



THE JOURNAL



www.cfhs.org.uk

www.facebook.com/CambridgeshireFHS

twitter : @CambsFHS

instagram : cambsandhuntsfhs01

VOLUME 28 : 1

SPRING 2022

CAMBRIDGESHIRE & HUNTINGDONSHIRE

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

PATRON: THE LORD HEMINGFORD

PRESIDENT: ELIZABETH STAZICKER MA (OXON), DIPL ARCHIVE ADMIN, FRSA

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS: NED WAYNE & CAROL NOBLE

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY HISTORY FEDERATION

REGISTERED CHARITY No. : 278815

The Cambridgeshire & Huntingdonshire Family History Society exists to encourage the study of genealogy, heraldry and family history within the old counties of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, and Huntingdonshire. We reformed on 1 January 2020 when the separate family history societies representing Cambridgeshire (est.1976) and Huntingdonshire (est.1984) amalgamated into a single organization.

We actively support established guidelines for good practice and aim to promote considered, informed and quality research. Our projects teams continue to work to scan, transcribe and index name-rich resources of genealogical interest, to enable researchers to pursue their county ancestors wherever they happen to now live. Volunteer researchers will offer their collective opinion on almost any query.

< o > < o > < o > < o > < o > < o >

At the time of writing, we've been unable to reopen all public meetings and research surgeries as we'd hoped to do—please look out for updates—we will see you soon

In the meantime, stay safe—carry on researching, keep in touch, follow us on facebook & instagram, and contribute your progress, thoughts & queries to the journal

For latest news, and updates as the situation further evolves (& resolves)

WATCH THE WEBSITE & NEWSLETTER & FACEBOOK

CONTACT US (for additional contacts/services see p55-6)

All general correspondence via the Secretary, please :

secretary@cfhs.org.uk or by post to

CHFHS Secretary, 15 Castle Hythe, Ely, Cambs., CB7 4BU

(we also have an answer phone 01223-853273—& leave a message)

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS BY EMAIL TO THE EDITOR, OR THE SECRETARY BY POST. PLEASE ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE OBTAINED CORRECT PERMISSIONS FOR PUBLICATION OF IMAGES SO AS NOT TO INFRINGE COPYRIGHT (private photos; book/web sourced)



CAMBS & HUNTS FHS JOURNAL

VOL 28 : 1

SPRING 2022



It's arrived!! What we've all been eagerly awaiting over the past decade—the 1921 census is now here—will it help solve that great mystery in your family's history ??

Welcome to the Spring edition of the CHFHS Journal—with a fascinating selection of feature articles : the account of reported treasure associated with a relative in Ely from regular contributor Ian S (whose 12 Tweets we also publish); Vicki S tells of the coincidence which found her back in her ancestor's town, all the way from Australia; a convoluted tale by Richard H tells of his use of DNA to sort out the mystery of an assumed name; the life, times and travels of a Bottisham-born ancestor are told by Janet F; and finally, Dianne S describes how she was able to confirm her suspicions as to why her Northamptonshire ancestor was buried in Cambridge. Last but not least, the 1921 census, and a brief review of life at the time—as well as some thoughts on the idea of the “Full House”, ie. those whose lives spanned all nine censuses (some of whom went on to see the 1939 Register as well).

Most of the regulars features found in the old format are also dotted throughout—incl : projects updates, gt-gt-grand parents, meetings & research surgeries (some venues have reopened); reports of talks/events; book reviews—and much more ...

CONTENTS — Vol 28:1 (Spring 2022)

Chairman “ <i>First Words</i> ”	2	My Gt Grandfather Gotobed	
Platinum Jubilee	4	<i>Received from Janet Fleming</i>	30
The 1868 Ely Treasure Trove		Cottenham Research Surgeries	32
<i>By Ian Stephenson</i>	5	New Books	32
The 1921 Census Is Here	11	Buried By Cambridge University Authorities	
1921—reviewing of life at that time	13	<i>Received from Dianne Sutton</i>	34
Full House or <i>Super Full House</i>	15	Research Surgeries	36
Library Access To 1921 Census	16	Projects Updates	37
My GtGtGrandparents Were ...	17	Meetings Programmes	38
An Australian's Family In Luton		Me & My Family History In 12 Tweets	
<i>Contributed by Vicki Salkin</i>	18	<i>From Ian Stephenson</i>	40
A Tailor's Disguise		Meetings Reports	42
<i>Contributed by Richard Hancox</i>	22	Editor “ <i>Last Words</i> ”	50
CHFHS AGM 2021 Minutes	28	CHFHS Services	51
CHFHS AGM 2022—preliminary notice	29	CHFHS Contacts	52

cover picture : Cambridge Market Square in 1921 Census Year

© Cambs & Hunts Family History Society and its Contributors

ISSN 0309-5800



A WORD FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN



1921 Census

The most significant event for family historians this year is almost certain to be the online launch of the 1921 census. Many of you will remember the surge of interest in family history following digitisation of the census for 1911 and the 1939 register, and there is likely to be a similar interest now that the 1921 census is available.

The three family history societies covering Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire – Peterborough and District; Fenland and ourselves, will all be joining Paul Nixon from Find My Past for a talk about the census. By the time you read this, the talk will have taken place, but Paul has kindly agreed that it can be recorded, so you will be able to refer to it again or catch up if you were unable to attend. The talk will be on the members section of our website in the same place as the other talks we have recorded.

I'm sure you all know that censuses have been taken every ten years since 1801 in the UK, but 1921 is important for many reasons. First, it will be the last opportunity to see newly published census entries for a long time. The 1931 census was destroyed in a fire, and 1941 did not take place because of the war. You will therefore have to wait until 2052 to see the next census – a diary date a long time away! Second, some of the questions asked in 1921 were new, and therefore were not included in earlier censuses – age is given in years and months, so you can get a more accurate birth date for your ancestors, particularly useful for those born before the first birth certificates in 1837. Those in orphanages were asked whether their parents were dead, many people of course had died in the world war ending three years previously. Details of workplace, divorce and other new information is also included, Paul's talk will no doubt cover this.

The census was delayed two months by industrial action and took place on 19 June, unlike previous censuses held in April. If you live near London, Aberystwyth or Manchester, you can see all the content free of charge. You will need to check booking arrangements. If not, Find My Past is the only

location at present, my first log in shows how much you can find out through careful searching, but there is, understandably, an additional charge to see the actual image or its transcript. Scotland's 1921 census will be released later this year.

Norfolk registers

When the Society paid for images to be taken of all the parish registers held by Wisbech and Fenland Museum, we were aware that several of the parishes were just over the County boundary in Norfolk. Although we have been steadily matching the Norfolk images with new transcripts, we did not publish these on Ancestor Finder as this could be confusing. We have now agreed to give these images and our transcripts to date to the two-family history societies covering the area – Norfolk and Fenland, and they will then be able to make arrangements for access. Our ancestors did not consider county boundaries or indeed, family historians, when they moved, but this does impact on where records are found. There is still further work for the Museum's Cambridgeshire parishes. If you would like to contribute to this or other projects, please contact Terry Garner, projects@cfhs.org.uk.

New website

We have now commissioned a new website with Beachshore, a company who have worked with several other family history societies. The new site will be launched later this year and will be easier to maintain and to use.

Two resources deserving publicity

For my own personal research, I use a variety of sources, both online and physical, and two recent examples are worth sharing with you. First, the Cambridgeshire collection has more than 80,000 images of people, events and scenes across the County. Mary Burgess provided me with some twenty 19th and 20th century photographs all taken by the Hills and Saunders studio. I have been researching this studio and its premises in Cambridge for some time and will give a talk later this year about what I have found. The public spydus catalogue does not give the level of detail to find these photographs, but the ever helpful Cambridgeshire Collection team, provided a list and had the photographs ready for me when I recently visited.

Directories are a key source, the annual publication showing people and businesses at addresses in towns and villages across most areas of the country including Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. The University of Leicester has been digitising many of these across England and Wales, and you can see lists for each county online, <http://specialcollections.le.ac.uk/digital/collection/p16445coll4>. There are 13 full text directories for

Cambridgeshire between 1830 and 1916, and 10 for Huntingdonshire between 1839 and 1910.

Is your membership up to date?

Talking to Society members recently just after the new year, some said that they had not yet renewed their membership and must do so. Please can you all make sure that you keep your membership up to date and renew promptly. You should all receive a reminder, and can renew by a variety of methods, online is quick and easy. If you want to save the effort of annual renewal, you can choose life membership. Whilst you are doing this, it is a good opportunity to make sure your membership details are accurate. Have you opted in to receive the monthly newsletter, is your email address and phone number correct? You can update your own record online, <https://cfhs.org.uk/loginmos.cfm>. If your membership lapses, you will lose access to the members section including the 1921 census talk I mentioned at the start of my piece.

I hope you all have a profitable family history year in 2022

David Copsey

***THE SOCIETY OFFERS CONDOLENCES
TO THE FAMILY OF :-***

Malcolm Surl (6011)

PLATINUM JUBILEE 2022

6 Feb 2022 marked the accession of Queen Elizabeth II

We invite you to send in your families' stories recalling what they or their communities did to mark the occasion back in 1952.

It was probably one of those once-in-a-life-time events where you remember exactly what you were doing when you heard the news.

A time of celebration and rejoicing for the new Elizabethan age, or perhaps tinged with sadness at the passing of the old King??

We will be running a similar "call" for contributions next year to mark the anniversary of the Coronation—so, do get writing!!

The 1868 Ely Treasure Trove

by
Ian Stephenson

**This is the second
of two articles about unusual
19th century Cambridgeshire
court cases involving my
ancestors' relatives.**

The 'Ely Treasure Trove' first came to the attention of the public in a report in the Cambridge newspapers of 16 May 1868ⁱ, which started: *'In this good old city, in the High-street, within a few yards of one of the finest cathedrals in England, there stands an old house with a new front, occupied by Mr Thomas Peters, an upholsterer. A former occupant was Mr Giscard, to whom the house belongs. During the time Mr Giscard lived in it, there was discovered some stone coffins, various relics, and ancient coins, leading to the natural conclusion that "once upon a time" this place was a charnel-houseⁱⁱ, and formed part of a row of buildings connected with the aforesaid "sacred edifice". On Friday last, rumour, with her thousand tongues, averred that a large treasure had been discovered in the house of Mr Peters.'* It went on to record: *'the two bags contained from 700 to 1000 coins, which in Ely soon multiplied to 1700, and afterwards to as many thousands.'* The Stamford Mercury was to report: *'Much excitement has been occasioned in the town and neighbourhood in reference to the supposed finding of considerable treasure on the premises of Mr Thos. Peters, cabinet-maker, High street'.*

Thomas Peters was born in Cambridge in about 1825, the son of Thomas and Sarah, nee Webber. Thomas junior was the youngest of four sons and was brought up in Foundry Yard off Bridge Street, where Thomas senior worked as an iron founderⁱⁱⁱ. The 1841 census lists Thomas junior's occupation as 'MS' (male servant), living with his mother and brothers in Cambridge. Nothing else is known of him until 1850 when, now a cabinet maker, he married Jane Cole in Ely; and he is identified in Gaol Street in Slater's Directory of that year. The 1851 census has the couple living in Market Street^{iv}, Ely. Jane, who was born in Ely in about 1826, was the daughter of a tailor, William Cole and his wife Ann, nee Cuttriss; she was the ninth of their eleven children. Thomas and Jane had three children: Thomas Aspland Peters (b 1851); Sarah Ann Peters (b 1855) and Fredrick Aspland Walter Peters (b 1858)^v. The 1861 census shows Thomas, identified as a cabinet maker employing 2 men, along with his eldest son at the home of his brother Robert in Cambridge; neither Jane nor the other two children have

been found in that year's census, but are presumed to have been at home in Ely^{vi}. At about that time Thomas Peters started to rent the High Street property from William Giscard. By 1869 the Post Office Directory lists Thomas^{vii} under 'upholsterers' and not 'cabinet makers'; although, he is mentioned as having both occupations in the reports on the treasure trove. Their house in the High Street stood opposite the Bell Hotel, in the vicinity of what is now Barclays Bank. The house owner, William Giscard, was married to Frances Cole^{viii} an older sister of Jane Peters. The 1850 Slater's Directory lists William Giscard as a cabinet maker and furniture dealer whilst the 1851 census lists him as a silver smith and upholsterer; he moved to Soham where he worked as a watch maker, having reverting to his original occupation.

Returning to the 'treasure'. It was, perhaps, inevitable that an inquisition would be demanded - the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as the Lords of the Manor of Ely Barton had a claim on the hoard if treasure trove could be proven. Thus, on Saturday 6 Jun 1868^{ix} at 11am at the Shire Hall, Ely a coroner's inquisition convened with a jury of 23 men. With the Rev George Hall (a minor canon of the cathedral) as the jury foreman the commissioners might have been confident of making their claim. Equally, Thomas Peters might have been less confident since the Rev Hall as a magistrate had on a couple of occasions heard charges against Thomas Peters of using threatening language to his wife and of assault upon her; those (that are known of) were, however, some 5 years previous^x.

