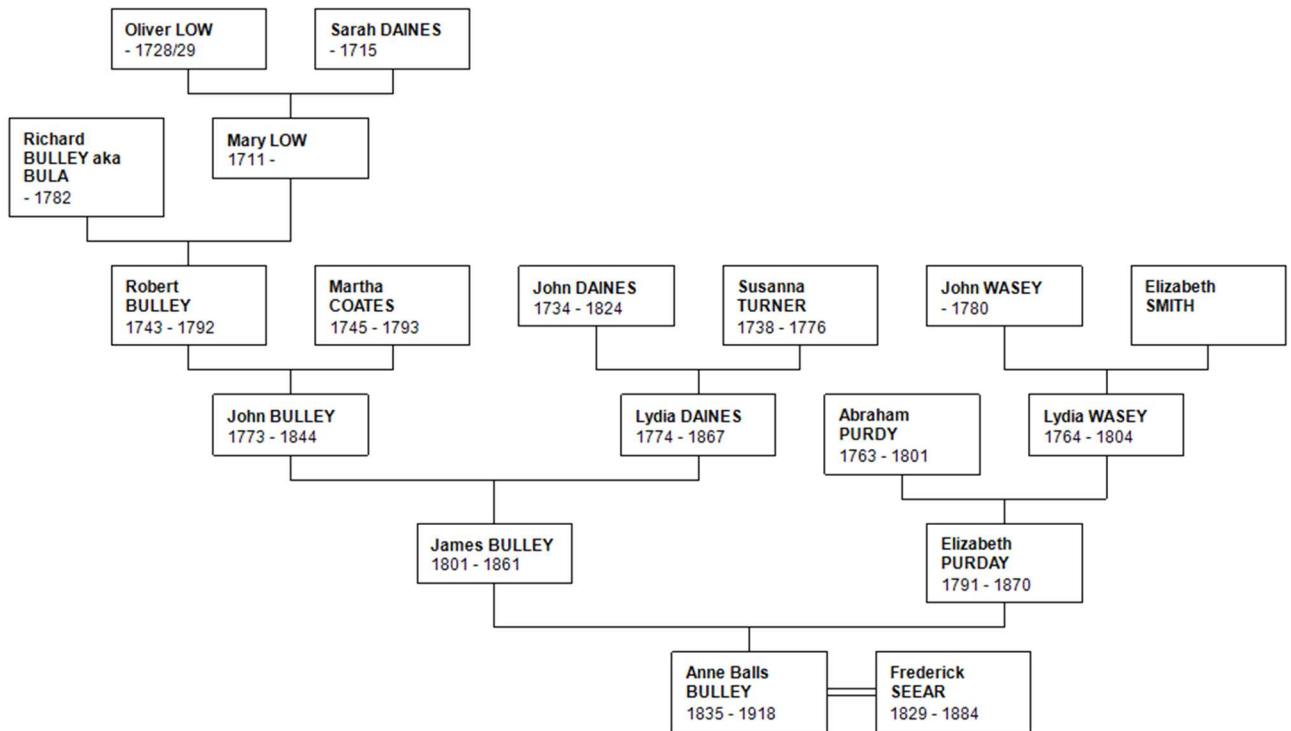
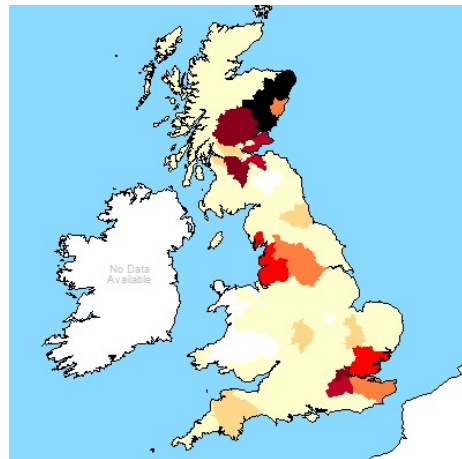


Low – Daines – Bulley – Coates – Turner – Wasey – Smith - Purdey



Low

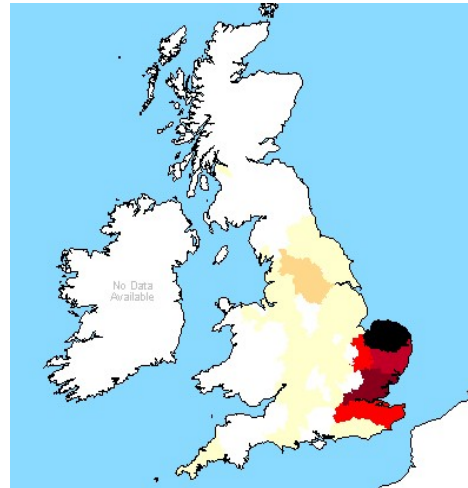
The year is 1700. William III is on the throne. Great Yarmouth, on the East Anglian coast, is a port noted for its thriving herring fishery. In Medieval times, East Anglia's wealth had been built on the wool trade but by this time it is in decline. On the 31st of March, 7x great grandparents **Oliver Low** and **Sarah Daines** marry at St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.¹



Distribution of the Low Surname

¹ Marriage register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

The surname Low is concentrated in Aberdeenshire, Lancashire and Essex.² There are several suggestions for the derivation of the name, a pet name for Laurence, a dweller on a small hill or burial mound, someone of low stature, or from the Latin, lupus, for wolf.³ Daines is a surname that is found almost exclusively in East Anglia, Norfolk in particular.⁴ The meaning of the name may be 'one who is worthy or honourable'⁵ or, perhaps more likely given the geographical distribution of the name, it may indicate one of Danish extraction.⁶



Distribution of the Daines Surname

In 1673, about the time of Oliver and Sarah's births, the Blackheath Army gathered in Great Yarmouth. It was intended that the Zealand Expedition would depart from that port in order to attack Zealand, a Dutch coastal province, as this was during the time of the third Anglo-Dutch War. Whilst the troops were in the town, Prince Rupert's fleet, who were supposed to ensure safe passage across the North Sea, were defeated at the Battle of Texel and the expedition was cancelled.

The Great Yarmouth baptism registers include baptisms for two daughters of Oliver and Sarah, Sarah on the 10th of November 1700 and Mary on the 30th of September 1711.⁷ Given the large gap between them, it seems likely that there were more children for whom baptisms have not been found. Sarah was buried on the 4th of August 1715 and Oliver on the 23rd of January 1728/9, both at Great Yarmouth.⁸

2 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

3 P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

4 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

5 P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

6 Mark Antony, *Lower A Dictionary of Surnames* Wordsworth Editions Ltd. (1988).

7 Baptism register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

8 Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

Great Yarmouth and the Herring Fishing

In 1724, Daniel Defoe described Great Yarmouth, “The ships ride here so close, and as it were, keeping up one another, with their head-fasts on shore, that for half a mile together, they go cross the stream with their bolsprits over the land, their bowes, or heads, touching the very wharf; so that one may walk from ship to ship as on a floating bridge, all along by the shore-side: The key reaching from the drawbridge almost to the south-gate, is so spacious and wide, that in some places 'tis near one hundred yards from the houses to the wharf. In this pleasant and agreeable range of houses are some very magnificent buildings, and among the rest, the custom-house and town-hall, and some merchants houses, which look like little palaces, rather than the dwelling-houses of private men.

