

The Norfolk Ancestor



JUNE 2020



The Journal of the Norfolk Family History Society

Formerly Norfolk & Norwich Genealogical Society

Pinebanks

MANY readers with connections to the Norwich Union will certainly recognise the lovely house pictured on the cover. It shows a property in Thorpe St Andrew, known locally as Pinebanks, which for many years was the home of the insurance company's sports and leisure club.

By the late 19th century, Thorpe St Andrew had become a fashionable place of residence for the wealthier citizens of Norwich. A number of well to do people had houses built on the wooded slopes overlooking the valley including the Gurneys and William CLABBURN the Norwich silk manufacturer. In 1880, a Norwich solicitor, John Odin HOWARD TAYLOR, had Pinebanks built. It was made from random knapped flint, with red brick and limestone dressings. At the same time he also had a viewing tower built in the garden which became known as Taylor's Folly.

Howard Taylor was born in 1836 to the Norwich based solicitor also called John Odin Taylor and his wife Elizabeth née BREWER. In 1851, the family were living in St Giles Street and John had three sisters, Georgina (born 1839), Elizabeth (born 1841) and Rachel (born 1846) as well as one brother, Frederick (born 1848). He was educated by his uncle, the highly regarded Dr Brewer, at Mile End School in Norwich and then by the Rev. Francis VALPY, the Rector of Garvestone.

He joined the legal profession and became a partner with his father in the firm of Taylor and Son. The firm acted as the local solicitors to the Great Eastern Railway Company. Later on he devoted himself to the task of developing the fisheries of East Anglia and was the main author of the Act for the preservation of the inland waters of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Taylor's Folly gave people magnificent views of the surrounding countryside and, according to local historian and Chair of the Thorpe History Group, John Balls, the coastline from Cromer to Great Yarmouth can be seen from the top of the tower. It was said that John Odin had the staircase made deliberately narrow so that his rather portly wife could not climb them easily. He was thus assured of a place of quiet solitude to which he could escape at any time!

John Odin was also very influential in the development of chess at both local and national levels. He joined the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club in April, 1869, and supported it financially. He started the idea of awarding a 'best game prize' in tournaments and wrote an excellent chess column in the Eastern Daily Press from September, 1871, to the end of 1872. You can read more about the story of Pinebanks and John Odin Harvey Taylor on page 21.

Taylor's Folly



Norfolk Family History Society

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Headquarters and Library

Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich NR2 1LS

Telephone No. (01603) 763718

NFHS Web site: <http://www.norfolkfhs.org.uk>

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Membership Renewals:

A REMINDER that membership renewals for the coming year are now due. To see details of how to renew your membership please go to page 46.

The trustees would like to thank all members who have already renewed and we hope that you find your membership rewarding throughout the year.

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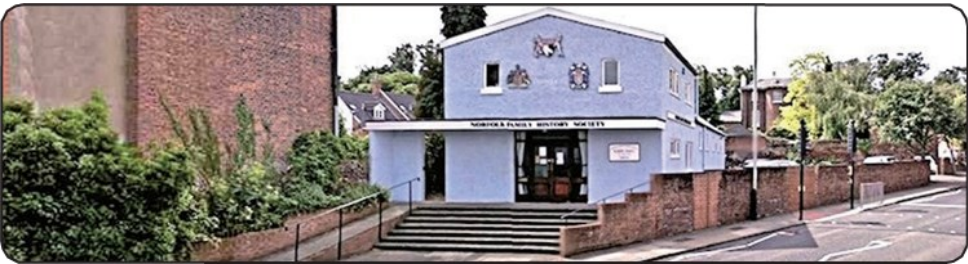
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The Norfolk Ancestor

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

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Kirby Hall Library Opening Times

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 10.00am - 4.00pm

First Sunday in the month 10.00am - 1.00pm

Please note that due to the coronavirus Kirby Hall is closed for the foreseeable future.

Group Meeting Venues

LONDON Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings,
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(Meetings approximately every six months, 2 - 4 pm)
See later in this edition for more information.



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Welcome to your June Edition



WELL what crazy times we are living in and through and it's difficult to decide where to start this editorial.

By the time you read this, lockdown may have been relaxed somewhat, but it will be a long time before we return to normal, whatever that may be.

We were hoping to publish this edition of Norfolk Ancestor as usual but that became impossible when we heard that our printers and distributors were on lockdown.

So the decision was made to publish exclusively online. If you are reading this, you will have found this edition via our website. One of the constraints on having a printed edition is a limit on the number of pages and a big limit in the number of colour photographs that can be included (most being printed in black and white).

So you may notice in this online-only edition that we have increased the sizes of photographs and added a number of additional pages in order to include all the articles sent in. That gives us a bumper 95 page edition.

And I have to say a huge thank you to everyone that has contributed articles and photographs. The response has been magnificent and I hope the additional size of the publication will make up for not having a physically printed edition. Please be assured that as soon as we can resume having printed editions of Ancestor we will do so, although at the moment it looks as if we may have to go online only again for the September edition.

The decision was also taken to close the doors of Kirby Hall until it is safe to resume having visits from the public. You will find a message from our acting chairman about this on page 10 in this edition. The one good thing from lockdown is it is giving us additional time to research our families. Best wishes to everyone and please stay safe.

Peter

Norfolk Ancestor Editorial Team

Peter Steward	Joint Editor
Roger Morgan	Joint Editor
Rob Reeve	Proof Reader

The Human Fish

The story of Gorleston's William Adams is a truly remarkable one. The Norfolk hero saved 140 lives in his short life earning him the nickname "The Human Fish". Roger Morgan tells us more.

WILLIAM ADAMS was born in Gorleston in January, 1864. His parents were Abel and Hannah or Anna Adams and he had three sisters, Hannah (born 1862), Nellie (b1866) and Emma (b1867) and two brothers Arthur (b1871) and Samuel (b1873).

There was another sister called Edith (b1868) but she died at an early age. His father Abel was a seaman who rose to become a Trinity House maritime pilot. Abel's father, William, was also a boatman and his brothers, John and Henry were sailors as well.

The young William became a highly proficient swimmer at a very young age and spent a lot of time on Gorleston Beach. He made his first rescue when he was only 11. In 1875 a young girl fell from the south pier at Gorleston into the sea. William did not hesitate, he ran to the spot where the girl had fallen and launched himself into the swirling water below. He managed to drag the girl from the sea, saving her from almost certain death.

When he left school, William took a job as a tinplate worker with the Smith Dock Trust Company but, like his father, his true passion was the sea. He managed to get a second job as a bathing hut attendant on Gorleston Beach which enabled him to display his talent for swimming. He was not a tall man, being only 5



William Adams

Gorleston sea front



feet 6 inches tall but he had tremendous strength and a powerful swimming stroke. In 1881, a 400 yards' swimming contest was added to the events at the Gorleston Marine Regatta with the winner getting a gold challenge medal and silver cup. The 17 year old William won the race and repeated his success in the next two years, thus winning the gold medal outright.

In 1884, he married Ellen Eliza DURRANT the 17-year-old daughter of a Yarmouth boat builder. The couple would go on to have eight children, two girls followed by six boys. They were Hannah E (b1885), Nellie M (b1886), Abel (b1889), William S (b1892), Stewart (b1894), Percy C (b1897) Graham (b 1899) and Harry (b1905). His five eldest sons were also very strong swimmers.

William became a swimming instructor and gave lessons to many schools and clubs, acquiring the title of

"Professor" Adams in the

process. He spent the summer months looking after his bathing huts which allowed him to patrol the beaches ready to help bathers who got into difficulties. He was never a member of the lifeboat crew and instead saved lives by swimming or diving to the aid of the struggling swimmers.

In 1890, William was the proud recipient of the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for his bravery in rescuing a local lad named Robert DRANE. He soon became well known as the "Hero of Gorleston Pier" and reports of his rescues regularly appeared in the local, national and also international press.

In 1896 he was able to rescue two men at once. A man from Norwich called RIMMINGTON found himself in difficulties whilst swimming in the sea and a second man from London called COLLINS went to help him. Soon both men were in



In loving memory of William Adams who saved 140 lives from drowning. Died Oct. 14th 1913, aged 49 years. Also his wife Ellen Elizabeth Adams, died Feb. 25th 1939, aged 72 years. "Re-united." Also their son, Pte. Graham Adams, died while a prisoner of war in Turkey, aged 19 years.



The Carnegie Roll of Honour

trouble and William was alerted. He swam to their aid and managed to bring both men back to the shore on his back. The two men were so grateful for their rescue, they presented William with a row of four new bathing huts.

His amazing strength came to the fore on another occasion when he was able to rescue a group of youngsters in a rowing boat. The boat was swept out to sea by the tide and the children lost control. He was able to swim out to the boat and bring it back safely to the shore. William received many accolades in his life. He was given numerous Royal Humane Society vellums and seven gold and silver medals together with others in bronze. He has two entries in the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust Roll of Honour. The fund presented him with a cheque and members of the public gave him a gold watch and chain, a marble clock and various ornaments. In 1906, the Mayor of Great Yarmouth presented Adams with an illuminated address. The testimonial, signed by 90 subscribers, stated that he had saved 77 lives up to that time.



St Andrew's, Gorleston

William Adams died on October 14th, 1913, at the relatively young age of 49. He had been seriously ill for some time suffering with a liver complaint possibly brought on by too much exposure to salt water. In the August of 1913, after a long confinement in his house at 199 Bells Road, William felt a little better and went for a walk along the seafront with his wife Ellen. While they were on the beach they spotted somebody in trouble in the water. Ignoring the sound advice from his doctor, William leapt into the water as instinct once again kicked in. With help from others on the beach he was able to affect a rescue. He also needed

help himself in order to get back home. This proved to be his last ever life-saving mission as by October he was dead.

He was buried in the cemetery of St Andrew's Church in Gorleston. On the day of his funeral the flag was flown at half-mast above the grey old tower and, on the adjoining Recreation Ground, the Gorleston football players wore black arm-lets as a token of respectful sympathy. Many shops were shuttered. His head-stone shows Adams diving down under a branch to rescue a figure whose head can just be made out in the sea beneath. The inscription is printed on the previous page.

The name of William Adams will be forever remembered in Gorleston because in 2007 a road, William Adams Way, was named after him. He was also the subject of the first blue plaque to be installed in Gorleston by the Great Yarmouth Local History and Archaeological Society. This event took place on 28th May, 2004, when the plaque was unveiled at his former home, 199 Bells Road, Gorleston. More recently in 2018, after a public vote, the brand new £2.2 million J.D. Wetherspoon pub on Gorleston High Street was named The William Adams in memory of this truly remarkable man.

Roger Morgan MN17267

Message From Acting Chairman Phil Wiscombe

"These are strange times indeed that we find ourselves in and the Society trustees hope that all our members, wherever they may be, are keeping safe and well. It was with heavy hearts that the trustees decided to close Kirby Hall to visitors in mid-March but events soon overtook us and we were obliged to close the building completely to comply with the UK government's lockdown requirements.

"When we will be able to reopen and what restrictions will be placed on us is impossible to predict at present but our online service, NORS, is operating normally and is available for all our members to access.

"It appears that our volunteer transcribers having been taking full advantage of the enforced period of confinement and new records are being uploaded to NORS regularly. We hope members are taking full advantage of this facility to use this period to further their own family history research.

"We will keep you advised of our plans to reopen Kirby Hall when that becomes possible and, in the meantime, hope you enjoy this latest online edition of The Norfolk Ancestor."

News From Kirby Hall

Remembering the Old School

Norfolk Family History Society Librarian and Trustee Ellen Carr urges us not to forget “old school” resources.

WITH the plethora of online resources for family history research, it is easy to forget the old-school sources that historians relied on for years. Many records were photographed and put onto film or fiche that could be viewed in libraries, archive centres and family history libraries. Many of these have of course been transcribed and the data is available on paper or online. However, not all have been transcribed and they are still a valuable source of information as well as being primary sources that do not run such great risks of mistakes due to transcription errors.

At Kirby Hall we have over 300 films and several hundred fiche – I have not had time to count them all – along with a reader linked to a computer and printer which allows copies of sections to be made.

The films and fiche cover Parish Registers, ATs, BTs, Marriage Licence Bonds, Transcripts, Register Drafts, Accounts and Minute Books, Wills, Settlement Certificates, Removal Orders, Court Rolls, Bastardy Orders and Examinations, and Indentures, all of which are indexed by parish.

Margaret Murgatroyd spent many hours checking our holding of films with that of the Norfolk Records' Office and this allowed us to purchase another 81 films last year to enhance our collection. John Dyball and Judith Parks then went through every film to list the contents in detail by Parish. This has enabled us to produce a very detailed list of what we have in the library on film. This catalogue is on the computers as well as on paper in a folder above the cabinets.

Although we already had a list of fiche we held, it was not accurate. Thankfully, John Dyball took on the onerous task of sorting and listing them all. This process often involved spreading them out on his dining room table! We also found several packets of fiche lurking in drawers and cupboards and these have been added. All the fiche are now stored in alphabetical order of parish in the drawers and there is a catalogue on the computers as well as a paper one kept above the cabinets.

The film and fiche are only available to view at Kirby Hall but you might just find a piece of evidence you have been hunting for using these resources.

Another old-school resource is printed Parish Register transcripts. Most of the ones we have in the library have been put onto our website but some have not. Some people prefer to use a paper copy rather than an online one so, although we no longer print our new transcripts, we do have quite an extensive collection of paper records. Pauline Westgate and Cheryl Joy have spent over 18 months checking and recording an accurate list of these paper transcripts. At the same time Robert Browne has been rebinding some of the older ones that were in need of some tlc. The result is a collection that is accurately catalogued and has more uniform binding.

A few years ago we started the massive task of checking, labelling and cataloguing all the books, pamphlets, folders and info sheets that we had in the library. One small section was left – the out of county collection. We have a small collection of sources covering Suffolk as well as overseas so we can help researchers who are looking further afield than Norfolk. Peter Woods has worked hard to catalogue these sections and he is in the process of adding them to the main library catalogue. We are immensely grateful to our volunteers for all the many hours they have spent getting these indexes catalogued and available for our members to use. If they were not volunteers, I would recommend them all for a pay rise!

Remembering the 97



John Head (above) and Dennis O'Callaghan speaking at Kirby Hall in March. See the next page for a report.

John Head and Dennis O'Callaghan from the Le Paradis Commemoration Group gave a talk to over 65 members and friends on the massacre in Northern France on May 27th, 1940.

One of the most infamous events of the second World War, the massacre at Le Paradis saw 97 soldiers from the Royal Norfolk Regiment, the Royal Scots and other regiments murdered after surrendering to the German SS.

Two soldiers survived—Privates Albert "Bert" Pooley and William "Bill" O'Callaghan. Dennis O'Callaghan is Bill's son.

John outlined the background to the massacre and the movements of the Royal Norfolks in the lead-up to the massacre. Dennis then covered the massacre itself and how the two soldiers survived the war and lived long enough to bring the perpetrator of the atrocity, Fritz Knoechlein, to justice. Knoechlein was hanged in 1948.

Such was the popularity of this talk that Dennis and John were due to reprise it at Kirby Hall on June 12th at 11 a.m. This has obviously been cancelled but will be re-arranged for a later date.

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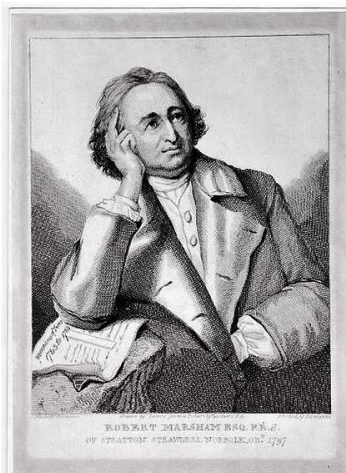
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Ahead of His Time

Roger Morgan relates the story of Norfolk naturalist Robert Marsham—a man ahead of his time.



Robert Marsham F.R.S.

THE phrase “A man ahead of his time” must surely apply to Norfolk naturalist Robert MARSHAM. In these modern times, when terms like ‘global warming’ and ‘climate change’ are so often in the news, the painstaking work that Robert and his family carried out in the 18th century has been used by scientists in recent times to map seasonal patterns. He is rightly regarded as the founding father of modern phenology and phenological recording. Phenology is the study of cyclic and seasonal natural phenomena, especially in relation to climate and plant and animal life. The term was first used in 1849 by the Belgian botanist Charles Morren, however, Robert started collecting his data over a century before in 1736.

The Marsham name has long been associated with the area surrounding the Norfolk village of Stratton Strawless. The family held substantial estates in the area for about four centuries. Stratton Strawless Church houses many outstanding tombs and memorials to the Marshams. The family probably derived its name from the town of Marsham dating back to the reign of King Henry I (1068-1135). There was a John De Marsham living there in the early 1300s who was succeeded by his son Thomas De Marsham. Thomas’s son and heir Robert De Marsham was the first member of the family to settle at Stratton in the early 1400s.

The estates were passed down through the generations until they were inherited by Robert Marsham’s father, Thomas in 1692. Thomas Marsham (1669-1751) married Dorothy the daughter of Leonard GOOCH of Earsham Hall. The parish records of the time are incomplete and confusing but it is generally thought that the couple had between nine and 12 chil-



The Marsham Chapel

dren. Robert was born in 1707/8 and was the only one of the five boys to survive long enough to raise a family of his own.

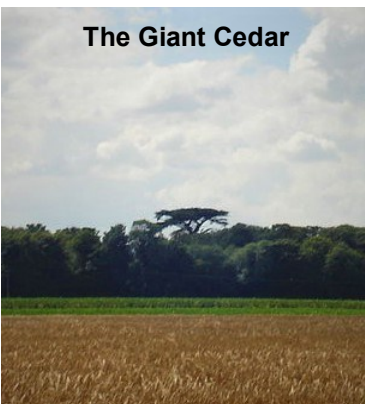
His brothers were Leonard (1710-1746), Henry (died as an infant), Thomas (died unmarried) and an earlier Robert who died as a baby. He also had sisters called Mary who married John CROSHOLD, a future Mayor of Norwich, Margretta (1700-1700), Ann (1702-1781), Phillippa who married Peter ELWIN, Elizabeth (b1704), Lucy (1710-1802) and Margaret.

As a teenager, Robert suffered from malaria and was badly affected by a nasty dog bite in his 20s. He appears to have gained his love of the natural world from his father when he was very young and he persuaded Thomas to plant a tree nursery which covered several acres. He was very fond of his first cousin, Robert BUXTON and managed to get his father to allow him to join him at Clare College in Cambridge to study. His friendship with his cousin lasted many years and the letters they exchanged provide a useful record of Robert's life. When he was 22, he went on his first journey through Britain with three of his friends. He wanted to observe the scenery with his special interest being the trees. Travel in those times was very difficult and painfully slow. He was particularly impressed with the countryside of Kent and called it 'a spacious beautiful garden'. Later he extended his visits to Europe, taking in the woodlands in Switzerland, Italy and France.

When he came back to Norfolk, he realised that the estate around Stratton had poor and generally unproductive soils. The name 'Strawless' derives from this poorness of the soil, producing little grain, and less straw. The main occupations of the tenants were weaving and broom making which both made use of the products from the grazed lowland heath in the area. Using the experience



Stratton Strawless Village Sign



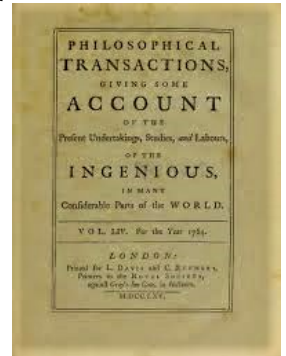
The Giant Cedar

gained from his travels he set about a massive programme of tree planting. He wanted to convert the estate from a 'common' into a 'gem'. The trees that he transplanted flourished and there is no doubt that his plan was a great success. In 1747 he planted an 18 inch cedar sapling which by 2000 had reached a height of 102 feet and a circumference of 23 feet. The giant cedar features on the village sign for Stratton Strawless.

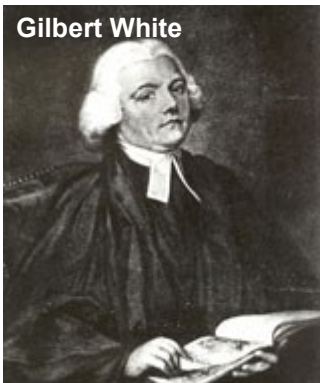
Robert married twice. His first wife was Mary BROWNE from Yaxham and they had one son called Robert (1749–1812) but sadly Mary died two years later in 1751. His second wife was Elizabeth NEWBY (1739–1807) from Stratton. They

had another son called Thomas (1758-1773). He died at the age of 15 and is buried with his parents. The inscription on his tomb reads *'Thomas son of Rob and Eliz Marsham. Died July 1 1773 in the 15th year of his age. Whose singular good nature endeared him to his parents and acquaintance'*. In the 1750s he suffered three losses in three years. His mother died in 1750, his father in 1751 and his wife in 1752. This affected him greatly and he focussed his energy on experimentation, trying to find ways of improving tree growth in his huge plantations. Some reports say that he neglected The Old Hall which was an ageing mansion. It was left to his son to rebuild this much later.

In 1736, Robert began a project which was to become his life-long obsession. He started to collect and record seasonal records of nature's distinct events. He carefully catalogued detailed records of seasonal weather and temperature changes. Alongside this, he also recorded details of tree foliation, crop growth and the flowering dates of certain species like snowdrops as well as animal behaviour patterns. His observations included the dates of the first cuckoo calls, the migration of swallows, rook nest building times and even the croaking of frogs and toads. He developed what he called the 27 'Indications of Spring'. After his death in 1797 his family continued to collect the data every year up until 1958, thus giving scientists a unique record of natural events for over 200 years. The indicators of spring can be compared to the temperatures of the years in which they were recorded and demonstrate how responsive nature is to warming.



Robert had five papers published in the journal of the Royal Society (Philosophical Transactions). The first two were on observations of the growth of trees and the usefulness of washing tree stems to promote their growth. After the second publication in 1777 he was elected as a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1780. In 1788 Marsham sent his tables on the Indications of Spring to Sir Joseph BANKS the president of the Royal Society and they were printed in 1789 in volume 79. In the same year (1789) the renowned Hampshire naturalist, Gilbert WHITE pub-



lished his book "The Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne in the County of Southampton." Robert was enthralled by the book and wrote *"It pleased me so much, that I read it three times over, without intermission"*. In July, 1790, the 82-year-old wrote to the 70 year old White in glowing terms praising his book. White duly replied and they began a correspondence that would last for three years until White's death in 1793. They became great friends despite the fact that they never met. They both regretted that they had not met years earlier and that they were both too frail to undertake the arduous four day journey in order to meet up.

Both men shared a love for trees and birds and Robert named his favourite beech tree, Mr White, after Gilbert. They regularly exchanged views on wildlife topics as well as politics. White's last letter to Robert was on 15th June, 1793, just 11 days before he died. In the letter Gilbert apologised for the delay in replying to Robert's previous letter saying *"I have been annoyed this spring with a bad nervous cough and a wandering gout, that have pulled me down very much and rendered me very languid and indolent".* Robert felt that he had lost *"my only remaining lover of natural history, poor White."*



Robert also became friendly with the young landscape gardener Humphrey REPTON who lived at Sustead near Aylsham. Repton was familiar with Robert's work at Stratton Strawless and acknowledged the older man's friendship and influence on his tree planting. Robert had written a manuscript for a book which he wanted to publish and he asked the young Repton to review it. Humphrey was impressed with the natural history information but was less impressed with the other parts. He thought that Robert was ranting like a grumpy old man and he diplomatically advised him to remove his views on fashion and field sports. The book was never published, possibly because Robert was reluctant to spend the money required which Repton estimated to be £164 (over £25,000 at today's prices).