The coroner, William Marshall, in his opening remarks explained that in over 20 years in the office he had never held such an inquiry, nor to his knowledge had any of his predecessors. By a statute made nearly 600 years previously (in the fourth year of the reign of Edward 1st) the coroner had to inquire into treasure trove: *'To constitute treasure trove the finding must be of some precious metal, such as gold or silver coin or bullion; it was not necessary that it should be found in the earth; it was sufficient if it was found hidden in any part of a house ... it was necessary that the treasure should have been hidden by the owner who could not be found, because if the owner appeared or his representative clearly made out their claim it would not be treasure trove ... treasure trove belongs to the Crown, but the Crown had sometimes amongst the franchises and privileges granted to Lords of the Manors included treasure trove, in which case the treasure trove would belong to the Lord of the Manor within which it was found ...'*

Only the salient points of the evidence to the inquiry are included here; some aspects were, however, disputed. First to give evidence was John James Chambers, a 16 year old carpenter's apprentice, who found the hoard. John

James was the son of John Chambers, a journeyman carpenter, and grandson of James Chambers, a builder - all from Ely. John James had told his father of the find, which is how it became generally known in Ely. On Wednesday 6 May, John James was working with his grandfather at the Peters' house. The grandfather had been engaged to repair floorboards in an upstairs room (one report says an attic). He and Jane Peters had apparently (whether in seriousness or in jest is unclear) discussed the possibility of finding treasure and seemingly agreed a 50/50 share. Shortly after midday, whilst his grandfather had gone home to collect a piece of wood, John James left in the room by himself investigated a hole in the floor just inside the entrance (away from the area where his grandfather had been asked to work). There he pulled out a leather bag full of gold coins. He described the bag as like an old woman's pocket^{xi}, about 8 inches long by 3½ inches wide, covered in cobwebs, dirt and dust, the opening at the top tied with string; it held between 1½ pints and a quart of gold coins and weighed between three-quarters and one stone. He said that he took out a handful of the coins, which were light-yellow and larger and thinner than sovereigns, in order to put them in his pocket to take home to show his father, but thinking better of it he returned the coins to the bag. The bag contained a second bag which was full and tied-up, which he did not open. On being shown some guineas, which he had not seen before, he said the coins resembled them.

John James evidence continued. Having taken the bag downstairs to Jane Peters, she snatched the bag from him and ran upstairs bidding him to follow so that he could show her where it was found. Jane Peters then pulled up a piece of floor board on the landing just outside the room, about 18 inches from John James' find. She claimed the bag was hers, being in her hiding place safe from her husband who had broken all the locks of drawers in the house to get at her money. Jane Peters told John James to say nothing and she would give him some halfpence - on putting her hand into the bag she saw that it was gold and quickly put her hand into her pocket to find twopence for the boy. A week later Thomas Peters asked John James to show him where the money was found; Jane Peters being present when he did, called him: *'a nasty, lying, mischief-making young thief'*. At the inquiry, Mr E Cross the solicitor representing both William Giscard as the house owner and Thomas Peters as the occupier produced a woman's pocket, with a smaller one inside. John James was adamant that, whilst like the bag he had found, it was not the one being less dark in colour and opening at the side.

The coroner and jury then went to view the place where the find had been made, but no revelations of importance seem to have come from the visit.

Both John James Chambers' father and grandfather gave evidence about meetings with the Peters' after the event. The former said that he had asked Thomas Peters whether the money belonged to his wife, to which he got the reply: *'No, certainly not; where was she to get it from? There are bills now due which ought to be paid with the money'*.

In giving his evidence Thomas Peters appears to have been disinterested. Initially he said: *'I have nothing to say; I was out of town; I never saw any money.'* The coroner, unimpressed, told him that as he was volunteering evidence he had to say more than *'I know nothing'*. In answer to questions, Thomas Peters said: *'On my return [from working in Prickwillow^{xii}] I was told in the street that money was found in my house; I asked my wife about it, and she said, "What's found is my own, it is the ham money^{xiii}", and some of it belongs to the children, and the boy had no right to go to that part where the money was found." She never told me where the money was found, and I never knew she had a hoard hidden...' and continued: '... My wife takes all cash [for the business]. She does needlework. I cannot say whether the profits of my business allow my wife to hide £600 or £700. ... It is untrue to say that we owed bills which ought to be paid ...'*

Jane Peters evidence differed from that of John James Chambers in significant respects: she claimed the bags produced earlier by the solicitor were the ones found; that the inner bag only contained three sovereigns, and the outer bag a handkerchief containing some half-crowns and halfpence. Two further witnesses, 12 year old daughter Sarah Ann Peters and occasional cleaner Elizabeth Hall, both confirmed that they knew where Jane Peters said she hid her money, and that the location was accurate. Thomas Peters' apprentice, William Aspland^{xiv}, gave evidence that: *'He remembered hearing his master say that 750L had been found. He said so twice on the same occasion, but could not say whether his master was quite sober at the time. Mrs Peters was present and shook a purse at him. Witness thought they were only laughing'*.

In his summing up, little of which was reported, the coroner did suggest that the jury might consider it to: *'be a coincidence that Mrs Peters had secreted her money near the spot where the boy states he found the bag of gold.'* The jury, after a brief deliberation, came to the conclusion that there was no treasure trove. Perhaps that is not surprising as none had been produced. The inquiry reconvened the following Wednesday for the jury to sign a prepared document confirming their verdict. In thanking them for their service the coroner noted that neither the coroner, summoning officer, clerk, nor jury who were engaged on treasure trove inquisitions were eligible for any payment.

What then of the main players in the event. John James Chambers, who found the hoard, completed his carpenter apprenticeship and moved to London where he is found as a carpenter in the censuses: in 1881 in Tottenham; and in 1891 and 1901 in Walthamstow; after which trace is lost. He was married but did not appear to have had children. If Thomas Peters did benefit from the finding of a hoard, he did not benefit for long: six months later in Dec 1868 he was dead from tuberculosis. Probate valued his estate in the band £300 - £450 (7-10 times the average annual wage). Thomas' wife Jane continued to live in the Ely High Street premises, which at some stage she bought from her brother-in-law. The 1871 census shows her as a furniture dealer. Ten years later she is listed still in the High Street as an upholsteress, employing a man and a boy. She was accompanied by son Fredrick, also identified as an upholsterer; Fredrick was to die in the mid-1880s. Jane is next found in the 1891 census, in nearby Fore Hill, as housekeeper to her widowed brother-in-law, Isaac Aspland. At about that time she relinquished the business, for in Jul 1892 there appeared an advert^{xv}: *'To be Sold or Let, a commodious House, with large Shop, good Work-shop, and Warehouses, opposite the Bell Hotel, High-street, where a cabinet business has been carried on for 50 years.- Apply to Mrs Peters, Clare-terrace, Ely.'* Jane died in 1900 in Norwich, Norfolk, at the house of her daughter Sarah Ann and her husband James Thomas McDowall. Probate valued Jane's estate at £1,002 (15 times average annual wage).

Was there an uneasy feeling about whether the verdict had uncovered the truth of the 'hoard'? It seems that the correspondent for the Cambridge newspapers was not convinced by the verdict, his report concluded that: *'Mr Peters leaving the court amidst loud congratulations on the retention of his large and unexpected accession of wealth, which Peters did not seem very much to understand.* And in a companion piece alongside the inquiry report he stated that the verdict: *'... must not imply that the boy [John James Chambers] was unworthy of belief; it simply conveys that there was not sufficient evidence, he having no corroborative testimony that he did find the bag of gold'* adding that he *'...gives one a favourable character of his truthfulness and rectitude.'*

It is clear that John James Chambers' description of the hoard, being gold coins of volume of at least a pint and a half and weight of over three-quarters of a stone differed markedly from the purse and contents which Jane Peters produced. Is it likely that he would have been so wrong in his description? And if not, what advantage would he have gained from so blatant a lie? What benefit was there to William Giscard in getting involved (being jointly represented with Thomas Peters by a solicitor) unless there was treasure to be divided between them? Given that Thomas Peters was a man who liked

his drink and who broke the locks on drawers to find cash that his wife had hidden from him, was it likely that he had secured at his death an estate of £300-450 (whilst taking into account the portion that would have been tools, materials, and stock in trade)?

Was there treasure trove, or not - what is your verdict?

NOTES & REFERENCES :

- i The same report was given in both the Cambridge Chronicle and Journal (CCJ) and the Cambridge Independent Press (CIP), leading to the conclusion that both papers used the same source for reports from Ely.
- ii A house or vault in which dead bodies or bones were piled.
- iii See The Journal, Spring 2021: 'Robert Peters (1798-1880), Part One'.
- vi Gaol Street is now named Market Street. Perhaps circa 1850 the name changed, else both names were in use for the street at that time.
- v Aspland was the married name of Jane's sister Mary, the children's naming suggests that Mary and her husband, Isaac Aspland, had some beneficial influence over Jane's life.
- vi According to www.familytreeuk.co.uk much of the 1861 Ely census was lost in flood damage.
- vii Posthumously, as he died at the end of 1868, but by then the information for the 1869 directory would have already been compiled.
- viii Jane's sisters Mary and Frances had married at a double wedding at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel in Ely in May 1839 - Bury and Norwich Post of 8 May 1839.
- ix Some newspapers have the inquest on Monday 8 Jun. Principle reports are in CCJ, CIP and the Lynn Advertiser of 13 Jun 1868.
- x CCJ of 16 Aug 1862, CIP of 11 Jul, 17 Oct & 26 Dec 1863.
- xi A woman's pocket was a bag in which valuables were kept. Tied around the waist and worn underneath the petticoats, it was accessible through openings in the side seams. (vam.ac.uk)
- xii A village 4 miles to the east of Ely.
- xiii The Peters had dried hams as an additional source of income since at least 1851.
- xiv William Aspland was probably a nephew of Jane Peters' brother-in-law, Isaac Aspland - there are 2 candidates.
- xv CIP of 1 Jul 1892.

1921 census year also saw—born & since died

Tommy Cooper (d.1984); Humphrey Lyttelton (d.2008); Donald Campbell (d.1967); Prince Philip (d.2021); Peter Sallis (d.2017); Harry Secombe (d. 2001); Dirk Bogarde (d.1999); Peter Ustinov (d.2004); Nancy Regan (d.2016); Asa Briggs (d.2016); Jimmy Young (d.2016); John Glenn (d.2016)

THE 1921 CENSUS IS HERE

in association with

THE	
NATIONAL	
ARCHIVES	

It can't have escaped your attention that the 1921 Census finally arrived on 6 January 2022—the family history world has been counting down the years, months and days for the past decade. To my knowledge, the website didn't quite crash on the first day as happened with the release of the 1911 ... but there were a few teething problems. So, what does this new resource hold for family history research, how do we access the material, and importantly, how can we make the most of what we're supplied with?

As you undoubtedly know, for the time being the sole online provider is FindMyPast, and available for the fees they have set (the three exceptions are described on p.16). FindMyPast, TheNationalArchives, WDYTYA and FamilyTree Magazines, and numerous bloggers/commentators, will all be extensively reporting on the use of the census in the coming months, so we won't be short of advice. I would recommend, however, that you sign up for the "*Lost Cousins Newsletter*" and follow the up-to-date news/views/reviews compiled by Peter Calver—the latest edition, at the time of writing, is devoted to the 1921 census. Visit Peter's website at : <https://www.lostcousins.com/>

Unfortunately, regardless of the advanced technology used to bring us these records, we are still at the mercy of the fickleness of quality of handwriting, the legibility of the document, and the skill of the transcribers who had to interpret the written word—so, searching won't necessarily be plain sailing. A basic search produces limited and "select" details—so whether your particular person can be conclusively identified from the search results will remain a matter of luck. The very first search I made turned up an error, in that a name known to be "Thelma" has been transcribed as "Helen".

Long-awaited with much anticipation—will this census actually enable you to finally solve that mystery as has been hoped, or to break down the proverbial brick-wall and find that "missing" person—or—has what you found only created more confusion??

CHFHS invites you to send in your stories about using the 1921 census—the successes, the failures, the problems encountered, the work-arounds discovered ... please, do get writing ...

Census Year 1921

*how familiar
& how different ?*

contributed by CJ

As we know the 1921 census available. Although it relates to 100 years ago, for many people it will seem less 'remote' than previous censuses (e.g. the 1901 and 1911 ones) which people have been working with in recent years.

For the first time people may see census entries for the relatives they once knew in childhood or from old family photographs – their grandparents probably, their parents possibly, together with a myriad of half-recalled uncles and aunts -all now appearing as the entries of young children in the census. A more recognizably 'modern' time then in many ways but how different was life in 1921 for the 8.5 million households now filling in their census forms?

In popular literature, films and television the 1920s have long been associated with the idea of the so-called "Roaring Twenties" with images of flappers, jazz, cocktails and the Bright Young Things. In reality such lifestyles were experienced by less than 1% of the entire population of the UK and were mostly confined to Central London. Silent films were a popular source of entertainment but a national radio service was yet to start (with the BBC in 1922). For the majority of the British population, life more or less went on as it did before WW1 and a new consumer-driven lifestyle took some time to appear. Certainly 1921 was too early for this to have taken effect.

Since the previous census in 1911, Britain had been wracked by two major calamities. The First World War had taken the lives of 887,858 British men. The so-called 'Spanish' influenza epidemic, which had overlapped the end of the war in 1918 into 1919 had caused another 228,000 deaths. Unusually for an influenza epidemic these were also predominantly of relatively young people. As a result of these two tragedies in 1918, for the first time ever, civil records showed the annual number of deaths in Britain had exceeded the number of births. The war itself had led to a drop in births due to the enforced separation of husbands and wives. As with the end of WW2 there was a mini-population boom when the men came home but also a lot of marriage breakups.

One sign of the problems post-war Britain faced was the postponement of the census due to industrial unrest. The intended census day in April was scrapped and a new date set for June 19th.

With the best of intentions, the Liberal-led coalition government of Lloyd George, elected after the war in 1918, had made a campaign on a promise to make "a land fit for heroes" for the returning troops and their families. In

1918 the electoral franchise was extended to all men over 21 (only two-thirds had it before) and to women over 30 - from no votes at all, so some of the suffragettes' aims had been met although they had to wait until 1928 for all women to get the vote. The age limit of 30 was selected specifically because there were now 1.7 million more women than men in the population and by not giving the under 30 women the vote men still had a slight majority in voters...

