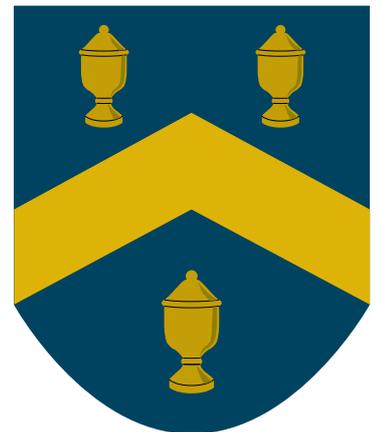


# **A History of the Folkard Family**

Written and researched  
by Margaret, John and  
Steven Folkard



# A History of the Folkard Family

Written and researched  
by Margaret, John and Steven Folkard

Published and typeset privately  
in the United Kingdom by  
E J Folkard  
199 Station Road, Crayford, Kent DA1 3QF  
Tel: 01322 526610  
[john@ejfolkard.com](mailto:john@ejfolkard.com)



# Foreword

My interest in family history began, like so many others, with the death of a parent. While sorting through my late father's effects I came across many old photographs, several of which I did not recognise. When I made the fateful decision to investigate I became irretrievably hooked on the subject, and embarked on a course that at one point -- quite literally -- threatened to take over my whole life!

Once you investigate family history, it can penetrate the most unlikely places and bring forth unexpected results from ordinary everyday scenarios. Two examples: once my interest had taken hold, I joined the local Family History Society, and through their magazine was able to contact Mrs Margaret Granger (nee Folkard) of Young, NSW, Australia. Margaret it was, 3,000 miles away, who gave me the information that there was a *Monograph of the Folkard Family of Suffolk* and Ipswich Record Office, eighteen miles down the road, had a copy! My second example concerns news of one of my great uncles, contact with whom had been lost by the family at about the time of the First World War. All my aunt could remember was that she thought he may have married a Witham girl, but here the trail ended. Then, in October 1994 a chance remark about my name by Mrs Norah Butcher of Sudbury Training Services revealed her brother-in-law was a Mr Tim Folkard -- of Witham! A subsequent phone call has completely reopened the trail! This new information came when the book was virtually ready for printing and underlines the fact that family history is a fascinating, engrossing subject on which you can never draw a line.

As information piled up, the question of what to do with it became increasingly pressing. My son, Edward John, a wizard on the computer (!) readily agreed to my suggestion that we try to update Arthur Crouch's 1890 Monograph as it stood for our first section, or try some method of editing it and correcting mistakes he himself had acknowledged in an addendum to his own work. It seemed rather pointless to simply repeat the errors, and while correcting them, it turned out to be just as quick to modernise the text as we went along. However, the section is essentially Arthur Crouch's. Our own updates are clearly marked, and nothing he included has been omitted. Modernisation simply means I have used a word or two sometimes where the Victorians were apt to use half-a-dozen or so. And needless to say, direct quotations from diaries, wills and other documents have been left entirely untouched. Arthur Crouch's original Foreword has been reprinted unaltered, both because of its information, and because his ideas and framework have, as much as humanly possible, shaped ours.

Even so, the amount of research and the accumulated result of it threatened to swamp us, and it was the entry of Steve Folkard of Scarborough, who gave us the much needed stability and a keener sense of purpose. He compiled and sent out the questionnaire to all Folkards listed in the nation's telephone directories, and then co-ordinated their replies before sending them to us for setting up. The Folkards in the United Kingdom section is essentially his, and without him this project would either not have been published or not until well into the next century. He himself explains his method of working on page 127.

The Australian section has already been published separately as *The Folkard Families of Australia* in 1989. It was most certainly the first attempt to collate the Folkards there and was published to coincide with Australia's 200th birthday celebrations. There were no Folkards present during the initial voyages of settlement, but we arrived soon afterwards, in 1825 and the family has developed steadily with the Australian continent ever since.

Margaret was indefatigable in gathering information in Australia and she deserves the Lion's share of credit for its publication. The present section has been corrected and updated to 1994 wherever possible.

The book has been entirely set by Edward John Folkard of Crayford and published by his company, a mammoth task and one for which I can never thank him enough. His patience and fortitude when confronted by my never-ending queries, requests and equivocations have been beyond praise. Brian Folkard, my brother designed, set and printed the leaflet and order form; so that the production of this volume has been entirely in the hands of the family.

The following pages are, I hope, enjoyable, perhaps instructive glances at the multifarious branches of the Folkard family tree. In such an enterprise, thanks are due to innumerable people so perhaps the best thing to do is to thank you all, and thus not risk leaving anybody out! But as we have already indicated, it doesn't end here. If any of it jogs your memory, or inspires you with a desire to fill any of the many gaps in our knowledge, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below. Let's keep it up to date with any further developments so that the family historian of the 2090s will have had as fine a springboard as that left by Arthur Crouch in the 1890s. I wish him, or her, well.



53 The Commons  
Colchester CO2 4NJ  
Essex  
November 1994

For those who are too young to remember pre-decimal currency in the United Kingdom the following may help:

4 farthings = 1 penny (d)  
12 pence = 1 shilling  
240 pence = £1  
20 shillings = £1  
£1 1s = Guinea  
5 shillings = 1 Crown

When just shillings and pence were used notation was 5/6 (5 shillings and 6 pence)  
When pounds were used as well £1-5-6 (1 pound, 5 shillings and 6 pence)

In a work as voluminous as this, there is plenty of scope for error and contradiction especially when records go missing or are incomplete. Many hours of effort has gone into reducing these to a minimum, however the author or publisher are always anxious to hear of any that have slipped through the net or if you have discovered fresh information. Their contact information is given below.

We have also used pictures acquired from unknown sources. If you hold the copyright for them we apologise for not contacting you, but we will acknowledge any known copyright in subsequent printings.

#### Contact addresses

Author: Mr J Folkard  
53 The Commons, Colchester, Essex CO2 4NJ (United Kingdom if outside UK)

Publisher Mr E J Folkard  
199 Station Road, Crayford, Kent DA1 3QF (United Kingdom if outside UK)  
Tel: 01322 526610  
or at [john@ejfolkard.com](mailto:john@ejfolkard.com)

The publisher is keeping up-to-date the database that has resulted from this hard work, and so would be delighted to receive any news or information about on any member of the Folkard family. I would appreciate therefore the results of any research undertaken (with sources if possible). You never know – that one small piece of information you might find, might just fill in some of the missing links. Additionally, contacting me might also save you a lot a time and wasted effort.

# Contents

Foreword .....	iii
Map of East Anglia showing Folkard Settlements .....	vii

## **PART I Monograph of the Family of Folkard of Suffolk (modernised)**

Introduction to the <i>Monograph of the Family of Folkard of Suffolk</i> .....	1	Settlement at Framlingham .....	49
Isolated Individuals .....	5	Settlement at East Bergholt.....	59
Settlement at Mellis.....	7	Settlement at Earl Soham .....	64
Settlement at Darsham .....	12	Settlement at Ashfield .....	67
Settlement at Leiston .....	13	Settlement at Mendlesham .....	71
Settlement at Honington.....	15	Settlement at Ratlesden .....	75
Settlement at Thornden.....	17	Settlement at Stowmarket.....	79
Settlement at Rickinghall .....	19	Settlement at Parham .....	83
Settlement at Hoxne .....	21	Settlement at Wickham Market .....	91
Settlement at Gisligham .....	25	Settlement at Cretingham.....	93
Settlement at Horham .....	27	Settlement at Helmingham.....	95
Settlement at Bedfield .....	33	Settlement at Letheringham .....	97
Settlement at Earl Stonham .....	41	Settlement at Carlton Colville.....	101
Settlement at Monk Soham .....	42	The Folkards of Norfolk.....	110
Settlement at Debenham.....	45	The Families of Dennington, Brundish and Tannington .....	119

## **PART II United Kingdom (based on 1989 survey)**

Aims and Methods .....	127	The Family of John Vincent and Elizabeth Folkard at London .....	193
Distribution of Folkards in British Telecom Phone Books 1989 .....	128	Family History of Jessie Hutson (nee Folkard) at Axminster .....	197
Geographical Distribution.....	129	Family History of Robert Folkard at Berkhamsted and Oliver Folkard at Long Sutton .....	199
Folkards in the Regions.....	130	Family History of Gail Ann Walton (nee Folkard) at Aylesford, Kent .....	203
Close Relatives/Family Histories .....	136	Family History of Eric Folkard at Scarborough.....	205
The Family of John Folkard of Manningtree.....	137	Family History of William Hill at Taunton .....	206
Family History of Robert Bones Folkard of Brightlingsea.....	141	Family History of Sheila Stones at Huddersfield and Clare Long at Manchester.....	211
The Family of Joseph Folkard and Elizabeth Clarke .....	143	Family History of William Folkard of Lowestoft.....	215
The Family History of Herbert Folkard at Pinner and Constance Folkard at Brooke, Norwich .....	155	Folkards in Scotland .....	216
Family History of Leonard Folkard of Ashford (Kent).....	161	The Family of Arthur Folkarde at Dunbar .....	219
Family History of John Folkard of Formby .....	165	Links between researchers .....	221
Family History of Dorothy Andrew at Slough and Edward Charles Napier Folkard at Builth Wells .....	167	Geographical Links/Conclusions .....	222
Family History of Pamela Purslow (nee Folkard) at Cromer .....	170	The Folkards in France.....	223
Family History of Edward Francis Folkard at Enfield .....	173	The Folkards in Germany.....	227
Family History of Montague Stevenson (Steve) at Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson at Colchester and Owen Peter at Kelvedon .....	177		

## **PART III Australia**

John Montague Folkard .....	229	The Family of Elizabeth and William Stone.....	246
The Family of Thomas and Sarah Turner .....	233	The Family of John and Isabella Billington .....	247
The Family of Jane and James Billington .....	240	The Family of Henry and Sophia Hare .....	251
The Family of William and Hannah Dowswell.....	241	Other Australian Folkards.....	257

## **PART IV PS**

A pot-pouri of a few glimpses into the lives of members of the Folkard family past and present.....	261
---	-----

---

This project was conceived as a single volume, and although the decision to publish it in three parts was also made, much later on, many difficulties inherent in such an undertaking proved insuperable. So the pagination, and the many cross-references in the text have been left as they are. Readers of the single volumes, who find this frustrating, have our apologies



# Introduction to the *Monograph of the Family of Folkard of Suffolk*

There can be no better introduction to this volume than the original 1890 one by Arthur Crouch Folkard. The principles he embraced then have been the guidelines, wherever possible, of this new edition just over a century later. But the Pedigrees he mentions in the text have, reluctantly, not been reproduced, because there were a number of mistakes in them, which he himself acknowledged in his text. It seemed pointless to perpetuate such mistakes, though the pedigrees themselves remain a fine achievement.

A visit paid some years back to the College of Arms, on which occasion my friend, the late Mr. Tucker, then Somerset Herald, kindly showed me very early records of the arms of Folkard of Suffolk, induced me to commence search for further memorials. An enormous mass of material had been collected by me in manuscript, when Mr. R. A. Baxter obligingly offered to print what I might select of it at his private press. It appearing to me that the ancient wills — as furnishing wider evidences than any other records — should be the first to be printed, they were therefore chosen for this initiatory instalment. Mr Baxter having proceeded as far as page 30, circumstances compelled him to stop further assistance, and for the completion of this first part of *A Monograph of the Family of Folkard of Suffolk*, I have been indebted to Mr. Richard Folkard.

The four pedigrees given in this part have, owing to the great cost of printing such work, been prepared by myself by a method and with appliances inadequate for producing finished workmanship. For a work intended only for family and gratuitous distribution, the heavy charge for printing these pedigrees properly must have wholly prevented their production. Indulgence may, therefore, be asked for their rough character.

During my researches it was found that there were in existence four pedigrees of the Suffolk family. The earliest was the compilation of the Rev. M. Gillett, *alias* Candler, probably about 1650. It is to be found on page 380 of No. 6071 of the Harleian MSS in the British Museum Library. An amplification of this pedigree is preserved in the Bodleian Library (Tanner 180, 26, 27). A third is among Davy's Suffolk Collections, in the British Museum Library. This was compiled early in the present century (19th), and relates to the Parham branch only, though very copious notes relating to the family in other localities of Suffolk and Norfolk are given in Vol LIV of the same work. The fourth was the work of Dr. J. J. Muskett, the well-known Suffolk genealogist, and was published in *The East Anglian*, Vol II (New Series), page 118. To that gentleman, as well as to Mr. F. A. Crisp, I am under great obligations for kind assistance in my researches.

It is scarcely possible to do better in the way of commencing a few observations respecting this ancient family than to quote the following prefatory remarks to the pedigree last named:

## FAMILY OF FOLKARD, CO SUFFOLK

The name of this family is derived from Folkward, i.e. president of the local folkmoot. It is met with, in various forms of spelling, in the early chronicles of the continent. It was borne by the ancestors of the Dukes de la Rochefoucauld (Rupis Folcardi); the Counts of Anjou (Folcard and Folco of the Plantagenet line); the Marquises of St Germain-Beaupré (Folcard and Foucault); and other noble houses of France, Spain and Bavaria. It had, perhaps, a Danish origin, and appears amongst the mythological

ancestors of the God Woden, and in the pedigree of Hengist and Horsa. The Suffolk family claims descent from Fulchard, '*prepositus*' of Thetford in 1130, whose descendants settled at Eye and Mellis and remained there well into the seventeenth century. The name occurs frequently in the Domesday of Suffolk. The earliest instance in the Eastern Counties is that of a King's Moneyer of Norwich, in the reign of Ethelred the Unready. There were moneyers of the same name at Ipswich in the reign of Canute, and at Thetford under the Conqueror. William Folcard, who seems to have been a Sheriff of Suffolk in 1130, may have been identical with the '*prepositus*' of Thetford.

The Folkards of Suffolk bear as arms, by prescription, sa. a chev. betw 3 covered cups or. An ancient sketch is preserved in the College of Arms. The assumption is they were granted to Walter Folcard, of Eye, who was Commissioner for the Queen Mother's Suffolk estates, by Edward III early in his reign. They were placed, at an early date, in the windows of Buxhall Church; where a fragment of the shield with one of the cups is still to be seen. They were quartered by Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, whose paternal great grandfather, John Coke of Ryston, Norfolk, married Alice, daughter and ultimately co-heiress of William Folkard. The Earls of Leicester, his descendants, yet hold the Manors of Folkards and Sparham, which came to them through this marriage, and the Folkard arms are amongst their numerous quarterings. Branches of the Folkard family still reside in the Eastern Counties. Mr John Folkard lived in the quaint old moated hall at Framlingham up to his death in 1823; and the last descendant of the Parham line, Mr Thomas Folkard, died at Parham Hall in 1853.

The Folkard pedigree, here given, is founded on that compiled by the Candler in the seventeenth century. The text of Harl MS 6071, 380, collated with Tanner 180, 26, 27, is printed in italics. The annotations in roman type are from the proposed edition of the Candler MSS, already sufficiently commented upon in the pages of the *East Anglian*. This pedigree, it need scarcely be said, could be very greatly extended in every direction.

J. J. M.

In extension of the above quotation, it is proposed to offer a few remarks under the several headings of which it treats.

## The name

This is so abundant in the early chronicles, that it can only be said that the occasions of it go beyond the scope of reference here. It is to be found throughout all historical periods in those of nearly all the countries of the continent of Europe, as well as in those of England, Ireland and Scotland from the earliest historic times. In every country of Europe are also to be found many towns and villages bearing the name; but the number of these is so great, that it is impossible here to state more than the bare fact. Only one authority on surnames (Camden) differs from the view taken of the meaning of Folkward by Dr. Muskett, and he maintains that its proper interpretation should be Prince or Ruler; i.e., the warden or guardian of the people. But it seems more likely that Dr. Muskett's view is the correct one. The name is undoubtedly of Danish origin, and not of that of the more northern races of Norway and Sweden, only one instance of it having been found by me in the Sagas, and that apparently referring to a Dane.

## The ancestry of the Suffolk family

There has always been a family tradition that it owed its origin to an abbot. Such traditions have very probably a strong basis, and in my endeavour, made

in Pedigree No 2, to trace the source of the Suffolk settlement, that origin has been hypothetically adopted. It will be recollected that until Pope Hildebrand, who was elected in 1073, issued his Bull against marriage among ecclesiastics, the practice of it was a recognised one; and it is on record that Abbot Folcard of Marchiennes, Flanders, was deposed, because, among other evil acts, he deputed the management of his monastery "to his wife". It is quite possible, therefore, that the celebrated Abbot Folcard, of Thorney, in Cambridgeshire, to whom the foundation of the Suffolk family is assigned in Pedigree No. 2, was a married man. In the history of Thorney Abbey we read that he brought his relatives to England from the Pas de Calais, and procured settlement for them in England. Thorney being near to the borders of Suffolk, the theory adopted that its abbot was the one of the family tradition is not a far-fetched one. It is somewhat confirmatory of this theory, that a family called "Fullard" has been resident at Thorney up to the present time. Still, the name — as stated by Dr Muskett — was certainly known in the Eastern Counties long prior to the abbot's coming to England; but, on the other hand, the Norman origin of the family is very conclusively determined by the fact of the early use by it of both Christian and surname, as will be seen by the Pedigree No 2; and that origin is further supported by the additional fact that the Christian names used are quite Norman, and have in no case an Anglo-Saxon character. Although admittedly this pedigree is largely conjectural, it will be seen by it how firmly the line of descent was established through and in one locality — that surrounding the town of Mellis, Eye, and Thetford. This pedigree must be left to tell its own tale without more lengthened remark upon it on this occasion.

### Varied forms of the name

I have written very fully on this subject in *The Antiquary* of February, March and September, 1886, and to my papers therein appearing the reader must be referred for the full justification of my acceptance of the many forms appearing on Pedigree No 2, the only one of those published with this part in which the curious spellings met with have been maintained. The forms under which the name may be recognised are almost endless, and it would require more space than can be devoted to the subject here to give proof of their identity with Folkard. But since the papers above referred to were written by me, it has been my habit to preserve the varieties of forms in which I have myself been addressed, and the following list is given of these. All bearing the name will have experienced the difficulty of obtaining correct nomenclature from those to whom it is strange; and they will therefore scarcely think this list an extraordinary one, or that it does not strongly justify my assigning kinship to the many cases shown on Pedigree 2.

Falcard (3 instances)	Folkraw
Falkard (2 instances)	Foltyard
Falkand	Folward
Falkhard	Forkard
Fallcard	Fottrell
Faukner	Foukard
Faulkin	Foukeid
Faulkland	Foukhend
Fojjard	Foulchard
Folaard	Foulkard (4 instances)
Folcard	Foulkhard (4 instances)
Folchard	Foukhend
Folckard (5 instances)	Fouzard
Folkand (2 instances)	Fulcar (3 instances)
Folkarde	Fulcard
Folkaard	Fulkherd

Folkark	Johnkard
Folkart	Okard
Folkaut	Polkatt
Folkerd	Rolkan
Folkford	Tolkard
Folkhard	Volkard
Folkland	Yolkard

In further justification of the acceptance given by me to many varied forms of the name met with, it seems desirable to give the following extract from my paper on "The Multiplication of Surnames", which appeared in *The Antiquary* of September, 1886:

The writer has therefore selected a few out of the many instances where the name of Folkward has thus received adoption as the name of a locality, and the citation of the different forms met with in ancient documents, and so applied, will form strong warranty for his assumption of similar variations in its use as a personal appellation.

Out of 144 instances in his present possession wherein the personal name has so been the foundation of those of towns in various countries, four are quoted for the fulfilment of this object, though the two last have been associated, it having been found impossible to distinguish as to which of them the corruptions apply. The modern name of the town is that first given, and the older ones are arranged as they appear to vary in succession from the earliest to the latest form, some attempt at parallelism also being maintained.

Fockerby	Foggathorp	Faulquemont and
(Yorkshire)	(Yorkshire)	Foucardmont (France)
Folkwardby	Fulkwarethorpe	Folcardi-Monti
Folquardby	Folkarthorp	Fulcaudus-Montensis
Folkardby	Folkerthorp	Fokardimonte
Folkerdby	Folkersthorp	Folcardemont
Folkerby	Fokkerthorp	Folcarmunt
Fokardby	Fowkersthorpe	Frocardi Monte
Fokerdby	—	Francquemont
Foquerby	—	Montes Fouquerannus
Fookerby	—	Foukarmount
Fokerby	Fokerthorp	—
Fockerby	—	—
Fawkeby	—	Faukemont
Folkesby	Folkethorpe	Falkemont
Fulcherby	Fulcathorpe	Fulcharmunt
Felcardby	Follethorpe	Facarmund
Falgardeby	Fulthorp	Falco-Monte
Fougerby	Foggerthorpe	Falconis Mons
Folgnarby	Fogathorp	Falcmont
Folnarby	—	Falkenstein
Foceby	—	Fontardi Monte

It may also be mentioned that, from very early times, both Folco and Fulcher have been the recognised equivalents of Folkard. As one proof out of hundreds as to this, can be cited the fact that in the case of one important index all the Folcards given in it proved to be Folcos in the body of the work. Similarly, in Bohn's edition of *Ordericus Vitalis*, Abbot Folcard of Thorney is throughout referred to as "Fulcher", and not by the name "Folkard", signed by that abbot to all his many literary works. Lord John Hervey, in his translation of the Domesday Book of Suffolk, invariably translates Fulchered and Fulkered as Folkard, and in a law suit to which Benjamin Folkard of Beccles was a party, in 1650, his name is occasionally spelt as Folkered and Folkerd.

It should be borne in mind that the ancient ch was the equivalent to the modern k, which only came into use about the fourteenth century, and was an adaptation of the old method of writing the c across the h, in earlier times, to express a hard pronunciation. Thus, Folchard should be read as Folkard, and Fulcher, Fulchar, Folcher and Folchar as Fulker, Fulkar, Folker and Folkar.

But were an attempt made to give all the proofs in my possession of the identities, it would be an endless task, and what has been written above on this subject must suffice. Coupled with the alternative names given to the same individual, appearing on Pedigree 2, sufficient evidence will, it is believed, have been afforded. "No reliance", as is said in Cussad's work on Heraldry, "can be placed on the orthography of proper names, either of persons or places", in the earlier times.

### Arms of the Family

Mr. Tucker showed me a sketch of these, when the visit before referred to was made, of a date long antecedent to the institution of the College of Arms by Richard II, which, among its many records, has no reference to their grant. It is certain, therefore, that they were borne by "prescriptive right"; as, also, that at the date of the ancient sketch referred to being made, the family occupied a position of importance in Suffolk. I have suggested, on Pedigree No 1, on which a drawing of the arms is given, that they may have been granted by Edward III to Walter Folcard of Eye, who was, in Edward's reign, commissioner for the estates of that king's mother situate in Suffolk. This however, is mere conjecture, and it is possible, if any reliance may be placed on the assignment of arms on the ancient Roll of Battle Abbey, that they were borne at the battle of Hastings by Fauecourt (alias Folcard), who is placed contemporaneously, and as an alternative possible ancestor of the family, alongside of Abbot Folcard on Pedigree No 2. The absence of the adoption of any crest by any branch of the family is significant of the great antiquity of the arms borne by it. All the armorials of Suffolk contain mention of them, and the most ancient of these refers to their appearing on the windows of Buxhall Church, Suffolk.

### The position of the family in the County

Pedigree No 2 affords many indications that in the earlier times its members occupied important official posts. Its decadence into the ranks of the yeomanry of the county would seem to have commenced early in the fifteenth century, for none of the Herald's visitations contain reference to it, though about the middle of that century wealth began to be accumulated by some of its members, and the designation of "Armiger" appears on their tombs and brasses. But in all the instances of this accumulation known to me, the lines which possessed wealth eventually became extinct by failure of male heirs, and their property descended to the families into which the females had married. A special instance of this is noticeable in the case of the Sparham line (Pedigree No 3) most of the lands and manors possessed by it passing into the possession of the ancestors of the present Earl of Leicester, and being still the property of his family.

Limit of space forbids my entering, in this Part No 1 of the monograph, more fully into details. In subsequent parts it may be hoped that full references may be made to the individuals named in the four pedigrees this first one contains. It is regrettable that opportunity has not yet occurred for me to search the registry at Bury for the wills it contains. All the other depositories of such documents, viz, those at Somerset House, Norwich, and Ipswich, have been fully examined. Very many of the Parish Registers of the county also remain unsearched as yet; specially among which may be named those of Mendlesham, East Bergholt, Debenham, and Ratlesden. Where it has been possible for me to extract from these, they afforded reason for thinking that many branches of the family as yet undealt with may be fully traced out.

**Arthur Folkard MInstCE**  
*Ceylon Civil Service (Retired)*  
January 27th 1890



Imprint of Robert Folkard & Sons, whose company printed Arthur Crouch Folkard's Monograph in 1890.

**ISOLATED  
INDIVIDUALS**

SEPTEMBER 1994

1. Abbot FULCARD = . . . ?  
Thorney Abbey  
Cambridgeshire  
L 1060-84

?

WILLIAM  
Sheriff of Suffolk

2. FAUECOURT  
L 1066

5. FOLCARD  
(also Folcierd)  
Thetford  
L 1070

3. FULCHER(D)  
Cnotington  
L 1087

4. FULCERED  
Framlingham  
L 1087

7. FULCHERED  
Robert  
Sweffling  
L1087

8. FULCARD  
Strandiston  
L 1087

11. FULCHERED  
(also Fulcred)  
Peasonhall  
L 1087

? son

12. FULCHRED  
Leiston  
L 1087

9. FULKERED  
Keduna  
L 1087

6. FULCARD  
Walt  
Mellis

FOLCHARD  
Thetford  
L 1130

10. FOLCHIER  
the Priest  
Suffolk  
L 1165

13. FAUCHERED  
Eustace de  
Ubbeston  
L 1206

14. FONTARD  
Vidald de  
Henham  
L 1214

# Isolated Individuals

**1. Abbot Folcard** was said to be Flemish, born at Marchiennes and a monk of the Order of St Benedict. The earliest reference to his career is as a monk at the Monastery of St Bertin at Sithieu, Normandy, where he was educated by Abbot Bavon. St Sithieu was either identical with, or a suburb of, St Omer in the Pas de Calais, a town of Flanders.

Folcard, regarded as an unruly pupil, but made a priest of the Church of St Omer in 1060, came to England to make his fortune some time before the conquest of 1066 for like most of the literary men patronised or encouraged by Edward the Confessor, he was eminent chiefly as a writer of the lives of saints. He may not have been a resident of England at this time of course, though one authority says he arrived at this point. Some believe he entered the monastery at Canterbury in 1060, the year he was made priest of St Omer, another writer maintains he was summoned to England by William immediately after the conquest, but whatever the truth of the matter, he was celebrated for his studious character as a monk, and already known for his writings. *Ordericus Vitalis* describes him as a man of deep erudition, courteous, pleasant and charitable, and well skilled in grammar and music.

Upon his arrival in England, he probably entered the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury. His deep friendship with Aldred, Archbishop of York, lends colour to the supposition he may have proceeded from Canterbury to Durham before being appointed to the Thorney Abbacy by William the Conqueror himself. This was in 1068, so his rise was rapid and distinguished, though the appointment itself was unpopular. William's interest in Abbot Folcard may have been because the Conqueror's wife, Matilda, daughter of Count Baldwin of Flanders, had for her first husband Gherbod, son of Rodolph de Warren, from whom she was divorced, and who was an *avoue* (attorney) of St Bertin Abbey at St Omer. Abbot Folcard, dedicating *The Life of St John of Beverley* to Aldred, speaks of troubles at his monastery and of himself. These had been relieved by the Archbishop, who procured for him the assistance of Queen Matilda, and the Abbot expressed his gratitude.

Folcard ruled as Abbot of Thorney for sixteen years, disliked, it seems by the Saxon monks over whom he was appointed in opposition to their charter which gave them the right to elect their own abbot. *The Red Book of Thorney* relates how their dislike of him as a foreigner was deepened by the fear he would distribute abbey property to his relations.

But how is it that a monk, supposedly celibate, could beget children and leave legal heirs? Until Pope Gregory (Hildebrand, elected in 1073), issued his papal bull against ecclesiastical marriage it was a recognised — tacit if not legal — practice. No reason therefore why the celebrated abbot of Thorney should not have been a married man. *The History of Thorney*, indeed, relates how Folcard brought his relatives from Pas de Calais and settled them in Cambridgeshire. Thorney being near the Suffolk border, the tradition that he founded the Folcard family of Suffolk is given added impetus.

But the Papal Bull of 1073 demanded celibacy and from then onwards, the abbot's days at Thorney were numbered. The pope was determined the Bull should be carried out in full, and in Archbishop Lanfranc he had an enthusiastic prosecutor. Abbot Folcard was accused of leaving the management of the monastery to his wife while engaging in other more secular activities. He was indicted by Archbishop Lanfranc, and already unpopular with his own monks,

arraigned before a council held at Gloucester during Christmas 1084.

The abbot was doubtless guilty of the accusations, and the fact he was forced to resign as Abbot of Thorney indicates he was unwilling to sacrifice his wife and family in accordance with Gregory's instructions.

Historians tell us Abbot Folcard was overcome with disappointment and grief and returned to his old monastery at St Bertain. No record of him is preserved there, except for a few references to "the abbot of St Bertin" which, if it is him, must have applied to his career after leaving Thorney. He may have been the Folcard appointed later to be Abbot of Lobbes in Cambrai, who is stated to have been a man of distinguished learning and disciplinary power — the first description, at least, fits our abbot, the second he may have acquired from his chastening experiences. He was also described as being knowledgeable and had an open and gracious air, with polished and agreeable manners.

His chief writings were *The Life and Miracles of St Bertin*, *A Review of a Record of Some Miracles of the 10th Century*, *Life and Miracles of St John of Beverley*, *A Life of St Oswald, Bishop of Worcester*, and *A Life of St Botolph* (whose remains are buried at Thorney). *The Life of St Andomari, Bishop of Terouenne, Pas de Calais* was largely added to by the abbot, and there were many other writings by him. All his works were printed and can be found in the magnificent *Patroliga* of the Abbe Migne, a copy of which is in the British Museum library. A full account of the Abbot's tenure is in Warner's *History of Thorney Abbey*.

We have dealt at some length with the celebrated abbot on the supposition, that he was indeed, our ancestor. We shall perhaps never know the full truth after the passage of so great a time and the shortage of reliable human records during this period, but it is as good a point to start as any. And we will probably never know if the William Folcard, sheriff of Suffolk in 1130 was, as sometimes claimed, a son of the abbot. Certainly the Pipe Roll records show that his duties as sheriff extended into Cambridgeshire, in which county Thorney Abbey is situated and which borders Suffolk.

**2. Faucourt (Latin: Folcard).** The Roll of Battle Abbey, near Hastings, names this knight as one who fought with William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The liberal rewards in land distributed among his followers, make it likely Faucourt was awarded land in Suffolk, and some of the Domesday entries refer to him. "ffaucourt" is one of many French forms of "ffolcard" and more than one instance contains "In Latin Folcard" appended.

Included on the Roll of Battle Abbey are the names "ffouke" and "ffitiz-ffouke". Fouke (pronounced Fouker) was also a common form of writing Fulco or Fulcard, in the same way as Fouker or Foker has been long used in Suffolk. Three knights bearing the name crossed from Normandy with William I. *Ordericus Vitalis* names Fulk the lame as furnishing William with forty ships to transport his army, and it is likely Fulk's sons embarked with the expedition. Several noble families in Normandy bore the name at this period and it may be a son of Fulk the lame was identical with Fulcaud (also named as Fulcand, Focaud, and Fulcald), Lord of Arques in Normandy, in about 1150. This family, allied to Foucalt Desnier, Lord of l'Obroire in 1082, is stated in *A Mésalliance of the House of Brunswick* to be the ancestor of Eléonore d'Olbréze, wife of George William, Duke of Zell, whose daughter Sophie-Dorotheie was the wife of George I of England and mother to George II.

**3. Fulcher (D).** Little is known about him except that Domesday records him as owning land at Cnotington (mod Honington, qv page 15).

4. **Fulcered** of Framlingham, Suffolk. Nothing of this man is known except in Domesday which records him under Framlingham:

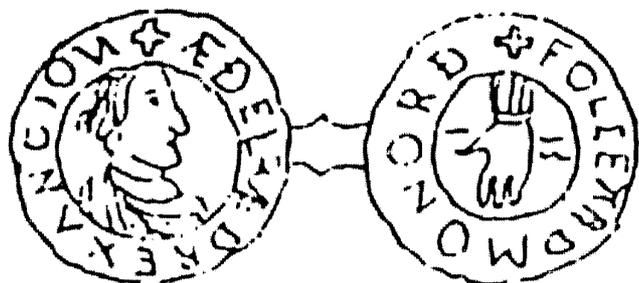
Fulcered holds of Robert Malet, one free man under the protection of Edric, ten acres: valued at two shillings. Edric of Laxfield held under the Confessor.

5. **Folcard (also Folcierd)** of Thetford. A King's Moneyer, or Master of the local Mint. There were in William I's time several such Mints in Suffolk and Sir Henry Ellis's *Introduction to Domesday* describes them as:

antiently one of the privileges of a burgh. In the Domesday Survey payments *de Moneta* for the privilege of coining are mentioned at Pevensey, Lewes, Malmesbury, Bath, Taunton, Oxford, Gloucester, Roelent, Nottingham and Thetford . . . They received all their dies from the Exchequer, and they wrought under the inspection of officers who were called *Examinatores Monetæ* and *Custodes Cuneorum*, Essayers and Keepers of the dies, whose business it was to take care that their coins were of the standard weight and fineness.

The name of Folkard is repeatedly met with in ancient records in association with the office of King's Moneyer. Hawkins' *Silver Coins of England* list among the moneyers of Eared and Æthelred II, Kings of Northumberland, 808 to 848 the names of Folcnod, Folcno, Fulcnod, Fuldnod, and Fordred. Under King Alfred (872-901), the name of Foleard occurs; and of the coins on which his name appears, Hawkins remarks that "they were possibly struck by the Danes in East Anglia or Northumbria in imitation of Alfred's coins." Under King Eadmund (941-946) is found Eulcart, probably a mis-spelling of Fulcart. Such errors were common on coinage, sometimes even, letters were struck upside down. Folceard was a King's Moneyer at Norwich in the reign of Ethelred the Unready, a drawing of one of his coins being given in Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* on a map of Norwich. Golding's *Suffolk Coinage* says a moneyer's name on a penny struck at Bury, *temp.* Henry III (1216-1272) is Fulke (pronounced Fulker) and on a coin of Canute (1017-1035), struck at Ipswich, the moneyer's name and office appears as FOLKRD. MO. DTFI. (Abbreviation by omitting the letter A was frequent.)

Abbot Folcard of Thorney, possessed the church of St Gregory at Thetford, and it is a singular fact that almost the first settlement of the family discovered should be at that same border town between Suffolk and Norfolk. It seems safe to presume then that from this place the distribution of the Folkards throughout both of those counties commenced. Among 6500 coins dug up at Beaworth in Hampshire were found many struck at Thetford Mint, some bearing the name of the moneyer FOLCIERD and FOLCARD. *Norfolk Archaeology* contains a further reference stating the coins to have been engraved in Martin's plate (20 to 24) and in Rudings plate of the coins of William I and II. One of the coins bears on the obverse PILLELM REX, and on the reverse FOLCIARD MO DTFI, *ie*, Moneyer of Thetford. Another has a similar obverse,



Coin of Folcierd, King's Moneyer, of Norwich, Temp. Æthelred the Unready.

and on the reverse FOLCARD MO DTFI. The employment of P for W in William and of D for TH in Thetford was common, and is invaluable in estimating the value of ancient spellings; indeed, the *Archæologia* records William's name as appearing under twelve different forms among these coins.

Folchard, Governor of Thetford in 1130, may have been son to this moneyer, but there is no concrete evidence that this was so.

6. (**Walt**) **Fulcard** (also **Furcard**) Had land at Mellis qv page 7.

7. **Robert Fulchered** of Sweffling. Domesday has an entry (translation):

Suffolk. Plomesgate Hundred. In Suefflinga one free man, Osbern, held under the protection of Edric 60 acres pasture and meadow in the time of King Edward. Then there were two ploughlands of pasture, and pasture and meadow for one. Robert de Clavilla holds it of Robert. In the same place, a free man held under tricnot 5 acres valued at tenpence. Now Robert the son of fulchered holds it.

8. **Fulcard** of Strandeston (mod Thrandeston). Domesday entry (translation):

In Strandestuna there are two free men, Fulcard and Aluin, and in Mellis four free men and one half-attached, Leuric, Godric, Vluara, Leuuin the lucky (?). Fulcard is the half-attached.

Thrandeston is near Mellis and two miles from Eye. This Fulcard was almost certainly identical with Walter Fulcard of Mellis (No. 1 of that line).

9. **Fulkered** of Keduna (probably the modern Kenton lying between Eye and Debenham). The Domesday entry reads (translation):

Land of Richard, son of Count Gislebert . . . In Keduna 1 socman and 1 ploughland, and now there are 3 borderers and 1 female servant. One ploughland is in demesne, and there are 4 acres of meadow always worth 40 shillings. This is held by Fulkered.

10. **Folchier** the Priest, of Suffolk. The Pipe Roll of 12 Henry II (1165) contains a Latin note that "ffolchier the presbyter owes x marks," which he apparently did not pay, as the Roll of two years later, refers to his indebtedness, and states that "folch the presbyter has fled into Norway".

11. **Fulchered (also Fulcred)**. Had land in Peasenhall, q.v. page 12.

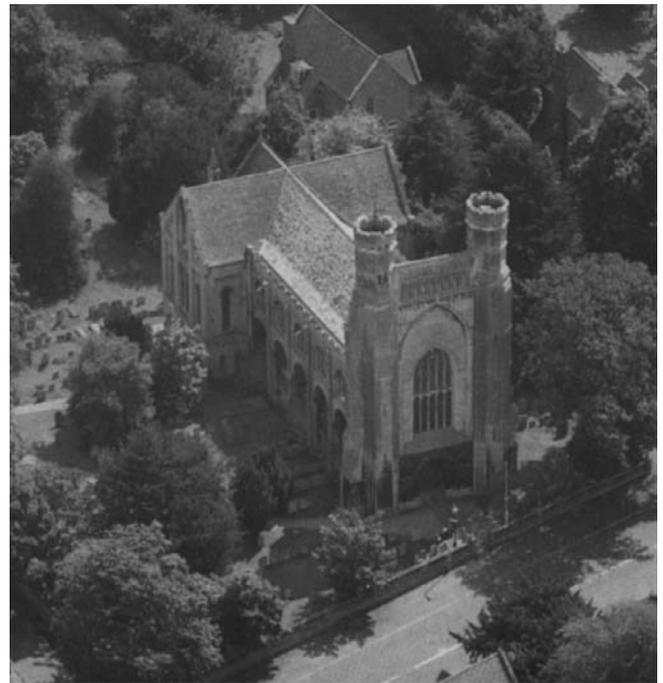
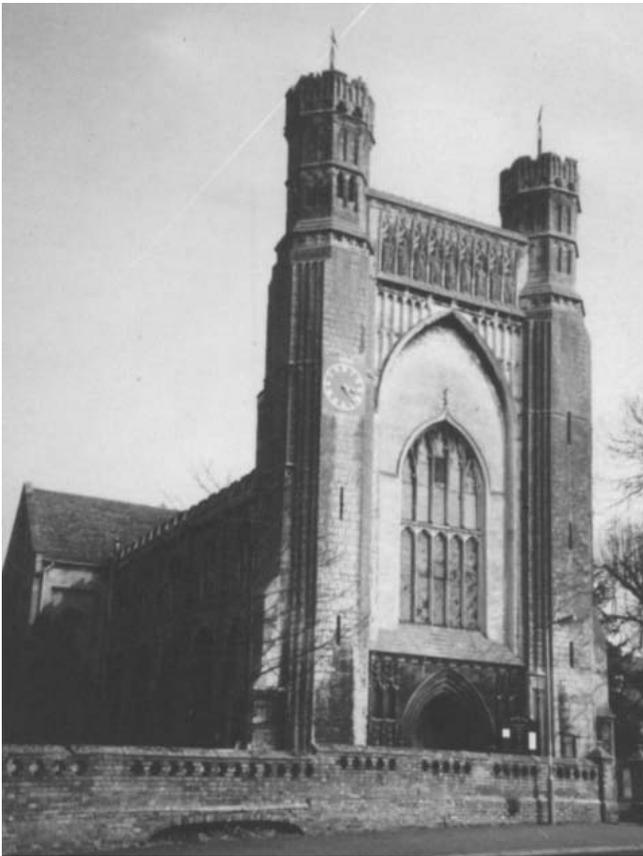
12. **Fulchred** held land at Leiston (qv page 13) of Robert Mallet.

13. **Eustace de Ffaucherd** of Ubbeston. Nothing is known about him but he is valuable in having a variation in his name, it being of so strong a Norman character. Davy records that Eustac de ffaucherd was party, in 1206, to an agreement with the Prior of St Neots about land at Ubbeston.

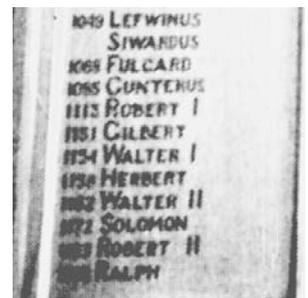
14. **Vidald de Ffontard**, of Henham, another instance of a Norman name early met with in Suffolk. "Ffontard" was a common mis-spelling of Folkard, as for example, Fontardi Mons is found cited as a misnomer for Folcardi Mons. The letters k and t were often used interchangeably. Thus, the Cottonian MSS writes "ffonkleroy" for "ffauntleroy"; and in the Lansdown MSS (175-186) "Foucault" is indexed as "Foncault", (one among many instances of the use of n for u).

The *Rotuli Literarum Clausarum* tells us that Vidald de Ffontard was one of twenty-three inquisitors assembled in 1214 upon the death of Osborn, son of Walter de Coleville and Matilda his wife, who held a military fief at Henham.

# Thorney Abbey Cambridgeshire



Present day Thorney Abbey. There has been an abbey on the site since 662. When Fulcard was Abbot the building had suffered spoliation in 1051, when pillaged by Earl Godwyn, and a little later when Hereward the Wake and his followers defended themselves against the pursuing William the Conqueror. Abbot Fulcard arrived in 1068 and with his fall, his successor, Abbot Gunter, took down the old Saxon church and rebuilt it. The present church is part of that building.





Above: Present day Bedfield church in a bad state of decay, but with repairs underway (1994). William Folkard of Bedfield left his church 6s and 20s in 1470, a liberal legacy in its day. The Bedfield settlement spread out to Dallinghoo, Wickham Market, Aldeburgh, Ipswich and London

Below: Pakefield church houses the remains of Richard Folkard, d1451. A brass plate marks the spot.



# Settlement at Mellis

(including Eye, Thetford, East Bergholt, Rushall (Norfolk), Stoke Ash, Worlingworth and Rendham)

**1. (Walter) Fulcard (also Furcard)** of Mellis. Walter is his assumed name because his presumed son, William Folcard, is several times mentioned as "Fulkered, son of Walter". The Domesday entries referring to him read (translation):

Radinghefelda. In Mellis 1 free man, Fulcard, holds a moiety under the protection of Edric, 27 acres and 1 borderer and 1 ploughland and 1 acre of meadow, and a moiety of the Church (lands) of 8 acres, valued at 10 shillings.

**2. William Folcard** (also Fulchered or Folchard), Sheriff of Suffolk and the channel whereby taxes collected in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk reached the Exchequer. Arthur Crouch Folkard in his 1890 Monograph, lists him thus, but also believes the Folchard, Governor of Thetford, (listed separately), to be the same man on closer reflection. Many entries in the Pipe Roll refer to him, the earliest extant, (c1117) says (translation):

Rutlandshire

Fulchered, son of Walter, paid 40 shillings as a gift by order to the King."

On the same Roll:

Fulchered, son of Walter, rendered account of £209 15s 7d of the old farm (i.e. rented taxation) at London. Into the Treasury he paid it. And he is quit. And the same Fulche~r (with mark of abbreviation) owes 120 marks of silver of Gersoma for the Vice-county of London.

London. In discharge by order of the King. Fulchered, son of Walter, paid £12 in composition of County Normandy, and he owes £15 7s 7d.

London. Fulchered, son of Walter, pays in 20 shillings for pardons, by order of the King.

William, son of Fulchered (indexed as William Fulchered) 18 shillings for pardons, by order of the King.

Fulchered, son of Walter, 5 shillings on a like account.

Further entries on a Pipe Roll of 1156-57 read:

William, son of Folcred, owed 40 shillings for having a plea, 1156.

Under Kent:

William Folcard (indexed Folcred) 40 marks of silver for war horses by the brevet of the King, 1156.

Under Middlesex:

William, son of Folcred, rendered account of 40 shillings. He paid into Treasury 20 shillings and owed 20 shillings.

In the 1158 account of Gervase of Cornhill, London, "William, son of Folcred, owes 20 shillings"; in 1159, "William, son of Folcred, rendered account of 2 shillings and is quit".

Stubbs' *Constitutional History of England* says the Sheriffs of counties paying contributions to the Exchequer or Treasury gave them to William Folcard. Both father and son may have resided in London as officials before settling in Suffolk, or perhaps held lands in that county, for constant references to William Fulcred, son of Fulcred, Chamberlain of London, living in the 12th century are extant.

A Pipe Roll of 1130 states:

Fulchard, *prepositus* of Tietford (mod Thetford), Suffolk, owes £32 2s 8d on the plea of G. de Clint(on).

Stubbs' *History* explains that according to Norman lawyers, *Prepositus*, as used by them, meant town

reeve or chief magistrate. Shire reeve is the origin of Sheriff.

In 1340, a William ffochs, a common abbreviation or corruption of the name, paid a subsidy for land in or near Thetford. Later on, too, a Calendar of Charters and Rolls by Turner and Cox preserved in the Bodleian Library, lists:

Euston, Suffolk. Edward Rokewode, of Euston, Esquire, son and heir of Roger Rokewode, late of Euston, confirms to Master William Focer, clerk, the whole of his manor of Euston, with the advowson of the church. Given at Euston, 20th August, 5 Hen VIII. (1513).

Euston is three miles from Thetford, and William Focer probably hailed from there.

**3. Terric Fulchred** of East Bergholt. Probably son to the above though this is purely conjectural, and mention of him and of his son John is scanty. The Register of the Abbey of St John the Baptist at Colchester contains allusion to both in 1154, and apparently refers to them as holding lands of that abbey at East Bergholt.

**4. — Folcard**, the Deacon, of Mellis. A charter of William, Bishop of Norwich relating to possessions of the Priory of Eye, mentions "the land which Folcard the Deacon held in Mellis". There is no date, but it is probably one of William Turbeville, Bishop of Norwich (1146-1174), and the order in which the dated charters are given corresponds to such dates. Presumably he was a son of the Fulcard of Mellis named in Domesday.

William was a common name in this settlement, as it was also at Bedfield.

**5. Henry Folcard** (also Felcard), of Mellis presumably a son of the above. If not, from the circumstance of residence at Mellis, he must have been closely allied to him. Reference to him afford the earliest record of a wife's name to be found. A Latin deed (attrib 13th cent) reads (translated):

I, Albreda, late wife of Henry folcard, have given and conceded, and by this my present charter confirm in my pure widowhood, to Robert Brutlee, for his homage and service, and for four shillings sterling that he has paid me in — — — — (*illegible*), one piece of land which formerly belonged to me in Wattisham of the town of Gislingham, near the fields of Mellis."

This deed is under "Felcards" in the Harleian Charters Index. Henry Folcard's name is attached to many deeds, as was usual at that time, wholly without date. However, "Henry Folcard of Mellis" lived there in the reign of Henry III.

He is a witness to six deeds preserved, and in one is named as "Henr. fil. Folcardi".

The following charter is from the reign of Henry III, c1250. and reads:

Be it known in the present and in the future, that I, Andraz the Bretun, of Mellis, yield and give, and by this present charter have confirmed to Alfrid, son of Galfrid de Nikelmore, for his homage and service and for twenty shillings — — — (*illegible*), that he gave in — — — (*illegible*) one acre of land — be it less or more — lying in the field of Mellis between the land of Henry son of folcard, who holds of me land of mine, and abutting on the way above the free land of the church of Mellis and on the other against Grealcroft, to have and to hold of me and my heirs, etc, etc.

"Hendricus fil. folcard" is a witness to the charter. Constant association of his name with lands in and about Mellis, implies Henry was one its principal residents. Mention in his widow's charter of land at Gislingham (anc. Goldingham) underlines his connection with Fulkons or Fawkuns there.

**6. Agnes Fulcred**, of Rushall, Norfolk. Relationship between Agnes and Henry Folcard is wholly

**SETTLEMENT AT  
MELLIS**

SEPTEMBER 1994

1. WALTER = ... ?  
Mellis  
L 1087

2. WILLIAM = ... ?  
L 1159

4. FOLCARD  
Deacon, Mellis

3. TERRIC

5. HENRY = Albreda  
Mellis SH  
L 1250

6. AGNES  
Rushall  
L 1198

7. MILO  
Rushall  
L 1230

8. ALURED  
Suffolk  
L 1208

9. WILLIAM = ... ?  
Mellis & Eye  
L 1204

JOHN

WILLIAM = ... ?  
Hoxne  
L 1207

10. JOHN = ... ?  
Mellis & Yaxley  
L 1280

11. WALTER = ... ?  
Eye &  
Mellis  
1216-63

ALAN  
Goldingham  
L 1316

= ... ?

JOHN  
L 1316

12. ROBERT = ... ?  
Eye  
L 1216

FOLLARD = ...  
Thorpe

15. WALTER = Joanna  
Eye  
L 1345

13. ROBERT = ... ?  
Eye  
L 1327

THOMAS

16. JOHN = ... ?

14. ROBERT = ... ?  
L 1380

AGNES

DULCIA

17. JOHN = ... ?  
d 1456

LATITIA

JOHN = ... ?  
L 1467

MATILDA

WILLIAM = Margery . . . .  
Eye  
d 1564

Eye  
d 1566

ISABEL JOHN

ALES =  
. . . Page

MARGARET =  
. . . Fryer  
All L 1566

MARY =  
John Warde

AMY =  
Robert Chappell

ANN =  
Anthony Barker

conjectural. There was, however, a well-established settlement of the family at Rushall, which is only seven or eight miles from Mellis. This settlement extended from 1198 to 1355, the name appearing there in the forms of ffoake, ffouke, and ffulke (pronounced ffoaker, ffouker, and ffulker). In Harleston, about two miles from Rushall, a house called "Folkard's" is named in a will of 1553, evidence of a late continuance in the neighbourhood.

The only mention found of Agnes Fulcred is a Norfolk Fine of 1198. Le Neve's *Abbreviation of the Fines of Norfolk* of Richard I, gives:

Between Agnes, daughter of Fulcred, petitioner, and Roger the Chaplain, touching 8 acres of land in Ruieshall. 10 Ric I. (1198)

**7. Milo Folcred**, of Rushall, Norfolk, may fairly be presumed Agnes' brother. Only one deed relating to him is preserved. It is undated, but certainly either of Henry III or Edward I's reign. This deed is a charter of gift by Roger Baxter to Henry of Rushall, of the homage and service which Milo, son of ffolcred, owed to the former for a piece of land at Alwinesbeg (or burgh).

**8. Alured Folcled** Of him only a single mention has been found. This is in the *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*, which states that King John, in 1208, by a charter granted at Gillingham, (a few miles from Rushall) confirmed a grant of land to Cristian, wife of Ralph Wac (Wace?). The land is indicated as "lying between the land of Eustace de Clopton and Alured, the son of Folcled, and John, the son of Folkelet".

**9. William Folcard**, of Mellis and Eye, is presumably a son of the *Prepositus* or Governor of Thetford (No 2), and brother of Henry Folcard, of Mellis (No 5). He is mentioned in a deed of gift to the Priory of Eye by Henry Cratepanne, along with Henry as holding land in Mellis: "and three roods in the same field which William Folcard holds", and "held of the Sacristy of St Edmund by Henry Folcard". The deed is undated but is probably about the beginning of the 13th-century. There can be little doubt William was the father of the Walter Fulco who, in 1225, gave evidence relating to land at Eye, at a King's Court held at Westminster, the latter's name being once given as "fulcon, son of William". It is also likely he is the party named in a Fine of 1204 respecting land at Rendham, his name occurring thrice as "William, son of Folcard", and once as "William foc~ha". An abbreviation mark across the h indicates the omission of the letter l. Such abbreviations were common, a Fine of about the same date giving Eusta~c de fau~cb~g for Fauconberge.

**10. John Folkard**, of Mellis and Yaxley. The earliest mention is a series of undated deeds between 1263 and 1280. There is full evidence he was a contemporary of Walter Folcard of Eye and Mellis, who follows below. John ffaukun who witnessed a deed of grant to the priory at Eye, as well as several others of later date is probably he. One of these reads "the land of John ffaukun", which deed he witnesses as "John ffaukun". Most of the deeds are charters of William ffichet. In more than one of them, he is described as "John ffaukun of Eye". In 1327, he paid a subsidy of 17 pence, as "John ffaukoner", for land at Yakesley (Yaxley adjoining Mellis) and, on the same roll, 12 pence as "John ffaukoun of Eye".

**11. Walter Folcard**, of Eye and Mellis, was certainly a son of William ffolcard of Mellis and Eye. Evidence tells us that in 1225 he was summoned to Westminster to give testimony respecting land at Eye. I have found his name correctly spelt only once. Fulco was a recognised form of the name, and often used alternatively for it, Fulcon and Faukun simply the Latin forms when writing in that language, and no such name appears throughout Domesday. In some

charters of the priory of Eye he is a witness as "Walter ffaukun", and they contain repeated reference also to "the land of Walter ffaukun" (also ffaukoun). The only charter where he is mentioned which is dated is a deed of gift to the priory executed at Mellis in 1263. He is named "Walter ffulcard", the father of Robert ffulcard, in an order of King John, dated 1215, releasing the latter from the prison at Eye.

**12. Robert Fulcard**, of Eye, son of the foregoing is found in the *Rotuli Literarum Patentium* which reads:

Winton, 30th June, the year 17 of Our reign (1215). The King (John) to the Keeper of the Honor of Eye Salutation. Be it known to you that we recommend to your quiet and private love our faithful Robert, son of Walter ffulcard, a prisoner, who is in Our prison at Eye. And we order you that he, Fulcard, the same Robert, the son of Walter, or he and all his messengers, have letters of defence (or protection) without delay to his liberty, and that he be permitted to depart quietly. And in this thing we command you. Given as above the same year.

**13. Robert Folcard**, of Stoke Ash and Worlingworth was possibly the Robert ffolkered of Rendham, but there is no proof. The only record of him is a Subsidy Roll of 1327 wherein he appears as "Robert ffokaurde", paying 20 shillings and 2 pence for land in Stoke, and as "Robert ffolkard", paying 13 pence for land in Worlingworth. Stoke Ash is only three miles from Eye which coupled with his name justifies the assumption he was a son of Robert Folcard of Eye. Worlingworth, also is but a few miles from Stoke Ash.

The will of William Folkard of Bedfield (1513) bequeaths a legacy to the Guild at Worlingworth which adjoins Bedfield. It is therefore feasible — no stronger than that — that the Robert of this notice was the immediate ancestor of the Folkards of Bedfield.

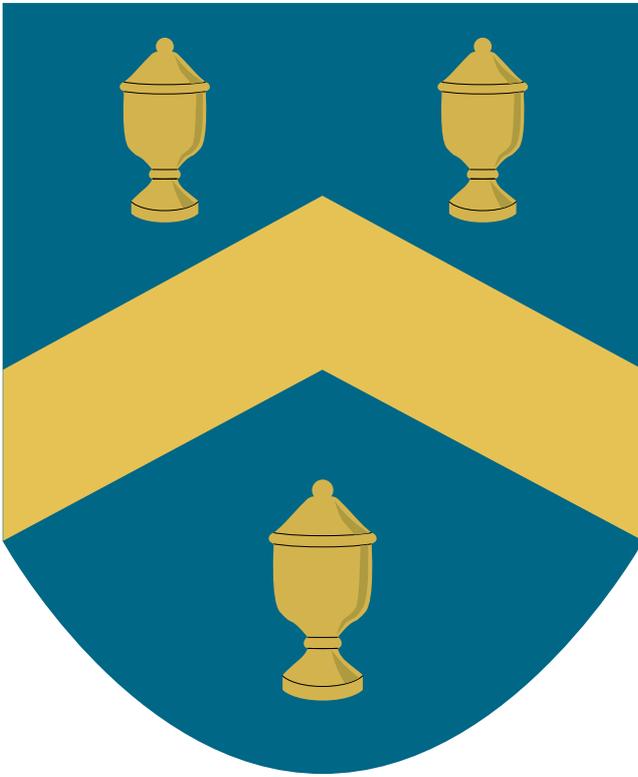
**14. Robert Fulcard**, conjecturally the son of Robert is so named on a Subsidy Roll (1380) as paying 9 pence for land, but the locality is illegible. He is also named as being a collector of the Subsidy.

**15. Walter Folcard**, of Eye. The frequent mention of Walter, underlines his importance, it being a fair assumption that he was son to Robert Fulcard of Eye (No 12).

His wife was Johanna (we learn from a charter of 1333 of Galfrid, son of Peter de Burgate), respecting a piece of land called Pulliscroft in Rickingham, containing 8 acres, "conceded by Walter ffaukoun, of Eye, and Johanna his wife". It was probably a daughter of hers and of her husband named among the oldest testamentary references of the Norwich Registry, designated as "Isabel fflokoun de Rykinghale Inferior", stated to have died intestate in or about 1375. Isabel fflokoun is also mentioned in a charter as having before that date, held land of Framsdon Manor.

In 1299 Walter Folcard ("Walter ffaukun") served as a jurat in the manor court of Eye. In 1313 "Walter ffaukun" and others gave evidence on an inquisition held at Eye as to the townships which were bound to keep in repair the palings of the park of the King's Honour of Eye, and the *calcetum* of the town of Eye. In 1327, he paid a Subsidy of 3 shillings and 6 pence for land in Rickingham, 5 shillings for land in Hintlesham, 2 shillings for land at Coddendam, 2 shillings for land at Gislingham, and 3 shillings for land at Eye. In 1330, he was Bailiff (ie, Mayor) of Eye. In the same year an important letter was addressed to him by Edward III, (free translation):

The King to Walter ffaucon, Salutation. Whereas Isabella, Queen of England, my dearest mother, has returned into my hands the manor of Eye-cum-Haulegh, with the park and hamlets of Dalingho, Thorndon, and Alderton, with their appurtenances, in the County of Suffolk, we order you that as former custodian of the aforesaid manors, et cetera, you be responsible to us.



Isabella, wife of Edward II, is named in the list of lords of the manor of Haughley. It was on account of the official position occupied by this Walter Folcard (latinised through the equivalent Folco to Faukun, etc) that the receipt of the grant of the family arms was ascribed, most probably by Edward II.

Edward III probably presented Walter with a manor in Rickinghall, known as Facon's Hall circa 1345. In this presentation he is referred to both as Walter ffacon and as Walter ffaukoun. Walter as a result, became liable to military service, for in the succeeding year he was rated for such service at 2 shillings and 6 pence for lands in Yaxley (close to Mellis and Rickinghall), 20 shillings for land in Rickinghall, and sundry sums for land held by him in other places. No further notice of Walter within his probable life-time has been found; but a rental of the manor of Rickinghall of 1387 refers to "Walter ffauken" having held land there — whether at that date or previously is not clear. But it is unlikely that having arrived at the age required for a jurat in 1299, he could have survived to 1387. In a later rental of the same manor (1436), the land "late of Walter ffakon" is referred to, and also names a Thomas ffocour and ffoco (i.e. Foker) as holding land of that manor. This may very well have been a son of Walter Folcard.

**16. John Folkard**, of Eye, presumed son of Walter. Possibly John Folcard, with land at Sutton. The identity cannot be guaranteed, but dates and conditions make it feasible. Of his marriage, no trace has been found, but as his daughters were sole heirs to his property in Sutton, almost certainly his wife predeceased him. The earliest evidence of him is as a witness to a deed signed at Framsdon in 1358 as "John ffaukoun"; he was witness at Framsdon to a deed relating to Ottley (1359); as "John ffaukon" and a jurat of the Manor Court of Eye in 1381. Chancery Proceedings in the City Court of Norwich 1385-1467 (under Richard III) involve a John Folcard, although no record has been found of what the case was about. The year given is 1385, and in 1413 both Esson. and Inquis. of a similar Court at Sutton as John ffolcard. A rent roll of Hollesley, (c1413) states that "ffolkard held 3 —"

(*illegible*). The manors of Sutton and Hollesley adjoined.

Several entries in the Sutton Court Rolls relating to his death and heirs are preserved. One of 1416 reads (translation):

John ffolcard deceased. Agnes, Letitia, and Dulcia, his daughters and heirs, being of full age, admitted.

The same rolls note that in 1418 Dulcia ffest had succeeded. A further entry of 1421 records:

John ffolcard is dead. Agnes, wife of John Busk, Letitia, wife of Ade (ie, Adam) ffete (or ffest), and Dulcia, wife of Roger ffete (or ffest) are heirs, are admitted, and surrender made to them.

A Court entry of the day of St. Martin in Winter ("S<sup>c</sup>i Martini in Yeme") of 1416 recorded:

John ffolcard held a holding called Cogynes in Sutton. Agnes, Letitia, and Dulcia, daughters of the same, are heirs and of full age.

Shawe's compiled extracts from the manor rolls of Sutton in 1605 cites: In 1416 the holding of "ffolkarde" was in possession of Thomas Cowle. This must be other land than that which the daughters were admitted. Shawe tells us allusion to "ffolkard's" former holding made at a Court of 1475, and at one held in 1488 Richard Cowle held the "holding of ffolkarde". Davy gives more testimony from the same Court Rolls to the effect that Dulcia ffest succeeded to land at Harecroft. Another note records:

the same John Busk and Agnes his wife, and Letic (ie, Letitia) wife of Ad. ffete, and Roger ffete and dulcia his wife, surrender (the land) for the use of John fforthe (ie, fforther or fforker. *Probably their assumed brother John Folkard of Eye*) who is admitted.

**17 John Folcard**, of Eye, presumed son of the foregoing, brother to the daughters above, and the John fforthe to whom these let their lands at Sutton. Forther, Forthard, and Fotard have been repeatedly met with as mis-spellings of Folcard. The final r, though sounded, was rarely written in ancient times. Thus "father and mother" were written "fathe" and "mothe", even as late as 1700.

We know nothing of John's marriage; however, children of his succeeded to the land above referred to as held by his father at Hollesley, for in 1467 a John ffauchare, esson (ie, foreman of the jurors at a manorial court) at that place, and a Matilda ffauchare paid 4 pence fine for land held there. Also John ffoker, esson at a manorial court at Wantisden (about 6 miles from Hollesley) in 1463. In 1416 John ffolcard served as a jurat at the manorial court of Eye as John ffolkerede. There is little doubt the will (1456) below, is of this man. True it names no issue and leaves everything for charitable uses, but it was common in those days to assign property to children before death, to avoid taxation or after litigation.

#### Will

John ffolkys (ffolkerede) of Eye, Suff, 9 April 1456. To be buried in the church of St Peter and St Paul at Eye. To the High Altar therein 3s 4d. For expenses of burial 23s 3d. For the repair of the said church 20s. To the Guild of St Peter the Apostle 6s 8d. No legacies to individuals. Residue of property to be sold and applied "for good of my soul". John Teylzor (?Taylor) exor. Proved at Eye, 3 July 1456.

No trace can be found of the family at Eye until a century later, when members of the Horham settlement lived there. John's family therefore brought it temporarily to a close. A family of Fulchers lived at Eye from about 1558 until the 1800s, but I believe these descended from Nicholas ffulcher of Syleham or Hoxne.

There is a strong possibility that the two wills printed below were made by the descendants of these citizens of Eye, though there is no known documentary link proving it to be so.

#### **Will**

William Folkard of Eye, Suffolk. 26 June 1564. To his John a meadow of seven acres, he to pay to testator's two daughters, Ales Page and Margerye fryer, each £6 13s 4d, and to the children of Isbell Harvy, another daughter of testator's £4 when 21 or on marriage. Sums of money to Margery his wife. Household goods to son and 2 daughters. His tenement and lands at Horham named. Legacies to Agnes, wife of Anthony barker, and to Amy Chappell, "my daur-in-lawe". His son John to pay £6 yearly to wife, "or she to have the third part of all my land". Wife extx. Refers to debts that he and his son John owe for land in Nedeham, Norfolk. Proved 11 April, 1565 by extx.

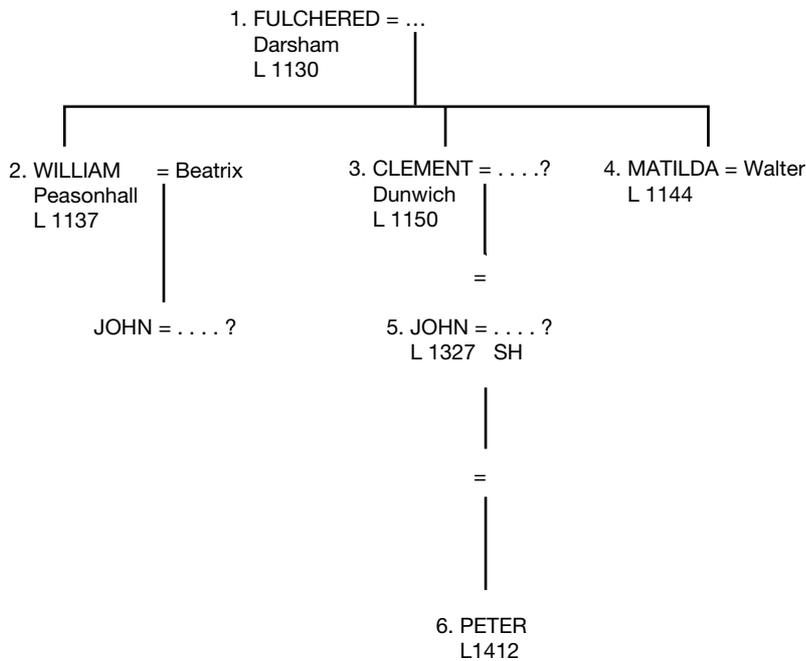
#### **Will**

Mergaye Folcarde of Eye, Suffolk, widow. 27 August, 1566. To Mary her daughter, wife of John Warde, a legacy, and her husband to "assure her goinisture" (*ie jointure*). To her daughter Amy, wife of Robert Chappell, and to her daughter Anne, wife of Anthony Barker, legacies. They to bring up Anthonie Woknawgh, their nephew. Bequests to the children of her nephew Thomas Sherman. Also to nephews Richard ffrancis, Henrie, and William Sherman. To Agnes, wife of said Richard Sherman, and to ffrancis her son, money bequests. To the sons and daughters of her said daughters Amye and Anne, and of her late daughter Jane Wolnawgh, when 21, bequests. Her nephew Richard Sherman one of exors. No other named. Proved 18 October, 1567 by oath of Richard Sherman, and secondly, 24 July, 1567, by procuration of the other exors.

A **Jer(emiah) ffarxcard** paid for two hearths in Worlingworth in 1674.

## SETTLEMENT AT DARSHAM

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Darsham

(including branches at Peasenhall and Dunwich)

**1. Fulchered**, of Darsham's earliest mention is in Domesday. The entry, in *Terra Regis* reads:

In Dersam Edric himself held 60 acres for a manor, which, when Domesday was compiled, belonged to Fulchered: valued in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) at 8 shillings, but at the survey at 10 shillings.

That Fulchered lived at Peasenhall, though possessed of the Darsham manor seems conclusive from many references. In Henry I's reign (about 1130) "Fulcred of Peasenhall" witnessed a charter granted by Robert Malet, the celebrated Norman follower of the Conqueror, to the priory of Eye which included a list of donors to the priory, among them Fulcred, who donated to it a tenth part of his land in Peasenhall and a tenth of the service of a serf "Unfrid, the son of Unney". Fulchered's land is also referred to in a charter of Henry III's reign, Dugdale, in *Monasticon* refers to the gifts. There is difficulty in distinguishing this man from the William Fulcred, presumably his son, so therefore additional references met with are him.

**2. William Fulcred**, of Peasenhall. A document of Stephen's reign (probably about 1137) states a tenth of the land at Peasenhall to have been donated to Eye priory, by "William of Peasenhall". The following translated extracts give much information about William and his family:

Confirmation by William, son of Fulcred de Pesehalle, and Beatrix his wife, and John his son and heir, of the gifts of Matilda, the daughter of Fulcred, his sister, to the church of Eiythburg and the canons thereof, of lands, etc, at Dersam (Darsham).

Confirmation of the gifts of the said Matilda by her husband Walter. AD 1144.

Confirmation by Sir Nicholas de Falshaw, Knight, of the gifts of his grandfather, Walter, and Matilda his wife, to the church of Blythburg.

Confirmation by William de Folshaw and Alice his wife of the gift of his ancestors, Fulcred, William, John and Matilda.

From these documents we learn William's wife was

Beatrix, that he had a son and heir, John and a sister Matilda. The latter married a Walter, who we may conclude from further extracts was grandson of Sir Nicholas de Falshaw. Falshaw was a corruption common in Scotland and elsewhere of Fulcher who also had Fulcred for his surname; unless, indeed, he derived it from possessing the manor at Darsham belonging to his grandfather, a supposition strengthened by the use of "de" Falshaw.

It may be assumed that "Fulc~h, son of William", who in Henry II's reign witnessed a charter of Thomas of Mendham to Humfrid, son of Drog, of 20 silver shillings and land in Livermere held by Knight service, was the son John Fulchered above referred to.

**3. Clement Focard** of Dunwich. From the near neighbourhood of Dunwich to Darsham, I have assumed Clement a son of Fulchered of Peasenhall. The only reference to him is in a jury list of about 1150.

**4. Matilda** sister of William and Clement, married Walter ... and gave land at Darsham to Blythburgh Church in 1144, as described in the note concerning William (2).

**5. John ffolkard** (also ffoliard), of Dunwich (anc Donewyc), was the first of the descendants of the above I have traced. In 1327 he paid a subsidy of 40d at Dunwich as John ffolkard. Later on, the widow of John ffoliard of Dunwich paid 2s 4d by the hands of Henry Skynner for land held of the Abbot of Sibton.

**6. Peter ffolkard** (also ffolcard), of Dunwich, probably a grandson of the foregoing. *Norfolk Archaeology* refers to a "Release of a messuage in Dunwich from Peter ffolkard, dated 10 Henr. IV". (1409). In 1412 he was party to a fine:

John Wedewe of Gyssing and Peter ffolcard of Donewych plffs. vs. Peter Codon and Margaret his wife defts. of land, messuages, pasture, and half acre wood in Gyssing.

This land was probably that which is referred to in the following extracts:

Hastings Manor in Gissing was given to the Abbot of Bury, who was Lord at the Conquest, and immediately after the abbot assigned it for life to Fulcher.

Fulco or Fulcher (*Reg. Pinchbeck 182*) held of the Abbot of Bury in Shrimpling and Gissing in Norfolk, 70 acres and 4 borderers, being unfeoffed by Abbot Baldwin in the time of the Conqueror".

1. FULCHRED = ...

L1087

2. FULKER = ...

L1154

3. FULCHER = ...

Knodishall

LDB

## SETTLEMENT AT LEISTON

SEPTEMBER 1994

### Settlement at Leiston

1. **ffulchred**, of Leiston. Domesday states:

In the same town (Lessefelda, (mod. Leiston)) there are eight free men with 2 carucate and a half of land, and here there are 3 carucates in demesne, formerly two, and one acre of pasture, always valued at 30 shillings. This land is held by Fulchred of Robert Malet.

The expression "Free Man" in Domesday had a greater significance than would usually be attached to it. The term "*liber homo*" appears throughout the Survey to have been given to the greatest and most powerful Earls of the preceding time; even to Harold

himself and the term often included "all persons holding in military tenure".

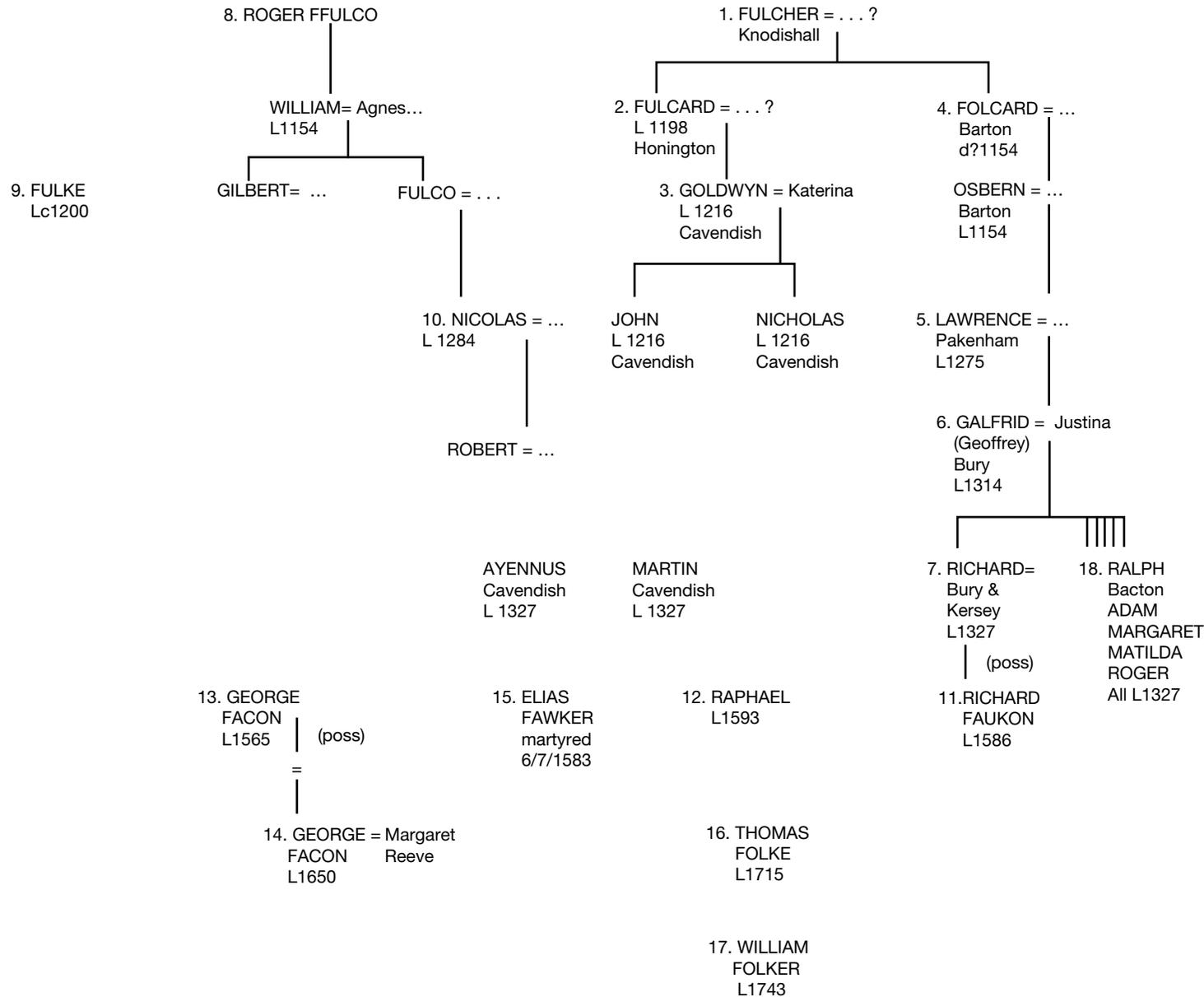
2. **ffulker**, of Leiston, probably son of the above. A deed of grant of about 1154 to the Abbey of Leiston refers to "the land of Fulker". The writing is difficult to decipher, and the name may be read either as Fulker or Fulkon. The land was doubtless the same as that held by his father according to Domesday.

No further record of settlement at Leiston was found and probably the above two were identical with the families living at Peasenhall and Darsham.

3. **ffulcher**, lived at Knodishall though probably belonging to the Leiston family. See further under Honington.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
HONINGTON**

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at Honington (or Cnotington)

(includes branches at Cavendish, Barton, Pakenham, Kersey, Bury and Bacton)

**1. Fulcher, of Knodishall** probably belonged to the Leiston family, Knodishall being close by. The entry in Domesday records:

In Gnedeshalla holds Fulcher of the Abbot of St Edmund, with 4 free men, 1 carucate of land, and 30 acres and 6 borderers.

**2. Fulcard of Honington.** A fine of 1198 (No. 113) among those of Suffolk in the Record Office is headed:

Walter de la More against fucard son of John for 30 acres of land and pasture in Honington.

In the body of this fine the name is also spelt "fulcard" and "fucarde".

**3. Goldwyn Ffaukun** of Cavendish, perhaps a son of the above. A list of the tenants of lands belonging to the Sacristy of St Edmund in Henry III's reign (1216) includes the names of Goldwyn ffaukun and Katerina his wife. A John ffaukun and a Nicholas ffaukon, presumably sons are also named as holding lands at Cavendish. Ffaukun was as much the common Suffolk pronunciation of Folkard in those days, as is Fokud now.

The Folkards of Cavendish seem to have left descendants there. In 1327, Ayennus ffaukoun paid a subsidy of 2s 3d there, Martin ffaukoun also paying a similar amount in the same town.

**4. ffolcard** of Barton is probably a son of ffulcher of Knodishall (No. 1). The *Liber Niger* of the monastery at Bury, by Sir Simon d'Ewes contains:

ffolcard, of Berton, lived at that place in the time of King Stephen and Henry II. Osbern, son of the said ffolcard, lived there in the time of Henry II and Richard I, Samson being then Abbot of St Edmunds.

The book also refers to "Osbert, son of folcard of berton" and to a messuage belonging to him. Abbot Samson probably around 1189, conveyed to Osbern, the lands held by his father of the community at Bury:

The said Samson and his community confirm to Osbert, son of ffolcard of Berton, and his heirs, one messuage in the town of Berton, which ffolcard his father held before him in the same town, to be held of them in perpetuity with liberty to compound for all services for twelve shillings annually, and they concede to the same Osbert and his heirs certain lands lying in the fields of the said town, he paying annually on the 15th January three — (Quere, marks) and a half for rent (Quere) and five shillings and three and a half — and four and a half pence for all services upon it."

It is also impossible to read the handwriting, so translation is very uncertain, except as to the amounts payable.

It appears that Folcard of Berton either lived at or held land at Pakenham, about two miles from Barton. No record has been found of immediate descendants of Osbern or Osbert ffolcard. Later on, in 1523, a John ffolkard paid a subsidy at Barton of 7s 6d for moveable goods valued at £11, so possibly the family was living there for more than three centuries.

**5. Lawrence ffulco**, of Pakenham. Folcard of Barton owned land at Pakenham, so the descent of Lawrence Fulco from him is a reasonable assumption. His earliest mention is 1234, when a warrant of assize held at Pakenham refers to Lawrence de Pakenham. A deed (same date, same authority) informs us Lawrence de Pakenham held land called "Byshopcroft", opposite the church. Laurentem ffitz-ffulco, of Pakenham, is party to a fine of 1275. He may have left no

descendants for a subsidy roll of 1327 does not contain a Folkard at all.

**6. Galfrid (ie Geoffrey)** ffawkeward, of Bury, is conjectured as a son of Lawrence. He, his wife Justina, and their son Richard, are named in Kempe's register of residents at Bury:

Galfrid ffaukewarge, also called Galfrid ffawkeward, with his wife Justina, were both living, 8th Edward II (1314).

Galfrid ffanwarde. Richard son of the said Galfrid, was in life at that place in the year of King Edward II. (1316)

**7. Richard ffawkeward**, the son referred to was probably the Richard ffolkard who paid a subsidy of 2s 7d for land at Kelseye (mod Kersey) in 1327. Use of the final "ward" to the name marks recognition of the original derivation of the name from Folkward, and used elsewhere at a much later date.

Whatever his parentage it is certain that members of Richard's family had settled at Bury St Edmunds, though only recorded by corrupted or abbreviated spellings of their names. The earliest resident found at Bury is:

**8. Roger ffulco**, named in the list of residents at Bury referred to above.

Roger, the son of ffulco. William, the son of the said Roger, whose wife was Agnes, lived there in the reign of Henry II. (1154)

In 1100, we find him as "Roger, the son of ffulco", owning land at Clopton. The *Liber Niger* of Sir Simon d'Ewes states: William, the son of Roger, the son of fulconis, held land in Menezeden (probably Monewden). As "Fulcher de Maynerie" he held land also at Redgrave to which Gilbert, his son, succeeded. *Liber Nigher* mentions several other ffulcos living in Bury about the same date, including:

**9. ffulke** (pronounced Ffulker), a King's Moneyer, Golding's Suffolk Coinage informs us that three coins of either Henry II or Henry III's reign bearing his name has been preserved.

**10. Nicholas, son of ffulco** (also Nicolas ffuke, ie, ffuker), of Bury, is named in an ancient MS as Bailiff (Mayor), there during the ninth-twelfth and the fifteenth and seventeenth years of Edward I. In the twenty-second and twenty-eighth years of that King's reign, he was an alderman of Bury, as Nich. ffouke (pronounced ffouker). In 1284, as "Nicholas filius ffulcon" he witnessed a deed at St Edmunds Bury. The Berengero ffol-c(ard) — the ffolc bearing the note of abbreviation — who, about 1272, witnessed a deed of gift to Drayton Priory, Cambridgeshire, by Ranuelfus, Count of Chester, may have been a daughter of Nicholas.

"Nicholaus ffouke" lived at Bury in 1303, and Robert, son of the said Nicolas, lived there at the same time as his father. Davy alludes to Nicholas in his Pedigree of Foake (pronounced Foaker), a name constantly identical with the corruption of Folkard.

**11. Richard ffaukon**, a priest paid a Clerical Subsidy of 3s 4d at Bury in 1380. Probably from the identity of the Christian name, he was son of the Richard ffawkeward named (No. 7).

**12. Raphael Ffulker.** In a note respecting a claim by Raphael ffulker for freight dated 1586-93, the claimant's name is written in the margin as "Raphael ffaukon".

**13. George ffacon**, of Bury, in 1565, paid a subsidy of 2s 6d on goods valued at £3; and in 1568 he was defendant to a fine sued by Henry Coppinger in respect of land there.

**14. George ffacon** (or "ffawcon"), of Bury, is stated in the Pedigree of the Reeve family of Suffolk to have married, about 1650, Margaret, daughter of Edward Reeve, of Bury. It is extremely likely that he was

grandson to the foregoing George ffacon.

**15. Elias ffawker** was martyred at Bury, 6 July, 1583. Among the Lansdowne MSS is the subjoined letter of that date from Lord Chief Justice Wray to Lord Burghley. After referring to certain dealings with sundry Popish recusants, the letter proceeds:

Elias ffawker and John Coppinge, (ie Coppinger) and Thomas Gybson are convicted for distributing of Brown's bookes and Harrison's bookes, the first two executed in the time of the assize; Elias upon Thursday, Coppinge upon ffryday. They both acknowledged her Majesty's Sheriff(?) rular civilis, for so is the terme, and no further, and although doctor Still and other travailed and conferred with them, yet they, at the very tyme of their death, recommended all things in these said books to be good and godly. There were burnte to the number of fortie bookes, some part at the execution of Elias, and the rest at Coppinge. And Gybson was also convicted for the poesy(?) he gave to be painted about her Majestye's armes.

The association of the name of Coppinger with Elias ffawker may be considered as additional proof of the identity of the corruptions of ffawcon and ffawker.

**16. Thomas ffolke** (indexed ffolker). A fine of 1715 continues the connection of the family with Bury:

Between Thomas ffolke, Armiger, pplf, and Thomas Macro, *Armiger*, and Susannah his wife defts, of 4 messuages, 4 gardens, 4 orchards, 140 acres land, 100 acres meadow, 10 acres pasture and conpasture, with apparuts, in Bury St Edmunds, Welnetham parva and magna, Bradfield St

George, Bradfield St Clare, Alpheton, Shrimpling, Stanton, and Hapworth. Plf. pays deft. 260 sterling.

**17 William ffolker**, writing master, of Bury, advertised in the *Ipswich Journal* of 8 January, 1742-3, that he could supply assistants "skilled in accompts, particularly in the Mercantile way, that can show an elegant command of the Pen in the Despatch of Business".

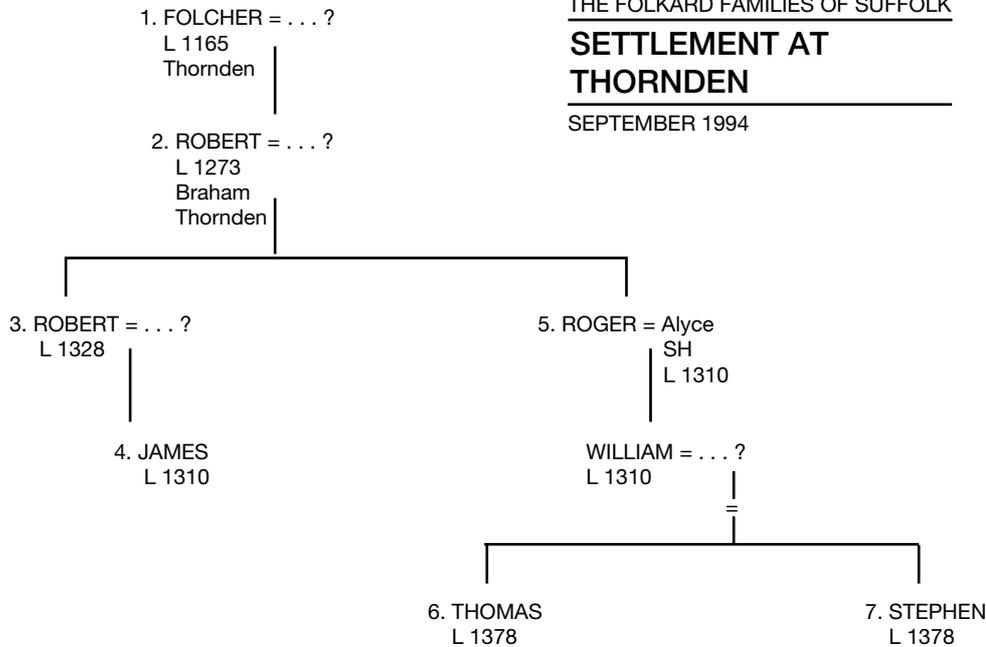
In the western parts of Suffolk, the name was rarely found in its original form of Folkard, and the Fawkuns and Fulcos of earlier dates have now disappeared from them. These may perhaps survive in the Fawke of Fawkes, Folke, and Folkes, still living in towns of that part of the country.

**18. Ralph ffolkard**, of Bacton (?) is conjecturally a son of Galfrid ffawkeward of Bury (No 6). It is difficult to decipher the name of the locality, which is possibly the old writing of c and t is so similar, it may be Bucton. The Subsidy Roll containing it is dated 1327 and gives Ralph as paying 12 pence subsidy, and of Adam ffachare paying 9 pence, Margaret ffachare 1s 3d, Matilda ffachare 12 pence, and Roger ffachare 12 pence, all of them in Buctone.

A reasonable conclusion is that these were all members of one family, the difference in spelling being of no account considering the Rev Mr Candler still spelt the name in six different ways on his Pedigree of Folkard, as late as 1650.

## SETTLEMENT AT THORNDEN

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Thornden

(Includes branches at Braham, Redlingfield and Bury)

**1. Folcher**, of Thornden. In a Pipe Roll of 1165 “ffolch~h (with mark of abbreviation) de Torndis” paid 12 pence to the Exchequer and in 1166 “ffolchered and his friends owe 20 shillings per pledge of William” (see William ffolkard of Mellis, No 2). Thornden, a place of family settlement for nearly 150 years justifies me in assigning Folcher as the founder of it. He may have been brother of the William ffolkard above named. Nothing further is known of him.

**2. Robert ffaukered**, of Braham-Thornden. It is difficult to distinguish records between this man and his son for mention of both is frequent and further increases that difficulty. Both men — presumably father and son — occupied high judicial posts.

Foss’s *Judges of England* states Robert Fulcon was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I. In 1218, (third year of Henry III) “fauker de Brame” appears on Fines 13, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22 and one of the King’s Justices for Suffolk. On the last, the final r of the name bears the abbreviating sign indicating the full name of “ffaukered”. These cases were heard at Ipswich and Dunwich. A further case names him “folco”, and it appears in these varying forms on all the Suffolk Fines up to Henry III (1225). Brame, a common Suffolk corruption of Braham gives every reason to believe it referred to either a hamlet or land bearing that name lying close to Thornden and named in a Fine of about 1422.

Blomfield informs us that in 1233 Robert ffulco was one of the itinerant Judges at Yarmouth, and again in 1239. A Fine of 1255 relates to land at Berkyng (mod Barking), “Robin, son of ffulco of Radinges”, is a party. Radinges, probably modern Redlingfield (Radinghefelda in Domesday Book) is close to Thornden, and reference is made in this Fine to both father and son. A further Fine of 1258 probably refers to the father, naming him as “Robert fulcon of Radinges”. A fine of 1266 names Robert fulcon as judge in the case, and in 1271 and 1273 he is also named, the first case being brought by Robert ffulcon against Robert de Wyke and John Eye, respecting

messuages in Berdwell. The plaintiff was doubtless the son. The date of the fine brings the father’s administration as Judge up to 1273, so he must have held the judicial office for 55 years. It is reasonable to conclude then that further mention of Robert ffaukered as a judge refers to his presumed son.

**3. Robert ffuker** (many aliases) probably a son of the above. As well as references made to him in the notice of his father mention is found of “Robert ffitz-ffulk” in the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland* as an itinerant Justice at Oxford in 1284; the same index, under the names of Fulcon, Fulcher, Fulke and Fuke, refers to him as filling the same office at Winchester in 1280, and at Dunstable in 1283 and 1284.

In 1285, he was named in a Suffolk Fine as “fulco”. In 1286, he was “Robert ffulk”, one of the itinerating judges presiding at Norwich. In *Pleas of the Crown* “Robert de ffulconis” is named as one of the King’s Justices in Suffolk, then no mention until 1314, when the King’s commission had been issued to “Robert ffulke” (pronounced ffuker) to be one of the King’s Justices in Eyre. It may perhaps be a sort of honorarium after his long services as an itinerating Judge. History of Great Yarmouth mentions Robert Fuke as one of Edward the Third’s Justices in Eyre in 1328; and as he was party to the Fine in 1255, he must at that date have been little less than ninety years of age, a good specimen of the longevity which has ever been a special characteristic of the Folkards of Suffolk.

**4. James ffouke** (pronounced ffoker). Assumed son of the above. Chronique de Londres, states that “Jakes ffouke” was Sheriff of London in 1310 a footnote informing us his name was “James, son of ffulco, of St Edmunds”.

**5. Roger ffucher**, of Thornden. Possibly the son of Robert (No 2). This conjecture is arrived at through a process of elimination. He married an Alyce, who lived at Thornden, so the hypothesis is a fair one. Mention of “William, the son of Roger, the son of ffulconis” in Sir Simon d’Ewes *Register of Merketon, Suffolk* with reference to land at Monewden in the reign of Edward III, strengthens this conjecture, the descent going back from Alice’s son William, through his father Roger, to ffulco (ie Robert ffaukered), the King’s Justice, who would be a well-known man. If

this is accepted, Alice's husband would have been Roger ffucher. Alice and son William are named in a Latin deed of 1310.

To all the faithful in Christ. By the present writings, et cetera, both seen and heard of, I, Alice of Cotton, who was wife to Hugo of Auggerhale (*Quaere, mod, Uggeshall*), given in my pure widowhood, concede and release for myself and my heirs in perpetuity unto William, son of Alice ffucher, of Thornden, his heirs and assigns, which conveyance is made for the sum of money the same William has given to me ———— (*illegible*) two parts of the garden lying near Cotton, which the aforesaid Hugo formerly held in feoffment, and of which he made me heir for life by his will, and neither I, the said Alice, nor my heirs, nor anyone acting for us, nor by our motion shall by any oath claim the aforesaid parts of the garden ———— (*illegible*)

As no one else appears to have resided in Thornden until 1548 the line apparently died out with Alice unless, as is possible, though with no proof, she was the grandmother of the two names below.

**6. Thomas Ffalkode** Thomas paid 4 pence on a Subsidy Roll of 1378 and 1380. The Subsidy names no localities except the county Suffolk. Probably a Thomas ffokat, who paid 6 pence on a Subsidy Roll in the reign of Edward III for land in Framsdén, was this Thomas.

**7. Stephen Ffalkode** brother of the above Thomas paid 12 pence on the same Subsidy Rolls of 1378 and 1380. Nothing further is known.

*Extract from*

**SUFFOLK IN 1327**  
**A subsidy return**

A Suffolk Green book  
No IX Vol II  
published by George Booth  
Church Street, Woodbridge  
1906

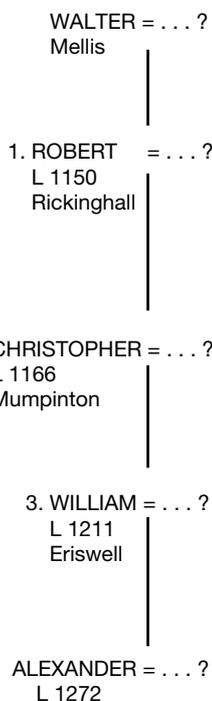
The Green book of subsidy returns contains nothing more than a long list of mens names, each name under the township in which the man had his taxable property and followed by the amount of tax he had to pay. Nothing more than that.

The Folkard name, with its various spellings, in the above volume, appeared thus:

Page	Name	s	d	Address
152	FOLGAR Roberto		xii	Villata de Fresingfield
104	FOLKRED Roberto		ix	Villata de Rendham cum Broseyerd
113	FOLKARD Radulpho		xii	Villata de Suttone
128	FOKAT Thomas		vi	Villata de Framesdone cum Pethawe
158	FOLKARD Ricardo	ii	vii	Villata de Lelesseye (Lindsey)
221	FOLKARD Johanne		xi	Villa Donewici

## SETTLEMENT AT RICKINGHALL

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Rickinghall

(includes branches at Mumpinton and Eriswell)

Rickinghall Superior and Inferior are about five miles west of Mellis, and lands were held there and at Eye by members of the family from very early and as late as 1333, when Johanna, wife of Walter ffolcard of Eye, held land there (No 15 Mellis settlement). The connection of this line with Mellis and Eye may therefore fairly be assumed.

**1. Robert ffulcher**, of Rickinghall. Robert's father was Walter ffulcard of Mellis (No 8 Mellis settlement), but whether he really lived in Rickinghall is open to doubt. Between 1135 and 1150 according to a Charter of Abbot Sampson Robert gave land to the monastery at Bury as "Robert the son of Fulcher". Land was owned there by a Folkard as late as 1727, but it would be too much to assume its identity with that owned by the family in earlier times.

**2. Christopher ffulq(ard)** Any parentage assigned to Christopher can only be wildly guessed at. The sole record of him found is on a Pipe Roll of 1167:

Christopher fful~q (with mark of abbreviation), of Mumpinton, rendered account of four score pounds and 100 shillings for his right of hastening ———— (*Quere*, his marriage) with (or against) Ada, the daughter of Aluric (or Alured). Of this sum he paid into the Treasury ten pounds.

It seems likely that Aluric or Alured was Alured ffolcled (No 8 Mellis settlement). The entry apparently relates to Suffolk, but I have failed to even approximately identify Mumpinton with any modern place name. It is important, however, to include Christopher fful~q, because the abbreviation sign over the q in the original indicates that the full name was ffulquard or ffulqard, both of which forms of the family name were most common corruptions in early chronicles of the ancient and original ffolcward. The c and w sounded together have their equivalent in q.

**3. William Folcard**, of Eriswell, has been guessed at as Christopher's son. The only reference to him and his son found are in a Latin Charter, undated but British Museum Catalogue assigns it to the reign of Henry III (1216-72).

Be it known in the present and future that I, William, son of folcard, of Eriswell, have conceded and given, and by this charter fully confirm, to Alexander my son, by his homage and service, that messuage with its belongings and appurtenances which lies between my messuages which I hold by customary tenure of the Abbot and Convent of Colchester, to have and to hold of me and my heirs to the aforesaid Alexander and his heirs, or to whomsoever he wishes to deliver, sell, or assign it [*the next sentence I cannot translate* — ACF], he paying for it annually to me and my heirs, thirteen pence at two terms of the year known as the Feast of St Michael six pence and a half, and at Paschal six pence and a half for all customary services and exactions except the service of our lord the king. To wit for Scutage twenty shillings and two pence, and so more or less. And I the aforesaid William and my heirs will guarantee to the aforesaid Alexander and his heirs, or to his assigns, the aforesaid messuage such as aforesaid and all its belongings. These are the witnesses: Peter de Tusford, Henry Canerarun, Thomas son of William Bobo of Langholm, Richard of Cotton, Richard of Chebenhall, John son of Edward, William the Clerk, Ralph Spurner, Herbert Reginald, Maurice the chaplain, with many others.

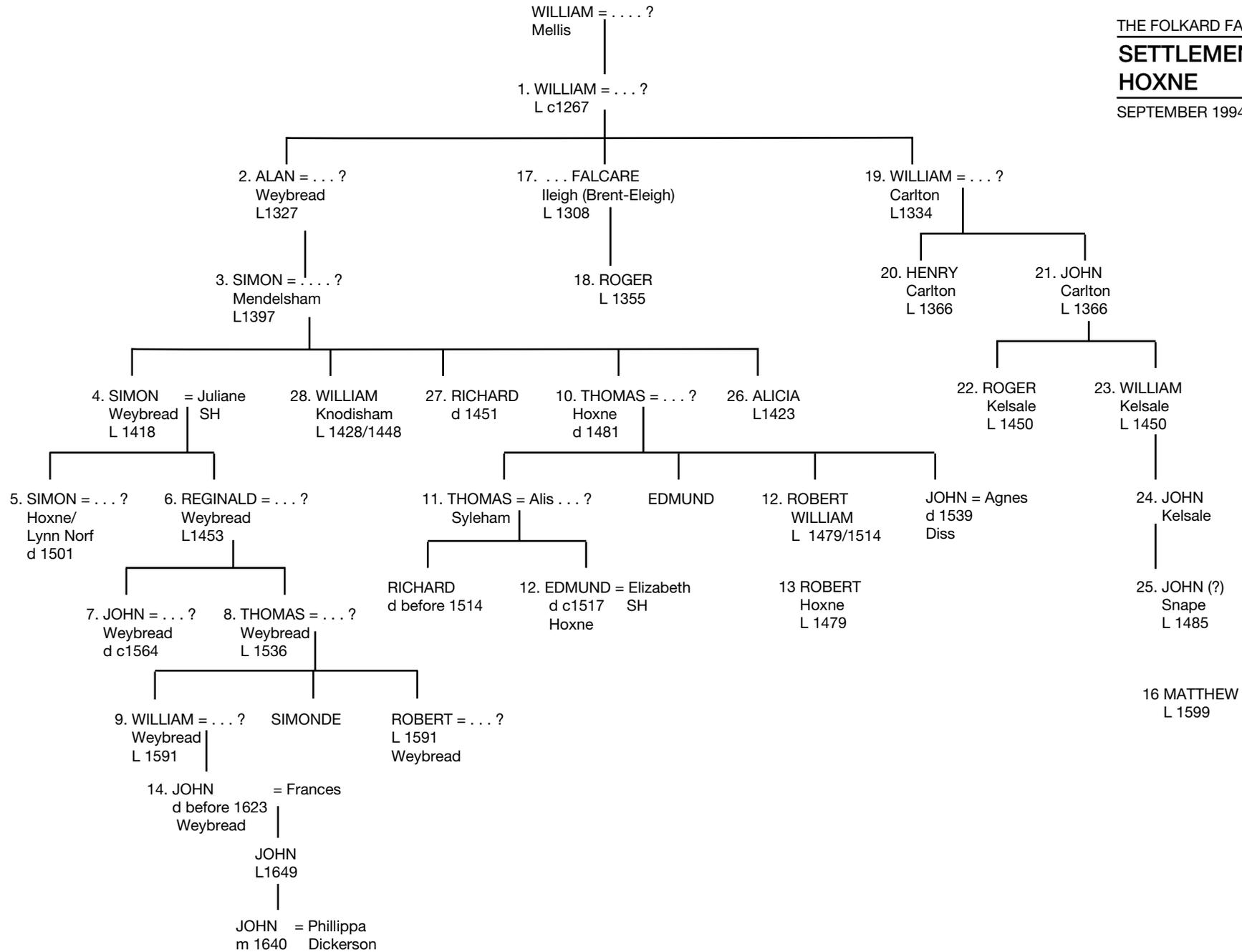
Endorsed:

The Charter which William the son of folcard made to his son Alexander, and j—— j—— custom and paying feoffment yearly 13 pence —s. Given at Ereswell.

Possibly Alexander folcard left descendants who lived at Eriswell, for in 1565 a John ffoockes paid a Subsidy of 3s 4d for goods valued at £4.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
HOXNE**

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at Hoxne

(includes branches at Mendham, Weybread, Gressenhall in Norfolk, Syleham, Dickleburgh in Norfolk, Brent-Eleigh, Carlton, Kelsale, Snape, Pakefield and Knodishall)

**1. William ffulco** is the earliest connection with Hoxne. On a very old deed, undated but believed to be of between 1200 and 1267 the land of William ffulco is alluded to. This reference may have been to the William ffolcard of Mellis and Eye to whom I have assigned his parentage. From the close connection between the adjacent lands of Syleham and Hoxne, I feel little doubt the ffolcard de Scilo (and fulco de Syelford) named below, met with in a Fine of 1234, is this William ffulco.

In a customary of the towns and hundreds by "fulcat made and took" in 1278 (probably this same William ffulco), it is stated of Redgrave (five miles north west of Mellis) that "ffolcard of Scilo held 10 acres all of the same custom".

The same MS states:

In Redgrave, ffolcard at Scigheli holds 10 acres, and Alfric of Scigheli holds 1½ acre of the said ffulcard.

Other references occur in the same customary. In 1433 evidently the same land still is "called ffolcardes". A rental of 1301 reads "Adam Joop held 8 acres and 20 acres of land formerly called ffolcard's". These holdings in Redgrave and Hoxne may possibly have been William ffulco's who lived at Syleham but held land in Hoxne, all three places being contiguous.

With reference to the early possessions of the family in Redgrave, a Fulcher de Maynerie was living there in the reign of Henry I (1100-35), and "Gilbert, son of the said Fulcher held it after his father".

**2. Alan ffulcher** (also ffolard), of Weybread is hypothetically assigned as a son of William, Weybread being within a mile of Syleham. In 1327, he paid a Subsidy of 12 pence for land at Weybread. It is likely he was identical with the Alan ffaukun of Goldingham (mod Gisltingham), dealt with under the latter settlement, who was knighted as Sir Allan Goldingham, but I have been unable to verify this. An account book of Sibton Abbey (1456) refers to land at "Weybrede which was ffolard's", doubtless the land for which the Subsidy above named was paid, and which, it will be seen, probably descended to Simon ffolkerede, of Weybread.

**3. Simon ffolkerede**, of Mendham, has been assumed a son of Alan. Land had been held at Mendham by members of the Mellis or Peasenhall Settlement (see those lines) both in 1154 and 1228. Simon's sole reference comes as witness to a deed of 1397 of transfer of land in Mendham to John Cobold and others. He is described as being of Mendham, but seems to have had no descendants living there.

**4. Simon ffolkerede**, of Weybread. From the continuation through three generations of the same Christian name, and closeness of locality I assume this man son of the Simon ffolkerede above. In 1418, as "Simon ffolkred", he witnessed a deed of transfer of a house with croft adjacent at Weybread, and was again witness to a similar deed there in 1460 as Simon ffolkered. Probably late in life he moved to Gressenhall in Norfolk, for the will of Simon ffolcard of Gressenhall (1483) contains a legacy for repairing the church at Weybread. By that will we learn his wife, who survived him, was named Juliane. It names no children.

He probably had relatives previously living at Gressenhall whose connection induced him to move to it, for in 1378 Adam ffulk paid a Subsidy of 4 pence there. This might have been the Adam ffachare of Bacton before referred to (see Honington settlement).

## Will

Simon ffolcard of Gressynhale, Norf, 1 April, 1483. To be buried in churchyard at Gressynhale. To the High Altar of the church there 8 pence. To the repair of the bell of that church 6 pence. Legacies to sundry guilds. To the repair of the church at Weybred 26s 8d. To his wife Juliane, for the execution of these legacies, all his moveables. To Symond Bennett, his servant, in money and stuff 40 shillings. His "place and all the land thereto longing" to be sold, and divided between "me (him) and my wief, on peny and she anohtyr". Wile sole executrix. (This will terminates in Latin, though the main body of it is in English — a rare example) Proved at Hitcham by the relict, 25 September, 1484.

**5. Simon ffolcard**, Prior, first of Hoxne and afterwards Lynn, Norfolk, may fairly be presumed son to the above. What we know of him is almost exclusively derived from Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* which states Simon Folcard was Prior of Hoxne in 1473, and held that office for seven years. He is further named in a list of the Priors of Hoxne. In 1493 as "Simon ffolkarde" he is among the Nomina Commonactorum in the "Visitation of the Diocese of Norwich". Whether he was then Prior of Lynn does not appear, but it seems from the entry that he was in that year of the Norwich Priory. Elsewhere it states that "In the South Cross or transept of Norwich Cathedral was a brass plate on a stone for Simon Folkard, first Prior of Hoxne, and after of Lynn, which is now lost (c1718), but had inscribed on it:

Orate pro anima Symonis Folkard Prioris Lenne, qui obit M<sup>o</sup>. CCCCJ<sup>o</sup>.

Weever's *Funeral Monuments* (1631) page 797 has:

Orate pro anima Fratis Symonis Folkard, nuper Prioris Lenne, qui obiit MCCCCI. (Pray for the soul of Brother Symon Folkard, formerly Prior of Lynn, who died 1501.)

No trace of the brass has been discovered, but on the walls of Norwich Cathedral (1890) are many marks of brasses removed and destroyed possibly by the iconoclasts of the Commonwealth subsequent to Weever's writing.

**6. Reginald ffolkered**, of Weybread, is also presumably a son of Simon ffolkerede. His earliest mention is in a deed of 1423 which reads:

I, Alice, late wife to Thomas Carter of ffresynfeld, in my pure widowhood concede to Reginald ffolkerede of Weybride, &c, &c, the second year of King Henry VI.

A second deed (1453) refers evidently to the land transferred by the first deed:

Be it known to all Christian people that we, Reginald ffolkered of Weybread, John Dade of ffressingfeld, Senior, and Robert Noyse of the same, remit, relax, &c, to Alice Carter, formerly the wife of Thomas Carter of ffresingfield, to be freely held by her, the land which we hold jointly with Nicholas Duffield and William Dalangho now defunct, &c. Given at ffresynfeld 20th March, the thirty-second year of King Henry VI.

**7. John ffoake** (pronounced ffoaker), of Weybread. A note on the index to John's will, at Norwich, states that, although of Weybread, he died at Hoxne, his will being among those filed for 1564-5-6. His relationship to this branch of the family may therefore be assumed.

**8. Thomas ffulcher**, of Weybread, was probably a brother of John and son to Reginald ffolkered of Weybread (No 6). My belief in his identity is strongly borne out by the entries, all apparently relating to him, in which he is designated by the two names. In 1523 Thomas paid a Subsidy on moveable goods at Syleham valued at £10. On 3 February, 1536, Thomas ffulcher witnessed a deed at Weybread (or it may have been at Wingfield, only a mile or so distant). In 1546 Thomas ffulcher was defendant to a Fine sued by John

Goldyng respecting lands in Wingfield, Syleham and Ersham and plaintiff to a second Fine of the same year against Robert Wolverston respecting lands in Palgrave and Wortham. There would seem to be little doubt of the identity of the men holding land, etc, in Syleham.

**9 William ffulcher** I have assigned two sons to Thomas, William and Robert, as both were residents of Weybread. Authority for William is derived from a Chancery suit hereafter referred to. **Robert ffulcher** is found to have paid a Subsidy in 1591 of 3 shillings for land in Weybread valued at £3.

**10. Thomas ffulcher**, of Hoxne, has been assumed a son of Simon ffolkerede of Mendham (No 3). It has been extremely difficult to decide upon the identity of the ffulchers of the Middle Ages with the ffolkards, because in those times the names were certainly becoming of more distinct application. On the other hand, in very many cases, notably in the family settlements at Debenham, Weybread, Eye, and Horham, as well as Hoxne, the appearance of ffulchers in the records and registers has been contemporaneous with the disappearance from those documents of the name of ffolkard.

It is impossible to account for these coincidences except that the customary provincial pronunciation of ffulker or ffolker for ffolkard had been adopted by many of the unlettered scribes of that day when, as already stated, the ch was the equivalent for k. For this reason I have formed the opinion that in the case of Weybread, as in the other towns mentioned, the ffulchers were the immediate descendants of the disappearing ffolkards for as Anthony Lower's *Patronymica Britannica* points out:

Folkard, Folkerd, Fulcher, or Fulcherus, a Domesday name, is doubtless the same as Folchard or Folcard, borne by an eminent Flemish scholar, who settled in England about the time of the Conquest and became Abbot of Thorney.

Of Thomas ffulcher we know nothing beyond a roll of the manor of Syleham, (1432) when ffulcher is named as holding land there. He made his will in 1481, in which year, according to the date of its proof, he must have died. An abstract of that will reads:

Thomas ffulcher of Hoxne, 7 October, 1481. To be buried at St Peter of Hoxne. Legacies to church there, and to that of Dickleburgh. To Johane Hylle 62 pence; John Hyll 13s 4d; Thomas ffoulsher, Senior, 40 pence; John Hyll 40 pence; Thomas ffoulcher, Junr., 40 pence; a further legacy to the church of St Gregory for his own and his parent's souls. Thomas ffoulcher and John Hill, Senr, exors. Proved at Hoxne 10 February, 1481 by the executors.

The legacy to Dickleburgh church in Norfolk, five miles north-east of Diss, implies Thomas had some connection there, probably land. His sons, Thomas ffuleer and John ffolcer seem to have settled there, the latter apparently being the progenitor of the large family of ffolsar or ffolser settled later on at Diss. The only life reference to Thomas is in a surrender of land wherein his son Thomas ffulcher is named as "the younger".

**11. Thomas ffulcher** (also ffulchar), of Syleham and elsewhere, son to the above Thomas, is named in the latter's will. His own will is dated 1499, but his death cannot have occurred till many years later, as we find him as "Thomas ffulcher (note approach to ffulser above referred to) paying a Subsidy of 12 pence for land in Dickleburgh, Norfolk, valued at 20 shillings. (Date lost, though ascribed by the Record Office authorities conjecturally to 1525, but may have been levied earlier in the century.) By a deed of 1479 Robert Greys surrendered to:

Thomas ffulcher the younger a deed of awarde given up in

wrightinge by Humphry Wingfield, Esqr, of landes in variance between Robert ffulcher and Exors of Edmund ffulcher.

This Robert was probably the brother of Thomas. We know nothing of Edmund ffulcher deceased, but he was probably also a brother. In 1500 Thomas surrendered to "Alis, my wife, all my lands for her life"; these, after her death, to go to his son Edmund. These facts are from the accounts of the manor of Syleham, and doubtless refer to lands in that place.

Allusion has been made above to Thomas' will, found in the Norwich Consistory. Only the first few lines are entered in the books, an abstract of which reads:

Thomas ffulcher, of Hoxne, the elder. 15th year of Henry 7th (1499). To be buried in the churchyard of Saints Peter and Paul, Hoxne. Several church legacies.

Why the will was not fully entered is unaccountable. The date of inclusion indicates death in 1517 or 1518, and the Norfolk Subsidy above named as being conjecturally assigned to 1525 was therefore almost certainly of an earlier date.

**12. Edmund ffulcher** (also ffucher), of Hoxne, was a son of Thomas. Davy gives two fragmentary copies of his will (1514):

I, Edmund Fucher, of Hoxne. To High Awter for tithes forgotten 5s. Sir John Weete shall sing for my sowle by the space of a year, and to have 8 marks and 6s 8d. Item, I will have six masses songe at Scala Coeli in London if yt may be borne of my goodes, or als three masses. A priest to syng for my sowle and my father and mother, and Rychard my brother in the church of Hoxon. To Elizabeth my wyff all lands and tenements in Syleham and Hoxton (ie Hoxne) for life, and then to be sold and go to the church of Hoxon or to a priest's service, or ells to both, a part to the payntinge of the Image of St Peter of Hoxon, or ells any other thinge necessarye or most expedient for the weale of my soule and all my frynds soules. All goodes, cowes, and catalls to wife. If she marries, she to give security for the payment of debts and legacies. Sir John Wyett (see above "Weete"), John Turston, and Will. Everard of Hoxne, exors.

Before 1523 his widow Elizabeth must have remarried, for in that year:

Elizabeth Colman, late the wife of Edmund ffulcher, did surrender and release divers pieces of land (at Syleham) to the exors of the above will.

**13. Robert ffulcher**, of Hoxne, named above in the surrender of lands at Syleham by Robert Greys in 1479, is named also in a Chancery suit, together with several other ffulchers who have been included mainly from the depositions in that suit:

Chancery Depositions, Charles I, F. No 2, 31 Henry 8 (1539). Bill of Complaint opens: 'William ffulcher, son and heir to Nicholas ffulcher, cousin (ie nephew), and the heir unto the said John, that is to say, son of John fulcher, brother to the said William ffulcher, one of the complainants, that whereas the same John ffulcher possessed certain lands in Palgrave, Suffolk'. After his death, these came to complainant. One Clement Cowper (also Coup) had entered on the lands without title. One Thomas ffulcher, son to said John, father to said William. John ffulcher had two sons, William the eldest, one of the complainants, and John, father to the said Nicholas; and that the 'said William and Nicholas be heirs to the disputed lands'. One Thomas ffulcher had four sons, John, father to the said William, one of the complainants, Robert, Simonde, and William. 'Agnes ffulche was the wife of Thomas ffulche'.

It is possible that the Simonde ffulcher (also ffulchar) named was Simon ffolkard, Prior of Hoxne and Lynn (No 5).

**14. John ffulcher**, of Weybread, William's (9) son was defendant to a Fine sued by Roger Bale respecting land in Weybread in 1606. His wife's name, from the following notes respecting her was Frances. These also contain the only other references found to her husband:

Frances Fulcher, widow (1623), late wife of John Fulcher, gent., deceased, petitions that William Colthrop, Esq., deceased, was in his life possessed of certain lands and houses in Weybread, Suff, and had mortgaged them to William Fulcher and John Brame of Fressingfield. John Fulcher was one of the sons of William. Payment not having been made, the mortgagees took over the property.

23 April 1636. William Crowne of St Clement's Danes, London, Gent, petitions that whereas one Henry Mayes of Norwich, about 1624, laid title to the messuage and lands of John ffulcher, then of Weybred, Suff, Gent, situate in Weybred, the latter's friends advised him to compromise the claim, which he would have done by a great sum of money had not plaintiff hindered him, and the latter cleared the title for him upon his being promised good satisfaction for his pains by defendant. And whereas ffrances ffulcher, widow, natural mother of John ffulcher, had an annuity of £30 issuing out of the manor of Porter (*Quere*) and other lands in Yorkshire, the property of the late Lord Ross, and 150 miles from Weybred . . . there was £60 arrears due on this, and ffrances ffulche and the said John ffulche, 'her only child', being afraid of not getting it, and Lord Rosse refusing to pay it, and being so powerful in those parts that no man dare destrain on his chattels, the plaintiff out of affection for defendants rode to Lord Rosse's estate and at the hazard of his life seized cattle to the value of the debt.

John ffulcher the elder, gent., answered:

Alludes to his 'late' mother and denies plaintiff's statements. Says that the latter is a lawyer, and that the annuity was regularly paid to the widow ffulcher so long as Lord Rosse lived; but on his death, the manor went to Sir Richard Cecil, who neglected the annuity. The complainant did not go specially to Yorkshire, but having occasion to go into Derbyshire, not far distant from the manor, he offered to look to the matter. Says complainant was his mother's kinsman by marriage". (8 July 1647)

**15. John ffulcher**, of Weybread, named in the case above was defendant, the only child of John. On 16 January, 1628:

John Algar of Weyghbread, Suff, Yeoman, complained that money due to him by a will is held back by a combination of John ffulcher and others of that place.

From depositions taken at New Buckingham, Norfolk we learn that John ffulcher was co-defendant to it with William Cooks. The case referred to the rights of the exors. of the will of Robert Everard of Weybred, whose son and heir was "an idiott, very noysome".

This John ffulcher was further defendant to a Fine of 1649 indexed "Thomas Botebright, Gen., vs John ffulcher, Senr., Gen., Waybred". Described as senior, he must at that date have had a son of the same name, probably the John ffucher whose marriage license of 29 June, 1640, records his marrying at Hoxne Phillippa Dickerson, single woman.

**16. Matthew ffulcher**. A Matthew ffulcher was living in 1599 at Hoxne or Syleham. A suit of 27 May, 1599, has a plaintiff Richard Cowper, of Hoxne, Yeoman, who sought to recover from this Matthew sundry property of William Baldwyn of Syleham, deceased. This family had descendants at Hoxne as late as 1784, when James Fulcher was included in a Poll List as voting for property at Eye. This fact supports my theory that the Fulchers of the last-named place were

allied to those of Weybread and Hoxne, above sketched.

**17. ffalcare**, of Illeigh (mod Brent-Eleigh), has been assumed a son of William ffulco of Hoxne (No 1). He is named as a tenant of the manor at Illeigh about the reign of Edward II (1308).

**18. Roger ffaucon**, Rector of Brent-Eleigh, probably a son to the last named. A list of rectors of that place gives him as inducted to that office in 1355.

**19. William ffolpald**, of Carlton. This peculiar writing of the name is found in several instances of the early Folkards of the Continent. "Ald" is a common form for "ard", and in one case of William's descendants the last form is used. The substitution of p for k must have been a lingual peculiarity, as it was preserved through several generations. I assume this man to have been a son of William ffulco of Hoxne (No 1).

In a Latin *Extent of the Manor of Carlton* of 1334, William ffolpald is named as being a land tenant. With reference to some land, it is said to "abut on Ffolpald's wall". Of other land the entry occurs that the "holding abuts before the gate of J. Wadlove and the holding next to Ffolpalds".

**20. Henry ffolpald**, of Carlton, is fairly assumed a son of the above. Another roll of that manor refers to him as holding lands in the same neighbourhood.

**21. John ffolpald**, of Carlton, is presumed to have been a brother of Henry. The roll last quoted has:

Hugo de Scarnahagn (*Quere, Scarning, Norfolk*) has the farther part, and one piece abutting on the holding of William Geffry with Aquilon, a quarter of the piece lying next to the holding of John ffolpald from the part of Aquilon.

The land of John ffolpald is again referred to as being on the road from Framlingham. A manor roll of Sibton (1366) names ffolpald as a jurant who gave evidence as to certain tenures at Kelsale.

**22. Roger ffolpald**, of Kelsale, was probably John's son. In 1450 he is named on several manor rolls of Kelsale. Most of the lands named in them seem to have been in Carlton.

**23. William ffolpald**, of Kelsale, was very likely a brother of the last. In a manor role of that place (1450) his name occurs twice as a tenant of land.

**24. John ffolpald**, of Kelsale, may have been William's son. In the rolls named above he is repeatedly named as holding lands at Carlton (12 acres), and others at Middleton. In 1480 he did homage at the Manor Court at Kelsale, and in 1483 he and his wife referred to as "John ffolpald and Emma his wife". Also in 1480 John ffolpald was appointed joint Commissioner with Thomas Bysshop to render account, and "Alicia, relict of John Amys", is subsequently stated to have held one acre of land in Carlton belonging to John ffolpald in 1483. No man of this name signed the covenant at Kelsale in 1641, so probably the family was then extinct in that neighbourhood. In the Ipswich Probate Registry there is a record of administration being granted to the goods of "Henry ffokarde who lived at Carlton", dated 5 March, 1612, and the register of Carlton records the marriage of Thomas ffulke (pronounced ffulker) to Jone Goose, on 10 July, 1563, so probably the name had reverted in this locality to its truer forms.

**25. John ffolpald**, of Snape, may either have been identical with No 24 or else a son of his. John and his brother, Wat ffolpard, are named in a Roll, 20 feet long, relating to manors in and about Snape (1485):

Item. Hew Thorpe purchased of John ffolpald 1 acre of fre lond and paid fine 2 pence. Item, Thomas Merkeby and Wat ffolpard purchased 7 rods lond of Botelers, Olyve, and Thynglove, and John Merkeby was his aye (ie, surety) and paid fine 2 pence.

In 1487 "Jon plokatt", of Tunstall near Snape, is

entered as holding land of Blaxhall Hall manor. Other forms of the name, probably those of descendants of these ffolpards, occur in subsequent records relating to Snape and its vicinity. In 1523 Catherine ffakon paid a subsidy of 3 pence for goods valued at £6 in Snape and Thomas ffakon one of 12 pence for goods valued at £10. In 1543 John ffawken paid 10 shillings and Matthew ffaukon (*Quere*, the Matthew ffulcher living at Hoxne in 1599, see No 14) 4 shillings Subsidy for goods in the same place.

As no form in which the name can be recognised found mention in the Manor Rolls of Snape from 1279 to about 1450, nor in that of 1602, the residence there of the family was confined to between the two latter dates.

**26. Alicia ffolkard**, of Hoxne. Possibly a daughter of Simon ffolkerede of Mendham (No 3), but she may have been a member of the family settlement at Horham, which is only three miles from Hoxne; some of these having possessed land in the latter place.

A Rent roll of Hoxne (1453) has:

Reve lands whych bereth Reve in Hoxne. Alicia ffolkard 1 rod in tenure of the seid Alice. John ffolkard of Horham on the part of the bridge there.

**27. Richard ffolkard**, Rector of Pakefield, has been conjecturally placed as having been also a child of Simon ffolkerede of Mendham (No 3), but it cannot be authenticated. His will affords no clue to any relatives of his. The earliest mention discovered of him is in 1438 among the *Munimenta Academica* of the *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland*; the name of "Ricardus Folcarde" being mentioned therein, in a list of the Principals of Halls at Oxford, as the Principal of "Haburdashe Hall" on 9 September, 1438.

Suckling's *Antiquities of the County of Suffolk* says that "Richard ffolkard was appointed Rector (ie of Pakefield) in 1445 by the patrons, Thomas Bardolph, Esq and Alice his wife".

He made his will (below) as Rector of the Mediety of Pakefield in 1451, proof being made only nine days after its date. A fine brass to his memory still exists in Pakefield Church, and all works on the archaeology of the Eastern counties refer to it. The finest presentment of this brass is published in Suckling's book above referred to. The effigy is represented in full canonicals; issuing from its mouth is a label bearing the words:

Misericordia Domini in etcrnum cantabo. (Of the mercies of the Lord I will sing for ever). (Photograph above and page 265.)

Below the effigy is the following inscription (translated):

Here lies Master Richard Folkard, formerly rector of a mediety of this church in the Southern part, who died on the day of St Martin "in hyeme" (ie Winter), AD 1451, to whose soul may God be propitious. Amen.

Davy wrote, respecting this brass in 1832:

In the floor at the West end lies the stone which had the brass of Richard Folkard: this brass has been torn from the stone and has been fixed on a piece of Portland stone against the East end, on the South side of the Altar.

As to Richard Folkard being rector of a "mediety" or half, of the church of Pakefield, it was not uncommon in ancient times to build churches on the border line between two parishes that line running through the centre of the building. The death of Richard was "on



the day of St Martin in Winter", so called in contradistinction to the feast of St Martin "the boiling" (from the heat of the weather) of 4 July. The day of St Martin in Winter, according to the Calendar, is 11 November.

#### Will

Richard ffolkard, Rector of the mediety of Pakefield, Suffolk, "per parte Australi", dioc. Norw., 9 November 1451. To be buried in Pakefield church. Legacies to that parish. To Henry Colayn "cognato mea" of Oxoma 40 shillings, and remits a debt due by him. To John, son of Henry Colayne "cognato mei" 40 shillings. To poor of Blyburgh one cuplyn (?) of silver. To Roger S—pwell and his wife six silver spoons, "lapides", and a horse. To Robert Stoly, perpetual vicar of Reydon, and to parishes of Carleton and Estonband certain robers and a cope of violett. To "Dominus" John Grigsbyfy (?) "three best togas of mine with a cope and 10s in silver", and condones a debt due by him. To John Hert, perpetual vicar of Cratfield, four of his togas and a capias. To "Dominus" Robert Elye, rector of Owleton, a toga of medley and a capias. Other robes to different clergy. To poor of Blythburgh 6s 8d. Several small legacies to individuals. All the rest of his goods to his exor. for charitable uses in Great Yarmouth. Carleton Colville named in a legacy. No relatives named. John Spryrling, perpetual vicar of Kessingland, exor. Proved at Norw. 18 Novr 1451.

**28. William ffulkered**, Stipendiary priest of Knodisham (mod. Knodishall), has been assumed another son of Simon ffolkerede of Mendham (No 3). All we know of William is from his name occurring on a Clerical Subsidy (1448) which reads: (ex Lat)

William ffulkerd, Stipendiary Chaplain of Knodisham.

*Folkard*

Writing of Name on a Subsidy Roll of 1332

## Settlement at Gislingham

Gislingham is only 2½ miles from Mellis. The relationship of the Folkards who lived there to those of Mellis may justifiably be assumed; the more so because, as has been written under the record of Mellis and Eye, more than one member of the family in those towns were possessed of land in Gislingham.