The greatest defect of this beautiful town, seems to be, that tho' it is very rich and encreasing in wealth and trade, and consequently in people, there is not room to enlarge the town by building; which would be certainly done much more than it is, but that the river on the land-side prescribes them, except at the north end without the gate; and even there the land is not very agreeable: But had they had a larger space within the gates, there would before now, have been many spacious streets of noble fine buildings erected, as we see is done in some other thriving towns in England, as at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Frome &c..

The key and the harbour of this town during the fishing-fair, as they call it, which is every Michaelmas, one sees the land cover'd with people, and the river with barks and boats, busy day and night, landing and carrying off the herrings, which they catch here in such prodigious quantities, that it is incredible. I happen'd to be there during their fishing-fair, when I told, in one tide, one hundred and ten barks and fishing vessels coming up the river, all loaden with herrings, and all taken the night before; and this was besides what was brought on shore on the Dean, (that is the seaside of the town) by open boats, which they call cobbles, and which often bring in two or

three last⁹ of fish at a time. The barks often bring in ten last a piece. This fishing-fair begins on Michaelmas Day, and lasts all the month of October, by which time the herrings draw off to sea, shoot their spawn, and are no more fit for the merchants business; at least not those that are taken thereabouts.

The only quantity of herrings that are catch'd in this season are diversly accounted for; some have said, that the towns of Yarmouth and Lowestof¹⁰ only, have taken forty thousand last in a season: I will not venture to confirm that report; but this I have heard the merchants themselves say, (viz.) That they have cur'd, that is to say, hang'd and dry'd in the smoak 40,000 barrels of merchantable redherrings in one season, which is in itself (tho' far short of the other) yet a very considerable article; and it is to be added, that this is besides all the herrings consum'd in the country towns of both those populous counties, for thirty miles from the sea, whither very great quantities are carry'd every tide during the whole season.

But this is only one branch of the great trade carry'd on in this town; Another part of this commerce, is in the exporting these herrings after they are cur'd; and for this their merchants have a great trade to Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, and Venice; as also to Spain and Portugal, also exporting with their herring very great quantities of worsted stuffs, and stuffs made of silk and worsted; camblets, &c. the manufactures of the neighbouring city of Norwich, and the places adjacent. Besides this, they carry on a very considerable trade with Holland, whose opposite neighbours they are; and a vast quantity of woollen manufactures they export to the Dutch every year. Also they have a fishing trade to the north-seas for white fish, which from the place are called the North-Sea cod.

They have also a considerable trade to Norway, and to the Baltick, from whence they bring back deals, and fir-timber, oaken plank, baulks, sparrs, oars, pitch, tar, hemp, flax, spruce canvas, and sail-cloth; with all manner of naval stores, which they

9 A last is 12,000 herring, or ten long thousand. In Normandy, a last is 10,000 fish and they describe the long thousand to be a 'red herring', or kipper last.

¹⁰ Lowestoft.

generally have a consumption for in their own port, where they build a very great number of ships every year, besides re-fitting and repairing the old.

Add to this the coal trade between Newcastle and the river of Thames, in which they are so improv'd of late years, that they have now a greater share of it than any other town in England; and have quite work'd the Ipswich men out of it, who had formerly the chief share of the colliery in their hands.

For the carrying on all these trades, they must have a very great number of ships, either of their own, or employ'd by them; and it may in some measure be judg'd of by this, That in the year 1697, I had an account from the town register, that there was then 1123 sail of ships using the sea, and belong'd to the town, besides such ships as the merchants of Yarmouth might be concerned in, and be part-owners of, belonging to any other ports.

To all this I must add, without compliment to the town, or to the people, that the merchants, and even the generality of traders of Yarmouth, have a very good reputation in trade, as well abroad as at home, for men of fair and honourable dealing, punctual and just in their performing their engagements, and in discharging commissions; and their seamen, as well masters as mariners, are justly esteem'd among the ablest and most expert navigators in England.

This town however populous and large, was ever contained in one parish, and had but one church; but within these two years they have built another very fine church, near the south-end of the town. The old church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was built by that famous Bishop of Norwich, Will. Herbert, who flourished in the reign of William II, and Hen. I. William of Malmsbury calls him *Vir pecuniosus* ; he might have called him *Vir Pecuniosissimus* , considering the times he lived in, and the works of charity and munificence, which he has left as witnesses of his immense riches; for he built the cathedral church; the priory for sixty monks; the bishop's palace, and the parish-church of St. Leonard, all in Norwich; this great church at Yarmouth, the church of St. Margaret at Lynn, and of St. Mary at Elmham. He remov'd the episcopal

see from Thetford to Norwich, and instituted the Cluniack Monks at Thetford, and gave them, or built them a house. This old church, is very large, and has a high spire, which is a useful sea-mark.

Here is one of the finest market-places, and the best serv'd with provisions, in England, London excepted, and the inhabitants are so multiplied in a few years, that they seem to want room in their town, rather than people to fill it, as I have observ'd above.

The streets are all exactly strait from north to south, with lanes or alleys, which they call rows, crossing them in strait lines also from east to west; so that it is the most regular built town in England, and seems to have been built all at once; Or, that the dimensions of the houses, and extent of the streets, were laid out by consent.

They have particular privileges in this town, and a jurisdiction by which they can try, condemn, and execute in especial cases, without waiting for a warrant from above; and this they exerted once very smartly, in executing a captain of one of the king's ships of war in the reign of King Charles II, for a murder committed in the street, the circumstance of which did indeed call for justice; but some thought they would not have ventur'd to exert their power as they did; however, I never heard that the government resented it, or blamed them for it.

It is also a very well governed town; and I have no where in England observed the Sabbath-Day so exactly kept, or the breach so continually punished as in this place, which I name to their honour.

