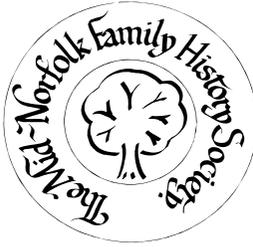


News

Volume 6 Issue 8



Letter

Autumn 2012

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FORTHCOMING SPEAKERS

**at: Trinity Methodist Church Hall, Theatre Street, Trinity Close,
Dereham NR19 2EP Starting 7.30 pm**

19 th September	The work of Imperial War Museum by Melanie Donnelly. Followed by ... The AGM
17 th October	Migration - when we get stuck! by Laurie Page
21 st November	Bowman Jenkins - A Local Family Story by Tom Garland

A few words from the Editor ...

Thank you to all who have sent in your contributions to the Newsletter, please keep them coming.

I look forward to hearing from you with your comments and suggestions, perhaps there is a subject you would like covered in the Newsletter, or maybe you have a story to tell? Your story may be the answer to someone else's query.

In this issue Sue Harris writes about her ancestors who went to India - "Hindolveston to India" - what a hard life they led. I think we tend to look back at our ancestors' lives as a big adventure but we forget the hardships they endured. My great grandfather was in the Army and he served in Malta and Canada with his family, I would love to know more about the sort of life they led.

Format for Newsletter Contributions Preferably typed using Microsoft Word or Works, or handwritten, then please either:

- email the file to me at Familyhis@aol.com or
- post handwritten copy/CD/floppy disk, to me at the address on the back of the Newsletter

Deadline for inclusion in the next Newsletter - 23rd October 2012

Kate (Editor)

LETS LOOK AT A CHURCH
No.67 – St Michael, Booton



Readers of Stephen Fry's fascinating autobiography *Moab Is My Washpot* will know that the actor and polymath, although London born, grew up in Booton in the 1960s and briefly attended Cawston Primary School which at

that time was run by a descendant of the Norfolk rebel Robert Kett. Fry lived in Booton House a large dwelling not far from St Michael's which is the subject of our article. The church of St Michael and All Angels to give it its full title, and as we shall see there are angels aplenty here was, like Booton House, built by the somewhat eccentric Reverend Whitwell Elwin who arrived fresh from Cambridge in 1849 and remained Rector here until his death fifty years later at the age of eighty three. Unhappy with the crumbling little medieval church which he found, he resolved to change it and despite being completely self taught as far as architecture was concerned and unable to draw for toffee was able, with financial help from a lady friend, to begin in 1875 an ambitious improvement scheme. Elwin altered the church step by step in what amounted to a complete rebuild finding ideas in the books of his extensive library to produce what became an eclectic mix of features from all his favourite churches. Coming from a family of Norfolk landowners, the Rector was an interesting character in many ways - one of his ancestors, in common with a number of other people in these parts, was a Mrs Rebecca Rolfe, an American Indian 'princess', who briefly lived at Heacham Hall and is better known to us by the name Pocahontas. As well as performing his clerical duties, Elwin was also for a time the editor of the *Quarterly Review* and the volume of post necessitated the installation of one of England's first post boxes in the village. No longer used for worship, the imposing edifice which he created in Booton, sometimes dubbed the 'Cathedral of the Fields' with its forest of slender turrets, reaching skywards (one in the form of a Muslim minaret) is certainly, like its creator, distinctive. St Michael's is a 'Marmite church' if ever there was one - you either love it or hate it. Lutyens described it as 'very naughty but built in the right spirit.' John Betjeman, for one, was enthralled and a memorable section of his 1974 television film *A Passion for Churches* celebrates 'Booton's haunting weird Victorian church' whose outsized pinnacles threaten to topple it and whose stained glass windows are ablaze with a truly delightful heavenly choir of angelic musicians in Victorian dress the figures reputedly modelled on Elwin's many female friends. Even on a dull day it is hard for anyone following in the poet's footsteps not to be similarly impressed. Michael churches are typically built on high points, the archangel being captain of the heavenly host, always at the ready to do battle with Satan, but Norfolk being near the back of the queue when hills were being distributed, Booton was presumably granted a special dispensation.

