

The Norfolk Ancestor



JUNE 2022



The Journal of the Norfolk Family History Society

Formerly Norfolk & Norwich Genealogical Society

Into the Valley of Death

The picture on the front cover shows a painting by British artist Richard Caton Woodville which depicts the infamous Charge of the Light Brigade which took place in October 1854. Roger Morgan takes a brief look at the lives of some of the Norfolk-born soldiers who took part in the charge.



Private James Olley

*"Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward,
All in the valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred"*

MANY people will be familiar with these opening lines of the classic Alfred Lord Tennyson poem 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'. The then Poet Laureate wrote it in December 1854 to commemorate one of the most foolhardy yet brave operations carried out by the British Army at the Battle of Balaclava during the Crimean War. I was surprised to discover that several Norfolk men actually took part in and survived the horror of the battle.

Private James Olley– 4th Light Dragoons

James Olley was born in 1833 in Hanworth, a small village 5.5 miles south-west of Cromer. His parents were Peter OLLEY, a labourer, and his wife Mary Ann née CRITOPH. The 1841 Census shows that the couple had six children, William(20), Robert(13), George(11), James(8), Rachel(6) and Susan(3), while another son, John, was born a year later.

James joined the British Army when he was still a teenager and enlisted as a trooper in the 4th Light Dragoons in 1852. The dragoons were deployed in the Crimean War (1853-1856) in which the Russians fought an alliance of the British, the French and the Turks of the Ottoman Empire. At the Battle of Balaclava they formed the Light Brigade along with the 13th Dragoons, the 17th Lancers and the 8th and 11th Hussars. The brigade's troopers rode unarmoured, light, fast horses and were equipped with lances and sabres.

They were commanded at the battle by Major General James Brudenell, the 7th Earl of Cardigan. Their role was to carry out reconnaissance and skirmishing and they were not equipped for full-on frontal charges. At Balaclava, the brigade numbered around 670 men but some reports suggest that only '607 sabres' were available on the day. To find out what happened during the disastrous charge turn to page 26.



Norfolk Family History Society

A private company limited by guarantee
Registered in England - Company No. 3194731
Registered as a Charity - Registration No. 1055410

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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IF you have an interest in Family History and would like to help to shape our future or have some spare time and would like to become involved in the life of our society please contact Volunteers' Co-ordinator Carol Reeve who will be able to give you more details of how you can help us. Carol's contact details are available towards the end of this edition.

ISBN 0141 4505

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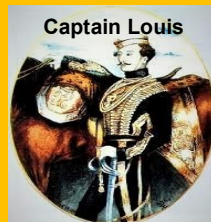
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Family photographs are just one of the major sources of information available to family history researchers. Richard Ashberry gives more valuable tips—Page 30



Was the character above a black sheep of the family? We investigate.

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Peter Steward

Joint Editor

Roger Morgan

Joint Editor

Rob Reeve

Proof Reader

News From Kirby Hall

News from the Library at Kirby Hall – John Bartle

By NFHS Librarian Ellen Carr

ONE of the very enjoyable perks of working at Kirby Hall is meeting people who come in to donate documents and especially those who give us their archives that have been researched over many years. One such visit was by John Bartle, a member for over 20 years, along with his son Andrew and daughter Sue who drove from Gloucestershire to Norwich.

John has donated his archive of BARTLE research to the Society and it has been re-bound and added to the Pedigree section. Although the three lever arch files of documents is a testament to his diligence and hard work over many years, he freely admits that he made the cardinal mistake that many of us have made of not asking his father about their family history.



Brick Kiln Farm, Kerdiston—home of Abraham Bartle (1847) and Sarah as shown on the 1901 Census followed by Walter John Bartle (his son) and his family.

So, there were hundreds of unanswered questions when his father died in 1981. Many family historians regret not asking older family members key questions about their lives and those of their relatives.

Knowing how easy it is to have surnames with differing spellings, John was amazed to have traced the family with the Bartle spelling back to 1704. However, when Isaac Bartle of Oulton and his wife Mary emigrated to the USA with their four sons in 1854 the spelling changed to BARTELL.

It shows that family historians need to be flexible in their research when it

News From Kirby Hall

comes to different spellings of a surname. If our ancestors were not literate, then it was up to the person writing the name down to decide how it was spelt. Add to that a Norfolk accent and it becomes clear how the different spellings arise.

John was very eager to add photos to his archive and the way he has presented them is an exemplar for family historians. John has collected photos from all over the world and was pleasantly surprised at how kind people were in loaning him photos so he could copy them.

It is important that all photos of people have them named as this puts them into the correct setting within the family. We have been offered some delightful Victorian photo albums which are of no use to us as none of the people are named. Putting photos of places into context is also very important, especially when combining old ones with new ones.

John shows this clearly when he used a modern photo to illustrate a family connection to a house.

We are very grateful to John for giving us his vast archive of material as it is by such generous donations that we can add to our collections.

While we cannot guarantee to add all donated material to our shelves, everything is sorted out and what can be useful to fellow family historians is given an appropriate place in the library where it can easily be found by fellow researchers.

Current Rates for Norfolk Family History Society Membership (rates)

Membership Type	One Year	10 Year	Life
Worldwide E Ancestor	£10	£75	£165
UK Posted Ancestor	£15	£120	£265
Europe Posted Airmail	£21	£157	£346
Rest of the World Posted Airmail	£25	£187	£412

News From Kirby Hall

Available On Our Web Site

If you are a member of the NFHS and haven't visited our website for a while, do give it a look.

If you've never visited the site you will be missing out on millions of records. So what is on our website?

We have a number of specialised areas which will complement parish registers that you will probably be able to find on other sites.

Some of the latest additions to our site include the following: Monumental Inscriptions from Norfolk churches, graveyards and war memorials, details from our large collection of Birth Marriage and Death certificates, Norwich Birth Returns from 1904, Norwich Death Returns from 1894, Norwich bomb victims of World War Two, a large wills collection, Manors and land documents, donated family trees, documents from Brandon and Mulbarton Oddfellows.

We also have court cases for the Hundred of Earsham, Norwich Taxation List 1451-1453, St Andrew's Hospital admissions 1846-1900, Buxton Workhouse baptisms 1837-

1880, Walsingham Workhouse deaths 1838-1866, Walsingham Workhouse births 1839-1866, Norfolk Strays – people who were born in Norfolk but who appear elsewhere in the country.

Our library at Kirby Hall in Norwich includes all the above sources and also the following:

Pedigrees donated to the library, Manorial documents, Norwich Absent Voters List and links to addresses, books and articles on Norfolk, towns and villages of Norfolk.

There are transcripts of many Non-conformist registers and a set of Blomefields History of Norfolk books along with many directories of Norfolk and Norwich, maps, fiche and films. We also have scanning and copying facilities and free use of Ancestry, FindMyPast and The Genealogist.

We also give support and guidance on family history research.

Our library at Kirby Hall is also open during the week and visitors will find our friendly volunteers always willing to help.

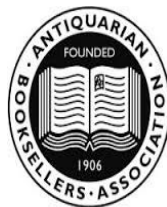
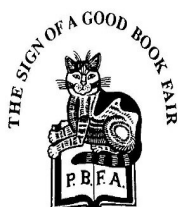
The library at Kirby Hall in Norwich is close to the city centre and is open to the public at the following times:

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 10 am until 4 pm

Saturdays from 10 am until 1 pm

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

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The Norfolk Ancestor

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Norfolk's Royal Occasions

Norfolk Family History Society volunteer and regular contributor Heather Etteridge looks at Royal Jubilees in Norfolk's past as we approach the Queen's Platinum Jubilee celebrations.

It will not escape you that 2022 is the year of our Queen's Platinum Jubilee. Celebrations of every kind are planned throughout the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and around the world to celebrate this historic event.

I looked back at other Royal Jubilees and the celebrations which took place in Norfolk - particularly in the village of Great Ellingham.

1887 Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was celebrated on the 20th and 21st June, 1887.

Just a month earlier, a meeting was held at the Board Schoolroom in Great Ellingham to gain the opinion of the inhabitants as to how to celebrate the Golden Jubilee.

The Reverend F. Harvey presided and informed the gathering that the larger farmers and other employers of the village were willing to bear a share of the expenses of the celebrations.

It was proposed that a dinner of roast beef and plum pudding be provided for all the residents on 21st June.

A committee would collect funds and

make the arrangements.

Mr. J. Downs put forward a motion (seconded by Mr. Darby) that a subscription of 3d. per acre be given by each farmer towards the expenses, which were estimated to be between £25 and £30.

A further meeting was held in the School Board Room on 17th June. This meeting, presided over by Mr. William Lebbell, was well attended. Further subscriptions received raised the total to £21 7s. and a further sum of £7 had been promised.

The Norwich Mercury of Saturday 18th June, 1887, contained details of various excursions and trips to celebrate the Jubilee, including train trips to and from London.

On 20th June, while Queen Victoria was breakfasting outdoors under the trees at Frogmore before travelling to Buckingham Palace for a royal banquet, the inhabitants of Great Ellingham were getting ready to begin their Jubilee Celebrations on the following day.

On Tuesday 21st June, 1887, Great Ellingham's Jubilee Celebrations took place on meadows lent by Mr J Darby.

The Norwich Mercury of June 25th, 1887, reported that at 1.30 pm a procession headed by the brass band began from the village.

At 2 pm, over 400 adults and children sat down to an "excellent dinner of roast beef and plum pudding".

The Chairman of the Jubilee Fund Celebrations, Mr J Darby, gave "the toast of The Queen" and Mr and Mrs Darby were thanked for the use of the grounds.

Following the dinner, various sports were played. Tea was served at 6 pm after which the villagers resumed the sports.

All agreed that The day was one to be remembered.

Wayland Union Workhouse

At nearby Rocklands, the inmates of the Wayland Union Workhouse also took part in the local celebrations. On 21st June, the residents attended a thanksgiving service at the Parish Church of Rockland St Peter.

The following day, a 'liberal dinner' of roast beef, potatoes and cabbage followed by plum pudding was served to all the residents in the dining hall of the workhouse. Each adult also received a beer allowance.

After the lunchtime meal, the inmates were transported in waggons to a field in Great Ellingham to watch a cricket match. A tea of bread and butter with cake was provided at five o'clock, after which the gathering was entertained by the Rockland String Band led by the Reverend James Fleming.

The evening concluded with supper after which the inmates were returned to the Union Workhouse.

Other Local Celebrations

The Norwich Mercury reported on the



various celebrations taking part in many Norfolk towns and villages. These included church services, substantial meals, bell ringing, bands, fireworks, dancing, entertainment and the singing of the National Anthem.

In Hingham, nearly 200 inhabitants sat down to roast beef, plum pudding and "old stingo" (ale).

Gateley's celebrations included a plentiful dinner of roast beef, a whole sheep with plum puddings washed down with good strong beer.

Beef was also on the menu for the poorer inhabitants of Harleston, along with bread and beer which was delivered to their own homes.

In the village of Breckles, a special service was held at the parish church on 26th June. By the generosity of the Rt. Hon. Lady Bateman, the Vicar and the farmers, every poor family in the parish was presented with five shillings



towards entertainment in their own homes.

In the same village, farmers gave all their men a day's holiday with a day's wages and each child in the village was presented with a medal.

1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V

Nearly 50 years later, the inhabitants of Great Ellingham planned another jubilee celebration. This time to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of King George V on 6th May, 1935.

Once again, a committee was formed to organise and oversee the celebrations, which were funded by subscriptions from villagers. Mr W R Lebbell was the secretary of the

committee and Mr A J Pollard, of Ye Olde Thatche Shoppe, was treasurer.

Proposals were put forward to have a 'meat tea' for all the inhabitants of the parish, as well as sports for the children. Funds permitting, the children would be presented with jubilee mugs.

During the celebrations, one of the oldest residents in the village, 92-year-old Mrs. Maria Jane Pilgrim, gave a solo performance of 'Good-night, darling, I must leave you', which Mrs Pilgrim considered to be a 'jolly song and proper'.

Heather's one place study of Great Ellingham can be found at:

<https://greatellingham.org/home/>

NORFOLK Family History Society has been holding a number of online talks for its members during and after lockdown.

Two of the most recent talks have been placed on the events section for members to access.

"The Victorian Pharmacy Kill or Cure" is a talk by Dr Judith Hill and traces the development of provisions in health care when illnesses were managed rather than cured.

"Getting the Best From Newspaper Websites" is a talk by John Hanson which explores what is available in a much underused resource and explores how to track down ancestors that have appeared in print.

The Murders at Stanfield Hall



By Roger Morgan

(Continued from our cover story)

The events that took place on the night of 28th November 1848 at Stanfield Hall near Wymondham, led to a tragedy that shook both the county and the nation.

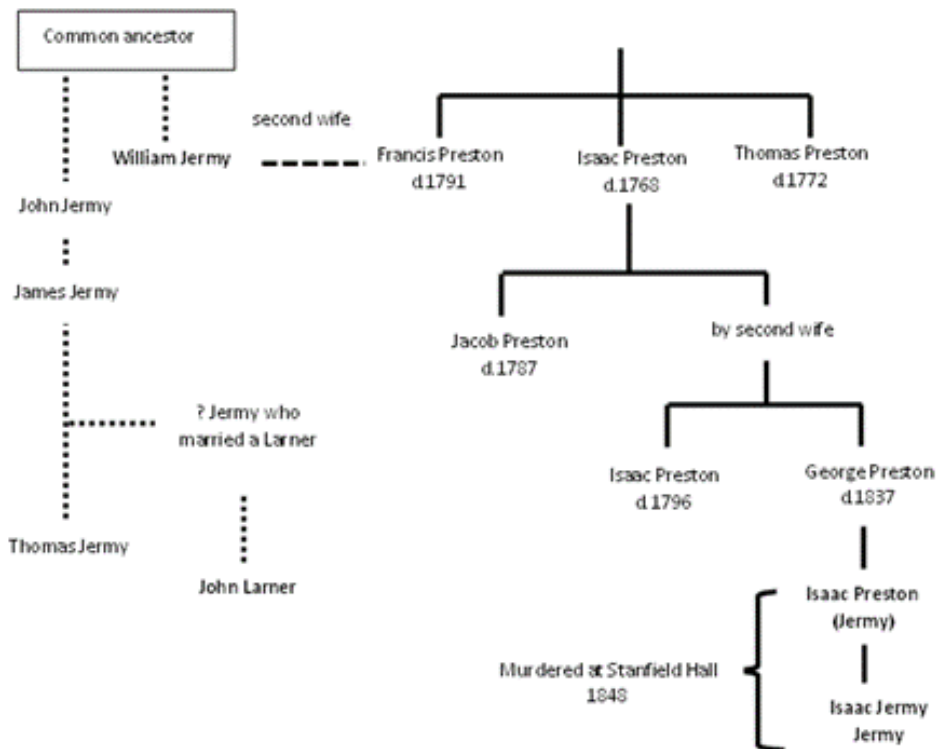
They would eventually result in one of the last public hangings to take place in this country outside of London.

Two members of the JERMY family were shot dead by a masked gunman who quickly fled the scene. He was later identified as James BLOMFIELD

RUSH, a tenant farmer who lived on the Stanfield Estate.