Robert died on 4th September, 1797, and was buried with his son Thomas in a tomb at St Margaret's in Stratton Strawless. His inscription reads:

"Robert Marsham Esq. who died the 4th day of September 1797 in the 90th year of his age. He was a man of the highest integrity and veracity. Ever faithful in friendship, compassionate and charitable."

He was succeeded by his son Robert who carried on the good work. He also rebuilt Stratton Strawless Hall. The hall was sold in 1899 and was described as a house of 32 bedrooms with stables for 30 horses. The 2,530 acres of the estate were divided into 15 'convenient' farms.

Most of Robert Marsham's planting was felled for timber which was much needed in the First and Second World Wars. Other parts of the estate were ploughed for farming. The RAF took over the Hall during World War II and it held an operations room for RAF Coltishall. Later the top storey was removed. Today the Grade II listed building has been converted into residential flats and parts of the grounds have been turned into a caravan park.

Sources:

Chapters in the Life of Robert Marsham Esq. F.R.S by Tim Sparks and John Lines.

<https://www.robertmarsham.co.uk>

The Norwich Bellman

There have been many memorable characters walking the streets of Norwich over the centuries but few can have been more popular than William CHILDERHOUSE as Roger Morgan tells us.

WILLIAM was born in Norwich around 1839 and rose from humble beginnings to become the city's well respected bellman or town crier.

There is a baptism record for William CHILDERHOUSE at St Michael at Oak on the 25th July, 1839. His parents are listed as Samuel and Mary Ann Childerhouse. By the 1851 Census, Mary Ann is living at Pave Yard, St Michael at Oak with the 11-year-old William and a 58 year old widower called Luke TOWNSHEND. He is listed as being a bricklayer and Mary Ann as a sack maker.

William married a girl from Beccles called Caroline HUNT in 1859 and by 1861 the couple were living at Malthouse Yard, 10 Carrow Road with William working as a mustard mill labourer. Over the next ten years they had six children, Albert Victor (b1863), Albine Caroline (b1865), Alice Maude Mary (b1867), Ellen Selina (b1868), William Crowfoot (b1870) and Bertha (b1871).

William opened a shop in Alexandra Road in Heigham selling fruit and newspapers. He would often stand outside the shop shouting in a very loud and clear voice to advertise his wares. He was also a preacher with the Baptist Church.

It was this shouting which drew attention to himself and in the early 1870s James SPILLING, the editor of the newly created Eastern Daily Press spotted his potential. He would be the ideal man to run around the city shouting messages to advertise the new publication. As a result he was put in charge



of a dozen newspaper boys who all wore special uniforms and travelled round Norwich shouting the words DAILY PRA-A-ASS! This worked very well and helped to launch the new paper.

William's efforts did not go unnoticed and, in 1877, he was approached by the city corporation and offered the job as city bellman or town crier. This post came with a salary of 13s 4d a year. He was described as being '*a little man with a big voice and mutton-chop whiskers*'. Soon the whole of Norwich and most of Norfolk knew about him. In the 1881 Census he is living with his family in Ber Street and he describes himself as being Town Crier and provision shopkeeper.

He really rose to prominence in the Great Flood of 1878. It was on the 16th November, 1878, that the Norfolk Chronicle newspaper reported that a disastrous flood occurred in Norwich. There had been heavy snow on the 12th which was followed by a rapid thaw and continuous rain. This swelled the Rivers Yare and Wensum and at the same time a north-west wind caused a high tide at Yarmouth.

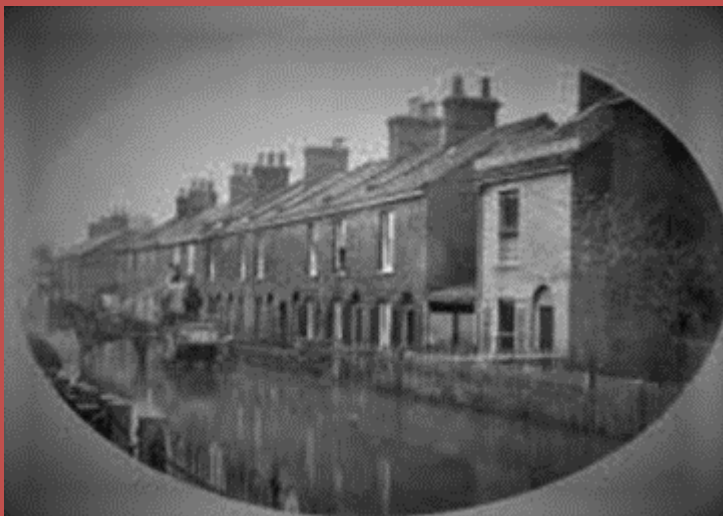
The rivers couldn't drain and further obstructions from the New Mills at Norwich caused the waters to overflow and flood the low lying areas of the city. It was the poor families living in the slums in the yards and courts around St Martin's and Heigham who suffered the most as the water rose to waist height.

It was now that William came to the fore. The people needed to know where to get help and find food and shelter. He marched down the flooded streets with his ten-pound bell to shout messages to the stranded people. He balanced on a plank of wood to shout out his messages before being knocked into the flowing water. He was able to drag himself out still holding on to his bell and carry on with his work by going from street to street. He was proclaimed to be a hero for his work.

Hundreds of inhabitants were forced to leave their homes by means of boats. The relief work was organised by the Mayor who was the beer baron Harry



BULLARD. He held a meeting at the Guildhall on the 17th where it was decided to set up centres to distribute provisions. The governor's house at the disused City Gaol was used to accommodate the homeless and the Sessions Court at the Guildhall was opened during the day as a store in which 2600



loaves of bread and hundreds of blankets were collected. Further meetings were organised where a relief fund was started and by the end of the week £4200 had been collected. Three or four people were killed in the floods.

William Childerhouse continued to work as the city bellman for 28 years and never got a pay rise. However, his services were in demand and he supplemented his income when he became the civic sword bearer at special events. He was also a toastmaster at banquets and received another £5 a year.

In the 1891 Census, the family were living in Prince's Street and another daughter called Caroline is listed as being seven years old. The rest of the daughters were employed in the sewing trade as dressmakers or upholsterers. William is listed as being a sword bearer and town crier.

He would promote businesses charging half a crown for 40 calls. On Christmas Eve he was allowed into the Cathedral Close where he recited a carol under the windows of the Bishop, Deans and other leading people.

Sadly when they were living at 2, Ten Bell Lane in Norwich his wife Caroline died on May 13th, 1898. She was 57-years-old and the cause of death was listed as carcinoma of the gullet and exhaustion. Norfolk author Johnathan Mardle wrote: *"At the age of 67 he was still bustling around Norwich as briskly as ever with his big bell under his arm, and the great badge of the city arms proudly displayed on his chest."*

William himself estimated that he had walked 70,000 miles and cried 600,000 announcements during his time as a bellman.

In 1905 he caught influenza and died within a few days. Throughout his life he seemed to be a charming little man who was universally liked.

A Royal Visit to Pinebanks

Roger Morgan continues his story of Pinebanks from the inside front cover

CHESS continued to play a big part in John Odin's life and he wrote two books about the subject, "Chess Brilliants" in 1869 and "Chess Skirmishes" in 1889. He invited many of the world's best chess players to Norwich and entertained them at Pinebanks. Probably the most important visitor to the house was the Queen of Hawaii on 5th June, 1887.

Queen Kapi'olani and her daughter the Princess Liliuokalani were visiting England to attend the celebrations for Queen Victoria's Jubilee. They came to Pinebanks and whilst there the queen played a game of chess in the room at the top of the folly. There is a stone shield commemorating this occasion.

John Odin had married Louisa Harriet MINSHULL and they had three children - Bernard John (b1865), Athelstan (b1866) and Rowena Imogen (b1873). He lived in the house until he died aged only 53 on May 15th, 1890, from a stroke. His grave occupies a large space high up in the Rosary Cemetery and his wife Louisa and daughter Rowena are buried with him.

From 1904 to 1908, Edward John CALEY of the Caley Chocolate and Mineral Water family lived there. It was sold in 1918 to Herbert JARROLD at auction on 26th November, 1918. The sales brochure said that the house had a handsomely carved mahogany and oak George I staircase removed from Surrey House, Norwich. It also mentioned nine bedrooms, six of which were in the turret part of the house.

In 1921, the Norwich Union Athletic Association bought the School Lane grounds and in 1953 the house was purchased. Several sports clubs started to



Queen Kapi'olani and her daughter

make use of the facilities and the grounds including table tennis and bowls. In 1960 a new purpose-built hall was added in order to accommodate the ever increasing number of Norwich Union employees who were using the club. By the early 1960s there was a cricket pitch sometimes used by Norfolk County Cricket Club as well as hockey and football pitches alongside the tennis courts that were both hard surfaced and grass covered. It even had a small wooded ravine which was used as a mini rifle range. Later additions included squash courts and the bowling green lovingly cared for by the green-keeper. Fred GREENGRASS was considered to be one of the finest in the county.

Sadly its days as a sports and social club were numbered and, when Aviva took over Norwich Union, the buildings were used to accommodate the increasing members of staff instead. In 2008 the whole site was put up for sale and around 30 sports clubs were forced to look for alternative premises. It was bought by a Jersey based property company in 2008 and they applied for planning permission to build 135 dwellings in 2013.

Initially this was rejected by Broadland District Council because the folly was a listed building. While it is only the tower folly which is listed, Broadland's conservation offic-

John Odin Harvey Taylor's grave

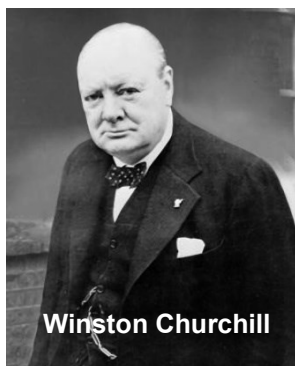


Taylor's Folly



©Gareth Hughes

ers felt the original house also made a positive contribution to the appearance and character of the area. They also felt the loss of the house would sever the architectural relationship between the house and tower, leaving the tower isolated and harming its historical significance. However, in June that year an alternative plan was approved for 231 houses with the agreement that £3.5 million would be invested in the local community including new sports facilities at local schools. In July, 2014, sadly much of Pinebanks was destroyed when a mystery fire broke out at 1am on the 17th. Despite the efforts of 60 firefighters much of the magnificent original house was lost. Today, after a decade of inactivity, the whole site is sadly derelict with crumbling buildings and overgrown grounds.



Winston Churchill

Pinebanks does contain one more rather surprising secret. During an investigative survey, the now retired gardener was able to show the representatives from the Ministry of Defence the whereabouts of a secret World War 2 underground bunker. With its entrance hidden behind a bookcase it was built underneath the tennis courts in 1940 following a direct order from Winston Churchill. The plan was to build 32 underground radio stations across the country in case there was ever a German occupation.

The aerial was disguised in a tree with its feeder cable running under the bark. They were called IN or Zero stations to be operated by civilian agents. They would receive wireless messages from OUT stations and coordinate reports about the enemy. The Jarrold family who owned the house at the time knew nothing about the bunker.

Churchill had set up a secret army unit called GHQ Auxiliary Units with a particular branch known as Special Duties, and wireless stations like this were built as part of this. These civilian agents were sworn to secrecy with their hand on the Bible so that even their families were unaware of their activities.

The gardener, who as a young man had witnessed the building of the bunker, was also made to sign the Official Secrets Act and did not reveal his secret until after he had retired. When the bunker was opened again the officials were astounded at how intact it was. It contained everything that secret agents would need in order to survive. Of the 12 hidden bunkers so far uncovered, the one at Pinebanks is by far the best preserved. The locations of the other 20 are unknown as so little paperwork about them is available.

It has now been awarded special protected status to preserve it and to celebrate its history. A spokesman for Ocubis Ltd, development manager for site owner Berliet Ltd, said: "We have been liaising with BDC and Historic England and, as we have always stated, will ensure the setting of this historically important former Norwich WW2 IN-station in Thorpe St Andrew is preserved." The future of the site is still far from certain as there are so many conflicting interests.

A Legacy of War

Keith King looks back at his family history and a number of wartime tragedies.

MY grandfather, George William KING, enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery at Norwich in 1920. He lied to the authorities about his age, being 15 years old. His mother, Harriet COX and stepfather, Henry King, had both died.

After his initial training, George served in Ireland during the troubles of 1920 and 1921. In the summer of 1926, George met Laura Hepzibah FENN and, following her becoming pregnant, the couple eloped. George and Laura married at Aldershot close to the army barracks. After the birth of a daughter George received a transfer to India in November, 1927. He returned to Britain six years later in 1933 while Laura and their daughter remained in Aldershot.

On 24th September, 1939, George William along with thousands of other men transferred to the British Expeditionary Force and landed in France. He did not remain in Europe for long, posted to a Medium and Heavy Training Regiment on 21st December.

Following almost 20 years' military service, George did not fight during the retreat from Dunkirk. However, his wife Laura had a cousin who did get involved in the battle. Laura Hepzibah King was born in 1904 to parents Daniel and Louisa Rebecca Fenn, nee BUNN who married in 1903 at Ashmanhough, Norfolk. Louisa had an older brother, named Alfred Charles Bunn. He and his wife Martha Mary Ann TOWNSHEND had six children between the years of 1904 and 1912.

During the Second World War the children all involved themselves in military work or service. One of the younger sons, George Edward Bunn, enlisted in the Royal Norfolk Regiment, probably prior to the declaration of the war. In 1939, at 28 years of age, George Edward Bunn was serving in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment.

This regiment, part of the British Expeditionary Force in France, suffered badly in the evacuation retreat to Dunkirk in the spring of 1940. The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Norfolk Regiment had the task of holding the advance of the German Army about 35 miles from Dunkirk. Various other regiments also defended the front border along this line.

On 27th May, 1940, a group of the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment were fighting a rearguard action south of Dunkirk. British snipers killed 12 men from the German SS Totenkopf Regiment during the fighting. The 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment was defending a two mile front facing the SS Totenkopf and they were

struggling. Intense close quarter fighting with ammunition low and communications lost. In the late afternoon the 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment under Major RYDER surrendered to the SS Totenkopf. The British men were marched to a field belonging to a nearby farm. The German SS Totenkopf Regiment executed 97 British men, most of whom were in the Norfolk regiment.

Lance Corporal George Edward Bunn, my first cousin twice removed, is not one of the men identified as those executed. However, the records identify George died on 27th May, the same day as the surrender of the Norfolk Regiment. I imagine during the fighting on that difficult day George Edward Bunn was one of the soldiers killed. George was originally recorded as missing in action until a casualty list dated 8th February, 1943, identified his death and date. Lance Corporal George Edward Bunn is 'Remembered with Honour' on the Dunkirk Memorial. Alfred Charles and Martha Mary Bunn of Griston, Norfolk are identified as the parents of George.

The father of Lance Corporal George Edward Bunn identified as living at Briston in Norfolk was not true. His mother Martha Mary Bunn, formerly Townshend returned her children from Rutland to Norfolk during the Great War. Her husband Alfred Charles Bunn enlisted in the Norfolk Regiment in 1893 and spent a number of years in India.

The couple married in 1904 at Ashmanhough, Norfolk and Alfred Charles Bunn left the army in 1905. By 1909 Charles Alfred Bunn had moved to Uppingham in Rutland to work for the Public School as a gun cleaner in the school armoury. The Uppingham School armoury probably began in 1908 after the Government created the Territorial Force. Public schools across the country trained their students as future officers in the event of a war.

Vera Brittain in "*Chronicle of Youth, Great War Diary 1913-1917*" wrote about her brother, Edward BRITAIN, friend Ronald LEIGHTON and Victor RICHARDSON all of Uppingham School in 1913. Alfred Charles Bunn probably knew these young men and could have worked with them. Roland Leighton first enlisted in the 4th Brigade of the Norfolk Regiment.

All three boys died during the Great War. On 8th September, 1914, Alfred Charles Bunn enlisted in the 1/5th Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, a Territorial Force. Being an experienced soldier he received a promotion to Lance Corporal in December. Alfred Charles Bunn with the 1/5th Leicestershire Regiment sailed for France on 26th February, 1915.

In February, 1915, Alfred became a Corporal and on 20th April, 1915, was promoted to Sergeant. The 1/5th Leicestershire Regiment spent time learning how to move and work in the trenches of the front and reserve lines. In July, the regiment moved to the front line area south-east of Ypres in Belgium. On 19th July, the British detonated a mine under the German lines near the village of Hooge approximately one mile from the 1/5th Leicestershire Regiment location. The resultant crater stood 120 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

A few days later on the 23rd July the German army retaliated to the loss of the

ground by detonating two smaller mines. On duty Sergeant Alfred Charles Bunn stood in the front line watching for any movement of the enemy. One of the mines detonated under the trench held by the 1/5th Leicestershire Regiment killing eight men and 34 other casualties.

The regiment spent the following few days repairing the damaged trench and the body of Sergeant Alfred Charles Bunn was discovered. He still held in his hand the flare pistol ready to use if the Germans made an attack on the British lines. The remains of Alfred Charles Bunn are in Sanctuary Wood Cemetery in Belgium.

Two World Wars and the deaths of father and son. I wonder how Martha Mary Bunn coped following the loss of her husband and son. She never remarried and died in 1970 at the age of 85. Did Laura Hepzibah King, formerly Fenn, cousin to Corporal George Edward Bunn and niece to Alfred Charles Bunn, marry for her husband during the Second World War?

My grandfather, George William King survived World War Two and the Dunkirk fighting. This permitted my father David George King, aged six in 1940, to grow up with his father unlike the Bunn children.

Keith King MN5521

Mike Dodman from Bromsgrove in Worcestershire (MN 12513) has a query about a road in Weasenham.

Mike writes: "In Weasenham there is a road called 'Dodma Road'—rather unusual I think you will agree.

"I'm pretty convinced in my own mind that it is a corruption of 'Dodman' given that Dodman is a surname that existed (still exists?) in the villages around the Fakenham area for many generations. My own ancestors come from that area.

"Can anyone confirm this derivation and if so who was the Dodman involved and why was a road named after him?"

Mike's photo shows his car in 'Dodma Road.' The car has a DOD registration plate.



The Royal Connection

By Peter Steward

Editor's Corner

If you are a keen genealogist looking to delve into your past be prepared to expect the unexpected as I found out recently with the biggest of surprises.

My journey into my family past has taken me on a roller-coaster ride, uncovering war heroes and much more. But nothing prepared me for a discovery when I not only found a connection to a Parisian actress of some repute but also a connection with an Australian Shipping Line, nobility, the Duke of Wellington and, ultimately, the Royal Family.

But I'm probably getting ahead of myself and need to explain. There are two sides to me when it comes to family tree research. There's the disciplined side that tracks my immediate ancestors and then there is what I refer to as my "butterfly" side where I fly off in all directions.

And it was this latter side that led me to my Royal Connection. OK it's a pretty tenuous one but it is nevertheless there. Let me explain.

My 5x great grandparents included Samuel EDMONDS who was born in 1760 and Elizabeth Edmonds (nee CHURCH) who was born in 1761. One of their sons, John Edmonds, was born in 1790. He was my 4x great grandfather and had an older sister Keziah Edmonds who was born in 1782 and died in 1849.

Keziah Edmonds married Ormond SMITH (1782-1862) in Great Yarmouth. Together they had 10 children, three of whom set up a highly successful and profitable shipping line in Australia (but that's a story for another day).

It turns out that Ormond Smith was the illegitimate son of Richard WELLESLEY (1760-1842) and French actress Hyacinthe ROLAND (1760-1816). In those days children born "out of wedlock" were frowned upon and, presumably for that reason, Ormond was adopted by a couple from Great Yarmouth by the name of Smith.

Wellesley and Hyacinth Roland moved to London where Hyacinthe was found to be unacceptable by "polite society" due to the fact that she refused to learn to speak English.

Nevertheless the couple continued to produce offspring, many of whom went on to have distinguished careers. One of these was Anne Wellesley (1788-1875). She married Willem CAVENDISH-BENTINCK and one of their sons was Charles Cavendish-Bentinck (1817-1865) who married Caroline BURNABY.

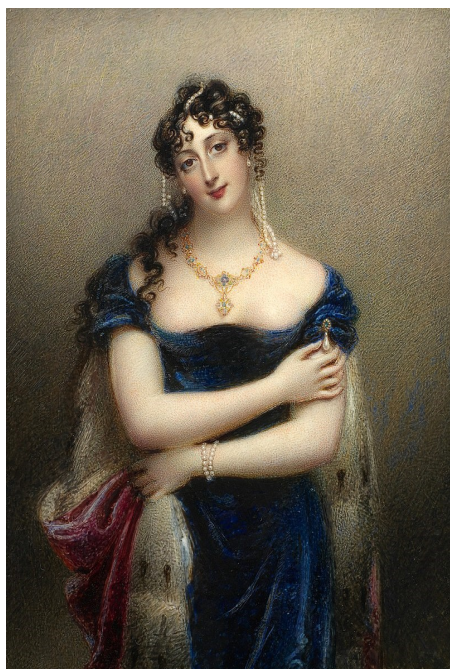
Their daughter Cecilia Cavendish-Bentinck married Claude BOWES-LYON and

their daughter Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon married King George VI. One of their daughters, of course, is the current Queen!

So with the help of Ancestry.co.uk, I have established that Queen Elizabeth II is the third great niece of the husband of my fifth great aunt.

I continued this line of investigation and found that Richard Colley Wellesley was the brother of Arthur Wellesley, better known as the Duke of Wellington.

So you could say that when it comes to family research I have met my Waterloo.



Anne Wellesley—The great great grandmother of the Queen. She was the daughter of Richard Wellesley and Hyacinthe Roland.



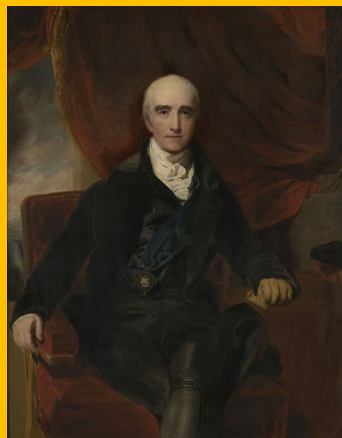
Pictured above is Hyacinthe-Gabrielle Wellesley, Marchioness Wellesley (1766 – 7th November, 1816). Hyacinthe was a French actress who became the mistress, and later the wife, of Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley of Norragh. She was born as Hyacinthe-Gabrielle Roland in Paris, the daughter of Pierre Roland and Hyacinthe Gabrielle Varis.

Wellesley, the son of Garret Wesley, 1st Earl of Mornington, met Roland at the Palais Royal where she was an actress. She spoke no English and they lived together for some years without marrying. They married on 29th November, 1794, at St George's, Hanover Square, London. She became Countess of Mornington, but remained a social outcast. Wellesley had a number of other illegitimate children with other mistresses.

Richard Colley Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley, KG, PC, PC (Ire) (20 June 1760 – 26 September 1842) was an Irish and British politician and colonial administrator. He was styled as Viscount Wellesley until 1781, when he succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Mornington. In 1799, he was granted the Irish peerage title of Marquess Wellesley.

He first made his name as Governor-General of Bengal between 1798 and 1805 and he later served as Foreign Secretary in the British Cabinet and as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He married Hyacinthe Gabrielle Roland, on 29th November, 1794, after having a number of illegitimate children with her including Ormond Smith who was adopted by a couple from Great Yarmouth



I am very grateful to Eric Rivett for guiding me in the right direction and once again pointing out what a great resource the Norfolk Record Search (NORS) is on our NFHS website. I have mentioned the Rosary Cemetery in Norwich on a number of occasions with particular emphasis on my DEW ancestors.