The outside of the building is splendidly built with its fine knapped flint and elaborate stone buttresses which compliment the pinnacles and has quite the most elaborate priest's door we have ever seen. The interior, though less dramatic, has as well as the aforementioned windows a number of fine features. The respectable hammer beam roof was based on the one at Trunch which Elwin knew as a boy and has enormous angels who almost seem ready to swoop down on one and are finely carved by James Minns who was also responsible for Coleman's Mustard's bull's head logo. The pulpit is of singular design being in the form of an elaborate bishop's throne and there is a curious rounded triangular 'window' above the chancel arch which is purely decorative, giving as it does no light. A much mutilated 14th century statue of the Virgin and Child is also of interest being one of the few features left from the original church. Elwin's memorial tablet is modest given that he was the architect, builder and 'onlie begetter' of the building. He lies buried along with his wife and children on the south side of the church but as with the creator of St Paul's, if the curious visitor wishes to see his true memorial he has merely to look around.

The original registers are held at the Norfolk Record Office (Cat. Ref. PD 103) and comprise Baptisms 1560-1682 & 1723-1969, Marriages 1560-1646, 1663-1681 & 1723-1967, Burials 1558-1647, 1662-1683 & 1723-1973 and Banns 1754-1848 with microform copies covering the same dates. Archdeacon's and Bishop's transcripts start in 1600 and end for Baptisms & Burials in 1848 and Marriages in 1837. There is a printed transcript of Marriages for 1560-1812.

The Parish Chest is mainly 20th century but Church & Benefice records cover 1806-1982 and Terriers (a register of landed property described by site, boundaries & acreage) 1806-1955. There are also papers for the William Sewell Charity covering the period 1886-1940.

Roderic & Denise Woodhouse

NEW MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Member 711 – Mr P Cxxxxx, -----, -----, -----,
-----, -----,
----- @----- (rejoined)

CUSHING NFK 16th – 19th C

Member 748 – Ms R Bxxxx, -----, -----, -----,
-----, -----
----- @-----

FAMILIES & LOCAL HISTORY Shipdham / Cranworth / Letton /
Southburgh / Woodrising NFK Pre 20th C

Member 749 – Mrs A Hxxx, -----, -----, -----,
-----, -----

BRADFIELD Nth Elmham NFK 18th – 19th C

Change of address:-

Member 630 – Mr R R Hxxxxx, -----, -----, -----,
-----, -----,
----- @-----

We regret to report the death of the following member:-

Member 165 – Mr Andrew Yaxley of Shipley, West Yorkshire

ANDREW YAXLEY

The Society was sad to learn of the unexpected death, on 14th May, of Andrew Yaxley, who had been a member for some years.

As some of you may know Andrew was an enthusiastic researcher of Yaxley family history and had collected and collated a large body of material. Through his work in this field he had established contact with many people world-wide with whom he enjoyed exchanging information. He had learnt of and met distant family members and had also enjoyed making new friends with whom he corresponded and some of whom he visited over the years.

Due to the somewhat unusual name and the fact that the Yaxleys were armorial bearing Andrew had been able to trace his antecedents back to the 12th Century. He recounted with relish the exploits of some of the more famous, and infamous, members of the family including a convicted murderer; a Lord Warden of the Tower of London; a physician to King Henry VIII and a 'loose-lipped' diplomatic envoy who, en route to the King of Spain, disclosed the secrets of the English Court.

Andrew particularly enjoyed solving the Yaxley family 'mysteries' which he unearthed from time to time and was proud to undertake the role of archivist to the local branch of the family.

His family would be willing to consider any proposals regarding loaning or sharing Andrews research should it be of interest to anyone. Contact regarding this should be made, in the first instance, via the MNFH Society (contact Kate – Editor).

FOOD FOR THOUGHT – Happy and Contented

Did you watch the ‘Country File’ episode on TV, where a farmer had automated his dairy operation, to the point where his cows simply wandered into the milking parlour whenever they felt the need? On arrival they were digitally identified, automatically coupled up to the milking machine and milked. Then, they returned to the field, all completely on their own accord. Amazingly, it was said that milk production increased and the cows appeared happy and contented with the whole process.