Suddenly the franchise jumped from just 7.7 million with the vote to 21.4 million potential voters - new voters who needed to be wooed. To solve a pressing housing shortage, the government sought to build 200,000 new houses. Old age pensions were increased as were unemployment benefits. As a result of the recent influenza experience a Ministry of Health was set up to improve healthcare across the country. This expansion of social welfare and the healthcare signified that the government recognized its responsibility for the welfare of its citizens (not to mention its new voters). The school leaving age was raised to 14.

The national economic outlook was very difficult for many people. There were not always jobs for the returning men. The expenditure and dislocation of caused by WW1 had crippled Britain's trade and industry. The staple industries which had employed thousands of men such as coal mining, shipbuilding, steel production and textiles all contracted in the face of a drop in foreign demand. The increased union militancy led to an increase in strikes by workers attempting to protect their jobs. By 1920 Britain was facing its worst economic situation in history and in 1921 the unemployment rate had shot up to 2.5 million (23.4% of all workers).

Cambridgeshire in many ways was more fortunate in that it was not dependant on heavy industry as it was still an area heavily involved with agriculture (there were still one million agricultural workers throughout Britain). In many ways British arable agriculture had greatly benefitted from the various government actions that had been taken to maximize home food production during WW1. These benefits carried over into the first few years of peace. Farmers had received guaranteed prices for all wheat and oats grown (not barley however – Liberals had a strong teetotal faction!). In turn, the lowly agricultural worker, because of the desperate labour shortage during the war, had been newly guaranteed a minimum wage considerably higher (often double) that experienced pre-war. The shortage of workers and of draught horses (commandeered by the Army to haul artillery and wagons) had led to an increase in the purchase and use of the early motorized tractors, imported from the USA and Canada, to maintain production.

However, these good times weren't to last. Soon after 1921, imports of cheaper grain from abroad meant the price guarantees to British farmers were then too high to maintain. Government preference was given to

providing urban workers (and all the new voters) with cheap food. Farmers who had dutifully expanded and invested at government request during the war were then left with high bills and a reduced income. In consequence the agricultural workers minimum wage was also dropped as the farming industry also went into recession (just after the census).

Newer industries based round increasing motor transport and electrification had developed over the last decade but were given added impetus by wartime innovations. The fact that the 'old' industries were based in the north of England, Wales and Scotland and the newer industries tended to be in the South-East of England gave rise to a North-South social divide.

During the war millions of women had taken on work in factories as part of the war effort – jobs which were much better paid than the domestic service jobs many had previously been employed in. However, a deliberate post-war government policy together with increasing trade union militancy combined to force them out of these jobs to provide work for the returning demobilised men and the many disabled men caused by the war. Within 18 months of the war's end, 75% of women war workers had been fired from their jobs. Fewer women were content to re-enter domestic service, the main job available for women and notoriously low-paid, but one million still worked in that area. A marked increase in hospital patients over previous years, 75% of them men often with enduring ill health caused by the war, required nearly 100,000 nurses. However it was also a deliberate policy for female nurses, teachers and civil servants to lose their jobs if they got married. Paradoxically the proportion of women in work was lower in 1921 than it had been back in 1911.

As a result of these social upheavals, new questions were added to the 1921 census to investigate people's circumstances. In particular householders were asked to state their place of employment, the industry it was involved with and the materials it used. The marital status question also now allowed divorced as one of the options for the first time and, for children under 15, whether both their parents were still alive or one or both had died – a legacy not just of the war's male casualties but the Influenza epidemic which had hit young women in particular.

In summary, Britain was becoming a modern mass democracy. Extending the vote to working-class men and women had fundamental political effects. Public opinion could now put pressure on politicians, bureaucrats and scientists to seek new ways of improving the lives of the ordinary man (and woman) in the street. Economic difficulties often hindered the desired reforms at the time but they didn't go away and later led to the development of the welfare state after another war in 1945.

CJ will be continuing this review of life in 1921 in a later issue

Have A Got A **Full House** or ***Super Full House*** In Your Family—

What do we mean??

Full House—here, we’re defining this as people who can be identified in all the censuses from 1841 through to, now, 1921—that is, almost anyone aged over 80yr (give or take, and allowing for age-reporting errors). However, this is perhaps not quite the “achievement” as might be first imagined—it’s estimated that there were approximately some 50,000 over-80s in 1921, and surprisingly, fairly evenly split between women and men (c26,000 / c24,000).

Super Full House—anyone in the Full House group who went on to be listed in the 1939 Register as well—“*born before 1841*” is a far more select “club”!

So, just how many folk are “members” of this rather exclusive club—

an estimation of Super Full House		
reported birth year	numbers in 1939 i	deaths reg after 1939 ii
1841		
1840		
1839	57	63
1838	46	31
1837	17	13
1836	10	9
1835	11	4
1834	2	2
1833	0	2
1832	1	1
1831	0	
1830	1	
1829	0	
1828	1	
1827		

Two approaches could be used here :

One the one hand—a quick search of FindMyPast’s rendering of the 1939 Register based on ‘birth year’ turned up a number of names with d.o.b pre-dating mid-1841ⁱ but it’s not that cut-and-dry. Many birth years appear to have been recorded as just two digits (say, 1931 as “31” or 1852 as “52”), but the authorities did pre-empted possible confusion by recording older birth years in full (eg as “1836” rather than just “36”). However, when it comes to 1839 vs 1939, it’s apparent that some very obvious 1939s have been transcribed as 1839s and visa versa (eg. a “child under school age” as “b. 1839”, and a “widow” “living on own means” as 1938). But just how many inconsistencies there are is, of course, unknown.

On the other hand—the flip side is to look for those appearing to be older than “b.1841” who died in the years following the compilation of the 1939 Registerⁱⁱ. Here, however, there’s perhaps even more room for potential errors when trying to determine

an accurate number, for a variety of reasons.

The authorities were largely were reliant on what they were told : a person's age as reported by the informant of a death; this person possibly being unaware of the true age or birth date; rounding of ages up/down; the date of birth as reported in 1939, whether by the person themselves or someone else on their behalf; the timing of a death against the timing of the birth within relevant years, and as compared to a stated "age", might lead to anomalies...

Preliminary searches show that, in Cambs & Hunts, there appear to be some half-a-dozen or so folk who might fall into this idea of "Super Full House-ers". Some of their stories will be included in the next issue ...

ACCESS TO THE 1921 CENSUS

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT RECEIVED FROM CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIBRARIES

Ancestry

Ancestry are stopping remote access to Ancestry Library Edition as of 31 December 2021. After that, free access to the Library Edition will be in libraries only. Anyone who has been using Ancestry from their library card login will notice the link will disappear from their Digital Library options.

FindMyPast

The England and Wales 1921 census is due to be released on 6 January 2022. It will be available via FindMyPast. HOWEVER, even if you have a subscription there will be a charge to view transcriptions (£2.50) or page images (£3.50). As this payment needs to be made via a secure payment option, it will be available via personal subscriptions only, it will not be an option from the library version. This is to ensure that credit card details cannot be shared or compromised when using public computers.

****** Free access to the census information will only be available at the National Archives, Kew, and at two regional hubs - Manchester Central Library and the National Library of Wales.

It is possible that TNA will also develop some schemes for archives and libraries to get access for community projects. Awaiting an update on this.

Scotland

The Scottish census will be released on the Scotland's People site late 2022. More details at <https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/research/guides/census-records>

REALLY USEFUL SHOW

Fri 11 & Sat 12 Nov 2022

<https://www.fhf-reallyuseful.com>



an online event from the Family History Federation

2 great days ... what's likely to be on offer

- ... free Friday evening access to societies & trade Exhibition from 6pm
- ... choose from a varied selection of informative talks
- ... drop in on FHSs from your area(s) of interest country-wide
- ... perhaps ask them a question about records of your ancestors
- ... chat with commercial traders & other historical organisations
- ... book an "expert session" to try and solve that difficult problem

**we'll be there to help with all your queries
drop in and chat with us (email chat or zoom)**

**MY 16 GT GT GRANDPARENTS
WERE ...**

for consistency, please use Chapman Codes for counties

received from : Simon BULL			
BULL charles	1858	Tipton	STS
MOORE sarah jane	1858	Sedgley	STS
HUMPHRIES henry	1844	Marston St Lawrence	NTH
PECKOVER/PETTIFER emma	1852	Farthinghoe	NTH
BANNER thos henry	1851	Warwick	WAR
FRANKLIN mary ann	1849	Birmingham	WAR
HANDS james wm	1853	Birmingham	WAR
COPAGE ellen	1853	Manchester	LAN
LINCOLN james	1844	Lakenham	NFK
AYRES emma	1844	Cambridge	CAM
MORTLOCK henry	1848	Hawstead	SFK
SUTTON ellen emma	1849	Lawshall	SFK
SHIPP james	1857	Aston	WAR
HISCOX ellen	1858	Cheltenham	GLS
WESTON thomas	1861	Leek Wootton	WAR
BALL catherine	1860	Smethwick	WAR

names should be listed in the order in which they would appear in a pedigree chart (if a name/date/place is not known, show as "n/k")

An Australian With Links To St Mary's : *Testimony of Vicki's Family in Luton*

by Vicki Salkin

You will see the amazing hand of God through this testimony. Every time I walk past St Mary's, or come here to worship, I am in awe at the majesty of God, and not just because of the beauty of the building.

My real awe is at God's marvellous ways and purposes, and the depth of His perspective. This comes through knowing, as I do now, that members of my own family were married here nearly 300 years ago. They were Adcocks, and this is their story ...

I am Australian, living and working in Luton. I thought I was coming to Luton to work, but I was actually returning to the land of my ancestors. I had never heard of Luton before I came here, but God knew my connection with the town!

Going back quite a few years, God had prompted me to look into the spiritual layers of my family (like "unpeeling onion layers"). I had already discovered some things in various branches of our family, but nothing like what I found out in Luton ...

In 2016 one of my brothers pointed me to our family tree on the internet, and right at the top, in our direct line, was a marriage in St Mary's church in Luton in 1764, between Daniel Adcock and Mary Clarke. I was so excited about this that I wanted to tell everyone in Luton what I had found. Ever the wise one, my brother suggested that as this was an internet find, I should not take it at face value, but tell people "a family tree on the internet says ..."

Liking a bit of detective work, I started investigating these family links on weekends and days off. I am also a lawyer, and I like evidence, and documentary proof, so I'll show you the key bits of evidence I found, which prove beyond a shadow of a doubt our family came from Luton!

This family tree on the internet was based on a narrative written by a "Daniel" in our family line, which says, among other things:

"My paternal grandparents were natives of Luton."

This was intriguing, and with help from Bedfordshire Archives, it was soon uncovered that they were Baptists. One bit of evidence is that the marriage

certificate had several witnesses at the St Mary's wedding, instead of the usual two. At the time of the Adcocks' marriage, by law Baptists had to marry in the parish church. At that time St. Mary's was the Church of England's parish church for Luton.

Frustratingly for family researchers, Baptist records are hard to obtain from this period. Nevertheless some initial progress was made in research. After confirming the marriage in 1764, through viewing the marriage certificate, I did some personal research into historical records held at the Bedfordshire Archives. When I hit a brick wall I had some excellent professional help from the Archivists.

But there was still a missing connection between my family and the Luton Adcocks.

I knew for sure we had family who had lived in London, because of research my mother had done; however I still wanted to secure the link between the Adcocks who were from London and those who had married in St Mary's in Luton. Therefore I had to work backwards, from what I already knew about our family in London.

Using the places where I knew our ancestors had lived in London as my starting point, I visited numerous boroughs in Inner London, and trawled through their Archives, including those in London Metropolitan Archives (LMA), Tower Hamlets, and Hackney.

But still I didn't get the proof I needed.

As the research progressed, and the available sources of potential records were drying up, I found my sphere of searching was narrowing. I had deduced that the records for a big Baptist church in London called Little Prescott Street would be a key for the search. This is where the narrative said that our Adcock family had worshipped. I was determined to find these records. I visited the Angus Library and Archive at Regent's College, Oxford, which says on its website that it is 'the leading collection of Baptist history and heritage worldwide'; hence I visited Oxford to access their records. Their extensive repository held some fascinating documents, including some references to Adcocks, but still the key documentary proof eluded me.

Nevertheless, I still believed records for the Little Prescott Street church would hold the key, and they did! In a demonstration of God's amazing grace, and sense of humour, I found the evidence I needed in the town closest to us, – in the Dunstable Strict Baptist Historical Society Archives!

The evidence which proved that the Adcocks who married in St Mary's in 1764 also worshipped in the Little Prescott Street church was a precious document showing Mary Adcock being commended to the Little Prescott Street church, from the Baptist church in Luton:

Extracts from

LITTLE PRESCOTT STREET CHURCH BOOKS re Adcock[e]

- [page 322] Church Meeting, held 29 November 1780.
A Letter from the Church at Luton under the Pastoral care of Mr. Thomas Pilly [or Pilley], recommending Mary Adcock to occasional Communion with us, being read; it was agreed to admit her to the enjoyment of that privilege.
- [page 341] Church Meeting held 23 October, 1782.
A Letter from the Church at Luton, under the Pastoral care of Mr. Pilly [or Pilley], dismissing Mary Adcocke to full communion with us, being read; it was agreed to receive her into full communion on that Dismission.
- [page 342] November 3, 1782.
Mary Adcocke was recd into full communion

You can imagine how my heart leapt when I saw these documents. I now had the proof I needed definitively to say that my family had married in St Mary's in 1764, a church I walked past often, and regularly attended.

On top of all that, with the help of the Bedfordshire Archives, I discovered another marriage in St Mary's, in our direct line - Daniel's parents in 1838!

"Ye 2nd October. Danil ADCOCK of ye parish of Dunstable and Mary GRIGREY of this parish by banes."

[Translation: 2nd October 1738 Daniel ADCOCK of the parish of Dunstable and Mary GREGORY of this parish were married by bans]

We now have evidence, with all the accumulated research, of our family being Quakers in the early 1700s in Leighton Buzzard, and subsequently Baptists in Dunstable, Thorn, Luton and London.