Eric, who is one of the society's army of volunteers, spent just over three years from June, 2012, to July, 2015, putting the 32,000 names in the cemetery onto a database which is available on NORS. So many thanks to Eric for all his hard work and I will be giving this a close look in the near future.

Whilst on the subject of the Rosary, I also received a message from Evelyn Simak. I used one of Evelyn's photographs without adding accreditation. It was a total mistake on my part as I thought I had used one from my own files. So apologies and I am happy to put the record straight.

Evelyn also pointed out that my ancestors Britiffe Edmund Dew, his wife Ella Elizabeth and Britiffe's father (also Britiffe Edmund) are all buried in Square B174 and not in Plot B173 as I wrote. B173 is also a square which includes more of my ancestors, as does Square B172. I need to understand my squares from my plots. If you are interested in more information on the Rosary Cemetery and a number of notable people buried there go to

<https://www.geograph.org.uk/article/The-Rosary-Cemetery>

A Rough Wooing?

Tony Young relates the story of an abduction that wasn't quite what it at first seemed.

READERS of Norfolk newspapers would have been intrigued by the story of an 'Extraordinary Abduction' which took place at Tharston on the evening of Tuesday 3rd February, 1880.

A young woman named Harriett Ann BIGGS was at home with her widowed mother and had been mending her stockings when there was a knock on the door about 7.30 pm, answered by her mother. A man delivered a written message and, while her mother was reading it, the man put a shawl over her head and another man rushed in and grabbed Harriett, dragging her out to a waiting horse and cart.

The mother was able to identify the second man as a local farmer, James PITCHER. The mother's brother who lived nearby heard the shouting and attempted to stop the abduction but was thrown into a hedge by one or two assailants. The police were called and claimed to have tracked the marks of the cart as far as Harford Bridge and it was assumed that the men and woman had gone into Norwich.

A reward of £10 was offered for the apprehension of Pitcher and his associates. After a county-wide search, James and Harriett were discovered on the morning of Friday 6th in the village of Bergh Apton – in bed together in a room which James had rented from the tenant, a widow named POTTER. James was arrested and Harriett was returned to the care of her mother and their local clergyman.

James appeared before the magistrates at Long Stratton on Tuesday, 10th February, together with one of his confederates, Thomas ELVIN, a labourer from Hempnall who had borrowed the horse and cart used in the abduction from George EARLE, an innkeeper at Hempnall. The hearing lasted most of the day and was continued on Monday 16th when it occupied the court from 11 am to 6 pm. By the later date, the second of James's confederates had been allegedly identified as Robert BENSLEY, the stepson of Thomas Elvin.

Harriet was said to be 'a well-dressed young woman of considerable personal attractions' and 'will be 25 in April'. James was said to be 'a sturdily-built, determined, and a rather good-looking fellow about 30 (actually 27).' Evidence was given by Harriett and her mother and uncle and by the Police. It transpired that James and Harriett had been sweethearts from some 10 years before and had eventually become engaged. However, the engagement had been broken off five years before due to opposition from Harriett's mother. During the intervening

years James had made attempts to renew the relationship via letters sent surreptitiously, in one of which he had asked Harriett to go away with him. Harriett had answered the letters but had said that her mother's opposition would make their marriage impossible. Harriett was comparatively wealthy, having inherited £3000 on reaching 21 and she would inherit a further £2000 on a relative's death – significant sums at that date. Harriett's mother's opposition to the marriage was argued to be because she had no money of her own and was dependent on Harriet and a son for her livelihood. James had always said, both during the courtship and after the abduction, that he had no interest in Harriett's money. There was, however, a local rumour that his father's farm was in financial difficulty and was heavily mortgaged.

It seems clear that Harriett had no prior knowledge of the abduction and that she had been at first scared and then a bit annoyed after she realised who was responsible. She was especially put out by the fact that James had carried her off without boots or stockings on and without a hat or coat.

However, the court case really revolved around whether Harriett thereafter had become a willing partner in the affair – as was alleged by James' defence solicitor. It was said she had sat unresistingly on James's lap during the journey in the cart.

She also admitted that during the three days in the cottage before they were discovered, she had slept in the same bed with James, that they had kissed and cuddled and that she had made no attempt to escape. She had also written two letters to her mother (one of which never got posted) asking her mother and brother to accept that she was going to marry James.

James had been trying to get a licence for their marriage and Harriett admitted that she would have gone through with the marriage had this been obtained before they were discovered. Harriett argued in court that all her actions had been done under duress – although having been persuaded (apparently reluctantly) to prosecute the case, she could scarcely have said otherwise.

The accused were not allowed to give evidence but James Pitcher told the Police that he accepted sole responsibility for the abduction. Thomas Elvin had said that he had driven the cart under the belief that Harriet had been going away of her own free will to marry James, and Robert Bensley completely denied his identification as the third man involved. Nevertheless all three were remanded to appear at the next Assizes. They were later released on bail on 8th March.

The court was crowded for the hearing at the Assizes in Norwich on 5th August. Defence counsel alleged Harriett's compliance after her initial shock, additionally pointing out that she had voluntarily climbed into the cart and that on the 12 mile drive to Bergh Apton, although they had passed cottages and a public-house, she had not once called out for assistance. The Judge also mentioned this in his summing up. The Jury took just 15 minutes to return with a verdict of 'Not Guilty' for all three men (greeted by loud applause).

Harriett (perhaps aided by her good looks and money) seems to have suffered no long term damage and in 1884 she married Arthur Richard ALEXANDER, a farmer from Hardwick with whom she eventually had nine children. James married Helen LANE in 1885 and became a publican. What later happened to Helen isn't clear but by 1901 James was running 'The Grapes' in King's Lynn and living with a new wife, Alice, and two young children – however he didn't actually marry Alice ALBOROUGH until 1902.

Mrs Potter was almost certainly Mary Ann Potter who in 1871 had been living in Bergh Apton with two teenage daughters, both of whom had probably left home by 1880. Perhaps because of the abduction, she left the village in the next year and by the 1881 census she was living alone in Rockland St Mary, aged 52, and with the occupation of 'Field Worker'.

Thomas Elvin and Robert Bensley both had criminal records before the abduction – Thomas was said to have had 15 previous convictions. He and Robert had been two of a gang of six sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment with hard labour in January 1878 for 'night poaching with guns'. They both continued to live in Hempnall and Robert at least had further brushes with the law. Thomas' wife (and Robert's mother) was Phoebe Bensley who was the sister of Mary Bensley, one of my great great grandmothers.

Tony Young MN 4725 a.a.young@btinternet.com

As already mentioned this edition of Norfolk Ancestor is much larger than our normal printed edition.

This has been made possible through exclusively publishing it online via our website, thus allowing us not to be constrained by lack of space.

Having said that we are aware that not everyone has super fast fibre wi-fi and broadband and for some download times will be longer.

We have also been able to have later deadlines for this edition. We were inundated with information and features and some of those received towards the end of the period have had to be held over to the September edition.

In September we will have the second of Richard Cooke's Ancestor Norfolk rambles along with a major article on Utah Ancestry. There will also be the second part of Mary Gleadalls' history of John Rowe.

As we have already mentioned it isn't possible at the present time to say whether we will be able to have a printed copy for September but we will keep members informed through the usual channels.

Editor

Browston Hall Allens

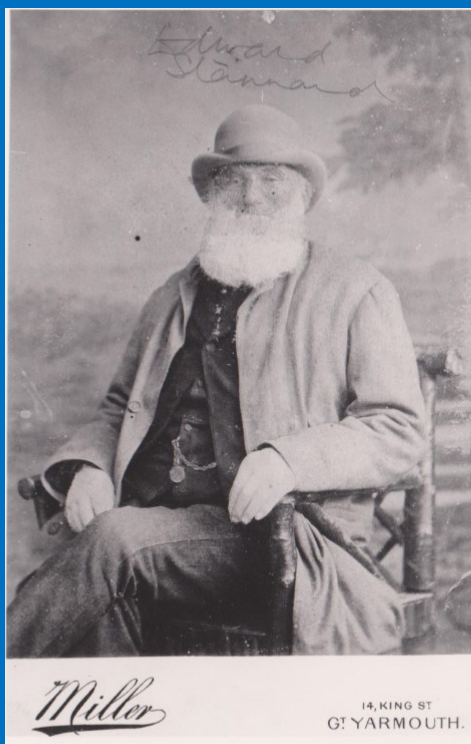
Mark Allen tells us about his ancestors and some occupants of Browston Hall, Belton, near Great Yarmouth.

I started searching my ALLEN ancestors when living in London in the 1980s.

Knowledge within the family, the microfiche readers in the Public Records Office in Chancery Lane and other usual sources of the time took me back three patrilineal generations to my great grandfather, William Stannard Allen (1834- 1914).

He, his sister Jane, again father unknown, and his mother, Caroline Brown Alen, lived in St. George's Road in the rows in Great Yarmouth and owned a poultry shop at 35 York Road also in the rows.

It has not been possible to find documentary proof of his father but his illegitimacy was known within our family with the owner of Somerleyton Hall being tentatively slid into the frame. William's middle name suggested a likely father. A search for Stannards in the Great Yarmouth area lead to the STANNARD brothers of Browston Hall, Belton. This preamble is leading towards an excuse to display a rather fine photograph (opposite) of Edward STANNARD (1811 – 25th Sept. 1890) who was a 'Gentleman Farmer' and lived with his farmer brother Henry John STANNARD (1814 – 3rd Mar. 1892) at Browston Hall.



They bought the hall some time after 1851 from John BAKER, a solicitor, having been residents of Browston Hall Farm before that. In the 1871 census, they are recorded as farming 300 acres with one assistant and four boys. I have been unable to find documentary proof that either brother is William Stannard Allen's father. Edward left £5200 (about £660,000 equivalent in 2020) to his brother and 'my old pony harness and gig as generally used by me' to Susan GOOCH, housekeeper of many years to the two brothers.

Henry John married Rosa May EDWARDS, 40 years his junior, they had a son Henry Edward Stannard who in turn produced six children. His wife, Rosina Lilian Eliza (nee TOOLEY) lived at the Browston Hall until her death in 1974. There are living



Stannard descendants but I'm not in touch with them. I'll need to give DNA testing some serious study to determine whether it is yet able to help prove who my male ancestors are. The photo of Edward was taken in 1889, the picture of Browston Hall is undated but is from before the 1970s.

Browston Hall is now a Country Club.

Mark Allen MN 971—markvallen51@yahoo.co.uk

We have been contacted by society member Jacqui Dawes from West Sussex:

"Most of my Ancestors came from and lived in North East and Central Norfolk (also Yarmouth a little) but there never seems to be very much if anything about this area or its inhabitants. In the North East area the main places would be Holt and Cromer. We have visited a few years back and discovered a little ourselves and we also visited Kirby Hall. This does seem to be a very interesting part of Norfolk with quite a bit of history but not really covered by yourselves. Just wondered if there was a reason? My ancestors were Bullock, Lings and Hermans etc."

Thanking you

Jacqui Dawes

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are aware that there has been a slight east of Norfolk bias in the Ancestor and this is something we will be looking to put right once lockdown is over. Thanks to Jacqui for her observations.

Titanic Victim

NFHS volunteer and member Di Vanderson tells the story of Henry Samuel MORLEY, a Titanic victim from a North Walsham Family.

FURTHER to the article in the March, 2018, 'Norfolk Ancestor', I had only discovered a week or two before the journal dropped through the letter box, that I had an ancestor with a Norfolk connection who was a victim of the disaster, a first cousin 3x removed named Henry Samuel MORLEY.

My great great grandmother, Ellen Maria MACE, later TOOLEY had four younger sisters, one of whom was Emily MACE (1849-1937). The family of two boys and five girls were all born in North Walsham to parents Joseph Mace, cabinet maker and his wife Maria WEBSTER.



Mace's furniture shop in North Walsham

Joseph Mace was a widower when he married Maria at St Stephen's Church in Norwich in January, 1838, and had one son from his previous marriage to Rebecca RAMSEY of Rollesby, who died in childbirth. This first son was Horace Day Mace (born 1836) who subsequently carried on his father's cabinet making business and furniture shop in North Walsham.

Emily had moved to London sometime between 1861 and 1871 and had been working as a draper's assistant and living over the shop in the Camden area of London. Here she may have met her future husband, William Morley, who was a Tailor's Foreman. In my imagination, I see their eyes meeting over a bolt of cloth!

Emily and William married in Marylebone in November, 1871, and went on to have seven children but, by 1891, Emily had been widowed, and was living in

Woolwich, working as a tailoress, with five children, three still of school age, living at home. Henry Samuel Morley, the second born child was then aged 18 and was working as a grocer's porter.

We do not know what had taken him there, but in 1899 Henry was married in Worcester to Louisa PRICE and they are found on the 1901 census with Henry, by now a grocer's manager, Louisa, his wife and Henry's younger brother Louis Morley, a journeyman baker.

Between 1901 and 1911, Henry's mother Emily Morley, her spinster sister Alice Mace and nephew Vincent Morley had also moved to Worcester where they helped in running the family business, a confectioners' shop.



Henry Samuel Morley

One of their employees for a time, was Kate Florence PHILLIPS, and so it was that a clandestine affair started between Emily's

son Henry Samuel Morley and Kate Phillips. The story goes that a plan was hatched that under the pretence of Henry visiting America's west coast for health reasons, they planned to elope. Henry booked tickets on the Titanic.

They travelled as second class passen-



Kate Phillips and her daughter Ellen

gers, their joint ticket number was 250655 which cost £26, travelling under the name of Marshall. At least he was keeping his initials the same!

As the ship was being evacuated Kate got a seat in a lifeboat but Henry Morley was lost with the sinking ship. Eventually Kate Phillips returned to Worcester and on 11th January, 1913, she gave birth to a daughter, Ellen Mary, and claimed that Henry was the father.

In later life, Ellen fought to have Henry recognised as her father and his name placed on her birth certificate, but she died in 2005 with the issue unresolved.

There is also a possibility that the story line of the film 'Titanic', relating to the sapphire necklace, was based on the fact that Henry Morley bought Kate a sapphire necklace, although nowhere near as large and ostentatious as in the film.

Kate managed to keep hold of the necklace, which survived the sinking, along with her purse and trunk key, all of which was later sold by the family many years later, and is now in private hands.

Editor's Note—We would love to hear from any other members who had ancestors on the Titanic or who have any tales to tell about the doomed ship.

Please e-mail them to the editor at the address towards the back of this edition of Norfolk Ancestor.



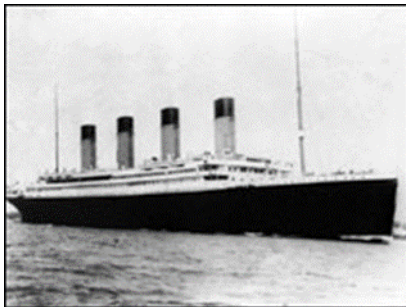
The quote below is from a website about Sapphires:

This lovely and simple sapphire graced the neck of 19 year-old Kate Florence Phillips, a Worcester, England, shop assistant eloping to America. Henry Samuel Morley, twenty years her senior and owner of one of the shops she worked in, had given her the necklace before they embarked on a new life together.

They boarded as Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, with second-class tickets and likely first-class dreams.

Henry had left his wife and child provided for. In San Francisco, he and Kate were to begin anew. One can imagine her face, glowing with happiness, with the necklace that symbolised their future glittering on her chest during dinners in the Titanic's elegant dining rooms.

Titanic love gem goes on display



The following is taken from a BBC website article from 2007:

The sapphire pendant which is believed to have inspired the love story in the film *Titanic* is to go on display in Belfast. In the movie, actress Kate Winslet is presented with a necklace. The real-life pendant was given by an English businessman to his lover. He drowned, but the woman survived and passed the jewel on to her daughter.

The pendant, along with a purse and trunk keys, will now go on display aboard the *Nomadic*, the ship which ferried passengers out to the *Titanic*. David Scott-Beddard of the *Nomadic* Trust said the artefacts would be kept in a secure cabinet but, would be exhibited on the *Nomadic* which is berthed near Belfast's Odyssey complex.

"The pendant that we have just acquired and is going to go on display on *Nomadic*, isn't actually the fictitious Heart of the Ocean from James Cameron's film," he said. "This pendant is from the *Titanic* and was the inspiration for James Cameron to write the love story that he included in his film with Kate Winslet." Mr Scott-Beddard described the pendant as being "quite small, only about an inch long," with an "oblong sapphire surrounded by diamonds and attached to a very simple thin chain".

"The true story is that a businessman from the English Midlands, who owned three or four confectionery stores, left his wife and children, for a young lady called Kate Florence Philips who worked in one of his stores. The man drowned when the *Titanic* sank, but the woman survived, managing to hang on to the pendant, her purse and the keys to her trunk. She also found out four weeks later that she was pregnant. A friend of mine has had the necklace for quite some time.

"He bought it from Kate Philips's daughter, a lady called Ellen Mary Walker, who lived in Worcester. She died last year and her ashes were scattered on the site of the wreck site of the *Titanic*. He said a friend bought the necklace, purse and keys quite a few years ago. A pocket-watch recovered from the wreck of the *Titanic* was also bought by Mr Scott-Beddard and will go on display along with the other items. We are pretty sure that, because of the fictitious story and the fascination with Kate Winslet's *Heart of the Ocean* necklace, a lot of people will want to come and see the real necklace," he said.

Built in 1911, the *Nomadic* was bought by the government to be restored and taken from France to Belfast. Thousands of people visited the *Nomadic* since it was berthed beside the Odyssey.

Focus On The Broadland Village of Brundall

NORFOLK is blessed by a number of local history groups and societies. Many of their members are also members of the Norfolk Family History Society. We are very happy to promote these local groups and advertise coming talks and events free of charge. Here Secretary of the Brundall Local History Group, Barbara Ayers, tells us more about this Broadland village.

Brundall, Norfolk, is about seven miles east of Norwich, off the A47, the road which goes to Great Yarmouth. It is a linear village, situated along the bank of the River Yare which is in a deep valley to the south. In this valley also runs the railway, Norfolk's first, opened in 1844.

Brundall is now a busy growing village with a population of about 5,000. The tiny church of St Laurence is an indication that this was not always the case. The neighbouring village of Blofield's court house, larger church with its tall tower and school (Brundall didn't get a school until 1969) show that it was the more important and wealthier place. Even the isolated church of Braydeston, a village now merged with Brundall, has a tower that can be seen for miles around. Brundall's fortunes started to change when the railway came, however, and, together with the growth of industrial and retail sectors in Norwich, had a significant impact. Some Norwich businessmen had houses built in Brundall, many with a view overlooking the river.

Dr Michael BEVERLEY, an eminent surgeon, bought land in Brundall in 1881 and created Brundall Gardens. In 1919 Frederick Holmes Cooper, cinema magnate, bought the Gardens and turned it into a tourist attraction, even arranging for trains to stop at a second station, Brundall Gardens Halt, to serve some of the visitors. Two horticulturalists, Reads of the appropriately named Cucumber Lane and Henry Morse and Sons, rose growers, made good use of the railway as did the local boatyards such as Brooms and Bells.

These businesses as well as the railway itself provided employment for local families such as William MILES, Station Master, and his wife and two daughters who lived in Station House in 1911 and three platelayers who lived in the Station Cottages with their families, the BRINDEDS, the BECKS and the SMITHS. Sadly the Becks' son, William Walter, was to perish in World War One a few years later. Barn Terrace, another row of cottages, also housed railway workers as well as several gardeners including Robert HOOD who had 14 children. Here too families lost sons to the conflict. At number four John and Eliza HOLSWORTH'S son died, at number six Elizabeth HARPER'S son and son-in-law and at number eight two of Samuel and Amelia Smith's sons. Two families associated with Church Cottages, the HORNERS and the WATSONS, still have members living in the village today. Percy Horner was another casualty of World War Two.

Many domestic servants and gardeners would have been employed at Brundall



Five generations of the Horner Family of Brundall photographed in 1949. © Brundall Local History Group Archive. Reproduced with permission.

House which had extensive grounds. Some of the names associated with this house were Elisha de HAGUE, who probably built it in about 1815-20, William COLEMAN who invented the drink, Wincarnis, Henry FFISKE, managing director of Boulton and Paul and Herbert FINCH who gave his name to the estate, Finch Way, which was built when the house was demolished in 1969. Brundall House was a war hospital in World War One and Susie LONG of The Lodge, whose father had a drapery business in Lowestoft, volunteered as a VAD nurse and met Corporal Ernest WOOD, a patient, whom she later married.

Some of the other Norwich businessmen who made Brundall their home were Frederick PAGE, printer, Albert STONE, civil and military bespoke tailor, Ernest PARKER of the Norvic Shoe Company, Richard HARMER, of the clothing company, Arnold SANDYS-WINSCH, creator of many of Norwich's parks and George BEARD of Norman and Beard, the organ builders. The family of Rev Charles CHAMBERLIN, rector 1898-1940, owned the renowned department store, Chamberlins, and members of his family financed many of the fixtures and fittings in Brundall Church. Charles married Katherine SLIPPER of Braydeston Hall. They lived in Witton Rectory which was subsequently home to Rev CHURCH and then Rev Batchelor WYLAM and their families.

During Rev Chamberlin's time the thatched building that now houses Brundall Library was used as a Church Room. In 1971 the Beatrice Moss Memorial Room was erected in the church grounds. Beatrice MOSS, one of four sisters, bequeathed the house they lived in, the White House, to the church for a rectory. However, a new rectory had been built next to the church by then for the rector

at the time, Rev GUNN, so the house was sold and the money used to build a church hall.

Apart from the church which is a Grade 2* listed building, noteworthy for its rare 13th century lead font, the other Grade 2 listed buildings are Manor House and Manor Garage, The Gables and the restaurant which was, from 2002 to 2017 Richard Hughes' Lavender House. More recently, in 2013, Brundall's signal box was listed. The distinguished historian, Lord BLAKE, was born in Manor House and another historian, George LEVINE lived in The Gables. Wesley KEY, who later owned Strumpshaw Hall Steam Museum, owned Manor Garage from 1935 to 1937.



Hilary Chamberlin, the Rector's son with house servants, at Witton Rectory mid to late 1920s. Photograph © Brundall Local History Group Archive and reproduced with permission.

At the other end of the village, until 2016, there was another garage, the Ford Motor Company, owned at one time by Jack HOLMAN. Next door to the garage was a Co-op grocers shop and next to that was a chemist shop run by Oliver and Jeanne SNELL from 1950 to 1971. Then there was a hardware shop which was CHANDLERS and then NAYLORS but which was originally a showroom for the garage. Past some bungalows, one of which, Fairwinds, was home for a while to Alan HUNTER, author of the George Gently series, is The Ram. William HARPER was the landlord from 1845 to 1856, and his son, John, from 1858 to 1889. Then came Charles BROOM who later became the boatbuilder. The landlord in 1920 was Harry CROWE and in 1934 John CARTER. In 1962 Gordon ROPE took over the Ram. There is also a pub near the railway station called The Yare and there was one called The White Horse in The Street opposite the road leading up from the station. The popular landlord George SPALDING, whose father first took over the pub in 1916, had a 'pavilion' at the back where many forms of entertainment took place. The pavilion burnt down in 1973 and the White Horse was demolished in 2001.

Opposite The White Horse was a corner shop and post office run by the MERRISON family for over 60 years until 1963 when it was taken over by the Becks.

Next door for many years was Tacon's the electricians. In the centre of the village, in the early 1930s, Elsie BUTCHER opened a shop on the site of Robert Gowing's smithy. In 1956 Ken and Barbara TAYLOR built a supermarket there. On the opposite side of The Street on the corner of Links Avenue was Central Stores kept by Robert and Sarah WOODROW. Many shops have come and gone over the years but the family butchers, LONGS, had a shop in Brundall for about a century, first coming to the village in 1897.