The Stanfield Estate dates back to the time of William the Conqueror and passed through many families including the CURSONS, the APPLEYARDS, the FLOWERDEWS and the RICHARDSONS, until it came into the ownership of William JERMY when he married the Honourable Elizabeth Richardson. She sadly died young and William married his second wife, Frances PRESTON.

When William died in 1752, his will stated that his property would pass to Frances for life and then to her nephew



Jacob. If Jacob were to die without any male heirs, the property would go to Frances' brother, Thomas Preston and then to his male heirs. The will then included a clause which would cause disputes about the ownership of the estate for years to come. It said that if Thomas had no male heirs, then the estate would pass to '*such male person of the name Jermy as shall be the nearest related to me by blood*'.

Expecting that this could cause problems later on, Frances' other brother, Isaac, found the two nearest relatives of William with the name Jermy and gave them £20 each to sign away their interest in the property.

This may seem a paltry sum when the estate was probably worth £20,000, but

the chances of them inheriting it were low, and £20 was nearly a year's wages in those days. One of the men contacted, was John Jermy, who was an illiterate labourer from Great Yarmouth and it was his family that disputed the inheritance later on. Frances Jermy remarried in 1754 and became Mrs John MICHELL. She died in 1791, by which time, the properties passed to Isaac Preston, Jacob's half-brother and the nearest surviving male relation.

The other possible claimant was John LARNER, but he was living in poverty in the west country and was unaware of the possibility of making a claim. Isaac was the recorder of King's Lynn and was unmarried. He died five years later and the estate was inherited by his

younger brother, the Rev. George Preston.

He had the house from 1796 until he died in 1837 and, during this time, he had it rebuilt in Gothic style at the cost of around £16,000. He also became a friend of James Blomfield Rush. When George Preston died, the properties in Wymondham, Hethel, Ketteringham and Felmingham passed to his son Isaac.

He was a well-educated young man, attending Westminster School and Oxford University before becoming a barrister. He was a county magistrate and steward of Norwich as well as the recorder for the city. He was also a director of the Norwich Union Life and Fire Office.

Isaac married Mary Ann BEEVOR with whom he had a daughter, Ellen and a son, Isaac, who was christened Isaac Jermy Preston to get the Jermy name into the family.

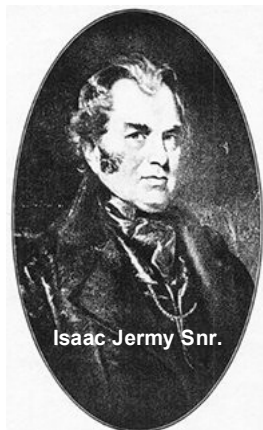
After Mary died in 1823, he married Fanny JEPHSON but she died in 1835 leaving a daughter, Isabella, only a few months old. Being a lawyer, Isaac Snr was well aware of the clause in William's will allowing for a Jermy claim to the estate, so he changed his own name to Jermy, thus making his son's name Isaac Jermy Jermy.

James Blomfield was the illegitimate son of Mary Blomfield (sometimes misspelt as Bloomfield) who was the daughter of James Blomfield, a tenant farmer in Tacolneston. The father of Mary's son was a mystery but in his 1998 book, Frank Meeres claims that "The father of Mary's child was William Howes, a young man then living with his father at Tacolneston Hall." He promised to marry her, but he backed

out and was made to pay her damages for breach of promise at the Assizes.

In 1806 Mary Blomfield married John RUSH, a successful farmer from Old Buckenham who was farming at Felmingham.

He accepted the young James as a son, allowing him to use the name Rush and having him educated at a grammar school in Eye. John Rush was renting a farm from the Rev George Preston, the Rector of Beeston St Lawrence, in 1811 and by 1824, James B. Rush was a tenant farmer in Aylsham.



Isaac Jermy Snr.

James married Susannah SOAMES in May 1828. She came from a well-respected family from Aylsham and over the next 12 years, the couple had nine children who survived infancy, Mary, James, John, William, Eleanor, Jonathan, Horace, Susannah and Joseph.

Rush had numerous brushes with the law during the 1830s and appeared before the Assize Courts in Thetford several times. By 1835, James was renting a farm in Felmingham from George Preston. In 1836, he rented the Stanfield Hall farm from Preston, paying a rent of £500 per year. George



JAMES BLOMFIELD RUSH.

seemed to like Rush and made him his agent. The pair became good friends and some people even suspected that George was James' father. George Preston died in 1837 leaving his estate to his son Isaac Preston, who had changed his name to Jermy, and this was the start of the troubles for James.

Isaac rescinded his father's leases to Rush at Stanfield Hall and reissued them at higher rents. He had made up his mind to pull the hall down, despite his father having spent £16,000 on it. He sold it to Rush for £1,000 in the hope that he would demolish the house and sell the materials. Isaac also advertised the sale of the furniture and library of his late father George. However, these events alerted John Larner to the possibility of reviving his claim on the estate.

In June 1838, Larner went to the hall with a number of his relations and friends and took possession of the property. After eight hours, James Rush, acting as Jermy's agent, came from Wymondham with around 200 men armed with crowbars and bludgeons and demanded to be let in. Larner, fearing bloodshed, left peacefully. However, he returned in September, with his solicitor and about 80 local men and forced entry to the hall.

They threw the furniture out onto the lawn where it was badly damaged by the heavy rain. Isaac Jermy summoned the militia from Norwich to eject and arrest the invaders. Eighty-two men were tried and were, at Isaac's request, given lenient sentences ranging from three months in jail to just one week.

James Rush and Isaac Jermy both opposed John Larner, so Isaac allowed Rush to buy Potash Farm in Hethel which adjoined the Stanfield Estate, giving him a £3,500 mortgage on the property. Rush took out two further loans leaving him with a debt to Jermy of £5,000. He stipulated that the entire debt must be repaid by the end of November 1848.

In October 1844, James Rush's stepfather, John, died in what were described as 'mysterious circumstances'. He was found by

Potash Farm - Hethel



James, bleeding to death in his kitchen with a gun shot wound to his left cheek. James had been shooting that morning and had left the gun for his father to examine. A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest the following day. Some years later, doubt was expressed and suspicion fell on James as a possible killer. John was averse to shooting and had a fear of all types of guns. In his will, John did not mention his adopted son and left his personal estate of just under £7,000 to his wife Mary. James is said to have borrowed most of the money soon afterwards.

James's wife Susannah died in November 1844 aged 46, leaving him with nine children to look after. He needed help and employed various housemaids and governesses. The most important of these was Emily SANDFORD who became Rush's lover when she moved to Stanfield Hall.

She was described in the *Norfolk News* as being 'very diminutive in figure, but pretty and ladylike, displaying evident signs of being well-educated'. The couple had a child together, but the baby died as an infant in early 1848.

At the end of October 1847, the rent of Stanfield Hall Farm was in arrears and Rush decided to retreat to Potash Farm. Before he left, he stripped the farm of its produce which made Isaac Jermy bring an action for breach of contract against Rush at Norwich Spring Assizes, 1848.

Jermy claimed that Rush had caused £644. 15s. 6d. worth of damage but the jury found that the damages owed by Rush were £420. Rush was still furious and challenged Jermy's claim to Stanfield Hall in a pamphlet.

Rush declared himself bankrupt in May 1848 and, in August, his mother, Mary died aged 68. She had been ill for three months and a rumour spread that he had poisoned her. He forged his mother's will, adding a codicil allowing him to keep all the property until his youngest child (aged seven) had reached the age of 21. However, with his debts on Potash Farm mounting, he became increasingly desperate and, after joining forces with John Larner again, forged Jermy's signature on documents in which Jermy gave up his claims on Rush. Things came to a head on the night of 28th November 1848.

On a cold and wet night, just after eight o'clock, the Jermys were playing cards at Stanfield Hall when Isaac Senior opened the front door and stepped out into the porch. A masked gunman came out of the shadows and shot Isaac at point blank range, killing him instantly. The gunman went into the house via a side door and was seen by the butler WATSON, who quickly retired to his pantry, terrified.



The killer walked towards the staircase, where he met Isaac Jermy Junior coming to investigate the gunshot. He too, was shot dead at point blank range by the intruder who then went into the dining room. As he came back out, he saw two women and fired two more shots at them. He hit Mrs Jermy in the arm and badly injured the maid servant, Eliza CHASTENEY in the leg. He then fled the scene and was seen by the cook Margaret READ and the nurse Maria BLANCHFLOWER.

After the murders, the butler went to the next farm for help, but the alarm was raised by a manservant from the stables who feared that John Larner had attacked the house again. He swam the moat and borrowed a horse from Stanfield Farm before riding to Wymondham Station. A telegraph message was sent to Norwich and armed constables were dispatched to the hall.

Even though the murderer was wearing a mask, three of the witnesses, Watson, Read and Chasteney, told the police that they had recognised the gait and mannerisms of James Rush, as they had all seen him many times before.

Norwich Police went to Potash Farm to arrest Rush but waited three hours until five o'clock before doing so. For several weeks the farm was searched for evidence by 60 or 70 labourers but the murder weapon could not be found. It eventually turned up in a pig shed after Rush's trial.

Emily Sandford was interviewed at Wymondham Bridewell, where she originally claimed that Rush had only been out of the house that night for ten minutes. Later she said that he had been out until half past nine and talked about the forged documents.

She also claimed that the mask belonged to Rush and that he had practiced using it. Rush, as a suspect to murder, was held in Norwich Castle Prison. Sandford was not charged as an accessory to murder but stayed at the Bridewell from December until the trial in March. She was in an advanced state of pregnancy.

The trial started on 29th March 1849 at the Shirehall in Norwich. Rush elected to defend himself which was probably a big mistake. He cross-examined prosecution witnesses well at times but failed to exploit the weak points in their case. Eliza Chasteney had to be carried from Wymondham on a special carriage by relays of men. She gave

her evidence with great clarity whilst laying down.

Rush had hoped that Emily Sandford would provide him with an alibi, but she restated that he had been out of the house for around two hours. He told



James Blomfield Rush on trial

her to say that he had only been out for ten minutes. He gave a speech, which occupied 14 hours and was one of the most extraordinary in the annals of criminal trials, turgid, bombastic, often hopelessly irrelevant and difficult to follow. He claimed to be innocent of any crime throughout and attempted to blame others. After the closing speeches, the judge Lord Rolfe, summed up and the jury retired. They returned ten minutes later and gave their guilty verdict. Rolfe donned the

black cap and, after a long speech, said: 'It remains only that I pronounce the awful sentence of the law upon you, that you be taken to the place from where you came and from there to the place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.' Rush's nine children were allowed to visit their father for the last time on Monday 16th April where, after an emotional farewell, he continued to protest his innocence. The execution took place at Norwich Castle on Saturday 21st April.

It attracted a large crowd of between 12,000 and 20,000 with people coming from all over the country and the Eastern Railway Company ran a special train from London. The scaffold had been erected on the bridge crossing the moat on the west side of the castle. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the bells of St Peter Mancroft, tolled the death knell as executioner John Calcraft placed the noose around Rush's neck.

With little hesitation, he opened the trap door and Rush fell to his death. His body was left hanging for an hour before being removed for burial in the castle yard at eight o'clock that evening.

Footnote:

Ownership of Stanfield Hall passed to Sophie Jermy, daughter of Isaac Jermy Jermy, who later married Colonel Reginald GWYN, but disputes over the true ownership continued for many years. Rush left almost nothing, so his younger children were cared for by George Soames, the brother of Rush's late wife Mary. The sale of the contents of Potash Farm raised around £1,500 for George to use for their welfare.

A subscription fund was set up by the Earl of Leicester for Eliza Chasteney. It raised over £700 and even Queen Victoria contributed £25 to it. She was able to walk again and survived to old age. She married local carpenter, George Harvey and opened a millinery and dressmaking business.

A similar fund for Emily Sandford raised enough money for her and her brother Henry to travel to Australia. Soon after arriving in Adelaide, Henry died after slipping off a gangplank and some records claim that it was suicide.

Emily met and later married a German merchant called Moses EDLER. They had three children before returning to Germany in 1855.



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Brothers in Crime

While researching his Yardy one-name study, David Skyrme knew that Richard Yardy of Walpole St Peter had been transported to Australia in 1835. It was some years later before he realised that Richard was in his family tree.

ONE of the things I do when writing up my own family history is to add some local context. Several articles in the March 2022 edition of *The Norfolk Ancestor* emphasise this point. In this article I look into the background of two brothers who fell foul of the law and hopefully show how contextual information can turn dry facts into a memorable story.

A one-name study is where you collect all instances of a name from a wide range of sources. YARDY was my maternal grandmother's maiden name and surprisingly it is three times rarer than my own surname of Skyrme.

In 2010, once I thought I had researched all I could about my own family (how naïve I was at the time) I started the Yardy One-Name study. The Yardys are clustered in Fenland - from Lincolnshire to Huntingdonshire via Cambridgeshire and of course Norfolk.

Death for Stealing

It is often said that your forebears only get reported on in newspapers if they are famous or infamous. The latter was the case for my Yardy ancestors of

Walpole St. Peter. The British Newspaper Archive at:

www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

which is also available to FindMyPast subscribers, is a good starting point to find more about your ancestor's lives. Local newspapers usually give good coverage of court cases.

To ensure I don't miss relevant articles my search uses just the surname and then a keyword such as "court", "assizes" or "charged". Here was the earliest entry I found for a Yardy in the *Bury and Norwich Post* of 25th August 1824. It's a report on the Isle of Ely Assizes at Wisbech and included the extract on the following page.

The John Yardy was possibly my 3xgreat grandfather, but he was only a labourer. More likely it was his son John who married Sarah Tooke the year before. The Tookes were a wealthy Norfolk family and it is possible that the silver watch was a wedding present. But this is all conjecture.

The thing that struck me was the death sentence for what today would seem a much less serious offence. In the late 18th century there were around 200

sentence of death was recorded against Jas. Anderson, convicted of stealing a silver watch, a brass chain, two steel keys, and a small piece of silver attached, from the trowsers of John Yardy, of Walpole, Norfolk, at the New Inn, Wisbech, where the parties were drinking with a great many others, about two in the morning of Sunday the 14th of March last.

crimes that warranted the death sentence. In 1823 this was reduced by over 100 and in 1830 the death sentence for housebreaking was abolished.

Between 1800 and 1900, 3,524 people were sentenced to death, but less than half were for murder. Unsurprisingly, a large number of these sentences were not carried out. Local magistrates recorded that they were, but then handed out a less serious punishment.

including three women, received the death sentence. Their crimes were typically housebreaking, assault and robbery but also included someone who should have been transported but "was seen at large in Great Britain, without lawful cause."

That Silver Watch

At the Epiphany sessions of the Isle of Ely in Wisbech in January 1834, the Cambridge Chronicle reported:

Richard Yardy, of Wisbech St. Mary, was charged with stealing on the 14th November, 1833, a coat, waistcoat, small clothes and handkerchief, the property of John Slade.

However, those sentenced at the Old Bailey were less fortunate.