So I've come back to where my ancestors lived, worked, married and had children! The Daniel married in St Mary's in 1738 was a cordwainer – we know this from records on 'Find My Past' showing him as a "Master" in an apprenticeship record. Daniel also signed as a witness to a Conveyance in 1747, and again in 1751. The Bedfordshire Archivist undertaking research for us commented that 'This means that he must have been a man of some

substance, if he was signing as witness to various documents. He must have been literate, at a time when most of his contemporaries were illiterate'. His son, also Daniel, who married in St Mary's in 1764, was a tailor. Further useful evidence unearthed by Bedfordshire Archives pointing to the Luton link is one short entry in the Luton Baptist Minute Book showing that Daniel (married 1764) had made a gown for Mr Pilley being paid 3/1d for his work.

There are also burials, sadly, of James and John Adcock in 1741 and 1744, the sons of Daniel and Mary (married 1738), in the Luton Baptist Meeting House Burial Ground (although their burial entry was entered in the Luton St Mary's burial register). Daniel, their brother, was himself buried in the Luton Baptist churchyard in 1795, even though he and Mary and their children had moved to Middlesex. His burial entry gave the following information:

Daniel ADCOCK, Tailor of the parish of Aldgate, London, in the County of Middlesex aged 49 years, was buried in the Protestant Dissenters Burying Ground, in [Left blank but all other entries were for Luton] 2nd January 1792 registered the 3rd day of January 1792.

This information comes from the original Register Book of births and burials kept for the Chapel or Meeting house, called the Baptist Meeting House, Luton, Bedfordshire.

We even know, thanks again, to Bedfordshire Archives' research, the dwelling place in Luton of Daniel, the tailor. He lived in George Street, probably where Barclays now is. In another touch of God's amazing grace, this is close to where a team of Christians from across the town prays for people on Saturday afternoons. The team goes out as "Healing on the Streets" and comes under the umbrella of the Luton Community Chaplaincy; the very team that prayed for me on the first Saturday I arrived in Luton!



*The Old Market Cross
in
George Street, Luton*

A Tailor's Disguise

*received from
Richard Hancox*

**How helping a friend
to explore her
Ancestry DNA
led me to
knock down a brick wall
of my own**

My family tree had suffered a glaring omission for many years: according to her birth certificate, my great-grandmother, Florence Ellen WALTERS, was born at 7am on 19th May 1883 in Leamington to mother Eliza nee BAKER and father Henry WALTERS. The family appear on the 1891 Census resident at 22 Chandos St., Leamington with Florence's twin sister, Edith Mary, born just 15 minutes later than Florence, plus sons Fred aged 21 and 'Harry' (George Henry) aged 6; Florence's father Henry WALTERS being identified as a tailor aged 40 from Cambridge. I was unable to find a marriage certificate for Florence's parents, however, or indeed any trace of their whereabouts on the 1881 census. Fortuitously, the release of the 1939 Register identified an alternative surname for Fred WALTERS as 'HEAP', which enabled me to track down information about Eliza BAKER's first marriage and family background; but I still lacked any information whatsoever about Henry WALTERS, prior to Florence's birth in 1883. I did notice, however, that there was a James WALTERS, also a tailor from Cambridge, living in an adjacent street to Henry in Leamington in 1891; though this might simply have been a coincidence.

In researching Henry WALTERS and his family I had made contact with a granddaughter of George Henry WALTERS, called Margaret; and we had met up together with my parents in Leamington to explore 'old Walters' haunts' (Chandos St. now being a car park!). I was disappointed however to find that on receiving her Ancestry DNA test results, Margaret and I were not genetically linked. Though Margaret had a few lively 'family stories' about her grandfather's family, including that his mother was 'the daughter of a Cambridge don, who died young of religious mania'; both she and I had both struggled to find any record of the birth of Florence's brother, George Henry WALTERS (despite a precise date of birth of 9th August 1873 being given on the 1939 Register); and having exhausted other avenues in my own search for Henry WALTERS - and perhaps using the example of focussing on Fred WALTERS to discover his mother's family - it occurred that focussing on Henry's son, George Henry, might lead to finding the father's family. I therefore undertook to look at Margaret's DNA matches on Ancestry in order to identify potential common ancestors amongst her matches. Margaret also

had a half-sister, Doreen (by George Henry's daughter Rose Lilian WALTERS b 1911), who had taken the Ancestry test, which was helpful in isolating shared matches on Margaret's 'WALTERS side'.

Looking at each of the DNA matches shared between Margaret and Doreen, reviewing their trees, and excluding those whose trees were linked to their grandmother's BLOXHAM side; I noticed that the surname NEWLAND cropped up a number of times. Fortunately, one of these matches had created a very detailed tree of his NEWLAND ancestors; and through a mixture of using other matches' partial trees and contacting them for more information, I was able to piece together how these various matches of Margaret and Doreen's were linked together in a NEWLAND tree – and then, importantly, to identify likely common ancestors with Margaret and Doreen. This was achieved using the number of DNA centimorgans (cMs) identified on Ancestry to predict the relationship to the various DNA matches (i.e. third cousin, second cousin once removed, etc.) and hence likely level of a common ancestor (2x great grandfather, etc.) within the NEWLAND tree – assisted by the DNA Painter (relationship levels) tool: <https://dnapainter.com/tools/sharedcmv4>.

Putting all of the information on a spreadsheet (see Fig 1, across top of next pages), the likely common ancestor with Margaret and Doreen's closest matches turned out to be one Abraham NEWLAND b 1800 in Iver, Bucks; as a potential grandfather of George Henry WALTERS. Unfortunately, Abraham had two marriages, siring no fewer than 19 children well into his 50s!

I therefore constructed a new 'Newland' family tree on Ancestry, listing each of Abraham's children, and created profiles for each child to see what they were up to around the time of George Henry's birth in 1873. Just about the last child I looked at was Abraham's daughter Matilda Mary NEWLAND b.1850, who married a Henry SMITH in 1874. Searching male SMITH births with mother's surname NEWLAND, using the GRO online index, I found a George Henry SMITH, for whom I then managed to locate a baptism record in Regent Street, London in 1875 which provided his d.o.b. – matching exactly that of George Henry WALTERS on the 1939 Register. We had found Margaret's grandfather! But what about my own brick wall of Henry WALTERS, the Cambridge Tailor?

George Henry SMITH's baptism record identified that his father, Henry SMITH, was also a tailor; and indeed Henry's marriage record to Matilda in London in 1874 confirmed this - as well as pointing to the possibility that Henry SMITH wasn't George Henry's biological father (which would of course explain the lack of shared DNA between Margaret and myself). To confirm that Henry WALTERS, a tailor from Cambridge, was one and the same as

	A	B	C	D
1	Likely connections to GH Walters			
2	Generation: 1		2	3
3				?? Newland
4				
5				
6				
7				
8			Abraham Newland 1800	
9			Matilda Mary Jacob	John Frederick Newland 1854 Emily Jane Lofts 1858
10	John Newland 1735	Thomas Newland 1766 Elizabeth Shirley 1780		
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				Margaret Newland 1848
16			Robert Newland 1812 Ann Campbell 1829	William Joseph Newland 1863 Margaret J McPhillips 1864
17				
18		Ridgway W Newland 1764 Mary Banks 1761	Ridgway W Newland 1790 Jane Sophia Benning 1784	Watts Newland 1821 Fanny Hester Taylor 1834

Figure 1: Matching family trees and using the relative strength

Henry SMITH, also a Cambridge Tailor, I looked at specimens of their signatures gleaned from their own and their offsprings' marriage records, etc. and they appear remarkably similar (see Fig 2, below).

Specimen 1: 1874 (Henry SMITH's signature at his marriage to Matilda Mary NEWLAND)

Specimen 2: 1898 (Henry WALTERS' signature as witness to his son George Henry WALTERS' marriage to Rose Ellen BLOXHAM)

Figure 2: Comparative specimen signatures for Henry SMITH and Henry WALTERS

	5	6	7	8
George Henry Walters 1873 Rose Ellen Bloxham 1872	Charley Brinley Perry 1914 Frances Lilian Walters 1911 Denis W O'Neill 1910 Frances Lilian Walters 1911	Margaret (M) Doreen (D)		
Charles William Newland 1895 Florence Emily Dewar 1899	Rosalie Newland 1930-2007 Private	JLH 100/95cM (M/D) H2C 38/35%, 3C 30/30%		
		JLH (as above)	BH 53/25cM (M/D) H2C1R 18/9%, 3C1R 30/17%	
	CM 135/105cM (M/D) 2C1R 51/40%, H2C1R 23/30%, H1C1R 17/7%			
	Patricia Eleanor Newland 1937-76 Private	LN 31/139cM (M/D) 3C 9/21%, H2C 3/53%		
	Private	SR 49/40cM (M/D) 3C 35/35%		DM 16cM (M) 3C1R
George Douglas Reed 1889 Florence Newland b. 1887	Florence Mary Reed 1924	Private	YC 109/13cM (M/D) H2C1R 30/7% 3C1R 17/15%	
Richard JM Stevenson 1898 Dora Newland 1902	Arthur James Rudduck 1916 Private	MR 30/101cM (M/D) 3C 9/30%, H2C 3/38%		
John Percy Morris Emily Newland b. 1882	Alan Eugene Morris 1921-94	LH 74/128cM (M/D) H2C 21/48%, 3C 30/25%		
	Marjorie S Morris 1914	Private	DS 9cM (D) 3C1R	
George Pollard 1881	Eric FG Pollard 1906	JP 18/109cM (M/D) 3C		
Harold V Newland 1902 Frances M Strong 1904	HN 22/38cM (M/D) 3C1R 16/19%			
	Private	Private	CR /34cM (M/D) 4C1R 52%	
James Kelling Wark 1845 Mary Minnie Newland 1854	Ernest Frant Reuter 1878 Catherine Wark 1879	Reginald G Montgomery 1901 Mary Kathleen Reuter 1908	MM 42cM (D) 5C1R 43%	

of DNA matches to locate a likely common NEWLAND ancestor

But why might Henry SMITH have changed his name to WALTERS, and how does Margaret's family story of a Cambridge don's daughter dying young of 'religious mania' fit?

A search of the British Newspaper Archive revealed that Abraham NEWLAND ran the Cambridgeshire Workhouse schools for some years, but was, however, convicted in 1866 of indecent assault against one Elizabeth Ann PETERS, aged just nine years old, one of the girls in his charge. The very public scandal and Abraham's imprisonments would doubtless have put huge stress on his family-- and the straightened circumstances caused by his imprisonment on top of the public scandal might explain the behaviour of Matilda, who had an illegitimate daughter, prior to the birth of George Henry SMITH, in 1870 and is voluntarily resident as an 'inmate' amongst prostitutes within the Cambridge Female Refuge, or 'House of Mercy', in 1871. But where was Matilda SMITH at the time of her husband Henry's transition to a Henry 'WALTERS' and starting a new family with Eliza nee BAKER in

Leamington in 1883? It transpires that Matilda was admitted to the Warwickshire County 'Lunatic Asylum' in 1880, suffering from religious delusions, according to her original case notes held at the Warwickshire Records Office; and very far from dying young (was that a placatory story told to the young George Henry?) spent the entire period until her death in 1909 in various County Lunatic Asylums up and down the country, seemingly paying an extraordinarily high price for her father's crimes.

Now knowing his actual surname, I discovered that Henry SMITH b 1843 (aka WALTERS), my 2x great grandfather, was the son of James SMITH, also a tailor, of Adam and Eve Row, Cambridge and Sarah TAYLOR, originally from Ely. (Further DNA matches of mine with descendants of Henry's mother's TAYLOR family from Ely provided categorical confirmation that Henry SMITH b 1843 and Henry 'WALTERS' supposedly born about 1850 were indeed one and the same individual). Henry's two older brothers, Ebenezer and James, were also tailors, plying their trade between the Garden of Eden district of eastern Cambridge (Paradise having since been turned into the Grafton Shopping Centre!) and Golden Square/Carnaby Street district of St. James, London. James SMITH jr., of course, turned out to be the James 'WALTERS' who lived around the corner from younger brother Henry in Leamington in 1891; his reason for changing his name as early as 1871 being to avoid detection, having deserted his first wife, Harriet nee BROWNING, to live with a Rosetta; before entering upon a second, bigamous marriage with an Eliza GRAY in 1873. This was doubtless where younger brother Henry got the idea for his own disguise (apparently taking the opportunity to 'lose' a few years from his professed age at the same time). It seems entirely apposite, therefore, to learn that the collective noun for a group of tailors is a 'disguising'!

PHOTOS on opposite page

Top left :

My 2x Great grandfather, Henry SMITH (aka WALTERS) 1843-1922

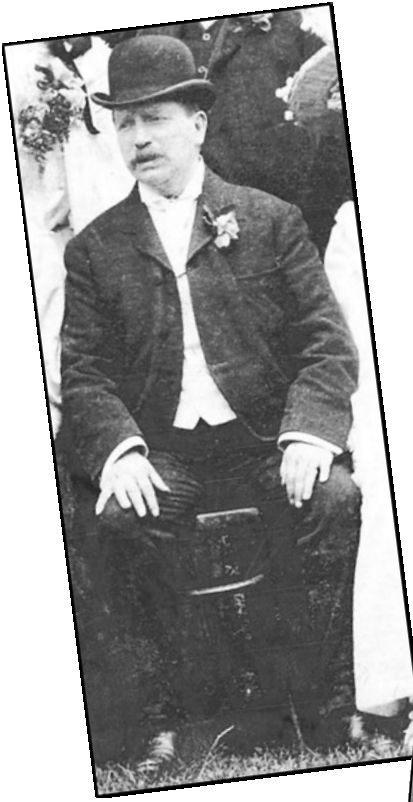
Middle right :

Henry's adopted son, George Henry SMITH (aka WALTERS) 1873-1948

Bottom left :

George Henry SMITH (aka WALTERS) 1873-1948

served in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment during the
Second Boer War (1899-1902) [shown on far right of photo].