Which could not be said for my wife and I, when we had an overnight stay in a relatively new hotel recently. After the usual ‘minor’ problems with booking online, we arrived at an unmanned hotel desk, which passed for reception. A bell summoned a receptionist who, instead of booking us in, directed us to a touch screen, complete with credit card payment facilities. I entered my name and it issued two room key cards and a slip of paper giving our room number. The room was spotlessly clean and functional only spoiled by the complete lack of an opening window. However, there was an A4 sheet of paper explaining, in simple terms, how to operate the air conditioning system. We had a good night, as ‘guaranteed’ by the hotel’s advertising slogan and in the morning, wandered over to the adjacent building for a help-yourself breakfast. Afterwards, knowing what to expect, booking out was easy, via the ‘screen’.

To be fair, if needed, receptionist assistance was available and we were shown to our breakfast table by a waiter, although I am sure, that with a little imagination, he could be replaced by a ‘table allocation’ screen, then the whole bed and breakfast experience could be had without any contact with a human member of staff at all. Is this the future? Is it possible that, like the cows on TV, our great grandchildren will be ‘happy and contented’, completely controlled by digital technology and the inevitable screen, with communication by word of mouth being a thing of the past? *TFG*

MNFHS BURIAL INDEX PROJECT – SPECIAL OFFER

The Society's Mid Norfolk Burial Index is a database of entries taken from burial registers within an approximate 10 mile radius of Dereham. The Society provides a reduced version to the National Burial Index. All Parishes are included for the period of 1813-1837, but the project is ongoing and most are covered more extensively. The database has recently been updated and currently holds in excess of 141,000 entries.

This search lists the forename/s of all deceased persons with that surname within the database, together with their date and place of burial along with further information (if included in the original entry) such as age, marital status, relationship and occupation. A list of all parishes and dates included is provided with the search results.

The Society usually makes a charge for searches of the database of £3 per surname (MNFHS members £1 per surname) inc. p&p. If you are willing to receive your NBI search by email then the charges are: non MNFHS-members £2 per name / MNFHS members 65p per name, please ensure you give an email address.

During the month of September 2012 searches will be free to Society Members under the following conditions:

- Applications will be accepted by post or email but the results **will be sent to you by email.**
- Applies only to applications **received during the month of September 2012.**
- If you want the results by letter then the normal charges will apply (£1 per surname for members/£3 per surname for non-members) – payable in 2nd class postage stamps please.

Search requests to me (Kate – Editor) please ... familyhis@aol.com or if by letter, my address is on the back cover of this Newsletter.

Kate (Ed)

HINDOLVESTON TO INDIA

When I first started my family history I expected my ancestors to be rather boring agricultural labourers. I was soon to find out that this was far from the truth. However, even some of my “ag labs” have interesting stories to tell.

John Codling was baptised in Hindolveston, a small Norfolk parish, in 1775. Unfortunately the parish registers for Hindolveston are in a mess and often not in chronological order. In many instances there are loose pages suggesting that some data may have been lost over the years. John was the youngest of four sons although there may be others that I’ve been unable to trace. John married Anne Lizamore (or possibly Ann Liza Moore) and they had three children in 1799, 1802 and 1804.

The Codling families in Hindolveston were the poorest of the poor and regularly appeared in the Overseers Accounts, particularly in the winter months when local farmers were employing only a small number of men compared with the summer months.

During 1801/1802 John was cutting flags to earn money. These were turfs which I understand were dried and used as fuel because coal could not be afforded. In 1802 John was in the West Norfolk Militia and at the end of the following year he had enlisted in the 47th Regiment. At this time we were at war with France. By 1804 he was stationed at Norman Cross, a prisoner of war camp near Peterborough which housed French prisoners from the Napoleonic Wars. It was at this time he was promoted to a Corporal. Later in the year he was transferred to Tipperary in Southern Ireland. By 1805 he was stationed in Belfast and by 1806, Eniskillen. In 1807 he was a Sergeant in Dublin. Some, or all of his wages were sent to the Overseer in Hindolveston who paid these to his wife on a weekly basis.