1. **ffulkon** of Goldingham (mod Gislingham), has been assigned as son to Walter ffolcard of Eye. It is feasible that he was identical with Walter's son, Robert ffulcard of Eye. Davy gives deeds in which he is mentioned as being Lord of the Manor of Goldingham

in 1316 further informing us that his son took the title of Sir Allan Goldingham or "de Gislingham" on receiving knighthood. The date of this knighthood seems uncertain. The possibility has been named elsewhere that his son, Allan ffaukun, was identical with Allan ffulcher (and ffolard), who held land at Weybread. No further record has been found of him.

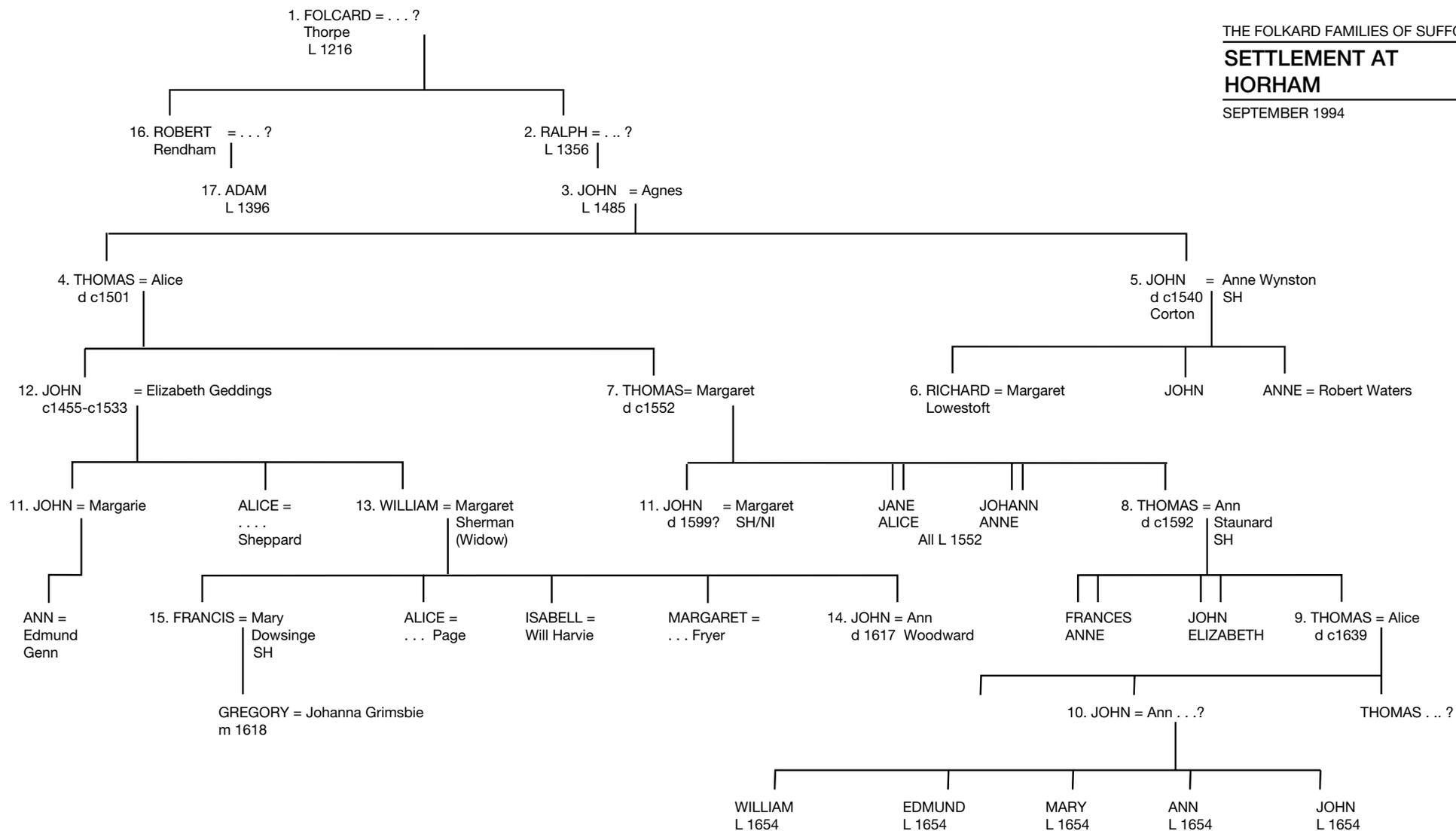
2. **John ffulco**, of Gislingham, was, no doubt, son to Sir Allan de Gislingham named above, for he succeeded to his father's manor there. In 1331 he witnessed as "Dominus John de Goldingham", a deed signed at Cavendish. In 1363 we find him referred to as "ffulco de Goldyngham" under the locality of Gislingham. The title "Dominus" was that commonly given to Lords of Manors.

### MARRIAGE LICENCES AT THE IPSWICH PROBATE COURT: 1613-74

1618	June 12	Gregory Fokarde & Joan Grimbsie of Wilby, widow (Book 4 folio 4)
1619	Dec 11	George Smith of Mendham & Alice Foker of Crettingham (Book 4 folio 22)
1631	Sept 13	Edmund Folkard of Ashfield & Mary Salter of Blaxhall, widow (Book 10 folio 16)
1637/38	Jan 12	William Fokard widower & Ann Gyforde of Bedfield, single, at Bedfield. Surety Tho Gyforde (Book 15 folio 28)
1639	May 1	Thomas Folkard of Ashfield single & Elizabeth Reuse of Creeting (Book 17 folio 9)
1643	April 11	John Smyth & Ann Folcar of Melton, single (Book 20 folio 34)
1674	Sept 7	John Savadge of Woodbridge and Lydia Folkard of Ashfield both single, at Ashfield (Book 29 folio 8)

**SETTLEMENT AT  
HORHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at Horham

(includes branches at Corton, Lowestoft, Rendham, Redisham, Needham in Norfolk, and Brockdish in Norfolk)

1. — **Folcard**, of Thorpe near Horham, appears the almost certain progenitor of the line which for so long lived there. Thorpe is only five miles from Eye, so derivation from that settlement may fairly be assumed.

The only information of his residence at Thorpe, a place not now on the map, but which old deeds place just north of Horham, is in a charter of about 1216 between Hamond of Thorndon, Chaplain and William, his nephew, agreeing to sell a tenement and capital messuage in Theberton, Suffolk, for twenty silver shillings, described as lying between the land of "folcard de Thorp" and that of Henry Carpenter.

2. **Ralph ffolcard**, of Horham and Eye, presumably a son of the above and successor to his land. He held lands also at Horham and Ufford in 1346, according to a Rent roll of that date. In a roll of the lands of Dominus Edmund de Thorpe of 1356 Ralph is named, as Radulphus ffauken, a free tenant in Allynngton (mod Athelington, close to Horham). It also alludes to his land as "one piece of meadow containing 20 acres and worth yearly seven shillings".

A Rental of Rickinghall (1387) repeatedly refers to land at Winston apparently just vacated by Ralph ffocour (ie, ffoker) known as "Southfield". The man named was probably Ralph. The Folkards connected with Rickinghall are generally referred to as ffaucon, ffakon etc, in the rolls although in 1436 the name appears as ffocour and ffoco.

I have assumed this Ralph ffolcard was the ancestor of the Sparham settlement in Norfolk, the name Ralph being continued in that branch of the family, while the identity of the arms borne by it with those of Suffolk affords further evidence of its descent.

3. **John ffolkard**, of Horham, was probably Ralph's son. A list of Reve lands of Hoxne (1453) names the lands of John ffolkard of Horham. Entries of 1466 possibly refer to John and his wife. In 1466 John ffoker paid fines of 8 pence, 6 pence, and 12 pence, and Agnes ffoker one of 6 pence, for land held at Stanton. The following year the rental of this land was 20 shillings, and refers to Agnes ffoker as the wife of John ffoker. A rental of Hacheston (1485), probably refers to John of Horham.

Rendlesham. John ffolkard, holds freely one piece of land formerly Roger Hall's, namely 1½ acre lying between the Lord of Colvill's on the one side, and the holding of Robert Shyringham on the other, and abutting on the road leading to Tunstall, towards Eyke, and paying for it by the year four pence and one cock and two hens.

4. **Thomas ffolkard**, of Horham, was probably son to John and Agnes. He is the only man we can assign identity with the Thomas ffolkard of a Latin deed of 1474, whereby there were devised to him and others by Robert Brende, Senior, of South Elmham, certain tenements. The object of the deed is not discoverable, but it does not seem to create a trust.

No further mention of him is found prior to his will (1500) proved between that year and 1503. His wife Alice is named in it as then living, and allusion made to lands possessed by the testator in Horham, Corton, Hoxne, and Denham, all places, (except Corton) lying contiguous. He is very likely to have been the Thomas ffolcarde named in his son's will as having surrendered lands held of several manors.

## Will

Thomas ffolkard of Horham, Suffolk, 29 August, 1500. To be buried in churchyard of Horham. "To the High Altar of said church for tithes negligently withholden, or not truly payed

3s 4d. To Alice his wife all goods moveable, cattle, and stuffs of household. His tenement in Horham, with all his lands there, and his lands in Corton, Hoxne, and Denham, to his wife for life. After her decease the said tenement, with the "close lying by it, with the meadow and the close called Holton" unto Thomas his son. To John his son, after his mother's decease, his close called the Long Close in Denham and Hoxne, and his close called Cullyng in Horham. Provided his said sons found a priest of good fame to pray for his and his wife's souls. The priest to have a salary of 8 marks. Residue to exors., Alice his wife and sons Thomas and John. Proved 26 April, 1503. (*Date illegible and uncertain*)

5. **John ffolkarde** (also ffawlker), of Corton, from the fact of the above Thomas ffolkard having held land at Corton, I am inclined to the belief John and he were brothers, though so many years divided their respective deaths. For that reason I believe John and his descendants at Lowestoft should be placed here.

The earliest mention of John is found in 1521, when he was one of the plaintiffs to a Fine:

Between John ffolkard and John loudon, clerk, plaintiffs, and William Eberton and Marion his wife, formerly wife to Robert pratte, defendants, of one messuage, 7 acres of land and 1 acre heath, with appurts. in Corton and hopton as to which there was a former Concord between them in the same Court. Be it known that the aforesaid William and Marion recognise the aforesaid holdings, with the part which John ffolkard has, as those which the same John and John loudon has by the gift of the said William and Marion, and by them remitted and quitclaimed by them the said William and Marion and their heirs to the aforesaid John and John and to the heirs of John ffolkard in perpetuity. And further, the said William and Marion concede for themselves and the heirs of Marion by their warrant to the said John and John and his heir the aforesaid John ffolkard to hold that part against their heirs in perpetuity, and by this do recognise remittance, quitclaim, warrant, fine and concord to the same John and John, they giving to the aforesaid William and Marion 20 pounds sterling.

A quitclaim is a renunciation of claim or right.

In 1524 John ffolkard paid a Subsidy of 6 shillings for "movabyll goodes" in Corton valued at £13 and in the same year was taxed at 30 shillings, the highest rate. Nothing further is known before his will of 1540. in which (and in that of his widow) only one son, Richard, is named. This would not necessarily prove that the John ffolkard who, in 1545, paid a Subsidy at Gorleston of 5s 3d on goods valued at £8 was not also a son of his. A daughter Anne is also named, apparently as then single probably the Anne Waters named in the mother's will, to which her husband, Robert Waters, was exor.

His wife's name (his will of 1540 states) was Anne, and as her latter days were evidently passed at Blundeston, the Miles Wynston of that place, one of the exors to her husband's will, was probably a brother or other near relative of hers. A Reginald Wynstone lived at Blundeston in 1438. Anne's maiden name was probably therefore, Wynston. Several references to her in widowhood are extant. In 1545 she sued a Fine in the King's Court at Westminster:

Between Ann ffolkard, widow, plff, and William Kempston and Johanna Oxenden, defts, respecting a messuage, 6 acres, 3 acres pasture, and 2 acres heath and broom, with appurtenances in Corton and Hopton, that the defts yield the said property to the plff, and her heirs for ever.

In 1548 she paid a Subsidy Roll as "Anne ffolkard, Wydowe", 10 shillings on movable goods in "Bloundston", valued at £10. From this we can assume, ten years before she made her will at Lowestoft, she resided at Blundeston. Her will (1557) affords evidence of use of the name "ffawlker" for

ffolkard, her late husband being also referred by that name. She probably died in 1559, the year in which the will was proved.

#### Will

John ffolkarde of Corton, Suffolk, Yeoman. 14 January 1540. To be buried in churchyard of St Bartholomew's, Corton. To the High Altar there for tithes forgotten 3s 4d. In alms to poor folk in towns next adjoining Corton 5 marks. To each of his godchildren 4 pence, If his son Richard die before his mother without lawful male heirs "I will that my place, tenement, londes, pastures, medowe etc in Corton or elsewhere which I lately purchased be sold, and the money disposed in almesse and merytoryous deedes for the helthe of my soule." To Anne his wife all other goods and chattels for life, "one halfe freely and the other halfe on her decease between my children Richard and Anne." Exors Sir John Jerningham, Richard ffolkard his son, and Miles Wynston of Blundestone. Signed in the presence of Sir Leonnrd Askewe, parson of Bradwell, William Baldwyn, William Jermye and Robert fforrows. Proved at Beccles 23 January, 1541.

#### Will

Anne ffwalker (ffolkarde) of Lowestoft, Suffolk, "widow, late wife of John ffawlker of Corton". 9 November, 1557. To be buried in the churchyard of Lowestoft. To her son Richard ffawlker 40 shillings. To Margaret, wife of said Richard, 30 shillings. To John Wheller and Margery his wife 40 shillings. To Robert Waters and Anne his wife 40 shillings. To Anne Waters "one olde fether bedde". Legacies of clothing to different persons. Her son Richard ffawlker and Robert Walters exors. Witnessed by Richard Warde, Harry Coke, Janot Parye, and Robert Barge. Proved at Beccles 28 September, 1558.

**6. Richard ffolkarde** (also ffolchard, ffawlker, and ffolker), of Lowestoft is John's son. A legacy to his wife Margaret is left in his mother's will (1557), in which he is also a legatee.

As "Richard ffolchard", he paid a Subsidy in 1542 of 2s 8d for movable goods in Lowestoft, valued at £8; and in 1545 a further Subsidy as "Richard ffolker", of 6 shillings for land in the same town, valued at £3.

I believe a son of Richard settled at Belton, a few miles only from his own birthplace at Corton and his mother's residence at Blundeston. The Ipswich Registry contains the Wills of Robert ffolke (pronounced ffalker) of Belton of 1567-68; of Thomas ffaulke of Belton of 1580-81; of John ffaulke of Belton of 1638-40; and the administration of Edmund ffaulke of the same place of 1639 granted to the latter's son Thomas. The Ipswich Probate Sundry Books describe "ffaulkerde of Belton". ffaulke (or ffaulker) as a customary corruption of the name. We find an Edmund ffaulk, probably a grandson of the last-named Edmund, party to a Fine of 1705 respecting land in Belton.

It was probably a daughter of Richard ffolkard of Lowestoft who married in 1561; the Ipswich Registry issuing a licence of marriage, dated May 28 of that year, between "Robert Allen and Margaret ffolker of Lowestoft", the latter evidently named after her mother. The will (1640) of Marie ffoker (endorsed ffokard), of Kessingland near Lowestoft is doubtless that of Mary Paslew, the widow of a son of this Richard by whom she left two daughters, Mary and Margery ffolkard

Whether this line at Lowestoft was continued unbrokenly by Richard's descendants cannot be established without examining the registers there; but the will, dated 1789, of Thomas ffolkard, of Lowestoft, indicates this as probable. It was most likely the last-named man who contributed to a benefaction to the parish of Lowestoft, the list of donors in the church there (D. Lowestoft) recording "Mr Folkard £4 4s 0d". Davy made this note in 1823. A note in Golding's

*Suffolk Coinage* tells us that this "Thomas Folkard gave, in 1756, five shillings towards rebuilding Kirkley Church". Of the children named in his will, Susannah is the only one of whom we have no further record. Of the others the following inscription on a tomb in Lowestoft churchyard informs us as to the sad end of the son Thomas.

In this case the wife must have been the senior of her husband by 33 years!

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
Thomas Folkard,  
husband of  
Elizabeth Folkard,  
who was unfortunately drowned  
15th October, 1844  
aged 42 years.  
Also  
Elizabeth  
his wife, who died 21 August  
1846  
aged 77 years

It was probably a son of the above who, as Thomas Folkard, was described in the *Suffolk Directory* of 1844 as "a spinner of rope and twine" at Lowestoft. A will in Somerset House, proved 21 January 1873, was apparently that of this man, and we learn by it that he died 26 August, 1872, the will being proved by his son Thomas Folkard of Lowestoft, whose own estate was administered to in its turn by his relict, Maria Folkard, her husband's death having occurred on 19 May 1878.

William, another son named in the will of his father, lived till 1850, according to the following inscription on his tomb in Lowestoft churchyard:

To  
the Memory of  
William Folkard,  
husband of  
Mary Folkard,  
who died July 11th, 1850  
aged 72 years.  
Also  
Mary his wife,  
who died July 19, 1851,  
aged 73 years.

This couple probably left children who lived in Lowestoft, for we find a William Folkard in the Directory for 1879. The remaining child of the will yet to be noticed is Samuel, who appears as a "fish curer" in the *Suffolk Directory* of 1844. A license, dated 1 January 1839 authorises his marriage to Susanna Richardson Dance, single woman, of Lowestoft. A Samuel Folkard described in the Lowestoft Directory of 1879 as "fishing boat owner", was probably son to this couple.

**7. Thomas ffolkard**, of Horham, was the son of Thomas Folkard and Alice his wife. He is named in his father's will of 1500. From his own will (1552) we learn his wife was Margaret, and that she was living at that date, but her maiden surname has not been traced.

The earliest mention of Thomas subsequent to his father's will is 1522, in which year, as Thomas ffolkerd, he paid a Subsidy of 12 pence for goods in Horham valued at £10. In 1523 he was again taxed on a Subsidy of £1 13s 4d (again as "feolkerd") for land in Horham appraised at an annual value of — (illegible in orig), and on moveable goods there valued at £10. But to meet the insatiable demands for the foreign wars of Henry VIII he was mulcted a second time in the same year for 5s 6d for goods in Horham valued at £5 13s 4d. Perhaps he was obliged to sell part of his goods to meet the earlier exactions of that year. In the last roll he is named as "Thomas ffolcarde".

He seems to have held the office of bailiff (ie mayor) of several parishes or townships, for the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (1534) reads:

Thomas ffolkarde, bailiff of Carleton, Okkolt (mod. Occolt), Horham, and Rishangle, pays annually to the Prior of Bronholme 3s 4d.

In 1545 he paid, as Thomas ffolcard, a Subsidy of 6 shillings for land at Horham, the last record of him until his will (1552). This names his children. One of his daughters appears from the will of his son Thomas to have married Gregory Rous.

#### Will

Thomas Folkarde the elder of Horham, Suffolk, 11 November, 1552. To be buried in the churchyard at Horham. To the town curate for tithes forgotten 12 shillings. To Margaret his wife his tenement, houses, and lands in Horham till Thomas his son be 21. She to find all necessaries "and bring my children honestlye uppe". Thomas to have the property at 21. Pewter, easements and other necessaries to wife "for her use and nedeful hospitalyite". Son Thomas to pay wife 8s 4d a year. She to have to farm all his lans and pastures called Holton lying Hoxne until his son John be 21. His wife to pay to his four daughters, Johan, Anne, Jane, and Alice, 5 marks each at marriage. Son John to have the land called Holton at 21, but to pay 26s 8d yearly to wife. Son Thomas to give wife "kepe of a cowe yereyly with wynter meate and sumer meate" for life. If son Thomas dies before 21, his legacy to go to son John. To Alice Cowper, testator's daughter, £3, and her three sons to succeed. All moveables and household stuff to wife, who is extx with John Gyrling Junior of Horham. 8 shillings to the latter for his labor. Allusion made to Thomas ffolkarde and William ffolkarde surrendering lands held of several manors. Witnessed by Thomas Kent and John Gyrlinge, 23 December, 1552. Proved at Horham, 14 February, 1557. (*This year almost illegible*)

**8. Thomas ffolkard**, of Horham, son of Thomas, first heard of in his father's will (1522) was under age at that date. His wife, Ann, daughter of John Staunard, was supervisor of his will. In 1591, almost certainly a widow, she paid a Subsidy as "Anna ffolkarde", of 16 pence for land in Horham valued at 20 shillings.

In 1575 her husband paid a Subsidy of 2s 8d for land valued at 20 shillings in Horham and in 1580 was payee of a further Subsidy of 16 pence on land of the same value there. His will (1581) was not proved until 1592 so it is probable he did not die until then though the fact of his wife paying the Subsidy in 1591 may fix an earlier date for his death.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Horham, Suffolk. 28 February, 1581. To be buried in the churchyard at Horham. To Anne his wife his lands and tenements for life, "to keep same in repair and bring up my children decently". Wife to pay to ffrances, William, Anne, Elizabeth, and John, his children, £5 each when 21. To Thomas his son the full reversion at death of wife. She to pay to said Thomas 40 shillings a yar, beginning when he is 21 A post bed and bedding to ffrances his daughter, and similar bequests to his daughters Anne and Elizeabeth. Sundry other legacies to his children. His horse mill and stones, with his lands, to go with the tenement. Anne his wife and Gregory Rous his brother-in-law exors, the latter to have 6s 8d. John Stannard, his father-in-law, supervisor of will. Witnessed by William Mullin, John Park, and John Keene. Proved at Laxfield, 30 March, 1592.

**9. Thomas ffolkard**, of Horham, named in his father's will (1581) as a minor was probably the Thomas ffolkard referred to in a case named in Proceedings in Chancery, Queen Elizabeth entered therein as "Richard Vinior, 1595, versus Thomas ffolkard. Discovery as to a private agreement. Personal matters. No locality". Of this case I have been unable to discover further trace. In 1612 Thomas paid a Subsidy

of 2s 8d for land in Horham valued at 40 shillings. Probably Thomas and his wife Alice are referred to in the following Fines:

4 James I (1615). It was agreed between Thomas ffolkard, plff, and Thomas Wulves (prob. Wolsey) and Elizabeth his wife defts, respecting one messuage and a garden with appurts. in Engate (mod Ingate), Thomas ffolkard paying Thomas Wulves and Elizabeth his wife 40 pounds sterling. 15 Charles I. (1639). Between Christopher West, Clerk, and Thomas Pells, plffs., and Thomas ffolkard and Alice his wife, and William Russell and Johanna his wife, defts., of 1 messuage, 1 curtilage, 2 gardens, and 10 acres pasture, with their appertenances in Engate, Beccles, and Letheringham, the plffs. pay the defendants 41 pounds sterling.

His will (1638) was proved in 1639, probably the year he died, as thus recorded at the Ipswich Registry:

28 September, 1639. Will of Thomas ffolkarde, late of Horham aforesaid, proved.

Thomas' position must have been a substantial one for those days. His son Thomas the will informs us predeceased his father. The Ann ffolkard, "my daughter-in-law", possibly the widow of John, Thomas' son (see next notice) also having a son Thomas named as the legatee of £60. It was undoubtedly this grandson of the testator who was defendant to the following Fine of 1654:

Between John ffolkard the younger, plff, and Thomas ffolkard, deft, of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 4 acres land, and 4 acres pasture, with appurts in Horham. John ffolkard pays Thomas ffolkard the sum of money between them accorded.

From the provisions of the will cited it appears the daughter Elizabeth named in it was either the wife or the widow of a man named Barker, to whose children, Giles, Elizabeth, and Alice Barker, legacies were bequeathed by it.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Horham, Suffolk. Yeoman: 21 January, 1638 To Alice his wife all houses and lands whatsoever for her life if she remain a widow. Trustees appointed to sell the property after her decease. They to dispose of the money as follows, it being paid in the south porch of the parish church at Horham:— To John his son £100: To Thomas ffolkard "my grandchild, son of Thomas my son late deceased, £60. If I surrender my copyhold of Occolte and Bromhall manors before my death the last legacy to be void, and in consideration of that I give to the aforesaid Thomas ffolkard the aforesaid house and lands holden of the manors of Occolt and Bromhall to him and his heirs for ever". To Elizeabeth, testator's daughter, £30. To William, Edward, Mary, and Ann ffolkard; Giles, Elizeabeth, and Alice Barker, his grandchildren; and to Ann ffolkard his daughter-in-law "to each one £10". Alice "my beloved wife" sole extx, and to her all moveables, chattels, household stuff etc. Signed by Thomas ffolkard on all three sheets. Witnessed by Richard Jerian, Jeffrey Cullum, and Guy Hayte (*ie Hayter*). Proved at Stradbroom, 28 September, 1639.

**10. John ffolkard**, of Horham, a son of the above, was probably the eldest surviving at the date of the father's will (1638). Ann the "daughter-in-law" mentioned above may well have been John's wife, since she is mentioned in a Fine of 1648, and that William, Edmund, Mary and Ann Ffolkard named in their grandfathers will, were probably their children.

A "John ffolkard the younger" named as plaintiff in the same Fine mentioned above was also probably another son, but not named in his grandfather's will.

**11. John ffolkard**, of Horham, who was a son of Thomas ffolkard (No 7) and his wife Margaret, was a legatee under his father's will of 1552, being at that

date under age. We learn from his own will that his wife, was named Margerie, and that she was living at the date of it, 1599.

The Subsidy Rolls indicate John's continuous residence at Horham. In 1543 he paid a Subsidy of 20 shillings at Wilby, close to Horham, for goods valued at £20. In 1575 he was taxed as "John ffolcarde", 10 shillings for goods at Horham valued at £6; and in 1580 6 shillings for goods of similar amount in the same place. In 1591 he was again amerced 6 shillings for land in Horham estimated at £6 and in 1596, being assessed 16 shillings for goods there worth £6 he paid as "John ffolcarde, Senior". On a later roll of the same year Thomas Botwright paid 4 shillings for land in Horham "formerly ffolkarde" estimated at 20 shillings.

In a law suit of 1599 between Humfrey Howlett and ffrancis ffolkard, of Nedeham, Norfolk (this will be found given hereafter), there occurs this reference to John:

Hearing that one John folkard of Horham, Suffolk, yeoman, a nigh kinsman of ffrancis, whose next heir ffrancis was, then reputed a man of good wealth, and would leave unto ffrancis all or most part of property reputed £30 a year, whereby he, the defendant, expected to be repaid.

In 1599, John made his will, one of the witnesses to it being Thomas Howlett, probably a brother of the plaintiff in that suit. The name of ffrancis ffolkard does not occur in this will, and it may have arisen from the discovery of this fact by Thomas Howlett that the proceedings in Chancery were taken. Unless it may be assumed that the Ann Genn named in the will as the wife of Edmund Genn, was a daughter of this man, there is no evidence of any issue to him, the sum of £100 left to Ann being devised for distribution among the "poorest of my kindred".

#### Will

John ffolkard of Horham, Suffolk. 2 June, 1599. To Edmund Genn and Ann, wife of the said Edmund, all his copyhold lands in Horham, "sometime Jarningham's"; with a tenement and 4 acres 3 roods of pasture "sometime Durkittle's". To Margerie, testator's wife, his cattle, household stuff, and all moveables. "There is £100 due by Ann, now the wife of Edmund Genn, to be paid after my own and my wife's death, according to a bond. My exors shall receive it, and pay it to the poorest of my kindred as it shall be thought best". Wife extx, and Thomas Moise and William Porte (*ie Porter*) exors. Witnessed by Thomas Howlett and John Lellye. Proved at Beccles, 20 October, 1600.

**12. John ffolkarde**, of Horham, son to Thomas (No 4) and Alice, was left lands at Horham, Denham and Hoxne by his father's will of 1500.

On four Subsidy Rolls of 1522 and 1523 as "John ffolkard" he paid 3 shillings on goods in Horham valued at £11. In the succeeding Roll he was taxed on land worth 33s 4d by the year, as well as on movable goods valued at £2 in both instances again as "John ffolkerd". A second time in the same year (1522) as "John folcard", he paid 2s 6d on goods in Horham valued at £5 and for a third time 3 shillings on goods there worth £6, as "John ffolkerd".

It is possible he was the "John ffolkens" stated on the Gedding Pedigree to have married Elizabeth Geddings, whose husband appears to have been born about 1450 or 1460 but there is no record. John ffolkard's will is dated 1533, and was proved in that year. It is singular as granting a conditional bequest to the next heir of his grandson, John ffolkard, "who bears the name of ffolkard". It mentions no wife who is therefore presumed to have predeceased him.

#### Will

John ffolkarde of Horham, Suffolk, "the elder", 30 April,

1533. To be buried in the churchyard of Our Lady in Horham "before the porch door at the south side of the church". To the High Altar for tithes forgotten 12 pence. To the church of Horham 6s 8d. To the Austin Friars, 20s to pray for his son and all his friends' sons. A secular priest to do the same at Horham for half a year. To William his son the tenement the testator dwelt in, with all the land thereto belonging for life, he paying to exors. 26 shillings yearly as a condition until will be fulfilled. After William's decease, the son of the said William, "my godson, shall have it". Should he decease without heirs, the property to go to his next eldest brother, or to the next heirs of him "that bears the name of ffolkard". If none of that name survive, all to go to church of Horham to pray for testator's soul. To each of his sons' children (not named) 6s 8d. To the children of his daughter Alice Sheppard 3s 4d each. To his godson John ffolkard "my frute garden lying in the wayside." Residue at disposition of exors. Appoints as his attorney William Brown of Warlingworth and John Gyrlyng of Horham. To each for their trouble, 6s 8d, besides all their costs. Witnessed by Roger Veci of Eye, Thomas ffermor, John Heyward and John Nycoll. Proved at Horham 3 November, 1533.

**13. William ffolkard**, of Horham and Eye, is named in John's will of 1533 as being his son, and as having issue a son John. All his interests were apparently in Horham and though he and his wife both made their wills at Eye, he probably resided in Horham early on. His wife was Margaret Sherman. Margaret's will leaves legacies only to her children by a first marriage of hers, none of those by William ffolkard who are named in his will finding mention in hers. This was proved in 1567, the year she probably died.

The first mention found of William ffolkard is of 1522, when he paid a Subsidy of 3s 11d for goods in Horham worth £6. In 1523 he is named on two separate Subsidy Rolls, on the first of which he volunteered a payment (amount not stated) for goods at Horham valued at £5, as "William ffolkerd".

On a second he is amerced as "William ffolcard" for goods (amount defaced and illegible). We hear nothing further of him except a mention in his father's will (1533) until 1543, when he was the only ffolkard taxed in Horham on a Subsidy of that year paying 10 shillings on goods valued at £10. In 1545 he had again to submit to pay a Subsidy as "William ffolcard" of 12s for land in the same place, and on another Subsidy of the same year he paid 10s. He left Horham to live at Eye between 1245 and 1562 when he paid a Subsidy as "William folkard of Eye", of 10s 8d for land at Eye valued at £4. His parting with lands held of various manors is referred to in the will of his cousin Thomas ffolkard of 1552.

In 1563 his daughter Isabell died, her burial at Frostenden entered in the register:

1563. Was buried Isabell Harvie, wife of William Harvie, daughter of William ffrroker of Horeham, the first day of April, the year aforesaid.

Isabell and her children are referred to in her father's will of 1564 as "Isbell Harvy". Two other married daughters, Margaret ffrayer and Alice Page, are also named in that will. The only son is John ffolkard, though ffrancis ffolkard of Nedeham, Norfolk, was almost certainly also a son of this testator, and must have been "the next eldest brother" referred to in the will of John ffolkard of 1533.

The will gives legacies to two stepdaughters, Agnes Barker and Amy Chappell, who are also named in their mother's will. Allusion to land at Nedeham, Norfolk helps towards establishing the fact of the sonship to the testator of the ffrancis ffolkard above mentioned.

**14. John ffolkard**, of Horham, William's son named in his will of 1564 is also referred to in the will of his grandfather (1533) being named as the testator's

godson, and as the child of his son, William.

In 1540, as "John ffulkarde", he paid 20 shillings Subsidy for land at Stradbroom, close to Horham. The will of his grandfather mentions him as possessed of land at Brockdish, Norfolk. The will of which the heading has been destroyed, but proved at Brockdish in 1617, was probably John's. A Fine of 1571 sued by John ffolkard against Thomas Cobbett, refers to a house in Brockdish, the plaintiff having to pay £40 sterling. In 1579 a suit was entered in the Court of Requests entitled "William Baldwin versus Anthony Selfe and John ffolkard". The latter appears to be described as of Eye, and the suit related to the marriage of William Baldwin to Margaret Wyppe, and the legitimacy of their children. The pleadings are lost, and the interrogatories and replies do not refer to John ffolkard, but from the fact that Henry ffolkard of Brome married a Dorothy Wyppe the line probably settled there. Further mention of him will be found in the case of ffrancis ffolkard of Nedeham.

Assuming the will of this John ffolkard is that printed he probably died in 1617. By it we learn his wife was Ann Woodward, and that he had "an only grandchild", Hester ffolkarde.

**15. ffrancis ffolkard**, of Needham, Norfolk, was almost certainly a son of William ffolkard, of Horham and Eye (No 13). The reference in the will of John ffolkard of Horham to his godson John ffolkard's "next eldest brother" evidences at least one other son, though his father's will does not name him. So either he was dead before the date of the will (1564) or difficulties which forced him to leave the country, led to his being omitted from all mention by his father. The reference in that will to "the debts which I and my son John owe for land in Nedeham, Norfolk", establishes the conclusion as to the parentage of ffrancis. The evidence is strengthened by the fact that the name of John ffolkard, Francis' grandfather, occurs with reference to a bond given on his behalf, and that of Alice his wife, with respect of these same lands purchased at Nedeham.

ffrancis ffolkard's wife, we learn from the case which follows was a daughter of Robert and Mary Dowsinge. Mention of her is also found in a reference to John Dowsing, who, according to the Inquis. Post Mortem died 2 June 1579:

Grace, formerly wife of Stephen Gurney, and Alice, formerly the wife of a certain ffrancis ffolkard, were then of consanguinity and coheirs of the said John, that is to say, daughter and coheirs of Robert Dowsing, Senior, deceased.

There is little doubt that Alice survived her husband: the following bond almost certainly refers to her, and the distressed condition in which she was left:

37th Eliz (1594). Bond from Richard Boteman of Framlingham to indemnify the parish from Margaret, the daur of Alice ffolkard, Wo., becoming chargeable to the inhabitants of that parish.

Earliest reference found to ffrancis ffolkard is a Fine of 1586, proving he had married Alice Dowsing before that date:

Between ffrancis ffolkard and Alice his wife, and Stephen Gurney and Grace his wife, of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 5 acres of land, 9 acres of ploughland, and 10 acres of pasture in Nedeham and Brockdish. ffrancis and Alice ffolkard pay Stephen and Grace Gurney £80 sterling.

A petition of 1599 informs us that "twelve years before that date", ie in 1587, ffrancis ffolkard purchased certain lands in Nedeham. The troubles arose out of the purchase and his consequent flight from the country. We also learn from the reply of John ffolkard that Francis had a large family:

20 May 1599. Petition of Humfrey Howlett, Thomas Woods, and Mary his wife, late wife of Robert Dowsinge, for themselves and on behalf of John Dowsinge, an infant four years old. About twelve years past, one ffrancis ffolkard, of Nedeham, in the Co. of Norfolk, and Alice his wife, or one of them, purchased certain lands and tenements in Nedeham, valued at £30 a year, of one Stephen Gurney and Grace his wife, which said Grace and Alice were dars and coheirs of one Robert Dowsinge, deceased, and the said lands and tenements purchased of the said Stephen and Grace were the part and purpart of the lands and tenements which descended or came unto the said Grace after Robert Dowsinge died. ffrancis ffolkard, not having the money provided, borrowed of divers persons £300, and Robert Dowsinge, the late husband of Mary, became bond for the amount. Finding himself unable to pay, ffrancis ffolkard assigned the lands over to Robert Shemynge for a small sum, far under their value, which being done, ffrancis ffolkard fled out of the country or kept himself secret, so that the petitioners could not find him; and so by that evil device and practise Robert Shemynge enjoyed the land. Robert Dowsinge being brought into the danger for the bond given, did also forsake the country, whereupon Humfrey Howlett, uncle of Robert Dowsing, asked Robert Shemynge to release Robert Dowsing from his liability, who consented to leave the matter to assessors. It was thereupon agreed that the liabilities of ffrancis ffolkard and Robert Dowsing should be cancelled, Howlett giving bonds for the debts of ffrancis ffolkard in this matter amounting to a great sum of money. Robert Shemynge, in conversation, agreed to give over a piece of land of six acres called Nattishill in Nedeham to H. Howlett in trust for Robert Dowsinge then absent. Agreement as to this was made Decr. Eliz 18. Assurance was given of title to these six acres, and Robert Dowsing returning, it was handed over to him by his uncle Howlett. Three years before these proceedings, Robert Dowsing fell sick, and by will gave the land to Mary, then his wife, and now the wife of Thomas Woods, for life, and then to their son John Dowsing. The fruits were enjoyed by the widow and her second husband. But Robert Shemynge and one John ffolkard of Brockdish (see ante), after a great part of the debts of ffrancis ffolkard had been discharged by Robert Dowsing, having in their custody the original deeds of the land, had fraudulently conveyed them to Nicholas, the son of Robert Shemynge, giving out that ffrancis ffolkard had assigned the land to the said John ffolkard, and declared the conveyance to Howlett to be void. Prays that Nicholas and Robert Shemynge and John ffolkard may be compelled to deliver up the deeds and transfer, which, if it existed, must have been fraudulently made and obtained.

Robert Shemynge and John ffolkard's answer are filed. In the first, the family name is spelt throughout as ffolkard; in the second, always with the k. Abstracted, John ffolkard's answer may be read:

ffrancis ffolkard being greatly decayed. Among the creditors of the said ffrancis he, this defendant, John ffolkard, bearing a good will towards him, the said ffrancis, for the namesake, and being then willing to help him, lent him divers sums of money at several times, being £100 or thereabouts. For this, ffrancis executed a deed transferring the land, and John ffolkard, such was his affection and liking which he did then bear towards the said ffrancis, having at that time a wyff and meny children, and seeing that he was in great pains to live, and hearing that one John ffolkard, of Horham, Suff, Yeoman, a nigh kinsman of ffrancis, whose next heir ffrancis was then reputed, was a man of good wealth, and would leave unto ffrancis all or most part of property reputed £30 a year, whereby he the defendant expected to be repaid, etc etc.

From the terms of the answer by John ffolkard it is most difficult to decide in what relationship, if any, he stood to this ffrancis ffolkard. I think the John ffolkard, of Horham, from whom the latter had expectations,

must have been he who died in 1599 or 1600 (No. 10), but the connection is at least doubtful. In the printed volumes (ii.9) of the *Proceedings in Chancery* of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the reference to the foregoing case is made:

Humphrey Howlett and others vs Robert Shemynge, John Folkard, and Nicolas Shemynge, to be relieved against bonds as respects a purchase made by Francis Folkard and Alice his wife of certain lands in Nedeham, Norfolk.

If the assumption that the bond of Richard Boteman refers to this man's widow be justifiable, he must have died previous to 1594, though the child referred to may have been his and born posthumously.

Of any other children left by this Francis folkard we have no record. It is, however, likely that the following license refers to the marriage of one of his sons, Wilby being close to Horham:

12 June 1618. License of marriage between Gregory folkard and Johanna Grimsbie, of Wilbie, existing in widowhood. To the church of — — — (*illegible*) (*Ipsw. Pro. Sundry Books*)

I am unable to find any residents at Horham at a later date than 1728 when a Rachael folkard, of Horham, died intestate. An indenture of 1699 shows the family residence at Horham had been parted with before that date:

29 December 1699. By Indte. of Mortgage between Robert Adams, only son and heir of Thomas Adams, late of Stradbroke, of the one part, and Elisbth. Alderman, of Peasenhall, widow, of the other part, the said Adams did bargain, sell etc, All that mess. or tent. called folkard's situate in Horham, and all the houses, etc, and the home close cont. 10 acres, etc etc.

A family of ffoulsier and ffoulgier, however, are found at Horham and Stradbroke towards the close of the seventeenth century, their name very likely a corruption of the original by the softening process

from ffoulker to ffoulcer, of which repeated instances are found. The unfortunate loss of the early registers of Horham has prevented attempts to deal more precisely with the family settlement there.

**16. Robert ffolkered**, of Rendham, is assumed to be a son of ffolcard of Thorpe, near Horham (No 1). William ffolcard, of Mellis and Eye (No 10 of that line), held land at Rendham, and Robert, his assumed great-grandson may have continued that possession. In a list of the lands of the manor of Rendham, of 1324 several entries read "Robert ffolkered owes two pence per annum for faithful service", or "Robert ffolkered" (as a free tenant) "owes two days (service) at Sareland.

The same list notes him as being owner of two pigs, or probably having the right of pasture for them. A list of dues received from the manor of Rendham on account of the abbot of Sibton, of about the same date (1324) notes: "Of Robert ffolcred by Henry Prat one halfpenny". The same old deeds contain many entries as to a John ffokelot holding lands of the Abbey named at this date, probably Robert's son or brother. In an account book of Sibton Abbey, also noted by Davy, there is a record of 1456: "And of 2s 4d of Ralph Lundenays for a tenement late ffolkreds". This indicates continuance of the family at Rendham probably up to about 1450; but I have found no trace of it in the Subsidy Rolls. The only other mention discovered is 1327, when he paid a Subsidy as Robert ffolkred, of 9 pence at Rendham.

**17. Adam ffokeneld**, of Redisham, has been, wholly conjecturally, assigned a place on the Pedigree as Robert's son. His name has been met in a deed written in old French, transferring tenancy and services on the manor at Redisham of 1396 where Adam is mentioned as a tenant. The misspelling of the name in this instance is curious and important. It is a manifest compound of ffaukun and ffolkered, and as such useful as an indication of the interchangeable use of those two forms.

# Settlement at Bedfield

(includes branches at Dallinghoo, Wickham Market, Aldborough, Ipswich and London)

**1. William ffolkard**, of Bedfield, held land at Dallinghoo in 1463, paying four pence fine at the Leet Court and in 1466 appears to have land at Stonham though described as of Soham. Probably he also held land there, and may have been the William ffauchare, ession at a Leet Court at Walton in 1467.

His will (1470 below) makes no mention of his wife, who had therefore probably predeceased him. From date of proof of the will, he died in 1471; so assigning him the customary length of life of other members of his family, he may have been born between 1390 and 1400. His legacies to Bedfield church, liberal for those days indicate a comfortable position.

## Will

William ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff., 4 May 1470. To church of Bedfield 6s and 20s. To Robert his son 50 marks(?). To Margaret his daughter 50 marks. To "Hariot" his daughter 50 marks. To William "fforkard" his son, who exor, the rest of his goods. Proved at Fressyngfield, 21 July 1471.

**2. William ffolkard**, of Bedfield, an exor and residuary legatee to his father's will (1471) was probably the eldest son. A Latin entry in a Court Roll of 1500 of the manor of Woodehall in Stoke Ash probably refers to him:

In the 16 year of Henry VII (1500), William ffolkard did fealty for a free holding called Notekyns formerly held by Robert Ruste.

His will (1513) names his wife Juliane as living; his sons Nicholas and Robert, both settled at Monk Soham, Thomas who succeeded at Bedfield, and daughter Agnes (nothing further known). He probably died in 1513.

## Will

Wyllim ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, 14 December 1513. To be buried in churchyard of Bedfield. To the High Altar there for tithes forgotten 3s 4d. To Thomas his son all his houses and land, "free and bond" except Loders and Bernarde "which I will Robert to have, and he to bere the charge of my buryall". Son Thomas to pay £10 8s yearly to Juliane, testator's wife. "And after her decease I will Thomas shall pay 40 marks for peynting of ye Trinitye and masses for her soul". To Nicholas his son 8 marks, 13s 8d yearly until fully paid. A priest to sing for his soul at Bedfield. To Agnes his daughter 5 marks after death of wife; to the latter the house he lived in, with "a kowe and a pigge and 2 loade of woode caryed of the coste of my son Thomas". Wife to make her will "of the half yer next folowing here deth"(!) To Worlyngworth Gylde 3s 4d. To each one of his belchildren (grandchildren) 6s 8d after death of wife. All difficulties as to will to be adjusted by Robert Denye of Bedfyld and John Brooke of Monk Soham. Wife to have all moveables of household. Exors. to dispose of goods not specifically left. They are Nicholas and Robert his sons. The former to have £10 8s for his labour. Witnessed by John Cooke, parson of Monke Soham, Alice Denny and Elizeabeth Brown, with others. Proved at ffressyngfield 6 Feby 1513. (*Note: Apparent error in date from use of old style*)

**3. Thomas ffolkard**, of Bedfield, William's son is named in the latter's will of 1513. In 1539 as "Thomas ffolkard ye elder", he witnessed the will of his brother Robert of Monk Soham and was probably "Thomas ffolyart" who paid on a Subsidy Roll of 1543, 50 shillings for goods in Sprowston valued at £15. In 1543 he paid 10 shillings for goods at Bedfield valued at £10 and in 1545 further paid 6 shillings for land there. His will (1543) refers to his wife Alyce as then

living, his sons, Thomas, William, and Robert and his five children. Mention is also made of his daughters Anne and Elizabeth. Another daughter, Rose (married Nicholas Drane of Tattington) is not named though her husband is. Rose is mentioned as being married in the Administration (1555) of her sister Elizabeth, who died at Sibton unmarried and intestate. Rose's children were devisees under the will of her brother Thomas. Daughter Anne married to Reginald Eade, is named in a Fine sued against her nephew Ambrose ffolkard in 1600. The admon of Anne Eade's effects is dated 1636, she being described as a widow.

Thomas's will (1543) was not proved till 1549, in which year he probably died.

## Will

Thomas ffolkard of Bedffyle, Suff, 16 January 1543. To be buried in churchyard of Bedfield. To High Altar there for tithes negligently forgotten 7 shillings. "Alyce my wife to have all and singular my tenements and land whatso ere they be from ye daye of my deathe unto the ffeaste of Sent Michaell the Archaungell next after my decease and so from the said feaste one hoole yeare complete nexte and ymmedatelye folowyng". To Thomas his son all his lands and tenements in Bedfyld and Soham or "els where" for ever on wife's decease. "Notwithstanding I wyll that my said wyf shall have term of her lyf naturalle a yearly pencion of 40 shillings and also her dwellinge in my newe house". She also to have pasture for "2 milch keen with summer meate and wynter meate and free keepeyne of one swyne and fyve hennes". To wife 4 of the best milch kyne and two "calffs", with all moveables and implements of household stuff. His son Thomas to provide yearly for his mother's use 5 loads of "able fyerwoode". To Robert his son £10, and to John, William, James, Thomas, and Agnes, children of the said Robert, to each of them 20 shillings at 16 years of age. To William his son £10. To Anne his daughter £4, on marriage 20 shillings, and the other £3 on the death of his wife. To Elizeabeth his daughter £4 on similar terms. To Margaret Candler one cow and a heifer of a year old. To Anne his daughter a cow, and to Elizeabeth his daughter one cow and calff. To Thomas Drane, his godson, 6s 8d at 20 years of age. To each of his godchildren 13 pence. Nicholas Drane of Tattington named. Residue of goods to wife Alyce. She sole extx. Witnessed by Robert and John Denny, Nicholas Drane, William Lawnsen, Richard Mayhewe, Robert Hervye and others. Proved 6 February 1549 at Bedfield.

**4. William ffolkard**, Thomas's son lived at Brockford, where his brother Robert also held property. Named in his father's (1543) and his brother Thomas's (1555) wills. Probably the entry in the Framlingham Register applies to the burial of William's wife, of whom there is no other record:

Ann ffolkard, wife of William, was buried ye — of November, 1579

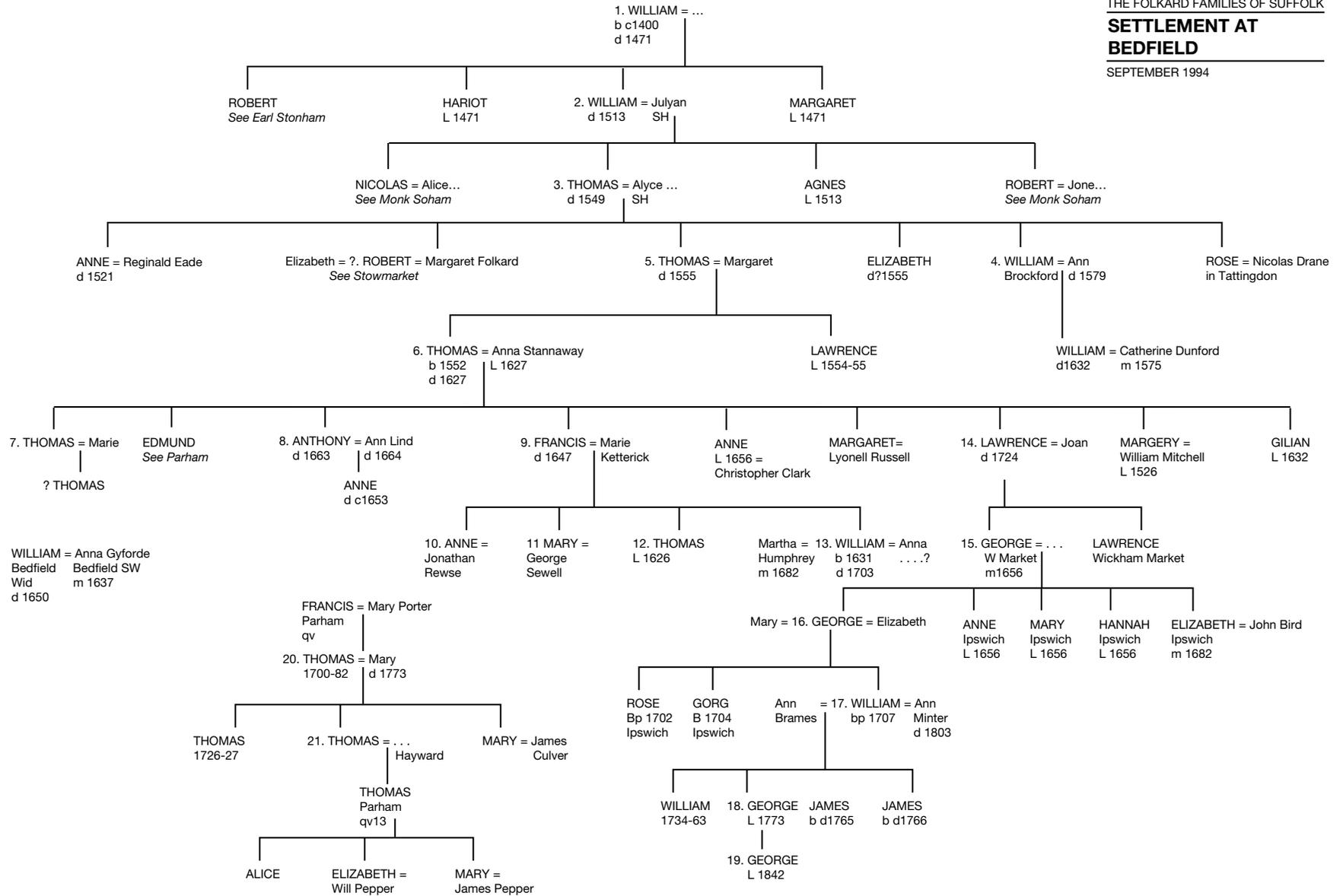
In 1522 he was assessed for goods at Brockford valued at £11 13s 4d paying on another Roll in 1523 on goods there valued at £6 14s 4d only. It was probably he in 1523 as "William ffolkard", paid 12 pence Subsidy on land valued at £10 5s in Elmsett probably part of the old family possessions in and about Buxhall. As William ffalkud, he paid ? pence subsidy in 1542. He is named as a brother in his sister Elizabeth's administration (1555). In 1575-76 a William ffolkard (probably him) witnessed the will of Thomas Crispe of Badingham. No further information has been found; but entries in the Framlingham Register may refer to the marriage and burial of a son of his:

William ffolkard and Catherine Danford, wedowe, were married 6 February 1575.

William ffolkard buried 30 January 1632.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
BEDFIELD**

SEPTEMBER 1994



**5. Thomas ffolkard**, of Bedfield, also a son of Thomas (No 3) is named in the latter's will (1543). His wife Margaret, survived him and married his brother, Robert ffolkard, of Debenham.

Thomas ffolkard is named in the Administration of his sister Elizabeth in 1555. The plaintiff in a Fine of 1556 was probably Thomas:

Between Thomas ffolkard, plff, and Margaret Bartewe, widow, deft, respecting a messuage and 3 acres pasture in Thrandeston.

It was agreed that Thomas should pay Margaret £40 sterling.

There is a difficulty respecting Thomas' will dated 1555 (proved 1565). Administration of his goods, as having died intestate, was granted in 1556, so either the will was not found until ten years after his death, or was deliberately and fraudulently suppressed until then. The administration granted to the widow, who was executrix to the will afterwards proved, suggests that the clause in the will in opposition to the remarriage of the wife may have induced its extraordinary suppression by her.

It is with Thomas ffolkard that the Candler Pedigree (c1650) commences, but without his Christian name. His will names Thomas, his eldest son, afterwards of Bedfield, then under age, his son Lawrence, his brother Robert, and his sons William and Thomas. Reference is also made to his sister Rose Drane's children. His brother Robert, of Debenham, who subsequently married his widow, witnessed the will.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkarde of Bedfield, Suff husbandman. 21 August 1555. Tenement he dwells in in Bedfield to Margaret his wife. She to bring up his children and to keep unmarried until Thomas, his eldest son be 21. If she marry, however, "she to depart clerely from my said tenement and lands and to have fower marks yerely in lieu of dowery". Exors then to bring up his children. Lands etc to Thomas his son when 21. Lawrence his son to have £40. If both sons die, "my lands to William ffolkarde, the son of Robert ffolkarde my brother". The said William then to pay William "my brother" £20 and £15 to the other children of his father and £5 to the children of Nicholas Drane. To Thomas, the son of Robert ffolkarde "my brother", a legacy. Exors are Margaret, testator's wife, Robert ffolkard of Debnam and Robert Grimbell of Bedfild. Proved 21 September 1565.

**6. Thomas ffolkard**, of Bedfield, was Thomas' eldest son. His age is given in his will of 1626, as 74, so he must have been born in 1552. He was exor to the will of his uncle and stepfather, Robert ffolkard, of Debenham (1580). According to Candler's Pedigree, he married Anna (or Annie) Stannaway of Laxfield, who is not named in her husband's will, and must have predeceased him.

In 1580 and again in 1591 Thomas paid Subsidies of 4 shillings for land in Bedfield valued at £3. In 1596 he was further assessed and subsidised 12 shillings for land at Bedfield valued at £3 and in 1609 again paid on the same land besides a further sum of 4 shillings in 1610. He was mulcted in 1612 of 2s 8d for land at Bedfield valued at 40 shillings. Presumably the valuation in all cases of these Subsidies represents annual rental.

His will (1626) names his sons Edmund, who founded the Parham line and his seven children;

Lawrence, who settled at Wickham Market and had ten children, his daughter Anne, who married Christopher Clarke, of Kelsale, and five of her children, one of whom, Christopher, is named in the will of his uncle, Anthony ffolkard; his daughter Margery, wife of William Mitchell, and four of her children, all under age in 1626, and also named in Anthony ffolkard's will; his daughter, Margaret, wife of Lionel Russell, and five of her children, also named in Anthony ffolkard's will; his son ffrancis, and his children, Thomas and Mary; and another son, Anthony, with his daughter Anne.

His will was proved in 1627, when he probably died, aged 75.

#### Will

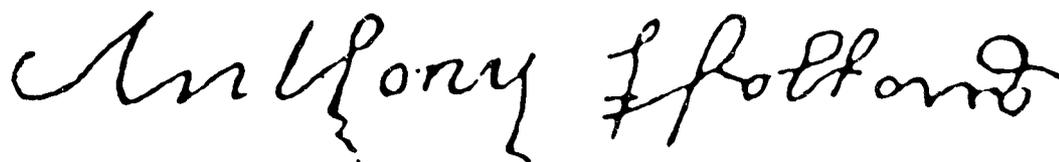
Thomas ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, 1626, aged 74. To Francis his son 16 acres of land called Bennitts, a pasture called Newhall Close, 5 acres of "molland" (moorland) in Walgrave, 4 acres molland called . . . , and other parcels of land. To 7 of the children of Edmund, testator's son, "born at the time of my decease", 40 shillings each. To 10 of the children of Lawrence, testator's son, "being born at the time of my decease", 40 shillings each when 21. To 5 of the children of Anne "my daughter, wife of Xtfer Clarke", 40 shillings each when 21. To 4 of the children of Margery "my daughter, wife of William Mitchell", 40 shillings each at 21. £10 to testator's daughter Margaret. To 5 of the children of the "saide Margaret, the wife of Lionel Russell", 40 shillings each. To Thomas and Mary, children of Francis, testator's son, 40 shillings each at 21. To Anne, daughter of Anthony, testator's son, 40 shillings at 21. Testator's son Francis to be bound to testator's son Anthony for 200 marks for the payment of all legacies. The said Francis ffolkard to be exor. Signed by Thomas ffolkard, the testator, and proved 29 March 1627.

**7. Thomas ffolkard**, of Dallinghoo, a son of Thomas (No 6) although not named in his will or included on Candler's Pedigree. Omissions from wills were common. Land was held by the Bedfield family at Dallinghoo as early as 1463, and the settlement of a descendant there was more than probable. It is further unlikely his father had no son named after him. John ffolkard of Dallinghoo, bondsman for one of the Russell family with which the Bedfield line intermarried also lived there.

All we know of Thomas is from the Administration of 1631 granted to his relict, Marie. The Gilian ffolkard whose administration was granted in 1632 to her kinsman (nephew), Thomas ffolkard, was probably a sister of Thomas. Possibly both were children by first marriage, which might account for omission from their father's will and Candler's Pedigree. The Thomas ffolkard granted the administration of Gilian ffolkard was probably a son of Thomas and Marie.

**8. Anthony ffolkard**, of Bedfield, a son of Thomas and named in his will (1626) as being then married. According to Chandler's Pedigree his wife was Anne (nee Lind) of Netherden. She survived her husband, her will being dated 1664, proved 1665. Between 1663 and 1665 she paid, as "Widow ffolkard", a tax on a single hearth in Bedfield.

Their only child appears to have been a daughter Anne, who, according to Chandler, died unmarried, probably between 1650 and 1656. She is named, as then being a minor, in the will of Thomas ffolkard, her grandfather in 1626.



Signature to Will of  
Anthony ffolkard, of  
Bedfield, 1656.

Probably this was the "Anthony Robert falkard" who, in 1628, paid a Subsidy of 8 shillings for goods in Debenham valued at 41 shillings. In 1640 he paid another Subsidy (with his brother Francis) of 18 shillings for land in Bedfield valued at 40 shillings. His voluminous will (1656) is included below, and indicates his position as substantial for those days. Proved in 1663:

25 January 1663. Commission and pro barone of will of Anthony ffolkard, late of Bedfield, defunct, directed to Willm. Garnet, of Monk Soham, and — Patrick Lindsey, of Soham Combust.

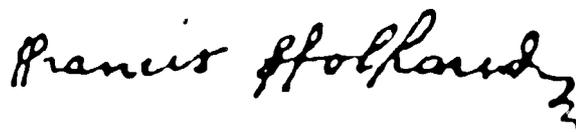
A further entry referring to this will, but quite illegible, is made under 27 January 1663.

#### Will

Anthony ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, Yeoman: 10 October 1656. To his wife Ann all his messuages, tenements, and lands in Bedfield & Monk Soham for life. They to pass at her death to William Seaman of Monk Soham, Yeoman, and to his heirs, on condition that he pays £300 in the following legacies. To Anne ffolkard, and to Mary, wife of John Talmage, daughters of Edmund ffolkard his brother, £15 a year, and to allow to Sarah their sister £15. To the children of Lawrence his brother as follows: viz, to "James ffolkard £20 to ye children of George ffolkard, that is to say to George, Anne, Mary and Hannah, £10 to be parted equally among them to Lyonnell ffolkard £15, and to Mary and to Susan ffolkard £15 apiece, but if any of the foreseid children of my brother Lawrence, or any of the children of the sayd George, shall die not leaving issue of their bodies lawfully begotten", their share to be equally divided among the survivors. To William Michell £15. To Margaret Michell, the wife of Adam George, £15, "these being ye children of Margery Michell my sister. To the children of Margaret Russell my sister as followeth, that is to say to John, George, and Anne Russell, and to Mary Russell, £15 apiece, and to Thomas Russell £5". To John Raynold of Wickham Market, his kinsman, £15. To Christopher Clarke, "my sister Clarke's son", £20. To John Wade of Ratlesden, "my wife's kinsman", £10. To Anne and Mary ffolkard, £10 between them. To the children of James ffolkard, James, Anthony and Thomas, £15, and to the children of "ffrancys ffolkard, my kinsman, that is to say to Edmund, ffrancys and Thomas", £15 to be equally divided. To his brother Edmund ffolkard £10, but if he should die before it is due, it to go to Anne, the said Edmund's daughter. If William Seaman refuse to make the above payments, the tenements and lands to go to John Talmage, the husband of Mary ffolkard, upon the foregoing conditions. All legacies to be paid at Bedfield Church. All moveable goods and three of his best milch cows to wife. To Anne, "the daughter of my brother Edmund", a feather bed and other items. To Mary, the wife of John Talmage, a bed etc. To Sarah, another daughter of his brother Edmund, a flock bed etc. To Lyonell ffolkard a table. To James ffolkard a brown cow, and to Christopher Clerk a heifer. All residue to wife, who sole executrix, — Signed by testator, and witnessed by William Gorlatt and Richard Glyn, Clerk, Proved at Bedfield 27 January 1663.

#### Will

Ann ffolkard of Bedfield, Suffolk, Widow: 2 April, 1664. To John Wade of Ratlesden, her kinsman, four dairy cows and "my husband's best cloak". To Elizeabeth Wade his daughter, "my great posted bedstead" etc. Also "my great cheste and deske in the chambre". To Mary, daughter of the said John Wade, many similar items. To Ann ffolkard, daughter of Edmund ffolkard, "all that money which is in her father's hands and due to me as executrix of my late husband". Also "all the wheat in the house" and dairy items, "which I desire may bee for the benefit of herselfe and the olde man her ffather". Also to said Ann a cow and the fourth part of her hay, clothes and furniture. To Elizeabeth and Mary Wde aforesaid several items of plate and furniture. To Thomas Russell of Kettleborough her cart, tumbrell, sledge,



Signature to Will of ffrancis ffolkard, of Bedfield, 1642.

harness etc. To Charles Harrison of Wickham Market 20 shillings "which he oweth mee" and 20 shillings besides. To Anthony, son of James ffolkard of Worlingworth, her long table and other items. Legacies to Thomas Dyett of Dennington and to ..... Manshipp, wife of ..... Manshipp of Campsey Ash. All residue to John Wade of Ratlesden aforesaid, who sole exor. Mark of testatrix. John Jeffery one witness — *the name of a second destroyed* — Proved at Wickham 15 April, 1665.

**9. ffrancis ffolkard**, of Bedfield, exor to his father's will. Candler's Pedigree claims he married Marie, a daughter of William Ketterick, of Bedfield. She survived him, her will dated 1647, proved in 1649.

As ffranciscus fforkard he paid 8 shillings subsidy on land valued at 20 shillings in 1627, and as "ffrank ffolkard" on a Subsidy Roll of about 1630 (date undecipherable), and taxed 4 shillings for either goods or land in Bedfield valued at 20 shillings. He paid, in 1640, with his brother Anthony, 18 shillings for land valued at 40 shillings.

His will names William, Anne, and Mary, who were also named in their mother's will. He also had a son Thomas, and a ffrancis ffolkard, buried at Bedfield in 1703, was probably another son. The will being proved in 1647, Francis probably died in that year.

#### Will

ffrancis ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, Yeoman: 20 October 1642. To Marie his wife all his copyhold lands whatsoever until his son William should be 21 "if she continue so long a widowe, and soe for long life, allowing the said William competent maintenance". All these lands to go to his son William when 21, or at his mother's death or remarriage. "To Marie my wife the bedstead in my parlor as it now standeth full furnished, a joyned chest with linen in it, and alle my other lynnens whatsoever, my litle table in the parlour, all my silver spoones, All my brasse and pewtre except my biggest brasse potte which I give untoe my sone William" with other household items. To his son William sundry furniture, his horse mill, "my long ladder, my cheese press etc, and all my bookes except my great bible, And all my Armour". To Marie and Anne his daughters all the rest of his goods, monies, debts, chattels and household stuff whatsoever not previously bequeathed, in equal shares. If either of them die before 21 the survivor to possess her sister's share. His said two daughters to be executors of the will. Witnessed by William bacon and John Mayhewe. Proved 14 February 1647 (last figure very illegible).

#### Will

Marie ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, Widow: 18 February 1647 (a *nuncupative* or oral, spoken not written will). To William, her son, 5 shillings. All the rest of her monies, goods and chattels, and household stuff whatever, to her two daughters Marie and Anne equally. They to be executors. Declared in the presence of John Casson, clerke, Henry fuller, and Margaret Howell, widow. Proved 24 February 1649 by the oaths of Marie and Ann folkard the exors.

**10. Anne ffolkard**, of Bedfield, a daughter of ffrancis, is named in his will (1642) as under age, but sufficiently old to be named executrix. She was also executrix to her mother's will. Candler states she married Jonathan Rewse (Rouse), of Crowfield, confirmed by the will of her brother William ffolkard. Dr. Muskett in his Pedigree of ffolkard believes her husband to be a son of Thomas Rewse, of Coddendam,

Gent, "whose daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Folkard, of Ashfield". In 1703 her son Simon Rewse was a devisee under the will of her brother William ffolkard, William's children, Mary and Anne Rouse, being also legatees under it.

**11. Mary ffolkard**, of Bedfield, was Anne's sister and co-executrix with her to the wills of her father and mother, dated 1642 and 1647. Also named in her grandfather's will of 1626, she must have been an infant, but evidently senior to her sister Anne, who is unnamed in the will. Candler names her husband as George Tovell, but the entry, doubtful and illegible is omitted from the copy by the younger Candler in the Bodleian Library. A Chancery Suit of 1705 refers to George Sewell, and from the fact that one of the exors to the will of her brother, William ffolkard was the Rev William Sewell, Rector of Holmly, Dr Muskett concludes he was son to the latter.

**12. Thomas ffolkard**, another son of Francis of Bedfield, was left 40 shillings to be paid when he was 21, in the will of his grandfather, Thomas (1626). So he must have been living then. But we know no more about him, and as he is not mentioned in his father's will he must have been dead by 1647, the year the will was proved.

**13. William (Francis) ffolkard**, of Bedfield. In the original monograph of 1890 Arthur Crouch Folkard gave these names two different entries, but mentioned they might well be one and the same person. In the additions and addenda section at the end of his book, he stated quite clearly further researches led him to the conclusion they were the same. Nothing contradicting this judgement has come to light, so we can agree with his final verdict

Davy's extracts from the missing Bedfield Register include:

ffrancis ffolkard, 1630 probably indicating his baptism. His tomb tells us he was born in 1630, a form of confirmation. He is mentioned in his father Francis's will (1642) as being under age, under the name of William, so he was evidently called that at an early age after baptism. It seems possible, Arthur Crouch said, that despite the use only of ffrancis in the presumed registration of baptism, he was either given, or assumed William in addition, as being of ancient use with the Bedfield Folkards, and that his second (?) wife, preferring the name of ffrancis, directed it be cut on the monument under which both were interred. This seems a reasonable explanation; at least, nothing better has appeared.

William is also named in his mother's will (1647), and as William ffolkard he paid 10 shillings subsidy in 1672, a "free and voluntary present". As William fforcard and fokard, he paid tax on five hearths in Bedfield, and on two in Coddendam in 1674.

Bedfield Register recorded an entry:

William ffolkard and Anne, married 1640

which is probably our William, although he was then only nineteen years old. His first wife's surname remains unknown. His early life was probably spent at Coddendam. A Hearth Tax paper of Charles II's reign records William ffolkard "for two hearths". And he was probably defendant in a suit of 1664 in which Robert Stebbing the elder, and Robert Stebbing, Apothecary, of Ipswich, obtained judgement against William ffolkard for £100 owing to them. The sealed bond had been first put in suit at Framlingham and Richard Porter appeared as ffolkard's attorney when the case was tried at Westminster.

No record at Anne's death has been found, but if the following entry refers to our William, it must have been before about 1681:

19 September 1682. License between William (Quaere)

ffolkard, of Bedfield, single, and Martha Humphrey, of Soham Combust, single. Marriage to be celebrated in church of Ashfield Thorp, or Bedfield, or Monk Soham. Held by William ffolkard, yeoman, in £200.

Martha was of good family, her long descent from the Dukes of Gloucester ("Good Duke Humphrey") being traced in a Pedigree among those prepared by Davy which ends with two marriages recorded on her tomb with her second husband and our William. The tomb is in Bedfield churchyard and in fine condition, Arthur Crouch reported in 1890. A farm was held by Mr Humphrey, the greatest landowner about Bedfield, on condition its possessor maintains the tomb. It consists of a very large and fine slab of black marble or granite on which the Humphrey arms; i.e. a lion rampant, over his head a ducal coronet; are impaled between those of Folkard and those of the second husband, the last being three roundels on each a squirrel sejant cracking a nut. The inscription is deeply and clearly cut on the slab:

To the Memory of  
Mrs Martha Croshold, Relict of  
the Revd Mr John Croshold,  
late Rector of Grasham,  
in the County of Norfolk,  
and daughter of  
Charles Humphrey,  
of Earl Soham, in the  
County of Suffolk, Gent.  
She died July ye 2nd, 1740, aet 79  
By her desire she was interred here  
by her first husband  
Francis Folkard, Gent.  
who died October ye 22nd 1703, aet 72

In 1686, four years after the date of the above quoted marriage licence, the names both of William and Martha appear:

Between Ambrose Chapman, Clerk, and William Baker, plffs, and William ffolkard and Martha his wife, Jeremiah Rust, Edward Rust, and others, defts, of a messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 12 acres of land, 13 acres pasture, with appurtenances, in Buxhall, Ratlesden, and Drinkeston. Defendants receive £60 sterling.

Probably William owned land of the old manorial possessions of the family, in Buxhall. In 1662 a Fine was sued:

Between William ffolkard, plff, and Robert Moore and Anne his wife, defts, respecting a messuage, a garden, and orchard, and 12 acres of land, with appurtenances, in Buxhall. William ffolkard pays defendants £41 sterling.

In 1676 William ffolkard appears in a list of the custodians of "foote armes" stated to have "charge of a muskett in Buxhall". Some of the land in Buxhall remained in the ownership of the family till the 1790s, the name Folkard as owning land there appearing in a list of landowners of 1792 or 1798, given by Davy in his Papers relating to Suffolk.

William's will (10 September 1703) is lost, but an extract from it is given in the pleadings in a Chancery suit. He is described as a yeoman of Bedfield, "being at the time of his death possessed of property (lands, houses, etc) in Bedfield and elsewhere in Suffolk".

His wife is not mentioned, which of course was not necessarily unusual for the time, and she was obviously wealthy in her own right. The pleadings inform us he died on 22 October 1703, the exact date given on the Bedfield inscription of Francis. Judging from the disposition of his property, he left no issue.

**Will extract**

William ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff, Yeoman. Dated on or

about 10 September 1703. "Item; I give and bequeath unto ffrancis ffolkard of Parham in the County of Suffolk, my kinsman, all that messuage wherein I now dwell with all the lands, tenements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging and lying in Bedfield, both freehold and copyhold, to him and to his heires for ever. Item; I give and bequeath unto Simon Rouse of Crosfeild in the County of Suffolke, the son of Ann Rouse my sister, that messuage with lands, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and lying in Bedfield aforesaid called by the name of Bedfield Dogg and now in the occupation of John ffairweather or his Assigns during the term of his natural life, and after his death to be equally divided among his children, Mary, Simon and Anne." Appoints William Sewell, Rector of Holmly, Suff, and Samuel Rogers, Rector of Offley, Suff, exor. No date of proof, but testator died 22 October 1703.

**14. Lawrence Ffolkard.** Francis ffolkard ended the direct line of settlement at Bedfield, the property held by it then passing mainly into the possession of the Parham line. However, a presumed son of Lawrence ffolkard, of Wickham Market, named before as a son of Thomas, of Bedfield (No 6) lived there.

Lawrence's presumed father had ten children according to his will, but only five of them are named so Lawrence is presumably one of those unmentioned.

About 1663 or 1667, according to a Hearth Tax Roll he paid as "Lawrence ffokard", for residence in Bedfield, but the particulars have been burnt off the Roll. As Lawrence ffocard he paid a tax on one hearth in Bedfield in 1674. Further notes respecting him are contained in the Bedfield Registers which run:

Joane, wife of Lawrence ffolkard, buried August 30th, 1715

Lawrence ffolkard, Buried August 14th 1724.

**15. George ffolkard** also a son of Lawrence ffolkard of Wickham Market, is named as such in the will of his uncle Anthony of 1656. At that date he had four children, George, Anne, Mary, and Hannah. No further information respecting George has been found, but his descendants subsequently settled at Ipswich, so it is likely the following license referred to a daughter of his born subsequent to the date of his uncle Anthony's will:

17 February, 1682. License between John Bird of Ipswich, single and Elizabeth ffokard of Ipswich, single, to be celebrated at St Margarets in Ipswich.

**16. George ffolkard,** George's son. It is probably his marriage the Bedfield Register referred to as:

G. ffolkard et Elizabeth ux. marrd. 1670

From the rarity of the name George at that time, and the dates fitting in, it may be fairly concluded the George ffolkard resident at Ipswich was this man, so we will deal here with his descendants. If the marriage entry named above refers to this George his wife had doubtless died, and George remarried a Mary before 1702, the Register of St Matthew's, Ipswich, containing the following entries:

Rose, daughter of gorg folkard and Mary his wife, was Baptized August ye 10th, 1702

1704. gorg, son of gorg focker and Mary his wife, was Baptized January ye 12th.

1707. William, son of George ffaker by Mary his wife, bapt. Mar 30th.

Documents in a Chancery suit entitled "fokard vs Whincall and Wyatt", named "Mary, the wife of George ffokard", as receiving a legacy under the will (1703) of Sarah Isaac, widow of Robert Isaac, of Barham, and resident at Ipswich; "I give the sum of thirty pounds to Mary ffokard, wife of George ffokard,

*Engrossment of Name in Chancery Decree in "ffolkard vs Whincall & Wyatt", 1704.*

of Ipswich". This wife was also residuary legatee under the will. The proceedings in the case refer to a house at Barham. The interments of George and Mary are noted in the Register of St Matthew's, Ipswich:

1722. George ffolkard was buried April the 6.

1743. Mary ffolkard, Oct 24th.

Their son George, born in 1704, seems to have died as a young man, the same Register having the entry:

1722/3. George ffolkard was buried April ye 13th.

**17. William ffolkard,** of Ipswich, was George's son, registered as "William ffaker" in 1707. He was twice married, both to wives named Ann. We have no information of the maiden name of the first wife, but from the number of Brames named in her husband's will she was doubtless of that family. She died in 1766 and is buried in St Lawrence Churchyard, Ipswich.

We know only of two children of this marriage: George (born ?) and William ffolkard (born 1734). Apparently there were two monumental inscriptions in St Lawrence churchyard to this second son, for Davy quotes:

In Memory of  
William Fokard Junr  
who departed this Life  
the — of May 1763  
Aged — years (Rest gone)

A second tomb must have been erected subsequently, from which we learn this son died at the age of 29 years.

William's second wife, Ann Minter, was a widow when he married her. She survived her second husband, in whose will she is named, and her own will proved in 1803, her death probably occurred in that year.

The earliest mention of William ffolkard is an advertisement of a house in Ipswich in the Ipswich Journal of 18 February 1744, application respecting which is to be made to "Mr Folkard, Joiner, in Brick Street, Ipswich, who fitted up the said apartments". In *A List of the Subscribers of the County of Suffolk for the Support of His Majesty's Person and Government and the Peace and Security of the said County in particular, on occasion of the Rebellion* dated 14 October 1745, we find included "William Fokard, Ipswich, £2 2s 0d". In 1766 he lost his first wife and by 1773 had evidently remarried, for in that year he was party to the following Fine:

Between Johnathan Worrell and Robert Lawton, Esq, plffs, and William ffokard and Ann his wife, defts, 1 messuage, 2 stables, 2 gardens and 1 acre land, in Parishes of Saint Nicholas, St Stephen, and St Lawrence, in Ipswich, £60 sterling.

In 1776 he was plaintiff on another Fine:

Between William ffokard, plff, and Lark Tarver, Thomas Swale, and Cordelia his wife, defts, 1 messuage, 2 curtilages, 1 garden, with appurts, in parish St Lawrence, Ipswich, £60 sterling.

He voted as a Freeholder of Ipswich as William Folkard in a list of the poll for the Knights of the Shire,

dated 7 April 1784 and in 1786 his name appears among the list of subscribers to Middleton's *Biographia Evangelica* as Mr William Folkard. His will is dated 1780, the date of its proof (1789) is consistent with that of his death recorded in the following monumental inscription from the churchyard of St Lawrence, Ipswich. This includes the memorial both of his son William and of his first wife above referred to:

In Memory of  
William Fokard Junr  
who departed this Life  
the 21st of May, 1763  
aged 29 years.  
Also  
Ann the wife of  
William Fokard Senr  
who departed this Life  
August —1776  
— years  
— — — —  
— Fokard Senr  
— Life — 1789  
Aged — years

The Church Burial Register (1766) has: Anne, wife of William Folkard, August the twenty-seventh; and (1789): "William Folkard from S Margarets, Feb 10".

Having been baptized in 1707, William was probably over 82 years of age at death. Curiously although his will, the Parish Registers and other documents gives his surname as Folkard, his tomb bears that of Fokard. The following two entries in the Register of St Matthew's, Ipswich, possibly refer to children born of his first wife:

(Burials) 1765. James ffolkard, an infant, April 22

(Burials) 1766. James ffolkard, an infant, January 29.

#### Will

William ffolkard of Ipswich, Suff, Joiner and Cabinet Maker: 7 October 1780. "To my son George ffokard, the house in my own occupation in the parish of St Matthews". To testator's wife Ann, three houses in the parish of St Nicholas, Ipswich, for her life, and afterwards to aforesaid son "George ffokard", and then to latter's son George and his heirs. In case of failure of heirs, one house to Benjamin the son of Benjamin Brame of Ipswich, House Carpenter and another to George the son of George Brame of Ipswich, Maltster. Wife to choose goods to the value of £20. To John fflindell of Ipswich, Gent, £50 to satisfy his loss through failure of "my son George ffokard", he giving a general release. Other legacies. Household linen between wife and son George. The last-named residuary legatee, and he with Benjamin Brame, senr and Benjamin Page, a tailor of Ipswich, exors. Signed by testator, and witnessed by Eliza Mary Long, John Mills and Bw (?*Bartholomew*) Long. Proved at Ipswich 10 February 1789.

**18. George ffolkard** his son is named in his will from which we learn he was a son of his father's first marriage. By 1785 George was a married man with at least one child, and had already failed in business. In the 1772 list of bankrupts in *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1773 he is described as "G Fokard, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Mariner". He was probably master and owner of some coasting vessel and extracts from London directories of 1778 and 1788 indicate that after failing in Ipswich he commenced business in London. The first reads: "George Fokard, Merchant and Slop Seller, 354, Hermitage Stairs, Wapping". The Directory of 1779 does not contain his name, so he was probably unsuccessful in his second venture. In 1788 his name again appears in the *London Directory* as G. Fokard, Ship's Agent, 1 St Catherine's, Wapping", and the entry is repeated in directories for 1789, 1791 and 1792. It finally disappears in 1793.

There is no trace of his marriage, which must have taken place before 1780.

**19. George Folkard** son of George, of whom we do not know anything with certainty beyond the mention of him in his grandfather's will. But it seems probable he succeeded to his father's business as a Naval or Shipping Agent, and that he was the George Folkard referred to in an abstract of the pleadings in a Chancery Suit in 1842:

Christopher vs Folkard. George Christopher, of Chiswick Mall, Esquire, and others, and the Attorney General, about the will of Robert Cleghorne, of Stepney Causeway, Merchant and Planter. Property in the island of St Christopher (St Kitts, West Indies) referred to. Isabella Evans, one of the defendants in a previous suit, died leaving her husband, Thomas Evans, surviving. She had no issue, and she left Elizabeth Kynson, her surviving sister, Robert Ashington (a great nephew) and Alexander Lean, her coheirs at law. Her husband, Thomas Evans, died, and left George Folkard, of Lyons Inn, Navy Agent, and Gilbert Wells, Gent, of Fenchurch Street, exors. Prays therefore to have the proceedings that were instituted, and that lapsed by the death of Mr and Mrs Evans, revived against the exors, the said George Folkard and Gilbert Wells.

Residence at Bedfield was resumed by Thomas, a member of the Parham Line, which had issued from the parent stem three generations before. However, when Thomas eventually moved from Bedfield to Aldeburgh, he was by no means the earliest known Folkard there.

The following list of wills show a much earlier settlement than the eighteenth-century one, underlining the fact there was a long, continuing Folkard connection with Aldeburgh before then.

**Alex ffaulke:** Will proved between 1518 and 1524

**John ffaulke:** Will proved between 1538 and 1540

**William ffooks:** Will proved between 1550 and 1554

**Alexander ffawlke,** whose will reads:

22 November 1557. To be buried in churchyard at Aldeburgh. To the poor there £3. To the poorhouse at Holiers £14. Many legacies to variously named persons. Johan his wife named. To Alexander Smith, "my daughter's childe", tenements etc in Friston. To his daughter Emma legacies of "nettes" etc and a "shippe called The Thomas". "Towards building the kye (?quay) £6 13s 4d. To John Fox and Emma his wife, and to Elizeabeth Foxe, "my daughter's childe", certain legacies. "To Thomas Baker, the lame creature I have kept" a bequest. Proved at Norwich, 4 March 1557 (*old style*)

**William ffalken** paid tax for three hearths in 1674.

**20. Thomas ffolkard,** who lived both at Bedfield and Aldborough (Aldeburgh), was son to Francis and Mary Porter. He was baptized at Parham, as "Thomas ffolkard, the sonne of ffrancis and Mary", on 25 June 1700.

In a guardianship deed executed by his father 9 August 1718 (See No 5 Parham Line), he is described as "aged 18 and upwards". Named in his father's will (1722) as legatee of a house and lands at Bedfield, and in 1726 he is described in the Parham Register as husband of Mary, and father to Thomas baptized 28 February 1726 who was buried as an infant at Parham 13 July 1727.

I have found no record of marriage to Mary, who is named with him in deeds of sale of land at Bedfield (1745 and 1761). She was buried there in 1773, the entry in the Bedfield Register being:

Mary, wife of Thomas ffolkard, buried November 16, 1773

In 1734 Thomas seems to have lived at Aldeburgh, and holding land of the Earl of Stradbroke either in Snape or Friston, for a letter of account to the Earl at Friston Hall of 21 May 1734 states:

Extracts from letters from Mr Benet, then vicar of Aldeburgh, to the Earl, of 4 June 1734 propose among other matters that the latter should compound the vicarial titles of the Red House farm, so Thomas appears to have held a confidential relation towards the Earl.

If we agree together, I will be content to receive ye tithes of those marshes which are let off, and will discount for ye same either with Mr Folkard, J Aldridge, or with anyone else your Lordship shall please to appoint. . . .

Mr Folkard calls on me very often, and we consult as closely as we can, how to take ye best care of your Ldship's affairs here. . . .

Mr Folkard has sent for Bartram to give in his proposals all together. Mr Folkard will bring him here to my house, but if he does not come in 2 or 3 days, I propos'd to Mr Folkard that he and I shou'd ride over to Bartram, and so call upon him, not as designedly, but as tho' we had other business to transact in that neighbourhood.

In 1745 a Fine was sued:

Between Catharine Alderman, plaintiff, and Thomas ffolkard and Mary his wife, and Crow Haws and Elizabeth his wife, defendants, of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 10 acres land, 10 acres meadow, and 5 acres pasture, with appurtenances, in Bedfield, Earl Soham, and Shottisham. Plaintiff pays £60.

In 1753 Thomas was referred to in his step-brother's will. The Rev Francis Folkard, of Clopton, devised to him lands contingent on his daughter Deborah dying without issue, the lands being referred to in his own will. In 1756, as "Thomas ffolkard, of Aldburgh", he was named exor and supervisor to his brother-in-law's, John Punchard, will and he proved that will on 25 November 1756. In 1761 he was sued on a Fine:

Between Robert Haward, plff and Thomas ffolkard and Mary his wife, and Thomas ffolkard the younger, defts, of 1 messuage, 2 curtilages, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 15 acres land, 15 acres meadow, and 10 acres pasture, with appurtenances in Bedfield. Plaintiff pays £60 sterling.

His name, as of Bedfield, is included in the County Freeholder's List of 1770. His will dated April 1780, names his son Thomas, his daughter Mary Calver, and his "granson" Thomas, as legatees under it. Although this will was not proved till 20 September 1783, he died the year previous probably at Parham, as an entry in the Register there states:

Thomas ffolkard, widower, buried 3rd October, 1782

He must therefore have been 82 years old at death.

There is no longer a Red House Farm at Aldeburgh, but Benjamin Britten, the great composer lived at "The Red House" there on land which could well have once been in Thomas' hands.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Bedfield, Suff. April 1780. To be buried at Parham. To Thomas his son, some of his wearing apparel, silver buckle, and wigs, and £5 4s a year for life "at 8 shillings per month to be paid into his own hand and nobody else". If this legacy be sold or transferred, it is to stand null and void. To testator's daughter Mary, wife of James Calver, £5 4s a year. "To my grandson Thomas ffolkard my watch, silver spurs, and wearing apparel not before mentioned. All my grandchildren that I now have to be paid to them £5 each after decease of my son Thomas." Residue of all kinds to be sold, and exors "to buy a small place and settle it on my grandson Thomas ffolkard for ever. And as Mr ffrancis ffolkard of Clopton, my brother, did in his will

leave a remainder of an estate at Parham to me if his daughters had no children, then I bequeath that estate to my grandson Thomas ffolkard and his heirs on condition that he pay to his father Thomas ffolkard, £4 yearly for life, and unto my daughter Mary Calver, and unto my granddaughter Mary, his sister, four pounds apiece yearly for life." Mr John Russel of Woodbridge, Attorney-at-Law, and Mr Joseph Clarke of Baudsey, Exors and Trustees. Signed by testator, and witnessed by James Farrer, John Bolton, and Edmund Applewhite. Proved at Woodbridge 20 September 1783 by John Russel.

**Mary ffolkard**, Thomas' daughter we know nothing of beyond references to her in her father's will of 1780, as being then the wife of James Calver.

**21. Thomas ffolkard** son to the last-named Thomas (No 12) is mentioned in his will (1780). There is no information of date or place of birth in the Registers of either Parham or Bedfield, so he may have been born at Aldeburgh. In 1761 he was old enough to be a party to the Fine last quoted. No particulars of his marriage have been found, but this must have taken place before 1767, as his son Thomas was born in that year. Probably he married a daughter of Robert Haward, the plaintiff to the Fine referred to, in or about 1761, as such proceedings were commonly taken with reference to marriage arrangements.

Judging by his father's will, Thomas seems to have been a bad lot. He probably had no fixed residence, for though his daughters lived, married, and died in Bedfield, its Register contains no notice of their having been born there, or of their father's death or interment.

His son Thomas settled at Parham (See No 13 of that Line). His daughter Mary is referred to in entries in the Bedfield Register:

Will Pepper, son of James and Mary Pepper, Spinster Folkard (*Quare, baptized*), February 27th, 1785.

Lionel, son of James and Mary Pepper, Spinster Folkard, Born April 20th, 1787.

Mary Pepper, widow, aged 54, Buried November 13th, 1807.

A second daughter, Elizabeth, is also thus named:

Thomas, son of Will and Elizabeth Pepper, Spinster Folkard, Born June 2nd, 1787.

Elizabeth, daughter of Will and Eliz Pepper, Spinster Folkard (*Quare, baptized*).

This last entry must have been in 1790 for:

Elizabeth Pepper buried 11th September, 1815, aged 25.

The mother's death is thus recorded:

Elizabeth Pepper, widow, Burd. Bedfield, January 2nd, 1832, aged 69.

Probably these two daughters married two brothers. A third daughter, Alice Folkard, of whom we know nothing was living in 1783, according to an entry in the same Register.

There seem to have been no Folkards resident at Bedfield after 1783.

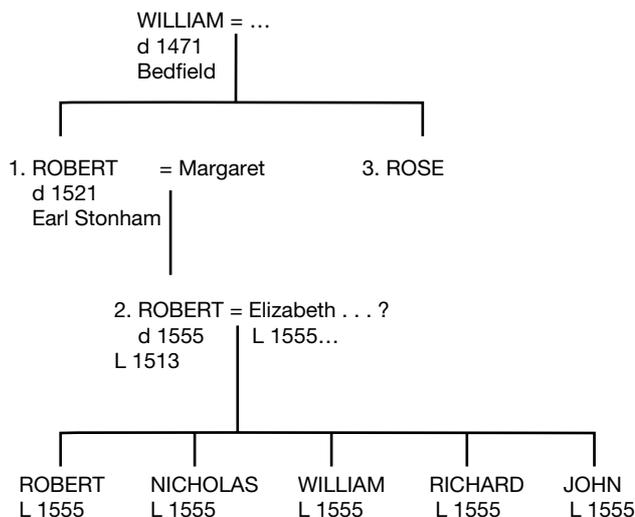
**Postscript:** In the lost Bedfield register there was a single entry, "Old William ffolkard buried 1650" under burials. And an earlier marriage notice reads:

January 12th, 1637. Marriage license between William ffolkard, of Bedfield, widower, and Anna Gyforde, singlewoman, of Bedfield. To church at Bedfield 5s. Signed Thomas Gyforde.

There seems little doubt it was the unrecognised William, who died "old" in 1650, to whom this license referred but nothing further is known.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
EARL STONHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Earl Stonham

*(includes branch at Thetford)*

**1. Robert ffolkard**, of Earl Stonham, a son of William of Bedford (No 1 of that line), is named in his father's will (1470). As William held the land at Stonham, it was probably upon it that the son settled. In 1467 he paid, both as Robin and Robert ffolkard, £1 5s 0d and 10s 3d for the lands held in Soham Combust. In 1502 John Purpet sued a Fine against him, as "Robert ffurch and Margaret his wife", with respect to lands at Ashfield Thorp and Monk Soham. His will is dated 1520, and proved July 1521, in which year he probably died, being then certainly between 70 and 80 years old.

### Will

Robert ffolkard (ffolkard) of Earl Stonham, Suff., 13 March 1520. To be buried in the churchyard of Earl Stonham. A mass to be sung for him, and a priest to go on a pilgrimage to Our Lady of Mendlesham soon after his decease. To his son Robert ffolkard, all goods moveable and immoveable, to pay testator's debts. Proved at Bramford 8 July 1521. (Endorsed "Robert ffolkard, Stonham Cornbust").

**2. Robert ffolkard**, of Earl Stonham, Robert's son was sole legatee under his will of 1520. He evidently possessed lands at Earl Stonham and Stonham Aspal, but there is little doubt his later years were spent at Thetford, no record of him having been found in papers relating to Earl Stonham.

The will of Robert ffolkard, of Thetford is probably his. Its mention of a son Nicolas, named probably after his father's cousin, strengthens grounds for this conclusion, and informs us that he left his wife

Elizabeth as his executrix. We know nothing more of Elizabeth.

A Subsidy Roll of 1543 contains notes of payment by "Robert ffolyart" and "Robert ffolyart, Junior," — the first 25 shillings for goods in Stonham Aspal valued at 20 pounds, the second 20 shillings for land there valued at ten pounds. He was also assessed for a subsidy of 12 pence for goods in the parish of St Peter, Thetford, as "Robert ffolkard", and paid it the same year as "Robert ffolkard", the goods being valued at £6. On a further roll of the same year "Robert ffolkard, of the parish of St. Peter's, Thetford", pays 20 pence for goods valued at £5. In 1545 he paid 4 shillings for goods valued at £6. This is the only reference to a presumed son Robert. His name not being mentioned in the Thetford will, it is probable he had died before the date of it. This will is dated 1555, and proved the same year. The children named in it are Nicholas, William, Richard and John of whom we know nothing further.

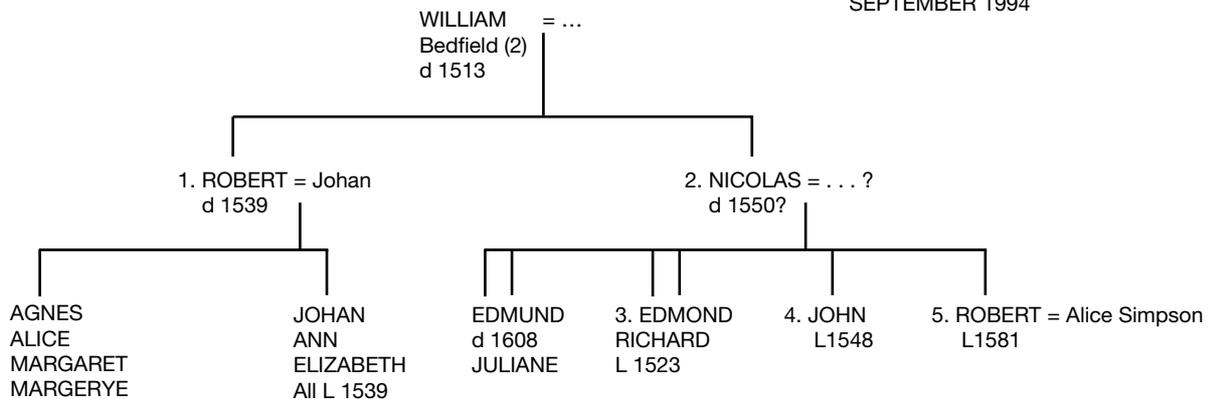
### Will

Robert ffolkard (ffolkard) of Thetford, Norfolk, 6 August 1555. To be buried in St. Peter's, Thetford. To High Altar there 12 pence. To "Nicholas ffolkard my sone fether bed complight" at marriage. Similar bequests to his sons William and Richard. Residue to executors, who are Elizabeth his wife and John his son. Proved at Thetford by the executors 12 December 1555.

**3. Rose ffolkard** of Stonham. Rose's will is the only mention of her found. Its proof dates between 1518-24. No copy of it is available and it can only be assumed she was a relative, perhaps a sister, of Robert ffolkard of Earl Stonham (No 1). The name of Rose appears in the next generation.

## SETTLEMENT AT MONK SOHAM

SEPTEMBER 1994



### Settlement at Monk Soham

1. **Robert ffolkard**, of Monk Soham, a son of William of Bedfield (No 2 of that line), is named in his father's will of 1513, by which he inherited lands called "Loders and Bernarde", both probably in Monk Soham, and possessed by his grandfather William (No 1 Bedfield Line). William was certainly the first possessor of the family lands at Monk Soham, as the Court Rolls from 1379 to 1427 include no reference to the name of Folkard.

Reference is made in Robert ffolkard's will to a wife Jone, who evidently survived her husband. Nothing is known of her family. We find her, as "Jone ffolkard. widow", paying a Subsidy of £3s6½d for goods in Monk Soham in 1545, while as "Jone folihard, widow", she paid a second Subsidy of 2 shillings for land there the same year. Probably she is the "Johanna ffolkard, widow", who paid in 1562, a Subsidy of 5s 4d for land valued at 40 shillings at Bedfield, from which it may be concluded she spent the later days of her life among her husband's relatives.

In 1523 Robert paid 4 shillings Subsidy on goods valued at £8 in Monk Soham, and one of 13s 4d for land there about the same date. His will of 1539 mentions seven daughters as then living, of which nothing further is known but no sons. Robert ffolkard of Debenham, who was executor to their father's will, was his nephew.

#### Will

Robert ffolkard (ffolkard) of Monk Soham, Suffolk, "husbondman". 18 August 1539. To be buried in churchyard at Monk Soham. To the High Altar there for tythes negligently forgotten 2 shillings and 6s 8d "to be bestowed and layde in the way leading from the house of the same Robert which he hath in ferme of Wyllyam Revett called Roggy's unto Bedfield Crosse to be doon immediately after my decease". Similar legacy for the way between Ramneys Lane at Bedfield "Lytyll grene to be doon Lykwyse immediately after my decease". To Johan his wife tenement and land called Ledders and Barnarde, with all his other land in Bedfield for her life, provided she "Kepe herself sole and unmarried". If she married, to leave the land and have £20. At her death, or before if married, executors to sell the property, and the money to be parted equally between his seven daughters Agnes, Alice, Margarett, Johan, Ann, Elizeabeth, and Margerye. If any die before marriage, her share equally to other sisters. If all so die, the land not to be sold but to go to next of kin. To Alice, his eldest daughter,

5 marks at marriage, and a similar legacy to the other daughters, born in order given above. To wife all household stuff "as Brasse, pewter, lynyn, mullyn and beddyng for life". At her decease, equally among his children. "To Margery my daughter my bed that I lye in" after wife's death. To his wife 12 milch kyne. To daughter Anne 2 kyne, daughter Margery 2 kyne, daughter Elizeabeth 2 kyne, daughter Johan 3 heifers. Residue to executors, who are Robert ffolkard of Debenham and Robert Romsey of Bedfield. Witnessed by Thomas ffolkard the elder, Myles Kerryche of Bedfield, Richard Mayhewe, and John Mayhewe the younger. Proved at Horham before William Talmach, 1 September 1539.

2. **Nicolas ffolkard**, of Monk Soham, was brother to Robert, and also with him a son of William of Bedfield (No 2 of that line), and a legatee under his will of 1513. No mention occurs anywhere of his wife, who evidently predeceased him.

In 1522 "Nicolas ffolkere", paid a Subsidy of 20 pence for goods at Debenham. Mention is found of him in an account of the manor of Monk Soham which appears to have been prepared in 1596 by Lionel Tollemache, Lord of that Manor, to obtain Counsel's opinion in a dispute relative to its customs and rights, and to decide what land was "molland" (i.e., moorland) and what "werkland" (i.e., cultivable land):

In 1515, John Style surrendered a pightel called Hayman's Pightel, containing 9 acres and 1 rood, to Nicholas ffolkard, 2s 6d fine being paid.

Another entry records in 1549 Nicholas ffolkard surrendered to his son, Edmund ffolkard, some land called Symons in Soham, with the pightel called Hayman's:

In 1550 Nicolas ffolkred surrendered to Edmund ffolkred, his son, 9 pightles, with a house built against a road, and 1 rood of land, paying a fine of 2s 8d.

Nicholas apparently lived, or possessed a farm in 1522, at Saxsted, for he paid in that year, as "Nicolas ffolkard", a Subsidy of 3s 7d for goods valued at £10, while the year following he paid a further 4s 6d for goods valued at £9. He must, after that date, have gone to live on his land at Monk Soham. Possibly he had a son Richard living at Saxsted in 1523, who has found no place in his will, being probably then dead, for in that year a "Richard ffolkard" paid a Subsidy there place on moveable goods valued at £9.

Nicholas ffolkard's will is dated early in 1550, but there is no record of it having been proved. It

mentions his daughter Juliane, of whom we have no further notice, and his sons, John, Robert and Edmond.

#### Will

Nicholas ffolcarde of Monke Soham, Suffolk, 21 January 1550. To the poor of Monk Soham 12 pence. To Juliane his daughter £13 "which Robert my son should pay as it do appear in some certain obligations". To John his son " my fether bedde with the boulstir". To my son Robert and daughter Juliane all household stuff, to be equally divided. To Edmonde his son his tenement in Monk Soham called Wyllferowyes for ever. To Robert his son his saddle. To his 4 children all his cattle equally. Residue to John his son and Juliane his daughter, who are executors. Witnessed by William Harrison, George Jeferye, Walter Gamage and John Bocher.

**3. Edmond ffolkard** of Monk Soham, a son of Nicholas named in his will of 1550. His only other mention is in the account of the manor of Soham, two of the entries which include his name having been quoted above. A third entry records that in 1551, the year probably after his father's death, "Edmundus ffolwerde" surrendered to Robert Nicholls "8 pictles, with the messuage he built contained in one acre and one rood". A Fine of 6s 8d was paid on this surrender. In the three recapitulations of this entry he is named both as above and as "Edus ffolkard". This is one of several instances in which the ancient spelling of

Folkward is revived centuries after its comparative disuse. No will of Edmund or record of his marriage has been found. An entry in the Register of Framlingham probably refers to his burial:

Edmund ffolkoad was buried the 8th January, 1608.

**4. John ffolkard**, of Monk Soham, Edmond's brother was named in his father Nicholas' will (1550). In 1545, as "John ffolcard", he was assessed for a Subsidy of 15 shillings for goods in Monk Soham, which he paid on a Roll the same year as "John ffolchard". In 1548 he paid a like amount as "John ffolkarde". No record has been found of his marriage or of any issue to him.

**5. Robert ffolkard**, of Monk Soham, third son of Nicolas (No 2) and named in the latter's will (1550). He is probably the man referred to in the marriage entry of Carlton Register:

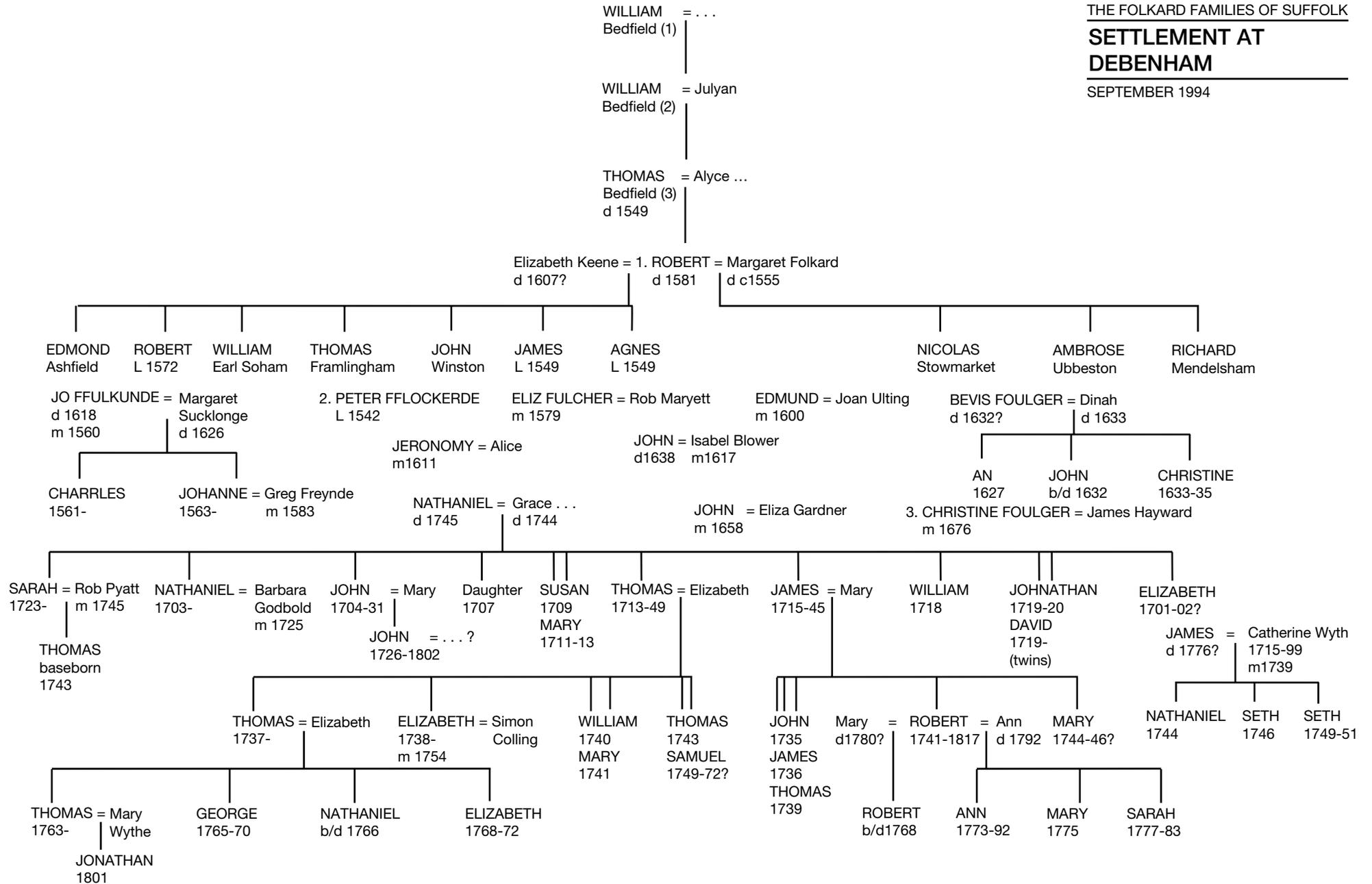
1584. 6 November. Robert ffowkard and Alice Simpson.

"Alice ffolkard, widow" paid a Subsidy in 1610 for land at Earl Soham. The Court Rolls of Monk Soham contains entries to the effect that on 13 April 1571, "Robert ffolkerde" was a jurat; on 17 November 1572, "Robert ffolkard (and ffolkerd) paid a Fine: and on 16 May 1574, "R. Folkard" was a jurat and paid a further Fine of 8s 8d on Woodcroft Hall. On 4 July 1581, "Robert ffolkerd" paid a Fine of 6 pence. With Robert the line at Monk Soham appears to end.

**SETTLEMENT AT DEBENHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994

44



# Settlement at Debenham

1. **Robert ffolkard** of Debenham, a son of Thomas, of Bedfield (No 3) held land at Debenham by his great grandfather. It was known by his, for on a rent-roll of Sackville-Debenham manor of 1470 it seems to be stated that Ralph Cheke held a messuage formerly held by Gilbert Barker, and before by John Gurdon, on land "vocat ffolkarde". Robert and his brother head the Candler Pedigree in the Bodleian Library.

Much interest attaches to his second marriage thereon indicated. Robert's first marriage is mentioned in his father's will (1543) by which legacies are left to the children, John (*see Winston*), William (*see Earl Soham*), Thomas (*see Framlingham*), Agnes and James. Of the two last nothing further is known. All the children were, at the date of their grandfather's will, under sixteen years of age. Two, William and Thomas, are also named in the will of Thomas ffolkard his brother (1555).

A fine of 1554 refers to Robert and his first wife, as Wetheringsett adjoins Debenham:

Concord in the Court of the King and Queen [*i.e. Philip and Mary*], at Westminster, between John Hyth, plaintiff, and Robert ffolkard [indexed *ffoward*] and Elizabeth his wife, defts, of a messuage and its garden, 4 acres of land, 1½ acre of meadow, and 26 acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, at Brockforthe and Wetheringsett.

Robert Cheke seems to plead that he had the property as a gift from Robert ffolkard and his wife. Ultimately he agrees to pay to the latter £80 sterling. Robert's assumed identity is further proved by the fact that, in the same year (1554), he is plaintiff in a Fine sued against the above-named Robert Cheke, respecting a messuage called Lowdhams in Debenham. Robert's first wife Elizabeth, must have died in either 1554 or 1555. I think it more than probable that his wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Keene, for reasons already given in the notice of his brother Thomas (No 4 Bedfield).

Both Robert and brother William appear to have lived at Brockford in 1522, 1523 and 1524. In the first of those years he paid a Subsidy on wages valued at 20 shillings, and in the second year 4 pence on the same valuation of 20 shillings being described on the roll as a "cappar". In 1524 William was taxed at 6s 8d, Robert paying 1 shilling, still as a "cappar".

Robert's second marriage was of a singular character, it having been to Margaret, widow of his brother Thomas, of Bedfield (No 5) and in the same year, 1556, as the latter died. The marriage license is found in the Admon. Acts (No 2 1555-7, Fo 142 Consis. Norw), in abbreviated Latin, and reads translated:

21st of the month and year [*November, 1656*], to Charles Males (?) Curate of Bedfield, to solemnize marriage between Robert ffolkarde, of Debenham Markett, and Margaret ffolkarde, of Bedfield.

An account of Margaret is found under No 5 Bedfield Settlement. In 1539 Robert was appointed exor to the will of his uncle, Robert ffolkard, of Monk Soham, being therein named as of Debenham. In 1542 his name occurs on a Subsidy Roll paying 20 pence for goods in Debenham. In 1555 he and his sons William and Thomas are named in his brother's Thomas's will whose widow he married. He is left exor to it. In the same year he was one of the administrators of his sister Elizabeth, of Sibton (*Admon 2*). In 1562, for land valued at £5 in Bedfield, a Subsidy of 8s 8d was paid, and in 1565 he again paid 4s 2d for the same land. In 1572 he witnessed the will of his son Edmund, of Ashfield, as "Robert ffolkarde, Senior". In 1575 as

"Robert ffolkarde", he paid a Subsidy of 2s 8d for land in Debenham valued at 20 shillings.

His will (1580) describes him as being then aged, and to judge by the mention of him as holding land in 1522 previously noted, he must have been quite 80 years old at death. It contains no reference to his first family, so it may be presumed his elder children were then sufficiently settled in life to need no help, as he names in it only the three children he had by his second wife; Richard (*see Mendlesham*), Ambrose (*see Ubbeston*) and Nicholas (*see Stowmarket*).

## Will

Robert ffolkarde of Debenham, Suff. 13 September 1580. "Being aged and somewhat troubled with divers diseases and sicknessess." To be buried in the churchyard of Debenham. To the poor of that place 40s. To Ambrose his son, the house he dwelt in, with lands in Debenham. If Ambrose die before Richard his son, then the latter to have them. To Nicholas and Richard his sons £40 each. "Whereas my seid son Nicholas has heretofore been given to lead a wasteful life (spending such moneys as have come to hys hands very careslye and wastefullye and therefore somewhat doubted of me whether there shall be any amendment in him hereafter yea or no)" if it appeared to two impartial men that after receiving the first £20 of his legacy he had not done well with it, the the other £20 to be void. Residue to be equally divided between testator's three sons, Ambrose, Nicholas and Richard. Thomas ffolkarde of Bedfield, and Richard, testators son, exors. To said Thomas 20s for his pains. Proved at Norwich 11 October 1580 by the exors.

Robert died a year later, Debenham Burial Register recording:

1581 Sept 28 Robert ffolkard

No record has been found of Margaret's death. There is no mention of her in Robert's will, so he presumably outlived her.

Of the children of his first marriage (which is not given on the Candler Pedigree) five are named above, and the authority for his other children, Edmund, of Ashfield, and Robert, is derived from the will of their brother John, of Winston (1558). The following entries in the Framlingham Register probably record his son Robert's marriage and burial:

Robert fulkard and Margaret Buse were married the 7th October, 1603.

Robert ffolkard buried 21 February, 1630.

Debenham was one of the Parish Registers not researched by Arthur Crouch for his 1890 Monograph, but in its Preface he stated it afforded reasons for thinking that many branches of the family as yet undealt, may be fully traced. He was partially correct about Debenham, which had a fairly rich vein but which also threw up as many questions as it provided answers. After wondering long and hard about the best way of presenting this new information, I have come to the conclusion that as nothing further is known about the families involved, the best method would be to reprint the register entries as they stand as an aid to any further research undertaken.

Most of the linking up on the accompanying family tree is based on likelihood rather than certainty. Every name on it has documentary evidence of existence but in certain early examples, that is all we have. The entire section on the family of Nathaniel and Grace can be more or less conclusively proved, remembering that the use of the same name for different members of the family make identification that much harder.

**Debenham Register****Births**

1561		Charrilles ffolkard	Jo: ffolkunde
1563		Johanne ffulker	Jo: ffulker
1627		An	Bevis foulger
1632	Jan 1	John	Bevis & Dinah ffulger
1633	Jan 27	Christine	Bevis ffulger
1701	May 15	Elizabeth	Nathaniel & Grace fful(c)hard
1703	Apl 28	Nathaniel	Nathaniel & Grace Fulchard
1704	Feb 2	John	Nathaniel & Grace Folshard
1707	Apl 2	. . . (a daughter)	Nathaniel & Grace Fulshard
1709	May 16	Susan	Nathaniel & Grace Fulsher
1711	Sep 2	Mary	Nathaniel & Grace ffulcher
1713	Nov 29	Thomas	Nathaniel & Grace Fulcher
1715	Jan ?	James	Nathaniel & Grace Fulcher
1718	May 20	William	Nathaniel & Grace Fulsher
1719	Mar 4	Jonathan	Nathaniel & Grace Fulshar
		David	Nathaniel & Grace Fulshar
1723	Apl 15	Sarah	Nathaniel & Grace Fulshar
1726	Aug 29	John	John & Mary Fulsher
1735	Jne 15	John	James & Mary Foldchrer
1736	Feb 20	James	James & Eliz Fowlger
1737	Jne 9	Thomas	Thomas & Elizabeth Fulchier
1738	Oct 8	Eliz	Thomas & Elizabeth Fulshier
1739	Apl 8	Thomas	James & Mary Foulger
1740	Jne 26	William	Thomas & Eliz Fulsher
1741	Mar 7	Robert	James & Mary Foulger
1741	Jne 28	Mary	Thomas & Eliz Fulsher
1743	Jan 24	Thomas base son of	Sarah Fulsher
1743	Oct 12	Thomas	Thomas & Eliz Fulsher
1744	Jly 20	Nathaniel	John & Catherine Folsher
1744	Aug 1	Mary	James & Mary Foulger
1746	Apl 8	Seth	James & Catherine Fulsher
1749	Mar 28	Seth	James & Catherine Fulchier
1749	Jne 29	Samuel	Thomas & Eliza Fulsher
1763	Sep 21	Thomas	Thomas & Eliz Fulcher
1765	Jne 16	George	Thomas & Eliz Fulcher
1766	Jne 24	Nathan	Thomas & Eliz Fulcher
1768	Jan 3	Elizabeth	Thomas & Eliz Fulcher
1768	Jly 31	Robert	Robert & Mary Folger
1773	Oct 3	Ann	Robert & Ann Foulger
1775	Jan 24	Mary	Robert & Ann Foulger
1777	Jly 30	Sarah	Robert & Ann Foulger

1801 Jne 28 Jonathan Thomas & Mary Fulcher (Wythe)

**Marriages**

1560	Sep 4	John ffuller to Margaret Sucklonge
1579		Marryett Rob to Fulker Eliz
1583		Freynde Greg to Fuller Joan
1611	Mar 26	Jeronomy ffolkard to Alice . . .
1617	Feb 17	John ffolkard to Isabel Blower
1655		Chittock R of Creetingham to Fockard Mary s of Creetingham (marr at Parham)
1658		Folkard John of Mendlesham to Bonnet Eliz of Debenham
1698 and 1699		Both years blank
1725		Fulsher Nat s to Gorbald Barbara widow
1739	Jul 29	Fulsher James s of Debenham to Wyth Cath s of Debenham
1745		Pyatt Rob s of Debenham to Fulsher Sar s of Debenham
1754		Collings Simon s of Debenham to Fulcher Eliz wid of Debenham
1786	Nov 5	Thomas Fulchar s of Shatton & Rose Bird sp of Debenham

**Burials**

1581 Sep 28 Robert ffolkard

1618	Aug 21	John ffolkard
1624	Mar 20	Francis ffolchas
1626	Mar 24	Wid ffulger
1632	Mar 12	John ffulger
1633	Jan 27	The wid of Bevis ffulger
1635	Apl 13	Christine ffulger
1642	May 28 to June 7	— Names missing
1684	Apl 10	Elizabeth the daughter of Jeremiah . .
1692	Dec 26	The wife . . . ( <i>and above — possible! no surnames given</i> )
1693	Oct 18	The widdow Folkard
1713	Apl 15	Mary daughter of Nath & Grace ffulcher
1720	Dec 8	Jonathan son of Nath & Grace ffulcher
1731	Apl 30	John Fulcher
1744	Jul 19	Grace the wife of Nat Folsher
1745	Jan 4	Nath Folsher
1745	Aug 4	James Foulger
1746	May 2	a child of James Folsher
1749	Dec 2	Thomas Folsher
1750	May 4	a child of Jane Fulchier
1751	Jly 15	Seth the son of James & Catherine Fulchier
1766	Sep 16	Nat Fulcher inf
1768	Sep 26	Robert Foulger
1770	Mar 21	George Fulcher
1772	Mar 6	Elizabeth Fulcher
1772	May 15	Samuel Fulcher
1776	Oct 26	James Fulcher
1780	Nov 31	(sic) Mary Foulger
1783	Jne 4	Sarah Foulger
1792	Jne 16	Ann Foulger
1799	Apl 10	Catherine Fulcher wid aged 84
1802	Sep 8	John Foulger married man aged 70

**Debenham Church Transcriptions**

Copied May 1924. Notes compiled by C Partridge, Stowmarket, 1931.

Ann w of Rob Foulger, 12 June 1792 aged 49

Rob Foulger 19 Mar 1817 aged 73

Carved at the top with arms of the Company of Joiners (London). A chevron between two pairs of compasses in which extended at the points are a sphere in base on a chiff a falc between two roses, on the palm an escallop shell. A crown takes the place of crest and carved below the shield at T-rule, books, scroll, etc.

Sam son of Thomas and Eliza Fulcher, 10 May 1772 ag 23.

Carved at the top with the arms of the Company of Carpenters (London). A chevron engraved between three pairs of compasses, extended at the points.

Tho Fulcher 31(sic) November 1749 ag 36

Marion (?) w of Tho Fulcher of this parish 16 Jan 1860 ag 59

Tho Fulcher 12 June 1875 ag 6(1?) (flaked off)

**2. Peter fflockerde** paid 20d for goods in Debenham on a Subsidy of 1542. I am quite unable to assign his parentage — ACF

**3. Catherine ffolchard** is named in a licence in the Ipswich Probate Office: February 8 1676. James Hayward, sm, Debenham, to Catherine ffolchard sw, Debenham — ACF

Of the various names that appear in the Debenham Registers, that of Bevis and Dinah ffulger seems the most tragic. No record has been found of their marriage date; the name first appears at Debenham in 1627 when the register records the birth of An, daughter of Bevis ffulger. On January 1, 1632, John the son of Bevis and Dinah ffulger was born, but he died two months later on March 12. Christine was baptized on January 27, 1633, the day the widow of Bevis ffulgar was buried. She presumably died in childbirth, by which time Bevis himself had obviously

died. No record has been found of his burial. Christine herself was buried two years later on April 13, 1635. So between 1627 and 1635 the whole recorded family was wiped out.

A good deal of interest centres around the marriage of Jeronomy Folkard to Alice . . . ? on March 26, 1611. A generation or so later a whole rash of Jeremiahs

were to appear in centres like Gosbeck, East Bergholt and Framlingham in Suffolk, and Manningtree and Bradfield in Essex. All within a few miles of each other, and not all, surely, different? But no documentary connecting link has been found, so all manner of doubts remain.

White: In heraldry, white, borne as a 'field colour', or main charge of arms, signifies Peace and Sincerity. Guillim, the most authoritative ancient heraldic writer, says the term 'Peace' is not one prepared to accept peace at any price, but denotes a 'bearer of arms' ready to devote all effort to bring about a just equitable and enduring peace.

Gold: one of the two metals of armory, significant of Generosity and according to Sir John Ferne, denotes 'Elevation of Mind'. Guillim, however states that 'Generosity' does not indicate one prone to the mass distribution of his worldly possessions, misguidedly or otherwise; but denotes one considered by his Sovereign to be of a magnanimity which would display both true fortitude in defeat and a true Christian charity in victory.

Azure (blue): is symbolical of Loyalty and Truth. It was the colour devoted and ascribed to The Virgin by the Roman Church.

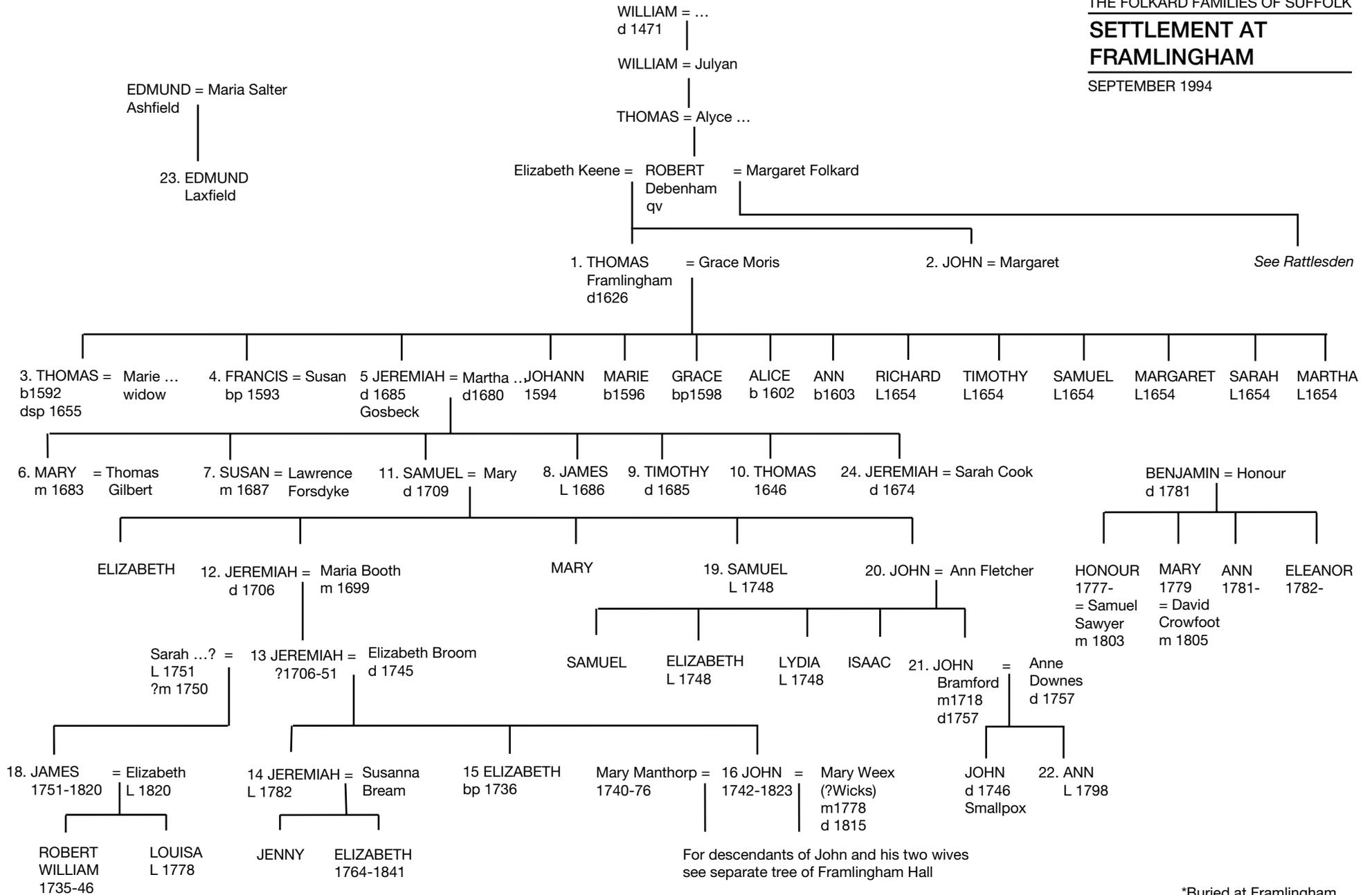
The Ducal Coronet granted to those whose loyalty to the Crown and the Princes had been tried and proven both on the field of combat and in council. Though bearers of this 'charge' of arms were usually of higher than knightly status, this bearing was given as a recognition of proven loyalty. It was not significant of the rank or status of the bearer on all occasions.

The Swan: because of its somewhat regal and haughty manner and carriage was sometimes adopted to heraldry as a bearing of 'Pride'. 'Pride' denotes pride of ancestry rather than pride of the bearer in his own accomplishments. Guillim points out that the swan has many ways of eluding predators and enemies by running, flying and swimming on or beneath the surface of water, thereby beguiling the hopes of his pursuer. Such bearings may therefore denote a man of many resources.

Arrows: The arrow or 'Pheon' was the ancient Roman emblem of Military Competence and was granted only to the truly deserving warrior who had proven this ability on the field of combat. This symbol was adopted to heraldry with similar significance and was only given to one who had proven his competence in battle, not in tournament.



THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK  
**SETTLEMENT AT  
 FRAMLINGHAM**  
 SEPTEMBER 1994



\*Buried at Framlingham

# Settlement at Framlingham

(includes branches at Winston, Gosbeck, Laxfield, Bramford, Ipswich, Saxmundham and London)

Framlingham has long been a strong settlement for the Folkard family.

As early as between 1534 and 1538 the will of an Edmund ffoo of Laxfield, was proved at Ipswich and the Framlingham Register also contains:

Anne ffolkard, wife of William, was buried ye — of November 1579.

Robert ffolkard buried 21 February 1630.

William ffolkard buried 30 January 1632.

Deborah, dar of John and Dorothie ffolkard, bapt. 2 February 1636.

Thomas ffolkard buried July 7, 1655.

Ann, dar of Thomas and Ann ffolkard, bapt. 8 November 1711.

Hannah Folkard, s.w., of Framlingham, married Samuel Burrows, s.m., of Framlingham, November 10, 1755. Present Henry Folkard and Wm. Clarke.

Honour, d.a. of Benjamin and Honour Folkard, baptd 29 June 1777.