There are parish records relating to Brundall dating back to 1563 in the Norfolk Records' Office and to find out more about Brundall and its people visit the website of Brundall Local History Group, www.brundallvillagehistory.org.uk where you will also be able to find out about the group's publications.

Facebook Facts

WE know that technology can be very daunting for some members of the society.

Norfolk Family History Society member Alan Harper has asked if we could explain a few things about our Facebook page and we are very pleased to be able to do so.

Our Facebook page currently has 2,544 members (as of May 10th). When we started the page a few years ago we anticipated having about 300 members, so you can see that it has exceeded our wildest dreams.

Alan (MN 13133) contacted us with the following: "How NFHS Facebook works is a mystery to me and as there are, it seems, many members of NHFS who haven't signed up to the Facebook page I can only speculate that I am not alone."

So what is it all about, how can you join, what can you expect from the page? Alan posed a series of questions. So here they are along with some answers.

Alan: How does the user access NFHS Facebook, is there a dedicated website address or does the user first have to go to a Facebook home page?

Answer: You can go to <https://www.facebook.com/groups/familyhistorynorfolk/members/> and it will automatically open our Facebook page. Alternately you can open Facebook and enter Norfolk Family History

Society in the search box. This will open up a page from where you can apply to become a member. If you do not have a Facebook account or haven't used Facebook before you will need to set-up your own presence by following the instructions.

Alan: What information is the user required to create an account on NFHS Facebook?

Answer: Once you have a presence on Facebook there is no need to give any specific details to join the NFHS pages. You will be prompted to apply for membership of the page. That application will go through to the moderators who are currently the two Norfolk Ancestor editors Peter Steward and Roger Morgan. They will approve your application to join the group. Once that is done you will be able to publish requests for information, make comments on matters of family history or answer queries posted by other people.

Other members will see your name but no other details unless you wish to give them. Non members cannot post messages and all messages have to be approved by the moderators. We usually check messages a number of times each day and also get notified when a new post has been sent in and needs checking.

Only posts on family history, genealogy or history will be allowed. We do not allow advertising of services unless they are specifically allied to family history. Since starting the page we have only had to disallow a handful of posts as being either inappropriate or nothing to do with family research.

Alan: Can users give false names, dates of birth etc. If so what are the implications for so doing?

Answer: Many people use nicknames and not their full names. We cannot check whether people are using their real names as they will use the names they used to join Facebook in general. To allay fears of ID theft, we have the ability to block anyone sending inappropriate material. Nothing can be posted on the site without going via the moderators who read every message coming in. As we are part of the Facebook family it isn't possible to join the NFHS pages without having a Facebook account. I currently run numerous Facebook pages for my home village and other areas of interest. I have never suffered any abuse and I have not come across any occasions of NFHS Facebook members suffering abuse. Once again I stress that all messages have to go through either myself or Roger.

Alan: Once the user has created an account what happens next? What can the user expect to find? Is there, for example, a list of ancestral names which other users are researching which can be searched on either by name or date or place. What sort of enquiries can the user expect to see? Once the user has posted an enquiry on NFHS Facebook, who can see it?

Answer: The essence of the Facebook site is one of self help. It is a site for

members to exchange information and help each other and I know there have been some huge successes with people breaking down walls in their research thanks to the help of other members. Members have also found others researching their own family names and have formed friendships. Messages often bring a huge number of responses and discussions and these responses also come very quickly. Members also help others with information on how to use Ancestry and other topics. Only accepted members of the NFHS page/site can see messages, but all messages can be seen by all those signed up. We also use the site to give information about the society and Kirby Hall.

Membership is open to everyone (not just Norfolk Family History Society members) and is completely free. A number of people have joined the society after being helped on the Facebook page.

Alan: How are responses to enquiries made by a user communicated to him/her? Does the enquirer get any emailed notification that a reply has been posted? Is the reply itself emailed to the enquirer? Or does the enquirer have to continually check back on NFHS Facebook to find out for him/herself if anyone happens to have posted a reply?

Answer—When you open up Facebook and sign in you will find a symbol that looks like a bell towards the top of the page. This will have a red symbol with a number on it. On opening this up it will tell you whether anybody has posted a message on the NFHS Facebook page. It will also indicate whether you have answers to any messages you have posted.

I hope that has helped. Please e-mail me at the address towards the end of this magazine if you have any further questions or comments.

Peter Steward

Website Change For Family History Federation

We have been contacted by the Family History Federation with a regard to a change in their website address.

The www.ffhs.org.uk will no longer work from the end of May.

The organisations has a brand new website at

www.familyhistoryfederation.com

Letter To The Editor—Penal Treadmill

Dear Norfolk Family History Society

I am researching Norfolk's 19th century bridewells and its famous penal treadmill for a BBC History series.

I was wondering if you might be able to help. We're on the hunt for a surviving treadmill, or even photos or good diagrams from the period at the Swaffham or Walsingham Bridewells in particular.

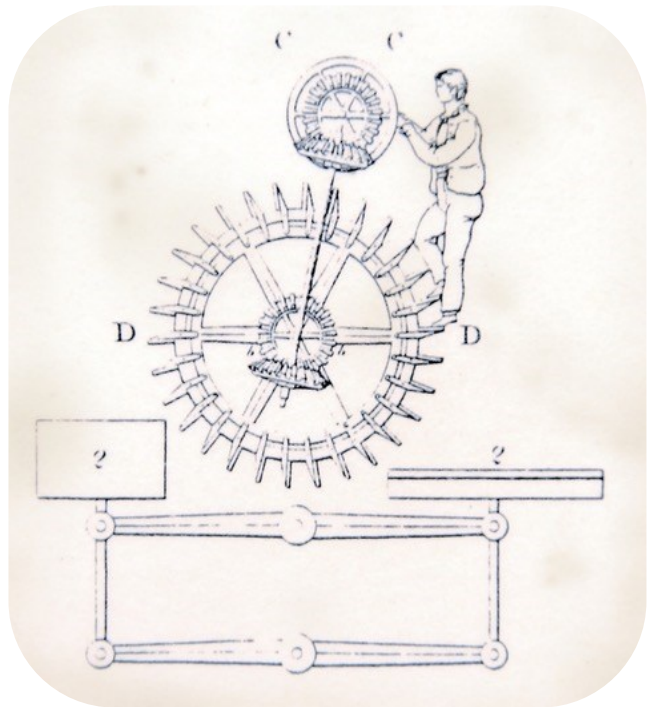
I wondered if any of your members had come across anything matching that description. I'm in touch with a couple of them – Walsingham has a very well-preserved Bridewell, but sadly no remnants of a treadmill – and thought there might be a secret one stored away somewhere.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Sid Hayns-Worthington

If you can help Sid please contact him at Sid.Heyns-Worthington@walltowall.co.uk

EDITOR'S NOTE—Penal treadmills were used in prisons in the early Victorian period as a method of exerting hard labour. It was a form of seemingly pointless punishment prescribed in the prisoner's sentence. Such treadmills were introduced in 1818 firstly in Bury St Edmunds and Brixton before spreading to other parts of the country.



New Members and Members Interests to May, 2020



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

WELCOME to the June, 2020, issue of The Norfolk Ancestor. These are strange times for all of us and, like you, we are trying to adjust to the new 'normal'.

Renewals for the current year were due on 1st April and, if you have not renewed, please do this as soon as possible. We would prefer, where possible, that you pay online at norfolkfhs.org.uk, but are still actioning cheques if online is not acceptable. If you do not intend to renew this year please advise us by sending an email to membership@nfhs.co.uk.

A couple of tips when renewing: Forgotten your password? Go to the login page and click on 'Forgotten Password'. Enter your login i.e. your membership number followed by the first three alpha characters of your surname and click on 'Request Password'.

A new password will automatically be emailed to your registered email address. Once logged into the website you can amend your password at any time by selecting 'Amend Details' under the Membership tab. This is also the area where you can change your address, telephone number and email address.

During the renewal process you will be asked to confirm the Terms and Conditions. You must scroll through the T&Cs before you are able to successfully click the button to confirm you have read them. Immediately clicking on the confirm button will not work.

If, for some reason, you are unable to login please email me at membership@nfhs.co.uk.

If you do not intend to renew please let us know at membership@nfhs.co.uk so we can update your membership record and not trouble you again.

We appreciate the support you have shown the society and wish you good health.

Regards Carole

New Members to May 2020

The Society welcomes the following new members

18144	Mr	T.	Delahoy	UK	18174	Mr	P. T.	Stebbing	UK
18145	Mr	P.	Sillis	UK	18175	Ms	K.	Temple	UK
18146	Ms	J.	Ashford	UK	18176	Mrs	J.	Buck	UK
18147	Mrs	L.	Clay	UK	18177	Mr	I.	Nugus	AU
18148	Mr	J.	Brosnan	IE	18178	Mr	R.	Matthews	UK
18149	Ms	C.	Rischbieth	AU	18179	Ms	T.	Wren	UK
18150	Mrs	J. A.	Herrig	GER	18180	Mr	R.	Mills	UK
18151	Mr	J.	Savery	UK	18181	Mrs	B.	Everhart	USA
18152	Mr	K.	Bourke	AU	18182	Mrs.	D.	Rodgers	USA
18153	Mr	M.	Seely	UK	18183	Mr	R.	Day	UK
18154	Ms	S.	Davison	CAN	18184	Mr	K.	Applegate	USA
18155	Mr	I.	Royall	UK	18185	Mr	T. D.	Lenton	UK
18156	Mr.	R.	George	USA	18186	Mrs	M.	Kerr	UK
18157	Mr	R.	Tait	UK	18187	Mr	S.	Ellingham	UK
18158	Mr	P.	Newson	UK	18188	Mr	A. G.	Shepherd	UK
18159	Ms	S.	Bamford	AU	18189	Mr	M.	Tuffs	UK
18160	Mrs	E.	Capon	UK	18190	Miss	E.	Kujawa	CAN
18161	Mr	A.	Marshall	UK	18191	Mr	P.	Fennelow	UK
18162	Mrs	M.	Goose	UK	18192	Mr	J.	Townshend	UK
18163	Mrs	L.	Mcmichael	UK	18193	Miss	H.	Walter	UK
18164	Mrs	J. E.	Towns	UK	18194	Mrs	T.	Challenger	UK
18165	Mrs	A.	Spall	UK	18195	Mrs	L.	Bell	UK
18166	Mrs	J.	Cranwell	UK	18196	Mr	J.	Teasdale	UK
18167	Mr	P.	Badcock	AU	18197	Ms	P.	Gill	UK
18168	Mrs	J.	Dixon	UK	18198	Dr	S.	Williams	AU
18169	Mrs	A.	Oscroft	UK	18199	Mrs	K.	Neale	UK
18170	Mrs	C.	Shipley	UK	18200	Ms	S.	Roberts	AU
18171	Mr	R. J.	Rudram	UK	18201	Mrs	C.	Whitby	UK
18172	Mrs	S.	Fitzhugh	UK	18202	Mrs	C.	Herrington	UK
18173	Mr	G.	Bush	AU	18203	Mrs	J.	Cubberley	UK

18204	Mr	M.	Parker	UK	18236	Mrs	M.	Shrimpton	UK
18205	Mr	M.	Sheldrake	UK	18237	Mrs	B.	Broad	UK
18206	Mr.	T.	Meikle	CAN	18238	Mrs	M.	Nelson	UK
18207	Mr.	L.	Jenks	CAN	18239	Mrs	S.	Pickett	UK
18208	Mr	T.	Sykes	UK	18239	Mrs	J.	Mitchell	UK
18209	Mr	J.	Howes	UK	18240	Ms.	E. E.	Baynes	AU
18210	X	R.	Godbold	USA	18241	Mr.	S.	Benedict	USA
18211	Mrs.	A.	Monaghan	UK	18242	Mr.	P.	Sutterby	UK
18212	Mr	M.	Baldry	UK	18243	Miss	E.	Wisenebeck	UK
18213	Mrs	M.	O'Brien	AU	18244	Mrs	R.	Cooper	UK
18214	Ms	E.	Doyle	AU	18245	Ms.	K.	Willard	USA
18215	Mr	G.	Partridge	UK	18246	Mr	R.	Dorey	UK
18216	Mr	P. F.	Plant	UK	18247	Dr	D.	Shute	UK
18217	Mr	R.	Rix	UK	18248	Mrs	S.	Ratcliffe	UK
18218	Mrs	P.	Barnes	UK	18249	Mr	J. P.	Broughton	UK
18219	Mr	T.	Matthews	UK	18250	Mrs	H.	Slater	UK
18221	Ms	R.	Jones	AU	18251	Mr	M.	Upcraft	UK
18222	Mr	R.	Howes	UK	18252	Mrs	T. L.	O'Brien	UK
18223	Mrs	S.	Pond	UK	18253	Mr	D.	Flatman	UK
18224	Mrs	P.	Shepherd	NZ	18254	Ms	M.	Gray	AU
18225	Mr	S.	Fish	UK	18255	Mrs	J.	Watson	UK
18226	Mr	B.	Cone	AU	18256	Mr	C.	Webb	UK
18227	Mr	P.	Wade	UK	18257	Mrs	K.	Collins	AU
18228	Mrs	P. F.	English	UK	18258	Mrs	K.	Kemp	UK
18229	Mrs	T.	Clarke	UK	18259	Mr	K.	Dixon	UK
18230	Ms	S.	Gardner	USA	18260	Mr	T.	Dicker	UK
18231	Mr	P.	Etheredge	AU	18261	Mr	T.	Wright	UK
18233	Mr.	W.	Moore	USA	18262	Mrs	G.	Girling	UK
18234	Mrs	F.	Balyckyi	UK	18263	Mr	C.	Beckett	AU
18235	Mr	J.	Child	UK	18264	Mrs	L.	Carr	UK

18265	Mr	I. L.	Barton	NZ	18296	Mr	P. B.	Theobald	UK
18266	Mrs	S.	Hannis	UK	18297	Mr.	S.	Germeney	UK
18267	Mr	S.	Kett	UK	18298	Mr	D.	Riddell	UK
18268	Mr	N.	Durrant	UK	18299	Mrs	B.	Tuttle	UK
18269	Mrs	P.	Wills-Prior	UK	18300	Mrs	M.	Pollington	USA
18270	Mrs	J.	Moorhouse	UK	18301	Ms	L.	Arjonilla	AU
18271	Mr	D.	Jenkins	AU	18302	Mrs	S.	Mears	UK
18272	Ms	H.	Cleary	AU	18303	Mrs	L. A.	Farmer	UK
18273	Ms	K.	Smith	AU	18304	Mr	S.	Everett	UK
18274	Mr	S.	Page	UK	18305	Ms	G.	Rodgers	UK
18275	Mrs	T.	Woodrow	GER	18306	Ms	N.	Smith	AU
18276	Mr	I.	Coleman	UK	18307	Mr	K.	Woodman	CAN
18277	Dr	J.	Clarke	UK	18308	Mr	J.	Allsop	UK
18278	Mrs	L.	Daniels	UK	18309	Ms	H.	Fiddymment	UK
18279	Mrs	H.	Sandell	UK	18310	Mr	R.	Dove	UK
18280	Mrs	V.	Noon	UK	18311	Mrs	M.	Goodwin	UK
18281	Mrs	V.	Hatch	UK	18312	Ms	S.	Harbige	UK
18282	Mrs	J.	Sumser-Lupson	UK	18313	Mr	A.	Blyth	UK
18283	Mrs	M.	Royle	UK	18314	Mrs	D.	Devore	USA
18284	Ms	M.	Edmonds	AU	18315	Mr	S.	Cott	UK
18285	Mr	G.	Marjoram	AU	18316	Mrs	E. M.	Florence	UK
18286	Mr	Robert	Barber	UK	18317	Mrs.	B.	King	CAN
18287	Mr	R.	Crouch	UK	18318	Ms	S.	Ives	AU
18288	Mr	R.	Readings	UK	18319	Mr	D.	Carpenter	UK
18289	Ms	M.	Huebner	CAN	18320	Mr	D.	Cossey	UK
18290	Mrs	L.	Preston	UK	18321	Mrs	G.	Edwards	UK
18291	Mr.	J.	Flagg	USA	18322	Mr	R. J.	Pointer	UK
18292	Mr	N.	Greef	UK	18323	Mr	P.	Parker	UK
18293	Dr	F.	Crummay	UK	18324	Miss	M.	Bolam	UK
18294	Mrs	E.	Mead	UK	18325	Mrs	A.	Partington	UK
18295	Dr.	B.	Gilligan	CAN	18326	Mrs	A.	Lazell	UK

18327	Mr	S.	Frosdick	UK
18328	Mr	S.	Brett	UK
18329	Mrs	C.	Hearn	UK
18330	Mrs	B.	Gardiner	AU
18331	Mr	D.	Metcalfe	UK
18332	Mr.	W. W.	Tooke	CAN
18333	Ms	J.	Cope	UK
18334	Mrs	A.	McHoes	UK
18335	Mrs	S.	Lennox	AU
18336	Drake	I.	Drake	UK
18337	Ms.	L.	Greene	USA
18338	Ms	M.	Munroe	UK
18339	Mr	R.	Howard	UK
18340	Mr	P.	Harrison	UK
18341	Ms	S.	Sinclair	AU
18342	Mr	G.	Chilvers	UK
18343	Mrs	S.	Bates	UK

18344	Mr	S.	Lunness	UK
18345	Mr	E.	Kidd	UK
18346	Miss	H. A.	Brigham	UK
18347	Mr	D.	Newman	AU
18348	Mr	D.	Goddard	UK

To contact other members researching the same surname.

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

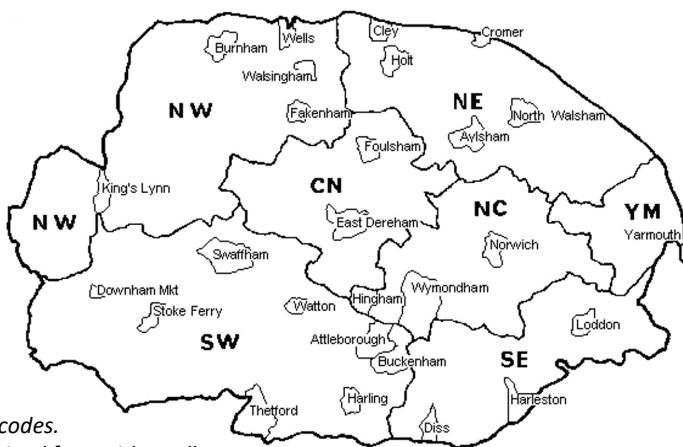
An e-mail address or postal address will then be forwarded to you.

If an e-mail is not received soon, please check e-mail spam folder. When corresponding by post please remember to include a stamped self addressed envelope.

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.

Members Interests to May, 2020

MN	Surname	County	Area	Period				
17888	ABEL	NFK	ALL	17C-20C	3688	CRISP	NFK	NE 16C-19C
17888	ABLE	NFK	ALL	17C-20C	18209	CUTLOCK	NFK	NC ALL
16158	ALCOCK	NFK	ALL	ALL	18193	DARBY	NFK	ALL 19C
15702	ALEXANDER	NFK	NE	18C-19C	18147	DAWES	NFK	ALL ALL
16400	ALEXANDER	NFK	SE	17C-19C	18147	DAWES	NFK	ALL ALL
971	ALLEN	NFK	YM	17C-19C	18193	DENNINGTON	NFK	NC 19C
16445	AMES	SFK	ALL	18C-20C	17405	DICKERSON	NFK	ALL ALL
18220	APPLEGATE	NFK	ALL	ALL	18135	DIGGER	NFK	YM 17C
18304	ATTOE	NFK	CN	ALL	17648	DIXON	NFK	SE 17C-19C
18160	BACON	ALL	ALL	ALL	18143	DOCKING	ALL	ALL ALL
12448	BAILEY	NFK	ALL	16C-19C	17514	DUFFIN	NFK	ALL 18C-20C
14657	BAKER	NFK	ALL	ALL	18268	DURRANT	NFK	SE ALL
18232	BANE	NFK	NE	ALL	18135	DYE	NFK	YM 17C-18C
18232	BANE	NFK	NC	ALL	5149	EAGLING	NFK	NC ALL
18232	BANE	NFK	CN	ALL	17897	ECCLESTON(E)	NFK	SE 18C-19C
18232	BANE	NFK	YM	ALL	18232	ELLIS	NFK	ALL ALL
18135	BARBER	NFK	NE	18C	18135	ENGLISH	NFK	YM 15C-17C
11361	BARNES	NFK	CN	18C-19C	18231	ETHEREDGE	NFK	ALL ALL
17897	BAWD(E)	NFK	NC	17C-18C	2788	EVERETT	NFK	ALL ALL
18232	BEAN	NFK	ALL	ALL	14657	FEATHERS	NFK	ALL ALL
18232	BEANE	NFK	ALL	ALL	18135	GARDNER	NFK	YM 17C
18304	BEAR	NFK	ALL	ALL	11361	GARROD	NFK	NC ALL
13334	BERNARD	NFK	ALL	ALL	18297	GERMENEY	NFK	ALL ALL
17405	BETTS	NFK	ALL	ALL	16404	GLADDEN	NFK	ALL ALL
15316	BLAZEY	NFK	ALL	ALL	17897	GOODING(S)	NFK	ALL 18C-19C
17897	BOUD(E)	NFK	NC	17C-18C	18019	GOODMAN	NFK	NW ALL
17405	BOWLES	NFK	ALL	ALL	11361	GOWARD	NFK	SW ALL
17897	BREES(E)	NFK	NC	17C-18C	18304	GREEN	NFK	CN ALL
18147	BRITIFF	NFK	ALL	ALL	17193	GRIGGS	NFK	SW 17C-20C
17897	BRUCE	NFK	ALL	ALL	17405	HARDY	NFK	ALL ALL
18240	BURDETT	NFK	SE	15C-19C	17897	HARPLEY	NFK	SW 17C-18C
18304	BURTON	NFK	CN	ALL	17467	HARRISON	NFK	NE ALL
17193	CALTON	NFK	SW	17C-20C	17467	HARRISON	NFK	YM ALL
14657	CARR	NFK	ALL	ALL	17897	HAYHOE	NFK	SW ALL
11361	CARRINGTON	NFK	NW	17C-18C	11361	HEAD	NFK	SW 18C-19C
18268	CHAMBERLAIN	NFK	ALL	ALL	18135	HORN	NFK	YM 15C-17C
11361	CHASTON	NFK	SW	17C-19C	18160	HOWARD	NFK	ALL ALL
18135	CLARKE	NFK	NE	17C-18C	18209	HOWES	NFK	NC ALL
18329	COBBIN	SFK	ALL	17C-20C	16839	JARVIS	NFK	NE 17C-20C
3688	CODLING	NFK	ALL	16C-19C	17405	KEMP	NFK	ALL ALL
18304	CREED	NFK	CN	ALL	17636	KETTLE	NFK	ALL 18C-19C
					18193	KEY	NFK	NC 19C