A namesake of mine, John Skyrme of Covent Garden, appeared at the Old Bailey in September 1744. He was

Richard was found guilty and sentenced to three months hard labour. As well as newspapers many court records are on commercial website like Ancestry and FindMyPast. Just eight months later we find this:

A CALENDAR of the Prisoners in the custody of the Sheriff of the said County, for trial at the Summer Assizes, to be holden at the Castle of Norwich, in the Shirehouse there, for the said County, on Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of July, 1834.

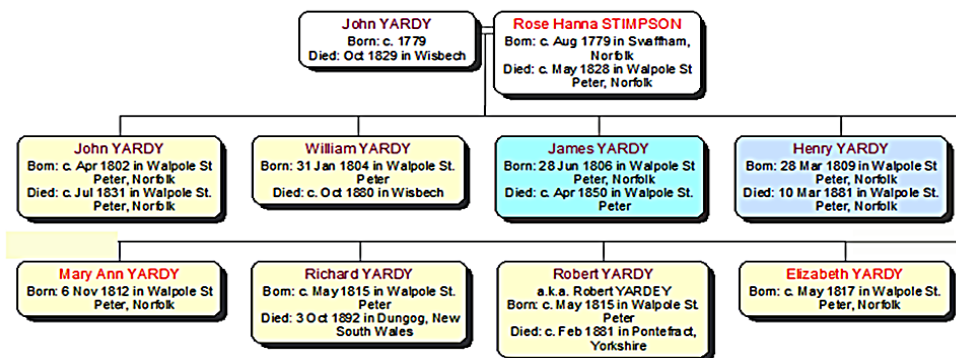
indicted for stealing a tweezer case with a pair of scissors, a bodkin valued at 20s and a gold ring, value 20s. He was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation along with nine others who stood trial at the same time. In addition seven convicts,

It goes on to say that Richard Yardy, age 19, was charged on the oath of William Yardy of Walpole St Peter as to having broken into the home of William on the night of 23rd May and "stolen thereout a silver watch, one sovereign, and a doll's frock." Robert Yardy, also

19, was accused of being an "accessory before the fact to the said burglary and, having received the said stolen property well knowing the same to have been stolen." The result of this episode was that Richard was acquitted and for Robert the case was "no bill", meaning that there was insufficient evidence to bring a case.

From the family chart you can see that whichever John Skyrme (father or son) had his watch stolen in 1824, that both were dead by 1833 and therefore it was the William of this family that inherited it. Brother rivalry and jealousy seems to feature in this reported event.

But the story of the brothers does not



So was this the silver watch that featured in the case of John Yardy earlier? I had by this time found a joint baptism on 21st May 1815 in Walpole St. Peter of Richard and Robert as being the sons of John and Rosamond Yardey [sic], and I have assumed that they were twins.

It was only some years later when I was working on my Yardy ancestors that I was able to construct Richard and Robert's immediate family:

I believe that Henry Yardy was my 2xgreat grandfather although it was James who married my great grandmother. James had joined the army and had died in 1850 but at that time a widow could not legally marry a deceased husband's brother. This only changed with the Deceased Brother's Widow's Marriage Act, 1921.

end there. In late November 1834, just a few months from their previous acquittal, the two brothers were caught again.

This time on 7th January 1835, they were both found guilty as reported in the Cambridge Chronical and Journal of 16th January 1835: (see next page).

Again Richard was seen to be the ringleader, being sentenced to transportation, whilst brother Robert got just six months' imprisonment.

Transportation

Aged just 20 Richard, 5ft 5in tall, was moved on 15th January with five other prisoners convicted on the same day to the prison hulk Ganymede moored at Woolwich.

He sailed with 305 other convicts on the Mary Ann on 6th July, arriving in

Sydney, New South Wales on 31st October. Sixty-two of the convicts had life sentences. The voyage had an inauspicious start. In a stiff breeze, the Mary Ann collided with the Sunderland collier brig Eliza Ann on the River Thames.

It was a while before the two ships disentangled, but the Mary Ann, being 700 tons, was virtually unscathed whilst the Eliza Ann lost masts, had a broken side and was described as “presenting the appearance of a complete wreck”.

Conditions on convict ships were harsh

Robert and Richard Yardy were found guilty of stealing a great coat from Mr. Robert West jun., on the 18th November last. The prosecutor was ploughing, and hung his coat on a tree; the prisoners passing took it away; he and his brother watched them to a plantation six miles off, and saw them enter, one of them having the coat on, and return without it; they went to search and found it.—Robt. Yardy, 6 months' imprisonment. last month in solitary confinement; Rich. Yardy, 7 years' transportation. When the prisoner left the dock, he said to the Chairman, “Thank'ye, when I come back I'll bring you a ring-tailed monkey.”

and usually there were several deaths on the journey.

However, for this voyage the surgeon-superintendent Campbell France reported in his journal that generally the convicts were healthy, though there had been an outbreak of Measles early in the voyage. One convict died as did two children of the soldiers who guarded them. There was also one birth.

Richard's record of his arrival lists his distinguishing marks. This included tattoos: “woman, James Yardy, aged

18, 1834, inside lower right arm; mermaid, BMRY, inside lower left arm.” BMRY is a mystery to me, but as the family chart shows, James Yardy was one of his older brothers.

There were three ways a transported convict could get their freedom:

Ticket of Leave – if a convict was well behaved they could apply for a ticket of leave after serving four or five years of a seven year sentence; they had to remain in a specified area, could work and had to report regularly to the local authorities.

A Pardon – these could be given to

those serving a life sentence; a conditional pardon meant that the prisoner had to remain in Australia, whilst an absolute pardon meant that they could leave.

Certificate of Freedom – this was issued at the end of their sentence. This gave the prisoner freedom to travel anywhere, including back to England – if they could afford it!

Richard received his ticket of freedom on 30th April 1842. In May 1847 he married Irish girl Bridget Gorman with whom he had five children. He died in

1892 aged 77 in Dungog, New South Wales. I have been in touch with some of his descendants.

Meanwhile Richard's brother Robert remained in Walpole St Peter, living in Kettle Row with his sister Mary in 1841. Like most young men in the area he was an agricultural labourer.

He must have got the wanderlust and wanted to forget about his youth in Norfolk, because in December 1944 we find him in Lindsey Prison in Lincolnshire. He was listed a vagrant "wandering and begging" and given a sentence of one month's hard labour.

But his criminal days were now at an end since in 1846 he married Mary Pearce in Spilsby, Lincolnshire. The family returned to Walpole around 1860.

Conclusion

Using a combination of records, both from England and Australia, I have been able to piece together the story of two brothers (and my 3x great-uncles) in crime. Newspaper reports of trials add context to the raw data found in criminal records.

Just as the British Newspaper Archive gives good background information for my English ancestors, the free Trove website (<https://trove.nla.gov.au>) of the National Library of Australia gives access to historic Australian newspapers.

Credits
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davidskyrme@yahoo.co.uk

www.skyrme.info

www.yardy.org.uk

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Images of Norfolk



No 1 Elm Hill, Norwich



Census Occupations Wordsearch 2

Another coffee time puzzle for you. If you are curious about any of the occupations that have been taken from the Census, take a look at:

<http://worldthroughlens.com/family-history/old-occupations.php>

Census Occupations 2

H I A W U I L I T B F E N R P C R
Q K Y H J D T Z O L J W R I G H T
O J X I H W I C K X L E R T T J H
P T V F D D S O J P D E S X P D P
W H U F T H Q S E R N I M V H M R
L S P L H Y H U A E R H E N G T B
W Q X E Z I U W R A R Y V M U H D
J T J R H I T R S I A M N I Z G V
N F U F L H A P G W E G O U Y I Q
W W S R W W E R A T K O M E C R J
R G Q M N H K T K J Q O A T Y W S
F V C K T K C G W U L R U A R N K
K M B Y S H E D H O M A R C E I O
K O Z Y M B Y Y G A L D Q C L A Y
Z H I A G F G I N E M P L Q L W G
W D N L V N S R R A O M S M A M R
G I K C D T D U N R J X I F W Y E

TURNKEY
WALLER
WATCHMAN
YARDMAN
ZYTHERSARIST

VICTUALER
WARDER
WHIFFLER
YEARMAN

WAINWRIGHT
WARRENER
WRIGHT
ZUMOLOGIST

Answers on page 59.

Into The Valley of Death (Continued)

Roger Morgan continues his story of the Charge of the Light Brigade

THE events leading up to the charge on the 25th October 1854 were confusing and there was certainly a breakdown in communication. The overall commander of the British forces, Lord Raglan, from his high vantage point, could see what was happening but the land around the cavalry restricted his view of what the Russians were doing. He sent written orders which were carried by Captain Louis Nolan to Lord Lucan, the overall cavalry commander. Lucan then passed these on to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Cardigan. The two men were known to dislike each other intensely.

In his eye-witness account, which was written some years later, Private Olley claimed that he was close to Lucan when the orders arrived. He said, "I was within 10 paces from the Earl of Lucan and his staff when the order was brought in. 'He (Cardigan) may advance but what can we do?' said the Earl. 'There is the enemy and there are the guns' replied Nolan, pointing to the Russian squadrons." Nolan gave further verbal instructions, indicating with a broad sweep of his arm which guns to attack.

Lucan ordered Cardigan to lead the Light Brigade into the valley to attack the well-dug-in Russian guns at the end. He would follow on with the more heavily armoured Heavy Brigade. The brigade set off down the valley with Cardigan in front, leading the charge on his horse Ronald. Almost at once, Nolan rushed across, passing in front

of Cardigan. It may be that he realised that the charge was aimed at the wrong target and was attempting to stop or turn the brigade, but he was killed instantly by an artillery shell.



Captain Louis Nolan

"It was very queer going down the valley, a good deal worse than it was when I got to the guns. The first man I happened with at the guns was a Russian gunner who attacked me with a ramrod. I felled him at the muzzle of the gun he was defending with two strokes of my sword. Just as I killed the gunner, I saw several Russians dash at the Earl of Cardigan who was near the breech of a big gun; but his horse brought him safely over the limber towards us. I never saw him again in the battle."

The Charge



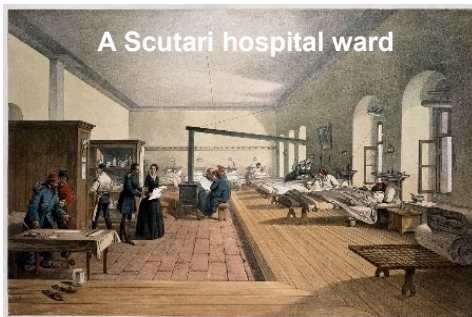
"Whilst fighting at the guns, I received two lance wounds, one in the ribs and one in the neck from behind. The

Russian Lancer in the rear who stabbed me was killed by a comrade and I struck down the other. In this cavalry encounter, I was wounded with a sabre across the forehead by a Russian dragoon. He made "Cut 7" at me. I gave him point and stabbed him. The sword fell from his hand and the point penetrated my foot."

"When we were retiring we met some Russian lancers. We made a charge and they fled to the left incline and rode past. Just after passing the cavalry I got a ball from the Russian infantry on my left. It went through my left eye, passed through my nostrils and the roof of my mouth and came out against my right eye. I did not know at the time that my eye was out. It was not painful at the time; afterwards the suffering was dreadful. After being thus wounded, I still kept the saddle [he had already had one horse shot from under him but had managed to remount that of a fallen trooper] though blood was pouring from my mouth and nostrils, as well as running from my forehead. When I came out of battle the Paymaster did not recognise me. I was then blind."

James was taken to Scutari Hospital where he was probably treated by Florence Nightingale. Despite his multiple injuries, he was listed as being 'slightly wounded'! When he returned to England, he was presented to Queen Victoria at Brompton Barracks when she visited the wounded with Prince Albert in March 1855. The Queen was clearly moved by the experience and arranged for a gift of stockings, cuffs, scarves and mittens to be sent to James when he got home.

When James returned home to civilian life, he, like many other ex-service



men, fell on hard times. He was forced to beg for money on the streets around Knapton, with a placard round his neck. His plight was recognised by the local squire, Mr ROBINSON, from Knapton Hall, who brought it to the attention of the press and started to raise a fund to help him. James married Ruth Elizabeth GRAY in 1856 and the couple had two children, Madeline (1863-1942) and Alma James (1866-1923), who was named after the Battle of Alma. In the 1871 Census he is listed as being a Chelsea Pensioner. Ruth died in 1875 and James remarried in November 1876. His new wife was Charlotte HOOKER (b1853). They had four more daughters, Barbara (b1877), Emily (b1878), Violet (b1880) and Daisy (b1881). In the 1881 Census, the family is living in Southrepps and James is a horse trainer/pensioner.



The family moved around the county, living in several different places, including Knapton, Blakeney, Salthouse, Lyng and Holt. He would often rename the

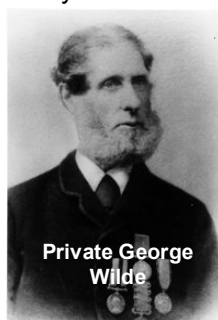
cottage in which he lived, "Balaclava", in memory of the charge. In Holt he trained horses for the local gentry and was a regular at the Bull. In the yard at the rear, he would prove his considerable strength by throwing two 56lb weights over his shoulders a distance of over 13 feet. This legendary exercise he could still perform at the age of 70. He had an aggressive nature and would return regularly from the annual horse-traders' fair on Aldborough Green with plenty of bruises to testify to his pugilistic encounters behind the tents.

James died in September 1920 aged 87 and was buried with military honours in an unmarked grave in Saint Mary the Virgin churchyard in Elsing. He was thought to be the last survivor of the 4th Light Dragoons who took part in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

Sergeant-Major John Howes - 4th Light Dragoons

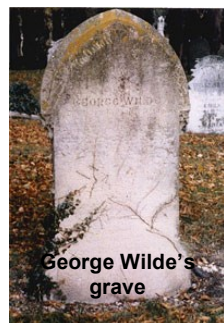
John HOWES was born in Wymondham in 1829, but there is some debate about his parentage. Some sources say that he was the illegitimate son of Dives BLAZEY, a silk weaver from Damgate Street and his partner Elizabeth Howes. The couple were unmarried at the time. However, it is more likely that he was the son of John Howes, a gardener from Suffolk and his wife Mary. The 1851 Census shows the couple living in Booth's Hill, Lymm, Cheshire, with their three children, Sarah (30), John (22), and Rachel (20), all of whom were born in Wymondham. John Jnr is listed as being a 'soldier on pass', which ties in with the fact that he enlisted in the 4th Light Dragoons on 16th November 1846 in Greater Manchester.

John was 18 when he enlisted and was described as 5ft 9in tall, with a fresh complexion, hazel eyes and dark brown hair. He did well in the army and was promoted to corporal in 1848 and to sergeant in 1853. At the start of the Crimean War, he served in Turkey and then Crimea, taking part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the siege of Sebastopol.



Private George Wilde

He rode on the charge towards the Russian guns. When he reached them, Cornet George Warwick Hunt called him to help carry away one of the guns. They dismounted and tried unsuccessfully to cut the leather traces because they had concealed metal chains. He was ordered to withdraw and he remounted 'a brute of a horse' to escape the battlefield. On his way out, he encountered a Russian Hussar, receiving a slight cut to the side of his head. He claimed to be the last of the brigade to leave the battlefield and for his actions he was later awarded the Crimea Medal with four clasps and the Turkish medal. He was appointed troop sergeant major (TSM) in 1857.