Mary, da. of Benjamin and Honour Folkard, baptd 14 March 1779.

Ann, da. of Benjamin and Honour Folkard, baptd 9 Sept 1781.

Benjamin Folkard buried 2 Decr, 1781.

Eleanor, da. of Benjamin and Honour Folkard, baptd 30 May 1782.

Benjamin Folkard buried, Aged, 24 September 1783.

Sarah Folkard, infant, buried 30th June 1784.

Honour Folkard, s.w., of Framlingham, married Samuel Sawyer, s.m., of Framlingham, April 22, 1803.

Mary Folkard, s.w., of Framlingham, married to David Crowfoot, s.m., of Baddingham, September 22, 1805.

**1. Thomas ffolkard**, of Framlingham, a son of Robert of Debenham (No 1 of that Line), by his first wife. The earliest mention of him is as a devisee under the will (1555) of his uncle Thomas ffolkard, of Bedfield (No 4 of that Line), he being then under 24 years of age. No further record of him is known until his marriage. The Framlingham entry reads:

Thomas ffolcoad and Grace Moris were married ye 30th August, 1590

A numerous family sprang from this marriage as Framlingham Register relates:

Thomas ffolcoad, ye sonne of Thomas and Grace ffolcoad his wife, was baptized ye 5th December, 1592.

ffrancis ffolcoad, ye sonne of Thomas ffolcoad, was baptized ye 28th January 1593.

Johan ffolkoade, ye daughter of Thomas ffolcoad, was baptized ye 22nd of October, 1594.

Marie ffolcoad, ye daughter of Thomas ffolkod, was baptized ye 26 August, 1596.

Grace ffolcoad, ye daughter of Thomas ffolcoad, was baptized ye 7 August, 1597.

Also:

Grace ffolkod, ye daughter of Thomas ffolkod, was baptized ye 7 August, 1598

(A second entry in the Register intimates the first was in error.)

Alice ffolkod, ye daughter of Thomas ffolkod and Grace his wife, was baptized ye fifth day of June, 1602.

Ann ffolkod, ye daughter of Thomas ffolkod and of Grace his wife, was baptized ye 9th Februarie, 1603.

We know by the will of Thomas, the eldest son (1654), there were other children of whom we have no additional record. Perhaps these were baptized elsewhere or Registers for the years of their baptisms are incomplete, as are so many Suffolk Registers. The only one of the brothers and sisters named in the will of the son Thomas referred to is Francis, the others mentioned being Samuel, Jeremy (ie Jeremiah), Richard, Timothy, Martha, Margaret and Sarah. These last must have been born subsequent to the last entry of baptism in the Framlingham Register, and may, with their brothers Francis and Thomas, have been the only surviving members of the family at the date of the latter's will, though the legacy to Mary Culner (*Quaere*, Calver) probably referred to the testator's sister Mary. An entry in Petistree Register may refer to the marriage of daughter Martha.

Martha ffocard, sw, married Edward Smith, of Marlesford, 10th February, 1634.

Thomas died in 1626, the Register of Framlingham recording:

Thomas ffolkarde was buried 12 July, 1626

No will has been found.

**2. John ffolkard**, of Winston, near Debenham, was Thomas' brother and a son of Robert ffolkard of Debenham. Named in his grandfather's will of 1543 (under 16 years of age). The only further information of him is in his own will of 1558, in which he alludes to his brother "Edmund ffowkered" of Ashfield. From the date of proof of his will (1559) we may conclude he died that year probably quite young. His wife Margaret, is named in it, but it contains no reference to children of the marriage.

## Will

John ffowkerd (ffolkard) of Winston, Suff. 26 January 1558. To John "ffowkered" his godson, son of Edmund ffowkerd of Hashfelde, his house in Wynston and all the lands belonging to it at the age of 21. To Margaret, testator's wife, 20 marks, provided she relinquish all right or title to the houses in Wynston or elsewhere. She to leave the house immediately on testator's death, and the 20 marks to be paid out of the yearly "ferm" till the aforeaid John "ffowkered" be of age. To wife all household stuff and 2 "neate" (cattle). To the poor 40s. Residue to be parted between his brother Edmund and his brother Robert in even portions. Edmund ffowkerd of "hashfelde" and Lawrence Mayhewe of Great Cretingham, exors, to whom 13s 4d. Witnesses: William Goodfellow, Vicar of Brandeston, writer of the will, Robert Moklett and Nicholas Johnson. Proved at Coddendam, 11 December 1559.

**3. Thomas ffolkard** was the eldest son of Thomas (No 1). The only allusion to his marriage discoverable is a bequest left by his will to his wife, Marie, who survived him. She must have been a widow at her marriage to Thomas, as his will (1654) refers to "my wives grandchildren". Of his burial at Framlingham, the Register notes:

Thomas ffolkard buried July 7th, 1655

No issue is named in the will, nor does the Register refer to any.

## Will

Thomas ffolkarde of fframlingham, Suff. Yeoman:

10 January 1654. "Whole of mind and of good and perfect memory — "first I commit and recomende my soule unto the hands of Almighty God my maker of whom I had my first being, and to Jesus Christ my Redeemer by whose bloodshed I trust to be saved, And my body to the earth to be buried in Christian buriall. Item I doe annull and make void all other last Wills and Testaments by mee made before this time: Item — I give to ffrancis ffolkarde, to Samuell ffolkarke, To Jerimy ffolkard, To Richard ffolkard, to Timothy ffolkarde, my brethren, And to Martha, to Margaret, and to Sarah, my sisters, to every of them five shillings a yeere: Item — I give to Samuell and Richard my brothers all my wearinge apparell for my body of what kind soever, to be equally divided betwixt them (lynnen only excepted). Item — I give to John Harmon, my wives grandchild, ffower pounds of good and lawfull money of England to be paid to him at his age of One and Twenty years and my bible". To Mary wife of John Culner (?Calver) "one greate Coffe". To John and Mary Negall "my wives grandchildren" 5 shillings each. All above legacies to be paid within six months of his decease. Residue of all kinds to Mary his wife. She sole extx. Signed and sealed by Thomas Ffolkarde. Witnessed by John Calver, Paule Dade, and Mary Wade, her mark. Proved at London, 1 November 1655 by the oath of Mary ffolkarde the Relict and sole executrix.

**4. ffrancis ffolkard** 1593 — Framlingham, Thomas' brother was a legatee under his will in 1654. He was probably the Francis whose son's birth is noted in the Framlingham Register.

1623 Nov 4 ffrancis, s of ffrancis and Susan his wife

We know nothing more about Francis, but he could well have been the Francis ffolchas buried at Debenham less than a year later on 20 March 1624, in which case he would have been only 31 when he died.

**Francis** his son, whose birth is noticed above also remains a shadowy figure. No wedding or death notice has been found, but at some point it is almost certain members of his family moved over to East Bergholt where a strong Folkard contingent developed.

The families of Debenham, Lavenham and Framlingham interwove to a mystifying degree around this time, and with the duplication of so many names in the Parish Registers it has proved impossible to sort out.

**5. Jerimy (Jeremiah) ffolkard**, of Gosbeck, another son of Thomas (No 1), the only remaining member of whom I have any information beyond the record of baptism and mention in their brother Thomas's will (1654). That will provides the only evidence of Jerimy's parentage.

From the Register of Gosbeck, his wife appears to have been Martha, and evidently the marriage took place before 1646. Martha died in 1680:

Anno 1680. Martha Ffolkard, wife of Jeremy Ffolkard, buried December 19th.

As the entry is made on affidavit of 22 December it scarcely follows that the burial was at Gosbeck itself.

Almost illegible entries on two Subsidy Rolls of 1628 record that "Jeremias ffolcard" paid 4 shillings on land valued at 20 shillings in Beddingfield. He also paid for one hearth in Gosbeck in 1675. His will dated 10 February 1684, was proved the following March, yet the entry of his burial in the Register of Gosbeck reads:

Jeremy Folkard was buried March 10th (1685)

To which is added a note:

Affidavit made before Mr Candler of Pettoway (Pettaugh) brought in March 15th.

The doubt as to locality of interment regarding

Martha, probably applies also to Jerimy, and the place of his burial, it seems likely, was Pettaugh. The discrepancy as to date of proof of his will and of burial may have arisen from confusion owing to the use of the old and new styles, or as the year in the entry is placed between brackets, it may have been added afterwards and mistakenly.

#### Will

Jeremy ffolkard of Gosbeck, Suff, Yeoman: 19 February 1684. To his son Thomas £10. To his daughter, Mary, wife of Thomas Gilbert, 40 shillings. To his daughter Susan £10. To his three sons, Samuel, Timothy and James 2 shillings each. All residue to his son Thomas aforesaid, except to his daughter Susan a further legacy of a feather bed, bolster and other items. Thomas ffolkard his son sole executor. — Signed with testator's mark, and witnessed by John Dove, William Dove and John Colchester. Proved at Ipswich 17 March 1684.

**Jeremiah.** See entry Number 24 at the end of the section.

**6. Mary ffolkard**, a daughter of Jerimy, is named in her father's will as being the wife of Thomas Gilbert, married the year previously. The Gosbeck Register records:

Anno Dom. 1683. Thomas Gilbert and Mary Ffolker was married on the three & twentieth day of October.

Mary was joint legatee with her two brothers and sister Susan in the will of her brother, Thomas ffolkard, of Otley, of 1686.

**7. Susan ffolkard** Mary's sister, a daughter of Jeremiah ffolkard (No 5) is named both in the latter's will (1684) and of her brother Thomas (1686). The following year she married, the license reading:

13 April 1687. License marriage between Lawrence ffosdike, of Otley, single, and Suzanna ffolkard, of Otley, single, at Akenham. Bonds by Robert ffosdick de Clayden in £200.

From this licence it is apparent she lived with her brother Thomas at Otley after her father's death.

**8. James ffolkard** another child of Jeremiah (No 5) paid for one hearth in Pettaugh in 1670, but little is known respecting him beyond his being named in the latter's will (1684). He must have been one of the two surviving brothers, legatees under the will of his brother Thomas (1686), the other brother Timothy, having died in 1685.

**9. Timothy ffolkard** also son to Jeremiah (No 5) and James' brother is mentioned in his father's will (1684), he is probably named after his uncle. He died in 1685, the Gosbeck Register entry being:

Timothy Folkard, single man, was buried ye 4 7ber

To which is appended:

1685. Affidavit made before Mr Stephenson of Winston. Brot in ye same day he was buried.

**10. Thomas ffolkard**, of Otley, another son of Jeremiah (No. 5) and brother to Timothy. Gosbeck Register records:

Thomas Ffokard, the sonn of Jeremy Ffokard, and Martha his wife, was baptized the 28th day of November 1646.

Evidently the best-loved son of his father, in whose will (1684) he is mentioned. His own death followed closely on that of this father, his will (1686) being proved that year. The identity of Thomas is conclusively established by reference to his sister Susan and his brother Samuel in his will. This document is of special importance as naming his nephew Jeremiah ffolkard, so affording a clue for recognition of the latter's parentage which would otherwise be wanting.

## Will

Thomas ffolkard of Otley, Suff, Yeoman: 7 June 1686 "To my sister Susan All my Pewtre and a Brasse Potte, one warming pann" and other items. "To Jeremiah ffolkard, my kinsman, 40 shillings of lawfull money of England to be due unto him within two yerres after my decease, After which Two yerres I desire that my Executor should kepe it in his handes for seven yerres, Paying the Boy Interest for it, unless he see cause to pay it him sooner". Testator's brother Samuel ffolkard, executor, "paying himself well for his troble". Residue to be divided between his two brothers and two sisters equally. Signed "Thomas ffolkard his marke", and witnessed by Robert Hill, Julia fuller, and Richard Sallowes. Proved at Ipswich 7 August 1686.

**11. Samuel ffolkard** is the remaining child of Jeremiah (No. 5) to be dealt with, though beyond references to him in his father's and brother's wills we know nothing of him.

Samuel is the only one to whom it is possible to assign the parentage of "Jeremiah ffolkard, my kinsman" (invariably the expression used to denote a nephew), referred to in the will of his brother Thomas ffolkard, of Otley. As the Jeremiah ffolkard therein named died in 1706, his name would naturally find no mention in his presumed father's will (1709). Supporting the assumption of Samuel's identity with Samuel of Laxfield, is that a son John of the latter had as his partner, according to his will (1748), one of the Bishops of Saxmundham, in which place the son of this Jeremiah was brought up, an intermarriage with that family subsequently occurring. This suggests Samuel lived ultimately at Laxfield dying there in 1709. His descendants are dealt with later on.

## Will

Samuel ffolkard of Laxfield, Suff, Blacksmith: 21 May 1709. "Sicke and weake in body." To his sons John and Samuel all shop tools "save strakes and nailles". His furniture to sons John and Samuel. A legacy to Mary his wife. A cow to each of his daughters Mary and Elizabeth. His wife and John Dresser of Laxfield exors. Witnessed by Edmund ffolkard, Thomas ffolkard, and James Krabbe. Proved by the relict at Stradbroke 22 July 1709.

**12. Jeremiah ffolkard** probably a son of Samuel for reasons above given. In the will of his uncle, Thomas ffolkard, of Otley (1686) at which date he was the only son of his father, who, being left exor to it, would therefore have charge of the legacy devised to this son of his. From the terms of that bequest it is evident that Jeremiah was very young, probably not more than 8 or 10 years old.

An entry of a license at Beccles, probably refers to Jeremy's marriage:

20 August, 1699. License marriage between Jeremias ffolkard and Maria Booth at Beccles.

He was probably between 21 and 23 years old. The parentage of Maria Booth is doubtful; but from the after connection of her son with Saxmundham, it is probable she was either a daughter or sister of the Lionel Booth who, in 1725, sued a Fine in partnership with Jeremiah Aldrich against John Dowsing, and Elizabeth his wife, for messuages and lands in Saxmundham. Maria Booth is referred to as living at the date of her husband's will (1706), but husband and wife had evidently parted, and their child must have been born after the father left for service in the Royal Navy, as it has no mention in the latter's will.

From the date and circumstances of the will, Jeremiah evidently died abroad either in 1706 or 1707, aged about 29 or 31. A search among pay sheets and papers surviving at the Record Office of HM Brigantine *Fly* among the Admiralty records was made by Robert Crouch Folkard in the 1880s, but he

found the muster rolls altogether missing, and the pay sheets existing, only covered from 1696 to 5 May 1704, when the *Fly* was paid out of commission at Harwich. She was probably recommissioned there and her crew, stated on the pay sheets to have been nearly wholly of "pressed men", recruited from Essex and Suffolk. Probably therefore Jeremiah ffolkard was seized by a press-gang in 1704 or 1705, and remained abroad till his death, in some naval hospital, as he describes himself in his will as "late belonging to her Majesty's Shipp ffly Brigantine".

## Will

In the Name of God Amen. I, JEREMIAH FFOOKARD, late belonging to her Majesties Shipp ffly Brigantine, considering the uncertainty of this world and being of disposing mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner following, ffirst and principally I commend my soul to Almighty God who gave it me, hoping through the merits of our Blessed Saviour to obtain pardon and remission of all my Sins. And as to the Temporall Estate wherewith it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with, I give and bequeath as followeth. Thus I give and bequeath to my dear wife One shilling in full barr of all demands. And as to all other my estate either real or personall I give and bequeath to my well-beloved friend Samuel Scutt of the parish of St Thomas, Southwark, Victualler, and of this my said last will do make the said Samuel Scutt sole Executor, revoking and making void all former Wills, Codicills, or Testamentary writings by me heretofore, and confirming this to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal this ninth day of November in the fifth year of the Reyne of our Sovereigne Lady Anne, over England etc, Annoi Dni. One thousand Seaven hundred and six" — The mark of Jeremiah ffolkard — "Signed, sealed, and published and declared in the presence of us William Hartwell, Henry Spencer, Ben Hall". — This will endorsed "in paribus" — Proved at London 8 September 1707 by the oath of Samuell Scutt the Exor.

**13. Jeremiah ffolkard**, son and believed only child of Jeremiah must have been born after his father left for sea, either in 1705 or 1706. As above mentioned, he found no place in his father's will and the Register of Saxmundham contains no record of his birth. In the circumstances, probably after the birth of her child, Maria went to Saxmundham to live with her father (or brother) Lionel Booth, where no doubt, her son was brought up and settled. The baptism of a son of his is entered in the Saxmundham Register:

Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Folkard, November 9th, 1733, baptized.

His marriage, of which I have no record, probably took place that year, when he would have been 28 or 29 years of age. Elizabeth's maiden name is doubtful, but memoranda in a legacy to her son John Folkard and her grandchildren infer she was probably a daughter of the devisee, Henry Broom, of Debach, whose believed father lies buried in Kelsale churchyard adjacent to Saxmundham. The baptisms of further issue of Jeremiah and Elizabeth, are recorded in the Saxmundham Register, then follows the entry of Elizabeth's burial:

Elizabeth Folkard buried May 21st, 1745.

In 1751 the same Register proves a subsequent marriage:

James, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Folkard, baptized October 1st, 1751.

Nothing is known of Sarah's maiden name, nor anything respecting her beyond the fact she survived her husband and proved his will, of which she was executrix, in 1751. James must have been born posthumously, as he found no mention in his father's

will (1750). Jeremiah died early in 1751, according to the entry in the Register of Saxmundham:

Jeremy Folkard buried March 27th, 1751.

#### Will

Jeremiah folkard of Saxmundham, Suff: 23 March 1750. To Sarah, "my loving wife", John, his youngest son, and Elizabeth, his daughter, all his goods and furniture in the parlour chamber, "and six of my worst and six of my best pewter plates, and four pewter dishes, share and share alike". His clothing to his eldest son Jeremiah, and some linen to his son John. Residue, after payment of debts, to his wife, his son John, and his daughter Elizabeth. Wife and Mr Anthony Jenkenson exors — Witnessed by Mickleburgh Goldsmith, Richard Roberts, and William Toller. Proved 3 April 1751 by Sarah folkard, extx.

**14. Jeremiah Folkard** the first-born child of the above by his first marriage, is named in his father's will (1750). The entry of his baptism at Saxmundham in 1733 has been given above. We know little of him beyond the fact he was living in London, and was a married man, in 1764. He returned subsequently to Saxmundham, and was living there in 1782. These facts and his wife and two childrens names were obtained from the papers of F C Brooke. His wife's maiden name is not positively known, but the name of Bream (or Brame) given to her daughter probably means this was her surname. Repeated mention of that name in the will of William Folkard strengthens this. Mr Brooke's memoranda reads:

21 May 1782. Release by Jenny Elisabeth Bream Folkard, of Madock's Street, Hanover Square, Midx, Spinster, one of the two children of Jeremiah Folkard, of Saxmundham. 21 May 1782. Release by S, (*Quaere, Susanna*) Elizabeth Folkard, of Henrietta Street, Manchester Square, London, of her legacy under the above mentioned will (ie, Henry Broom, of Debach).

These are to certify whom it may concern, that Elisabeth, dar of Jeremiah and Susanna Folkard, was born in the parish of St George's, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, upon the 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1764, and was baptd upon the 9th day of June, as appears by the Register Book of Births and Baptisms belonging to the said Parish, and extracted out of the Register Book this 6th day of June, 1776. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. James Trebeck, A M Regr of St George's afsd.

The will of Henry Broom of Debach (30 August 1780) leaves to the children mentioned £90 7s. They are also residuary legatees to it with their uncle John Folkard.

The burial entry at Framlingham refers to the daughter Elizabeth:

1841 May 1 Elizabeth Folkard of Framlingham, aged 77 years.

Elizabeth, then, remained unmarried.

**15. Elizabeth Folkard** sister to Jeremiah was baptized in 1736, the Register of Saxmundham noting:

Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Folkard, baptized September 26, 1736.

Jeremiah's will (1750) names her, but beyond this nothing is known respecting her.



Signature of John Folkard, of Framlingham Hall, in Framlingham Registry, on his marriage to Mary Weekes, 1778.



Signature of Susan Folkard, daughter of John Folkard, of Framlingham Hall, in Framlingham Registry, on her marriage to Michael Dennant, 1821.

**16. John Folkard**, of Framlingham, the younger son by the first marriage of Jeremiah, of Saxmundham (No 13) is named in his will (1750). His baptism is recorded in Saxmundham Register:

John, son of Jeremy and Elizabeth Folkard, baptized Sept 30, 1742.

He first married, in 1764, Mary, daughter of Daniel and Mary Manthorp, of Ufford, baptized at Saxmundham 15 May 1740. There were four children, whose baptisms are recorded in the Register of Framlingham:

Mary Elizabeth, Daughter of John and Mary Folkard, baptized 9th December 1765.

John, son of John and Mary Folkard, baptized 25 May, 1768.

Daniel, son of John and Mary Folkard, baptized 29 June, 1769.

Richard Manthorp, son of John and Mary Folkard, baptized 16 October, 1771.

Mary died in 1776, Framlingham Register recording:

Mary Folkard buried 13th June, 1776.

Her tomb is in Framlingham churchyard, and bears the inscription:

Mary,  
the Wife of  
John Folkard,  
died June the 10th,  
1776,  
Aged 36 years

A second marriage of John Folkard is entered in the same Register:

John Folkard, of Framlingham, Widower, to Mary Weex, SW of Framlingham, 20 January, 1778.

The issue of this marriage is noticed in the Register:

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Folkard, baptized 20 June, 1779.

John, son of John and Mary Folkard, baptized Feby 5, 1784 (2 years old).

William, son of John and Mary Folkard, baptized February 5, 1784

Maria, daughter of John and Mary Folkard, baptized (privately) 13 February, 1786.

Maria, daughter of John Folkard and Mary his wife (late Wicks), baptized, 25 January 1787. Buried 20th February, 1788.

James, son of John Folkard and Mary his wife (late Wicks), priv baptized, January 11th, 1790.

Susan, daughter of John and Mary Folkard, priv bap. August 29, 1795.

Susan married Michael Dennant of Framlingham in 1821.

The burial of the second Mary is registered at Framlingham:

Mary Folkard, of Framlingham, buried December 3rd, 1815, aged 62.

Her tomb in the churchyard is inscribed:

In Memory of  
Mary, the wife of  
John Folkard  
who departed this Life  
November 27th, 1815,  
Aged 62 years.  
Also of  
Louisa, daughter of  
Michael Dennant  
and Susan his wife,  
who died November 30, 1822,  
aged 11 weeks

In 1782 John Folkard was a legatee of £80 and a residuary legatee, under the will of his (presumed) maternal grandfather, Henry Broom, of Debach:

21 May, 1782. Release by John Folkard, of Framlingham, of a Legacy given him by the will of Henry Broom, of Debach, Gent, dated 30th August, 1781.

On 21 October 1821 his nephew Richard Manthorp, writing to John's son Daniel, remarked:

My uncle in an extreme weak state. He was in bed and prays for death, being quite worn out.

However, not till eighteen months later, is John's burial recorded in the Framlingham Register:

John Folkard, of Framlingham, buried February 26, 1823, aged 80 years.

His tomb standing between his two wives is inscribed:

In  
Memory of  
John Folkard  
who departed this Life  
February 20th, 1823,  
Aged 80 years.

#### Will

I John Folkard of Framlingham in the County of Suffolk Breeches Maker do make & publish this my last Will and Testament – first I commit my Soul to the Lord, who gave it – in Hopes of a joyful resurrection – and my Body I desire may be Decently buried in the Space of Ground that is between the Graves of my two late & much lamented Wives, in Framlingham Church Yard And I hereby constitute and appoint my Son Daniel Folkard of London my Sole Executor — whom I wish as soon as can be after my Burial (which I wish to be performed in a plain & respectable manner Simular to my late Wives – and to have a pair of Grave Stones like theres), – to sell and turn into Money all my Household Furniture, – Plate – Linen – China – Apparrell – and all other property Whatsoever, for the best price that can be procured – And after paying all my Debts – Funeral and testamentary Expences – and Every Expense of carrying this my Will into Effect – its my Will and Desire that the residue of the Money – shall be Equally divided amongst my three Daughters – Maria, Sarah, and Susan Folkard or their Heirs – but if either of my Said Daughters should die before me without lawful issue its my Will that such Child or Children's Share shall be Equally divided amongst the Survivors or Survivors of them, in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this twenty third Day of August One Thousand Eight Hundred and twenty.

John Folkard

Signed Sealed published and Declared  
by the said John Folkard as and for  
his Last Will and Testament — in the  
presence of Elizabeth Folkard  
at Copdock the fifth Day of June 1823 the within-named  
Executor was sworn in due form of Law before me, John  
Bishopp AM, Surrogate to the Commissary.  
Personal Estate sworn under £100.  
Probate dated 28th June 1823.

**17. James Folkard**, was a son of John and Mary Wicks, his second wife. Framlingham Register records his birth:

James, son of John and Mary Folkard (late Wicks sp) baptized January 11th, 1790.

Very little is known about him, the following entries in Kelsale Register being all we have, indeed, assuming they refer to the James in question:

May 10th, 1829. James Folkard and Elizabeth Spore, both single, married.

October 19, 1862. William Petit, son of William Petit, and Eliza Folkard, 23, daughter of James Folkard, both single, married.

August 12, 1866. Edmund Page, widower, son of Francis Page, and Martha Folkard, daughter of James Folkard, spinster, married.

**18. James Folkard** a son of Jeremiah (No 13) by his second wife must have been born posthumously. His baptism entry at Saxmundham in 1751 has been given. He practised as a veterinary surgeon at Beccles, his wife Elizabeth surviving him and administering his will. He died 12 April, 1820, apparently at Beccles.

His issue is uncertain, but probably Robert William Folkard, of Beccles, an artist, who died there 9 November 1835, a son of his, and a sister of the artist, Louisa Folkard, a spinster at Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, must also have been one of his children. Louisa, took out letters of administration to her brother's estate, on 20 March 1878 it being probably necessary to do this, although forty-three years had passed, to complete some title to property.

**Samuel ffolkard**, of Laxfield, is dealt with under No 11 of this Line, having been presumably the son of Jeremiah ffolkard (No 5), of Gosbeck. Samuel is reintroduced here to continue the descent at Framlingham. His will (1709) names his wife, Mary, who survived him, and his daughters Mary and Elizabeth, of whom we know nothing further. One of his two sons:

**19. Samuel ffolkard**, of Laxfield is named in his father's will and that of his brother John of 1748. This informs us of his partnership with the testator and with William Bishop, in Laxfield, at the date of it. We know nothing more respecting Samuel.

**20. John ffolkard**, of Laxfield, Samuel's brother. His name occurs in the will of his father of 1709, apparently as the elder of the two brothers. The following license in Ipswich Sundry Books Vol. 34 may refer to his marriage:

10th June, 1684. License marriage between John ffolkard, of Woodbridge, single and Ann Fletcher, of Woodbridge, single, at Woodbridge or Bealing's Magna.

He is also possibly the man referred to in a Fine from the Court Roll of Culpho:

1745, July 4. Of John ffolkard, on his admission upon ye surrender of Ann Rivett, £4: 0: 0. (£4 0s 0d)

An entry in the Court Roll of Sutton and Hollesley also probably refers to land held by him:

13th October, 1727. John Furkard pays homage.

John's will bears no date, and includes no reference to his wife, who had therefore no doubt died. Proved in 1748, it names five children. Of these, only John, have we any later trace.

#### Will

John ffolkard of Laxfield, Suff, Blacksmith: no date. "To my son Samuel my shop and Traverse with all iron and tools and half the yard adjoining, and all household goods. And my House or Houses with the appurtenances, except that given to son Samuel, now in the occupation of my brother

Samuel ffolkard, William Bishop, and myself, to be sold. The sum of forty shillings in lieu of an anvil to my son John, and balance equally divided among my four children, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Lydia. Son Samuel and Edward Dowsing Exors. of this my last will". Added afterwards: "Since I ordered my will to be written, and before signing and sealing, have received a letter from my son Isaac, which before I believed was dead in Battle. I therefore give him an equal share with my other four children". Mark of testator. Witnessed by Charles Palmer, John Ward, and Richard Boniwell. Proved at Stanbrooke, 5 February 1747-8.

**21. John ffolkard** of Bramford, seems to have settled there probably on account of his marriage connection as an innkeeper. The Register of Brundish indicates prior to his marriage, he lived there:

1718. John ffolkard, of this parish, and Anne Downes, of Bramford, both single persons (married), by License, December 1st.

John was probably the man referred to in a curious quack advertisement in the *Ipswich Journal* of 4-11 March, 1721, certifying that Benjamin Rose, of Hasketon, was grievously afflicted with "Fitts", but Mr Frost, of Ipswich, cured him.

Witnesses who have seen him in his Affliction, John Carter, Minister, John Fockard.

In the Poll List for the Knights of the Shire of 1727 John voted as a resident of Bramford. The following advertisements made by him are from files of the *Ipswich Journal*:

Advertisement. This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others — That on the 17th and 18th of this instant, April, there will be a Cock-Match fought at Mr John Fockard's at the Angel, at Bramford, in Suffolk, for a Guinea a Battle, and ten Guineas the odd Battle. Note — There is 31 Cock on each side, and to be fought in silver. (23 March to 1 April 1721)

There will be a Florists' Feast at Mr John Ffolkard's at the Angel, in Bramford, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the 20th day of April, 1743, when all Gentlemen that will be so good as to afford us their Company, will meet with a kind reception and a hearty welcome from their friends and servants, James Wilder, John Thorogood, Stewards. (30 July 1743, and ante).

Similar advertisements are repeated in 1744 and 1745. Nothing certain is known of any issue to the marriage or the death of the husband or wife. Bramford being only 2½ miles north-west of Ipswich, however an entry in the Register of St Matthew's may record the burial of both of them on the same day:

1757. John and Ann ffolkard were buried Octobe 20th.

The omission of the final r in October is one of many instances which justify the conclusion that many names spelt with a final e were pronounced after the continental method, as in such a case as ffaulke for ffaulker.

Possibly, later on in life, John left Bramford (no record later than 1744 being there found of him) and moved to Ipswich, in which case an entry in St Matthew's Register may refer to a son of his:

1746. John ffolkard was buried (of the Small Pox) March 25th.

**22. Ann Ffolkard**, a tenant of land in Bramford in 1798, for which she was taxed 8 shillings was probably a daughter named after the mother.

**23. Edmund ffolkard**, of Laxfield, was probably a son of Edmund, of Ashfield, by his wife Maria Salter (No 4 Ashfield Settlement). His earliest found mention comes in 1675 when, as Edmund ffoker, he paid on seven hearths in Laxfield. On the 25 January 1688, he

stood surety in £200 with respect to the marriage license of John Mills, of Fressingfield, and Marian ffolkard, of Fressingfield, as "Edmund ffolkard, of Laxfield". He was again a bondsman to another marriage license on the 18 October 1692. Possibly the Marian ffolkard of the license was a daughter of his brother Robert, of Pettaugh (No 6 Ashfield Settlement), the latter having married a Maria.

The last mention of Edmund is as witness to the will of Samuel ffolkard, of Laxfield, in 1709. His kinship to Samuel was remote — a fourth degree of cousinship only; but doubtless residence in the same place stimulated intimacy and friendship. Thomas ffolkard a witness to the same will was probably a son of Thomas of Cretingham (Nos 1 and 2 of that Line).

**24. Jeremiah Ffolkard** of Ipswich. Arthur Crouch skirted the Ipswich settlement briefly and missed this entry from St Mary le Tower Church. I believe this Jeremiah to be the son of Jeremiah of Gosbeck (No 5) and Martha. Notice of his birth, in common with that of his supposed brothers and sisters has not been found. Jeremiah married Sara Cook at St Mary le Tower Church, Ipswich — only five miles from Gosbeck — in 1671. There was one child of the marriage, Jeremiah, the register of St Nicholas Church, Ipswich recording:

1672 Dec 3 Jeremiah Focha, the son of Jeremiah focha and of Sarah his wife was born.

The marriage seems to have been troubled and Jeremiah senior did not live long to endure or enjoy it. Ipswich St Nicholas burials recording:

1674 April 9 then was Jeremiah focha was (sic) buried.

Any mourning on the part of Sara seemed equally brief: Ipswich St Margaret's wedding register for the same year has:

1674: Sara Foker wid to Rich Hayward.

Subsequently, Sara and Richard had at least one son who died in infancy, but Jeremiah's son survived and Ipswich St Nicholas records his marriage:

1699 Feb 27 Jeremiah Ffolkard sol and Susan Ham sol both of Ipswich, married by licence.

The first of their children was almost certainly registered at Dedham Church in Essex, a few miles down the road from Ipswich:

1702 September 30 John Ffolkard son of Jeremy and Susan

John did not survive the year, however, the same church burials register records:

1703 August 17 John son of Jeremiah and Susan

Two more sons followed, then a daughter:

1703 March 7 Samuel son of Jeremiah and Susan

1705 Feb 23 John son of Jeremiah and Susan

The daughter's birth was not recorded in Dedham Church, but her death was:

1705 Feb 23 Susan daughter of Jeremiah

Quite possibly the second John did not survive long either. The register tells of the burial of

1707 Sept 25 John (of widdow Ffolkard)

This entry raises the question of Jeremiah's death. The entry has not been found in any of the surrounding parishes, but if this item refers to Susan he must have died at around the early age of 35.

However, I am inclined to think this is not the John in question. Two more entries fit these names better. The Register records the deaths of:

1750 Mar 14 Susan Fokard aged widow

1750 Aug 23 John Foucher middle-aged man

which are more likely to be the mother and son, despite the variations in spelling. I believe Jeremiah and Susan to be the parents of two more off-spring whose births have never been found. Robert, born 1720, from information recorded on his tombstone in East Bergholt Church, and Jeremiah, who died in 1784, three years before Robert. There is no proof, just the usual clues, but the link-ups are as strong as any. The one snag is that there is a gap between 1705 and 1720 in children born to Jeremiah and Susan, but this could be because they had left the district for a while, returning several years later. Two deaths in three births could well have made them yearn for a fresh beginning.

In 1786, Sarah Ham was a witness at the marriage between Thomas Folkard and Elizabeth King, a vital linking of the two families is all the evidence we have to go on. It is this which has convinced me that Jeremiah and Susan, apparently resident at Dedham over these years are the founders of the East Bergholt settlement. To have another married couple named Jeremiah and Susan in the same family inside a few miles carries coincidence beyond the realm of credibility.

The Saxmundham Register also records:

**Births**

1733 Nov 9 Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Folkard, bpt November 9, 1733

1736 Sep 26 Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Folkard bpt Sept 26, 1736•

1742 Sep 30 John, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Folkard bpt September 30, 1742•

1751 Oct 1 James, son of Jeremiah and Sarah Folkard bpt October 1, 1751•

**Marriages**

1747 Jan 29 James White and Susan ffolkard married January 29 1747•

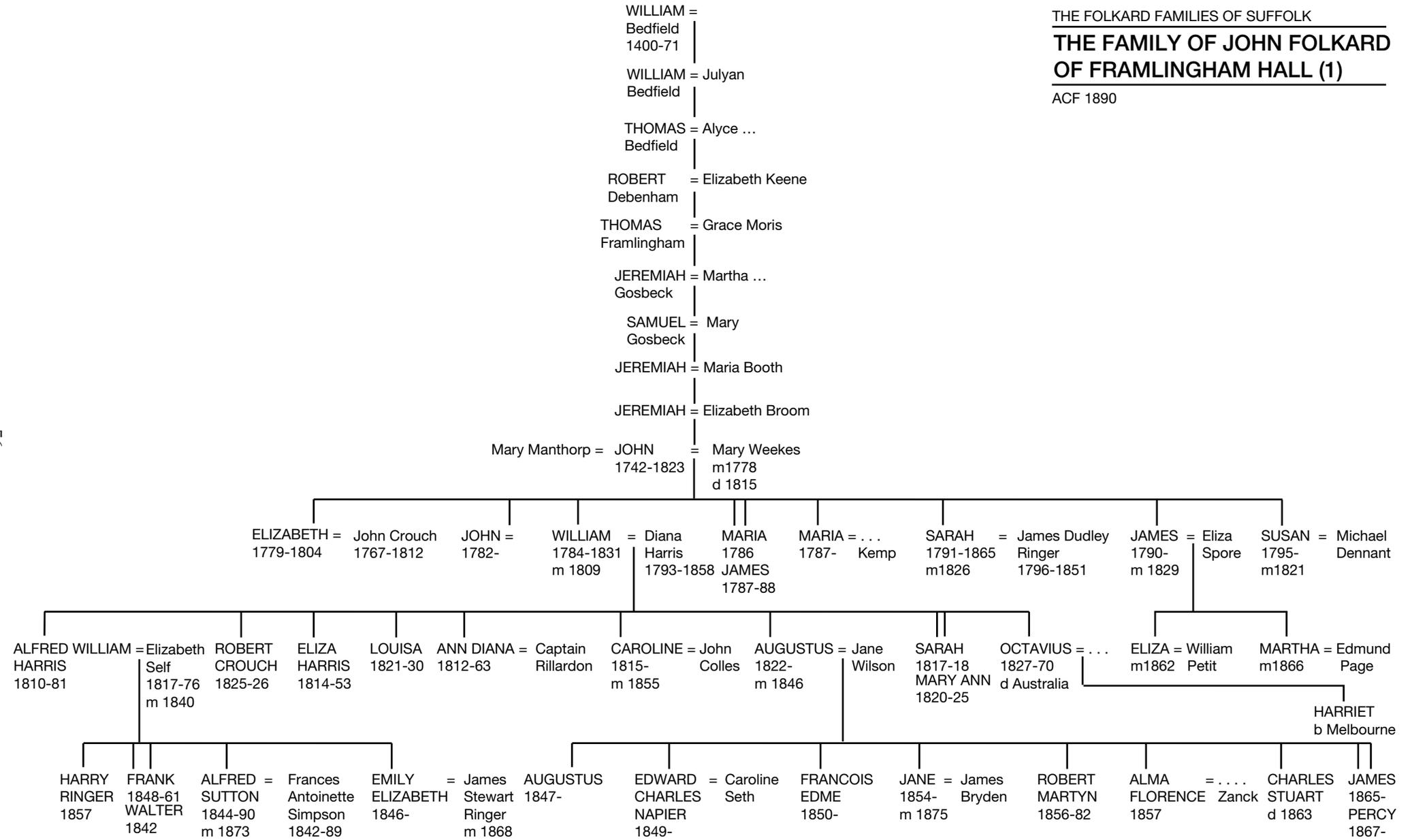
**Burials**

1745 May 21 Elizabeth Folkard buried May 21st, 1745•

1751 Mar 27 Jeremy Folkard buried March 27, 1751•

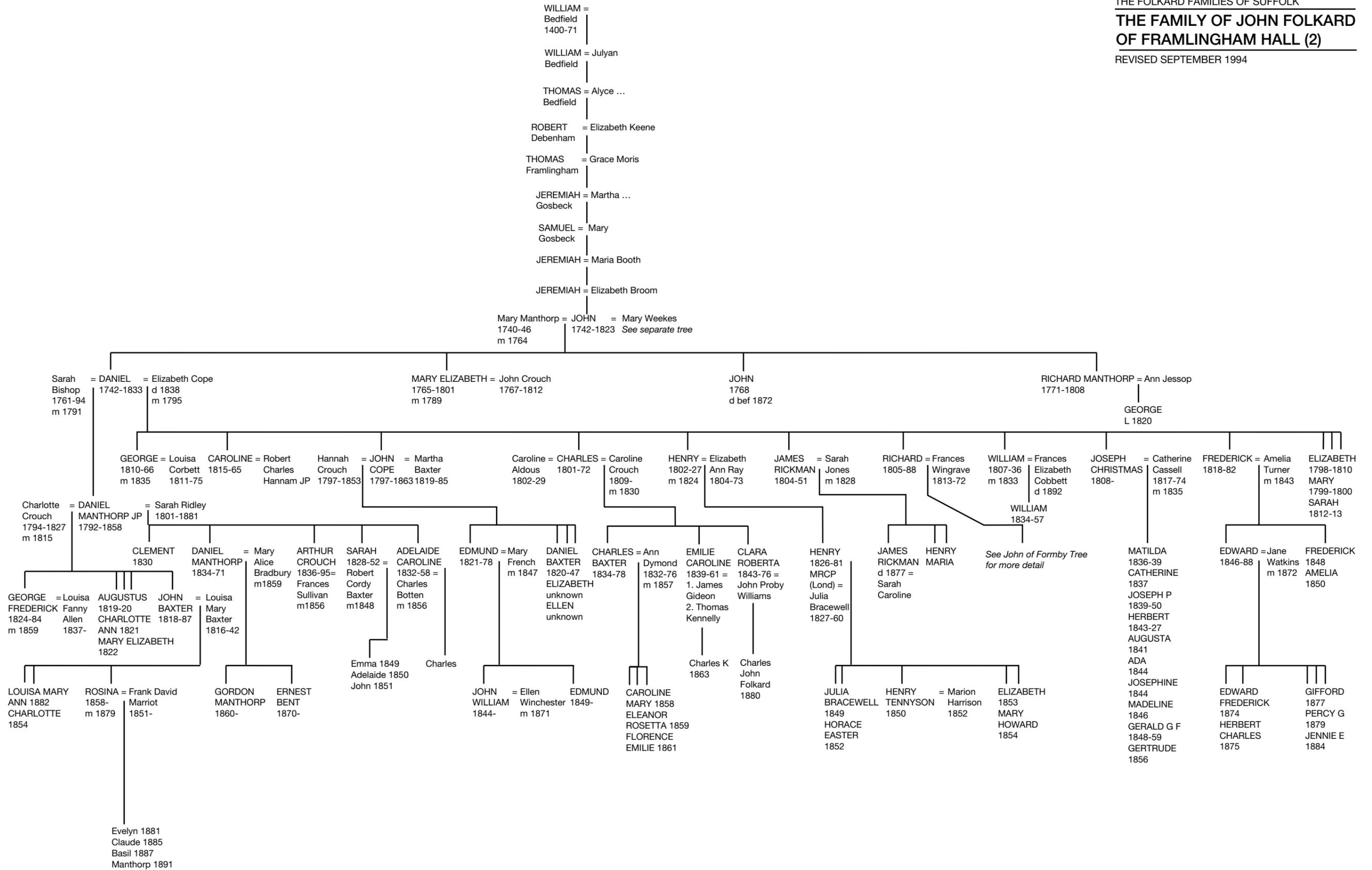
Souces: •=Arthur Crouch Folkard

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK  
**THE FAMILY OF JOHN FOLKARD  
 OF FRAMLINGHAM HALL (1)**  
 ACF 1890



**THE FAMILY OF JOHN FOLKARD  
OF FRAMLINGHAM HALL (2)**

REVISED SEPTEMBER 1994



# The Family of John Folkard of Framlingham Hall

**John Folkard** (No 16 Framlingham) was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Broom. He was born in 1742 and married twice: to Mary Manthorp (1740-76) and, after she had died, to Mary Weekes (1753-1815). John died on 20 February, 1823. The information printed below is gleaned from contributions made over the years by various members of the family.

**Mary Elizabeth Folkard** 1765-1801 married John Crouch on 15 December 1789. After she had died, John Crouch married his sister-in-law Elizabeth Folkard (1779-1812) on 29 January, 1804.

**Daniel** 1769-1833, married twice, first to Sarah Bishop, who died in 1794 having produced a single child **Daniel Manthorp** in 1792. This son Daniel was obviously well respected in the community as he became a JP. He too married twice, first to Charlotte Crouch, and then to Sarah Ridley. From this second marriage he produced, **Daniel Manthorp** 1834-71, who died at Calcutta on 28 December, and **Arthur Crouch Folkard** was born on 12 February 1836. He married Frances Sullivan on 6 December, 1856 and worked in the Ceylon Civil Service. In 1890, he published the magnificent *Monograph of the Folkard Families of Suffolk* in three parts, in which he collated and extended earlier family pedigrees together with his own research. These three parts form the basis of the Suffolk section of this present volume. He died in London on 26 December 1896.

**Emilie Caroline Folkard** 1839-81, daughter of Charles Folkard and Caroline (Crouch), married twice: first to James Haines Gideon on 19 July, 1859, and there were

no children of the marriage when he died three years later, 15 March, 1862. Emilie was obviously much travelled, she married Thomas Francis Kennelly at Dunedin, New Zealand on 2 April, 1862, and their son Charles Francis was born at Kobe, Japan, on 10 January, 1869. Emilie died on 17 January, 1881, her son was lost at sea in 1890.

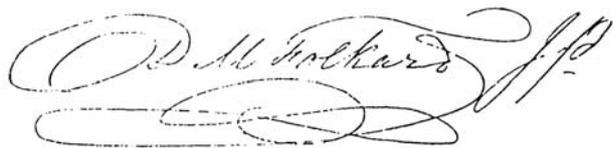
**William Folkard** 1784-1831, son of John and Mary Weekes, married Diana Harris 1793-1858, in 1809. She was the niece of Dr Davis, then the Provost of Eton, and was a Ward in Chancery. Their daughter, **Ann Diana** 1812-63 married Captain Rillardon of the French Army, who was a Chevalier Legion d'Honneur. **Octavius**, Ann's brother, 1827-70, emigrated to Australia, and settled in Melbourne. His wife's name remains unknown, but he had a daughter, **Harriet**, born in the same city.

**Alfred Sutton Folkard** 1844-90, son of Alfred William and Elizabeth Self, married Frances Antoinette Simpson, a widow (nee Barry) in 1873. Frances died at Georgetown, Demerara on 29 April, 1889. Alfred a year later on 13 October, 1890, in British Guiana. Frances was not the only Folkard to die in Demerara. Twelve years earlier, **Florence Emilie**, daughter of Charles Baxter Folkard and Ann Dymond had died there aged only six months old.

**Robert Daniel Folkard** 1847-1933, son of Richard and Frances Wingrave married Ella Hollister in New York on 2 October, 1879. Their son, **Richard Hollister** was born in New York on 28 September, 1883, but died in England less than a year later, on 28 April, 1884. Two daughters were also born in America: **Margaret Louise** on 28 June, 1885 at Long Island, and **Ella Frances**, also at Long Island, on 20 June 1887. Both daughters died at Bromley; Margaret 11 July, 1973, Ella 21 January, 1965.



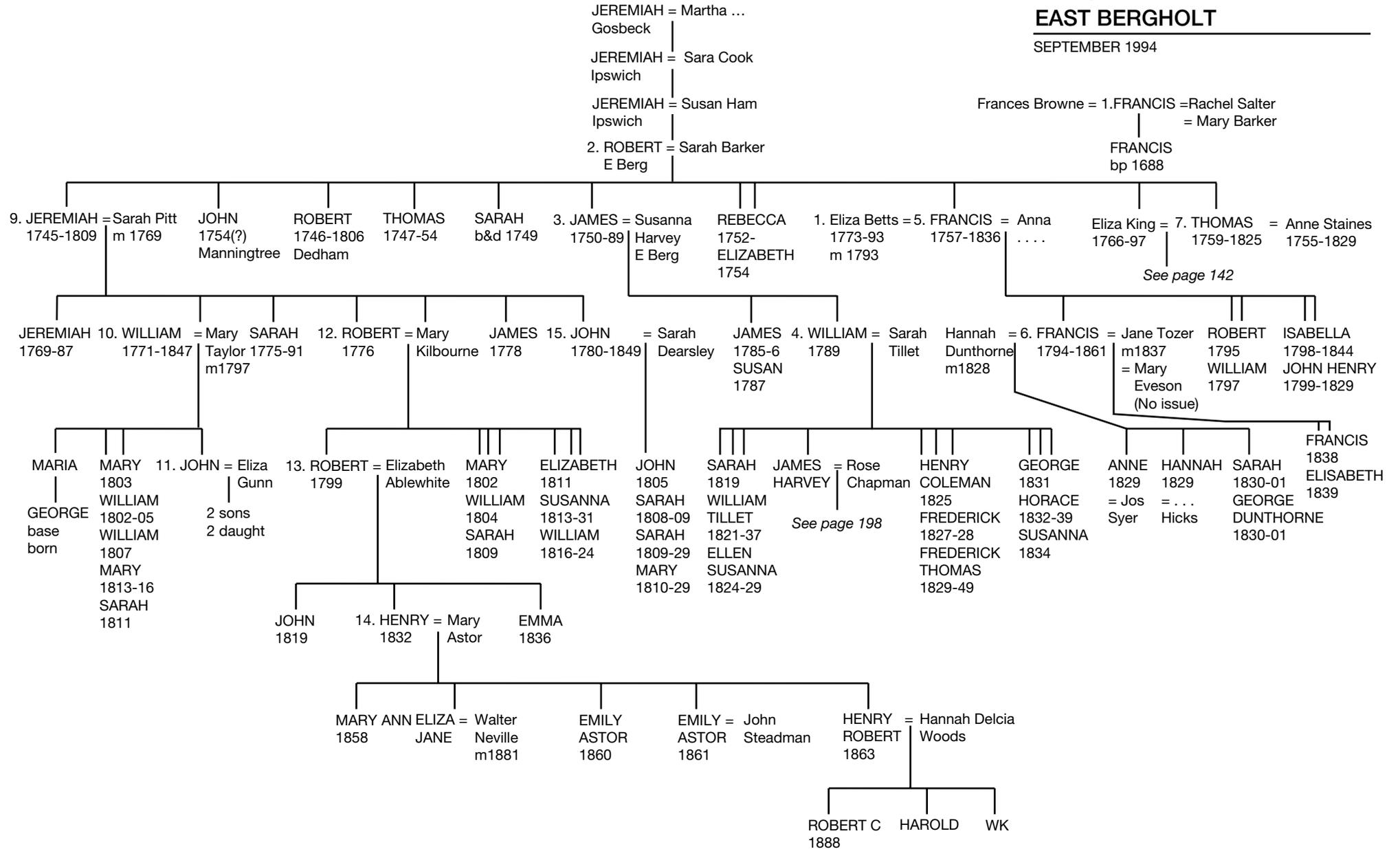
Left: Signature of Daniel Folkard, second son of John Folkard, of Framlingham Hall, 1820.



Left Signature of Daniel Manthorp Folkard, eldest son of Daniel Folkard, 1857.

**THE SETTLEMENT AT  
EAST BERGHOLT**

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at East Bergholt

We have already noted Terric Fulchred and his son John through the register of the Abbey of St John the Baptist at Colchester, which alludes to them both as holding abbey lands situated at East Bergholt in 1154. Obviously it was not part of a settlement though; for the beginning of that we move forward to the latter years of Elizabethan England, to Framlingham, where Francis the son of Thomas and Grace (nee Moris) was baptised in 1593. The earliest mention of a possible Folkard in the East Bergholt church register is the burial of Matthew Fookes on 22 April 1664.

**1. Francis Folkard.** Francis may have been the founder of the East Bergholt line. The name of Francis is all too numerous in the districts around East Bergholt, and the task of placing them in the correct order has proved insuperable. The Francis under review here is the one who married Francis Browne of Brantham in 1685. He could well have been the first Folkard to settle in the village, but his sojourn there was, I believe, probably brief and tragic. On 20 November, 1686, Frances Browne was buried. She had married her husband at Brantham on 26 November, 1685 and presumably died in childbirth. In 1688 Francis remarried, to Rachel, the daughter of Peter Salter of Lavenham. Their son, Francis was born at East Bergholt on 10 February, 1688, but tragedy struck again within a year. Rachel seems not to have recovered from the birth of Francis and was buried at East Bergholt on 7 February, 1689. Two years later Francis married for the third time in five years, the register of Stoke-by-Nayland church recording:

1690: Francis of East Bergholt to Mary Barker of Stoke-by-Nayland.

This is the last we hear of the unfortunate Francis. There seems no way of linking him directly with the other families of East Bergholt, and the logical conclusion seems that he left the village upon his marriage for a now unknown destination. And, we can hope, a long, happily married life. No further record of son Francis, his death, or that of his father or Mary has been found.

**2. Robert Folkard 1720-1787.** The probable founder of the East Bergholt settlement arrived in the district perhaps upon his marriage to a Colchester girl, Sarah Barker, in 1744. We do not know exactly when he arrived or from whence he came, for the record of his birth or baptism has not been traced despite considerable searching. But we know from his will (below) he was very wealthy. The inscription on his tombstone in East Bergholt churchyard, now unreadable, has been preserved inside the church and informs us he died on 7 April, 1787, aged 67. Therefore, 1720 must have been the year of his birth. Robert was buried on 11 April, 1787, his burial entry recording his father's name as Jeremiah. This is almost certainly — though not proven — the Jeremiah who married Susan Ham at St Nicholas Church, Ipswich in 1699. My reasons for this deduction are set out under the Framlingham settlement (No 24). Robert married Sarah Barker on 29 February, 1744, at East Bergholt. The baptismal record of the assumed first son, **John**, has not been found, but he is mentioned in his father's will as 'of Manningtree, Essex, Innholder', (qv). **Jeremiah**, his second son was baptised at Dedham on 2 June, 1745, and **Robert** a year later on 12 July 1746.

Robert and Jeremiah lived at Dedham.

A third son, **Thomas**, appears in the East Bergholt register, the first of the couple's children to have appeared there, on 29 November, 1747. He was only seven years old when buried there on 8 October, 1754. The fourth child, **Sarah**, was baptised on 14 May 1749,

but we know nothing further about her. Perhaps curiously, a daughter Sarah was born to Robert and Sarah at Dedham, on 31 July, 1780. If she was the daughter of these two parents she was born when the mother was 50 years old. This is unlikely, but not impossible, and there is no other mention of another Robert and Sarah Folkard in the district. Sarah died three months after her husband in 1787, and so both were born and died in the same year.

## Will

Robert ffolkard of East Bergholt, Suffolk, Carpenter: 8 January 1787. All his freehold messuages in East Bergholt to his son ffrancis, and a copyhold messuage in Capel St Mary to another son, Jeremiah ffolkard. Nine copyhold houses in East Bergholt to testator's wife Sarah, for life, and then to his sons Thomas and James, but subject to payment of £70 to his son John ffolkard of Manningtree, Essex, Innholder, and £30 to testator's son Robert ffolkard, of Dedham, Essex. Residue to be sold, and proceeds divided equally between his wife and his surviving children. Wife Sarah, and sons James and ffrancis, exors — Mark of testator — Witnessed by J Phillips, John Ormes, and Thomas May — Proved at East Bergholt, 17 April 1787.

**3. James Folkard 1750-1789.** Robert and Sarah's sixth child, was baptised on 20 June, 1750. He was left nine copyhold houses in East Bergholt shared with his brother Thomas after the death of his mother, which occurred in 1787, only three months after his father. James himself survived only another two years. We know very little about him. He presumably spent his life in the village, where he married Susanna Harvey on 16 December, 1784. The ceremony was conducted by one of the area's most renowned ministers, the Rev D Rhudde, whose neat meticulous entries in the births, marriages and deaths registers at East Bergholt church are a treat to read. Three children of the marriage have been traced: James, born at East Bergholt on 20 November, 1785, was obviously a sickly child, being hurriedly baptised the day after. He survived less than a year, and was buried on 17 March, 1786. Susan was born and died in 1787, but the third child, William, born in 1789, lived on to marry Sarah Tillett, a Colchester girl, in 1818. Shortly after William's birth, James died and was buried at Mistley on 7 July, 1789, his will and death certificate describe his occupation as 'carpenter'.

## Will

I, James Folkard of Mistley in the county of Essex, carpenter, being weak in body but of sound mind and memory do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following. That is to say I do hereby nominate and appoint my brother-in-law William Harvey of East Bergholt in the county of Suffolk carpenter, to be trustee of and in this my will and I do — — — (?) authorise and empower him my said trustee to sell and dispose of all my copyhold in customary messuages — — — . . . — — — and — — — in East Bergholt aforesaid for the ?? and for that ?? money that can be reasonably promised for the ?? and the ?? arising by further value so sales together with all my personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever and of what nature, sort or kind soever that I shall die possessed of and in anywise entitled unto and at the time of my decease. Also payments of all my just debts and funeral expenses, I give. I give and bequeath the same and every part thereof to my loving wife Susan Folkard for her use and benefit and for the supply of herself and family. To hold to her and her heirs forever, and I do also hereby appoint her my said wife and the said William Harvey the said executor of this will and revoking all others I declare this to be my last will and testament. In witness I have hereunder set and subscribed my hand and ??? this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord seventeen eighty-nine.

JAMES FOLKARD published and declared by the said

testator to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have attended the same in his presence — Susan Wright, Eliza Wright, Jo. Ambrose.

Proved the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord Seventeen eightynine. Before the Reverend Matthew Thompson, cleric, ?? by that ?? of Susan Folkard, widowe, Robert and William Harvey, brothers-in-law of the deceased, and Thora Broughton.

**4. William Folkard 1789.** James' second son was baptised at Mistley on 3 December, 1789, four months after the death of his father. His mother married James Clarke a year later on 5 April, 1791, and for a period of eleven days William had a half-sister Harriet who died at the end of that short period and was buried on 21 August, 1794, Mistley Register records. In 1818 William married Sarah Tillett of Colchester, and ten children of the marriage have been traced. The couple lived in The Park House, East Bergholt. We can do no better than reprint the entries in the family bible of Robert Folkard of Berkhamsted, regarding this part of the family.

#### Transcriptions from Robert's Family Bible

Sarah Folkard: born Tuesday the 15th day of June 1819, at 6 o'clock in ye evening privately baptised 20th June 1819 and christened at East Bergholt Church 6th October 1819.

William Tillett Folkard: born Friday the 5th January 1821 at ½ past 4 o'clock in ye morning privately baptised 16th Jany 1821 christened at East Bergholt (died 24th May 1837 at 4 o'clock afternoon)

James Harvey Folkard: born Tuesday the 3rd December 1822 at 3 o'clock in ye afternoon privately baptised at East Bergholt.

Ellen Susanna Folkard: born Monday 28th June 1824 at ½ past 6 o'clock in ye evening. Christened at East Bergholt. Died the 26th December 1829 at ½ past 12 o'clock in ye morning. Buried 30th December 1829.

Henry Coleman Folkard: born Saturday 19th November, 1825 at 10 o'clock at night. Baptised and christened at East Bergholt.

Frederic Folkard (died): born Saturday 13th October 1827 at 3 o'clock in ye afternoon privately baptised 10th November and died 3rd March 1828. Buried 7th March 1828.

Frederick Thomas Folkard: born Sunday 1st February 1829 at 12 o'clock in the day. Privately baptised 25th July 1829. Died 5th October 1849 at 9 o'clock in ye morning. Buried at Mistley, Essex.

George Folkard: born Friday 28th January 1831 at ½ past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Privately baptised 5th Dec 1832.

Horace Folkard: born Sunday 11th November 1832 at 2 o'clock in the morning. Privately baptised 5th December 1832, died 7th December 1859, buried at Brentwood 12th December.

Susanna Folkard: born Wednesday 22nd October 1834 at 10 o'clock at night, privately baptised 17th November.

Three months after the birth of William on 5 January, 1821, a letter from Abram Constable to his painter son John, in London, tells of an incident in the village where "Mrs William Folkard, from the Park House, was refused a church service after walking two miles on a cold morning and told to come back in the afternoon". The Rev John Gale made himself very unpopular in the family circle after this episode. Churching was a form of religious thanksgiving after birth for the safe delivery of a child. It has now gone largely out of fashion, but for her visit to the Rev Gale, Sarah would have been expected to come into the church decently apparelled, and kneel down in 'some

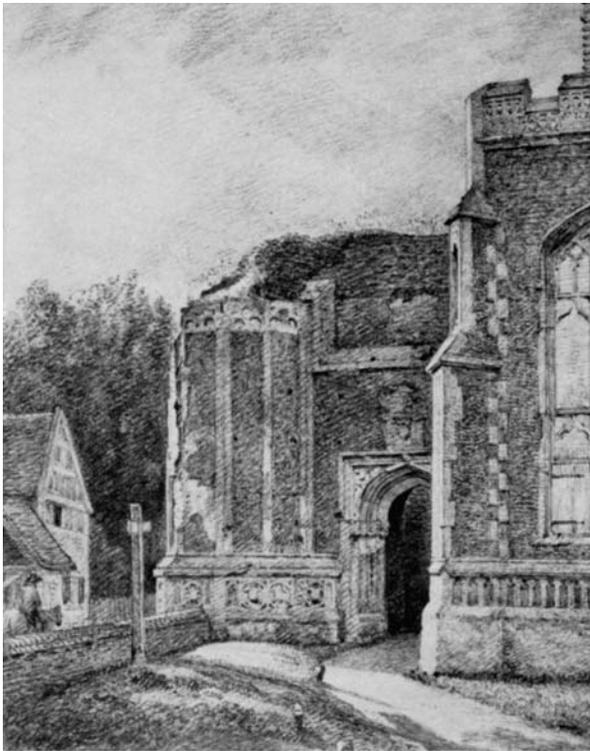
convenient place as hath been accustomed or as the Ordinary shall direct' for the service to begin. Further links with this family can be found on page 199.

Two more daughters of Robert and Sarah Barker followed: **Rebecca** was baptised on 14 June, 1752, but we know no more about her. **Elizabeth**, baptised 19 October, buried ten days later on 29 October, 1754.

**5. Francis Folkard 1757-1836.** Francis was Robert and Sarah's ninth child and sixth son. He was baptised at East Bergholt on 5 June, 1757. In his father's will he is left the freehold messuages in the village, and is one of the wills' executors. Francis married twice: Elizabeth Betts of East Bergholt on 10 June, 1793, and when she died, presumably in childbirth, Anne (surname unknown). We have traced four children of the marriage with another, Isabella, a probable one. Francis, named after his father, was born on 17 February and baptised on 9 March, 1794. Robert who took his grandfather's name was born on 20 September, baptised 8 October, but died 10 October, 1795. William also died within a year, born 9 June, baptised 11 June and buried nine days later in 1797. Isabella is something of a mystery. She has no known entries anywhere in the East Bergholt registers, but her tombstone in the village churchyard tells us she was born in 1798 and died in 1844. These dates fit in exactly with the time of Francis and Elizabeth Betts. She remained unmarried, and as she was only 46 when she died, possibly her life was dogged by ill health. There is no evidence of this of course, but her tomb is remarkably small.

Finally John Henry, born 7 April, baptised 12 May, 1799. He, too, seems to have remained unmarried. He died on 24 July 1829 and is buried in East Bergholt churchyard, though his register entry describes him as 'of St Marks, Kensington'. He was 30 years old. Perhaps he was visiting his parents, quite possibly his ailing stepmother, Anna, who herself died just after he did, on 10 August 1829, aged 63. Her death certificate that tells us her husband married twice: she is 'stepmother to John Henry' on it. Elizabeth Betts died on 5 June, 1799, less than a month after giving birth to John Henry.

**6. Francis Folkard 1794-1861.** Francis went one better than his father and married three times. He was baptised on 17 February 1794 and was probably the most commercially successful of the East Bergholt Folkard families. He is listed in the 1841 census as a builder, then aged 45. *Victorian East Bergholt* published by the East Bergholt Society (1986) describes the Assignors of Francis Folkard as owning 26 houses, none with much land, with a total rental value of £126 16s 4d. Francis owned his house in Gaston Street, and 13 cottages, the Society publication states, and it seems reasonable to suggest that the builders and carpenters (of the village) may have built or converted cottages to rent as a speculation. Francis built the original Burnt Oak school building, now demolished, among others. He married his first wife, Hannah Dunthorne at East Bergholt on 6 May, 1828. Hannah was the sister of John Dunthorne, John Constable's studio assistant. A letter from Abram Constable to his son John in 1828 refers to the wedding of Johnny Dunthorne's sister to 'young Folkard'. Their first child, born the following year, was Anne. Her birth entry has not been found, but she is entered in the 1841 census as being 12 years old. Curiously, Hannah's entry is there born and baptised on 21 March 1829. Hannah also is 12 years old in the same census. Possibly there is a clerical error there. Anne married Jospeh Syer in the village on 1 November, 1859. Hannah married a Mr Hicks, but we do not know where. Of the other children of Francis and Hannah, Sarah was born 5 May, baptised 17 May, 1830 but died after nine



Left: South Archway and Ruined Tower, East Bergholt Church, painted by John Constable. There is a square of Folkard graves in the churchyard. The Constables were on friendly terms with the Folkards, and Hannah married John Constable's studio assistant, John Dunthorne.  
Above: Burnt Oak School, now demolished, built by Francis Folkard, East Bergholt's largest builder during the early Victorian period.

months, being buried 15 February, 1831. The life of George Dunthorne was even shorter. He was born 10 July, baptised 7 September, died 12 September aged six weeks in 1831. A letter from a Mr Whalley to John Constable refers to 'Hannah losing her child'. It would seem Hannah never recovered from the birth of George, for she herself died on 12 April, 1833, aged 33, and was buried four days later in East Bergholt churchyard. This event is also recalled in the Constable correspondence, where John Constable, in a letter to Thomas Dunthorne, sends his condolences.

On 23 November, 1837, Francis married a tailoress, Jane Tozer, a spinster 'of full age' at East Bergholt. There were two children of the marriage, Francis, born 16 November, baptised privately 16 December, 1838, and Elisabeth Rosamond, born 22 December, 1839, baptised 27 December 1840, unless, as seems probable, the clerk got his dates mixed. Possibly Jane, too, suffered from the birth of Elisabeth. No death entry of her has been found but she is not listed in the 1841 census in Gaston Street with her husband. And as a Francis, widower, married Mary Eveson, on 1 May, 1847, it is safe to conclude Jane died also. Mary Eveson was 51 at the time of her marriage so it is not surprising there was no issue. Her occupation is listed as Housekeeper, on her marriage licence, quite possibly to Francis, which could well explain the necessity of a further marriage. Victorian respectability knew no bounds, least of all in a small village!

The 1841 census describes Francis as a builder. When his first child was born in 1829 and subsequently through to the birth of Elisabeth Rosamond ten years later, the church register gives his occupation as carpenter. By the time of the 1851 census, Francis, still living in Gaston Street, is a carpenter employing eight men. Ann and Hannah are both "at home" aged 22, Elisabeth is "a scholar" and Elisabeth Eveson — shades of his later wife? — is a servant from Portsea, Hampshire. The set-up has changed by the time of the 1861 census. Francis, still a carpenter, employs three men and a boy, has become 67 years old, Mary a year older than he, instead of the younger two years earlier. Jane Clark, aged 24 is a house servant, from South Langham near Bury. Ann and Hannah have married, Elisabeth has died (1857). Francis himself died shortly after this census was

taken, and his death brought this particular line to an end.

**7. Thomas Folkard 1759-1825.** Thomas was the ninth child of Robert and Sarah Barker, the seventh son. He was baptised at East Bergholt on 1 July 1759. His profession is unrecorded, but he was probably a carpenter or builder. From his father's will (1747) he shared nine copyhold houses in the village with his brother James, so he was obviously well-off. Thomas was twice married: first to Elizabeth King, a local girl, on 3 October, 1786, and luckily one of his witnesses was one Sarah Ham, whose presence on this day afforded the invaluable clue that linked the families together at Ipswich and helped identify his father Robert's parentage, and where he came from.

There were six children of the marriage discovered, but the death rate was high. The first, a daughter, Lucy born in 1789 lived but one month. Susanna born in 1791 lived a year, and Joseph, born in 1792 lived 20 weeks. Another Susanna, born in 1794, survived two months and Maria, in 1797, 13 days. This last seems to have proved too much for Elizabeth, who herself died on 25 November, 1797 aged 31 years. However, ironically enough, two years previously, on 6 November, 1795 she had given birth to another Joseph who alone would carry on the family name *and* live until his 90s! On 10 June 1793, Thomas was a witness to the marriage of his brother Francis to Elizabeth Betts at East Bergholt and on 3 November, 1801 he was again himself married, this time to Anne Staines, a 46 years old local spinster. Anne outlived her husband who died on 7 July, 1825 at the age of 66. Anne herself died on 5 November, 1829, aged 74. Both are buried in East Bergholt churchyard.

**8. Joseph Folkard 1795.** Joseph, the one surviving child of the above marriage, was born on 6 November, 1795 at East Bergholt, and baptised there 23 days later. He was evidently a man who could turn his hand to anything, doubtless an advantage in the community in the Victorian era when one had to adapt to the fluctuations of fortune inherent in a small village life. There is no record of his first marriage: he, too, seems to have married twice, both times to a woman with the same christian name. The 1831 church register at East Bergholt records the birth of his son, Thomas and describes Joseph as a maltster. Indeed, the births of his

children Elizabeth Ann 1832, Joseph 1834, Georgiana 1836 and William 1839 all list him as a maltster. When a second Thomas was born in 1841, his father is a jobber. That same year the first census in Victorian Britain has him as a farmer. During the next ten years, times apparently got harder. The 1851 census calls him an agricultural labourer, living with his sons Joseph, William and Thomas, but there is no mention of his wife Elizabeth. It is possible she died in childbirth with Thomas in 1848, which would explain her absence. Georgiana, then aged 15 is not in the house at the time either, though she could have been at school. When Joseph's son Joseph married in 1858, the wedding certificate has him as a carter, and when daughter Georgiana placed her mark on the certificate upon marrying East Bergholt labourer David Jennings on Christmas Day 1857, Joseph's occupation was not given. Joseph himself is missing from the 1861 census. His son Joseph still lives in the same house in what has been renamed Porter Shop Lane. There is no indication of where Joseph is, but he was at the wedding of his son Thomas to Ann Sarah Minns in 1868, when he was an Innkeeper. Three years later the 1871 census records him as living in Porter Shop Lane, where he is a retired Farmer, now 75 and has a wife, another Elizabeth. But as this one is 13 years his junior, instead of ten as the first Elizabeth, one assumes another marriage. To marry someone of the same christian name is not all that odd. As he seems to have attended all his children's marriages, he appears to have been always in touch, possibly farming around, or odd jobbing! In the 1881 census, Joseph and Elizabeth live in Ipswich Road, East Bergholt — probably the name of the road changed, not the abode. Road names were changed around this time. Once again Joseph is a retired farmer, now aged 85, Elizabeth is 72 and there is an unmarried lodger, George Pascal, aged 36 an agricultural labourer from the village.

This family continued in Essex when Joseph's son, Joseph moved to Colchester. See page 143.

**9. Jeremiah Folkard 1745-1809.** Jeremiah, the second child and second son of Robert and Sarah Barker was baptised at East Bergholt on 2 June 1745. He was left a copyhold message in Capel St Mary in this father's will in 1787. He married Sarah Pitt at East Bergholt on 11 April, 1769, and six children of the marriage have been recorded: Jeremiah, born/baptised 8 October, 1769, buried 1 April, 1787 aged 18 years, both at East Bergholt; William, see next entry; Sarah baptised 19 March, 1775 buried 14 October, 1791 aged 15, both East Bergholt; Robert see entry below; James, baptised East Bergholt 26 April, 1778, death unknown, and John, see further entry below.

Jeremiah died at East Bergholt and was buried in the churchyard there on 8 December, 1809, aged 64 years.

**10. William Folkard 1771-1844.** William, Jeremiah and Sarah's second son was born at East Bergholt on 4 August, 1771. He was a labourer, and married Mary Taylor, a Langham girl, at Langham in May 1797. As neither could write, both made their mark on the certificate, as did John, presumably William's brother, as a witness. There were seven children recorded: Maria, baptised 2 April, 1799 at Dedham. She had a base-born child, George, who was born 18 May, 1817 at Dedham. He was baptised there on 20 June, 1820. Nothing else has been found of their subsequent history.

Mary was baptised on 27 May, 1800 at Dedham but buried at Ardleigh two years later, on 9 August, 1802. William followed, baptised 30 May 1802 at Ardleigh, buried there 24 November, 1805. John, see entry below. William born 18 August, baptised 15 September, 1807, at Dedham and buried there on 29 December, 1824. He was possibly a victim of the smallpox

epidemic that was sweeping the county at the time. Mary was baptised on 7 March, 1813 and buried there on 8 December, 1816 and finally Sarah, who was baptised on 9 June, 1811 at Dedham. Sarah remained unmarried as far as we can tell: she was certainly still single, aged 30, at the time of the 1841 census, when she was employed as a servant to Susan Savage of Dedham.

**11. John Folkard 1804-** John was the fourth child, second son, of William and Mary Taylor. He was baptised at Ardleigh on 25 March, 1804, and married Elizabeth Gunn, of Dedham, in her parish church, on 27 January, 1842. Elizabeth was the daughter of Isaac Gunn a labourer, John's father is a gardener on the marriage certificate. The couple had apparently had two sons and two daughters, but no further details are known.

**12. Robert Folkard 1776-** Jeremiah and Sarah's fourth child, their third son, Robert was born at East Bergholt on 27 October, 1776. He married Mary Kilbourne apparently; no wedding certificate has been found, we have to thank the Rev Rhudde of East Bergholt for recording the fact that Robert, born on 26 December, 1799 and baptised on 20 March, 1800 had a Mary Kilbourne for his mother. Other children were all born and died (where known) at East Bergholt.

**Mary** born 26 April, baptised 13 June, 1802.

**William** born 15 August, baptised 16 September, buried 27 September, 1804, aged six weeks.

**Sarah** born 25 July, baptised 3 September 1809.

**Elizabeth** born 10 September and baptised publicly on 19 December, 1811.

**Susanna** born 13 November, 1813, baptised 27 February, 1814, buried 1 January, 1831, 17 years of age.

**William** born 21 September, baptised 20 October, 1816, buried 25 January, 1837, 20 years old.

We have not found the date of the deaths of either Robert or Mary Kilbourne.

**13. Robert Folkard 1799-** Robert, a carpenter, Robert and Mary Kilbourne's first son and the only one to carry the name forward into the next generation was born at East Bergholt on 26 December, 1799, and baptised there on 20 March 1800. He married Elizabeth Ablewhite at East Bergholt on 31 August, 1819 and there are three recorded children of the marriage, all registered at East Bergholt.

**John** born 16 December, 1819 baptised 23 April, 1820.

**Henry** born 27 April, baptised 27 May, 1832.

**Emma** born 23 December, 1836, baptised 24 March, 1837.

**14. Henry Folkard 1832-** There has been no further information unearthed about John and Emma. Henry, who became a publican married a Mary, surname unknown, but probably Astor. No certificate has been found. Five children have been recorded, all born and baptised at East Bergholt.

**Mary Ann** baptised 24 June, 1858.

**Elizabeth Jane** baptised 30 November, 1859. Elizabeth married Walter Neville, a blacksmith at East Bergholt on 8 November, 1881, where Henry is described as a carpenter.

**Emily Astor**, baptised 10 September, 1861. Emily married John Steadman, a bricklayer at East Bergholt on 12 November 1887, where Henry again is a carpenter.

**Henry Robert**, 1 January, 1863. Henry married Hannah Delcia Woods of East Bergholt, daughter of Robert Woods, a "gentleman". In the 1891 census, Henry, a carpenter lives with Hannah in Manningtree Road, East Bergholt, where they have three children, Robert C four years old, Harold, no age given, and WK a daughter, no age given. There is a servant, Marie Sage, who is described also as a monthly nurse.

**15. John Folkard 1780-1849.** John was the sixth child, fifth son of Jeremiah and Sarah Pitt. He was baptised

at East Bergholt on 6 February, 1780. He married Sarah Dearsley around 1804, but no record of the marriage has been found. The birth of four children are in East Bergholt register:

**John** born 30 August, baptised publicly 2 September, received into church 25 September, 1805.

**Sarah** born 25 November, 1808, baptised 23 January, buried 2 April, 1809, aged three months.

**Sarah** born 1809, died 27 March 1829, aged 20 years.

**Mary** born 20 October, baptised 19 November, 1810, died 14 June, buried 19 June 1829, aged 18 years.

Thus 1829 was a disastrous year for John's family. He lost Sarah on 27 March, his second daughter Mary on 14 June and his wife Sarah on 4 October. John himself lived until 5 March, 1849 when he died aged 69 and was buried with his family in East Bergholt churchyard.

**Thomas** born 21 January, baptised 10 February, 1831, buried 10 March 1832 at East Bergholt. 13 months.

**Elizabeth Ann** born 17 February, baptised 26 February, 1832, buried 21 October, 1837. 5 years.

**Georgiana** born 5 August, baptised 25 September, 1836. Georgiana married David Jennings, an East Bergholt labourer on 17 October, 1858.

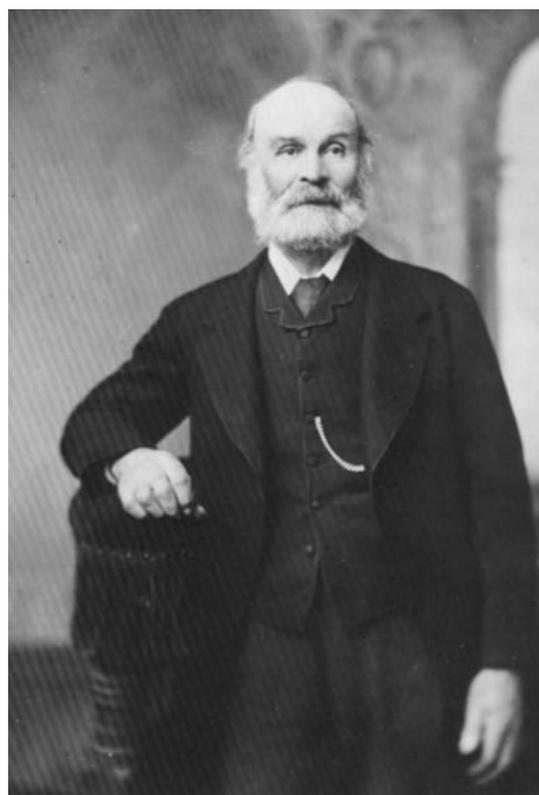
**William** born 25 June baptised 18 August, 1839. William was only two years at the time of the first Census in 1841, was still at East Bergholt for the 1851 Census, but then disappeared with the others of his family for 1861. He reappeared in the 1871 Census, as they did, but, though still unmarried at the age of 31, he lived apart from them. He had 21 year old Emily Boyden as his housekeeper. Both are missing from the 1881 Census and nothing further is known. William was a carrier by profession.

**16. Thomas Folkard 1841-?** Thomas was the eighth son of Joseph (8) and Elizabeth, his first wife. He was born at East Bergholt on 23 August, and baptised by the Rev Clarke on 2 October, 1841. He was not born in time to

be included in the first national Census of 1841, but he must have been visibly on the way! And ten years later the 1851 Census records him as still at East Bergholt with father Joseph and brothers Joseph and William, and lodger Robert Tricker, 19, from Raydon. No mention is made of his mother, who could have been away at the time, but more likely she had died after giving birth to him or through the after effects of it. There is no mention of Thomas or his family in the 1861 Census, so they had presumably left the village. But he must have remained in the area: he married Ann Sarah Minns at East Bergholt on 13 August, 1868, and his marriage certificate describes him as a bachelor of East Bergholt. His profession is a Carrier, his father Joseph an Innkeeper. Ann is an East Bergholt spinster whose father John is a farmer. Both bride and groom are 26. By the 1871 Census, Thomas is listed as a Beer Retailer, in Gaston Street, with wife Sarah, son Thomas 2, and daughter Georgiana 9 months. There are two lodgers: William Wass, 44 an unmarried drover from the village and 80 year old Thomas Dancox, retired from the Inland Revenue, from Stone House in Gloucester. Two years earlier on the birth certificate of his son Thomas William, on 6 June, 1869, Thomas is described as a shoemaker, so he could clearly improvise in the manner of so many Victorians, when jobs were scarce. On 4 October, 1870 the birth certificate of daughter Virginia Georgiana he is a publican, as on the certificate of daughter Anne, born 6 August, 1871. There is no record found of the birth of son Charles (1873) or daughter Rosa (1875): our knowledge of these two comes from the 1881 Census. When daughter Lucy Mary was born on 25 October 1874, Thomas is a carpenter, an Innkeeper by the time of the birth of son Francis on 11 June, 1877, and on 17 March, 1878, on the birth certificate of son Alfred he is again a bootmaker. Evidently being a bootmaker satisfied him, or it was a lucrative trade for the 1881 and 1891 Censuses also describe him thus.

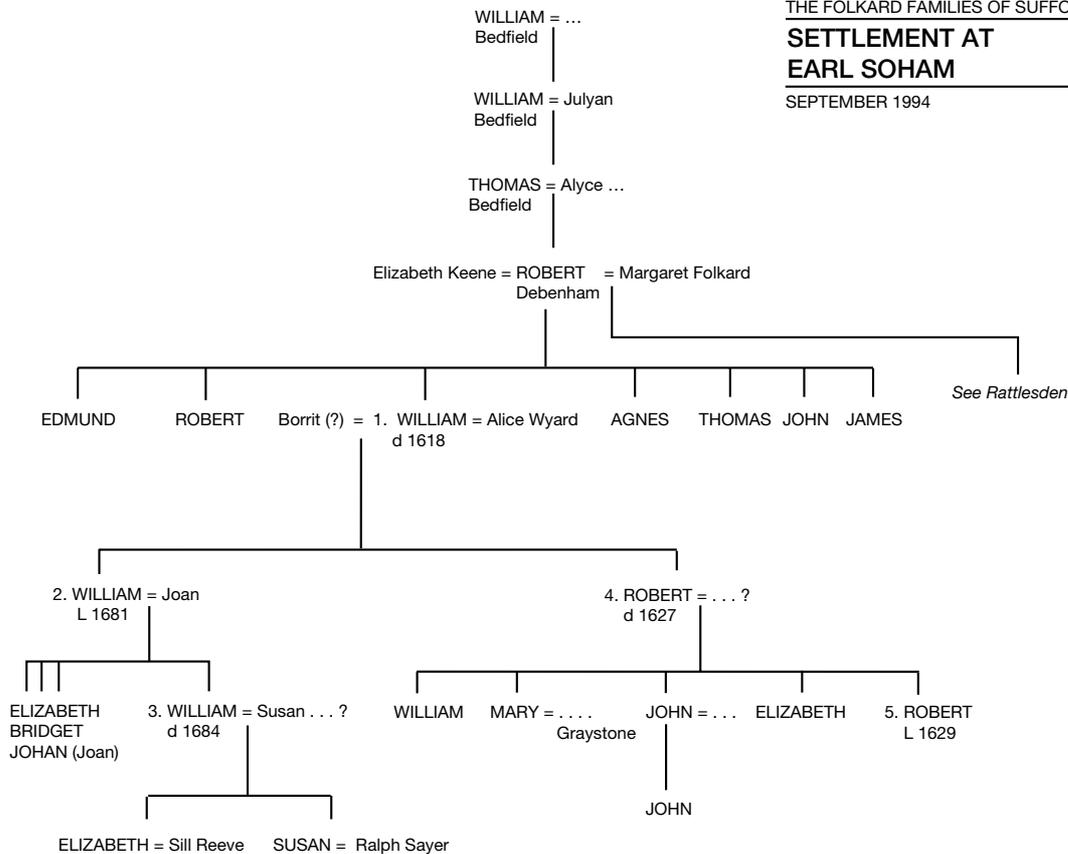
Right: Joseph Folkard 1837-1910. Joseph was born in East Bergholt but left some time in the 1860's to settle in Colchester.

Below: Thomas Folkard ran a carter's service from East Bergholt to London, among his clients being members of the Constable family.



**SETTLEMENT AT  
EARL SOHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Earl Soham

*(includes branches at Sweffling and Winston)*

**1. William ffolkard**, of Earl Soham, was son of Robert, of Debenham (No. 1) by his first marriage with Elizabeth Keene. Named in the will of his grandfather, Thomas of Bedfield (No. 3 of that Line), (1543), as then being under 16 years of age. He is also mentioned in his uncle Thomas's will (1555).

The will of his widow tells us that he married twice, her stepson, William ffolkard, of Sweffling being named in it. An entry in the Register of Gosbeck may refer to William's first wife.

Baptism of William, the son of William ffolkard and Borrit his wife, 20 October 1611.

Of Borritt, his first wife, we know nothing but her name. His second wife was Alice, and, from the number of Wyards named as legatees, probably she was of that family. She survived her husband — by whom apparently she had no issue — and died late in 1626, her will being dated 1623.

In 1603 William paid a Subsidy of 14 pence for land valued at 15 shillings in Earl Soham. His deposition was taken as to the customs of that parish 4 April, 1609 in the case of ffrancis fookes vs William ffolkard and Nicholas Deve, relating to the payment of tithes to the plaintiff, rector of Earl Soham. The defendants plea was that they desired to pay in kind, not in money as demanded by the plaintiff. His will (1618) indicates that he must have died in April or May of that year.

### Will

William ffoulekard of Earl Soham, Cooper. 17 April 1618. To Alice his wife all lands and tenements in Earl Soham for life, with reversion to his son William. Wife to have use and occupation of cattle & household stuff for life, and at her death the same to go to son William. To the last named, all his bonds and ready money, "with all my timbre, planke, and bord". Wife sole executor. — Mark of testator. —

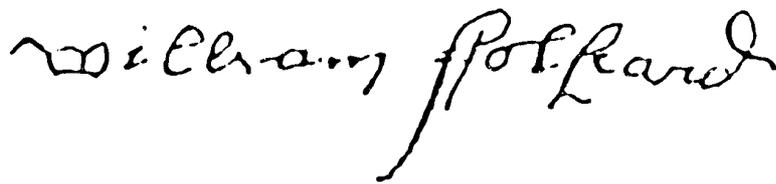
Witnessed by John ffacebrowne and William Stebbinge. — Proved at Soham 17 May 1618.

### Will

Alice ffolkard of Earl Soham, Widow. 26 December 1623. To Rose Wyard of Earl Soham, her goddaughter, 20 shillings. To John, son of Randolph Wyard, 20 shillings. To Alice Smith, her servaent, £2. To John, son of Humphry Wyard of Saxted, 20 shillings. To Elizeabeth "Wyot", daughter of Humphry Wyard of Saxted, 20 shillings. To ffynett "Wyett" of "framlingham at the castel widdowe", 40 shillings. To John "Wyett", son of the last named, 40 shillings. To ffrancis "Wyett", another son, 20 shillings, and to her daughter Mary "Wyett", 20 shillings. To "Soperhe" (?Sophy) Wyard and Edward Wyard of Wickham Market 20 shillings each. To Elizeabeth Dumfrey, wife of Lawrence Dumfrey of Framsdan, 20 shillings. To Margaret, wife of Thomas Turner of Earl Soham, 10 shillings. To Robert, son of John Drane of Earl Soham, 10 shillings. Many other legacies to Jolleys, Smiths, more Wyards, Sparrowes and Rumsey. To William ffolkard of Sweffling, "my son-in-law", (?stepson) 50 shillngs. To the poor of Earl Soham 20 shillings. Clothing and bedding to Alice Smith her servant and many other legacies of the same character. Randolph Wyard and William ffarebrowne of Earl Soham executors. Witnessed by George Russla (?Russell), John Wyett, ffrancis Woode, and Susan Cowpre. Proved at Wickham 10 January 1627.

**2. William ffolkard**, of Sweffling, a son of William by his first marriage, is named in his father's (1618) and stepmother's (1623) wills, as the last of Sweffling, though his own will (1639) describes him as being at that date resident at Earl Soham. The will names his wife as Johan (or Joan), but nothing else is known respecting her. A son, William, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Bridget and Johan were born, but nothing further is known about them. In 1610 either William or his father paid a Subsidy of 16 pence for land at Sweffling valued at 20 shillings, and in 1628 a further Subsidy for land there of 8 shillings.

In November, 1641, described as a yeoman of Earl



*Signature to Will of William ffolckard, of Earl Soham, 1639.*

Soham, William petitioned the Keeper of the Great Seal:

That 36 years since he was of great acquaintance and friendship with one Thomas Shemynge, then of Framlingham, and since dead, who had dealings with Francis Wood, of Harleston, great quantities of trees and wood being dealt in between them. In 1609 the petitioner went surety for 8 pounds for Shemynge for a payment of four pounds to Wood. This bond he afterwards gave up to Shemynge, who died about twenty years after. Wood, after the death of Shemynge, fell into great distress and was in gaol for debt, and when he came out he got possession of the bond and other papers. He threatened to sue the petitioner on the bond, who pleads that Woods be summoned to prove how he obtained it. Defendant answers that he had lost the bond until about five years since, and that when he found it he applied to the petitioner for payment, who appealed to his forbearance and delayed payment. When a suit was entered against him the petitioner commenced this proceeding.

In 1642, two years before his death, William paid a Subsidy of 8 shillings for land in Earl Soham valued at £1. No doubt, as his will (1639) was not proved till 1644, he survived until then.

#### Will

William ffolckard of Earl Soham, Suffolk, Yeoman, 28 July 1639. To William his son all his copyhold and customary lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Earl Soham. "Johan, my well beloved wife, to enjoy the use of the parlor where I now live in Earl Soham for her life". She to have all his freehold and other lands &c in Earl Soham and Cretingham. They to go to his son William at wife's death. To Elizeabeth, his eldest daughter, £30. To Brigitt his daughter £30. To Johan his daughter, £30. These legacies to be paid by his son William after death of testator's wife. She and son William executors. To them all cattle, household stuff, and goods and chattels, between them equally, except linen, all of which to wife. Signed William ffolckard. Witnessed by Bayliffe Atherton and Thomas Lingwood. Proved at Ipswich 8 March 1644.

**3. William ffolckard**, of Winston, a son of the last, is named in his will (1639). In 1657 he was defendant to a Fine:

Between Allan Catchpole, John and Thomas ffenn, plaintiffs, versus Robert Tovell, William ffolckard and Susan his wife, Samual Symonds and Hanna his wife, defts., respecting 1 messuage and 1 orchard, 14 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and 34 acres of pasture, with appurts. in Cretingham, Earl Soham, and Crowfield. Plaintiffs paid defendants £100 sterling.

William's wife Susan is named in her husband's will of 1684. In 1679 he obtained judgement for a debt against Richard Thrower in connection with Soham. His name is indexed "fulkard", and spelt both "ffolckard" and "folker" in the judgement itself.

The will of William ffolckward, of Winston, dated and proved 1684, was almost certainly of this William. It affords a curious but by no means isolated instance of a return to the radical spelling of the family name, as well as of the not infrequent corruption of "ffollikard". From it we learn that William left two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sill Reeve, and Susan, married to Ralph Sayer, of Winston. No sons are named in the will.

#### Will

William ffolckward (ffolckard) of Winston, Suffolk, Yeoman: 30 August 1684. "Item — I give and bequeath to my sonne Sill Reeve, with Elizeabeth his wife, one shilling at or within three months after my decease, to be paid to him or his wife at the Church Porch of Winston by my executrix. To my son Ralph Sayer of Winston, my full coate, and to Susanna his wife the Tipt Jugg, unto Susan my loving wife all the rest of my goods." Wife sole executrix. She to give and bequeath to Rachel Sayer "my loving grandchild, all manner of goods whatsoever, hoping that the aforesaid Susan ffollikard, my Loving Wife and Executrix, that she will perform the same." Signed William ffolckward "his marke," and witnessed by Josiah Smyth, Thomas Bolles, and ffrancis Lift. Proved at Ipswich 18 October 1684 by the oath of the executrix.

**4. Robert ffolckard**, of Sweffling. No direct evidence exists of his parentage, probably he was a son of William ffolckard, of Earl Soham (No 1). He is omitted from the wills of both his father and mother though this was not uncommon. The fact that he lived at Sweffling coincidentally with his assumed brother William, and his naming a son after his assumed father William, justifies to a great extent the conclusion arrived at. We know nothing about him beyond the information afforded by his will (1627). No mention being made of his wife, she had certainly predeceased him. Of his children, William, Mary and Elizabeth, we know nothing. The pedigree assumes that Mary was the wife of "my son-in-law Graystone", but the will indicates it is at least possible another daughter was Graystone's wife and was dead at the date of it. The discrepancy observable between the date of the will and its proof was doubtless due to the use of old and new styles. Possibly the grandchild, John ffolckard, was a son of the testator's son John named in the will; this is assumed on the Pedigree.

#### Will

Robert ffolckard of Sweffling, Suffolk, Yeoman: 8 June 1627. "Sick in body." To be buried at Sweffling. To his son William "a blacke cow called Pilgarlike," a bedstead and other furniture. To his son John a black heifer and furniture. To his son Robert a cow and furniture. To "my son-in-law Graystone" a like bequest. To testator's daughter Mary some furniture. To his daughter Elizeabeth, furniture items and "the best gowne that was my wife's." His linen between his said daughters Mary & Elizeabeth. To his 3 sons, William, John and Robert, £6, to be equally divided between them. To Robert and Briget Graystone, his grandchildren, 10 shillings each at 16 years of age. To John ffolckard, his grandchild, 10 shillings at a similar age. The residue of his monies between his 2 daughters Mary and Elizeabeth. His son William ffolckard and Robert Sawyer to be executors, and to have 13s 4d for their pains. Proved at Norwich 6 Feby. 1627 by the executors.

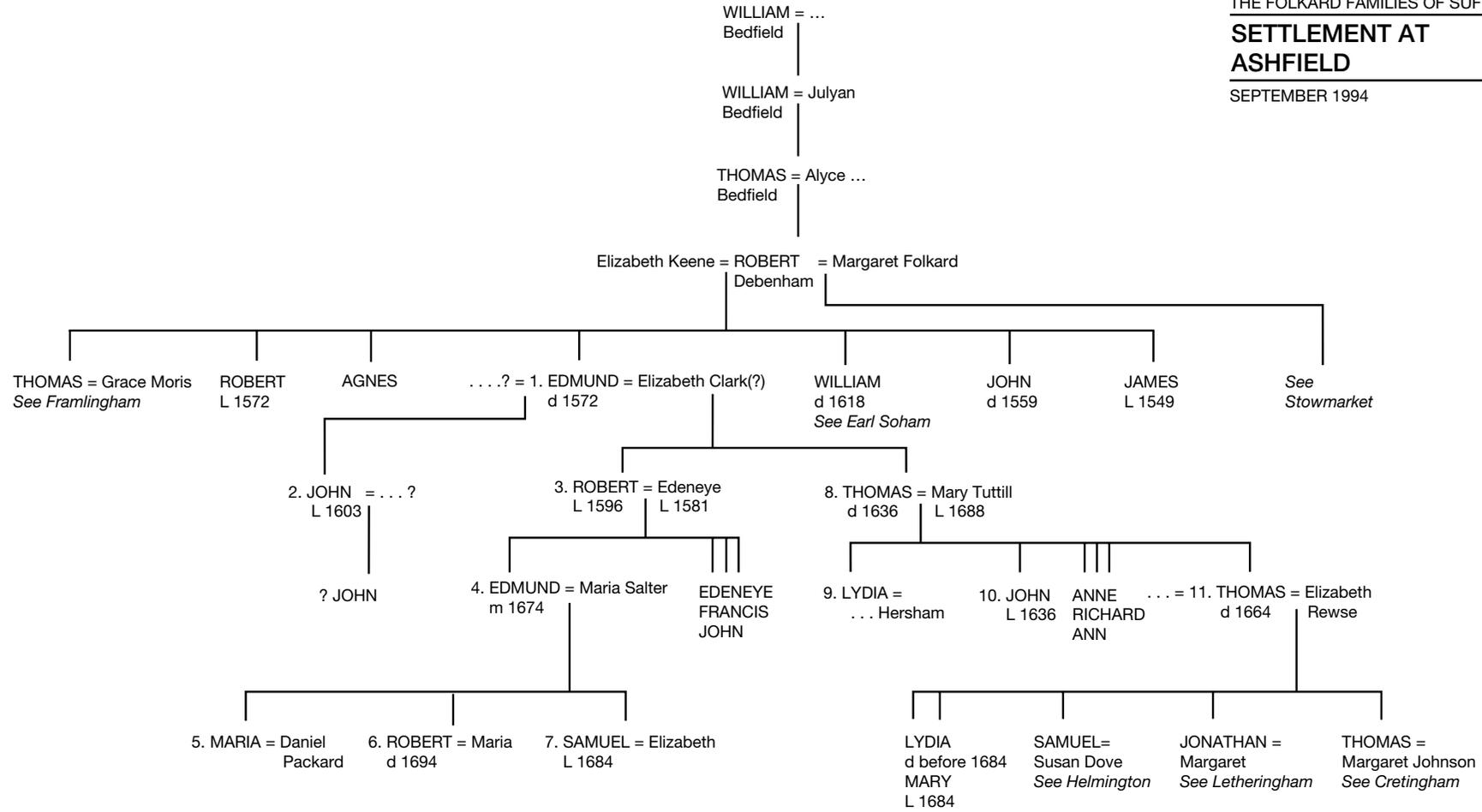
**5. Robert ffolckard**, of Sweffling. Robert's son is named in his will (1627). In 1629 he was party to a Fine which almost clinches his continued residence at Sweffling:

Between Robert ffolcard (also ffolckard) and Robert Otway and Elizabeth his wife, respecting 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 apple orchard, 3 acres of land, and 3 acres pasture, in Sweffling. Robert pays £41 sterling.

No other detail respecting Robert has been found, and apparently with him Earl Soham and Sweffling Lines came to an end.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
ASHFIELD**

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at Ashfield

(Includes branch at Pettaugh)

**1. Edmund ffolkard**, of Ashfield, a son of Robert, of Debenham (No. 1) by his first marriage, predeceased him. References to him and his brother Robert in the will of their brother John of Winston, to which he was executor, sufficiently prove his parentage, without the collateral proof of his having property at Debenham.

He was twice married, and the terms of the second wife's will indicate all his children were by the first marriage, of which we have no particulars. His second wife, Elizabeth, is named in his will (1572) as then living, must have been a widow at her marriage to Edmund, was named Clarke, and the legacy to Katheryn Clarke "my wife's daughter" in that will, as then unmarried, supports this. The legacies to the other Clarke must apply to the children of his wife's son, Walter, by her former marriage. Elizabeth lived at Thornden after her husband's death.

## Will

2nd January, 24 Eliz. Elizabeth ffoakerde, of Thornden, Co. Suff., widowe, being sicke. XX shillings. to the poorest of Ashfild. To John Coates, the sonne of George Coates, wch. he had by my daughter Katherine XX shillings. To John Gynnyeres children, Roberte and Jane, —. To the children of William Clerke, namelye, Ellis Clerke, Anne, Joane, and Grace, X shillings a pece. To the children of Walter Clerke, namelye, John Clerke, ffrancis, Roberte the elder, Roberte the younger (Two children named identically was common), Edward Clarke and Lawrence Clerke, XXXIII shillings IIII pence. a pece. To Roberte ffoakerd's children, namelye, Edmund, Edeneye, ffraunces, and John, XV shillings a pece. Item: Edeneye, the wife of Robert ffoakerde, my best petycoate and a square. Item: To Jane Gynnyere, the wife of John Gynnyere, bothe my best gownes, my best cloake, &c., and my beste apron beinge blacke. Item. To Elizabeth Clerke, the wife of Walter Clerke, my best hatt, &c. Item To Elizabeth Gyldingsleve. one of my worsser smockes, &c. To my daughter Jane Gynnyere —. To John ffoakerd's eldest child, X shillings. To the porest of Thorndon, X shillings, to be paid at my buriall. Exors. John Gynnyere and Walter Clerke — Probatum XX. die Aprilis 1582, executorib. (Bury Pro. Reg. Liber Browne, 1579—82. Book 34, fo. 374b. Endorsed Elizabeth ffolkard, vid. de Thorndon).

While living at Thornden as a widow she paid a Subsidy of 2s 8d on land valued at 20 shillings in 1575. Of Edmund's first settlement at Ashfield we know nothing, but he was living there in 1558, the date of his brother John's will. In 1543 he paid a Subsidy as "Edmund ffolker", of 10 shillings for the property in Debenham valued at £10; in 1545, or a little later, another Subsidy for goods valued at £9; and in 1548 assessed 10 shillings for goods in Thornden which he paid for in the following year. These payments indicate that he moved to Ashfield about 1550 or later. In 1554 he was party to a Fine:

Concord in the King's Court, Westminster, between Edmund ffolkerd, plff., and Robert Cheke and Margaret his wife, defts., of a message called Lowdham's, with appurtenances, in Debynham.

Edmund pleaded that the message had been made over to him as a gift by Robert Cheke and his wife, and the decision was in his favour. He paid the defendants 40 marks of silver, so probably this was a marriage suit, and one of his wives was a daughter of theirs. In 1565 he paid a 6 shillings Subsidy on goods valued at £6 in Ashfield-cum-Thorpe. His will, a very full one witnessed by his father, "Robert ffolkard, Senior", shows that he owned property in Debenham at the time of his death.

## Will

Edmunde ffolcarde of Ashfield, Suffolk. Yeoman. 8 February 1572. To be buried in the churchyard at Ashfield. His two tenements in Debenham to John his son, conditional on his paying within 2 years to John Symer of Newton £7. If John die without heirs, or before the £7 is paid, the same to go to Edmunde ffolcarde "my grandchild and godson". To the poor of Debenham £5 marks. To "Margaret harvye which I brought uppe of a childe", 20 shillings when 20 years old. To Katheryn Clarke, "my wife's daughter" £10, to be paid to her by his son Robert within two years after the death of "Elizeabeth my wife". Also to Katherine Clarke 2 milch neat and 40 shillings at the day of her marriage. To Jane Clerke "my wife's grandchild", daughter of Walter Clerke, 31s 8d, to be paid by testator's son Robert out of money "in which he is bound to me after my wife's decease". To John Clerke, ffrancis Clerke, Robert Clerke the elder, Robert Clerke the younger, and Edward Clerke, the children of the said Walter, to each 13s 3d, to be paid by the aforesaid Robert ffolcarde after the death of testator's wife. "To Robert my sonne one cowe and my mydle brasse potte". To Katheryn Clerk, "my wife's daughter, my cupboard standing in the Hall". All other household stuff &c. to Elizeabeth his wife and John his son, to be equally divided. "And whereas the seid Elizeabeth my wife hath estate of all my land and tenements lying in Ashfield aforesaid during her natural lief, if she shall be minded to demise and leave it, I will that Robert and John my sons shall have it paying for it as anie other would do". His wife Elizeabeth and son John executors. Witnessed by John ffolkard, Roberte ffolkard senior, John Bonde, William ffene, and Symond Jefferie. Proved at Cleidon 30 March 1573.

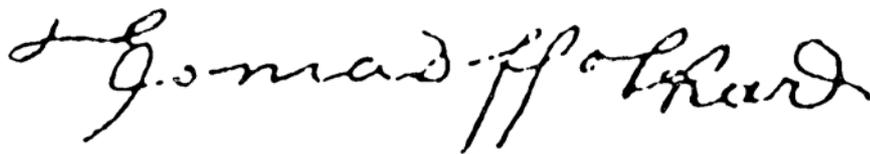
**2. John ffolkard** Edmund's son by his first marriage, is named executor to his father's will (1572), and a legatee under his uncle John's will (1558) as "John ffolkard my godson, son of Edmund ffolkard, of Hashfelde", named as under age. He was devised a house and land at Winston, and under his father's will became possessed of property in Debenham, and probably of lands in Ashfield. No trace of his marriage has been found, but mention of an "eldest child" in the will of his stepmother implies he was. Probably the "John ffolkard" who paid tax for one hearth in Gosbeck in "Chas. 2nd reign" was one of his children. In 1565 he was living at Ashfield, where he paid a Subsidy of 5s 10d for goods valued at £7. In 1575, he paid 2s 8d for land valued at 20 shillings in Ashfield as "John ffolcarde" and in 1586 was a party to a Fine:

Between John ffolkard and Joseph Moyses and Rose his wife, — acres ploughland and 6 acres pasture, with appurtenances, in Wynston and Debenham. John ffolkard agrees to pay Joseph and Rose and Thomas Moyses £40.

This Fine could apply to John ffolkard, of Horham, whose will (1599) has for witness a Thomas Moyses, but the locality renders it more likely the fine referred to this John. In 1596 he paid 4 shillings Subsidy on land in Winston valued at 20 shillings, and in or about 1603 he again paid 4 shillings for the same land and 4 shillings for land in Ashfield of similar value. No mention of John subsequent to 1603 is found, so it may be presumed he died around that time. No will has been discovered.

**3. Robert ffolkard**, of Ashfield, John's brother occurs repeatedly in his father Edmund's will (1572). Evidence of his marriage is afforded by this will, naming "Edmunde ffolcarde, my grandchild and godson". He is also mentioned in his grandmother's will (above).

This informs us that Edeneye the wife of Robert, was living at that date (1581) and the pair had four children, Edmund, Edeneye, ffrances and John ffolkard. In 1596 he paid a Subsidy of 4 shillings for land in Ashfield valued at 20 shillings as "Robert



Signature to Will of Thomas ffolkard, of Ashfield, 1636. (No. 8)

ffolkerd", but we have no further information.

4. **Edmund ffolkard**, Robert's son is named in his grandfather's will (1572), and that of his grandmother. The only further mention is the license for his marriage in *Ipswich Pro Sundry Books*:

Lic. of marriage between Edmund ffolkard, of Ashfield, and Maria Salter, of Bloxhall, widow, 15th September, 1631. 5s.

5. **Maria ffolkard** presumably a daughter of Edmund and Maria. The only reason for thinking so, however, is the name of her presumed mother, and the locality. Her marriage license reads:

October 7, 1674. Daniel Packard, s.m. of Framlingham, to Maria ffookerd, s, of Framlingham, at Easton.

The marriage evidently took place four days later:

October 11, 1674-5. Daniel Packard, s.m., of Framlingham, to Maria ffookerd, s.w., of Framlingham, married at Easton.

Nothing further is known but an extract from the Framlingham Register probably refers to the burial of her husband Daniel Packard buried 13 April, 1728 and a further entry possibly refers to a son:

Daniel Packward married Martha Woodrow, single persons, 3 June 1738.

The use of the w in the last entry of Packard is a return, as often occurs in the case of Folkard, to the original terminal syllable of "ward".

6. **Robert ffolkard**, of Pettaugh, is assumed to be a son of Edmund (No. 4), named after his grandfather (No 3). No reference to him exists beyond the admon. (1694) of his widow, Maria ffolkard.

7. **Samuel ffolkard**, also of Pettaugh, is assumed a son of Edmund (No. 4), solely based on his co-residence with the foregoing at Pettaugh, where his cousin Thomas's (No. 1 Crettingham Line) widow was then living. From the admon. granted to Samuel's widow after his death in 1697, we obtain her name, Elizabeth. No doubt in early life he was resident at Winston, and was the man referred to in certain Chancery proceedings which state that in 1638:

Samuel ffolkard owned certain copyhold land and houses on the manor of Winston-con-Pulham, Suffolk, estimated to contain 15 acres. Wanting £200, he borrowed it of a money lender, Christopher Cooper, on security of the land, &c., at 6 per cent. Before repayment was due the lender died, and his heir, one Elizabeth Solby, declined to give up the property, though the money was offered. Samuel ffolkard brought the case against her to enforce restitution.

No further mention of Samuel is found until 1684, in an entry in *Ipsw. Reg. Sundry Books*:

4 October, 1684. Samuel ffolkard. of Winston, Yeoman, bondsman to a marriage between Peter Day, of Pettaugh, and Elizabeth Scales, of Pettaugh.

Possibly another entry (*Ibid.*) refers also to Samuel:

27 July, 1694. Sam. ffolkard, a bondsman to admon. of Isaac Lock, of Yoxford, by his widow, Elizabeth Lock.

8. **Thomas ffolkard**, of Ashfield. No proof of parentage: but I have assigned him a son of Edmund (No. 1), the first resident at Ashfield. No mention in his assumed father's will but, such a fact is no evidence against the parentage, and his residence at Ashfield may well be set on the other side. No proofs exist as to any other origin of birth, and the conclusion

arrived at is a fair one. An abstract of a Chancery Suit is all that is known of him:

14 May 1632, Martha Cutting, widow, and Susan Tuttill, single, dars. of Edmund and Anne Tuttill, of Ashfield, deed, complain that their father held a tenement called Games and 50 or 60 acres of land in Ashfield. The widow held this till expiry of lease, and then employed Thomas ffolkard, the husband of her daughter Mary, to treat with Sir William Marsham, Bart., for its renewal. A new lease of 21 years was obtained in ffolkard's name, but in trust and confidence for the widow, at a rental of £31. Before this was sealed the said Anne Tuttill fell sick, and on her death-bed told ffolkard it was her desire complainants should benefit by it. This ffolkard carried out for seven years, and then, with a "covetous eye", gave the plaintiffs notice to quit. The latter pray against this breach of trust."

"Thomas ffolkard replies that he denies any trust imposed upon him. Ann Tuttill, his mother-in-law, died before the old lease had expired, and the farm was relet to him at an advance of £1 on the old rental. This he satisfied from his own purse, but could never recover it from the petitioners, which was "very inconvenient" to him. Denies that Anne Tuttill desired that the complainants should have the benefit of a new lease. She asked him to be good to them, and as they were sisters to his wife, he allowed them to have the farm for six years. But they had not fulfilled the covenant of the lease as to repairs or ditching, and had cut down trees they had no right to fell, and defendant would be held liable. He, therefore, gave them notice to quit, intending to place some of his children on the farm, and the landlord had refused to seal the lease unless he would promise to remove the complainants whenever he might desire him to do so, and he was forbidden to assign the lease. The replication of the complainants declares this answer to be insufficient and untrue."

Mary, Thomas' wife, daughter of Edmund and Susan Tuttill, of Ashfield, survived him, being named in his will (1636), to which she was executrix. Mary later married Thomas Penning, the Framlingham Register recording:

Thomas Penninge — Marie ffolkard, vid., married 7 November 1639.

She derived, under Thomas's will of personal estate alone, the sum of £182 6s 4d, besides a considerable value in land. At the suit in 1666 she was 88 years of age. There is no record of any issue to her second marriage.

Thomas ffolkard's will is dated 1636, and he probably died early the next year, when it was proved. Of his children Anne and Richard we have only the mention in that will, but it is likely the "Ann ffulard" who *temp.* Chas. 2nd was assessed for three hearths at Mellis was the daughter named.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Ashfield, Suff., Yeoman: 2 March 1636. To Thomas, his eldest son, "my lease of the farm wherein Susan Tuttell now dwelleth, and all that tenement in Ashfield and Thorpe on condition that he pay to Ann ffolkard his sister and to Richard ffolkard his brother the sum of £260, and to his brother, John ffolkard £24, and £28 a twelvemonth later, and £28 another twelvemonth on, and £20 in each twelvemonths". If Thomas leave no heirs, John his brother to have the house, lands &c. Should John die without heirs, then Richard his brother to succeed to the

property. To Lidda, testator's daughter, £60, to be paid to her by Mary his wife when 22. To Elizeabeth Harsham, his grandchild, £10, also to be paid to her by wife when 21. All residue to wife, and she to bring up the children. Should she marry again she to give a bond to Thomas and John his sons for £60, and to Lidda his daughter and to Elizeabeth Hersham his granddaughter for the sum of £10. Wife and son Thomas executors. No witnesses. Signed Thomas ffolkard. Proved at Ipswich, 5 May 1637.

**9. Lidda (Lydia) ffolkard**, Thomas' daughter, was named in his will of 1636. At that date, though under 22 years, she married at Hersham, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, also named in the will. Reference to a payment to her of the legacy of her father of £60 will be found in the suit quoted below under Thomas (11).

**10. John ffolkard**, brother to the last, and a legatee under his father's will in 1636. The suit quoted below tells us he died before 1666, and nothing further is known of him.

**11. Thomas ffolkard**, of Ashfield, brother of the foregoing, and eldest son to Thomas (No 8). He is named in the latter's will. Judging by the expression used in his will "Elizabeth my now wife", it is fair to assume a first marriage, but there is no record. He married, in 1639, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rewse, of Coddenham, whose son Johnathan married Anne ffolkard, of Bedford (No 8 of that line), an illustration of the family connection being maintained, though separated by four generations. *Ipsw. Pro. Sundry Books* records:

1 May, 1639. Marriage licence between Thomas ffolkard, Ashfield, single man, and Elizabeth Reuse, of Cretinge. 5s.

Thomas is repeatedly mentioned in the following abstract of the will of his father-in-law:

8 April, 1653. Thomas Rewse the elder, of Coddenham, Suff. Gent., £140 to son Thomas. To son Symon £110. To son Johnathan £80. To son Barnaby £180. To da. Margaret £130. To da. Rebecca £140. To da. Mary £130. To da. Anne £100; 'and £20 besides'. To his daughter Elizabeth ffolkard, the wife of Thomas ffolkard, £20. To his grandchild Mary ffolkard £5. To be paid in the South Porch at Coddenham. Many other legacies and properties. His silver spoons among his children, 'and if there be one spoon more than I have children, then I give one silver spoon unto my grandchild, Mary ffolkard'. — 'Item, I doe hereby nominate and appoint my son-in-law, Thomas ffolkard, and my son, Symon Rewse, to be exors. of this my will. And I do hereby give unto the said Thomas ffolkard and Symon Rewse £10 apiece for their truble'. This Thomas and Symon are residuary legatees.

One of Thomas' sons was a Suffolk rector. In 1642 Thomas paid a Subsidy of 8 shillings for land in Ashfield valued at £1, while the following year he was joint collector with John Jessop of a further Subsidy levied on the Hundred of Thredling. An entry in the Register of Pakenham possibly refers to the burial of a child of his, no family of the name appearing — to judge by the absence of any other entry in the Register referring to it — to have resided in Pakenham. Elizabeth, of whom we have no other record, may have been simply a visitor to the place:

1657. Elizabeth fflowerde, ye daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth fflowerde, was buried ye 26 day of October.

The partial reversion to the old form of spelling the name is noteworthy. In 1666 Thomas entered an action against his mother and her second husband, Thomas Penning. The pleading and answer which follows is an abbreviation:

21 January, 1666. Thomas ffolkard, of Ashfield, Yeoman, petitions that his late father owned freehold land in Ashfield

and in Peter-Thorpe of about 4 acres. By the latter's will, dated 2 March, 1636, he devised these to petitioner, and left to Mary his wife, now the wife of Thomas Penning, of Ashfield, Yeoman, all his moveable goods, &c., in lieu of dower and thirds. An inventory taken of the personal estate amounted to £182 6s 4d, which went to the said wife, as well as the lease of a farm in Ashfield (see ante) worth at least £200 more. She paid £60 to her daughter Lidda in accordance with her husband's will. He (the petr.) had held this freehold land for 30 years since his father's death, but his mother, the now wife of Thomas Penning, having spent all her legacy, they sue for the dower and thirds, although the legacy was expressly left in lieu of these. Prays for an injunction to arrest the suit by Thomas and Mary Penning.

The answer of the latter says that Thomas ffolkard, her first husband, left his grandchild, Elizabeth Hersham, ten pounds, and quotes the following extract from his will: 'And my will and mind is, that if Mary my wife shall be married again to any other husband, that then the said Mary shall before her marriage give good security to Thomas and John ffolkard, my sons, for the true payment of three score pounds of lawful money of England unto Liddia my daughter, and to Elizabeth Hersham, my grandchild, the sum of ten pounds — which if she shall refuse to do, then it shall be lawful for my two sons, Thomas and John, to enter upon the estate and sell so much as will pay the same. Also my will is that, if Mary my wife shall be married again, that then shee, the said Mary, shall leave and forego this my lease 16 (*Quaere*) years before the end and determinacion thereof, and that then those 16 yeres I give and bequeath unto John, my sonne, his heirs and assigns, if hee so long live, and if he dye before then to Richard my sonne.

The testator died in 1636, and the defendant married three years afterwards. The legacies she had to pay absorbed the whole of the personalty, and she paid her son Richard, John being dead. Pleads her natural affection for complainant as 'hir sonne'. Also that she is 88 years old, 10 October, 1666. Signed Thomas Penning and 'ye marke of Mary Pennyng.

Three hearth tax rolls record Thomas paying for five hearths in 1670, 1674 and 1675 at Ashfield, and a £1 subsidy in 1672. Probably although nominally of Ashfield, Thomas lived in the adjacent village of Earl Soham, for in a Hearth Tax Roll of Charles II, he was taxed for six hearths. This indicates a dwelling of considerable size for those days. No further record of him, exists, except his very long, lucid, and beautifully-written will of 1684, signed with the very clear signature of the testator on each of its seven folios. Of the children named in this will, Thomas and Samuel settled at Cretingham, Johnathan at Letheringham (qv), while Mary is further named in the will of her grandfather, Thomas Rewse, above given. Possibly:

Sept. 16, 1720. Thos. Chisnall, s., of Higham, to Mary ffolkard, s., of Higham, at Higham.

relates to her marriage.

Lydia, is stated in the will to have married and died before the date of it, leaving a son, John Savage. The entry of the license for this marriage reads:

1 September 1674. John Savadge, s.m., Woodbridge, to Lydia ffolchard, of Ashfield. To be married at Ashfield.

The celebration of the marriage seems to be dated 7 September 1674. No later residents of the name at Ashfield have been traced, and the line ceases with Thomas, who, to judge from the date of proof of his will, must have died in 1689.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Ashfield, Suff., Yeoman: 8 September 1664. To Johnathan, second son of testator's deceased son Johnathan, lands in Ashfield in full satisfaction of all

Thomas ffolkard

promises made to the latter on his marriage to his wife Margaret. If the said Margaret declines to sign a release of such promises the lands to go to Thomas, eldest son of testator. To the aforesaid Margaret, and to Thomas ffolkard her eldest son, all his lands and tenements in Crowfield and Gosbeck, to be held firstly by the mother for life. "And whereas upon the marriage of Samuel my son with Susan his now wife I did settle upon the said Samuel and his heirs the reversion of all my tenements and lands lying in Framsdan after my death and the death of Elizabeth my now wife, and did settle that during the life of my wife Samuel my son should be paid yearly £8 a year, and if the said Samuel should die (living the said Elizabeth my wife) that then the said Susan the now wife of the said Samuel my son should be paid yearly £10 during the life of Elizabeth my wife, for the execution of this settlement I gave unto the said Samuel my son I assign a rent charge to him of £8 yearly out of my properties in Ashfield and Thorpe St. Peter. If Samuel die while Elizabeth my wife and Susan his wife be then living, then the same property to be charged with the annuity of £10 to the said Susan to be paid in the Church Porch at Framsdan". To Thomas, his eldest son, all properties undevised above in Ashfield. To Mary his daughter £50, to be paid "at or in the now Mansion house of mee the said Thomas ffolkard situate in Ashfield". To

Joseph, the third son of his deceased son Johnathan, £5 at 21. To Elizabeth "my loving wife" £40 worth of goods and household stuff. To John, son of his daughter Lydia Savage deceased, £50 when 21, with reversion to aforesaid Joseph ffolkard, third son of his deceased son Johnathan, should the said John Savage die before 21. Thomas ffolkard, testator's eldest son, to be sole executor. All overplus after payment of legacies to be divided into 5 parts; 1 to go to Thomas his son; 1 to his son Samuel; 1 to be divided equally between Thomas, Johnathan, Joseph, Margaret and Samuel, the four sons and daughter of testator's deceased son Johnathan ffolkard, when 21; 1 part to Mary "my daughter", and 1 part to his grandchild aforesaid, John Savage, when 21. Written on seven sheets of paper, and signed by testator on each sheet in the presence of B. Gibson, B. Gibson Junior, and John ffrere Junior.

A codicil to this will dated 19 September 1684 revokes bequest of £5 to Joseph, son of testator's deceased son Johnathan, and gives it to Thomas, the last named's eldest son at 21; but the original bequest to stand if Thomas dies before 21. The witnesses to codicil are the two Gibsons above named and James Gibson. Proved at Wickham Market 12 September 1689.

# Settlement at Mendlesham

(includes branches at Ubbeston and Walpole)

**1. William ffolkard**, appears the earliest settler of the family at Mendlesham, and in his later years either lived or had lands there. He was the son of Thomas ffolkard and Alyce, of Bedfield (No 3 of that Line) and is legatee of £10 in his father's will (1543). The earliest mention found of him is 1522, when he paid a Subsidy of 12 pence for goods valued at 40 shillings in Thwaite, and 3s 4d for goods worth £6 13s 4d in Brockford, also paying on the same Roll a second tax for goods valued at £10 10s 0d in Thwaite and one for goods worth £11 13s 4d in Brockford. Both these villages adjoin Mendlesham, so lands and farm stock might lie within all three parishes, and be subject to different assessments. In 1523 he paid a Subsidy of 3s 4d for goods in Brockford valued at £6 14s 4d, and 12 pence for goods worth 40 shillings in Mendlesham. We have no further information of him, and there is no entry of his marriage or burial in Mendlesham Register. It could be, though, that such entries were contained in the lost Register of Bedfield of 1580.

**2. William ffolkard**, of Mendlesham was presumably William's son, his Christian name being one strong ground for thinking so. In addition his is the first name in the Register of Mendlesham, while his presumed father is the first Folkard mentioned in the Subsidy Rolls as having held property there, though they date from 1327 — which perhaps, confirms this.

In 1563 he married at Mendlesham:

Ano. 1563. William folkard and Mary Baldwyn were maryed Octob. 25th.

Issue of the marriage is also given:

Baptism. Ano. 1566. ffaithe, ye daught of Willm. ffolkard, Julii 14.

1568. William, ye sone of Uillm. ffolsarde, Junii 8th.

William died an infant:

Buryall. Ano. 1570. William, ye sone of Willm. folkard, Junii 4th.

Baptism. 1570. William, ye sone of Willm. folkard, Junii 4th

1572. Henry, ye sone of Willm. ffolkard, Octob. 28th.

1577. Edmonde, ye sone of Willm. ffolkard, Janu. 13th.

1579. Marye, ye daught. of Uillm. ffolkard, Febr. 9th.

1581. Robert, ye sone of Willm. ffolkarde, Augustii 27th.

In 1565, as "William folcard", he paid a Subsidy of 2s 6d for goods valued at £3 in Mendlesham, and in 1575 a second one of 5 shillings for goods of the same value. In 1596, the year of his death, he was again assessed on a third Subsidy for land at Mendlesham valued at 40 shillings, paying 8 shillings for it.

The burials of William and Mary are recorded in Mendlesham Register:

Buryall. 1596. William ffolkard, Octob. 27.

1596. Marye ffolkard, wid. Novemb. 11.

None of their children seem to have settled in Mendlesham.

**3. Richard ffolkard**, of Mendlesham, a son of Robert, of Debenham (No 1), by his second marriage with Margaret, the widow of his brother Thomas, is mentioned in Robert's will (1580). The Candler Pedigree describes him as of Mendlesham, but in early life he resided at Debenham. The only evidence of his marriage, is from the Mendlesham Register:

Baptism. 1598. Edward, ye sone of Rich. ffolkarde, Julii 10th.

Buryall. 1599. A child of Richard ffolkard, unbaptized, Maii 23rd.

Of his son Edward nothing further is known.

A suit in Chancery reveals Richard's occupation:

John Golde, alias Good, vs. Richard ffocarde, petitioner, of Wethersete, Suffolk, complains that he was indebted to Richard ffolkarde, of Debenham, tailor, 23s 6d for a cloake. Petitioner went to Her Maties warres, and gave an obligation to double that amount. On his return he offered the original amount, which was refused, defendant demanding a penalty bond of £20. Plaintiff and his friends, 'in most gentell manner', offered £5. The defendant 'Richard ffolkard' answers that the debt was incurred ten years or so back, and that he went to plaintiff, and in 'most fryndley manner, requested him to pay the 23s 6d, offering to return the bond. Plaintiff utterly refused to pay. Process was obtained, and plaintiff broke up the warrant and escaped the bailiff. This led to further expensive proceedings at Bury. In some instances defts. name is given as 'Richard ffockard'. Case settled 1592, but judgment not preserved.

On 9 April 1596, there is record of the demise of a tenement called "Woodward", in Pettaugh, at a rent of £21. A man called Peache (i.e., Peachey) to whom this was let for 21 years, "covenants to spend 20 marks on the house and buildings within 6 years according to the order of Edmund Strickland and Richard ffolkard". Peache was of Debenham, and there can be little doubt the man associated with him was our Richard.

In 1600 he was party to Fine:

George Covell against Ambrose ffolkard and Richard ffolkard and Reginald Eade and Anne his wife, of 2 messuages, 1 garden, 1 apple orchard, and 1 acre of land, with appurtenances, in Debenham. Covell to pay £40.

Ambrose was Richard's brother and Anne Eade their father's sister. There is no record of Richard's burial in the Mendlesham Register nor at Debenham, though all names in the register between 28 May and 7 June 1642 are gone. Less than a fortnight, but in 1642 Richard would have been around 74 years — an age ripe for dying, and stranger things have happened.

**4. Ambrose ffolkard**, of Ubbeston, (Candler Pedigree "Upson", the local pronunciation of Ubbeston). He was Richard's brother, a son of Robert ffolkard, of Debenham, by his second marriage, in whose will (1580) his name occurs.

He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Botteret (probably Botwright), of Laxfield. Elizabeth is named, as then living, in the will of her son John (1633), and as having proved it.

There is no additional record of Ambrose at Ubbeston, but his son Thomas eventually lived there. In 1600 he was a party to the Fine last quoted, and the title is indexed of a further Fine sued in 1605 by him against Nicholas Button for land in "Upston". The Fine itself is missing from the file. No will of Ambrose nor entry of his burial has been found.