In 1808, now back in England, John signed up for another 11 years service in the army. By 1810 his army records show that John, his wife, and son Charles aged 6, boarded the ship 'Elphinstone' heading for India. But John and Ann had three children to my knowledge. What happened to the other two? I returned to the Overseers Accounts and found reference to his other children John, aged 10 and his daughter Eliza who would have been coming up to her eighth birthday. Did they stay with other family members? I will probably never know. I've not been able to find any further record of Eliza but son John appears to have died in 1834, at a very young age.

John and his family left England from Portsmouth. Although John had travelled in England and Ireland during his life in the army his wife and son had probably never left Norfolk and may not have even seen the sea before. During the long journey to India, where a soldier's family had little if any privacy, Ann, his wife, had a still born baby boy. This would have been traumatic at the best of times but must have been a terrible experience for her on board the ship. In total there were 358 military on the ship of which 38 died during the journey.

The family arrived in Bombay in July 1810. How different things were for them. Hindolveston would have been cold and damp the majority of the year with wild animals no bigger than a fox. What did such uneducated people think of India when they disembarked? The heat, the Indian people, the colours, the language, the religion, the food and the wildlife were all so unbelievably different for them. I wonder whether they grew to like the country.

The Codling family spent more than nine years in India travelling around different parts of the country with the army. During this time John experienced several bouts of illness and an injury to his arm. There is no record of his wife and son, however life would have been very difficult for them both. Army wives were entitled to half rations. Their quarters consisted of a corner of the barrack room

curtained off from the main room which might also accommodate up to 20 single men. Babies were born in the barrack room with all the men around the women. Soldiers' wives were expected to work as hard as their men, washing, cleaning and cooking for the barracks, although they did sometimes receive a small payment. They undertook nursing duties both on and off the battlefield. India was notorious for the toll it inflicted on Britons, who were faced with unfamiliar deadly diseases, like dysentery, typhoid and cholera. In wartime, conditions could be horrific. Women often went into labour on the road and gave birth in terrible conditions, sometimes the mother and baby dying shortly after.

The family returned to England in the cold of winter, 1819. A few weeks later John was pensioned out of the army due to illness. During his later life he returned to Hindolveston, where, as a widower he lived with his grandson and his family until he died in 1864. Meanwhile his son Charles, who had accompanied him to India and returned with his father to England in 1819, although not yet quite 16 joined up with the army on the 2nd January 1820. Charles spent about 10 years in India during which time he attained a minor wound during the Siege of Bhurtapore.

Charles' regiment returned to England in 1831. It was reported that "the men appear, with few exemptions, to be worn out and much emaciated from the climate and drunkenness". Charles was discharged due to disability and disease contracted in India. With the exception of his habits of intoxication he was a well-behaved man. While in India he had several attacks of fever, diarrhoea and dysentery and during the last two years of his stay he attended hospital repeatedly with colic. On his return to England he was declared no longer fit for the army. Had he served his full 11 years, for which he signed up, he would have received a pension, but because he was discharged just 6 weeks before he had completed 11 years he only received a temporary pension of 6d a day for 12 months.

Just three years after his return Charles married Mary Taylor in Hindolveston. They had nine children, living in Hindolveston most of their married life. The army must have given Charles an education as he worked as both a schoolmaster and post –messenger during his working life. Charles was a schoolmaster at the time of his marriage and continued teaching until about 1850/1 when he became a rural messenger between Guist and Thurning earning 13 shillings a week. When leaving the post office in 1864, Charles returned to his teaching career and continued this until sometime between 1871 and 1881. Despite his poor health when returning from India Charles lived to the ripe old age of 83, dying in Cley, on the northern coast of Norfolk, in 1888.

What a life for men whose ancestors may never have left their small parishes in Norfolk, toiling on the land for a pittance throughout their hard lives.