George Wilde's grave

Whilst serving in Dublin in November 1860, John left the army with a faultless record, at his own request. He had served for 14 years and nine months and received a deferred pension. He settled in

Edgbaston near Birmingham, where he had several jobs including grocer, shoe dealer, shoe manufacturer and shopkeeper. He was married to Fanny and had one son, Edgar.

In 1890, he claimed £15 from the Light Brigade relief fund and in 1892, together with Henry Keegan, he formed the Birmingham Military Veterans' Association to aid local survivors of the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns. John died in 1902 aged 72 and was buried at Lodge Hill Cemetery in Birmingham.

Private George Wilde – 13th Light Dragoons

George WILDE was the third Norfolk-born soldier who took part in the charge. He was born in 1823 in the parish of St Margaret's, Norwich, and his parents were John Wilde and his wife Susannah née ROLINS.

He was, like his father, a plasterer by trade. At the age of 18, George enlisted in the 13th Light Dragoons in Norwich on 27th August 1842. He was described as 5ft 8in tall with a fresh complexion, grey eyes and light brown hair.

He had a long career in the army, spanning just over 24 years including service in Turkey, the Crimea and New Zealand. He took part in the charge at Balaclava, where his horse was killed under him and he was recorded as being 'slightly wounded in action'. He was promoted to corporal in December 1855 but resigned back to private two years later.

George clearly had medical issues and, when he was discharged from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, on 26th of February 1867 the report said, "Found unfit for further service. Has

Chronic Rheumatism. Disease did not exist before enlistment and is therefore the result of long service and exposure - has broken-down constitution which will materially affect his ability to earn his livelihood". He was invalided out of the army, receiving a pension of 13d per day.

Like his father before him, he was made a Freeman of the City of Norwich in 1868. George appears on the 1881 Census, living with his wife Mary (aged 58, born in Wymondham and granddaughter of 13, Mary J. FOX), in Gladstone Street, Heigham. He is listed as a Private Chelsea Pensioner aged 57.

He died in 1887 and an extract in the Norfolk Annals for 12th May 1887 says: "His death certificate shows that he died at No 35 Gladstone Street, Heigham, on the 18 of May 1887, aged 62 years, a Messenger and Army Pensioner, from 'Atrophy of the Liver'. A William J. Fox, a son-in-law, of No 71 Belvoir Road, Heigham, Norwich, was in attendance at, and the informant of his death".

A report of his funeral appeared in the "Eastern Daily Press" for 26th May 1887, and he was buried in the Rosary Cemetery. A sandstone stone was erected but, sadly, over the years, it has weathered badly. Only the first few lines are readable, they say:

"In affectionate remembrance of George Wilde, late of the 13th Light Dragoons. He was One of the Six Hundred and was wounded at Balaclava. He went through the whole of the campaign in the Crimea."

George Wilde's war medals were donated to Norwich Castle Museum, by his stepdaughter, Mrs W.J. Fox.

Footnote

The charge of the Light Brigade lasted a mere 20 minutes, during which time the brigade suffered heavy losses.

After reaching the guns, they were forced to withdraw when the Russian cavalry swept down from the surrounding high ground.

Estimates of casualty numbers vary, but of the 607 men who entered the valley of death, around 118 were killed with a further 160 being wounded.

Some men were taken prisoner and at the end of the withdrawal only 195 troopers were left standing with their horses. Over 350 horses were either killed or left dying on the battlefield.

Using Family Artefacts and Papers

The second in our series of articles by NFHS company secretary Richard Ashberry around family history research outlines some of the information that you may be able to get from family papers and artefacts hidden in the loft, in a box in the back of a cupboard etc. For this (purely fictitious) example you are suspicious that the birth date for John Bates as entered in the family Bible is incorrect. The question to be examined is what other family records you could consult to confirm or allay your suspicions?

Introduction

Whilst there is no detail as to why there is a suspicion that the birth date for John Bates is wrong, it could be assumed that it could not be found in the standard portfolio of records i.e. parish registers, bmd certificates or census returns as recorded in the bible. There could also be family knowledge which, when shared with other relatives, could not substantiate the date or other areas of knowledge did not match up.

In the first section, the reasons why wrong information can be recorded in records such as the family bible will be examined and in the second part, other family records that could confirm or otherwise the date recorded will be suggested and the quality of their

potential information commented upon.

Why could the bible have wrong information?

The first thing to check is if the entry in the bible was made at the time of the event. One way of doing this is to work out if the bible was around at the time of the birth. Was the publication date before the birth? If it was after or there is a bookplate in the bible which shows the date of the presentation as being later than the birth date, then the date will have been entered later than the event and could have been entered by another person who perhaps got it wrong. Memory can play havoc with dates and someone could have easily got confused in the absence of any other written records.

Was the person writing it using

BAPTISM CERTIFICATE.

Page 240 (Register Book No. 1)

Baptism administered in the Parish of *St. Faith* in the Diocese of *Southampton* and County of *Hants* in the Year 1920

Alleged date of Birth.	When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents' Names.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	God-Father's Names.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
			Christian.	Surname.				
<i>Decr. 31st 1906</i>	<i>Aug. 28th 1920</i>	<i>Dorothy Gladys May</i>	<i>William & Mabel Caroline</i>	<i>Stoneham</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>Wheeler Street Maidstone</i>		<i>A. Hugh R. Robinson (vicar)</i>

I Certify, that the foregoing is a true Copy of the entry of the Baptism of *Dorothy Gladys May Stoneham* in the Register of Baptisms for the said Parish of *St. Faith, Maidstone*.

Dated this *Twenty fifth* day of *March* 1960.

Signed *W. C. Sheppard* Vicar.

information gained orally from another relative? Again, the further the informant is from the actual event, the more likely it will be inaccurate. The bible may have been given as a present and the giver filled in the events as they remembered them. Although people may have written down the dates of various family events, the papers may have been lost and then memory and all its potential failings comes into play. As a very distant possibility, the bible may have been picked up at a collectors' fair or similar or purchased on E-Bay in the (false) belief that it belonged to their family. With a relatively common name this is a very real risk.

There was a tendency for bibles and similar heirlooms to be passed down the female side of the family (daughters tended to be the last to leave home and women tended to live longer than men) and there was potential there for it to end up in the wrong branch of the family or even in the wrong family. Women tended to be custodians of the records and will know much more about the family's history. Perhaps the information was entered by the sole surviving male who wanted to add the

information to the family bible for completeness.

Again, memory failure strikes and wrong information is entered. It could even be that the correct information has been entered but it is for the wrong John Bates. Similar names can appear down generations of the same family or in other branches of the family. This would be an increased possibility with a common name such as John.

There is a need to be sensitive to political and social attitudes; perhaps John Bates was born out of wedlock at a time when this was socially unacceptable. The date may have deliberately been recorded wrongly to give a date which, to people looking at the bible for records, would be seen as him having been born once the parents had married and thus become "respectable."

It could have been entered retrospectively to give the impression that John was older than he was. This could be to enable him to be of the right age to join the army, start an apprenticeship or get married. It needs to be remembered that the bible was likely to be the family record rather than

ABNEY PARK CEMETERY,

Folio 705.) REGISTER OF BURIALS at the CEMETERY, in the Year 1849. (Folio 705.

No.	Date.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Last Abode.	Addition.	Where Buried.	Names of OFFICIATING MINISTER.	Date of Intention of Burial.	Name & District of Registrar.	Name & Abode of Undertaker.
4363	Sept 14	Charles Nichols	Male	43	140 Old Street		Square 39	The Revd J Kerchaw	8th Sept 1849	J Ancken	140 Old Street 14th St Middlesex
							Grave 4363	Chaplain			St Lukes

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above is a true and correct Extract from the Register of Burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

Dated 5th day of October 1855.

Abney Park Cemetery Company, Limited.

Offices: Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, London, N.

the birth certificates that are now used and would have been believed. Compulsory registration of births did not actually start until 1875 although the registration process was actually started from 1837 in England.

Deception was more widespread than one would think and dates could have been falsified for any number of reasons. Fanciful stories could have been invented to enhance the social standing of the family.

Families were much larger pre-1900 and with perhaps 11 children in the family, inaccuracies are bound to occur. Family size fell to between 2.4 and 4.3 children in the early 1900s dependent on social class. It is important to put what is written in the right social context and it is important to remember that many more children died in infancy and it was common



Cemetery records and family photographs can be rich sources of information to help the keen researcher.

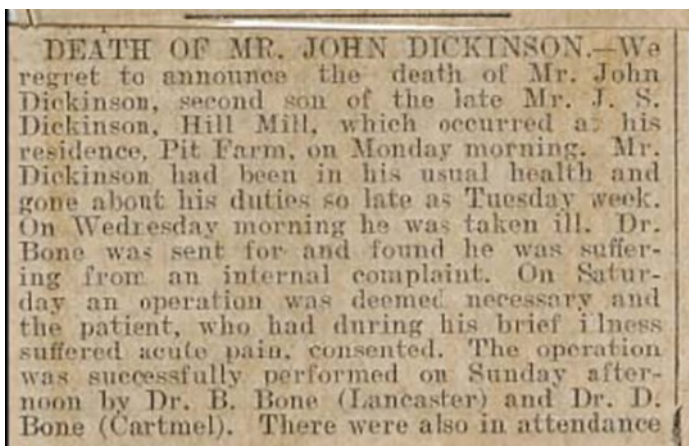
practice to name the next child of the same gender the same as the child who had died. In the context of John Bates, he may be the first-born John and not the one that survived and was the one for which the family would have greater memories.

To conclude this section, it is important to corroborate all information that is not from a primary source and bear in mind that there is always a very real possibility (for the reasons outlined above) that what is seen is wrong. Talking to relatives may be a good way of untangling the detail – they may well have anecdotal information which can put an event into context. The maxim is to use non-primary information as a guide or searching aid and follow up with other primary sources as available.

Family Records that could be available for consultation.

There are a huge number and variety of family records that may be found or which could be consulted to either confirm data or prove that it is wrong and suggest an alternative. These will be considered in more detail in this section.

Registration certificates of births, marriages and deaths - the copies found in the family records “store” are likely to be originals and hence primary sources. They are also likely to be the correct ones in relation to the individual concerned as opposed to someone perhaps getting the wrong copy certificate for a person of the same name. The birth date and name in the bible should be carefully compared with any of these certificates to check if the date of birth correlates with the



Historic newspaper reports can be a rich source of information on family events including court cases, deaths, accidents and much more.

age at marriage and/or death. It may also be useful to check that the name is correct – the bible may record a nickname rather than the actual name. A death certificate may give age at death and the date of birth can be checked via this, bearing in mind that age at death may have been wrongly reported.

Baptism certificates – whilst most baptisms occurred quite close to the birth date, not all did, so care needs to be taken when comparing the dates. However, if the date of baptism predates the birth date recorded in the bible, then obviously the date in the bible is incorrect. Other religious documents such as confirmation certificates, could assist if they give the age at the event as well as the date.

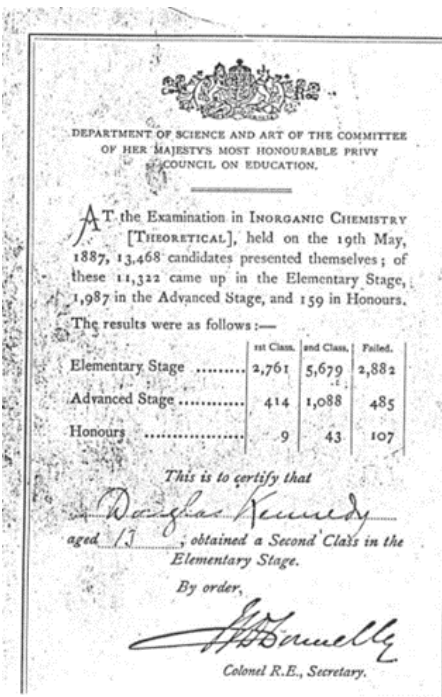
Birthday books – these could be another source of birth dates but care needs to be taken to make sure they refer to the actual family tree. They could however be useful guides or pointers to the correct birth date. Baby books

also fall into this category and were kept by some people. As long as the person being written about is the correct one, then it is likely that the birth date recorded will be the correct one.

Photographs – these can be very useful as long as they are labelled with names and dates on the back. The dating of photographs is a complex subject about which many books have been written. Again, they are not proof but could provide some guidance. If it is suspected that the date of birth in the bible was way out of kilter, then perhaps the photographs could be a useful guide. They could also be useful in establishing family relationships.

Newspaper articles – local newspapers often carried birth announcements so it may be worth checking the date given in the bible. If nothing is found it may be worth checking the local reference library for past copies in order to try and find the true date. Similarly notices of death or funeral arrangements may give an age from which to extrapolate the approximate date of birth. Newspaper reports of other events often, particularly in the case of children, quote the person's age.

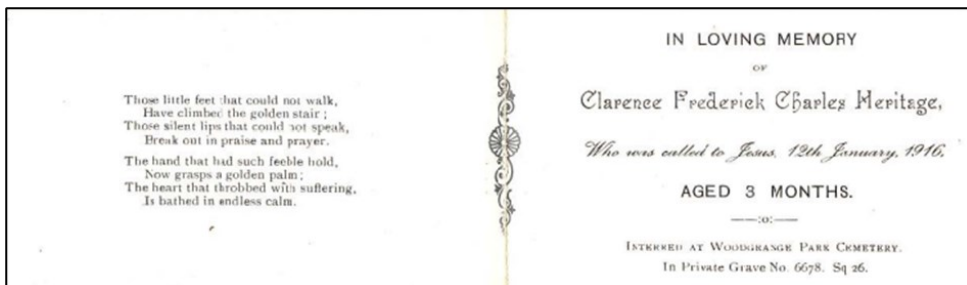
Letters, postcards etc. – many families retain letters, postcards etc. both to remind them of places friends and relatives have been to and, for letters, to form a record of significant events and relationships in their lives – early love letters are perhaps the most common but events such as births may well be in congratulatory letters received after the birth announcement. These can be checked against the date in the bible and used to form an overall picture and chronology of John



School records can give clues and details to a person's age.

Bates' life. Forming a chronology using all the available information (whether verified or not) is a very useful tool to establish a person's life history. It will enable the researcher to highlight the confirmed facts and get a reasonable idea of the time frame of the remaining one. As has been discussed above, the birth certificate may not be easy to find or even available so other family events may be crucial in determining its likely date or period.

School records – depending on the age of the child and when they attended school, school records, particularly reports, will give the date of birth or age of the child or again this



could be extrapolated from the name/number of the class the child was in. Examinations are usually taken at set ages so again if certificates are available this could assist in establishing the age/date of birth.

Occupational documentation – these can range from apprenticeship records, service records, professional qualifications and recognition of advanced study or specific achievements. Whilst these are unlikely to help a great deal in determining someone's date of birth, something like an apprenticeship may well have the person's date of birth recorded on it. Also, other reports and documentation could contain the date of birth but are more likely to record the age of the person, particularly if they have achieved something which is perhaps more advanced than is usual for their age.