**John ffolkard**, another son of Ambrose, according to Candler, and to judge from his will dated 1633, died childless and probably unmarried. He lived at Rattlesden, the Register of which has the entry:

1633. July 3rd, John ffolkard was buried.

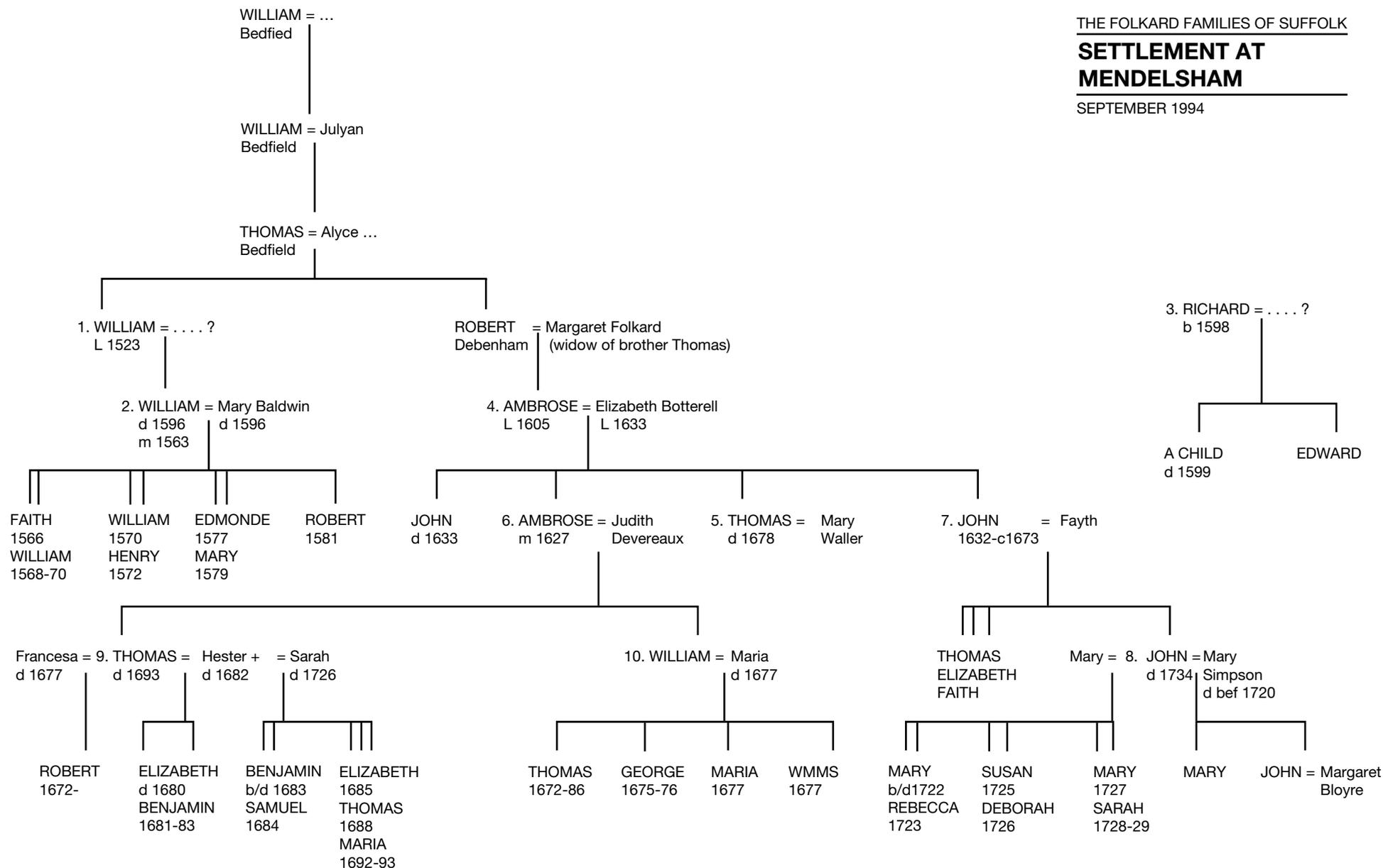
**Will**

John ffolkard of Rattlesden, Suff. Yeoman: 10 April 1633. Very ill. To Elizeabeth ffolkard his mother "for her great love and extraordinary paines that she have taken with me in my long and tedious trobles", his lands, tenements, meadows, and pastures in Mendlesham. She extx. Sealed in the presence of Robert Muryell, Robert ffolkard, Dorothy Muryell, and ffrances ffolkard. Signed John ffolkard. Proved at Norwich 2 October 1633 by Elizeabeth ffolkard the extx.

**SETTLEMENT AT  
MENDELSHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994

72



### Other children of Ambrose ffolkard

Two other sons, Robert and Samuel, settled at Ratlesden (see page 75). A daughter Elizabeth married Edward Baldry at Ratlesden, the Register recording:

1633. January 14. Edward Baldery and Elizabeth ffolkard were married.

Later on Elizabeth contracted a second marriage, and the will of Elizabeth Warren is hers, the reference to Thomas and John ffolkard "my kinsmen" (i.e., nephews) demonstrating this. Another daughter, Frances, married firstly "Edmund Stockden" (Stockdaile), of Ratlesden, probably a brother of her brother Robert ffolkard's wife. Her second union was with "John Wallex" (Waller) also of Ratlesden. She must have been single at the date of witnessing her brother John's will in 1633. Her first marriage is recorded in Ratlesden:

1637. Novr. 28. Edmund Stockdaile and Frances (sic) ffolkard were married.

Another member of Ambrose's numerous family, Ambrose, is dealt with below.

**5. Thomas ffolkard**, of Ubbeston, was another son of Ambrose and married a "Mary Wallex" (Waller), probably a sister of the Waller of Ratlesden who married his sister. He apparently married again upon the death of his first wife, for in the Admon. granted to his widow (1678) her name is given as Elizabeth. Cookly, named as the place of his death, adjoins Walpole and is not far from Ubbeston. Thomas was one of the collectors of a Subsidy in Ubbeston in 1665 and paid a Subsidy of 10 shillings in 1672. In 1670, as Thomas ffolkard, he had paid for four hearths in Ubbeston, signing himself as constable of the town. In 1674 he paid for four hearths as Thomas ffolkard and in the same year, 12 shillings for land valued at 30 shillings. It appears in 1672 he was living in Walpole, for the Domestic Entry Books among the Preaching Licenses records:

License to Thomas ffolkard to be a Pr. (*Quare*, Presbyterian) teacher in his house in Walpoole, Suffolk.

And:

The house of Thomas ffolkard in Walpoole, Suffolk.

From the Admon. we conclude he died early in 1678.

**6. Ambrose ffolkard**, of Mendlesham, was Thomas's brother, a son of Ambrose (No. 4), of Ubbeston. He married Judith, daughter of Rev. Peter Devereux, Rector of Ratlesden, and a granddaughter of Anthony Gissing, of Eye. Ratlesden Register contains:

1627. July 26. Ambrose ffolkard and Judith Devereux were married.

Judith died in 1658 according to Dr. Muskett. Her sister, Anne Devereux, married Rev. Mathias Gillett alias Candler, M., compiler of the Candler Pedigrees, so accounting for the interest taken by the latter in the Ffolkard family. The marriage of Ambrose is further vouched for by the will of his brother-in-law, found in the Archdeaconry of Suffolk part of which reads (abbreviated):

15 Decr. 1686. Robert Devereux, of Stonham Parva, Clerk. To Mary my wife beyond her Joynture, houses, &c., which were hers before our marriage, and moneys, rents, &c., due to her at Old Newton. To my sister Candler's five children, Philip, Nicholas, John, Anne, and Elizabeth, £100. To the children of my sister Judith ffolkard, of Mendlesham, deceased, £90, vizt., Ambrose, John, William, Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah ffolkard." "To Ambrose ffolkard, my brother-in-law, the small farm I bought of him."

In 1665 Ambrose was one of the collectors at

Mendlesham of a Subsidy conjointly with John Cobbold, and in 1670, as Ambrose ffolkard, paid on two hearths at Mendlesham. No record of his or his wife's burial is found in the Mendlesham Register, and the baptisms of only two of his numerous children occur in it. In his later years he probably lived at Ubbeston.

Of Ambrose's large family we have limited information. Ambrose died an infant. Elizabeth named in her grandfather Devereux's will of 1640 and in her uncle's will above quoted, of 1686, was baptized at Ratlesden:

February 15, 1629. Elizabeth, ye daughter of Ambrose ffolkard and his wife, baptized."

Robert is named in the Mendlesham Register:

Baptism. 1634. Robert, the sonne of Ambrose ffolkard, January 24."

Thomas, another child died an infant. Samuel named in his uncle Devereux's will (1686) was probably the Samuel referred to in Sundry Books, Ipswich:

29 July, 1681. License for marriage to be celebrated at Sibton between Samuel ffolkard, of Walpool, single, and Sarah Manning, of Walpool, single."

Mary is further named in her uncle Devereux's will. Sarah died an infant, but a second child of that name was living, according to her uncle's will, in 1686. Benjamin and William are legatees under their uncle Devereux's will. Another son, Ambrose, is recorded by Candler. The burial of wife Maria was notified in Mendlesham Register:

1675. Maria ffolkard, uxor. Ambrose ffolkard, Sepult. Octr. 11."

Ambrose was a devisee under his uncle Devereux's will.

**7. John ffolkard**, of Ubbeston, a son of Ambrose, had his baptism entered in the Mendlesham Register:

1632. John, the sonne of Ambrose ffolkard, March 5th.

John is named both by Candler and by the will of his uncle Robert Devereux (1686). Further particulars of him are in the will (1673) of his aunt Elizabeth Warren (see below) referring to him as the testatrix's "kinsman" (i.e., nephew), and as being dead at the date of it. It leaves legacies to his widow ffayth ffolkard, and her children, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, and ffaith "ffokard".

### Will of Elizabeth Warren

Elizabeth Warren of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Widow: 3 March 1673. "To Anne ffolkard wife of Thomas ffolkard my kinsman and to Thomas ffolkard his son and the daughter now living" many bequests. Many Tillots named. "To ffayth ffolkard, widow, relict of John ffolkard my kinsman". "To Thomas, John, Elizabeth and ffaith ffolkard her children" sundry bequests. Cleggatts and Johnsons named, also the two daughters of Mathias Warren of Bury, Gent. Proved 1675.

**8. John ffolkard**, of Mendlesham, John's son is named in the will of his great aunt, Elizabeth Warren (1673). In 1702 he is named in a Suffolk Poll List as John ffolkard, of Ubbeston. Probably the Register of Henley refers to a first marriage and the birth of a daughter:

1702. John Fokard and Mary Simson were married October ye 8th, 1702.

1703. Mary, ye daughter of John Foakard and Mary his wife, was baptized December ye 27th Day.

If the marriage was contracted by this John, it seems likely from the baptisms of numerous children by a

wife, also named Mary, twenty years after the birth of his first child, that the first wife and her child must have died prior to 1720. In 1722 he and this presumed second wife were named in a Fine:

Between John James, Clerk, plf., and John ffolkard and Marie his wife, Thomas James and Ann his wife, and Henry Gardner and Marie his wife, defendants, of 1 message, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 20 acres land, 10 acres meadow, and 20 acres pasture, with appurts. in Ubbeston and Thornden. Plff. pays defts. £60 sterling.

This fine, from its date — the birth of the children of John's second marriage commencing in 1722 — was probably connected with a marriage settlement. And from the name of James occurring in it both as plaintiff and defendant, it is likely his second wife was Mary, daughter of Rev. John James. Mendlesham Register entries are:

1722. Mary, ye D. of John and Mary Folkard, Aug. 28.

who died the same year:

1722. (Buryall) Mary Folkard Dec. 9th.

1723. Rebecca, the D. of John and Mary Folkard, Novemb. 27.

1725. Susan, D. of John and Mary Folkard, March 28.

1726. Deborah, D. of John and Mary Folkard, March 20.

1727. Mary, D. of John and Mary Folkard, Octr. 15

1728. Sarah, D. of John and Mary Folkard, Dec. 26.

Sarah died the following year:

Buryall. 1729. Sarah Folkard, Jan. 2nd.

Perhaps an entry in Mendlesham Register refers to a son of John Folkard by his first marriage, probably born at Ubbeston. I can find no other John to whom it could apply.

1718. John Folcard, of Thraudeston, Singleman, and Margaret Bloyre (*Quare*, Bloyse) of this Parish, Single woman, Sepr. 15.

John seems to have died in 1734 and, unless my last conjecture be correct, without male heir. His burial entry in Mendlesham Register:

Buryalls 1734. John Focard, Dec. 23rd.

**9. Thomas ffolkard**, of Mendlesham, John's uncle and son of Ambrose (No 6) and Judith. Candler gives his name, and he is mentioned in the will of his uncle Robert Devereux (1686) as living at that date. Among the *Papers relating to Suffolk* printed in 1647, is:

For 9th division Hartismere, next meeting appointed at Eye, to be joynd to the Ministries is Thomas Folkard, of Mendlesham. Date of their appointment, November 5, 1645.

This means selection as a parochial officer, or, perhaps, lay preacher, and not a clerical office.

Thomas was three times married. His first wife, Francesca, died in 1677, her burial being recorded in Mendlesham Register:

1677. Francisca (sic) Folkard Sepult. Octr. 8th.

His second wife was Hester, and the entry of her burial is:

1682. Hester Folcard Sepult. Novr. 27.

The third was Sarah, who survived her husband:

Buryalls. 1726. Wid. Folkard, Jan. 2.

Baptisms of issue to these three marriages are in Mendlesham Register:

1672. Rob. filius Tho. Folkard et Francisca uxo. Bap. Novr. 28.

1681. Beniaminus, filius Tho. et Hester Folkard, Bap. Jan. 2.

Benjamin died in 1683:

1683. Benianimus Folkard, Sepult. Feb. 27.

1683. Beniamin, filius Tho. et Sarah Folkard, Bap. Nov. 2.

This Benjamin also died:

1683. Beniamin Folkard, infans, Sepult. Nov. 19.

1684. Samuel, filius Tho. et Sarah Folkard, Bapt. Oct. 22nd.

1687. Elizab., filia Thom. et Sarah Folkard, Bapt. Nov. 27.

1692. Maria filia Tho. et Sarah Folkard, Bapt. Martii 29.

Maria died later in the year:

1693. Maria Folkard, infans. Sepult. Febr. 4.

The Mendlesham Burial Register also gives two children, the first of whom was probably by the second marriage, and the second by the third:

Buryalls, 1680. Elizabetha Folkard, infans, May 9.

Buryalls, 1688. Tho. Folkard, infans, Sepult. Mar. 24.

The baptisms of these two infants are unrecorded, possibly never solemnised.

About 1660-67 "Thomas ffolkard", was taxed for one hearth in Cotton. His death in the Mendlesham Register reads:

1693. Thos. Folkard, Sepult. April 30.

No will has been found.

**10. William ffolkard**, of Mendlesham, brother of Thomas, another son of Ambrose (No. 6) and Judith. He is not named on the Candler Pedigree, so may be the youngest child, born later than its compilation. William was a devisee under the will of his uncle, Robert Devereux, of 1686. Entries in Mendlesham Register record he married Maria but beyond this we know almost nothing about either of them:

1672. Tho., filius Wm. Folkard et Maria uxo., Bap. Novr. 28.

Thomas died in 1686:

1686. Thom. Folkard, infans, Sepult. May 19.

1675. Georgius, fil. Wm. Folkard et Mari. uxo., Bapt. Dec. 29.

As William ffolkard he paid on two hearths in Mendlesham in 1670, and as William focard on four heaths in 1674.

George died the year after his birth, though there is a doubt whether an entry reads "gen." or "inf." in the Register:

1676. Geor. Folkard, gen. (or inf.) Sepult. May 24.

1677. Maria, filia Wm. et Maria Folkard, Bapt. April 4.

Maria also died:

1678. Buryalls. Maria Folkard, infans, Aug. 17.

1677. Wmms. Folkard, infans, Sepult. April 24.

These entries close the history of the family at Mendlesham. The descent may have been continued at Ubbeston and Walpole. On 6 July, 1778, a Hannah Folkard, was married to William Pleasants, single, both of Mendlesham, her descent assumed from the line above. And an unidentified "Widow Pocard" paid tax on four hearths at Mendelsham in 1670.

# Settlement at Ratlesden

(Includes branches at Heveningham and Walpole)

Folkards lived at Ratlesden from a very early date. In 1087 the name was known, the *Inquisit. Eliensis* informing us that Fal-c (with note of abbreviation), a man of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, held land there at that date. But there is, of course, no direct line proven from 1087 to the 1600s when a family settlement was firmly established.

1. **Samuel ffolkard**, of Ratlesden, appears among the earliest of the family there. He was (Candler) a son of Ambrose, of Ubbeston (No 4 Mendlesham Line and page 71) and married Elizabeth Swift, of Norwich, who administered his estate in 1660. The Ratlesden Register reads:

1653. Whereas Samuel ffolkard of the Towne aforesaid (Ratlesden) was chosen by the Inhabitants of the same Town on the twoe and twentieth day of September, in the year one thousand, six hundred, fifty three, to be Register for the sayd Towne according to the Act touching Marriages, Births, and Burials, bearing date the 24 August, 1653, the sayd Samuell ffolkard came before me, George Grome, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for this County, and have allowed the sayd Samuell folkerd, according to the sayd choise, to be Register for the same Towne, and have taken his oath before me for the faythful performance thereof this 29 October, 1653.

Entries in the same Register record the baptism of his children:

1633, Octobr. 13. Elizabeth, Daughter of Samuell folkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

1638, April 8. Sara, the Daughter of Samuell folkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

1640, Decr. 20. Thomas, ye Sonne of Samuell folkerd and his wife, was Baptized. 1644, August 25. Benjamin, ye Sonne of Samuell folkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

1647, May 16. Hanna, ye Daughter of Samuell folkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

No record of the birth of a son named after his father has been found, but the marriage entry of the Register of Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmunds:

1663. Samuell folkerd, of Wetherden and Sarah Wright, of Barton were m. Novr. 19th.

could well refer to a son of Samuel of Ratlesden.

Only of Thomas is there further record. It is almost certain the Admon. in Bury Registry refers to this Samuel living at Wetherden (only about two miles from Ratlesden):

3 February, 1660. Administration of the goods of Samuel ffolkard, formerly of Wetherden, deceased, granted to Elizabeth ffolkard, the widow and relict of the deceased.

He was, according to Ratlesden Register, buried there, the discrepancy of the date with that of the Admon. being due to the use of the old and the new styles.

1660. October 23. Samuel ffolkard, a humble and exemplary Christian, was Buried.

2. **Thomas ffolkard**, of Ratlesden, son of Samuel, was baptized in 1640. He was the "Kinsman", (i.e., nephew) alluded to in the will of Elizabeth Warren of 1673 which names his wife as Anne. Anne was doubtless a daughter of Samuel Manning, of Walpole, the entry (Ipsw. Pro. Sundry Books) coupled with a Fine being almost conclusive of this:

1678, 22nd January. Proved (will of) Samuel Manning, of

Walpole, Gent. To my dear son-in-law, Thomas ffolkard, forty shillings and library of books"

Sarah Manning, a sister of Anne married in 1681, Samuel ffolkard, of Walpole (see Mendlesham No. 6 page 73) cousin of Thomas, who, with Anne is named in a Fine:

Between William Smith, Samuel Manning, Gen., and John Greenleaf, plffs., and Thomas Tansey and Anne his wife, and Thomas ffolkard and Anne his wife, defts., of 2 messuages and 20 acres of land, 230 acres pasture, with appurtenances in Westleton and Uppeston. Defts. receive £100 sterling.

Although of Ratlesden where he was born, Thomas doubtless settled near his cousins at Ubbeston, as indicated by the terms of another Fine; and he was certainly the Thomas Folkard of Heveningham (near Ubbeston), whose will is dated 1690. From that will it seems Anne predeceased him. The entries in a rent-roll of the manor of Ubbeston, 29 September 1682, doubtless refer to him:

Of Thomas Folkard £1 12s 4d.

Of John Greenleafe, late ffolkard's, 1s.

From date of proof of his will he died in 1691, aged 51. The description of "Grocer" was used anciently as their designation by large importers of produce, such as were the Burroughs of Ipswich. Of the children named in the will, Samuel and Thomas are dealt with below. The three daughters named as married respectively to Isaac Locke, Joseph Cornish, and Edmund Ludbrooke, have no additional record.

## Will

Thomas ffolkard of Heveningham, Suff., Grocer: 9 April 1690. To Joseph Cornish his son-in-law £60, "in performance of my promise on his marriage with my daughter". To his son-in-law Edmund Ludbrooke £40 for a similar reason. To his son-in-law Isaac Lock £150 in satisfaction of a bond given. Residue of estate to his son Samuell ffolkard. He to pay all debts and expenses and to be sole executor. Signed by testator. Witnessed by Ambrose Dopland, John Ellis, and ffrances Lowe. Proved at Yoxford 6 May 1691.

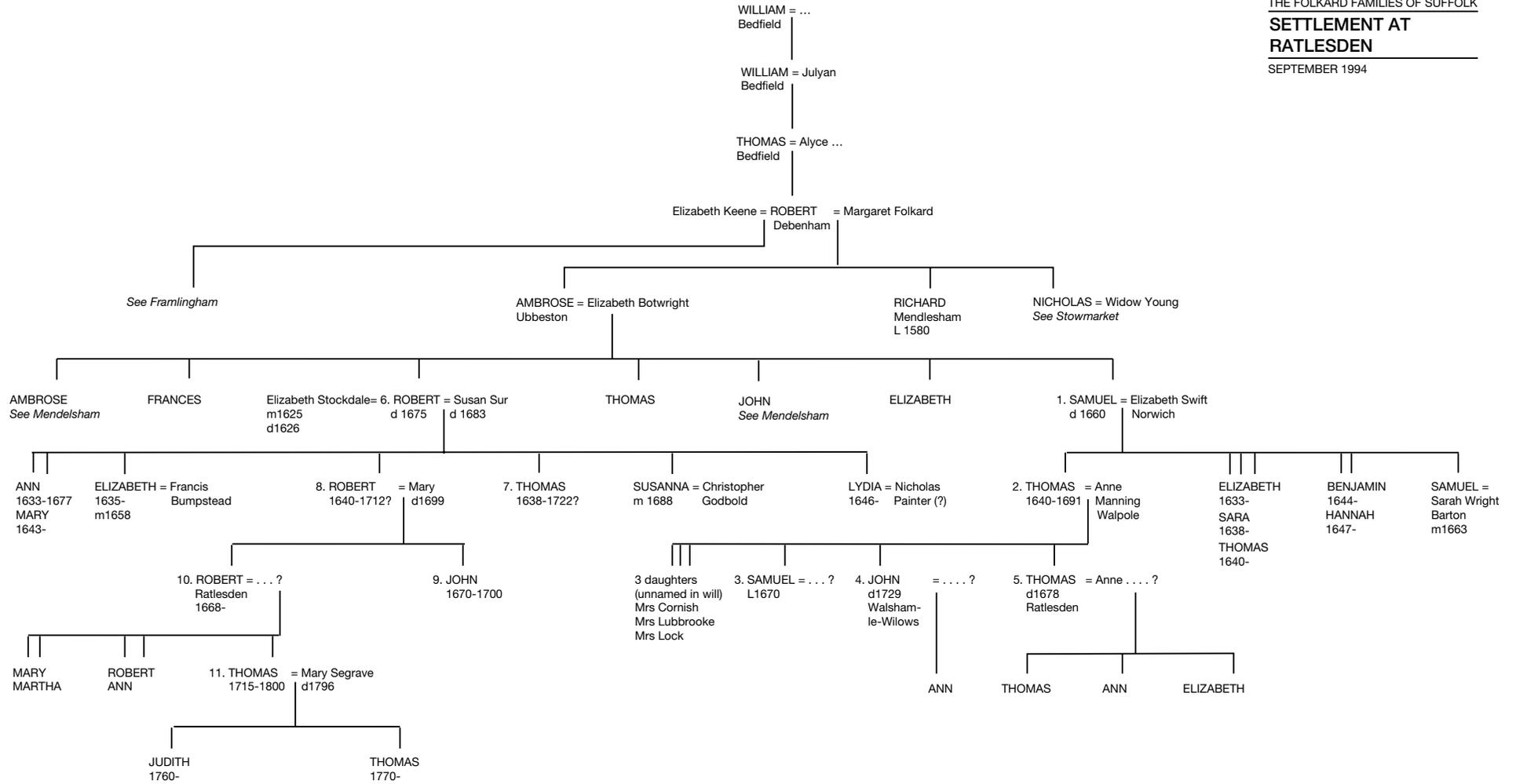
3. **Samuel ffolkard**, of Walpole, Thomas's son was exor. to his will (1690). We know nothing more of him than may be concluded from tokens he issued; one of these of 1670 Davy refers to in a list of Suffolk tokens:

Samuel Folkard, of Walpole, Grocer, 1670. Obverse, a pair of Scales, 11 brass. Reverse, S.F.

Golding's *Suffolk Coinage* contained illustrations of two tokens, a halfpenny and a farthing. The halfpenny bears on its obverse "Samvell Folkard of," and in the centre a pair of scales; the reverse having "Walpoole, Grocer, 1670". The farthing has on its obverse "Samvell Folkard, 68"; and in the centre "S.F." The reverse has "in Walpoole, Grocer," and in the centre a pair of scales. He, therefore, continued his father's business, Thomas having probably retired and gone to live at Heveningham two miles or so from Walpole.



Token issued by Samuel ffolkard, of Walpole, Suffolk, 1670.



4. **John ffolkard**, of Walsham-le-Willows, was probably brother to Samuel, a son of Thomas, of Ratlesden, Walpole, and Heveningham (No 2), though he is not named in his will. He followed the same trade as his assumed father, and his daughter bore his mother's name Anne, adding strength to this supposition. In 1727 he was included in the Poll list for Knights of the Shire as having voted for John Holt, Esq. His will in the Bury Probate Office has been abstracted:

#### Will

John ffolkard, of Walsham in le Willows, Co. Suff., Grocer, 2 July, 1728. Messuage I dwell in and lands to Ann my daughter, the now wife of Thomas Jenepe, of Bury St. Edmunds, Grocer, for life; then to her children. She to dispose of it to them by will. To her my messuage in Rougham, Co. Suffolk. It to be sold on her decease, and profits divided amongst her children. All my books to the five children of the said Ann my daur. To Mr. Thomas Wickes one guinea to preach my funerall sermon. Residue to be put out to interest for use of said Anne my daur. My kinsman, Thomas Flowerdew, of Botesdale, Gent., sole executor.

Proof of the will was entered on 31 July 1729:

Admon. bonor. concess. Anne Jenepe, fil defuncti, Flowerdew renunc.

5. **Thomas ffolkard**, of Little Harleston, near Ratlesden, presumably another son of Thomas of Heveningham (No 2) on the authority of the will of Elizabeth Warren referred to. If this presumption is correct, his will as "Thomas ffoaker", of 1678, which shows he predeceased his father, who did not die till 1691, accounting for the absence of mention of his son in his own will. He married Anne (?) and left behind him a son Thomas, and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, all of whom have no additional record.

#### Will

Thomas ffoaker of Little Harleston, Suffolk, Yeoman: 30 May, 1678. To Elizeabeth his wife and to Anne his daughter lands and tenements in Cotton. If the latter die or marry before 24, then Elizeabeth his daughter to have her share. His daughter Anne to have all other and moveable property and money to pay his debts. To Thomas his son one shilling! To Elizeabeth his daughter £5 when 21. His daughter Anne executrix, and Daniel Clarke of Wiverton Supervisor, the latter having 10 shillings for his trouble. Testator's mark. No proof recorded, but probably in 1680.

6. **Robert ffolkard**, of Ratlesden, brother to Samuel (No 1), and with him a son of Ambrose, of Ubbeston. Two marriage entries in Ratlesden Register record:

1625, October 8th. Robert ffolkerd and Elizabeth Stockdaile were married.

1632, April 17. Robert ffolkerd and Susan Sier were married.

Elizabeth, whose name Candler gives as "Stockden", died, apparently childless, the following year,

1626, February 9. Elizabeth, ye wife of Robert ffolkerd, was Buried. (Ratlesden Register)

Susan survived her husband was sole executrix to his will and died in 1683, Ratlesden Register entry:

1683, March 22. The wid. ffolkard was Buried.

All Robert's children were issue to the second marriage. In 1633 he witnessed the will of his brother John. A year previous he served as Constable of Ratlesden, the Register notifying:

1632. Robert ffolkerd was Constable for this year.

A Constable was equivalent to mayor of a municipality.

In 1656, in the same Register:

Robert ffolkerd was Churchwarden this year.

Robert's will, dated 1674 is in the Bury Probate Office. From its date of proof Robert apparently died in 1675, but strangely Ratlesden Register has no record of his burial.

#### Will

27 Chas. 2, 1674. Robert ffolkard, of Ratlesden, Co. Suff. Linnen weaver. To Thomas and Robert, my two sonnes, all my Loomes, &c., to be equally divided. To Lydia ffolkard, my youngest daughter, £30. All the rest of my goods to Susanna my loveing wife for her naturall life. And after her decease to be equally divided between Robert ffolkard, my said sonne, and Elizabeth Bumstead, my daughter, or their children if they be dead. I have given Mary ffolkard, my daughter, £20 already. Wife sole executrix. John ffiske the elder, of Ratlesden, Gent., and James Waller, Master of Arts to be supervisors. Probat 6 Dec. 1675.

Of Robert's children, Ratlesden Register has:

1633. May 12. Anne, Daughter of Robert ffolkerd and his Wife, was Baptized.

Anne appears to have died unmarried:

1677, Decr. 1. Anne ffolkerd was Buried.

1635. Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert ffolkerd and his Wife, was Baptized.

Elizabeth is mentioned by her married name in her father's will, her marriage being noted in the Register:

1658, March 30. ffrancis Bumpstead and Elizabeth ffolkerd were married.

1638, April 8. Thomas, the Sonne of Robert ffolkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

1640, Septbr. 6. Robert, ye Sonne of Robert ffolkerd and his wife, was Baptized.

1643, March 2. Mary, ye Daughter of Robert ffolkard and his wife, was Baptized.

1646, February 21. Lydia, ye Daughter of Robert ffokerd and his Wife, was Baptized.

In 1670 he and his son Robert, as Robert ffowler paid hearth tax in Ratlesden.

Robert's will of 1674 refers to Lydia as single, so her subsequent marriage was probably sanctioned by license in Ipswich Registry:

June 5, 1677. Nicholas Painter to Lydia Ffolkerd.

7. **Thomas ffolkard**, Robert's son is named in his will, his baptism has been recorded above. From his will Thomas died at the advanced age of 84, and from the absence of mention of wife or children, he appears, did he ever marry, to have outlived both. Doubtless a Fine of 1709 was sued by Thomas:

Between Thomas ffolkard and Alexander Cooke, plfs., and John Smith and Sarah his wife, and Thomas ffuller and Abigail his wife, Richard Keyan and Robert Keyan, defts., of 3 messuages, 3 horries (barns), 3 stables, 3 yards, 3 gardens, 3 orchards, 12 acres of land, 13 acres meadow, and 30 acres pasture, with apptces. in Wiveston, Drinkestone, and ffinborow Magna. Plffs. pay defts. £100 sterling.

Although his will directed that he be buried at Ratlesden, its register has no record of his direction having been complied with.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard, of great ffinborow, Co. Suff., Yeoman. To be buried in the churchyard of Ratlesden. Messuage in Great ffinborow in occupation of ffrancis Bumpstead to be sold by my nephew, Robert Bumpstead, of Ratlesden, and John

Bumpstead, of Woolpit. To them my goods. They to be executors. Probate 8 May, 1722.

**8. Robert ffolkard**, of Ratlesden, was brother to Thomas, and son of Robert, of Ratlesden (No 4). He was baptized there in 1640. He paid hearth tax, with his father, in Ratlesden in 1670, and probably on two hearths in 1674, the year his father died. We learn from entries in the Register that his wife was Mary, but her surname is unknown. According to an entry in Ratlesden Register, she predeceased her husband by thirteen years.

1699, October 12th. Mary, ye wife of Robert ffolkard, was buried.

Robert paid a Subsidy in Ratlesden, as "Robert ffowker, Junr.", in the reign of Charles I (1625-49), and an entry in the local Register informs us that between 1703 and 1704 he was Churchwarden.

The Ratlesden Register records Robert's burial:

1712, October 20. Robert ffolkard was buried.

#### Will

Robert ffolkerd, of Ratlesden, Yeoman, 6 Septr., 1712. To Robert ffolkerd, my grandson, house and gardens belonging wherein I now live. His education to be provided for, and maintenance, until he attain his age of one and twenty years. To Mary ffolkerd, my granddaughter, when 21. Personal estate equally between Martha ffolkerd and Robert ffolkerd, my grandchildren. James Bumstead, my kinsman, sole executor. Probate 12 Novr., 1712. *Jurat Jacobs. Bumstead*

**9. John ffolkard**. Of Robert and Mary's issue we have but meagre detail. Ratlesden register has:

1670, September 1. John, the Sonne of Robet ffolkerd and Mary his wife, was Baptized.

This son appears, according to the later entry, to have lived to 30 years of age:

1700. November 4. John, ye son of Robert ffolkerd, was buried.

**10. Robert ffolkard** another son of Robert (No 6). Ratlesden Register records:

1668, June 11. Robert, the Sonne of Robert ffolkard and Mary his wife, was Baptized.

He was probably father of the children named in his father's will of 1712. We know nothing of the birthplace of the children, and their father was, no doubt, living elsewhere than Ratlesden at the time of their birth or baptism. Neither he nor his wife are named in his father's will, nor is there any record of their death.

Their son Robert and daughters Mary and Martha are named in the will of their grandfather of 1712, the two first as under age. A presumed third daughter of theirs may have been:

1713, Octob. 22. Anne ffolkard was buried. (Ratlesden Register)

**11. Thomas ffolkard**, of Ratlesden, also believed a child of Robert (No10). The Ratlesden Register gives his age at death, so he was born in 1715, after his presumed brother and sister who were named in their grandfather's will of 1712.

Entries in the same Register of the birth of his children inform us that his wife was named Mary; and one son being christened Segrave, probably she was a Mary Segrave. A further entry reads:

1796, Aug. 6. Mary ffolkerd, wife of Thomas ffolkerd, aged 81 yrs., was buried.

Mary was therefore born in 1715, the same year as her husband. Of their children the Register has:

1760, Feb. 5. Judith, daughter of Thomas ffolkard and Mary his wife, baptized.

1770. June 17. Thomas Segrave, son of Thomas and Mary ffolkerd, was baptized.

Thomas' death is entered in the same Register, 1800, January 7. Thomas Folkard, aged 85 yrs, buried.

# Settlement at Stowmarket

**1. Nicolas ffolkard** was the first recorded resident found at Stowmarket. Son to Robert, of Debenham (No 1 of that line), by his second marriage, he is named in his father's will (1580). A remark in the will as to his prodigal habits is a curious one. Candler's Pedigree informs us he lived at Stowmarket, and married "the Widow Young". As his father's second marriage did not take place until 1556, he was probably about 20 years old at the date of his father's will, but there seems no subsequent trace of either him or his wife.

**2. Robert ffolkard**, of Stowmarket, assumed on the Pedigree to be a son of Nicolas was named probably after his grandfather. Of his parentage there is no direct proof, only mention being his admon. of 1664, which indicates he died heavily in debt, a tendency to extravagance possibly inherited from his prodigal father.

**3. Timothy ffolkard**, of Stowmarket, assumed on the Pedigree as a son of Nicolas (No 1). He was a blacksmith, the earliest mention of him being a Fine of 1656:

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Queen's Bench at Westminster from the day of St. Michael in three weekes in the year of our Lord 1656. Before Oliver St. John, Edward Atkyns, Matthew Hale, and Hugh Wyndham, Justices, and others, and then present. Between Timothy ffolkard, plf., and Rowland Hodgson and ffrances his wife, defts., of 1 messuage, and 1 garden, with the appurtenances in Stowe marktett. Whereupon a plea of covenant was summoned between them in the said Court, that is to say, that the aforesaid Rowland and ffrances have acknowledged the aforesaid tenement with the appurtenances to be the right of him the said Timothy as those which the said Timothy hath of the gift of the aforesaid Rowland and ffrances. And those they have remised and quit claimed from them, the said Rowland and ffrances, and their heirs, to the aforesaid Timothy and his heirs for ever, &c., &c. Plff. pays £60 sterling.

From the terms of this Fine, it seems Timothy married a daughter of Rowland and ffrances Hodgson in about 1656 and the property named was given as a dower on her marriage. He was defendant in a Chancery suit of the pleadings, &c.:

Bloome vs ffolkard, 23 November, 1672. Mary Bloome, of Stowmarket, widow, and Joseph Crane, of the same place, Gent., exor. of Robert Bloome, deceased, who, on the 16 Oct., 1658, purchased of one Thos. Drap(er), of Melton, Woollendraper, a messuage in Stowmarket. Bloome sold it, 24 June, 1664, to Timothy ffolkard, of Stowmarket, Blacksmith. On the death of Bloome, the absolute sale to ffolkard was disputed, and the action seeks to force him to disclose all deeds and writings in his possession.

The answers filed possess no interest, though they are lengthy.

As Timothy ffolkard, he paid a tax on three hearths at Stowmarket in 1674, and a further mention of him is in a list of "Foote Armes" charged on the several towns of Suffolk in 1676:

Timothy ffolker hath charge of a musket in Stowmarket.

His will is dated 1696, and proof having been deferred until 1705 indicates it as the year of his death. His wife Rose was living at the date of the will:

## Will

Timothy ffolkard, of Stowmarket, Co., Suffolk, the elder, Blacksmith. To Rose my wife messuages, &c., in Stowmarktett until 20 March, 1697. To son-in-law George Richardson, of Stowmarktett, Woolcomber, messuage with

blacksmith's shopp in occupacion of Thomas Read, and other messuages in divers occupacons from sd. 20th March, 1697, for 99 years on trust. Rents to said Rose my wife for 30 years, if she shall live so long; then to Timothy ffolkard my son. At the end of the 99 years all messuages to the heirs of my son Timothy. If he dies sans issue, then to Rebecca Richardson my daur. To sd. George Richardson, husband of my said daur., and Rebecca his wife, other messuages in Stowmarktett. To my sister, Sarah Gill, of Debenham, widow, 40 shillings; if she be dead, this money to her two daughters equally. Goods to Rose my wife. She and son-in-law Richardson Executors. 29 April 8, Wm. 3d, 1696. Probate 18 April, 1705. Jur. George Richardson.

No further record has been found of the children named in the will. The *Court Booke of Stowmarket als. Abbottshall* contains:

Cur. 5 May, 1671. Timotheus ffolker, Le Smith's Shopp and ter. lib. tenen.

Cur. 13 Oct. 1674. Timotheus ffolkard, License to pull down and to build Smith's Shopp.

**4. Sarah ffolkard**, according to Timothy's will was a daughter of Nicolas (No 1). She married a man named Gill, who predeceased her, she living at Debenham as a widow in 1696, and having then two daughters.

**5. ffrancis ffolkard**, of Stowmarket, was presumably, a son of Nicholas (No 1). We have no knowledge of his wife, who, as she is not mentioned in his will, must have predeceased her husband. The earliest reference to Francis is 1650, when he sued a Fine:

Between ffrancis ffolker, plf., and Thos. Mounscall and Margaret his wife, and Thomas Rushbrooke, and others, deft., of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, and 2 orchards, in Stowmarket. ffrancis ffolker pays £60 sterling.

The *Court Book of Stowmarket* has:

Cur. 15 Oct. 19 Car. 2, 1667. ffranciscus ffolkerd objit., ffranciscus ffolkerd est filius senior et hoeres.

The date of the entry is confirmed by the date of proof of his will found in the Bury Registry:

## Will

ffrancis ffolkard, of Stowmkett, Co. Suff., Yeoman. 2 April 1667. To Thomas ffolkard, my sonne, all my wearinge appel. My messuages and lands to be sold. I have received long since of Henry Locksume, of the City of London, Gent., the sume of ffive pounds, which was given vnto Anne ffolkard, my daughter. Exors. to pay the sayd sume vnto the said Anna (sic) ffolkard, together with Twenty Shillings for the vse thereof. Moneys that shall arise on the sale of my lands equally vnto my foure children, namely, ffrancis ffolkard, Thomas ffolkard, Ama (sic) ffolkard, and Mary the wife of William Throughgood. Robert Greene and Peter Sare, of Stowmarktett, worsted weavers, to be exors. Probt. 1667, 18 April.

**6. Francis ffolkard**. Of the children named in the will, ffrancis is thus referred to in the Court Book:

Cur. 19 Oct. 1669. ffranciscus ffolkard, nune plene etatis, vendidit Roberto Glover.

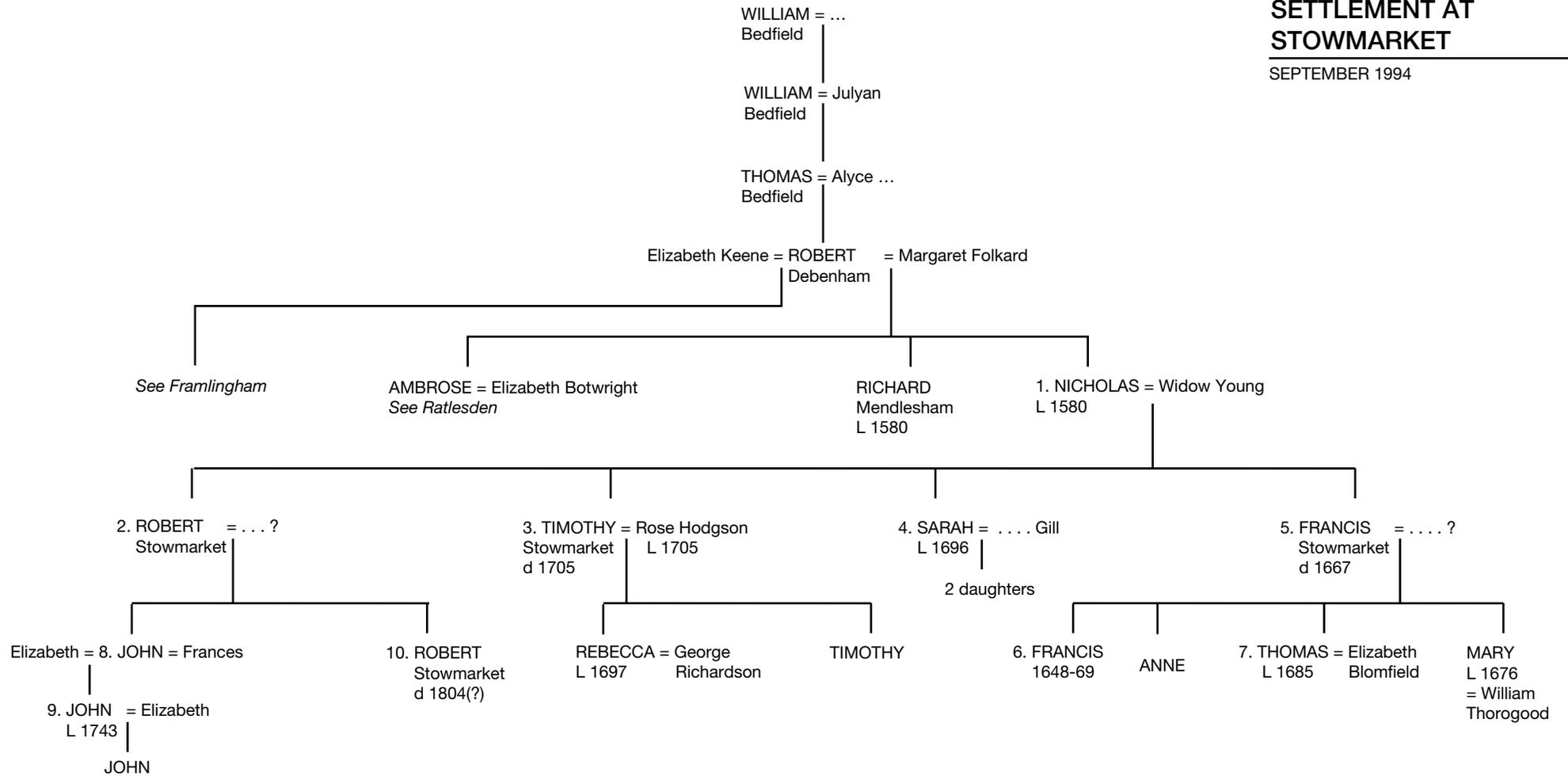
So he must have been born in 1648. Nothing further is known about him.

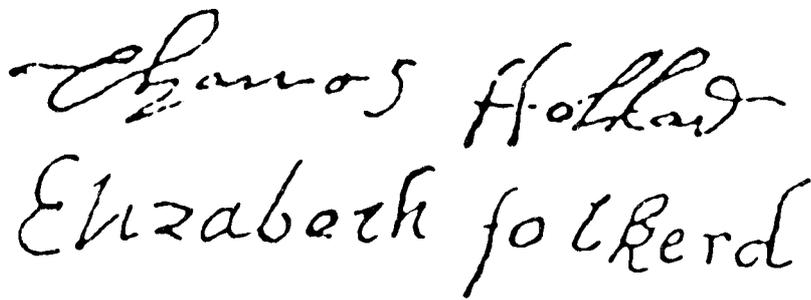
**7. Thomas ffolkard**, Francis' other son, appears to have lived at Combs, two miles from Stowmarket. An abstract of proceedings in Chancery of 1681 confirms this and informs us besides that he was then married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blomfield, of Buxhall:

Richer vs. ffolker. 3 Jan. 1681. Daniel Richer, late of Barking, Essex, Yeoman, was of Stepney. Wm. Lockwood, late of Combes, Suff., where he died, owned lands there called

**SETTLEMENT AT  
STOWMARKET**

SEPTEMBER 1994



The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive. The top signature reads 'Thomas ffolkard' and the bottom signature reads 'Elizabeth ffolkard'. The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the 17th or 18th century.

Signatures of Thomas and Elizabeth ffolkard, of Combes, Suffolk, as defendants in Chancery Proceedings, "Richer vs ffolker alias ffouker", 1681.

Lockwoods, and others in Finborough and Stowmarket, altogether worth £150 per annum. He died 1656, Margery ffrench, his niece, and da. of Robert Richer, being his heir. She was mother of petitioner, who succeeded at her death, and he charges Thomas Blomfield, of Baxhall, since dead, with forging the will of petitioner's mother, and Elizabeth Blomfield alias ffouker, his da., with combining with others in bringing action of ejectment against petitioner on that will, which will was upheld by a jury at Bury, and the defendant lived on the land at Combes. The answer of the defendant and his wife is signed by Thomas ffolkard and Elizabeth folkerd.

In 1685 Thomas and Elizabeth were concerned with a Fine:

Between James Waller, plf., and Thos. ffolkard and Elizabeth, his wife, defts., respecting 1 messuage, 2 barns, 1 stable, 1 garden, 2 orchards, 8 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, and 20 acres pasture, with appurts. in Combe. Defendants receive £60 sterling.

There has been no record found of the death of either Thomas or Elizabeth.

**8. John ffolkard**, of Stowmarket, was probably a son of Robert (No 2), and seems to have called his own son John. He, in turn, continued it to a child of his. The earliest reference possessed to John is in the will of Constance Browne, of Stowmarket, widow, dated 11 June 1700:

Messuage purchased of John Keble, of Stowmarket, Gent., and now in occupation of John ffolkard, my grandson-in-law, in Stowmarket, and to Elizabeth ffolkard, my grandchild, his wife, for their lives, and then to their children.

A Robert ffolkard witnessed the will. However, there is no mention of him in John's will (1718), so we don't really know who Robert was.

#### Will

John ffolkard, of Stowmarket. To ffrances, my dear and loving wife, garden lately purchased of Mr. John Parke, together with all household goods, &c. To my son, John ffolkard, my house I live in to him and his heirs for ever. He and my said wife to continue to live together, and carry on the trade. 8 May, 1718. Probate 14 May, 1718. Juramento ffrancisce ffolkard, executrix.

The will proves Elizabeth had died and that between 1700 and 1718, John married a ffrances, of whom nothing else is known.

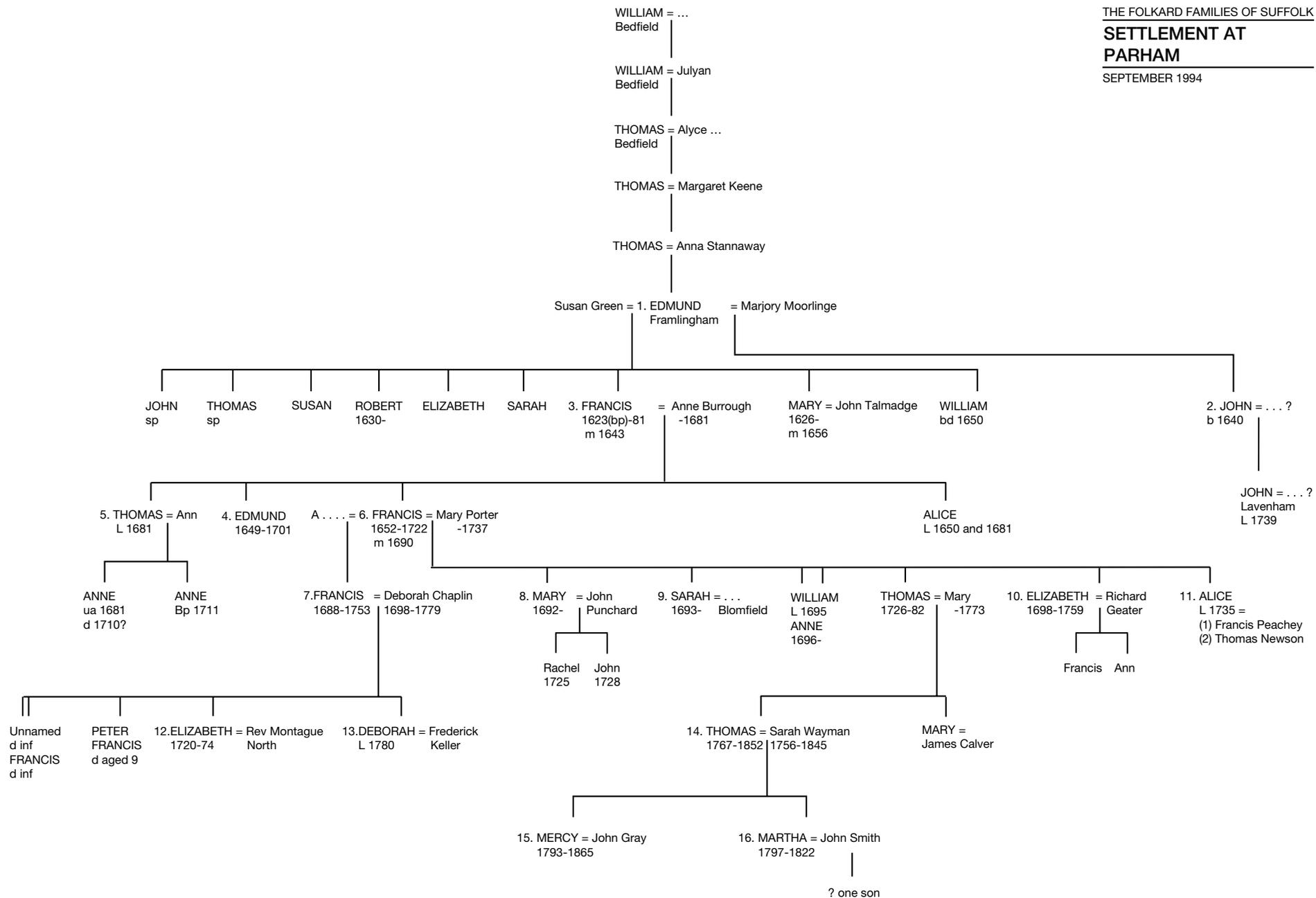
**9. John ffolkard** of Stowmarket, John's son of whom we are similarly ignorant, though probably a Fine of 1743 refers to him and his wife:

Between Thos. Veale, plf., and ffredk. Cotton and Elizabeth his wife, John ffolkard and Elizabeth his wife, Ann Banks, widow, and peter ffugett and Sarah his wife, defts., of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 4 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and 4 acres pasture, with appurts., in Easton and Wickham. Plf. pays £60.

**10. Robert ffolkard**, of Stowmarket, possibly son to the Robert who witnessed Constance Browne's will quoted above. He is named in several Poll lists for Knights of the Shire as of Stowmarket in 1770, 1784, 1790 and 1791; while, as proprietor, he was assessed in 1798 at 8 shillings for land tax in Stowmarket on the land let to T. Fuller, and at 16 shillings for land he himself both owned and lived upon in the same town. He was probably the Robert ffolkard, of Stowmarket, whose will of 1804 is in the Probate Registry at Bury (no copy available). With the death of Robert, the Folkard connection with this district apparently ceased.

This is not the end of the Folkards in Stowmarket. William 1865-1930 who was born at Heath Farm, Lexden, Colchester, and educated at the local school, was later apprenticed to a Stowmarket ironmonger, quite possibly his uncle John and rose to become a prominent trader, with branches at Eye and Bungay. A fuller account of William of Stowmarket is given by Peter Folkard of Kelvedon on page 177.

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK  
**SETTLEMENT AT  
 PARHAM**  
 SEPTEMBER 1994



# Settlement at Parham

(includes branch at Clopton)

This settlement, one of the best authenticated of all the Suffolk Lines, died out in direct descent with the Rev Francis Folkard, rector of Clopton and Hasketon in 1753. The house in Parham in which several generations of the family lived is near the church and still stands (1890) much as Davy alluded to it in 1825.

Under the window-sill of a house by the road side, a short distance northward of the church, carved on wood are the arms of Ufford. This house now belongs to, and is the residence of, Mr Thomas Folkard.

The house is reputed to have been built about 1400. The arms of the Folkard family appear on a shield on the end of the roof principals of Parham Church. A visit made in 1991 by Edward John Folkard, found the church to be undergoing extensive renovation, but the coat of arms was still to be found and it was from a photograph of this that the front cover was reproduced.

Residence at Parham after the direct Line died out was continued by Folkards of Bedfield and those of Dennington.

**1. Edmund ffolkard**, of Framlingham and subsequently of Parham was the first of the family to reside at Parham. A son of Thomas, of Bedfield (No 5 of that Line), and Anne Stannaway, he is named in his father's will (1626) and according to it had seven children. Among the list of entries preserved of the lost Bedfield Register, the name of ffolkard is found in 1580, probably, the date of Edmund's birth. He would therefore have been 86 years old at his death. He well deserved the description given of him as "the olde man" in a will of 1664, if this be he.

His first marriage, according to Candler, was to Susan, daughter of William Green of Hadleigh, by whom he had eleven children. Nothing further has been found about Susan or her death.

In 1639 Parham Register records Edmund's second marriage:

Edmond ffolkard and Margerie Moorlinge married. 28th May, 1639.

At which date Edmund would have been 59 years old. So it is not surprising we find but a single child of his marriage. The Parham Register has:

John ffolkard, sonne of Edmund ffolkard and Margerie, bap. 19 April, 1640.

In 1647 Edmund is referred to in the Parham Manor Rolls though he was at that date certainly resident at Framlingham:

Chas 23. Edmund Nelson surrenders to Edmund ffolkard, of Framlingham, who is admitted.

Thomas Alexander, Gent, admitted upon a forfeited conditional surrender of Edmund ffolkard to lands etc, in Parham which said Edmund took up on the surrender of Edmund Nelson at a Court holden the 30th April, 1647.

Further references to these lands are under the entry of his son Francis. In 1656 Edmund's brother Anthony's will refers to him and his children, and both he and his daughter Anne are named in that of Anthony's widow (1664). Children of Edmund were baptized at Framlingham in 1623, 1626, 1630, and in 1657 he is named as "ffolkod of Bedfield" in the same Register, notifying the marriage of his daughter Mary. He seems to have moved frequently. Born at Bedfield, he settled in Framlingham; went, probably about 1635, to Bedfield; was back at Framlingham in 1647; at Bedfield again in 1657, and late in life settled at

Parham, where he died in 1666, his burial being recorded in Parham Register:

Edmund ffolkard buried 21 Februy, 1666.

No will of his has been found. Of his numerous family, Francis is dealt with hereafter and Mary was baptized at Framlingham as:

Marie, daughter of Edmund and Susan ffoliarde, baptized 2 Nov, 1626.

Of her marriage:

The daie of publication between John Talmage and Marie ffolkard, both single, ffolkod of Bedfield, and were married ye 25 December, 1656, by me, B Bowtell.

Mary is twice named in the will of her uncle Anthony ffolkard of 1656, her husband being the conditional trustee of all the testator's property. The Register of Coddenham has:

Anne Talmach, daughter of John and Mary, da of Edmund ffolkard, of Bedfield, born 1st July, 1657.

The Talmaches of Coddenham were a branch of the Earl of Dysart's family (Tollemache). Their name in Coddenham Register variously spelt as Talomache, Tallemach, and Tollemach. John Talmage was baptized at Coddenham, 7 July 1617. His marriage to Mary ffolkard is recorded on the Candler Pedigree.

Of the other children of Edmund's first marriage Candler names Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Susan and William, all said by him to have died without issue. William may have been the man referred to in the lost Bedfield Register as

Old William ffolkard buried 1650.

"Old" here probably meant senior — a younger William, who lived till 1703, lived at Bedfield. Another Thomas and a son Robert are also given by Candler. Of Robert the Framlingham Register has:

Robert, son of Edmund and Susan Folkard, baptized 12 Feb 1630.

Candler's Pedigree also names a daughter Sarah, further referred to in the will of her uncle Anthony (1656). Candler also includes Anne, named in the wills of her uncle and aunt. The aunt's will (1664) finds her unmarried, and living with her father. John, the only child, of the second marriage is dealt with hereafter.

**2. John ffolkard** was evidently named after a son by the first marriage, who, according to Candler, died sp, and therefore, possibly, young. John was the son of Edmund and his second wife Margerie Moorlinge and was born at Parham. His baptismal notices, 19 April 1640 is given above. John was assessed in 1663, as "John ffolker" for land at Bedfield valued at £2 10s. He seems to have lived at Dallinghoo along with other members of the Bedfield family — the Ipswich Probate Office records:

10 February, 1678. Lic. between Tho Russel, of Kettleburgh and Susanna Baxter, de fframsden, to church at Dallinghoo, John ffolkard, of Dallinghoo, a bondsman in £200.

12 Janry 1679. Marriage between Robert Smart and Phoebe Russel, both of Wickham Market. John ffolkard, of Dallinghoo, a bondsman in £200.

The Russels were probably children of John's aunt. Another entry (*ibid*) refers to John:

11 Octr, 1683. John ffolkard bondsman in £200 for marriage between John Meadows, of Bedfield, single, and Hester Smith, of peasenhall, single.

He was the "John ffoakard" included in a Suffolk Poll List of 1702 as a freeholder in Howe (Hoo). His nephew ffrancis afterwards married Mary Porter, of

Lavenham, so it is no far-fetched conclusion the notification of bankruptcy in the Ipswich Journal of 7 July, 1739, refers to a son of his settled there:

John Follyard, of Lavenham, Linendraper and Chapman, Dec 29, 1739.

This mis-spelling of the name is of frequent occurrence. No further information concerning John has been found, and we revert to Edmund's children by his first wife, Susan Green.

**3. ffrancis ffolkard**, of Parham, Edmund's first son. The Register of Framlingham has:

ffrancis, sonne of Edmund ffolkard and Susan his wife, was baptized Nov 4, 1623.

Before 1649 Francis married Ann, daughter of Barnaby Burrough, of Ipswich. Her father died, according to Dr Muskett in 1632. He also states she was "cousin to Thomas Burrough, of Ipswich". The Burroughs were of an old and good county family. In 1650 Ann was alluded to in the will of her brother, Barnaby Burrough, Merchant of Great Yarmouth:

#### Will

Item. I doe give unto my sister Anne ffolkard, wife to ffrancis ffolkard, of Parham, in Suff. All that my right and interest which I have by virtue of the last will and testament of my deceased ffather, Barnaby Burrough, in the several legacies or porcons of my two deceased sisters, Martha and Sarah Burrough, my severall parts of which porcons remayneth in the handes of my mother Anne Burrough, in Ipswich, widow.

This was proved in London, 12 November 1657, by Anne Burrough and John Reeve exors. Edmund ffolkard left by will to his wife the house at Parham for her life, but she did not survive him. Parham Register records:

Ann ffolkard, of ———, buried 4th August, 1681.

In 1656 Francis is named in the will of his uncle Anthony, of Bedfield, three of his children being also specified. In 1660, on a Hearth Tax Roll he paid for five hearths in his house at Parham. In 1663 judgement was given whereby he recovered a loan of four pounds made by him to John Dawson, of Framlingham, with 26 shillings as damages, his attorney being Edward Colman. In 1665 he sought recovery of a message and four acres of pasture in Parham let to Nicholas Cole. Richard Porter, who appeared at Westminster as his attorney in this suit, may have been a relative of the Mary Porter who married his son Francis. He is named in the will of 12 October 1667, of Thos Burrough, of London, Merchant, of Goodman's Yard, Minories. This will bequeathed £700 and property in Ipswich to the testator's son Thomas, with a proviso that

Nevertheless, if my said sonne Thomas shall die before his said Age of One and Twenty years without any Children, then I give and bequeath One hundred and fifty pounds of the said sum of Seven Hundred Pounds to Edmund ffoulkerd, Sonne of ffrancis ffoulkard, of Barham (sic), in the said County of Suff. (Proved 14 February, 1667)

The Parham Court Rolls in 1660 state:

Anne, wife of ffrancis ffolkard, son of Edmund ffolkard, admitted on regrant (*ex Lat*)

John Lambert, of Wapping, Merchant, admitted on the forfeiture of ffrancis ffolkard and Anne his wife to the tenure which the aforesaid Anne took on the reconcession of the lord at a Court held 27 April, 1660. (*ex Latin*)

In 1664:

John Lambert admitted on the forfeiture of ffrancis ffolkard

and Anne his wife (of land) which the aforesaid Ann became seized of in 1660. (*ex Latin*)

Uncertain date:

Anne, wife of ffrancis ffolkard, son of Edmund ffolkard, admitted on the regrant of the lord to lands seized after the death of Thos Alexander, Esq, and which the said Thomas Alexander took up on the surrender of said Edmund ffolkard at a Court held the 11 April, 1654.

In 1676 Francis was defendant to a Fine sued by John Lambert respecting lands in Parham and elsewhere, doubtless including the lands of John Lambert referred to. His will is dated 16 November, 1681, his burial being recorded in Parham Register:

ffrancis ffolkard buried 6th Dec, 1681.

His will describes him as a "Clothier", a term applied to those who dealt on a large scale in the cloth at that date the prime manufacture of Suffolk. The gold seal left by the will to his son Thomas still exists (1890). Francis died at the age of 58, much younger than customary with the members of his family.

His children, Edmund, ffrancis and Thomas follow below. We know nothing beyond mention made in her father's will of Alice.

#### Will

ffrancis ffolkard the elder of Parham, Suff, Clothier: 16 November, 1681. "Sicke and weake in bodye but of perfect mind and memorey". Commends his soul to Almighty God after the usual formula. "And as for that little worldly wealth wherewith it has pleased God to intrust me withall I thus dispose thereof". To Anne "my well beloved wife" the house he dwelt in with all appurtenances in Parham for life. At her death the same to go to francis ffolkard his second son and to his heirs for ever. To Edward ffolkard his eldest son five shillings only. To Thomas ffolkard his son £100. "Alsoe I give unto my sonne Thomas ffolkard my gold ring with the seale engraven on it." To Alice ffolkard his daughter £100. To his granddaughter Anne ffolkard £15 at 21. "Lastly I doe give and bequeath unto my sonne ffrancis ffolkard All my goodes and Chattels, household stufte, and all the moneyes due to me whatsoever, saving only these goods hereafter mentioned." He to pay all testator's debts and legacies. Testator's wife to have "one bedd and everything convenient for her to furnish a Roome, and my sonne ffrancis shall take an inventory of goods as my Wife shall have for her use". Wife to engage that at her death all said goods be returned to his three children, ffrancis, Thomas and Alice, to be parted between them equally. His son ffrancis to pay to Mr Gregory Damant £100, "that my house may be cleered of the mortgage". Should he refuse to do this, then £100 to be given to testator's wife out of stock to pay Mr Damant. His sons ffrancis and Thomas exors. Signed and sealed by ffran ffolkard the testator in the presence of William Wood, Robert Whitlock (his mark), Henry Wyard, and Sarah Whitlock — Proved at London in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 20 January 1681 (New Style) by ffrancis ffolkard, one of the exors.

**4. Edmond ffolkard**, of Parham, eldest son of ffrancis, is first entered in the Parham Register:

Edmond ffolkard, son of ffrancis ffolkard and Ann, baptized 8 April, 1649.

Little is known about him apart from a legacy by the will of his great-uncle Anthony ffolkard, of Bedfield (1656), and, contingently, in the will (1667) of his uncle Thomas Burrough. No record has been found of a marriage.

From the tone of the legacy by his father's will in which his name was erroneously printed as Edward — we conclude he was a black sheep:

Item. I give and bequeath unto Edmond ffolkard, my eldest

sonne, the sume of ffive shillings, to bee paid him within one year next after my decease.

Edmond lived only to the age of 52, the entry in Parham Register reading:

Edmund ffolkard buried 6 March, 1701.

**5. Thomas ffolkard** third son of ffrancis (No 3) paid on five hearths in Parham in 1675, and was named in his father's will (1681). He was probably the Thomas referred to in Framlingham Register:

Ann, Dr of Thomas and Ann ffolkard, baptized 8 Novr, 1711.

Probably the granddaughter, Ann ffolkard, referred as then under age, was also a child of Thomas, and she had died before the birth of the Anne baptized as above. Thomas was on the Poll List of Suffolk for the Knights of the Shire as a freeholder at Rickinghall Inferior in 1727.

**6. ffrancis ffolkard**, of Parham, was described as second son of ffrancis (No 2) in his will. He continued his father's business of cloth merchant at Parham, and lived in the same house.

His baptism was recorded in Parham Register:

Francis ffolkard, son of Francis and Ann, baptized 26 June, 1652.

Francis may have married twice — his widow, Mary Porter's will mentions her "son-in-law" (ie, stepson) — but no record of a first wife has been found. By 1701 however, he was married to Mary Porter, the daughter of John Porter of Lavenham. This information comes from an extract from a lawsuit involving the pair:

On the 27 Nov, 1705, Ffrancis ffolkard, Gent, of Parham, and Mary his wife, one of the daughters of John Porter, late of Lavenham, Suffolk, Clothier, decd, and Sarah Porter, of parham, singlewoman, the other daughter of the said John Porter, his only children, in Sept, 1683, the said John Porter being then a widower and having entered into a treaty of marriage with Elizabeth, alias Bettie, Wells, of Lavenham, widow, made certain monetary arrangements. The case (ffolkard vs Snelling and Boughton) turns upon these.

Sarah Porter is buried at Parham, her tomb, still well preserved bearing inscription:

Here lieth the Body of  
Sarah Porter, who was  
daughter to John Porter, of  
Lavenham, who departed this  
Life July ye 16, 1730

The first child of the marriage was baptized in 1692 so it probably took place about 1690 or 1691. Mary survived her husband, made her will in 1735, and died on 21 June 1737, aged 71. Her burial being entered at Parham:

Mary ffolkard, Widd, buried 24 June, 1737.

Francis was also mentioned in the will of his great-uncle Anthony ffolkard, of Bedfield (1656), being a legatee under it to £5, though then an infant of four years old. There are references to him in his father's will. His elder brother Edmund, having been almost disinherited by it, the bulk of the property was left to ffrancis, he being appointed exor to it. He paid on five hearths in Parham as Mr ffr ffolkard in 1674. In 1693, 1702 and 1709, he is named in the Court Rolls of Parham as "ffrancis ffolkard, Gentleman, Inhabitant of Parham". In 1692 he was named in a Fine:

Between ffrancis ffolkard, plff, and John King and Margaret his wife, defts, of the fourth part of a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 10 acres land, 10 acres meadow, 70 acres pasture, with apptces, in Parham, Cransford, and Glenham Magna. ffrancis ffolkard pays £60 sterling.

In 1693 he was a party to a Fine:

Between ffrancis ffolkard and Thomas Botwright, plffs, and Robert Colvill and Margaret his wife, Charles Colville and Marie his wife, Henry Murdock and Mary his wife, and John Bradlaugh and Alice his wife, defts, of 5 messuages, 5 gardens, 5 acres land, and 30 acres pasture, with apptces in Parham, Clopton, Ufford, and Orford. Plff pays £160 sterling.

In 1699 concerned with a third Fine:

Between ffrancis ffolkard, Joshua Paske, Charles Stanmer, and George ffrost, Plffs, and George Carew, Gent, and Alicia his wife, and others, of 3 messuages, 2 barns, 2 stables, 22 acres land, 34 acres meadow, and 52 acres pasture, with apptces in Peasenhall, Baddingham, Heavingingham, Sibton, Stradishall, and Lavenham. Defendants receive £260 sterling.

In 1701 Francis and his wife are referred to in another Fine:

Between Henry ffauconberge, Doctor of Laws, and John May, plffs, and Joseph Cutleve, Clerk, and Susannah his wife, and ffrancis ffolkard, generosus (ie gentleman), and Marie his wife, defts, of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 6 acres meadow and 1 acre pasture, with apptces in Ipswich, Beccles and Ingate. Plffs pays defts. £60 sterling.

In 1705 he entered a suit in Chancery:

2 May, 1705. ffrancis ffolkard, of Parham, Suffolk, Gentleman, showeth that William ffolkard, late of Bedfield, Suffolk, Yeoman, decd, was his uncle, and possessed of lands and houses in Bedfield and elsewhere in Suffolk. The will of the latter was dated on or about the 10 Sept, 1703, the orator benefiting by the following clauses of it.

The testator died 22 October, 1703. The plaintiff occupied the properties, among them being three closes which he contends were part of the appurtenances devised to him. The defendants claim these as being part of their bequest. The plaintiff says the testator made a former will in 1693, and then only left to Simon Rouse, the father, £100. The Rouse family entered action of ejectment, but would not produce the will at the trial of it. The defendants' describe Bedfield Dogg as a farm, and say (which was true) that the testator was not uncle to the plaintiff, 'as the compt in his said Bill pretendeth, but at the most some remote relation; but the defendants, Simon Rouse and George Sewell, were sisters' sonnes, and are heires-at-law of the said testator'. They claim the lands as part of the Bedfield Dogg farm.

The actual relationship between the complainant in the case and William ffolkard, the testator named, was second cousin.

In 1716 Francis was named in a list of tenants of the manor of Kettleburgh:

ffolkard, ffrancis, free tenant, formerly King's, formerly Haly's. 6s 4d. (*ex Latin*)

The land appears to be in Parham. Curiously, in 1718 Francis executed a deed constituting himself guardian of those of his children then under age. The Ipswich Probate Office Admon Rolls read:

ffrancis ffolkard, of Parham, Gent, by the election of Elizabeth ffolkard, aged 20 and upwards, Thomas ffolkard, aged 18 and upwards, and Alice ffolkard, aged 14 years and upwards, minors, the real and lawful son and daughters of the abovenamed ffrancis ffolkard, is admitted and sworn Guardian and Curator to them, the said Elizabeth, Thomas and Alice, during their minorities. 9 August 1718.

A marriage settlement of 1719 alludes to:

All that Tenement or Cottage, with the yards etc, etc, formerly in the tenure of ffrancis ffolkard and John Damont and now of Samuel Buttrum and Thomas Arnold, situate in Parham.

In 1721:

Clopton. ffrancis ffolkard, Patron of living.

Francis made his will very shortly before his death. His burial is recorded in Parham Register:

ffrancis ffolkard, Gent, buried 29th September, 1722.

The stone covering his grave in Parham churchyard, it is evident from his widow's will, was placed there 13 years after his death. Davy, describes it in about 1820 as much broken. By 1884 the slab had been removed from the former brick monument and laid on the ground close to the wall of the church. Cracked in several places, the date of death was illegible, but other lettering was as clear as when first cut. The inscription read:

Here lyeth the Body of  
Francis Folkard, Gent,  
who departed this Life the 23rd of  
-----.

We know from the Register the blanks should be filled by September, 1722. Below this inscription is that of his widow:

Also the Body of  
Mary Folkard his wife,  
Who departed this Life  
the 21st June, 1737  
Aged 71 years.

The Court Rolls of Parham record:

1722. The death of ffrancis ffolkard, Gent, presented.

The *Ipswich Journal* of 14 April, 1739 reports:

A very good Dwelling House in Parham, with convenient Out-houses, Yards, Garden, and 1 Orchard, and about Thirty Acres of Land, late in the Occupation of Mrs Folkard, and now of Mr Henry Williams. For further Particulars Enquire of Mr Peregrine Love in Ipswich, or of the Revd Mr Folkard at Clopton.

Of Francis' issue, Thomas is dealt with under Bedfield Settlement (page 33) and ffrancis, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth and Alice will be found separately further on. His remaining children are noticed by entries in Parham Register:

William ffolkard, sonne of ffrancis and Mary, baptized 27 Dec, 1694.

William ffolkard, buried 15 May, 1695.

Anne ffolkard, daughter of ffrancis and Mary, baptized 10 July, 1696.

Edmund ffolkard, the sonne of ffrancis and Mary, baptized 7 October, 1701.

From the omission of Anne and Edmund from the guardianship deed, it may be concluded they had died before 1718.

#### Will

ffrancis ffolkard of Parham, Suff, Clothier (ie, Cloth Merchant): 3 August 1722. To his wife "the house wherein I now dwell, with the yards, meadows, and pastures lying near the church there, and the four severall pieces of land and pasture environed on all sides by the comon called Cuttings Green and the comon way leading therefrom to the Church, and the Lands late of John Pallant, for her life. At

her death to my son ffrancis ffolkard, as also to him all and every my cobbyhold and customary Lands and premises in parham aforesaid, but wife to enjoy the profit of them during her life. But if wife refuse to give my said son, or his brother or sisters hereinafter named, or any of them requiring the same, a release or releases of all Dower and thirds out of the estates devised, then bequests to be void. I give to the said ffrancis and his heires the Advowson, Donations, and the Disposition of and to the Churches of Clopton and Woodbridge-Hasketon. To wife the use of all and every my household goods not herein specifically devised for life. At death to be divided among her children in such proportions as she may decide. To my son Thomas my house and land in Bedfield and the goods in the parlor. To my daughters Mary and Alice my messuage, farm, and lands in Peasenhall, Baddingham, Heveningham, and Sibton, as tenants in comon, and £100 each in money after death of wife. I give to my daughters Sara and Elizabeth one Guinea a piece to buy them a ring, the tankard, great copper, and furniture in the Hall and Chamber. And all rest, land, etc, to ffrancis my son, who is exor." — Signed and sealed by testator, and witnessed by William Damant, Edmond Geater, and Robert Bentley — Proved at Ipswich 31 October 1722.

#### Will

Mary Folkard of Parham, Suff, "relict of Francis Folkard": 30 January 1735. "To be buried near the body of my deceased husband, the grave to be made large enough to contain both our Bodies and be Bricked from the Bottom, and a marble stone to be laid over our Bodies at the equal charge of all my four daughters." To her son Thomas Folkard "all the goodes in the hall". To her daughter Mary Punchard "£10 of lawful money of Great Britain, the Great Cheste of Drawers that stand in the Parlour Chamber, with all such goods as shall be in them at the time of my decease, and the bed there as it stands, and also the Clocke as it stands in the Kitchen". To "my daughter" Sarah Blomfield a bed and other items, and £10. To "my daughter" Elizabeth Geater £5 and some furniture. To "my daughter" Alice Peachie a similar legacy. "To my son-in-law (ie, stepson) Francis Folkard the deal box marked F. Folkard with all in it". Goods not specifically disposed of to be sold for debts and legacies, and overplus to be divided among the four daughters abovenamed, who are appointed exors — Signed by testatrix, and witnessed by Francis Stogdale, Elizabeth Calver, and Robert Pells. Proof not recorded.

7. ffrancis ffolkard, Rector of Clopton and Hasketon, was a son of ffrancis (No 6) by Frances, his first wife.

A rent roll of Baddingham Hall (1705) records:

ffrancis ffolkard, Clk, for a chase way — 2 capons, 2 shillings.

He took his AB degree in 1709, so probably Davy has wrongly transcribed the date. By his father's will, land at Baddingham is bequeathed. A Rev ffrancis ffolchier took a degree at Cambridge in 1690 "by Order of the King", and there is just a remote possibility this entry may refer to our Francis.

The degrees taken by ffrancis at Pembroke College, Cambridge, are dated, AB 1709, AM 1737. The Institution Books report:

ffrancis ffolkard instituted to Clopton, alias Claxton, in deanery of Carlford, 21st August 1721, on presentation of ffrancis ffolkard (his father).

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Francis Folkard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, circular flourish at the end.

Signature to Will of ffrancis ffolkard, of Parham, 1722.

In 1722 the Exchequer First Fruits Composition Books have an entry:

Suff. R Clopton, ffranciscus ffolgard Cl. p. Integris primitus pe: manibus £15, Octobris 9th, 1722.

Shortly before his institution to Clopton Francis must have married, his first child, Elizabeth, being born in 1720. His wife Deborah, daughter and sole heiress of the Rev Peter Chaplin, rector of Higham, Suffolk, was born in 1698, and aged 81 at her death in 1779. Her tomb is in Clopton church. She was left sole executrix to Francis' will in 1753.

Francis is next named in the will of his father (1722) and is bequeathed the advowson, etc, of the churches of Clopton and Woodbridge-Hasketon, both of which he ultimately became rector. He appears at an unknown date to have sold these advowsons, for there is an old entry in the list of rectors of Clopton:

ffrancis ffolgard, ye psent. Incmbt, sold the Advowson with that of Woodbridge-Hacheson to Mr Close of Ipswich, who has jockey'd (ie gambled) them away, 9th November.

In 1727 Francis appears in the Poll List for the Knights of the Shire for Suffolk as having voted for Sir William Barker, Bart, and Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart. His wife had probably by 1727 succeeded to her father's property, for in that year he was evidently concerned with considerable property in Kent, Essex and Buckinghamshire.

Between ffrancis ffolgard and Allam Goodwin, plffs, and John Jeaffreson, gen, and Ann his wife, Cristofer Jeaffreson, Art, defts, of the manor of Sullingham with apptces, and of 5 messuages, 5 cottages, 5 gardens, 1500 acres land, 50 acres meadow, 130 acres pasture, 80 acres wood, 400 acres marsh and turf paying 20 shillings rent, cum pasture pomibus aivirs et libat fields, with apptces, in the Island of St Christopher in Sullingham and in Sullingham Stockworth and Bourough Green, in County Canterbury, and of 1 messuage, 100 acres land, 20 acres meadow, 20 acres pasture, 10 acres wood, and cont pasture pomibus aivirs, with apptces, in Alphamstone, in County Essex, and of 100 acres land, 50 acres pasture, 100 wood, and cont pasture pomibus aivys, with apptces, in Lillingstone Dayrell, in Co Bucks. ffolgard and Goodwin pay defts £1360 sterling.

The Jeaffresons (or Jeaffersons) named were an old Suffolk family with which the Folkards became subsequently connected. The Christopher and John Jeaffreson probably were trustees of Deborah Chaplin. A paper dated 15 June, 1731 names Francis as one of the trustees to a deed of feoffment for the support of two aged and infirm inhabitants of Hasketon executed by Thomas Timmse, of Hasketon. In 1734 he was left exor with the Rev Philip Candler, rector of Hollesley, to the will of the Rev John Punchard, rector of Hasketon, father of the John Punchard who married his sister, Mary ffolgard. Francis was his predecessor in the rectory of Hasketon, and on the Rev J Punchard's death in 1736, became the incumbent there conjointly with his living of Clopton.

Francis appears in the will of his stepmother, Mary ffolgard, of Parham, of 1735, referred to as "my-son-in-law", the old equivalent of our stepson. In 1739 he is indicated as owner of the family residence at Parham by the *Ipswich Gazette* advertisement already quoted. At a General Court Baron of Clopton Manor, held 12 August, 1749, the record was made:

Reverend ffrancis ffolgard, of Clopton, Suffolk, Clerk, admitted on the surrender of Clopton Carr Millington, to land which said Clopton Carr Millington took up 9 July, 1742, as only son and heir of Edward Millington, decd.

In a Fine of 1743 ffrancis was probably concerned with a daughter of his sister, Sarah Blomfield.

Between ffrancis ffolgard, Clrk, plff, and Ann Blomfield, Spr, deft, of 3 messuages, 4 barns, 4 stables, 70 acres land, 30 acres meadow, 50 acres pasture, with appurts, in Little Stonham, Aspoll, Stonham, and Combs, and of a moiety of 2 messuages, 3 barns, 3 stables, 80 acres land, 20 acres meadow, and 70 acres pasture, with appurts, in Buxhall, Ratlesden, Wallisford, and Rickinham Infr. Plff pays £220.

Two notices seem to connect the Folkards of Parham with those of Beccles. The earlier of the two is a deed by which:

ffrancis ffolgard, of Clopton, Clerk, and James Lyun, of Woodbridge, Surgeon, are appointed on the 5th April 1744, trustees to a marriage settlement on Rebecca Wake, on her marriage to John Wade, of Rendlesham, Gent.

Rebecca Wake was daughter of Rebecca Wake (nat ffolgard). The second notice (*Ibid*) runs:

Indenture between Jacob Chilton, Clerk, 1st part; ffrancis ffolgard, of Clopton, Clerk, 2nd part; and said John Clarke, 3rd part; said Jacob Chilton did bargain, sell, assign, etc, all the said Premises, mortgage, etc, to said ffrancis ffolgard, in trust for said John Clarke, to attend the inheritance.

John Clarke was probably the attorney of Beccles and both entries indicate the connection between the two lines above suggested. The maintenance, even after long separation, indicate intimacy between members of them. Shortly before the death of ffrancis a terrier of Clopton was prepared headed:

A true Terrier of all the Glebe lands, Messuages, Tenements, portions of Tithes, and other rights belonging to the Rectory and Parish Church of Clopton, in the County of Suffolk and Diocese of Norwich, and now in the use and possession of Mr ffrancis ffolgard there, or his tennants.

The Terrier is dated 31 May, 1753, the holding being stated at 13 acres and 2 roods. Francis' will is dated 5 September, 1753 and directs his burial in the chancel of Clopton church, where there is a monument to himself and his wife bearing the inscription:

Here lieth the Body of  
the Rev Francis Folkard AM  
Rector of this Parish,  
who died 23rd November, 1753, aged 65.  
Here also lieth the Body of  
Mrs Deborah Folkard,  
his beloved wife,  
who was daughter and sole heiress  
of the Rev Peter Chaplin,  
Rector of Higham in this County.  
She died 21st August, 1779, aged 81.  
Near this place  
are likewise interred,  
three of their children,  
two of whom died infants.  
The third, named Peter Francis,  
died at the age of 9 years.

The monument is of black marble, and stands within the Communion railing. On a shield above it are the arms of Folkard impaling those of Chaplin, which are: Erm on a chief indented az, 3 griffins, or. The crest of the latter family is concealed by the chancel step.

A visit made by Edward John Folkard in 1991, found no trace of such a monument.

There are several post mortem references to Francis. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1753, includes in a list of deaths for that year:

Nov 23, Rev Mr Folkard, R[ector] of Clifton [should be Clopton], Suffolk.

At a General Court of the manor of Kettleburgh held 13 October, 1755,

Montague North, Clerk, acknowledged free tenure of lands conveyed to him by ffrancis ffolkard, Clerk.

In 1761 certain lands and a house at Clopton, formerly occupied by the Rev ffrancis ffolkard, Rector, belonging to John Jeaffreson, passed, by the will of the latter, to his son Samuel Jeaffreson. This John Jeaffreson was doubtless the man party to the Fine of 1727.

Of ffrancis' children, Elizabeth and Deborah are dealt in order, and the only records of Peter Francis, and the children who died infants, are those given on the monumental inscription above. Parham Register may refer to another child of his:

ffrancis ffolkard, buried 24th March, 1733.

#### Will

ffrancis ffolkard of Clopton, Suff, Clerk: 5 September 1753. To be buried in chancel of Clopton Church. To his wife Deborah all household linen, and furniture (plate excepted), in lieu of £100 convenanted to her at marriage "about 21 May 1723". Wife to have use of plate for life, and it then to go to his daughters Elizabeth and Deborah. Wife to have use of £200 for life over and above all other legacies. This sum is also to go at her death to his daughters. "And whereas a marriage is shortly intended to be had and solemnised by and between the Reverend Mr Montague North and my eldest daughter Elizabeth ffolkard, spinster, Upon which said intended marriage, and as a part of the marriage portion intended for my said daughter, I have agreed to settle and secure the several Estates following, that is to say One estate at parham and another at Wickham Markett". Should this marriage not take place, these properties to go absolutely to his daughter Elizabeth. Several other estates are named as included in the settlement referred to, one being at Clopton and another at Wetheringsett. These are to be divided between daughters Elizabeth and Deborah, and the share of the latter, failing issue of her, to testator's brother Thomas ffolkard and his heirs. To the Reverend Montague North and testator's daughter Elizabeth ten guineas each. To his brother Thomas, "all the monies he owes me and one guinea in gold". To his brother-in-law John Punchard, and to testator's sisters, Sarah Blomfield, Elizabeth Geater, and Alice Peachey, one guinea in gold each. To Mary Service, "who was the daughter of my cousin Ann Taylor", two guineas in gold. To the poor of Clopton and Hasketon (of both of which places testator was rector), forty shillings. Legacies to servants Girling and Woods. Residue to his daughter Deborah. Appoints his wife guardian of the last-named till 21, and in case of wife's death his daughter Elizabeth to assume such guardianship. His wife sole executrix — Signed by testator, and witnessed by John Sheringham, Justier Smith, and Benjamin Votier — Proved by the relict 27 March 1754.

**8. Mary ffolkard** Francis' daughter is named in his will (1722). She was the eldest child of her father's third marriage, In Parham Register:

Mary ffolkard, da of ffrancis ff and Mary, baptized 28 July, 1692.

She married John Punchard, of Hasketon, but the date is unknown. Owing to her not being named Mary Punchard in her father's will, she was probably single at the date of it. Her mother's will so describes her (1735). Her husband, who survived her, was a legatee under the will of her brother Francis (1753). She had two children, Rachel, born in 1725, and John, born 1728.

Mary and her husband are buried at Parham:

Here lyeth the Body of  
John Punchard,  
who departed this Life  
October ye 4, 1756  
aged 70 years.  
Also  
Mary his wife  
who departed this Life  
March 7, 1738,  
aged 46 years.

**9. Sarah ffolkard** was next eldest child of Francis (No 5) and Mary. Parham Register has:

Sarah ffolkard, daughter of ffrancis ffolkard and Mary, baptized 26 September, 1693.

Her name, as then single, occurs in her father's will (1722) but in her mother's (1735) she is mentioned as Sarah Blomfield. In the will of her stepbrother ffrancis (1753) she is similarly named, in a complimentary legacy. Nothing further is known of her or her husband, but probably the Ann Blomfield named in a Fine with ffrancis ffolkard, the rector of Clopton (*seq*), was a daughter of theirs.

**10. Elizabeth ffolkard** a third daughter of ffrancis and Mary. Parham Register has:

Elizabeth ffolkard, daughter of ffrancis and Mary, baptized 26 April, 1698.

On 9 August, 1718, the guardianship deed referred to above mentions her as then "aged 20 and upwards". She married Richard Geater, of Melton and had at least two children: ffrances, and Ann, who married George Lord, of Campsey Abbey, and was buried at Melton in 1777, aged 35.

In her mother's will (1735) Elizabeth is named a legatee. Her stepbrother ffrancis's will (1753) also refers to her.

Her tomb near the church porch, Parham reads:

Here resteth the Body of  
Elizabeth, the wife of  
Richard Geater,  
late of Melton, Gent,  
and daughter of Francis  
and Mary Folkard,  
late of this town, Gent,  
who died ye 9th October, 1759,  
aged 61 years.

Here also resteth the body of Frances Geater, Spinster,  
daughter of the said  
Richard Geater  
and Elizabeth, his wife,  
who died the 20th March, 1778,  
aged 51 years.

**11. Alice ffolkard** another daughter of ffrancis (No 5) and Mary, his third wife. Parham Register contains:

Alice ffolkard, daughter of ffrancis and Mary, baptized 7th October, 1703.

Her father's guardianship deed of 9 August, 1718, states her as "aged 14 years and upwards". She was a joint legatee with her sister Mary Punchard, of lands, etc, under the will of her father (1722). Among marriage licenses at Ipswich is:

Oct. 21, 1730, ffrancis Peachie, Gent, of Sweffland (Sweffling), to Alice Ffolkard, S(ingle), Parham, at Clopton.



Signature to Will of Rev Francis Folkard,  
Rector of Clopton and Hasketon, 1753.

Alice was evidently married at Clopton by her stepbrother, its rector. In 1735 she was exor to her mother's will and a complimentary legatee under that of her stepbrother (1753). Her husband must have died before 1756, for in that year a Fine reads:

Thomas Newson vs Alice peachie, vid, in Sweffling and Cransford.

Of her subsequent career and death we have no record.

**12. Elizabeth ffolkard** Francis' daughter was born in 1720. The date of her marriage to Rev Montague North, DD is unknown, but she was single in 1753. Davy says she died childless. Dr North, a younger son of the Hon Roger North, of Rougham, Norfolk, was grandson to Dudley, fourth Lord North, who married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Charles Montague, from which marriage, no doubt the name of Montague was given to the husband of Elizabeth Folkard. Dr North died in 1779, surviving his wife five years. In 1769 Mrs North and her sister Deborah Folkard, then unmarried, were guests at a masquerade given by Mr Herbert, a younger son of the eighth Earl of Pembroke, at his seat at Little Glenham; Sir Dudley North, who died in 1691, and who was a younger son of the fourth Lord North, lived at Little Glenham. A curious letter relating to the masquerade has survived among Davy's collections and copied by him from a piece of paper in the handwriting of Mrs ffowler, the wife of Rev Richard ffowler, rector of Dallinghoo and Easton. The Duchess of Hamilton was, at the date of this party, married to the Hon Richard Nassau, father of the Earl of Rochford.

There were 24 Masques. Mr Herbert was a Conjuror, but he could not be persuaded to tell fortunes; for, as he said, he was an Astrologer, and the Comet took up so much of his attention that he could not spare time for such trifling employ. Mrs Herbert was a Nun. Mr Stratford, a Dutch Skipper! Mrs Stratford, a Shepherdess; Mr Lake, Mother Shipton; Mrs Lake, the genteel dress among the Ladyes, a Venetian domino made of white Lutestring, trimmed with gold edging, and very fine in diamonds. Mr Charles Long admirably supported the character of flirting fine lady, he was called Lady Bunbutter, he said very many clever things. Mr D Long was first Punch, then a Counsellor, and then Punch again. Mr Lambert was the prettiest figure among the gentlemen — a shepherd with a lamb in a string. Mr Thomas was an exceedingly good Country Squire, and Mr Moore, of Ipswich, was Clod his man. Mr Nelson was incomparably good as a Jew Pedlar, with washbails, etc, Mrs Nelson's was a Turkish dress: her sister, a gray sister, an order of Nuns; but the most attracting was Mr Redman, the clergyman, as a child of two years old, in a white frock, back string and belt, dragging a coach with one hand and in the other hand a doll. Master Nassau's were called Cupids, and said many smart things; some of the servants filled up the other characters: A pretty haymaker, a Pallas, and Barbary Lady, and two others, though I don't know what they were called. The Company without masques were the Duchess and Mr Nassau, Mr and Mrs Long, Mr and Mrs Carter, Mrs North, Miss Dyball, Miss Folkard, Miss Pretymán, and Miss —. There was dancing on the Green, first minuet Mr Lambert and Mrs Stratford, the same gentleman and Miss Pretymán, Mr Stratford and Mrs Lake, the Country Squire and the fine Lady, and a few more. The characters then all joined and danced two Country dances. When it grew dark the Company went in and drank tea, and some pretty fireworks were exhibited on the green. The Company then went to cards, a Commars, and a whist table, after which were was Cake, lemonade and Orgeat; when the Duchess and family, Mr and Mrs Long, went home, and the rest stayed supper.

John Baldry Punchard, second cousin to Elizabeth, lost all hope of succeeding to any of her considerable property owing to a quarrel respecting her lap-dogs,

for which she had a strong affection. Elizabeth and her husband are buried in Sternfield Church, where two mural monuments bear as inscriptions:

To the Memory  
of the Revd  
Montague North, DD  
late rector of this parish  
and canon of Windsor.  
He was the youngest son  
of the honourable  
Roger North, Esq,  
of Rougham in Norfolk,  
and died 22nd August, 1779,  
aged 68

Above are the arms of North: Az, a lion passant, or, between three fleurs de lis, arg. The crest, — on a wreath a dragons head, erased, sa, purfled or gorged with a ducal coronet and a chain of the last.

To the Memory of  
Elizabeth North,  
late wife of the Revd  
Montague North, DD.  
She was the daughter  
of the Revd  
Francis Folkard,  
rector of Clopton  
in this County,  
and died 21 September, 1774  
aged 54.

The arms above are those of Folkard: Sa a chevron between three covered cups, or.

In the nave of Sternfield church there hangs a hatchment on which the arms of North and Folkard are impaled.

**13 Deborah ffolkard** was the younger daughter of Francis of Clopton (No 10). The date of her birth, is unknown but she was under age at the date of her father's will (1753). In 1754 she was named in a Court roll of the manor of Kingshall, in Clopton:

Deborah ffolkard, the youngest daughter of ffrancis ffolkard, Clk, admitted under the will of sd, ffs, her father, as follows: 'I ffrancis ffolkard, of Clopton, in the Co of Suffk, Clk, do make this my last will and Test, etc. All the rest and residue of my real estate, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature and kindsoever, either in present possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, I give and demise the same and every part and parcl, thereof, with the rights, members, and Appts, to my youngest daughter, Deborah ffolkard, and to her heirs for ever' — to land which sd ffras took up 12 August, 1749, upon the surrender of Clopton Carr Millington.

On the same roll:

ffrancis ffolkard, Clk, free tenant, died since the last Court. Deborah ffolkard, youngest daughter of the sd ffrancis, acknowledged free tenure and pg a relief.

In 1769 she was present, with her sister, Mrs North, at the masquerade above described. Davy's notes on those present refers to her as

Miss Folkard, Deborah, youngest daughter, and coheir with her sister, Mrs North, of the Revd Francis Folkard, Rector of Clopton. She afterwards married Frederick Keller, son, as I suppose, of the Revd Frederick Keller, Vicar of Benhall. She died sp.

We know nothing of her subsequent life or death, but from the way property held by her for life under her father's will is referred to in that of her uncle, Thomas ffolkard, of Bedfield (1780) she was living at that date.

With Deborah the direct Parham line died out. Residence at that place was, however, entered upon by

a branch from the Dennington Settlement which included many members formerly resident in Parham.

The old settlement was continued by a descendant of the Bedfield line.

**14. Thomas folkard**, of Parham, son to Thomas, of Bedfield (No 15 of that Line), was second cousin to Deborah. His tomb states he was born in 1767, but where is unknown. In 1780 he was named in his grandfather's will and legatee under it of the property held for life by Deborah. Before settling at Parham he lived at Spexhall. His eldest child, Mercy was born in 1793, so his marriage probably took place a year earlier. His wife, was a widow, Sarah Wayman. The inscription on her tomb states she was born in 1756, and lived to the great age of 89, dying in 1845. She was eleven years the senior of her husband, Thomas.

In 1809 both husband and wife were parties to a Fine:

Between Jeremiah Wade, plff, and Thomas Folkard and Sarah his wife, defts, of 2 messuages, 2 curtilages, 2 orchards, 20 acres land, 15 acres meadow, and 15 acres pasture, in Parham, £60.

Davy visited Parham in 1825, and noted the old family house "now belongs to and is the residence of Mr Thomas Folkard". His pedigree of the Folkards of Parham, informs us the ancient gold ring with the family arms before referred to (No 2), was at that date in the possession of Thomas, from whom it passed into that of the Gray family. A list of freehold voters for Knights of the Shire of 1830, includes Thomas and in that of 1841 he voted for land possessed by him at Framlingham. Thomas apparently left no son, but had two daughters. He fell into straightened circumstances in his old age, had to sell the old family house, and lived with his daughter, Mercy Gray, at Old Parham Hall, where he died in 1853. His tomb in Parham churchyard is inscribed:

In memory of  
Thomas Folkard,  
who died March 4th, 1853,  
aged 86 years.

Also of  
Sarah his wife,  
who died February 16th, 1845,  
aged 89 years.

**15. Mercy Folkard** daughter to Thomas, was born in 1793, but the locality is unknown; probably Spexhall. She married John Gray, of Old Parham Hall, one of the finest old baronial houses of the county, later used as a farm-house.

Rumour surrounds her marriage, it being even suspected that her husband caused her death by throwing her out of a window into the moat surrounding Old Parham Hall. After her death, aged 72, in 1865, her husband remarried, at the age of 79, in 1869. Rose Adams, was the second daughter of John

Baldry Punchard, an aunt of the Rev Dr Punchard.

The tomb of John Gray in Parham churchyard bears the following:

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
John Gray,  
who died May 7, 1872,  
aged 82 years.  
Also of  
Mercy,  
his wife,  
who died February 22, 1865,  
aged 72 years.

**16. Martha Folkard** the younger daughter of Thomas (No 14). There is no record respecting her birth, which is probably registered at Spexhall. All particulars known of her are those furnished by the inscription on her tomb in Parham churchyard:

Sacred  
to the Memory of  
Martha, wife of John Smith,  
(of the Parish of Chelsea,  
Middlesex, and daughter  
of Thomas and Sarah Folkard,  
of this parish),  
who departed this life  
April 17, 1822, aged 25 years.

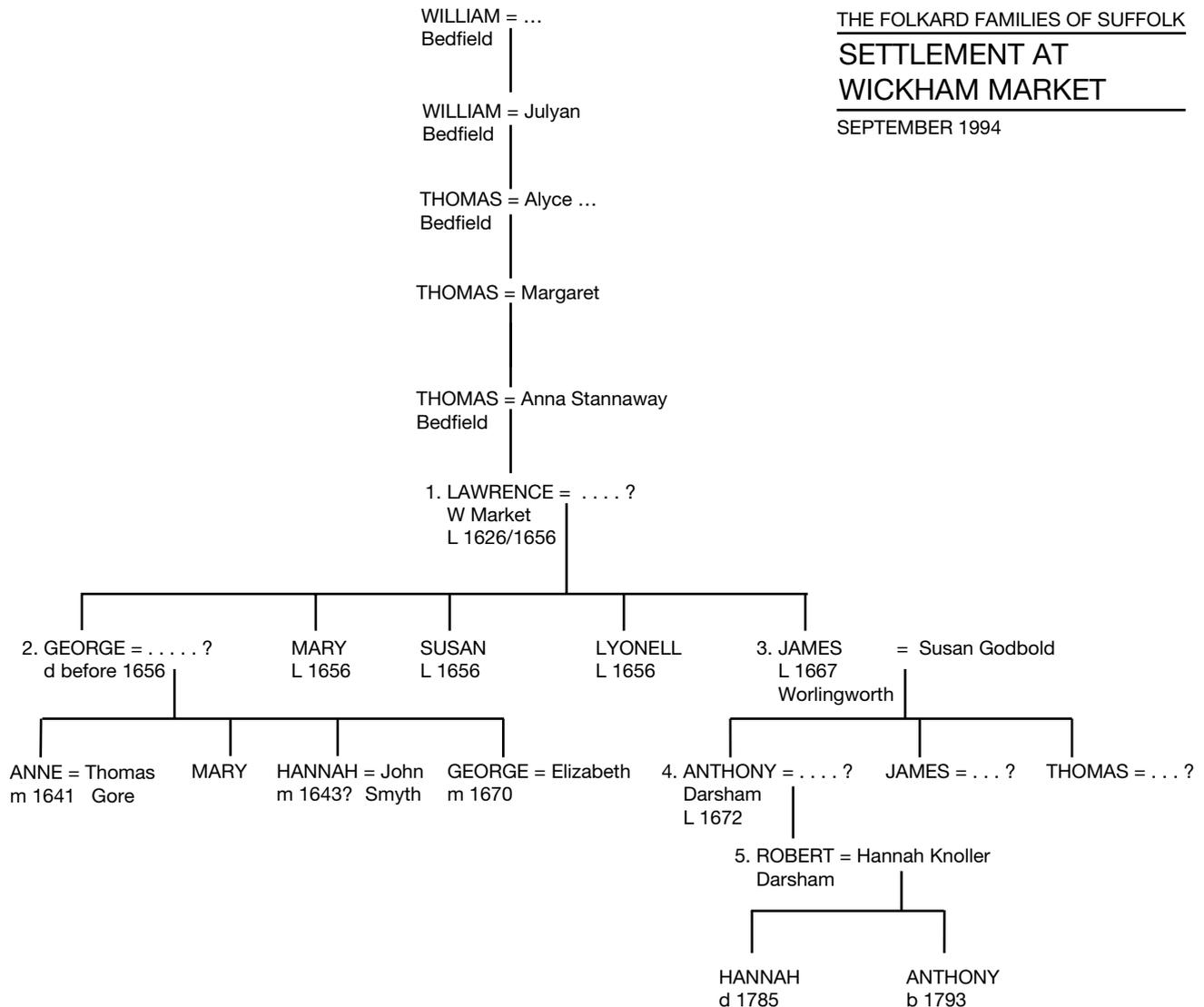
Absent or dead, still let my name be dear,  
A sigh the absent claim, the dead a tear;  
T'is true the bud was nipt at early dawn,  
And life's sweet fragrance from my bosom torn;  
But who, my dearest children, can foresee  
The time of death prescribed for you or me,  
Some repletic with pain, and age decay,  
And some in bloom of life are snatched away.  
Yet blessed be that God who called me here,  
Fraught with life's burdens, anxiety and care,  
For now to me all grief and woe is o'er,  
And I am landed on that wished-for shore.

Me hinc fata vocant, salvite eternum proles  
Æternumque vale mihi, O dulcissime conjux.

Arthur Crouch Folkard was informed at Parham that Martha left a son who was still living there in the 1890s.

SETTLEMENT AT  
WICKHAM MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Wickham Market

*(includes branches at Worlingworth and Darsham)*

The opening two names of this settlement can also be found under the Bedfield entry (numbers 14 and 15). They then continue the line which finished at Bedfield with the death of Francis in 1647.

**1. Lawrence ffolkard**, of Wickham Market, was son to Thomas of Bedfield (No 6), who died in 1627. There is little information respecting him. Of his settling down at Wickham Market we know nothing beyond the statement to that effect on Candler's Pedigree. At the date of his father's will (1626) Lawrence had ten children living, all being then under age. The only remaining notice found is his brother Anthony's will (1656). By this, legacies are left to Lawrence's son James, to four children of his son George, to his son Lyonell (evidently named after his brother-in-law, Lyonell Russell), and to his daughters Mary and Susan. This accounts for only five of the ten children we know were living in 1626. James and George are noticed hereafter, but of the others we have no additional record. A Lawrence ffolkard, who lived at Bedfield and was buried there in 1724, was probably Lawrence's grandson.

**2. George ffolkard**, claims his uncle Anthony's will, was one of the sons of Lawrence (No 1). The will left

legacies to George's children, but not to himself, so probably he was dead before 1656. There seems no other certain mention of him. His children named in the will were George, Anne, Mary and Hannah. It seems likely that an entry in Bedfield Register related to son George's marriage:

G. ffolkard and Elizbt. ux. mard. 1670.

and an entry in the Frostenden Register may refer to Anne:

Thomas Gore and Ann ffolkard were maryed August 19, 1641.

The will of her uncle (1656) does not, however, refer to her as being married. She may possibly be the Hannah named in a licence entry:

11 April, 1643, License marriage between John Smyth and Anna Ffolkard of Melton, S.W.

A second entry of the license has the date 11 April 1642, and spells the name "Ffolsar".

**3. James ffolkard**, of Worlingworth, his uncle Anthony's will (1656) tells us, was another child of Lawrence (No 1). In the will of his aunt, Ann ffolkard, of 1664, he is named as of Worlingworth, and about the same date he was assessed for two hearths as "James ffowcard". His son Anthony was noticed in the will referred to, but of his sons James and Thomas, nothing further is known apart from the following abstract of wills:

Christopher Godbold, of Ubbeston, linnenweaver, 1677. To Anthony ffolkard, of Ubbeston, my kinsman, £20. To my sister. Susan, the wife of James ffolkard, £10, &c., &c. To my sister Anne, wife of John Carver, &c.

Susanna Godbold, of Ubbeston, widow. To my cosen Mary ffolkard, daughter of my cusen James ffolkard, of Heveningham. To Susanna ffolkard, daughter of cousen Thomas ffolkard, of Wolinworth, deceased, &c. Anthony ffolkard, of Ubbeston, my cousin, Executor, &c., &c. Cousins Ann Collett, of Hevingham, and Susan Osborne.

All three sons are thus named in the wills. A Dennington Register entry reads:

Godbold, Christopher, Widr., and Susanna ffolkard, soluta, mard. May 14, 1668.

Susanna ffolkard evidently did not belong to the wholly distinct line of the family settled at Dennington and was probably a daughter of Robert ffolkard, of Ratlesden (No 8 of that Line) and his wife Susanna; in which case the cousinships named would be correctly stated. No record of her birth has been found, nor is she named in her assumed father's will but the similarity of the mother's name, and the identity of trade between the father and Susanna's husband, strengthen the likelihood of the assumption made.

4. **Anthony ffolkard**, James' son, I assume lived at Darsham, on the weak evidence only that a believed grandson of his, Anthony ffolkard, was born there in 1793. The following was probably executed by him:

December 21st, 1723. To Sir (Quare) John James, Thomas Raynor. Reed. yn of Tho. Korridge, Esq., by ye hands of Sir Robert Kemp, Bart., the sum of twenty pds. in part of ys Bond by me, Anthony ffolkard.

An Anthony ffolkard paid a 5s subsidy in Bedfield in 1672, and may have been he.

5. **Robert ffolkard**, of Darsham, was probably, though without proof, son to the foregoing. The sole reference to him met with is in Darsham Register:

Anthony, son of Robert and Hannah ffokard (late Knoller) was born September 18, 1793, privately baptized October 6, 1793.

The Framlingham Register has an entry:

Hannah ffolkard, aged 17, buried 5th June, 1785

Hannah could well have been a daughter of Robert and Hannah. The entry was missing from Darsham Register, nor could any trace of subsequent descendants be found there. A child bearing the name was drowned at Darsham, possibly the child of Folkards living at nearby Yoxford, and who may have been of this line of Darsham.

**Robert ffolkard**, Rector of Theberton was probably a member of either the Darsham or Leiston lines, we cannot be sure, but notices of him are of particular interest because they reveal evidence of the use of such names as 'ffolkyn', 'ffolklyng' and ffokelyn' in lieu of ffolkard.

The Mandates for Induction quoted in the East Anglian New Series VI, 119 has the following entry:

1530. Theberton, 26th August. To John Bekk, Rector of ffordely, and Peter Sawnderson, to induct Robert ffolkard, Junr. on presn. of Abbot and Convt. of Leyston.

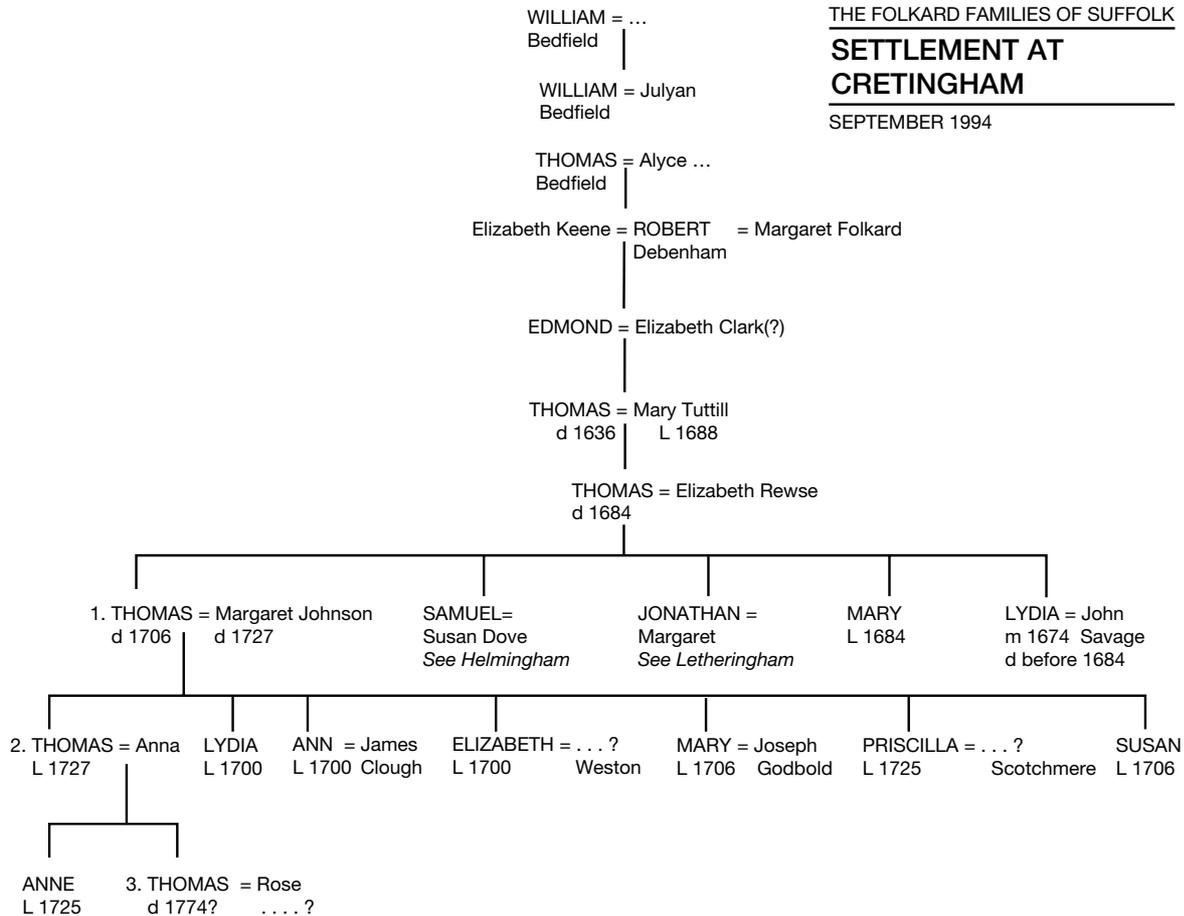
In 1545 as 'Robert ffolklyng, Clark', he paid a subsidy of £3 for land in Theberton. In 1548, the Court Rolls of Middleton refer to him as Robts. ffolkyn, Clicus, Rector de ffeverton. In 1556 he was plaintiff to a Fine as 'Robert ffolkelyn' vs Will. fflemyng, respecting land in Middleton, ffordeley, Barsham, Theberton and Westleton. Davy, under Theberton, states that, as 'Robert ffokelyn', he appears as a freeholder there in the lists of 1561. The only other instance of the use of his name of ffolkelyn is found among the wills of Ipswich, that of Thomas ffolkelyn of Halesworth having been proved between 1528 and 1531. An earlier resident there was Edmond ffalke, or ffalker, probably the father of both whose will was proved at Ipswich between 1518 and 1524.



Signature to receipt for £20 by Anthony ffolkard, of Darsham, 1723

**SETTLEMENT AT  
CRETINGHAM**

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Cretingham

*(Includes branch at Hollesley)*

**1. Thomas ffolkard**, of Cretingham, a son of Thomas, of Ashfield (No 11 of that line), is named in his father's will (1684) as his eldest son and exor. In 1674 he paid on six hearths in Cretingham, and in 1683 was exor. to the will of his brother Jonathan, being therein referred to as of Cretingham. His wife was Margaret Johnson. On 3 January 1700:

Thomas ffolkard and Margaret his wife reply to a bill of complaint filed by Thomas Scotchmere and Anne his wife, seeking as joint heirs-in-law a moiety of certain property at Diss in Norfolk. From that reply, and from a subsequent one dated 12 February 1701, it appears that Robert ffoldgier, of Bramford, left this property, valued at £9 yearly, to his only child. Anne. About 1657 this Anne married Rowland Johnson, their daughter Margaret marrying Thomas ffolkard. Johnson dying, his widow remarried to Thomas Scotchmere, of Bramford and Kempford, Suffolk, and had further issue: ffrancis Scotchmere, and a daughter who married another Thomas Scotchmere, the last and his wife being the joint plaintiffs in the suit. The defendants say that Margaret Johnson was under age when her mother died in 1669. They plead that the 'said Thomas Scotchmere, before his Inter-marriage with the said Ann, your oratrix said mother, in consideration of the sum of Five hundred pounds obtained by Thomas Scotchmere with the oratrix's mother as her marriage portion, the said Thomas Scotchmere, as a provision for the said Ann and the two children of the said Rowland Johnson then living, whereof your oratrix is the survivor', settled the property in dispute upon them. It is also stated in one of the answers that Thomas Scotchmere, senior, on his death, left this Margaret ffolkard (nat Johnson), his stepdaughter, an annuity of £3 10s till 15 years old; then

one of £2 till 21; and £100 on coming of age. They plead that having held the property undisturbed for twenty years before the institution of this suit, that this barred is by the Statute of Limitations of 21 James 1.

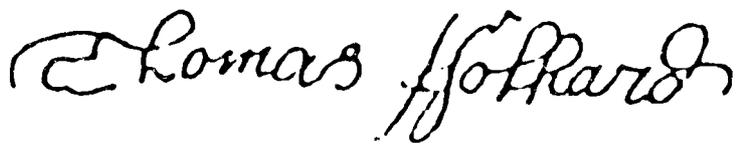
The verdict in this case has not been registered, but the property was eventually devised by the will of Thomas' wife and a Fine of 1709 was probably intended to amicably settle the title upon her:

Between Margaret ffolkard, widow, plff., and Thomas Scotchmere and Ann his wife, defts., of 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 stable, 1 orchard, 2 acres land, 2 acres meadow, and 2 acres pasture, with appurtenances, in Diss. Plaintiff pays defendants £60 sterling.

Margaret is named in her husband's will (1706) as his executrix, as also in her son Thomas' will (1709). Her own will (1725) has been found, she being at that date of Pettaugh. From the date of proof her death in 1727 may be conjectured.

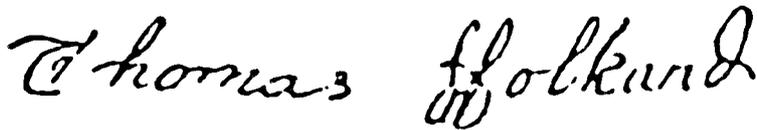
In 1702 Thomas ffolkard was named as of Cretingham in a Suffolk Poll list. His will was proved in about 1706 and by it he appears to have possessed considerable property in Ashfield, Diss and elsewhere. His child, Thomas, is dealt with below.

Of six daughters named Lydia was the youngest, and was at the date of it unmarried and below age. Ann was probably 'the wife of James Clough of Ashfield', referred to. Elizabeth, it seems likely, was 'the aunt Welton of Framsdon', referred to in her mother's will and in that case had predeceased her mother. Mary, from the fact of the eldest daughter of Joseph Godbold being so named, was married to him after her father's death, and had probably also predeceased her mother, her children being named in the will of the latter. The marriage of Priscilla to Scotchmere must also have been after her father's



Two signatures of Thomas ffolkard of Cretingham (No. 1).

Top: Signature to Chancery Proceedings, 1700  
Bottom: Signature to Will, 1706.



death, his will referring to all his daughters save the wife of James Clough, as then unmarried. Susan, though named in her father's will, received no mention in that of her mother, and had probably died in the interval between the dates of them.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Cretingham, Suff., Yeoman: 29 November 1706. To his wife Margaret an annuity of £12 from his houses and lands in Ashfield-cum-Thorpe. The said houses and lands to his son Thomas when 21, conditionally on his paying the said annuity. He also to pay to Lydia, youngest daughter of testator, £100 when she be 21. His exors. to maintain and educate the said Lydia up to that age. Should she die before 21, the legacy of £100 to be equally divided among his other daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Susan, Mary and Priscilla. All these legacies to be paid in the south porch of the parish church of Cretingham. All his houses, messuages, and lands in Diss and elsewhere in Norfolk, to his wife for life. They to be sold at her death, and his six daughters to share the proceeds equally. Wife to select 'what she likes best of the household stuff' to £20 value. To his daughter, the wife of James Clough in Ashfield, 10 shillings. To his daughters, Susan, Mary and Priscilla £100 apiece. Residue to exors. for payment of debts and legacies. Any overplus to be divided among his six daughters. His wife and son Thomas exors. Signed by testator, and witnessed by Henry Hawer, Daniel Bigsby and Elizabeth Molten. Proved at Wickham Market 31 January 1706 (the antedate due to use of old and new styles in this Will).

#### Will

Margaret Fokard (ffolkard, see husband's will), of Pettaugh, Suff., Widow: 9 July 1725. All her messuages, lands and tenements in Diss, Norf., or elsewhere, to be sold, and the money to be disposed of as follows: To Thomas Fokard and Ann Fokard, her grandchildren, £6 each, 'for the like sum I received on their account on the death of their Aunt Welton of Framsdén'. To each of them in addition a further sum of £5. To her five grandchildren, Mary Joseph, James, Lydia and Bridget Godbold, £5 each at 21. To her daughter Priscilla Scotchmere £10. All residue to Joseph Godbold, her son-in-law and exor. The mark of testatrix, and witnessed by Cha. Blomfield junior, John Mullett and Samuel Sumonds (?*Simmonds*). Proved at Kettleburgh by the exor. 11 September 1727.

**2. Thomas ffolkard**, apparently the only son of Thomas, and at the date of his will (1706) under age,

though old enough to be left exor. to it with his mother. She does not mention him in her will (1725) but the 'Thomas and Ann ffolkard' named as the mother's grandchildren must almost certainly have been the issue of a marriage by him of which we have no other record. It may, however, be assumed that the notices in the rolls of the Sutton Manorial Court refer to Thomas. If so he was living at Hollesley, and married to a wife named Anne or Anna in 1712:

15th November, 1712. Thomas ffolkard, of Hollesley, yeoman, admitted to land in propria persona on the surrender of Abraham Colman of South Leyham, Co. Norf., and his wife Maria.

(same date). Thomas ffolkard and Anna his wife surrendered a messuage to John Barker, of Wickham Market. (Afterwards crossed out)

1st August (?) 1715. Thomas ffokard and Anna his wife appear thereat to have surrendered the land they had from Abraham Colman to Mrs. Bennington, of Orford.

13 April. 1719. Elizabeth Barker pays tax for land called ffoufart, in surrender by Thomas ffolkard and Anne his wife.

The fact that the name of Ann was transmitted to his daughter renders the likelihood more probable. Possibly he was the same Thomas ffolkard who in 1727 was on the Poll List for Knights of the Shire as owner of land in Rickinghall Inferior. Nothing is known with certainty of the after history of Thomas' two children.

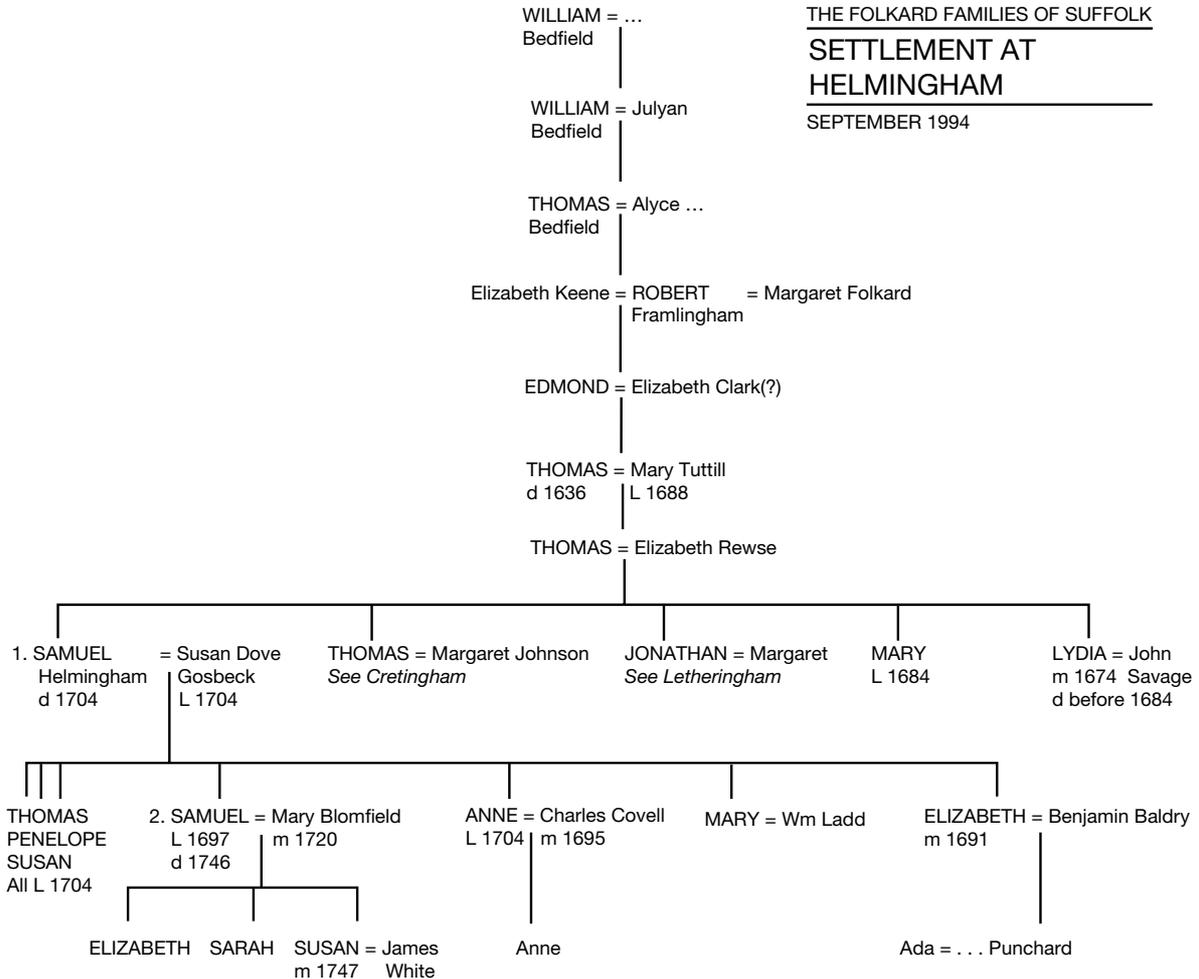
**3. Thomas ffolkard** was one of the grandchildren named in the will of the mother of the foregoing in 1725. Nothing further of him is known, but the date makes it possible a will abstracted from the Bury Probate Office, was his.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard, of Yaxley, Farmer. Personal estate to be sold and the money placed out at interest. This to be paid to Rose ffolkard, my wife, half yearly. After her decease the money to be divided equally between Sarah, the wife of Samuel Bartram; Alice, the wife of Robert Caston; Margaret, the wife of Samuel Creasey; and Mary, the wife of William Woods, my daughters. Robert Caston, of Yaxley, Co. Suffolk, my son-in-law, and Rose ffolkard, my wife, Executors, 13 September, 1774. Probt. 28 September, 1774, to Exors.

SETTLEMENT AT  
HELMINGHAM

SEPTEMBER 1994



## Settlement at Helmingham

1. **Samuel ffolkard** was a son of Thomas of Ashfield (No 11 of that line), who died in 1689. He and his wife Susan received prominent mention in his will of 1684. Susan, who outlived her husband, was a daughter of Anne Dove of Gosbeck whose will includes:

9 February, 1691. Anne Dove of Gosbeck, wo., aged. To my daughter Mary, the wife of John Colchester. My daur. Sarah. My dar. Susan, the wife of Samuel ffolkard. Elizabeth, the wife of Daniel Bigsby. Penelope, the wife of Thomas Dove, gent. My daughter Elizabeth hath no child, nor is likely to have any'. To my son William. To Sarah and Ann Dove, the two dars. of my son John. To Elizabeth, Anne, Samuel, Penelope, Susan and Thomas ffolkard, children of my daur. Susan. To Thomas, Anthony, Daniel and William, children of my daur. Penelope. To Sarah Dove my daur. and Thomas Dove, gent., my son-in-law. Residue to son John Dove. He sole exor. 26 June, 1694. Commis. Sarah Dove, *fil. natural. et legal.*

Samuel paid on 11 hearths in Framsdén in 1674, quite a mansion in those days but no doubt an aggregate of several smaller houses. In 1691 Samuel was bondsman for the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth, the entry in *Ipsw. Pro Sundry Books* reads:

29 September 1691. License of Marriage between Benjamin Baldry, of Soham Combust, single. and Elizabeth ffolkard, of Crettingham single, at Soham Combust. Samuel ffolkard's bond in £200.

Probably when giving this bond Samuel lived at Crettingham with his brother Thomas. His will (1704) states him to have been then of Helmingham, and refers to him 'being aged'. The proof of his will implies

that he died within a few months of its execution. Of his children, Thomas, Penelope and Susan are apparently unmarried and nothing else is known of them. His son Samuel is dealt with below. Another child, Anne, 'ye wife of Charles Covell,' is named as her child, Anne Covell. This daughter received further mention in Anne Dove's will. An entry in *Ipsw. Pro. Sundry Books* reads:

19 December 1695. Marriage License between Charles Covell, of Winston, Widower, and Anna ffolkard, of Helmingham, single, at Helmingham.

By then Samuel had left Crettingham for Helmingham. Another daughter, Mary, 'wife of William Ladd', finds mention only in her father's will. The remaining child, Elizabeth Baldry, whose marriage license has been quoted above, also has mention in that will, and a daughter of hers married a member of the PUNCHARD family.

### Will

Samuell ffolkard of Helmingham. Suff., Yeoman: 14 February 1704. 'Being aged'. To his three children, Thomas, Penelope and Susan £10 each. To his wife Susan all his household linen, 'my two ear'd cup and my three silver spoons', with all the rest of his goods and chattels, household stuff and implements of household, moneys, stock and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever. At her death his three children above named to have £20 apiece in addition to foregoing legacy. To Anne Covell, his grandchild 20 shillings. Any overplus at wife's death to be divided between his three above-named children and his daughter Mary (wife of William Ladd). 'And I do hereby declare that having formerly given to my son Samuell, my two daughters, Elizabeth (ye wife of Benjamin Baldry) and Anne ye wife of Charles Covell) soe very considerably upon

their respective marriages that I cannot do so well by my other children (as they very well know) is ye reason why I have no more to spare for them.' His wife Susan and his son Samuell Exors. Signed Samuell ffolkard, and witnessed by John Dove and Thomas ffolkard. Proved at Ipswich 4 August 1704.

