programme of digitisation of some 9,000 family history books and over 5,000 genealogy pamphlets, offprints and unpublished tracts from the Society of Genealogists' extensive genealogy library.

Cambridgeshire. FindMyPast publishes Over 9k+ burials from Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Wisbech.

Cambridgeshire. FamilySearch adds Cambridge parish registers (1538-1983).

Canada. FindMyPast BillionGraves Index grows by another 97k records.

Census. The 2021 UK Census could be the last, reports the BBC. 1939 Register at FindMyPast opens 800,000 closed or redacted records.

Cheshire. Cheshire archives completes its absent voters website (World War One) 40k+ servicemen and women: <http://databases.cheshirearchives.org.uk/Cosocius.Ww1Archive.Internet/> (shorturl.at/iluWY).

Cheshire. Deceased Online completes the Cheshire East Orbitas collection with the addition of Alderly Edge, Knutsford, and Wilmslow Cemeteries.

Death. FindMyPast releases England and Wales Government Probate Death Index 1858-2019.

Durham. FindMyPast adds 4k+ baptism records.

England. FamilySearch adds one million plus birth and christening records for England (1538-1975).

Essex. FamilySearch adds Non Conformist Church Records (1613-1971).

Essex. TheGenealogist. Colour Tithe Maps added.

Gloucestershire. FamilySearch adds Non Conformist Church Records (1642-1996).

Ireland. FindMyPast releases Waterford Poor Law Union Board Of Guardians Minute Books, Galway Poor Law Union Records (1849-1921), Galway County Burials (1882-1920).

Ireland. FamilySearch adds Ireland Poverty Relief Funds (1810-1887).

Isle of Wight. FamilySearch adds parish registers (1538-1983).

Jamaica. FindMyPast unveils Civil Death Registrations, 1.5 million records: <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-records/jamaica-civil-death-registrations> (shorturl.at/hlpv4).

Kent. FindMyPast has 1.2 million Kent records published in association with Medway Archives.

Lincolnshire. FamilySearch adds parish registers (1538-1990).

Lockdown. Free access: Manx national heritage (mnh) suspends its subscription charge for Isle of Man newspapers (1792-1960) <https://manxnationalheritage.im/>

The Institute of Historical Research (Ihr) has created a new, and growing, list of online historical resources for researchers: <https://www.history.ac.uk/>

TNA has made its digital records available on its website free of charge <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/digital-downloads/> (shorturl.at/htxQ5).

Location. nameandplace.com launches app to help those wishing to expand their family and local history into a sense of place over the passage of time.

London. FindMyPast adds 31k+ records to the Greater London Burial Index <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-Records/greater-london-burial-index> (shorturl.at/gioz2).

London. TheGenealogist has released over 57k individuals from the Greenwich area into its Lloyd George Domesday Survey records.

London. Bishopsgate Institute 3.5k glass slides of London (1880s-1920s) view online at: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/bishopsgate/sets/72157624029629305/> (shorturl.at/dASV9)

London. The Royal College of Surgeons of England and LMA are extending their partnership. Public access at London Metropolitan Archives began in October, 2017, and will continue until 2021 and is by appointment only <https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/things-to-do/london-metropolitan-archives/the-collections/Pages/royal-college-of-surgeons.aspx> (shorturl.at/wyMZ9).

Manchester. Weaste Cemetery in Salford, Greater Manchester, is now available to view on deceasedonline.com.

Middlesex. FindMyPast releases Baptisms 17k+ new records <https://>

search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-records/middlesex-baptisms (shorturl.at/flrY7).

Military. FindMyPast releases British Army, Women's Army Auxiliary Corps 1917-1920, British Armed Forces, First World War Disability and Retirement Payments For Officers and Nurses <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-records/british-army-womens-army-auxiliary-corps-1917-1920> (shorturl.at/fkCGX).

Homeguard: FindMyPast adds the Durham Home Guard (1939-1945) and The War Illustrated Magazine (1939-1947).

British Household Cavalry records added to Ancestry (1799-1920).

CWGC. Letters published for the first time. <https://www.cwgc.org/learn/news-and-events/news/2020/04/20/08/15/heart-breaking-cwgc-archive-letters-published-for-first-time> (shorturl.at/fnwn8).

Scotland, Ireland and Wales Militia Attestation Papers (1800-1915) on Ancestry.

Imperial Yeomany Records added by Fold3 (1899-1902) for the Second Boer War.