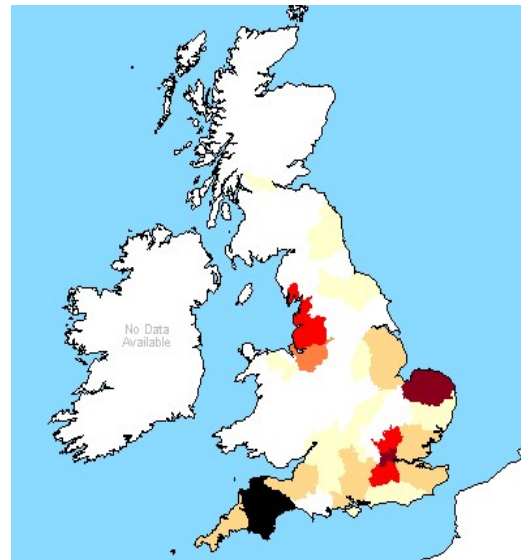
Among all these regularities, it is no wonder if we do not find abundance of revelling, or that there is little encouragement to assemblies, plays, and gaming-meetings at Yarmouth, as in some other places; and yet I do not see that the ladies here come behind any of the neighbouring counties, either in beauty, breeding, or behaviour; to which may be added too, not at all to their disadvantage, that they generally go

beyond them in fortunes.”¹¹

Bulley

On the 30th of September 1729 Mary Low married Richard Bulley aka Bulla at Great Yarmouth.¹² The greatest concentration of Bulleys is in Devon, followed by a group in Norfolk.¹³ The meaning of the name may refer to a bull enclosure.¹⁴

No baptism has been found for Richard but a Samuel and Susan Bulley née Carter¹⁵ were having children in Great Yarmouth in the early years of the eighteenth century and Richard named his eldest son Samuel.¹⁶



Distribution of the Bulley Surname

Richard and Mary had eleven children in fourteen years, nine sons and two daughters, including two sets of twins. Sadly, the four eldest children and one set of twins died in infancy, or as young children.¹⁷

It hasn't been possible to positively identify Mary's burial but Richard was buried on the 1st of November 1782 in Great Yarmouth.¹⁸

11 Defoe, Daniel *Letter 1, Part 3, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire* (1724) accessed via https://visionofbritain.org.uk/travellers/Defoe/4#pn_25 29 August 2021.

12 Marriage register and Bishop's Transcripts of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

13 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

14 P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

Sameul Bulley and Susan Carter, both of Yarmouth, were married in nearby Filby on the 11th of May 1704.

16 Baptism register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

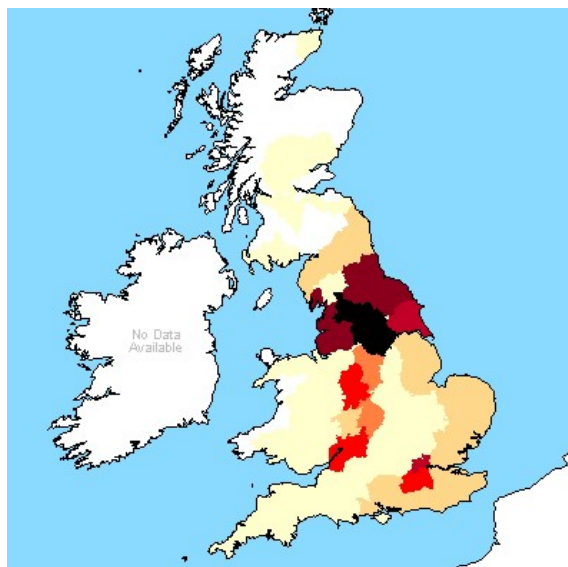
17 Baptism register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

18 Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke,

5x great grandfather, **Robert Bulley**¹⁹ and his twin John, were the youngest in Richard and Mary's family. Robert married **Martha Coates** at St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth, Norfolk on the 5th of July 1768. The witnesses were Elizabeth Parsons and Benjamin Draper.²⁰

Coates

Martha Coates is known to have been born about 1744.²¹ Although the marriage record says that Martha was of Great Yarmouth, she could be the Martha, daughter of Thomas, who was recorded in the Norwich



Distribution of the Coates Surname

The Children of Richard and Mary Bulley née Low baptised at St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth

Samuel baptised 27 May 1730
buried 21 June 1730

Richard baptised 26 September 1731
buried 15 March 1737/8

Thomas baptised 27 September 1732
buried 23 November 1732

Robert baptised 26 September 1733
buried 23 December 1733

Thomas baptised 15 December 1734

Mary baptised 26 January 1736/7

Isaac baptised 25 May 1739 (twins)
buried 12 April 1741

Rebecca baptised 25 May 1739 (twins)
buried 18 June 1741

Richard baptised 13 April 1741

Robert baptised 10 February 1743/4 (twins)

John Baptised 10 February 1743/4 (twins)

Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.
¹⁹ Baptism register and Bishop's Transcripts of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk. The parish register records the surname as Bulley, whereas the Bishop's Transcripts have Bulla.
²⁰ Marriage register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.
²¹ Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

Bishop's Transcripts.²² This may, or may not, be the same Martha as Martha, daughter of Thomas and Esther Cotes, baptised on the 1st of April 1744 in Ludham, Norfolk, which is about fourteen miles north-east of Great Yarmouth.²³ It should be noted that parts of the Great Yarmouth register are illegible in the mid 1740s.²⁴ The name Coates is not a common one in Norfolk; with the main concentrations being in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.²⁵ The origins of the name suggest associations with shepherding.²⁶

Robert and Martha Bulley née Coates

Robert and Martha Bulley had eight children baptized at St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth.²⁷ Although no burial has been found²⁸ for the eldest child, Robert, it is very likely that he died young, as another Robert was baptised in 1785. Martha, 'wife of Robert Bulley', was buried in Great Yarmouth on the 10th of March 1793; no

The Children of Robert and Martha Bulley née Coates baptised at St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth

Robert baptised February 1769
John baptised 24 January 1771 buried 11 June 1771
Martha baptised 13 September 1772
John baptised 15 December 1773
Maria baptised 17 September 1778
Sophia baptised 25 May 1783
Edward baptised 6 August 1781
Robert baptised 4 March 1785 buried 3 November 1786

22 Norwich Norfolk Bishop's Transcripts via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

23 Baptism register of St. Catherine's, Ludham, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

24 Baptism register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

25 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

26 P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

27 Baptism register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

28 Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

subsequent burial has been found for Robert.²⁹

On the 5th of August 1798 4x great grandfather, **John Bulley**, married **Lydia Daines** at St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth. John was able to sign his name; Lydia made her mark. The marriage was witnessed by Page Mitchell and Richard Pitt.³⁰

Daines

According to his age in the burial register, 5x great grandfather **John Daines** was born about 1734.³¹ There is a possible baptism in 1730 in Norwich, Norfolk, just a few miles west of where John lived for most of his adult life. The entry reads 'son of Mary Daines (her husband being deceased some months before)'.³² This suggests that perhaps the late husband was not the father. There is no obvious burial for a Mr Daines who might have been Mary's husband, with a corresponding marriage to a Mary.³³ No link has been found with Sarah Daines, husband of Oliver Low.