**2. Samuel ffolkard**, son of Samuel and named in his will of 1704. He is named in the will of his maternal grandmother, Anne Dove, (1691). It was probably Samuel who was included in the Poll Lists for the Knights of the Shire as a voter for land in Wetheringsett, in 1702 and 1727. If so, the following entry in Coddenham Register refers to him:

Samuel ffolkard, of Wetheringsett, and Mary Blomfield, of Crowfield, married 27 Decr., 1720.

Probably the will of Samuel ffolkard, of Wingfield is his. Proved in the year it was written (1746) it mentions daughters Elizabeth, Sarah and Susan, the first of these being married at the date of the will. An entry in Saxmundham Register possibly refers to Susan:

James White and Susan ffolkard married January 29, 1747.

As Mary is not named in his will, she had no doubt predeceased him. This family was evidently the last of the Folkards at Helmingham.

#### Will

Samuel ffolkard, of Wingfield, Suff., Linen Weaver: 8 April 1746. 'Whereas my Daughter Elizabeth, having had a large portion, can have no more but only a third part of ye blew Bed in ye Parlour Chamber, which part I value at twenty shillings. My daughter Sarah have ye Chest of Drawers in ye parlour and ye Glass Keep hanging by it, and to have ye six black Chairs in ye Parlour,' and other items of furniture. 'The Red Bed in ye Parlour Chamber is my Daughter Susan's Proper own'. Sundry other furniture to last-named daughter. 'All temporal estate, indoors and out of doors, to be divided between my two daughters Sarah and Susan by an inventory'. John Stollery sole exor., with two guineas for his trouble. Signed by testator, and witnessed by Henry Counold, Elizabeth Daliston, and Henry Counold Junior. Proved at Stradbroke 23 May 1746 by John Stollery.

#### JANE FOLKARD c1785-1865

Jane Folkard, or Falkard or Forcard was born in Sussex in about 1785. Her father is believed to have been named John, but nothing is known about her parents.

She found employment as a servant in Suffolk, but in July 1812, aged 23, she was committed to the county jail in Ipswich, charged with stealing a red leather pocket book containing £35, the property of John Buck of Dunwich. In the same month she was found guilty and sentenced to death, but the penalty was later commuted to seven years imprisonment and deportation to Australia.

On 24 August, 1813 she sailed from Spithead aboard the *Wanstead*, an American built boat of 253 tons built two years previously. The ship's master was H. Moore. The journey took 138 days, after which the boat docked at Sydney on 9 January 1814. On 12 January Jane's name was entered on a list of females to be sent to the factory at Parramatta, from whence "some" were to be selected to be servants as may be required by persons of respectable character who are married. The words on the list are underlined!

On 13 June, 1814, Jane married John Smith in St. John's Church Parramatta. John had been sentenced to 14 years at the Essex Assizes on 13 March 1809 for embezzling the property of his employer. Sentenced also to be deported, he arrived in Australia aboard the *Indian* on 16 January 1810 aged 34. The voyage in this case took 151 days. John was described as five foot eight inches tall, fair to ruddy complexion, brown to grey hair and hazel eyes. He was blind in his right eye. There is no description of Jane, unfortunately, who so far qualifies as the earliest Folkard in Australia.

Their first child, Elizabeth Jane, was born on 16 October, 1817 and christened in St. Luke's, Liverpool. Sarah followed on 4 March, 1821, by which time her father had received a conditional pardon, issued on 31 January, 1820. Maria was born on 23 March, 1823, William on 23 December, 1824 and Thomas on 1 December 1826. All were christened in St. Luke's Church, Liverpool. James followed on 30 January, 1829, Eliza on 16 September, 1830 and finally Charlotte on 15 June, 1832. All of these were born in Creekborough via Bungendore, with Eliza and Charlotte being christened at St. Luke's.

In a census of 1828, John was listed as being a superintendant to a Mrs Beverly at Goulburn Plains, where he was in charge of 93 head of cattle and one horse!

John died at Bungendore on 7 June, 1847 and was buried four days later. Jane lived on until 4 December 1865, where she died at Top Flat Bungendore. She was buried two days later on 6 December, 1865.

# Settlement at Letheringham

(Including branches at Woodbridge and Ipswich)

**1. Johnathan ffolkard** was a son of Thomas of Ashfield (No 11 of that line) who died in 1689. In Thomas' will (1684) he is referred to as being then dead, and his wife Margaret named as having survived him. She was named in her husband's will, and in 1697, in the admon. of her son Johnathan (Admon. 17) where she is referred to as then living.

On a Hearth Tax Roll of about 1665 'Jonathan ffolkard' paid tax on five hearths in Bedfield, probably a house owned by, if not occupied by him there. In 1670 he paid a tax on two hearths in Ashfield, and as Johnathan ffolkard for five hearths in Bedfield in 1674. In his will (1683) he describes himself as of Letheringham and possessed of property in Crowfield, Ashfield and Earl Soham. His two brothers are exors. Being proved in the year it was made, 1683, it was obviously the year of his death.

As to his children, Thomas was evidently his eldest son and Johnathan a legatee under his father's will of lands at Earl Soham, being described as under age. By his grandfather's will (1684) this son succeeded to lands at Ashfield. From the admon. of the latter we learn that he died in 1697, a bachelor and resident at Woodbridge, his brother Thomas administering his estate. A daughter, Elizabeth, is a legatee under her father's will (1683). The license in Ipsw. Pro. Office probably refers to her marriage:

24 March, 1689. License Marriage Benjamin Wade, of Sudbury, single, and Elizabeth ffolkard of Ipswich, single, in Woodbridge church.

Another daughter of Johnathan is named in her grandfather's will (1684) as Margaret. She has no reference in her father's will, so must certainly have been born posthumously. Possibly the license in Ipsw. Pro. Office refers to her:

July 6, 1736. William Voice, Widower, Mendham, to Margaret ffolkard, at Mendham.

A third son, Joseph, is named in both wills referred to as being under age; a son, Samuel, also similarly described in them, is also probably referred to in the following abstracted will:

9 May 1724. Christopher Danford, of Wingfield, co. Suffolk, yeoman. To Elizabeth Smith, of Wingfield, my sister-in-law, £20. To Rebecca Sheppard, my sister-in-law, £40. To Samuel ffolkard 'my sun-in-law' £10. To Elizabeth, Sarah and Susan ffolkard, when respectively twenty four years of age, all money resulting from the sale of my stock. To Gabriel Reeve, of St. Margaret's of Willkesin, [*Quare Ilketshall*] my kinsman. To Edward Reev's widd., of Badingham, 'if not remov'd'. Samll. ffolkard, my 'sun-in-law', to be an executor. Probatum 19th Octr. 1725. The three girls named in the will were obviously daughters of Samuel ffolkard by the indicated marriage to a Miss Danford, but no further trace of the family has been found.

## Will

Johnathan ffolkard of Letheringham, Suff., 3 March 1683. To his son Thomas his house and lands in Crowfield, Suffolk after the decease of testator's wife Margaret. To his son Johnathan his house and appurtenances in Earl Soham when 21; the said son to pay to his brother Thomas aforesaid 50 shillings a year while their mother lives. Also to the said

Johnathan a piece of land in Ashfield when 21. To Margaret, testator's wife' £40 out of his goods and chattels. To his three youngest children, Elizeabeth, Joseph and Samuel, remainder of goods and chattels, provided they do not amount to above £300, any overplus of that sum to be divided among his five children equally. All the said goods and chattels to be sold, and the money and rent of lands to be paid to wife to bring up the children. Samuel ffolkard of Cretingham and Thomas ffolkard of Cretingham exors. Signed by testator and witnessed by Thomas Smith, Thomas ffolkard, and John Mathews. Proved at Wickham Market 26 October 1683.

**2. Thomas ffolkard**, the eldest son of Johnathan, is named in his will (1683) succeeding by it to lands at Crowfield and other lands there and at Gosbeck under the will of his grandfather, Thomas ffolkard, of Ashfield (No 11 of that line). Thomas was born in 1670. In 1697 he administered the effects of his deceased brother Johnathan of Woodbridge. He married Mary Oliver, born in 1675. Hasketon Register reads:

Thomas ffolkard and Mary Oliver married 9th April, 1701.

The name of Oliver is ancient in Suffolk, a William Oliver having lived in Helmingham in 1272, but there is no information as to Mary's parentage. An entry from Woodbridge Chapel reads:

At a Church meeting on October 15, 1713, Mrs Mary ffolkard and the widow Dean were received as members of this Church.

Woodbridge was a dissenting chapel, and Mary was, at that date, a widow, Thomas having died in 1710, she being exor. to his will. As she died at the advanced age of 75 in 1751, she survived her husband 41 years!

In 1700, Thomas is named in a Suffolk Poll List as of Woodbridge and in 1703 was a jurat at a court of the Manor of Kingston, Woodbridge. His will (1709) describes himself as 'being infirme', though only 39 years old. His mother, Margaret, was then living. In 1710, with John Graygoose, he was one of the church wardens of Woodbridge. His widow no doubt was a seceder from the Established Church when she joined the dissenting community. Thomas' death, and that of Mary, are recorded on a tombstone in Woodbridge churchyard:

Here lies buried the Body of  
Thomas Folkard,  
who died the 9th of March, 1710,  
aged 40 years,  
Also Mary his wife,  
who died the 31 July, 1751,  
aged 76 years.

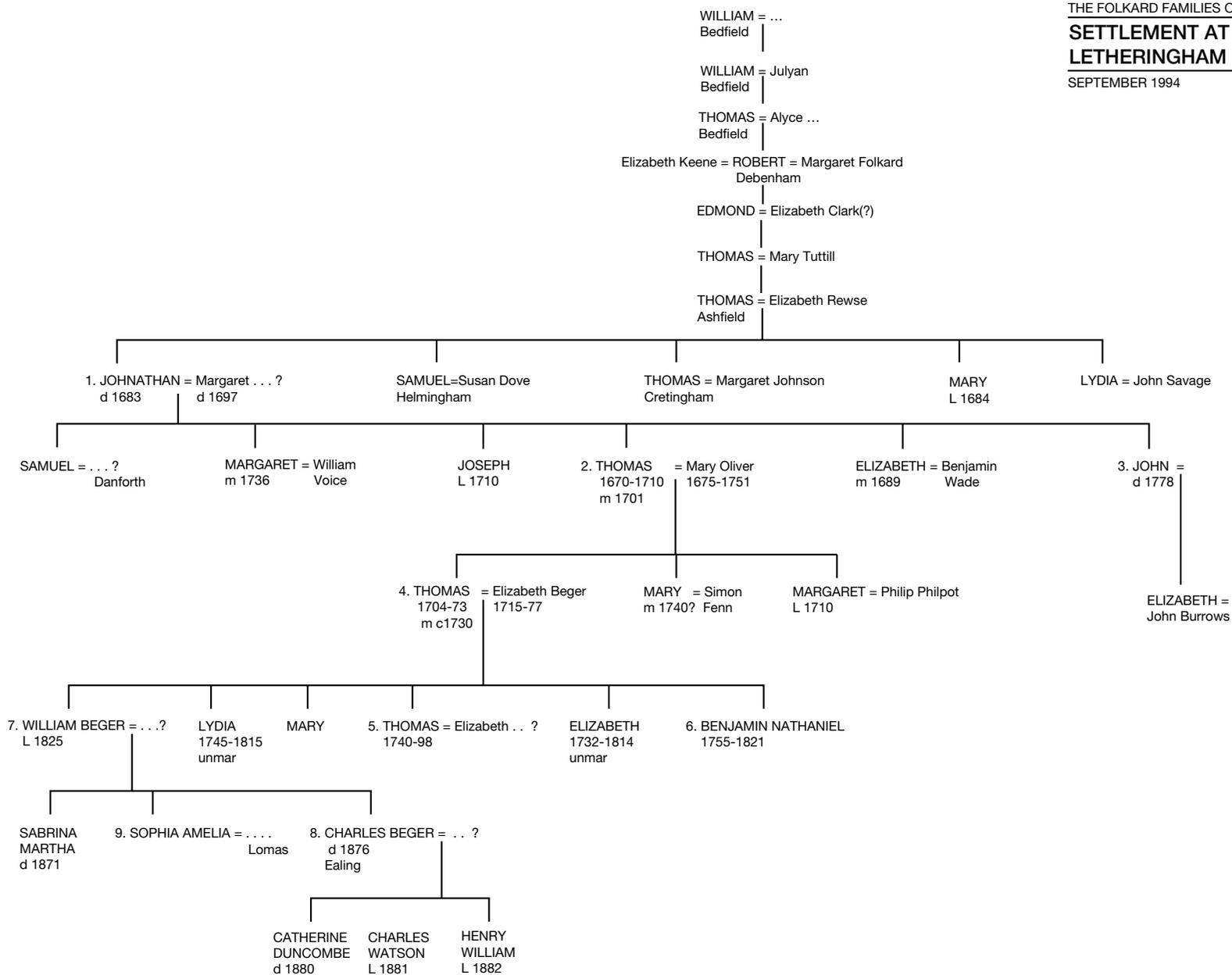
## Will

Thomas ffolkard of Woodbridge, Suff., Cooper: October 28 1709. 'Being infirme'. To Mary 'my loving wife', sundry houses and lands in Gosbeck, Woodbridge, and Melton, for life. To his eldest son Thomas (immediately after the decease of Margaret ffolkard my mother and Mary my wife) all my estate in Gosbeck; but he to pay to Mary, testator's eldest daughter (or to any person who will take good care of her, she not being able to take care of or provide for herself), an annuity of £5. To Johnathan, his youngest son, land and houses in Melton, he also paying £5 yearly to the aforesaid daughter Mary. To Margaret, his youngest daughter, the



Signature to Will of Jonathan ffolkard, of Letheringham, 1683

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK  
**SETTLEMENT AT  
 LETHERINGHAM**  
 SEPTEMBER 1994



house he dwelt in and all his other houses in Woodbridge at his wife's decease, she likewise paying £5 annuity to his daughter Mary. To his son Thomas £150, and £100 each to Johnathan and Margaret his children when 21. Wife to select any household goods to value of £30. The residue, after paying £5 each to wife and Francis Rogers of Woodbridge, who are exors., among his children. Signed by testator. No date of probate, but this must have been in 1710.

Of their children, Mary, Johnathan and Margaret, we know nothing but what is mentioned in their father's will. Mary was apparently of weak intellect, but a marriage license may refer to her:

March 15, 1740. Simon ffenn, single man, to Mary ffolgar, Single Women, of Battisford, at Barking. (Battisford is near Woodbridge.) (*Ipswich Pro. Reg.*)

An entry in the terrier of Bredfield (two miles from Woodbridge), possibly refers to Margaret having married Philip Philpot. The terrier (1725) reads:

Lastly there are two other pieces of land, late of Thomas ffolkard, and now of Phillipp Philpot in right of his wife, the one lying on the borders of Bredfield on the south side of the house of Richard Roe, and next unto Melton, and contains by estimation about 4 or 5 acres. The other piece lyeth near these thro' the yard of the sd. Rich. Roe, and contains by estimation about half an acre.

**3. John ffolkard** of Bredfield, could be the son Johnathan, his name abbreviated. Mentioned in Thomas' will (1710) he witnessed a deed of the Manor Court there as 'John ffolkeard' in 1770 and is described as a farmer, of Bredfield, in a list of Suffolk freeholders of the same date. His will dated 1778, was proved in that year, and refers to one child of his, Elizabeth, then married to John Burrows and with several children.

#### Will

John ffolkard of Bredfield, Suff., Yeoman: 19 March 1778. John Keeble of Bredfield, who is appointed exor., to 'hold and enjoy all my Messuage, Tenements, Lands, and hereditaments and premises in Bredfield, and now in his occupation, for ever, he paying £450 to discharge the mortgage on the said premises, and paying the remainder of that sum to the several children of my daughter Elizabeth, the now wife of John Burrows, as they arrive at 21.' To Reuben, the son of the said Elizabeth Burrows, a messuage and land in Grundisburgh. Signed by testator, and witnessed by William Skeet, John Hood, and William Swain. Proved 10 April 1778.

While dealing with Bredfield it may be noted that in 1378 a resident on the manor there named 'fulcat' compiled a 'Consuetud. Villat hundr. p. fulcat facta et capiit,' i.e. 'The Customs of the towns of the hundred by fulcat made and taken', and stated in Domesday Book that 'In Bradefelda Falcus held of the Abbot 4½ carucates'.

**4. Thomas ffolkard**, the eldest son of Thomas settled at Ipswich. A list of freeholders of 1770 finds him entitled to a vote for the land at Crowfield left to his father by his grandfather. He was born in 1704, and is named in his father's will (1705) succeeding under it to land at Gosbeck. His marriage to Elizabeth occurred about 1730, for their daughter Elizabeth was born in 1732. We know nothing of his wife's maiden name, but the name Beger being given to one of her sons and a grandson implies that it was Elizabeth Beger. Her tomb states she was born in 1715. In 1774 she proved her husband's will under which she was the sole legatee, being described in the Surrogates attestation to it as 'Elizabeth ffolkland'. She survived her husband only four years, dying in 1777. Her will is dated 1776. She lies buried with her husband, whose tomb bears the inscription given below.

In 1739, an advertisement appeared in the *Ipswich Journal* (7 and 14 April):

To be Lett, And ent'd upon immediately, an Old and well-accustom'd Cooper's Shop in the Thorough-Fair in Woodbridge. Enquire of Mr. Thomas Folkard, Ironmonger in Ipswich, for further Particulars.

The reference was no doubt to the shop of Thomas' father, a cooper by trade, and the advertisement corroborates his parentage. In 1742, thirty-one years before his death, he made his will by which everything was left to his wife. In 1744 the house and shop of his father was again vacant, a second advertisement appearing in the *Ipswich Journal* for 29 December:

To be Lett. a House near the Royal Oak in Woodbridge with a Cooper's Shop. Apply to Mr. Thomas Folkard, Ironmonger of Ipswich.

In 1745 Thomas subscribed £5 5s in *A List of the Subscribers of the County of Suffolk for the support of His Majesty's Person and Government and the Peace and Security of the said County in particular on occasion of the Rebellion* (the Stuart Pretender). In 1767 he paid a fee of sixpence on a rent-roll of the manor of Kingston-Woodbridge for a cottage he possessed there. He died in 1773, his tombstone in the churchyard of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich reading:

In memory of  
Thomas Folkard  
who departed this life  
the 9th of November, 1773,  
Aged 69.  
Also Elizabeth, his wife,  
who departed this life  
the 22nd of February, 1777,  
aged 62 years.

Elizabeth is described in the Register as 'Aged' and 'from St. Lawrence' parish. Of Thomas' children, Elizabeth appears the eldest, being born in 1732. She is a legatee under the will of her mother, of 1776. Her sister Lydia born in 1745, was also named in her mother's will. Both sisters died unmarried. Their joint tomb is in the churchyard of St. Matthew's, Ipswich:

In Memory of  
Mrs. Elizabeth Folkard,  
who departed this Life  
the 30th day of December, 1814,  
Aged 82 years.  
Also Mrs. Lydia Folkard,  
sister to the above,  
who departed this Life  
the 23rd day of September, 1815,  
Aged 70 years.

The Register entry has 'Elizabeth Folkard, Spinster', and 'Lydia Folkard, Spinster'. *Ipswich Journal* of 30 September 1815, has a further notice of the last:

Monday died suddenly, in the 70 year of her age, Mrs. Lydia Folkard, daur. of Mr. Folkard, formerly an ironmonger in this town.

Mary, another daughter, is named in her mother's will of 1776. The *Gentleman's Magazine* (1782) has among its list of bankrupts for that year:

Mary Folkard (indexed Folkhard) Ipswich, Suffolk, Milliner.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard, of Ipswich, Suff., Ironmonger: 7 October 1742. 'All my Real Estate, both in possession and Reversion, to my loving wife Elizabeth, and all my personal estate'. Wife sole extx. Signed by testator, and witnessed by Good Clarke, Ste. Clarke and Pet Clarke.

'On ye 4 day of January, 1774, Elizabeth ffolkland the within-named executrix was sworn according to due form of law Before me George Routh, Surr. to ye County'.

## Will

Elizabeth ffolkard (ffolkland) of Ipswich, Suff., Widow 25 November 1776. Appoints her sons Thomas and Benjamin Nathaniel ffolkard exors. To each of them £35 for their trouble. To them and their heirs, upon trust, the house in Ipswich in her own occupation, also lands in Ipswich called Cook's Fields. The whole to be sold. To her daughters Elizabeth ffolkard the younger, and Mary and Lydia ffolkard, £20 each. To her servant Mary Plummer, 2 guineas. To her sons William and Benjamin Nathaniel, and to her daughters Elizabeth the younger, and Mary and Lydia, all monies arising from sale of houses, lands, stock-in-trade, and personal effects in equal shares. Wearing apparel to be equally divided between her daughters. Proved at Norwich 18 March 1777 by the exors.

**5. Thomas ffolkard**, of Ipswich, son of Thomas, was born in 1740. He is named in his mother's will (1776) of which he was an exor. He was Collector of Customs at Ipswich. He married before 1779: his wife Elizabeth (maiden name unknown) was in a Fine of that date:

Between Thomas Kent, plff., and Thomas ffolkard and Elizabeth his wife, defts., 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 stable, 1 curtilage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 12 acres land, in Crowfield and Gosbeck. £60.

By this Fine we observe the lands in Crowfield and Gosbeck, bequeathed by the widow of Thomas's great-great-grandfather, remained in possession of the family. In 1798 Thomas also owned land in Crowfield for which he was taxed £1 19s. He let it to Christopher Groome. In an *Abstract of Returns of Charitable Donations* of 1786 he is named as of St. Lawrence Parish, Ipswich. *Ipswich Journal* of 17 March, 1798 reads:

Sunday died Thomas Folkard Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs in this Port.

His death by suicide is confirmed by an entry in the Register of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich:

Thomas Folkard, Esq., Collector of Customs here, from St. Peter's, Ipswich, aged 58, buried 14th March, 1798. *Occidit sua ipsius manu.*

His tragic end may have been hastened by domestic problems, his wife re-married within little more than a year after his sad death. The *Ipswich Journal* of 1799:

Married, May 16, Mr Robert Johnson, of Chesterton (Cambridgeshire), to Mrs. Folkard, relict of T. Folkard, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Ipswich.

There is no trace of any issue to Thomas.

**6. Benjamin Nathaniel Folkard**, of Ipswich, another son of Thomas (No 4), was born in 1755, and was exor. to his mother's will of 1776. In *Tracts Relating to Suffolk* we read:

Mr B. N. Folkard, of Ipswich, gave £1 1s on a list of subscription towards building a ship of war for the service of the public in 1782.

In 1784 he was party to a Fine:

Between Benjamin Nathaniel ffolkard, plf., and John Davis and Susan his wife, Samuel Tovell, and William Gladdon, deft., of 1 messuage, 1 curtilage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, and 2 acres land, in Stutton, £60.

His name is in the Ipswich Poll List for the election of Knights of the Shire in 1784, 1790, 1807 and 1820. In 1788 he was concerned with a second Fine:

Between Benjamin Nathaniel ffolkard, plf., and Samuel Ewer, Esq., and William Bennett and Mary his wife, deft., of 1 messuage, 1 laundry, 1 brewhouse, 2 coach houses, 1 stable, 2 curtilages, and 2 gardens, in Parish of St. Mathews, Ipswich. £100 sterling.

The British Museum has a MS. petition of William Batley, of Ipswich, Gent. pleading that Ipswich had been incorporated by several charters, and that the Bailiffs, Burgesses and Commonalty had granted leases of the ooze or waste tidal ground of the river, 'and that in January 1794 they granted to Thomas Fulcher, Builder and Timber Merchant, and Benjamin Nathaniel Folkard, lease of other parcels of the sd. ooze amounting to 5 acres, 3 roods, 20 poles, for a term of 99 years at the rent of £2 10s.' This petition further stated that Fulcher purchased out his partner's share. These leases were put in suit by John Cobbold, Esq., in 1810. Benjamin Nathaniel seems not to have married. The *Ipswich Journal* of 7 April, 1821 reads:

Thursday, died at St. Mary at the Elms, in this town, aged 66, Mr. Nathl. Folkard, once a reputable ironmonger in this town.

His retirement from business before his death may be assumed from this notice.

**7. William Beger Folkard**, of Ipswich, a third son of Thomas, of Ipswich (No 3). Reference to him is in the will of his mother, of 1776. His second Christian name is not therein given. In the Poll List for Knights of the Shire of 1784, he is entered as William Folkard, of Ipswich. In that for Parliamentary members for Ipswich, of 1820, he is designated by his three names, and in that for the Bailiffs and Town Clerk of Ipswich, of 1823 and 1825, he is again given his full name. There is no other mention of him.

**8. Charles Beger Folkard**, of Ealing, Middlesex, presumably son to the foregoing. A civil engineer, in 1871 he administered to the effects of a sister of his, Sabrina Martha Folkard, of 20 Harley Street, Cavendish Square. He died 21 May 1876, admon. of his effects being granted to his son, Charles Watson Folkard, of Elm View, Ealing, analytical chemist. Charles had letters of administration granted to him in 1881 of the personal estate of Catherine Duncombe Folkard, of 76, Sloane Street, Chelsea, spinster, who died 27 December 1880, and who was probably a sister of his. Henry William Folkard, of Markham Square, Chelsea, proved in 1882 the will of his sister, designated Miss Folkard, of Woburn Place, Russell Square, London, both of these presumably children of Charles Beger.

With reference to Catherine Duncombe Folkard, a Mrs. Russell informed Arthur Crouch in 1890 that her grandmother was a Mrs. Folkard (nee Duncombe), married a Mr. Folkard, of Sweffling, Suffolk, a sister of Miss Duncombe being grandmother to Sir Charles Dilke. A Mr. John Folkard was at that time a farmer at Sweffling, probably a grandson of the Mr. Folkard who married Miss Duncombe. The rector of Sweffling told ACF that the farmer, or his family, came from Stratford, near Parham. He may, therefore descend either from the Dennington or Parham branches but ACF thought it more likely that he was a son of Thomas Folkard of Ipswich (No 3). Some of the Ealing family emigrated to America.

**9. Sophia Amelia Folkard** Letters received by Arthur Crouch in 1887 from Mr. G.A. Lomas, of Albany, United States, asked for information 'of a Mr. Charles Folkard, of London, who was brother of my mother. In my mother's family there were ten or more sisters and one brother — Charles. I do not recall what his business was. My grandfather was largely interested in stoves, etc. My mother's name was Sophia Amelia Folkard.' ACF thought Sophia a sister of Charles Beger of Ealing — her grandfather would have been Thomas (No 4), the ironmonger, of Ipswich, who, as such, might have been 'interested in stoves.' Arthur Crouch posted details to Mr. Lomas, but received no reply.

# Settlement at Carlton Colville

(Including branches at Beccles, Bungay, Gillingham and Worlingham).

Regarding the descent of this line there is much uncertainty. A family of ffalke or ffaulke (pronounced ffalker and ffaulker) traceable from 1332 to 1652 lived in the area. A family at Belton has been proved to be "ffaulkerde", and doubtless the settlement under consideration became similarly misnamed. It is open to doubt if the individuals dealt with in this section were descendants of that settlement or not. Evidence cited below indicates connection with the Parham and Bedford families, and upon that evidence the Pedigree has been drawn up. But as there is doubt, it seems desirable to here give notes on the ffaulkers that had preceded the ffolkards in the locality with which it deals.

**John ffoc**, of Gillingham, Norfolk. Paid 8d on Subsidy Roll in 1332.

**Walter Falke**, of Beccles. Will proved at Norwich between 1426-36.

**John ffalke**, of Beccles. Will proved at Ipswich between 1444-55.

**William ffalke**, of Worlingham Magna (2 miles from Beccles). Will proved at Ipswich between 1444-55.

**John ffalke** of Worlingham Magna. Will proved at Ipswich between 1453-77.

**Johan ffalke** of Worlingham Magna. Will proved at Ipswich between 1458-77.

**Agnot ffalke**, of Beccles. Will proved at Ipswich between 1458-77.

**John ffalke (ffaulke)**, of Worlingham. Will proved at Norwich between 1504-16.

**Robert ffalke** of Worlingham. Will proved at Ipswich between 1513-18.

**Thomas ffakyr**, of Bungay. Will proved at Ipswich in 1524.

**Thos. ffalke**, of Worlingham, Rector of Mundford, Norfolk Will proved at Norwich in 1556.

**Thomas ffalke**, of Worlingham Magna. Will proved at Ipswich between 1560-64.

**William ffalke**, of Worlingham Magna. Will proved at Ipswich between 1572-73.

**Thomas ffaulke**, of Worlingham Magna. Will proved at Ipswich between 1593-95.

**John ffaulke** of Mutford. Will proved in 1623.

**Augustine ffaulcke (also ffawke)** of Worlingham. Will proved at Ipswich in 1626.

**William ffaulke (also ffolk and ffalke)** of Worlingham and Gisleham. Married Elizabeth—, Defendant to Chancery proceedings. Living, 1629.

**Mary ffaulke**, of Beccles. Named in Chancery Proceedings of 1641. This suit names her two husbands, John Playford and Richard Cresswell; her brother, William ffaulke, and his wife Elisabeth, with their children. Mary, John, and Thomas ffaulke. Died about 1640.

**Thomas ffaulke** of Worlingham. Party to fine, Michaelmas, 1652.

It is noteworthy that the ffaulke family seems to have become extinct just about the time that the ffolkards of the pedigree appear on the scene in the same localities. But connection between the two has not been traced, and it seems desirable to look farther afield for the descent suggested for the latter.

The Revd. ffrancis ffolkard, of Clopton whose descent from the Bedford line is fully established, acted in 1744 as a trustee to the marriage settlement of Rebecca Wake, daughter of Rebecca ffolkard of the line at Beccles, as also of John Clarke, another connection of that line. It is a fair presumption there was some tie of kindred, however remote, between the families of Bedford and Beccles. Going back through the members of the first, I can only find one possible immediate ancestor for the Beccles family, Lawrence of Bedford. With him, therefore, this pedigree commences with him.

ACF 1890

**1. Lawrence ffolkard**, of Bedford, is named in his father's will, receiving under it a legacy of £40. He was the second son, and at the date of it, was under age. No other mention has been found, and the conjecture this line had its origin with him is only based on the wording of the will. (See under Wickham Market (1).

**2. Nicolas ffolkard**, of Carlton-Colville, is assumed to be Lawrence's son. We know nothing about him beyond the reference to him and his three children — Robert, Anne, and Elizabeth ffolkard — in the will of his brother Henry (1612). At this date, the will informs us, Nicolas was dead and his children under age. From the admon. of his effects, it seems his death occurred in 1610, his widow, Dorothy ffokarde, being appointed his administratrix. Nothing is known of his life, or that of his children. Probably the entry in the Ellough register was of a descendant of his son Robert, Ellough being near both Beccles and Carlton-Colville:

1749 May 28th. Henry Cutts & Mary ffolkard married by banns.

**3. Henry ffolkard**, of Carlton-Colville, was, from the terms of his will, Nicolas's brother. His wife, Cicily, survived him and lived in Beccles after his decease. From the numerous legacies to Gayfords of Beccles it may be assumed Cicily was of that family, and possibly explain why her son Thomas ffolkard ultimately settled at Beccles.

It seems likely it was by this marriage that Henry ffolkard acquired land in Beccles. In 1596, he was assessed 4 shillings for land there valued 20 shillings, paying in the same year. His will, made and proved in 1612 names his son Thomas ffolkard of Beccles, but no other children. Nevertheless it was probably the case that the Henry ffolkard who in 1641 paid a subsidy of 7d for land at Worlingham (note this evidence of connection with the ffaulkers of that place) was a son of the testator, and the Richard ffokarde, of Beccles, whose effects were administered to by Marie ffokarde, his relict, in 1632, was yet another son of his.

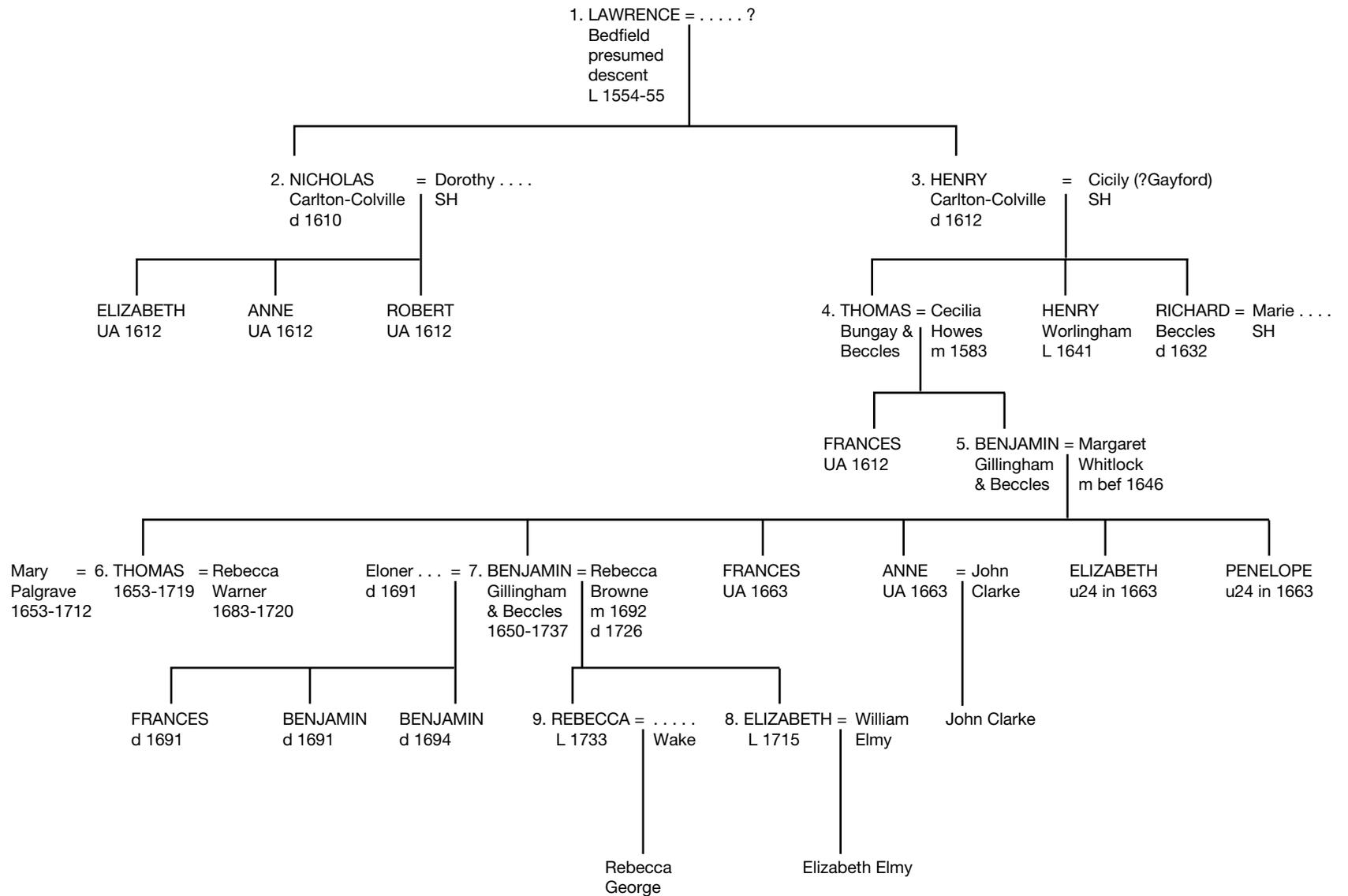
An entry in the sundry books in the Ipswich Probate Registry records 2s 6d paid for a copy of the will of "ffokarde de Beccles" on the 25 May, 1631. This presumably refers to Henry's will. The Haywards named in that will were probably a family connection, as Phillip Hayward, Gent., is found in a family Fine of 1700 quoted under the notice of Henry's grandson, the Rev. Thomas ffolkard.

## Will

Henry ffolkard of Carleton Colville, Suffolk, Potter. 28 January, 1612. To Thomas his son his houses and lands in Beccles which testator purchased of Robert Spooner, and "now in the occupation of the said Thomas ffolkard". The latter to pay to Cicily, testator's wife, £5 a year, "and she to have her dwelling in one room of the said houses during life". If these conditions are failed of, the above property to go to wife. To ffrances ffolkard, daughter of the said Thomas, £10 when 21. To Robert, son of Nicholas ffolkard, late of Carleton Colville, deceased, £10 when 21. To Anne, daughter of said Nicholas, £5 when 21. To Elizeabeth, "one other daughter of the said Nicholas", £5 when 21. To

**SETTLEMENT AT  
CARLTON-COLVILLE**

SEPTEMBER 1994



Margaret Hayward, "the daughter of one John Hayward, late of Rushmere, £10 when 21. To Robert, son of Robert Gayford of Beccles, £5 when 21; and to Henry, another son of the said Robert Gayford, £10 when 21. To Martha Gayford, a daughter of the said Robert Gayford, £10 when 21. A post bedstead to the aforesaid ffrances ffolkard. Cows and other legacies to Gayfords. Residue to testator's son Thomas, who is exor. Witnessed by John Carson, Henry Parish, and "me Robert Hornbye". Proved at Beccles, 5 March, 1612.

**4. Thomas ffolkard**, of Bungay and Beccles, was Henry's son. I am without definite proof of the identity of Thomas of Bungay with this one of Beccles, but the dates of both, and propinquity of the two towns, seem to justify it's assumption. His residence appears to have been changed from Bungay between 1604 and 1612.

Thomas' earliest note is his marriage. In the Ipswich Registry occurs :

5th December, 1583. License granted to Thomas ffolkarde of Bongaie (Saint) Marie, Co. Suff., and Cecilia Howes, of fflixton, in sd. co.; wid.

This occasion is the only mention of Cecilia found. Thomas is the defendant in:

18 February 1591. Arthur Warner, of Denton, Norf, yeoman, showeth that he was arrested at the suit of William Sparke. To obtain liberty he gave bond to the gaoler, John Paule, together with Thomas ffolker, for £40, the three giving bond to Sparke that petitioner should appear to Sparke's writ. Petitioner gave ffolker bond for 100 marks to hold the latter harmless. Sparke was fully settled with. On ffolker being asked to give up the bond for 100 marks he refused, and threatens to sue upon it. Prays this suit may be barred. ffolker replies that he rode from Bungay to Ipswich, where the prison was, 25 miles, on the request of petitioner's wife, to get bail for him, and ultimately bailed him himself. ffolker also pleads other indebtedness to him by petitioner.

In 1593, Thomas ffolkard was again defendant to legal proceedings:

6 November, 1593. Richard Vinior, of St. Lawrence Ilkeshall, Gent., pleads that Thomas ffolkarde, of Bungay, Yeoman, four years back owed him 20 marks. ffolkarde sold him 2 acres of rye in fflixton for £3, which petitioner reaped. ffolkarde at another time sold him 300 faggots of wood & 2 loads of barley for £7. In settlement it was agreed that petitioner should retain all sums due by him to ffolkard as part payment of the 20 marks & an acquittance for those sums was given. ffolkard afterwards pretended that that acquittance was for money paid, & he claimed the value of the barley & other items. Being barred in common law, petitioner appeals to equity. Defendant ffolkard's answer describes the suit as brought to cause 'vexacon and treble.' Says acquittance was for money pald & not for articles delivered.

The land at fflixton named in this case was probably land acquired by his marriage with Cecilia Howes.

We again find him concerned in a Chancery suit of 1604. From all I could decipher of the pleadings in this suit, which are very illegible, they set forth:

Thomas ffolkarde, of Bungay, in the county of Suff., yeoman, in the matter of the goods & chattels of the late — fforth, late of Bungay, fishmonger, vs Ciprian Sallowes of Bergholt (?) in the co. of Suff. yeoman." (Janry 22, 1604).

Thomas' next reference is in his father's will (1612), in which he is stated to be living at Beccles, and having a daughter ffrances, then a minor. He is named resid. leg. and exor., and is left his father's property in Beccles. In 1623 he paid a subsidy of 4 shillings for goods valued at 20 shillings, and in 1625 a second subsidy on land there valued similarly. In 1629 he was sued in Chancery on the following abstracted plea:

30 April, 1629. William Lowe, of Beccles, late of Worlingham, yeoman, states that about Septr 6, 1628, he contracted with Thomas ffolkard, of Beccles, Potter, to lease from him for 14 years a tenement in a street in Beccles that led towards Lostofte [Lowestoft] at £5 a year. ffolkard reserving a potkill [i.e. pot kiln] & the little house thereby standing for his own use. A lease was promised & complainant paid 6 pence as earnest. In reliance on this he let his lands & house in Worlingham to his son, John Lowe, sold his stock & removed to the house in Beccles with thirty cart loads of goods, and paid Thomas ffolkard rent for six months. Afterwards the said Thomas, knowing petitioner 'to be a peaceable man & one that loveth quiet and not contention', refused to give the lease promised, because, the plaintiff alleges, ffolkard knew him to be well stricken in years.

An answer to the plea has not been filed. The Churchwardens' accounts of Beccles printed in the *East Anglian* for January 1888, contain the two following entries:

1625. It. resaiud for eight lodes forty two faggotes fr. one bonde wood wch was cutt one ye ground that Tho: ffolkard occupie at 7s y lode iij le viijs.

24° Aprilis 1631, Of Thomas ffolkard for the Rent of Land in his occupation, iij li & ijs iijd.

In 1641 he paid a subsidy of 3s 4d for land in Beccles, and in 1645 became security for his son Benjamin ffolkard in a suit to be cited when noticing the latter. No later reference to him has been found. If married in 1583, and only 21 years old, he would have been, in 1645, aged 83 years, a lease of life almost equal to that of his grandson Benjamin ffolkard, who attained 87 years. Very few of the Suffolk family appear to have died below the allotted span, and it was indeed quite celebrated for the longevity of its members. No will of Thomas has been discovered.

**5. Benjamin ffolkard**, of Beccles, and of Gillingham Norfolk was no doubt, in spite of want of documentary evidence, a son of Thomas. It will be seen from the suit quoted below that his wife was the widow of Edward Whitlock of Great Yarmouth, and from the date of that suit we may conclude that her second marriage had taken place before 1646, probably many years before. A son, Edward Whitlock, had been born to her first marriage. A fine of 1654 informs us she was named Margaret, and as a legatee and sole exor. to her second husband's will of 1663, we may conclude she survived the latter and was living at the date of proof in 1665. No other record of her has come to light.

Benjamin must, judging from the date of his father's marriage, 1583, and by his sister "ffrances'" minority in 1612, have been born somewhere about 1585-90. His death, as hereafter shown, occurred probably in 1665, the year of proof of his will. On that presumption he sustained the family repute of longevity by reaching an age of between 75 and 80 years.

The earliest mention found of him is as late as 1642, when he was defendant to a Chancery suit of which an abstract is here given. The substituted use of ffolker and ffuker for ffolkard in it is valuable evidence of the identical use of these names.

23 May 1642. John Turner of Chetgrave, Norf., Yeoman, brother & next heir of Elizabeth Garwood [in the answer it is Garrard] widow, late of Beccles, deceased. The latter owned a tenement in Beccles worth 20 marks annually, & was otherwise possessed of an estate of £300 at least. In 1641, wanting money, she borrowed £50 of Dorothy Read, Spinster, late of Messon, Suff., on the security of the said tenement. Petitioner, however, being ignorant of the terms of the conveyance made. About November last the said

Elizabeth Garwood dyed, her estate by right coming to petitioner. But one Benjamin ffolker, now or late of Beccles, Yeoman, a stranger to the deceased & noways related to her, ingratiated himself with her in her last sickness, & while she was unfit got her to make a will leaving him the said premises & all other her personal estate. Before her death she rallied, & being reminded by those about her, declared she had settled the property on her brother, the petitioner, on his marriage. She also said that she had not intended to make any such will, and that Benjamin ffolker should have nothing by it. She then relapsed & died. Benjamin ffolker conspired with Dorothie Read & with John Clark, the occupier of the premises, to deep the deeds secret, and enforced the fraudulently obtained will although he knew the testatrix to have declared it void. He also possessed himself of all her goods & chattels & personal estate.

Benjamin's answer was:

The Joint & Severall Admissions of Benjamin ffolkard, Dorathie Rede, & John Clarke, Defendants

ffolkard denies the imputed fraud as to obtaining the will, and states that the testatrix had often complained that her brother had not used her well. He had long done all her business for her in her widowhood; had not solicited the will, & although not allied was in no sense a stranger to her. He had paid off the mortgage on the premises held by Darathe Read, & held the property, as well as residue of personal estate, by right of the will.

Also in 1642 Beniamen ffolcard paid a subsidy in Beccles "for land in ye occupation of Charles Carter, 2s 6d"; "for land in ye occupation of John Clarke, 3s 8d"; and for land occupied by himself, 5 shillings. In a Chancery suit of 1645, it states:

Benjamin ffolkard, of Beccles, 'beerbrewer,' bought malt of William London, gent. of Alderley, Norf., paying for it £24 in money & giving writing for £32, as to which his father, Thomas ffolkard, also of Beccles, became surety.

In 1646 he was the subject of an appeal to the Court of Chancery. This case has been referred to above as affording evidence of his wife's name before her second marriage.

Thomas Wyndham, Esquire, of Stokesby, Norf., states that about 1606 [or perhaps 1636] he accepted a loan of £40 from Edward Whitlocke the elder, of Great Yarmouth, deceased. It was afterwards agreed that he should use the money till Edward Whitlock the younger was of age. The latter being 'yet many years under age, by combination between him and one Benjamin ffolkard, who married his mother, the widow and relict of the said Edward Whitlock his father, and by the persuasion & procurement of the said Benjamin ffolkard, who hath gotten the said two bonds and obligacons into his hands, presses for payment of them & has put the bonds in suit at common law. Plaintiff prays for protection. [Answer not filed]

Benjamin ffolkard seems to have been an inveterate litigant. The next suit with which he was concerned was one he brought in Chancery against Thomas Lockington and Richard Carter, of Gillingham St. Mary's, Norfolk. The original pleading is missing, but from the interrogatories and defendants answer (in which the spelling "ffolkered" is used, as also from ffolkard's reply, the claim was for possession of a house in Gillingham held by the defendants. The date seems to have been 1655, but Benjamin had obtained a decree against Lockington in 1650. In 1654 he was a party to two Fines:

Between Thomas Brereton, plff., and Benjamin ffolkard and Margaret his wife and ffrancis Garrard [see suit of 1642] dfts., as to one [?] messuage, one Brewhouse, one garden, one orchard, with appurts. in Beccles. Plff. pays dfts. the sum of money between them accorded.

The second Fine:

Between Benjamin ffolkard and others, plffs., and Thomas Clifton and Hannah his wife and others, defts, respecting 8 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture, with appurts., in Worlingham and Beccles. Plffs. pay dfts. £41 sterling.

Thomas Lockington was again sued by Benjamin, according to *C. P. before 1714, Collins Depositions. ffolkard vs Lockington* in depositions taken at the King's Head, Beccles, 30 May, 1659

Henry Parker, malster of Beccles, says he knew complainant Benjamin ffolkard, and hath known him from infancy. Does not know defendants. Case refers to property in Gillingham claimed by plff. called 'The two Alderrars' [quare 'Alders']. Name is written ffolkerd in depositions. Two other very old witnesses, one being 76, say they also knew complainant from infancy.

Benjamin's next mention is in 1660, when he was plaintiff to another Fine:

Between Benjamin ffolkard, plf., and Jacob Carver and Katherine his wife, defts. respecting a messuage, a stable, a curtilage, a garden, an orchard, 3 acres marsh land, a quay and 2 ponds, with apptces., in Gillingham St. Mary. Benjamin ffolkard to pay, £80 sterling.

Again in 1660 we find him as Benjamin "ffakin" concerned in a second Fine:

Between Benjamin ffakin. plf., & Thomas Thoresby, Armiger, and Jane his wife, defts., of 4 messuages, 145 acres of land, 3 roods of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 40 or 50 acres furze and heath, 52 acres of marsh, the warranted liberty of one field, and free faldage with ovibus [quare] with apptces. in Legitt, otherwise Legittle, and Bawst. Benjamin to pay £300 sterling.

In a Fine of 1661 to which Benjamin was plaintiff, one of the Elmy family into which his granddaughter married is a party:

Between Benjamin ffolkard and Isaac Smith, plffs., and Martha Elmy, widow, John Smyth senr & John Smyth junr, and Martha, formerly wife of Nicholas Smyth, Richard Smyth, and Henry Waller & Priscilla his wife, defts., respecting a messuage, a garden, an orchard, 3 acres of land, & 2 acres of pasture, with appurts., in Beccles. Plffs. pay dfts. £41 sterling.

Two years later in 1663, Benjamin made his will, but as this was not proved until 1665 he probably lived to that year. He was then resident at Gillingham, Norfolk, only two miles from Beccles. His two sons, Thomas and Benjamin, are dealt with below. Four daughters are named. Of ffrances and Elizabeth we know nothing further, but the first was certainly named after her aunt ffrances, she in her turn also transmitting that name. Penelope witnessed the will of Richard Meen, of Brockdish, Norfolk, along with her brother Thomas ffolkard on the 19 April, 1709, and Anne was almost certainly the wife of John Clarke, of Beccles. Proof as to this is afforded by a case wherein her brother Benjamin is stated to have been the uncle of Clarke's son. "John Clarke and Ann his wife" will also be found named in two Fines of 1700. Further, the same John Clarke is referred to in a Chancery suit against his brother-in-law Benjamin as conspiring with the latter to withhold certain property from John Turner. He and his wife had a son John Clarke, who, it will be seen later, was an attorney at Beccles, and conducted the law suits of his uncle, Benjamin ffolkard.

**Will**

Benjamin ffolkard of Gillingham St Mary, Norf, Yeoman. Sick in body. To Margaret his wife the tenement he dwelt in

in Gillingham, together with the brewing office, until his son Benjamin be 24. The latter then to have it conditional on his paying "unto ffrances and Anne my two eldest daughters" the sum of £10 apiece when 30 yeares of age, and to "my two other daughters, Elizeabeth and Penelope", the sum of £10 apiece when 24 years of age. A house in Annelbridyg Street, Beccles, to his wife until his son Thomas be 24, when it was to pass to the said Thomas "provided she and he pay 40 shillings a year to Hester Garrard, single woman, for life". To wife 3 parcels of medowe with a curtilage in Beccles and Worlingham, to be sold by her to pay testator's debts. All personal estate to wife to bring up children. Goods to be inventoried, and eventually to go to his daughters ffrances and Anne when thirty years old, and to Elizeabeth and Penelope when 24. His wife sole exectutrix. Signed and sealed by Benjamin ffolkard, 7 March, 1663. Proved at Norwich, 9 April, 1665.

**6. Thomas ffolkard**, rector of Uggeshall and Sotherton, was Benjamin's son and a legatee under his will (1663). In it Thomas is stated to have then been under 24 years of age. The register of his burial records his having been born in 1653.

Thomas married twice, both being into well known families of position in Suffolk. The first was to Mary, daughter of John Palgrave, Esq, of Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, Norfolk, a barrister of Gray's Inn, by Christian, his first cousin, who was daughter of William Palgrave, Esq, of the same place. Her grandfather was Edward Palgrave, BD, rector of Diss, Norfolk, one of her great uncles being Sir Austin Palgrave, Bart, of Northwood Barningham. These details of her family connection are derived from the *Palgrave Family Memorials*, which contains a pedigree that states that "Mary Palgrave, daughter of John and Christian Palgrave, born 25 March, 1653, married the Rev. Thomas Folkard, of Uggeshall, Suffolk". The only mention found of this wife prior to her marriage is in the will of her father (1687), of which an abstract reads:

Dated 11 Sept 1687. Proved Oct 6 1687 by Christian, his widow & exx. To her the meadow called the Whipping meadow and 16 acres, the Church close and Market close, ffoxe's pightle & Kettle's close, &c., for her life: remainder, one moiety to Mary Palgrave my daughter, and other moiety to Elizabeth Palgrave my da. They to pay to Thomas Palgrave my son £100 in the porch of the Church at Pulham. All his lands in Norf. & Suff. to his wife, with remainder after her death to his son Thomas.

Her name also occurs in the will of her cousin, John Palgrave, of Henham, Suffolk, Gentleman, of 19 September, 1693:

Unto my cosen, Mary ffolkard, wife of Mr. Thomas ffolkard, the sume of tenne pounds.

The predecessor of Thomas at Uggeshall rectory was Sir Lionel Talmach Playters, Bart, whose wife was Elizabeth Warner, no doubt a relation of Thomas ffolkard's second wife, Rebecca Warner. A brother of Sir Lionel Playters, Thomas Playters, married in 1625 a daughter of the Sir Austin Palgrave above referred to as the great uncle of Mary ffolkard, while a sister of his, Lydia Playters, married in 1633 Henry Warner, Esq., of Mildenhall, Suffolk. The connection between the four families of Playters, Folkard, Palgrave, and Warner, is curiously close considering Sir Lionel Playters was the incumbent of Uggeshall prior to Thomas's succession to that cure. It may account for his appointment to the living. The Register of Sotherton contains the following as to this marriage:

Thomas ffolkard, Rector of Sotherton, and Mary Palgrave of Henham, both single, married May 28th, 1689

There was apparently no issue of the marriage and we know nothing further of Mary except that she died in 1712 and was buried at Sotherton:

Mary, ye wife of Thomas ffolkard, Rector of this Parish, buried February 14th, 171½

Thomas's second wife was Rebecca Warner, of Beccles. From her tomb we learn she was born in 1683. There is doubt about her parentage; but a writer in the *East Anglian*, in the 1880s, stated:

The registers of Beccles Church contain many Warners. Edward Warner was rector of Ellough in 1680, on presentation by Sir Lionel Talmach Playters.

I believe this rector to be the father of Rebecca ffolkard, there being, as indicated above, close marriage connection between the four families named. That of Warner was anciently settled at Parham, where it had large estates, Sir John Warner having been created a baronet by Charles II. It bore as arms: or, a bend engrailed between six roses, seeded, or.

The register of Uggeshall has:

Thomas ffolkard, Rector, Widr and Rebecca Warner of Beccles were married in the church belonging to the Hospital of Norwich, January 8th, 171½.

Mary could therefore have been dead only eleven months when the second marriage was contracted. Rebecca outlived her husband, and was a legatee under his will of lands in Henham and Sotherton, and of a life interest in lands at Uggeshall. She proved this will in 1719, and died a year later, the Register of Sotherton containing:

Rebecca ffolkard buried November 9th, 1720.

The inscription on her tomb, indicating her death on 6 November, 1720, at the age of 37, will be found under that relating to her husband given below. There is no evidence of any children of Thomas' second marriage, and the absence of any reference in his will justifies the conclusion he died childless.

The earliest mention of Thomas ffolkard is the taking of his AB degree at St. Catherine's, Cambridge, in 1672, and the second his obtaining that of AM, in 1676, at the same college. He must have been 19 years old when the degree of AB was conferred, and 23 when he received that of AM. He was appointed rector of Uggeshall, to which the living of Sotherton was joined, in 1680 and was the incumbent until his death in 1719, for a term, consequently, of 39 years. He was succeeded by John Edwards in 1720. His predecessor, Sir Lionel Playters, Bart, according to an entry in the register, "was Rector in 1629, turned out about 1644 (doubtless by Cromwell as a non-juror), hired to be restored, and to 1679" or fifty years in all.

On his appointment to the rectory of Uggeshall, Thomas had to obtain bondsmen. An entry in the *Exchequer First Fruits Composition Books* gives the names of these.

Suff P Uggeshall. Daniel Bedingfield de Grayes Inn primo Sep. 1680 in Com. Middx. Arm. et Willm. Bugden primo Mar 1680 de pochia Scti Andrae, Holborne, in Com. primo Sep. 1681 £12 Middx. Barbitonsor. primo Mar. 168—

Two letters written by Thomas are preserved among the Egerton Manuscripts in the British Museum. They are both addressed to the distinguished antiquary and official herald, Oliver Le Neve. The first:

Sr

By a note from my grandmother at Henham [wch I have inclosed for yr. fuller satisfaction] I find that ye Darsham Ladyes were designed for Henham yesterday, but one of their horses being disabled by some accidentall misfortune or other, that intended visit must be delayed, & by consequence, I have no hopes of seeing them this Xtnas at my house, for altho this is not ye usuall time of their coming

hither, yet had they pursued their p ject [i.e. project] for Henham, I would have endeavrd to perswade them a step or two further towards Uggeshall, for as I think myselve always happy in their good company at my own house, so doe I assure you Sr it would have bin no small addition to that happiness to have had you here wh ym [i.e. with them] and truly I am very sorry for yr disappoyntmt. But as I perswade my selve this intervening Accident will not discourage you from any design you had propounded to yr selve concerning that worthy family, so I also hope that you will nevertheless make me happy in yr good company at Uggeshall, thò I cannot offer such prevailing circumstances to invite you hither. Sr John Playters I hope will come along with you, & when I have pd my service at Henham, whither I am just now goeing, I shall chain myselve to my own house ye reminder of this season, in expectance of yr kind visit, my humble service to Sr Jo. & my Lady, if I be any way capable of serving you, pray Sr. beleeve there is none more ready Than

yr. obliged humble Servt  
T Folkard

[At side] Uggeshall. Janry 4th 169%.  
[Addressed] For

Oliver Neave, Esqr at  
Sotturley Hall  
Suffolke.

The second:

Uggeshall June ye 3d. 1702

Sr.

Both my wife & I have oftentimes since wee had ye happiness of seeing you in these parts, entertain'd or selves wh ye pleasing thoughts of or Wychingham-journey, when the time should come, that according to promise wee were to wait upon you there & you can scarce imagine wth wt uneasiness & dissatisfaction, wee bear ye defeat wee have met wth to thwart & controll or expectations in that matter. My wife was assured [she thought] of her sister to govern her family in ye time of her absence, & Captn Palgrave, at whose house she is at psent, was very willing to part wth her for ye time, & would have come along himselve wth us, or els waited upon you ye time wee were wth you. Thus I had also fixt my business & Provided a supply for our Sunday, and I should have ventured my churches without for another, When all of a Sudden wthin ye space of a week, 2 or 3 letters from my sister Palgrave came to tell us that she could not possibly come to Uggeshall, as shee would have done wth all her heart some extraordinary occasions [she say] interposing, wch indispensibly require her longer stay at Norwich, & by consequence preventing her doing us that favr. What this important business should be I know not, & unless Matrimony stands in ye way [wch by ye by I have heard somewt of since] I think I can scarce forgive her, but if wedlock be ye reall truth of ye matter, that must indeed be allowed to supersede all obligations of this nature, & wee ought to acquiesce. However in ye mean time Sr, my wife does not trust to ye conduct of servts, especially such as wee have found too careless in ye discharg of the like trust reposed in them at other times, & for this reason wee both hope, that both yr selve and yr Lady will excuse us at this present & so courteously interpret or sincere intentions as if wee had actually perform'd or promise & wee beg of you Sr to accept of or humble and hearty thanks for yr. kind invitation, & the particular favr. you were pleased so freely to promise of yr Coach in order to or. conveyance from Norwich, & wee hope, E're it be long Sr to meet with such a favorable opportunity, as may not be at all entangled wth any disagreeable circumstances opposing or designs, & then I shall have (wt I heartily wish) a time to tell you at Wychingham that I am in Earnest wt I write now that is

Sr. yr most humble & Obliged  
servt Tho: Folkard

Be pleased Sr to give or humble Service to yr vertuous Lady and all or friends wth you.

[Addressed] For  
Oliver Le Neave Esqr at

Wychingham in  
Norffolke

To be Left at Mrs Prattants a Grocers shop at White-Lion=Lands End in ye Markett place in

Norwich

Thomas was party to two Fines of 1700:

Between Thomas ffolkard, clerk, & Phillip Hayward, generosus, plffs, and John Clarke and Ann his wife, defts, of 2 messuages, 2 gardens, 2 orchards, 40 acres land, 20 acres meadow, and 50 acres pasture, with appurtces., in Denton, Alburgh, and Barsham. Defdts receive £160 sterling.

Between Thomas ffolkard, Clerk, and Phillip Haward, generosus, plffs, and John Clarke and Ann his wife, defts, of one messuage, one garden, an orchard, 60 acres land, 30 acres meadow, and 50 acres pasture, with Apptces., in the parish of Ilketshall St John, Ilketshall St Lawrence, and Bungay. Plffs pay defts. £200 sterling.

His name is next met with in 1702 on a Suffolk Poll List as a voter in Uggeshall. In 1709 with his sister, Penelope he witnessed the will of Richard Meen, of Brockdish, Norfolk to which Thomas Palgrave, of Brockdish, was appointed supervisor. Nothing further of note until the making of his will in 1715. His niece, Mary Vincent, named therein, was probably a daughter of one of his three sisters, who had married a man of that name, but no trace of such a marriage has been met with. Thomas died in 1719, Sotherton Register reading:

Thomas ffolkard, Clerk, buried March 14th. 1719

His tomb and his second wife is in Sotherton Church, and is inscribed on a flat stone:

IN MEMORY OF  
THOMAS FOLKARD. RECTOR OF THIS  
PARISH AND OF UGGESHALL, WHO DEPARTED  
THIS LIFE YE: 11TH DAY OF MARCH, 1719, AGED  
66 YEARS.  
AND ALSO REBECCA, THE WIFE OF THE  
ABOVE THOMAS FOLKARD, SHE  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE YE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER  
1720, AGED 37 YEARS.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard, Rector of Uggeshall and Sotherton, Suffolk: 28 March 1715. Described as "Clark" and of Uggeshall. To Augustus Palgrave, "son of my brother-in-law Thomas palgrave, of Brockdish, Clerk", all his lands in Pulham Saint Mary Magdalene, Norfolk, "providing he pay unto my niece Mary Vincent £40" and to his sister Katherine Palgrave £100. To Rebecca "my beloved wife" all lands and tenements in Henham and Sotherton, Suffolk for ever. Also all his lands in Uggeshall for her life, and at her decease these to go to his brother Benjamin ffolkard, of Gillingham, Norfolk, for ever. All his goods, chattels and other personalty to his wife, "providing she pay to my niece Mary Vincent £40". Bequeaths £3 for a silk fringe to the pulpit in Uggeshall church, besides £3 to the poor there and at Sotherton, 30 shillings to those of Wangford, and 20 shillings to those of Henham. His wife sole executrix — Signed by testator, and by John Jefferson as one of the witnesses — Proved 23 March 1719 by Rebecca ffolkard the relict.

**7. Benjamin ffolkard**, of Beccles and Gillingham was Thomas' brother and a son of Benjamin ffolkard (No. 5), in whose will (1663) he is named as then being under 24 years of age. From his answer to a Chancery pleading, quoted hereafter, we learn him to have been between 80 and 81 years old in 1731. He must therefore have been born in 1650.

Benjamin was twice married. The date of his first cannot be ascertained, nor, indeed, is anything known of wife or children beyond the record on her tomb, formerly to be seen in the churchyard at Beccles. The

stone had so decayed when Davy saw it in 1824, that the inscription could not be read. Fortunately it has been preserved in the Harleian MSS. The stone was placed in the south wall of the churchyard:

“MORS MIHI VITA”  
ELONER THE WIFE OF  
BENJAMIN FOLKARD  
DIED DECEMBER 2 —1691 .  
BENJAMIN THEIR SON DIED 7BR 3 . 1684 .  
FRANCES FOLKARD THEIR DAUGR DIED JUNE  
24 . 1691 . BENJ. FOLKARD THEIR SON DIED  
NOVEMBER 30 . 1691 .

The death of the sons of the marriage stopped this line in the male descent, there being no male issue to the second marriage, to Rebecca Browne, widow of Abraham Browne. We learn from Chancery proceedings hereafter quoted that the marriage of Rebecca to Benjamin took place in November, 1692, only eleven months after the death of Mary, thus setting an example afterwards exactly followed by his brother, the rector of Uggeshall and Sotherton. From these and other proceedings we learn that Abraham Browne had been a maltster resident at Beccles, and that he died in 1688, leaving issue by Rebecca ffolkard, John and Abraham Browne. Abraham died in 1722, John died a minor in 1726. This left two children, Abraham and Rebecca Browne, the girl dying shortly after her father. The property left to the issue of Rebecca ffolkard's first marriage involved her second husband, Benjamin ffolkard, in repeated vexatious legal proceedings. Rebecca was associated with her husband in Fines of 1705 and 1715, hereafter quoted. No further record of her is known beyond the fact revealed by the Chancery suit that she died 24 December, 1726, leaving two daughters by her second marriage.

Benjamin lived at Gillingham, Norfolk, near Beccles, up to 1715, and subsequently at Beccles, where he made his will. The mention of him next in date to that of his father's will is of 4 July, 1688, when he was granted letters of administration as “principal creditor” to the estate of John Parkinson, of Burgh St. Peter. In 1696 we find him suing for a debt, and from the pleadings in the case we learn that he was then a brewer in Gillingham. An abstract of these reads:

ffolkard vs Purvis Benjamin ffolkard, of Gillingham St Mary's, Norf., Beer Brewer, on 20th May, 1696 pleads that Robert Gardiner, a taylor, for many years kept a garden & Alehouse in Beccles, during which tyme he became indebted to the orator [plfff] for Beere, Ale, and other goods in the sum of £48, and being unable to pay gave a bond dated July 2, 1686, for £96 to pay the debt upon the 2nd August next at the house of the orator in Gillingham. He failed to pay it, & dying in 1692, left Jeofry Purvis the elder, of Beccles, his heir, who is sued upon the bond.

In 1701 he was one of the plaintiffs on a Fine, the Ann, wife of John Clarke, named in it being his sister.

Between Benjamin ffolkard & Gregory Clarke, plfs. and John Clarke & Ann his wife, defts, of 1 messuage, 1 garden, 1 orchard, 60 acres land, 30 acres meadow, & 50 acres pasture, with apptces., in the parishes of Ilketshall St John, Ilketshall St Lawrence, & Bungay. Plfs pay £200 sterling.

He was defendant on a second Fine in 1705:

Between Margaret Brame, Widow, plf., & Benjamin ffolkard & Rebecca his wife, John Mickleburg & Ann his wife, John Morse & Sarah his wife, John Youngman & Ann his wife, John Thirton & Sarah his wife, defts., of 5 messuages, 5 gardens, 5 orchards, 15 acres land, 7 acres meadow, & 40 acres pasture, with apptces., in Beccles, Bungay, Reddisham, & parish of St Andrews of Ilketshall. Plfs. pay defts. £160 sterling.

In 1715 Benjamin brought two suits in Chancery against John Schuldam, of Beccles:

January 3. 1715. Benjamin ffolkard, Beerbrewer, of Gillingham, Norf. sues John Schuldam, of Beccles, Suff. near Gillingham [only 1¼ miles] on a loan of £20 advanced on mortgage of land in 1707 to Cyprian Heyward, of Stockton, Norf. In the same year, 1715, he further sues John Schuldam, Gent, of Beccles, attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, for £150 money lent to him on June 8th. 1710 [£7 10s besides] on mortgage of lands at Redisham, Suff. afterwards bought by Benjamin ffolkard. Replies to interrogatories in last case are among Chancery Pleadings 1714 to 1758. These cases dragged on for years, though three orders were made on them & ffolkard eventually got judgment. A third suit was Benjamin ffolkard con Margaret Hayward, Michael Coleman and Hannah Hayward. Orders were made on this suit in 1714-15, but I could find no particulars of it. (From a note by Arthur Crouch Folkard (1890).)

With reference to the cases above-named, see Clarke vs. ffolkard, quoted hereafter.

Also in 1715, Benjamin was defendant to the following Fine:

Between Henry Stone, Gent. plf., & Benjamin ffolkard & Rebecca his wife, & William Elmy & Elizabeth his wife [daughter of this Benjamin ffolkard] defts., of 1 messuage, 6 acres land, and 4 acres of furze and heath, with appurtes. in Worlingham. Plf. pays defts. £60 sterling.

Benjamin's brother Thomas' will (1715) bequeaths all his land in Uggleshall, on the death of his wife, to “my brother, Benjamin ffolkard, of Gillingham, Norf., for ever.” This legacy found special mention in Benjamin's own will.

In 1720 he became the subject of further legal proceedings:

Clerke vs ffolkerd. 3rd. November 1720. John Clerke, of Beccles, Gent, an Attorney, pleads that one Benjamin ffolkard, late of Gillingham, Norf., & now of Beccles, Beer Brewer, about 1712 by a verbal order employed your orator to bring an action of ejectment to recover the possession of an estate in Redsham, Suff., on which he had a mortgage made to him divers years before by Mr. John Schuldam. He did so, & secured a verdict. Schuldam brought a writ of error, which plfff. also defended by verbal order of Benjamin ffolkard, the costs being £35 6s 8d. Subsequently he further obtained an order to foreclose the right of occupation & got the verdict, the costs being £42 when taxed. He also conducted a case for the deft against Christopher Johnson, the costs in which were £10 17s. 3d. Also to recover an estate in Kessingland on which deft. had a mortgage, & he was put in possession. Also against the same Schuldam for an estate in Stockton, Norfolk, also mortgaged to deft., & obtained a decree, the costs being £92 2s 10d. Many other suits were also brought by the petitioner for the defendant at common law in Suff. & Norf., ‘which he did readily do the sd. Ben. ffolkard being his uncle.’ Says that the latter now denies that these sums are owing, they being more than balanced by monies borrowed by the petr. from the deft. This plf denies, but as all the business was done by verbal order, he prays that Benjamin ffolkard be put on his corporal oath to declare the whole truth. No answer is filed, & probably the matter was settled out of Court.

This case strongly evidences the inherited litigious character of Benjamin, as well as the very substantial means possessed by him. It further affords proof that by 1720 Benjamin had left Gillingham to live at Beccles.

The Poll List for the Knights of the Shire of 30 August, 1727, includes the name of Benjamin ffolkard, of Beccles, as entitled to vote for property in Yarmouth, this probably descending to him from his mother, the widow of Edward Whitlock. He gave his vote for Sir Wm Barker, Bart, and Sir Jermyn Davers,

Bart, the third candidate being John Holt, Esq.

The suit of which an abstract follows should be read in connection with that of *Schuldham vs. ffolkard*, quoted following it:

10 August, 1731. *Brown vs. ffolkard*. John Browne, of Beccles, Gent., pleads that Abraham Browne, late of Beccles, malster, in his life had a good estate and farm in Ringfield and Barsham, worth £45 per annum. In his will of 30 December, 1687, this farm was left to Rebecca his wife for life, and after her to Abraham his son. Browne died June 1688, and his son died in the lifetime of his mother, having made a will 11 February, 1722, bequeathing his inheritance of these lands to his children, Abraham and Rebecca Browne, subject to a power to release for the daughter to charge the same with a payment of £200. Availing herself of this power, Rebecca Browne mortgaged her share to that amount and handed over all the papers to the mortgagee, she dying shortly after. The reversion then became vested in her brother. About November, 1692, Rebecca Browne, their grandmother, had married Benjamin ffolkard, of Gillingham St. Mary, and after of Beccles, Beerbrewer. She died in December, 1726, when the said premises vested absolutely in her grandson, Abraham Browne, but charged with the payment of £200. He died a minor in January, 1726, his estate coming to petitioner as heir-at-law, he being the son of John Browne, Fellmonger, of Beccles, a son of the first Abraham Browne of this suit. Shortly before the death of the minor referred to, Benjamin ffolkard paid off the mortgage of £200 and obtained its assignment to himself. Petitioner alleges he had repaid this £200 to Benjamin ffolkard, the deftd. The date of this repayment is not named, blank space being left for its insertion in the pleading. He contends that defendant then assigned the mortgage to him or to some person in trust for him, promising to deliver the deeds. 'But Benjamin ffolkard, combining with Sarah Jenneyes of Great Yarmouth, the original mortgagee, and William Elmy, Tanner, of Beccles, son in law to the defendant, set up divers excuses and say that the estate was not devised as set forth.' William Elmy asserts that they have no writings in their possession, and plff prays for an examination on oath of Benjamin ffolkard and William Elmy. The Answer of Ben ffolkard Gent., admits all premises, and says that Rebecca Browne died 14th January, 1724, at Beccles. His wife Rebecca died December 24th, 1726. He had received no deeds from Sarah Jennes when he paid the mortgage-money, but he heard that one Milles, an Attorney of Yarmouth, had them, and he asked William Elmy to call for them, who brought him a bundle of old parchments, but he could not say what they were, and does not know what has become of them, and 'saith that he, being upwards of the age of eighty years, is very infirm and depraved in his mind and memory,' and that he believes these deeds were taken out of his house when he was indisposed or away from home, and also believes that the complainant well knows where they are. Acknowledges that the latter had paid him the £200 and interest, but that he had never assigned to him or anyone else the mortgage. Denies all claim on the property, and is ready to assign the mortgage on trust.

William Elmy's answer is filed, but has no interest. The signature attached to Benjamin ffolkard's answer, is evidently that of a very old and infirm man.

In 1731, he was concerned in a further suit respecting the property of his then late wife's former husband:

*Schuldham vs Folkard* 10 May 1731. John Schuldham, of Beccles, Gent., Administrator of the goods of Abraham Browne late of Beccles, Gent. In 1687 Abraham Browne [grandfather of Abraham Browne] made his will & died, leaving certain lands in Kingsfield & Barsham to his son, but to his wife Rebecca during her life. In November 1692 this Rebecca Browne married one Benjamin ffolkard, then of Gillingham St Mary, Norf., & now of Beccles, Beer Brewer. In 1722 Abraham Browne, the son of this Rebecca, died,

leaving an infant son, a third Abraham Browne. The last was then 16 years old and entitled to the reversion of the land. His grandmother Rebecca ffolkard. died in December 1726, & in the same year her grandson this said Abraham Browne also died. Benjamin ffolkard had cut down every oak, ash, elm & other timber tree on the estate, to an account for which the petitioner is entitled. The defendant ffolkard's answer says his wife had two children by her first marriage, Rebecca & Abraham Browne, both being now dead. Pleads that he had laid out a lot of money on the farm buildings, & had sold some of the timber to reimburse himself, obtaining £63. Answer filed in 1731, & signed "Ben ffolkard".

We possess no record of Benjamin subsequent to the dates of the two last suits until that of his will (1733). This not having been proved until 1737, it may be assumed that he survived until that year, in which case he would have attained the great age of 87 years, sharing and exceeding the exceptional longevity of his father and grandfather.

#### Will

Benjamin ffolkard (ffolkered, ffolkerd, ffoker, ffakin) of Beccles, Suffolk, Beer Brewer: 7 February 1733. To his son-in-law William Elmy, of Beccles, Maltster, "all my pieces of land called Neaves, lying in Beccles or in Higate-next-Beccles". To Elizabeth, the daughter of the said Elmy, the house testator dwelt in in Beccles, with all stables, gardens, etc. To "Rebecca Wake, my daughter, my house in Gillingham, Norfolk, wherein she now dwells, and all brewing utensils there, for life". These at her decease to go to George Wake, her son, for life, and then to such of the said George's children as may be then living. Also to the said Rebecca Wake "my house in Beccles known by the sign of *The Mariners*, for life, and then to Rebecca Wake my granddaughter. I give and devise all my copyhold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate, lying and being in Uggeshall, late the estate of Thomas Folkard, Clerke, my deceased brother, and all other property in Beccles and adjacent not otherwise disposed of, with all my personal estate, to be sold by Executors to pay debts and legacies, and all residue equally between William Elmy and Rebecca Wake my daughter". To the poor of Beccles 20 shillings. William Elmy and testator's daughter Rebecca Wake, exors — Signed by testator, and witnessed by Thomas Rede, Ann Whitlock, and John Farr — Proved at Beccles, 16 June 1737.

**8. Elizabeth ffolkard** was one of Benjamin's daughters, both of whom were by their father's second marriage to Rebecca Browne. The first mention found of her is in a Fine of 1715, which proves her to have been married to William Elmy before that year:

Between Henry Stone, Gentleman, plff., and Benjamin ffolkard & Rebecca his wife, and William Elmy and Elizabeth his wife, defts., of 1 messuage, 6 acres land, & 4 acres furze & heath, with ptces., in Worlingham. Plff pays defdts £60 sterling.

Elizabeth Elmy has no mention in her father's will (1733), though her sister, Rebecca Wake, is specially named in it. From this it may be concluded that she probably died before that year. That will, however, bequeaths property to her daughter, also Elizabeth Elmy. No trace of other children of hers has been found.

Her husband, William Elmy, was a legatee under the will referred to, of which he was an exor. In a case, before quoted, of 1731, he has been described as a tanner of Beccles, so he probably became a maltster, as described in the will of his father-in-law. after that date. His signature in that case is exceedingly quaint. He appears to have been son to a William Elmy, as in a case brought in 1731 by Ann Clarke, the widow of William Clarke, against John Schuldham, senior, her daughter, Hannah Cockrell, deposed that "William

Elmy had died 3 or 4 years" before the institution of the suit. Elizabeth's husband was living in 1741, when he was co-defendant with his sister-in-law Rebecca Wake to two Fines sued by Thomas Rede, Gent., respecting lands in Gillingham, Beccles, Ingate, Ilketshall St. Andrews, Ilketshall St. Lawrence, and Great Redisham. Subsequent to the date of these, we have no trace of him; nor have we further mention of the daughter above referred to. It is possible that the last may, from the connection in the Fines, have married the plaintiff to them, Thomas Rede.

**9. Rebecca ffolkard**, Elizabeth's sister, was named in her father's will (1733) as Rebecca Wake, and appointed executrix to it. It mentions her as then residing in a house belonging to her father in Gillingham, Norfolk. We may conclude from this, and from the fact that her husband is not referred to in the will, that she was, at the date of it, a widow. Her children, George and Rebecca Wake, are named in it. She was probably living in 1741, the date of the two Fines quoted above, though it is possible, of course, that the Rebecca Wake named in them was her daughter Rebecca. No further mention of her son George has been found, but his sister married John Wade, of Rendlesham, Davy recording:

Francis Folkard, of Clopton, Clerk, and James Lynn, of Woodbridge, Surgeon, were appointed 5th April, 1744, trustees to a marriage settlement on Rebecca Wake, who married John Wade, of Rendlesham, Gentleman.

It is upon this statement that a family connection has been assumed between this line at Beccles and that at Bedfield, though of early date. The presumption is further strengthened by the fact that the Rev ffrancis ffolkard of Clopton was also trustee in 1751 for John Clarke, who was probably either the attorney of Beccles, son to Anne ffolkard, or a son of his. Davy's entry to this trusteeship reads:

24th June, 1751. Indenture between John Chilton, Clerk, of the first part, ffrancis ffolkard, of Clopton, Clerk, of the second part, & the said John Clarke of the third part. The said Jacob Chilton did bargain, sell, assign &c. all the said Premises, mortgage &c. to said ffrancis ffolkard, in trust for said John Clarke to attend the inheritance.

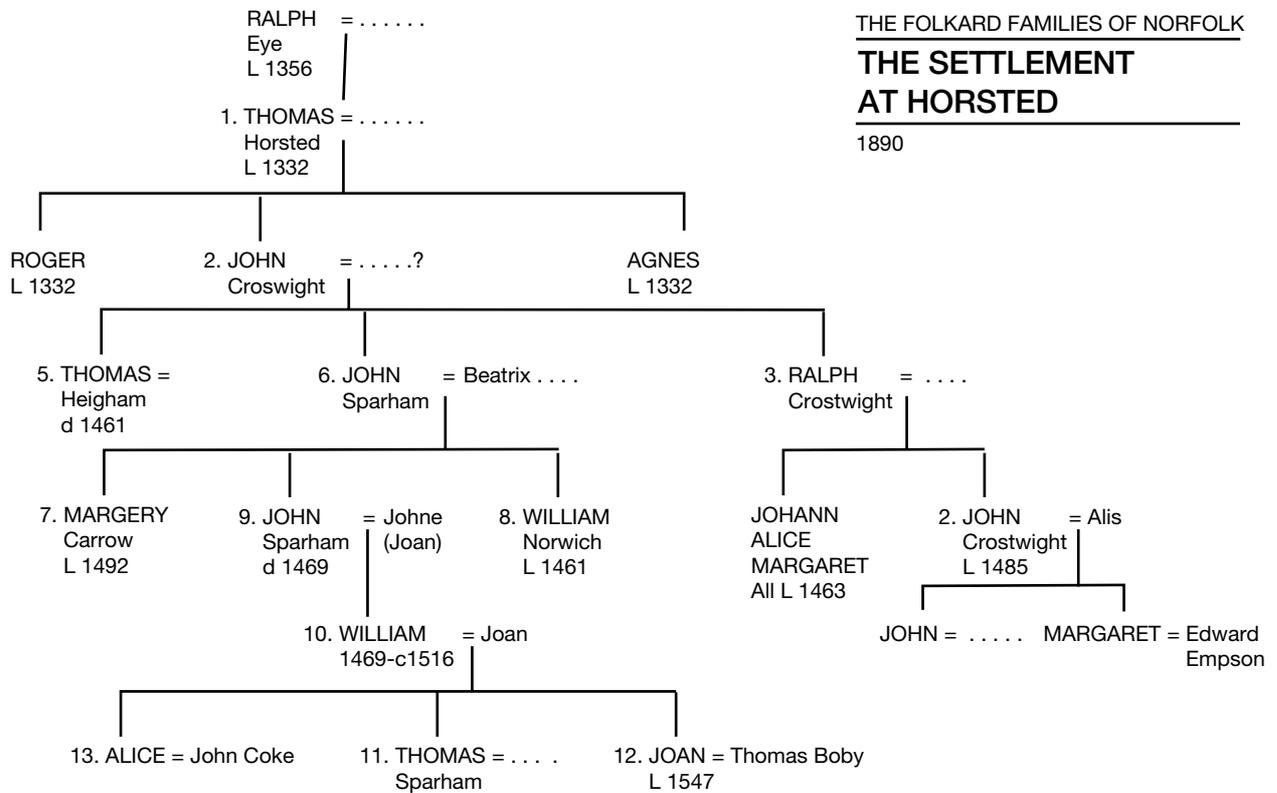
The Beccles line of the ffolkard family, it will be seen, died out from failure of male heirs. The very considerable property amassed by its later members must have become the inheritance of the families into which its female members had married, viz., those of Clarke, Elmy, Wake, and Wade.

---

**THE SETTLEMENT  
AT HORSTED**


---

1890



## The Folkards of Norfolk

Arthur Crouch Folkard (1890) writes:

Information on the settlement at Sparham noticed at length in Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* certainly largely derived from two curious old MS pedigrees of Lord Chief Justice Coke in the British Museum. The originals, it is believed, made by Paston, second Earl of Yarmouth were purchased at his death by Le Neve, the celebrated antiquary and herald, and bequeathed by him to his son-in-law, Blomfield, the county historian.

The Folkards of Sparham derived from those of Suffolk; they bore their arms, though Blomfield thinks they adopted a silver instead of gold tincture for the three covered cups. The quarterings of the Coke family invariably follow the Suffolk tincturing, so Ralph Folcard, of Horham and Eye, in Suffolk was probably the immediate progenitor of Thomas of Horstead.

Although John ffolcard, the Alderman of Norwich, seems to have founded the Sparham settlement, there is an indication of an earlier family connection there, albeit transient.

As early as 1351 John ffoucher was rector of Sparham, leaving it for the rectory of Kirkelyham, Norfolk, in 1355. He was presented to Sparham by William de Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon and in 1378 was inducted, as John ffouke (pronounced ffouker) to the rectory of Newton, Norfolk, where he seems to have died in 1390, his successor having been inducted in that year. As a priest, however, he could not have founded the family line at Sparham, this having been certainly originated by John, Alderman of Norwich.

The line is of special interest, as, through its intermarriage with the Cokes, the connection came about with the Earls of Leicester, who have long held the manors of Sparham and Folkard obtained by that intermarriage.

**1. Thomas ffolcard**, of Horsted, Norfolk. Only a single reference has been found. In 1332 as "Thomas fil ffuch" (the h bearing the mark of abbreviation for "ard") he paid a subsidy of 18 pence in Horstye (mod.

Horstead). I think the descent of the Sparham family from Thomas is on the evidence afforded by the wills of John ffolcard, of Crosthweyt, and his widow, who bequeathed land at Horsted. He was probably son to Ralph ffolcard of Eye, his Christian name being rare in any other line, though continuing in this one. Horstead and Crosthweyt (or Crosthwick) are only eight miles apart.

**2. John ffolcard**, of Crosthweyt, Norfolk, was, presumably a son of Thomas, who may himself have lived in Crosthweyt. John was father of the alderman, who founded the family at Sparham (*see will of the latter*), whereby legacies were left to relatives at Crosthweyt. "John ffukot," paid 4 pence poll tax in Crosthweyt (Tunstead Hundred) in 1380. As this is only two miles from North Walsham, probably the Roger ffolquer and Agnes ffolquer who paid subsidies of 12 pence and 13 pence respectively in the latter town in 1332 were of the same family. Many particulars of John's children are preserved, though only one daughter is traceable, in the will of the alderman of 1463, the legacy therein to "my nephew John Martyn" indicating a sister's marriage.

**3. Ralph ffolcard**, of Crosthweyt, named as Ralph ffukot, the son of John on the same roll, also paid 4 pence poll tax. A John ffake and his wife who paid 6 pence each in the same place were probably connected. The following legatees of the alderman were almost certainly Ralph's daughters. Johan ffolkarde of Crosthweyt, Alice Geyste her sister, and Margaret Wynce, another sister. Alice Geyste, in the alderman's will, is described as "nepos mea" ("my niece"), indicating the two were daughters of Ralph's brother.

**4. John ffolcard** of "Crosthwick next Norwich" — given to distinguish from a Crosthwick eleven miles distant — is assumed, son of Ralph. His and his wife's wills furnish all the information available of this family. It refers to his daughter Margaret in such terms as leave it doubtful if she was, at the date of it, 1512 married to Edward Empson. The widow's will (indexed Alice ffoukard de Crosthweyt) of only two

years later, describes Edward as her "son-in-law," his wife having no mention in it. She probably both married and died in these two years. Her will bequeaths land in Spixworth, which adjoins Crostweight. Probably the Adam ffolkard who in 1332 paid a subsidy of 11 pence in "Spylesworth" originally owned this, and may have been Adam ffacare, of Bucton.

Among the freemen of Norwich (*Rye's Calendar*) was a John ffolkard of 1485, a tailor, probably this John. A John ffulke of the same trade, granted the freedom in 1525, may have been his son.

#### Will

John ffolcard of Crosthweyt "by Norwich", Norf, 10 November, 1512. To be buried in churchyard of "Crostwyk aforeseid". To High Altar there 6s 8d, and 20 shillings to paint the "porke" (*ie porch*) of the church. To Margaret his daughter 7 acres of land in Horsted for ever and 40 shillings in money. To Alys his wife all his other lands and tenements in "Crostwike" and other towns adjacent for ever. All other lands to be sold to make an estate for his said wife, and all other goods and debts to her. She and Edward Empson exors. The last to have 20 shillings for his labour. Proved at Norwich by exors, 16 August, 1513.

#### Will

Alis ffolcarde of Crostwyk "next Norwich", Norf, Widow. To be buried in churchyard there "by John folcarde late my husband". To High Altar there 3s 4d, and 13s 4d "to buy an ornament for seid church". To Edward Empson, her son-in-law, her tenement called Caltis, "with all my fre londe and cople londe lying in Crostwyk, Horsted, Stannyngale and Spykworth for ever". He residuary legatee and sole exor, 8 October, 1514. Proved at Norwich, 8 November, 15-4 (*doubtless 1514*).

**5. Thomas ffolkard**, Rector of Heigham, Norfolk, a parish lying within Norwich. We know this priest to have been a brother of the Alderman dealt with below (6). The mention of Galfryd Smyth in both their wills, and the legacy by Galfryd to the church at Sparham, sufficiently prove this. In Thomas' will of 1461, also, he refers to "John ffolcard my brother." Both were therefore sons of John of Crostwight (No. 2). Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* refers to Thomas, and states that a list of the rectors of Heigham who were presented by the Abbot of Holme included "Tho. ffolkard, who was buried in the chancel in 1461, and gave a silver cup and cover to the Altar", but this statement, although in accord with the direction of the will, is doubtful. It may be assumed, however, that he was twice entombed for on fo. 89 of the same volume there is record of the burial of Tho. ffolcard, Rector of Heigham, among those made in the church of the Austin Friars at Norwich in 1461. His will was proved in that year, and indexed as "Tho. ffolcard de Heigham." He must have died between the date of it, 8 September, 1461 and that of its proof on the 29th.

#### Will

Thomas ffolcard of Heigham, Norf. (Rector of that Parish). To be buried in the chancel of that place. For the reparation of the church 20s 8d, and to the Mendicant Friars of Norwich 4 pence. Other charitable legacies. To John ffolcard, his brother 6s 8d, and one part of his best linen. To the Prior of the cathedral church at Norwich and his community, for his soul, 6s 8d. To Galfryd Smyth one part of his linen. A third part to Margaret, wife of Thos. Barthelmy. To the church at Sparham, Norf. 20 pence. To the High Altar at Norwich 12 pence. Several other legacies to churches in Norwich. Robert Sharyngton, chaplain, and William Amyott, chaplain, exors. Dated 8 September, 1461. Proved at Norwich "the penultimate" day of September, 1461.

**6. John ffolkard**, of Sparham, Norfolk Alderman of Norwich, Thomas' brother. The assumptions of parentage of these brothers are further strengthened

by the fact that John's will below contains several legacies (not in the printed abstract of it) left for charitable purposes in "Crosthweytes". Many records relating to him have been preserved. The date of his birth can be calculated from his obtaining the freedom of Norwich. This was in 1408. Assuming that he received the freedom at legal age, he would have been born in 1387. The proof of his will having been made in 1464, he must have died about the age of 77.

He married, (date unknown), Beatrix, daughter of William de Sparham.

Davy notes (based on Blomfield's entry):

Sparham Hall. William de Sparham had a son John, who dying s.p., his two sisters were his coheirs: Beatrice married to John de Folcard, and Maud to Edmund Coleman: this John Folcard was an Alderman of Norwich in the 28 of Hen. 6 (1449) and purchased lands in Wichingham St. Mary: so John his son was living at Sparham and lord in 7 E. 4 (1467), and by Joan his wife (who after his death married Thos. Papworth) was father of William Folcard, who by Joan his wife (his widow in 34 H 8 (1542) ) left Thomas his son and heir, who dying s.p., his estate came to his two sisters and coheirs: Alice the wife of John Coke of Ryston, and Joan the wife of Thomas Boley" (or "Bobey").

Following this is a printed resumé in pedigree form, which concludes :

The son of this last couple was Robert Coke, Son and Heir, ancestor of the Earl of Leicester.

The family of de Sparham, of which Beatrix ffolcard was a daughter, was one of ancient standing in Norfolk. The arms borne by it were Az. a cross between 12 billets, or. They are quartered with those of Folcard and Coke on the shield upon the monument of Lord Chief Justice Coke in Titleshall church. Further evidence to the marriage is afforded by Palmer's *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*:

John de Sparham married Beatrice, daughter and heir of William de Yermouth, and their granddaughter, and eventual coheir, married John de Folcard, who bore Sa. a chevron between 3 covered cups arg.

In 1461 Beatrice ffolcard was associated in a deed (below) with her husband, and we learn by the will of the latter that she survived him, though no record is known of her during her widowhood or of the date of her death.

By this marriage it was that John became possessed of the manor of Sparham, which has descended from him to the present Earl of Leicester (1890).

Blomfield's history informs us the Paston family manor was Mauteby's Hall in Sparham, Sparham Hall (doubtless their residence) belonging to the Folcards. Deeds subsequently quoted, confirm the last also owned a manor called "Stukehall" and another known as "Folkard's". No doubt the second manor was formed by John ffolcard, but now, like that of Sparham Hall, is owned by the Earl of Leicester. A fine of 1585 advances claim to land held of the manor of "ffulchers" in Norfolk. The equivalence of use of this name with ffolcard makes it almost certain that this was the manor under reference. This is again named in Davy's *Suffolk Pedigrees*:

Alice, da. & coh. of Wm. ffolcard, Ld. of the Manor of Sparham, son & hr. of . . . ffolcard, Ld. of the Manor of ffolcard's in Sparham, married John Coke.

A notice bill of a sale held on the 26 March, 1885, contained reference to these manors:

The above two lots are Copyhold of the Manor of Sparham, Stewkhall, Beestons and Folkard's (fine certain).

My efforts (Arthur Crouch) to trace the ownership by the family of this manor of Beestons have not been

fully successful, but a fine, (*Rye's Feet of Fines, Norf*) possibly refers to it:

14 Hen. 6 (1435) Thomas Styward of Beston next Norwich and Alicia his wife, William Taverham and John ffolcard vs. John Redell of Salhous and Cecilia his wife in Beston.

Beston (Beeston St. Andrew), is close to Crostwick-next-Norwich, the almost certain birthplace of John ffolcard.

A few additional remarks may be made as to the arms borne by this branch of the family. As has been written, it seems to have tintured the cups argent instead of or.

Ye first ffolcard, Lord of ye mannor of Sparham, bore arms Sable a chevron or. intr. 3: covd. cuppes argt.

Blomfield, in his *County History*, indicates that the chevron also was silver. Thus

Folcard bore, Sa, a chevron between 3 covered cups, arg.

A third diversity (D.P. Colke) is found on a great shield above the tomb of Robert Coke of Holkham, who died 16 January, 1678/9, in Titledhall Church. On this the Folkard arms are emblazoned Sa. a chevron arg. between 3 covered cups or. Other emblazonments by the Coke family show full adherence to the tinctures used by the Folkards of Suffolk, and notably in the case of Clement Coke, whose monument is in the Temple Church (1890).

It is interesting that the correspondence known as "The Paston Letters" was contemporary with John ffolcard's residence at Sparham. Most of the letters were written by Margaret Paston, who had been a Mauteby of the manor of Mauteby's Hall, in Sparham, to her husband. Throughout these the name ffolcard does not occur in its true spelling. The nearest approach is one of 25 November, 1455:

Furthermore, as for the matre that my sone wrote to me for the boxe whereon wreten Falce Carte Sproute that I should enquer of William Wurcestre wher it were, the seid William was not at hom sen I had his letter.

Possibly Mrs. Paston's amanuensis wrote thus for "Folcard, Sprowston", it being within two miles from Crostwick-next-Norwich. John ffolcard probably had lands there, as in 1543 a Thomas ffolyart, a presumed connection, paid a subsidy of 50 shillings on goods in Sprowston valued at £15.

But though the name in its purity is absent from the Paston Letters, we meet with it several times under the corruptions of ffulchier and ffoke (pronounced ffoker) in reference to residents of Sparham. It would be beyond belief that three distinct families of these equivalent names were simultaneously living in such a small place, so it may be concluded the reference in the following extracts referred to our John and a probable brother, or cousin, Roger. "Jon of Sparham" undoubtedly stood in that day for "John, lord of Sparham," and in a deed hereafter given, land of John will be referred to as "John of Sparham's Medowe".

Extract I. Mrs. Paston to her husband, April, 1448:

I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so schyttyl [i.e., skittle] wyttvd, that he wyl sett hys gode [i.e., possessions] to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of yure gode frendys [ironical!] but if yie [thee] will I can hold hym inne the better ere ye [thee] kom hom.

The letter proceeds to say that John of Sparham had been arrested for a debt of 10 marks, but had paid "hys feys [fees] and goth [goeth] at large."

Extract 2. Mrs. Paston to her husband, 28 February, 1449:

Roger ffoke of Sparham dare not leave his house for the suit

Heydon and Wyndham have against him.

Extract 3. James Gresham to Master White, 8 July, 1450:

As touchyng the sute ageyns Osebern and ffoke . . . As touchyng the fyn [fine] in the King's Bench for Osebern and ffoke, the fyne were cessed this terme.

Extract 4. James Gresham to John Paston, circa 1450:

Can get no money, for ffulchier hopes he is not so far in arrear as you think.

Extract 5. James Gresham to John Paston, June, 1451:

Item. I send you the scire facias for Osbern and ffoke versus Heydon and Wyndham.

The Pastons later became connected with the Folkard family through the marriage of Lord Chief Justice Coke to Bridget Paston, a family of good standing in Suffolk. Sir Robert Paston was created Earl of Yarmouth by Charles II., a title which became extinct by his son's failure of male heirs.

Having dealt with the first settlement of John ffolcard at Sparham, attention may be turned to notices found respecting him. The earliest relate to his receiving the freedom of the City of Norwich in 1408 as "John ffolcard. Spycer. 10 Hen. IV" (*Rye's Calendar*). The same authority contains notice of the son, "John ffolcard, Grocer", obtaining the freedom in 1467, adding he was apprenticed to "John ffolcard, Citizen and Alderman" (date unknown). In 1453, when the freedom was bestowed on his son William, he is referred to only as "John ffolcard, Spicer", so he would probably have been elected alderman after that date.

His purchase of land seems to have begun while comparatively young, for in 1427 his name is on a list of Knights' fees for the county:

John ffolcarde holds in Swenyngton a fourth part of a Knights fee of Hago Hastyng, which the heirs of Geoffry Cottices formerly held.

In 1435 he was party to the fine respecting lands at Beeston cited above. In 1447 he witnessed a singular deed which is endorsed :

Process to absolve Sir John Hawteyn, prest, from the Habit, Rules, and Order of a Carmelite Friar, wh. his parents had forced him to take upon him in the house of yt [that] Order by London before he was 14 years old.

Sentence was pronounced for him in Heygham Church [where Thomas ffolcard was rector] ye Last day of March, 1447, by John, abbat of Holm, the pope's delegate.

After a lengthy interval without mention (apart from the Paston Letters), in 1461 John and his wife executed the deed quoted below, granting power of attorney over the manors of Stukehall and Sparham. One of the attornies was the Galfrid (Geoffry) Smyth named in the wills both of himself and his brother Thomas. The original Latin deed is in the British Museum and reads (translated):

Be it known to all the world by these presents — We, John ffolcarde, citizen & alderman of Norwich and Beatrix my wife, constitute, ordain, and in our stead have empowered, our dearly beloved in Christ, Thomas Townsende and Geoffry Smyth, our attornies conjoint and apart, at liberty for us and in our name, for William ffolcarde and John Coke fully and peacefully to be seised of and in our manors of Stukehall and Sparham in Sparham, Bilhaghe, and Baldeswell, in the county of Norfolk, with all lands, tenements, rents and services, meadows fallows, pastures, fields, courts, suits, with all other commodities and appurtenances appertaining to the said manors, or by right proved to be owing in the aforesaid towns. To add force, form, and effect to which charter, henceforth completed,

ratified, and made agreeably, our said Attornies may do all and whatsoever, either in their own or in our names they may act in the premises. In testimony of which things we have presently set our seals. Given at Sparham aforesaid the ninth day of November in the first year of the reign of King Edward the fourth after the conquest of England.

(Endorsement) Letter of Attorney made by John folkarde to Thomas Townsende and Geoffry Smith. Edward the fourth the first.

Also in 1461, John is named in the will of his brother the rector of Heigham, receiving a complimentary legacy only. His own will, dated 1463, was proved 15 March, 1464 and is entered in the registry indexes as that of "ffolkard, Johis, Ald. Norwici". He was buried in the church of St. Mary the Less in Norwich in 1463, in accordance with the direction of his will.

#### Will

John ffolkard, "Citizen and Alderman of Norwich", 20 September, 1463. To be buried in the parish church of St Mary Parva in Norwich. To the High Altar of that church 40 shillings; to that of St Trinity, Norwich 3s 4d. Other legacies to various churches in the same city for the souls of himself and Beatrice his wife. Legacies to the Mendicant Friars and Celibate Sisters of Norwich, and to the Celibate Monks at Carhowe. To Margerie his daughter, nun at Carhowe, 40s. To Alice Supatus (?) three silver spoons and 3s 4d. To John Martyn, his nephew, 6s 8d. To Johan ffolkarde of Crosthweyte 3s 4d. To Alice Geyste, her sister, 6s 8d, with a mattress and bolster, coverlets, platters, dishes, etc, and three silver spoons. To Margaret Wynce, sister of aforesaid Alice, 3s 4d. To Johan, daughter of John his son, 6s 8d. To Galfryd Smyth, his servant, certain bedding, plates and dishes, and 10 shillings in money. Further legacies to churches in Norwich and Crosthweyte. To the churches of Sparham, Attelbrigge, and Swenyngton, torches. Rest of property to be realised by executors, who are Roger Best, clerk, and John and William ffolkard, citizens of Norwich, drapers, his sons. To Roger Best for his pains 20 shillings. Witnesses to seal, Robert Ball, John Marshall, John Gooe (?Goose), Jolpe Baly, William Cottyng and William Wellys.

By codicil of same date he leaves all his lands in Attelbrigge, Norfolk, to Thos Eyle, citizen and alderman in Norwich, in trust for charitable purposes for the souls of himself and Beatrice his wife. Also his lands in Swenyngton for like purposes. To his sons John and William certain lands and messuages in the latter place. Further legacies to Alice Geyste and others. Proved at Norwich, 15 March 1464.

John's three children were:

**7. Margery ffolkard** his daughter, named in his will as being a "nun at Carhowe" (i.e. Carrow, Norfolk). She remained at the nunnery as late as 1492 for we learn from the *Nomina Commonialium*, which, when recording a visitation of the diocese of Norwich by the bishop of that see in October, 1492, enters the name of "Domina Margereta ffolkard" as an inmate of the Carrow nunnery.

**8. William ffolkard**, of Norwich, a son of John and Beatrix, and brother to Margery. We know little of him, except he was named exor. to the will of his father as a citizen of Norwich, and that he took up his freedom there in 1453. Rye's *Calendar of the Freemen of Norwich from 1317 to 1603* contains the entry:

William ffolkard, Draper, apprenticed to John ffolkard, Spicer, 32nd Hen. VI.

In 1461 he and John Coke became jointly seised of the manors of Sparham and Stukehall (anc "Stivekey Hall") by the deed quoted under the notice of his father (No. 6).

**9. John ffolkard**, of Sparham, was son to John and Beatrix, and brother to William and Margery. He was an exor. to the will of his father and died in 1469, probably young, as he was only elected a freeman of

Norwich, according to Rye's *Calendar*:

John ffolkard, Grocer, apprenticed to John ffolkard, Citizen and Alderman, 7 Ed. IV.

In the British Museum there is a charter in Latin of 1465, granting land in Sparham to John:

Be it known in the present and future that we John Sond [or Bond] of Blakeswel and Margaret my wife by our joint consent given and conceded, by this my present charter we confirm to John ffolkard of Sparham, Gentleman, his heirs and assigns, two pieces of land and viii. pightels in the held of Sparham aforesaid, one of which pieces of land lies in the field of Sparham called Southelonde between the land of the aforesaid John ffolkard on the east and south parts, and abuts upon the land also belonging to John ffolkard on the north, and upon land of Sparham Hall in the hand of John Paston towards the south, the other piece of land lies between the land of John ffolkard and Johnathan [quare] Emsen . . . John ffolkard . . . Casterys . . . on the south [quare] and land of the said John ffolkard on the east part, and abuts upon land of the said John ffolkard towards the south, and upon certain pightles of his to the north, and which pightles lie between . . . pasture lands of Sparham on the northern part and the aforesaid pieces of land and land of the aforesaid John ffolkard on the southern part, and abut upon . . . and on land in the use of John ffolkard aforesaid on the east, to have and to hold the said two pieces of land and pightles with their appurtenances by the presaid John ffolkard, his heirs and assigns, to hold as his feodary and upon former custom. And we the aforesaid John Sond and Margaret my wife and our heirs present the two pieces of land and pightles with their appurtenances to the aforesaid John ffolkard, his heirs and assigns, and their descendants as lately warranted, and we constitute and appoint Thomas Townesend and Richard Strecok our faithful and legitimate attornies to break up and divide to secure for us on our behalf to the aforesaid John ffolkard full and peaceful service of the aforesaid two pieces of land and pightels with their appurtenances as aforesaid, to have and to hold to the said John ffolkard, his heirs and assigns according to the form and effect of this my present charter, and that our aforesaid attornies shall do all things that are permitted by these presents. In testimony of this present charter I have set my seal, these being witnesses. — Thomas Townesend, Robert ffrany, John Martyn, John Wegge, and others. Given at Sparham the 20th day of December in the fifth year of King Edward the fourth after the Conquest." (Translation)

John's will is dated 1469, and was proved early in that year. It names his wife Johne (Joan) who survived him, (and who subsequently married Thomas Papworth) but makes no reference to any children, and, judging from the date of his having obtained the freedom of Norwich, he was obviously comparatively young when he died. That he had one child, a daughter Johan, is evidenced by the will of her grandfather, which includes a legacy to "Johan, daughter of John my son," she being named after her mother. The entire absence of mention of this daughter in her father's will may be accepted as evidence of her death before its date. For the same reason, his son William must have been born posthumously. There is an omission in the abstract printed of John's will. By it he leaves "my manor" to his wife.

#### Will

John ffolkard of Sparham, Norf, 11 April 1469. To be buried in the church at Sparham, to the High Altar of which 20 pence. All his goods to Johne his wife. His exor, Will Amyott, to pay all debts. Sealed at Sparham the day above named. Proved at Norwich, 24 April, 1469.

**10. William ffolkard**, of Sparham, must have been born in 1469, and this is confirmed by a deed hereafter transcribed. There can be little doubt that he was a posthumous son. There is no record of his death. He

was assessed for subsidies at Sparham in the 14th and 15th Hen. VIII. (1522-23). As his widow ultimately paid a subsidy at Sparham on a different roll of the same years, it is certain that he must have died between the assessment for and collection of those subsidies. If he *was* born after his father's death, he would have been about 53 years old when he died. The will of William Wutton (quoted hereafter) does not refer to William as dead at the date of it, which was certainly subsequent to 1516.

The parentage of the wife Joan is unknown. The earliest mention of her is that above referred to, 1522-23. On a subsidy roll of that date there occurs the entry:

Johane ffolkar, wedowe, in londe yerly £6.6s.

The tax assessment on her husband is among those for Sparham in the same year.

Very shortly after this she and her two daughters granted a lease of a farm, the original of which unfortunately is much mutilated. One of the seals is on a slip of parchment evidently cut from a will. This bears the writing:

en I John Smerte of Norwich CCCCXXI (1521) in my good mynd — orwich forseid make my testament — Almighty God Oure blissed lady sc . . .

This fixes the approximate date of the lease and agrees with the evidence as to the husband's death in 1522-23. The lease itself is written in English:

This indenture made betwyn Joone ffolcard of Sparham in the Counte of Norff. widowe Alice ffolcard and Joone ffolcard daughters of the seid Joone ffolcard widowe on the oon parte and John Park of Sparham forseid husbandman on the other parte Witnesseth that the seid Joone Alice and Joone have dymysed graunted and lett to ferme to the seid John Park certen londe lying in Sparham that is to sey a Close called Walters with all the advannitages therto belongyng too medowes lyinge in Brydeswell whereof oon conteyneth three rods and the other conteyneth iiij Acres ij Acrs and an half at langlonde / three half Acres at Newcros / an Akir by the comon wey goyng onto Baldeswell / an Akir abuttinge upon the wey towarde Baldeswell / four acres lying in the North feilde nere togedir / vi. acres of slande lying at Stokys Wonge / three rods lyinge under Jerbridge Dyke and an akir at Cowlonde in Sparham. To have and to holde all the seid Closes medowes and londe to the seid John Parke and his assignes from the fest of Seint Michael therchaungell next comyng aft the date herof onto the ende and terme of ffyfty yere then next folowing and fully complete yeldyng therfor yerly for the seid ferme duryng all the seid terme to the seid Joone Alice and Joone unto them ther heyrz executours or assignes xxiiiiis iiiiid of lawfull englysh money at too termes of the yer by evyn portions that is to sey the fest of All Seints xiis iud and at the fest of the purificacon of oure blessed lady xiis iud and so from fest to feste from terme to terme and from yer to yer duryng the seid terme of ffyfty yere / And if it happe the seid ferme to be byhynde by the space of a moneth next afte eny of the seid festz in part or in all duryng the seid terme then it shalbe lofull to the seid Joone Alice and Joone ther heirs and ther assignes in to all the seid Closes medowes and lands to reentre and thoo to reteigne to them ther heirs and assignes as in ther first astate forever / And therof the seid John Park and his assignes to expelle and put oute forever this present grant and leez to ferme notwithstanding. Moreover the seid Joone Alice and Joone covenant and graunte to discharge and find harmles the seid John Park and his assignes of all rente goyng oute of seid londe ayenst the Kyng and the chiefe lorde of the fee duryng the seid terme In Witnesse whereof to these present Ind[entures] the parties aforesaid alternatly have sette ther sealls / gevyn the xxvi day of March in the x . . . [destroyed] . . . Reigne . . . [destroyed]

Three seals are attached, the impression on one apparently representing a nude woman kneeling on a cushion before what looks like a cross. The other two are simple star impressions from one seal.

As evidence how untrustworthy some of the pedigrees compiled by Davy are, the one by him of the Coke family shows the grandson of the daughter Alice ffolcard of the above lease, who was at the date of it unmarried, to have been born in 1513!

The next mention found of Joan is 1543 when, as "Jone folker widowe" she was assessed for a subsidy of 4 shillings for goods in Sparham, paying 4 shillings on a second roll of the same year under the same name. In 1545, "Johanne ffolcar Wid." paid "for lond 12 shillings" in Sparham, she having been assessed for that amount in the same year as "Johanne ffolcarde widow." Her name is absent from the next subsidy roll preserved of 1551.

The will of 1555 is that of a Johan ffooke (pronounced ffooker), of Sparham. This may be her will, but the name of the child given in it differs from those of the lease. Probably this Johan ffooke was the widow of a Walter ffooke, who was assessed for a subsidy of 12 pence for movable goods valued at 40 shillings in Sparham in 1522-3. These ffookes were no doubt ffolcards of the same family.

Having dealt with all that is to be traced of William's wife, we proceed to such records as have been preserved of the husband. The earliest mention is a deed of 1490 relating to the manors of Sparham and Stukeholt. Although considerably mutilated, it is legible throughout. It appears to be a re-transfer of these manors to William ffolcard, who must for some reason unknown have previously made them over to the Richard Kay who executed the deed:

Be it known in the present and future that I, Richard Kay, clerk, have demised and surrendered in free fee, and by this my present charter confirmed to William ffolcard gentleman, Thomas Curzon, Armiger, William Scarlett of Hoo, Clement Wulvesly of Sparham, Robert Smyth of Attlebridge, and Edward Bishop of Baldeswell, all those manors of mine called Sparham and Stukehalt in Sparham aforesaid, with all rents, services of free tenants and born serfs, wardships, marriage fines, reliefs, escheats, liberties, fields, woods, underwoods, meadows, prepared land, pastures, right of cutting turf [i.e., turbarry], moors, marshes, commons, roads, footpaths, hays, rights of chase, perquisites of courts, native serfs and their belongings, with all other commodities, liberties, profits and appurtenances whatsoever, in the towns of Sparham aforesaid, Baldeswell, Whitwell, and elsewhere in other towns adjacent. All of which I formerly had by gift, grant and confirmation of the aforesaid William ffolcard, son and heir of John ffolcard, formerly of Sparham, gentleman, as held by a certain charter of feoffment by him to me formerly fully completed. By these presents to have and to hold all my aforesaid manors, with all their appurtenances aforesaid as lying in the town aforesaid and elsewhere in other towns adjacent as aforesaid, to the pre-named William ffolcard, gentleman, Thomas Curzon, Armiger, William Scarlett, Clement Wulvesley, Robert Smyth, and Edward Bishop, their heirs and assigns, of the chief lords of those fees to be had and be held by the services due to them and by the right of customs in perpetuity. In testimony of which things to this present charter of mine I have appended my seal. These are the witnesses — Nicolas Streccock, John Davy, William Fr[anie], Roger Semer, and William Semer, with many others. Given at Sparham aforesaid on the ninth day of the month of August in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the seventh after the conquest of England" (1490). (Translation)

Presumably those associated with William are trustees of the heirship.

In 1492 we find him party to the following further deed, which is in Latin and in the British Museum

Collections. The deed is very difficult to decipher, and the translation is approximate only.

Be it known in the present and future that we, Nicholas Stryecock of Sparham, Thomas Spryngwell of ffoxley, and William Grosse of Sparham aforesaid, yield, demise and enfeof by this present charter (as hereafter described?) to John Davy of Sparham, Margaret his wife, William ffolkard, Gentyman, and Clement Wallerby [quare Wulvesley] of the same place, their heirs and assigns, one piece of land called Dedings [quare] lying between the land of William ffolkard on the west side, and land formerly of Thomas Townesyend on the east side, and abutting on the land of Clement Wollerby and Alice Derfus [quare] her assigns, which piece of land in part among others in [holding of] Margaret Maryott, formerly wife of John Maryott of Sparham now dead, lately [holding] by charter and confirmation of John ffrany of Sparham, who by a charter of his given at Sparham the dominical day aforesaid before the feast of St. Alphege . . . in the XXIst year of King Edward the fourth since the Conquest sufficiently bound to have and to hold the aforesaid one piece of land in the present part to John Davy, Margaret his wife, William ffolkard, and Clement Wollerby, their heirs and assigns, of the capital demised to their feodary by oath roughly [quare informally] given and by him later confirmed. In confirmation and testimony of these presents we have set our seals, these being witnesses — Thomas Veriant [quare Vincent], John Gross, Thomas Martyn and Roger Sems [quare Semer] with many others. Given at Sparham the XXVIIIth day of January in the seventh year of the reign of King Henry the seventh after the Conquest.

Three seals wholly defaced are attached. In 1496 "Wills. ffolkard, Generosus" witnessed a charter by William Jervryse of Sparham and Edward Edryche of lyng [Lynn] of land at "longdyk" in Sparham to John Davy of Sparham, John Paston, "militis," and John Snerterton. Other witnesses are Clement Wollesvy, Thomas Urystemas [quare Christmas], John Reyner and Thomas Barton.

In 1522-23 William was assessed 8 shillings for land in Bylaugh (adjoining Sparham) and 24 shillings for land in Sparham itself. But he certainly died before the payment became due in 1523, his widow, as stated, paying part of the impost.

In Sparham Church there is a brass tablet to his memory. The inscription reads:

**Orate p' a'ra Willi' ffolkard Generosi cui'  
anime propicietur deus amen.**

(Translated) Pray for the soul of William ffolkard, Gentleman, to whose soul may God be propitious. Amen.

No will of William has been found.

**11. Thomas ffolkard**, of Sparham, was son and heir to William and Joan. Blomfield records the son outlived his father, but died afterwards without issue, his estate going to his two sisters, Joan and Alice, mentioned in the lease above. The only other information respecting him is obtained from the will (undated) of a William Wutton, of North Tuddenham. The year 1516 is named on a Latin deed referring to the manor of Stukehall attached to it. The will itself, in English and much mutilated, reads:

The last Wyll of me William Wutton of the 11 closes callyd Stukehall closes . . . cred . . . that Estate / I wyll that Charter I have mad of ffeoffment of 11 Closes callyd Stuke Hall closes to the use of / me and myn heys that yf Thomas ffolkard paye or (causes) to be payed Richard (Harvy?) (when of ?) ffull Age or Wythin xii moneths after to myn executors or Assignes twenty poundes of / lawfull money of Ynglond that then all such persons as ar or shall be seasyd of the premises / to the use of me and of myn heys shall stonde

from thensfurth and be seasyd to the use of the / sayd Thomas and of hys heyres Accordyng to such promyse as I mad to Sir Robert Southwell Knyght / whose soule Jesus pardon at such tyme When he gave me the seyde closes Wych closes were / sold to him by William ffolkard ffadyr of the seyde Thomas for me (quare) W. Wutton.

Below the signature is some writing nearly faded out and illegible, and the will is endorsed "facta . . . voluntas Willi Wotton".

It is apparent from this and another charter annexed to this will that the father of Thomas, William, had parted with a portion at least of the manor of Stukehall to Sir Robert Southwell, who in his turn gave this portion to William Wutton conditional on a promise that it should revert to Thomas on his attaining full age, provided he paid a sum of twenty pounds. The date of his father's sale of the property is not traceable. It may be concluded that both father and son were living at the date of this deed (1516).

The date of Thomas's death is unknown, but must have occurred before the execution of the lease. The date of this is so far decipherable as to assure us it was granted during the second decade of the reign of Henry VIII. The father died in 1522 — i.e., the fourteenth year of Henry's reign, and Blomfield has told us his son survived him. It follows that Thomas must have died between 1522-28. With him, doubtless, the residence at Sparham of any male bearing the name ceased, the registers of Sparham, which commence in 1575, containing no entry of it as far as 1692. Neither does the Hearth Tax roll of 1672 include the name, nor any form of it.

**12. Joan ffolkard** was Thomas' sister and daughter of William (No. 10) and Joan ffolkard. Having borne her mother's name, probably she was the elder of the two sisters succeeding to their brother's estate. She was a party to the lease above transcribed. She married a Thomas Boly (Boby) whose signature appears as witness to a bond of 1547 entered into by his brother-in-law, John Coke. He and his brother Richard Boby were co-lessors with the same John Coke of certain land in 1546. From these we learn that both the brothers Boby were residents of Sparham.

In 1543 as "Thos. Bobye", he paid a subsidy of 6s 8d in Sparham. His family was an ancient one in Suffolk, the earliest note referring to a Hugo de Boby living in that county in 1199. The name is evidently of Flemish origin, for among the arms given in an armorial of Flanders of about 1592 are those of "Die Grave Van Bobye."

Nothing additional is known either of Thomas Boby or his wife. We learn, however, from Blomfield's record that Joan succeeded as coheir with her sister Alice to the estates of her brother Thomas ffolkard on his death without issue.

**13. Alice ffolkard** was Joan's sister (apparently the younger). Her parentage and marriage to John Coke (of Crostwicke descent) of Ryston are well established. She was one of the lessors in the lease before quoted.

Sir John Blois gives this marriage in his genealogy of Coke, spelling the name "ffulcard." Carthew's *History of the Hundred of Launditch* states: "Robert Coke inherited the Sparham estate from his grandfather, John Coke and Alice his wife, daughter of William Folcard of that place". These evidences coincided with the dates and other conditions of the deeds hereinafter quoted, and with the Coke pedigree of 1615, outweigh the assignment on the facsimile armorial pedigree of Alice as the wife of Thomas Coke, son to this John.

Among the subsidies the only reference found to her husband is on a roll of 1545, in which his name appears as paying 12s 2½d for land in Sparham. Two deeds executed by him have come to light. The first is a lease (1546) of four acres described as "John of Sparham's medowe", the equivalent for "John, Lord of

the manor of Sparham.”

The second deed (1547) evidently refers to an agreement to sell a moiety of the manor of Sparham Hall which had come into John Coke's possession by his marriage with Alice Folkard. The bond itself is in Latin, the endorsement upon it being in English.

With these deeds, all knowledge of the Folkards at Sparham comes to an end. Two facts above recited cast great doubt on the correctness of the known pedigrees of Coke. All of these show the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Coke, as the great grandson of Alice Folkard. But this seems impossible. The lease executed by her we know, as stated above, to have been done as a single woman within the second decade of Henry VIII's reign. The single x of the date is plainly distinguishable on this lease. Again, the date of 1521 is on one of the parchment tabs to which the seals are affixed. It is impossible, therefore, to assign an earlier date for this lease than 1522, but as Alice's father was subsidised and appears to have died in that year a more likely date would be 1524. Her eldest son could not, therefore, have been born before 1525. His son could not possibly have been born — making all allowance for the youthful marriages of those days — before 1543, and this would make Sir Edward Coke's birth in 1551 out of the question. At least one generation must have been erroneously introduced into all the old pedigrees. Evidences as to the dates of the births in this family seem to have been very weak, and I believe I am right in conjecturing the Robert Coke of Sparham was identical with the Robert Coke of Mileham, and that he was twice married. This would make the Chief Justice to have been the grandson, and not the great grandson, of Alice Folkard. The want of accurate knowledge of the intervening generations by the compilers of the pedigrees is evidenced by the incorrect assignment upon the armorial pedigree of Thomas Coke as the husband of Alice.

The history of the Cokes after the Chief Justice is well known, as are also the details of the career of that eminent lawyer. It was his great-great-grandson who was created Earl of Leicester in 1744, this first Earl having been born in 1696. His only son died before him without heirs, and the title then died out. It was revived in 1837 in the person of Thomas William Coke, of Holkham, Norfolk, who was grandson to a sister of the Earl of first creation. The manors of Folkard, Sparham, and Stukehall, are still the property of the Earls of Leicester (1890).

### Miscellaneous Wills

Norfolk was an area largely unchartered in 1890 when Arthur Crouch published his history and remains so today. The following wills were all collected and published by him, and are reprinted without comment. As happened a hundred years ago, Norfolk as a county is touched upon at various points throughout the volume; hopefully, in the next hundred years it will be researched thoroughly.

[1]

#### Will

John ffoke (ffoker), Rector of Frammingham Pigott, Norfolk, 1416. To be buried in chancel of the church of that place. To repair of chancel 40 pence, and for repair of church 40 pence. To leper hospital at Norwich 6 pence. Exors. Andrew Syre, Sibill his mother, and Richard his brother. Proved at Norwich 1 July, 1416.

[2]

#### Will

Margaret ffoker (ffolkard) formerly wife of Roger ffoker, of ffolsham, Norf, 16 March, 1484. To be buired at ffolsham. To the High Altar of the church there 20 pence, and to its

chaplain 12 pence. Many charitable legacies, and others to religious guilds, including land called "Porkelyte". To Agnes, daughter of William her son, a best "zona" and one pair of sheets. To Agnes her daughter 20 shillings. To Cecilie her daughter 20 shillings. To Margaret, Thomas, Robert, George and Alice Barker; Alice, Thomas junior, John, Henry and Richard ffox, 3s 4d each. To Agnes, Edward's daughter, 3s 4d. To Margaret Horne 6s 8d, and a bedstead colored green, with blankets and sheets. To John Horne, Margaret Mayer and Agnes Edwards, 3s 4d each. To John and Nicholas Warne and William Allys, 12 pence each. To Nicholas Horne and Cecilie his wife, 6 "papsides" (?) of pewter and a candlestick. To Agnes ffoker 1 ..... (*illegible*). To Margaret Horne 1 long coffer. To Cecilie Horne, "my daughter" 1 "Sprowse clyste". Residue of goods to Thomas ffox and Robert Beaker (?Barker), who are exors. Nicholas Horne "to have 4s 4d. Proved at Baldeswell "last day of March 1489" by Thomas and Robert the exors.

[3]

#### Will

Philip ffolpe (ffolper, ffolpard, ffolkard) of Comeston, Norf, 23 July, 1503. To the High Altar of Comeston "a cove bullock of three yeres". To Margery his wife "two kyne of the best". To Petyr and John his sons a cow each. His sheep evenly between his wife and two sons. Some sheep to William his son. To his wife, residue of all property and "a chamber to dwell in in my place". Also some land for life. A tenement called Durrante to his son Petyr. Residue of land to his wife and son Petyr to pay his debts — His wife and Thomas Nobes (?Nokes) of Castoris exors. Proved at Castoris, 19 October, 1503.

[4]

#### Will

John ffolcher (ffolcherd) of Reydon, near Diss, Norf, 24 May, 1535. To be buried at Reydon, Several legacies to churches. To Jone his wife, tenement and lands in Reydon for life, and at her decease to Reynold his son and Alis his daughter equally. To Nycholas his son 5 marks, 2 milch kyne and some land. His wife sole extx. Proved at Norwich, 26 July 1535.

[5]

#### Will

Johan ffoke (ffooker, ffolker) of Sparham, Norf. Widow. 23 August, 1555. "Healthy of body." To be buried in the Holy Sanctuary of Sparham. To the poor there 12 pence. To Elizeabeth Chandler her daughter "all that my mere edifice with seven and one half acres customary land and 1 acre of bond land in Sparham for life". She to keep house in repair, and it to go at her death to Thomas Davenye, son of the said Elizeabeth. He also to have "my cottage in the garden" in Sparham, paying to Robert and Alys Davenye and John Chaundler, children of Elizeabeth Chaundler "my daughter aforeseid", 7 marks. Some other legacies to these children, and residue to Thomas Davenye, who is exor. Robert Ryner of Sparham, Supervisor, with 3s 4d for his trouble. Proved at Bawdeswell, 11 May 1558.

[6]

#### Will

Robert ffolser (ffowker & ffwolcer) of Fretton, Norf., 20 October, 1558. To Emma his wife £40. To Margaret his daughter £20. A legacy to the children of Anne Whytham. To his grandchild Henry Sporle £5 at 20, he being the son of testator's daughter Margaret. To John ffolser the elder of Yarmouth, and to his son of 13 years, John ffolser junior, "to go to schule", to each of them 3s 4d. Residue to wife. She and Nicholas Stanton exors. Legacies to poor. Henry Sporle witness. Proved 11 June, 1561 by the exors.

[7]

#### Will

Henry ffoker (ffolkard) the elder of Newton-Flotman,

Norfolk, husbandman. 22 April 1614. "Being sick". To be buried in churchyard of Newton-Flotman. To Dorothe his wife all his tenements, houses, and lands in that place for life. The reversion of the same to John his eldest son "on condicion he payes unto my children such legacies as follows". To his son Henry £5 after wife's death. To Agnes, Frances, Johan, Lydia, and Dorothe, his daughters, 40 shillings apiece. His wife sole extx. She to bring up his children and made residuary legatee for that purpose — Proved at Norwich, 23 April 1614 by executrix.