CAMBRIDGESHIRE & HUNTINGDONSHIRE

FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

MINUTES OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (VIA ZOOM)

10 MAY 2021 at 13.00

David Copsey (Chairman) introduced our President, Elizabeth Stazicker who welcomed all to the meeting including those from the old Huntingdonshire FHS and new members. 36 people attended the virtual meeting.

Apologies for Absence

Apologies were received from Wendy Siddles (Minutes Secretary) and following the meeting, Les Potts (Treasurer) due to illness.

Acknowledgements of member organisation representatives.

No other members organisation representatives were recorded as present at the meeting.

Minutes of the AGM held on 9 May 2020 virtually.

The Minutes of the 2020 AGM had been placed on the members only section of the website for a number of weeks prior to the meeting and advertised in the last Journal and Newsletter and no matters arising were brought up. Caroline Norton proposed and Carol Noble seconded that they be accepted.

Chairman's report

The Chairman's report was also published on the members only section of the website and a brief summary of the main points were pointed out:

- No face to face meetings have taken place since March 2020 but the meetings held via Zoom were much appreciated by members living overseas and those living in other parts of the UK.
- The Wisbech digitisation project and the re-transcription of the Huntingdonshire records have continued to be undertaken at home by our dedicated volunteers.
- The Society has taken part in virtual family history Fairs
- The website is being upgraded.
- Honorary Life Members awarded this year to Elizabeth Stazicker and Ralph & Beryl Snudden to thank them for the work and support.
- Ideas for the 5 year plan to be sent to the Chairman before the end of June.

Acceptance of the report was proposed by John Bownass and seconded by Gillian Rayment.

Financial Report

Les Potts, the former Treasurer of Huntingdonshire FHS took over the role as Treasurer in January 2020 following Honor Wayne's retirement at the end of 2019. The 2020 accounts have been examined and checked by Peter Rasberry of Clenshaw Minns and show that the Society is in a good financial

state. The Chairman thanked the Treasurer for all his work. Acceptance of the accounts was proposed by Ilene Devlin and seconded by John Bownass.

Election of President

Elizabeth Stazicker agreed to continue as our President. Proposed by John Bownass and seconded by Carol Noble.

Election of Officers

The list of officers of the Society is on the members only section of the website and all officers have agreed to stand for a further year in their respective roles including those of Branch representatives. The President welcomed Gillian Rayment as the representative for the new branch at Ramsey (to hopefully open in September) and also thanked Sandy Paget for all her work as Meeting Organiser for Cambridge until her retirement due to ill health.

Acceptance of the list was proposed by Christine Gibson and seconded by Gillian Rayment.

Appointment of Independent Examiner of the Charity's accounts of the forthcoming year in accordance with clause M3.

It was proposed by David Copsey and seconded by Joan Bennett that Peter Rasberry of Clenshaw Minns show continue in the role of Independent Examiner and Peter was thanked for his work on the accounts.

Annual Subscriptions

It is to proposed to keep subscriptions at the current level for the next year, although the Journal will now be produced in A5 format to reduce the cost of postage. The A4 size brochure now costs **more to post than to produce!**

Constitution

The changes to the Constitution following joining with Huntingdonshire FHS were agreed at the May 2020 meeting and can be found on the website. The updated Constitution has been registered with the Charities Commission.

Submitted Motions.

No motions had been received by the Secretary prior to the stated 14 day period. If Society members wish to raise any issues they can be sent to the Secretary and would be raised at the bi-monthly committee meetings.

Any other business.

No further items were raised and the meeting closed at 13.25

Cambs & Hunts Family History Society AGM 2022 will take place ahead of the talk on Sat 14 May via Zoom

Agenda and joining instruction will appear in the next journal and on the website. If you wish to participate, but would be unable to do so online, via Zoom, please contact the Secretary as soon as possible so we can try to make alternative arrangements. Motions should be submitted 14 days ahead

My Gt Grandfather Gotobed

*received from
Janet Fleming*

CHARLES WILLIAM GOTOBED

was born in 1850 in Bottisham, Cambridgeshire to James (1817-1890) and Emma nee Butler (1821-1887. James was a farm labourer.

In 1841 James and Emma were living in Fen Ditton with daughter Louisa b.1840. Sadly she died in 1843. The family moved to Bottisham and 5 more children were born – Matilda, Charles, Susan, Liza (or Lizzie Beatrice) and Arthur. Apart from Matilda and Charles it is not known whether the other siblings survived infancy. Matilda was working as a housemaid in Newmarket in 1861. In the same year, James was now listed as a farming bailiff and Charles William a farm labourer.

By 1871 the family had moved to Horningsea. However Charles Wm, who had previously been in the Cambridge Militia, had enlisted in London with the Grenadier Guards in July 1869 at the age of 19.

On his attestation papers it was noted that he was 5' 7½" tall, fresh complexion with grey eyes and light brown hair. In 1871 he was based in Wellington Barracks, and in 1881 at Chelsea Barracks.

He was promoted to Corporal in 1875, but in 1879 demoted to private due to disgraceful conduct! By the time he was discharged in 1890 he had made Sergeant and it was noted that his character had been very good since 1879. He served in Egypt 1882 at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir and was presented with a medal by Queen Victoria. At some stage I believe he was garrisoned at Dublin Castle which is where he might have met his future wife, Catherine (Kate) Murray who born about 1853 in County Wicklow, Ireland.

I found two records of marriage. The first time in January 1874 in St Gabriel, Pimlico when he was 25 and she 21. Although he was in the Guards at that time, his occupation was noted as labourer on the marriage certificate. A soldier had to have permission to marry from his commanding officer, have served for 7 years and be of good character.

The second marriage took place in July 1880 St James the Great, Bethnal Green. Kate was noted as a "spinster"! (even though they had children by then). Her father was George Murray deceased. This marriage was recognised by the army.

Information given on the 1911 census indicated that they had had a total of 7 children but 5 had died in infancy. Two children survived to adulthood:

1) Louisa Catherine b. 15/11/1874 in St Giles, London and

2) Charles George, b 1/8/1877 in Sandgate, Cheriton (my grandfather)

After Charles Wm was discharged from the army the family moved to Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. They lived there until their deaths: Charles William, aged 72 in November 1921 and Kate aged 77 in September 1931. She is buried in Cambridge City Cemetery.

CHARLES GEORGE GOTOBED (1877-1956) married Annie Gotobed (a second cousin) in 1904 in Horningsea. Annie was born in 1875 in Horningsea one of 7 children of James and Rachel Gotobed. She died in Fulham in 1937. They had three children, James 1906, Dora 1908 and Margaret 1919 (my mother). All lived in Fulham.

LOUISA CATHERINE GOTOBED (1874-1906) married Arthur Howard, a blacksmith, in Waterbeach in May 1897. They lived with her parents and had two children -

1) Charles Arthur Howard born in 1899. He married Lily Swann in 1923 and died in Cambridge in 1956. His wife died in 1964 and they are both interred at Cambridge City Cemetery.

2) Elizabeth Pretoria Howard born 1900. In 1911 aged 10 she is living with her grandparents and brother in Landbeach. No records can be found of her after that.

Louisa and Arthur Howard do not appear on the 1911 census (which was taken in April). Sometime after 1901 Louisa must have left her family in Cambridgeshire and moved in with the Turner family in Trundles Farm (37 Chilton St) Clare, Suffolk. It is not known what happened to Arthur. She gave birth to a daughter on 29 May 1906. but sadly died in child birth aged just 31. The child, Ellen, survived and in 1911, with her name changed from Howard to Turner, she was living with her uncle Robert Turner.

Ellen was registered at Stoke by Clare national school in November 1911 and was named as Ellen Howard Turner, father George Turner. George Turner, who had only been 21 when she was born, now lived in Cains Hill, Stoke with his wife Lilian and son Charles aged 3 months. He was a horseman.

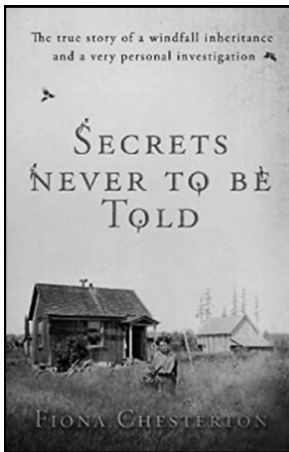
The mystery is why did Louisa leave her two young children and move to what has been described as a "tacky old farm" which in earlier times had been a workhouse. And where did Arthur go? And what happened to Ellen after 1911?

Several loose ends still to solve! Can anyone help ...

GOTOBED GATHERING – there are over 40 descendants of Charles and Annie Gotobed living in the south, south-east and Yorkshire. We are in regular contact and try to meet up every year or so for a picnic and games of football and rounders!

COTTENHAM RESEARCH SURGERIES

For a number of years, Cambs & Hunts FHS has had the pleasure of working with Cottenham Library to hold monthly research help/advice sessions. This venture was thanks largely to the initiative of CHFHS member, Glynis, who, as a librarian at the Cottenham branch, opened up for us out-of-hours. During the enforced covid shutdown Glynis has decided to retire, and we thank her for giving us the opportunity to run the session for as long as we have. Best wishes from us all, Glynis—lots of time for your own family history and to promote the Cottenham Village Society !!??!!



SECRETS NEVER TO BE TOLD **the true story of a windfall inheritance** **and a very personal investigation**

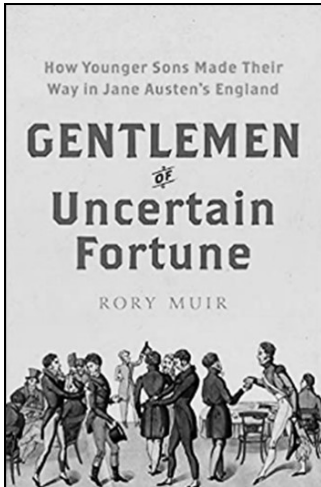
Fiona Chesterton (2021)

'Secrets Never to be Told' is an extraordinary story, compellingly told, which unravels a century and a half of family secrets. It reveals how being born illegitimate shaped the lives of two women – one of them, the author. Starting with a letter revealing a mystery inheritance, the author goes on a five-year quest taking her from Victorian Cambridge to modern Vancouver. She uncovers how her cousin

Jessie emigrated to Canada, one of thousands of female domestic servants exported as 'surplus' women before the First World War. Woven alongside the contemporary detective investigation on the trail of one immigrant's untold story, is that of the author's strange 1960s childhood of social isolation in a Midlands city, obsessed with a world seen through TV - and with the Beatles.

Fiona Chesterton is a member of Cambs & Hunts FHS. We wish her well with this venture which is an account of family research into someone born in Cambridge in 1877.

**** Fiona will be presenting this story to Hunts Branch on Wed 15 June****



GENTLEMEN OF UNCERTAIN FUTURE How Younger Sons Made Their Way in Jane Austen's England

Rory Muir (2019)

“A portrait of Jane Austen's England told through the career paths of younger sons—men of good family but small fortune.

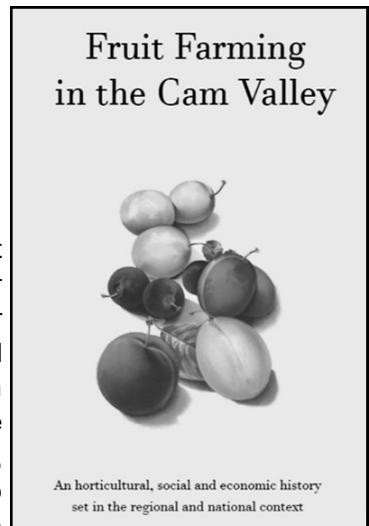
In Regency England the eldest son usually inherited almost everything while his younger brothers, left with little inheritance, had to make a crucial decision: what should they do to make an independent living? Rory Muir weaves together the stories of many obscure and well-known young men, shedding light on an overlooked aspect of Regency society. This is the first scholarly yet accessible exploration of the lifestyle and prospects of these younger sons.”

The church, the army or navy, the law, the East India Company or the colonies, trying to find some scheme or other to make their fortune, the quest to find a rich wife—many of us will find we can relate [literally] to the plight of younger sons of well-to-do families. Not to mention the daughters/sisters ...

FRUIT FARMING IN THE CAM VALLEY *Jonathan Spain (2021)*

**A real “must have” for anyone with
ancestors in the business**

This new book looks at the history of the fruit industry in the Cam Valley, set in the wider regional and national contexts. The author explores the origins and commercial development of the fruits grown locally, in particular the Cambridge Gage, for which the Cam Valley was famous, but also other plums, apples, pears, cherries and soft fruits. He also takes a look at the historical sources used in the book and consider the economic factors which brought about the rise and, ultimately, the fall of the industry.



Buried By Cambridge University Authorities

by Dianne Sutton

A while ago, CHFHS received an intriguing query regarding the fate of one Seymour Sutton, a brother of the enquirer's great grandfather George, who died in the workhouse at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, on 28th December 1923.

"He was, however, found to have been buried at St Benedict in Cambridge on 13th August 1924. The burial detailed something along the lines of "by authority of Cambridge University". This was taken to suggest his body might have been used for dissection/medical research at the University.

The query was whether Wellingborough Workhouse authorities were selling bodies to Cambridge, or did they have an arrangement where if no family member was willing or able to collect a body then they passed them on the Cambridge for them to use? Saved the workhouse the cost of a pauper burial!"

On the strength on information received, Dianne now writes :

Seymour SUTTON was baptised at Earls Barton on the 8th of June 1845, the first son and second child of John Sutton and his wife Charlotte (nee KNIGHT) who had married at Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, 18th June 1843. His given name was the family name of his g-g-g-grandmother Elizabeth SEYMORE.