ID documents – if John Bates was born in or shortly after the Second World War, he will have been issued with an ID card which will have his date of birth printed on it. Ration books issued during and post war may give an indication of the person's age. Whilst this is not a primary source, it is indicative and could be helpful in deciding if the date in the bible is definitively wrong. Other documentation has increased which will also give an idea of the person's

In Memoriam Notices—more clues to ages and other details.

age. These would include passport, driving licence, club membership cards, student cards etc.

Financial and insurance documentation – some financial documents and insurance policies will either have the date of birth printed on them or it will be implicit in the documentation. Again, this can only be used as a guide but may just put an event into a context which will help in determining the date of birth.

Wills – here are documents which may help. Firstly, if it is the will of John Bates, then there may well be some reference to his birth or age at death. If there are wills of relatives available, then, if John is a benefactor of the will, there could well be clues as to his age. This is more likely to be so if he was still a minor or young person where money or possessions is put in a trust until he reaches a specified age. This could enable the researcher to determine an actual or approximate date of birth which should be close enough to be able to establish whether the one in the bible is correct.

Conclusion

It is hoped that this catalogue of family records has shown how an actual or
(Continued on page 37)

Home Sources

Abstracts of Title
Accounts
Address Books and Lists
Affidavits
Albums, Photo etc.
Anniversary Announcements
Announcements
Antiques, Furniture etc.
Autograph Books
Awards
Baby Books
Baptismal or Christening
Records
Bible entries
Bills
Biographical notes
Birth Announcements
Birth Certificates
Birthday Books
Books (clippings, inscriptions
etc.)
Building Society Records
Business Records
Cancelled Cheques
Certificates
Church Membership Records
Citizenship Papers
Clocks
Clothing
Club and Society Records
Coats of Arms
Commonplace Books
Confirmation Records
Corporation Records
Congratulatory Messages
Death Certificates and Burial
Records
Deeds
Depositions
Diaries
Diplomas
Driving Licences
Education and School
Records; Reports, Awards,
Certificates, Registers.
Employment Records
Engagement Announcements
Family Associations
Family Trees and Charts
Firearms
Fraternity Records (USA)
Funeral Memorial Cards
Genealogies (unpublished)
Glassware (inscribed)
Homestead Records (USA)

House/Land Purchases or
sales
Inscriptions (in books etc).
Insurance Records
Jewellery
Journals
Justice of the Peace Records
Leases and Rents
Legal Papers
Ledgers
Letters
Licences
Life Sketches (unpublished)
Linens, Hope Chests
Manuscripts
Maps
Marriage Certificates,
Contracts, Licences and
Settlements
Medals and Trophies
Membership Certificates:
Boy Scouts, Church, Lodge
Organizations,
Political Parties, etc.
Mementoes
Memorials
Military Records: Citations,
Conscription, Burial or
Cemetery
Record, Discharge, Orders,
Pensions, Veteran's Benefits,
etc.
Mortgages
Naturalization Papers
Newspapers and Clippings
Notebooks
Obituaries
Oral family History and
Tradition
Ordination Certificates
(Clergy)
People with knowledge of
Family and Local History
Passports and Applications
Personal Knowledge
Photographs and names on
the front and back of the
same
Pictures
Portraits and Paintings
Professional Certificates
(Teaching, Pharmacy etc.)
Programmes
Promotional Notices

Quilts (especially Friendship
Quilts)
Rating and Valuation
Assessments
Receipts
Recipes
Retirement/Superannuation
Records
Samplers and other
Needlework
Scrapbooks
Silver- Hallmarks and
Inscriptions
Sorority Records (USA)
Souvenirs
Surveys of Property
Tax Bills, Receipts and
Returns
Telegrams
Telephone Number Lists
Tombstone Inscriptions
Trunks and Sea Chests
University and College
Records: Degree and
Graduation Certificates
and Lists
Valentines and other
Greeting Cards
Visitor's Books
Wills and Probate Documents
Yearbooks (School,
University, Church etc.)

This page is a
comprehensive (not
complete) list of family
documents that might
be available and will
certainly help in your
research

approximate date of birth could be deduced from other information available. These will at least enable the researcher to have some idea as whether the date of John's birth as written in the bible is feasible or not.

One message to get clear is that family records are mostly secondary ones and it cannot be assumed that they are correct. However, in the absence of primary records, such as birth certificates, one has to use a balance of probabilities based on the available information to determine which date or at least between which dates, the birth is most likely to have occurred.

What this article shows is how vitally important it is to retain a whole range of family records, both those that are inherited and those which the individual obtains during their lifetime. These will enable the individual to be able to understand and recall their own life and recount to their family. It will also enable later researchers to formulate a much more complete picture of their ancestor's life than could possibly be obtained from the standard official records. Again, this is key to writing a family history rather than a genealogy which concentrates primarily on key dates.

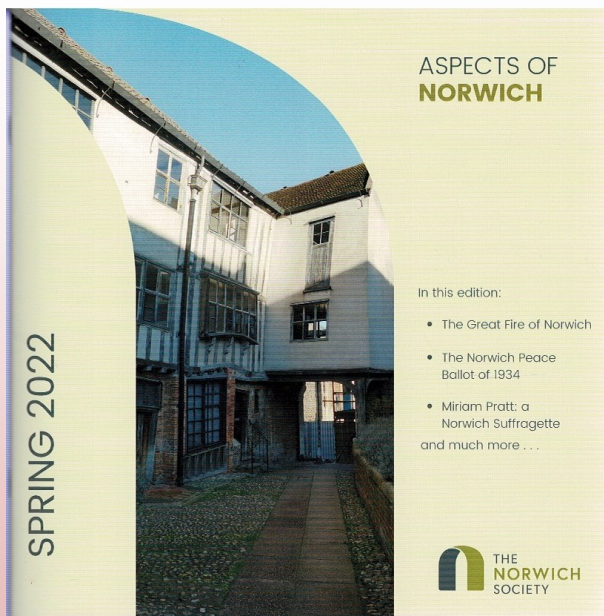
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THE latest edition of Aspects of Norwich is out and available from local bookshops or online.

For those not acquainted with the publication, it is produced by the Norwich Society and costs £5.

Each edition features a number of interesting and in depth articles on the history of our great city.

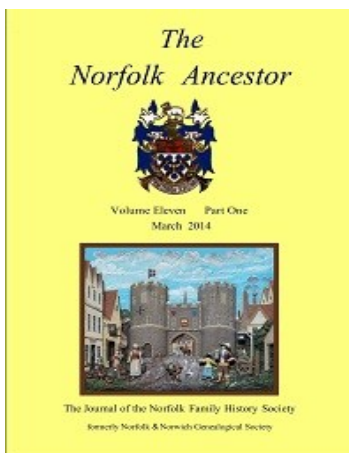
The latest edition covers subjects as diverse as The Great Fire of Norwich, The Bank of England in Norwich, The Norwich Design and Craftmanship Awards, Theo Scott and the Peace Ballot of 1934, the Linguistic History of Norwich and Miriam Pratt—A Norwich Suffragette.





Blickling Hall National Trust property in North Norfolk. See page 58

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History of an Unusual Name

NFHS member Yvonne Parker introduces us to the Vanham/Venom/Venham family of Norfolk (and Suffolk).

I first came across this unusual surname when researching my husband's maternal family in West Yorkshire. The name proved to be quite rare, as on the 1881 census there were only 36 Vanhams recorded in various parts of the country (Norfolk, London, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire), all of which I could associate with the family.

Hannah Maria Cole VANHAM

My husband's great grandmother, born in Illington, Norfolk, in 1855 was the daughter of Isaac John Cole Vanham and Hannah (nee BRETT). She was the third of their 11 children.

Nine of the children were born in Norfolk, the last two in Cullingworth, West Yorkshire. Hannah Maria married Joseph BIRCH in the mill village of Cullingworth in Yorkshire on 15th April 1876.

They lived in the village all of their lives and all of their 11 children were born in the village. My husband is descended from their son, Joseph Frederick Birch who was born in 1889, through his daughter Gladys May BIRCH, my mother in law.

Issac John Cole VANHAM

Hannah Maria's father was also born

in Norfolk. According to census returns, he was born in North Lopham and his baptism took place in the village of Banham in 1827, where he was stated to be the son of John and Esther. At his burial in 1895 his birth date was recorded as 26th March, 1824, which matches with ages in the census returns.

Isaac married Harriet Brett in Kenninghall in 1852 but they were living in Illingworth by the time of the 1861 census. The family appears on census returns in Norfolk up until 1871. On the 1881 census, they are living in Roydwood Terrace, Cullingworth, and Isaac is working as a domestic gardener.

Daughter Esther Jane Vanham was baptised in Cullingworth Church in 1873, so sometime between 1871 and 1873 the whole family moved north. I have not been able to find a reason for this.

John Cole VANHAM

Isaac's father John Cole's baptism took place in Fersfield, Norfolk, on 7th December, 1801, where he was recorded as being born on 4th November "The son of Mary Cole by John Venom the reputed father."

The Fersfield registers have an entry for 12th June, 1806, for Mary Cole, the daughter of Mary Cole with exactly the same annotation "John Venom the reputed father". On 17th July, 1808, in Fersfield, John Venham, widower, was married to Mary Cole.

Both were recorded as being "of this

parish". Their last child, daughter Hannah Vanham, was born and baptised in Fersfield in 1812.

John married Hester/Esther JESSOP In 1822 in Kenninghall. At the time of the marriage, John was recorded as John Cole, a shoemaker and 20 years old. John died young in 1830 and was buried in Banham, Norfolk, on 3rd March of that year.

His death was recorded as John Vanham, a married man aged 28. Several days later in the same village, the baptism of Hannah Maria Vanham daughter of John Cole (deceased) and Esther, nee JESSOP, was recorded. Esther remarried after John's death and, in the 1841 census for Kenninghall, she is recorded as widow Esther COWLES and with her is her son John Vanham and three boys with the surname Cowles. Hannah Maria Vanham is also living in Kenninghall and working as a household servant at the tender age of 11.

I became intrigued by the story of John Vanham and his relationship with Mary Cole, so began to look into the records, which was made a little easier by the nature of John's surname.

It would appear that John Vanham, the father of John Cole Vanham, was born in Suffolk around 1756 possibly in Bacton.

He was married there in 1779 to Mary SHAVE by whom he had a possible three children, John Shave Vanham 1779, Luke Vanham 1783 and Lucy Vanham 1786, all baptised in Bacton.

Meanwhile a Mary Cole was also bearing children who were baptised in Bacton: Elizabeth born and died in

1786, Thomas born in 1791 who was buried in Fersfield in 1810 as Thomas Cole Vanham, and two more boys baptised in Bacton on 30th June 1793, Simon and James. In 1815 a man called Isaac Cole was married in Fersfield to Susannah LAMBERT and their first child John was baptised in 1815 as John Cole.

Their second child Sophia was baptised 1817 as Sophia Cole but their third child Thomas born in 1822 was baptised as Thomas Vanham. The family after that can be found recorded as Vanham.

This evidence seems to suggest that Isaac Cole born c 1796 was more than likely the son of John Vanham and Mary Cole, although I have not found evidence as yet.

He was possibly born in Fersfield. It says this is his place of birth on the 1851 census. I have also not found a death for John Vanham's first wife but it must have been before 1808 when he married Mary Cole.

John and Mary Vanham appear to have moved back to Suffolk where they were both buried in the churchyard of St Mary, Bacton - John on 13th February, 1841, and Mary on 23rd April, 1841. Their death certificates, registered in Mendlesham, record that they died in Bacton.

I am a recent member of the Norfolk Family History Society and would be very interested to hear from anyone who can supply me with any more information about this family and look forward to seeing if my suspicions can be confirmed or denied.

yvonne.parker1@yahoo.com

Black Sheep In The Family

Ernest Rushbrooke and Ellen Sarah WRIGHT were married in 1884. They made their home at Bury Hall, Great Ellingham. While at Bury Hall, the couple had six

By Heather Etteridge

I am sure that many of us will find a few 'black sheep' amongst our ancestors.

These 'black sheep' are usually individuals who are seen as troublemakers or failures or just people who do not fit in with the rest of the family. They may also bring disgrace or disrepute upon the family and, in consequence, be considered to be outcasts.

Although they may have been the 'black sheep' of the family, many of these individuals may have been a much-loved member of the family – perhaps just seen as a 'lovable rogue'.

I wondered whether during the 19th century there were any Great Ellingham families with at least one 'black sheep'.

Were any of those individuals who were convicted of criminal offences considered to be the 'black sheep' of their family? Further, what other misdemeanours would 'qualify' someone to be seen as a 'black sheep'?

Edwin RUSHBROOKE

I begin with the story of Ernest Edwin Rushbrooke. Following a fall from grace in 1897, Rushbrooke 'upped sticks' and left Great Ellingham for New Zealand. He took with him his wife and children as well as his wife's sister and brother.

children. However, Ernest fell into disgrace following a liaison with Ellen's sister Alice Mary Wright, who was employed by her sister and brother-in-law as a live-in 'mother's help'.

As a result of the affair, Alice Mary Wright became pregnant.

The story goes that Ernest's father, Alban Rushbrooke, insisted that Edwin emigrate because of the disgrace he had brought upon the family. Ernest and his family were also forbidden to



Bury Hall, once the home of the Rushbrooke Family, is in the background of this postcard

make any contact with relatives in England.

Consequently, Ernest and Ellen Rushbrooke and their six children left Great Ellingham at the end of 1897. Ellen's pregnant sister Alice Wright and her brother James Wright also emigrated with the Rushbrooke family.

Soon after arriving in New Zealand,

Alice gave birth to a daughter. The child, named Mary Louise Rushbrooke, was brought up as part of Ernest and Ellen's family.

I have no doubt that the Rushbrooke family viewed Ernest as their 'black sheep'.

William Kiddle WARREN

48-year-old William Kiddle Warren appeared at the Norwich Assizes on 31st March, 1849. Described as a 'respectable-looking farmer', William Warren pleaded guilty to two charges of forgery.

Despite witnesses testifying to his previous good character, he was sentenced to 10 years' transportation. Warren was also told that 'not many years since his life would have been forfeited for the offence'. In the event, Warren was not transported. On 1st December, 1853, a licence was granted for his early release.

William Kiddle Warren was indeed from a 'respectable' Great Ellingham family. Although I have not found a record of a baptism for William Warren in Great Ellingham, I feel sure that he was born in the village.

Following Warren's court appearance, his wife, Elizabeth (née WHITTRED), continued to live in the village. However, despite William's release, it does not appear that he came back to Great Ellingham. In fact, it seems that he left the country.

William Warren's father, Thomas Warren, died in 1858. In his father's will, William Kiddle Warren benefited from the rental income from one of his



Great Ellingham Hall

father's dwellinghouses in Norwich. Further, Thomas Warren left specific instructions that the income from the property due to his son should be held for William "in case he shall come to England to claim the same". However, the legacy must be claimed within five years of Thomas Warren's death.