Sue Harris

NEW POSTAGE RATES

On 30th April the Royal Mail postage costs increased. This means that the cost of posting our publications to UK addresses will now be:

For one book :	£1.10p
For 2 books :	£1.90p
For 3 books :	£2.70p

If the books you are ordering are A5 size :

For one book :	50p
For 2 books :	70p
For 3 books :	£1.10p

any more than 3 books please email me, Kate, (familyhis@aol.com) and I will work out the price.

Overseas members – please email Kate for the price of postage.

REBELS, ROGUES, CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

At the July meeting of the Society Brian Jones spoke about *Rebels, Rogues, Crime and Punishment*, he has kindly supplied us with a summary of his talk and sources of information

Many family historians hope to find a 'bad apple' in their family tree. Social historians look at crime and the treatment of victims & perpetrators as windows on an era, and local historians welcome the 'colour' it can bring to the past of an area. When looking at the Social History behind Family History, crime and punishment in its many forms can be a goldmine of information.

There are many reasons why our ancestors could appear in these records. They could have been guilty of a crime and punished but... they could have been arrested & charged and found not guilty. They may have been a witness to a crime or they may have been a victim. Any or all of these would mean they are recorded in the appropriate records. Knowing the what, where, why & when for the brush with the law - and its formal and public reporting - will help individuals find out more.

Quite often people who were poor, had no work and no trade would go out of their way to get arrested. At least they got some food and a roof over their head. In cities children could get arrested for petty crimes which entailed - say - 14 days in gaol, followed by 5 years reform school. It was not unknown for parents to 'shop them' to the police because then the child would get taught a basic trade as well as maths, writing and bible study [reading] while at the Reform School.

Some dates that can help trace records:

1775 Transportation to American colonies stopped at the outbreak of the War of Independence and surplus convicts were kept in converted warships moored in the Thames and elsewhere - the hulks. They were discontinued in **1857**.

1778 The first fleet of transported convicts arrived in Botany Bay & the last transportation ship sailed for Australia in 1867.

1838 Parkhurst Prison opened for juvenile offenders. Pentonville opened

as the National Penitentiary in **1842**

1850 Dartmoor opened - for invalid convicts because of its bracing climate!

1853 Transportation to Van Dieman's land ended & Western Australia became a penal colony. Penal servitude sentences were now served in England & prisoners could be released under the 'ticket of leave' scheme.

From **1908** The Borstal Act covers male offenders between 16 & 21

The Clerk of the Peace kept records of the Justice of the Peace. Records are held, where they have survived, are held at County Record Offices or City/Borough archives. There are five main categories:

Order Books which contain the formal records of Justices' decisions, verdicts and sentences

Minute, Process or Sessions Books which are the Clerk of the Peace's notes of proceedings. Some of the Justice's own notebooks may have survived.

Indictments which record criminal charges & show defendant's name, place of abode, alleged offence, date & place of the alleged crime, sometimes the name of the victim(s) and/or witnesses. The verdict & sentence may also be recorded here.

Sessions' rolls or files are the records used during the sessions – such as petitions, jury lists, depositions, recognizances, examinations and lists of prisoners. The rolls include estreats of fines listing fines or recognizances that were forfeit

Coroners records [kept in the **Quarter Session records**] relate to unnatural, sudden or suspicious deaths. They are closed for 75 years but can contain very useful family details.

A good start point for research is:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/criminals-18th-20th-centuries.htm

Thank you Brian Jones

HIGHWAY ROBBERY

We are currently recording the memorial inscriptions (MIs) at Hardingham, where there is a black floor slab in the church chancel, in memory of a Reuben Gilman. Unfortunately, the inscription, including the date of death, is partially obscured by choir stalls. More out of curiosity than expectation, I went online and looked at GENUKI for possible clues regarding the hidden part of the inscription. It was here that I found an extract from the Norfolk Chronicle for 29 September 1781, in which Rueben became the victim of a highway robbery

It reports, that at around 7pm on Sat 22 Sep 1781, six gentlemen returning from Norwich, were separately stopped in or near Forhoe Wood; in the parish of Kimberly, by two footpads armed with pistols and clubs. All the men, except one, who refused to submit and received many violent blows before making his escape, were robbed. This included Mr Rueben Gilman of Hardingham, who was relieved of four Guineas and some silver, to the amount of five pounds. (equivalent to the spending power of about £314 in today's money). "One of the robbers was about six feet high, pale complexion, dark hair, had on a surtout coat, spoke with a soft voice and very quick. The other man appeared to be upwards of five feet high, stout made, a ruddy complexion, had a brown coat on, and both with hats flapped".