John Daines married three times. His first wife was Mary Garnham and they married on the 1st of October 1769 at Hingham, Norfolk, which was Mary's home parish. John was described as being 'of Cossey' (a common abbreviation for Costessey) at the time.³⁴ Hingham is about fifteen miles to the south west of Costessey. Their daughter, Mary, was baptised at St. Edmund's, Costessey on the 15th of July 1770. It seems likely that her mother, Mary, died from complications following childbirth as she was

29 Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

30 Marriage register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

31 Burial register of St Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

32 Bishop's Transcripts of Norwich, Norfolk www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

33 Indexes to marriages and burials of Norwich, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

34 Marriage register of St. Andrew's, Hingham, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

buried in Costessey on the 5th of August 1770.³⁵ The baby, Mary, was buried on the 18th of September.³⁶

John remarried, to 5x great grandmother **Susanna Turner**, on the 2nd of April 1771 at Little Melton in Norfolk.³⁷ Little Melton is five miles south of Costessey. Turner is an occupational surname, derived from those who turned wood.³⁸ It is fairly widespread, with a concentration in Lancashire.³⁹



St. Edmund's, Costessey

Costessey, or Cossey, is a small rural parish on the River Wensum, four miles to the west of Norwich. Unfortunately, there is no information about John Daines' occupation.

**The Children of John and Susanna
Daines née Turner baptised at St.
Andrew's, Costessey**

Sarah baptised 12 January 1772

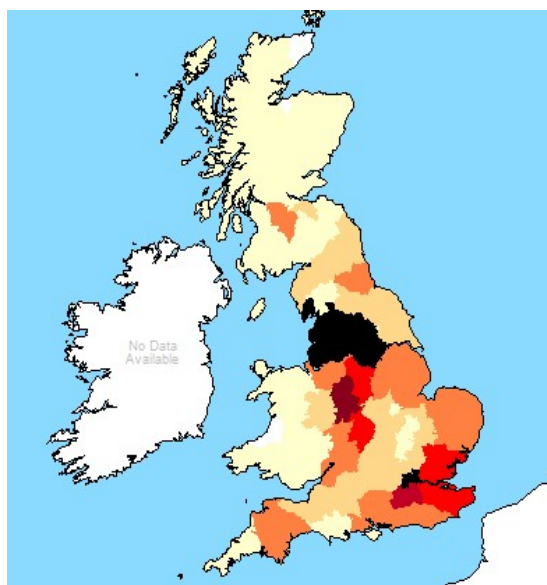
buried 14 January 1791

Robert baptised 21 July 1773

Lydia baptised 6 November 1774

Frances baptised 11 of March 1776

buried 1 April 1791



Distribution of the Turner surname

35 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk. The transcripts of the Archdeacon's burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.freereg.org give a burial date of 5 September 1770 but a date closer to the birth seems more likely.

36 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

37 Marriage register of All Saints, Little Melton, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

38 P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

39 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

John and Susannah had four children baptised at Costessey.⁴⁰ Again, John appears to have lost a wife in childbirth, as Susanna was buried at Costessey on the 10th of March 1776,⁴¹ the day before the baptism of her youngest child.⁴²

John's third wife was Frances Howard. They married on the 11th of May 1783 at Costessey.⁴³ Their only child, John, was baptised in Costessey on the 6th of July 1783.⁴⁴ Two of John's daughters died in 1791. Sarah was buried on the 14th of January at Costessey and Frances on the 1st of April.⁴⁵ Given that they died within a couple of months of each other, the cause of death must be one of speculation.

John Daines lived to a great age and was buried on the 19th of March 1824 at Costessey.⁴⁶ Frances was buried there on the 16th of January 1831.⁴⁷

John and Lydia Bulley née Daines

When John Bulley and Lydia Daines married in 1798, George III was on the throne and William Pitt the younger was Prime Minister. It was the time of the French Revolutionary Wars and Nelson's destruction of the French fleet at the Battle of the Nile. Two years later, Nelson was to be given the freedom of Great Yarmouth.

In this year, Edward Jenner published his findings about smallpox vaccination, William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were writing and the Society of

40 Baptism register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

41 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

42 Baptism register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

43 Marriage register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

44 Baptism register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

45 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

46 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

47 Burial register of St. Edmund's, Costessey, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

United Irishmen, led by Wolfe Tone, rebelled against English rule.

There had been several developments in Yarmouth during the time that John Bulley and his parents had been living there. The town was beginning to establish itself as a seaside resort, with sea baths being built in 1759 and the Theatre Plain opening in 1778.⁴⁸

After a series of poor harvests, 1792 saw protests about the price of corn break out in the town. The mayor, Edmund Lacon, quelled the riot, without the use of military force, a feat for which he was later knighted. Four years later, there was more unrest when sailors tried to seize John Thelwell, a political reformer and radical orator, who was attempting to address an audience in the town. In 1797, the victorious British fleet, fresh from defeating the Dutch in the Battle of Camperdown, sailed into Yarmouth, with seven Dutch prize ships. British and Dutch wounded men were tended in the barracks.⁴⁹

John and Lydia Bulley had nine children baptised at St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth.⁵⁰

The floor area of St. Nicholas' makes it the largest parish church in England. It was notorious for being used by resurrectionists, or

**The Children of John and Lydia Bulley née
Daines baptised at St. Nicholas, Great
Yarmouth**

Lydia born 12 June 1799 buried 10 August
1800

James born 4 March 1801

John Aaron born 29 November 1802

George Henry born 10 October 1804 buried
11 January 1808

Robert William born 14 November 1806

Christiana Lydia born 23 December 1808

Christopher born 1 December 1810

George Henry baptised 27 April 1813

Amelia Jemima baptised 8 June 1814

48 www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/local-history/great-yarmouth-history/key-dates-for-great-yarmouth accessed 30 August 2021.

49 www.archives.norfolk.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/local-history/great-yarmouth-history/key-dates-for-great-yarmouth accessed 30 August 2021.

50 Baptism register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

'sackmen', seeking to sell corpses for the purposes of anatomy. In 1827, more than twenty bodies were taken for this purpose; the corpses of children being particularly sought after. Surgeon to Queen Victoria, Sir Astley Cooper, was son of the vicar of St. Nicholas. He employed former stonemason Thomas Vaughan, to acquire bodies, which were concealed



St. Nicholas', Great Yarmouth, Norfolk

in a house in Row Six in the town, before being transported to London in crates of sawdust. The 1832 Anatomy Act allowed the bodies of paupers to be purchased from the workhouse for the purposes of dissection. The coming of the railway to Great Yarmouth, in 1844, greatly increased the prosperity of the town and also made the transportation of bodies easier.

The 1841 census shows John and Lydia Bulley living in Great Yarmouth.

Unfortunately, the return is almost illegible and it is impossible to be certain of the exact address or John's occupation. The occupation is consistent with 'house carpenter'. What is clear is that the Bulleys were living in one of Yarmouth's famous 'rows', possibly number 120, which lay between King Street and the Quay.⁵¹

"Yarmouth was unique in that the passages to the houses behind the frontages which normally petered out into a garden, quite simply ran to join another passage made for the same purpose. This was the only way it could be done with such a limited space between the river and the sea. Yarmouth had three main streets, and from all of them the narrow passages led off to provide access to the dwellings of the poorer people. There were more houses than usual since there were so many people in such a small area. The passages in Yarmouth were longer than normal they became joined up and formed through passages which became known as Rows. Most of the rows

51 1841 census for --- Row, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk HO107 794/3 folio 55.

were paved with pebbles from the beach which made them extremely difficult to walk on. A few were paved with flagstones, carts were not allowed to enter these and they were preferred by pedestrians.