Members Interests to May, 2020

17405 KING	NFK	ALL	ALL	11361 PINNOCK	NFK	NE	17C-19C
16158 KITTLE	NFK	ALL	ALL	18143 PLAYFORD	ALL	ALL	ALL
15948 KNIGHTS	NFK	YM	18C-19C	3688 PRESTON	NFK	ALL	16C-19C
16445 LARTER	NFK	NE	18C-20C	18090 PROCTOR	NFK	ALL	ALL
18141 LASKEY	NFK	NC	19C-20C	5149 PYLE	NFK	ALL	ALL
18304 LAWS	NFK	CN	ALL	3688 RANDELL	NFK	NE	16C-19C
11551 LOADES	NFK	NC	ALL	18135 REYNOLDS	NFK	NE	18C
11551 LOADS	NFK	NC	ALL	17648 ROBERTS	NFK	NE	18C-19C
11551 LOFTY	NFK	NC	ALL	17648 ROBERTS	NFK	NE	18C-19C
18150 LOYNES	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	18329 ROKEWOOD	ALL	ALL	ALL
5915 MACKLEY	NFK	ALL	ALL	18329 ROOKWOOD	ALL	ALL	ALL
3688 MASSINGHAM	NFK	ALL	16C-19C	18147 ROWLAND	NFK	CN	ALL
18143 MAXEY	ALL	ALL	ALL	17193 RUDD	NFK	SW	17C-20C
3688 MAYES	NFK	NE	16C-19C	11361 SAVORY	NFK	NE	ALL
17897 MICKLEBURGH	NFK	SE	18C-19C	17193 SAYER	NFK	SW	17C-20C
18135 MIDDLETON	NFK	NE	17C	18304 SEAMAN	NFK	CN	ALL
17897 MOUSE	NFK	NC	17C-18C	13351 SHORTEN	NFK	ALL	ALL
3688 MOY	NFK	ALL	15C-19C	13351 SHORTING	NFK	ALL	ALL
17193 MUNSON	NFK	SW	17C-20C	18135 SIMPSON	NFK	YM	18C
17897 MUSKET(T)	NFK	SW	17C-18C	18329 SPARN(E)	ALL	ALL	ALL
3688 NEALE	NFK	NE	16C-19C	18329 SPORNE	ALL	ALL	ALL
18177 NEGUS	NFK	ALL	ALL	18329 SPOURN(E)	ALL	ALL	ALL
18160 NELSON	NFK	ALL	ALL	18329 SPURN(E)	ALL	ALL	ALL
18177 NEUGUS	NFK	ALL	ALL	971 STANNARD	NFK	ALL	16C-18C
18177 NEWGUS	NFK	ALL	ALL	16855 STONEHAM	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
17648 NEWMAN	NFK	NC	18C	16158 STRANGE	NFK	ALL	ALL
18193 NICHOLS	NFK	ALL	18C-19C	11361 THIMBLETHORPE	NFK	SW	17C-19C
18193 NICHOLS	ESS	ALL	19C-20C	16445 THORNE	NFK	NC	18C-20C
3688 NICHOLS	NFK	NE	16C-19C	18143 TILLS	ALL	ALL	ALL
3688 NOBES	NFK	NE	ALL	18332 TOOKE	NFK	ALL	ALL
18257 NORGATE	NFK	NW	ALL	16042 TOWLER	NFK	ALL	ALL
15702 NUDD	NFK	ALL	ALL	11361 TUCK	NFK	NW	17C-19C
18177 NUGUS	NFK	ALL	ALL	18141 WAKEFIELD	NFK	NC	ALL
18304 OVERTON	NFK	CN	ALL	7273 WALDEN	NFK	NW	15C-19C
18304 PAGET	NFK	CN	ALL	3688 WARD	NFK	NE	16C-19C
15382 PALMER	NFK	ALL	ALL	18209 WATTS	NFK	NE	17C-20C
18135 PARNELL	NFK	YM	17C	14657 WAYLAND	NFK	ALL	ALL
11361 PEASE	NFK	SW	ALL	18147 WEST	NFK	CN	ALL
17613 PELL	NFK	ALL	18C	18135 WEST	NFK	YM	18C
18329 PERIENT(E)	ALL	ALL	ALL	16855 WHALL	NFK	ALL	16C-18C
18329 PERYENT(E)	ALL	ALL	ALL	17405 WINGFIELD	NFK	ALL	ALL
5149 PILE	NFK	ALL	ALL	5149 WINTER	NFK	NC	ALL
				18044 WOODHOUSE	NFK	NE	ALL
				13334 WRIGHT	NFK	ALL	ALL

London Group Information

THE London group of the Norfolk Family History Society meets at the Society of Genealogists on various dates between the hours of 2 and 4 pm with refreshments provided afterwards in the SoG Common Room.

The Society of Genealogists is planning on leaving the Charterhouse Building in Goswell Road in the next few years. London organiser Mary Fisk has promised to keep everyone posted on developments.

The next scheduled meeting is a Members' Day on October 17th. This of course is subject to the current lockdown regulations being eased by that date.

Below Mary reports on the previous meeting where Antony Marr gave a talk entitled "Hatch, Match and Despatch." We hope that the information will be of use to members researching certificates.

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Antony Marr shed much light on the documents that are the backbone of family history research in his talk "Hatch, Match and Despatch: a few lessons from civil registration." Antony retired from his work as a police officer in 2012 and turned his hobby of genealogy into a business. He also worked as a deputy registrar in Buckinghamshire. It was impressed upon us that the correct term is Registration or Register Office, not Registry Office. The theme of the talk was to approach civil registration from the actual perspective of the Registrar and to explain why documents are written "as they are" and what the wording actually means.

Registration of births was compulsory from 1837 (but was badly worded in the original Act – stating parents "may" register the birth; this was amended to "shall" in 1874). Within three years of the 1836 act, people were being taken to court for not supplying information to the registrar. In the early years, there was around 6-8% non-registration. It improved as the years passed, but there was still some non-compliance. The original document is a "Birth Register Entry" – not what we refer to as a "Birth Certificate".

The Birth Register Entry is a unique document, bearing the signature of the informant. A certificate can be issued on the day of registration, but such documents are a "certified copy" of what is in the actual register. Certificates will not have the original signatures.

Some officials will photocopy the original when requested by a researcher, while others will just write out by hand or type up the information into a blank document. Every quarter, the registrar would copy out the information for the General Registration Office, which is then re-copied. The documents in the GRO are copies of a copy.

Marriage registers from churches on sites such as FindMyPast and Ancestry are scanned from the originals.

BIRTH

The Registrar needs to make four checks:

- Is it a live birth?
- Did the birth occur within the specific registry district?
- Is it within the time limit that a registrar is able to register a birth (up to 12 months)?
- That the birth has not already been registered (unless, for some reason, it is a re-registration).

SURNAME

The child itself had no surname entered before 1969. The surname was initially only required for the parents. Births are indexed by surname or surnames of parents, depending on marital status, although indexing rules have differed.

NO FATHER NAMED

From 1874, an unmarried father had to be present in order for his name to be entered in the register. Regulations were vague before that. Some registrars would add an unmarried father's name, if known, without him being there (but this was not policy).

INFORMANT

The information in this column reflects how someone signed their name, rather than their actual name.

Qualification to be the informant was usually "father" or "mother" and the address would be where they were residing when they informed the registrar of the birth (rather than where the birth took place).

The mother was always the primary informant. If the father, on his own, informed the registrar, this meant he was married to the mother (or claiming to be!) Informants can also be the occupier of the premises where the birth has taken place, any other person present at the birth, or another person in charge of the child.

The information in the birth informant column can indicate:

- One informant, and father named (the couple are married).
- Two informants, mother and father, both with different names (they are not married, at least not to each other).

WHAT IS A WOMAN'S MAIDEN NAME (in the Birth indexes)?

The actual definition of "maiden name" for registration purposes is the "name in which a woman first contracted a marriage," so it is not always the same as the name at birth, e.g. in cases of adoption, taking a stepfather's name, or any other

change of name prior to marriage. By GRO definition, an unmarried woman has no “maiden name,” which is correctly reflected in the new GRO birth indexes.

LATE REGISTRATION

Most of what seem to be cases of “late registration” are in fact “re-registration”, sometimes years after the actual birth.

This could occur for a number of reasons:

- On the instructions of the Registrar General, because fraud has been detected.
- To legitimise a child born to unmarried parents (after 1926, and now compulsory).
- To add the names of an unmarried father not named in the original registration (after 1953).

MARRIAGE

Marriage certificates are still completed by hand. The registrar attends the venue with blank documents and the requisite fountain pen, which must be used.

WITNESSES

A couple can have as many witnesses as they like. There is no minimum age, the witnesses do not need to know the couple and no details are recorded except the signature.

They are witnessing that the couple have said the oaths of marriage in front of them.

The registrar will copy the signatures on the document in the style of the original.

In a church wedding, the officiating minister in effect becomes the registrar under Civil Registration. In the past, for non-Conformist and Catholic weddings, the registrar would also attend.

MULTIPLE MARRIAGES

People who marry twice can present all sorts of problems – especially if it is to the same person!

Antony showed as an example where a couple got married when they were in fact still married to other people (stating they were a widower and a widow) – hence a bigamous marriage – but, later they were able to divorce their respective spouses and remarry as divorcees.

There were bigamy spikes during both the World Wars. A marriage certificate is not always proof of a valid marriage (e.g. it might be bigamous, or otherwise invalid).

DEATH

Three different certificates are required to register a death:

- Medical Certificate of Cause of Death (MCCD) – completed by a doctor.
- Death Certificate – produced from the registry.
- Certificate for burial / cremation.

CAUSE OF DEATH

Note the numbered causes of death on a certificate:

- Firstly – the primary cause of death.
- Secondly – what caused the above condition.
- Thirdly – any underlying condition or other contributory factors.

There are differences between “modes of dying” (such as “cardiac arrest”) and “cause of death” (“old age” is still an acceptable term).

INFORMANT

If the coroner is the informant, this means that the death went to inquest (but does not necessarily mean it was held in court with a jury).

A great deal of information can be obtained from the informant column. The informant can be:

- Any relative by blood, marriage or adoption, but not ex-spouses.
- Anyone who was “present at the death” or “in attendance” or an occupier of the same house (e.g. a workhouse).
- Anyone causing burial or cremation (including live-in partners), but this does not mean a funeral director.

Note that on older certificates, it was not necessary to state the relationship to the deceased.

FORM 9

The “Green Form” required to authorise burial or cremation can sometimes be given before the registration of the death. The section of the form with the place of burial listed is only kept for six years under current regulations.

Antony showed us a recent fake death certificate which had been made up in order to make an inheritance or an insurance claim in the USA. The giveaway was that the doctor was shown as the informant, with a signature – something that would not be present in an original document.

Antony answered questions from the audience before, during and after the talk, and applied both his genealogical expertise and knowledge as a registrar to problematic certificates brought in by attendees. He also answered other questions relating to registration, both civil and otherwise.

It was a very informative session which gave us a lot to think about when we come to interpret what is written on civil registration certificates and what this information might mean for our research.

LONDON BRANCH MEETING: MARCH 14TH 2020

Events rapidly overtook the meeting that had long been scheduled for Saturday March 14th. I was unable to host the meeting myself as I had to attend a family funeral in Cornwall. There was no opportunity to cancel the event as I had only received the date of the funeral a week in advance. Susan Porrett kindly agreed to step in and chair the meeting. By that time government 'recommendations' on social distancing as a result of the Covid-19 outbreak were already in place, although stricter measures were yet to be announced. A number of our regulars, understandably, did not wish to travel into London.

A very small group still attended for Ian Waller's '*Brick walls and how to tackle them*' talk.

The account below is based on notes taken by Susan Porrett. I know a number of you were interested in hearing Ian speak. If there is demand, I can arrange for him to repeat the talk in 2021.

As it is, our next meeting at the Society of Genealogists is scheduled for Saturday October 17th, and will be a Members' Day. Let us hope things will be back to normal by then! I look forward to seeing our regulars and perhaps some new faces.

Mary Fisk

Ian Waller began his talk by saying that he actually preferred the description '*Solving Research Challenges in Family History*'.

He listed some of the usual reasons for problems:

- Inadequate research.
- Exploring the *wrong* family.
- Someone being researched has 'disappeared'.
- Has there been a name change?
- The basic information was difficult to pull together.
- Old handwriting could not be deciphered (in the latter case, the most important requirement is to be able to read the capital letter correctly- there were many variants used).

You should have alongside you as you research a copy of the pedigree, one that you can add anything to as you go. There are especially difficult periods to search in, including the years between 1800-1837, the mid-17th century Commonwealth years, various date spans for the Army, the Navy and the Merchant Navy and emigration pre-1895. Parts of Censuses are missing- in particular this concerns the one taken in 1861. You should review your research plan with patience, analysing and digging deeper. Discuss your plan with other people. Avoid frequently made mistakes such as:

- Where the same name recurs in a family, don't mix up the generations—for example, is Henry the father marrying or Henry the son?
- If you miss deaths or burials and don't 'kill off' people, especially infants, they will be regarded as still living and may be 'married off' in error!
- You shouldn't rely on online information—check the original source.
- You shouldn't take relatives' information at face value, it may be inaccurate or partly so!
- Other researchers' facts and conclusions should be verified before you incorporate them into your own family story.

Collateral research is often useful, especially looking at any wills you might discover.

Remember to use alternative sources, such as Bishop's Transcripts, to supplement the information from entries in original parish registers. These could include occupational sources and other records pertaining to the local area.

People in the past moved about more frequently than might be assumed - did they or their family have a consistent occupation which could be a clue to finding where they went or had come from? If the 'five mile radius' search online yields nothing, then extend it. And remember surname variation!

Regarding births and baptisms:

- Sometimes people baptised their children all together in a group
- Could they have gone in and out of nonconformity?
- Was someone *ever* baptised? Many illegitimate children were baptised in the chapel attached to the workhouse where their mothers had to go to give birth.

Regarding marriage:

- Banns, sometimes listed separately to the marriage entries and, of course, licences can give extra useful detail.
- Remember Fleet marriages and other forms of 'irregular marriage'

Regarding deaths :

- Remember that they are registered in the area where they occurred, which may differ from the area where the person actually lived.
- Gravestones were put up some time after the event, so the information on them may not be entirely accurate.

Ian recommended having a DNA test for proof of blood ties. He mentioned to us a website he favoured, which could be useful:

<http://curiousfox.com>

Dark Days of Dunkirk—Part Two

IN the March edition of Norfolk Ancestor we looked at the movements of the 58th (Suffolk) Medium Regiment of the Royal Artillery in the lead up to the evacuation from Dunkirk. We continue our excerpts from the booklet “An Account of the Actions of the 58th Suffolk Medium Regiment R.A During May 1940.”

Wednesday, 29th May

In the early morning, another vessel was seen approaching the beach opposite us and we hailed the small boats and managed, in spite of a choppy sea and an incoming tide, to get 12 more men off before the embarkation authorities arrived and took over the boats and embarkation.

On making contact again with the embarkation office, it was then discovered that they knew nothing of our being allotted serial No. 26, which was in fact allotted to some other unit. Serial No. 33 (last on the list) was therefore allotted to us, and a signed slip given as a pass, several other units having arrived during the night.

About 9 am we were marched on to a point further along the beach where serials were being sorted out and we then formed in a long beach queue of units forming up at various embarking points. We had found that three other units were included in serial No. 33, and we lost the toss with these, and were again that much further back in the queues.

In addition several units came in front of us, when it was given out that serial numbers had been abolished. In the afternoon we abandoned this beach as hopeless, and marched for Dunkirk, in the hopes of embarking on what was left of the Mole after the German air raids.

After being stopped by a beach piquet lined up from the dunes to the sea, we managed to take over their duties, and stopped further units from going past this point. We then followed behind the last of the units in front of us, but progress was very slow, as the beaches were by now crowded with troops.

During one halt we scraped holes to take cover from a German air raid and witnessed a very intensive dive bombing raid on the vessels just off the coast and on Dunkirk, and its mole, lasting two hours. One destroyer was sunk, another hit, and one transport sunk, and two set on fire, but the crowded beaches were fortunately left alone.

The night was spent continuing the march to Dunkirk very slowly with very short marches and long halts owing to congestion. At each halt all went to

sleep in the ranks where they halted. Dunkirk was shelled by land guns at night.

Thursday, 30th May

In the morning we were told that embarkation seemed fairly hopeless, that we must go back well into the dunes, dig in against air attack, and establish a Command Post on the forward edge of the dunes, and await orders.

Later by mere luck we found out that the beach had been divided into sections and, making contact with the other units of our section, we organised it in groups of 60 men – there were 32 groups in our section of about 200 yards – and drew from the hat the order in which the groups would embark.

Again we drew badly on this deal. About 3.30 pm Major Mason attended a conference in which beaches were amalgamated and serial numbers again allotted. He managed to obtain serial No. 7 for the Regiment, but it was discovered that 4 Medium Regiment were also in that serial, and on the toss we again lost, and had to be behind them.

Ships were expected at 6.30 but did not arrive until 10 pm and loading was very slow and continued all night. The enemy shelled the dunes and beach intermittently all night.

Friday, 31st May

At daylight there was still all of 4 Medium Regiment to embark and two embarking points with a number of small boats loading troops into two small Dutch coasting vessels – a Destroyer having been previously filled and put off. Major Mason and Capt. Underwood and 2/Lt. Stevenson loaded troops at one point and Capt. Grimwood, Capt. Twomey and Lt. Brennan at the other point.

The tide was coming in fast and the waves were increasing under a fair wind. The water was finally up to the armpits. Having loaded all 4 Medium Regiment the remainder of 58 Medium Regiment were eventually got on and at about 8 am the ships left the coast for Margate pier, where we arrived at 6 pm. Trains then took troops to various parts of the country at random.

The bulk of the regiment was assembled at Larkhill between 2nd and 11th June, 1940, and on 12th June, 1940 moved to Poole, Dorset, where they were billeted awaiting re-equipment.

Peter Steward MN 14801

It is likely that soldiers from Norfolk were serving in the Suffolk Regiment at this time. We would love to hear from any member of the Norfolk Family History Society with any further information on the evacuation from Dunkirk.

W. M. MARWOOD - The Gentleman Executioner

By Honorary Life Member Edmund Perry

JUST after New Year, I gave a pair of engraved opera binoculars to a friend to sell at an antiques fair and in return she purchased for me a framed letter from William MARWOOD to the Governor of Norwich Castle, dated November 7th 1877. It reads as follows:

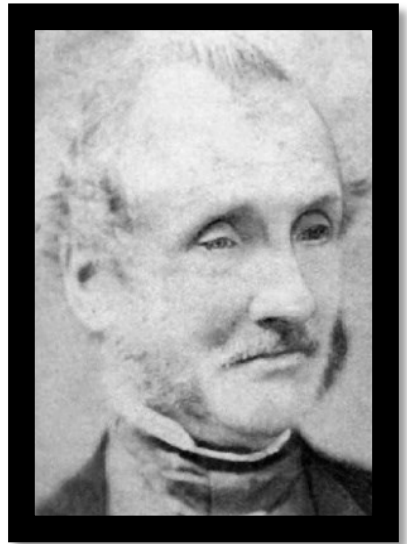
Sir, Pleas this is to inform you that i reseaved your kind Letter concerning my arrival at Norwich on night the 19th day of Nov – Pleas this is to let you now that i shall be in London on Monday the 12th Day to attend to the Execution of a Prisoner at Newgate Prison and when in London i will go to the Railway Staishon and get the Time i shall Leave London for Norwich then i will send you a Letter next week detailing the Time i shall arrive at Norwich Staishon Monday night the 19 Day of November all well.

Sir Pleas i Remain your Humble Servant Wm Marwood Church Lane, Horncastle Lincolnshire.

Apart from Marwood's idiosyncratic phonetic spelling and punctuation, I didn't think the letter of much interest except that on the back of the frame was writing saying he came to Norwich to hang a blacksmith found guilty of killing another blacksmith. This was the case of Henry MARSH who worked at a forge in Wymondham. During the summer, Marsh and fellow worker Henry BIDWELL learned that they were to lose their jobs as the owner Thomas MAYS was retiring and selling the business. Both had been employed at the forge for nearly 40 years and were rather upset.

After visiting a pub and having several drinks, they returned to work and began arguing. Marsh flew into a rage and beat Bidwell to death with a heavy iron bar. A servant girl at the house witnessed the murder and rushed to tell the owner. When Thomas Mays entered the forge, Marsh turned on him and declared: "Might as well swing for two as for one" and beat the 76-year-old man to death as well. Marsh, aged 50, was tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang. William Marwood carried out the execution at Norwich Castle Prison on the 20th November, 1877.

The prisoner at Newgate who Marwood hanged on the 12th November was Thomas PRATT, aged 27, having murdered a paramour, Elizabeth Frances BROCKINGTON, by knifing her through the heart whilst walking along Wilderness Row, London, around 1 am in the morning of 14th September, 1877. He surrendered on the spot giving a policeman the knife saying, "I'll hang for her, I



have dune it, I will swing for her!"

Marwood was an intriguing character. He never trained as an executioner and only started hanging murderers when he was aged 54. Born in 1818, the fifth of ten children of William and Elizabeth in the village of Goulceby, Lincolnshire, Marwood inherited his father's trade as a cobbler. Evidently, he had a long-term fascination with executions which, before the Capital Punishment Amendment Act 1868, were public, watched by thousands of people. Hanging often led to protracted struggle, strangulation and convulsions, and even involved a risk of decapitation.

Marwood was interested in the "long drop" which had been developed by surgeons in Ireland. He realised that if the prisoner was given a drop of six to ten feet depending upon his weight and with the noose correctly positioned, death would be very quick due to the prisoner's neck being broken and dying of asphyxia while unconscious.

After several years, the Governor of Lincoln Prison allowed Marwood to carry out the hanging of William Frederick HARRY at Lincoln Castle on 1st April, 1872. The efficient method led to Marwood being appointed as official hangman by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1874 when the incumbent, William CALCRAFT, relinquished the post. He didn't receive a salary but a retainer of £20 a year plus £10 per execution. He was able to keep the condemned person's clothes and received travelling expenses. In the following decade, Marwood hanged 179 people (8 women): 26 of these were in Ireland, seven in Scotland and one on Jersey (of Joseph Le Brun at St. Hellier – the last public hanging in the British Isles, 11th August 1875). There were 14 double executions, three triples and one quadruple (at Newgate).

The most famous execution at Armley Jail, Leeds, Yorkshire, on 25th February, 1879, was that of Charlie PEACE who had murdered an arresting officer after a string of robberies. The most notorious (at Kilmainham Gaol in Dublin, 14th May 1883) was of Joe BRADY and four other members of the Irish National Invincibles Gang, for the murders in Dublin's Phoenix Park, of Lord Frederick CAVENDISH and Thomas Harry BURKE the Permanent Under Secretary for Ireland. The most infamous was Maolra SEOIGHE, convicted, along with six other men, of the murders of five members of the Joyce family in Maamtrasna, Ireland. Marwood hanged him with two others on 15th December, 1882, in Galway.

The hanging did not go well as Seoighe's vehement protest of innocence, right up to the drop, caused the rope to become disarranged and he took several minutes to die. Marwood sat on the edge of the scaffold moving the rope back and forth evidently saying *"bother the fellow"*. An inquest jury severely censured Marwood for his carelessness. Over 130 years later the President of Ireland, on 4th April, 2018, issued a posthumous pardon for Seoighe due to evidence that he was innocent of the murders. Marwood's last execution was that of James BURTON, a bigamist, who killed his 18-year-old wife, 6th August 1883, at Durham. Burton's pinioned arm caught up in the free rope hanging down his back and the poor man had to be hanged twice.

To be fair, Marwood's technical improvements did make hanging more humane. Re-positioning of the noose's knot under the left ear and the long drop fracturing the neck was far less cruel to the prisoner and less stressful to those who witnessed the event at close quarters. He ensured that his ropes and tackle were manufactured to his specifications, including a leather washer which helped the rope to run smoothly, and a metal ring to replace the slip-knot. He introduced tables calculating the relationship between the victim's weight and the length of the drop. He made improvements to the noose and pinioning straps and to gallows, especially the removal of steps up to the platform. He introduced a split trapdoor level with the floor or ground, with a pit into which the deceased dropped.