World War Two Royal Artillery Tracer Cards added to Ancestry (1939-1948).

Newspapers. FindMyPast releases:

Bradford Weekly Telegraph (1882-1917).

Ballymoney Free Press and Northern Counties Advertiser (1870-1934).

Royal Gazette of Jamaica (1779-1840).

Carlow Sentinel (1832-1920).

Crewe Chronicle (1874-1972).

West Bridgford Advertiser (1915-1930).

Beds and Herts Pictorial (1921-1933).

Bombay Gazette from (1792-1868).

British Newspapers Online. Adds Englishman's Overland Mail, (Calcutta Based newspaper), 62k pages added.

British Newspaper Archive to digitise newspapers from Canada, India, Pakistan, Jamaica and Barbados

British Newspaper Archive has now digitised 5.9 million pages with 533 million names (Jan 2019-Jan 2020).

Northumberland. FamilySearch adds Non Conformist Church Records (1613-

1920).

Northumberland. FindMyPast adds marriage records from St Peter's Church, Cambois, baptism records from seven parishes and Memorial Inscriptions over 22k new records <https://www.findmypast.co.uk/blog/new/northumberland-durham-records> (shorturl.at/lwCLO).

Norwich. Burial records for Rosary and Earlham Cemeteries published on www.deceasedonline.com.

Oxfordshire. Oxfordshire History Centre has improved the availability of its digital material <https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/residents/leisure-and-culture/history/oxfordshire-history-centre/collections-archives-and-records> (shorturl.at/hoQRU).

Scotland. FindMyPast releases Scotland, Ayrshire, Kilmarnock Valuation Roll 1874, Ratepayers 1838-1846, Voters Lists 1837-1852, Aberdeenshire Poll Tax 1696, Edinburgh and Lothian death and burial records 63k added for Restalrig Churchyard and Edinburgh, St Cuthberts.

Surrey. Burials on FindMyPast increases by 450k.

USA. FindMyPast BillionGraves Index adds 2.1 million + records.

USA. findMyPast releases United States, National Veterans' Cemetery Index 1.1 million records.

USA. Ancestry adds 36 million World War Two draft cards.

USA. New York. Ancestry adds 14 million certificate indexes for BMD (1862-1949).

USA. MyHeritage adds 545 million US City Directories (1860-1960).

Yorkshire. FindMyPast adds memorial Inscriptions from Calderdale Family History Society <https://search.findmypast.co.uk/search-world-records/yorkshire-monumental-inscriptions>.

Yorkshire. DeceasedOnline adds Pontefract Crematorium and Wakefield Crematorium in Crigglestone, cremation registers (1959-1982).

Yorkshire. FamilySearch adds marriage bonds and allegations (1613-1887).

Recommended twitter account to follow @PRONI_DFC. PRONI is the official archive for Northern Ireland and is part of the Department for Communities. Account managed by PRONI.

Robs Round Up is bought to you by

Robert Parker, <https://myfamilygenealogy.co.uk>

New record sets are identified from the World Wide Web and Social Media including Facebook and Twitter, Family Tree Magazine, FindMyPast, Ancestry,

Group Reports

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

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

London Group



The following message relating to the London branch gives an update by Mary on the latest situation.

Our 'Members' Day' was scheduled for 17th October. You will probably have seen the latest updates from the Society of Genealogists regarding their re-opening date and the admission of restricted numbers to the Library (20 only at any one time).

Saturday opening has also been reduced. The lecture room will be available on 3rd and 31st October this year. As we had a booking for 17th October, we will be allowed to rebook for either the 3rd or the 31st.

They will have a couple of PCs in the lecture room for our possible use but anyone wanting to use the library before or after the meeting would need to pre-book a library visit on their website (and become part of the "20" allowed in the library).

I know a lot of you like to come in to the SoG Library to research before and after the meetings. We can do one of the following and I have asked our members to choose:

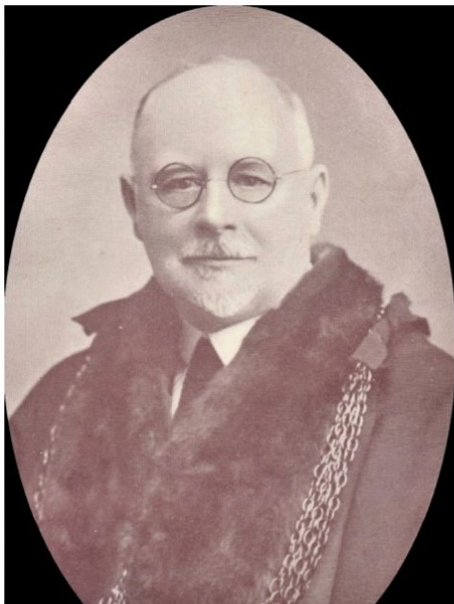
- (1) select one of the available dates this year for our 'Members' Day' (3rd or 31st October) bearing in mind the restrictions on access to the rest of the SoG Library. You will have to pre-book if you want to use the Library as well.
- (2) postpone until 2021 - the dates have not yet been released - when we could hopefully have better access to the resources of the Library.