It was not until 1804 that the Rows were given numbers. Up until then they were known by the more colourful people who lived in them, traders, public houses etc.. The highest Row number was 145. 'Row' is supposed to be derived from 'Rhodio', 'to walk', or from the Saxon 'Rowa' (a rank); or, which is more likely in the sense in which it was used in Yarmouth, from the French 'rue', a street or a lane. To get people and provisions around the Rows a special troll cart was used; 12 feet long, with 2 wheels revolving on a box axle placed under the sledge, the extreme width of the vehicle being about 3 feet 6 inches. They had a very short, low back axle and the wheels ran under the body of the carriage. When they were not in use they could be tipped up on end and then used up very little space.

These carts were modelled almost after the chariots of the Roman Invaders. If two carts met, one of the two had to back off! There were a great many of these carts carrying goods to and from the shipping, and around the town. The brewers had a longer version and those for carrying people were much lighter than the work cart. In the 18th Century those used for pleasure were given the name of "Yarmouth Coaches", they were painted either red, blue or green and drawn by one horse. It is said that the Yarmouth cart for the carriage of goods was first used in the reign of Henry VII, and was christened the 'Harry-Carry'." ⁵²



A Yarmouth Row

52 The Rows of Yarmouth www.paulinedodd.com/rows.htm accessed February 2011.

John Bulley died of pneumonia on the 16th of February 1844 at Row 109, Great Yarmouth. This may not have been where he actually lived as Row 109 is known to have been inhabited by a succession of doctors.⁵³ John was described as a carpenter and C Bulley of Row 124, almost certainly his son Christopher, registered the death.⁵⁴

Lydia cannot be located in the 1851 census index⁵⁵ but she was still alive in 1861. By this time, she had moved to a multi-occupied property at 2 St Andrew's Hill, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Middlesex. She was living with a nineteen year old granddaughter, Christiana Bulley, who was a dressmaker. Christiana had been born in London and was, in fact, Christiana Harriet Hamilton, daughter of Lydia's daughter Christiana Lydia.⁵⁶ Like her father, Lydia lived to a great age, dying aged ninety three of paralysis, probably a stroke, on the 16th of March 1867 at 2½ St. Andrew's Hill; Christiana Harriet, by then married to George Wynne, registered the death.⁵⁷ Lydia was buried on the 20th of March at Abney Park, in section DO2.⁵⁸

Some of John and Lydia's children have been difficult to trace. Nothing further is known of Robert William, the younger George Henry, or Amelia Jemima.

John Aaron was a boot and shoe maker in New Paved Row, Great Yarmouth in 1839.⁵⁹ He 'married' an Elizabeth, who was born about 1800 in Somerset but no marriage has been found.⁶⁰ By 1841, John and Elizabeth were in London. John had dropped his middle name and was working as a bootmaker in Little St. Thomas the

53 <http://gywellbeinghistorywalks.blogspot.com/2011/07/great-yarmouth-rows.html> GY Wellbeing Heritage Walks accessed February 2019.

54 The death certificate of John Bulley 1844 from the General Register Office.

55 Census indexes for England and Wales at www.findmypast.org.

56 1861 census for 2 St Andrew's Hill, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Middlesex RG9 220 folio 95. 1851 census for 3 Platt, Street, Marylebone, Middlesex HO107 1496 folio 1029.

57 The death certificate of Lydia Bulley 1867 from the General Register Office.

58 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

59 *Robson's Commercial Directory of the six counties forming the Norfolk Circuit* (1839).

60 1851 census for 8 Old Fish Street, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London HO107 1528 folio 193.

Apostle.⁶¹ His younger sister, Christiana Lydia, was already in London. In 1851, he was a master bootmaker, living with his wife at 8 Old Fish Street, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London. Two nephews were working for him, including Samuel Harrison, who had been with him ten years earlier. It seems likely that they were nephews on his wife's side of the family.⁶² Elizabeth died in 1860 and was buried in section CO3 of Abney Park Cemetery on the 8th of June.⁶³ In 1861, John was still at 8 Old Fish Street and again his nephew Samuel Harrison was with him.⁶⁴ John was buried in section BO3 at Abney Park on the 11th of November 1864.⁶⁵

Christiana Lydia married Jonathan Hamilton at St. Sepulchre's, London on the 20th of August 1832.⁶⁶ They had three daughters born in Blackfriars, London. Firstly, Elizabeth Lydia on the 12th of February 1835. She was baptized at St. Sepulchres, Holborn on the 8th of March. The family were living at Printer Street, Blackfriars and Jonathan was working as a messenger.⁶⁷ Elizabeth Lydia married George Holley on the 13th of June 1858 at St. Sepulchres; she was living at 9 Snow Hill at the time.⁶⁸ Jonathan and Christiana Lydia's middle daughter was Sarah, born c. 1836 and the youngest, Christiana Harriet, c. 1841.

The family cannot be found in the 1841 census.⁶⁹ Christiana Lydia died in 1849 in Islington registration district.⁷⁰ She was buried in section EO5 at Abney Park on the 23rd of September 1849.⁷¹ In 1851, the Hamiltons were living at 3 Platt Street,

61 1841 census for Little St. Thomas the Apostle, London HO107 723/13 folio 11.

62 1851 census for 8 Old Fish Street, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London HO107 1528 folio 193.

63 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed
February 2019.

64 1861 census for 8 Old Fish Street, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, London RG9 220 folio 153.

65 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed
February 2019.

66 www.familysearch.org.

67 Baptism register of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, Middlesex via www.ancestry.co.uk.

68 Marriage register of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, Middlesex via www.ancestry.co.uk.

69 Census indexes for England and Wales at www.findmypast.org.

70 The death indexes of the General Registrar.

71 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed
February 2019.

Marylebone, Middlesex and Jonathan was described as a Fellowship Porter.⁷² Fellowship Porters were uniformed messengers who had been vetted for their honesty and who transported important papers, valuables and bonded goods around London. They had their own Guild and it is likely that Jonathan was based at Billingsgate Market, noted for its fish. Jonathan Hamilton was buried at Abney Park on the 3rd of October 1852.⁷³

Christiana Harriet was living with her grandmother, as Christiana Bulley, in 1861.⁷⁴ She married a tailor, George Thomas Wynne, on the 28th of May 1865 at St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe, Middlesex.⁷⁵ In 1871, they were living at the former home of Christiana Harriet's grandmother, Lydia 2½ St Andrew's Hill.⁷⁶ They had six children, Christiana Eliza in 1866, Jessie in 1868, Alice Maria in 1871, George William in 1873, Elizabeth Sarah about 1876 and Henry Hamilton in 1879.⁷⁷ By 1881 they were living at 14 Hosier Lane, St. Sepulchre's, London.⁷⁸ George William and his father, George Thomas, died in 1887 and 1888 respectively.⁷⁹ In 1891, the family were at 2 & 3 Cow Cross Street, St. Sepulchres. Christiana was working as a dressmaker, two of her daughters were book folders, one was a waitress in an inn and the other a stay maker.⁸⁰ They seem to have fallen on hard times and in 1901, Christiana was living with four of her adult children in two rooms at 11 Penny Bank Buildings Clerkenwell.⁸¹ By 1911, Christina Harriet and her two unmarried daughters, Jessie and Alice Maria were at an address described as 11 Bank Chambers, Clerkenwell, which is almost certainly the same property.⁸² Christiana Harriet died in 1917 in

72 1851 census for 3 Platt Street, Marylebone, Middlesex HO107 1496 folio 1029.