No use whatsoever, in my original quest to discover Rueben's date of death, but what a lovely story – if only he had been MY ancestor. Whilst attempting to discover more, I came across a series of extracts transcribed from British Library microfilmed copies of East Anglian newspapers. This is an on-going project by members of the Foxearth Local History Society, [www.foxearth.org.uk/newspapers], which was the source of the GENUKI robbery story. Each year, between 1740 and 1957, may be searched individually, (using 'CTRL +F', *find* facility) but there is only one newspaper per year, not all relevant to our immediate area and obviously not everything has been transcribed. However, it is easy and free to use. Although for my purpose, it could have been a lengthy search for I didn't know Reuben's year of death.

Eventually, I went on to have my first encounter with the 'new' British

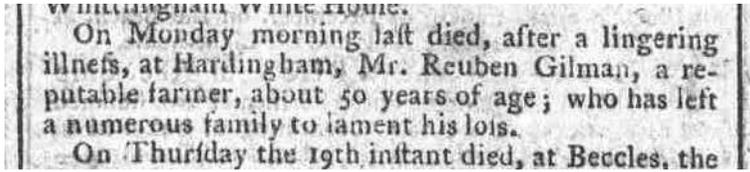
Library Newspaper Archive site and discovered that this has the potential to be a superb family history source [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk]. You can select your date range and carry out a search of a particular newspaper, or all the countrywide newspapers in the database (I chose to search the Norfolk Chronicle which is available from 1776-1898). Searching is free. The results whet the appetite and you then have to pay to download the full articles. The cheapest rate is a two day package at £6.95 or 7 days at £9.95 with 500/600 credits. This may appear to be 'Highway Robbery' but even taking into account that the index is subject to Optical Character Recognition (OCR) errors, especially in the earlier newspapers, it could still be more fruitful than spending hours scrolling through complete newspapers. If you haven't been to www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk yet, you may be interested in how I found Rueben Gilman's date of death:

Using the *Advanced Search* option. I only entered the key word "Reuben Gilman". I chose the *Norfolk Chronicle* and the date range 1721 – 1800. Selecting *SEARCH* produced just nine hits – the most likely being as follows:

Sat 28 Nov 1789 HOME NEWS 1493 Words
“ t Mr. Reuben Gilman, reputable fanner, about 50 years of age; who has left a numerous family to lament his lots. On Thursday the ... ?

Note the two minor OCR errors, “*fanner*” and “*lots*”. The latter is due to the long ‘S’ of the period and could have been predicted, but “*fanner*” occurs because of poor print quality, had I used “*farmer*” as a search word it would not have found this hit,

Downloading cost me 5 credits, (from the 15 given free as an introductory offer, when I registered). The download consisted of the whole 1493 words of the ‘Home News’ newspaper column. However, the words “Reuben Gilman” were highlighted, so I didn't have to plough through the whole article to find the relevant part, which I have ‘cut and pasted’ below:



This gave me Reuben's date of death as "Monday morning last" i.e. 23rd Nov 1789 which was the main information I needed to complete the hidden part of the MI.

Time taken - very little (once I had mastered the basics of the system)

Footnote: Although this, my first use of the website was very successful, it may have been 'beginners luck', for spending a couple of hours searching for evidence of my own ancestors (in Kent) was a dismal failure. However, this is an on-going project and maybe the local paper with my people in has yet to be digitised. It could be next on the list and done tomorrow!

Tom Garland

TNA - 30 YEAR RULE REDUCED TO 20

Government Departments routinely deposit documents with the National Archives.

Prior to 1958 there was no public access to Government Records but in that year The 1958 Records Act, meant that records transferred to the TNA (then the Public Record Office) could be open to the public, unless there was a specific reason not to, after 50 years.