Mary Fisk

Mary will post updates on our Facebook page.

Harry Thomas Greenacre

Mayor of Great Yarmouth 1928/29 and 1936/37



Harry Greenacre 1928



Mary Greenacre 1928

HARRY Thomas Greenacre was born on 4th November, 1867, at 6 Ann's Terrace, Rhodeswell Road in Limehouse. Harry was the eldest child of John Henry Greenacre and his wife Sarah.

Harry's Childhood in East London

Harry's parents moved from Limehouse to Poplar in 1872 and took over the ham and beef business on Poplar High Street from his grandparents when they moved to Great Yarmouth.

Harry recalled as a small boy sitting in the back row at St. Michael and All Angels elementary school in Byron Street, Bromley St. Leonard. This was one of the new 'board schools' established after 1870 to provide non-denominational education in areas where they were needed. Although not tied to a particular faith, the school kindled Harry's early interest in scripture and he received a certificate at the Crystal Palace for his exam performance. Harry completed his

education at Cooper's Company Grammar School near Tredegar Square in Bow.

During the school holidays, Harry visited his grandparents in Great Yarmouth and he later recalled at the age of 11 or 12 attending the Great Yarmouth Congregational Church on King Street with them. His grandparents, John and Mary Ann Greenacre, had taken over the ham and beef shop at 84, Nelson Road (later renumbered 158) which was previously owned by John's cousin Thomas Greenacre.

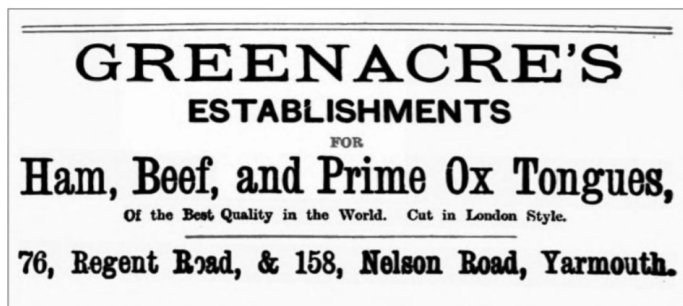


*Harry Thomas Greenacre
c1876*

Harry in Great Yarmouth

After completing grammar school in 1882, Harry moved to Great Yarmouth, living with his grandparents and working in their shop.

On 6th January, 1891, Harry married Mary Ann Staff (born 1869), the daughter of William and Eliza Staff of Great Yarmouth. The marriage took place at St. Nicholas Parish Church, which would have been something of a compromise for Harry considering his non-conformist beliefs. In fact he later recalled the comments of Mary's uncle William Barker who was, as Harry put it, "a man of very determined and stiff opinions". When he heard the couple were courting, Mr Barker's words were "Don't bring any Radicals or Nonconformists here!" The couple managed to get around the problem by attending St. George's Church which was not one attended by either of their families. The Rev. Moore of St. George's presided at their marriage ceremony at St. Nicholas.



Press advert for the Greenacre shops, The Yarmouth Independent, 1893

By 1891 Harry and Mary Ann were running the Nelson Road shop and caring for his grandfather who was by then widowed and seriously ill with dementia. Fol-

lowing his grandfather's death in February 1892, Harry and Mary Ann became the proprietors of the shop and, by 1901, the business was doing well enough for them to employ a live-in domestic servant, Bessie Soanes.

Harry and Mary's Family

Harry and Mary had three children, all born at Nelson Road. The eldest, Florence Mary, was born on 17th November, 1891, and may have been named after Harry's younger sister who had died in Poplar when she was six years old. Elsie Gertrude was born on 15th January, 1893, and John Henry was born on 29th November, 1896.

After Harry's father died in October, 1914, Harry and Mary took over the family shop at 76, Regent Road and surrendered their lease on the shop in Nelson Road. Harry eventually retired from the business in 1928 but they remained on Regent Road, living at number 78.