73 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

74 1861 census for 2 St Andrew's Hill, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Middlesex RG9 220 folio 95. 1851 census for 3 Platt, Street, Marylebone, Middlesex HO107 1496 folio 1029.

75 www.familysearch.org.

76 1871 census for 2½ St Andrew's Hill, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Middlesex RG10 426 folio 42.

77 1871 census for 2½ St Andrew's Hill, St. Ann's, Blackfriars, Middlesex RG10 426 folio 42. 1881 census for 14 Hosier Lane, St. Sepulchre's, London RG11 374 folio 24. The birth indexes of the General Registrar.

78 1881 census for 14 Hosier Lane, St. Sepulchre's, London RG11 374 folio 24.

79 The death indexes of the General Registrar.

80 1891 census for 2 & 3 Cow Cross Street, St. Sepulchres, London RG12 221 folio 111.

81 1901 census for 11 Penny Bank Buildings, Clerkenwell, Middlesex RG13 249 folio 131.

82 1911 census for Bank Chambers, Clerkenwell, Middlesex RG14 1248 page 127.

Holborn registration district.⁸³

John and Lydia's fifth son, Christopher, had a son, also Christopher, who was baptised in 1837 in Great Yarmouth.⁸⁴ We know from this that Christopher senior's wife was called Mary, although no marriage has been found.⁸⁵ In 1841 Christopher senior was living, with his son, at 124 Row, Great Yarmouth, working as a tailor.⁸⁶ By 1851 he had moved to 130 Row, Great Yarmouth in 1851 and then a wife Mary was present.⁸⁷ It is possible that she was a second wife but no burial or additional marriage had been found, so perhaps she was just away from home in 1841. Christopher senior was buried in Yarmouth on the 6th of September 1858.⁸⁸ His son, Christopher had married Marian Agnes Mickleburgh in January 1856 in Yarmouth.⁸⁹ Like his father, this Christopher also became a tailor and in 1861, was living at 20 Well Street, Yarmouth.⁹⁰ He had two sons, and a daughter, all born in Yarmouth, another Christopher born in 1856, William John born in 1860⁹¹ and Agnes Annie in 1862.⁹² Christopher (born 1837) died at the age of twenty eight and was buried in Yarmouth on the 5th of November 1865. His widow moved to Blythe in Northumberland and all three children brought up families there.

3x great grandfather, **James Bulley** married **Elizabeth Purday** at St John of Timberhill, Norwich, Norfolk on the 15th of March 1825. At the time, James was described as being 'of Great Yarmouth', Norfolk and Elizabeth as 'of this parish'. Both were able to

83 The death indexes of the General Registrar.

84 Bishop's Transcripts of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk.

85 Bishop's Transcripts of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk.

86 1841 census for 124 Row, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk HO107 794/3 folio 37

87 1851 census for 130 Row, Nelson Ward, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk HO107 1806 folio 305.

88 Burial register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk.

89 Banns Register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk. The birth indexes of the General Registrar.

90 1861 census for 20 Well Street, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk RG9 1192 folio 194.

91 1861 census for 20 Well Street, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk RG9 1192 folio 194. The birth indexes of the General Registrar.

92 1871 census for Blue Bell Row, Amble, Northumberland RG10 5170 folio 52.

sign their name. The witnesses were James Pitchers and J Buttifant.⁹³

Wasey

5x great grandparents were **John Wasey** and **Elizabeth Smith** who married on the 20th of September 1756 at Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk.⁹⁴

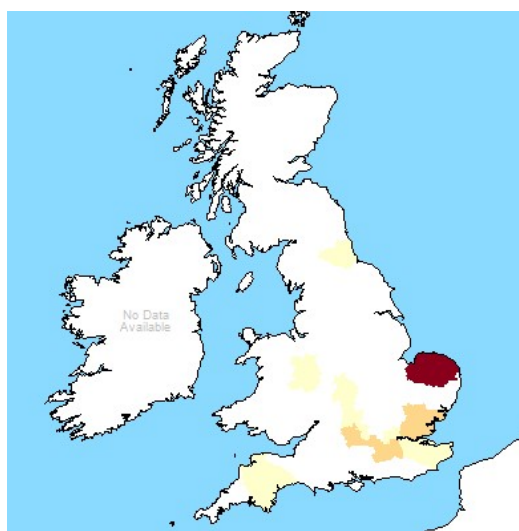
Wasey, which sometimes appears as Vasey, is a very unusual surname, found almost exclusively in Norfolk. The Vasey variant is more common and is found in greatest numbers in Lincolnshire.⁹⁵ The meaning is uncertain.

John and Elizabeth had ten children baptized in Stokesbury with Herringby.⁹⁶

No burial has been found for Elizabeth but John was buried in Stokesbury with Herringby on the 22nd of December 1780.⁹⁷



St. John of Timberhill, Norwich



Distribution of the Wasey Surname

93 Marriage register of St. John's Timberhill, Norwich, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk.

94 Marriage register of St. Andrew's, Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

95 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

96 Marriage register of St. Andrew's, Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

97 Burial register of St. Andrew's, Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

The Children of John and Elizabeth Wasey née Smith baptised at St. Andrew's, Stokesby with Herringby

John baptised 4 August 1757 buried 4 September 1757

Elizabeth baptised 4 August 1757 buried 18 October 1757

Elizabeth baptised 15 October 1758

John baptised 12 October 1760

Sarah baptised 22 August 1762

Lydia baptised 12 August 1764

Robert baptised 16 February 1766

Hannah baptised 12 June 1768

Ann baptised 13 May 1770

Mary baptised 27 December 1772

Purdy

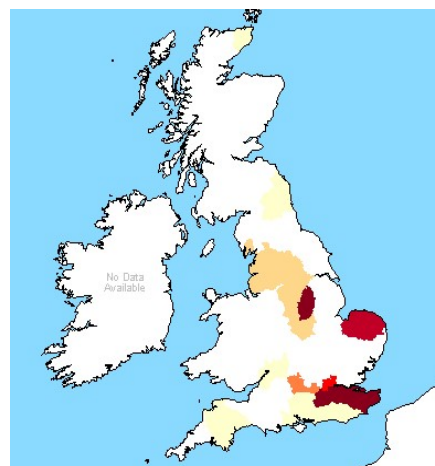
John and Elizabeth's daughter, **Lydia Wasey**, married **Abraham Purdy** at Stokesby with Herringbury on the 6th of October 1786.⁹⁸

Purdy/Purday/Purdey is a surname that is found predominantly in Norfolk and Essex.⁹⁹ The origin of the name is said to be from the French oath 'par dieu', but this seems unconvincing.¹⁰⁰

No baptism has been found for Abraham but he may be

the son of Robert and Sarah Purdy née Warnes. Robert was a Norwich woolcomber. Abraham and Lydia had five children baptised in Great Yarmouth; the eldest born just six weeks after their marriage.¹⁰¹

Abraham was buried at Great Yarmouth on the 30th of March 1801 and Lydia on the 29th of January 1804.¹⁰² Their youngest surviving child



Distribution of the Purday Surname

98 Marriage register of St. Andrew's, Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.

99 *The British C19th Surname Atlas* Archer Software 2003.