In 1967 this was reduced to 30 years. However, the introduction of the 'Freedom of Information Act,' has meant that this rule was virtually irrelevant, and the government set up a Review to look into the 30 year rule in 2009. On Friday 14 July 2012 the government announced its decision and decided to replace it with a 20 year rule. The information was relayed to us by e mail from the Federation of

Family History Societies:

“Government confirms transition to ‘20-year rule’ will begin from 2013

The Government will move towards releasing records when they are 20 years old instead of 30 from next year, making thousands of historical records public much earlier than previously possible.

From 2013, two years’ worth of government records will need to be transferred to The National Archives over a 10 year transition period until a new ‘20-year rule’ is reached in 2023. After this point, government will revert to transferring a single year’s worth of 20 year old records to The National Archives each year.

The move from a 30-year rule represents a major change for government and must be managed in an affordable way. As such, a phased approach will be adopted. The transition beginning in 2013, will apply to the majority of public records transferred to The National Archives and 70 institutions that act as their own place of deposit, with the exception of records selected for transfer to one of the 116 local authority places of deposit, where the impact of introducing the change now could outweigh any benefit. The intention is to commence a second 10 year transitional period for these organisations from 2015, subject to the outcome of a full impact and cost assessment.”

Adding the many exceptions such as, ‘where the release of the information may cause distress to living people’, defence, security and foreign relations, to these financial considerations, I don’t think many of us will see any immediate change. But it is a step in the right direction. For more information go to:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/20-year-rule.htm>

RECENT SPEAKERS

At the May meeting the speaker was Mark Crail who spoke about *Trade Union and Chartist Ancestors*. Mark left a handout sheet dealing with sources of information, useful websites and a step by step guide to researching trade union ancestors (2 x A4 sheets)

Trade union and Chartist ancestors

.....

At the June meeting the speaker was Libby Morgan from 2nd Air Division Memorial Library, The Forum, Norwich, her subject was '*The Friendly Invasion – December 1941*'.

Libby spoke about the arrival of the Americans in Britain in the Second World War and how to trace them. Libby left a handout sheet (3 x A4 sheets) ...

2nd Air Division Memorial Library

Tracing former US Army Air Force personnel: A brief guide to sources

.....

I don't have the space to include these handout sheets in the Newsletter but if you would like a copy please email me (familyhis@aol.com) and I will email a copy to you, or please send me a stamped addressed envelope (50p for one handout – 69p for two).

Kate (Ed)

Please be aware that any contract or agreement made between members and members or researchers/ advertisers is on their own terms, and is therefore not the responsibility of the Society. However, we would like to know of any problems encountered and may cease accepting advertising.

NORFOLK RESEARCH

Parish Records, Census Searches
Certificates
£5 per hour

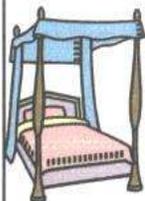
Send SAE or IRC for details to:

W Hepburn, 11 Preston Avenue, Wymondham, Norfolk NR18 9JE
Or contact by email: Willie.h.1945@virgin.net

Visiting Norfolk to do some research?

Why not stay at Albert's Cottage in the village of Ashill? Over 200 years old, the character cottage overlooks the village pond.

Fully furnished, the cottage has two bedrooms, one with a four poster bed and the choice of storage heaters or a log burning stove.



The inside of the cottage is complimented with a delightful garden and private parking.

Contact Mary or Dennis for details
tel: 01760 723884 or 078796 22458

Email mary@breckfield.freeseve.co.uk

IDENTITY THEFT! DON'T MAKE IT EASY FOR THEM!

Identity theft is a real threat nowadays, and it is up to us all to make every effort to keep personal information belonging to ourselves and fellow Society members safe.

The Mid-Norfolk Family History Society takes every care to ensure that any personal details you have submitted are kept confidential. Your details are published in the Members' Interests Directory for the sole purpose of providing means of contact to aid family history research and are intended for use by Society Members only and not for general distribution.

We are therefore asking you take care when destroying last or previous years Members' Interests Booklet. Please would you *shred or burn* the booklet when you have finished with it.

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