Harry became a well-known figure in the public life of Great Yarmouth. The earliest public service we have found is when he joined the Board of Guardians of Great Yarmouth Workhouse between 1904 and 1925. He was also a Borough Overseer from 1907 to 1916, administering poor relief in the town.



Final meeting of the Great Yarmouth Workhouse Board of Guardians, 1922. Harry is standing 4th from the right, second row

Harry was elected as a borough councillor for Market Ward in 1914, a seat he held until he was defeated in 1921. The following year he was elected to repre-

sent St. Peter's Ward, which he held until he relinquished it on being made an Alderman after serving as Mayor in 1928-29.

Politically, Harry was a Liberal and he held most offices in the Great Yarmouth Central Liberal Club and the Liberal Association. He continued to play a part in borough elections until 1945 but, with the decline of the Liberal Party, he joined the breakaway National Liberal Party which was more closely aligned to the policies of the Conservatives. Following his death in 1953 the council was left without a Liberal representative of any kind.

Harry joined the borough education committee in 1911 and became its chairman in 1926. It is his work on this committee that Harry became most associated with, as well as his membership of the finance committee which he also chaired for some years.

In recognition of his already long service on the education committee, the borough decided that one of the new schools being built would be named the Greenacre School. Harry attended the school's official opening on 7th September, 1929. He continued to chair the education committee until his resignation in 1952.



The Greenacre School on Dickens Avenue in Great Yarmouth

Mary was also active in public life and served alongside Harry on the education committee as well as serving on the sub-committees of a number of public bodies in the town.

Harry's First Term as Mayor 1928-29

Harry was elected Mayor of Great Yarmouth in 1928. His election was welcomed in the local press:

The uncertainty which has sometimes preceded the choice of Mayor has not existed at all this year. Our choice, though made in the usual vicarious way, is such as to command the instant and ardent approval of every one of Mr. Harry Greenacre's fellow townsmen and women, no matter what their station in life. There are some men who by the fineness of their character and personality, their obvious disinterestedness in the public service and their consideration for the feelings and opinions of others are held in unquestioned esteem. They are accepted naturally and confidently as leaders. Such a one is Mr. Greenacre. We know from his long and varied record in local public life, his grasp of finance, and his passionate love for the children, that he will lead the borough with the wisdom born of experience and devotion to its welfare. No doubt one of the outstanding events of what we trust will be a delightful year for him and Mrs. Greenacre, who has done so much to help him in his career of usefulness, will be the opening of the new school which his colleagues have decided, against his inclinations, which do not seek reward, shall carry his name to posterity.



Florrie's cuttings books from the mayoral years

Harry's daughter Florrie BAKER kept cuttings books during his time as Mayor containing newspaper reports, event programmes, letters and photographs. It was customary then for newspapers to extensively report local events including the speeches of dignitaries. These are a valuable source of historical information about the town in the early 20th century and about Harry's own views on a wide range of topics. They also reveal the enormous workload that the role of Mayor demanded.

In 1929, Harry received an illuminated address to commemorate his term of office. The address illustrated some of the major events of the year which included the opening of Electric House on Regent Road, a flight with the aviator Sir Alan Cobham, and the opening of the Greenacre School.



Illuminated address commemorating Harry's year as mayor 1928-29

At the end of his term of office Harry remarked in a speech:

I shall not in one way be sorry to give up the mayoralty. I have thoroughly enjoyed it from beginning to end. Everybody without exception has been most kind to myself and my wife during the whole of the time. But the Mayoralty seems to become more strenuous year by year. I can assure you I have practically had to give up my whole time to the office.

As was traditional, the new Mayor nominated Harry as his deputy for the coming year. He was also made an Alderman of the Borough, a co-opted role on the council which no longer required him to stand for election.

Harry's Second Term as Mayor

Harry had retired from the family shop prior to becoming Mayor in 1928 and afterwards he continued his various roles in public life. Despite his previous concerns over workload, he was elected Mayor for a second time in 1936.