Marwood became something of a celebrity and had business cards printed "William Marwood Public Executioner, Horncastle, Lincolnshire" and the words "Marwood Crown Office" written over the door of his shop. He maintained a cool demeanour at executions and often knelt with the condemned to ask God's blessing. He thought he was doing God's work in accordance with the law, as a duty and as a Christian. He claimed a sense of divine mission to make the executions as painless as possible.

Unlike some other executioners, he wasn't sentimental nor did he regret his mistakes such as Seoghe and Burton and another bungle at York in 1878 when Vincent WALKER took two minutes to stop moving.

He drew large audiences at Horncastle's horse fairs and similar events where he showed off his ropes, gimlets, straps and sold off personal possessions from those he executed. Marwood was one of two executioners to give his name to the character of the hangman in the Punch and Judy puppet show and there was even a popular saying, *If Pa killed Ma, Who'd kill Pa? Marwood.*

Unfortunately, he never wrote his memoirs for publication, but died 4th September, 1883, from pneumonia and jaundice and was buried in Trinity Church, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

His second wife Ellen, an alcoholic, survived him by a month, long enough to sell his clothes to Madame Tussaud's, and the ropes to a Mr. James Harrison. With no children to inherit, all her disposable possessions were auctioned and fetched a high price. It is said that Marwood's gravestone was chipped away by memento-seekers until there was nothing left of it.

Sources

Internet – Wikipedia; and billgreenwell.com/page - William Marwood

William Marwood: The Gentleman Executioner by Derek Matthews, 2010

Lincolnshire Family History Society Magazine: Marwood's letter and obituary, vol 5 no 2 Jun 1994

Edmund Perry MN 3181

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.

A Woodton Visitor

I found Roger Morgan's article on Suckling House extremely interesting. I have carried out some research into the SUCKLING family in connection with the village sign at Woodton.

I found that Catherine Suckling's father was the Rev Maurice Suckling, Rector at Woodton. According to "Timpson on the Verge" and other sources, Nelson spent many of his school holidays visiting his grandfather at Woodton.

There is a tree in the garden which he climbed and apparently it is still there and is known as "Nelson's Tree". This tree is one of a number of items that appear on the Woodton village sign.

Roger Campling MN 3944

Age Is Just A Figure

I was just wondering about members' age in the society and in tracing family history how far they have gone back?.

I am 92 this year. My parents had the same surnames CLARKE but no relationship any where in their trees.

My mother's side. Ivy Lily Clarke was born in Norwich and goes back to Thomas Clarke 1578. Her father Edmund married a Sarah HYDE. The Hyde side goes back to Mathew de Hyde 12th century and Edmund Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, whose daughter Anne married King James II.

My father's side was Ernest Clarke, Royal Navy, who served in two world wars and goes back to 1533 in King's Lynn. Malcolm Clarke was mayor and a merchant there. My father and myself were both born in Great Yarmouth

Regards.

John Clarke MN 5325

Editor's Note: We like a challenge. So are there any members reading this who are older than John and how far back have members gone with their research? We would love to hear from you.

One Over The Eight



Alan Harper asked if eight consecutive children of the same gender is a Norfolk record (March 2020).

I don't know the answer, but my grandfather, George KETTERIDGE, was the eldest of nine children only one of whom was a daughter, although she was the seventh. They lived in Saffron Walden, Essex, but the Norfolk connection is their mother, my great grandmother, Anna née RYE who came from Great Massingham. The children were: George 1877–1944, Joseph 1878–1916, Alfred 1880 – 1942, Robert 1881–1932, Charles 1883–1886 (died of bronchitis), James 1888–1967, Violet 1890–1978, Charles 1894–1917 and Richard 1896–1975.

All the surviving brothers except George served in World War One. Joseph and Charles did not come back. They lie in Commonwealth War Graves in France. Their parents, George Ketteridge 1856–1934 and Anna née Rye 1855 –1940, married in London in 1912, having claimed previously to be married! Presumably this was because of a new pension law.

Anna's parents, Joseph Rye and Ann née RINGSTEAD of Little Walsingham, have a gravestone in Great Massingham Churchyard, my only family gravestone to date. The picture above depicts my great grandparents and their eight surviving children, plus three daughters-in-law (Marion SEARLE with Alfred, Kate DOWNHAM with Robert and Elizabeth COWELL with Joseph). My grandmother Louisa Bradford should have been with George Junior, but was not there, probably because this was taken in Saffron Walden and my grandparents had moved away into London by then. Only one of those present, my great grandmother Anna Rye, was from Norfolk.

Valerie Monaghan MN 790 valeriemonaghan@hotmail.com

The Allerton Saga

There is, particularly in the USA, some kudos to be gained from an association with the Mayflower, not so much in the UK. I suppose it resonates particularly with me since I grew up in the borough of Harwich, the Mayflower's home port. And no, I can't trace my ancestry all the way back to the Mayflower. I am several generations adrift. My earliest ALLERTON is the Bartholomew Allerton who was buried in Toft Monks, Norfolk, on 1st December, 1729, and none of the published genealogies have any mention of my branch.

The backbone of this article was written several years ago and I have now updated it as far as I can but there are several crucial questions that still need to be answered.

Herbert HOWLETT is my 2 x great grandfather. He was born in Rushall, Norfolk, on 4th September, 1819. I have a copy of his marriage certificate which states that the 24-year-old Herbert married the 28-year-old Sarah Allerton on 5th March, 1844, at Lowestoft, Suffolk. His profession is given as plumber and her entry (difficult to read) possibly says "living at home". His father, Harcourt, is listed as a farmer (which tallies with other information) and her father, William, a fisherman. One of the witnesses is listed as Jane Allerton.

My initial problem is that I cannot find Herbert or any of the above named Allertons on the 1841 census (although there are a good many other Allertons in Lowestoft, particularly in 1851). It is possible that a lodger in Lowestoft recorded as Robert, a painter, is really Herbert the plumber. It is also possible that at least as far as the censuses are concerned the family name is ALDERTON but if so I am still drawing a blank. Sarah died in 1850 so there are no later census entries for her.

I am, however, building up quite a body of circumstantial evidence that appears to point to William and his family.

The International Genealogical Index has a William Allerton or ALLINGTON born about 1776 in Lowestoft and married there on 3rd October, 1799. His wife was Mary MULLENDER or MULLENGER or even MULLINDER, born about 1769. They had at least 10 children including both Sarah and Jane.

The children's christening dates are: Margaret (31st December, 1799), Charlotte (12th February, 1802), Elizabeth (10th April, 1803), William (14th November, 1804), Marie (21st August, 1806), Joseph Harris (5th March, 1808), Harris (2nd January, 1810), Hannah (19th November, 1811), Sarah (9th September, 1814) and Jane (22nd November, 1816).

The International Genealogical Index has a Jane Allerton marrying a George PECK on 23rd November, 1848, at Kirkley, Suffolk (Just south of Lowestoft) and in the same quarter FreeBMD has a George Peck as a possible groom. In 1851, a married Jane Peck (1817) is living with her widowed mother-in-law Margaret Peck along with baby Jane Peck (1851) and Hannah Allerton (1813) who could

well be the above mentioned daughter of William, born late 1811.

However, GRO (not always the most reliable of sources) casts doubt on this episode as it gives the mother's maiden name as BUTCHER.

Also in 1851, Harris Allerton (1810) is a married fisherman, living in Lowestoft along with wife (also Hannah) and several children, the eldest of which should have showed up in 1841 and did but Harris (1810) was missing, presumably away fishing.

By 1861 it seems that Jane (1820, not 1817) has been widowed and married again and baby Jane is now Jane A PEAKE, not Peck or Peek.

Roger Chapman MN15877

DIANA SPELMAN BA

Norfolk Research Specialist (since 1982)

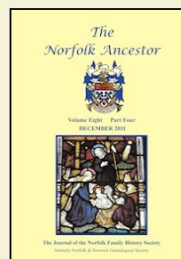
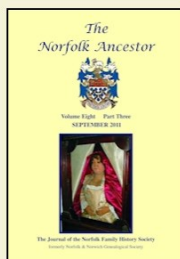
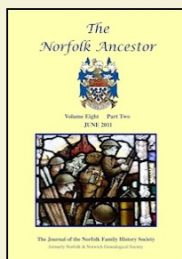
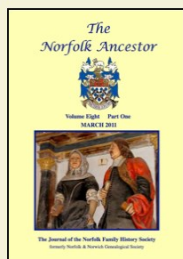
**Medieval to Modern
Family & Local History
Latin translation
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**74 Park Lane
NORWICH NR2 3EF
Tel: 01603 664186**

Email: dianaspelman@waitrose.com

Scanned Ancestor Copies



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

A Norman Invasion

I am writing to you as a member of the NFHS requesting help in my 30 year quest for my ancestry which goes back to the Norman invasion in 1066. William the Conqueror gave lands in Devon to his brother Robert for his help in the conquest.

From those times this historic and notable family spread through Devon, Dorset and Bedfordshire, where this family became prominent in various fields, military and archaeology to name but two. Many became Manorial Lords. From my research my lineage originated from Mileham or Whitwell and ended up in Bermondsey, London and lived close to the famous Leather Market. I have e-mailed the Devon Family History Society for their help in my quest as many members came to Norfolk and, with this research in mind, I am seeking your help in including my appeal for help to be included in your magazine. With several Manorial Lords with this historic and notable name having lived in this county I am sure there may be members still bearing this name who could help me.

From my research I have traced members to Australia, South Africa from the mid 1800s and from Rodney BASTARD, from Kitley in Devon who holds the history (in French) of this family but has yet to forward me a copy or a translation. There have been many Coats of Arms related to this family, many having military and Archaeological history.

Michael Russell (we took the middle name of my grandfather way back in the mid 1900s).

Michael can be contacted at michael.russell70@ntlworld.com

Fiche Offer

Sadly I am having to hang up my pen and clipboard as I cannot research any longer. I have enjoyed a long and fruitful association with your excellent society and am sad to have to end it. Incidentally I have a Fiche reader which I am happy to give to anyone who would like to collect it. It is still in good working order – if a bit dusty!

Ivan F. Slapp MN 4582—ivan.slapp@ntlworld.com

More Great Yarmouth Connections

I was very pleased to see two articles on Great Yarmouth in the March edition of the Norfolk Ancestor. I started doing family history 12 years ago when I retired. I started with my maternal grandfather's line as I knew very little about him, even the fact that he was one of seven children. His name was Charles Preston WATERS and the family came from the Great Yarmouth area. Unfortunately, with the Waters family, I soon hit the 'brick wall' (now resolved!) that so many of us encounter, so I turned to the Preston line via my grandfather's grandmother. This family line was much easier to trace.

The list of Mayors of Great Yarmouth threw up some familiar names in my ancestry:

Samuel TOLVER (1734-1804) - 4 x Great Grandfather – Mayor in 1789.

Jacob Preston (1740-1827) – 4 x Great Grandfather – Mayor in 1793, 1801 and 1813.

Francis Riddell REYNOLDS (1771-1846) – Husband of 4 x Great Aunt – Mayor in 1804 and 1823.

Isaac Preston (1773-1866) – 3 x Great Grandfather – Mayor in 1816, 1822, 1834 and 1835.

John Preston (1771-1855) – 4 x Great Uncle – Mayor in 1828 and 1831.

Edmund Preston (1776-1856) – 4 x Great Uncle – Mayor in 1818 and 1830.

Edward Harbord Lushington Preston (1806-1872) – 3 x Great Uncle – Mayor in 1870 and 1871.

I know small amounts of information about these ancestors. For instance, Jacob Preston owned a shipyard. Edward H.L. Preston owed his two middle names to the MPs for Great Yarmouth who were returned to Parliament in 1806. His father obviously had an eye to his son's future political prospects! In 1817 the Great Yarmouth Corporation voted a loyal address to the Prince Regent expressing abhorrence of an attack made on him as he was on his way to address Parliament. The address was presented by Mayor Isaac Preston. The first stone of the Nelson Monument was laid by Isaac Preston who gave a dinner to the company responsible and held a grand ball for 350 of the 'elite' at the Town Hall.

The ancestor I know most about is Edmund Preston as I was lucky enough to obtain a family Bible, owned by Edmund. It has many notes in it made by Edmund himself and one of his descendants. The Bible was obtained second-hand in Norfolk by a lady who contacted me via the Ancestry website. She kindly allowed me to have the Bible.

Edmund was the third son of Jacob and Elizabeth (ABBOTT). He had one sister Elizabeth who married F.R. Reynolds (see above). His eldest brother was John (see above), author of 'Picture of Yarmouth'. His other brother was Isaac (see above), married to Elizabeth Tolver, daughter of Samuel (see above). Edmund married three times, to Phyllis SYMONDS first, then Frances Maria SMYTH and lastly to Hannah FARR. Of Edmund's seven children, I believe only one survived to adulthood – Henry Preston who was Rector of Tasburgh from 1837 to 1896. Edmund was a solicitor at Yarmouth and also owned a salt works there. He lived at Milmont House, North Quay, and then in St George's Terrace. As well as being Mayor twice, he was elected a Common Councillor for Yarmouth in 1801, Alderman in 1818 and was Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk.

If, reading this article, you think that the Corporation was a bit top-heavy with the Preston family, you'd be right! Look for the '*Report into the Inquiry opened with regard to the state of the Yarmouth Corporation*' dated 1834. You can find this document as a Google book on line and it makes fascinating reading.

Lucy Baier MN 13539—I.baier@hotmail.co.uk

How much evidence is enough?

Two members of the Norfolk Family History Society have found problems with other people's family trees. Here Elaine Driscoll asks how much evidence is enough?

I AM sure that lots of us have been annoyed when we look at other people's family trees and find events that are presented as facts but for which there is no evidence. This has led me to wonder how much evidence is enough to be certain or at least reasonably sure that something is likely to be true.

I remember being told in a family history class many years ago, that you should find at least two supporting pieces of evidence for every event and I have tried to stick with this, but, as I go back further in time, the harder this becomes.

Take the example of Henry DIXON. I know that my 2 x great grandmother was Harriet Bailey DICKSON. According to her baptism record she was born on 27th February, 1829, and baptised on 1st March, 1829, at St Stephen's Church, Norwich. She was the daughter of Henry (a carpenter) and Harriet Dickson.

I am fairly sure that Harriet's parents were the **Henry Dixon** (bachelor of this parish) and Harriet Jane X SOLOMAN (spinster of this parish) who married on 30th December, 1827, at St Augustine's Church, Norwich. The witnesses were Daniel Dixon and Ann Soloman.

Henry is nowhere to be found by the time of the 1841 census, but Harriet Dixon senior is living with her daughter Harriet and son Henry at Shoulder of Mutton Yard in Norwich. She later remarries. It would seem that Henry Dixon Snr had died sometime between 1830 when his son Henry was conceived and 1841 when he is not with his family for the census. I have been unable to find a likely death for Henry, but my real puzzle has been trying to find his birth.

I searched Ancestry, Freereg and Familysearch for the birth of Henry Dixon (and variations) born in Norfolk between 1770 and 1810. There were none born in Norwich, but several in Norfolk.

I then went through all the possibilities and eliminated all but one Henry Dixon who was baptised on 30th June, 1807, at Dickleburgh. He was born 7th June, 1807, and was the son of Zachariah and Mary Dixon.

There was also this reference to the same Henry: Henry Dixon, son of Zachariah and Mary, received into the congregation 8th July, 1810, at Rushall St Mary (near Dickleburgh) together with three siblings: Mary Anne born 1804; Elizabeth born 1805 and Daniel born 1809.

Further investigation of this family revealed the burial of Zacharius Dixon, aged 27, at Dickleburgh on the 20th October, 1809. So it would seem likely that after

the death of her husband, Ann moved back to Rushall with her young family, hence the expression 'received into the congregation'.

The Elizabeth born in 1805 married Elijah COOK who was a carpenter in 1823.

So I have the situation that I definitely have an ancestor Henry Dixon, who was a carpenter, who married in 1827 and therefore was likely to have been born around 1807. The witness at his wedding was a Daniel Dixon.

I also have a Henry baptised in 1807 who I can't find on any other record and who has a brother called Daniel. He also has a sister who married a carpenter. Is this enough to conclude that the two Henrys are in fact one and the same? I would love to know what your readers think.

Elaine Driscoll MN 17648—elaine@driscoll99.co.uk

Should You Trust Family Trees?

Norfolk Family History Society member Fiona Knight from New Zealand also voices a note of caution.

I have been using my lockdown time to get back to genealogy and have just got back to Norfolk roots. It's been interesting to see that the laborious research I did 20 years ago before all the internet info was available is correct. I have been checking data on several sites getting back to parish records, testing my logic etc. But I did get side-tracked into looking at some public trees on Ancestry and they are dangerous and diabolical. I will give you my example (and I will confess to having a bit of a chuckle).

I sent an email to a cousin which is reproduced below:

To Cousin Mary

Today I decided to go to Norfolk. My mother's mother was a LUDKIN, latterly from Fordham in Cambridgeshire but from about 1810 in Norfolk. James was born 1803 in Illington, Norfolk, but the family moved to Fordham, probably for work and they were very ardent nonconformists. There was a new chapel established there which might also have been the pull.

I checked my old correspondence with fellow Ludkin researchers and found some non-sequiturs, such as the baby baptised 1800 as though to married parents but parents didn't marry until 1802. So my old friend Ancestry was visited. I also checked Family Search and MyHeritage. Well, James occurred in over 90 listed family trees. More than half of them had him born in 1805 in Norfolk (Depwade) to John and Mary Ann Livock. There was a bundle who used Ellington, Norfolk, (as that was the spelling on a census), so I know where their error came from. But surely they would go to find a baptism? The dates ranged from

1801 to 1807! Then some had him born in Fordham, still to John and Mary Ann Livock.

Try as I might, I could not find any James Ludkin born to John and Mary from 1800–1810 other than my man in Illington. One of the people is very clearly related to me as he calls it the Ward/Hosty tree. They descend from Matilda the sister of Jacob, son of my James above, and my direct antecedent. Jacob called his daughter, my grandmother, Thirza Matilda, both family names. I have a photo of my grandparents' wedding where my mother has labelled some of the attendants as GM Hosty, Ward etc. But this chap got his facts wrong and not sure I want to link up!

Now my follow-up activities have included trying to find a marriage for John and Mary Livock and I cannot find it. So I could ask readers for their help. If there are records there, surely they won't mind sharing the sources.

My speculation is that many people have simply copied what was already uploaded to Ancestry. Easy to do, very trusting, but not much use if you are collecting the wrong ancestors.

I would also include how I got my data including from the lovely folk at NFHS! I have a letter from Pauline some 15 years ago.

Fiona Knight MN 8706

Editor's Note—I concur with the two articles. Always be suspicious of other people's trees. Many trees on Ancestry have my grandmother being born and living in Leicestershire. I know for a fact that she was born in Norwich and lived here all her life. Obviously people have just passed this mistake on.

London Group of the NFHS

We have our programme at the Society of Genealogists booked up until October.

Meetings will be between 2 and 4 pm as usual with refreshments provided afterwards in the Society of Genealogists' common room. If you are in the London area please come along.

Scheduled events are as follows:

Saturday October 17th: Members' Day

My contact details are Mary Fisk, Flat 3 Butterfield House, 7 Allen Road, London N16 8SB or Email: mary975@btinternet.com. You can read reports of London group meetings elsewhere in this edition of your Norfolk Ancestor.

Mary Fisk



DISS FAMILY HISTORY GROUP

Programme 2020



All meetings in Diss Methodist Church 7 pm for 7.30 pm unless indicated.

Email for details of our House Meetings and to book a place.
bettymorley@btinternet.com.

All enquiries regarding meetings of the group should be addressed directly to the organiser Betty Morley at 'Thwaites,' Fersfield, Diss, Norfolk, IP22 2BP.

Coming Meetings *

9th June	The Huguenot Daughters	Gill Blanchard
14th July	The Widow Kett	Georgette Vale
11th August	To Be Announced	Simon Pawley
8th September	A Most Notorious, Naughty, False, Lying Fellow	Sue Paul
13th October	Sex, Murder and Mayhem in English Churches	John Vigar
10th November	To Be Announced	
8th December	Christmas Social Evening	

*** - Obviously under the current restrictions the above meetings are subject to change and/or cancellation. Please contact the organisers for any updates.**

Society Needs New Treasurer

THE Norfolk Family History Society is looking for a new treasurer to replace Robert Kilbourn who is relinquishing the post due to pressure of work.

This is a vital and very rewarding role with the postholder also joining the board of trustees.

Ideally any applicants for this voluntary role should have previous experience of working within a financial environment but full training can be given.

If you are interested or would like to find out more about what is involved, please contact Volunteer Co-ordinator Carol Reeve by e-mail at

volunteers@nfhs.co.uk

A Walking Tour of Norfolk

IN previous editions of Norfolk Ancestor we told the story of Earsham COOKE who died in the first world war. Earsham's descendant Richard Cooke has sent us two fascinating travelogues written by Margaret Wellingham Cooke who was born in Grimston in 1863 and died in 1949. She was one of 12 children of Charles Earsham Cooke, farmer of High House, Litcham, and Susanna Cooke (nee Wellingham). Margaret never married and spent many years looking after her father who moved to Up House, Weasenham All Saints, when he retired in 1904. She then moved to Hill House, Gresham, when her father died in 1915. Her sister Edith Mary Brereton (1873-1940), a widow, joined her. Margaret was an artist. She was partly taught by her cousin Emma Turner.

IT was a novel walking tour we three girls made in the summer in our own county of Norfolk. We did not want to be bothered with knapsacks, we also wanted to take a certain amount of provisions with us, to save expense, also a change of footwear in case of wet weather. So we decided to take our donkey "Joe" with us as our beast of burden and a most effective beast of burden he proved. We slung two hampers, as paniers, one each side of him and on his back our mackintoshes were strapped. In one hamper we packed ham, tinned and boiled beef, tea, jars of butter, kettle, matches, teapot and cups etc and in the other dry boots and stockings, sleeping garments, books, work and sketching materials. We did not take any skirts as they would have been so heavy, so when we arrived at our destination, if we were wet, we had to hurry over supper and then go to bed, while our "things" were dried. Armed with walking sticks, with which we occasionally touched up "Joe" we set out on our adventures.



The photograph above shows Edith Mary on the left and Margaret on the right.

We found we could do an average of about 12 miles a day, one of us taking turns leading "Joe" with the bridle rein. When evening came and we had reached some village where we wished to spend the night, we generally called on the rector of the place and asked him if he could recommend rooms. He

mostly knew of some clean cottage where we could have a bed and if the cottagers could not stable the donkey they would tell us of someone who would or perhaps of some pasture where he could be turned off and occasionally we stabled him at an inn. The “best” room of the cottage would be given up to our use and there we would have supper and breakfast. For the former, we invariably had tea, eggs, marmalade and, for breakfast, some of our ham and eggs. At breakfast, we cut sandwiches for our midday meal, making them of the beef and these we would wrap up and tie to one of the hampers in readiness for when we stopped. This meal we took wherever we happened to be at the time. Once it was on the Roman Encampment near Cromer, another time in a barn, while rain was pouring down outside. We also had tea by the wayside, either in a field or on a common, trying to get as retired a spot as we could, not too far from a cottage as, often if the sticks were too wet or if there were not many about, we would not make a fire, but would procure water from the cottage. We bought milk too as we wanted it, often getting a glass from farmhouses as we passed. Sometimes, we would beg a mangold for Joe, for as the days went by we thought he began to look rather thin. We always relieved him of his burdens when we stopped to rest in the middle of the day, but did not always take them off for tea.