John and Charlotte went on to have another three sons (including my great grandfather George) and four daughters giving all of them except daughter Pearce very common given names which combined with the common surname Sutton doesn't make them easy to trace!

The 1851 Census finds the Sutton family in the GAMAGE household in Earls Barton and John is a shoemaker. By 1861 they are the only household in a property in Earls Barton when Seymour is an ag lab but by 1871 there are only five children still at home, although the youngest is only two, and Charlotte is working as a shoe closer. Seymour has now found a job as a labourer in Wellingborough and is lodging in Bell Street age 25 and single.

In the second quarter of 1875 he marries Mary Ann JEFFS in Wellingborough RD and they register the birth of a son William Ernest Sutton

Mar Q 1877 Wellingborough RD.

Sometime between 1871 and 1881 John and Charlotte have moved from Earls Barton to 38 Knox Road in Wellingborough and we find Seymour in 1881 at their home shown as an ironstone labourer and single! He appears there on the 1891 census a bricklayer's labourer and single.

John Sutton dies in 1892 and Charlotte probably in 1896 and Seymour hasn't yet been found on the 1901 census but brother William is lodging at the Axe and Cleaver in Wellingborough and probably dies in 1908. In 1911 Seymour is an inmate of Wellingborough Workhouse aged 65 and claiming to be a widower. He has appeared in the local press a number of times over the previous years as a workhouse inmate refusing to work, being drunk or disorderly and similar charges and has spent time in prison.

But what of his wife Mary Ann? She brings a charge of assault again Seymour in 1880 and she is given what is noted in the report in the Northampton Mercury 23rd October 1880 as the first separation order issued by the court. She appears to settle down with a widower Samuel COCKINGS and they go on to have children together but she appears to still be alive when Seymour dies aged 80 on 28th December 1923 at Wellingborough Workhouse.

When someone dies in the Workhouse the authorities are keen for the family to collect the body as this relieves them of the expense of a burial but Seymour isn't claimed nor is he buried in a paupers' grave in Wellingborough – he is buried at St Benedict's Church in Cambridge on August 13th 1924 "by Cambridge University Authorities".

Today, almost a hundred years later it would still take the best part of an hour to drive from Wellingborough to Cambridge so what is he doing being buried there – and why so long after his death?

The mention of University Authorities made me wonder whether his body had been used for medical education so I asked David Cosey and he kindly suggested I take a look at two articles <https://www.pdn.cam.ac.uk/research/groups/human-anatomy-centre>, (which gives a brief history of the University use of human bodies) and an article about the University and the workhouse, <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/medical-history/article/pauper-deadhouse-the-expansion-of-the-cambridge-anatomical-teaching-school-under-the-latevictorian-poor-law-18701914/C1F31D1E720EDA571B50AA556699A311>.

Although the second article, by Elizabeth T Hurren, covers the period to 1914 it appears that the Master of the Workhouse in Wellingborough was

continuing to relieve himself of burying unwanted bodies a decade later hence why Seymour's remains rest in Cambridge and not his native Northamptonshire.

As well as David Copsey, CFHS Chair, I'd like to thank the community on the Rootschat Forum <https://www.rootschat.com/> and Angela Malin, chair of Northants Family History Society, for their help in researching the story of the life and death of Seymour Sutton.

1921 census year also saw—
 Agatha Christie's latest novel "The Mysterious Affair At Styles" introduced her new character Hercule Poirot; Channel No5 perfume devised; Gucci founded; the smallest crowd ever at a football league match Stockport Co. vs Leicester (13); British Legion founded; first Marie Stopes clinic opened

RESEARCH SURGERIES—scheduled locations/dates/times
 CHFHS volunteers hold regular help & advice sessions at society meetings and at public libraries around the county there are no charges for these services
enquiries : secretary@cfhs.org.uk

Ely Library	3 rd Wed alternate mths	SESSIONS RECOMMENDED Jan / Mar / May Jul / Sep / Nov	drop in between 10.00-4.00
Norris Museum St Ives	2 nd Wed alternate mths	A NEW VENUE FOR '22 Feb / Apr / Jun Aug / Sep / Dec	drop-in between 10.30 & 3.30
March Library	every Tues	when access allows every week	10.00-4.00
Bar Hill Library	3 rd Mon alternate mths	when access allows Jan / Mar / May Jul / Sep / Nov	10.00-4.00
Cambourne Library	3 rd Mon alternate mths	when access allows Jan / Mar / May Jul / Sep / Nov Oct / Dec	1.30-4.30
Cambridge Library	once a month at meetings	once face-2-face meetings are able to recommence	drop-in between 10.30 & 3.30

THE OTHER RESEARCH SURGERIES CONTINUE TO BE CLOSED OWING TO ONGOING COVID RESTRICTIONS AT THE VENUES

The WisMus & Hunts Projects—newly added records

A further 12 new files have been added to WisMus since the last (Winter 21) issue, and 2 further Hunts parishes are fully complete

NB : the dates refer to the year of commencement of individual registers

WinMus Parishes :

			Wiggenhall St Germans
Leverington	Marriages	1837	Marriages 1963
Leverington	Marriages	1964	Wisbech St Mary Banns 1955
Leverington	Marriages	1988	Wisbech St Mary Marriages 1960
Terrington St Clement	Banns	1860	Wisbech St Peter Banns 1847
Tilney St Lawrence	Mixed	1653	Wisbech St Peter Marriages 1887
Walsoken	Marriages	1962	Wisbech St Peter Marriages 1950

Project co-coordinator, Terry, updates progress of WisMus

After a recent Zoom meeting with the Chairman, Secretary, the Webmaster, Ken Mason & myself it was agreed to set a time limit of the end of last year 2021—and to stop working on the Norfolk Registers in WisMus, and to concentrate on the Cambridgeshire registers only. The Chairman has sent an email to all current volunteers to thank them for their continued support and explain the reasons behind the decision. The material relating to Norfolk parishes in the WisMus area is to be handed over to the Norfolk & Fenland FHSs, and if they wished, the volunteers names would be put forward to Norfolk & Fenland FHSs so they could continue working on these registers after we had given them to Norfolk & Fenland.

There are currently some 17 registers from the Cambs parishes in progress, with a further 37 waiting to be started (largely pre-c1750).

HUNTS Parishes now available

to search via AncestorFinder :

Abbotsley	(all complete & online)
Barham	(all complete & online)
Alconbury Weston	(baptism only)
Bluntisham	(all complete & online)
Brington	(all complete & online)
Lt Raveley	(all registers)

& currently in progress are :

Brampton	Banns and Burials
Broughton	Baptisms and Burials
Buckden	Banns
Bury	Baptisms and Banns
Conington	Baptisms and Banns
Hartford	Banns
Leighton Bromswold	Banns
Little Gidding	Banns and Burials

MARCH BRANCH PROGRAMME		NB: 1 st <u>WEDNESDAYs</u> at 2.00pm
Wednesday Face-2-Face Meetings		March Library, March
		enquiries : march@cfhs.org.uk
By popular opinion, the meetings will continue on Wednesday afternoons		
Wed 2 Feb	“The Railway Manias” <i>relates to the changes to the lives of our ancestors that the railways brought</i>	with Don Chiswell
Wed 2 March	“By The Visitation of God” <i>not in the religious sense—relates to hatters!!</i>	with Mick Rawle
Wed 6 April	“Elizabethan England” <i>music, literature, dance, sports and drama</i>	with Sarah Doig
Wed 4 May	“Did He Do It ??” <i>the evidence for & against a murder at Sutton from 1630</i>	with Gill Shapland

HUNTINGDON BRANCH PROGRAMME		<u>3rd Wednesday</u> of the month at 7.30pm
Self-register for zoom via website		Zoom & WI Hall, Walden Rd., Huntingdon
		enquiries : huntingdon@cfhs.org.uk
Wed 16 Feb	“From Plough Witching To Christmas Waits” <i>seasonal & calendar traditions & customs from around the county</i>	with Maureen James
Wed 16 March	“The Mayflower Project” <i>3-yr project detailing the political/religious backstory to Mayflower</i>	with Adrian Moss
Wed 20 April	“Bastardy, Bigamy, Brawling & Brothels” <i>our ancestors mis-doings revealed through a variety of records</i>	with Gill Shapland
Wed 18 May	topic to be confirmed ... <i>we're pleased to welcome back this popular speaker</i>	with Colin Chapman
Wed 15 June	“Secrets Never To Be Told” <i>a talk based on Fiona's recent book of the same title (see p.32)</i>	with Fiona Anderson

**CAMBRIDGE BRANCH
PROGRAMME**

2nd Saturday of the month via Zoom
at 14.00
enquiries : programme@cfhs.org.uk

FEBRUARY 12 Sat : Zoom

14.00 Everyone Has A Story To Tell with Jeanette Moser
*My family from Berlin 1890 to South Africa to Zimbabwe and now in
UK. Will your great, great grandchildren know who you were?*

Similar arrangements to previous events—please self-register via the website

MARCH 12 Sat : Zoom

14.00 Burwell Museum with Alison Giles
Insights into the collection held by this excellent rural museum

Similar arrangements to previous events—please self-register via the website

APRIL 9 Sat : Zoom

14.00 The Fens At The Time Of King John with Diane Carlton Smith
A look at the fens in the 13thC

Similar arrangements to previous events—please self-register via the website

Cambs & Hunts FHS AGM will take place ahead of the afternoon talk
Joining details & documents will be made available nearer the time

MAY 14 Sat : Zoom

14.00 talk topic to be confirmed

Similar arrangements to previous events—please self-register via the website

JUNE 11 Sat : Zoom

14.00 Witches, Ghosts & Demons Of The Fens with Eleonora Gardner
Some insights into origins and manifestations of local spooky tales

Similar arrangements to previous events—please self-register via the website



3—5 March 2022

RootsTech Connect 2022

a free online event ... 100s of talks ... live or stream later

registration now open at

<https://www.familysearch.org/en/blog/rootstech-2022-registration>

something to appeal to everyone & attendance is well recommended

We are pleased to publish these comments, compiled by one of the regular contributors to ‘The Journal’, Ian Stephenson—tweet-length responses to a range of questions on interests.

How long have you been researching, and what first sparked the interest in family history :

Since 2013. My father researched his, mainly Lincolnshire-based, family tree in the 1990s and after retiring I decided to see whether internet websites would enable me to find out more than he could - they have.

How many direct ancestral families are you following – 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 (or even more ?) :

I have all 32 of 3x great-grandparents, and a few short of the 64 of the next generation. Beyond that the numbers quite rapidly diminish.

In which area(s) of the country do your main interests lay :

My paternal side is limited to LIN plus a quarter on the SAL / MON border. My maternal side starts in CAM and expands through East Anglia: ESS; NFK & SFK. It also has a line through Lincoln to Liverpool and LAN, CUL & AYR; with a further line to Glasgow and BEW.

Any interests abroad, and where :

Siblings and cousins of ancestors have emigrated to Canada and the USA; Australia and Africa. Apart from Africa where those who emigrated, or their descendants, either died out or returned to the UK, I know of distant relatives in Canada, the USA, Australia and New Zealand.

Which family line have you had most success with :

My CAM to SFK (Peters to Gallyon to Ellington) line goes back 10 generations with good provenance, as has a line into BEW which extends to 12 generations (with a further 3 generations postulated, although the link from 12 to 13 is not proven). In terms of having detail knowledge about families and individuals I have had most success with the Peters and Gallyons of CAM (see articles in The Journal) and the Ellingtons of SFK.

Do you have a “favourite” individual ancestor/relative, or family group, and why :

The trite answer is whoever I’m researching at the moment. But I have a soft spot for Robert Peters (1798-1880) because I know so much about him. Also for Henry Mitchinson, a 4x great-uncle and master mariner who eventually emigrated to Illinois, USA where he farmed before retiring. I know a lot about him but also he seems to have had a rather endearing fatalist approach to his maritime career: not only did he survive 4 shipwrecks (including one 500 miles off

12 TWEETS

Ireland in the Atlantic - which I am still trying to identify), but also 3 fires on-board vessels.

Do you read any family history magazines (past and present), and which is/was your favourite :

Only if I am at the library.

Do you belong to any family history, or related, organisations :

Yes, CHFHS and Lincolnshire FHS.

Which county/other archives or events have you visited in the past 5 years – good experiences ? :

I've been to the Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Suffolk (Bury), Lancashire (Preston) and Glasgow archives, and those at the Liverpool Maritime Museum - all positive experiences. Early on I heard a talk by Mike Petty at a CFHS FH Fair which got me researching the FindMyPast newspaper records, the use of which has transformed my knowledge of so many ancestors and their relatives.

12 TWEETS

How do you keep your own notes – paper-based, computer (which software) or a mix :

My family tree is on Ancestry which I try to keep current with information found elsewhere. I also have copious paper notes which I am gradually getting into order; however, since I much prefer research, that activity is not proceeding at pace.

Do you have an online family tree or your own FH website; do you collaborate with others :

I use Ancestry and collaborate occasionally. The most successful collaboration produced a photograph of one of my 2x great-grandparents' golden wedding anniversary and being able to identify all but 2 of the 50 or so people on it.

12 TWEETS

Which do you use/prefer – FindMyPast, Ancestry, FamilySearch, TheGenealogist, MyHeritage, or another :

I use both FindMyPast and Ancestry. It depends on the information I'm looking for as to which I search first; I view them as complimentary.

If you would like to contribute

your response “tweets” for a future journal ...

**... just write, or email editor@cfhs.org.uk
for the questions template.**

From this week's newspapers (w/c 10 Jan 22)

A “Mr & Mrs B” of Milton Keynes, ages 102yr and 100yr respectively, have just celebrated their 81st wedding anniversary!! They married on 4 Jan 1941.