This leaves the question – Did William Kiddle Warren ever return to England to collect his inheritance? Indeed, did he ever return to his family?

Although it seems from the witness statements at the court hearing that William Kiddle Warren was previously of good character, was he truly the 'black sheep' of his family?

Samuel TERRINGTON

Like many other towns and villages, Great Ellingham saw several of its inhabitants transported to Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania) as a result of their crimes.

In 1836, 36-year-old Samuel Terrington received a sentence of 14 years' transportation for stealing fowls as well as a gun. This was not his first offence.

Further, Terrington may well have been

part of a gang which had “long been the terror of the surrounding neighbourhood of Great Ellingham”.

Was Samuel Terrington the ‘black sheep’ of his family?

I wonder if he was more of a lovable rogue. Within six years of his transportation, Samuel made a successful application to have his wife and children join him in Van Diemen’s Land.

James DENMARK and Goodson PITTS

Twenty-year-old James Denmark and Goodson Pitts aged 21, were two other young men from Great Ellingham families who were most likely part of the same gang as Samuel Terrington which, around 1836, brought terror to the community.

Having previous convictions, Denmark was sentenced to 14 years’ transportation and Pitts a lesser term of seven years. However, the court was told that there were ‘no less than five charges against them’.

I think it is likely these two young men were indeed the ‘black sheep’ of their respective families.

Susan PEA

In 1837, 26-year-old Susan Pea was convicted of stealing two bushels of turnips. A married woman with children, Susan received a sentence of 14 days’ imprisonment.

I have not discovered any other court appearances for Susan.

The 1830s were a particularly difficult time for many working in agriculture. The introduction of the mechanised practices resulted in unemployment, reduced wages and poor conditions.

Did Susan Pea steal the turnips to feed her family? Was her husband, agricultural labourer John Pea, able to find enough work to support the family?

Did Susan’s family view her as their ‘black sheep’?

Intemperance: SKIPPER Brothers and Christmas CHAPLIN



Illustration by Christine Fuller

We come to those villagers who were often before the Magistrates for drunkenness and disorderly behaviour. These include brothers Abraham and Jeremiah Skipper, who stood before the Magistrates on many occasions during the 1870s. The charges against them were usually for drunkenness and riotous behaviour.

Labourer Christmas Chaplin was another habitual offender. He was brought before the Magistrates on several occasions for being drunk during the same period.

Were these men considered to be the ‘black sheep’ of their families? I think not.

Many labourers stopped at their local pub at the end of a hard week's graft and spent some of their hard-earned money on a pint or two of beer.

More often than not, a few more than a couple of beers were consumed which resulted in many a villager finding themselves rather the 'worse for wear' and, at times, in a brawl before they reached home.

William YEOMANS

William Yeomans was 34 years of age when he stood before a judge and pleaded guilty to a charge of arson. He set fire to a stack of wheat in Great Ellingham in June, 1879.

William's case was not straightforward. At the hearing, concerns were expressed around his state of mind. Before he was 20, William had been confined to an asylum in Norwich.

He was admitted to the asylum again aged 23. During the 1870s, William was brought before the Magistrates on several occasions on charges of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour.

In the event, the jury at the Norwich County Assizes returned a verdict that William Yeomans was "incapable of understanding the plea he had given". The Judge ordered that William be "kept in strict confinement during Her Majesty's pleasure."

William Yeomans was sent to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum where he spent the next 10 years. By the beginning of 1889, William Yeomans was back in Norfolk. He was admitted to the Norfolk County Asylum on 10th January, 1879. He remained in the asylum until his death on 17th January, 1911.

William was indeed a troubled soul.

However, given that in those days there was little understanding of mental health, I wonder how supportive William's family were. Did they regard William as a 'black sheep' – which, if they did, it was probably undeserved.

Charlotte FISHER

Charlotte Fisher is another contender.

Eighteen-year-old Great Ellingham born Charlotte worked as a general domestic servant for Benjamin and Sarah Barnard at The Hall, Great Ellingham. On 5th July, 1871, Charlotte and Sarah Barnard had a disagreement. Consequently, Charlotte Fisher was given notice to leave.

However, before leaving The Hall, Charlotte prepared her employers' afternoon tea. Charlotte put an amount of rat poison in the tea – reported to have been sufficient to kill. Fortunately, on pouring the tea, Sarah Barnard noticed that it appeared blacker than it should and had an awful smell.

Charlotte Fisher was convicted of the crime and received a sentence of penal servitude for life. However, her sentence was later commuted and she was subsequently released from prison within 10 years.

In 1884, Charlotte married Primitive Methodist Minister, Samuel UTTING. The marriage did not produce any children.

Did Charlotte's parents, Joseph and Elizabeth Fisher, see Charlotte as the 'black sheep' of their family?

Rhoda BILHAM formerly CARTER née DUNNETT

Finally, I should mention repeat offender Rhoda Carter.

She was born as Rhoda Dunnett

around 1820 in Besthorpe, a village not many miles from Great Ellingham.

By 1841, Rhoda was working as a live-in housekeeper for 45-year-old widower and Chelsea Pensioner Jacob Carter in Great Ellingham. She would have also cared for Jacob's four young sons. Rhoda's mother, Susanna Dunnett, also lived with the Carter household.

On 23rd August, 1841, 20-year-old Rhoda married Jacob Carter in Great Ellingham. In August, 1852, Rhoda Carter appeared before a special sitting of the Petty Sessions in the nearby town of Attleborough.

She was convicted of violently assaulting Elizabeth Fame. Rhoda received a fine of 5s with costs of £11s 6d (with 21 days' imprisonment in default).

It seems that this was not an isolated offence. Rhoda Carter had previously (and frequently) been before the Magistrates on similar charges.

Jacob Carter died in 1864. By 1870, Rhoda moved from Great Ellingham to Roudham, a village nine miles away, and subsequently married widower William Bilham.

In September of the same year, Rhoda again appeared before the Magistrates. She was charged with assault and threatening language towards Sarah Gates, who was also charged with assault and threatening language towards Rhoda Bilham. Both women were convicted. They were each given a fine with costs. In addition, they were bound over to keep the peace for three months.

Six months later in March, 1871, Rhoda Bilham and Sarah Gates were

back before the Magistrates on similar charges. Sarah Gates' son, James Gates, was also brought before the court.

An assault charge against Sarah Gates was dismissed. However, James Gates pleaded guilty to assaulting Rhoda Bilham and received a fine.

Nevertheless, both Rhoda Bilham and Sarah Gates were again bound over – this time with a surety of £10 and were ordered to keep the peace for six months.

Just two months later, Rhoda Bilham was back before the Magistrates. She was charged with assaulting Ann Foreman, also of Roudham. However, on this occasion, the case against Rhoda was dismissed.

Although Rhoda was not estranged from her mother (Susanna Dunnett lived with Rhoda in Great Ellingham), it is more than likely that other family members saw her as a 'black sheep'.

Conclusion

Having looked at several of the individuals in Great Ellingham during the 19th century, I believe some of the families did indeed have at least one 'black sheep'.

Full Versions and Sources:

Detailed blogs for the individuals named above can be viewed on the Great Ellingham One-Place Study website

<https://greatellingham.org/home/>

The blogs on the website also include references to sources.

Heather Etteridge

MN 6958

The Dutch Connection Continued

Hans Van Den Dool continues his saga on a family connection between Norfolk and Holland with emphasis on the Beccles connection just over the border in Suffolk.

In part one I wrote about the descendants of Daniell LACHELLUS who migrated as a soldier to the Netherlands in the second quarter of the 17th Century. In this part we look at the family he was born into.

Our subject was born as the third child of Daniell Latchalus and Margaret REESONN, who were married in Beccles, Suffolk, on July 28th, 1611. Six children were registered as baptised at St Michael's Parish Church in Beccles:

1612: June 14th, Elizabeth, d/o Daniell Latchalus and Margaret.

1614: February 13th, John, s/o Daniell Latchalus and Margaret.

1615: December 5th, Daniell, s/o Daniell Latchellus and Margaret.

1618: October 25th, Margaret, d/o Daniell Latchelus and Margaret.

1622: February 10th, William, s/o Daniell Latchelas.

1625: August 7th, Barbara, d/o Daniell Latchlus and Margaret

Both parents died in 1631 and were buried within a month of each other; the father was registered as "Daniel Lachelus" on March 18th and the mother on April 10th as "Widdowe Lachelus". They were probably not

much older than 45. The book "Biology of Plague" (2) mentions that in the year 1631 the plague was widely spread in the Midlands and that it continued into East Anglia. It could very well be that they were one of the victims of this pandemic.

This misfortune may have struck the economic base of the children and led to the departure overseas of the three eldest children. We do not know the profession of the father, but the paternal grandfather, John Latchelus (buried February 5th, 1613) left a will and was a Baxter. It may well be that the son occupied this profession too. Perhaps the maternal grandfather, William Reeson and his second wife, Margaret Merryman, took care of the children but he died and was buried in Beccles on March 6th, 1635.

I am convinced that the eldest son, John, migrated to Barbados. The young Daniel and probably also the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, went to the Netherlands. It was a turbulent time in England, religious and political controversy abounded.

The likely whereabouts of Elizabeth, baptised on June 14th, 1612 can be derived from a record in Rotterdam. On January 18th, 1678, the burial is recorded of a "Lyssebet Lachlou", described in translation: "a widow from lands further than Hardinxveld". This is

a village not far from Gorinchem, where at the same time more members of the Latchelus/Lachelou family were living. I dare to suggest, that this individual is the same person as Elizabeth, Lyssebet being a Dutch variant of Elizabeth. Of whom she was a widow and if she had children is unknown.

The eldest son, John, baptised on February 13th, 1614, must have left for Barbados. There are a number of references to a "John Latchilas" or "John Lachilus". We get some glimpses of his existence there.

Firstly, in a book by Keith Pluymers (3) reference is given to a John Latchilas in Barbados. He appears in an exchange of letters between William Bradshaw to Thomas Crosse and a John Latchilas of June 21st, 1644, about "mobbie" (a fermented liquor from potatoes, ginger and orange peel, made in wooden tubs). For Pluymers' source see note (4).

Secondly, in another source (5) reference is given to a sworn statement of about ten years later, of May 12th, 1654: "Barbados, West Indies: John Moseley sells to Christopher Mercer, cooper, of ye said Island, sixteen feet of fifty foote in length of land and ground Southwest from ye Street path towards ye sea side and one halfe of ye messuage of tenement commonly called or known by ye name or sign of ye KEEN's HEAD, situated or lying in ye Parish of St. Michaels at ye Bridgetown. Witnesses: Francis Moses, Sr., John Lachilus, Thomas Sanford".

Thirdly, some data illustrating his presence are found in the Barbados Church Records, 1637-1887, St

Michaels's Parish; v. 1A-2A Baptisms, marriages, burials 1648-1739, Department of Archives, Blackrock, Barbados, available through familysearch. The text is a transcription of older books, but not clear when made:

On 29th September 1656 is buried "Wm. son of Jno. Lachelles" (=William, son of John Lachelles)

On 28th July 1657: baptism of John, son of John Lachellus and his wife Jane Lachellus.

On 17th May 1661 is buried "...a servant of John Lachelies Sadler". We may assume he was as Sadler at this moment of history

On 29th September 1662 is buried: Edward, the son of Jno Larhil.... (Possibly a transcription of "Lachil...."?)

On 17th August 1665 is buried: "John Lacksas." (Also possibly a transcription error?)

On 20th January 1667 (Old Style) is buried Jane Latchelor. This may well refer to the woman who had a child in 1657

It looks like John Lachellus from Beccles left for Barbados, settled there, became a Sadler, married there a certain Jane and got some children. It is not clear whether any of them reached adulthood.

As we have found that John was already in Barbados in 1644, his brother Daniel Latchalus, baptised on December 5th, 1615 appears for the first time in the Netherlands as "Daniel Lagele", schrijver (=scribe) in Nijmegen on 25th June 1643. He acts as a

witness at the marriage banns of a Gerrit Reijners (or Reijnders), young man of Roermond, soldier for Capt. Roper (6), a colleague serving under the same captain.

Nearly a year later, Daniel marries, this time under the name of "Daniel Latchlow" and again as scribe under the same Captain Roper as above.

The three youngest children stayed behind in Beccles and Suffolk. Margaret Latchelus, baptised on October 25th, 1618, was buried under the name of Margaret Lachelowe, on December 2nd, 1637, in Beccles, just 19 years old.

She and her younger sister Barbara are likely to have been poor: their parents died when they were relatively young (12 and six years old, respectively) and the fact that the parents died in about a month of each other may have left little time to prepare for a will.

The youngest son, William, baptised on February 10th, 1622 as William Latchelas, is probably named after his grandfather William Reeson. William married on November 30th, 1659 in Bradwell, Norfolk, with Sarah Nobbs, a widow. He is also described as widower (source: NORS of NFHS). His first marriage has not yet been traced. He moved to Kessingland, Suffolk, and became father of a son, another Daniel, born on July 20th, 1662 and baptised on October 26th, 1662, the father's name being transcribed as "William Lategelow" but on closer reading it is written "Latcholow". He and his family most likely appear also on the list of the "Hearth Tax" of 1674 (7), under "Kessingland in Mutford" on

page 182 as: Wm. (=William) Lacklove, 2 hearths.

"William Latcholow" is buried "in Wollin" (no clear meaning of this term) on June 13th, 1680, according to the Kessingland burial book, and his widow, as "Sary Lacholow" was buried there too, on November 30th, 1706. There is no further information about the son Daniel, who may have died as an infant. The Kessingland Church book is sometimes sketchy.

The youngest daughter, Barbara Latchlus, baptised on August 7th, 1625 lost both her parents when she was only six years and was an orphan, depending on social welfare.

Through the kind intermediary of David Lindsey, historian in Beccles, we know the Beccles Feoffees made some expenditures for Barbara:

"Amount £ 0-15-0 in 1643 for Poor/ Clothes for 5 yards of Kersey at 3s a yard to make Barbara Latchelowe a petticoat and waistcoat she being a poor wench

Amount £ 0-0-8 in 1643 for Poor/ Clothes for making of hood and shift for Barbara Latchelowe"

Barbara was just 18 years in 1643. Was that why "social support" by the Feoffees ended? She never married, stayed in Beccles and was buried there, over 37 years later, at St Michael's churchyard on February 13th, 1663 as "Barbary Lacheloe, singlewoman". She was the last family member living in Beccles, but other namesakes continued to live in Norwich.

Sources are listed on the next page.

e-mail: hanslj.vandendool@gmail.com

Sources and Notes:

- (1) Hans van den Dool, The Norfolk and Dutch Connection, The Norfolk Ancestor Journal of the NFHS, December 2021, pages 10-13.
- (2) Susan Scott and Christopher J. Duncan, "Biology of Plague: Evidence from Historical Populations," page 243
- (3) Keith Pluymers, "No Wood, No Kingdom: Political Ecology in the English Atlantic," University of Pennsylvania Press, page 284, Note 18.
- (4) Jerome S. Handler, "Aspects of Amerindian Ethnography in 17th Century Barbados" in Caribbean Studies 9, no 4 (1970) 61; RB31, 395-396. Barbados National Archives.
- (5) Don W. Mercer, Mercer Family Research, 1985, page 3, available through website donmercerchartsbycoyle.homestead.com.
- (6) He marries on 15th August 1643 with Wendele Zegers, young daughter of Roggelen. Witnessess (Testes) are: Daniel Lagele, schrijver (=scribe), and Grietjen Wacht (Regional Archive Nijmegen, BMD, folio 652, RBS Nijmegen, inv nr 1173).
- (7) Digitised by the Internet Archive in 2013: Suffolk in 1674: Being the Hearth Tax Returns. Publisher: Suffolk Green Books, no XI, Vol. 13, Woodbridge, George Booth, Church Street, 1905

WE welcome articles, photographs and news from members.