This group photograph shows Margaret on the back left and Emma Turner is teaching

Expenses	£.	s.	d.
Rooms for a fortnight	2	9	0
Donkey		14	0
Etc		15	0
Total	3	18	0

and then the books and work proved acceptable, but we were always glad when it got fine again. We found having a change of shoe most acceptable, for even if we did get wet, it rested our feet to put on another pair. Our Mackintoshes, too, were most useful to sit on when it was fine overhead but damp underneath and we used them in all kinds of places, sometimes on damp straw stacks, on logs of wood etc for I fear we trespassed a good bit.

We were always glad when the nights were over, for we slept three in a bed which was often a tight fit in cottage beds. The rooms too were a bit stuffy in spite of our opening the windows as wide as they could go.

The expense amounted to very little, taking into account that there were three of us. We seldom paid more than 3/6d for the night, which covered everything, and 1/- was the usual price for the donkey. We bought bread, fruit, biscuits, eggs or cake as we wanted them. Our ham and boiled beef lasted out the fortnight for lunch. Occasionally when very hungry we had chops or steaks for supper, but this was but seldom and for breakfast sometimes bacon.

We will have another travelogue from the Cooke family in the September edition of Norfolk Advertiser.

From the Baptisms Register for Great Snoring 28th May, 1809. Isaac NEWTON son of John and Margaret (late DEATH, spinster) NB. the mother wished him to be baptised Sir Isaac [Vicar's marginal note].

Apparently the vicar refused the request.

VOLUNTEERS

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

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

We are looking for a volunteer to manage and improve our publicity and also a transcript checker. Ideally we are looking for people with experience in these fields but enthusiasm is the most important attribute.

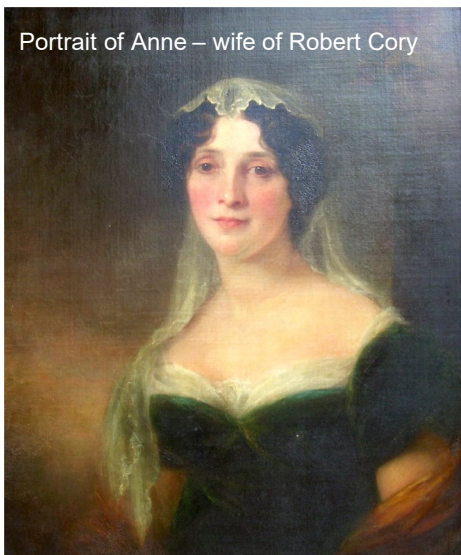
We are also looking for an IT Co-Ordinator to help with the society's infrastructure.

Please don't let the current lockdown stop you from volunteering. There are many tasks that can be done from home.

Memories of the Yarmouth Coreys

By Margaret Goffin

ON reading the names in the article, The Yarmouth Mayors, in the March issue of The Norfolk Ancestor, I spotted the names of Robert CORY and Charles Cory ALDRED. I was reminded of an article that I wrote for The Cory Society Newsletter in 2001. The Cory Society was a one-name society which focussed on the name of Cory or Corey. As editor, I was always on the look-out for anything to do with those names. I definitely appreciated any list of surnames to help with my research.



In the summer of 2001, my cousin and I took the opportunity to look inside Great Yarmouth Town Hall during its open day. I was excited to find the name of Robert Cory on a board listing the Mayors of the Borough, for the years of 1803 and 1815, during the reign of George III. I also noticed another Cory name, that of Charles Cory Aldred, Mayor in 1856-65, 1879 and 1881-2, during Victoria's reign.

Robert Cory (1747-1840) married Esther RICHES in 1774 in Great Yarmouth. He was an attorney who lived at Burgh Castle and the couple had eight sons and six daughters. Robert became Registrar to the Admiralty Court from 1787 to 1823 and in 1803 became Mayor at the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars (1803–1815). Robert's father, Thomas Cory, born in Runham in 1721, was brought up to the sea, but captured during the Seven Year Wars and taken by the French to Havre le Grace, Seine-Maritime, where he died and was buried in 1761.

I don't know the actual date when Robert Cory took office that year but in his Chronological Retrospect From A.D. 46 to 1877 William Finch-Crisp reports of heightened activity in the town. There was an active press at Yarmouth on May 5th and on the 16th an embargo was laid on all vessels in the Great Yarmouth Roads. A month later on June 13th. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and suite left Yarmouth for Norwich. They came in the same frigate which brought Prince William of Gloucester from Cuxhaven, where their Royal Highnesses were nearly made prisoners by the advanced guard of the French army. As the year progressed various volunteer regiments arrived for garrison duty and warrants were issued to Lord Lieutenants of the maritime counties commanding them, as there was actual appearance of invasion, to give the necessary

orders in pursuance of the late statute, that on the approach of the enemy all wagons and carts, cattle, and stores of corn, likely to fall into their hands, be removed or destroyed, and also that all women and children be likewise removed.

Esther gave birth to 14 children between 1776-98, the eldest, Robert Cory (1776-1840), followed his father in both positions, Registrar to the Admiralty Court and Mayor. He also fathered a lot of children, 16—nine sons and seven daughters! Robert took an active part in municipal affairs, entering the corporation at an early age and serving most of the corporate offices until 1815 when he was elected mayor, not however without a contest, the inquest having been shut up for 57 hours before they could agree. His wife was Ann PRESTON (1777-1841), the daughter of Isaac Preston of Great Yarmouth, who in 40 years built 153 vessels at Southtown and also served as mayor in 1816, 1822 and 1834. This Cory generation had sons who did well in their chosen professions; Isaac Preston Cory (1801-42) barrister and author; Horace Cory (1802-67) chemical colour manufacturer; William



Charles Cory Aldred

Hanrott Cory (1807-68) surgeon; Robert Woolmer Cory (1811-82) vicar; Charles (1813-69) town clerk, said to be founder of modern Great Yarmouth; Alexander Turner Cory (1814-97) Assistant Secretary to the Scottish Department Committee for Council on Education; John Augustus Cory (1819-1887) architect. Of his daughters, Harriet Cory (1804-1880) in particular should be noted. She married Joseph John SCOLLES in 1831 and had 14 children. Her husband was an architect and his practice was responsible for many buildings including the London Oratory.

The Perilousness of Norfolk, written by C J Palmer, who in 1822 was article to Robert Cory, F.S.A., an attorney, notes: "Robert Cory's appointment as Mayor was contested to the extent that the "inquest" deliberated for 57 hours before they reached their decision! Through his exertions, and the influence of the Esher family, Viscount Sydney, who being a Townshend was "connected by blood and affinity to a noble family long and justly endeared to the town," was elected high steward, and he, accompanied by his daughters, paid a visit to the mayor. Mr. Cory was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and much attached to archaeological pursuits."

Robert Cory Jnr. (1776-1840) had a quieter year of office in 1815. Records note that there was a sharp press of seaman in the town on 15th May. The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, 18th June, 1815, in Belgium and 600 wounded men from the battle were lodged in the Naval Hospital which had been completed four years earlier. In February, 1840, on hearing that his 92-year-old father had been taken ill, Robert rushed to London but died himself in Kensington on the 21st of that month. There is a monument in Lambeth Church and another in

Yarmouth Parish Church in his memory. His father died shortly after on 20th April at Ormesby and is buried at Runham, followed by his mother, Esther, aged 87, in April 1841. They were spared knowledge of the terrible disaster and tragic loss of life when the Cory Suspension Bridge, which Robert Cory Jnr. built in 1829 over the River Bure, collapsed on 2nd May, 1845.

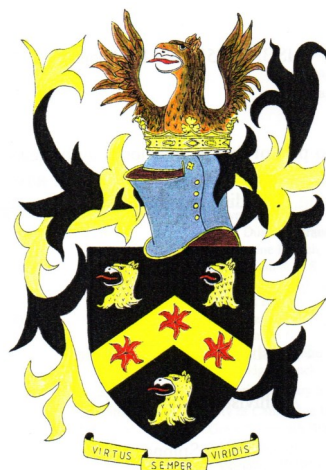


PICTURE: 'Great Yarmouth - The Town Hall'
DATE PRINTED: 1895
From Antiquemapsandprint.com

Charles Cory Aldred was baptised on 23rd March, 1811. He was the son of Samuel Higham Aldred and Ann DANIEL who married at St Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth on 28th April, 1796. He was one of ten children born to this couple. He married Sarah Kell COBB (1817-1897) on 15th April, 1839, in Great Yarmouth. They had five children - Charles Cobb Aldred (1842-1865); Sarah Kell Aldred (baptised 1847); Arthur Aldred (born 1852) married Maria Overton CLOWES (born 1858) 26th August, 1879; Agnes Ellen Aldred (born 1854) and Emily Aldred (born 1857).

Charles was a surgeon and apothecary and, at the time of the 1851 census, was living in Great Yarmouth in the Market Place. He gave his occupation in the census as MRCS, LRA Col., the same as his nephew and partner, Samuel W Aldred, who was living with them. During his first term of office in 1856 there was a gale on May 7th. The gable end of a house near the beach was blown down with snow and sleet falling at the time and considerable damage was done to the shipping in the Roadstead. The end of the month saw a Peace Celebration at the conclusion of the Crimean War (1853-56).

In the census of 1861, the family were living at Dene House, Theatre Plain, Great Yarmouth. Together with their own children, they had a niece staying on the night of the census, Kate Aldred (born 1846 London) a draper's assistant,



The Cory heraldic arms with the motto Virtus Semper Viridis "Virtue is Always Flourishing."

and a farmer's daughter, Sarah BONAS (b 1847 Southtown) as well as a boarder, Roger MANTHORPE, a medical dispenser from Colchester. Also present to serve the household



were the cook, Louisa BRINDY (born 1821, Mundham), house servants, Dinah REEVES, (born 1838 West Toft) and Ann THURLOW (b 1840 in Beccles). By 1871 Charles was now a magistrate. Well known in public circles he was a trustee of the Children's Hospital and, in 1876, agreed to let one Thomas GREEN rent a piece of the hospital garden for £3 2s 10d yearly. Five years later in the 1881 census he is listed as Magistrate, Alderman and General Practitioner, MRCS, SCAC. and now living in Regent Road with wife, Sarah.

Why the second name of Cory? I researched further and found that his mother, Ann Daniel's parents were John DANIEL and Margaret LEACH who married in 1767 at Uggheshall, Suffolk.

Amongst 14 of their children was Ann's sister, Margaret Daniel (1773-1855) who married at Great Yarmouth William Cory (1757-1828) of St Benedicts, Cambridge. Their daughter Margaret Cory (1801-1852) married her cousin, Samuel Botson Aldred, son of Samuel and Ann, in 1824 also at St Benedicts. William Cory's 5x Great Grandparents and Robert Cory's 6x Great Grandparents were Robert Cory (1574-1629) and Katherine WEBSTER (died 1616). Both can be traced through the Norfolk Pedigree Tables (A11;A14) copies of which are held at Kirby Hall, to the earliest recorded Cory, Robert CORIE who died at Bramerton, Norfolk in 1444 (Table A1).

Eastern Daily Press 18 January 1897

THE PRESTONS AND KING CHARLES' RING
To the Editor.
 DEAR SIR—I observe in your account of the funeral of the late lamented Sir Henry Jacob Preston, Bart., mention is again made of King Charles the First's emerald ring. It is quite correct that it is in the possession of the Beeston family of Preston, but where it has only been some twenty-five to thirty years, it having come into the possession of the late Sir Henry Jacob Preston's father whilst a Haven Commissioner for Great Yarmouth, who was of the old Whig school, certainly not Royalists. I have always understood and believe the name of Preston was taken by them to secure the Beeston estates when they came from the village in Suffolk. As a boy I remember a ring being shown me by my late uncle, Isaac Preston, who was then clerk to the Haven Commissioners, and told its history. How it is I do not know, but no mention was ever made in any of the Norfolk directories of the history of this interesting ring until after the year 1866, the year my grandfather, Isaac Preston (son of Jacob Preston) died, and from whose archives I possess an interesting letter written to Jacob Preston, Great Yarmouth, in November, 1822, from Fisherton Bridge, Wulst, containing strong and interesting allusions to the ring. I may say here Isaac Preston, the Clerk to the Haven Commissioners, had no male issue to inherit heirlooms. My great grandfather, Jacob Preston, was buried in the family vault in Yarmouth Church, age 87, in 1827, and another ancestor in the same vault, Jacob Preston, in 1625, besides others.—Yours truly, ISAAC PRESTON, Great Yarmouth, 14th January, 1897.

Charles Cory Aldred's imposing portrait in his mayoral robes was painted by J. B. Burgess (dated 1885) and hangs in the Assembly Room. Amongst the Town Hall Regalia is a silver presentation trowel used on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Town Hall by Mayor Charles Cory Aldred on 20th April 1880. The trowel has the typical engraving of the period and was presented to the Mayor by Martin Hall and Co (1879). The foundation stone was the corner-stone of the building weighing over three tons. Charles Cory Aldred was in his third period of office as Mayor by the time the red brick building was completed and the Town Hall was officially opened on 31st May, 1882, by the then Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). The presentation key, by Barnard and Co. (1881) was used on that occasion and in addition to the Arms of the Borough the key carries the Arms of His Royal Highness. The key which is pictured on the previous page is eight inches long and the inscription reads: Great Yarmouth Town Hall, Opened by H R.H THE PRINCE OF WALES K. B. May 31st 1882, Charles Cory Aldred, Esq. Mayor.

The Yarmouth Independent at that time recorded; -"The Prince will open the new Municipal Buildings at about one o'clock and will be met at the north entrance by the Mayor and Committee, where he will be presented with a silver gilt key, and will unlock the door.

"The Company will then proceed to the Sessions Court, where his Royal Highness will receive an address from the Mayor and Corporation, and will probably make a brief reply. He will then be asked to retire for a short time to the Judge's room, while the company assemble at the déjeuner in the large hall, and this having been done, the Prince will proceed to this apartment and partake of luncheon. In all probability the speeches will be short, and will be confined to one or two toasts after which the Prince will take his departure." A total of 350 guests were present at the luncheon.

Four years later, despite the grandiose opening and the building's impressive scale, the citizens feared the Town Hall would end in another disaster. Great Yarmouth had already suffered the major disaster in 1845 when the suspension bridge built in 1829 by Robert Cory collapsed. The sheer weight of the structure of the Town Hall, so close to the river, caused the site to subside. For some time the entire western frontage facing the river was buttressed with huge baulks of timber.

There was a serious risk that the whole building would have to be demolished until an engineer called DUCKHAM solved the problem by designing a system of wrought iron girders placed on massive screw piles. By gradually screwing up the pile, the building was raised in 1887 ensuring its survival. Although it does lean a little to one side it isn't noticeable, except at the doorway between the Mayor's Parlour and the Assembly Room, where a step had to be put in to make up for the subsidence.

* Of the other children: Louisa Cory (1810-48) married solicitor Henry Augustus Hanrott and had seven children; Marianne Barnet Cory (1803-71) and Charlotte Compton Cory (1809-1831) never married; William Lane Cory (about 1805-1807), Augustus Hanrott Cory (baptised 1806) and Ann Augusta Kenrick Cory

YARMOUTH.

DEATH OF THE MAYOR,
E. H. L. PRESTON, Esq.

It becomes our painful duty this week to record the death of E. H. L. Preston, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, who expired at his residence, North Quay, on Tuesday morning last. Mr. Preston had recently been suffering from heart disease, which had brought him to a state of some prostration, but until the past fortnight no serious apprehension was felt in regard to his health, hopes being entertained that rest and relaxation would bring relief. A severe attack of diarrhoea, however, came at a time when the patient was little able to withstand it, and this, coupled with the disease from which he had previously been suffering, led to his decease. It is generally thought that the excitement incidental to the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his recent visit to the borough, may have had an ill effect on his health. It was at this time that signs of failing health first made themselves apparent, but the excitement over, it was thought that all that was needed was a little rest. To this end the Mayor sought relaxation for a time in the indulgence of his favourite amusements—yachting and fishing, and visited in his yacht (the Otter) several of the broads connected with the Bure. Finding, however, that this was not attended with the anticipated relief, Mr. Preston returned home, hoping eventually to gain increased strength, which, unhappily, was fated not to be realised. The announcement of the Mayor's decease, although deemed within the last few days as imminent, was a great shock to all classes of his fellow-townsmen, among whom the Mayor was deservedly popular. The deceased, who was in his 66th year, was son of Isaac Preston, Esq., who married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Tolver, Esq., formerly Town Clerk of the borough. The family of the Prestons have long been resident in Yarmouth, the earliest monumental records extending as far back as 250 years. The grandfather of the Mayor just deceased carried on an extensive ship building business for many years, and resided on the South Quay, nearly opposite his ship yards, from which he was wont to launch many a craft for the service of the Government. He was thrice Mayor of the borough, having served during the years 1793, 1801, and 1818. It was during his Mayoralty that the great festival was held on Yarmouth

Quay, and, despite his advanced age he presided at one of the tables on that memorable occasion. He died in 1825, at the ripe age of 87. His second son, Isaac Preston, also served the office of Mayor in 1816, and took part in the ceremony incidental to the laying of the first stone of Nelson's Column. He died in 1866, aged 92 years. The Mayoralty has also been held by other members of the Preston family. Mr. John Preston, uncle of the deceased, having been called to the civic chair in 1828 and again in 1831. Mr. Isaac Preston, brother of the deceased, also filled the office of Mayor of the borough in 1834. The gentleman whose death we have this week to record was born in 1806, and it is stated that his birth took place as the procession celebrating the return of the Hon. Edward Harbord (second son of Lord Suffield), and Stephen Lushington, Esq., as members of Parliament for the borough, was passing his father's house. This incident led to the adoption of the names of the respective candidates as Christian names for the infant, who was duly christened, and was destined to be known as Edward Harbord Lushington Preston. The deceased for many years occupied a very prominent position in the borough, where he carried on an extensive business as timber merchant and commission and shipping agent. He also of late years held the office of Consul and Vice-Consul for Belgium, Holland, Ottoman Empire, Paris, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Norway. He held in addition agencies for des Assurances Maritimes de Paris, Havre, Bordeaux, St. Petersburg, Commercial Company of Insurers, Madeira, Dresden, and other insurance associations. Mr. Preston was educated at the Norwich Grammar School, under Edward Valpy, and was one of the now few remaining members of the Valpyan Club, of which John Longe, Esq., of Spixworth Hall, is the president. From early life the deceased took an active part in the political contests of the borough, and at the passing of the Municipal Act he was the only Conservative member of the Yarmouth Corporation, which was at that time composed of 47 Liberals and one Conservative. A hard-working, energetic member of his party, Mr. Preston, by the display of those qualities, attracted a degree of respect among those with whom he was politically associated, through which the ultimate displacement of the Liberals was effected. Mr. Preston for many years represented his own (the Southtown or Gorleston Ward), but a few years ago transferred his affection to the North Ward, which he represented until his death. In 1871 he was

called to the civic chair, the appointment meeting with the approval of all classes of his fellow-townsmen. At the termination of his year of office a general desire was expressed that he would consent to accept the Mayoralty a second year, which promised to be one of great importance in relation to the history of the borough. It was in November that the interest of the inhabitants was awakened by the promise afforded of a visit of the Prince of Wales, and it was felt that no one could be better fitted to undertake the official reception of His Royal Highness than Mr. Preston.

According to the general wish of the Council, Mr. Preston resumed the Mayoralty for the present year, the close of which he was not destined to see. How the duties of the office were performed, especially during the Royal visit, has now become a matter of local history. Suffice it to say that the Mayor, by his dignified yet ever courteous demeanour to those with whom he was brought in contact, won for himself golden opinions from all, and his loss will be felt and regretted for years to come. Out of respect to his memory flags hoisted half-mast have been displayed from the public buildings and shipping, while most of the tradesmen in the town have put up one or more shutters as a mark of respect to the memory of deceased and sympathising with his bereaved and sorrowing family. The funeral, which is expected to be of a private character, will take place on Saturday. It is just 112 years since a similar instance occurred of the Mayor of the borough dying during his year of office. This was in 1760, when John Wallis, Esq., died during his Mayoralty, and was succeeded by Thos. Martin, Esq. Previous to 1760 three instances of a similar character occurred within a period of 20 years—namely, Henry Borrett, Esq., 1711, succeeded by Samuel Wakeman, Esq.; Christopher Barnard, Esq., 1740, succeeded by Geo. Ward, Esq.; and Christopher Taylor, Esq., succeeded Giles Wakeman, Esq. In consequence of the Mayor's death the Council will be required to meet at an earlier date to fill up the appointment. A vacancy has also arisen in the representation of the North Ward, and at the Board of the Port and Haven Commissioners, of which Mr. Preston was also a member.

Norwich Mercury 24 August 1872

PRESTON.—On the 20th inst., at Great Yarmouth, Edward Harbord Lushington Preston, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, aged 66.

(no baptism found) possibly twins as both were buried on 30th April 1807; Laura Ann Cory (1815-76) and Elizabeth Cory (1817-1818).

Sources: The Norfolk Cories; Pedigree Tables A1; A11; A14; The English Cories by Michael and Vernon Cory; The Cory Archives including past Cory Society Newsletters are free to view online at www.corysociety.org.uk.

The Perustrations of Norfolk, Chapter VI page 32 by Charles John Palmer, (1805-1882) Published: 1838.

<https://gtyarmouthhistory.com/sales/sample/Sample%20pages,%20Volume%202,%20Palmer%27s%20Perustration%20of%20Great>

Margaret Goffin—mgoffin@aol.com

Christopher Haylett – Yarmouth Bailiff

NFHS member Juliet Bailey read our article on Yarmouth Mayors and was prompted to tell us about her bailiff ancestor.

THE March 2020 issue included a list of Yarmouth Mayors from 1684, when the position replaced that of the Bailiff. I thought members might be interested to hear about

my 12x great uncle Christopher HAYLETT who twice served as Bailiff.

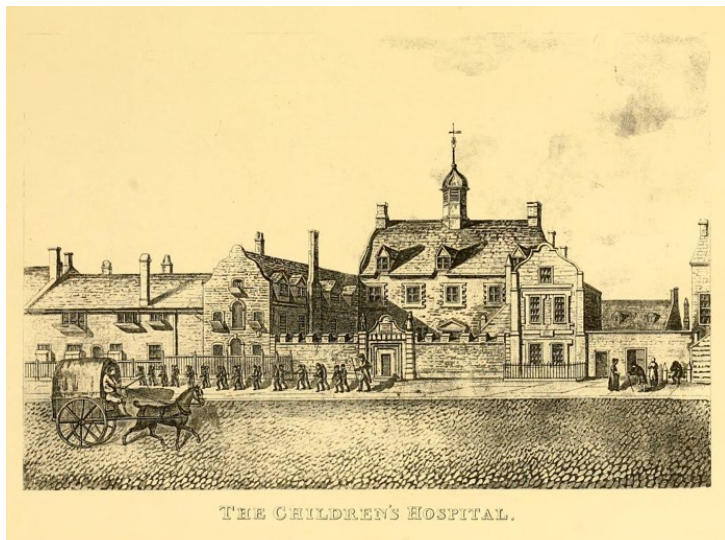
Christopher was born in Lessingham, Norfolk, in the 1490s, the son of Thomas and Alice Haylett (or HEILOT or HEYLOT).

Thomas died in 1508 leaving Alice with six children: Robert, John, William, Christopher, Thomas and Margaret. Alice

did not remarry and died in 1527. She was clearly a woman of ability as she managed Thomas' assets well and was able to leave a substantial inheritance for her children. There is a broken brass plaque to Alice in Lessingham Church but Thomas' was stolen.

Yarmouth was granted a town charter in 1208 and this was extended in 1494 and 1518. By 1540, an assembly of 48 men were elected to look after the needs of the whole community. From these, 24 were chosen to represent the burgesses (inhabitants with full rights of citizenship). Finally, from the 24, two co-bailiffs served for one year from Michaelmas (29th September).