The longest ever recognised marriage 86y 290d (mar. 13 May 1924, in USA)

MEETINGS REPORTS

**AT THE TIME OF WRITING, THE
FORMAT OF FUTURE MEETINGS
CONTINUE TO BE UNCERTAIN AS
VARYING RESTRICTIONS REMAIN
IN PLACE ACROSS OUR VENUES**

- **CAMBRIDGE** : THE LIBRARY'S RESTRICTIONS ON NUMBERS PERMITTED IN THE ROOM CONTINUE TO MAKE NORMAL FACE-2-FACE MEETINGS UNVIALE—ZOOM SESSIONS WILL CONTINUE FOR THE TIME BEING
 - **MARCH** : USE OF THE MEETING ROOM HAS NOW BEEN AUTHORISED, & BY POPULAR CHOICE, MEETINGS WILL CONTINUE TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS
 - **HUNTINGDON** : WI HALL IS NOW AVAILABLE AND WE'RE TRYING OUT SO-CALLED 'HYBRID MEETINGS' OF F-2-F WITH ZOOM TO FACILITATE BOTH IN-PERSON AND REMOTE ATTENDANCE ... **WATCH THIS SPACE!!**
-

LAW & ORDER

*WITH CHARLOTTE PATON
(MARCH BRANCH : NOV 21)*

Charlotte Paton provided an interesting insight into Law and Order through Time. She started by telling us that although law and order is not perfect today it has come a long way over the centuries. Dating from the Old Testament punishment was based on 'an eye for an eye' and has evolved from then. In Anglo Saxon times land was divided into Hundreds. March came under the North Witchford Hundred. A system of compulsory membership of tithings was made by King Cnut where every free man over the age of 12 years was enlisted. Of these men some were enlisted to perform police duties and made responsible for bringing about justice. This was known as 'frankpledge'.

The Barons Courts during medieval times were used to administer the 'custom of the manor'. The Lord of the Manor had considerable power over his bound tenants, but only civil jurisdiction over free tenants. The Manorial Court met every 2 – 3 weeks: punishments were brutal. For slander, an offender could expect to have his tongue cut out. If a person survived they were thought to be innocent. Proceedings were recorded on the court roll. Punishments took the form of public humiliation. Cucking stools – chairs often used to punish women and dishonest tradesmen where the person was tied to the chair and exposed at their door or the site of the offence, some were on wheels and could be dragged around the parish or on poles so they

could be plunged into cold water, hence 'ducking stool'. Stocks and pillories were similarly used as public humiliation.

Public hanging for adultery and serious theft was widely used. Hanged people were left hanging for all to see. From 1352 being hung, drawn and quartered was for men convicted of the most serious offences, such as high treason; the last man to receive this punishment was David Tyrie in 1782. Women convicted of the most serious offences were burned at the stake.

By the 1500s the feudal system was in decline; parishes organised and controlled local matters rather than the Lord of the Manor. Parish constables were voted in by the community and appointed in all Hundreds. This was an obligatory unpaid position with a wide range of responsibilities associated with policing and extremely time consuming. Parish constables were usually local tradesmen or farmers. Wealthier local people began to pay Watchmen to patrol their property and the streets. Mantraps were used to catch offenders. Charles II set up a paid force of Watchmen, known as 'Charlies'. By 1827 mantraps were banned (unless they had no teeth), except on private property. These spring traps could take a leg of a man who may later die of septicemia. Poaching was commonplace for hundreds of years, mainly to provide food.

The 1700s brought about a lawless period with smuggling rife; due to high taxes almost everyone was happy to take part. At this time the army was brought in to try to bring about law and order. Charlotte told us about Thornham in Norfolk where, in 1760, 400 gallons of brandy, 400 gallons of gin and 2000lbs of tea were found to have been smuggled in.

By the late 17th and 18th centuries juries were less willing to give such harsh sentences, i.e. children no longer hung for stealing. This led to Transportation from 1717 – 1769. 56,000 people were sent to America. Prison Hulks, ships off the shore of England were used as prisons to hold people until they could be transported. Conditions on these were appalling and disease was rife. Prisons were used to hold prisoners until they were tried and received their punishment. 18 years after Captain Cook discovered Australia, Transportation started there. 184,000 people were sent there. Many had skills such as farming that were needed in Australia and went on to lead successful lives and start businesses.

Prison was not a punishment except for debtors who had to stay in jail until their debt was paid. They would hang their boots by their laces on the bars outside the prison hoping for money, hence the phrase 'living on a shoe string'.

John Howard brought about penal reform which started in 1777. In 1888 a

new prison was opened in North Lincoln. This was a silent prison where prisoners could not see each other or speak to anyone. Many went mad.

A uniformed police force started in Cambridge in 1836 and in 1841 a national scheme started up in the Isle of Ely. The uniform was top hats, for respect and to stand on for extra height. The minimum height for a police officer was 5ft 10ins. Jackets were short until 1877 when tunics were brought in. The Bail Act was brought about in 1898. Until 1880 weekly courts were held in the local pub. The Red Lion at Wisbech still has cells underneath. Pubs were deemed no longer suitable and court houses were set up. By this time prisons were used as punishment, often hard labour on a treadmill or cranks. 1000 turns of the crank was the daily task, pushing the paddles through sand. Prison officers could tighten screws to make the task even harder, hence the term 'screws'.

In 1910, one day off per week was granted to policemen. They also had to undergo a test to ensure they could read and write. As there were no police stations at this time, a constable could take the arrested home for the night.

In 1919, Gertrude Tuckwell was the first female JP to be appointed. Men had gone to war, and women needed to take on roles previously only held by men and by 1920, 172 had been appointed. Violet Cole was the first woman in Norfolk to become a police officer in 1936. When she retired in 1971 her pay was £2.18s.0d.

Reported by Linda Peckett

THE LONG PAPER TRAIL *WITH SUE PAUL* *(MARCH BRANCH : DEC 21)*

Fenland Citizen Report of March FHS meeting

The story of the "Long Paper Trail" related to private papers belonging to Thomas Bushell. These included accounts books of stays at a guest house in Tunbridge Wells, spa walks, music, transport and charges for the stay. Thomas Bowrey and his wife Mary had stayed at the same guest house on many occasions.

In February 1721 Thomas Bushell caught smallpox. Due to his condition he dispatched an iron chest packed with jewels and silver to his aunt at Cleeve Prior Manor in Worcestershire, retaining the key for safety. The chest remained in the house until 1913 when the then owners of the house found the chest. When opened it was found not to contain jewels but thousands of papers. Some of these related to Captain Thomas Bowrey. Sue had registered with one name studies (Bowrey) and so was interested when the papers came to light. Sue and found the papers hugely important when writing her biography of Thomas Bowrey.

THE SPIRIT OF OVER
WITH CAROLYN REDMAYNE
(HUNTINGDON BRANCH : NOV 21)

This was our second hybrid meeting in the WI Hall in Huntingdon with our speaker, Carolyn Redmayne, who presented from her home via zoom to about 27 people in their homes, and 10 people who met in the hall. The 'hybrid' format is now working well and will be used for the next few meetings in Huntingdon as it suits both those who want to meet their fellow society members as well as those members living far from Huntingdon.

Carolyn Redmayne has lived in Over all her life, as had four previous generations of her family, and is regarded as the village historian/custodian of all things related to Over, including a collection of over 10,000 pictures. She has published a collection of these pictures and their related stories in a book – *The Spirit of Over* – and this formed the basis of her presentation.

Carolyn started by explaining how Over is often surrounded by floods during the winter which were even worse in the past before the Fens were drained. In 1607 it is recorded how the harsh living conditions produced men and women who were 'tough and resilient'. This theme was also continued by her Uncle George, who started Carolyn's interest in local history as a young teenager, when he related stories about the village and its inhabitants and thought that there was something special which he called "The Spirit of Over" – the title Carolyn later used for her book.

Carolyn talked about a selection of people from her book who epitomised the Over spirit; these included her own ancestors and family members as well as other well-known villagers from the past 100 years. I will not attempt to describe the many people but must congratulate Carolyn on the high quality of the pictures shown and the very interesting stories that wonderfully illustrated the history of the village and its inhabitants.

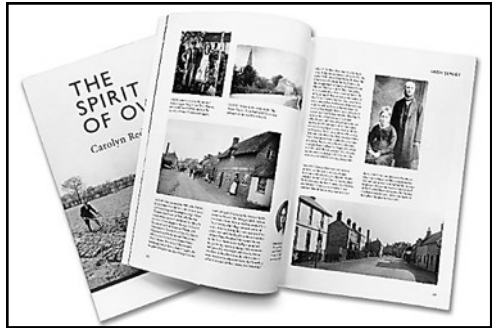
Although the talk lasted only 30 minutes it was sufficient to show Carolyn's enthusiasm for her subject and the reason behind writing and publishing the book – to highlight and record the people and their stories and way of life, to make sure they are remembered by future generations.

A few themes emerged in the Q&A session, which probably made some of the attendees think about writing the stories of their village—it certainly made me think!

One attendee responded with news of some of her ancestors from the 17th century who had lived in Over but she didn't have much more information. Carolyn immediately recognised the family name and a shared interest had been awakened. No doubt additional information will come to light for

Carolyn's records.

The other interest was in the practical side of writing and publishing such a book. Carolyn shared all the trials and tribulations associated with the task and the quite considerable costs involved. One of the best outcomes was the renewed interest from new and old inhabitants—their recollections and the offer of previously unseen pictures have now been added to Carolyn's vast collection.



Carolyn is clearly a local historian par excellence, and her book beautifully illustrates her love for Over. It is available from Carolyn—for further information, email her at Carolyn.redmayne@ntlworld.com

Reported by John Bownass

THE REALLY USEFUL SHOW *WITH THE SHOW TEAM* (Nov 21)

November saw the CHFHS Show Team in action again. The Family History Federation presented the 3rd “Really Useful Show”, and we attended in lieu of holding the Saturday meeting that month. A number of changes had been made to the show's format since the previous one back in April, which enhanced the experience for both exhibitors and attendees.

The show day itself runs an extensive programme of talks and workshops alongside the “exhibition hall” of virtual booths showcasing individual family history societies et al. To enable attendees to browse the “exhibition hall” unhurried by wanting to attend as many talks as possible, the exhibition area was opened to all-comers (for free) the previous evening. Exhibitors were also now able to “see” who visited their booth in real time (attendees had to register for the RUS, and their email address flagged to the booths they visited, and to initiate a conversation (previously, we were only aware of a visitor if they initiated contact, now we were able to say “hello, can we help you” to passers-by just as we would at a face-to-face event).

Visitors brought a variety of queries : Knot Hole Clay Works near Warboys; 7th Day Adventists; Disbrow family of Haddenham; Sawston leather industry; Partridge family of Snailwell; Cambs ‘white pudding’ recipe [see p.48]

We look forward to the next RUS—scheduled for 11-12 November 2022

RED HERRINGS
WITH CAROLINE NORTON
(MARCH BRANCH : JAN 22)

Caroline Norton provided the first talk and presentation of the New Year entitled 'Red Herrings'.

Caroline began by expressing the importance of thinking twice before linking people into a family tree. 'Red Herrings', 'Piranhas' and 'Anglerfish' have a habit of creeping in. 'Red Herrings' delay progress meaning research takes longer, 'Piranhas' and 'Anglerfish' have more serious consequences as it's all too easy to get the wrong information and for things to go unnoticed. Caroline's emphasis was on understanding various records, their limitations and how to use the facts by making conscious decisions. We all need to acknowledge and record doubt, look deeper and take great care as a lot of time and effort can be wasted by errors and mistakes leading to the wrong person/family being recorded. We need the right "bait" for particular "fish". Any set of documents is finite for a specific location and date, records may not all be accurate. Whatever task we are undertaking, skills matter, awareness of possible errors is key, attention to linking research and understanding how getting it wrong can occur is vital.

Caroline advised collating information from a wide range of sources when extending a family tree or adding information on a person. Creating awareness takes experience and cannot be taught. Starting with what you already know and building, keeping research notes, sources of the information and how it was found before making decisions is vital as once a decision has been made it is difficult to retrace steps. Acknowledge and record queries and resolve them before linking people together, child to parents or spouse to spouse as these could each be wrong. Check Census records, are the people actually a 'family' despite having the same surname. Don't take another person's research as necessarily being correct in a rush to add more people into a tree. The work of others often does not contain citations. This is especially the case with commonly found surnames such as Smith. Try to link off-line records to on-line records; find more details rather than just using lists from indexes. Estimating a birth year can lead to perpetuating mistakes, websites such as Ancestry and FindMyPast don't always help as they transcribe the stated age as the equivalent birth year.

There can be pitfalls at every turn. Original records may contain errors, and before 1837/41 there are fewer sources of information to refer to. Caroline advised not to accept information just because it looks as if it fits, and not to take short cuts. On-line records rely on the skills of the transcriber; some may have misinterpreted spelling, place names and occupations.

Speculative searching a resource on the off-chance or through a wildcard search may turn up other people who happen to have the same name as those you are researching. Ascendants, especially on the maternal line can throw up inconsistencies. Caroline advised collecting more evidence, following the siblings and making conscious insightful decisions.

Playing one website off against another, e.g. Ancestry vs FindMyPast and checking with the GRO and BMD register are examples, can help clarify identity. Caroline advised that delving into GRO records is harder, as it is not possible to search by county.

Caroline went on to explain “General Proof Standards” (GPS) to help determine accuracy in meeting criteria, and suggested using a traffic lights system of: grey – reject, green – correct and proved, amber – possibly right (Red Herrings) and red – treat with extreme caution, record the doubt (Piranhas and Anglerfish). Anomalies can occur in records such as death, census, probate, birth/baptism (the difference between the two), death/burial, marriage (religious and civil), or not married, surname spelling, aliases, remarriage (which child relates to which parent), with all of these Caroline expressed the importance of understanding formats both handwritten and printed. Have they been mis-transcribed? Is the information vague? She also emphasized ‘mind the gap’ – what might have happened between the censuses? Has there been a death? Has another marriage taken place? It is important to work back and find why someone may be listed as a cousin. Don’t make assumptions or presumptions. It may sometimes be necessary to buy certificates to resolve discrepancies. Key, is to always ‘think before you link’.