Please send your submissions to the editor preferably by email at:

ancestor@nfhs.co.uk

or by post to Kirby Hall, 70 St Giles Street, Norwich, Norfolk, NR2 1LS.

The deadline for copy for the September edition is July 15th. Any submissions received after this date will be automatically carried forward to the December edition.

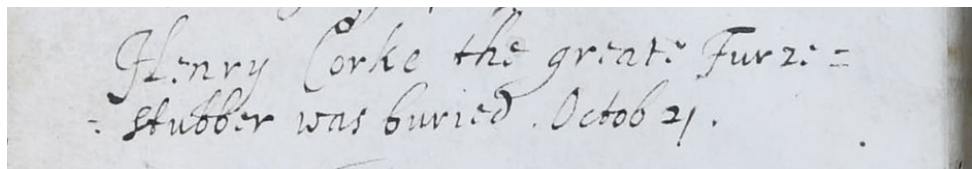
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Have you tried our Facebook page? Membership is free and it may help you to break down a research brick wall. It also gives you the opportunity to contact and help other members in a friendly and safe environment.

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<https://www.facebook.com/groups/familyhistorynorfolk>

Letters, Notes and Queries



Unusual Occupations

In her excellent talk on Ag. Labs, Janet Few gave a short list of occupations which could be included but said that there were many more. One uncommon one is mentioned in the Little Witchingham Parish Register in 1671:

Henry Corke the great Furze stubber was buried Octob 21.

Traditionally gorse, which is also known as furze or whin, was pounded (stubbed) with stones to break down the thorns to enable it to be used as winter fodder for livestock.

Jenny P Membership Number 17896

Editor's Note—Janet's talk was one of our regular Zoom presentations for members of Norfolk Family History Society. Janet's talks are always popular and this one attracted over 400 members.

Census CDs

I was having a clear out in my office and have several boxed sets of Norfolk Census CDs. These are 1841 x 2, 1861, 1871 and 1891. I wondered if any members who do not have access to Ancestry etc or even the internet might like to have them before I dispose of them.

Brenda Leedell— kgbj@dell4277.plus.com

Editor's Note—Please contact Brenda directly if interested.

Colliding Families

I am trying to sort out two parts of a family that unfortunately collide and apparently are muddled as a result. The problem is in this family - John Mornement born 1707. He married Sarah Roper born 1714, in 1735 on the 10th September in Hoxne, Suffolk /Norfolk. I think it is Suffolk but my present info says Norfolk.

Letters, Notes and Queries

John and Sarah had six children, the youngest being Robert Mornement, baptised 1st August 1750.

My searching has found that Robert Mornement married Jane Tenant on 29th October 1781 at Brockdish, Hoxne, Suffolk.

The one son that I know is theirs is James Mornement born/baptised 26th October, 1821, Hindolveston, Norfolk. There is possibly a second son named Robert Mornement or Mark Mornement or Robert Mark Mornement born 1824.

This is where the problem is. Mother Jane may have died in 1822. I cannot find any record for this and everything refers back to Jane Ives. See below.

Now the other issue is: John 1707 had two previous sons:

1. William 1738 whom I have little information other than he died in 1762, both events in Hoxne.
2. James Mornement born 1744 in Hoxne and died 1792 Garboldisham, Norfolk.

He married Mary Downing in 1776 in Garboldisham.

James M and Mary D had a son : Mark Downing Mornement who married Mary Mack. In some records Mack has been misread as Mark.

This couple had two daughters and then a son named Robert Mack Mornement born 1795 in Neatishead, Norfolk, who married Jane Ives.

They have a son James born in 1891 Thanet and I have all of this person's descendants.

The problem is with Jane Tenant being interposed with Jane Ives.

Can you help me find Jane Tenant's death as Jane Mornement

Hoping you are able to follow this ramble.

Kind regards: Lynette Mornement: essnell22@gmail.com

Postcard Find

During a search of my late mother's property (in Birmingham), I have come across numerous postcards dated 1920s to a Mrs Goldsmith, Hilden, Potter Heigham, Norfolk. The postcards detail stories and holidays and I feel they could be worth something very dear to somebody if I knew the correct route to return them.

Kind Regards: Kelly Fitzpatrick - kfitzpatrick45@yahoo.co.uk.

Letters, Notes and Queries

Looking For Pub Details

I am trying to find out more about The Star Public House at Rocklands St Mary as a lot of my family tree seem to have lived or died there in the 1800s. I would welcome advice on where to start looking as I live in Huddersfield which is a long way from Norfolk.

Thank you for your time: Valerie Thorpe: thorpev@msn.com

Book Recommendation

NFHS member Cecilia Kidd contacted us to recommend a book. "Saving Einstein—When Norfolk hid a genius" by Stuart McLaren. The book's details are: ISBN 978 1 909796 904.

Editor's Note: We have included items in the past about Einstein's fleeting visit to Norfolk when he stayed for a few weeks on Roughton Heath before leaving for the USA. Einstein may or may not have paid a visit to a North Norfolk beach during his stay. There is an artist's impression of Einstein on the Beach on a café wall at Sheringham and a blue plaque on the New Inn at Roughton. Classical composer Philip Glass also wrote a modern opera entitled "Einstein on the Beach."

More On Smallpox

It was with great interest that I read the recent article on smallpox in Norwich. The following may be of interest to your readers.

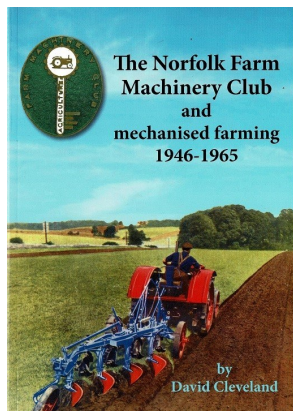
In 1796, Edward Jenner demonstrated that an infection with mild Cowpox gave immunity against the devastating smallpox virus. Whilst researching a branch of my family I came across a fascinating entry as a memorandum in the Parish Register of Suffield in Norfolk. The photograph of the memorandum, written at length in 1801, is difficult to read but it would appear to be a discourse on vaccination with Cowpox as a preventative measure against smallpox. It is followed by a list of names and ages of those receiving the vaccination. There is another entry, dated 1805, which reads "A further list of Paupers belonging to the Parish of Suffield inoculated with the Cowpox in the spring of the year 1805 Mr James Thorpe, Surgeon, at the expense of the Right Hon'ble Horbord Lord Suffield". This is followed by a list of names and the ages of those vaccinated. Among those named are some of my family.

Taken from Ancestry – PR Suffield, at the end of baptisms images 34 to 36.

Kind regards

Celia M H Scottow

Ancestor Bookshelf



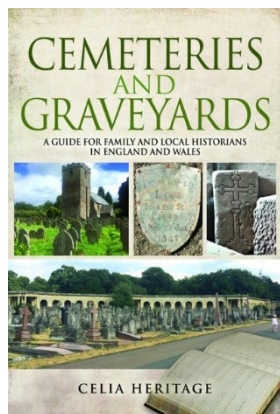
The Norfolk Farm Machinery Club and Mechanised Farming 1946-1965

By David Cleveland. Paperback. £14.99.

A look at the early history of the club, its county centres and agricultural activities along with aspects of the development of mechanised farming in Norfolk.

Cemeteries and Graveyards by Celia Heritage, Pen and Sword Family History: Series: Tracing Your Ancestors. Pages: 248. Illustrations: 30 black and white illustrations. ISBN: 9781526702371. Published: 17th March 2022. £12.79

Review by NFHS Honorary Life Member Edmund Perry



Churchyards hold a peculiar fascination for all sorts of people and feature in many works of fiction. Numerous guide books to cemeteries have been written and recording memorial inscriptions has become an important aspect of Family History Societies. This comprehensive volume is a useful addition covering a wide range of historic and archaeological finds as well as numerous interesting case studies.

Apart from the historical background and development of cemeteries and graveyards, the author examines social attitudes to death and burial over the centuries. A chapter is devoted to the parish churchyard whilst another looks at non-conformist and institutional graveyards, including workhouses, asylums, hospitals, prisons and 'Plague Pits'. The section covering the 19th century onwards, particularly about municipal cemeteries and crematoria, is most interesting, as is her well-illustrated review of gravestones and gravesites, discussing the different types and how memorial designs have changed over time. Celia deals with original records explaining what they are, who created them and where they can be found, and details numerous online sources, listing useful websites, to help locate burials and memorials. She covers less well-known genealogy sources such as undertakers' and stonemasons' records, re-interment, newspapers and wills, together with the standard burial registers and memorial inscriptions. She offers sound advice regarding methodical research practice and how to carry out a churchyard survey. A most readable and essential reference book for the topic.

Ancestor Bookshelf

Norwich's Netherflow, by Matthew Williams. Published 2021 by Independent Publishing Network.
134 pages including eight pages of full colour plates, plus a colour fold-out map
Sub-titled '150 years of remarkable engineering',
Book Review by NFHS member Alan Harper

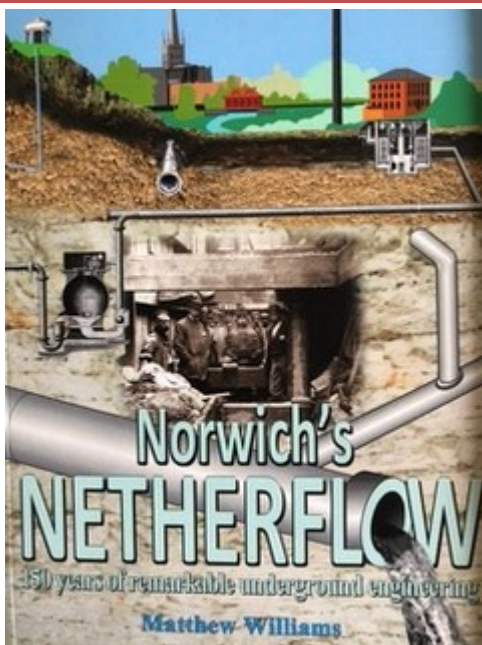
ENGINEERING is very much the operative word for much of the content of this book. After an introduction, the book is divided into two main sections. The first describes the provision of fresh water to the city with a potted history from the late 15th century up to 2020.

The second longer section covering sewerage or wastewater starts from the 1850s. In that decade government inspector William Lee produced a graphic description of the (in)sanitary conditions afflicting Norwich ("dark colouration and bad odour of the water"), and Jospeh Bazalgette came up with a sewer scheme to rid London of its "bad stink" (he was later to come up with a similar proposal for Norwich).

We read how, after some prevarication, Norwich did eventually get its sewer system and how, and why, it has continued to expand unseen beneath our feet up to the present time. The book concentrates on the how, where and why sewers were built in the way they were and who the decision-makers were who came to those decisions.

There is much about the engineering aspect but the social context is lacking. We read, for instance, that in 1851 "extensive excavation" was undertaken to complete a water main between Heigham and Lakenham, but we don't read about the conditions experienced by the men - or indeed any of their names - who actually did the work. The book is, however, superbly illustrated, with contemporary photographs of construction work going on, diagrams of the mechanics involved, and a few newspaper articles and other documentation.

It is enough to give a hint of what our ancestors living and working in Norwich at



Ancestor Bookshelf

the time might have experienced and seen on and under the ground around them, but we learn nothing, for example, about any impact to local businesses of street closures as tunnels were being excavated. There are also many, many footnotes at the bottom of the text on most pages, and while they help to add a little bit more detail they also interrupt the reader's flow: I'd have preferred them to be absorbed into the body of the text. There is a helpful bibliography and full index.

Thorpe St Andrew

1939-45

THE WAR MEMORIAL



BY JOHN BALLS & DALE WISEMAN

Going slightly further afield and into Suffolk, Middleton Press have produced a new title which will be of interest to rail enthusiasts.

Newmarket to Haughley and Laxfield is the latest in the Country Railway Routes series. The book is available from City books for £18.95 and it is also available online.

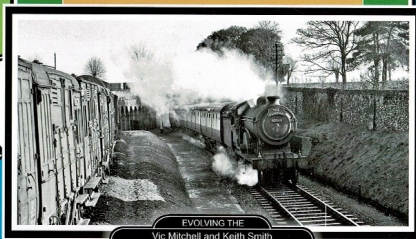
Local historians John Balls and Dale Wiseman have produced a new book on Thorpe St Andrew War Memorial 1939-45. This is available priced at £9 from City Books of Norwich.

It includes colour photographs.

Country Railway Routes

NEWMARKET TO HAUGHLEY AND LAXFIELD

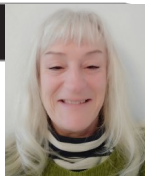
Richard Adderson



Middleton Press

Members' Interests

Compiled by Belinda Broad, Membership Secretary
email: membership@nfhs.co.uk



Hello and welcome to the summer edition of Norfolk Ancestor.

Once again I would like to welcome new members who have joined the Society since our last magazine.

On the following pages you will find our latest list of Members' Interests along with a simple guide on how to contact others researching the same surname. Please also consider joining our Facebook page which I know many researchers have found to be of great help and interest.

Best wishes and happy hunting—Belinda

To contact other members researching the same surname -

First log-in to the NFHS Website. 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 isn't received shortly after please check your spam folder.

Members Interests Search Area Codes

KEY

- CN = Central
- NC = Norwich & District
- NE = North East
- NW = North West
- SE = South East



Other areas

are identified by Chapman codes.

A copy of these can be obtained from Kirby Hall.