Christopher was elected co-bailiff with Simon MORE in 1541, presumably having served in the 48 and 24 previously. The Norfolk Record Society pub-



Children's Hospital before demolition, Picture taken from The Perustration of Great Yarmouth, with Gorleston and Southtown by Charles John Palmer (1870)

lished the *Great Yarmouth Assembly Minutes 1538 – 1545* (1970) with information on the work of the bailiffs. They spent much time approving leases and other town documents. For example on 20th November, 1541, Christopher and Simon passed agreements including:

- A lease for 21 years to John Wright (woollen weaver) for the top floor, above the workhouse, of a building in the churchyard.
- A lease to Robert Boyse for a tenement and yard in the church at a rent of 6s 8d a year. Robert was required to repair the walls and chimney and fit a new roof before next Corpus Christi (11th June).
- A lease to Richard Bukke for 30 years for the great garden in St. Mary's Hospital.

On 29th December, 1542, Christopher and others were granted the rents from St. Mary's Hospital (Children's Hospital). This was founded around 1278 by Thomas FALSTAFF as an alms house for eight poor men and eight women from the town under an annually elected custodian. On 23rd October, 1543, Christopher was appointed custodian, a position he also held in 1550 when the hospital was dissolved by Henry VIII under the dissolution of the monasteries.

The chapel was destroyed and the other buildings used as store house, grammar school, charity school, granary and prison until they were demolished to make way for a school around 1842 (see picture on previous page). Christopher seems to have saved the bell from the chapel and given it to the town for the market place. Rumour has it, although I've not been able to substantiate this, that the bell is in Yarmouth Museum.

Christopher appears in the records in 1543 as a member of the Guild of the Holy Ghost, which had a chapel in St. Nicholas' Church. In 1545 the Guild, along with several others, was dissolved by Henry VIII and, as alderman of the Guild, Christopher was responsible for passing the houses, goods and money it had to St. Nicholas.

In early 1543, the assembly agreed that the town should petition Henry VIII for relief from paying rent arrears (dating from 1538-41) on a 'fee farm' near the entrance to Great Yarmouth harbour to raise funds to repair the port. Christopher and others were charged (30th March, 1543) with raising £10 from the inhabitants to cover the cost of this request. Relief was granted for four years. By 1549, the funds had been raised. Christopher contributed £3, a significant sum in those days. This was the sixth harbour built and was apparently about a quarter of a mile south of the town gates in an area which became known as the Old Haven. As well as raising money from citizens, the town sold several plots of land to raise funds for the harbour. Edward VI contributed by foregoing some rents and dues.

The building work did not go to plan, however. Work had just started when

Kett's 1549 rebellion blew up and a heavily armed band of rebels headed to Yarmouth. They were hoping the townsfolk would join the rebellion but were disappointed. The workmen fled into the town and the burgesses – including Christopher – were forced to defend the town against the rebels (and some rioters inside). The rebels tried to set fire to a large amount of hay on the Haven but the smoke blew into their faces allowing the townsmen to creep up and capture about 30 and fling them in prison. Eventually, after destroying the building materials and the part-made haven, the rebels left. Work restarted in 1550 and the Haven was completed, but by 1557 it had silted up again and there were more arguments and discussions about another new harbour.

Christopher was elected co-bailiff again in 1552, with John ECHARD. Key events of their tenure were the building of the east wall of the town and a drawbridge. It was also agreed that no swine, geese, or ducks, were to be kept on the Yarmouth Downs, or in the town, upon forfeiture of the geese or ducks, and for every swine a fine of 6s. 8d.

Christopher died in January, 1559, and was buried in St. Nicholas on the 14th. He left no wife or children and the records do not reveal if he ever had either. He did leave a long and detailed will – in Norfolk Record Office – which includes bequests to six servants: Thomas and Agnes ALYN (presumably husband and wife), John CRANON and three others, Edmund, Agnes and John. Thomas Alyn inherited four looms and two fishing nets, which would have enabled him to make an independent living and his wife Agnes was given household items. Edmund got two mackerel nets and a heaving net, again enough to make him independent. Christopher also left money to each of his previous and current apprentices but as the Great Yarmouth apprenticeships lists are not available, we do not know who these were.

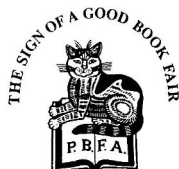
He also left money to Great Yarmouth for good works such as the repair of the bridge, as well as money to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish and for upkeep of the church. He left bequests to friends, such as the widow Agnes INGLE and her three children, his godchildren. He also mentions a bell which is left to Edmund WILLIAMS – is this the bell from the hospital?

Christopher was clearly a well-to-do merchant with wide business interests and a man of influence in the town. How he made his money is not clear but he seems to have invested his inheritance wisely and would have been a millionaire today.

Christopher's will was a gold mine of family information. Much of his money went to his nephews and nieces, over a dozen of whom are named. As the wills of most of his siblings also survive, it was possible for me to build a picture of the family in the 1550s and, via parish registers and other documents, on through 500 years and 13 generations to me.

Juliet Bailey—julietanddai@gmail.com

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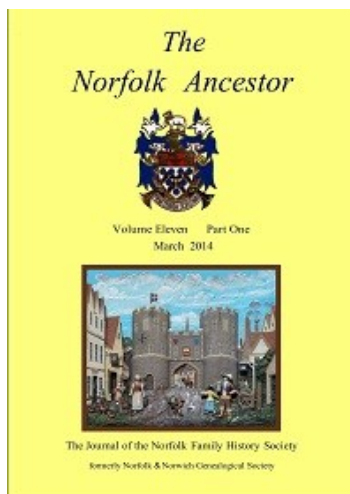


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Articles should preferably be typed. **Please keep articles to 3 pages maximum - 1200 words approx.** Electronic versions are most helpful.

All material from **regular contributors** for inclusion in the **September 2020** issue should be sent to the Editor **NO LATER** than **12th July**. Our thanks in advance to all those who submit material for publication. **At this time of virus lockdown please send contributions by email.**

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

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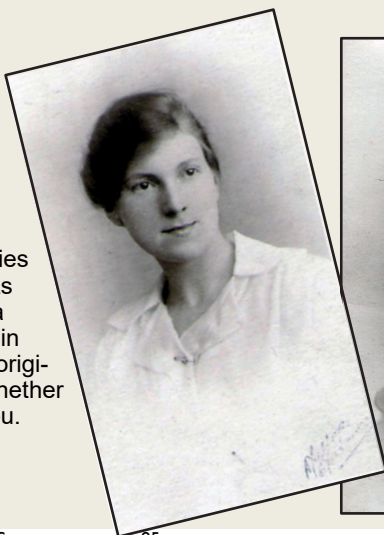
The Editor, c/o Kirby Hall, 70 St. Giles Street, Norwich, NR2 1LS.

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ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

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From Agriculture to Coal Mining

By Kathy McNeill

THE EWEN family has lived in Norfolk for many generations. The historian C. L'Estrange Ewen did extensive research into his surname and its variants, finding people using it in Norfolk as far back as the 14th century.

But for agricultural labourers such as my Ewen family, employment in Norfolk became very difficult to find in the mid-19th century. The use of machinery on farms increased, reducing the demand for labour, and the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 led to a huge increase in grain imports which seriously affected the economy of Norfolk.

In early 1866, my great-grandfather George Ewen moved his family to County Durham and joined the industrial revolution. George was the son of Mark Ewen, a former soldier, and his wife Alice who had settled in Gaywood. Mark, born in Great Fransham in 1767, was the son of John and Mary Ewen. His wife Alice, born in 1777 in Great Ringstead, was the only daughter of Robert and Susan DOLMAN and the widow of William MARSHALL.

Mark and Alice's children, Elizabeth, George and Robert, were born between 1818 and 1822, though Robert survived only a few months. George married twice, each time to a woman called Ann at St Faith's Church, Gaywood. His first marriage on 1st November, 1841, was to Ann APPLETON, with whom he had five children: George, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, and another John after the first son of that name died. Elizabeth died at the age of 12, followed not long after by her mother Ann, who died aged 38 of heart disease.

Left with three children aged 17, 12 and three, George married again just over a year later on 26th February, 1860. His second wife, Ann Burrell DYE, was the



Great grandmother Ann Ewen, nee Dye, when elderly

daughter of John Dye, who came from Gaywood, and Jemima BURRELL, who grew up in Heacham and was the widow of mariner Peter BRIGHTMORE. Ann Burrell Dye was about 20 years younger than George and had a four-year-old daughter Elizabeth Ann. She went on to have nine children with George: Jemima Alice, Mark Albert, Sarah Jemima, Thomas William, Richard James, a second Mark Albert, Robert John (my grandfather), Georgina and Rhoda Ruth.

For Ann that was 28 years of child-bearing, from the age of 15 when she had Elizabeth Ann to the age of 43. George had been fathering children for 42 years! The first seven of George's 14 children were born in Gaywood, though four died as babies. The second seven were born in County Durham and six survived to adulthood.

The move to Country Durham included George and Ann, his sons Joseph and John, Ann's daughter Elizabeth Ann and the first Mark Albert, who died not long after they got there. The family settled in Lamesley, where George, Joseph and John found work as coal miners, most likely at the Bewick Main Colliery. George was in his mid-forties when they left Gaywood. By the time he was 60 years old the family were living at Urpeth Stables, where John was a colliery horse keeper and his father worked as a colliery furnaceman. Later the family moved to Birtley.

George died of heart disease and chronic bronchitis in 1889 at the age of 68. The youngest of his 14 children was then only six years old. His wife Ann, who was only 49 when her husband died, carried on living in Birtley for another 34 years and brought up the younger children alone. Most of her children settled in or near Birtley after they married, though my grandfather Robert John moved north across the river and worked in the coal mines around Tyneside.

Countless generations of agricultural labourers in Norfolk were followed by at least five generations of coal miners in my extended family. They worked in County Durham, Northumberland and the West Coast of New Zealand, where six of Robert John's 11 children moved. There are now none left in that industry either. One part of this family remained in Norfolk. George Ewen's oldest son, George, married Harriet SEAMAN and worked as a railway labourer, then as a gateman at Lynn Dock. His gravestone can be found in the churchyard at St Faith's, Gaywood. Whether George or Ann Ewen ever got back to Norfolk to visit their families is not clear.



Grandfather Robert John Ewen
as a young man

Kathy McNeill MN 15577

John Rowe's Army Career

In the First of a two part article, Mary Gleadall looks at the army career of John Rowe (1807-1876)

JOHN Rowe, son of Thomas Rowe, was born in Ber Street, Norwich, on Friday December 18th, 1807. We do not know much about him until he enlisted in the 31st Foot Regiment on his 17th birthday, in 1824. He was under-age during his first year of service. His father Thomas had served with the 47th and 81st Foot Regiments (Loyal North Lancashires), discharged in 1801 and granted a Chelsea Pension. However, the following year he was recalled to the 47th Foot (substitute status) due to the Napoleonic Wars.

Looking at the muster roll and pay books for the 31st Foot Regiment, John Rowe appears to have served in India for the whole period of his service in the British army. The 31st Foot is now the East Surrey Regiment but between 1782 and 1881 it was the 31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment.

There is a "Historical Record of the 31st (or Huntingdonshire) Regiment of foot 1702 - 1850" published about 1850. I believe these records were ordered to be completed for every regiment and should give a year by year account for the regiment's activities.

John sailed to India on the East Indiaman "*Charles Grant*". The sea voyage took a month sailing from England on 25th March and arriving in Bombay, India, on 24th April, 1825. The 1274 ton "*Charles Grant*", built of teak in the Bombay dockyards, made 11 voyages from London to China between 1811 and 1813 and was in the largest class of East Indiamen engaged in the tea trade during the last 20 years of the East India Company's monopoly. The gun ports



31st Regiment of Foot, Suttlej Campaign, 1846

© The Queen's Royal Surrey Regimental Association

on the lower tier were painted dummies, designed to give the impression of a three-decker man of war. The ship carried 26 guns and a crew of 130. Luckily, he had not sailed to Bengal the previous year as part of his regiment had perished when the East Indiaman "Kent" caught fire in the Bay of Biscay!

John must have served with Sergeant Bernard McCABE, an Irishman of HM 31st Foot who had enlisted in 1839 and together they fought in the First Afghan War with POLLOCK's Army of Retribution in 1842.

The 31st was involved in the revolt in Afghanistan. Led by Lt-Col. BOLTON they were placed in the 4th Brigade and were involved in a short, successful campaign against the Shinwaris who had been conducting a guerilla war against the British.

The most severe fighting was at Amzina. They continued onto Kabul where the rear of the column was attacked by the Afghans and the 31st suffered heavily. They formed the advance guard and carried the heights above the Khoord Kabul Pass. The column reached Kabul on the 15th September, 1842.

During the Regiment's return march, the men suffered from disease, sniper fire, trouble from the local Sikhs, and worst of all, cholera. Queen Victoria, on hearing of their conduct in Afghanistan and the capture of Kabul, ordered that the battle honour 'Cabool, 1842' be borne on the Regimental Colour.

They fought in the Sikh War battles and, at a critical moment in SMITH's Sobraon attack, Sgt McCabe, under heavy fire, planted the 31st Regimental Colour on the Sikh defenses, to encourage his men. This act earned McCabe his commission. He later died of wounds at Lucknow in 1857 during the Indian Mutiny.

John was promoted to corporal on 14th March, 1841, and sergeant on 22nd June, 1845. He did not have long to enjoy his last promotion for by 21st October, 1845, he was "invalided proceeding to Calcutta" and on 22nd January, 1846, he was on his way back to England.

Sergeant John Rowe was discharged at Chatham, Kent on 10th July, 1846, and described as 5ft. 11in. tall, fair hair, a fair complexion and grey eyes, a labourer by trade.

Any soldier discharged in receipt of a pension is listed on the attestation and



Indiaman Charles Grant (Public Domain picture).

RECORD of the Services of: <u>John alias James Rowe</u>						
First Enlisted into the Army, for the <u>31</u> Reg ^t . of <u>Foot</u> , on <u>18</u> of <u>Decr</u> 18 <u>24</u>						
Attested for the said Regiment <u>at</u> <u>London</u>						
on the <u>18</u> of <u>Decr</u> 18 <u>24</u> , at the Age of <u>Seven</u> <u>1/2</u> Years and <u>—</u> Months.						
Reg ^t .	Promotions, Reductions, Casualties, &c.	Rank	Period of Service in each Rank		Amount of Service	
			From	To	Years	Days
<u>31</u>	<u>Admission waiting</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>18 Decr 1824</u>	<u>17 Decr 1825</u>	<u>under age</u>	
			<u>18 Decr 1825</u>	<u>31 Decr 1828</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Total Service to 31 Decr 1828. Three Years and</u> <u>Fourteen days.</u>						
<u>E. M. Hale</u> <u>Wm. 18 Decr</u>						

discharge documents found in Class WO97 at the Public Record Office. For those discharged up to 1854 there is an online index that shows John Rowe, born Norfolk, served from 1824 to 1846, discharged in 1846 at the age of 38 (WO97/502/44). Pensionable service was 19 years and 281 days. The first year he served, he was under age, so those 365 days did not count towards his pension! The Chelsea Register (WO23/39) gives brief details for out-pensioners (those that did not need to live in the Royal Hospital Chelsea).

Record of Service for John (alias James) Rowe

Name: John Rowe - Rate: 1s 3d (approximately £13 today)

Date of admission: 13 October, 1846: Residence: Norwich

The Pensions Admission Book (WO116/54) gives the reason for the grant of a pension, which in John Rowe's case was disability (hepatitis). It also gives his length of service abroad, height, conduct, place of birth etc. It shows he was a sergeant at the time of his discharge. From 1842 the pension was paid quarterly, monthly or weekly as desired; after 1877 quarterly.

In 1842, payments from the Chelsea Hospital to out-pensioners were made the responsibility of staff officers in several districts. Each staff officer made monthly returns to the War Office in which he recorded pensioners who had moved into, or out of, his district and the names of those whose pensions had commenced, ended or died.

The returns for the Norfolk district (WO22/76) under "pensioners newly admitted to out-pensions" has this entry for John Rowe:

Regiment: 31st Foot: Rate of pension: 1/3 (1s 3d) paid monthly?

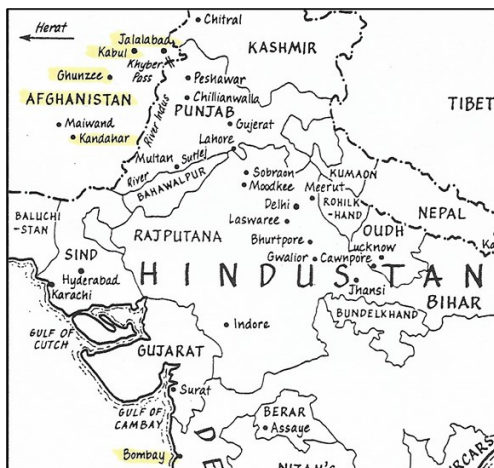
Rank and name: Sgt. John Rowe.

Date of admission: 27 Oct 1846.

Date on which pension commences being paid in district: 18 Nov

Permanent or temporary: Permanent

Below are records of the British Army in India in the India Office collections at the British Library (L/MIL/15/22-37 and L/AG/20/18-25).



Afghanistan Battle Sites 1842

31st (Huntingdonshire) Regiment of Foot Battles and Battle Honours (1824 – 1845)

1839 July 23, Ghunzee.

1839 November 13, Khelat.

1839 Afghanistan.

1840 May 16 - September 28, Kahun.

1841 November 2 - 1842 January 12, Retreat from Kabul.

1841 November 13 - 1842 April 7, Jalalabad.

1841 December 7 - 1842 March 6, Ghunzee.

1842 March 10, Kandahar.

1842 May 21, Khelat-i-Ghilzal.

1842 September 15, Kabul.

1881 July 1st, United with 70th (Surrey) Regiment of Foot to become the 1st Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment.

Mary Gleadall MN 3804

gleadallm@gmail.com

Mary will continue the history of John Rowe in the September edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

FINAL DESCRIPTION	
Of <u>John Rowe</u>	
of the <u>31st Regt. of Foot</u>	
when Discharged the Service at	
<u>Chatham</u>	
on the <u>18th</u> day of <u>July</u> 184 <u>6</u> .	
Age	<u>38 1/2 years</u>
Height	<u>5</u> Feet <u>11</u> Inchs.
Hair	<u>Fair</u>
Eyes	<u>Grey</u>
Complexion	<u>Fair</u>
Trade	<u>Labourer</u>
Marks, or Scars, whether on the Face, or other parts of the Body	

Final Description Upon Discharge—Chatham 1846

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

We look forward to hearing from you.

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The Kimberley Connection

IN 1866, a small bright pebble was found on the banks of the Orange River in Northern State Province. It proved to be a 4.3g diamond which would later be called the Eureka. Over the next five years more diamonds were found including the 83.5-carat Star of South Africa which was later sold for £25,000. In 1871 further finds started a stampede of prospectors to the area.

Within a month over 800 claims were cut into the surrounding hills. The area was called 'New Rush' and two to three thousand men worked on the diggings. The region was claimed by the Boers but the local leader wanted it to be placed under British protection.

It took two years for it to be proclaimed a Crown Colony because the Secretary of State for the Colonies, John WODEHOUSE, 1st Earl of Kimberley, insisted that it had to have a 'decent and intelligible' name. New Rush was renamed Kimberley after him on 5th July, 1873.

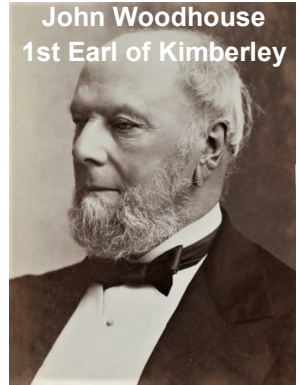
John Wodehouse was born in 1826 and was the eldest son of the Hon. Henry Woodhouse (1799-1834) and grandson of John Wodehouse, 2nd Baron Wodehouse (1771-1846). His mother was Anne GURDON (1801-1880). The Wodehouse family have owned land in Kimberley, Norfolk, since the 1370s and John Wodehouse built Wodehouse Tower on the site which is now Kimberley Hall in the 14th century. His son fought well at the battle of Agincourt and was rewarded with the gift of large estates by Henry V.

The present house was built in 1712 by William TALMAN, the architect who remodelled Chatsworth House, with further modifications taking place in 1754 and 1770. The large park, with its picturesque lake and walled gardens, was laid out in 1762 by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown.

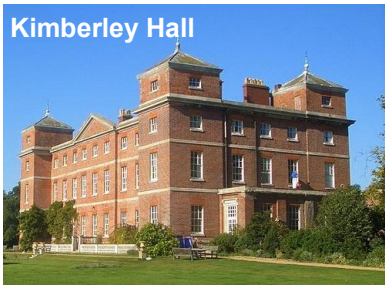
John Wodehouse was a Liberal politician from 1846 and held office in every Liberal administration from 1852 to 1895. In recognition of his work he was created Earl of Kimberley in 1866 and became Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1870. He married Florence FITZGIBBON in 1847 and had five children - John (1849-1932), Alice (born 1850), Constance (1852-1937), Alfred (1856-1858) and Armine MP (1861-1901). The 1st Earl died in 1902 and is buried at Kimberley with his wife and son Armine. The estate was sold into divided ownership in 1958 and the hall and park purchased by Mr R BUXTON. It is now a popular wedding venue. Kimberley in South Africa is the capital of Northern State Province with a population of over 200,000. You can read more about Kimberley Hall on the Historic England website:

historicengland.org.uk

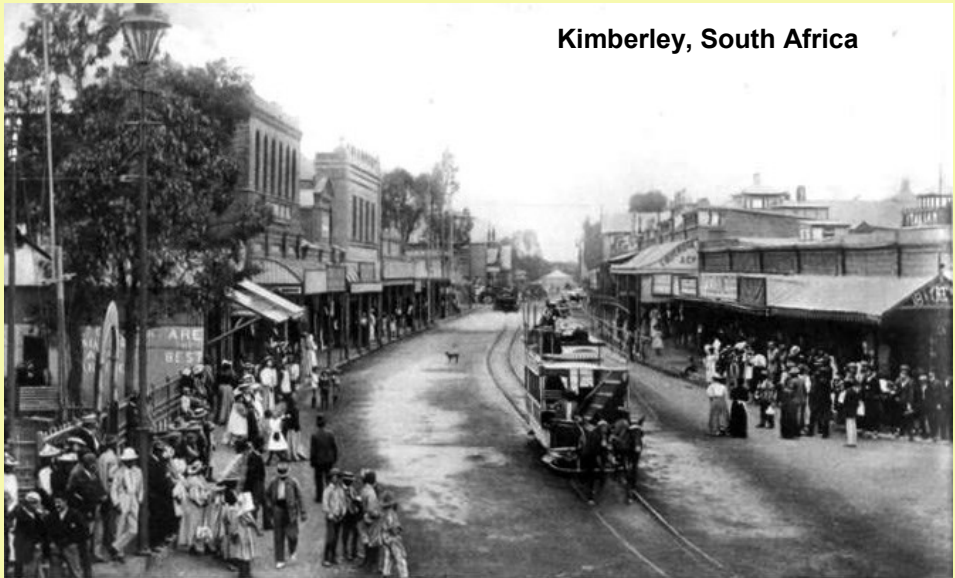
Roger Morgan MN 17267



Kimberley Hall



What is the Connection?



Kimberley, South Africa

The top picture dates from 1905 and shows the centre of the South African mining town of Kimberley in the Northern State Province. The bottom picture is a painting of Kimberley Hall near Wymondham in Norfolk and dates from 1866. To find out about the connection between them, turn to the inside cover.



Kimberley Hall, Norfolk