[8]

#### Will

John ffoker of Fakenham, Norf. To Samuel Browne and John ..... 22 stone of wool for the education and bringing up of William his son until 14 years old, and then the remainder to be for his use and benefit. To Andrew his son a tenement called Blackbornes in Holt till 15 years old, and 2 loads of hay for his education. Another tenement and residue of propety to be divided among his children, Margaret, Katherine, Mary, Christopher, Andrew, William, and N(?icholas) (*destroyed in orig*). To John his son all his "shoppe tooles". John Goods and Walter Cowell exors. — Date destroyed — Proved at Norwich, 6 April, 1620.

[9]

#### Will

Thomas ffolker (*indexed ffolkard*) the elder, of Horning, Norf. Husbandman: 12 November, 6th Charles I (1630). To Katherine ffolker, widow, his daughter-in-law, all his goods and chattels and money, but Elizeabeth his wife to have the use of them for her "naturel lyfe, soe that she make noe waste of them". The aforesaid Katherine ffolker to be extx. The marke of "Thomas ffolker ye elder".

[10]

#### Will

Mary ffoker (*original will endorsed Marie ffokard*) of Kessynglond, Suffolk, Widow: 20 October, 1640. "Unto Mary my daughter £10, whereof five poud was owing her from her father. Unto Margery my daughter the sum of five pound which my brother Thomas owned over me, which I will shall remayne in his hands for the good of her and her children, and that her husband may never getten it. All the rest of Klinghorn (?) my grandchyld, whom I make my sole executrix. To Thomas Passley (?*Paslew*) my brother's son, 20 shillings. To Thomas Cripps, my syster's son, 20 shillings". Signed ffoker, her mark. Witnessed by John Capps and Margaret Coan, her mark. Proved at Beccles, 3 January, 1640 (*old style*), and at Ipswich 23 January, 1640.

[11]

#### Will

Rowland ffawkard. "Memorandum — That on the eleaventh Day of March in the yeare of our Lord God One thousand six hundred and fifty-three, Rowland ffawkard, of the Parish of Saint Paule in Covent Garden in the County of Middlesex, being sick and weake in bodye but of very good and perfect memorie, did make and declare his last Will and Testament nuncupative, or by word of mouth, as followeth or to the like effect. That is to say he being desieis to make his will and to dispose of his estate, he answers that his Wife Anne ffawkard had bin a very honest and carefull woman, and therefore he did and would give all his estate unto her and would give nothing from her, only he desires his said Wife to be carefull to bring upp his children in the feare of God, and if the Lord should blesse her with anything, that she would dispose thereof unto them as they should deserve. And the words therein by him spoken he declared with an intent that they should stand for and bee his last Will and Testament in the prescence and hearing of credible witnesses. Mary Harper her marke, Dorothy Appellgerth".

"The Twelveth day of Aprill in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fifty and foure, before the Judge

for probate of Wills and Granting administrations lawfully authorized, Letters of Administration were granted unto Anne ffawkard, the Relict and universall Legatorie named in the last Will and testament by word of mouth of Rowland ffawkard late of the Parishe of Paule, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, to administer the goods, chattels, and debts of the said deceased according to the Tenor and effect of the said Will, there being no executor in the said Will named, she, the said Anne ffawkard, being first sworne well and truly to administer ye same."

[12]

#### Will

Andrew ffoaker (ffoker, Phoker) of Glamford, Norf. 1 November, 1665. (*See father's will No 8*) To his son John his houses, lands etc, for ever. He to permit testator's wife Elizeabeth to enjoy part of the house in Glamford in which testator dwelt, as also a cow and a bullock. The said John further to pay to his mother quarterly during her life 25s, and she to have use of all household stuff, it going at her death to testator's two daughters, Elizeabeth and Mary. To his son, Caster ffoaker, £30 when 24, and in the event of his death before that age, that sum to two daughters aforesaid. To his daughter Elizeabeth 6s per quarter after death of his wife. To his daughter Mary £10 when 21. If she die, the money to go to his son Castor. Appoints Robert Lowde, Rector of Eley, "my brother Christopher ffoaker", and William Reynolds of Glamford, exors. Testator's mark. Proved at Walsingham, 21 November, 1667.

[13]

#### Will

John ffalker of Hornyng, Norf, Husbandman: 20 January, 1676. He being sick. To his wife Bridget two cows, one red the other brown, and his bedstead, feather bed, bouldsters and pillows, coverletts etc. Other furniture, cattle, and farm produce to go to satisfy a bond given to Thomas Wilson, late of Hoveton St John, Norf, upon testator's marriage, for £10. To John Pidgeon his grandchild, son of Bridgett Pidgeon his daughter, £5 when 21. If he die, the £5 to James Jurden his grandchild, son of Ann Jurden his daughter. To the three children of Richard Reade and Susan his wife 20 shillings. To the poor of Horning 10 shillings. A sermon to be preached at his funeral by Mr John Sheringham, minister of Horning. To James Jurden aforesaid 20 shillings. Residue to exors, who are William Pidgeon and Anthoney Jurden, "my sons-in-law". Fifty shillings to be spent on his funeral and burial. Signed John ffalker. Proved at Sutton by William Pidgeon, 10 January 1680.

[14]

#### Will

Christopher ffoaker (*indexed Phoker*) of Brinton, Norf. Taylor, 13 January, 1678 (*see father's will No 12*). "Weak and sick in body." To Roger ffoker his son all testator's land and estate in Brinton, Thorney, and Brinningham, "on condition that Roger Phoker my son shall pay my wife Sarah Phoker and Elizeabeth my daughter together 30 shillings per quarter for life of Sara my wife", and 52 shillings a year at his wife's death to said daughter Elizeabeth Phoker for life. Testator's wife to dwell in his house and have the orchard. To Clemence Multon his daughter £6, and to Sara Balls his daughter £20 at death of wife. Roger Phoker his son sole executor. Mark of C. ffhoker. John foker a witness. No record of proof, but probably in 1681.

[15]

#### Will

Roger Phoker (ffokard ffoaker, *see wills Nos 10 and 14*) of Brinton, Norf, Worsted Weaver: 30 July 1706. To William his son all his houses, lands etc, in Brinton "which were my fathers", and others in Brinningham, he paying to testator's son Robert £3 yearly during the life of "my wife Catherine". To his daughter Sarah £30 and other houses and lands in Brinton. All household goods to wife. His son William

aforesaid to be residuary legatee and exor. Signed by testator, and proved at Gunthorpe 2 April 1707 by the exor.

[16]

#### Will

Catherine Phoker (ffokard ffoaker, *see husbands will No 15*), of Holkham, Norf., widow: 26 March 1721. To her daughter Sarah, "now wife of Thomas Magnes", lands and tenements in Great Snoring and Thurfford, Norf, for ever. To her son Robert Phoker of Brinton, Norf, 3 acres of land in Brinnington, Norf, he to pay to her son William Phoker £10. Sarah Magnes extx. Signed by testatrix. No record of proof, which must have been made in 1721.

[17]

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Starston, Norf, Yeoman: 30 April 1721. "Sicke in bodye". To Anne his wife houses, lands and tenements in Starston. Also to her all household stuff. She sole extx. Mark and seal of testator. Proved 23 May 1721.

[18]

#### Will

Thomas Ffaulke (ffaulker) of Happisburgh, Norf, Gentleman: 29 October 1729. To his wife Mary all his houses and lands in Happisburgh for life, and at her decease to his son James, who is to pay to testator's son Thomas £100. The aforesaid James also to pay to Ann, Mary, Martha, and Elizabeth ffaulker, "my daughters", £20 each. "My estate in Tost Monks, Gillingham, and Haddihee [*?Haddiscoe, Norf*] to be sold, and money equally divided between my children at 21 years or at marriage of daughters". Residue to wife, who is to pay "any debts remaining of my Late father Thomas ffaulke". She sole extx. "she consulting my brother-in-law John Wenn of Southrepps". Signed by testator. No proof recorded.

[19]

#### Will

Robert Phoker (ffoker, ffokard), of Brinton, Norfolk: 17 April 1744. To Mary, his wife, all his houses, lands and tenements in Brinton, Brisingham, and ffoulsham, Norfolk, and she sole extx and general legatee. — Mark R of testator — Proved 14 January 1745.

[20]

#### Will

James Phoker (ffoker, ffokard) of Salthouse, Norfolk, Yeoman: 9 April 1746. "Being sicke". His houses and lands in Salthouse to his wife Frances for life, and at her death to his son James Phoker. Wife to maintain Martha Phoker, testator's daughter by a first wife. His son James to pay to testator's daughters Martha and Mary 30 shillings each at the death of wife. The latter exor and residuary legatee — Mark of testator — No probate. Registered 1747.

[21]

#### Will

Mary Phoker (ffoker, ffokard) of Brinton, Norfolk, Widow: 3 August 1753. "Being weake in body". To her kinsman, John Parker, all her "greasing" (?grazing) ground in ffoulsham. He to pay £8 to his sister Mary Leverington, and £100 to the children of the latter. All houses and lands in Brinton to Thomas Rix, of Binham, Gent., and Ann his wife. James Parker, her kinsman, named, and many legacies of linen, silver, furniture, and clothing to persons before named. To be buried near her late husband. Thomas Rix exor — Signed by testatrix — Proved 8 July 1755.

#### THE PARISH REGISTERS OF DISS 1551-1837

Norfolk and Norwich Genealogical Society 1987

Folcar, Folker, Foker: 6,30,41,78,79,80,82,126,140,162

Folkard, Folcard, Fookard: 7,22,25,39,(2), 42,43,424,430,459.

pp

- 6 Robt Hendry and agnes y daught<sup>r</sup> of Tho Folcar of Brome xxvj septe
- 30 Robt Hendry and agnes y daughtr of Tho Folcar of Brome xxvj septe
- 41 Margret y daughter of Tho Folker y xxx
- 78 Willm Foker and Anne Fulcher xvj daye – mar Feb 1617
- 79 John the sonne of Wm Foker bap the xvij<sup>th</sup> daie, Feb 1618
- 80 Elizabeth the daughter of William Foker the 2<sup>th</sup> daye, Julie 1620
- 82 Anne the daughter of William Foker y same daye, March 1621
- 126 Upon the XXth day of November: 1656 I received a request in wrighting for the publishing of a consent of marriage bet Robt Gill of Burston in the County of Norff singleman, and Sarah Foker of the same towne singlewoman, to be published in the market of Disse, wch was published there upon the xxj<sup>th</sup> and the xxvij<sup>th</sup> days of the same month, and upon the v<sup>th</sup> day of December, being market days according to Act of Parliament: By mee Edward Wiseman Upon the 12<sup>th</sup> day of Dec: 1656 the above named Robt Gill and Sarah Foker were joyned together in Marriage att Disse in Norff in the p(er)sence of Francis Alpe gent, Andr Burlingham and others before me. Tho Sheriff(es).
- 140 Robert Locke and Elizabeth Fooker the 7<sup>th</sup> Day Feb 1666; marr
- 162 Thomas Vorgo and Mary Folkor Dec the eight 1685; marr
- 7 Thomas Fookard and Joane Estolle were married the xxiii<sup>th</sup> de July 1568
- 22 Thomas the sonne of Thomas Folkard, bap 1566
- 25 Robt Hendry and Anne Folkard the 26 of September 1557, marr
- 39 Tho Fokard and Joane Estone y xxiiij 1568, marr
- 39 Tho y sonne of Tho Folkard Nov 1569, bap
- 42 Eliz y daughter of Tho Folkard, Nov 1573, bap
- 43 Wn y sonne of Tho Folkard y xxiii, July 1575, bap
- 424 Robert Beercroft, Wymondham (signs Beercroft) and Anne Fokard x Banns (Beercroft 20, 27, Sept 4 Oct) 13 Oct 1767 Wits: John Syder, Dodo Dudley Hill
- 430 George Smith and Elizabeth Folkard, Gissing: 28 Aug, 4, 11 Sept: Banns 1768
- 459 Jonathan Leathers, X and Elizabeth Fookard, X, Banns, 13, 20 Oct, 27 Oct 1833.

#### AN INDEX TO NORWICH CITY OFFICERS 1453-1835

Norfolk Genealogy, Vol 21 1989 Edited by Timothy Hawes

Folkard, John, Alderman SC (1440)- 1464

Folcard, John, Tailor, Sergeant-at-Mace, 1486

Folkard, William, Constable, SP\* 1458; Councillor M(SP) 1460-65

*South Conisford Alderman (SC)*

1440 John Folkard

\*SP = Parish of St Peter Mancroft

# The Families of Dennington, Brundish and Tannington

This section proved one of the most difficult family lines to deal with. Its members have occupied humble positions, and mention of any of them, except in parish registers, has rarely been found. They seldom appear in law suits connected with property, and few left any wills behind them. Nor have their graves been marked by any memorials or inscriptions. Indeed evidence for the construction of this section has been almost entirely confined to registers. In many of the more ancient of these very little detail is afforded, and a good deal is only guesswork.

In the case of the Dennington register, extracts were made, not from the document itself, but from a useful index prepared of it, in the custody of the rector of the parish. Had I worked from the original, it is conceivable additional and perhaps quaint detail might have been secured. Entries in Brundish register are taken from a published copy of it. ACF 1890

**1 Thomas ffolkard**, of Cransford. I can discover no more probable descent for the line under notice than from this man, Cransford lying contiguous to the several places in which its members dwelt. The William ffolkard, of Bramfield, dealt with below, appears to have had a connection with Cransford, and there is great likelihood, therefore, of a relationship between the settlements at the two places, which are only separated by about six miles. But a single mention has been found of Thomas, of whose parentage no evidence has been met with. In 1523 he paid, as Thomas ffolkerd, 3s 4d subsidy on goods valued at £40 in Cransford.

**2. William ffolkard**, of Bramfield, presumably a son to the above. Bramfield Register contains two entries naming the baptism of his children:

1554. November 5. Robert ffolkerd and Marie ffolkerd, sone and dowghtr of Wm ffolkerd and Katheryn his wyf" [baptised]

The second entry reads :

1556. May 2. Margaret ffolkerd, dowght of Wm. ffolkerd and Christyn his wyff.

As Margaret is not named in her father's will, she probably died an infant. The remaining child was Erasmus.

In the first entry, William's wife's name is given as Katherine, and his will confirms this. In the second she is named as Christyn, but this is manifestly an error in the entry or of its transcriber. His will describes Thomas Wright as his brother-in-law, and leaves him guardian to his children, so it is more than likely that his wife's maiden name was Katherine Wright. She survived him, proving his will in 1559, but nothing further has been found respecting her.

In 1542 "Wyllm folkard" — of "Cranysford" apparently — witnessed a deed. His will of 1558 mentions another brother-in-law, Lawrence Rede, of Laxfield, who had probably married a sister of the testator not otherwise noted. It also refers to several children: William, Xpian, Grace, and Agnes of whom we have no knowledge. Of Marye we have the Bramfield register entry, a presumed twin with her, Robert, not mentioned in the will, being also named in it.

## Will

William ffolkerde (ffolcard) of Bramfelde, Suff., "husbondman". 12 January 1558. To be buried in churchyardf St. Andrew's Bramfield. For tithes negligently forgotten 12 pence. To Katheryn his wife his moveable

goods for life. At her death to be equally divided among his four daughters, xpian, Grace, Agnes, and Marye, then Thomas Wright, his brother-in-law, to be guardian of the said goods, and to see his children "honestlye and accordyng to their brought uppe". To his wife his tenement in Cransford, "with all londs, medowes, pasture and fedinge belonging to the same," for life. At her death his eldest son William to have them, on condition that he pays Erasmus his brother £10. Both sons then under age, and guardian if wife be dead. Residue to exors, who are wife and Thomas Wright. Lawrence Rede of Laxfield, "my brother-in-law", supervisor. He to have 20 pence for his pains besides costs. Witnesses: Anthony Williamson, clerk, Vicar of Bramfieldohn Amerell of Bramfield. Proved at Blythburgh, 2 June 1559, by Katherine, the relict.

**3. Erasmus ffolkard**, of Dennington, was a legatee under his father's will. Beyond the entries quoted below from Dennington register, which give his wife's name as Rachell, we have no information respecting any of this family.

Margaret ffolkard, daur of Erasmus, baptized 5th October, 1574/5.

Alice ffolkard, daur of Erasmus and Rachell, bapt. 15 Sept. 1577.

Martha ffolkard, daur of Erasmus and . . . baptd 10 June, 1582.

Martha ffolkard, daur of Erasmus, buried 18 April 1583.

Margerye ffolkard, daur of Erasmus bapt November 22, 1584.

Margerye ffolkard, daur of Erasmus and Rachell, buried December 4, 1585.

Joane ffolkard, daur of Erasmus and Rachell, buried July 14, 1587.

Katherine ffolkard, daur of Erasmus and Rachell, bapt. 1 October, 1587.

Erasmus ffolcard sepultus September 21, 1611.

Rachell ffolcard, Widdow, buried 27 August, 1615.

**4. John ffolkard**, of Bramfield, must have been brother to William ffolkard (No. 2). We know nothing of him apart from his will of 1558, in which his name is spelt as "ffolarge" and "ffolad." His wife Alice survived him, but has not been further noted. Thomas ffolarge, also named in the will, was probably his brother. Of the children only of John and Robert has anything beyond that mention been found.

## Will

John ffolarge (ffolad) the elder, of Bramfield, Suffolk. 11 February, 1558. To be buried in the churchyard of St Andrews, Bramfield. For tithes forgotten 12 pence. To Alice his wife his tenements in ..... and Bramfield for the bringing up of his children. At her death to John his son. To Henry his son £5. To Bridget his daughter 40 shillings. To Susan his daughter 40 shillings. Until these sums be paid his son John not "to enter into my legacy". Kine to sons and daughters. Wife and son John exors. Witnesses Anthony Wilkinson (?Williamson) of Bramfield, Thomas Cross (?), John Moylland and Thomas ffolarge. Proved at Horham, 10 March, 1558.

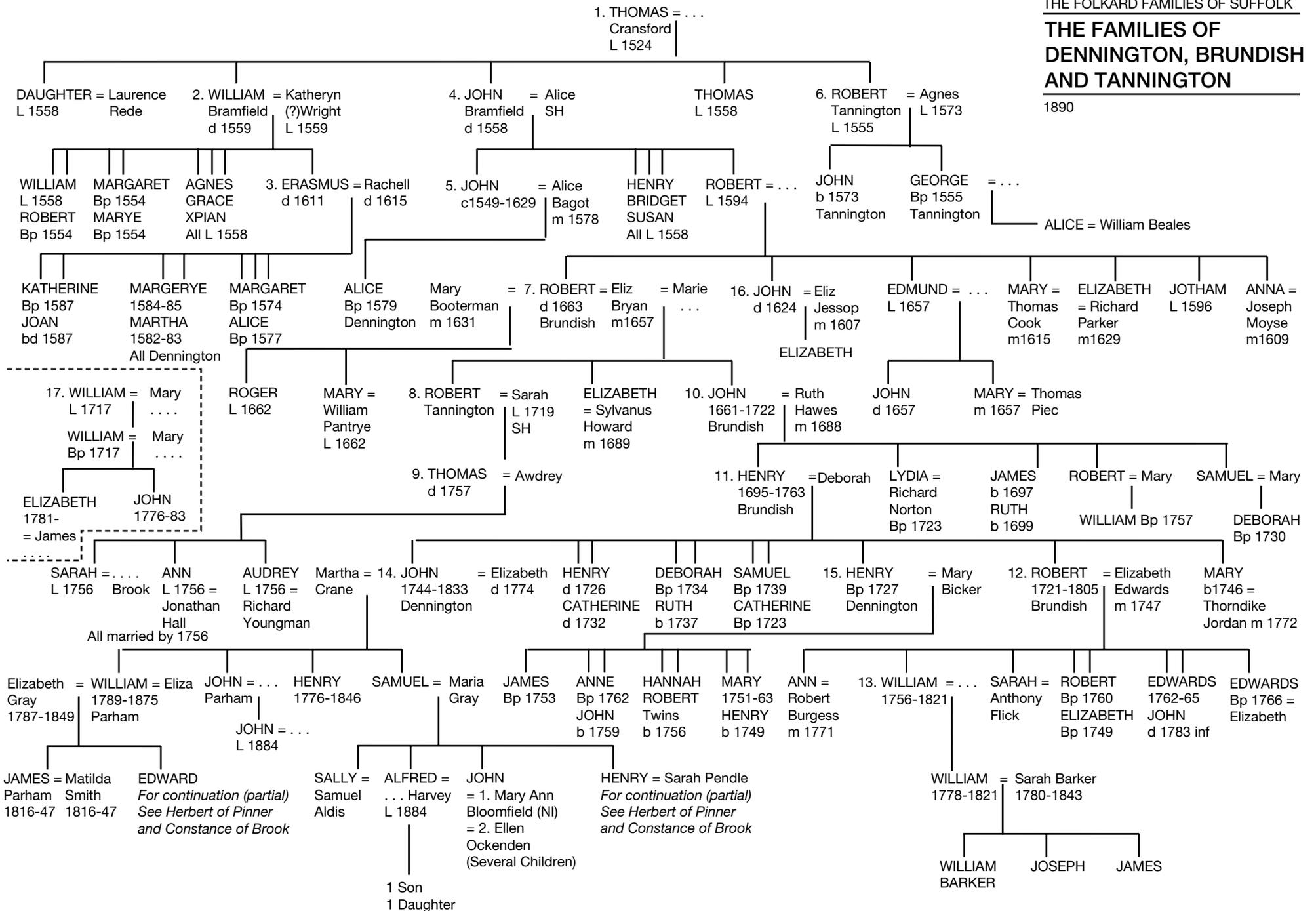
**5. John ffolkard**, of Dennington, John's son appears to have settled there at the same time his cousin Erasmus ffolkard (No. 3) did. The quote below states him as 56 years old, "or thereabouts" in 1605, so he was therefore born about 1549. In 1578 he married at Dennington:

John ffolkard and Alice Bagot married November 12th, 1578.

Alice apparently had property in Dennington, and

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF SUFFOLK  
**THE FAMILIES OF  
DENNINGTON, BRUNDISH  
AND TANNINGTON**

1890



she is referred to in the suit cited below. Only one child is named in Dennington register:

Alice ffolkard, dar of John and Alice, baptized 27 April, 1579.

Alice died in 1606, the same register reading:

... ffolkarde, the wyff of John, buried 19 Sepr. 1606.

The earliest date noted of John is 1580, paying a subsidy of 16 pence for land in Dennington valued at 20 shillings. In 1591 he paid a similar amount on the same land and in 1593 was defendant to Chancery proceedings brought by the defendants to a second suit quoted:

On 24 May 1593, William Norton, of Dennington, Gent, pleaded that having occasion to use money and 'makyng good accompt of the fryndlye goodwyll of one John ffolkard of Demyngton blacksmith', he asked of him a loan of £4. He gave a bill for £6 for a fixed date of repayment, and before it was due tendered the £4. The debt said he did not want it and that petitioner might keep it till asked for it. Not being so asked he did not offer to take up the bill when due. About five months afterwards, remembering the matter again, he sent the £4, with 4 shillings for 'recompense'. John ffolkard refused the 4 shillings, saying he had lent the money from 'Goodwyll onlie', and retained only the £4. On plaintiff asking for the return of the bond to be cancelled, John ffolkard refused it. Plaintiff feared to be sued upon it, as he was without evidence of having tendered payment on the day it was due, and brought this action to gain possession of it. John ffolkard's Answer denies both the money having been tendered and his alleged refusal of the four shillings.

On 1 February, 1593 (1594 New Style), John petitioned:

The Right Honble Lord John Pirbright, Lord Keper of ye grate seale of England Humbly complaynyng showeth unto ye good Lord Keper your most suppliant and dutiful orato John ffolkard of Dynington in ye county of Suff. blacksmith, that he and Alice his wife were possessed of the copyhold of 9 acres pasture held of the manor of Dinnington and 'your sayd orato, about the feast of St Michael the Archangel in the 34th year of the Reyne did make and demyse to Robt ffolkard of Dinnington aforesaid, his naturall brother', these 9 acres, part of a messuage, and 9 acres of freehold pasture on a yearly term, at £12 a year. Robert asked his brother for a longer lease, which petitioner declined to give because they were only his wife's for her life. Afterwards 'your sayd orator myslykinge of the said Robt ffolkard renewinge his lease of the sayd farme' removed him from it upon notice given. Robert ffolkard quarrelled with petr in consequence of this, and confederated with Edward Lynsby, of Stradbroke, to cause the petr trouble by raising questions as to forfeiture of the said lands, representing that he had a lease of them for two years, and the confederates 'did upon their othes in the Court baron of the said manor before the Steward and homage there deposed to the effect that your sayd orator had made a lease of the premises for the yeares yf the sayd Alyce, the wife of your sayd orator, did lyve so longe'. Thomas Rouse Esquire, Lord of the Manor, thereupon seized the land and demised it to Thomas Lovell, Gent. Petr seems to ask authority to eject the latter till a suit had decided the matter. Robert ffolkard and Edward linsye denied, the petitioner continues, that they had given testimony in the hope of promoting petr's eviction, but said that they were 'promoted thereunto by the labor, anymatinge, and sollicitation of one William Norton, Gent., who hath otherwise greatly troubled and unjustly vexed your sayd orator with vayrie unreasonable and — — suytes'. Prays for all the parties to be examined as to these matters, and to be bound to abide by 'such order and Instruction, therein as to your good Lordshipp shall seeme most honorable and expedient in that behalfe, and the said orator shall Dayly praye to the Almighty God for the protection of your good Lordship with increase of honor long to continue'. The

Answer of the brother, Robert ffolkarde, was filed 2 Feb. 1594, but it is scarcely legible.

In 1596 John was assessed 4 shillings for land in Dennington valued at 20 shillings which he paid in the same year on a subsequent roll and in 1605, he replied to interrogatories taken respecting proceedings brought by Roger Godbold, of Dennington, regarding land there bequeathed for charitable purposes by Thomas Rous:

John ffolkard, of Dennington, of the age of 56 years or thereabouts, sworn, says as followeth: 'that he knoweth ye — — — with defendant and ye lande in questyon. To the Interrogatory he saith that ye said Spurling and his assigns hath ploweed such of ye said Town lande as he have heard say, but upon his owne knowledge he knoweth that he,' &c. &. The remainder is of no interest.

Nothing further is known of John and Dennington register thus records his burial:

John ffolkard, Aged, buried — February, 1628/9.

**6. Robert ffolkard**, of Tannington, presumably a son of Thomas ffolkard of Cransford. Brundish and Tannington lie so close to Dennington, they form almost one parish, so I thought it justifiable to assume the residents of these three places to have been of one family, and the first and last named of them, the registers prove that this was the case.

1555. — Item the xiiiith daie of October, was Baptised George ffolkarde, the sonne of Robarte ffolkarde.

1573. — Item the xith daie of December was Buried John ffolkard the sonne of Robt. ffolkard and Agnes vx.

1618. — William Beales and Alce ffolkard were married the 15th of June.

These entries in Tannington Register are all we know of Robert and Agnes.

**7. Robert ffolkard**, of Brundish, was, there is every reason to believe, a son of the Robert ffolkard named in the suit brought by John ffolkard, of Dennington, quoted above, as "his naturall brother".

Robert was thrice married, the first wife being Mary Booterman. Dennington register records:

Roberte ffolkard and Mary Booterman married 20 October 1631.

The daughter of this marriage, Mary, according to Robert's will of 1662, was married to William Pantrye, of Dickelborough. Her name, and that of her brother, Roger ffolkard, also occurs in the will of a kinswoman of her mother, Katherine Booterman, of fframlingham, spinster, of 8 June, 1657 which has:

Item. — I give and bequeath unto my kindsman Roger ffolkard Tenne shillings And to his sister Mary ffolkard Thirty shillings.

Roger is also named in his father's will. Dennington register also records:

Mary ffolkard, wife of Robert, buried 11 October 1635.

Robert's second marriage was to Elizabeth Bryan, the Dennington entries including

Robert ffolkard and Elizabeth Bryan married 20 April 1637.

No issue is known, and the reference in the husband's will implies, I think, that the three remaining children were by the third marriage. The Brundish register thus records the death of this second wife:

1657. Elizabeth ffolkard, ye Wiffe of Robert ffolkard, depted this life ye eleventh day of January, and was buried the thireteenth day of the same month.

Of the third wife's marriage there is no trace, and her maiden name is unknown. She is named as Marie in her husband's will, to which she was executrix in 1662. Nothing additional is known respecting her. Her daughter Elizabeth named in her father's will, was probably referred to in the Brundish register:

1689. Silvanus Howard, of this Parish, Single man, and Eliza ffolkard, of Wilby, Single Woman, were married September 30th Anno pdto.

The two other children, Robert and John, are noticed below.

Apart from three marriages few events are noted in Robert's career. His first wife was buried at Dennington, but he probably moved to Brundish after her death in 1635. On 25 March, 1651, he subscribed at Dennington to the "Engagement" following:

I doe declare and pmissse I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as it is now established, without a King, or Howse of Lords.

Davy names fifteen signatures to this, including Robert's. He adds "with others, of no note, if we may judge by the names, to the number of 102".

About 1660 he paid, as "Robt. ffoliard", a tax upon two hearths in Bramfield, evidencing family connections with that place. He made his will in 1662, and died in the succeeding year, the Brundish register recording:

1663. Robert ffolkard was buried the 26 day of June Anno predicto.

#### Will

Robert ffolkard of Brundish, Suffolk, Yeoman: 12 January, 1662. To Marie his daughter, wife of William Pantrye, of Dickelborough, Norfolk, sundry furniture items, including 'one kete called the middle kete'. To Robert ffolkard his son, furniture "after the death of Mar my wife". To Elizeabeth, testator's daughter, "a livery bed as it standeth in the Buttery chamber" and other furniture after the death of her mother. More furniture to "John my son". Linen, brass, and pewter to be divided among "my three youngest children, Robert, Elizeabeth, and John". To Roger his son 40s, to be paid to him by "Marie my wife if it has been demanded by himselfe". Residue of all kinds to his wife, who is sole executrix, to bring up his three youngest children. Signed with a large **R** as mark of Robert ffolkard, and witnessed by John Crapnell and Robert Spurling. Proved at Yoxford, 3 July, 1663, by Marie ffolkard the relict.

**8. Robert ffolkard**, of Tannington, Robert's son, is named in his father's will as one of his three youngest children. His name does not occur in the Tannington register, and all that is known of him is derived from the admon to his effects by his widow, Sarah ffolkard, of 1719. With her in that administration was joined his brother John, (10. below).

**9. Thomas ffolkard**, of Tannington, was probably Robert's son. We know no more than can be gleaned from his will (1756) of he and his wife Awdrey. His daughters and their marriages are obtained from that will. It may be presumed that Mrs Daniels was the daughter Elizabeth, the will naming her child Elizabeth Daniels. No son is named, and the settlement at Tannington apparently died out with Thomas, though I have met, with a "Guy ffolkud", who may have been his son. No locality is assigned to his name; but in 1722 he brought an action in Chancery against Maria Youngman, probably a relative of the Youngman who married Thomas ffolkard's daughter Audrey. Guy pleaded in this suit *in formâ pauperis*.

#### Will

Thomas ffolkard of Tannington, Suffolk: 7 January, 1756. "Being sicke". A moiety of all property to wife Audrey for

life. At her death, one moiety to Audry Youngman, one moiety to Ann Hall, and one moiety to Sarah Brook, testator's three daughters, and one moiety to William and Elizabeth Daniels, his grandchildren. To Johnathan Hall of Horsham, his son-in-law, 2 guineas. To William Daniels, his son-in-law, one shilling. Wife and Johnathan Hall exors. Proved 12 May, 1756.

**10. John ffolkard**, of Brundish and Wilby, last born child of Robert (No. 7) and his third wife Marie.

John ffolkard, the sonne of Robert ffolkard and his wiffe, was baptized the 20th day of March Anno predicto (1661).

He is named in his father's Will and his marriage licence names him a resident of Wilby, a few miles only from Brundish.

August 29, 1688. John ffolkard, Wilby, to Ruth Hawes, of Bedfield, either at Dallingho or Easton. James Wood, of Bedfield, bondsman in £200.

Ruth was a granddaughter of Robert Hawes of Monk Soham. On 2 October, 1707, she administered to land of her uncle Henry Hawes at Framlingham. She survived her husband, and obtained admo. to his estate in 1722.

In 1719 he was bondsman to the admon of his brother Robert, and in that and his own admon he is described as of Brundish. From the last we learn he probably died in 1722. His sons, Henry and James ffolkard, were sureties for this administration. Of his children, Henry will be dealt with later. Of the others, the Brundish register includes:

Robert, ye son of John and Ruth Phocard, was baptised 9 March anno predicto (1692).

An entry in the Dennington register perhaps indicates a marriage and birth of a son Robert:

William ffolkard, son of Robert and Mary, bap. December 15, 1757.

Continuing from the Brundish register:

James, ye son of John and Ruth Phocard, was borne ye 22d and bap. ye 30th Decr Anno predicto (1697).

Ruth, ye Daugh: of John and Ruth Phocard, was borne ye 1st and bap. ye 15 day of March Anno predicto (1699)

Lydia, ye Daur. of John and Ruth folcard, was borne ye 26 of May and bap. ye 7 June Anno predicto (1705).

Lydia's marriage is registered:

Richard Norton, of the Parish of Aldborough, Widr, and Lydia ffolkard of this Parish, single woman, by License January 2, 1723.

Samuel, ye Son of John and Ruth ffolkard, was bap. June 25 Anno predicto (1708).

Samuel may have settled at Playford, where the register has:

Deborah, Daughter of Samuel ffolkard and Mary his Wife, was born October 4, 1730, and baptized November 8, 1730.

**11. Henry ffolkard**, of Brundish and Dennington, was John's third son. Brundish register has:

1695. Henry, ye son of John and Ruth Phocard, was borne 24 May and bap. ye 6 June.

Entries relating to the baptisms of his children, indicate Henry's wife's name to have been Deborah. She survived her husband, dying in 1771, her burial at Dennington being noted:

Deborah ffolkard [Wido] buried 22 July 1771.

Little has come to light about Henry. In 1722 he was a surety to the admon of his father. In 1753 the *True Terrier* of Dennington recorded:

Rebecca Buck, 1 shilling paid by Henry ffolkard for inclosing the waste.

His death is entered in Dennington register:

Henry ffolkard Senior and Cock feeder [aged 68] buried 15 March 1763.

The words "Cock feeder" may refer to his breeding game fowls for the cock fights common at that time. Of Henry's children, John, Henry, and Robert are separately noticed. Of the others, two are in Brundish register:

1726. Henry, son of Henry and Deborah ffolkard private bap. 18th April.

1723. Catherine, da. of Henry and Debora ffolkard, Bapd 22 January.

Both must have died young, for the Dennington register duplicates the names of both at later dates, and also records the other children:

Catherine ffolkard, da. of Henry and Deborah, bap. January 25, 1731/2.

Deborah ffolkard, da. of Henry and Deborah, bap. March 29, 1734.

Ruth ffolkard, da. of Henry and Deborah, bap. January 6, 1736/7.

Samuel ffolkard, son of Henry and Deborah, bap. August 24, 1739.

Mary ffolkard, da. of Henry and Deborah, bap. July 24, 1746.

Probably Mary's marriage is that recorded in the Framlingham register:

Mary ffolkard, of fframlingham, s.w., married Thorndike Jordan, s.m., of fframlingham, February 10, 1772.

Evidently Henry left Brundish to live at Dennington between 1726 and 1730.

**12. Robert ffolkard**, of Brundish and Dennington, was the eldest son of Henry, Brundish register recording:

1721. Robert, son of Henry and Deborah ffolkard, 6th October. Bapd.

He married in 1747, Dennington register reading:

Robert ffolkard and Elizabeth Edwards, single, married by Licence Oct. 30, 1747.

Elizabeth was a daughter of John Edwards and Frances (Kersey) and aunt to the George Edwards who married Anne, daughter of James Cordy, of Worlingworth. In 1790 his name was on the Poll List for Knights of the Shire as a freeholder in Dennington. He died in 1805. Dennington register has:

Robert Folkard, a married man, was buried 26th September 1805, aged 83.

Elizabeth ffolkard, widow, [aged 85] buried June 11 1811.

The same register affords details of their children not separately dealt with:

Elizabeth ffolkard, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth, baptised November 1, 1749.

Anne ffolkard, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth, baptised December 26, 1751.

Anne ffolkard, married to Robert Burgess, July 18, 1771.

Sarah ffolkard, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth. baptd August 28, 1754.

Sarah ffolkard, single, married Anthony fflick, md by banns July 20, 1773.

Robert ffolkard, son of Robert and Elizabeth, bap. June 27, 1760.

Edwards ffolkard, son of Robert and Elizabeth, baptd July 25, 1762.

Edwards ffolkard, child of Robert and Elizabeth, aged 2½ years, buried January 5, 1765.

Edwards ffolkard, son of Robert and Elizabeth, baptised July 13, 1766.

Edwards settled at Southwold, according to the inscription on the tomb of his wife in Framlingham churchyard:

In  
Memory of  
Elizabeth  
Relict of the late  
Edwards Folkard  
of Southwold  
who departed this Life  
April 26, 1841  
Aged 77 years.

Dennington Register also notes another John in 1783:

John ffolkard, an infant, buried 12th March, 1783.

The infant was probably never baptized, but absence of any further detail makes assigning parentage an impossibility.

**13. William ffolkard**, of Dennington, was also Robert's son, Dennington Register showing:

William ffolkard, son of Robert and Elizabeth, baptised December 28, 1756.

Nothing further is known of William who died in 1821. Dennington Register:

William ffolkard (aged 65), buried November 11, 1821.

The same register informs us of the wife of his son, William Folkard, of Framlingham, though evidence is presumptive only.

William Barker Folkard, son of William Folkard, of Framlingham, and Sarah his wife, late Barker, spinster, was buried February 1, 1810.

A second entry states the child's age was four years only.

William's wife was therefore, Sarah Barker, whose death was recorded in the *Ipswich Journal*, of 23 December, 1843:

17 instant, at Kettleburgh, in the 63rd year of her age, Sarah, widow of Mr. William Folkard, of Framlingham.

She was buried by William's side in Framlingham churchyard, the inscription to her memory below. After her husband's death in 1821, Sarah went to live with relations at Livermere, and used constantly to visit relatives at Dennington.

In February or March, 1808, William among others, signed a petition to Pembroke Hall, Oxford, for permission to enclose land in Framlingham, this being acceded to. William was a butcher, his burial being named in the register there:

William Folkard, of Framlingham, buried July 12, 1821, aged 43 years.

The joint tomb of this second William and his wife was in Framlingham churchyard, and bore the inscription:

IN MEMORY OF  
Sarah his wife  
who died  
Decr 17. 1843  
In the 63rd year  
of her Age.  
William  
Folkard  
who died  
July 7. 1821  
In the 43rd year  
of his Age.

The tomb can no longer be seen. The children of William and Sarah, apart from William Barker Folkard lived to manhood, and carried on trades in Framlingham.

**14. John Folkard**, of Dennington and Parham, was a son of Henry of Brundish (No. 11). John and his descendants at Parham were not in any way connected with the line of ffolkards of older residence in the same place, dealt with earlier.

His baptism is recorded in the Dennington register:

John ffolkard, son of Henry and Deborah, baptized January 15, 1743/4.

John seems to have married twice. Of Elizabeth, his first wife nothing is known and the only information of his second is in the Parham register:

Elisabeth ffolkard, wife of John ffolkard, burd. 19 May 1774.

A second entry possibly refers to a child of this couple:

Deborah ffolkard, an infant, buried 14 September, 1774.

The date at which John left Dennington for Parham is uncertain. The parish clerk at the latter place recollected him, and told me (1890) that, although "only a labourer, he had been able to bring all his sons up well". John lived to the great age of 92, according to a note in the *Ipswich Journal* of 2 February, 1833.

On the 26th ulto, died in his 92nd year, John Folkard, of Parham, labr.

Little has been learned of him beyond the facts already named. He was probably the John Folkard who, was witness to the marriage, in 1775, of Benjamin ffolkard to Honour Hitcham. He had a numerous family, descendants from which were still living at Parham in 1890. The information respecting his family, was largely obtained from the old clerk above referred to, and I propose only to quote here the inscriptions on such of their tombs as I found in Parham churchyard:

To  
the Memory of  
Henry Folkard  
who died October 16 1846  
Aged 70 years.

Henry was a son of John the labourer. Another son's tomb bears:

In Memory of  
Elizabeth  
the wife of  
William Folkard  
who died January 28th 1849  
Aged 62 years.

Pass a few swiftly fleeting years,  
And all that now in bodies live  
Shall quit like me this value of tears  
Their righteous sentence to receive.

Also of  
William Folkard  
who died February 26 1875  
Aged 86 years.

William was a master bricklayer at Parham. His son's tomb bears the following:

In Memory of  
James Folkard  
who died March 2, 1847  
aged 31 years  
Also of  
Matilda his wife  
who died November 2, 1846  
aged 30 years.

Her maiden name was Matilda Smith.

To  
the Memory of  
Sally  
the wife of Samuel Aldis  
and daughter of Samuel and Maria Folkard  
of this Parish  
who died January 8, 1849  
aged 29 years  
Also in memory of  
their infant.

In  
Memory of  
Mary Ann, the wife of  
John Folkard,  
who departed this life  
November 22, 1862  
aged 21 years.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower  
Which bloomed and cheered my heart;  
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour  
How soon we're called to part

The clerk informed me that the above, the first wife of John Folkard, bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Blomfield (1890).

**15. Henry ffolkard**, of Dennington, son to Henry (No. 11) whose baptism in 1727 is recorded in the Dennington register:

Henry, son of Henry and Deborah ffolkard, bapt. January 31, 1726/7.

Henry's wife was Mary Bicker, whose marriage is recorded in Brundish register:

Henry ffolkard and Mary Bicker, both single persons, were married by Banns July ye 25, 1748.

No further information of Mary has been obtained. Her husband must have left Brundish to live at Dennington about 1750, as her first-born child was the only one baptised in Brundish:

Henry, son of Henry and Mary ffolkard, February 19th baptd, 1748 (New style 1749).

He must have been a seven-months child. Dennington register:

Mary ffolkard, da. of Henry and Mary, baptd July 3, 1751.

Mary ffolkard, child of Henry and Mary (infant), buried 17 May, 1763.

James ffolkard, son of Henry and Mary, baptd July 8, 1753.

Robert and Hannah ffolkard, Twins of Henry and Mary, bap. March 30, 1756.

John ffolkard, son of Henry and Mary, bap. July 1, 1759.

Ann ffolkard, da. of Henry and Mary, bap. June 22, 1762.

**16. John ffolkard**, of Dennington, presumably brother to Robert (No. 7). There is no record of his birth. Dennington register records his marriage:

John ffolkard and Elisabeth Jessop maryed 6th May 1607.

Elisabeth predeceased her husband, as the same register has:

John ffolkard, Widdower, buried 19th November, 1624.

A daughter Elisabeth was probably born to the couple:

Elisabeth ffolkard and Thomas Goodale married 31 May, 1636.

A Jotham ffolkard, who paid 4 shillings subsidy in

1596, for lands valued at 20 shillings in Dennington, was probably a brother of John. Edmund ffolkard may have been another brother. Dennington register names him:

John ffolkard, sonne of Edmund, buried 29 March, 1657.

The Mary named in another extract from this register was probably also a child of this Edmund ffolkard.

Mary ffolkard and Thomas Piet [quare] married 7 October, 1657.

The further entries in the same register I assume relate to other members of this family.

Anna ffolkard and Joseph Moyse, both single, maryed 22 November, 1609.

Mary ffolkard and Thomas Cook married 29 May, 1615.

Elizabeth ffolkard and Richard Parker married 28 April, 1629.

**17. William ffolkard** is a man named in Dennington register whose parentage I cannot even guess at! As there are two known descents from him, however, it seems desirable to give him place on the pedigree:

William ffolkard, son of William and Mary, baptd September 6, 1777.

John ffolkard, son of William and Mary, baptd November 22nd, 1778.

John ffolkard (infant) buried 12 March, 1783.

Elizabeth ffolkard (aged about 20 years) baptized June 14, 1801.

Elizabeth Folkard, single, married James Pendle by banns Feby 5, 1802.

Elizabeth was probably a sister to the last John and also she was named in entries of the same register:

Probably the last entries indicate refusal to marry, either by James Pendle or by the Church, until baptism had been performed.

The following register entries in Oakley, Wilby and Broome are included for the sake of completeness — a connected pedigree has never been established. There is evidence in the will of Thomas ffolkard of Broome that the earliest settlers there had land at Brundish and so were probably of that line.

### *Oakley Register*

Christian Folkerd, daughter of Richard Folkerd and Katherine his wife, was baptised of April Anno pdcto 1582.

Christian Folkerd was buried the xxi of ye same moneth.

William Folkerde, son of Richard Folkerd and Katherine his wife, was baptized the xxvith day of September, 1533.

Richard Folkerd, son of Richard Folkerd and Katherine his wife, was baptized the xxist of October Anno pdcto 1586 [Private bap)].

Richard Folkerd, son of Richard and Katherine, was baptized the xxxth of December pto 1586. "[This second entry perhaps refers to a subsequent public baptism.]

Katheryn Folkerd, daughter of Richard Folkerd and Katheryn his wife, was the xxiiii daye of June Annio pdcto 1589.

Ann Pholkard was Buried ye Twelfth day of January 1653.

Charles, Susan, and Harriett Folkard, sons and daughters of Isaac and Honour Folkard, baptd. May 5, 1803. [See Honour Folkard in the Framlingham register p 49.]

Harriet, daughter of Isaac and Honour Folkard, born April 8, baptd. May 19, 1805.

John Folkerd was baptized the viith day of November, Anno 1563.

Thomas Folkard was baptized the xxiv day of August A.D. 1570 [Private].

Thomas Folkard was baptized the xxvi. day of October A.D. 1570. [Here is a second instance of a public following a private baptism.]

Anne Folkard was baptized the xii day of August 1573.

Fraunces Folkard was baptized the xxvi day of February 1575.

John Folkard was baptized the last day of September An. 1578.

Henry Folkard was baptized the xii day of March A.D. 1580.

Thome Folkard was baptized ye xxv day of August A.D. 1583.

Lidea Folkard was baptized the iiiii day of April 1586.

Nycholas Folkard was baptized the vi day of April 1589.

Henry Folkard and Dorathie Wypps (?) were married the xxv day of Maye. Anno.1567

George Gould and Christian Folkard were married the xxiii day of August 1617.

These entries suggest that all the baptisms, except the first in this register of Broome, were of children born to Henry and Dorathie. In extension of the evidence as to this settlement afforded by the above extracts from parish registers, it may be desirable here to quote from my notes (apart from register entries) as to individuals resident at Wilby and Broome.— ACF

### *Wilby.*

John ffolkard, in 1543, paid a subsidy of 20 shillings on goods valued at £20. He may have been the John (son of Robert) shown as having died at Tannington in 1573.

### *Broome.*

**1. Thomas ffolkard** would seem to have been, perhaps, the first settler here. In his will he refers to his property at "Brodysh" (Brundish), thus indicating his probable connection with the family living at that place. Not improbably he was the Thomas who appears on the pedigree as a son of Thomas ffolkard, of Cransford, and as living in 1558. In 1522 he was thus named on a subsidy roll:

Thomas ffolkard, servant to Sir John Cornwalys, in wages 20 shillings, pays 6d.

I suspect him to have been bailiff to this Sir John. In 1523 he paid 4d. on a similar assessment. He made his Will in 1567, it having been proved in 1572. This Will names his wife Margerye as living at the date of it. Also his sons John, Henry, and Thomas, his daughter Agnes, married to Robert Hendrye, and her son, John Hendrye.

Should "Brodysh," be more properly read Brockdish than Brundish, it would indicate probable derivation of this line at Broome from that at Horham.

But Brockdish is in Norfolk, and the will quoted from does not, as was customarily done, name a county distinct from that of the residence of the testator.

#### Will

Thomas ffolcar ( ffolcarde) of Brome, Suffolk, 29 July, 1567. To be buried "in the Sanctuary where I shall depart". To Margerye his wife, tenement called 'Males' and land in Brodyshe and Thorpe for life. Afterwards to his son John. He to pay Agnes Hendrye "my daughter" ..... To John Hendrye, son of Robert Hendrye, a bequest. To Henry ffolcar "my son" £8. To Thomas "my son" £8. Proved 5 March, 1572 by exor Thomas ffolcar.

**2. Henry ffolkard**, son to the above, was married to Dorathie Wypps in 1567. All the entries of baptism in

the Broome register after that date were probably those of their children. In 1565 he paid a subsidy of 16d on land in Broome valued at 20 shillings, as Henry folcarde, and a like amount on a second roll of 1580, as Henry ffolkarde. He further paid a similar subsidy in 1591.

**3. John ffolkard** was another son of Thomas (No. 1). He paid a subsidy in 1565 of 2/6 on goods in Broome valued at £3. Among the marriage licences issued at Ipswich is the following:

8 December 1567. Licence to John ffolkarde of Broome and Anne Gosnold of Sturston.

The baptism of Anne ffolkard in the register of 1573 was probably that of a daughter of this couple.





## Part 2: United Kingdom

### I Aims and Methods

History is the study of past events, and this applies to family history also, being concerned with the ancestors of particular individuals and families. It follows that the primary methods will be historical ones, but there are reasons why it can be interesting and useful to look sideways as well as backwards. Firstly, it is possible that a relative has already done some family history, and to discover this will avoid duplication of effort, give the new researcher a flying start, and provide clues for further enquiry. Secondly, a family history undertaken by someone of the same name but who does not appear to be a relative, may be shown to have links with ancestors, perhaps several generations ago. Thirdly, it may be of interest to make a more general study of present-day individuals of the same name.

With these considerations in mind, it was decided to carry out a survey of present-day Folkards throughout the United Kingdom, the aims of which were:

1. To estimate the number of Folkards living in the United Kingdom.
2. To show their geographical distribution, whether some areas contain a greater concentration, and whether any area might be regarded as the main source of origin.
3. To show how much geographical mobility there has been, where they came from and where they go.
4. To demonstrate any links between different families of the same name.
5. To identify how many Folkards have researched their family history and to see if these link up with each other or with earlier Folkard families.
6. To compile information about the Folkards which could be used by future researchers.

The methods of research used were as follows:

1. The telephone directories were used to extract all references to the name throughout the United

Kingdom, and these were recorded in a card index, classified by directory area.

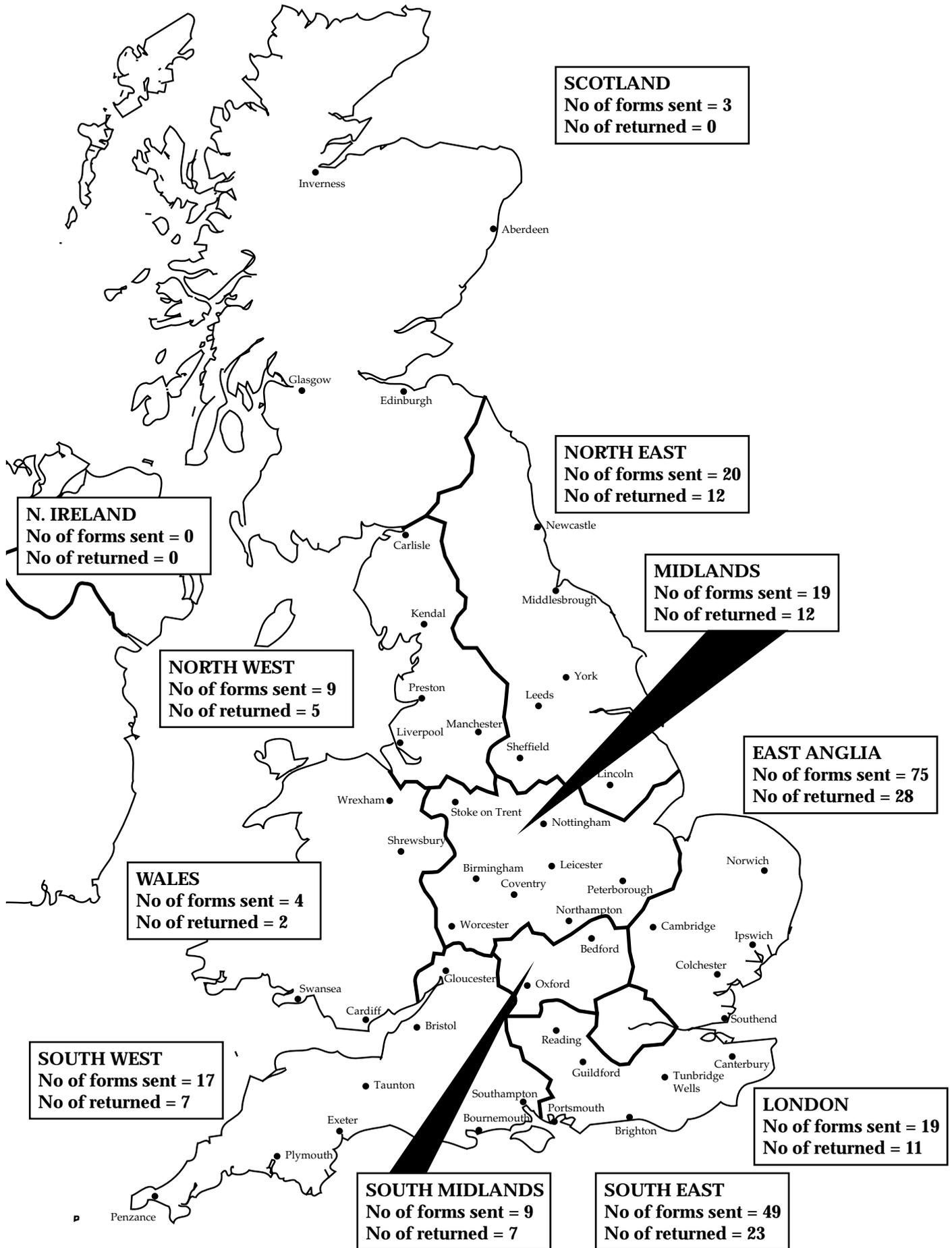
2. A postal survey was carried out, sending a questionnaire to all listed Folkards, together with a stamped addressed envelope for the replies. The questionnaire explained the purpose of the research, and asked for information about known ancestors, including names, dates, places of birth and death, and occupations, together with any additional facts throwing light on family origins.

3. Further correspondence was undertaken with those who had already done research on their family history, followed by visits to enable further exchange of information.

All methods of research have their limitations, and the ones used here are no exception. Not everyone has a telephone, and some are ex-directory. Information was sought from one person in each household, but more often than not other family members also live there. Married daughters do not usually appear under the name of Folkard in the phone directories, nor do their children, some of whom may have studied their family history.

Response to postal questionnaires can vary considerably, and often does not exceed 40 per cent. For reasons such as these the total number will be underestimated, although perhaps they should not have too much effect on the pattern of distribution. Moreover, it is likely that most of those with special interest or information will reply, and will refer to other members of their family who have done some research but who have slipped through the survey sample for one reason or another. As a screening exercise this type of survey should pick up most of those who have most to contribute, and of course, it might be possible to fill some of the gaps at a later date, as no research of this kind can ever be regarded as complete. SF

# Distribution of Folkards in British Telecom Phone Books 1989



## II Geographical Distribution

As already indicated, the sampling frame used in the geographical survey of Folkards was a list compiled from entries in the telephone directories for 1989 throughout the UK. Some of the limitations of this have been noted, but it was the best available source for this purpose. The map shows the broad regions defined by British Telecom, and within each of these the separate and numbered areas covered by particular directories. Not all the regions or areas correspond to other official areas such as county boundaries, but in this report all references will be to the British Telecom classification.

Throughout the UK there were 224 entries for the name of Folkard, and each of these was sent a copy of the questionnaire, of which 108 were returned with usable information, giving a response rate of almost 48 per cent. It will be seen that the distribution was not a random one, and out of the 11 regions, 76 cases came from East Anglia, 49 from Greater London, between 17 and 20 from each of the Midlands, the North East, the South East and the South West, whilst all other regions had less than ten each. There were bigger variations between separate directory areas, with 41 from the Norwich area alone, whilst 25 areas had none at all, with a further ten areas having one or two entries from which no replies were obtained. Those who did not reply were not followed up, as it seemed unlikely that this would improve the response rate a great deal. A few had moved house to unknown addresses, a few had died, and others were very old and couldn't remember. Some did not reply because they knew a close relative had already given all the known facts, or because they felt they did not know enough to be worth recording, or because they weren't sufficiently interested.

Among those who did reply some knew a lot more than others, and many could not supply much information beyond their grandfathers, only about 31 being able to do this, and of course, some of these had common ancestors. However, even when the time scale was limited, some respondents provided more historical details about the ancestors they did know, and an attempt has been made to reproduce as much of this as possible. Then there were 14 individuals who had been actively involved in research on their family history, who had much more to contribute, and these are discussed separately in greater detail. To this figure must be added the research by John, Nancy and Peter of Colchester, and Steve of Scarborough, dealt with in another section of this book, making a total of 18 Folkards who had done some research on their family history, and who are represented in this volume.

The figures on geographical distribution confirm the previous impression that East Anglia contained the largest number of Folkards, and 31 out of the

108 returned questionnaires came from there, compared with 23 from the Greater London area, and 54 from all other parts of the UK. Out of the 77 forms returned from those currently living outside East Anglia, 52 were known to have roots there, either being born there themselves, or having ancestors who were. This number would undoubtedly be higher if more individuals could go further back with their family history. It would seem that the further back they can go the greater likelihood of establishing roots in East Anglia, and of the 18 Folkards, 12 of them now living elsewhere who have researched their family history, all have traced their ancestors back to that area. In fact, including these, out of the 52 cases known to have come from East Anglia, 35 came from Suffolk. This confirms the evidence presented by Arthur Crouch Folkard in his *Monograph of the Family of Folkard of Suffolk*, published in 1890.

Within Suffolk itself some localities are mentioned more often than others. For instance, there are nine references to East Bergholt, seven to Parham, four to Benacre or Wrentham, four to Ipswich and four to Lowestoft. The International Genealogical Index, produced by the Mormons, again highlights the position of Suffolk, giving references to 503 cases there over the period 1543 to 1876. Among these are 71 cases from Fressingham, 16 from Ipswich and ten from East Bergholt.

Others are scattered in many villages, but in general, the main locations appear to lie with a band down the eastern part of Suffolk, within a few miles from the coast. The position contrasts with the present one, in which there are now only nine entries in the 1989 directories for Suffolk.

The position of Norfolk also appears to have changed. Out of the 52 cases outside East Anglia known to have roots there, only six came from Norfolk, which again corresponds to the IGI figures in which only 38 Folkards are recorded. This contrasts with the current numbers given in the directories, in which there are 45 in Norfolk (Norwich and King's Lynn), compared to the nine in Suffolk (Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds). This suggests that a considerable number may have moved to Norwich from rural Suffolk over the last century. However, the IGI figures are only pointers as there are many gaps, some parishes not yet included and others only partly.

There are only 30 Folkard entries in the IGI for Essex, covering only 107 out of the 367 parishes, and again, not all of these include the years for which there are records. For instance, there are no references at all to Colchester, and some of the outlying villages such as Boxted, Great Horkeley and Ardleigh, where it is known there were quite a number of Folkards. In the 1989 directories there were seven in Colchester and district, 12 at Southend-on-Sea, and if South West Essex (now part of Outer London) is included, where there were five, there were 24 entries altogether.

### III Folkards in the Regions

The previous section considered the geographical distribution in general terms, and here, within the framework of regions and areas defined by the directories, all Folkards who completed and returned the questionnaire are listed, with any details of family history provided. In many cases the information is brief because not much family history was known; however, what is known may provide useful leads to others doing research. Where additional information was provided this is reproduced, and where research has already been undertaken, the results may provide an invaluable basis for further work. In this section of the report, because of the variation in how far back different respondents could provide information, it was decided to start with the respondents themselves, and in each case going back as far as they could.

#### LONDON POSTAL AREA

- 1. Dorothy** was born in 1913 in London. Her father was **Francis Henry**, who was born in 1877 in Chelsea, died in 1950 in Fulham, and worked as a civil servant. Her grandfather, **Henry**, was born in 1840 in London, and worked as an engineer. Her brother **Peter** was born in 1912 in London and died in 1973 in Majorca.
- 2. Brenda Una** was born in 1926 in London, and works as an administrator. Her father was **Ernest Frederick**, who was born in 1893 in London, died in 1974 in London, and who worked as a grocery and provision merchant. Her grandfather, **Frederick John**, was born in 1864 in London, died in 1948 in London, and was a grocery and provision merchant. Her great-grandfather, **John Vincent**, was born in London and also worked as a grocery and provision merchant. Her father had two sisters; **Florence Ellen**, born 1891, and **Winifred Evelyn**, born 1896; and two brothers, **Walter John**, born 1900, and **Edgar Stanley**, born 1902, all born in London. *See also section on Family Histories.*
- 3. Eric** was born in 1916 in London, and is a retired compositor. His father was **George Henry**, who was born in 1885 in Suffolk, died in 1970 in London, and who worked in the wine trade. Both his father and grandfather came from East Bergholt in Suffolk.
- 4. William John** was born in 1952 in Lowestoft, Suffolk, and works as a chemist. His father, **William George**, was born in 1907 in Lowestoft and worked as a carpenter. His grandfather, **George**, was born in 1862, died in 1919 in London, and worked as a carpenter or builder. His great-grandfather was born about 1826, and died in 1916 at Lowestoft.
- 5. Edgar Stanley** was born in 1902 but has since died. His father, **Frederick John** had been a grocer in Romford, Essex.
- 6. Jayne Lesley** was born in 1963 in Bromley, Kent, and works as a nurse. Her father, **Sidney Norman**, was born about 1932 in London, died at 1965 at Downham, Kent, and worked as an electrician. Her grandfather, **Frederick**, was born about 1897 at Woolwich and died in 1973 in London. One ancestor had a blacksmith's shop at Bungay, Norfolk.
- 7. Leslie Charles** was born in 1906 in London and is now retired. His father, **Herbert Charles**, was born in 1875 at Plymouth, died in 1940 in London, and worked as a managing clerk. His grandfather, **Frederick**, was born in 1818, died in 1882, and worked as a shopkeeper. He possesses a family tree of the Pedigree of Descents of John Folkard of Framlingham Hall, Suffolk. He says his grandfather probably came from a wealthy family when, as a lad of 14 he wrote a diary about a visit to Scarborough, where he took many delightful walks in Peasholm Park. They also took their own horse and carriage with them by train,

and also their coachman!

**8. Leonard Edwin** was born in 1924 at Somerleyton in Suffolk, and is a retired insurance manager. His father **Frederick Mark**, was born about 1901 at Herringfleet, Suffolk, died about 1968 at Lowestoft in Suffolk, and worked as a gardener. His father was one of a family of eight, five boys and three girls.

**9. Samuel Jonathan** was born in London in 1922. His father, also **Samuel Jonathan**, (1891-1962) was born and died in London and his grandfather, **Samuel John** also died in the capital. All three were asphalters. Samuel's brothers are **Len** and **Ronald** at Ashford, Kent, **Barry** at Andover, Hampshire, and **Samuel**, last heard of 35 years ago at Bournemouth or Poole.

*See also 83, 84, 94 and section on Family Histories.*

**10. Jessie Hutson (nee Folkard)** was born in 1924 at Bredon in Worcestershire. *See also section on Family Histories.*

#### OUTER LONDON

##### S W Essex

**11 David Roy** was born in 1952 in East London and works as a Heavy Goods Vehicle Instructor driver for a brewery.

##### S Hertfordshire and N Middlesex

**12. Barbara** was born in 1962 in Hertfordshire, and works as an executive secretary. Her father, **David Henry**, was born in 1924 in Hertfordshire, and is a retired postal clerk. Her grandfather, **Frederick** was born about 1894, died in 1972 in London, and worked as a postman.

**13. Edward Francis** was born in 1928 in Chichester, and is a retired civil servant. *See also section on Family History.*

**14. Frederick Leonard** was born in 1921 in London and works as an instrument-maker. His father, **George Ernest**, was born in 1879, and died in 1969, and worked as a builder. Grandparents are thought to have come from the Colchester area.

**15. John Sidney** was born in 1915 in Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, and worked as a wood machinist. His father, **Sidney**, was a soldier, and his grandfather, **Goodwin**, died at Cheshunt. He states, 'My father was a staff sergeant-major in the Indian army. When I was five years old he disappeared and was never traced'.

**16. William Charles** was born in 1925 in London, and is a retired postal executive. His father, **Henry Frederick**, was born in 1982 in London, died there in 1974 and worked as a postman. His grandfather, **Henry William**, born in 1863 in London, died there about 1942, and worked as a carman. His great-grandfather, **Henry**, worked as a house painter. William has two sons, **David John** living at home, and **Alan Charles**, living at Olney, Bucks, and two brothers **David Henry** living at Sywell, Northamptonshire, and **Derek George** living in Brechin, Angus, Scotland.

##### West Middlesex

**17. Brian** was born in 1945 in Colchester, and works as a graphic designer. He is the brother of **John** whose family history comprises a large part of this book, which therefore, provides more detail.

**18. Geoffrey Stuart** was born in 1940 in Ilford, Essex, and works as an engineer. His father was Louis Thomas Venn, who was born in 1903 at Wrentham, Suffolk, died in 1983 at Taunton, Somerset, and worked as an insurance officer. He has two daughters, **Elizabeth Jane** born 1969 and **Catherine Emma** born 1972. He is related to Jessie Hutson, referred to in the section on Family Histories.

19. **Herbert Edward** was born in 1921 in London and is a retired electrical engineer. He has an extensive family tree, for details of which see the *Section on Family Histories*.

#### N E Surrey

20. **Derek** was born in 1934 in London, and works as a marketing assistant. His father, **Charles**, was born in 1903, in Norwich, died in 1980 in Norwich and was an engineer's fitter. His grandfather, **Alfred**, was born at Wymondham, died in 1944 at Norwich, and worked as a poulterer. He has a brother, **Michael**, who was born in 1932 in Norwich, and is a joiner/designer.

21. **Dudley T S** was born in 1936 in Durban, South Africa, and works as a production supervisor. His father, **Thomas E** was also born in Durban, South Africa, and is a retired plumber.

22. **Peter Frederick** was born in 1938 at Isleworth, Middlesex, and is a commercial manager. His father, **Frederick Harold**, was born in 1904 at Ipswich, Suffolk, died in 1983 at Horam, Sussex, and worked as a railway clerk. His grandfather, **Henry Alfred**, was born in 1870 at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, died about 1937, and was a mechanical engineer. His great-grandfather, **John**, was a miller. Both he and his father are only sons. He and his wife have done some family history.

23. **Stephen John** was born in 1956 and is a health food manager. His father, **Gordon Frederick**, was born in 1918, and was an electrician. His grandfather, **William**, died in 1976, and was also an electrician.

#### EAST ANGLIA

##### Bury St Edmunds and District

24. **Derek Roy** was born in 1935 at Ipswich, and works as an engineer. His father **Fred**, was born in 1894 at Colchester, died in 1947 at Ipswich, and was a butcher. He is a cousin of John in Colchester, and further details are given on that family tree.

*As we went to Press, Maud Eileen contributed the entry on page 215.*

##### Ipswich and District

25. **David John** was born in 1946 at Felixstowe and is a drain clearance worker. His father, **Leslie William**, was born in 1914 near Ipswich and worked as a gardener.

26. **Raymond George** was born in 1930 at Ipswich, and is a printer. His father, **Edward George**, was born in 1902, died in 1982 at Ipswich, and was a turner with British Railways. His grandfather, **William George**, was born in 1875 at Parham in Suffolk, died in 1940, and was a railway engine driver. His great-grandfather worked as a farm labourer.

27. **Keith** was born in 1950 at Gislingham in Suffolk and works as a diesel fitter. His father, **Cecil James**, was born at Westthorpe in Suffolk and works as an agricultural storeman. His grandfather, **Frederick William**, was born in 1887, died in 1947 at Westthorpe, and was a farm worker. He has a son **Dean Ian**, aged 13 years, and a daughter, **Lisa Kelly**, aged 15 years.

28. **Cecil James** was born in 1915 at Westthorpe, and is retired. His father, **Frederick William** was born in 1887 at Gislingham, died in 1947 at Westthorpe, and was a farm worker. His father had a photograph of five generations of his family, all named John.

29. **Stephen William** was born in 1952 at Claydon, near Ipswich, and works as a maintenance fitter. His father, **William Edward**, was born in 1902, possibly at Chillesford in Suffolk, died in 1981 at Ipswich, and worked as a maintenance fitter.

30. **Stanley F.** was born in 1922 at Colchester, and is a

retired production engineer. His father, **Fred** was born in 1894 in Colchester, died in 1947 at Ipswich, and was a master butcher. His grandfather, **William**, was born in 1862, died in 1934 at Colchester, and worked as a carpenter. He is a cousin of John in Colchester, and further details are given in that family tree.

##### Kings Lynn and District

31. **Linda Mary** was born in 1962 at Kings Lynn, and works as a shop assistant. Her father, **Rex William**, died in 1965, and was a carpenter.

32. **Nevil** was born in 1927 at Somerleyton, near Lowestoft, and is a retired accountant. His father, **Frederick Mark**, was born in 1893 at Herringfleet, near Lowestoft, died in 1960, and worked as a gardener. His grandfather, **George Melbourne**, was born at Herringfleet, and was a farm worker.

33. **Oliver Goring** was born in 1941 at Uffculme in Devon, and is a clergyman. *See section on Family Histories.*

##### Norwich Area

34. **Pamela Purslow (née Folkard)**, replied for her father, **Alfred Charles**, who was born in 1927. *See section on Family Histories.*

35. **Herbert Samuel** was born in 1908, died in 1976 at Lowestoft, and was a master butcher. His father, **Samuel James**, was born in 1875, died in 1961 at Norwich, and was a sailmaker. His grandfather, **Herbert Hill**, died in 1915 at Lowestoft, and worked as a shipwright. Herbert Samuel had 2 daughters, Samuel James had 3 sons and 2 daughters, and Herbert Hill had 3 sons and 4 daughters. (*See 36*)

36. **Arthur Robert** was born in 1926 at Lowestoft and is a retired civil servant (Fisheries Research Lab.). His father, **Arthur James**, was born in 1901, died in 1987, and was a trawler skipper. His grandfather, **Samuel James**, was born about 1877 at Lowestoft, died in 1961 at Lowestoft, and was a sailmaker. (*See 35*)

37. **Cecil H** (1891-1966) was born and died in Norwich as was his father, Walter.

38. **Constance** was born in 1920 in Edinburgh, and is a retired teacher. *See section on Family Histories.*

39. **Dennis Charles** born in 1934 at Norwich, completed 22 years in the regular army, and is now a process engineer. His father, **Stanley James**, was born in 1896 at Norwich and died there in 1976. He worked as a pipe fitter. Dennis has two brothers and two sons.

40. **Frank** was born in 1922 at Norwich and worked as a hide and skin merchant. His father, **Charles Benjamin** (1885-1955) was born and died in Norwich, and worked as turnkey at the Norwich Water Company. His grandfather, **Charles Horace**, died at Norwich and was a blacksmith.

41. **Keith Michael** was born in 1959 at Norwich, and is a workings technician. His father, **Frank**, was born in 1922 at Norwich, as indicated immediately above. *See section on Close Relatives.*

42. **Michael Charles** was born in 1932 at Wells-next-the-Sea in Norfolk, and is a designer for the building industry. His father, **Charles Percy**, born in Norwich and died there in 1981. He was an electrical engineer and fitter. His grandfather, **Percy**, was probably born at Wymondham, Norfolk, and died in 1948 at Norwich.

43. **Henry George** was born in 1930 at Kirstead, and is a tractor driver. His father, **Henry Fred**, was born in 1900, died in 1978 at Kimberly Park, and was a horseman.

44. **Noel George** was born in 1936 at Cromer and is a printer. His father, **Alfred Walter Charles Seaman**, was born in 1895 at Norwich, died in 1950 at Cromer, and was a Council worker. He is the uncle of Pamela Purslow (née Folkard) for whom further details are

given elsewhere. *See section on Family Histories.*

**45. Peter John** was born in 1932 at Shelton, died in 1985 at Pulham St. Mary, and worked as a builder. His father was **John William**.

**46. Gloria June** was born in 1930 at Taverham in Norfolk and is a midwife. Her father, **Percival Frederick**, was born at Clacton in Essex, died at St. Albans in Hertfordshire, and was an army officer (engineer). She has four brothers: **Richard**, who lives at Drayton in Norfolk, **David**, at Adelaide in Australia; **Norman** and **Vernon**, who are both deceased.

**46a. Roy Frederick** was born in 1934 at Pulham St Mary, and is a machine operator in engineering. His father **John William** was born in 1903 at Mundham in Norfolk, died in 1984 at Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and was a farm worker. His grandfather, **Frederick Mark**, was born in 1865, died in 1928, and was a farmer. His great grandfather, **Melbourne** was born in 1841 and died in 1910. **John William** married Annie Violet Clarke in 1926, and they had four children: **James Henry** born in 1927 at Wacton Duke; **Peter John**, born in 1932 at Shelton Spot and died in 1985 at Pulham; **Roy Frederick**, born in 1934 at Pulham; and **Peggy Joyce**, born in 1937 at Pulham.

### Southend-on-Sea

**47. Albert** was born in 1916 in London, and was a butcher. His father, **George**, was born in 1893 in London, died in 1962, and worked as a messenger. His grandfather was called **Charles**. He has many relatives living at Stepney, and at Bethnal Green in London.

**48. David Mark** was born in 1963 at Chelmsford and is a police officer. His father, **Reginald John**, was born in 1930 at Chelmsford, works as a project controller, and provides further details (50).

**49. Robert Rennie** was born in 1940 at East Tilbury, and is a factory charge-hand. His father, **Archibald**, worked as a labourer. His mother died when he was very young and the family split up.

**50. Reginald John** was born in 1930 at Chelmsford and works as a planner. His father, **John Everson**, was born in 1891 at Great Glenham in Suffolk, died in 1974 at Maldon in Essex, and was an engineering foreman inspector. His grandfather, **William**, worked as a coachman/domestic servant.

**51. George John** was born in 1944 at Dagenham, and is a maintenance engineer. His father, **George John**, was born in 1909 in London, and was a docker. His grandfather, **Richard**, was born in London, died in 1955 in London, and worked as a boiler scaler. His great grandfather was born in London, and was a merchant seaman.

## MIDLANDS

### Birmingham

**52. Jack Wilfred** was born in 1917 at Bootle, near Liverpool, and is a retired engineer. His father, **Harold Leslie**, was born in 1888 at East Bergholt, in Suffolk, died in 1968 at Birmingham, and was a bakery foreman. He says that his father's family came from East Bergholt and he had several brothers in that area. Soon after leaving school, Harold joined the army and served in India, and later in the First World War, in which he lost a leg. He was stationed in Liverpool, married there, and had five sons and one daughter. **Jack** was the eldest, then: **Gordon**, **Olga**, **Douglas**, **George** and **Norman**, who died soon after birth. Douglas was killed when his ship, *HMS Egret*, was sunk by the Germans in the Second World War. Gordon lives in Liverpool, (*see 76*) and George, near Wigan. Jack himself has two sons, **Robert Douglas**, who lives at Birmingham, and **Colin John**, who lives at Cannock in Staffordshire.

**53. Wilfred Thomas** was born in 1920, at Wrentham, in Suffolk, and is now retired. His father, **William**, was born in 1880 at Benacre, in Suffolk, died in 1954 at Bredon, in Worcestershire, and worked first as an hotelier, and then as a gardener. His grandfather, **Frederick**, was born in 1836 at Wrentham, died there in 1916, and was an hotelier. His great-grandfather, **Milburne**, worked in agriculture. His sister, **Jessie Hutson**, is referred to in the section on Family Histories.

### Coventry Area

**54. Denis John** was born in 1947 at Duns in Berwickshire, and works as a Local Government Administrator. His father, **George Arthur**, was born in 1920 at Chelsea, and is a retired Insurance District Manager. His grandfather, **Ernest John**, was born in East Suffolk, died about 1950 at Leiston in Suffolk, and was a gardener.

### Derby and District

**55. Harry** was born in 1916 at Ironville, died in 1987 at Jacksdale, Nottinghamshire and was a miner. His father, **John Henry**, was born in 1892, and died in 1943 at Ironville.

### Leicester and District

**56. Alan Peter** was born in 1959 at Wisbech in Cambridgeshire and works as a bank official. His father, **Nevil**, was born at Oulton Broad in Suffolk, and is a retired accountant. Alan said that one of his cousins has traced a family line back to Norway, but enquiries about this have not been successful.

**57. Geoffrey Keith** was born in 1950 at Edinburgh and is a university lecturer. His father, **Leonard Edwin**, was born in 1924 at Somerleyton. His grandfather, **Frederick Mark**, was born at Herringfleet/Somerleyton in Suffolk, and was a gardener. His great grandfather was a land worker.

### Mansfield, Newark and Districts

**58. David** was born in 1953 and is a taxi-driver. His father, **Harry**, was born in 1916, died in 1987 at Jacksdale Nottinghamshire and was a coalminer. His grandfather, **John Henry**, was born in 1892, and died in 1943 at Langley Mill in Nottinghamshire. He has a son, **Neil**, born in 1979.

### Nottingham and District

**59. Timothy John** was born in 1949 in London and works as a computer manager. His father, **Edward Charles Napier**, was born about 1912 in London, and is a sculptor. *See 106 and section on Family Histories.*

### Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford and Crewe

**60. Barry Peter** was born in 1948 in Birmingham and is a technical engineering manager. His father, **Wilfred Thomas** (53), has provided further details. His brothers are **Alan Michael** of Walsall (61), and **Graham Paul** of Wakefield (73).

### Wolverhampton, Dudley and Walsall

**61. Alan Michael** was born in 1944 at Birmingham, and is a self-employed motor mechanic. His father, **Wilfred Thomas**, was born in 1920 at Wrentham in Suffolk and is a retired works director. His grandfather, **William**, was born in 1880 at Wrentham, died in 1954, and was a hotelier. His grandfather,

**Frederick**, was born in 1856, died in 1916, and was a hotelier. His great grandfather was called **Milburn**. See 53.

**62. Colin John** was born in 1946 in Birmingham and works as a painter and decorator. His father, **Jack Wilfred**, was born in 1917 at Liverpool and was a turner. His grandfather, **Leslie**, was born in 1889 in East Anglia, died in 1968, and worked as a baker, a professional soldier, a manager, and a garage foreman. His great grandfather, was born about 1838 at East Bergholt, and worked as a carpenter.

**63. George Arthur** was born in 1920 and worked as an insurance manager. His father, **Ernest John** died at Leiston in Suffolk, and was a gardener.

## NORTH EAST ENGLAND

### Barnsley and Doncaster

**64. Harold Chappel** was born in 1915 at York and is a retired bank manager. His father, **James Harold**, was born at Sand Hutton, near York, died in York, and was a railway clerk. His grandfather, **James Alexander**, was probably born in Norfolk, died in York, and was a gardener.

### Bradford and District

**65. Wallace George** was born in 1906 at Southwold in Suffolk, died in 1979 in Surrey, and was a golf club secretary.

### Tyneside

**66. David Arthur** was born in 1942 at Timperley in Cheshire, and is a solicitor. His father, **Arthur Frederick**, was born in 1903 at Walthamstow, died in 1983 at Timperley, and was a sales manager. His grandfather, **Frederick James**, was born in 1864 at Leiston in Suffolk, died in 1957 at Walthamstow, and worked as a millwright. His great grandfather was born and died in Suffolk, having worked as a farm bailiff. His father has a sister, **Bertha** of Walthamstow, and a brother, **William** of Little Common, Sussex. He has two children, **Matthew** born in 1975, and **Emma** born in 1972. He possesses a copy of the Monograph by Arthur Crouch Folkard.

### Leeds and District

**67. Christopher Walter** was born in Leeds in 1953 and works as a salesman. His father, **John Douglas**, was born in 1920 at Leeds, and was a shopfitter. His grandfather is unknown, and he only has knowledge of a step-grandfather.

**68. Gordon** called to say that all the Folkards in Leeds are related, but with one exception, they have a step-grandfather. **J D Folkard** from Leeds, born in 1920, confirmed that his mother adopted the name of Folkard from her step-father. The same information was given by **Michael John**, who was born in 1948 at Leeds, and is a telephone engineer. His father **John Douglas**, born in 1920 in Leeds, is a retired shopfitter.

### Scarborough

**69. Charles Eric** was born in 1920 at Rotherham and worked as an industrial therapy manager in a hospital. See section on *Family Histories*.

### Sheffield, Rotherham and Hope Valley

**70. Henry Laurence** is son of **Laurence Goring** in Shrewsbury, and brother of **Oliver Goring** in Long Sutton. See section on *Family Histories*.

**71. Simon** was born in 1946 in London, and is a psychologist. His father is Edward Charles Napier. See section on *Family Histories*. As this book went to Press, we learned that Simon had moved to Llangennith, near Swansea, Wales.

### Teesside

**72. Stanley William** was born at Piercebridge in County Durham, and works as a street mason. His father, **Alfred Frederick**, was born at Wrentham/Beccles in Suffolk, died at Shildon in County Durham, and was a farm manager. His grandfather was born and died at Wrentham/Beccles, and had worked, both as a fisherman and a farmer. He had a brother, **George Frederick**, who lived at Bishop Auckland, and who died in 1985. His father had two brothers, **Stanley**, who was a farmer, **Albert** who was a sailor, and two daughters. Stanley has two sons, **Brian** and **Colin**.

### Wakefield and District

**73. Graham Paul** was born in 1948 at Birmingham, and works as a computer service engineer. His father, **Wilfred Thomas**, was born in 1920 at Wrentham in Suffolk and is a retired works manager. His grandfather, **William**, was born in 1880 at Benacre, died in 1954 at Bredon in Worcester, and was a hotelier. See also 53 and section on *Family Histories*.

### Hull Area

**74. Frederick Greenwood** was born in 1928 at Hull, and is an accountant. His father, **Leslie**, was born at Scarborough, died at Cottingham, and was a commercial traveller. His grandfather, **Frederick**, died at Hull, and was a joiner. His father's family moved to Hull from Scarborough in 1914, following the German bombardment of the town. He had some relations at Leeds, and a cousin who became a vicar at Bridlington.

**75. Robin Greenwood** was born at North Ferriby, his father is **Frederick Greenwood**, shown immediately above. He has two sons, **Tristan Leigh**, born in 1982, and **Kieran Aneurin**, born in 1986. He has a brother, **Nicholas Sheridan**, who has two sons, **Christopher** and **Timothy**. There are links with Scarborough through **Noah**, who was brother to **Frederick**, his great grandfather. See section on *Family History* referring to *Eric Folkard*.

## NORTH WEST

### Liverpool including Southport

**76. Gordon Gerald** was born in 1919 at Bootle, near Liverpool, and is now retired. His father, **Harold Leslie**, was born at East Bergholt in the early 1880's and died in 1965 at Birmingham. His grandfather was also born in the East Bergholt area. His father was parted from his family long before the first World War, when he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as a boy soldier. In 1919 he was invalided out of the Army and made his home on Merseyside. All family roots originated in and around Ipswich and Colchester. His father had five brothers older than himself, three of whom were **George**, **Claude**, and **Bob**. Gordon has two brothers, **Jack Wilfred** (52), born in 1917 and living in Birmingham, and **George Edward**, born in 1926 and living at Billinge in Lancashire.

**77. John Richard** was born in 1937 at Formby, near Liverpool and is a textile merchant's converter a director and a JP. See section on *Family Histories*.

## Preston

78. **Susan Laraine** was born in 1949 at Liverpool, and is a Building Society recruitment officer. Her father, **John**, was born in 1920 at Kessingland, near Lowestoft, was in the Royal Navy for 15 years, and the Liverpool Fire Salvage Corps for 25 years. Her grandfather, **John**, was born in 1894 at Benacre, near Lowestoft, died in 1973 at Kessingland, and worked, first as a cow herdsman, then as a fisherman. Her great-grandfather, **Henry**, died in Kessingland and was probably a fisherman. *See 79.*

## Warrington and St Helens

79. **John Edward** was born in 1958 at Liverpool and works as a TV Floor Manager, notably in the Channel 4 soap opera, *Brookside*. He is the brother of **Susan Laraine**, (78), and further details are given there (78).

80. **George Edward** was born in 1927 at Liverpool, and is a retired insurance inspector. His father, **Harold Leslie**, was born about 1888 at East Bergholt in Suffolk, died in 1968 at Birmingham, was in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers of the regular army, and then worked as a transport manager. His grandfather was born about 1845 at East Bergholt, where he was a publican, and died in 1948 in London. His father was one of 13 children, 12 boys and one girl, most of whom probably remained in East Anglia. One of the brothers, **Robert** lived at Ipswich and worked for the council, and another brother, **George**, lived in London and was a floor walker at Selfridges.

## SOUTH EAST

### Brighton and Horsham Areas

81. **Harold Frank** was born at Brightlingsea in Essex, died in 1961 at Ferring in West Sussex, and was a bank manager. His father, **Frank Whisson**, was born, either at Brightlingsea or Smarden in Kent, died in 1940 at Clacton in Essex, and was a welfare officer. Harold Frank has one son, **Nicholas Guy**, who was born in 1937 at Whitstable in Kent.

82. **Frances Rosemary Gaffney (née Folkard)**, born in 1936 at Bromley, Kent, works in the Government Service. Her father, **Herbert Frank**, was born in 1897 at Lowestoft in Suffolk, died in 1985 at Brighton, and was a bank manager/inspector. Her grandfather, **Herbert James**, was probably born at Lowestoft, and probably died in 1938 in London. Her great-grandfather, **Herbert Hill**, was probably born at Lowestoft and was a bathing machine proprietor.

### Canterbury Area

83. **Leonard William** was born in 1931 in London and is a stock auditor. His father, **Samuel John**, was born in 1893 in London, died there in 1962 and was an asphalter. His grandfather, **Samuel John**, was born in 1862 in London, died in 1929 in London, and worked as a general labourer. His great grandfather, **George**, was born in 1840 at Parham in Suffolk, and worked as a chaff cutter. He has three brothers, **Samuel Jonathan**, who lives in London SE5, **Ronald George**, who lives at Ashford in Kent, and **Barry John**, who lives at Andover in Hampshire. *See 9, 84 and 94 and section on Family Histories*

84. **Ronald George** was born in 1927 in London and is a stock auditor. His father, **Samuel John**, was born in 1893 in London, died in 1962 in London, and worked as an asphalter. His grandfather, **Samuel Jonathan** was a general labourer. He has three brothers, **Samuel Jonathan**, living in London, **Leonard William**, living at Ashford in Kent, and **Barry John**, living at Andover

in Hampshire. He has two sons, **Alan James**, (with a grandson, **James Alexander**) living at Rainham in Kent, and **John David**, living in London. *See 9, 83 & 94.*

## Isle of Wight

85. **Gordon Frederick** was born in 1918 at Leiston in Suffolk, died in 1989 at Newport in the Isle of Wight, and was an electrician. His father, **William Frederick**, was born about 1888 at Leiston, died at Epsom in Surrey, and worked as a boiler maker. His grandfather, **George Abel**, was born at Benacre in Suffolk, died aged 82 in the 1930s at Theberton, and was a gamekeeper. His greatgrandfather was probably called **Joshua**. **Gordon Frederick** had three children, **Susan Mary**, born in 1949, **Linda Margaret** (who supplied this information), born in 1953, and **Stephen John**, born in 1956. **Gordon Frederick** was an only child, and moved away from Leiston with his parents, when he was about 16 years old, to Guildford in Surrey, then to New Malden in Surrey, and retired to the Isle of Wight in 1985.

## Medway

86. **John Lancelot** was born in 1907, probably in Durham, died in 1987 at Rochester in Kent, and was a priest in Holy Orders. His father, **John**, was born, either in Durham or Yorkshire, died during the last war and worked as a police detective in Durham.

## Portsmouth

87. **Christopher John** was born in 1957 in Malta, and is a self-employed motor trader. His father, **Derek George**, was born in 1929 in London, and is a hotel proprietor at Brechin in Scotland. His grandfather, **Frederick**, was born and died in London, and worked as a postman.

88. **Richard** was born in 1920 at Long Stratton near Norwich, and is a retired factory worker. His father, **Robert Melbourne**, was born at Tasburgh near Norwich, died in 1979 at Long Stratton, and was a farm worker. His grandfather, **Henry**, was born at Tasburgh, died about 1924 at Long Stratton, and was a farmer.

## Slough Area

89. **Dorothy Alma Andrew (née Orme)** was born in 1915 in London. Her mother, **Eva Alma Orme (née Folkard)** was born in 1882, died in 1948, and was a housewife. Her grandfather, **Edward Charles Napier Folkard**, born in 1823 in London, was described as "Gentleman" on his marriage certificate.

Dorothy and her husband have done extensive research on their family history, linking up with the family tree of Arthur Crouch Folkard in his 1890 Monograph. *See also Section on Family Histories.*

## Tunbridge Wells

90. **Lionel Harvey** was born in 1919, was a Wing Commander in the RAF, and also worked in the overseas civil service. His father, **James Duncan**, was born about 1863 at Manningtree in Essex, died in 1949, and was a department manager for Hull Blyth & Co. *See section on Family Histories.*

91. **Simon Anthony** was born in 1947 in London and works as a gardener. His father, **John Anthony**, was born in 1909 in London, died there in 1965. and was an art director. He says his grandfather or great uncle was **Charles Folkard**, the illustrator. *See section on Family Histories referring to Edward Folkard at Buith Wells.*

## SOUTH WEST

### Bristol and Weston-super-Mare

92. Kathleen Mary (née Moss), married **Edward Charles Napier Folkard** in 1942, though now divorced. They have two sons, **Simon**, born 1947, and **Timothy John**, born 1949. *See section on Family Histories referring to Edward Folkard at Buith Wells.*

### Exeter, Torbay and North Devon

93. **Noel** was born about 1902 at Lexinbury in Essex, died in 1987 at Torquay, and was a clerk. His father, **Rufus**, was born at Norwich, died at Torquay, and worked for a gentleman's tailor.

### Southampton

94. **Barry John** was born in 1937 in London, and is a book-binder/print finisher. His father, **Samuel Jonathan**, was born in 1893 in London, died in 1962 in London, and worked as an asphalter. His grandfather, **Samuel Jonathan**, died in 1929, and was a general labourer. He has three brothers, **Samuel Jonathan**, in London, **Ronald George** and **Leonard William**, both at Ashford in Kent. He has a son **Paul Edward**, living at Andover. *See 9, 83 and 84.*

95. **Peter Graham** was born in 1960 at Southampton, and is a service engineer. His father, **Wilfred Charles**, was born in 1923 at Norwich, and is a french polisher. His grandfather, **Harold Ward**, was born about 1890 at Norwich, died in 1967 at Norwich, worked as a hot-water fitter and then as a licensee. His great-grandfather, **Walter**, was born at Brooke, near Norwich, died at Norwich, and was a coach-builder.

96. **Winifred Betty** was born in 1906 at Mottingham in South East London, and is a retired bank clerk. Her father **Charles James**, died at Heathfield, in Sussex, and was an artist. Her brother is **Edward Charles Napier**. *Further details are given in the Section on Family Histories.*

### Taunton

97. **Robert Joseph** was born in 1951 at Crewkerne, in Somerset, and works as a semi-skilled fitter. His father, **Robert Thomas**, was born in 1928 in London and now lives at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, in Somerset. (98)

98. **Robert Thomas** born in 1928 in London, is a warehouse manager. His father, **Robert Arthur**, born in 1896 in London, died in 1962 in London, and worked as an electrician.

## SOUTH MIDLANDS AND CHILTERN

### Hemel Hempstead

99. **Margaret Ethel** was born in 1917 in London, and is a retired nurse. Her father, **George**, was born in 1869 at Mistley, in Essex, died in 1945 at Cheam in Surrey, and was an estate agent. Her grandfather, **James Harvey**, was born in 1822, at Mistley, died at Manningtree in Essex, and was a bank manager. Her father had four brothers, **Herbert Chapman**, **William Nisbet**, **James Duncan**, and **Henry Alan**, and one sister **Edith Parker Tillet**. *See section on Family Histories referring to Robert Folkard.*

100. **Robert George** was born in 1914 at Chiswick and is a retired chartered surveyor. *See section on Family Histories.*

## High Wycombe and District

101. **Alfred** was born in 1923 at Capel St. Mary, Suffolk. His father, **William G**, died about 1949 in London. There are aunts and uncles at East Bergholt and Manningtree.

102. **David** was born in 1944 at Berkhamsted in Hertfordshire and works as a HGV driver. His father, **Eric Victor**, born in 1917 at Leiston in Suffolk, died in 1968 in Bucks, and he also was a HGV driver. His grandfather, **Albert Victor**, died at Chigwell in Essex and was a brick-maker.

103. **John** was born in 1944 at Barnet and is an engineer. His father, **John Sydney Winchester**, was born in 1915 at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire and was a wood machinist. His grandfather was **Sydney George Winchester**.

104. V. J. Folkard (Mrs) is a widow, and a Folkard by marriage, her husband coming from Coggeshall in Essex. She has a son, **David**, and two grandsons, **Ian** and **Peter**. *See 102.*

### Milton Keynes

105. **Michael James** was born in 1944 at Bidford-on-Avon, and is a building contracts manager. His father, **William James**, was born in 1922 at Woolwich, died in 1976 in Saudi Arabia, and was a building site agent. His grandfather, **Frederick**, was born in 1898 in London, died there in 1976 and worked as a contracts supervisor for a flooring company. His great-grandfather, **William James**, was born near Maidstone, died in 1949 or 1950 in London, and worked as a horse and cart driver and then as a builder's labourer. His great-great-grandfather, **James**, was probably born at Ditchenam in Norfolk and was a blacksmith. He has two surviving uncles, **Fred**, who lives at Eltham in London, and **Joseph**, who lives at Aldershot in Hampshire.

## WALES AND THE MARSHES

106. **Edward Charles Napier** was born in London in 1911 and is a sculptor. *See section on Family Histories.*

107. **Laurence Goring** born in 1908 in Winchester, was a clerk in Holy Orders. He died in 1990 at Shrewsbury. His father, **Henry Alan**, was born in 1874 at Mistley in Essex, died in 1922 at Sampford Brett in Somerset, and also was a clerk in Holy Orders. His grandfather, **James Harvey**, lived at Mistley in Essex, where he probably died in 1882, and worked as a bank officer. *See 33 and section on Family Histories.*

## IV CLOSE RELATIVES

The previous section gave the details from each of the questionnaires which were returned, but of course, some of the returns were from individuals who, though living in different places, were related to each other, and therefore, belong to the same branch of the family. There were also instances where someone did not reply but who was referred to by a relative who did. There were also references to relatives, such as sons or daughters, living in the same household. Relationships such as these were well-known to the people concerned, but some of them could not be discerned initially by the researcher, and there was no way of knowing from the directories if Folkards at different addresses were related or not. It is not possible, retrospectively, to identify all such relationships from the information provided, but where they have been referred to, and where they have been found, they can be brought together to show which individuals are related to each other. Some of these links are shown below, and the number given in brackets against each name is the one used for identification in the previous Section.

- a Jessie (10) in Beckenham; Wilfred (53) in Birmingham; Barry (60) in Rugeley;
- b Geoffrey (38) in Harrow; Alan (61) in Walsall, Graham (73) in Wakefield.
- c Brian (17) in Sunbury-on-Thames; Derek (24) in Bury St. Edmunds; Stanley (30) in Ipswich; John in Colchester, Edward John in Crayford, Kent.
- d Frank (40) in Norwich; Keith (41) in Norwich.
- e Reginald (50) in Southend; David (48) in Southend. Jack (52) in Birmingham; Gordon (76) in Liverpool; George (80) near Wigan; Colin (62) in Wolverhampton.
- f Christopher (67) in Leeds; Gordon (68) in Leeds; three other Folkards in Leeds.
- g Laraine (78) in Preston; John (79) in Prescot, Liverpool.
- h Leonard (83) in Ashford, Kent; Ronald (84) in Ashford; Barry (94) in Andover; Samuel (9) in London.
- i Herbert (35) and Arthur (36), both in Southend.
- j Dorothy (89) in Slough; Edward (106) in Builth Wells, Simon (71) in Sheffield; Timothy (59) in Beeston, Nottinghamshire; Kathleen (92) Weston-super-Mare; Winifred (96) in Salisbury; Simon (91) in Tunbridge Wells.
- k Robert (98) in Taunton; Robert (97) in Taunton.
- l Robert (100) in Berkhamsted; Lionel (90) in Bexhill; Margaret (99) in Berkhamsted; Oliver (33) in Long Sutton, Lincolnshire; Laurence (107) in Shrewsbury; Henry (70) in Sheffield.

Thus, 47 out of the 107 who returned questionnaires, were close relatives of other respondents, but there must be many others so related who were not identified or who did not reply. However, the connections shown above, though not exhaustive, may help to provide clues for other researchers.

## V FAMILY HISTORIES

The survey was intended partly as a screening procedure, to trace those individuals who had already done some research on their family history. When details supplied on the questionnaire showed this to be the case, these respondents were followed up by further enquiries, asking if they would prepare their own contributions to the book, and they were later visited to discuss this further.

The family histories which were provided inevitably vary in length, detail and style, depending upon how long each individual had been doing research, how many ancestors had been traced, which features had been given most attention, and how much time had been available to write up the account. Little attempt has been made to cast these into a standard format, as this would be difficult in any case, and would detract from the essentially personal account of each family history. Each account was usually compiled without knowledge of similar research efforts elsewhere, but collectively they provide quite a comprehensive picture of the Folkards. It was subsequently shown that several of these family histories link up with each other, and some of them with the work of Arthur Crouch Folkard produced 100 years ago.

# The Family of John Folkard of Manningtree

John Folkard writes:

**1. John Folkard c1744-?** John remains an enigmatic figure. No birth, marriage or death notice has been found of him, the only concrete evidence we have of his existence is a mention in the will of his father, Robert of East Bergholt (2) (1787). In it he is left £70 "to my son John Folkard of Manningtree, Essex, Innholder". Neither of the neighbouring churches of Manningtree nor Mistley contain reference to John. The nearest we can get is a little down the road, to Ardleigh, where the church register contains the birth on 12 September 1766 of Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Folkard. There follows in the book John 1769, Will 1775, and Amy 1780. In between, in 1778 Sarah, whose parents are given as John and Mary Folkard, but this could well be a clerical error, since there is no other reference here or anywhere else, to parents with those names. Thus, concerning John, we can only indulge in a series of guesses. The first recorded children of his parents Robert and Sarah Barker were at the neighbouring Dedham Church in 1745 and 1746, before the East Bergholt church became used regularly. Robert and Sarah were married in 1744, so it seems likely John was the first born, possibly also in 1744. By the time of his father's will, in 1787, he was 43, and obviously firmly established in Manningtree. Around 20 years old seems a reasonable assumption for him to marry, so the birth of Elizabeth in 1766 exactly fits the bill — he would have been 22 years old. His wife therefore was named Elizabeth. And if their first child was born in 1766, it seems likely they were married in that year or in 1765. This is the only information gleaned; not much, alas, for so pivotal a figure in the history of the family. For from his marriage to Elizabeth came a son, John, and from John the spread of the family throughout Essex, and the beginning of the Folkard families of Australia.

Of the family of John and Elizabeth, the first daughter, Elizabeth, born 12 September 1766 at Ardleigh, married twice. Her first husband was Jacob Crooke, whom she married in 1789. Six years later she married Henry Montague. She died in Colchester in 1844, aged about 78.

We know nothing more of William, baptised in Ardleigh church on 9 June, 1775, or of Sarah baptised in the same place on 22 February, 1778, if we accept John and Elizabeth were her parents. And all we know of Amy, baptised at Ardleigh on 17 December, 1780 is that she married Walter Dines at Dedham on 17 June, 1800, and had brother William as one of her witnesses. There was a William buried at Dedham on 19 December, 1847, aged 77, who could have been this one. The dates do not quite tally, but unfortunately in matters of family history sometimes they do not!

**2. John Folkard 1769-1845** It was John, baptised at Ardleigh on 18 February, 1769 who carried the family name into the next generation. He has been written as Folkard, Foker or Focquear at various times, and was a husbandman at Ardleigh in his early days. He married Elizabeth Montague at Boxted on 14 July, 1796, and farmed at Boxted for the rest of his working life. The Ardleigh Church Register was begun in 1796, when the persons of Ardleigh were listed by the Vicar as a "conscientious" gesture in case of a war with France — which seemed very likely at the time. The only Folkards listed were John Focquear, husbandman, aged 25 and Elizabeth his wife, aged 21. John was thus "fit to bear arms . . ."

He reared 13 children at Boxted, the first being **John Montague**, born there and baptised on 19 February,

1797. John married Martha Blyth of Boxted, on 12 October, 1819, and in 1825 the pair set sail for a new life in Australia, John as an employee of the Australian Agricultural Company. Further information on John Montague can be found in the Folkard Families of Australia on page 229.

**Sarah**, John and Elizabeth's second child was baptised at Ardleigh on 16 August, 1801, but we know nothing more about her.

**3. James Montague Folkard 1803-?** James Montague was baptised on 7 August, 1803 at Ardleigh. He married a Matilda, surname unknown, and the couple apparently moved to Colchester where their first child, Henry was born in 1830. James was a cattle dealer in Colchester, but not for long, apparently. The 1851 Census has him back at Langham, in Grove Cottage, where he is a farmer and cattle dealer, employing four men over 27 acres.

**4. Henry Folkard 1830-1907** Henry, son of James and Matilda, was born in 1830 in Colchester. He moved from there to Langham with his parents, and in 1859 he married Louisa Lipscombe of Polstead. The 1871 Census has Henry as a farmer of 50 acres, employing three men and a boy, and with a housemaid, Fanny Osborne, from the village. His children are James, aged 10; Henry, 8; George, 6; William, 5; Louisa, 2, and Florence seven months. These were clearly prosperous times, for ten years later the 1881 Census describes him as a farmer of 190 acres, and the children have been joined by Kate and Horace.

**5. Henry Folkard 1804-?** The fourth child and third son of John and Elizabeth Montague was baptised at Ardleigh on 25 April, 1804. He was a carpenter by trade and lived in Boxted where he married Susanna Beardwell on 21 September, 1832. Witnesses were sister Sarah and brother William. They had four children as far as has been traced: Susanna 1833-51(?); Rosanna 1836; Jane, 1840; Ephraim, 1842. We know nothing further about them, though Susannah's will has survived — she evidently died in 1856 or 1857.

## Will

Susannah Folkard, wife of Henry Folkard of Boxted in the county of Essex. Carpenter. First, I appoint Thomas Beardwell of East Bergholt and George Folkard of Myland, Colchester, executors of this my will and do give and devise unto my dear husband Henry Folkard and his assignors all and singular my land, testaments and hereditaments holden of the Maor of Boxted Hall and which stand duly surrendered to the use of this my will. And also all my other lands and tenements whatsoever and wheresoever. And upon the decease of my said husband I authorise and empower by heirs, executors or administrators to bargain, sell and convey and absolutely of all and singular the said lands, tenements and hereditaments together or in parcels and by public auction or private contract. And do declare that the receipts of the heirs, executors or administrators of my said husband shall be good and sufficient order discharges to the purchasers thereof for their purchase money who shall not be obliged to see to the application thereof nor be answerable for the misapplication thereof. And the monies arising from the said sales after payments of the expenses attending the same I give and bequeath unto and equally between all my children share and share alike. And I revoke all former wills as under my hand this 30th day of January 1852.

Susannah Folkard her mark

Signed publ and declared by the said Susannah Folkard, the testatrix as for her last will and testament in the presence of each other have herewith subscribed their names as witnesses. John Nevard, John Bacon.

On the 26th day of March 1857 before the Reverend Mesach Seamon DD, surrogate by the oaths of Thomas Beardwell and George Folkard the executors to whom administration

**THE FAMILY OF JOHN OF BOXTED**

SEPTEMBER 1994

JEREMIAH = Sarah Cook  
-1674 | Ipswich St Mary le Tower  
Gosbeck | m 1671

JEREMIAH = Susan Ham  
1674- | Ipswich St Nicholas  
 | m 1699

ROBERT = Sarah Barker  
1720-87 | 1720-87  
East Bergholt | m 1744 E Bergholt  
 | bd E Bergholt

1. JOHN = Elizabeth  
c1744- | m 1765

ELIZABETH = 1. Jacob Crooke  
1766-1844 | m 1789  
b Ardleigh | 2. Henry Montague  
d Colchester | m 1794

2. JOHN = Elizabeth Montague  
1769-1845 | 1774-  
Boxted | m1796 Boxted

WILLIAM  
1775-1847(?)

SARAH  
1778

AMY = Walter Dines  
1780- | m1800

JOHN MONTAGUE =  
1. Martha Blyth  
2. Marian Garrard  
*Emigrated to Australia*  
qv

3. JAMES MONTAGUE = Matilda  
1803- | 1801-72  
Ardleigh

5. HENRY = Susanna  
1804- | 1804-  
Ardleigh | Beardwell  
 | 1804  
 | m1832  
 | Boxted

6. WILLIAM = Anna  
1807-73 | 1809-94  
Ardleigh

ELIZABETH  
1810-86  
MARY ANN  
1810-11  
SARAH  
1801

7. GEORGE = Eliza  
1813- | m1835  
 | Boxted

THOMAS = Ann  
1813- | L 1841

8. ROBERT = Elizabeth  
1818 | Downes  
 | 1820  
 | m1839

MARY-ANN  
m 1834 =  
George Sargent  
1818-82

JANE  
m1846  
= Robert  
Osborne

9. CHARLOTTE = John  
1820-53 | Spriggs  
Boxted | Shoreditch

4. HENRY = Louisa Lipscombe  
1830-1907 | 1841-1909  
bd Langham | m 1859  
 | Langham

SUSANNA  
1835-51

JANE  
1840

ROSAANNA  
1836

EPHRAIM  
1842

GEORGE  
1836

JOHN  
1840

WILLIAM  
1845-46

SARAH  
1849

CHARLOTTE  
1840

MATILDA  
1843

JANE  
1848

6 children

GEORGE  
1837

ROBERT  
1837

CHARLOTTE  
1842

CHARLES  
1847

CHARLOTTE  
1841

MATILDA  
1845

ROBERT  
1845

GEORGE  
1850

JAMES  
1861  
HENRY  
1863

GEORGE  
1863-1921  
WILLIAM  
1866

KATE  
HORACE

LOUISA  
1868

FLORENCE  
bp 1870  
Langham

*For continuation see  
Steve from Scarborough  
Nancy from Colchester  
Peter from Kelvedon  
page 173*

was granted, they being first sworn duly to admind under £20.

**6. William Folkard 1807-73** — see accounts by Peter Folkard; Steve Folkard and Nancy Fergusson, p177.

**Elizabeth Folkard 1810-?** Elizabeth was baptised at Ardleigh on 26 August, 1810. Nothing further known.

**Mary Folkard 1810-11** Daughter of John and Elizabeth, Mary was baptised at Ardleigh on 26 August, 1810 and buried there 19 July, 1811.

**Mary Ann Folkard 1811-?** The Manningtree Wesleyan Register reads: Mary Ann, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Folkard of the parish of Ardleigh in the county of Essex, was born 17 December, 1811, and was baptised 20 June 1813, by me, Robert Wheeler, minister. Mary Ann married George Sargent at Boxted on 19 August, 1834 "with consent of parents". Nothing further known about her.

**Thomas Folkard 1813-?** Thomas the son of John and Elizabeth of the parish of Ardleigh in the county of Essex was born on 19 February, 1813 and was baptised on 20 June 1813 by me, Robert Wheeler, minister. Thus the entry in the Manningtree Wesleyan Register. Thomas married an Ann, surname unknown, and was a cattle dealer at Mile End Heath at time of the 1841 Census. His wife came from Little Horkeley.

**7. George Folkard 1815-?** George's birth certificate has not been found; he was 25 at the time of the 1841 Census and was living with his parents in Boxted. By this time he had married Eliza Dixey at Boxted on 3 December, 1835. There they had three children, George, 1836; Robert 1837; and John, 1840. By the time of the 1851 Census they had moved to Colchester, where Charlotte, 1842; William 1845-46; Charles, 1847; and Sarah, 1849 were born.

**8. Robert Folkard 1818-?** The Manningtree Wesleyan Register reads: Robert, the son of John and Elizabeth Folkard was born 2 January, 1818 of the parish of Boxted in the county of Essex, and was baptised 5 April, 1818 by me, J Brittain, minister. Robert married a Colchester girl Elizabeth Downes, who was still a minor, on 11 April 1839 at Boxted. The 1851 Census describes him as a cattle dealer with six children: Charlotte born 1840; Elizabeth, 1841; Matilda, 1843; Robert, 1845; Jane, 1848 and George, 1850.

**Jane Folkard** Not much is known of Jane — she may not have been John and Elizabeth's daughter. She fits into the general pattern just about here, though. All we know is that Jane Folkard "of full age", a spinster of Boxted married Robert Osborne also of full age, an Innkeeper at Dedham. Jane's father is named as John, a farmer.

We conclude this survey of the children of John and Elizabeth Folkard, Foker or Focquear (whatever takes your fancy!), with an enigma as puzzling as that of Jane Folkard — the case of Charlotte!

**9. Charlotte Folkard 1820-53** An air of mystery surrounds Charlotte Folkard also, born according to her own account, in Boxted on 3 October, 1820. But there is no record of her birth there or in any other church register in the surrounding district. The family may have been non-conformist, which could account for drawing a blank — non-conformist records are not generally available. Charlotte's birth in 1820 points to her being the last born of the union between John and Elizabeth Montague. An independent researcher, Erik Chitty, in compiling a pedigree chart of the Folkards of Boxted and Ardleigh, placed Charlotte as the daughter of John Montague and Martha Blythe, who were married at Boxted in 1819. This is possible, but not, I think probable. Margaret Granger (nee Folkard) of Young, Australia, thinks she is the daughter of John and Elizabeth, and I agree with her. John and Martha Blythe emigrated to Australia in 1825, and it seems

inconceivable they would leave their then only child behind.

By 1840, aged 20, Charlotte was a milliner at Mulberry Court, Shoreditch, and it was here she met and married John Spriggs at St Leonards Church on 25 April, 1841. There were six children of the marriage, one of whom was Sarah Montague, a further clue to the origins of her family.

The youngest of these children was but a month old when the Spriggs family booked their passage to America, presumably to emigrate. They left Ipswich for Liverpool in 1853, but when the time came to embark, Charlotte was too ill and stayed behind to rest and recuperate. A day or two after the ship sailed, she died. Much of this story was for a long time family tradition, rather than known fact, but in 1964 a brilliant piece of detective work by Erik Chitty unearthed a death certificate for a "Harriet" Spriggs, aged 33, who died of debility following confinement. The death was notified by the mark of Sarah Machin, almost certainly the landlady of the family during their final stay in Liverpool, and who obviously had no knowledge of their Christian names. Erik Chitty thinks that Sarah might have heard Charlotte addressed by a pet name which possibly sounded similar to Harriet. There is certainly no record of death at Liverpool or elsewhere, or at sea, for a Charlotte Spriggs. At least "Harriet's" age and cause of death fit what little facts are known. We have a sample of Charlotte's signature as a witness to the marriages of George Folkard and Eliza Dixey at Boxted on 3 December, 1835, and Robert Folkard and Elizabeth Downes on 11 1839, just two years before her own marriage. On such a note of mystery, the family of John Folkard and Elizabeth Montague comes to an end.

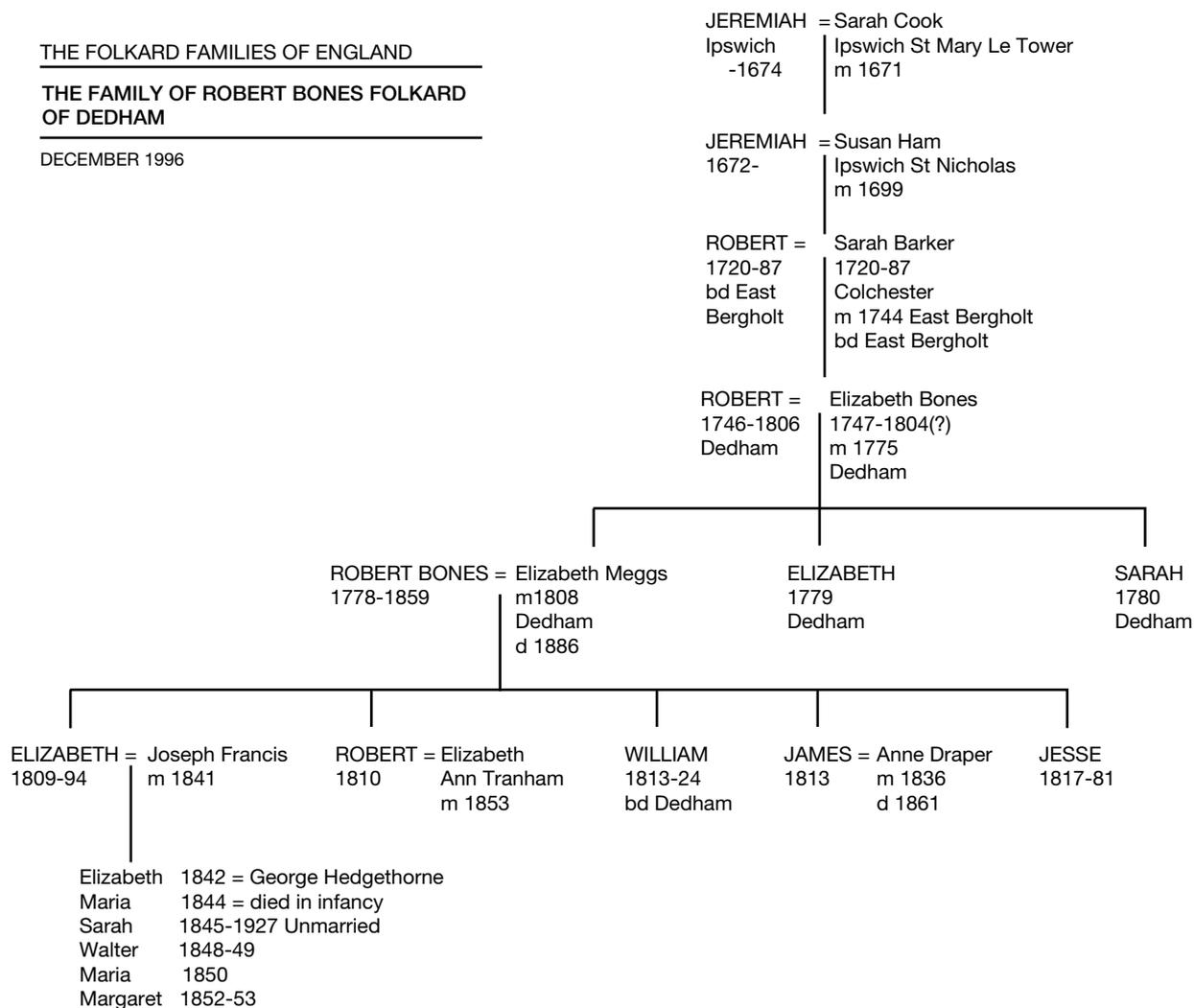


*Signature of Charlotte Folkard as a marriage witness*

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF ROBERT BONES FOLKARD OF DEDHAM

DECEMBER 1996



Right: Top Robert Folkard Hedgethorne, 1872-1959.

Right Bottom: Karen Plumridge.

Below: Entrance to Folkard's Lane, Brightlingsea, leading at one time to the farm of Robert Bones.



# Family History of Robert Bones Folkard of Brightlingsea

Mrs Karen Plumridge writes:

I live in East Hanningfield near Chelmsford with husband Michael, daughters Catherine and Ellen, a parrot and two cats. I caught the family history bug about twelve years ago and have yet to find a cure. When not submerged in parish registers and census indexes I am a housewife and East Hanningfield's Parish Clerk. I probably enjoy the company of children because I work at the village playgroup, organise the summer holiday playscheme and play music for a local ballet class. I was born Karen Hedgethorpe at Rinteln, Germany in 1953 and became Mrs Plumridge in Petaling Jaya, Selangor, West Malaysia in 1972.

## The Brightlingsea Connection

**Robert Bones Folkard**, born Dedham 1778, married Elizabeth Meggs in the same parish on 30 March, 1808. Both were single. Robert Bones' parents were Robert and Elizabeth nee Bones, and Robert senior had died in April 1806, aged 59.

Robert Bones and Elizabeth's first child was another Elizabeth, born 25 January, 1809. There followed Robert 19 June, 1810; William (baptised) 20 April, 1813; James, 1813; and Jesse 31 March, 1817. William died aged twelve and was buried on 29 December, 1824 at Dedham.

By the time of the 1841 census Robert Bones, Elizabeth and their son Robert were established on a farm at Brightlingsea, and their daughter Elizabeth had married Joseph Francis, a mariner, and was living in North Street, Brightlingsea.

Ten years later, the 1851 census records that Robert Bones was farming 70 acres and employing two labourers while son Robert was farming 39 acres with one labourer. They were living under the same roof with Elizabeth and Jesse who had the unenviable status of being a 'farmer's son' at the age of 34. The road to their farm had become known as Folkard's Lane, and can still be seen on the modern Brightlingsea street map. Joseph and Elizabeth Francis were still living in North Street, but now had a family of five children. Joseph had risen in the world as he had become a 'smack owner'. A young shoemaker had appeared on the scene and was living in the house of William Baker, an inn keeper. This young man was William Folkard and he was 19 years old.

William was related to Robert Bones, being the great-grandson of his uncle Jeremiah. They must have known one another because they both originated from Dedham, but one can only speculate as to the reason why William followed his elderly relative to Brightlingsea. William was born 22 August, 1831 the son of William and Mary, nee Bull. He was baptised at the Dedham Independent, which probably explains his family's absence from parish registers.

Still in 1851, James is recorded as the Inn Keeper at the Ship, East Hill, Colchester, and with him his wife Anne, a Brightlingsea girl, his sister-in-law Eliza Draper, niece Kate Draper and seven lodgers. Anne died aged 44 and was buried at Brightlingsea on 8 March, 1861.

On 5 October, 1853 Robert married Elizabeth Ann Tranham at Brightlingsea.

William made his first appearance in the Brightlingsea section of *Kelly's Directory* in 1859 where he was entered as a hairdresser.

The 1861 Census records William having gained a

wife and three children. Joseph and Elizabeth Francis had achieved their full complement of six surviving children. They were Elizabeth, born 6 April, 1842; Maria, 1844, but died in infancy; Sarah 1845 who died unmarried in February 1927 aged 83; Walter 1848/9; Maria 1850 and Margaret 1852/3.

The 1862 edition of *Kelly's Directory* lists Jesse as a furniture dealer, Robert a farmer, William a hairdresser and Joseph Francis as a cement stone merchant and smack owner. The cement stone was septaria, dredged from the waters off Walton Naze, it was processed to produce a material which was the predecessor of Portland cement.

The entries in the 1870 edition are similar to those in 1862 except that William had now become the Registrar of Marriages while continuing as a hairdresser.

By 1871 William was living in the High Street with Eleanor and their five children; Ellen N. aged 18; Mary Ann, 12; William Wesley, 11; Martha, 9; Frank W., 3. The sixth, Kate, was born later, 1863/4. Robert was farming 72 acres and employing two men and a boy. He and Elizabeth had only the domestic servant, Emma Rouse, living with them.

The 1881 Census finds Joseph Francis junior married to Esther and having five children; Joseph, 10; Walter, 8; Herbert, 7, Esther, 5 and Margaret 2. Jesse was now an ironmonger living in John Street, but died later that year aged 64 and was buried on 13 December. Robert and Elizabeth were farming 73 acres, employing three men and a domestic servant, Elizabeth French. Elizabeth Folkard died in November, 1886. The widowed Elizabeth Francis was living in Sidney Street with her daughter Elizabeth and son-in-law George Hedgethorpe and six of their ten children: Walter born 1864; Francis, 1865; Arthur, 1868; Ella Maria, 1870; Robert Folkard, 1872 (my great-grandfather); Lizzie, 1874; Harry, 1876; Ralph, 1883; Ernest, 1884 and Jessie, 1880.

George was foreman of the Oyster Company. The Hedgethorpes were descended from one of the Colchester 'Dutch' families and had migrated to Brightlingsea in the second half of the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century they were a family of fishermen specialising in oysters but with various sidelines including salvaging.

William Folkard senior had retired from his work as a gardener and he and his wife were resident in Hop Lane. Mary Ann died aged 80 in November, 1886 and William senior in January, 1892 at the age of 85. William did not reach such a ripe old age as he died aged 64 and was buried 27 December, 1895. Elizabeth Francis, nee Folkard, died aged 85 and was buried 2 February, 1894.

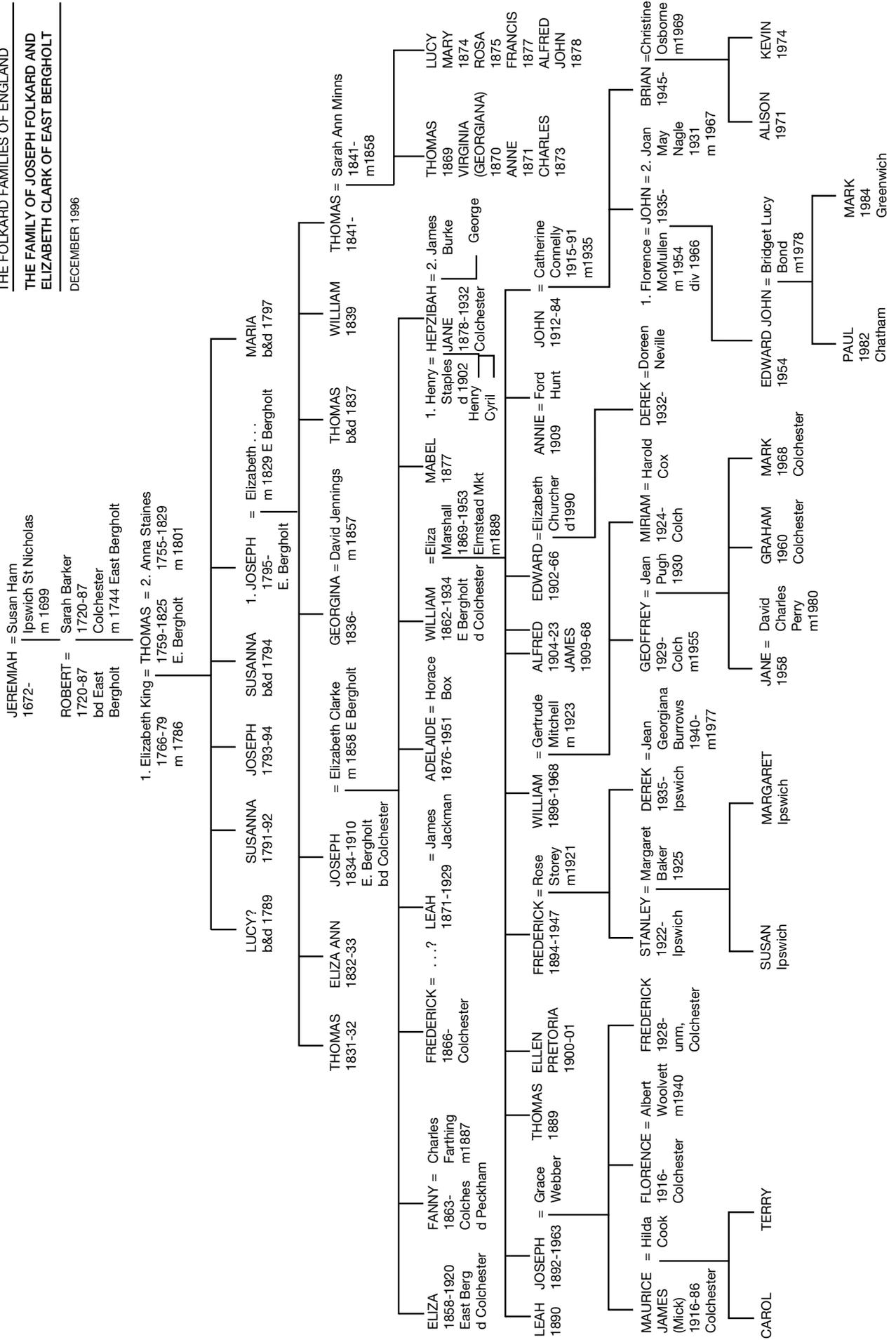
William Wesley Folkard succeeded his father as a hairdresser and Registrar of Marriages and was also the Assessor and Collector of Income Tax at Brightlingsea. His premises were 39 New Street. He appears to have abandoned hairdressing by 1914. Possibly the rapidly growing population of Brightlingsea was increasing the workload because by 1926 he had relinquished all of his duties except that of Registrar, and had moved his office to Eastern Road.

There is evidence of two more family members having had connections with Brightlingsea. In 1683 George Folker with six other men, all dredgers from Brightlingsea, assaulted one of the bailiffs of the Sheriff of Essex while rescuing a Thomas Richardson from custody. George spent some time in prison as a result of this incident. On 29 June, 1731 Robert Folkerd, bachelor married Mary Street, spinster of 'Much' Holland at Brightlingsea. Unfortunately, nothing further is known about George or Robert.