Members' Interests

MN	NAME	Cnty	Area	Dates	MN	NAME	Cnty	Area	Dates
18570	ABBS	NFK	ALL	ALL	17254	FITT	NFK	CN	18C
19419	ALDRIDGE	NFK	ALL	ALL	12927	FLOOD	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19419	ALDRIDGE	NFK	ALL	ALL	7024	FROSDICK	NFK	ALL	ALL
7024	AMISS	NFK	ALL	ALL	13133	FULLER	NFK	ALL	17C-18C
7024	BARNES	NFK	ALL	ALL	16790	GALER	NFK	ALL	ALL
16863	BAY	NFK	ALL	15C-18C	7024	GALLANT	NFK	ALL	ALL
16863	BAYE	NFK	ALL	15C-18C	16790	GARROD	NFK	ALL	ALL
16863	BAYES	NFK	ALL	15C-18C	16790	GARWOOD	NFK	ALL	ALL
13133	BEAN	NFK	NE	17C-18C	19419	GOODRUM	NFK	ALL	ALL
16863	BILHAM	NFK	ALL	15C-18C	14870	GOOSE	CAM	ALL	18C-20C
19431	BOOTY	NFK	ALL	ALL	18541	GOULTY	NFK	ALL	ALL
17173	BREEZE	NFK	NW	18C-20C	7024	GRAND	NFK	ALL	ALL
19082	BUMFREY	NFK	ALL	ALL	6149	GRIMBLE	NFK	ALL	ALL
19082	BUMPHREY	NFK	ALL	ALL	19460	GUYETT	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
10308	BUNN	NFK	ALL	16C-18C	8961	HASTINGS	NFK	NW	18C-19C
19385	BURCHAM	NFK	NE	17C-19C	13302	HELMES	NFK	ALL	ALL
7024	BURRELL	NFK	ALL	ALL	13133	HELSDON	NFK	NE	18C
19493	CANNELL	NFK	ALL	ALL	14870	HINDES	CAM	ALL	18C-19C
3819	CASEBOW	NFK	SW	ALL	16790	HOGG	NFK	ALL	ALL
10308	CHAPLIN	NFK	ALL	16C-18C	13302	HOLMES	NFK	ALL	ALL
8961	CLARKE	NFK	NW	18C-19C	19432	HOWLETT	NFK	ALL	15C-16C
14870	COBB	CAM	ALL	19C-20C	13809	HUNT	NFK	SE	17C-19C
18873	COCKING	NFK	NC	18C-20C	14250	JARMY	NFK	ALL	ALL
19431	COE	NFK	ALL	ALL	17254	JARY	NFK	NE	18C
13531	COLBEY	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	16790	JULIAN	NFK	ALL	ALL
13531	COLBY	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	16790	JULIEN	NFK	ALL	ALL
19282	COLQUHOUN	NFK	ALL	18C	16790	JULIER	NFK	ALL	ALL
10748	COOKE	NFK	NE	ALL	16790	JULYAN	NFK	ALL	ALL
7024	CORP	NFK	ALL	ALL	19429	KETT	ALL	ALL	ALL
13133	COULSON	NFK	NC	17C-18C	13133	KNAPP	NFK	SE	18C-19C
19431	COXFORD	NFK	ALL	ALL	13531	LAST	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19431	CRASKE	NFK	ALL	ALL	13531	LEHMAN	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
10308	CREAKE	NFK	ALL	16C-17C	13531	LEMAN	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19315	DENNY	NFK	ALL	ALL	19419	LLOYD	NFK	ALL	ALL
19502	DEW	ALL	ALL	ALL	19492	LOFTY	ALL	ALL	ALL
19291	DISTON	NFK	YM	ALL	16790	LOVEDAY	NFK	ALL	ALL
14461	DOSSETT	NFK	YM	ALL	19333	LYON	NFK	ALL	ALL
18311	DOWNES	NFK	ALL	ALL	17173	MATSHALL	NFK	ALL	ALL
13531	DUFFIELD	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	17173	MATTISHALL	NFK	ALL	ALL
19399	DUNN	NFK	ALL	15C-19C	19399	MAYES	CAM	ALL	ALL
19318	DUNN	NFK	ALL	ALL	19495	METCALFE	NFK	ALL	ALL
13302	ELMS	NFK	ALL	ALL	19431	MIDDLETON	NFK	ALL	ALL
13133	ELSING	NFK	NC	17C-18C	19443	MOORE	NFK	NC	ALL
14461	EMMERSON	NFK	YM	ALL	13133	NAPP	NFK	SE	18C-19C
19429	EVERETT	ALL	ALL	ALL	19472	NEWSTEAD	NFK	SE	18C-19C
8272	FARMAN	NFK	ALL	ALL	18710	PEARCE	NFK	ALL	18C-19C
19517	FARNHAM	NFK	ALL	ALL	13133	PLATTEN	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19460	FELTHAM	ALL	ALL	17C-20C	13133	PRATT	NFK	ALL	17C-18C
13531	FIELD	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	6149	PRESANT	NFK	ALL	ALL
13531	FIELDS	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	19431	RAINGER	NFK	ALL	ALL

12927	RAM/RAMM	NFK	ALL	17C-19C	13133	TOSTICK	NFK	SE	17C-18C
7024	RATTENBURY	NFK	ALL	ALL	19399	WARD	NFK	YM	ALL
19517	REED	NFK	ALL	ALL	19549	WATCHAM	NFK	ALL	ALL
19234	RHAM	NFK	NE	17C-18C	17254	WEBB	NFK	NE	18C
14461	ROSE	NFK	YM	ALL	13531	WELLEY	NFK	ALL	ALL
19399	ROWE	NFK	ALL	15C-19C	13531	WELLY	NFK	ALL	ALL
16790	SHICKEL	NFK	ALL	ALL	16790	WESTGATE	NFK	ALL	ALL
16790	SHRIEVE	NFK	ALL	ALL	13531	WHELLEY	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19465	SKIPPER	NFK	ALL	ALL	7024	WHILEY	NFK	ALL	ALL
18873	SPRUCE	NFK	NC	18C-20C	17980	WICKS	NFK	ALL	ALL
19431	STANGROOM	NFK	ALL	ALL	17980	WICKS	NFK	ALL	ALL
19443	STEWART	NFK	NC	ALL	19431	WILLIAMSON	NFK	ALL	ALL
7024	STOCKDALE	NFK	ALL	ALL	19431	WILLIS	NFK	ALL	ALL
10748	SUMMERS	NFK	NE	ALL	16790	WITHERS	NFK	ALL	ALL
7189	TALLOWIN	NFK	ALL	ALL	19431	WOLSEY	NFK	ALL	ALL
17173	TAYLOR	NFK	NW	18C-19C	12827	WOODGATE	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19465	THIRTLE	NFK	NW	ALL	12927	WOODGET	NFK	ALL	17C-19C
19465	THURTLIE	NFK	ALL	ALL					

THE 2022 annual general meeting of the Norfolk Family History Society will be held at Kirby Hall on Saturday October 22nd. This will be the second agm in 2022 after the previous year's meeting was held over due to lockdown.

The October date will get the society back on track with its annual meeting following on in subsequent years.

Home of the Boleyns

OUR photograph of Blickling Hall on page 38 was taken in summer 2021, looking across the water.

Blickling Hall has been owned by the National Trust since 1940.

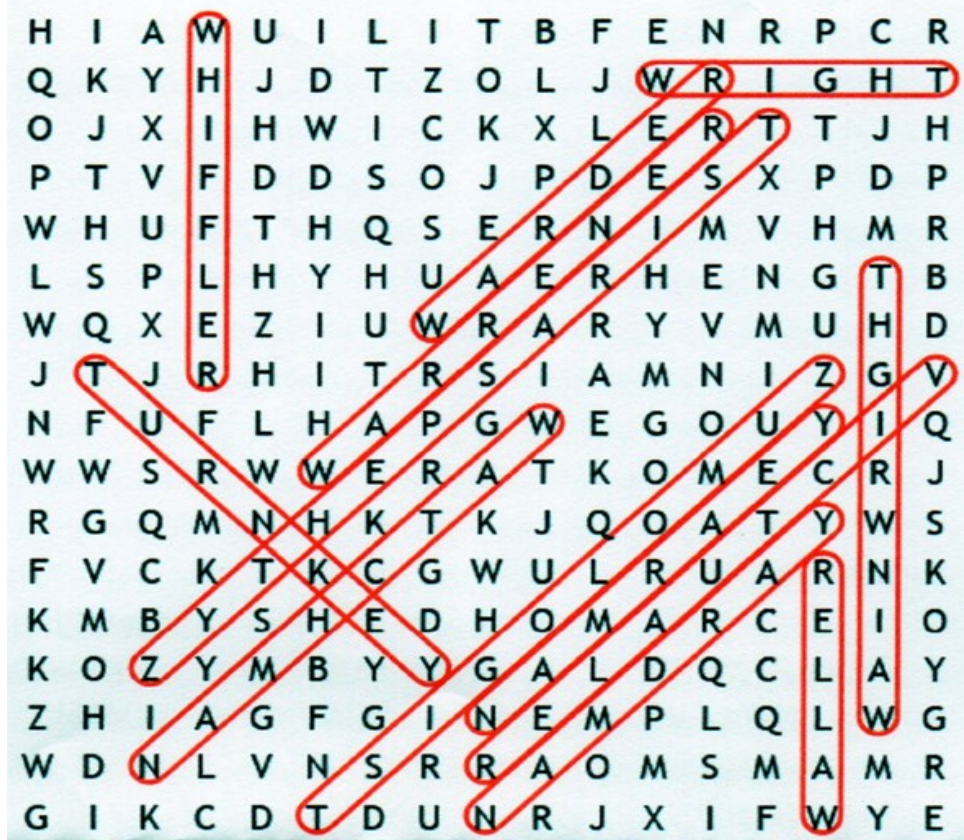


For a time the property was owned by Sir John Fastolf but the most famous owners were the Boleyn family. It was home to Sir Thomas Boleyn and his wife Elizabeth between 1499 and 1505.

Historians are convinced that Mary, Anne and George Boleyn were all born at Blickling although they grew up at Hever Castle in Kent.

Blickling Hall is part of the Blickling estate near the market town of Aylsham. The estate covers 4,777 acres and includes 500 acres of woodland, 450 acres of parkland and 3,500 acres of farmland.

Census Occupations 2



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London and North Eastern Railway's 8572 which was built by Beyer Peacock and Company of Manchester in 1928. It was withdrawn from service in 1961 but today carries passengers once again on the North Norfolk Railway. This picture was taken at Weybourne.

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.

Any help at any time will be very welcome.

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

DIANA SPELMAN BA

**Norfolk Research Specialist
(since 1982)**

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



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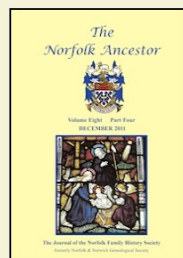
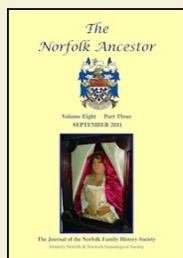
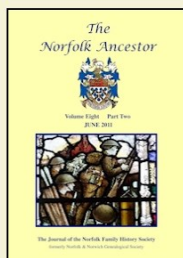
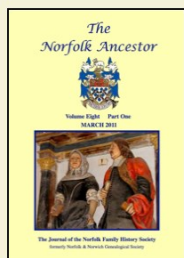
Contact Michael on:

01708 735810



www.slides2disk.co.uk

Scanned Ancestor Copies



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

NFHS contacts and how to contact them

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

Title	Responsibilities	Name	email address
Ancestor Editor	Ancestor Editor and Facebook Editor	Peter Steward	ancestor@nfhs.co.uk
Bookstall	Bookstall	Bookstall	bookstall@nfhs.co.uk
Chairman	Chairman	Phil Whiscombe	chair@nfhs.co.uk
Family Trees	Donations of family trees, pedigrees and BMD certificates	Di Vanderson	familytrees@nfhs.co.uk
Library	Library Content	Ellen Carr	librarian@nfhs.co.uk
Look-ups	Look up queries	Paul White	lookups@nfhs.co.uk
Members' Interests	Members' Interests	Peter Spurgeon	membersinterests@nfhs.co.uk
Membership Secretary	Membership	Belinda Broad	membership@nfhs.co.uk
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Secretary	Company Secretary	Richard Ashberry	secretary@nfhs.co.uk
Transcript Organiser	Transcript allocation and co-ordination	Steve Tarttelin	transcripts@nfhs.co.uk
Treasurer	Treasurer	Carole Taylor	treasurer@nfhs.co.uk
Volunteers	Kirby Hall Volunteers Co-ordinator	Carol Reeve	volunteers@nfhs.co.uk
Webmaster	Web site	Webmaster	webmaster@nfhs.co.uk
Wills	Donations and Indexing of Wills	Denagh Hacon	wills@nfhs.co.uk

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

Norwich War Memorial

In the aftermath of World War One with its many casualties, thousands of memorials were built across Britain. In Norwich, plans to build an agricultural college as a memorial failed and nothing was done until 1926 when the newly elected Lord Mayor, Sir Charles BIGNOLD, decided to act. He commissioned Sir Edwin LUTYENS to design a fitting tribute to the fallen, to be sited in the centre of Norwich.

Lutyens, who had designed many memorials across the world, including the Cenotaph in London's Whitehall, visited Norwich in 1927 to find a suitable place for the new memorial. A site to the east of the Guildhall was selected and Lutyens set about designing his eighth and final cenotaph (empty tomb). It was built very quickly and was ready for unveiling in October 1927 by local war veteran Bertie WITHERS, who was chosen at random from a list of Norwich ex-servicemen.

The memorial is made of Portland stone and consists of a low screen wall on top of which is a tomb chest (cenotaph) topped with a carved wreath. The city's coat of arms is carved and painted into the tomb, supported by two relief figures of angels. On either side there is a pedestal supporting a gilded bronze flambeau or torch. It is unique in that it is the only one of Lutyens' designs to allow gas to be burnt inside, causing smoke and flames to be emitted through the two flambeaux. Built into the memorial are two metal caskets, one containing a list of Norwich's war dead and the other whose contents are unknown. The inscription on the front reads 'OUR GLORIOUS DEAD THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE'.

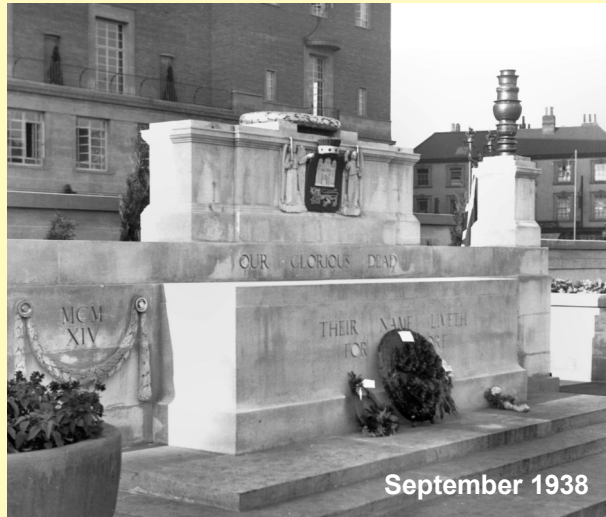
The stone did not have enough space for all the 3,544 names of the Norwich war dead, so Lutyens also designed a Roll of Honour, in the form of a set of folding oak panels with the names painted on them. After some production problems, this was originally installed in the castle keep in 1931 but was later moved to City Hall, where it can be viewed by appointment.



Following reconstruction work in the market place and the building of City Hall, the memorial was moved to its current site in 1938. Gradually, the memorial and the gardens around it, fell into disrepair. In 2004 they became unstable and were closed off. In 2008 work began to restore the monument and it was turned round to face City Hall. It was re-dedicated on Armistice Day 2011 and is now a Grade II listed building.

Roger Morgan MN17267

Then and Now



These two pictures show the war memorial situated in Norwich Market Place. The top one was taken by George Plunkett in 1938 and the bottom one was taken in 2022. The most striking difference is that in the top one, it faces the market while in the bottom one it faces City Hall. Turn to the inside back cover to find out more about this structure.