100 Mark Antony, *Lower A Dictionary of Surnames* Wordsworth Editions Ltd. (1988); P. H. Reaney, *A Dictionary of Surnames* Routledge and Kegan Paul 1979.

101 Transcript of baptism register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.freereg.org.uk.

102 Burial register of St. Nicholas' with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke,

was only six years old when her mother died and it is interesting to speculate who would have looked after them after Lydia's death.

James and Elizabeth Bulley née Purdy

Once married, James and Elizabeth appear to have moved around frequently. Their eldest child, James, was born in Great Yarmouth¹⁰³ and baptised there on 19 May 1827.¹⁰⁴ By the end of 1828 the family were in Southwold, Suffolk, where their daughter,



St. Edmund's, Southwold, Suffolk

The Children of Abraham and Lydia Purdy née Wasey baptised at St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth

John born 22 November 1786
Elizabeth born 20 April 1791
Robert born 26 May 1793
Mary Ann baptised 17 July 1798
buried 23 February 1808
William born 14 November 1800
buried 11 April 1801

Christiana Elizabeth was baptised, at St. Edmund's, on the 14th of December 1828.¹⁰⁵ She was buried at Southwold the following year, on the 23rd of November.¹⁰⁶ The next child, George Henry, was also born in Southwold, in about 1830.¹⁰⁷ He was baptised on the 3rd of March 1830.¹⁰⁸

The family then returned to Norfolk, to the market town of Aylsham. Their daughter, another Christiana Elizabeth, was baptised at St. Michael's there on the 4th of December

Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk now available at www.ancestry.co.uk.
103 1851 census for 8 Grosvenor Street, Walworth, Surrey HO107 1567 folio 162.
104 Transcript of baptism register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.freereg.org.uk.
105 www.familysearch.org.
106 National Burial Index via www.findmypast.org.
107 1861 census for 12 Kings Road Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 38 folio 39.
108 www.familysearch.org .

1831.¹⁰⁹ She was followed by Harriett Louisa who was baptised on the 24th of March 1833.¹¹⁰ Finally, great great grandmother, **Anne Balls Bulley** was baptised at Aylsham on the 5th of April 1835.¹¹¹ Although Balls is an East Anglian surname, it has not been identified as having any ancestral connections.



St. Michael's, Aylsham, Norfolk

A bill head survives, in Norfolk County Record Office, for J Bulley, draper and grocer of Market Place, Aylesham.¹¹² This must surely refer to James. A further document, dated 1837-8, refers to 'Mr Bulley, draper'.¹¹³

In 1838 the family appear to have moved on again, as the second Christiana Elizabeth died on the 14th of March 1838 in Bungay, Suffolk of typhus.¹¹⁴ The normal cause of typhus was being bitten by a body louse, it is often associated with unsanitary conditions. She was buried at St. Mary's, Bungay on the 18th of March.¹¹⁵



Aylesham Market

109 Transcript of the baptism register of St. Michael's, Aylsham, Suffolk via www.freereg.org.uk.

110 Transcript of the baptism register of St. Michael's, Aylsham, Suffolk via www.freereg.org.uk.

111 Transcript of the baptism register of St. Michael's, Aylsham, Suffolk via www.freereg.org.uk.

112 Norfolk Record Office Churchwardens' vouchers MC 382/71-95, 733 x 4 1815-1876 <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>.

113 Norfolk Record Office Account with Mr. Bulley, draper MEA11/89, 663 x 5 1837-1838 <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>.

114 The death certificate (pdf) of Christina Elizabeth Bulley 1838, from the General Register Office.

115 National Burial Index via www.findmypast.org.

They did not remain in Bungay for long. An advertisement in *The Norwich Mercury* of the 14th of April 1838 gave notice that the stock from James Bulley's Bungay drapery to was to be sold by auction.¹¹⁶

BUNGAY.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Monday, April 16th, 1838, and following days,
BY GEORGE IVES,
THE valuable STOCK IN TRADE of Linen
Drapery, Mercery, and Hosiery, on the pre-
mises late in the occupation of Mr. James Bulley.
The Stock consists of rich town prints, cambric
and muslin dresses, merino, black crapes and
bombazines, Norwich poplins, Victoria dresses,
shawls, scarfs, superior shirting, calico, long cloths,
superfine broad cloths, bevertens, cords, velveteens,
flannels, printed jean, table linen, prime linen tick,
100l. worth of fur peleries, boas, &c. 55 pair of
Norwich blankets of superior quality, coloured and
white counterpanes, fancy twill and canton for
summer wear, waistcoatings, hosiery, haberdashery,
bonnets, laces, ribbons, net, muslin collars, linen
sheeting, twill and plain grey and white calico,
furniture dimity, umbrellas, parasols, &c. &c.
The whole will be sold without reserve.
Sale to commence each morning at Eleven, and
evening at Six o'clock. (1838)
The auction duty to be paid by the purchasers.

***The Norwich Mercury of the 14th
of April 1838 p.1 col. g***

The family then join James' siblings in London, he and his brother, John, may have moved at the same time. Rate books of 1840 and 1841, for Westminster, list James at 56 Crawford Street, which was owned by H C Templeman. He was paying £3 8s 3d rent every six months.¹¹⁷ The Bulleys were living in Crawford Street, Marylebone, London, in the 1841 census, when James was listed as a confectioner.¹¹⁸ They were in the same road when, six months later, Harriet Louisa died on the 16th of January 1842, aged nine. She died from disease of the mesenteric glands, which seems to be an intestinal problem.¹¹⁹ She was buried at Marylebone on the 23rd of January.¹²⁰

The 1851 census finds the family at yet another location, 8 Grosvenor Street, St. Mary's Newington. James was, by then, a travelling salesman for a cocoa dealer. All three surviving children were still at home.¹²¹ Ten years later James and Elizabeth were living at 174 King's Road, Chelsea, London. James was still a commercial traveller, their daughter, Anne, was still living at home but the sons had left.¹²²

At some point between April 1861 and 1870 James Bulley died but no death record or burial can be found.¹²³ As he was not buried with the rest of the family at Abney Park, it is possible that he died away from home whilst working as a commercial

116 *The Norwich Mercury* of the 14th of April 1838 p.1 col. g.