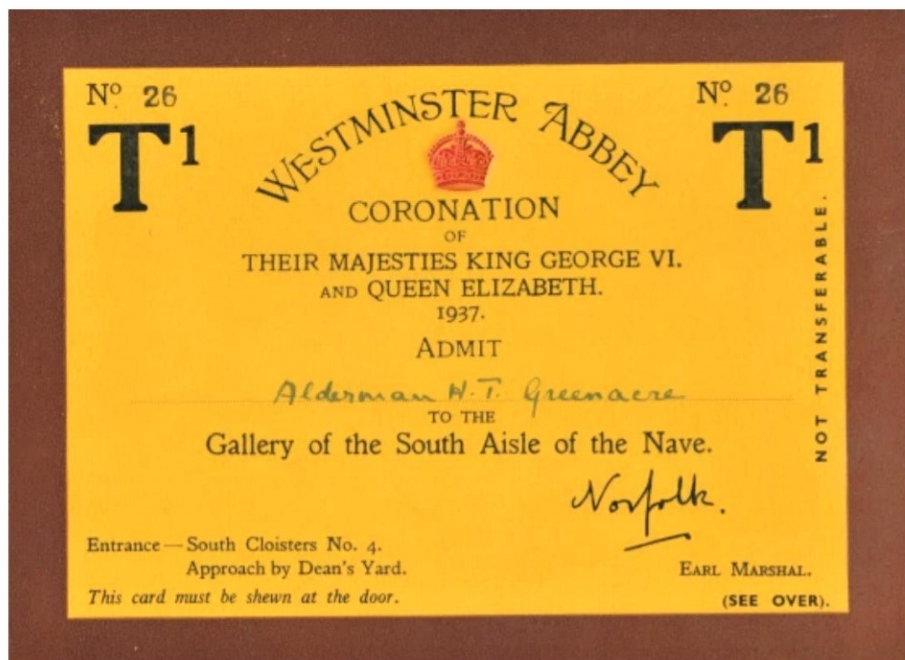
In his acceptance speech he reflected on the fact his mother had died since his last term as Mayor and that he owed a great deal to her. When it came to his wife, he said, she had helped him in all his undertakings and supported him in his business. She had helped him in his public life and in every possible way she could. He did not think they could expect quite so much of her as on the last occasion – they were both eight years older – but she would do what she was able to and would do it with willingness. As it turned out, Mary was able to fulfil many engagements, although sometimes Florrie would accompany her father.

Within weeks of Harry taking up office, the town experienced the loss of two drifters from its herring industry. The Olive Branch from Peterhead capsised off Yarmouth with the loss of all nine crew at the end of November 1936, and the Girl Norah from Gorleston was driven ashore off Calais at the beginning of December with the loss of nine of its crew of ten. Harry launched two fundraising campaigns for the families of the crew, which raised £1,750 for the Olive Branch (about £90,000 in 2017) and £2,650 for the Girl Norah (around £135,000 in 2017).

Florrie again kept a cuttings' book of Harry's mayoralty in 1936-37 which shows how the events leading up to the Second World War had started to dominate the news. There was a growing realisation that another war was almost inevitable, with reports of ARP (air raid precautions), gas mask training and the visit of a column of tanks to the South Denes of the town.

Despite this, probably the most newsworthy event of the year was the coronation of King George VI, especially as Great Yarmouth was one of very few towns chosen to be represented. While expressing some regret to the council that he would be unable to attend the town's own coronation celebrations, Harry reported that he had been "commanded to attend" the ceremony at Westminster Abbey on 12th May, 1937.

In his final speech as Mayor on 13th November, 1937, Harry reflected again on the obligations of taking the role, pointing out that if the Mayor of 100 years ago could revisit the town he would be astonished at the work required of the current mayor and the financial burden. He also predicted that in the next century there would not be the private traders in the town willing and able to perform the role.



Harry's entrance pass to the coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth, 1937

Harry and Mary in Later Life

Beyond the end of his second mayoralty, Harry remained busy in civic life as an Alderman on the council and as chair of the education committee.

He also carried on his many other roles and duties, including Justice of the Peace (1915 to 1950), governor of Great Yarmouth Grammar School, governor of Great Yarmouth High School for Girls (including chairman from 1940 to 1952) and Chairman of East Anglian Blind and Deaf Institution. He was also President of his local branch of the League of Nations, the largest of the peace movement organisations formed after the First World War in the hope of avoiding a second.

Once the Second World War had broken out, Great Yarmouth was repeatedly targeted in enemy bombing raids. The local firefighting response was coordinated by the ARP Committee of which Harry became a member.