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF JOSEPH FOLKARD AND ELIZABETH CLARK OF EAST BERGHOLT

DECEMBER 1996



# The Family of Joseph Folkard and Elizabeth Clarke

This section continues from the East Bergholt side of the family on page 59. Of the children of Joseph and Elizabeth, notice of the birth of the apparent first one, Maria has not been found. The only knowledge we have of her is in the 1841 Census, when she is 15 years old. This would mean she was born about 1826-27, which is probably near the time Joseph and Elizabeth married — the entry of the marriage has not been traced either. Other children of the marriage were:

**1. Joseph Folkard 1834-1910** Joseph was the second son and third child of Joseph and Elizabeth Folkard, and was born in East Bergholt on 22 May, 1834. He was baptised at the church almost a month later on 15 June. On his birth certificate his father is described as a maltster, a profession to which Joseph evidently did not aspire. Perhaps he was discouraged by his father, who had himself changed over to a farmer when the first ever Census of 1841 was carried out nationally. Joseph is described as aged seven, living in Watling Street, East Bergholt with his mother and father, who is now a farmer. The change in employment was evidently not a good one. The 1851 Census has Joseph senior as an agricultural labourer, with the 16 year old Joseph junior a carpenter. In those days it was a better trade to learn. On 17 October, 1858, Joseph junior married Elizabeth Clark, an East Bergholt woman in their local church. She was evidently uneducated; her father was a labourer and she signed her marriage certificate with “her mark”, but it was evidently a happy marriage. The Census of 1861, three years later, has Joseph as a journeyman carpenter and head of the house in Porter Shop Lane. His wife is a “working woman” and they have two children, Eliza Ann, born at East Bergholt in 1859 and William, then only three months. A further son was born, Frederick in 1863, and about two years later the family moved, lock, stock and barrel to Colchester a few miles down the road. We do not know why they moved, but it could well have been because of the widespread depression the farming industry underwent in the 1860s. All over the country people were moving into the nearest large town, and in Colchester especially the employment situation was improving. The railway had arrived in the town in 1843, and had already been enlarged once. Now, in the middle 1860s, the station was rebuilt, just the sort of job a journeyman carpenter would need. The St Botolph’s station line was opened in 1867, by which time Joseph was indeed employed by the railway, and where he was to remain for the rest of his life. St Paul’s Church was built in 1867, just around the corner from Joseph, and a building that was to be served by virtually all the Folkards for the next 50 years. In its quiet churchyard, Elizabeth was buried in March 1900, and Joseph himself in May 1910. In the same grave, still to be seen (1994) and clearly marked, was buried their first child, Eliza Ann, in November 1920.

**2. Eliza Ann Folkard 1858-1920** Eliza Ann was the first child of Joseph and Elizabeth (nee Clarke) and was born at East Bergholt, being baptised there on 5 March, 1858 by the Rev J Worley. She lived with her parents in Porter Shop Lane, and moved with them to Colchester sometime between 1863-66, so it is possible, but not actually known, that she attended for a short time the Burnt Oak school built by her uncle, Francis.

Her early life is believed to have been as a seamstress, but later on she took over the lease of a little off-licence shop in Belle Vue Road in Colchester. Eliza never married, and died on 14 November, 1920, aged 61. She is buried in St Paul’s Churchyard, beside the house she lived in all her adult life.

**3. William (Willie) Folkard 1861-1934** William was the second child and first son of Joseph and Elizabeth Clarke. The Census of 1861 tells us he was born in East Bergholt in that year, but there is no record of his birth in the Parish church register. This is not particularly unusual, and he may possibly have been baptised in the then newly-built Congregational Church (opened 1856) the records of which for this period seem to be unavailable.

Willie lived with his parents and sister Eliza in Porter Shop Lane, East Bergholt, where his second sister Fanny was also born in 1863. But his first brother, Frederick, was born in Colchester in 1866, so between 1863 and 1866 the family had left East Bergholt and moved to Colne Bank Road, Colchester. This was in keeping with the times, for there was a big influx of labour into the nearest town all over the country during this decade, where there were more opportunities for secure jobs than in the declining village life of the middle-Victorian period.

Colchester, too, was expanding, its northern suburb at that time being its newest one. Willie followed his father’s profession of carpenter and was eventually employed by the London and North Eastern Railway. But before that, at some time in the 1880s, he was engaged in restoration work on Marriage’s Flour Mill, in East Street, Colchester. His son, John later recalled: Father was connected with the rebuilding of Marriages Mill. While working there he met mother who was employed at the old Sea Horse Hotel, opposite the mill. Both had come into the town looking for work, she from Elmstead Market.

Willie and Eliza were married at St Paul’s Church, Belle Vue Road on 10 August, 1889 by the Rev W F Clements. The witnesses were Frederick Sheppard and Leah Folkard, Willie’s sister. They had a large family, most of whom were reared around the area of Colne Bank Road and Belle Vue Road: Leah, 1890; Joseph, 1892; Fred, 1894; Will, 1896; Thomas, 1898; Ellen Pretoria, 1900; Ted, 1902; Alfred, 1904; James, 1909; Anne, 1909; and John, 1912. Of these Leah, Thomas and Ellen Pretoria did not survive infancy, and Alfred was killed aged 23, in an accident involving a bus in Colchester High Street.

Willie’s only daughter, Anne, remembers the house in Belle Vue Road after the first world war, where her parents anxiously awaited the return of the brothers serving in it. Willie had previously vowed that when they were all together again he would celebrate the occasion in style. And he did, Anne chuckled. He never said a word for about three days, until the hangover wore off. But father spoiled me, in a way, said Anne. He would not allow the other boys to say anything to upset me. He would rattle his belt if they got too cheeky. Mind you, I used to cheek *them*, and sauce them, like any other girl would . . . but he spoilt me!

When I was at school, dad said he would teach me how to dive. He never ever came into the bathing place, he used to call out to us from a platform constructed between two trees at the bottom of the garden, overlooking the bathing place. When I got back home afterwards, he’d say “You didn’t keep your feet together”, or “You didn’t come up quick enough” — that sort of thing. But he was ever so keen, and I ran away with all the diving prizes at school. And he was very proud of John, the best swimmer of us all.

He was about eight or nine years older than mother, said Anne, and would often sit in his chair, behind the door, for hours. This door led to the kitchen, and was propped open by an old shell, an 18-pounder, brought home by son Joe from the first world war. We’d all be there, and he’d say very little — but he took it all in. He’d laugh at what was going on or being said. During one of the many christening parties we had in

the house, he took all the winkles out of their shells without anybody knowing, put them in vinegar and hid them. When they were dished out for tea, everybody roared with laughter when the shells were found to be empty. And when he worked on the railway, he was entitled to a free pass, and we all used to go down to Walton-on-the-Naze. There was an occasion when he was either in his 70s or getting on for 70, when we suddenly noticed he was missing from the beach. He had been swimming earlier, but nobody had seen him leave since. Everybody was getting worried, and we were just starting to think of getting the boat out in search of him, when he came sliding cheerfully up the beach from the sea. He was only a breast stroke swimmer, but he had swum all the way round Walton Pier and back up the other side.

Willie seems to have inspired affection in all who knew him. Mrs Ada Brassell, sister of Katherine Connelly who married his son John remembers him sitting in his chair, a wonderful white-haired man, always very quiet, and so kind. He was always so cheerful with everyone. This, indeed, is the picture most people who spoke about him remembered.

Willie died at 6 Belle Vue Road at 2.00 am on 14 July, 1934, and was buried in St Paul's churchyard. He was a wonderful person, really, said Anne.

**4. Fanny Folkard 1863-** Fanny was the third child and second daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Clark. She was born at East Bergholt on 4 January, 1863. She married Charles Farthing, an engineer of St Luke's, Chelsea, on 1 September, 1887 and they had nine children, including William, Thomas, George, Arthur and Albert among the boys, and Lally a daughter. Of these eight sons, seven were killed in the first world war and the survivor, Arthur, lost an eye. Lally died in the great influenza epidemic which swept through Europe in the wake of the war, in 1919. We know nothing more about them, apart from her nephew John Folkard recalling the walls of their home at Peckham Rye being covered with photographs and memorabilia of the first world war long after it had finished.

**5. Frederick Folkard 1866-** The second son of William and Eliza was born in Colchester in 1866. He remains an enigmatic figure, for upon leaving home, presumably upon his marriage, he seems to have disappeared. His niece Anne recalls he *may* have had a severe leg wound in the first world war, but he would have been rather old to have been involved in that conflict, so possibly it was the Boer war. There may have been a daughter of the marriage, a Dorothy, Anne thinks. All attempts to follow up have been unsuccessful.

**6. Leah Folkard 1871-1920** Fifth child of Joseph and Elizabeth and their third daughter. She was born in Colchester and married James John Jackman, the son of a sexton at St Paul's, Colchester on 11 April, 1898. They had one child, Emma.

**7. Adelaide Folkard 1876-1951** Adelaide was the sixth child, fourth daughter of Joseph and Eliza Clarke. She was born in Colchester in 1876 and married Horace Box, a shoemaker, on 11 April, 1898, the same day and venue her sister married James Jackman. They had six children, Nellie, Arthur, Mary, Hilda, Adelaide and Charlie. The family left Colchester for a while when Horace, who had obviously changed his profession, was appointed the youngest ever Chief Constable of Southampton. Adelaide died in 1951, and is buried in St Paul's churchyard, Colchester.

**Mabel Folkard 1877** Mabel, Joseph and Eliza's seventh child was born and died in 1877 at Colchester.

**Hepzibah Jane Folkard 1878-1932** The fifth daughter was the eighth and last child of Joseph and Elizabeth Clarke. She was born in Colchester, where she married Henry William Staples, a painter from Notting Hill on

30 July, 1898. There were two children of the marriage, Henry 1899 and Cyril 1900, but tragically both children and husband Henry died of consumption in 1902. Subsequently, Hepzibah married a soldier, James Burke by whom she had a son, George. Hepzibah died at Colchester in 1932.

Thus, of Joseph and Eliza's eight children, only William, as far as we can tell, carried the name into the next generation. William married Eliza Marshall, from Elmstead Market, in 1889, and there were eleven children of the marriage.

**Leah Folkard 1890** Leah is the first Folkard named in the births register at St Paul's Church in Colchester. She was born on 20 September, 1890, but unfortunately did not survive the year.

**10. Joseph Folkard 1892-1963** Joseph was the second child and first son of William and Eliza. He was baptised on 4 September 1892 at St Paul's church, Colchester and, as all his brothers were to do, became a chorister at the same church. He was educated at the then recently opened (1896) North Street school and served in the Royal Horse Artillery in the first world war. He was wounded while on active service in the Dardanelles, and it was here he acquired a Turkish bayonet which was for years afterwards used as a poker for the fire at his parents house in Belle Vue Road. A few feet away, an old shell from the same area was used as a door stop! His son, Maurice (Mick) remembers as one of his earliest memories, his father coming up the road wearing his bandolier as he sat outside the fish shop. Joseph followed his father's profession of carpenter and was employed by Colchester Council. Later he began service as a part-time fireman, by which profession he is mainly known, as this turned into a full-time occupation. Joseph married Grace Webber and they had three children, Maurice James (Mick) and Florence, 1916 (twins); and Frederick, 1918. He died in 1963.

**Maurice (Mick) James Folkard 1916-1986** Mick was the first son of Joseph and Grace, the twin brother of Florence. Both were baptised at St Paul's Church, Colchester on 19 March, 1916. He was a full-time fireman after 1939. He was with his nephew John in 1925 when the latter won the Scout's Silver Cross Medal for life saving. Indeed, for the greater part of their early and youthful lives the two were always together, there being only three years between them. With John he used to pump the organ at St Paul's Church, while his cousin Jim, sang. Mick married Hilda Cook, and they had two children, Carol and Terry.

**Florence Folkard 1916** The twin sister of Mick, baptised 19 March, 1916 at St Paul's Church, Colchester. On 8 June, 1940 she married a sailor, Albert Woolvet, and they have one daughter, Pat.

**Frederick Folkard 1928** Joseph and Grace's third child and second son, Frederick, was born in Colchester in 1928. He joined the army where he became a champion boxer before re-entering civilian life as an engineer with the local firm of Davey Paxman and Company, from which he recently retired. Fred has never married, and still lives in Colchester. He completes the family of Joseph and Grace Webber.

**11. Frederick Folkard 1894-1947** The third child and second son of William and Eliza Marshall was Frederick, baptised at St Paul's Church, Colchester on 24 August, 1894. As a juvenile, as well as singing in the St Paul's church choir, he was also an expert at toss ha'penny, to the apparent annoyance of PC White, who lived in the house opposite. He joined the East Anglian Regiment at the outbreak of the first world war, but later left to join the Gurkhas. He was an outstanding boxer and swimmer, winning the Army Cup for the former, and several tournaments of the



WILLIE



ELIZA



JOE



FRED



WILL



TED



ALF



JIM



ANNE with JOHN and dog Jack

## The Folkards of Colchester

Will, Fred, Ted, John, Joe, Jim, Ann Folkard, Belle Vue Road, Colchester, 31 July 1935, on the occasion of Anne's marriage to Ford Hunt.





Top Left: Fred Folkard (b1920) son of Joseph.  
Top Middle: Maurice (Mick) followed his father Joseph into the Colchester Fire Brigade.  
Top Right: Florence, Joseph's only daughter born 1916.

Left: Miriam married Harold Cox.

Bottom Left: Geoffrey and father William, Miriam and mother Gertrude.

Bottom Right: Geoffrey married Jean Pugh.





Above: Ann Folkard (b1909) married Ford Hunt in 1935. They had two children, John and Dennis (top right).  
Right: Middle Jim Folkard (1908-1968), Anne's brother, who remained unmarried and bottom, Derek, now living at Bury St Edmunds.  
Below: Fred Folkard, Stan and his bride Margaret Baker in 1925.



latter. He was the last of the serving brothers to be demobbed returning home a year after the war ended, where he was immediately stricken by a severe attack of malaria. He was nursed from this by his mother. A butcher by trade, he married Rose Storey, a Colchester girl, at St Paul's Church on 25 June 1921. The couple moved to Ipswich, where they had two children: Stanley in 1922 and Derek, 1935. Fred died in 1947 from heart failure.

**Stanley Folkard 1922** Stanley was the first child of Fred and Rose, being born at Ipswich on 28 September. He was a butcher by trade, as was his father. He married Margaret Baker at Ipswich in 1925 and they had two children, Susan and Margaret, both born in Ipswich.

**Derek Folkard 1935** Derek brings the family of Fred and Rose Storey up to date. He was born at Ipswich on **28 September 1935** and is an engineer by trade. He married Jean Georgina Borrowes (born 1940) in 1977.

**13. William Folkard 1896-1968** William was the fourth child and third son of William and Eliza Marshall. He was born in 1896 at Colchester, and attended North Street School in his early days, as did all his brothers and sister. He passed the grammar school examination (one of only five a year to do so) while at North Street, having been recommended for it by his then headmaster John Harper. His sister, Anne, remembers his appearance, once he had started at the grammar school. He had to have a full uniform, mortar board, black coat and suit. And, she recalled Will's brother Fred waiting with this friends for William to get off the tram along North Station Road. He'd emerge with his mortar board on, and Fred would shout 'here comes my Elgy brother!' to a chorus of jeers all round. It was usually taken in good spirit though! Will had scarcely started employment at the local engineering giant Davey Paxman, when the first world war broke out. Will was then 18 years old and was allowed to sit for the Ordnance exams in London which he also passed. He was in the Ordnance for five years, and so left the army when most were already demobbed. He rejoined Paxmans and began the study of law and commerce. He helped his brothers Fred in boxing and John in swimming practice, but all the time he was working his way upwards at Paxman's, where he stayed until he retired; at which point he was head company secretary. He was the clever one of the family, said Anne, no doubt about that. Yes. On 9 August, 1923 William married Gertrude Mitchell at St Paul's Church, and they had two children: Miriam, 1924 and Geoffrey, 1929.

**Miriam Folkard 1924** Miriam married Harold Cox on **24 September 1944**. The couple have two children, Margaret Judith, 1958 and Gillian, 1959.

**Geoffrey Folkard 1929** Geoffrey has led such an active life that it would take a book in itself to tell it. The problem lies in getting it out of him!

**Thomas Folkard**, William and Eliza's fifth child was born in Colchester on 29 September, 1898 but lived only long enough to be baptised on 10 October.

**Ellen Pretoria**, their next was born on 17 July, 1900 but died the following year.

**14. Edward Folkard 1902-1966** Edward (Ted) was baptised on 7 September, 1902 at St Paul's Church, Colchester. He followed the pattern of his brothers when young, and upon leaving school began working for Colchester Council. But he hankered after the sea, and joined the crew of the *Rose* as a Yeoman/Signalman. While on board though he was crushed beneath some falling tackle, and the experience left him with epileptic fits, and eventually he was forced to leave the navy. He married Elizabeth Churcher and they had one son Derek, born 1932. Ted went to London when his naval career fell through, ending up in Wimbledon working for the council. An accident to

his foot ended with gangrene setting in and he lost both legs before he died, in 1966.

**Derek Folkard 1932** Ted and Elizabeth's only child, married Doreen Neville. He works for Davey Paxman and Company of Colchester.

**Alfred Folkard 1904-1923** Alfred, William and Eliza Marshall's eighth child, their sixth son, was baptised at St Paul's Church on 12 November, 1904. He begun work with the British and Argentine Meat Company upon leaving North Street School, and was still with them when aged 18 he was involved in an accident with a motor bus in Colchester High Street. He received injuries from which he subsequently died, on 27 January, 1923.

**15. James Folkard 1909-1968** James (Jim) was the ninth child and seventh son of William and Eliza Marshall. He was baptised on 31 July, 1909 at St Paul's Church, and in his youth was a valued tenor soloist with the church choir. On numerous occasions Jim sang the anthems during the church services while his brother John and cousin Mick pumped the organ. Jim was the only one of the brothers who did not like swimming; he was heavily involved in the gymnastics craze which swept the country in the 1920s and 1930s. He served his apprenticeship as a plumber at Heckford's, the Colchester firm. He was in the home guard during the second world war, being over serving age, and after the war spent a good deal of time training next-door neighbours' sons Michael and Robin Schofield, who became local athletes of note. Jim never married, and aided by his sister Anne, nursed his mother through her final illness. In 1968 he died from complications occasioned by a peptic ulcer.

Michael Schofield writes (1994):

Born in Colchester, the third of six children who lived all his life with his family and latterly with his mother. He did not marry. After leaving North Street School he served an apprenticeship with a local firm, Davey Paxman, qualifying as a coppersmith. He continued to work for the same company until his death in 1968.

Although his occupation exempted him from military service during World War Two, he was an active member of the Colchester Home Guard. Always keen on sport particularly weight lifting, and although not a tall man, about 5'9" he was physically very strong and able to lift far in excess of his own body weight above his head. He was very supportive and gave great encouragement to my brother and myself throughout our sportive careers. He helped with our training and preparation and accompanied us to many major athletic meetings.

A kind and generous man who showed great loyalty to his family and friends, was seldom critical of others, he lived his life with great humility but with an acute and open sense of humour.

Jim Folkard and myself were close friends for over 30 years and it is with no little nostalgia these few words have been written.

*Mike Schofield was educated at Colchester Royal Grammar School, was a leading Essex athlete in the 1950s and 1960s and nowadays is head of his own company.*

**16. Anne Folkard 1909** Anne was born on 4 December, 1909 and baptised on 20 February, 1910, at St Paul's Church, Colchester, the tenth child and third daughter of William and Eliza Marshall. She was educated at North Street School, Colchester, but, she has said, she lost an awful lot of schooling because of ear trouble. It used to be dreadful — it turned out to be mastoids, of which little was known in those days. I played netball at school, Anne said, and was in the school team for about two years. I was well-built you see, she laughed, so I made a good defender, I used to love netball. We went all over the place, playing different schools. In fact we won the shield. And I loved swimming. There used to be three of us, Olive Birch and another girl . . .

I can't remember her name. It was always between we three who won the swimming prizes. But I won all the prizes for diving. Anne painted a delightful picture of her father while training her. He used to stand on a platform erected across two trees at the bottom of the garden in Belle Vue Road, overlooking the swimming pool, throwing out instructions to her. He taught her to swim and dive that way. I used to go back to him, and he'd say "You didn't keep your feet together", or "You don't come up quickly enough". We also did a lot of dancing at school. North Street was a good school, with John Harper a jolly good headmaster. When I left school I worked in a shop in Colchester High Street — I was there for about five years when my ear trouble broke out again. Dr Fripp diagnosed mastoids and I was sent to Guy's Hospital where I spent my 21st birthday. I had to have the drum taken out. It was terribly expensive but the six brothers clubbed together to pay for it. When I came out of hospital I had lost my job, and finding another was difficult in the early 1930s.

Anne finally worked for Footman Pretty's in Ipswich, which is 16 miles from Colchester. The store had live-in staff, but Anne stayed with brother Fred and his wife Rose while she worked for another five years. During this period she met Ford Hunt an apprentice French Polisher who was studing at night to pass the police examination. He was successful and joined the police in 1933. In 1935 he and Anne were married at St Paul's Church, Colchester. After the wedding the couple moved to Clacton-on-Sea where Ford was stationed for 14 years. They were there during the second world war, by which time Ford had transferred to plain-clothes work, and ended up in MI5. At this point Anne had no idea where he was at any given time: she could approach him only through the station superintendant. With the Germans massing the other side of the Channel, Anne was busily engaged in bringing up John (born 1937). A brother Richard, was born and died in 1942. Her third child, Dennis, was born in 1945. After the war, Ford joined the CID for 25 years before being struck with degenerated discs in the lumbar region. A possible operation had only a 50-50 chance of success, so he declined it, and the couple moved to a "lovely little cottage" in Witham, Essex, upon retirement from the police and his appointment as private chauffeur to Mrs Debenham, of the Debenham Group family at Blounts Hall. However, she died unexpectedly after eating shell-fish whilst on an Italian holiday and Anne and Ford moved into St Nicholas Street, Witham, where Ford died on 31 July, 1979.

After this Anne moved to Hadleigh, in Suffolk, near her younger son Dennis. John, the elder, also had a career in the police force, but had to retire early from injuries sustained while foiling a prison breakout. He now lives with his wife, Pat, in Orpington, Kent. Dennis is a maintenance engineer married to Margaret. Anne still lives in Hadleigh, a few miles down from the very road in East Bergholt that her father had taken on his journey to Colchester during the 1860s.

**17. John Folkard 1912-1984** John (my father) was the eleventh child and eighth son of William and Eliza Marshall. He was born on 24 June, 1912 in Colchester. In common with his brothers and sister he sang in St Paul's choir when a boy, but his talents were of a more literary bent, and he was, his sister Anne has said, a rather studious boy. However, he was also keen on the outdoor life, as befits a fan of William S Hart, and in 1920 he became a founder member of the 16th Colchester Cubs where he rapidly became leader of his pack in both cubs and, later, scouts. He won prizes for his competition essays within the pack, but it was as a swimmer and diver that he enjoyed his greatest

successes. The family lived behind the River Colne, near what had become part of the outdoor swimming pool, and here he was to be found in the water at all times, in all weathers, summer and winter. He could swim almost as soon as he could walk. This stood him in good stead in July 1925 when aged 13, he won the scout's silver medal for life saving. An attendant pursuing an escapee from the local institution plunged into the river when he refused to come out. The attendant, wearing a heavy overcoat and a beltful of keys stepped into a large hole in the river bed and disappeared below the surface. Father, who was swimming in the river at the time with several of his friends saw the incident and went straight to the spot, grabbed him, and pulled him towards the bank where several willing hands pulled the unfortunate attendant out. Later, father received the silver medal, presented by the Mayor of Colchester before a full contingent of local scouts, who afterwards gave him the regulation three hearty cheers proper to such an occasion. See further page 273.

The local swimming club encouraged him to enter competitions and galas with great success, but he was to excel in what he loved most: water polo. "His turn of speed was phenomenal, he had a deadly shot with either arm, and once he got the ball it was the devil of a job to get it off him" — the words of Bill Finn, a team colleague of his in the 1930s heyday of the sport. He was offered a trial training spell for the England team after being spotted playing for Colchester, but the expense and the almost certain loss of his job made the move impracticable. Upon leaving school he had begun an apprenticeship as a cobbler. Still, as the 1930s dawned, it seemed the world was at his feet. Then he met the girl who was to become his wife, and he lived happily ever after! From the very beginning the two were inseparable: they were devoted to each other, and from those early days, what later became a family cliché was born: they were a real-life Romeo and Juliet. To everyone's surprise, swimming, even water polo, took a back seat, and they existed only for each other. The devotion lasted a life-time. Only a few days before a second, fatal, heart attack, he told me he couldn't imagine, nor did he want, a life without my mother.

But he was always willing to try his hand at anything. He was a reasonably good carpenter, having been taught by his father whose trade it was, and an above average handyman. He joined the Special Constabulary in 1938 when the Munich crisis led to its formation, until the Second World War saw him in the army. Herr Hitler thus became, albeit temporarily, the only one to separate my parents, and even he was doomed to failure. Upon demob, father returned to become foreman of AS Bullock, a local coal merchant who had been a member of the water polo team in the 1930s. He was a member of the auxiliary fire service, took a heavy goods vehicle driving course, and stepped in at a fortnight's notice to appear in my local amateur production of Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple*. It was a matter of extreme satisfaction to me (and him!) that he was able to indulge in a life long passion for travel, when he was able to visit all of the places he wanted to go during the last part of his life. He had a kind heart, a sunny disposition, and nothing could hold him down for long, as befits someone born on midsummer day. The famous fade out of numerous Chaplin films, when the little fellow, slapped down by life's misfortunes, suddenly straightens, shrugs his shoulders, and jauntily sets off down the road personified my father. He died of a heart attack on 20 August, 1984. His swimming career was all too-brief — his was a largely untapped talent, but his prowess lived on. Shortly after his death, a long standing friend of his early days offered condolences.



Top Left: John Folkard (1912-1984) on holiday in Yarmouth in 1934 with Katherine Connelly, whom he married a year later.

Top Right: John's son John with wife Joan and Yorkshire Terrier Really.

Left: John and Catherine's second son, Brian, married Christine Osborne. In the background, St Botolphs Abbey ruins, the heyday of which was around the time of Abbot Folcard of Thorney.

“What a wonderful swimmer,” he recalled. “What a stroke! He seemed to be part of the water itself. He didn’t really swim . . . he rolled across . . . If only he had carried on . . .” That may possibly have been the one thought on the subject that father carried, but he never expressed any regrets. I never saw him in his prime of course, but I saw him when he rejoined the water polo team after the war when the swimming club was struggling to re-establish itself, and I saw enough to know what his admirers meant. Time had diminished his speed, but not the perfection of his stroke. His arms caused scarcely a ripple in the water, and there seemed no effort as he surged forward. And he was still first in the water and last out! He was, as Hamlet said of his own father a man; take him all in all, I shall not look upon his like again.

My mother, Katherine Connelly, born 8 April, 1915, died on 7 December, 1991, from complications connected with Alzheimer’s Disease. She never fully realised father had died, which is about the only blessing bestowed by this dreadful malady. She was a very gentle and kind lady, strikingly beautiful in her youth but fortunate to survive childhood. A runaway vehicle carrying the children of soldiers to their summer residences in the mountains outside Rawalpindi tipped over the edge of a precipice and would have plunged down a sheer drop had it not lodged in a clump of trees growing out of the side of the chasm. Mother, who was seated at the back, had the entire personnel of the vehicle suddenly pitched onto her. The incident, not surprisingly, was indelibly etched in her mind, and she was scarred by timidity for the rest of her life.

**18. John Folkard** There were two children of the marriage, myself, born in Colchester on 4 October, 1935 being the first.

My childhood was happy and carefree, thanks to wonderful parents. I was educated after a fashion at the local Catholic school, but schooldays were not among my brightest memories. I managed to make the school football team as its regular goalkeeper, and landed the part of Jim Hawkins in a production of *Treasure Island*, but these were my only, scarcely scholastic, successes. I was therefore not sorry when schooldays were over and I was thrust into the wide world. Scarcely had I been apprenticed as a compositor at the local printers, Spottiswoode Ballantyne, however, when the RAF, doubtless heedful of the growing Russian menace (it was 1954) decided I was a necessary component in the defence of the Realm, and called upon me for national service. They quickly found they had made a ghastly mistake, and their sighs of relief, echoed with mine around the Derbyshire hills at the end of the stipulated two year period. I had married Florence MacMullen in 1954, but we gradually grew away from each other and the union failed. But it did produce a fine son (not my words! — EJF) Edward John. Florence and I parted company in 1964 and three years later I married Joan May Nagle who has somehow managed to survive the ordeal to this day. Although being a Compositor and a Reader was always my daily profession, I have spent much of my leisure periods reporting at various times for local newspapers on water polo, football and the odd dramatic review. I’ve acted with local dramatic societies for the past 25 years or so, and am still firmly in the grip of my one life-long passion: opera. But I enjoy most forms of music on other odd occasions. I read a great deal: Shakespeare is my bible, I love English classical literature and poetry from the Victorians onwards and have been known to dabble a little myself on occasions. I have several poems and a biography, *Enrico Caruso*, written a few years back, still awaiting publication (please, *anybody!*) and together with Margaret Granger (nee Folkard) from Young,

NSW, Australia, have published *The Folkard Families of Australia*, which also forms the relevant section of this volume. I had hoped to finish my career still in the printing industry, but the greed of Robert Maxwell dictated otherwise. Declared redundant, in 1994 I began what promises to be a spiritually rewarding career in Care for the Elderly. At present, wife Joan is the warden at Abbeygate House, a local sheltered accommodation unit run by Colchester Council, so home life with her and Yorkshire terrier, Really is *never* dull!

**19. Brian Folkard 1945** Brian, second son of John and Katherine (Connelly) of Colchester, was born on 29 August 1945 and, apart from a temporary setback very early in life when a damaged stomach valve threatened to curtail any further development, he led a happy and fairly uneventful childhood.

Following his older brother’s footsteps, he found employment as an apprentice compositor in the printing industry during which he attended the local Technical College, and found that perhaps graphic design would be a more fulfilling way of earning a living.

To pursue this latter activity Brian then left his home town to seek employment nearer London and spent the next 16 years in book design before taking the plunge and setting up as a freelance designer, in which happy state he has been working ever since.

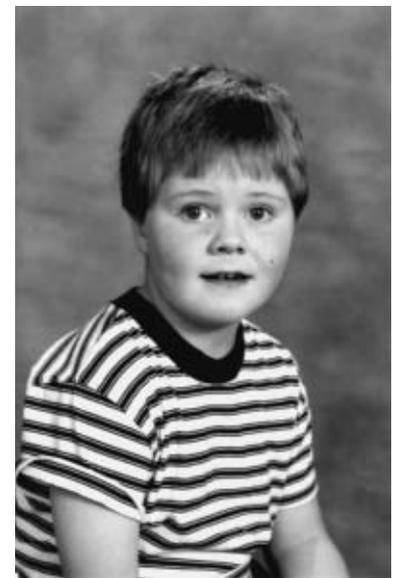
In 1969 he married Christine Elizabeth Osborne and in 1971 a daughter, **Alison Lisa**, was born, followed in 1974 by **Kevin Stephen**.

Destined *not* to make his career on the stage, he nevertheless finds pleasure in taking part in Amateur Operatic performances or, alternatively, driving and tinkering with his vintage Bullnose Morris.

**20. Edward John Folkard 1954.** Well the last entry in this line of the Folkard family comes myself. I, like my father, found it difficult to write my own piece, what to include or leave out. I, being one of those awkward people, am generally known by my middle name, was born at Colchester on 28 August, 1954, the only son of John and Florence MacMullen. I started school life at Monkwick Infants (where I made my stage debut at age of 5, as a mouse!), then to Monkwick Junior and then two years at the Secondary Modern. School life at Monkwick was pretty miserable, where I was constantly bullied, so was quite relieved to start afresh at a new school, Philip Morant Secondary Modern, when my father remarried and we moved house. This fresh start I believe transformed my academic achievements, which were pretty low, leaving with 7 average CSE’s (and one failed ‘O’ level at Economics and British Constitution!).

It was after leaving school and following my father and uncle into the printing industry, and going to Technical College, that my academic achievements started to flourish. The first year I passed the G\* printing technical exam with credit, which enabled me to go onto the higher level courses, finally graduating with a credit in HND in Printing Technology, a degree equivalent qualification, after three years full time education.

An early blip occurred in the second year of my apprenticeship as a machine minder, in a small family firm of printers. It was found that I was slightly red-green colour blind, but this turned out to be a lucky break in more than one respect. I was transferred to the composing room, but upon a merger, it was found there wasn’t really a call for an apprentice in this department. I was then transferred to Tiptree, a small village about ten miles from Colchester, (yes, where the famous jam comes from), where I finished out the remaining three years of my apprenticeship. It was while working here that I made friends with one of the ladies in the reading



Top Middle: Edward John Folkard (son of John, b1954, Colchester) married Bridget Bond (b1959) in September 1978. Paul (left, b1982) and Mark (right, b1984) are his children. Mark was born on his father's 30th birthday, and also the day his great grandfather (John 1912-1984) was buried.

Right: Alison and Kevin, the other two grandchildren of John and children of Brian.

Below: Alison in the cockpit of a light aircraft in Poland where she taught English to Polish pilots.



room, who I found had a common interest in literature, and was the only person willing to play Scrabble with me during the lunch break!

On Saturday 6 July, 1974, during a trip to the firm's social club, I met the rest of her family, and her eldest daughter took my eye, and the rest is, as they say, history.

I left the firm in Tiptree at the end of my apprenticeship to take up full time education to get my degree at the London College of Printing.

After leaving college, I went into partnership with an advertising agency, running their typesetting side, which by this time was ever increasingly being computer driven. This was when personal computers were an unheard of occurrence, but as these latter grew more common, and they started to get more complex, I became interested in programming and connecting different ones together to get them to talk to each other.

After ten years, I decided I would go into business on my own, which I have done since 1988. There are two main strands. On the one hand, there is desktop publishing, an area which has developed with startling pace within the printing industry and the old fashioned typesetting house is now a thing of the past. The other strand is the building, maintaining, programming, and general computer problem trouble shooting. Both have built up a fairly modest living, which has just managed to see me through this current recession.

On 9th September, 1978, I married my friend's daughter, Bridget Lucy Bond, from which I have two sons, **Paul** born 22 November, 1982 and **Mark** 28 August, 1984, to which I was present at both births. Both will be memorable for different reasons. Paul, since his was the first is an experience that I recommend all fathers-to-be to obtain, and Mark, since he was born on the day my grandfather was buried (and as a matter of sheer co-incidence on my thirtieth birthday!) Both have taken to computers like ducks to water, and I have to make sure that most of my work is done before they come home from school, as I don't get any peace until they have ousted me.

My hobbies over the years, have included, stamp collecting, model trains, chess (school champion 1965), and during my youth, karate and amateur drama. Over the past seven years, a new hobby of Do-It-Yourself has taken over. I purchased a house in a bad state of repair and I have just finished completely renovating it, including building an extension, removing walls, rewiring, installing central heating, and finally painting and decorating. My only other hobby apart from listening to classical music, usually whilst doing something else, is computers. Constant developments in new technology mean there is always something new to learn.

My final comments must be reserved for the book you are now reading. I must admit when the stories and adventures of modern members of the family started to roll in to be included, I thought it was not what the book was about (possibly because of the thought of typing them all in!) Having read about the lives, loves and adventures of members of the family over the past two to three hundred years, I have now changed my mind, and if an unfortunate Folkard in 100 years time has a thought to trace his ancestors, and comes upon this book, he too will enjoy reading what we have done, our memories and our thoughts.

We have been fortunate, for the period that we have covered, for although we have found many individuals that have been mentioned in wills etc but no other trace and others in parish registers that we cannot ascribe parentage, educated guesses can be fairly accurate, as distances travelled in those days

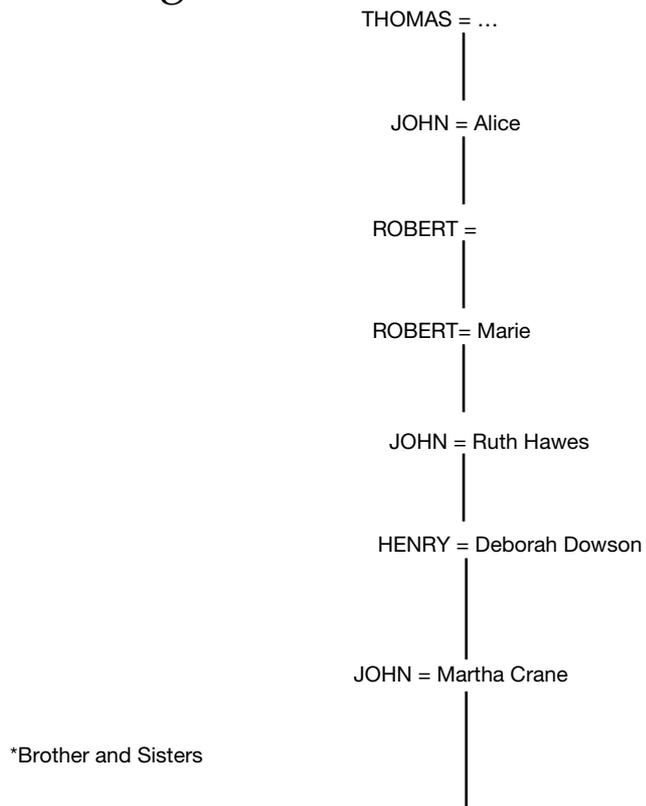
were not that great. Those following in our footsteps and scanning register after register, will not find it that easy, and may easily assign wrong relationships. Take for an example, those members of my immediate family. I was born in Colchester, Essex as was my father. Paul, was born at Chatham in Kent and registered there, Mark was born at Greenwich Hospital, in south east London, when the family lived at Belvedere, North West Kent, and is registered at Woolwich Registry office. We now live at Crayford in Kent, about four miles down the road.

Len from Ashford, has a son Alan who lives at Rainham in Kent, so it is quite likely any of his children born there will also be registered at Chatham. He too has other members who born in the Greenwich district. Gordon, the son of Steve and Freda (from Steve of Scarborough's family) was born in Crayford. There is also John (and Pat) from Orpington which is about five miles at most from Crayford, who must be some form of cousin to me, and who until this book, I didn't know existed.

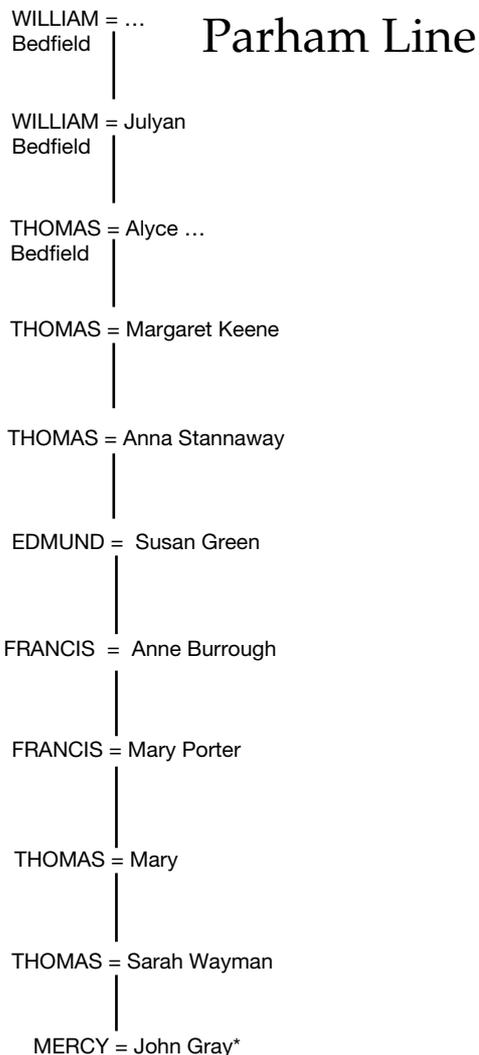
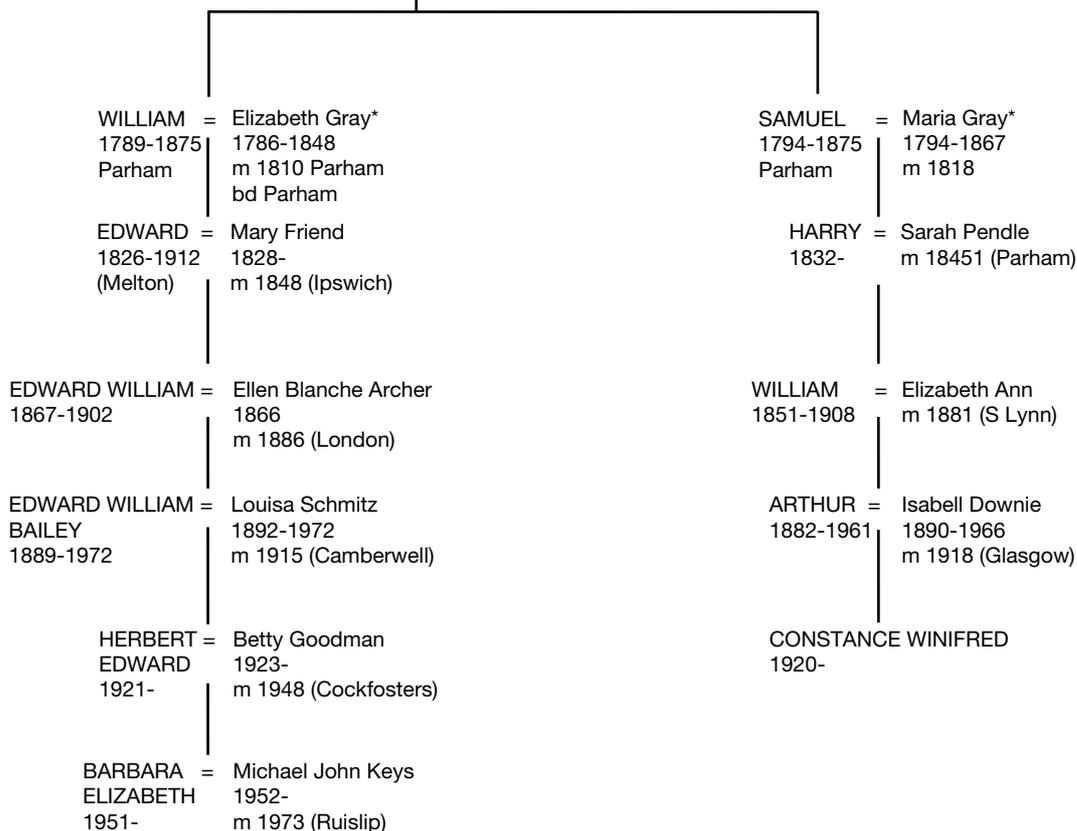
As you can see, four different branches of the family who are not directly connected with names entered into the same register. With the advent of better travelling facilities, and the already wide spread of the family now going around the globe, all I can say is, rather him than me!

As an update (May 2002), Paul works for an international shipping company, where he has recently passed his Forklift Drivers licence, but as yet not started on his driving licence, and Mark is about to take his exams on a BTEC HND in Computers, which if he passes, hopes to do a BSc in Computing at the University of Kent, Canterbury, who have a link with Sun Computer Systems, who developed the Java programming language, something which Mark is fanatical about. Mark's other passion is Classical Music, especially Piano music, and Chopin in particular. He himself has just passed his Grade 4 Practical Music exam (like the other 3 grades with distinction), and his Grade 3 theory with a merit.

# Dennington, Brundish & Tannington Line



\*Brother and Sisters



# The Family History of Herbert Folkard at Pinner and Constance Folkard at Brooke, Norwich

Herbert writes:

Through research at the Public Records Offices, extracts of family pedigrees, and wills from the 1890 Monograph by A C Folkard, together with information from Steven of Scarborough and Constance of Brooke, Norwich, I have succeeded in tracing my own line back to 1524 in Cransford, Suffolk.

This goes back to Thomas of Cransford, who was living there in 1524, and carries through to Robert of Dennington, Robert, John and Henry of Brundish, John of Dennington, William of Parham and Edward of Parham and London. Fuller details of these can be found under the relevant section in the Suffolk part of the book.

**Edward** of Parham and London, was born in 1826 at Parham and died in 1912. One of five children of William and Elizabeth nee Gray and an agricultural labourer at Parham Hall. He married Mary Friend, (who I believe was the cook), at Ipswich in 1848. Probably due to a general decline in agriculture, or to a rift in the family, Edward and his wife moved to London about 1852. There is a break in my record of 13 years, but by 1865 he was a police constable, living at Ludgate Hill. On the marriage certificate of my grandfather, 1886, he is given as a watchman, and by October 1888, when another son Albert Ralph married he was a police pensioner.

A grand-daughter Mary Louise appears to have lived with his family for some years, after her mother died when she was about two years old.

From medical records in May 1911 he was under care at Tooting Bec Asylum, and was transferred to Plomesgate Workhouse Infirmary, Suffolk, on 13 October 1911, as a pauper, chargeable to Plomesgate Union, Wickham Market. At that time, paupers were the responsibility of the District in which they were born.

From a doctor's observation, Edward did not know where he was, and believed he was in the Borough of London. He also told the doctor to go to Parham Hall and put himself in the moat, possibly recollections from his younger days at Parham.

He died on 17 December, 1912, aged 86 years, at the Suffolk District Asylum, now known as St. Audry's Hospital, Melton. The hospital file has a letter from Mrs. Mary Louise Barnes née Folkard, his granddaughter, of Walworth, London, who registered his death, and arranged the funeral.

It is an interesting coincidence that Constance Folkard of Brooke, with whom I have recently been corresponding on matters of our joint family trees, actually, by accident, in 1953 met this Mary Louise, when calling at the "Queen's Head" public house in Parham. She was the grandmother of the publican's wife and had a very interesting story to tell.

"It appeared that her grandfather was an Edward Folkard who had lived at Parham Hall. He married the cook, and was 'cut off', so went to London and became a policeman. Her own mother and father died soon after she was born, so Edward brought her up. She was a real cockney aged 78, in 1953. The story continued that when Edward was about 84 he came back to Parham. By then the Gray's (whom she called cousins) were installed, and they got the old man

away to Melton Asylum, where he died. Mary Louise (Gran.) says he was quite sane, but that he had found something out, that was about 40 years ago. The solicitor told her the case was worth fighting, but she had no money; and there was something about a burned will!! Anyway she considered Parham her rightful 'inheritance'."

A great deal of this story has since been found to be quite true, although the medical evidence concerning the death of Edward does not support the tale, and some may be fanciful imagination. Mary Louise was certainly involved with Edward right up to his death.

**Edward William** of London born 29 June, 1867, died 1902. The third child of Edward Folkard and Mary, (nee Friend), at 5, College Doctors Commons, in the SW City of London.

On 18 August, 1886, he married Ellen Blanche Archer, a spinster, at St. John's Church, parish of St. John, Waterloo Road, district of Lambeth. He was a horse-cab driver, and Ellen's father a bookbinder.

At the birth of my father Edward William, 21 December, 1889 he was still a hansom-cab driver. This type of cab was drawn by one horse, and was a two-wheeled covered carriage, with the driver's seat above and behind. It was so called after Joseph A. Hansom, an English architect who designed it.

He was living at 124, Brook Street, Newington. There was one other son, Percy Stanhope Folkard, born 20 April, 1889. He worked at the HM Stationery Offices, and married in 1912, he died in 1952, no children.

Edward died 11 October, 1902, only 35 years of age, from tuberculosis and cardiac failure. His widow lived at 7, St. Olaves Gardens, Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth.

**Edward William** of London. Born 1889, died 1972.

My father, an electrician, married, Louisa Schmitz, at the Registry Office, Camberwell, on 17 July, 1915, she was aged 23. They were living at 520, Old Kent Road at the time.

In his younger days he was a roller skating enthusiast, and dance skated at the rink at Alexandra Palace, in north London. He also had a lightweight, wooden wheeled racing bicycle, and was a good amateur billiards and snooker player, winning several competitions

During the First World War, he married, and soon after joined The Royal Flying Corps, as a mechanic/electrician, endeavouring to keep some of the early planes airworthy. He left the Flying Corps in 1919, and soon after this my parents moved to Palmers Green, at that time an almost country suburb of North London.

I was born in 1921, an only child, and my parents lived in this same area for the rest of their lives.

Edward, my father, always known as 'Bert', worked as an electrical contracts engineer, with the Northmet Electric Power Company, in the Southgate and Wood Green areas, retiring in 1954. He was involved in providing electrical service work to the new Television Studios at Alexandra Palace, and hence we had one of the early black and white 9inch television receivers. He was an enthusiastic Mason, and became a Master at the Cheshunt Lodge. He died 1 April, 1972, in hospital at Enfield, and my mother known as 'Sis', all her life, being the youngest girl of a large family, died shortly after, on 2 August, 1972, in a nursing home at Harrow.

**Herbert Edward** of London. Born 27 November, 1921, at 74, Berkshire Gardens, Palmers Green, North London. In 1924 we moved to a larger house with a garage, not many of these in those days. It was the last building in the road, right next to open fields, with cows grazing. My father had a motor bike and sidecar, which was soon changed for a small Wolseley open two seater car with a 'dicky seat', this was a small seat for two, which was made available by lifting a cover,

# Constance Folkard of Norwich

Top Right: William Folkard c1906.

Middle Right: Elizabeth Ann Folkard (nee Bailey) wife of William c1906.

Bottom Right: Arthur Ernest Folkard, c1908.

Bottom Left: Arthur Ernest Folkard, 1882-1961, father of Constance, taken in 1950.



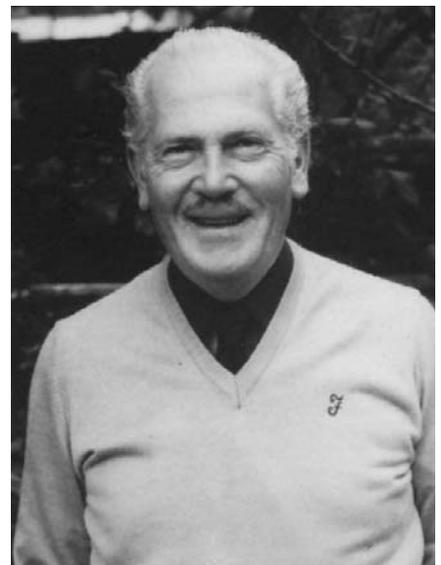


Left: Edward William Folkard, Royal Flying Corps 1915-16. Centre: Edward William and Louisa (nee Schnitz), 1914, parents of Herbert Edward. Right: Edward and Louisa 1915-16.

## Herbert Folkard of Pinner



Left: Herbert Edward Folkard, RAF, 1942, and right again in 1988. Bottom Left: Herbert and Betty Folkard, Pinner, 20 April, 1990 and bottom right at their Ruby wedding party with (left to right): granddaughter Lisa Joanne Keys, daughter brabara Keys, Betty (nee Goodman) son in law Michael John Keys and granddaughter Sarah Jane Keys.



which then formed the back of the seat.

Many happy Sundays were spent at the coast during the summer, often with a school friend, or my mother's youngest brother 'Phil'. We played on the beach, whilst my parents enjoyed listening to military bands, at the bandstand on the top of the cliffs.

The infant and St. Michael's Junior schools, which I attended, were only about three minutes walk from home. I spent an enjoyable five years at Minchenden Mixed Grammar School from 1933 to 1938, my best subjects were Mathematics, Science and Art, and all forms of sport. Playing at left wing for the school first eleven, and on several occasions representing my school at athletics in the Middlesex Schools Sports, held annually at the White City Sports Arena, near Shepherds Bush in London, sadly this stadium was demolished in 1987.

In my last year at school, 30 leaving boys and girls were taken on a 14 day trip by boat and train to Italy, in 1938 this type of journey was a great adventure. We visited Milan, Rome, Pisa, Venice and Naples, it was great fun, and a thrilling experience, and probably the start of my enjoyment in travelling abroad for holidays although it would be a long time before these could be afforded. The school holiday cost £30, it seems unbelievable today, as it included all our travel, accommodation and meals, although it was quite a lot of money in those days.

On leaving school, I commenced work as an electrical draughtsman for the Northmet Power Company, at a salary of £60 a year. I attended night school at The Borough Polytechnic in London, and remember early air raids over the City whilst I was at classes. In 1941, I joined the Royal Air Force, and after early training, became an aircrew navigator. After operations in the Middle East, I was sent to South Africa, to be trained as a Flight Lieutenant instructor in air navigation. Stationed at Grahamstown, Queenstown, and East London, I spent one or two leaves in Durban and Cape Town. Surprisingly, I came across a Folkard family in Port Elizabeth, although in those days I was not involved with family history.

After the war, I rejoined the Northmet Power Company in the drawing office, and completed my entrance exams to become, in due course, an Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. On 19 June, 1948, I married Betty Goodman, at Christ Church, Cockfosters, Hertfordshire and in that year I became an electrical engineer at Wembley, still with the Northmet Power Company, for the salary of £418 per year. My wife was born in 1923 at the 'Pegasus' public house, Stoke Newington, which was owned and run by the family, who had originated from Taunton, Somerset.

The Northmet Power Company, became incorporated in the Eastern Electricity Board, for whom I continued to work at Wembley and later at Barnet, although we continued to live at 54, College Road, Preston Road, Wembley.

On 16 November, 1951, our daughter Barbara Elizabeth, was born, and in 1965, we moved to our present address at Pinner, Middlesex.

During the period 1948 to 1965, my wife and I were very involved with the local tennis club, and in the summer spent most evenings and weekends "knocking a ball about". Other entertainment was largely, listening to the radio, a visit to the cinema and occasionally to a London theatre, reading, and wife's favourite, ballroom dancing, which she still enjoys, and is most accomplished, having been successful in many exams, far surpassing my walking round the floor.

In 1966, I went to work for the Central Electricity Generating Board, at Cockfosters, as a Senior Assistant Electrical Construction Engineer, salary £2,400.

My daughter, married Michael John Keys, at St Martin's Church, Ruislip, on 28 July, 1973, they had known each other from school days at Preston Manor, and now live at Sarratt, Hertfordshire, with their two daughters Lisa Joanne, born 15 September, 1977, and Sarah Jane, born 6 March, 1980. The end of this particular Folkard line.

I took early retirement in 1981, and now enjoy photography a life long interest, water colour painting, English stamp collecting, and family history research, for which I find my computer most useful.

We still travel, and recently visited friends in America and Canada, attended a wedding in Northern Ireland, incorporating a visit to Scotland and the Lake District.

Constance writes:

My father, Arthur Ernest Folkard, was born in Woolwich in January 1882, and was baptised in December 1882 at All Saints Church, South Lynn, Kings Lynn, where his parents were married in 1881. Dad became an electrical and mechanical engineer, trained at Woolwich Polytechnic and at British Westinghouse in Manchester, and eventually, after a spell in Scotland, he returned to what was by then Metropolitan Vickers in 1923, where he remained until he retired in 1950. He and mother were married in Glasgow in July 1918, and I was born in Edinburgh in 1920. I grew up in Manchester, was educated at Stretford High School, trained as a teacher at Avery Hill, read for an extra-mural degree in History (London), obtaining a 2nd Class Hons in 1944. I never escaped — took early retirement in 1979. Mother and dad joined me in 1954 in Norwich.

My grandfather, William, is described on dad's birth certificate as a Clerk at the Telegraph Works; on his baptismal certificate as a builder, and on his marriage certificate as a Departmental Manager (deceased). I learned from my parents that he had been trained as a carpenter, and I still have several pieces he made, probably about the time of his marriage to my grandmother, Elizabeth Ann Bailey. He died in 1908, aged only 57, after several years of heart trouble, and is buried in Charlton Cemetery. In his latter years he worked for Siemens in Woolwich, as also did my other grandfather, Fairburn Downie, which is how the two families met. My grandmother, who came of "sea-faring folk", eventually returned to Kings Lynn, where she died in 1934. She is also buried in Charlton.

I knew my grandfather had come from Parham in Suffolk, and that there was some connection with the Gray family of Parham Hall. There are actually three Parham Halls: this is the old, moated one now known as Old (or Moat) Hall Farm; so when I came to work at Diss, I paid one or two visits to Parham, and found the graves of Samuel and Maria Folkard, their daughter Sally Alldis and her baby, and James and Matilda Folkard, though I did not know then whether there was any connection. On one such visit, in 1953, I met an old lady who told me she was born a Folkard, and named Marie Louise. I also wrote to the Public Record Office, and discovered that my grandfather was born in 1851, that he had a younger brother, Frederick (of whom I had heard), and a sister, Sally (of whom I hadn't). I have never discovered what happened to them. Fred had vanished from the census by 1871, Sally by 1881. Their parents were Harry and Sarah (née Pendle), who married in 1851.

I did no more until in 1983 I attended a course on Genealogy at Madingley Hall run by Dr. Joanna Martin, a professional genealogist, who lives near Ipswich, and does much of her work at the Record Office there. I asked her to do some research for me, and from information she supplied, of register entries, census returns etc, in Parham, I was able to build up a family tree leading back to John, who died in 1833 aged 90.

Harry, my great-grandfather, proved to be the son of the Samuel and Maria whose grave I had found so many years before, and Sally Alldis was their eldest daughter. Sally's daughter, Susannah, born in 1847, married Ellis Norris, and had a son, Robert. Samuel and Maria had several other children: Emma was born in 1820, but died in 1828, Eliza was born in 1821, and married Edward Arrey of Easton in 1852. Alfred was born in 1824, and married Sarah. He died in 1901, she in 1907. They had two children, Eliza, born in 1846, and James, born in 1848. In 1861, Alfred was a carpenter, his wife and daughter were both dressmakers, and in 1881 he was a local preacher. Frederick was born in 1826, but died in 1855 (however he does not appear on any Census). Another Emma was born in 1829. She had an illegitimate baby, James Frederick, in 1849, but soon married James Todd, presumably the child's father. Then came Harry in 1832, Fanny in 1835, who married Charles Osborne of Clerkenwell in 1860, and lastly John, born in 1837. In 1851 he was a servant at Parham Old Hall, but there are no further references to him.

Samuel's wife, Maria, was born a Gray, and his brother, William, married Elizabeth Gray. They were almost certainly sisters, their parents being John Gray and Ann Turner, who were married in 1781. There were several other Gray children. Samuel and Maria were both born in 1793 and were married in 1818. She died in 1867, he in 1875.

Samuel and William were the sons of John Folkard, who died in 1833 aged 90, and Martha Crane, who died in 1823 aged 74. Their eldest son, James, born in 1779, died in 1815.

However, John had been married twice before. His first wife was Elizabeth Legate, also of Parham, whom he married in 1762 (one of the witnesses was a James Gray). By her he had several children, Elizabeth 1763, John 1766, Hannah 1768, Samuel 1771 and Deborah who died an infant in 1774. Elizabeth also died in 1774, presumably of Deborah. All these children were baptised at Marlesford. In 1775 John remarried, Ann Rede, also of Parham. They had a son Henry, who was born in 1776 and died in 1846, but Ann died in 1777, and John married Martha in 1778.

It was at this point that the real research began, for Dr. Martin could find no trace of John's birth at Parham. We only knew how old he was when he died; so I asked her to search around for a suitable John in a neighbouring parish, one who was born or baptised about 1742-3, and

eventually she found one who was born at Dennington. Assuming we were on the right lines, she traced his ancestry back to Robert, a yeoman (also thrice married) who died at Brundish in 1663. She was, however, unable to trace Robert back to his birth, and at this point we gave up. I now know, however, that we were on course, and that the John who was the great grandson of Robert, was indeed the John who was my great, great, great-grandfather. This is shown on a photocopied family tree supplied to me by Herbert, and which goes three generations even further back.

John, we discover, was almost the youngest child of Henry Folkard and Deborah Dowson. Give or take the odd infant mortality, the list runs:

Robert 1721, Catherine 1724 (presumably died as a child), Henry 1726 who were all baptised at Brundish, and Hannah 1729, Catherine 1732, Deborah 1734, Ruth 1737, Samuel 1739, John 1743, and Mary 1746, who were all baptised at Dennington.

Henry and Deborah were married in 1721, he was born in 1695 and died in 1763. She died in 1771. (Life's work well done, I think).

Henry, in turn, was the son of another John, and Ruth Haws. They married at Wilby in 1688. Their other children were: Robert 1692/3, James 1697, Ruth 1700, Lydia 1705 (she married Richard Norton of Aldeby), and Samuel 1708. All were baptised at Brundish.

John himself was baptised at Brundish in 1662, and died in 1722. He was the son, by a third marriage, of yeoman Robert. Robert married Mary Bootman in 1631. She died in 1635. They had two children, Roger and Mary. He married Elizabeth Brian in 1637, but she died childless in 1657/8. His third wife, Mary (or Marie) bore Robert, Elizabeth and John, who was the youngest. Yeoman Robert died the following year. His will survives:

To his daughter, Marie, wife of William Pantrye of Dickleburgh, he left a table, a form and sundry furniture items including "one Kettle called the middle kettle". To Roger he left 40 shillings. To Robert he left "furniture after the death of my wife". To Elizabeth he left "a livery bed as it standeth in the buttery chamber", and other furniture after the death of her mother. To John, more furniture. Linen, glass and pewter were to be divided between these three youngest children. His wife was to have the residue of all kinds, the management of the will, and care of the children, who of course were still very young.

Constance Winifred Folkard, left taken in 1982 and right in 1944 after graduating with a 2nd Class Hons degree in History.

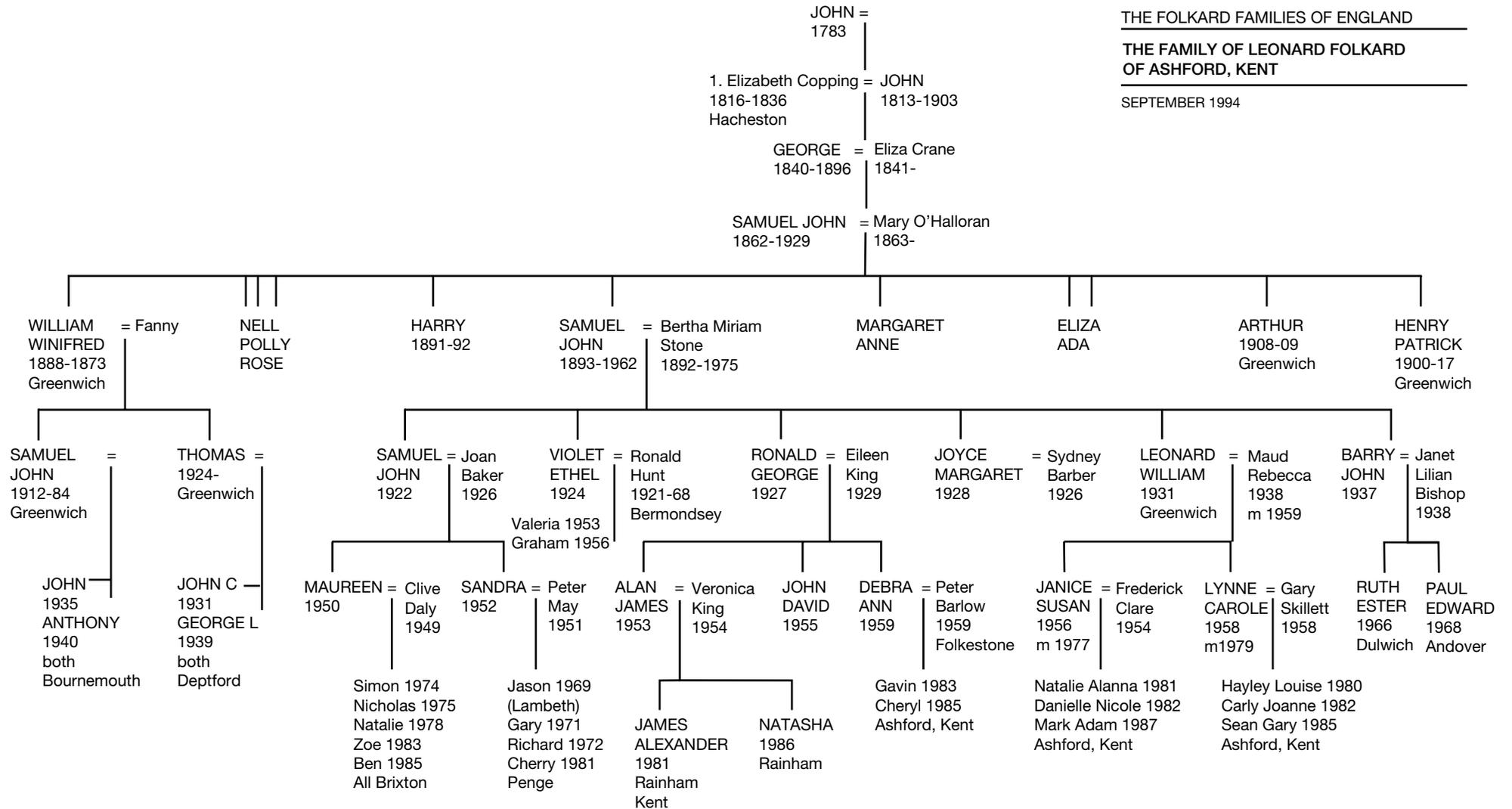


THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF LEONARD FOLKARD OF ASHFORD, KENT

SEPTEMBER 1994

160



## Family History of Leonard Folkard at Ashford

Len Folkard constructed the family tree opposite, and from this, together with information supplied on the survey questionnaire, a list can be provided of some of his ancestors and relatives, starting with his great-great-great-grandfather.

**John** was born in 1783 at Parham, Suffolk.

**John** was born in 1813, married Elizabeth Copping, from Hacheston in Suffolk, and died in 1903. They lived at Marlesford.

**George** was born in 1840 at Parham, married Eliza Crane, worked as a chaff-cutter, and died in 1896.

**Samuel John** was born in 1862, married Mary O'Halloran, from County Cork, in Ireland in 1885. He worked as a general labourer, and died in 1929. He lived in Greenwich, and had at least 12 children.

**Samuel John** was born in 1893 at Greenwich, married Bertha Miriam Stone in 1922, worked as an asphalter, and died in 1962. He had six children, shown below in order of birth.

**Samuel John** was born in 1922 at Poplar, and worked as an asphalter. He married Joan Baker and has two children; **Maureen**, born in 1950 at Lambeth, who married Clive Daly and has five children; **Sandra**, born in 1952 at Lambeth, who married Peter May and has four children.

**Violet Ethel** was born in 1924 at Greenwich, married Ronald Hunt in 1951 and had two children, Valeria (1953-68) and Graham (1956-68).

**Ronald George** was born in 1927 at Greenwich, and is a stock auditor. He married Eileen King in 1951 and has three children: **Alan James**, born in 1953 at Camberwell, who married Veronica King in 1978 and has two children; **John David**, born in 1955 at Camberwell; and **Debra Ann**, born in 1959 at Camberwell, who married Peter Barlow and has two children.

**Joyce Margaret** was born in 1928 at Greenwich, married Sydney Barber and has two children.

**Leonard William** was born in 1931 at Greenwich, and is a stock auditor. He married Maud Rebecca in 1959, and has two children: **Janice Susan**, born in 1956, who married Frederick Clare and has three children; **Lynne Carole** was born in 1958, married Gary Skillertt and has three children.

As part of his interest in family history, Len has extracted and listed all the male names of Folkards in the St Catherine's House Index of Births and Deaths from 1837 to 1989.

**Barry John** was born in 1937 at Camberwell, and is a bookbinder/print finisher. He married Janet Lillian Bishop in 1963 and has two children, **Ruth Ester**, born in 1966 at Dulwich, and **Paul Edward** born in 1968 at Andover.

The John born in 1783 at Parham, and John 1813-1903, are both on the pedigree of Folkard of Dennington, Brundish and Tannington, Suffolk, by Arthur Crouch Folkard. The latter, therefore, links Len and his family with Thomas, living in 1524 and also with Herbert at Pinner and Constance at Brooke. These connections are shown in the section *Links between Researchers*.

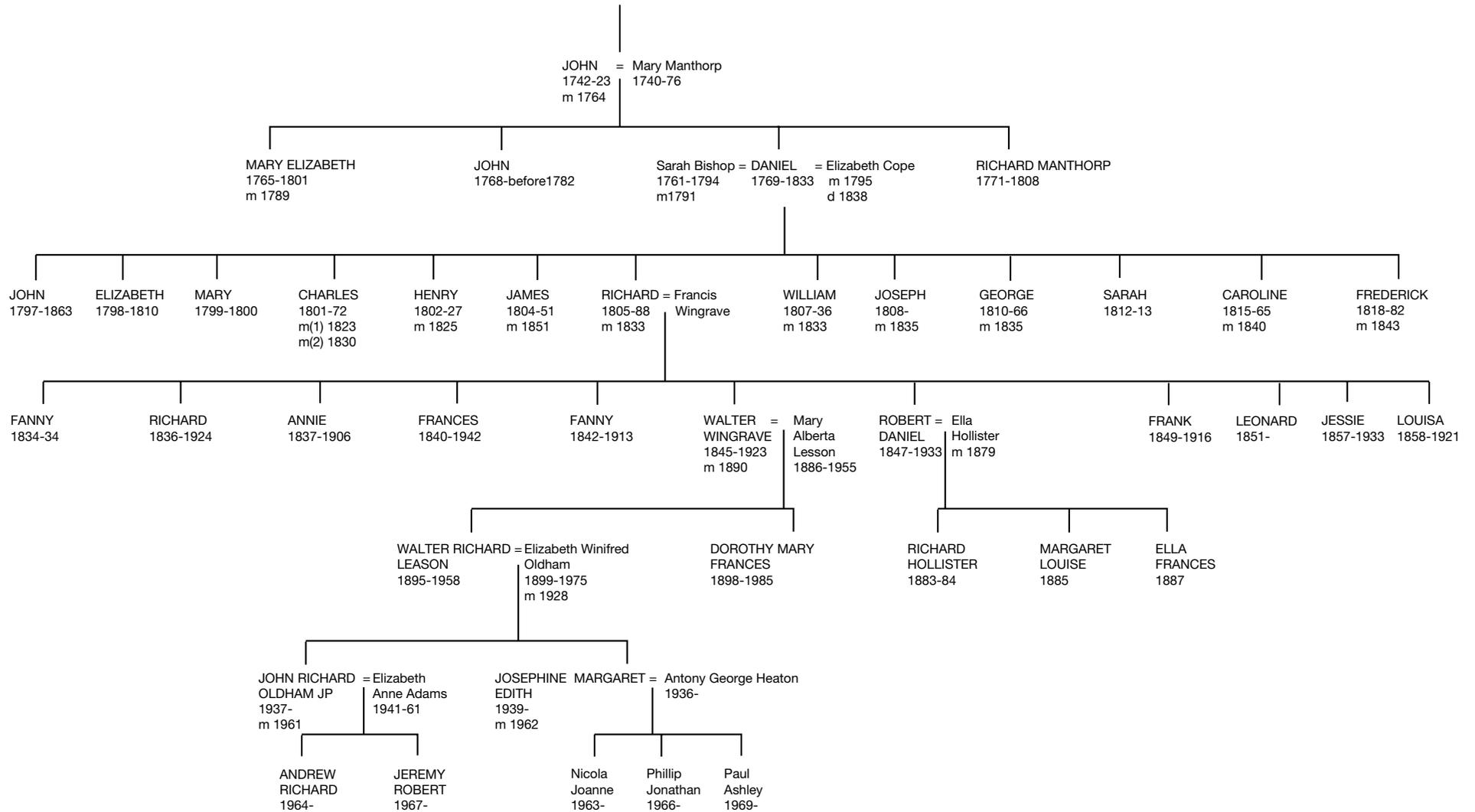
Back row: Joyce Margaret (aged 63), Violet Ethel (68), front: Barry John (55), Samuel John (70), Leonard William (61), Ronald George (65).

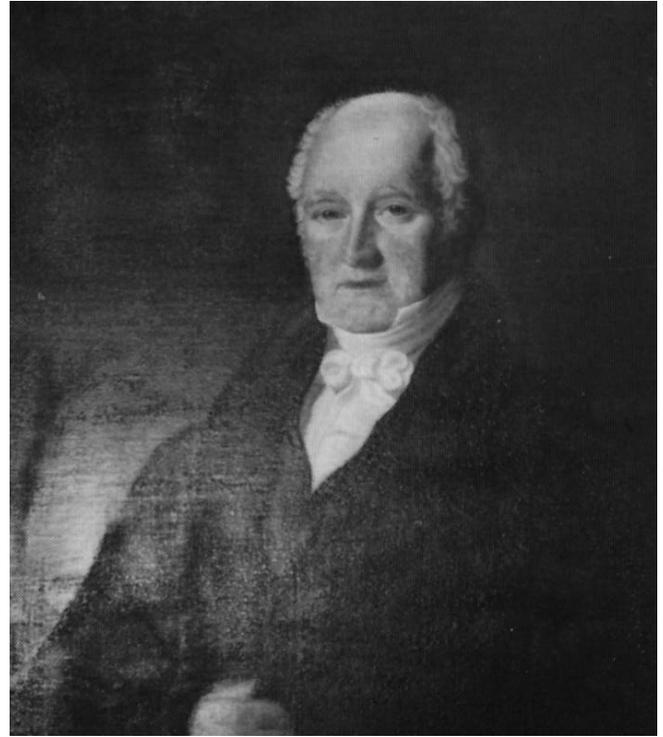


**JOHN FOLKARD  
OF FORMBY**

SEPTEMBER 1994

Continued on Framlingham Hall (2)

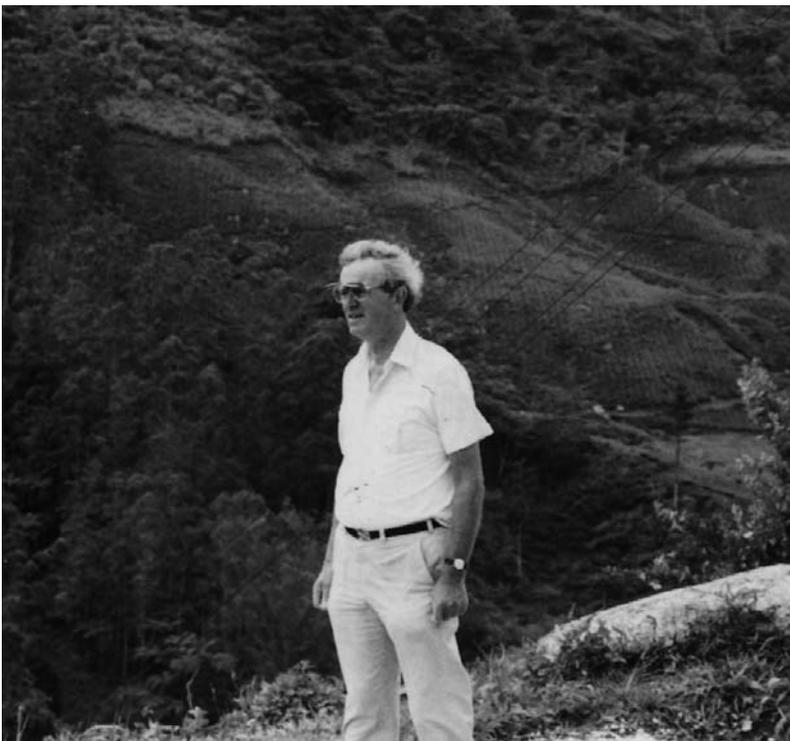




Right: Richard Folkard, 1805-88 and left his wife Frances Wingrave 1813-92.

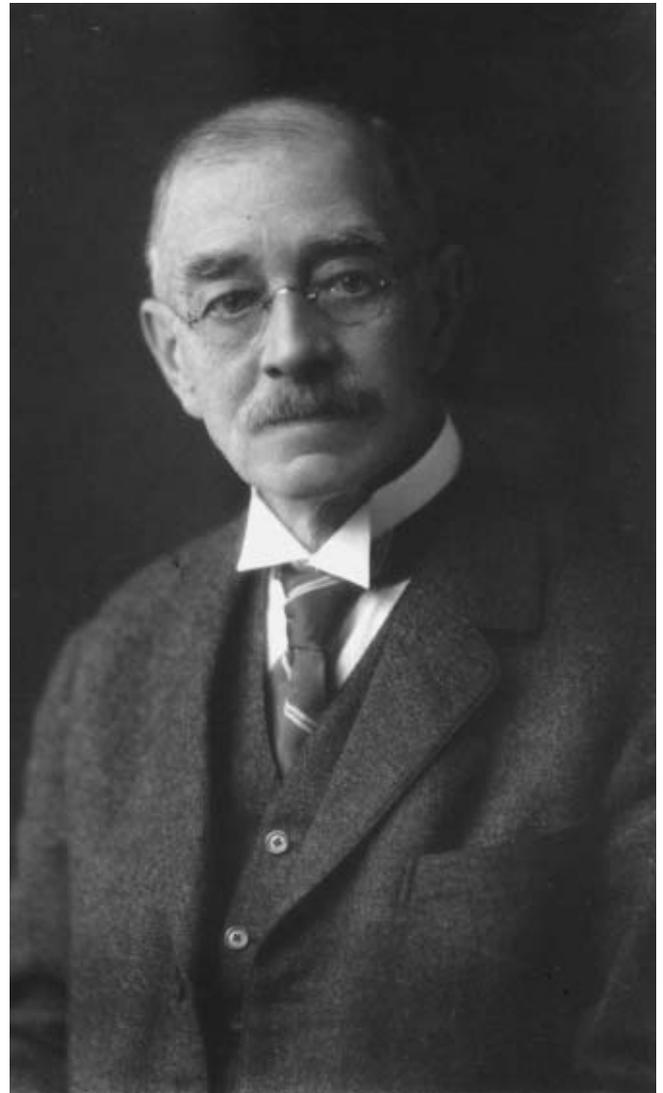
## John Folkard of Formby

John Richard Oldham Folkard, company director in textiles in Manchester.





Above: Jeremy Robert with Andrew Richard Folkard, sons of John. Right: Walter Wingrave Folkard, 1845-1923.



## John Folkard of Formby

John and Anne Folkard at Formby, 11 March 1990.



## Family History of John Folkard at Formby

John writes

I have well-documented details of the Folkard family tree right back to 1400. An ancestor of mine was interested in family tree research, and I have a family tree commencing in 1742. I also have several books of Wills and other details. These comprise one of the original Monographs by Arthur Crouch Folkard in 1890.

John was born in 1742 and died in 1823. He lived at Framlingham Hall in Suffolk. Further details of this large family can be found in the Framlingham Hall section on page 57.

Daniel was born in 1769 and died in 1833 in London.

Richard was born in 1805, was married in 1833 to Frances Wingrave, and died in 1888, probably in London.

Walter Wingrave was born 8 August, 1845, was married on 29 October, 1890 and died on 23 June, 1923 in Manchester. His occupation may have been in printing.

Walter Richard Leason was born on 27 February, 1895, was married in 1928, and died on 9 August, 1958 in Formby near Liverpool. He previously lived in Heaton Moor, Manchester. He worked as a textile merchant.

John Richard Oldham was born on 11 January, 1937 in Formby, where he still lives. He married Anne Adams on 3 June, 1961. His occupation is company director in textiles at Manchester where he is also a JP. He has two sons:

Andrew Richard born 30 April, 1964 and  
Jeremy born 18 April, 1967.



Walter Richard Leason Folkard, 1895-1958. Lived in Heaton Moor, Manchester. Photograph taken c1950.

Whilst the immediate family tree goes back to 1742, this also links with that of the earlier one to 1400 in the 1890 Monograph, and with several other present day branches of the Folkards. See *Links Between Researchers*.

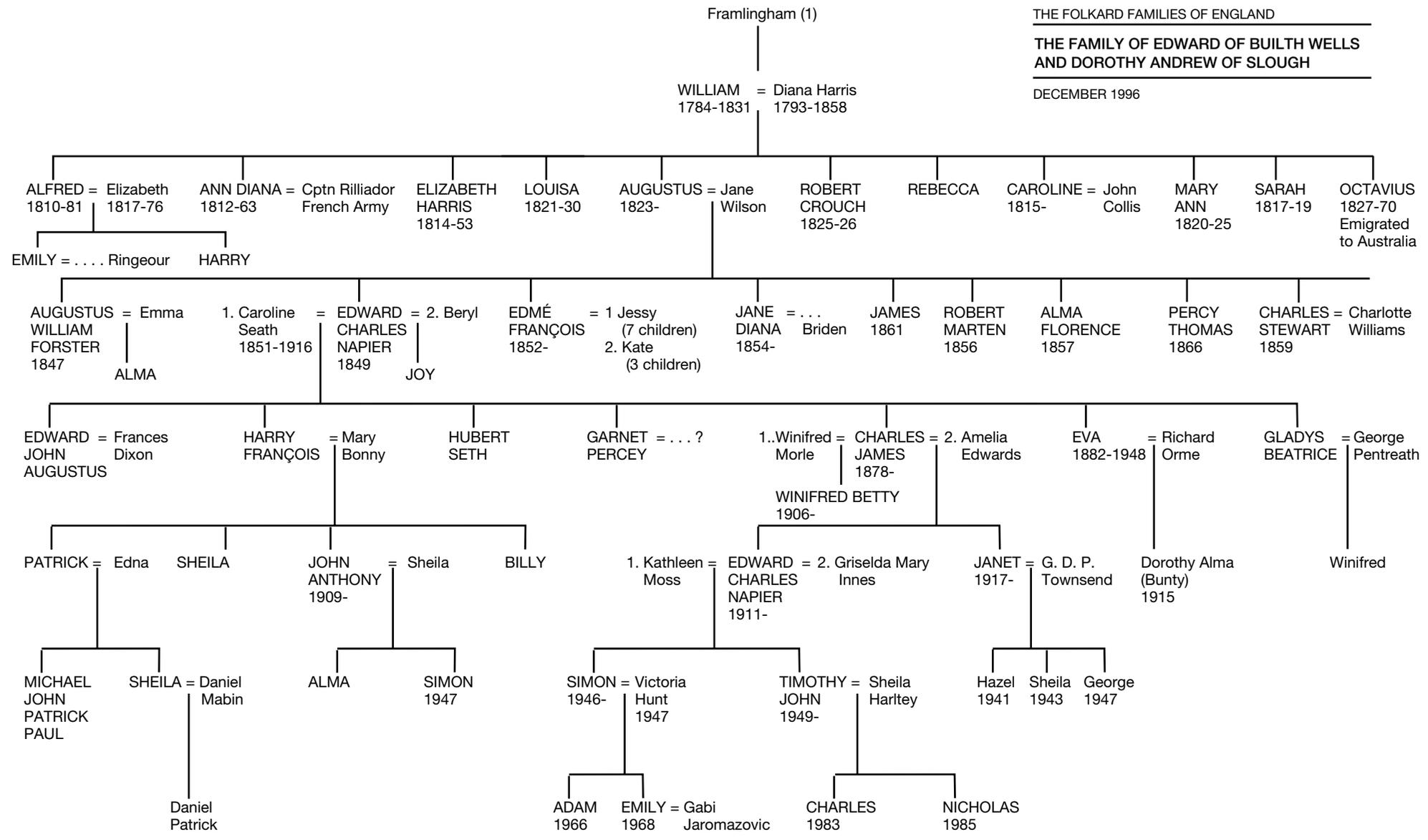
The family tree of John at Formby can be directly linked into the tree of the Framlingham branch, (see insert between pages 50 and 51), the John stated above (1742-1823) being No 16 of the Framlingham line.

Mrs Kate Needs is searching for information concerning her great-grandmother, Isabella Folkard.

Isabella was married at the age of seventeen to a Mr James Thomas Andrews in 1865 in the parish of South Hackney. She later married my great-grandfather, Thomas Sherlock, but I am still unable to trace this marriage. She died in 1934, aged 86 years, in Edmonton, Enfield. Her marriage certificate shows her father as being Robert Folkard, merchants clerk, and I have found him on the 1881 census with his second wife, Clara, and their three children, Amy aged 3 years, Earnest, aged 2 years, and Elizabeth aged 5 months. His age is given as 66 years, which means he would have been born in or about 1815 in Speenhamland. He was then living in Mile End Old Town. Also found was a Robert Folkard, widower, lodging in the house of Richard Brockfield of Bow, and he would have been born in 1794 or thereabouts, in Chelmsford. I am wondering if he could be my Robert Folkard's father, whose wife Clara was also born in Chelmsford. Of course, Clara could not have been Isabella's mother, as Isabella was born in 1841! So there is still a great deal I need to find out.

Anyone able to help in this matter should write to Mrs Needs at  
15 Cherry Tree Way, Doniford, Watehet, Somerset TA23 0UB

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND  
 THE FAMILY OF EDWARD OF BUILTH WELLS  
 AND DOROTHY ANDREW OF SLOUGH  
 DECEMBER 1996



166

## Family History of Dorothy Andrew at Slough

Dorothy ('Bunty') is a cousin of Edward at Builth Wells, with whom she therefore shares a common family tree. She and her husband, Ralph Andrew, have been delving into several branches of their family history, one of which includes the Folkards. Much of their information has been put on computer, and a link has been established with the main family tree of Arthur Crouch Folkard, produced in 1890 and going back to 1400. The following list of names shows the direct relevant line in descending order, but excluding siblings at each stage.

William c1400-1471, lived at Bedfield.

William lived at Bedfield, married Julyon, died 1513.

Thomas also lived at Bedfield, married Alyce, died 1549.

Robert lived at Debenham, married twice, died 1580.

Thomas lived at Framlingham, married Grace Moris, died 1628.

Jeremiah lived at Gosbeck, married Martha, died in 1685.

Samuel lived at Gosbeck, and was living in 1686.

Jeremiah married Maria Booth at Beccles in 1699 and died aboard HM Brigantine *Fly* in 1706.

Jeremiah lived at Saxmundham, married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth Broom. He worked as a carpenter, and died in 1751.

John was born in 1742, married twice, on the second occasion to Mary Weeks at Framlingham in 1778. He worked as a breeches maker and died in 1823.

William was baptised in London in 1784, married Diana Harris in 1809, worked as a pawnbroker, and died in 1831.

Augustus was born in 1823 at Bishopsgate, married Jane Wilson in 1846, and was described as 'Gentleman' on his marriage certificate.

Edward Charles Napier was born in 1849 at Stepney, and was a spice merchant. He was the grandfather of both Dorothy, and of Edward at Builth Wales.

Eva Alma Cardine was born in 1882, married Richard Orme, worked as a housewife, and died in 1948 at Chelsfield in Kent.

Dorothy Alma Orme was born in 1915 at Eltham, married Ralph Andrew, and works as a housewife.

## Family History of Edward Charles Napier Folkard at Builth Wells

Edward writes:

My grandfather Edward Charles Napier Folkard (the first) died when I was small, and I have only sketchy memories of a thin, tallish, bearded man. Some accounts say that he was a printer, but I am fairly sure that he was an accountant and cashier of some import/export firm in the city. He caught the train each morning complete with top hat. He was an amateur water-colourist — a Sunday painter. He was a very severe disciplinarian, and for Sunday dinner had a birch as part of his place-setting. Apart from these fragments I know nothing about him except that when his wife died he married again to a Beryl and had another daughter. I don't know when he died.

My father Charles James Folkard was born in 1878 and died in February 1962. His childhood ambition was to be a conjuror, but as this did not support a family he turned to commercial art, and then to book illustration in which he excelled, but because he was no businessman and something of a hermit he got little recognition, but he did get his name in *Who's Who*. Lord Northcliffe asked him to do a children's feature for the *Daily Mail* and he invented Teddy Tail, which became his chief occupation for some twenty years. His first wife died in about 1909, having had a daughter, Winifred Betty. He then married my mother, and I was born in 1911 and my sister in 1917. Recently a collection of my father's originals/book illustrations was sold at Sotheby's and fetched about a quarter of a million pounds, but none of this came to us. I went to Art School and did freelance work until 1939. I married during the war and had two sons. I was at one time tutor at the Royal College of Art and a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. Although I am nearly 80 I still do quite a lot of work as a sculptor and exhibit and sell locally.

Simon, my first son, born 1947, went to London University and got a PhD in psychology. He is now an international authority on Circadian Rhythms, which have to do with jet-lag and efficiency of watch-keepers etc. He has one son Adam, born 1967, and one daughter, Emily born 1969. Both attended universities. Adam has a daughter, Molly Clare, born on 12 October 1994. A new generation already under way! Simon now lives at Llangennith, Swansa, Wales.

Timothy John, my younger son, born 1953, went to Cambridge and also has a degree in psychology. He now works on research at Nottingham. He has two boys, Charles and Nicholas.

**Charles James Folkard 1878-1963**, spent his early years in the village of Lewisham and later in nearby Lee (now in south-east London). Like his father and uncle before him he became a pupil at Colfe's School, Lewisham, on 5 April, 1892, when he was 15.

His ambition was to become a conjuror. He had been very impressed by Masqueline and Devant, Charles Morriff and other top artists of the time, and with this aim in mind he practised assiduously in front of a mirror. He achieved professional status and appeared publicly as Prof. Volkart at charity shows, children's parties and concerts and became heavily in demand.

While designing his own programmes Charles realised that his greater talent was in drawing and illustration. He was never fully trained as an artist, managing to be an evening student at Goldsmith's College of Art for only a short time, a fact that he

bitterly regretted, often remarking that he 'wished he had been taught to draw'.

In the 1900s he designed the cover for the 'Colfein', Colfe's School 'Old Boys' Magazine, which had been founded by Leland Lewis Duncan, the local historian and claimed to be the first 'Old Boys' publication in the country, and Charles contributed several illustrations as well as verses.

By 1907 Charles was working on Harmsworth's artists staff, and during this period his first wife, Winefred Maule, died while giving birth to their first daughter, Betty.

He married again, his second wife being Amelia Edwards. At this time he had a studio in Fleet Street, but found that far too many people called and 'wasted his time', so he gave it up and worked at home.

He was now working as a freelance illustrator of children's books, on such titles as *British Fairy Tales*, *The Children's Shakespeare*, *Pinocchio* and *Arabian Nights*, but the first book to establish him as an illustrator of children's books was *The Jackdaw of Rheims*, in 1913. Many others followed: *Witches Hollow*, *Mother Goose's Fairy Tales* and *Troubles of a Gnome* to mention but a few.

In 1915 Lord Northcliffe, owner of the *Daily Mail*, sent for him and suggested he work on a children's strip for the newspaper, to appear daily. Charles is thought to have invented Teddy Tail, the little mouse who became famous for his huge bow tie, short jacket and cherry nose, on his way home by train to Eltham. In his first adventure, Dr Beetle, TT's companion, fell down a crack in the floorboards, and in order to rescue him Teddy tied a knot in his tail and lowered it, hoping that the good Dr Beetle could get a firm grip. He did, but unhappily the knot would never come undone, and so Teddy Tail wore it for ever. His work involved producing six cartoons a week.

During the First World War he enlisted in the Artists' Rifles, leaving the Teddy Tail strip in his brother Harry's care. However, he was invalided out of the Army, and took over the reins again. In total his 'Teddy Tail' ran for over eighteen years. After that other artists took over and the strip ran until 1969.

Because of the upheaval of the First World War, Charles and his wife and three children, Betty, Edward and Janet, moved to live with Amelia's family in a vast pseudo-Gothic yellow brick house in Mottingham, in south-east London. When his father-in-law died they moved to Chislehurst but later returned to Mottingham, living in Court Farm Lane. Charles had a room in the house which he kept as a studio and worked there every day. Having brought a picture to what seemed like perfection he would consider it, then often discard it and start again.

Charles did not use models directly but would make sketches of his own family and local children. His son Edward was the inspiration for Teddy Tail, his daughter Betty for Teddy's companion Dr Beetle, and Janet, the other daughter, was the Curly niece.

When he was a young man he was a great admirer of the artists Arthur Rackham and Edmund Dulac and their influence can be seen in the 'borders of fairyland' quality of his work, in which even the trees and buildings take part in the action of the story.

Charles was a very generous man both of his time and money. He gave of his talents freely in many directions and spent hours painting scenery for the



Eltham Dramatic Society, and produced and wrote a pantomime and gave shadow plays behind a screen. Another love was renovating antique furniture, for which he carved replacement parts with great skill.

In 1920 he carved puppets for a Punch and Judy show, largely rewriting the story. Amelia dressed the puppets and the show was taken round the children's hospitals. On these occasions Charles dressed quietly because he believed that the puppet-master should be invisible. One Christmas the *Daily Mail* heard of the Punch and Judy show and sent a car to take him and his son on his round of hospitals, including Great Ormond Street. In the same year the play *Teddy Tail's Adventures in Fairyland* was put on at the Duke of York's Theatre. Charles wrote the play, designed the costumes and the scenery. The music was by Frederick Norton of *Chu Chin Chow* fame, and the princess was played by Iris Hoey, a well-known soubrette of the day,

sister of Dennis, a Gilbert and Sullivan singer who later appeared as Inspector Lestrade in the series of Sherlock Holmes films with Basil Rathbone.

Teddy Tail continued to enthral children and the Teddy Tail League was formed in 1933; children from all over the country joined, and four years later the membership was eight hundred thousand.

The picture of Charles James Folkard drawn by his son is of a gentle, whimsical man. He said of himself he could have been happy as a village carpenter rather than 'tickling pieces of paper'. He was above average height and rather thin, with dark curly hair short back and sides. His dark deep-set eyes showed an inner restlessness and, with cruel irony, despite his constant use of pencil and paint brush his hands became arthritic in middle age.

He loved the countryside, but saw it through rose-tinted glasses. Cottages with roses and honeysuckle round the door had special appeal to him and he delighted to include such in his pictures. Better still he liked pictures of out-and-out fairyland.

Among his hates were the telephone, radio and television. He never ran a car but his family say he would have loved a horse and carriage. Eventually he and Amelia left Mottingham. With the development of the district the rural atmosphere had been lost, so they moved to Heathfield in Sussex where Amelia had a sister living. Charles was eighty at the time.

Unhappily he stored nearly all his original drawings in folders in the garage, which proved to be very damp, and when they came to be inspected most were beyond saving.

He did his last drawing for Dent's a few days before he died on 25 February, 1963, bequeathing none of his work to any society or other establishment. However, the British Library hold many of his books and the family treasures quite a number. It is only occasionally that books with his illustrations come on to the market and only in shops which specialise in the past, where they are considered quite a rarity.

After his father's death, Edward donated the puppets of the Punch and Judy Show to the Toy Museum in Edinburgh. During the 1970s Messrs Phylm and Ridd Limited bought out some of Charles' illustrations as Christmas cards, and in 1978 *Songs of Alice*, with his pictures and music by Don Harper, was published by Adam and Charles Black.

*Based on an article in The Bookseller*

# Dorothy Andrew at Slough and Edward Charles Napier Folkard at Builth Wells

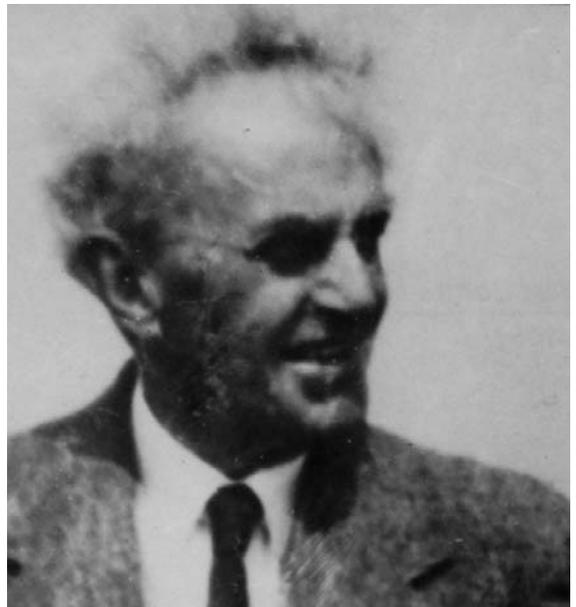
Top Right: Ralph and Dorothy (Bunty) Andrews, Slough, 19 April, 1990.

Middle Right: Charles James Folkard, 1878-1962.

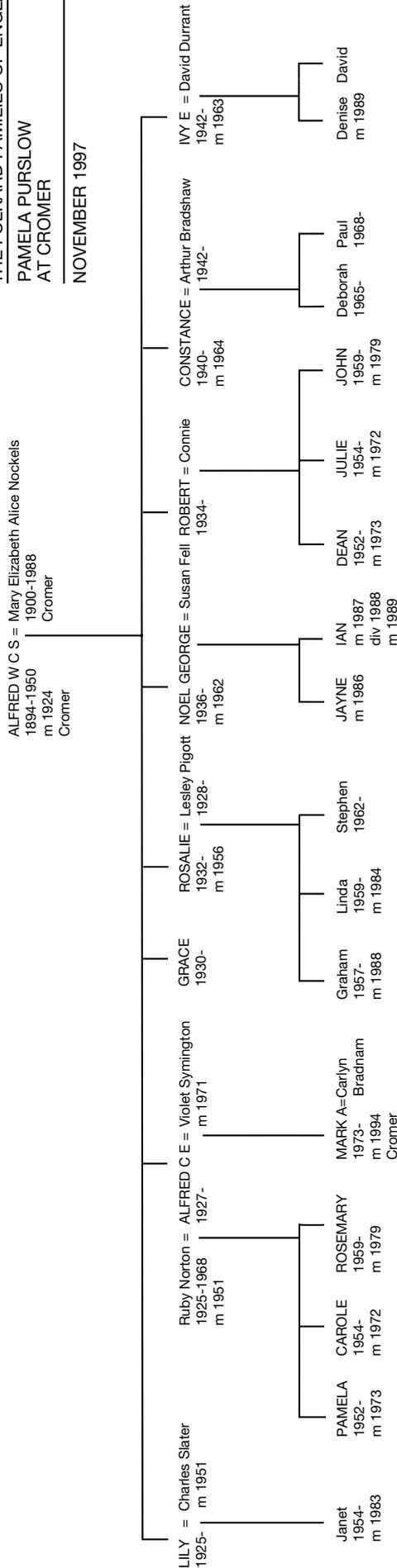
Bottom Right: Edward Folkard with some of his sculptures, 1990.

Below Top: Edward Charles Napier Folkard, b1849.

Below Bottom: Edward and Griselda (Meg) Folkard, Builth Wells 1990.



THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND  
 PAMELA PURSLOW  
 AT CROMER  
 NOVEMBER 1997



## Family History of Pamela Purslow (nee Folkard) at Cromer

Pamela Purslow returned the survey questionnaire on behalf of her father, Alfred Folkard, as she had an active interest in family history. At that time she was completing some research into the Nockels branch of her family, but hoped to make an early start on the Folkard branch. Further returns from the survey showed that she was related to Edward Folkard at Enfield, who had already done quite a lot of family history research, so that a great deal of his family tree included hers as well. She is currently collecting further details on particular members of her family, the most recent of whom are listed below:

**Alfred Walter Charles Seaman** was born in 1894, worked as a council employee, married Mary Nockels in 1924, and had eight children. He died in 1950 at Cromer. Their children were:

**Lily Florence Alice**, born in 1925, married Charles Slater in 1951; and had one daughter, **Janet**, born in 1954 who married in 1983.

**Alfred Charles Edward**, born in 1927, married Ruby Norton, who died in 1968, and remarried in 1971 to Violet Symington. He had one son, **Mark Anthony** by his second wife, born in 1973, and three children by his first: **Pamela Mary**, born in 1952, married in 1973 and who provided the information on this family history; **Carole Anne**, born in 1954, married 1972; **Rosemary Janet**, born 1959, married 1979.

**Grace Edith Beatrice** was born in 1930 at Trimingham, and worked as a shop manageress.

**Rosalie Heather** was born in 1932 and married in 1956 to Lesley Pigott. They have three children: **Graham**, born 1957, married 1988; **Linda**, born 1959, married 1984; and **Stephen** born in 1962.

**Robert Hilary** was born in 1934, married Connie, and they have three children, **Dean**, **Julie** and **John**.

**Noel George** was born in 1936, and is a printer. He married Susan Fell in 1962, and they have two children, **Jayne** who married in 1986, and **Ian** who married in 1987, divorced in 1988, and remarried in 1989.

**Constance Mary** was born in 1940, and married in 1964 to Arthur Bradshaw. They have two children, **Deborah**, born 1965, and **Paul** who was born in 1968.

**Ivy Elizabeth** was born in 1942 and was married in 1963 to David Durrant. They have two children, **Denise** who was married in 1989, and **David**.



Alice Folkard with her children: Back row, Noel, Ivy, Robert; Front row: Lily, Constance, Grace, Rosalie and Alfred.



Back row: Ruby Folkard (wife of Alfred), Granville Newton (son of Grace nee Folkard), Noel and Susan Folkard, May and Charlie Folkard. Front row: Margaret Carter (daughter of Florence nee Folkard lives in Australia), Charles and Lily Slater (nee Folkard), Grace Folkard, Grace Newton (nee Folkard), Rosalie Pigott (nee Folkard) with daughter Linda in her arms, Graham Pigott.

## Pamela Purslow at Cromer

Left: Alfred Walter Charles Seaman Folkard.

Right: Rosemary Keeler (nee Folkard), left with Pamela Purslow (nee Folkard) right.





Back row: John Folkard, friend of Ian's, Ian Folkard, Mark Folkard, Paul Bradshaw, Linda and Neville Mallet, Deborah Bradshaw, Janet Peter Hignett (nee Slater), Denise Durrant, Jayne Folkard, Ray Cooper (behind), Graham Pigott. Front row: David Durrant, Dean Folkard, Angela Morrish (now Graham's wife) and Carol

## Pamela Purslow at Cromer

From left to right: Connie and Robert Folkard, Linda and Neville Mallet (nee Pigott), Susan and Noel Folkard, Violet and Alfred Folkard.



## Family History of Edward Francis Folkard at Enfield

The furthest back that I have so far been able to trace my Folkard lineage is to my great-great-grandfather James Folkard. Arthur Crouch Folkard's 1890 Monograph gives some correct information about him, eg that he was a vet, but wrongly shows him to be the son of Jeremiah Folkard of Saxmundham and his second wife Sarah. That James was baptised on 1 October, 1751, whereas my great-great-grandfather was probably born in 1788 or 1789. The whereabouts of his birth has still to be established. The information that is available about him is as follows:

He married Elizabeth Browne on 5 December, 1810. The wedding, which took place by licence at Fakenham, Norfolk, was witnessed by Sarah Folkard and Robert King. The entry in the parish register shows James to be a single man of Wymondham and Elizabeth to be a single woman of Fakenham. However, the announcement of the marriage in the *Bury and Norwich Post* of 12 December, 1810, shows that Mr. J. Folkard, veterinarian, married Miss Brown of Wymondham. The relevant licence bond has not been found yet.

James must have been about 21 or 22 when he married, and so was Elizabeth. She was the daughter of William (a farmer) and Elizabeth Browne of Wymondham. The Brownes were a Quaker family.

James died at Beccles on 16 January, 1819, but he was buried elsewhere. The announcement of his death in the *Bury and Norwich Post* of 21 July, 1819, said that "Mr. James Folkard (sic) died at Beccles last Thursday in his 31st year". It is from this that we deduce his birth date. He made his will on 22 May, 1819, and this was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in London on 10 April, 1820. It makes no mention of individual children but instead provides a formula for apportioning monies between them and his wife. The value of his estate was assessed at £450, according to the Death Duty registers. His two executors, Thomas Spottiswoode Browne, his wife's brother, and Thomas Cann, after announcing in the Ipswich newspaper their intention to find a replacement vet for the practice, renounced their executorship on 3 March, 1820 to allow Elizabeth to administer the estate.

Elizabeth died at Lakenham, Norwich, on 10 March,

1831, aged 42, and was taken to Wymondham for burial in the Quaker burial ground on 16 March, 1831.

According to the Death Duty register she died insolvent.

The children of James and Elizabeth were:

**Eliza Marie (or Maria).** According to the Burnham Sutton & Ulph Parish register she was privately baptised on 11 October, 1811 but was received into the Church (Westgate) on 30 May, 1813. She died in Wymondham on 20 September, 1831, single, at the age of 20 and was buried in the Quaker burial ground on 25 September.

**Robert William.** He was probably also born in one of the Burnhams about 1815. He was an artist who died in Beccles, aged 20 a bachelor, on 9 November, 1835. He was also buried in the Quaker burial ground at Wymondham on 16 November. He died intestate, leaving less than £100, yet his sister Louisa took out letters of administration on this estate 43 years later!

**Louisa** is shown in the census records as having been born in Burnham Market. She died a spinster in Wells-next-the-Sea on 21 October, 1888 aged 73, giving a possible birth date of 1815. She left a will leaving £541, with legacies to a number of people including her cousin Thomas Cann.

The balance of her estate went to Charles Seaman Folkard, her brother, in the form of £50, plus proceeds from the sale of her furniture, plus £300 to be paid over time at a rate of £4.00 per month.

**Frederick** was born in 1816 but died shortly afterwards on 5 June 1817 and was buried in St Michaels, Beccles churchyard.

**Anna Maria** was christened on 13 December 1817 at Beccles and died on 7 October, 1881.

**Charles Seaman** was the only child of James who married and had children. His father died shortly after his birth, and his mother died when he was 12, so he was orphaned at an early age.

The relatively short lives of James, his wife and four of his children is the most noticeable feature about this particular family.

Surprisingly for a Quaker, Charles joined the army, the 1st Battalion of the 19th Regiment of Foot, at Bungay, on 13 June, 1844, when his age was given as 23 years 9 months, which was incorrect. He received a bounty of £3 10s on enlistment. He was promoted to Corporal in 1851 but was court martialled in 1852 and was reduced to the ranks. He was promoted back to Corporal in 1854 and up to Sergeant in 1856. He completed 21 years service in the army in 1866.



Left: Alfred Folkard with Grace and Florence, two of his daughters.

Right: Edward William Folkard of Enfield, c1935.

**EDWARD FRANCIS FOLKARD  
OF ENFIELD**

DECEMBER 1996

JAMES = Elizabeth Brown  
1788-1819      1789-1831  
m 1810  
Beccles

ELIZA MARIA  
1811-31  
Wymondham

ROBERT WILLIAM  
1815-35  
Beccles

LOUISA  
1815-88  
Wells next the Sea

FREDERICK  
1816-17  
Beccles

ANNA MARIA  
1817-18  
Beccles

CHARLES S = Julia Doyle  
1819-1904      d 1901  
m1840  
Wymondham

CLARE  
(HANNAH)  
b 18??

LOUISA  
b 1847

CHARLES  
b 1854

SARAH A  
b 1857

ROBERT  
b 1859

JAMES  
b 1861

WILLIAM  
b 1861

CHRISTOPHER  
b 1863

ALFRED = Florence Stubbs  
1866-1943      d 1916  
m 1893  
Norwich

ALFRED W C = Mary Elizabeth  
1894-1950      Alice Nockels  
m1924      1900-88  
*(See tree for Pamela Puslow  
of Cromer)*

EDWARD W = Frances Rose  
1897-1970      England  
Chichester      d 1956

ARTHUR = Lily Grady  
1901-  
m 1928

CHARLES = Spalding  
1903-  
m 1930

GRACE = Robert  
1907-      Newton  
m 1931

FLORENCE = George  
1910-      Carter  
m 1935

EDWARD F = Maureen  
1937-      Foster  
m 1961

SHEILA = James  
1932-      Hackett  
m 1957

JOAN      PEGGY      RAYMOND  
1926-      1929-      1933-

MICHAEL      DEREK  
1932-      1934-

Barry      Jean      Granville  
Margaret

Margaret      George

KERRY = Julian Ayre  
MARGARET  
1963-  
m1988

GILLIAN  
FRANCES  
1967-

JONATHAN  
JAMES  
1958-

CHRISTOPHER  
FRANCIS  
1960-

NICHOLAS  
1962-

Charles' army career was spent as a Teaching Assistant, presumably to the children of those soldiers' wives who travelled with the regiment. According to a testimonial letter he was well thought of in this job. He stayed in this country when the Regiment went abroad, and he was never therefore in action. He did, however, go to Ireland in 1846, including Carlow and Dublin. It was during this period that he met and married Julia Doyle of Carlow. They married on 29 December, 1846 in Boyle, Roscommon. The Army Chaplain's returns show the following births to a Folkard of the 19th Regiment:

1845	Charles; St Peter's Mount
1847	Louisa; Castlebar
1857	Sarah Ann; Walmer
1859	Robert; Chatham
1861	James; Chatham
1861	William; New Brompton
1863	Christopher J; Chatham
1866	Alfred; Norwich

Towards the end of his army service, Charles was lent to the West Norfolk Militia, when he continued to serve, in the orderly room, until 1874. He was described on discharge as 53 years and 5 months of age, 5 foot 10 inches in height, with brown hair, blue eyes and a fresh complexion, and by occupation School Assistant. In the 1871 census he was living in Belvoir Street, Norwich, with his wife and the above children, with the exception of Louisa, Charles and James. In the 1881 census he is shown as a pensioner living in St Andrews Street, Norwich. Only Christopher and Alfred were recorded as being with him; presumably his wife was elsewhere.

His wife Julia died in Norwich in 1901 and Charles moved to Wymondham. He died on 19 January, 1904 and was buried in the Quaker burial ground (technically as a non-member) on 23 January, 1904.

I have as yet been unable to find out what happened to most of Charles's children. I am told that all the family went to America (on a chartered ship), where one daughter Sarah married a German named Hanhurst, and another (Clare or Hannah) married a German named Shremp. Apparently they lived near Hollywood in California. Charles, who was also christened Seaman, stayed on in America as a horse trainer, in which capacity he apparently had some early successes. He remained a bachelor and oddly enough spelt his name "Faulkard". According to Charles, Robert was still alive in 1927, but I do not know where. Neither have I information on William or James. Christopher and Alfred returned to England with their parents. Christopher then went to Ireland, where he became a surveyor, but again that is the only information I have about him.

**Alfred** was born on 1 February, 1866 at Belvoir Street, Heigham, Norwich. He went on to become a journeyman brushmaker, and we next find him living in Romford, (43 Pevensey Road) on the occasion of his marriage on 17 December, 1893 at St Andrews Church to Florence Sarah Jane Isabella Stubbs, the daughter of Walter George Stubbs and Mary Ann Brock, both of whom incidentally were born in Norwich. Alfred and Florence lived for a while in Crownfield Road, Forest Gate, London, and then moved back to Norwich. They had the following children:

1894	21 March	Forest Gate	Alfred Walter Charles Seaman
1897	5 October	Forest Gate	Edward William
1901		Norwich	Arthur Robert
1903		Norwich	Charles Percy
1907		Norwich	Grace Lily
1910		Norwich	Florence G

Alfred's wife Florence died on 10 July 1916 and was buried in Norwich Cemetery. Alfred himself died in 1943 and was also buried in Norwich Cemetery, in

ground now built over.

**Alfred Walter Charles Seaman** married Mary Elizabeth Alice Nockels in 1924 and lived in Cromer. They had the following children, all born in Cromer:

1925	7 November	Lily Florence Alice
1927	23 August	Alfred Charles Edward
1930	12 May	Grace Edith Beatrice
1932	30 March	Rosalie Heather
1934	21 August	Robert Hilary
1936	30 December	Noel George
1940	14 December	Constance Mary
1942	23 December	Ivy Elizabeth

Alfred died on 28 July, 1950 and his wife on 17 April, 1988.

**Arthur Robert** married Lily Grady in 1928 in Norwich and had the following children:

1926	Joan V F
1929	Peggy J
1933	Raymond

**Charles Percy** married a Miss Spalding in 1930. They had two sons, Michael, born in 1932, and Derek in 1934.

**Grace Lily** married Robert W Newton in Norwich in 1931. Their family consisted of **Barry John**, born 12 October, 1936, **Granville Brian**, born 24 July, 1938 and **Jean Margaret**, born 8 January, 1944.

**Florence** married George Carter in 1935. They had two children, **Margaret** and **George**. They moved to Australia after the war.

**Edward William**, my father, volunteered for the Navy on 12 March, 1915 and served as a telegraphist until 4 October, 1937. He worked briefly as a radio electrician until called up for the Second World War in August 1939. He served as a Petty Officer telegraphist. After the war he joined the Air Ministry as a wireless and electrical mechanic and retired in 1960. He married Frances Rose England at St Pancras Church, Chichester, and had two children, Edward Francis, born 27 December, 1928 and Sheila Mary (my sister), born on 2 December, 1932. My mother died on 12 December, 1956 at 46 Kingsham Road, Chichester, and my father died on 5 December, 1970 at St Richards Hospital, Chichester.

**Sheila Mary** (my sister) married James Henry Hackett on 23 March, 1957. They have three sons, **Jonathan James**, born 13 May, 1958, **Christopher Francis**, born 16 January, 1960 and **Nicholas**, born 29 December, 1962.

I am a retired Civil Servant. I married Maureen Margaret Foster, the daughter of Albert and Isabella Foster, at St James Church, Muswell Hill, London on 2 April, 1960. We have two daughters, **Kerry Margaret**, born on 20 October, 1963 and **Gillian Frances**, born on 25 October 1967. Kerry married Julian Nicholas Ayre on 30 July, 1988 and is now living in Colchester. She works in connection with art collections. Gillian is still single and works as an engineer. We live in Enfield, Middlesex.

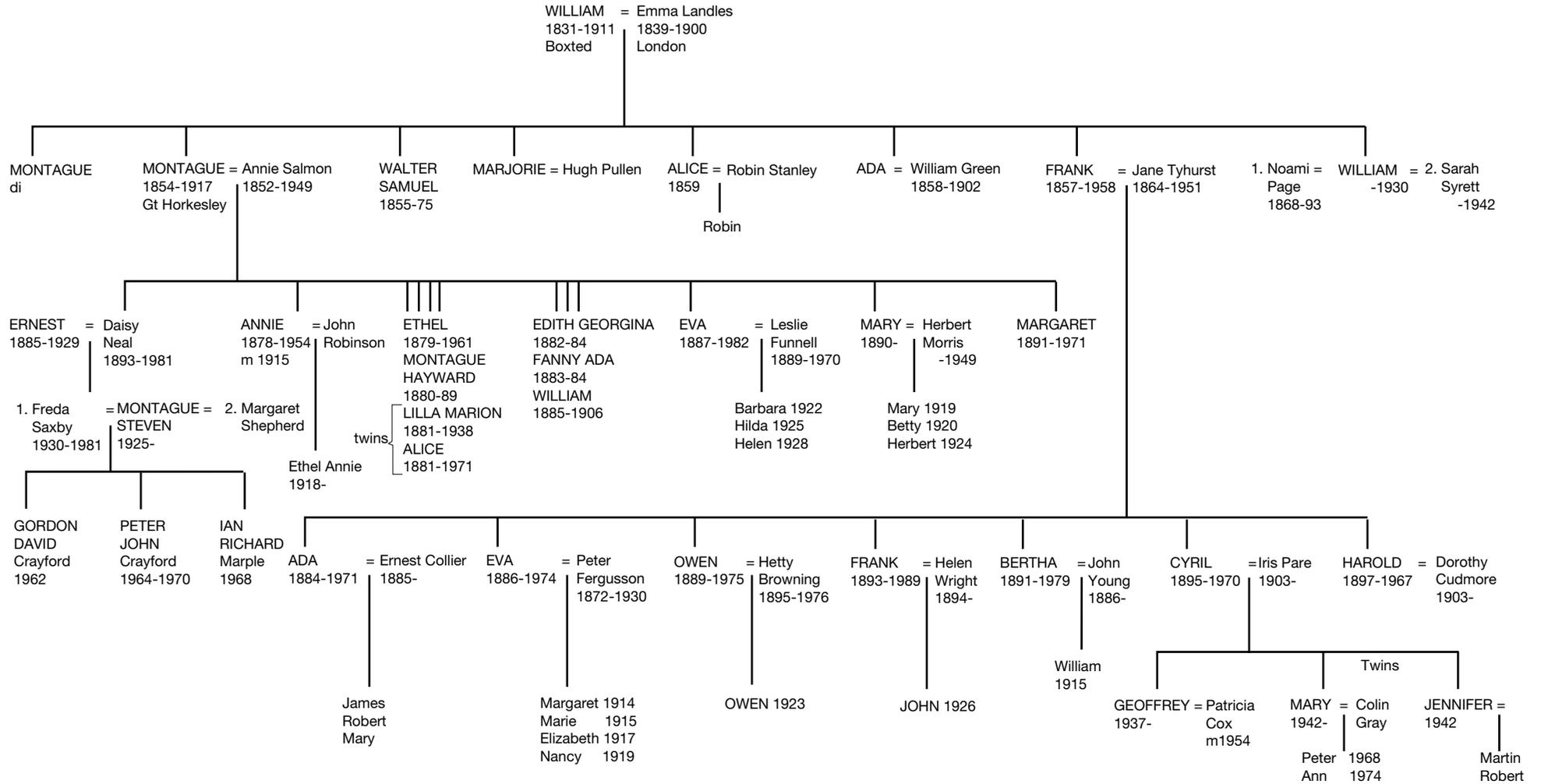
Edward and Maureen Folkard, Enfield, 20 April, 1990.



**THE FAMILIES OF MONTAGUE FOLKARD  
OF SCARBOROUGH, NANCY FERGUSON  
OF COLCHESTER AND OWEN PETER  
FOLKARD OF KELVEDON**

NOVEMBER 1997

176



# Family History of Montague Stevenson (Steve) at Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson at Colchester and Owen Peter at Kelvedon

Steve writes:

My family history links up with that of Nancy Fergusson at Colchester, with whom I share a common great-grandfather, and with that of John Folkard of Colchester, who provided a common link going back to Jeremiah, who married Sarah Cook in 1671. The starting point for the following descriptions is determined partly by how much I know about particular ancestors, and also the need to avoid too much overlap with Nancy or John. This is a bit arbitrary, but it is convenient to start with John who was born in 1769, whose grandfather Robert (born in 1720), provides the link with John (born in 1935) at Colchester.

**John** was born in 1769, and married Elizabeth Montague in 1796. This marriage was of significance to one branch of the family, as the name of Montague was handed down over several generations of descendants. John and Elizabeth lived at Ardleigh near Colchester, and they had 12 children. The eldest of these was John Montague (1797-1876), who emigrated to Australia in 1825, and founded a branch of the family there, an account of which is given in the section on Australia.

**William Montague** was the fifth child of John and Elizabeth, and was born at Ardleigh in 1807. He and his wife Ann were living in Boxted in 1831, and at the time of the 1871 Census were living, apparently by themselves, at 85 Heath Road, Lexden, Colchester. William died in 1873, his wife in 1894.

**William** was a son of William and Ann, was born in 1831 at Boxted, and later married Emma Landels. They lived for several years at Great Horkesley, and then at the time of the 1861 Census they and their children were living at Hunters Farm, Shrub End, Colchester, where William was a farmer and hay merchant. They had seven children, two of whom were given the name of Montague. An entry in the Index of Wills states: "FOLKARD William of Shrub End, Colchester, Essex, died 9 April 1911, Probate London 17 May to Montague Folkard, chemist, Frank Folkard, seed grower, and William Folkard ironmonger. Effects £5,340 4s 11d. Both William and Emma, who died in 1900, are buried in the church burial ground at Shrub End. (All Saints). See also Peter at Kelvedon account.

**Montague** was the second child of William and Emma. He was born at Great Horkesley in 1854, and in 1861 he was living at Shrub End, where his father was a farmer. He attended Colchester Royal Grammar School from 1865 to 1868/9, where each year he received prizes for general proficiency and mathematics. He married Annie Panton Salmon in 1877 at Colchester, when they lived at Hadleigh in Suffolk, where Montague worked as a chemist. He and his family moved to York in 1884, where he became a partner in a chemists shop, becoming full owner in 1902. Although he was baptised in the Church of England, and was married in a Congregational Church, he and his immediate family later became members of the Plymouth Brethren, which had a strong influence on their beliefs and general lifestyle. Montague died in 1917 from arteriosclerosis and cerebral thrombosis. He and his wife had 12 children, who are referred to below in the order of their birth.

**Annie Charlotte** was born in 1878. She married John Simon Robinson in 1915, who was a chemist, living in Malton for many years, and she died in 1954. They had one daughter, Ethel Annie who was born in 1918, and she married Eric Peters, having two children, Malcolm James who was born in 1945, and Elizabeth Ann who was born in 1949.

**Ethel Emma** was born in 1879, remained unmarried, and lived at home with her mother till the latter died in 1949. She then moved to another house in York with two of her sisters, and died in 1961.

**Montague Hayward** was born in 1880, but he died in 1889 from 'inflammation of the lungs'.

**Lilla Marion and Alice Maude** were twins, born in 1881. They both remained unmarried, and together they ran a milliners shop in York from 1920 to 1938 when Lilla died. Maude returned to live at home with her mother and two sisters until 1949 when her mother died, moved to another house in York with Ethel and Margaret, and when Ethel died in 1961, she and Margaret moved to Bournemouth to be with Eva and her family. Maude died in 1971.

**Edith Georgina** was born in 1882, but died in 1884 from 'convulsions'.

**Fanny Ada** was born in 1883 and also died in 1884 from 'convulsions'.

**William** was born in 1885, and attended Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School in York. When he left school he worked for several years in his father's chemist shop, and then in 1905 he went to work in another chemists shop in Norwich. It was whilst he was living there that he died in 1906. The cause of death on his death certificate was 'Suicide by taking cyanide of potash inadvertently and not with intent of self-destruction', this being reported at length in a local newspaper. However, in a letter he sent to one of his sisters a few months earlier, being mainly concerned with his religious beliefs, he said 'How I have often longed that He would remove me out of this wilderness scene, and even prayed for it too'. This suggests he may have been very depressed at the time.

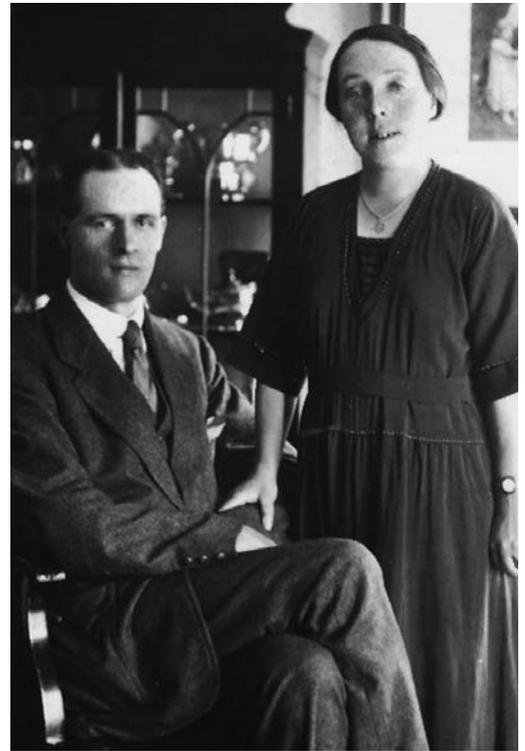
**Ernest** was born in 1885, and also attended Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School in York. He then worked for 12 years in his father's chemist shop, before starting to work as a mental nurse at Storthes Hall Mental Hospital near Huddersfield. He was a private in the Royal Army Medical Corps during the First World War, but was invalided out, and returned to work at the hospital. In 1919 he married Evelyne Daisy Neal, and they had one child, Montague Stevenson, who was born in 1925. Ernest had been in poor health, and in 1929 he died of valvular disease of the heart.

**Eva** was born in 1887, and married Leslie Stuart Funnell in 1920. They had three children, Barbara Maude in 1922, Hilda Joan born in 1925, and Helen Eva born in 1928. Her husband died in 1970, and Eva died in 1982, for many years having lived in Bournemouth.

**Mary** was born in 1890, and married Herbert Francis Harris in 1912. They had three children, Mary Josephine born in 1919, who married John F Smith in 1939; Betty Gwendoline born in 1920, who married John A Parsons in 1942; and Herbert Montague born in 1924, who married his cousin Hilda Joan Funnell in 1949. Mary was still alive on her 100th birthday on 4 February, 1990.

**Margaret** was born in 1891, and remained unmarried. She stayed at home until the death of her mother in 1949, then moved house with Ethel and Maude until Ethel died in 1961, then with Maude, moved to Bournemouth to live with Eva. Margaret died in 1971.

Out of the 12 children born to Montague and Annie only three of these were boys, and of these Montague



## Montague Folkard of Scarborough

Top Left: Montague and Annie Folkard with their children, back row: Annie, Ethel (1879-1961), Maude (1881-1971), middle, Annie (1878-1954), Margaret (1891-1971), Montague, Lilla (1881-1938), Ernest (1885-1929); front, Eva (1887-1992), May (1890-1906).

Top right: Ernest and Daisy Folkard c1920, parents of Steve.

Left: Steve and Margaret Folkard at their wedding in 1985 with Gordon and Ian, Steve's sons.

Below: Wedding of Gordon Folkard and Frances Kelly, 17 September, 1993. Steve in reflective mood and Margaret flank Frances's parents and the bride and groom.



Hayward died at the age of nine, William died aged 21, and only Ernest had one son to carry on the name of Folkard for this branch of the family.

**Montague Stevenson (Steve)** was born in 1925 to Ernest and Daisy at Farnley Tyas near Huddersfield. He moved to York with his mother when his father died in 1929, where he went to Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, and then worked as a mental nurse at the York Retreat from 1944 to 1948. After graduating in sociology and in social psychology, he did research in mental hospitals from 1954 to 1961, and then criminological research in the Home Office Research Unit until 1982. He married Freda Saxby in 1960, who died in 1981, and had three sons, Gordon David, Peter John, and Ian Richard. Steve retired in 1982 to live near Sheffield, married Margaret Shepherd in 1985, and went to live at Scarborough in 1987. It was then that he became interested in researching his family history.

**Gordon David** the eldest son of Steve and Freda, was born at Crayford, Kent in 1962. He moved with his parents to Marple, Cheshire in 1966, and to Teddington, Middlesex in 1978. After attending Richmond College he took a maths degree at Imperial College in London, trained as an accountant, and then obtained work for a two-year period in New Zealand. He is interested in cycling, walking, mountaineering and photography.