Caroline went on to give several examples of records that can be misunderstood and wrongly linked. It was a talk that we can all relate to and hopefully will make us think more deeply rather than taking things at face value.

Reported by Linda Peckett

CAMBRIDGESHIRE WHITE PUDDING

One topic we fielded at the RUS concerned ‘Cambs White Pudding’—could we help find the recipe, as the enquirer remembered it being served at home. A quick bit of research found references to a white version of black pudding, but also to a sweet suet and breadcrumb pudding dating served at Queen’s College from mid-17C. Back in 2017, this local delicacy had featured on ‘*Great British Bake Off*’—see a local newspaper report here: <https://www.cambridge-news.co.uk/news/cambridge-great-british-bake-off-13669926>

PROBLEM SOLVING DISCUSSION & QUESTIONS

WITH DAVID COPSEY & MURIEL HALLIDAY

(HUNTINGDON BRANCH : DEC)

Traditionally this is the Christmas get-together meeting for the Huntingdon branch but with the covid pandemic ever-present it was decided to hold it as a Q&A session led by David Copsey, our chairman, and Muriel Halliday, our Secretary. It was the third hybrid meeting in the WI Hall in Huntingdon, with around 15 people attending via zoom and five in the hall, including David and Muriel.

During the meeting several topics were raised; some questions were answered, others not, but in all cases an interesting exchange of ideas followed. Among the subjects were:

- Not able to find a mother in the 1939 survey.
- Unable to establish why a grave is in the local churchyard when the person seemingly had no connection to the village.
- 1921 census and the high cost of accessing the information.
- Where the term “houged” comes from and its meaning.
- Cambridgeshire Community Archive Network at www.CCAN.co.uk and its collection of old photographs by village.
- Other sources of photographs in the Cambridge Collection and our society’s facebook page.
- March, Doddington and the railway.
- District boundary changes over the years.
- Website of bomber command casualties at www.InternationalBCC.co.uk.
- Parish Chest (the website for purchasing ancestry records) compared to the book titled Parish Chest.

We look forward to welcoming more and more members joining us in person at our meetings in the new year.

Reported by John Bownass

1921 census year also saw—the first performance of the “sawing a woman in half” illusion, at Finsbury Park Empire by P T Selbit; first use of the BCG vaccination against TB; car tax discs introduced; Lloyds Bank take over Fox, Fowler & Co of Taunton, the last provincial bank to issue their own bank notes; 1921 was the driest year on record since 1788, just 692mm of rain; Chequers became the official residence of the PM; first inland amusement park opened at Wicksteed Park, Northants; women admitted to study for full academic degrees at Cambridge University, but without associated privileges



LAST WORD

Measure Twice- -Cut Once

Analogies—somehow, a dry topic often seems to stick in the mind far better if an association can be made with something completely different.

The practice of family history is ripe for the use of analogies to help highlight the importance of particular crucial points, and to explain skills or techniques.

Analogies come thick and fast—we talk about “growing the family tree” and “oaks from acorns”; our tree having “roots, branches, leaves”; we go “fishing” for people, or speculatively “trawl” through records; about “red herrings” or “piranhas” being clues which mislead or misdirect. Skills enable us to “build on firm foundations”, or overcome problems by “breaking down brickwalls”.

If “family history” is compared with other activities we might do as pastimes—whether it be gardening, fishing, baking, photography, hiking, golf, etc—all require skills for us to be successful. But in many cases, it doesn't really matter if we're not very good. Poor skills only result in spindly plants, lost balls, nothing caught, soggy cakes, blurred snaps, or getting lost—but family history is different. We spend considerable time, effort, and money, to find our families—all the time making decisions based on earlier decisions, and the last thing we need is to get it wrong. There is no overseeing of our work nor obligatory tests to pass—no-one but you adjudicates “right” from “wrong”.

Unfortunately, with ready access to records as afforded by popular websites, early development of skills and “know how” isn't really to the fore. Mistakes can quite easily be made and, unwittingly, subsequent research then based on incorrect findings. The analogy here is one of ready meals vs cooking from scratch. Popping a fresh-chill dish in the microwave says nothing about “cooking”—about understanding ingredients, shopping for them, the recipe, preparation, utensils, oven temp, etc. To be good at family history, we need to “learn how to cook” and to derive enjoyment from a job skilfully well-done.

Avoiding errors can be likened to the carpenter/joiner or dressmaker/tailor saying of their plank of wood or piece of cloth “*measure twice and cut once*”, in other words: to double check it's the correct person, double check again the correct online record is linked to the tree—and only then move on ...

Our thanks continue go to everyone who has sent in contributions—whether as articles about your families and researches, or just shorts pieces, please keep it coming—getting something down on paper to share “the story” with others is the key. Family history is so much more than just genealogical facts, it's the stories which we either know or have deduced from the raw facts, and these need to be written down. Apologies if your piece hasn't appeared as yet, it's very much a matter of doing a jigsaw to fit the material into the set number of pages.

Remember—the CHFHS Journal is predominantly made up of your work ... we just put it together ...

The Editorial Team

MEMBERSHIP

The Society offers a regular programme of meetings designed to appeal to the specialist and beginner alike; the quarterly members' journal is now available, if preferred, as a digital download. The UK subscription, due on joining and annually thereafter, is £10, and includes the member's partner. The overseas subscription is £15, which gives airmail postage of the Journal. If you chose to receive the e-Journal, the annual subscription for all locations is £7 (we also offer a life membership for £100, or £70 with e-journal). Subscriptions/renewals may be made online through the CFHS website via debit/credit card or PayPal, or by DirectDebit; alternatively, sterling cheque/etc made payable to *Cambridgeshire Family History Society*, should be sent to the Secretary. Changes of address/email, and members' interests contributions, should be sent to the Membership Secretary. All contact details can be found on p52.

SEARCHABLE RECORDS & SHOP

"CAMBS SUPERSEARCH" most of the transcribed records for Cambridgeshire & Isle of Ely (available on CDs or as downloads from our online e-shop) are name searchable via this facility on our website—**now includes** a place-name search for Huntingdonshire parishes—see which transcription products might feature your names &/or places of interest

"ANCESTOR FINDER" an online 'pay-per-view' database of our transcribed records for Cambs plus digitised images of most parish registers from the Wisbech area (the WisMus Project is nearing completion), with Hunts being added as they are reformatted. Tailor searches to meet your particular needs—view only records you select using prepaid "tokens" (typically, 25p per record or less, equivalent). 25p per record or less, equivalent).

Visit **"AncestorFinder"** at : www.cfhs.org.uk

NB: "AF" mainly features records from Cambs & Isle of Ely at present; transcriptions of many selected Hunts records are being reformatted and added as they become available (are available as downloads or CDs—check their availability via the website shop)

CHFHS SHOP search the publications listings on the website to see what's available for particular locations (CDs and /or downloads)

RESEARCH SERVICES

The Society will undertake a limited amount of help for members who have reached a sticking point in their research. This can be done in two ways :-

- # general enquiries can be addressed to the Secretary by email secretary@cfhs.org.uk (or by post, with an SAE please)
- # more detailed requests should be sent to our Research Officer, Rebecca Bailey preferably by email, via the request form on the website research@cfhs.org.uk

We will attend to requests as our time allows. We ask that you remember we are all volunteers, so please be patient and reasonable in your requests. Please supply as much information about the topic/person as possible (such as the sources of "facts" you have and which records/resources have already been consulted (eg. census, certificate, a family tree, Ancestry, FamilySearch, etc)

CAMBS & HUNTS FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

COMMITTEE 2021-22 (T- TRUSTEE)

CHAIRMAN : (T) David Copsey [postal correspondence via the Secretary, please
email : chairman@cfhs.org.uk

VICE-CHAIRMAN : vacant

SECRETARY : (T) Muriel Halliday, 15 Castle Hythe, Ely, Cambridgeshire, CB7 4BU
email : secretary@cfhs.org.uk

TREASURER : (T) Les Potts, 11 Woburn Close, Flitwick, Bedfordshire MK45 1TE
email : treasurer@cfhs.org.uk

MEMBERSHIP SEC. : Joan Bennett, 36c, Mill Green, Warboys, Cambs. PE28 2SA
email : membership@cfhs.org.uk

MINUTES SECRETARY : (T) Wendy Siddles

PROJECTS CO-ORDINATOR : Terry Garner

email : projects@cfhs.org.uk

CHFHS SHOP : Chris Norton [mail orders via the Secretary, please]

email : bookstall@cfhs.org.uk

WEBMASTER : Pam Dowell

email : webmaster@cfhs.org.uk

TECHNICAL SUPPORT : Mark Gilby

email : techsupport@cfhs.org.uk

NEWSLETTER & SOCIAL MEDIA CO-ORDINATOR : Marie Whittick

email : newsletter@cfhs.org.uk

JOURNAL EDITOR : (T) Caroline Norton

email : editor@cfhs.org.uk

PUBLICITY : Marie Whittick

email : publicity@cfhs.org.uk

RESEARCH OFFICER : Rebecca Bailey [postal enquiries via Secretary]

email : research@cfhs.org.uk

MARCH BRANCH CHAIRMAN : Margery Young

email : march@cfhs.org.uk

CAMBRIDGE BRANCH PROGRAMME ORGANISER : vacant

email : programme@cfhs.org.uk

HUNTINGDON BRANCH REPRESENTATIVE : John Bownass

email : hunts@cfhs.org.uk

RAMSEY BRANCH REPRESENTATIVE : Gillian Rayment

email : ramsey@cfhs.org.uk

EDUCATION OFFICER : (T) Caroline Norton

email : editor@cfhs.org.uk

ARCHIVES & LOCAL STUDIES SERVICE LIAISON : (T) Gill Shaplund

email : secretary@cfhs.org.uk

COMMITTEE MEMBER & MARCH BRANCH REP : David Edwards

email : march@cfhs.org.uk

ALL OTHER & POSTAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE SECRETARY, PLEASE

CHFHS tel. no.: 01223 853273 for UK only (answer machine)

please leave your name/phone no. & we'll get back to you as soon as is possible

SELECTED RESOURCES TO ASSIST RESEARCH IN CAMBS & THE ISLE OF ELY AND HUNTS

www.cfhs.org.uk

visit the CHFHS website to find listings, links and information

SIGN UP TO OUR E-NEWSLETTER

TRY 'ANCESTORFINDER'

TRY 'SUPERSEARCH'

VISIT THE SHOP

VISIT 'COFFEE CORNER' & LIBRARY

REGISTER FOR ZOOM TALKS

ACCESS TO EXCLUSIVE MATERIAL

NEIGHBOURING SOCIETIES

FENLAND, LINGS, NORFOLK,
SUFFOLK, ESSEX, HERTS, BEDS,
NORTHANTS, PETERBOROUGH

SOME E-NEWSLETTERS TO FOLLOW :

CAMBS & HUNTS FHS

ANCESTRY

FINDMYPAST

THE GENEALOGIST

FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE

WDYTYA MAGAZINE

FAMILY HISTORY FEDERATION

SOCIETY OF GENEALOGISTS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

LOST COUSINS

CAMBS ASSOC FOR LOCAL HISTORY

HUNTINGDON LOCAL HISTORY SOC

CAMBRIDGESHIRE ARCHIVES

OFFICES AT :

CAMBRIDGE

HUNTINGDON

& ALSO : THE WISBECH MUSEUM

CAMBRIDGESHIRE LIBRARIES

LOCAL STUDIES COLLECTIONS AT :

CAMBRIDGE

HUNTINGDON

WISBECH

& : ELY, MARCH, ST IVES, ST NEOTS

MUSEUM OF CAMBRIDGE

WISBECH MUSEUM

FARMLAND MUSEUM

BURWELL MUSEUM

MARCH MUSEUM

RAMSEY RURAL MUSEUM

ELY MUSEUM

CHATTERIS MUSEUM

WIMPOLE HOME FARM

WICKEN FEN & COTTAGE

MIKE PETTY'S '*FENLAND HISTORY
ON YOUR COMPUTER*'

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMUNITY

ARCHIVE NETWORK

CAMBRIDGESHIRE HISTORY

ROLL-OF-HONOUR

PUT SOMETHING BACK INTO FAMILY HISTORY



CAMBS & HUNTS FHS WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE COUNTY ARCHIVES & LIBRARIES TO PHOTOGRAPH, SCAN, TRANSCRIBE AND INDEX KEY COUNTY RECORDS ESPECIALLY NAME-RICH ONES OF GENEALOGICAL INTEREST

we are looking for additional volunteers to help expand access to name-rich county genealogical material

*'TRANSCRIBING' FROM DIGITAL IMAGES OF THE DOCUMENTS
'CHECKING' BY COMPARING DIGITISED DOCUMENT IMAGES
AGAINST WORD / EXEL FILES OF TRANSCRIPTIONS*

**FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT
projects@cfhs.org.uk or write to The Secretary**

OUR EFFORTS ARE HELPING TO PRESERVE CAMBRIDGESHIRE'S LOCAL RECORDS AND TO MAKE THEIR CONTENTS AVAILABLE FOR COUNTY RESEARCHERS TO USE AT ANYTIME ANYWHERE

The CHFHS Journal is printed/distributed by

www.graytones-printers.co.uk

*If you like what you see and need some printing done
... give them a call ...*

Unit 17, King Street Industrial Estate, Langtoft,
Peterborough, PE6 9NF

T:01778 560261 E:mail@graytones-printers.co.uk



GENERAL DATA PROTECTION REGULATIONS (2018)

Members' names and addresses are kept on a computer file to facilitate distribution of the Journal. Please inform the Membership Secretary if you object to having your name on the list.