117 Westminster Rate Books for 1840 and 1841 via www.findmypast.org.

118 1841 census for Crawford Street, Marylebone, Middlesex HO107 679/10 folio 17.

119 The death certificate (pdf) of Harriet Louisa Bulley 1841, from the General Register Office.

120 The Burial register of Marylebone, Middlesex via www.ancestry.co.uk.

121 1851 census for 8 Grosvenor Street, Walworth, Surrey HO107 1567 folio 162.

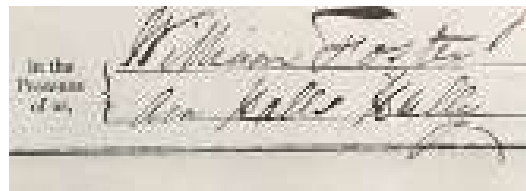
122 1861 census for 174 Kings Road, Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 34 folio 44.

123 1861 census for 174 Kings Road, Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 34 folio 44. The death certificate (pdf) of Elizabeth Bulley née Purday 1870, from the General Register Office.

traveller.¹²⁴ Elizabeth Bulley née Purday died on the 6th of June 1870 at 105 Grafton Street, Mile End, Middlesex, which appears to have been the home of her daughter Anne Balls Seear. She died of phlegmonous inflammation, or abscesses, of the leg, from which she had been suffering for three weeks. It is possible that this was as a result of diabetes.¹²⁵ Although her stated age of seventy eight does not tally with her age in the censuses, it does fit with the possible baptism mentioned above.¹²⁶ She was baptised at Abney Park Cemetery on the 10th of June in section MO8.¹²⁷

It has been possible to find more about James and Elizabeth's sons. James junior was with his parents in 1851, working as a lamp-maker's clerk and traveller.¹²⁸ He disappears from view for thirty years but turns up in 1881 as a cab driver living at 8 Branksome Road, Lambeth, Surrey. By this time he was married to Mary J..¹²⁹ She may be Mary née Sard, who married a James Bulley in Clerkenwell in 1855 but it seems that she was born in Southwark and James' wife was born in Hull.¹³⁰ James junior is likely to be the James Bulley who died in Lambeth registration district in 1883.¹³¹ Mary may have remarried in 1884.¹³²

George Henry Bulley married Ann Foster on the 8th of June 1857 at Upper Norwood, Surrey. George was a grocer of 12 King's Road, Chelsea and the marriage was



124 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

125 The death certificate (pdf) of Elizabeth Bulley née Purday 1870, from the General Register Office.

126 The death certificate (pdf) of Elizabeth Bulley née Purday 1870, from the General Register Office. Baptism register of St. Nicholas with St. Peter, St. John, St. Andrew, St. James, St. Paul and St. Luke, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk via www.findmypast.co.uk.

127 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

128 1851 census for 8 Grosvenor Street, Walworth, Surrey HO107 1567 folio 162.

129 1881 census for 8 Branksome Road, Lambeth, Surrey RG11 619 folio 91.

130 The marriage indexes of the General Registrar. Census indexes for England and Wales at www.findmypast.org.

131 The death indexes of the General Registrar.

132 The marriage indexes of the General Registrar. Census indexes for England and Wales at www.findmypast.org.

witnessed by his sister, Ann Balls.¹³³ Their eldest child, Annie Elizabeth, was born in Chelsea in 1858.¹³⁴ She was followed by a son, George, who was born in 1861.¹³⁵ In 1861, the family were living up the road from James' parents at 12 King's Road where George was working as a master grocer and tea dealer.¹³⁶ In the same year, George Henry witnessed the marriage of his sister, Ann Balls and it was this that provided the first clue when tracing the Bulley family. George and Ann's next child, William, was born in 1862, followed by James who was born about 1863, Frederick born in 1866 and Minnie born in 1867; all these children were born in Chelsea.¹³⁷ George and Ann's daughter, Lillie was born in Bermondsey in 1870.¹³⁸ By 1871, the family had moved to London Road, Bromley by Bow, Tower Hamlets, where George continued working as a grocer.¹³⁹ Daughter Ellen was born about 1871 and son Henry Foster in 1873, both in Bow. Finally, Maud arrived in 1876; she was born in the City of London.¹⁴⁰ Very shortly after Maud's birth George Henry died in the City.¹⁴¹ He was buried, in section MO8, at Abney Park on the 28th of December 1876.¹⁴² The widowed Ann moved to 40 Nutcroft Road, Camberwell, Surrey.¹⁴³ By 1891, Ann, together with her children Frederick, Ellen and Maud, was living at 25 Kemble Road, Lewisham, Kent.¹⁴⁴ Ten years later, Ann, Frederick and Maud were still together, this time at 22 Elsinore Road, Lewisham.¹⁴⁵

James and Elizabeth's daughter, Anne Balls Bulley, became the second wife of great

133 The marriage register of Upper Norwood, Surrey via www.ancestry.co.uk; 1861 census for 12 Kings Road Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 38 folio 39.

134 The birth indexes of the General Registrar; 1861 census for 12 Kings Road Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 38 folio 39.

135 1861 census for 12 Kings Road Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 38 folio 39.

136 1861 census for 12 Kings Road Chelsea, Middlesex RG9 38 folio 39.

137 The birth indexes of the General Registrar; 1871 census for London Road, Bromley by Bow, Tower Hamlets, Middlesex RG10 571 folio 5.

138 The birth indexes of the General Registrar; 1871 census for London Road, Bromley by Bow, Tower Hamlets, Middlesex RG10 571 folio 5.

139 1871 census for London Road, Bromley by Bow, Tower Hamlets, Middlesex RG10 571 folio 5.

140 The birth indexes of the General Registrar; 1881 census for 40 Nutcroft Road, Camberwell, Surrey RG11 689 folio 76.

141 The death indexes of the General Registrar.

142 Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

143 1881 census for 40 Nutcroft Road, Camberwell, Surrey RG11 689 folio 76.

144 1891 census for 25 Kemble Road, Lewisham, Kent RG12 526 folio 112.

145 1901 census for 22 Elsinore Road, Lewisham, Kent RG13 561 folio 29.

great grandfather **Frederick Seear** on the 18th of August 1861. The couple married at St. Luke's church in Chelsea. Her brother, George Henry and his wife Ann were witnesses, along with James Bulley, who may have been Anne's father or elder brother. At the time, Frederick was working as a tea dealer in Hackney, Middlesex¹⁴⁶ and it seems probable that the couple met through the family businesses. Anne took on a five year old step-son, Frederick Rickard Seear; Frederick's three daughters by his first wife having died in infancy.¹⁴⁷

Ann's story continues under Seear.¹⁴⁸

146 The marriage certificate of Frederick Seear and Anne Balls Bulley 1861, from the General Register Office.

147 Baptism registers of West Hackney, Middlesex, held at the London Metropolitan Archives; Index to burials at Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~abneypark/abneyy.html> accessed February 2019.

148 Seear narrative.