

SUFFOLK FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY SUDBURY & DISTRICT GROUP



Update

May 2018

TONIGHT'S SPEAKER

It is our AGM this evening which, as you know, doesn't usually take long. Then we welcome Barrie Stevenson for some insight into our family treasures, although he doesn't offer valuations it will be an interesting time.

SNIPPETS FROM THE SUFFOLK FREE PRESS

Supplied by Liz Cole

Wednesday Sept. 30th 1908

Suffragettes arrived at Corn Exchange in Sudbury. "Crowds gathered like filings around a magnet." Ladies from Military Leagues were enrolling at All Saints School room. Mrs. Kemp of Gainsborough Street, was Hon. Sec. for protem, and 18 ladies joined The Women's Freedom League.

From an interview with Arthur Earee, local plumber in North St. in Suffolk Free Press in approximately 1951:

In January 1909 the Old George was demolished in the Old Market Place to make way for the new Walkers stores. The Old George was purchased for £900. Now trading as Edinburgh Woollen Mills.

Toll gates stood in position opposite the present offices of Peal Assurance Offices at 1, North Street. A small box was fixed to the wall, as it was necessary to pay a 1d to unlock them to gain entrance to the town centre. There was on the left hand side of the office entrance there was a symbolic key carved on a brick under the window sill.

Unfortunately windows and brickwork have now long disappeared under a modern shop front.

THE MEANING AND MEANINGLESSNESS OF GENEALOGY

It is American with obvious American bias but there's a lot in common with British genealogy.

An article in *Psychology Today* 'The Meaning and Meaninglessness of Genealogy' Researching our family background is all the rage, but what does it all mean? by Nathan H. Lents. Worth reading the comments at the end of the article too.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/beastly-behavior/201801/the-meaning-and-meaninglessness-genealogy>

Anne Grimshaw

QUIZ NIGHT



Although numbers were down on last year we hope fun was had by all.

Dave and Penny Daldry invited their family along and with the help of their son's knowledge of comedians they won.

PUBLIC and BANK HOLIDAYS

Taken from <http://www.thebirdtree.co.uk>

There used to be a difference between a public holiday and a bank holiday. Public holidays which are NOT technically bank holidays are days such as Christmas Day and Good Friday which have always been observed as holidays.

The first “bank holidays” were introduced by Sir John Lubbock who was a banker who loved his cricket and couldn’t stand the idea of his competitors gaining an advantage by trading on days he and his staff went to support or play in the local village cricket matches. He introduced the Banking Act 1871 which recognised four official bank holidays – Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and Boxing Day.

There have been a few minor changes to these since 1871, mainly in 1971 when New Years Day and May Day were added to the list of bank holidays and Whit Monday became “Late Spring Bank Holiday” being the last Monday in May.

What is strange is that each year because of the vagaries of the calendar, the actual dates when these bank holidays fall has to be announced by Royal Proclamation. This stops some bank holidays falling on weekends and when this occurs the bank holiday is technically renamed a “bank holiday in lieu” or “substitute day”. While it is true that we have less bank holidays in the UK than in other countries of the European Union, the difference is not as great as widely thought as they do not have “substitute” days and when a holiday falls on a weekend the day off is lost !

SUFFOLK RECORD OFFICE

If you would like to spend an afternoon or even all day researching your local ancestors I suggest going to the Record Office in Bury and taking a look through the local paper of that time.

Remember with cuts to all services, if we don't use it we will lose it!

DIRECTORY SNIPPETS

Rugby Directory 1957:

Jan 4th – A public inquiry was held at Lutterworth into the proposal to open cinemas on Sundays.

Jan 9th – It was announced that Sir Anthony Eden had resigned as Prime Minister.

Jan 10th – Mr Harrold MacMillan became Prime Minister.

Jan 27th – Part of Rugby Town's temporary stand, used for the first time the previous day, was blown down.

Feb 11th – Earth tremors were felt in Rugby.

Feb 12th – Seven Stead and Simpson employees at Daventry received presentations for fifty years service or more.

Mar 23rd – A strike of engineers in some selected centres – not Rugby.

Apr 11th – An absolute drought was registered in Rugby.

May 11th – Three men received fatal injuries and 33 people were hurt when a motor coach left the road near Princethorpe.

Jun 3rd – First measurable rain in fourteen days.

Jun 14th – The Watling Street was blocked for 8 ½ hours by a 53-ton tank at Cave's Inn.

Jun 17th – Twelve Yugo-Slav children arrived in Rugby on a six weeks holiday.

Jul 20th – A national strike of bus employees began. It lasted nine days.

Jul 31st – Eighteen bus drivers and conductors appeared before Rugby magistrates on summonses arising out of incidents during the strike.

Aug 8th – A lorry carrying a bucket scoop became wedged under the aqueduct in Leicester Road.

Aug 15th – Miss Maureen O'Conner, Brinklow, was chosen as Rugby "Rag Queen".

Sep 17th – The award of a contract worth £60,000,000 to a group which includes the English Electric Co. For an atomic power station was announced.

Oct Cheques for £500 each were handed by Rugby "Rag" organisers to the Bradby Boys Club and the Hoskyn Cripples Fund.

Oct 7th – About half the boys at Rugby School were ill with influenza.

Oct 9th – Mr G.E. Wilson, Swinford, was killed while pushing his wheelbarrow in the dark.

Nov 15th – "The Rugby Advertiser" published its first 18 page paper since 1939.

Dec 19th – Fifty old people had Christmas dinner provided by the W.V.S. "Meals on wheels" service.

Dec 27th – Mrs Doris Mary Gower, on holiday in Rugby from Surrey, died from food poisoning. It was established that the infection came from a turkey eaten on Christmas day.

Karl Knights

SAYINGS - *Possible explanations*

Baths consisted of a big tub filled with hot water. The man of the house had the privilege of the nice clean water, then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it. Hence the saying, "Don't throw the baby out with the bath water!"

Houses had thatched roofs, thick straw piled high, with no wood underneath. It was the only place for animals to get warm, so all the cats and other small animals (mice, bugs) lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery and sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Hence the saying "It's raining cats and dogs."