On 10th October, 1950, Harry was presented with the Honorary Freedom of the Borough in recognition of his public work. It was noted that the award had been made on only five occasions previously. At the ceremony he received a vellum scroll which included the Greenacre School in its design. The scroll was pre-

sented in a walnut casket made from the timbers salvaged from Great Yarmouth Central Library which was severely bombed in 1942. Harry was also involved in



Casket and scroll presented to Harry on receiving the Freedom of the Borough in 1950

a large number of business organisations including as a board member of the East Anglian Trustee Savings Bank, as a director and chairman of Great Yarmouth Water Company and as a director and vice-chairman of Gorleston and Southtown Gas Company. He had also been president of the Great Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce.

Congregationalism played a major part in Harry's life, as it had for his parents and grandparents. He attended King Street Congregational Church (now Christ Church United Reform) later the Middlegate Congregational church on Greyfriars Way.

On 21st March, 1953, Harry died at home from stomach cancer at the age of 85. The funeral service was held at Middlegate Congregational Church and in his address Rev. Todd said:

“It would not be possible to write a history of the first half of the 20th century without many references to Mr. H. T. Greenacre, for few men had played a more prominent part in the life of the town, and the freedom of the borough which was conferred on him was a recognition of the debt that the borough owed to one of its most distinguished citizens. Though not a native of Yarmouth, he had lived here for 70 years and a considerable proportion of that period had been devoted to public service.

“He had been a member of the Middlegate Congregational Church since 1898. Mr. Greenacre was one whose name would stand on the honoured role of Free Churchman. He was a man of sincere Christian feeling, a devoted husband and father, and a friend and benefactor to many, who would give thanks to God for him. He was an English Christian gentleman of a new type. Our country owed much to such men, and his life was an example which should inspire and encourage us.

Daphne Greenacre—MN 5944—dmgreenacre@btinternet.com

Situated in the centre of Norwich, we have a large selection of new, second-hand and antiquarian books on Norfolk, Suffolk and the Broads.

*We always seek
to purchase
small and large
libraries in any
subject*

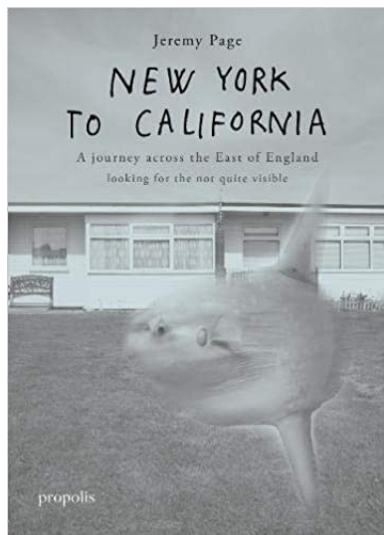


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10 Davey Place, Norwich, NR2 1PQ

TEL: (01603) 626113

Ancestor Bookshelf



New York to California

a journey across the East of England

By Jeremy Page. Propolis Publishers.
ISBN-10: 0992946085

This is the story of a journey from the Lincolnshire village of New York to the Norfolk village of California. Author Jeremy Page traces a route through his roots, with humour, history and love. His walk, bike and boat ride into and through his home county is a journey back to his childhood. He meets unusual people and tells us about events in the past and local legends. He tries to match his grandfather's grainy photographs to his own childhood memories. The book reveals some of the wonders of the East and is written in a pleasing and

easy to read style. It is a book that you can dip in and out of or read as a complete piece.

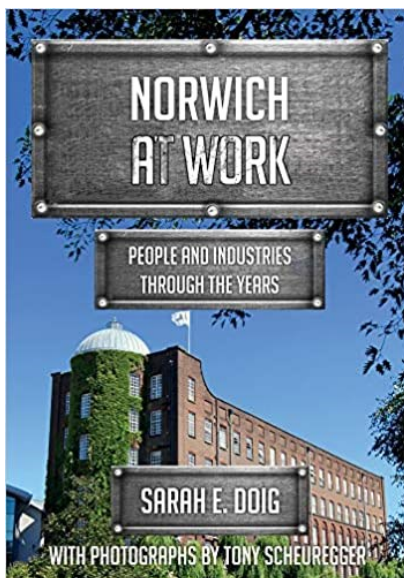
Roger Morgan MN17267

Norwich at Work - people and industries through the years

By Sarah Doig. Amberley Publishing
ISBN-10: 1445680637

This book is illustrated throughout with colour photographs by Tony Scheuregger and archive black and white pictures. It gives an interesting flavour of the assorted firms and industries that Norwich once had. It is a good companion to industries, shops, banks and peoples that have also shaped the city of Norwich and given work to many generations through the centuries. It takes the reader from early Norwich, through Tudor, Stuart, Georgian, and Victorian times up to the present day.

Roger Morgan MN 17267



GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING ARTICLES

Articles for future editions are always welcome . 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 **December 2020** issue should be sent to the Editor at Kirby Hall or e-mailed to him **NO LATER** than **12th October**. Our thanks in advance to all those who submit material for publication.

Notes and Queries

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

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

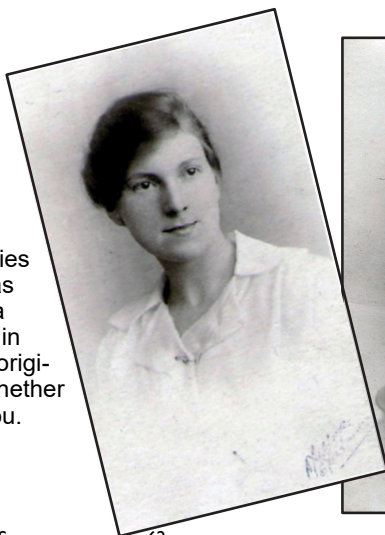
The Editor, c/o Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1LS.

or by email to:

ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

Photographs

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



The Hingham Story Continues

BISHOP Harsnett found himself accused of 'simony, persecution, idolatry, and popery', but stood firm. In defence of himself he stated that Peck had been sent to him by local justices for holding a conventicle at night. In May, 1624, Harsnett was charged before Parliament with high-handedness by the citizens of Norwich and in that same year he also persecuted the Puritans in Great Yarmouth, leading to a complaint by them to King Charles I in 1627. On 26th November, 1628, he was elected Archbishop of York and later became a Privy Councillor.



Robert's puritanical ways received a lot of support from his Hingham parishioners and, in 1633, several families led by Edmund HOBART and three of his sons left for America from Great Yarmouth in the 'Elizabethan Bonaventure' to get away from the more Catholic views of the established church. They settled in Bare Cove in Massachusetts which was later renamed Hingham. They were joined two years later by another of Edmund's sons, the Rev Peter Hobart, who like Robert Peck graduated from Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Back in Norfolk, Robert continued to have problems and matters got worse when Bishop Matthew WREN was appointed in 1635. He was in trouble again with his superiors in 1636 - some of his flock, objecting to Roman Catholic influence, broke into the church and "caused destruction." Robert was held responsible and also his holding of prayer meetings in private houses was against church law, so he was called before a consistory court in Norwich and charged with "contumacious disobedience to the orders and ceremonies of the church". He refused to subscribe to the 'new articles' and was excommunicated.

Matthew Wren



The deprived minister appealed this decision to the chancellor who agreed to absolve Peck if he would subscribe to certain specified articles. As before, Peck was not charged with deviation from doctrine, but only from certain forms of conduct. In order to gain redemption from church officials, Peck would have to wear his surplice, constantly use his Book of Common Prayer, read the second service at high altar and adhere to various other articles. Robert refused to comply, and the next step was to sequester his annual 'living' or salary from the parish, which was worth £160 yearly.

Eighteen months later Robert decided to follow the Hobarts to New England. He took with him his wife Anne, his son James and daughter Anne as well as two servants. They boarded the ship called Diligent which departed in June, 1638, from Ipswich, under the command of John MARTIN. Another 132 residents from the Hingham area joined the Pecks on board the Diligent, including Robert's brother Joseph, his wife and four children and their servants. Most of the people leaving were the better educated and more skilled parishioners. The ship arrived in Boston on the 10th August, 1638.

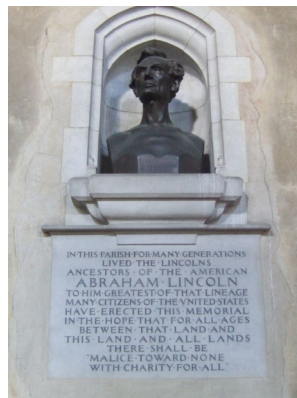
The cost to those who emigrated was steep. They "sold their possessions for half their value", noted a contemporary account. The cost to the place they left behind was also high: Hingham was forced to petition Parliament for aid, claiming that the departure of its most well-to-do citizens had left it hamstrung.

Robert and his family were granted land and he was invited by the Rev. Peter Hobart to be a preacher of the Gospel in the town. On 28th November, 1638, he was ordained a teacher in the church there and was admitted a freeman on 13th March, 1639. His daughter Anne met the famous Captain John MASON, commander in the Pequot Indian War who was distinguished for his public services in Connecticut. The couple married in July, 1639, and they went on to have several children.

In England, the Long Parliament started in 1640. On the religious front, the hated Archbishop of Canterbury, William Laud, was impeached and the 'Root and Branch' Bill was introduced in May, 1641. This called for the removal of the bishops from the Church of England and for the Church's reform along Scottish-style Presbyterian lines.

The removal of the power of the bishops led to a call from the remaining inhabitants of Hingham in Norfolk for Robert Peck to be reinstated as rector. He was persuaded by his friends to come back to Norfolk and, on 27th October, 1641, he set sail for England with his wife and son Joseph. His daughter Anne Mason and brother Joseph chose to stay in America. Sadly, his wife Anne died and was buried in Hingham in 1648. Robert married his second wife sometime after this.

She was Martha BACON née HONEYWOOD the widow of the Rev. James Bacon, Rector of Burgate, Suffolk. He served as rector of Hingham from 1646 until his death in 1656. In his will he mentioned his wife Martha, his children Thomas, Samuel Robert, Joseph, and Ann. He requested to be buried next to his first wife Ann.



On board the Diligent with Robert, there were also several members of the Lincoln family. These were the direct ancestors of Abraham Lincoln, the 16th American President. Lincoln Hall was rebuilt in Hingham in the 1970s. The two Hinghams have forged ties and exchanged gifts over the years.

Roger Morgan MN17267

Norfolk Family History Society

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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 62 of this edition or can be sent to him at Kirby Hall.

We look forward to hearing from you.

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

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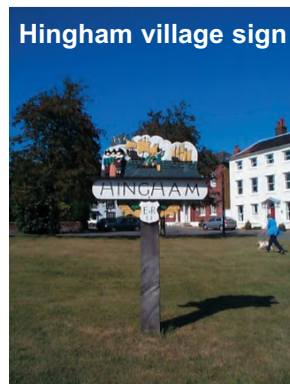
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Robert Peck and the Hinghams

THE town of Hingham in Massachusetts, USA, was founded by people emigrating to America from the Norfolk village of Hingham in the early 17th century. The reason for the mass emigration centred around the way that the local minister, the Rev. Robert Peck, was treated by the church.

Robert Peck was born in 1580 in Beccles, Suffolk, and was the third son of Robert Peck and Helen (Babbs) Peck. He had four brothers, Samuel, Richard, Joseph and Nicholas as well as two sisters, Martha and Margaret. Robert Peck attended St Catherine's College in Cambridge and was awarded his B.A. in 1599. He did his Masters at Magdalene College, being awarded an M.A. in 1603.

He was ordained a deacon at Norwich in February 1605 at the age of 25 and was made curate of Oulton and rector of Hingham. He started what, was to prove to be, a very controversial ministry. In 1606 he married Ann LAWRENCE the daughter of John and Agnes Lawrence née Herne from South Elmham, Suffolk. The couple went on to have an estimated ten children, one son died as a baby. Robert proved to be a talented influential clergyman, a zealous preacher and very much a non-conformist.



Like his father, he held strong Presbyterian views and never favoured the royal authority. He intended to resist any concept of the church that did not agree with his ideas. In 1615 and 1617 he fell foul of the Bishop of Norwich John JEGON and was convicted of non-conformity. The church did not look favourably upon some of his teaching. He told his parishioners that it wasn't necessary to kneel when they came into church and that it was superstition to bow down at the name of Jesus. Jegon died in office in 1618 and was replaced by John Overall who also died in office in the following year, and then by Bishop Samuel HARSNETT in 1619.

Bishop John Jegon

Bishop Harsnett continued to clash with Robert who held private religious meetings in his own home. In 1622, he was caught in the act with 22 of his neighbours, some of whom defiantly told Bishop Harsnett that there was 'no difference between *an alehouse and the church, til the preacher be in the pulpit*'. Harsnett required all those who attended these meetings to confess their errors on pain of excommunication. Robert told his influential friends in Norwich who then proceeded to enlist Sir Edward Coke to present their petition against the bishop in the House of Commons.

To find out what happened next turn to page 63.

What is the Connection?



The top picture shows St Andrew's Church in Hingham, Norfolk. The bottom picture shows the Old Ship Church in Hingham, Massachusetts, dating from 1681, considered to be the oldest church building in the USA. To find out about the connection between the Hinghams turn to the inside back cover.