**Peter John** was born in Crayford in 1964, and moved to Marple with his parents in 1966. He died in 1970.

**Ian Richard** was born in Marple in 1968, moved to Teddington in 1978 and then with his father to Dronfield Woodhouse near Sheffield in 1982. After attending local schools he went to Loughborough University to study civil engineering. He is interested in cycling, walking, mountaineering and conservation work.

Nancy Fergusson writes:

**Anne Maria** was born on 25 February, 1829, at Great Horkesley. Nothing else is known about her.

**William** was born in 1831 at Boxted. In 1851 he married Emma Landels (1829-1900) who was a doctor's daughter from London — they met at a shooting party at Ardleigh Hall. They lived at Spring Farm, Great Horkesley, then moved in 1861 to the Colchester area where they farmed Hunters Farm, Rayners Farm and Heath Farm, Lexden, and Walnut Tree Farm, Shrub End. He was a member of the Lion Walk Congregational Church and a local preacher. Emma, his wife, died in 1900 and is buried in Shrub End churchyard. He died on 13 April, 1911, and is buried with his wife.

**John** is believed to have been born about 1832. He is mentioned in a letter from William to his wife Emma and he was a witness at his sister Jane's wedding. He was in business but that is all I can find about him.

**Jane Louisa** was born in 1834. On 7 December, 1854, she married James Walter Cowell and lived in Sussex Road, Colchester, and later at Clacton-on-Sea. At the time of her marriage her father was living at Heath Farm, Lexden.

The children of William and Emma were:

**Walter Hawes** born in 1852 at Great Horkesley. He died 10 January, 1853, aged 5 months.

**Montague** was born in 1854 at Great Horkesley. Baptised on 14 April, 1854. On 10 April, 1877, he married Annie Panton Salmon (1852-1949). He was a chemist at York and died in 1917. *See section on Family of Montague Stevenson.*

**Walter Samuel** was born in 1855 at Great Horkesley. Baptised on 18 December, 1857 in a private baptism with his brother William. He died on 25 December, 1875.

**William** was baptised in Great Horkesley and apart

from being baptised with his brother Walter Samuel, no more is known.

**Frank** was born in 1857 at Great Horkesley. He was apprenticed to a furniture maker in Hastings. In 1883 he married Jane Tyhurst (1864-1951) the daughter of a master mariner, at Blacklands Church, Hastings. They set up home at Green Farm, Copford, where he was a farmer and hay and seed merchant. He started the business of Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd. He was Chairman of the Lexden & Winstree RDC and also of the Board of Guardians. He was a Methodist, well known local preacher and a founder of the new Marks Tey Methodist Chapel. He died in 1938 and is buried at the Marks Tey Methodist Chapel. He wife died in 1951 and is buried with her husband. See end of chapter for his children.

**Alice Emma** was born at Great Horkesley on 8 February, 1859. Baptised on 8 February, 1862 at Lexden. She married Robin Slaney and moved to Bishops Stortford. She had a son, Robin Slaney who was a biologist and was connected with Bishops Stortford College. He was killed in a road accident in January 1977.

**Ada** was born on 1 December, 1862, at Heath Farm, Lexden. She married William Green (1852-1902) a miller, and lived at Fordham until his death. She acted as housekeeper to her father after her mother's death. She lived at Shrub End Road and West Mersea. During the Second World War, she was injured when her home at West Mersea was bombed and completely demolished. She is buried in the cemetery at West Mersea. Ada had a daughter who married Hugh Cullen, an oyster merchant at West Mersea, and died in August 1976. She also had a son who died in infancy.

**William** was born in Lexden in 1865. He was married twice, first to Naomi Page (1868-1893) and then to Sarah Syrett who died in 1942. He was an ironmonger at Stowmarket, Eye and Bungay, and also owned several farms in the area. In 1911, when his father died, he moved back to Walnut Tree Farm, Shrub End. He was a JP and a local preacher in the Wesleyan Church. He died on 15 August, 1930, and is buried in the Shrub End Churchyard.

From his first marriage, he had a son William Landels Browning Page Folkard who was born in 1893 at Eye and was a chemist in Colchester. He joined the Air Force in November, 1915 (L/Cpl 169505). He was killed in a flying accident on 15 November, 1918 (Lieut 138 Squadron), his body being returned to Stowmarket.

From his second marriage he had a daughter Naomi who married David Wild, a horticulturalist and lived at Heath Row until their land was taken over, then came to live with her mother at Walnut Tree Farm, Shrub End, which was then taken over for housing. They then moved to Tendring and Thorington where both died and are buried in the churchyard. They had four children: William, Mary, Elizabeth and James.

The children of Frank Folkard (1857-1938) and Jane Tyhurst (1864-1951).

**Ada Maud** born 26 October, 1884 at The Green Farm, Copford. In 1912 she married Ernest Collier (1885-1966), a local brickmaker at the Marks Tey Methodist Chapel. She died on 8 May, 1971 and her ashes were scattered at Colchester Crematorium..

She had three children, James Tyhurst Collier born 1915, also a brickmaker at Marks Tey. He married Phyllis Wagstaff of Stanway and died in 1962. He has two children: Susan and Roger. Ada's second son Robert Collier was born in 1916 and went into the family business. He served in the army during the Second World War and was a POW. After the war he farmed at Great Bentley. He married Audrey Wagstaff of Stanway and has one daughter, Sally. Ada's only daughter Jessie Mary was born in 1918. She married



Above left: William Montague Folkard 1807-73 from a painting owned by Peter Folkard of Kelvedon. William farmed at Ardleigh and Horkesley. Above right: Montague Folkard of York 1854-1917.

## **Steve Folkard of Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson of Colchester and Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon**

Below left: William Folkard 1831-1911, born at Boxted near Colchester, and below right, Emma (nee Landels) Folkard, 1829-1900, his wife.



Joseph Lofthouse, a farmer at West Bergholt. Mary has three children: Richard, Peter and Jennifer.

**Eva Constance** born 8 October, 1886. She was an art teacher at Miss Dobson's School and Colchester School of Art (now Colchester Institute). On her marriage to Peter Fergusson (1872-1930) on 5 June, 1913, she moved to Barnet where her husband was Estate Agent to the Earl of Strafford. They returned in March 1930 to his sheep farm in Perthshire where he died in the same year. In 1935 she returned to live in Copford, where she served on the Parish Council, School Governors and President of the WI. She died on 20 July, 1974 and her ashes were scattered among the roses at the Crematorium.

Eva had three daughters, Margaret Jean born in 1914. Margaret was awarded the RRC for services on the Burma Front during the Second World War. She married Col Roy Railton in 1946 and settled in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) as a farmer after the disbandment of the Indian Army. She had three children: Iain, Donald and Elizabeth Ann.

Marie Helen was born in 1915 and was a hairdresser and married Hector Seaton in 1941. After his service in the RAF they ran a confectionery business in Pitlochry, Perthshire. Hector died in 1958 and they have two children: Margaret and Alistair.

Elizabeth Eva born 1917 and became a school matron. During the Second World War she served in the VADs at Bovington, Dorset. In 1941 she married Eric William Arnott and after the war they lived in Newcastle, and after her husband became ordained in the C of E, they lived in several parishes throughout Northumberland, until his retirement when they settled in Dorset. She had three children: Peter, Helen and Paul.

**Nancy Irene** born in 1919, served as a Flt/Officer in the WRAF during the Second World War, and thereafter a secretary and personnel officer. She became an international hockey player and toured South Africa during 1954 and Australia in 1956.

**Owen Stanley** born 1889. Farmed Chase Farm, Shrub End, then joined his father in the family business, Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd. He lived at Little Tey and on the death of his father continued the business with his brother Cyril and was later joined by his son Owen Peter. In 1919 he married Hetty Browning at Little Tey Church and died on 15 January, 1975, his ashes being scattered at Colchester Crematorium. He had one son Owen Peter born 21 May 1923 at Shrub End who went into banking until the Second World War where he served in the 12th Lancers. On demob he joined his father as farmer and seedmerchant and on retirement from farming became an antique collector and dealer. *A more detailed account by Owen Peter follows.*

**Bertha** was born in 1891 and became an Art Teacher at the Colchester School of Art. In 1914 she married John Harding-Young (1881-1966) who was an auctioneer at Barnet, Hertfordshire. She died on 30 August, 1979 and is buried at Ridge Parish Church with her husband. They had one son, William Harding-Young who was born in 1914 who joined his father in the auctioneer and surveying business. He was a member of the HAC and served in Italy during the Second World War as a major. He married Phyllida Woodall at South Mimms and has three children, Daniel, James and Patrick.

**Frank Tyhurst** was born in 1893. He was apprenticed in ironmongery. During the First World War he served in the Army as a captain in France, and from 1918 to 1924 he served in the Indian Army. When he returned to civilian life, he farmed at Little Tey and Fordham. He was then Secretary of the National Farmer's Union for 25 years. During the Second World War he was a captain in the Copford Home Guard and Secretary of the War Agricultural Committee. For many years he

served on the Lexden and Winstree RDC, was Chairman of the Copford Parish Council and Copford British Legion. On retirement he became a keen bowler and was both Secretary and President of the Colchester Bowls Club. In 1925 he married Helen Wright (1894-1987) and he died on 20 November, 1988. He has a son John who was born 19 January, 1926 at Fordham. He is a fruit farmer at Eight Ash Green and also served in the Copford Home Guard during the Second World War.

**Cyril Edward** born in 1895. He trained as a civil engineer with Colchester Borough Council. During the First World War he was a captain in the Tank Corp and was injured when his tank was blown up leaving him as the only survivor. On demobilisation he joined his father at Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd and served in the Special Constabulary from 1918 to 1963 where he achieved the rank of Superintendent. He served on the Copford Parish Council and the School Governors. In his youth he was a keen cricketer. In 1935 he married Iris Pare (1903-1970) and died on 17 January, 1970 and was cremated with his wife who had died ten days earlier. His ashes were scattered at Colchester Crematorium.

Cyril and Iris had one son and twin daughters, Geoffrey born 25 August 1937 at Copford. He trained as a horticulturalist and worked with his father at Frank Folkard & Sons. On the closure of the firm, he took over and farmed Copford Green Farm. He married in 1971, Patricia Fearis (nee Cox) and has twin boys Timothy and Darren born 12 May, 1972. Mary and Jennifer were born 25 August, 1942. Mary trained as a caterer. She married Colin Gray of Aldham in 1966 and has two children: Peter and Ann Maria. Jennifer married John Green in 1971 is a secretary and has a daughter.

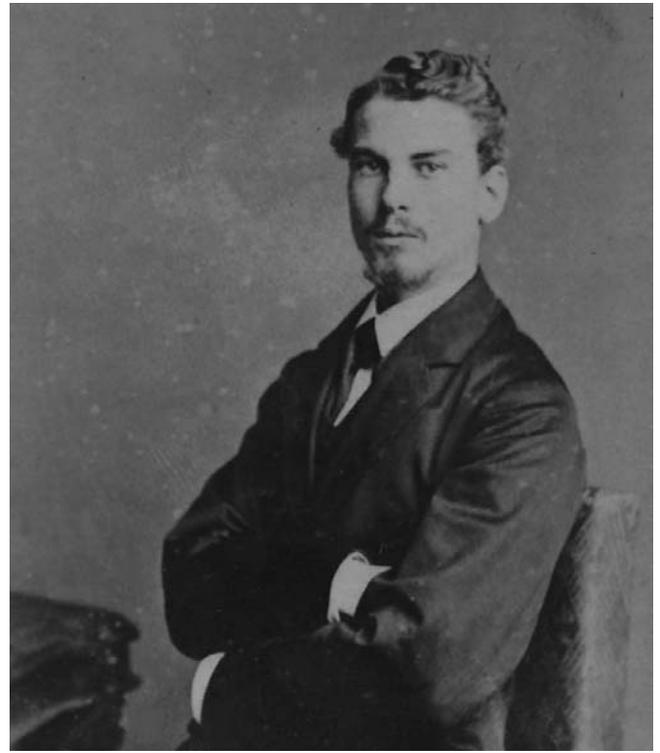
**Harold** was born in 1897. He farmed for a short time at Little Tey and then as a chicken farmer in Copford. He married Dorothy Cudmore of Earls Colne in 1934 and died childless on 7 July, 1967. His ashes were scattered at Colchester Crematorium.

Peter Folkard of Kelvedon writes:

**William Montague Folkard (1807-1873)**. William was born at Ardleigh near Colchester in 1807. The fifth child and fourth son of John and Elizabeth (nee Montague). There were twelve children and they were prosperous tenant farmers in Ardleigh and Boxted.

William worked on the family farms with his brothers and on 23 January 1827, at the age of 19 he married Ann Wyles (1809-1893) at the neighbouring parish of Langham. The witnesses were Stephen Chiswell and Maria Wyles.

William hired a farm at Great Horkesley where his first child Anne Maria was born on 29 January, 1829. Their second child, William was born at Boxted in 1831, and John about 1832-3, but no records have been found. Jane Louisa was born in 1834. They later moved to Stanway where they farmed on Squareson Pappillon's estate, renting Malting Farm, Heath Farm, Prettygate and White House Farm. It was probably during this period that William had his portrait painted (which hangs in my hall). He is shown as a handsome young man of about 26-30. Inscribed on the back (later copied when I had it relined) is William Folkard of Lexden. My great aunt Ada Green remembered William going hunting in a red coat when she was a little girl. The painting was possibly by John Dunthorne, Constable's studio assistant, who had married William's second cousin Hannah and who lived at East Bergholt. The business expanded and more land was rented from the Errington family of Berechurch Hall, Walnuttree, Rayner's and Hunter's Farm at Shrub End. In a letter from his son in 1854 he is mentioned as living at Stanway House. Whether this



Above left: Alice Emma, daughter of William and Emma (nee Landels). Above right: Walter Landels Folkard, 1855-75.

## Steve Folkard of Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson of Colchester and Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon

Below left: William Folkard of Stowmarket, 1865-1930. Below right: Alice 1859-



was the White House, Lexden, which later became the home of his son or Walnuttree House is not certain.

William was also a dealer in cattle and sheep, buying for other farmers all over Essex. William was keen on shooting and I have his shooting mugs with silver rims inscribed Wm Folkard of Stanway. He was a very active man, always in a hurry driving round his farms, giving orders to his foremen. His instructions to the groom who always drove his gig, Drive on Webber, became a family catchphrase (Aunt Ada again).

When William Montague died in 1873, farming had gone through a prosperous period including and following the Napoleonic wars. He had built up a large agricultural business, and it is said that his flocks of sheep were so numerous that he had a pen of fat sheep in Colchester cattle market every week of the year. Although the Corn Laws were repealed in 1846 prices stayed high until 1870 when they declined sharply. The worry of this sharp decline and his extensive business undoubtedly took its toll and he was only 66 years old when he died on 29 March, 1873 at Walnuttree House, Shrub End. Although he was farming over a thousand acres when he died, he is reported to have left very little money and no record of a will can be found.

William was buried in Colchester cemetery. His wife Ann lived for another 20 years, and died in 1893. She is buried in the same plot with the Cowells, her daughter and son-in-law.

His son, William jnr, took over the farms and moved to Shrub End and his widow Ann went to live with her daughter Jane Cowell, already widowed and living in Lion Walk, Colchester.

**William Folkard (1831-1911)** William was born at Boxted near Colchester, the son of William Montague above. As he grew up his father's business expanded, helped by his son who enjoyed the country life of a young man of that period.

At a shooting party at Ardleigh Hall he met his future wife Emma Landels, a doctor's daughter from London. In 1851 he was living at Spring Farm, Great Horkesley, his sister Jane keeping house for him. William and Emma married later that year and their first child, Walter Hawes, was born a year later, at Great Horkesley, but survived only five months, dying on 10 January, 1853.

**Montague**, their second child, was born at Spring Farm, Lexden, Colchester and was baptised on 14 April, 1854. He was trained as a chemist and on 10 April, 1877 he married Annie Panton Salmon (1852-1949) and moved to York. (See under *Family History of Steve Folkard of Scarborough*.)

**Walter Samuel** their third son was born in 1855 at Great Horkesley. He was baptised in 1857 at a private baptism with his brother William. He grew up to be a handsome young man, but died at the early age of 20 in 1875. He was never spoken about in the family and it is believed he committed suicide. A letter of condolence to his father from his friend Jack Green reads: "This is a time of great trouble to many and we think of them often but allow me to express to you more particularly the grief it has caused me to find you're called to pass through such a severe trial. We do sympathise very much with you and your family and although we firmly believed your dear son Walter to be a chosen vessel the verse on the card received gave me consolation because it speaks with so much assurance. We had a good meeting on Sunday evening and you and yours were not forgotten and may God be very merciful to you and bless you all, in the prayers of your family. Yours sincerely, Jack Green."

Steve Folkard adds:

The Index of Deaths shows that Walter died at Salford in 1875. A copy of his death certificate states

that he died on 25 December near Hervey Peak and Hervey Chemical Works, Ordsall Lane, Salford. His occupation was given as Tea Dealer's and Grocer's Assistant, and the cause of death as 'suffocation by drowning in the River Irwell — Suicidal temporary insanity'.

The *Manchester Evening News* published on Monday, 27 December 1875, includes: 'Body found in the Irwell — About half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the body of a man was found floating in the Irwell near Ordsall Lane Station. It was removed to the Queen's Hotel, Ordsall Lane, and in the course of the evening was identified as that of Mr Folkard, farmer of Shrewbent (presumably Shrub End), Colchester. The deceased recently paid a visit to some friends in this neighbourhood and was not heard of after he left to return home.'

Whilst the death certificate gives Walter's occupation as tea dealer's and grocer's assistant, and seems to imply he had been living and working in that area, the press report describes him as a farmer of Colchester, and as having recently visited friends in the neighbourhood. Walter certainly lived on his father's farm previously, but he might then have gone to work somewhere in the Manchester/Salford area.

Nothing further is known about the circumstances leading up to Walter's death. The verdict of suicidal temporary insanity may have been given because it was thought that he must have been insane to do this, but that there was no previous history of mental illness.

Peter Folkard continues:

**William** the fourth son was born at Horkesley in 1856 and baptised on 18 December, 1857 with his brother Walter at a private baptism. No more is known of him and he is believed to have died in infancy.

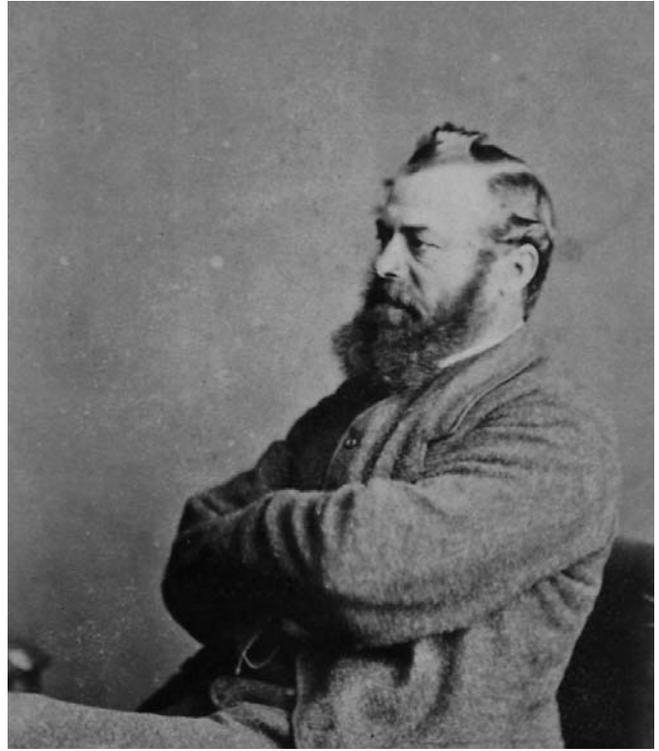
**Frank** (my grandfather and William and Emma's fifth son) was born at Great Horkesley in 1857. See also under Frank Folkard of Copford, page 183).

**Alice Emma**, the first daughter, was born at Horkesley on 8 February, 1859. About this time William and Emma moved to Heath Farm, Lexden (sometimes called the White House). Farming was prosperous and more land was rented by William senior from the Errington family of Berechurch Hall. William senior had moved from the White House to Walnuttree House, Shrub End. Their daughter Alice was baptised at Lexden on 8 February, 1862. She eventually married Robin Slaney a biologist from Bishops Stortford College.

**Ada**, the seventh child and second daughter was born at Heath Farm on 1 December, 1862. She later married William Green, whose entry is continued further along.

**William**, the eighth child, and sixth son was born at Lexden in 1865.

About the beginning of the 1860s William had become a Methodist and local preacher. He was a member of the Lion Walk Congregational Church in Colchester. Upon the death of his father William senior in 1873, he moved to Walnuttree House, Shrub End. Farming was going through a severe crisis with three dry summers and a disastrous drop in the price of corn and livestock. He decided that one way to increase his income was to butcher his own stock and in December 1879 he took over the business of G M Sergeant, butcher of Middleborough, Colchester. In a leaflet still extant, dated 17 December, 1879, William "begs respectfully to inform Clergy, Gentry and Inhabitants of Colchester and vicinity that he has succeeded to the business of butcher, lately carried on by G M Sergeant, and trusts by unremitting attention to all orders, and by supplying meat of superior quality, at moderate charges, to merit a continuance of



Above left: Nancy Fergusson, born 1919 daughter of Eva (nee Folkard) and Peter Fergusson. Picture taken on 21 April, 1990. Above right: William Folkard of Stowmarket, 1865-1930.

## **Steve Folkard of Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson of Colchester and Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon**

Below: Naomi, William's daughter, with unnamed companion and mother Sarah.



the support so long enjoyed by his predecessor." It is interesting to see that there are notes for a sermon on the back of this particular leaflet.

About 1875 the land at Boxted and Horkesley was given up. It was part of Isaac Page's estate, but William still had nearly a thousand acres to farm and he was able to educate his sons privately at Lexden School and the girls with a governess at home. He was a Justice of the Peace and on the Board of Guardians for Lexden and Winstree. He seems to have had money to lend: to the Clacton Methodist Church, £500 to build a chapel at Clacton; £500 to Mr B J Webb, believed to be a butcher; £800 to Mr Darking; £500 to Mr G M Rashbrook. He also helped his eldest son Montague to set up business as a chemist in Hadleigh in 1877. Later on, in 1883, he helped his son Frank to take Copford Green Farm when he married Jane Tyehurst.

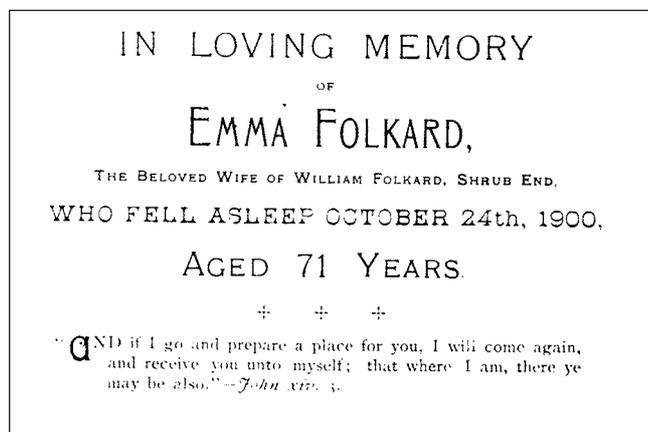
The Self-Binder was invented in 1875; it was a machine for cutting and binding the corn in one operation. Prior to this it was cut by scythe, gathered by hand and stooked (trawed) in the field, often by the farm workers' wives. When William introduced the binder to his farm in 1885 the machine was sabotaged by steel stakes being driven into the ground in the corn to break the knives. There was great resentment in the countryside against this machine. However, when the workers realised that they were not going to be sacked they eventually accepted the binder.

About this time William at Shrub End and his son Frank at Copford started to grow root seeds and with a good trade in hay and straw to the Colchester Garrison, Frank set up as a corn merchant (see later notes on Frank Folkard and Sons Ltd).

Emma died in 1900. Later, when their daughter's husband William Groves Green died in 1902, Ada came to keep house. She had married late at 32 and had lived at home until 1896. She kept house for William until his death in 1911. Both William and Emma are buried in Shrub End churchyard, the funeral services being held in the house.

Extracts from newspapers of the day:

SHRUB END: Death of Mrs W. Folkard. — We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Emma Folkard, wife of Mr. William Folkard, of Shrub End. Mrs Folkard had been in failing health for the past twelve months, but three weeks ago she was taken ill, and died on Wednesday from peritonitis, at the age of 71 years. The deceased lady, who had resided at Shrub End all her life, was a kind friend to the poor of the parish, and started and conducted for 7 or 8 years a mothers' meeting, and latterly a coal club. Her death will be a great loss to all in the parish, and had she lived another year she would have celebrated her golden wedding. The funeral will take place at Shrub End Churchyard at 2.30 on Monday Afternoon.



Funeral card of Emma Folkard, wife of William.

FUNERAL OF MRS WILLIAM FOLKARD AT SHRUB END. — The funeral of the late Mrs. William Folkard took place on Monday at Shrub End Church, the service being conducted by the Rev Thomas Robinson. Most of the blinds in the village were drawn, and a large number of villagers attended the last sad rites as a mark of respect to the deceased. A short private service was first held at the house, attended by the members of the family. Floral tributes were sent from the Family, Miss and Miss Kate Harvey, Mothers' Meeting, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Janes, Mrs Taylor, her grandchildren, the servants at Shrub End, and the servants at Copford.

When William died in 1911 his estate was divided between his children, except that great aunt Ada was left the pick of the furniture from Walnuttree House; this caused some ill feeling at the time as the Greens were considered wealthy. This, however, proved not to be so. There was now quite a change in the family history, see William Folkard of Stowmarket.

**Montague Folkard of York (1854-1917)** was the eldest son of William Folkard of Shrub End and Emma Landels. One son Walter Hawes was born before him but had died in infancy.

He was born at Spring Farm, Great Horkesley in 1854 and baptised on 14 April. He was a chemist and moved to York, where he married Annie Panton Salmon. They had twelve children. He also had a lemonade factory. *For family history see the section by Steve Folkard at Scarborough.*

**William Folkard of Stowmarket (1865-1930)** was born at Heath Farm, Lexden in 1865 (called the White House), the youngest son of William Folkard (junior) of Shrub End.

He was educated at Lexden School and apprenticed as an ironmonger at Stowmarket (possibly with his uncle John).

He soon had a business of his own having a large shop in the town centre (see letter from his father dated 1898).

He married his first wife Naomi Browning Page of St Nicholas House, York on 17 January, 1893. He had met her while staying with his elder brother Montague in York. The Pages also had an estate at Blakeney in Norfolk, not so far from Stowmarket, so the families may have known each other before.

They had one son Landels Browning Page Folkard, and on 1 November, 1893 Naomi died, presumably in childbirth, aged 25.

William engaged a housekeeper Sarah Syrett, to look after his house and his little son, and in 1898 he married her.

His business prospered and he opened a branch in the town centre at Eye, and later another one at Bungay.

His marriage with Sarah produced one daughter in 1900, whom he named after his first wife Naomi.

He bought land at Eye namely Town Farm, Butlers Farm and Old Hall Farm. These were let to tenants. This was probably around 1903, a bad year for farming and land was cheap.

Around this time he started to take an interest in the family history. Two letters from the vicar of Eye in 1907 refer to this.

On the death of his father (William junior of Shrub End), he retired from his shops and in 1913 came to live at Shrub End. He was only 48.

The Errington Estate was being split up and he was able to buy Walnut Tree Farm, Rayner's Farm (known as 'The Chase') and Plumes Farm, about 400 acres in all.

These farms were let to his elder brother Frank of Copford (my grandfather) and my father Owen came to live at The Chase in 1914.

William was a Justice of the Peace for Colchester, and a preacher in the Weslyn church.



Above left: Frank Folkard, 1898-1988, 2nd Lieutenant when this photograph was taken during the First World War, in 1917. Afterwards he became a Captain in the 3rd Rajputou Rifles in the Indian Army. Above right: Flory Folkard.

## **Steve Folkard of Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson of Colchester and Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon**

Owen Stanley of Copford Green farm married Hetty Browning in 1919.



William's son by his first marriage, William Landels Browning Page Folkard who had been born at Eye in 1893 was a chemist in Colchester. In 1915 he joined the Royal Flying Corps (Lance Corporal 169505) and was later commissioned as a Flying Officer. He was killed in a flying accident on 15 November 1918 as a Lieutenant serving in 138 Squadron a few days after the end of the War. He was buried in Stowmarket, although his name is on the Shrub End War Memorial.

William died at Shrub End on 15 August, 1930 at Walnut Tree House. He was by far the most remarkable and richest of all the Folkards in my history. He left £46,000 in the 'funds' and he owned three farms at Eye, and three at Shrub End.

Naomi Folkard, daughter of the above inherited his fortune. She married David Wild an horticulturalist and devout Methodist who had sold his nursery to make way for Heathrow Airport.

They gave most of their money away to good causes and to Chapels all over Essex. They lost their only daughter at the age of 18 when she died of infantile paralysis (polio). All the land at Shrub End was sold for building.

All that is left of this fortune is a smallholding at Thorington, farmed by their son William. Their other son is a farm manager at Orford. They are both buried in Thorington churchyard.

William of Stowmarket's wife Sarah lived on at Walnut Three House where she died in 1942. She is buried in Shrub End churchyard with her husband.

After the end of the war in 1945, Walnut Tree House was bought by Colchester Borough Council from Naomi and made into an old folks home. It was later demolished and old peoples flats built on the site.

**Ada Folkard (1862-1949)** (my great Aunt Ada) was the seventh child of William Folkard (junior) of Shrub End, born at Heath Farm, Lexden. On the death of her grandfather William (senior), the family moved to Walnut Tree House, Shrub End. At the age of 32 she married William Groves Green in 1896.

He was six years her senior, a miller from Ford Street, Aldham. They had one daughter Marjorie born in 1897. Will suffered from bad health and they spent much time at Bournemouth.

William Green died in 1902 and Ada moved from Georgian House, Ford Street, to look after her father at Shrub End. She remained there till he died in 1911, leaving her a share of the estate and much of the furniture from Walnut Tree House. (Amongst this furniture was William Montague Folkard's grandfather clock by John Hedge of Colchester, which I eventually inherited from Ada's daughter Marjorie.)

After the death of her father Ada moved to 104 Shrub End Road, where I remember her having a pet monkey and a parrot.

During the 1914-18 war Marjorie was growing up and in 1918 fell in love with her cousin Landels Folkard who was killed in a flying accident in November 1918, before they could marry.

In 1928, Ada Green and her daughter Marjorie moved to 2 The Square, West Mersea. During the 1939-45 war the house received a direct hit from a bomb and was demolished. Ada and Marjorie were only slightly injured as they were under a bed on the ground floor and dug out. (The grandfather clock also survived.) They moved to The Nothe, West Mersea while 2 The Square, was rebuilt. When they returned there Ada died in 1949.

**Marjorie Green (1897-1976)** Marjorie rebuilt 2 The Square, West Mersea and with her mother lived there until her mother's death in 1949. She later inherited the estate of the late Arthur Dumas, who had been a friend for a number of years. He was a barrister of the Inns of Court, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He had been a keen yachtsman in the 1920s and was a

member of the Travellers Club. He was the grandson of author Alexander Dumas.

In 1952 Marjorie married Hugh Pullen, an oyster merchant of West Mersea. They bought a large house in Brighton where they spent the summer months.

Hugh died in 1972, and Marjorie at West Mersea in 1976, leaving me the contents of the house which included the grandfather clock and much Folkard memorabilia.

**Frank Folkard of Copford (1857-1938)** was born at Spring Farm, Great Horkelesley. The fifth son (two had died in infancy) of William Folkard of Stanway. They later moved to Heath Farm, Stanway, 'The White House', Lexden. He was educated at Lexden School and apprenticed to a cabinet maker at Hastings, a distant relation.

Here in Hastings he met Jane Tyhurst (1864-1951), the daughter of a master mariner Owen Tyhurst. Jane was brought up by her aunt, her father having been drowned at sea. (No records of what happened to her mother.)

Frank and Jane were married at Blacklands Church, Hastings in 1883. They set up home at Green Farm, Copford, Essex where Frank started to grow root seeds in addition to the ordinary farm crops. He also had two spring wagons on the road selling hay, straw, oats etc to Colchester Garrison and any business which kept horses. This was to become the seed business of Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd, when he was joined by his sons in later years.

Frank and Jane had seven children: **Ada Maud** born 26 October, 1884 at Green Farm, Copford. In 1912 she married Ernest Collier (1885-1966) a local brickmaker, at Marks Tey Methodist Chapel. *See earlier section by Nancy Fergusson.*

It was this Chapel that Frank Folkard and Ernest Collier's father W H Collier had built a few years earlier in London Road, and where he occasionally preached on Sundays.

**Eva Constance** born 8 October, 1886 was an art teacher at Miss Dobson's School for Girls (later Endsleigh House School) and Colchester School of Art. She married Peter Fergusson (1872-1930) who was managing the Layer Marney Hall Estate. (*See section by Nancy Fergusson.*) This Peter Fergusson was my godfather and I was named Owen after my grandmother's father and Peter after him.

**Owen Stanley** *See below.*

**Bertha** born 1891, educated Miss Dobson's school, Colchester, art teacher at Colchester School of Art. In 1914 she married John Harding-Young (1881-1966) who was an auctioneer and owned Barnet Cattle Market. She died 30 August, 1979 and is buried at Ridge Parish Church with her husband. They had one son William Harding-Young, born 1914, became an auctioneer, was a member of the AAC and served in the 1939-45 war as a Major in Italy. He married Phillida Woodall of South Mimms, and had three sons, Daniel, James and Patrick.

**Frank Tyhurst** Born in 1893, apprenticed as an ironmonger. He joined the army in 1914 and served in France, Captain in 1918, joined the 3rd Rajputan Rifles and served on the North West Frontier in India and became an expert in native languages. He retired from the Army in 1924 to marry Helen Wright (1894-1987) in 1925. He farmed for a time at Suttons Farm, Fordham where their only son John was born 19 January, 1926. Farming was in recession and in 1932 he became secretary of Colchester Farmers Union, a post which he held for 25 years. (*See further information in Nancy Fergusson's history.*)

**Cyril Edward** born 1895 was training to be a Civil Engineer with Colchester Borough Council when war was declared in 1914. He joined the Machine Gun Corps, changed to the Tank Corps and was a Captain

in the Battle of Cambria where tanks were used for the first time. He was wounded when his tank was blown up being the sole survivor of the crew. After the war he joined his father and elder brother Owen and became company secretary and a director of Frank Folkard and Sons Ltd. He married Iris Pare (1903-1970) and had three children. Geoffrey born 1937 and twins Mary and Jennifer (1942). See *Nancy Fergusson's section for further details.*

**Harold** was born in 1897. Farmed as a chicken farmer at Copford. He was married in 1934 to Dorothy Cudmore of Earls Colne. He died in 1967 and was cremated at Colchester. There were no children.

Although farming was going through a lean time between 1870 and 1914, Frank and Jane maintained quite a large establishment. Jane 'had money' from her father's estate and the rents from houses in Hastings. They had four indoor staff and a governess. Outdoors there was a gardener and a groom, later a chauffeur.

After the death of grandfather William in 1911, it took three years to sort out the family affairs. Frank's younger brother William (of Stowmarket) who had made a large fortune, bought the Walnut Tree Farm, Rayner's Farm and Plumes Farm from the trustees of the Errington Estate. He sold his ironmongers business and retired to Walnut Tree House, and let the three farms to Frank who installed his son Owen (my father) at 'The Chase', Shrub End to look after them. The next year the 1914-18 war started and a short period of farming prosperity followed.

During this period the seed business was established with stands (these were trade offices) at Chelmsford, Colchester, Braintree and Bury St Edmunds. After the armistice in 1918 Cyril joined the business and a large malting was purchased beside the railway at Marks Tey. It was converted to a seed warehouse and modern seed cleaning machinery installed. Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd was off the ground.

Seed contracts were placed with neighbouring farmers and orders were dispatched all over southern England by van and railway. Owen and Cyril travelled the area, mostly by rail and bicycle. The LNER was very reliable in those days.

In 1924 another farm was purchased at Little Tey and farmed for a short period by son Harold.

However, after this corn prices started to drop again and after a very bad harvest in 1928 it was decided to give up all the light land at Shrub End. Owen Folkard moved with his wife Hetty and son Peter to Little Tey House Farm, Harold moved to a chicken farm in Copford. Farmers were not able to pay their bills and a system was established where Frank Folkard & Sons Limited provided the seeds and fertilisers and bought the resultant harvest from the farmer, paying him the balance of the account. FREE credit for ten months, it seems incredible now.

After a long illness Frank died in 1938 and was buried behind the Methodist Chapel he helped to build at Marks Tey.

Frank Folkard had been a local preacher. He was on the Lexden and Winstree Board of Guardians from 1900 till his death, and was chairman for five years. He had been chairman of his parish council for many years and its representative on the District Council.

After Frank's death his wife Jane continued to live at Copford Green Farm and Ada Thomas came as her companion and housekeeper until her death in 1951. She is buried beside her husband in the burial ground behind Marks Tey chapel.

**Owen Stanley Folkard (1889-1975)** was born at Copford Green Farm in 1889, the eldest son of Frank and Jane Tyhurst.

He was educated at the East Anglian School at Bury St Edmunds as a boarder. This school later became

Culford School. He joined his father in the merchant and farming business and moved to The Chase, Shrub End in 1918. They grew seeds and supplied local farmers. They also dealt in hay and straw and supplied the Colchester garrison during the First World War, collecting all the waste food which was fed to pigs on their three farms.

He married Hetty Browning at Little Tey church in 1919. The vicar of Great Tey, whose parish included Little Tey, refused to perform the ceremony on the grounds that my father had not been baptised and was a Methodist. Frank Folkard, being a primitive Methodist did not believe in baptism for his children. However, the local incumbent the Rev Corlett agreed to perform the ceremony. My grandfather Richard Browning, a large farmer and landowner in Great Tey, stationed three men with cart whips at the approaches of the church to prevent the vicar of Great Tey from interfering with the service. But all went well, and my parents went on their honeymoon to Lowestoft. There had been a dispute between the Vicar of Great Tey and Richard Browning regarding tithes, which were much resented by the farmers at that time.

Owen and Hetty set up home at The Chase, Shrub End and their only son, Owen Peter was born there on 21 May, 1923. They moved to Little Tey House in 1928 when the land at Shrub End and Lexden was given up. From 1923 to 1939 farming went through another of its depressions although the seed trade remained fairly prosperous. Owen travelled for Frank Folkard and Sons Ltd, and later became managing director of a thriving business. He was responsible for the purchase of the warehouse at Marks Tey and the installer of the seed cleaning plants.

After the Second World War, Owen was joined by his son Peter, who had dropped the name Owen to avoid confusion, and farming returned to a prosperous period which with a few checks, continued until the mid-1980s. In 1955 it was proposed that the A12 trunk road should be built from Chelmsford to the Harwich Road, by-passing Witham, Marks Tey and Colchester. Its proposed route passed through the warehouse of Frank Folkard & Sons Ltd at Marks Tey. Plans were made to rebuild, then cancelled when the route was changed.

In 1964 the original route for the A12 was reinstated and a long negotiation for compensation commenced. Owen was 75 and still managing director. Cyril was 69 and a director and after two years of negotiations there was not enough compensation to rebuild, so it was decided to close the business.

Owen retired in 1966 on the closure of the seed business but continued to live at Little Tey House until 1973. He moved to Orchard Lodge, Feering, and died there on 15 January, 1975, aged 86. Hetty died in July 1976. They were both cremated at Colchester.

Owen was a freemason and belonged to the Easterford Lodge at Kelvedon. His main hobby was shooting and for many years he hired the shooting on Copford Hall Estate. He was much in demand as a judge at local agricultural shows.

**Owen Peter Folkard (1923-)** was born at The Chase, Shrub End, Colchester, on 21 May, 1923. My first memory is of being in a pram and taken for walks up to the Cavalry Barracks. I think my nurse at this time was keen on a soldier.

Father had a motorbike and sidecar, and I enjoyed sitting in the saddle, pretending to drive. One day I let off the brake and bike and sidecar ran out of the garage into a pond which was opposite. Fortunately it was the shallow end where the horses drank every day, and I only got wet to the knees, but lots of trouble afterwards.

My parents must have been very trusting because father made me a raft of oil drums and planks to play

on this pond. I never fell in and this perhaps gave me a taste for sailing in later life.

At the age of four and a half I started school at the Preparatory section of the Colchester Royal Grammar School, and at five used to cycle there on a fairy cycle. When I was five my parents moved to Little Tey House, Marks Tey, and I had to catch the bus to school from the top of Great Tey Lane. I stayed at the Grammar School until I was eleven when I took the common entrance exam for Bishops Stortford College.

I started at Stortford after my twelfth birthday and became a boarder in Weytefield House. I can't say I enjoyed my school days. I would much rather have been at home on the farm. I only passed my swimming tests in order to use the outdoor pool. My main sport was middle distance running.

School certificate came in 1939 and I took twelve subjects with credits in eight, so got my matric as it was then called. I entered the higher school on the science and maths section, but war had started and I was anxious to leave school. All my teenage life my parents had drummed into me that farming was not a good career; it had been in depression all the late 1920s and 1930s. Indeed in 1930 my paternal grandfather Richard Browning sold one of his farms, Honigals, Great Tey, a house and a hundred acres for £1,000. Land in the area changed hands at £8 per acre.

Late in 1939 I joined Barclay's Bank, Braintree as a junior at 25s (£1.25) per week. I had digs in Bocking about three miles away and used to cycle in to work every day. My landlady, a farmer's widow, let me a room, gave me breakfast, high tea, cocoa and biscuits before bedtime all for 28s per week. So even then I had to be subsidised by my parents.

We all thought the war would be over in a year and I started to study for my Institute of Bankers exam. However, it soon became apparent that it was going to be a long war, so I joined the air cadets and we acted as messengers for the local ARP, with headquarters in the cellars of the Town Hall, Braintree. Our first taste of war was a string of bombs across the town, one of which totally destroyed Lloyds Bank across the road from Barclays.

One of my duties was to collect the registered mail from the post office, often parcels of used notes for the wages of the factories in the town. There was often sixteen or twenty thousand pounds in those parcels. I had the bag chained to my wrist, but no adults came with me, such was the low rate of crime in Braintree.

During 1940 two of our cashiers were called up and so I volunteered to go into the RAF on the University Entrants Exam as a pilot. However, I failed the medical eye test, the first time I realised there was anything wrong with my eyesight. Being thoughtless I then went to Colchester recruiting centre and volunteered for the Royal Armoured Corps where I was accepted. They did not send for me until March 1941 when I reported to the 58th Training Regiment RAC at Bovington Camp, Dorset, where I spent my eighteenth birthday. In September I got my first stripe as a PULC (Provisional Unpaid Lance-Corporal), the idea being that after supervising new entrants I was to go to OCTU, for selection for Sandhurst. This was not to be, my barrack room did not have its pipes shining enough, and Capt Bertie Empsell of the 12th Lancers, took my stripe away and I was posted to the 3rd Battalion of the Border Regiment at Carlisle.

The Borders had just been mechanised, having been decimated at Dunkirk as infantry so I knew as much about tanks as they did. I joined 3 Troop A Squadron as a tank driver and had a Valentine tank called Blind Tarn. I shall never forget it.

I really began to enjoy the army at this stage, there was none of the competition for promotion as there had been at Bovington. We were training in the

Yorkshire Moors near Wensleydale and stationed at Hawes. My troop sergeant was Chunky Braithwaite who had been a schoolmaster, while the troop leader, Second Lieut 'Chicko' Clarke was not much older than I was. I am sure he did not know he was called Chicko, it was just that he looked so young.

When we got really tired of training, my gunner Busty Hewes, an old sweat and regular soldier would give me a kick and I would stall the engine. Chicko on the intercom would call "What's wrong Trooper Folkard?" and the reply I had been told to give was "Oh sir, I think the Skinson Valves are blocked again." So we would have a brew up while I looked in the engine and pretended to unblock the Skinson Valves. Luckily, I was never asked to show Chicko the blocked valves, he not wishing to show his ignorance.

We trained all through the winter of 1941-42. By then A Squadron had moved to Bainbridge, higher up in Wensleydale, a lovely area of moors and lakes. We were snowed in after Christmas and did not leave the Dales till the spring, when the regiment was moved to Catterick. I had been made a lance-corporal and had to box for A Squadron against Corporal People of B Squadron, a real thug, who soon put me down in the second round. I was not asked to box again.

When I got my second stripe and became a full corporal I was posted to RHQ as Regimental Orderly Corporal, one of the best jobs in the regiment. It entailed marching the prisoners about, making tea for the Colonel and the RSM and seeing that the NAAFI closed at 10 o'clock sharp, after which I had a free fry-up of bacon, eggs, beans and chips, and, of course, NAAFI tea.

This interlude was too good to last and my daily contact with the Colonel, Lt. Col Blair-Oliphant, who soon decided that I should apply for a commission.

War Office selection board followed, and I was soon at Blackdown at the Guards depot at pre-OCTU training. Here I fell foul of one platoon sergeant-major McAlpine, who decided to drill me till I dropped. This he proceeded to do and I passed out and could not walk for two days, after which I got influenza and missed my draft to Sandhurst. PSM McAlpine came down to sergeant.

After three months as a motor cycle instructor I eventually got to Sandhurst and passed out as a Second Lieutenant in September 1943. Two months tank battle training in Norfolk with the 14/20th Hussars followed and I was posted to North Africa in December.

I sailed from Liverpool on the *Near Hellis*, a Dutch cruise liner converted to a troop carrier, the second week in December. We joined a convoy which took us right across the Atlantic, through my first Atlantic gale, with all hatches battened down, hundreds of troops passing out with sea sickness. Back across the Atlantic to Dakar on the Moroccan coast and then eventually into the Mediterranean to land at Oran in French Algeria. The harbour full of sunken battleships of the Vichy-French navy: it was Christmas Day, 1943.

Across the Atlas Mountains in the snow. Very cold as we were all in tropical kit, in windowless carriages on a very decrepit French train. Whenever it stopped, which was often, we collected as much wood as possible beside the track to make fires on the floor of the carriage, to keep warm. Eventually, after three days we arrived at the middle east base camp outside Constantine.

I had another two months wait here where I did another tank battle course. It was here that I was interviewed by Lt Col Saville of the 12th Royal Lancers and was eventually posted to his regiment in Algiers. The 12th were an armoured car reconnaissance regiment. I had trained in tanks — typical of the army. Bertie Empsall back at Bovington had said my reflexes

were not fast enough for armoured car work.

I joined A Squadron and we moved to Italy on 27 March, disembarking at Naples and going into camp at Afragolo. Here we were met by Lt. Gen McCreery, an old 12th Lancer, who was commanding 13th Corps. He told us we were to go into the line as infantry. We parked our cars in a large field and saw our first action in the Sangro Valley on foot. Patrols were sent into the valley at night, the colonel keen to get a prisoner. Not me though. And so we moved up Italy with brief spells in armoured cars when the battle was fluid, until in April 1945 we were reconnaissance for the New Zealand Division under General Freyberg. I was in 2 Troop, known as Boosey 2, leading the advance to Trieste, which was captured on 2 May and the war in Europe was over. I was delighted to have survived with only one wound.

There followed a wonderful period: visits to Venice to the opera, Rome for leave, swimming in the Adriatic between duties. Autumn and winter in Austria where I was able to go shooting and skiing with Prince Alfred Hohenl e on his estates. The next move was to Egypt, which was in turmoil, with the overthrow of the King. Still, lots of bathing, sailing in Alexandria Harbour and shooting duck in the marshes.

I got home for leave, not having been in England for over three years, brought my gun back with me, then up to Palestine to try to keep order during the troubles of 1946. I was in Jerusalem when the King David Hotel was blown up.

The Regiment started to get back to peace-time practices and it was decided they wanted to play polo. Ponies were brought from the Arab sheiks and as I was nearing the time for demob I was in charge of all the horses. I had a great time, even went hunting with the Ramala Vale Foxhounds, hunting jackal around the Jaffa area. I was demobilised in October 1946 and arrived home just short of six years from the time I volunteered.

At home things had changed. Farming was again prosperous and I decided not to go back to the bank, but to join my father and uncle Cyril in the business. For the next few years I worked on the farm and in the seed warehouse, attending the summer courses in agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, the University College, Newcastle, Writtle Agricultural College and Christ College, Cambridge. Then 'on the road' calling on farmers and attending markets, going on Seed Trade courses in the summer to the Institute of Agricultural Botany at Cambridge and the Plant Breeding Institute.

Socially I joined the Young Farmers Club and was club leader from 1948-1953, when at the age of 30 I had to retire. I joined the National Farmers Union and was on the Colchester Branch Committee. Subsequently on the County Committee and the Pulses section at headquarters in Knightsbridge.

When I came out of the army I was keen on riding and for the first three seasons after the war I hunted with the Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds, the first Folkard to do so since my great-grandfather's day. However, this did not fit in with my business life and I had to give it up. I took up sailing, which I could do on a Sunday and this became my hobby for the next ten years, from dinghys to ocean racers. Then came a skiing accident when I hurt my back and I had to give up sailing so took up shooting instead, as by this time I was a director and could take a bit of time off, and it has been my main hobby ever since — unless you count gardening on which I also spend a lot of time, and, of course, antique collecting.

In 1950 the prospect of the A12 trunk road proved an excuse for the elder directors to frustrate my plans for expansion. In 1955 I met an old friend, Brian

Plumley, who had been a junior in Colchester Branch of Barclays Bank when I was at Braintree. Our paths had separated because of the war and now he was married with two small children. Old Wills Farm, at Feering near Kelvedon came on the market for £16,000. We scraped together every penny we could and approached Barclays Bank, Colchester for the rest. Bill Bailey, my old Braintree boss turned out to be manager there, and we got our loan. The Bank Rate then was only three and a half percent. Brian managed the farm, I continued working for the family firm and advised on sales and finance.

By 1955 I was active in the Seed Trade Association, having been secretary of the Essex Provincial from 1953 to 1965, representing Essex on the London committee, 1962-65. I was also on the Essex committee of the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants, and a member of the London Corn Exchange.

By 1965 the transport authority purchased our warehouse, four cottages and the siding at Marks Tey, and the seed business founded by my grandfather closed down in 1967. My father Owen and uncle Cyril retired. I took the tenancy of Little Tey House Farm, and my cousin Geoffrey Folkard Cyril's son, took the Copford Green Farm. A year later I was able to buy a small neighbouring farm at Little Tey called Motts Farm.

Farming continued to prosper. This can best be illustrated by the price of land although inflation helped a great deal:

*Price per acre*

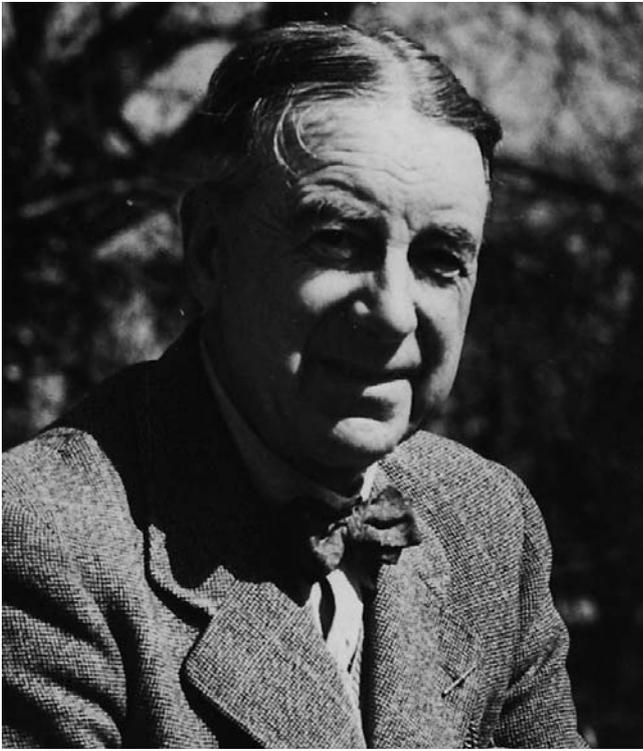
1946	1955	1965	1970	1980	1983	1985	1990
£46	£80	£200	£450	£1,250	£3,000	£2,800	£1,600

In 1970 I was able to purchase a further 200 acres at Hoe Farm, Aldham. B Plumley Ltd, the enterprise I had started with Brian was also expanding, and we purchased a farm at Kelvedon called Highfields and added it to Gatehouse Farm, to which we had moved in 1965. We sold the Feering land to pay for this expansion, and also took a small farm at Bradwell-juxta Coggeshall called Bridge Hall. So, by 1970, I was farming 400 acres, Brian 740.

In 1975 when my father died I inherited the Little Tey House Farm, which he had bought from the business. I then owned all my land. In 1976 Brian's younger son Tom, my godson was 21, and I thought it was time to leave the partnership, which I did in 1977.

In 1983 farming profits started to decline and I decided to retire. This took two years and I finally left farming in 1985. During this period I had been looking after my parents; my father had a stroke in 1974 and another in 1975 which was fatal. Shortly after this my mother developed cancer and for the last six months I nursed her until she died in July 1976 at my home, Conifers, in Coggeshall. I had always been a collector: stamps, birds eggs, old pictures and prints. When I was sixteen I went to a sale at Copford Place and bought a lot of three prints for 10s. I sold two of them for 8s at the sale. Subsequently I sold the remaining print, a Pollard coaching scene, for £450 at auction.

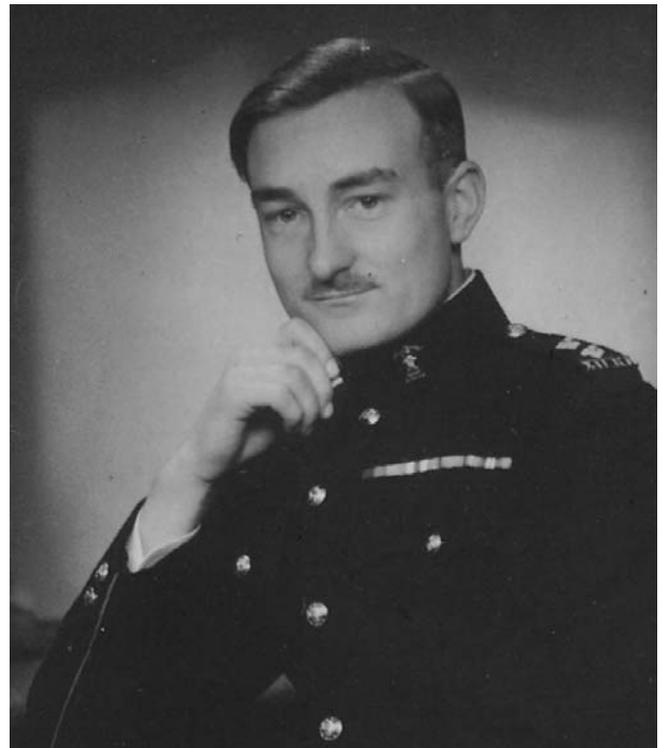
In 1982, Thomas Sykes, the son of an old friend of mine, had just left university and could not get a position which suited him. He told me he was interested in antiques, so I agreed to go into partnership with him. We started with a single room in the antique centre at Battlesbridge. A year later we took a shop in Coggeshall, the dollar was high and we did an excellent export trade. Two years after this I retired from farming and we bought a large house in Kelvedon which had been an art gallery. Thomas Sykes Antiques is now the second biggest retail antiques business in East Anglia, so I now have a part-time job to keep me interested in my old age, and I am enjoying it much more than I ever did farming.



Above left: Owen Stanley Folkard, 1889-1975, eldest son of Frank and Jane (nee Tyhurst), father of Peter of Kelvedon. Above right: Hetty Folkard (nee Browning), 1876-1976, wife of Owen Stanley.

## **Steve Folkard of Scarborough, Nancy Fergusson of Colchester and Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon**

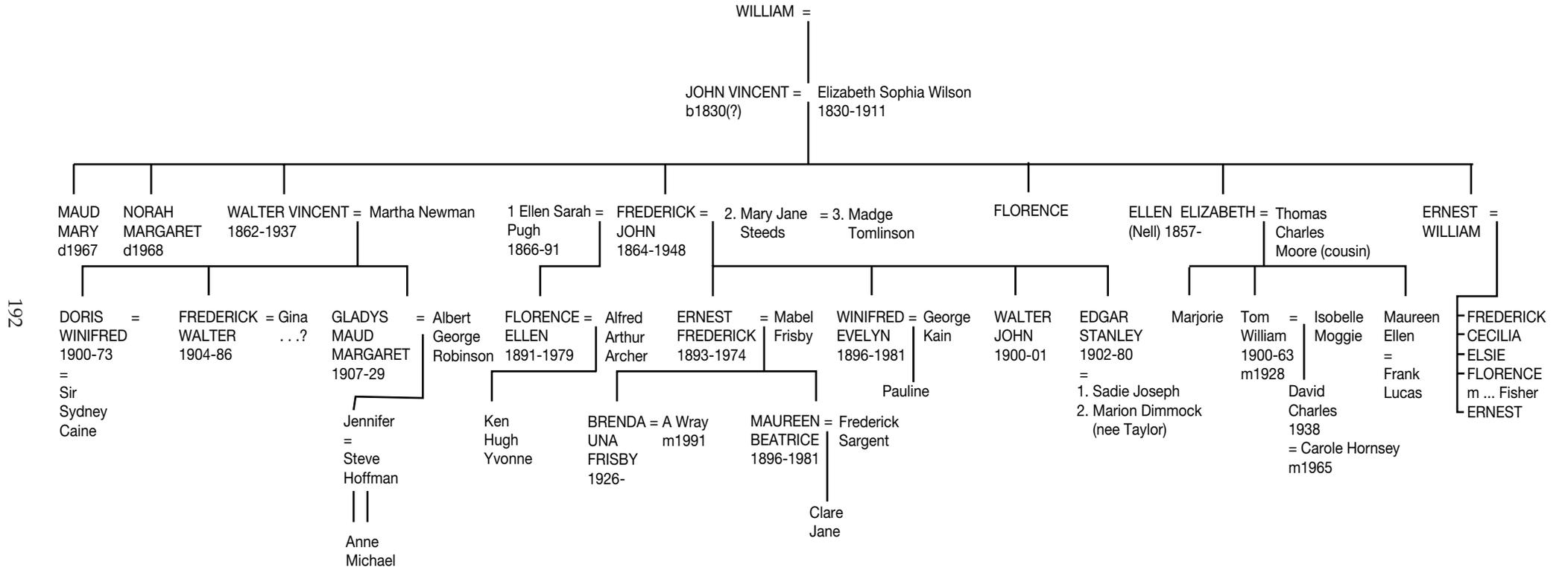
Below left: William Green, daughter Marjorie and Ada Green (nee Folkard). Ada collected most of the material in Peter's archives in Kelvedon. Below right: Owen Peter Folkard of Kelvedon, born 1923.



THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF JOHN VINCENT FOLKARD OF LONDON

MAY 1997



192

# The Family of John Vincent and Elizabeth Folkard of London

Brenda Wray (neeFolkard) writes:

There are a few gaps we cannot complete. I have been able to get information about only two of the Folkard brothers, though I understand that they had two, or possibly three in the family — one other brother and one or two sisters, one of whom did not marry.

**John Vincent Folkard**, her great grandfather, would have been born presumably some time during the 1840s, though this is speculation. John Vincent married Elizabeth Wilson. **Walter Vincent**, his first son, was born on 8 May, 1862, possibly at Clerkenwell. Walter married Martha Newman in April 1895 and they had three children: **Doris Winifred** 1900, **Frederick Walter** 1904, and **Gladys Maud Margaret** 1907. Walter died on 30 November, 1937.

Doris married Sidney Caine in March 1965 and died on 11 December, 1973. Frederick Walter married Gina, (surname unknown) in June 1939, and died on 6 September, 1986. Gladys Maud Margaret married Albert George Robinson on 21 September 1929, but the date of her death is unknown.

**Frederick John Folkard** John Vincent and Elizabeth's other son, was born in London, possibly Clerkenwell on 19 March, 1864. Frederick married Ellen Sarah Pugh (born 1866) on 15 July, 1889 and their daughter Florence Ellen was born on 20 October, 1891. Ellen lived only another nine days after the birth, dying on 29 October, 1891. Florence Ellen married Alfred Henry Archer on 27 November, 1915 and they had three children: Kay, Hugh and Yvonne. Frederick John's second wife was Mary Jane Steeds, and they were married on 28 November 1892. They had four children: **Ernest Frederick** 1893, **Winifred Evelyn** 1896, **Walter John** 1900 and **Edgar Stanley** 1902.

**Ernest Frederick Folkard** was born on 8 November, 1893 at Plaistow, London. He married Mabel Beatrice Frisby on 19 November 1921, and their first daughter, myself, Brenda Frisby, was born at Tottenham in 1926. Maureen Beatrice followed in 1928. Ernest was a grocery and provision merchant and the family lived at Tottenham between 1921 and 1947, until moving to Winchmere Hill in the same year. At Winchmere Hill Maureen left to marry Frederick Sargent in 1958, and here Ernest and Mabel celebrated their Golden Wedding

anniversary in 1971. Ernest was a family man, enjoyed gardening and was a member of Southgate Bowls Club between 1959-74. He died on 6 November, 1974.

**Brenda Frisby Folkard** I was born on 6 August, 1926 and spent my early years in Tottenham (1926-47) after which we moved to Winchmere Hill. Since 1979 I have lived at my parents home in East Sheen. I was secretarial assistant at the Arthur Stanley Institute for Rheumatic Diseases, London NW1 between 1944-49, then personal secretary, later committee clerk at the British Medical Association between 1949-65. Following this I became the senior administrative assistant and later manager of administrative services at the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine between 1965 and 1988. My hobbies include listening to music, and I share my father's love of gardening. I became Mrs Wray upon my marriage in November 1991, and we live in Southampton.

**Maureen Beatrice Folkard** was born in Tottenham in 1928. She married Frederick Anthony Sargent in 1958 and they have two children: Clare Victoria and Jane Caroline, who is married to Charles Spencer Clarke.

Frederick John and Mary Steed's second child, a daughter, was **Winifred Evelyn** born in Plaistow London on 21 December, 1896. She married George(?) Storey Kain, date unknown and they had a daughter, Pauline who married John Davis and had four children, Angela, Monica, Elizabeth and John.

**Walter John Folkard** Frederick and Mary's third child was born in 1900 but died the following year.

**Edgar Stanley Folkard (Stan)** Frederick and Mary's fourth child and third son, was born on 14 January, 1902. Edgar was a commercial traveller and married (date unknown) Sadie Joseph, who died in 1956. Edgar's second wife was Marion Dimmick (nee Taylor) whom he married in October 1968. Edgar lived in Ilford, Essex and then Leigh-on-Sea. Later still (from about 1940) in Wanstead. After life as a commercial traveller he became business manager to a number of companies. His hobbies included reading, and he delighted in good food and drink. He died on 10 November, 1980.

In November 1996, Mr and Mrs Moore from Somerset, made contact regarding information about Mr Moore's Grandmother Ellen Elizabeth, and supplied further details from his knowledge and effects handed down to him from Sophia Elizabeth. Not only there they able to fill in the odd missing name from the original tree supplied by Brenda, but to add two new stems of Ellen Elizabeth and Ernest William.

Left: Edgar Stanley Folkard, c1920. Right: Ernest and Mabel Folkard with daughters Brenda and Maureen, 1947.





Left: Ernest Folkard 23169 4th Troop C Squadron 21st Lancers, 4 March 1916. Above: Ernest and Mabel Folkard, c1920-21.

## John Vincent and Elizabeth Folkard of London



Above Edgar Stanley and Sadie Folkard, June 1934.



Left: Ernest and Mabel Folkard, July 1973.

Below: Winifred, Mabel Beatrice and Florence Ellen Folkard.





Above left: Back row: Fray (Frances), Tilly (Matilda); front, Frederick, Venn and Mary Catherine, grandparents of Jessie Hutson (nee Folkard), c1910. The photograph is a postcard on the back of which is written: Dear Fred, what do you think of this lot and do you recognise the lady with the "smile that won't come off" "Three shies a penny" with love, Mat.

Above right: Back, Michael, Middle: Susan, Jeffrey, Jessie Hutson, Margaret; Front: Fred Hutson.

## Jessie Hutson at Axminster

Below left: William Folkard, 1880-1954. Father of Catherine, Wilfrid, Jessie and Frances.

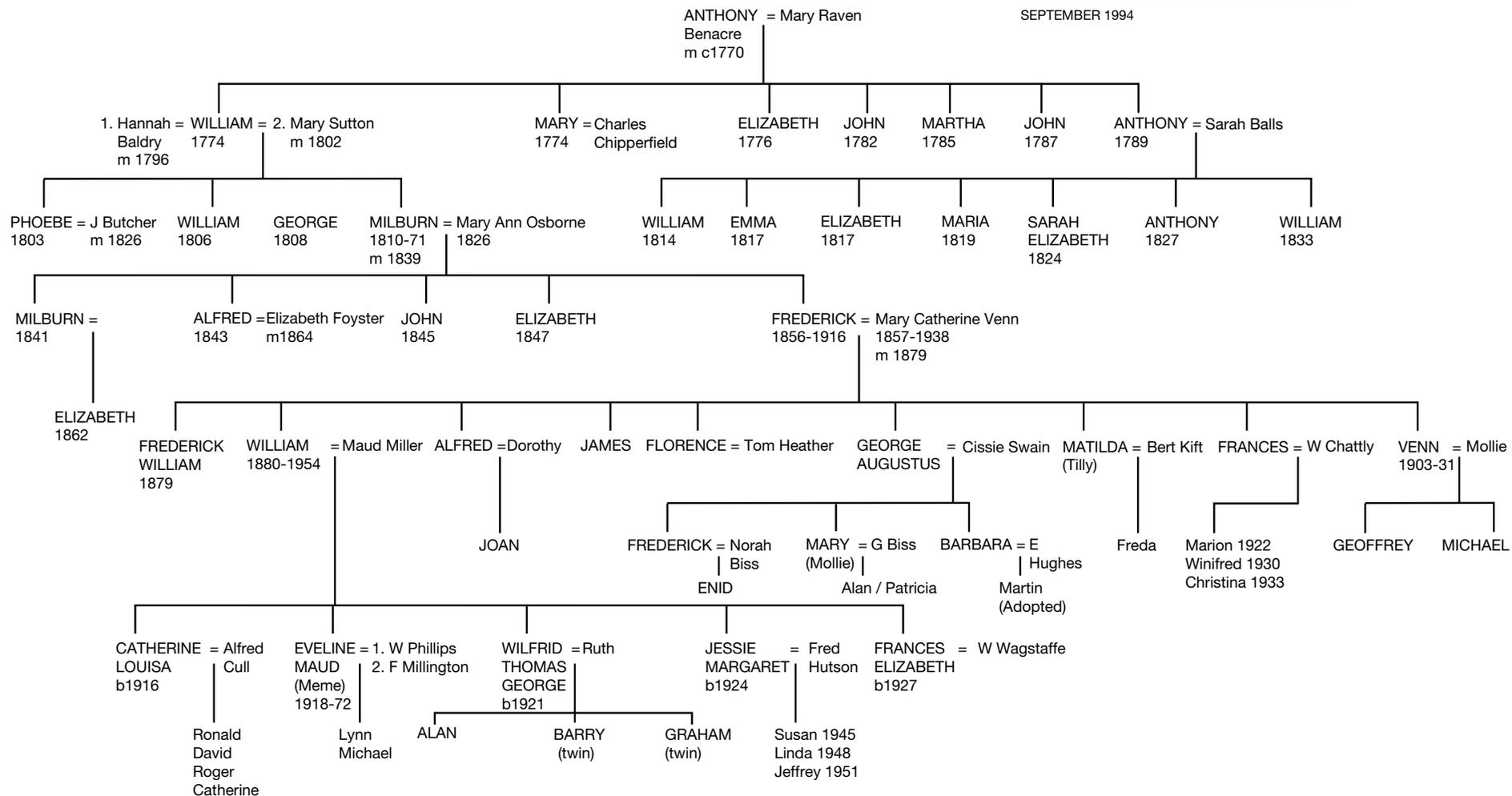
Below right: Fred and Jessie Hutson, 11 August, 1990 on a photograph marked "happiness is . . . a bungalow in Axminster!"



THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF JESSIE HUTSON  
(NEE FOLKARD) OF AXMINSTER

SEPTEMBER 1994



# Family History of Jessie Hutson (nee Folkard) at Axminster

Jessie writes:

Anthony Folkard married Mary Raven at Benacre in Suffolk sometime in the late 1700's. One of their many children (at least nine) was William born in 1774 who married Mary Sutton, also at Benacre, on 11 November 1802. Milburn was their third son and he was my great grandfather. He was born in 1810, and on 11 June, 1839 he married Mary Ann Osborne, who lived in the parish of Henstead in Suffolk. Milburn was a labourer and Mary Ann was illiterate, both signing their marriage certificate with an X.

Their first child was a boy, also called Milburn, who was born in 1841, after which there were several more children, including Frederick born at Benacre in April 1856, who was to be my grandfather. By now the family fortunes were improving, and instead of becoming labourers the sons in the family became grooms and a valet, and as such Frederick obtained a post with the family of Sir John Gooch who lived at Benacre Hall. He progressed to become butler, and at the age of 23 years he married Mary Catherine Venn, a Devonshire girl from Friars Gate, Exeter. Mary Catherine came from a clerical family, and her mother was a city marshal in Exeter. So Suffolk dumpling and Devonshire cream met, and just made it to the Registry Office in Exeter on 8 February 1879 in time to be man and wife before their first child was born on the very same day! Back at Benacre Hall, but now with a home in Wrentham, a year later a second son William was born, who was to be my father. Frederick and Mary Catherine over the next 24 years had about 12 children, some of the boys being Frederick William, Alfred, George Augustus, and after a space of many years Louis Venn the last child was born in 1903.

Frederick (senior) was butler for many years at Benacre, and also acted as some kind of nurse to a chronically ill member of the Gooch family. On the death of his master, Frederick was given the tenancy of the 'Spread Eagle' Hotel in Wrentham, where he and his family spent many happy years, employing staff of their own. This ended with the death of Frederick in 1916, when Mary Catherine with her youngest son Venn moved into Priory Road, Wrentham, with a legacy of nearly £900 left to her by Frederick.

The older sons were now married and raising their own families. George Augustus was the first to leave Suffolk, obtaining a post as chauffeur to the vicar of a small village in Worcestershire, and in time let William his older brother know that the same vicar also needed a

gardener. At this time William had two daughters and one son (Wilfred Thomas George) known as Tom. Another baby was on the way when they left Wrentham and settled in Bredon; that baby was another girl (myself), who was to be followed three years later by yet another daughter. George Augustus had one son Frederick, who on reaching maturity became a church organ repairer. He travelled the length and breadth of England repairing his church organs, and he had a passion for discovering 'Folkards'. Wherever he found himself he would scan the local phone directories and anyone with the name of Folkard would get a call and the query 'Are we related?'. Sometime during the 1960s he was in Somerset, made his routine call to a Mr Folkard, and found Uncle Venn. Of course by this time George Augustus was dead, as was William. Frederick himself soon died from a heart attack, leaving only one daughter.

When I began my research, Frederick's sister, who remembered how he had discovered an uncle, put me in touch with his widow who found the Somerset address among his effects. So early in 1980 I was able to contact and meet an uncle I didn't know was still alive, and who was then in his late 70s (he was 24 years younger than my father).

William's only son Tom left the village in his early teens, and went to work and live in Birmingham, where he still lives, retired now after managerial work in a silverware company. He married and had three children, Barry and Graham, who were twins, and an older son Alan who has a car repair business. One of William's sisters had a daughter Marian, who emigrated to Canada in the 1940's. We have just 'found' her, after she wrote to the village rector for news of the family that lived there 50 years ago. As two of William's daughters still live locally, and having a church warden who was a contemporary of the family, the vicar soon had a letter off to Canada, and so we have another avid researcher of the family tree.

From Marian I am told we have a family ghost. One Hannah Baldry, who married William Folkard in 1796, reputedly haunts a farm in Suffolk. Also Marian has had a query from Australia of someone seeking information on a Jane Folkard who was transported there for larceny in the 1830's.

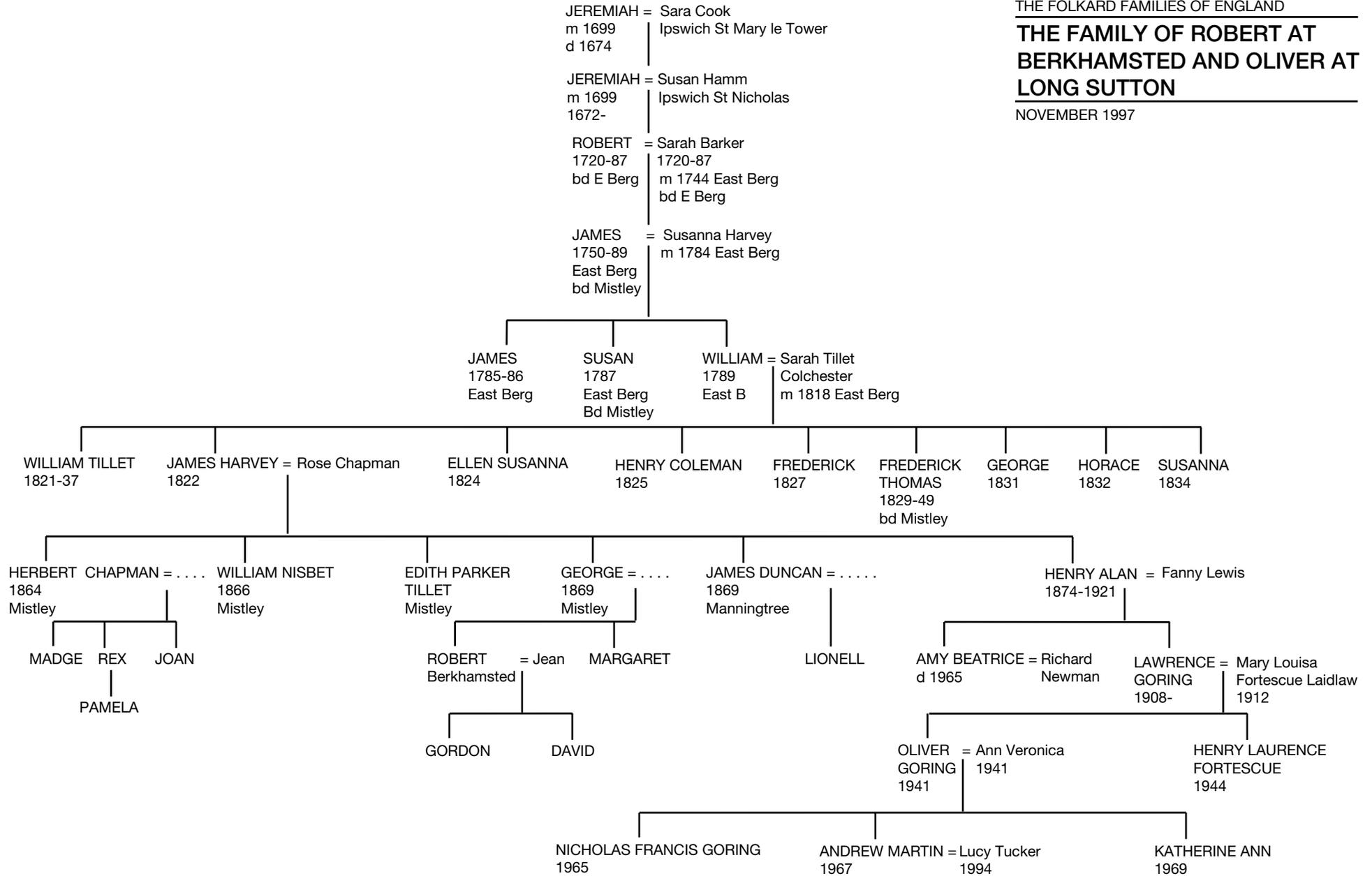
There seems to be a strong artistic streak through our family. Venn was no mean painter, and had at least one very talented son. I have spent many hours creating art in sugar, and I enjoy writing, poetry, reading, history, archaeology, and gardening. My eldest daughter is very talented art-wise, especially in crafts. My younger daughter is a language teacher, and my son has a managerial post in a publishing/paper company. My eldest grandson is a fighter pilot in the RAF.

One day I hope to trace back beyond Anthony and Mary; my family are interested in their roots.

**THE FAMILY OF ROBERT AT  
BERKHAMSTED AND OLIVER AT  
LONG SUTTON**

NOVEMBER 1997

198



## Family History of Robert Folkard at Berkhamsted

Robert writes:

I have been told that members of the family have been bankers or associated with banks over several generations, and have taken this to mean that my grandfather James Harvey Folkard was a banker. His two eldest sons Herbert Chapman and William Nisbet became respectively a Bank Manager and a Bank Inspector. The only other information I have about his brothers (my great uncles) is about Henry Coleman Folkard. He was a barrister in chambers at The Temple at the beginning of the century. Earlier, he wrote a book *The Sailing Boat* which I believe is the authoritative treatise on English and Foreign sailing boats and yachts of the nineteenth-century.

James Harvey's three other sons were: George, who founded Folkard & Hayward, the estate agents business in Baker Street, London. The firm is still in existence, although there are no members of the family associated with it now.

James Duncan was departmental manager of a shipping firm with offices in the city of London.

Henry Alen entered the Church of England and for many years was at Winchester Cathedral.

Herbert had three children: Madge, the eldest, married into the Newton family and had one daughter Lois, whose first husband, Ian, was killed in the war. She has a daughter by her first marriage and a son by her second.

Rex, Herbert's only son, served in the army during the First World War and subsequently entered into the banking service like his father. He married and had one daughter Pamela, who has a family of four.

Joan, Herbert's youngest child, had one son who had a career in the army and on retiring is now with NATO in Brussels.

George had two children: myself, who followed him into Folkard and Hayward, as a chartered surveyor and my sister Margaret who became a radiographer. My two sons, Gordon and David, are both engineers. Gordon, the eldest is an electronic engineer and works in computers in the city of London. David is an electronic and mechanical engineer with Lucas in Birmingham.

Anne, George's second child took a degree in fashion design with a post graduate in design, but she was until recently with the charity Water Aid, being in charge of publicity in the UK.

James Duncan's son Lionel had a career in the Royal Air Force, serving throughout the Second World War and afterwards in the Middle East. He is now retired and living in Bexhill with his second wife, Colette.

Henry Alan's son Laurence followed his father into the church. His marriage produced two sons, Oliver the eldest, who also followed his father into Holy Orders and Henry Laurence.

There were also three cousins whom I knew:

Anne and Maggie Seaton, who were both unmarried, and ran a fashion design business in London. They must have been the children of one of my great aunts, either Sarah or Susanna. Florence married into the Pinnock family. She had one son Carey. They lived in Italy until the war. On his return to the UK, Carey worked in intelligence and some time after the war emigrated to Australia.

Transcriptions from Robert's family bible pertaining to his ancestors at East Bergholt can be found in the Suffolk section on page 60

Since this information was supplied, the family tree of Robert at Berkhamsted and Oliver at Long Sutton, has been linked to Jeremiah, who married Sarah Cook in 1671. See section on *Links between Researchers*.

## Family History of Oliver Folkard at Long Sutton

Oliver writes:

**Laurence Goring** (my father), retired to live in Shrewsbury, but he was born in Winchester. He left school on the death of his father (**H A Folkard**) and went to work for the Royal Mail Shipping Line in London. Later he moved to Bristol University and trained at Queen's Theological College, Birmingham for the priesthood of the C of E. Most of his ministry was spent in Essex, mainly at Woodham Mortimer and then Foxearth. His last post was at Longnor in Staffordshire, where he became Rural Dean and also looked after Flash, the highest village in England. He died in 1990.

Mary Louisa Fortescue Folkard (nee Laidlaw) my mother was born at Uffculme in Devon, daughter of the local GP, my grandfather (who originated from the Scottish borders). She met my father at Bristol where she was a student and they married soon afterwards.

**Henry Laurence Fortescue** (my brother) was educated at Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex and Kings College, London (neither of which he liked very much). Found himself in Birmingham where he went to the Labour Exchange to look for a job and eventually ended up with one at the Labour Exchange. He now lives in Sheffield and works at the HQ of the Training Agency (ex Manpower Services Commission). His great interests are climbing and ornithology and the north of Scotland. Also quite a keen photographer, but it's very difficult to get a photo of him.

**Oliver Goring** was born at Uffculme. After Nottingham University I trained at Lichfield Theological College. After floating round the Midlands for a while we ended up in Lincolnshire where for 18 years as Vicar of Long Sutton. In August 1994 we moved from Long Sutton to another parish in Lincolnshire. We enjoy walking; otherwise my interests are poetry and plants. (My only claim to fame is to have raised two Geranium hybrids: Geranium 'Ann Folkard' and Geranium 'Kate'. **Ann Veronica** from Leicester. We met at Nottingham University, got married soon after and have now got beyond our Silver Wedding. I think Ann has passed her love of music on to Nicky and Andrew, and her interest in people onto Kate.

**Nicholas Francis Goring** (our son) graduated from York University with a degree in Biology in 1986. Had a year out to visit Mt Everest and other places. Now doing an MSc at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver and is engaged to a Canadian.

**Andrew Martin** our second son. Born at Nottingham, graduated in 1989 from Edinburgh University with a degree in Astrophysics; and an MSc at Dundee. He enjoys music (Tuba) and acting. Andrew married Lucy Tucker of Nether Poppleton (York) in 1994 and is now working for a year in Phoenix, Arizona.

**Katherine Ann** (our daughter). At present a student at Sheffield University doing psychology. She likes doing all sorts of things, perhaps her main interest is just people.



## Robert Folkard at Berkhamsted



Top Left: George Folkard (and his wife right), father and mother of Robert and Margaret. George was a founder partner of the estate agents Folkard and Hayward.

Left: Margaret Folkard, Robert's sister.

Bottom Left: Robert and Jean Folkard of Berkhamsted, 19 April, 1990.

Bottom Right: Robert and Moira with Gordon behind David and Anne.





Above: Wedding of George Folkard to Anne; Front row: second from left Rose Folkard mother of George. Middle row: sixth from left Duncan, brother of George, second from right, Rev Henry Alan, brother of George.

Left: Rose Folkard, wife of Harvey and mother of Rev. Henry Alan Folkard.

## Oliver Folkard at Long Sutton



Top Left: Laurence Folkard, father of Oliver and Laurence, taken at Foxearth Rectory c1964. Behind him is a portrait of Lewis his maternal grandmother.

Bottom Left: Wedding of Henry Alan Folkard and Lucy Lewis. Back row: Duncan Folkard, unnamed, George Folkard. Front row: Aunt Margaret Lewis, Henry Alan, Lucy, and aunt Amy Lewis.

Below: Oliver and Ann Folkard, Canada 1988. The couple visited son Nicholas on a trip to celebrate their silver wedding.

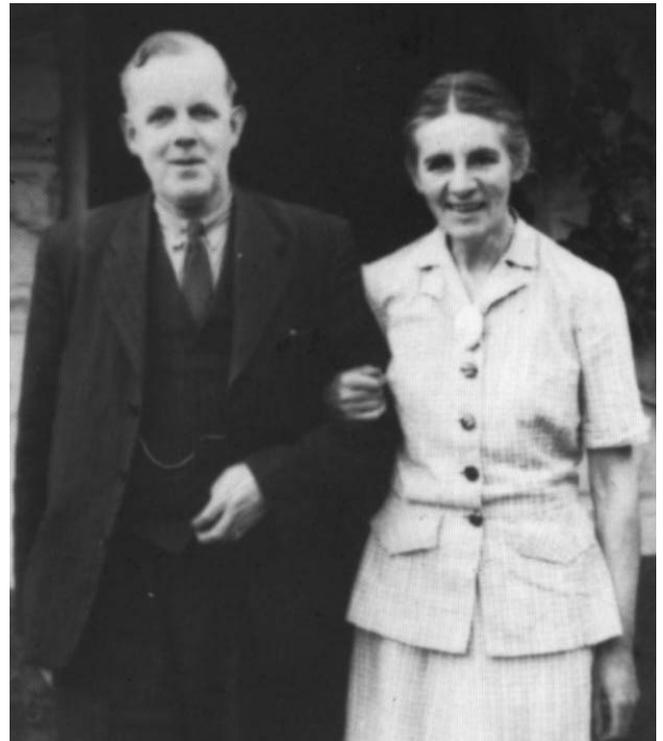




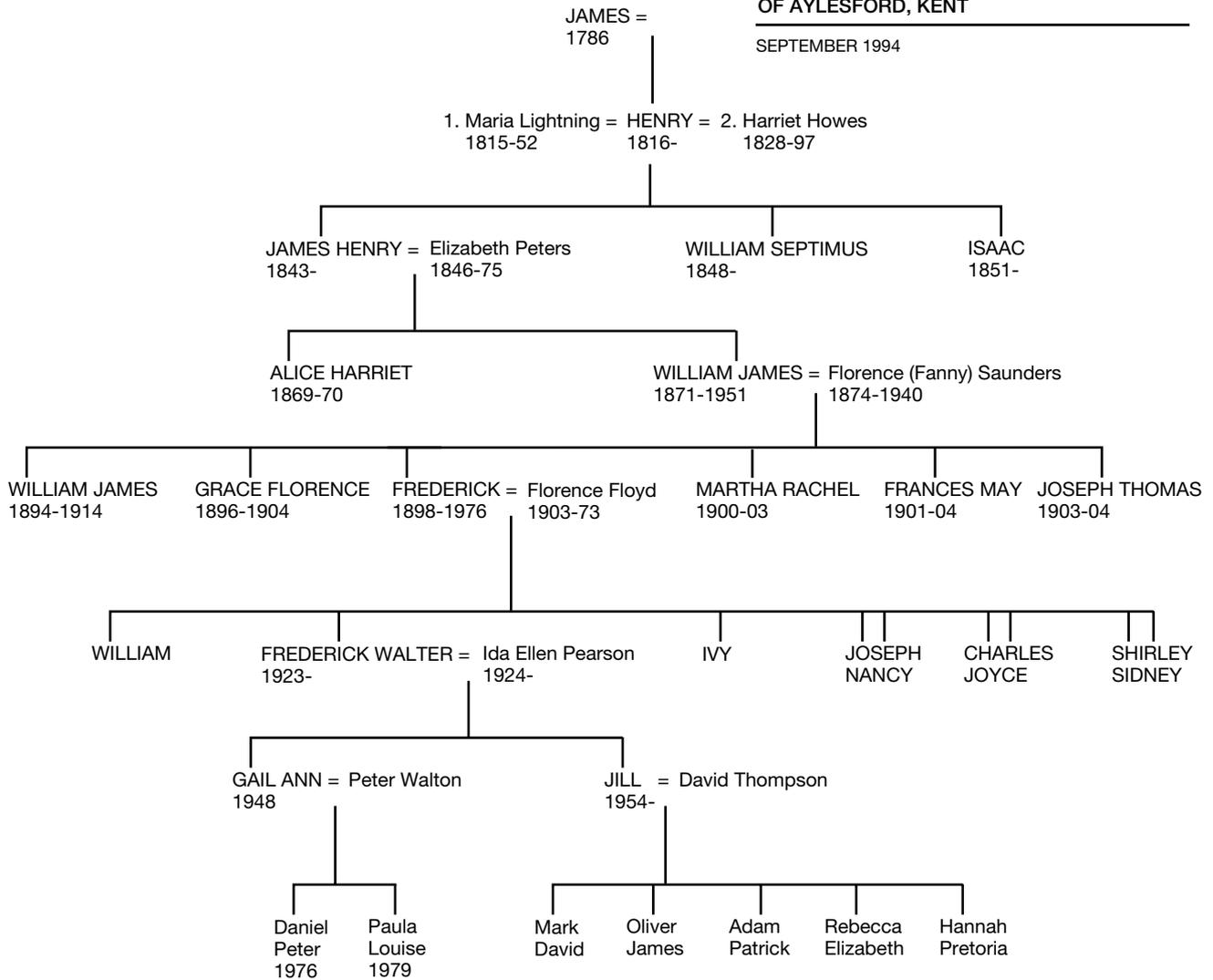
Left: Laurence Goring Folkard and Mary Louisa, Oliver's parents, taken about 1985 at their home in Holkham. The photograph is inscribed "Buddha under the Bo tree."  
Right: Oliver, Laurence, Mary and Laurence jnr. The occasion is the fiftieth anniversary of Laurence's priesting, at St Giles, Shrewsbury, in June 1988.

## Oliver Folkard at Long Sutton

Left: Andrew, Kate and Nicholas, children of Oliver and Ann Folkard, 1989.  
Right: Amy (nee Folkard) with husband Dick Newman outside Woodside Cottage, Luxborough, Somerset, their home, 22 June, 1956.



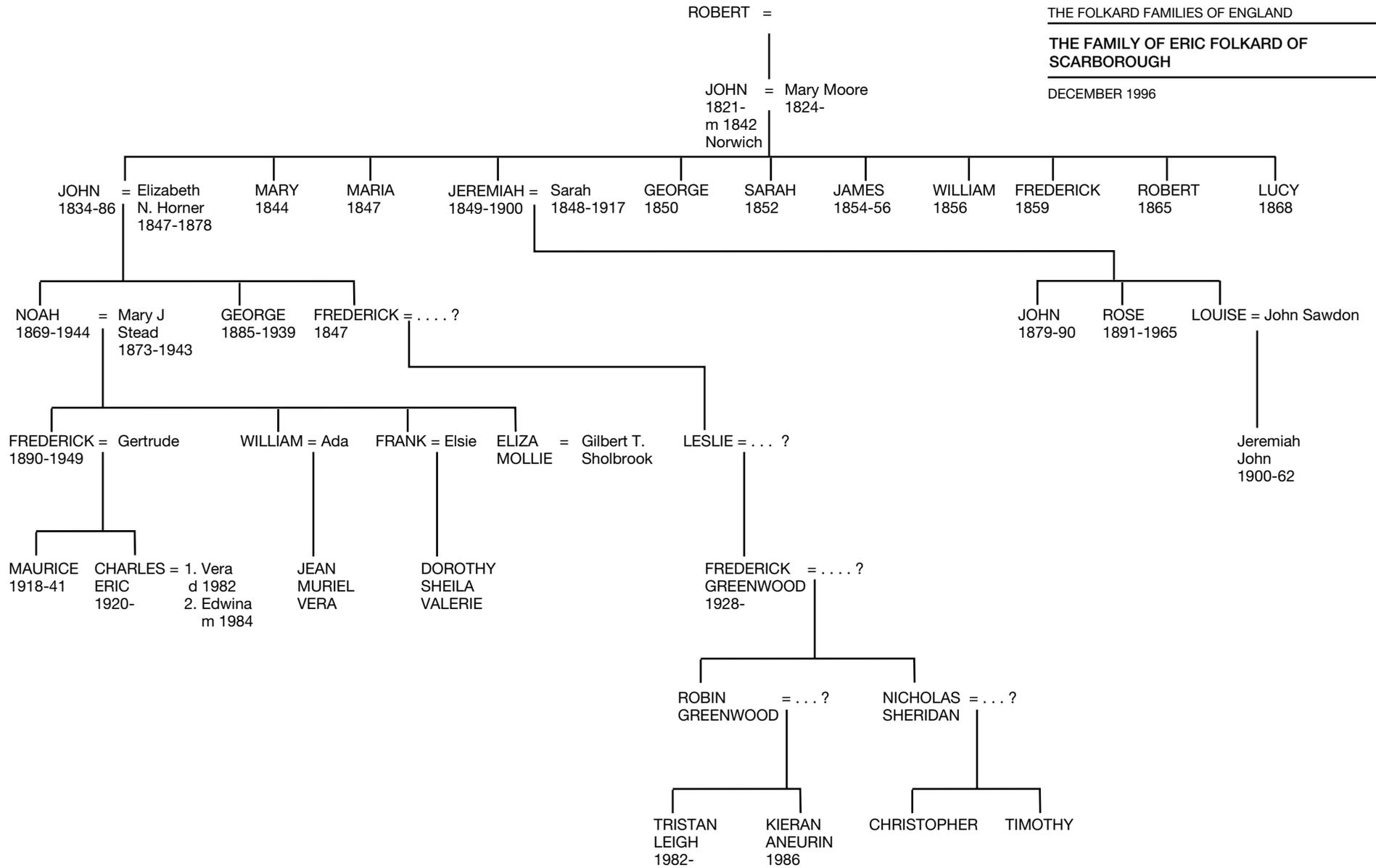
SEPTEMBER 1994



## Family History of Gail Ann Walton (nee Folkard) at Aylesford, Kent

**Gail Ann Folkard** was born in 1948 in London and is a school organiser. Her father **Frederick Walter**, was born in London in 1923 and is a retired building site agent. Her grandfather, **Frederick**, was born in 1898 in London, died in 1976 and was a contracts manager. Her great grandfather, **William James**, was born in 1871 at Aylesford in Kent, died in 1951, and was a blacksmith.

Her great-great-grandfather, **James Henry**, was born in 1843 at Woodton in Norfolk, and was a blacksmith. Her great-great-great-grandfather, **Henry** was of full age in 1840, married at Ditchingham in Norfolk and was a blacksmith. Her great-great-great-great-grandfather, **James** was born in 1786 and was a blacksmith.



## Family History of Eric Folkard at Scarborough

**Noah** was born in 1869 to John and Elizabeth, and was married to Mary Jane Stead in 1890 at Bridlington. They had four children, **Frederick**, **William**, **Frank** and **Eliza Mollie**. Noah went to work in Scarborough where he owned a tailors shop, and later moved to Leeds, where he died in 1944. It was subsequently found that Noah's grandfather John, who married Mary Moore in 1842, lived at Norwich, and that John's father Robert was a farmer, showing another Folkard line with roots in East Anglia.

**George** was born in 1885 to John and Elizabeth. He had a farm near to Scarborough, and died in 1939, being buried in the churchyard at Hutton Buscel.

**Frederick** was born to Noah and Mary in 1890, and married Gertrude Annie Dalley in 1915 at York. They had two sons, **Maurice Godfrey** and **Charles Eric**. He was a pastor at Boston Spa Congregational Church, and for 12 years at Kirkstall Congregational Church, becoming a president of Leeds Congregational Council. He gave lectures to the Forces during the Second World War as a lecturer at Kings College, Newcastle. Later he became Yorkshire representative for a London printing firm, and secretary of Leeds branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association. He died in 1949 at Leeds.

**John** was born as Jeremiah John Sawdon in 1900 to John Sawdon and Louise (nee Folkard), but he later used his mother's maiden name. He was associated with the health and hospital services in Leeds for 45 years, becoming secretary of the Leeds "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. He died at Birmingham in 1962.

**Maurice Godfrey** was born to Frederick and Gertrude in 1918. During the Second World War he was a leading aircraftsman in the RAF, and was killed in a flying accident whilst training in Canada in 1941.

**Charles Eric** was born to Frederick and Gertrude in 1920 at Rotherham. He married Vera Winifred Spurr in 1955, and at that time worked as a progress clerk. He later worked as Industrial Therapy Manager at St Mary's Hospital in Scarborough. His first wife Vera died in 1982, when they were living in Leeds, and in 1984 he married Edwina May Lancaster at Scarborough. They are both retired, and amongst other things are active members of a local bowls club. Eric had collected quite a lot of information about events within his family, and from this a family tree has been constructed, going back to his great-great-grandfather John who was born in 1821. This links up with information provided by Frederick Greenwood (74) and his son Robin (75) who both live on Humberside and who say that one of their ancestors, Frederick, was a brother of Noah of Scarborough.



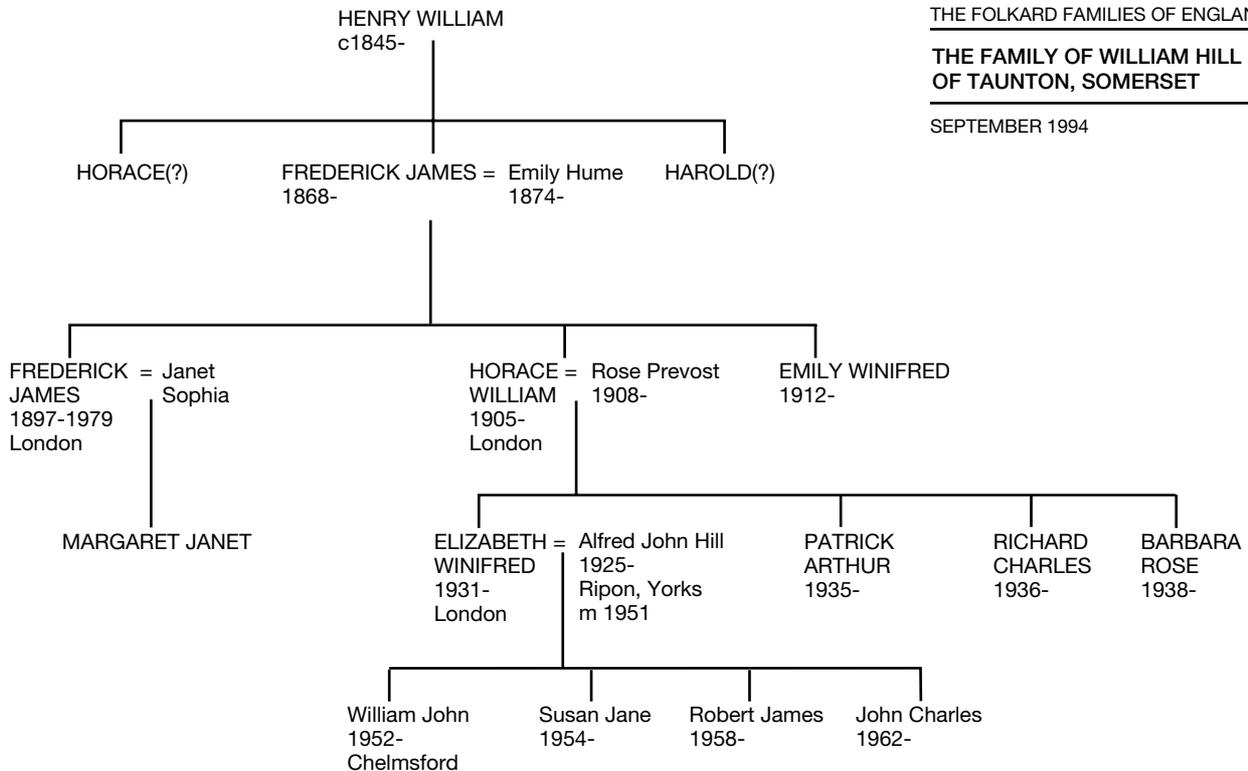
Top Left: Noah and Mary Jane Folkard, at Boston Spa in the 1920s.



Top Right: Maurice, Frederick and Trudy Folkard, Eric's brother and parents, Roundhay, Leeds, 1939.

Right: Edwina and Eric Folkard 15 September, 1984 at Scarborough.





## Family History of William Hill at Taunton

William writes:

My biggest regret in 'taking up' the fascinating hobby of family history was that I didn't take it up earlier. I have lost so much information, and also the chance of meeting other ancestors whom I will possibly now never even know about, let alone meet. I actually trace all branches of my family. My wife, Karen, is also researching on her lines, and has famous connections to the Chief Inspector of Scotland Yard, Walter Dew, who caught the murderer Dr Crippen.

My most distant Folkard is **Henry William** who was born approximately 1845. I have yet to research his details, but I do have some information, be it only small, on his children.

**Frederick James** was born in St Pancras, London on 28 December, 1868. He was a master builder, and married Emily Matilda Hume on 18 December, 1895, also at St Pancras. I believe there were two brothers, Horace and Harold, although this has not yet been confirmed. Frederick and Emily had three children.

**Frederick James** was born in Kentish Town, London on 27 June, 1897. He married a Janet Sophia, and had one daughter, Margaret Janet. Frederick had his own company of Fokard Ltd, and also opened a factory in Australia. He died in December 1979.

**Horrace William** was born on 17 March, 1905 in St Pancras, London, and like his father was a master builder. Horraced married Rose Sarah Elizabeth Prevost, of Hackney, London on 12 July 1930.

**Emily Winifred** was born in Kentish Town, London on 25 October, 1912. Emily, or Winnie as she was known, never married. She passed on to me a 'League of Mercy' medal that her father, Frederick James was awarded back in 1899 for his help with the underprivileged.

Horrace William and Rose had four children: **Elizabeth Winifred**, my mother, was born at Islington, London on 22 July, 1931.

**Patrick Arthur** was born on 4 May, 1935

**Richard Charles** was born on 11 June, 1936.

**Barbara Rose** was born on 22 October 1938.

Elizabeth Winifred married Alfred John Hill, who was born on 19 March, 1925 at Ripon, Yorkshire. They married on 31 March, 1951, at Fobbing in Essex, and had four children:

**William John Hill**: I am the eldest child, being born at Chelmsford, Essex on 8 August, 1952. I work at the Post Office in Taunton.

**Susan Jane Hill**: born in Singapore on 29 July, 1954.

**Robert Hill**: born in Taunton, Somerset on 3 August, 1958.

**John Hill**: born, Taunton, 28 January, 1962.

I married Karen Maie O'Shea at Taunton on 6 October, 1973 and we have three children:

**Richard John Hill**: born at Taunton, 21 July, 1978.

**Thomas William Hill**: born, Taunton, 4 October, 1980.

**James Edward Hill**: born, Taunton, 3 March, 1984.

I look forward to finding a connection between my Folkard line and one of the other branches of the Folkard tree of England.



## William Hill at Taunton

Top Left: Frederick James Folkard, born at St Pancras, London, in 1868.

Top Right: Emily Matilda (nee Hume) wife of Frederick.

Bottom: The marriage of Horrace William to Rose Sarah Elizabeth on 12 July 1930. In the back row, left to right can be seen Frederick James Folkard, Thomas Miller, Horace William, Alf Miller, unnamed, (?) Woodcroft, and Frederick James (Horrace's father). In the front row can be seen Emily Winifred, Rose Sarah, Emily Matilda, Matilda Miller and Lilian Florence Folkard (nee Provost)





## William Hill at Taunton

Top Left: Horrace William Folkard born 1905 and daughter Elizabeth born 1931 in a photograph taken on 31 March, 1951.

Top Right: William Hill, who contributed these notes, the son of Elizabeth (nee Folkard) and Alfred Hill.

Bottom: Patrick Arthur Folkard, son of Horrace and Rose with his sister Elizabeth Hill in 1984.





Above: John William and Catherine (nee Corrigan) Fockerd, 1901.



Left: picture shows from left to right: John Fockerd born at Walsham-le-Willows in 1854, John William (back) who moved to Manchester when he was six, John William (middle) born in 1902 and John Fockerd, born at Walsham-le-Willows in 1828 — a truly fascinating family photograph.

## Sheila Stones of Huddersfield and Clare Long at Manchester

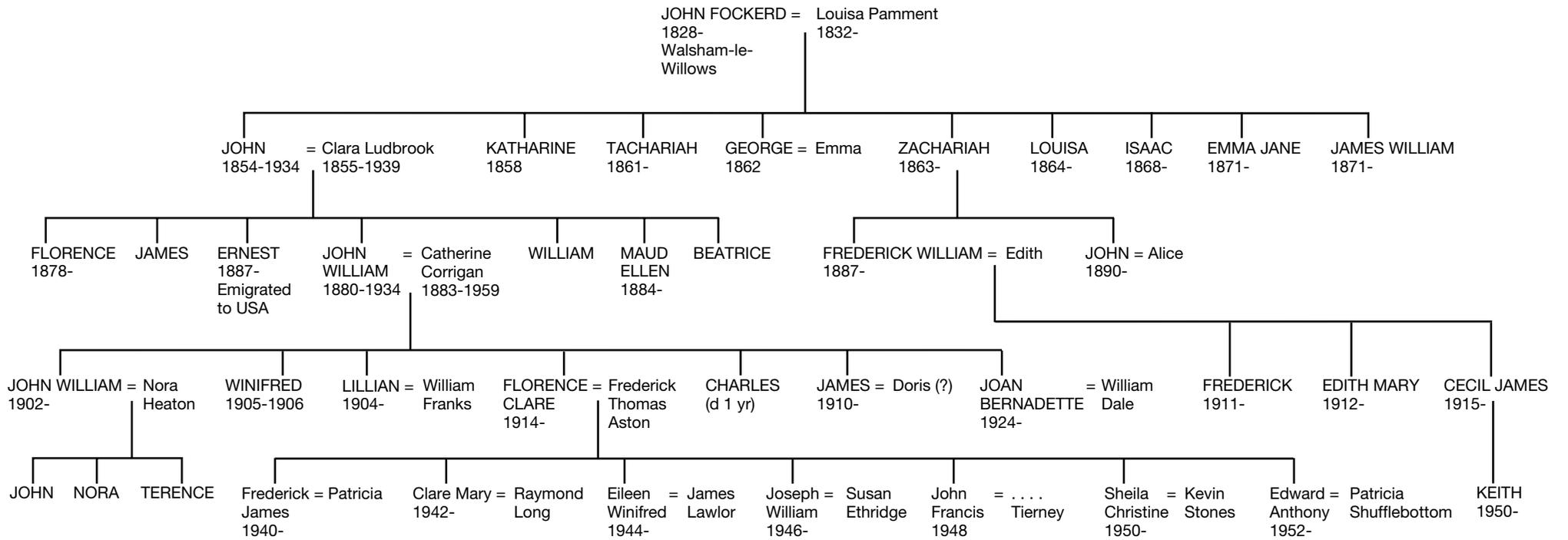


Left: On this wedding photograph the only names we have, alas are: Back row, James and John Folkard, front Catherine, Ullly, John William, Joan Bernadette and Florence Clare Folkard.

THE FAMILY OF SHEILA STONES OF HUDDERSFIELD  
AND CLARE LONG OF MANCHESTER

SEPTEMBER 1994

210



# Family History of Sheila Stones at Huddersfield and Clare Long at Manchester

Sheila and Clare write:

**John Fockerd** was born in 1828 at Walsham-le Willows in Suffolk. At the age of 22 years he was 'in service' at Squirrels Hall Farm owned by Mrs Youngman, where he was employed as an agricultural labourer. His intended bride, Louisa Pamment, lived quite close, where she looked after her grandfather Isaac. Unfortunately he suffered a tragic end to his life when he was knocked down and killed by a train on the level crossing at Dunham Massey in Altrincham, Cheshire, while saying goodbye to his son George and his wife Emma, before he retired to his native Cotton in Suffolk. He had nine children, including John referred to below.

**John Fockerd**, his eldest son was born in 1854, also at Walsham-le Willows. He was a blacksmith by trade. He went to Bradford for about four years, where in 1876 he married Clara Ludbrook, and where their first child Florence was born in 1878. He moved to Norfolk, where their second child John William was born in 1880 at Lodden. After six years they moved to Manchester, where he opened up his own saddlers shop and later, a smithy in the centre of Manchester. He had seven children altogether, and died in 1934.

**John William Fockerd**, born in 1880, was the second child of John and Clara. He moved to Manchester when he was six, learning the blacksmith trade alongside his father and later becoming a veterinary surgeon and master farrier. The smithy was at Park Street, Manchester. He married Catherine Corrigan in 1901 at the church of St Pauls in Manchester. They had nine children, and he died at the early age of 54, just four months after his father, in 1934.

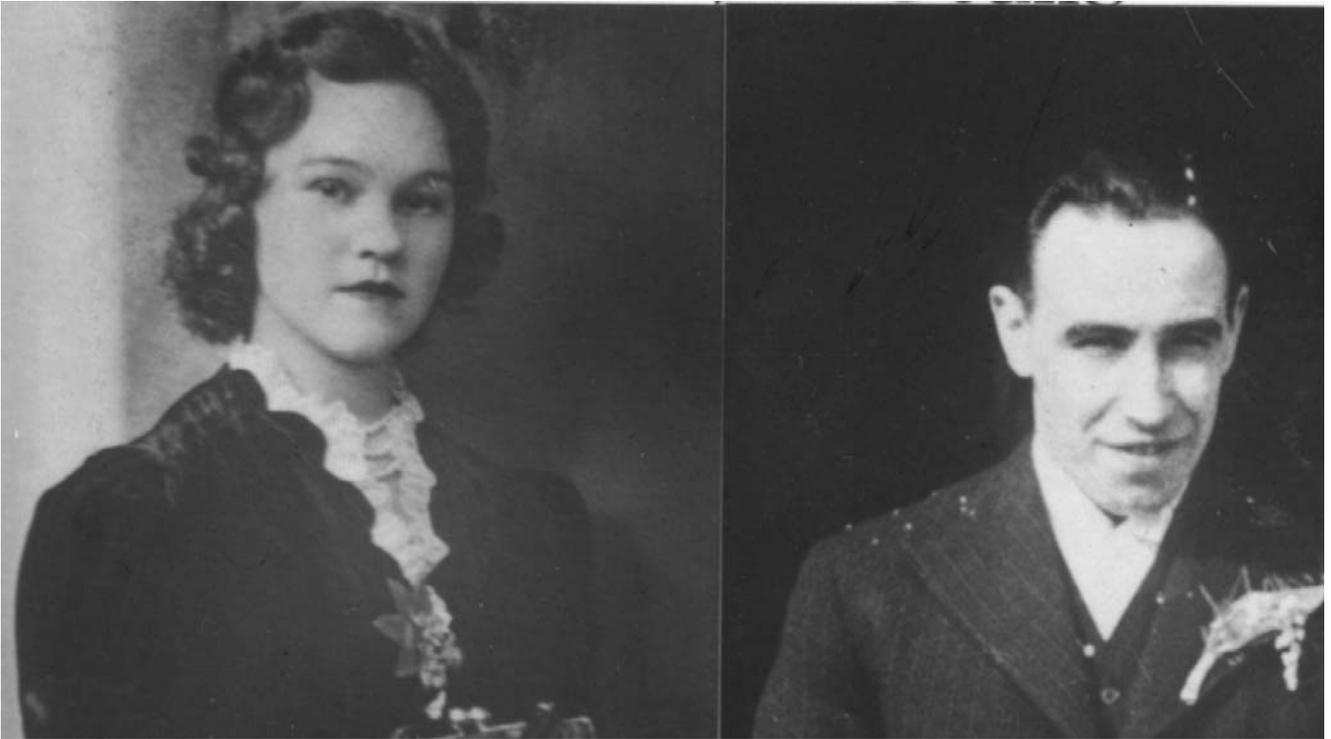
**John William Fockerd** born in 1902, son of John William and Catherine worked alongside his father in the smithy, and also ran a successful cartier business, mainly hiring carts out to the barrow boys at Smithfield Market. He spent his pre-retirement years working at Prestwich Mental Hospital in Manchester,

keeping the metal ends of beds in good repair. He married Nora Heaton, had three children, and has now retired, living in the bosom of his family in Manchester.

**Florence Clare Fockerd** was born in 1914 in the Synagogue at Cheetham Hill in Manchester. This was where her mother worked as Caretaker, next door to the smithy where she lived. She has very fond memories of her childhood, playing in the smithy yard and watching her father and grandfather working with the horses and donkeys. She remembers visiting the small village of Cotton in Suffolk, where some of her relatives lived. At the age of 25 Florence married Frederick Thomas Aston, at St Chads in Manchester. She survived many air-raids during the war years, and during this time she started her family of seven children. She has led a full and happy life, and now lives at Timperley in South Manchester, and is enjoying the company of her many grandchildren.

**Clare Fockerd**, daughter of Florence, was born in Cheetham Hill, Manchester in 1942. The family moved to Wythenshawe, South Manchester, where she attended school at St Columba's. She went on to become a Lab Technician at Manchester University, before marrying Raymond Long in 1964. They lived several years at Harlech in North Wales, their first child being born in Bangor (that being the nearest hospital, 40 miles from home). On returning to Manchester she and Raymond ran a post office in Moseley at the foot of the Pennines for a few years. After the birth of her second child they returned to South Manchester, where Clare now works for the Manchester Education Department. She finds tracing her family history absolutely fascinating.

**Sheila Fockerd**, second daughter of Florence, was born in 1950 at Cheetham Hill. At the age of three she moved with her family to Wythenshawe, went to school at St Aden's and then to St Columba's. She enjoyed being spoilt by her brothers and sisters, being one of seven children. After leaving school at 16, she went to work at a catering firm in Rushholme, Manchester. She met Kevin Stones in Ireland whilst on holiday and they married in 1974 at St John's, Timperley. She has two children and now lives in Huddersfield. Like Clare, one of her favourite pastimes is delving into her family history.



Florence Clare Fockerd married Frederick Aston on 10 April, 1939.

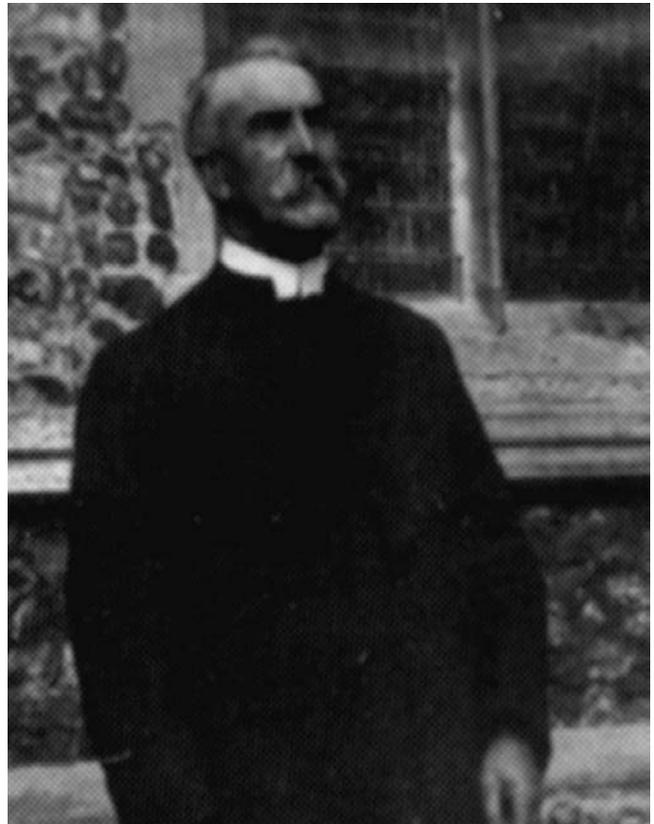
## **Sheila Stones of Huddersfield and Clare Long at Manchester**

Clare, Eileen and Sheila





William Folkard 1826-1916, grandfather of Ruth Seuneke (nee Folkard).



Francis Durrant Folkard 1866-1946, verger and chorister at St Peter's Church, Kirkley, Lowestoft.

## Ruth Seuneke at Lowestoft

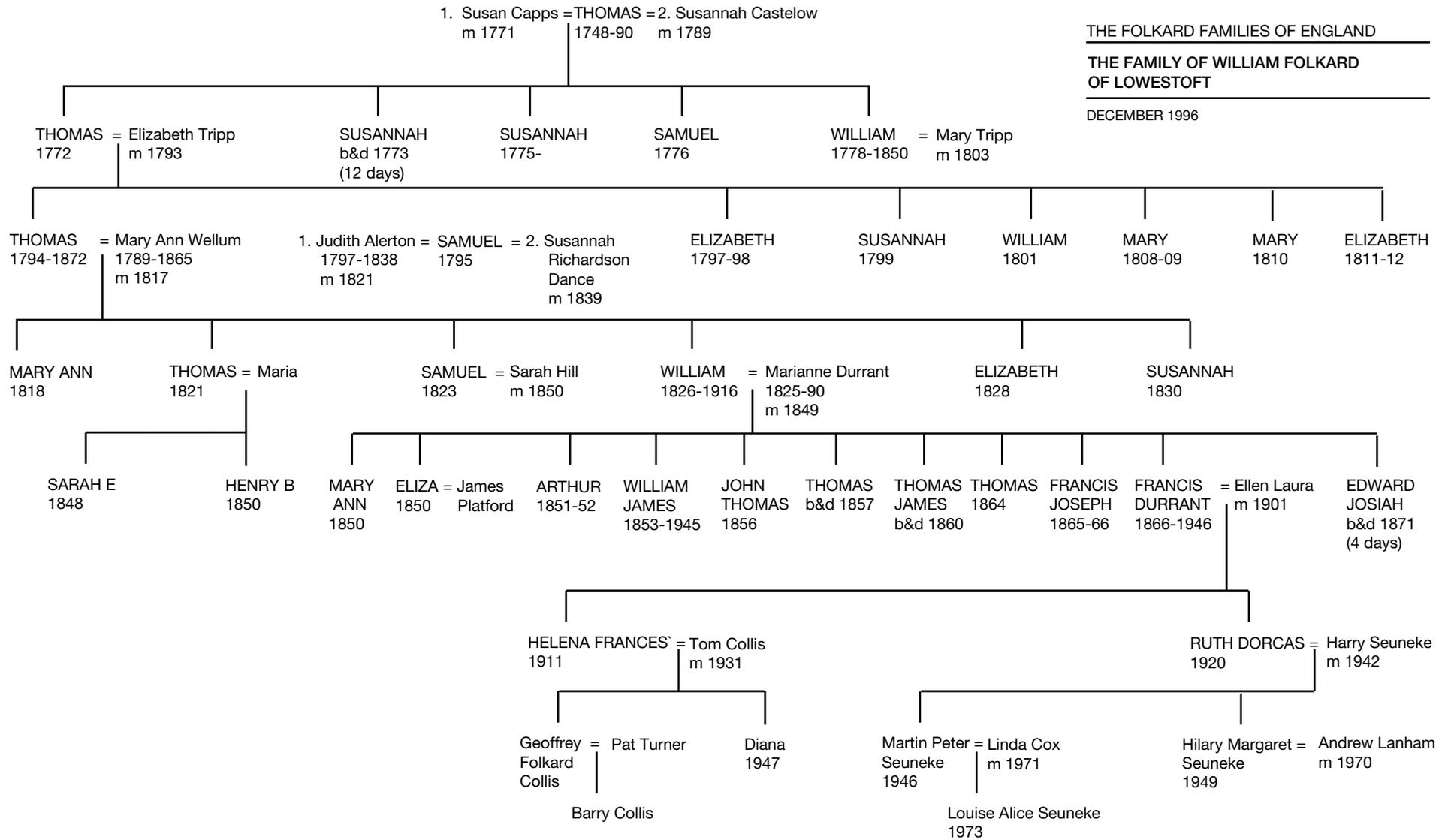


Ruth Dorcas Folkard (in pram) with cousin Bella Folkard, holding pram, on Lowestoft sea front during the summer of 1921.

THE FOLKARD FAMILIES OF ENGLAND

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM FOLKARD OF LOWESTOFT

DECEMBER 1996



## Family History of William Folkard of Lowestoft

Mrs Ruth Seunke (nee Folkard) writes:

**William Folkard** 1826-1916. William was my grandfather who died before I was born, so all that I know of him is by hearsay.

He was a twine spinner by trade but later on took up with the Bathing Machine business. I heard a story once, of a grateful customer, after her fortnight's holiday, presenting him with a bottle of wine in gratitude, for the way he had looked after her. Unfortunately, it was encased in straw, and as he grasped it, it slipped through his hands and broke on the stones of the beach! He had never seen one wrapped in straw before.

Also, I was told how he knew the carrier, who went from Lowestoft to Yarmouth, on whom Charles Dickens based the character Barkis.

He had some very strange notions when it came to housekeeping. It seems he never queried the amount spent on meat and fish, but, woe betide any one who dispensed the tea from the caddy with anything other than the spoon which he provided! He was an active member of Kirkley Church but seems to be remembered mostly for monetary gifts and for noises he made, clearing his throat when either he could not hear the preacher or was bored by the subject.

My father took him to London on occasions, but he was never impressed and seemed to always complain of the high prices of beers and was always glad to get back home.

**Francis Durrant Folkard** 1866-1946, my much respected father was the last surviving child of a large family whose mother was Marianne Durrant who married William Folkard (above). Although Marianne could neither read nor write she saw to it that all her children went to school and that her sons had a trade. Francis attended the Church School in Kirkley, a parish of South Lowestoft, and I was often told how it cost one penny (1d) a week to attend this school. On leaving school, he went to work in the Customs & Excise office in Lowestoft, but very soon after starting work there, he was taken ill with some sort of fever

and what with the fever and the wrong sort of medicine, he suffered a perforated ear drum. From then on he suffered from deafness in one ear. He was always the mother's favourite and he loved her very much. After his illness he went to work with his father on the South Beach, with the bathing machines. This was only a summer job; in the winter he went to London to work as a conductor on the horse trams.

His mother died in 1890 and he then lived with his father and a brother and this is how he met my mother. They advertised for a housekeeper, my mother went, and no doubt thinking that it would fit in better if he married her, Francis married Ellen Smith.

In 1914 the council told the bathing machine proprietors that due to the war they must clear off the beach. Compensation was given and with the amount that Francis received, he bought an Off Licence in Poplar, East London with his wife and small daughter, named Helen Frances, they stayed until 1919. During those years they survived a Small Pox epidemic. The money was in coins, which he boiled every night, in disinfectant and the beer that he sold to the houses that had Small Pox victims, was hoisted up to the windows in a jug in a bucket. With as much hygiene as they could muster, all three of them escaped the disease.

On his return to Lowestoft he bought five cottages, and from the rents, we (I had now arrived) lived in luxury, in security and comfort.

Francis, as were the rest of his family, was very much involved in the Church. He was vergier and Chorister at St Peters, Kirkley, and to this day I am indebted to the teaching and guidance I received from him. He was a great character and is still fondly remembered in Lowestoft and very much respected.

He died in 1946, just after the end of the war. He never really came to terms with rationing and with his increasing deafness had many a shock when planes would sneak in, flying low and start machine gunning. At home, we often wondered whether to wake him up and tell him that there was a raid on, or just let him sleep through it.

He was a good man, and I was indeed blessed to have had him as a father. The older I became the more I realise what an indifferent child I was to him.

As we went to press we received the following from Maud Folkard of Bury St Edmunds:

My father was George Ernest Folkard born on 25 October 1877 at Brighton Terrace, South Hornsey, London. My grandfather's name was George Folkard, but I do not know where or when he was born. He married Mary Ann Fowler and they had three children: a daughter, Edith, then my father, and a second son, Percival. According to my father's birth certificate his father's occupation was police constable. My father told me his father was in the Mounted Police force, but that at some point he gave up his job in order to become a lay preacher. My grandfather and grandmother and daughter Edith were very strict Baptists. By the time I was born (26 January, 1911), my grandparents and Edith and Percival had all moved to Preston Park, Brighton.

As a young man my father worked for Kirk and Randall in Woolwich and he met and married my mother, Maud Jane Hodges, in Woolwich, in about 1900 or a little later. I have two brothers — George Frederick, born in 1905 and Frederick Leonard born in 1921. My family moved to Leyton, London, when I was one year old, and later we moved to Wanstead, Essex where my father died in 1968.

My father said his family came from Colchester, but I only know that he and my mother often talked about visits they had made to Marks Tey in the early years of their marriage. They also visited families named Gurl, and Few, in Needingworth, Hunts.

## Folkards in Scotland

As mentioned in the section on geographical distribution of the Folkards, there were only three entries in the phone directories for Scotland, and none of these returned the questionnaires which were sent to them. From this it might seem that Scotland was not one of the main areas for the family history of the Folkards. However there are references to the name there as early as the thirteenth century. In *The Surnames of Scotland: their Origin, Meaning and History* by George F Black (New York Public Library, 1946), there is a section as follows:

**Folkard.** An OE personal name from Folcheard (Folkweard), later Folcard, 'people brave'. Some time before 1218 Henry, abbot of Kelso, granted to Richard, son of Solph, the lands of Folcariston in Lesmahago, as held by his father and ancestors (Kelso, p78). Adam de Folcartun (see Folkardton), mentioned in 1240, was probably his son. His descendants appear to have dropped the -ton and figure in record as Folkerts or Fokkarts of Fokkartoun till the beginning of the sixteenth century. William Folkard in 1294 witnessed resignation by Adam de Dowane of his land of Dowane in the barony of Lesmahago (Kelso, 192). In 1301 dominus Alexander ffolkard, miles, witnessed resignation by Adam de Dowane, junior, of all his lands in the vill of Dowane (ibid, 193), and c1311 he also witnessed a charter of resignation by Adam de Dowane, senior, of his land of Grenryg (ibid, 195). In 1315 there is an entry of a claim by Alexander Folkard to ten chalders of meal (ibid, 188), Quintin Folkard had a permit to come to London on his private affairs in 1405 (Bain, iv, 696), and John Folkard was master of the ship *le Katherine* of St John's town in 1441 (ibid, 1149). The family ended in the direct line in an heiress, Elizabeth Folkart, who became spouse of James Carmichell of Balmady in 1495 (Kelso, 553). Patrick Fokert was ambassador to the king of Castile in 1458. Thomas Fowcard, a Scotsman, who petitioned for a safe conduct into England, 1464 (Bain, iv, 1343), may have been Thomas Folcart, dean of guild of Edinburgh (Neubotle, p268), and the Thomas Fokert who sat in parliament for Edinburgh, 1467 (Foster, p139). John Fokert or Fokart was tenant on the lands of the Abbey

of Kelso, 1567 (Kelso, p524) and in 1574 there is recorded an act in favour of Janet Fokart (RPC, ii, p719). The name appears as Fokartte in Worman ms Fockert 1623, Fokhart 1503.

There is also an account in Latin of the granting of the lands of Folcariston by Henry, Abbot of Kelso, to Richard, son of Solph, and this is incorporated in *Liber S Marie de Calcho registrum cartarum Abbacie Tirinensis de Kelso 1113-1567* (Edinburgh, Bannatyne Club, 1846).

The same events are also referred to in correspondence between Henry Coleman Folkard, Barrister-at-Law, and Andrew Smith, solicitor in Lanark over the period 1900/1901. Andrew Smith writes 'I am the proprietor of the lands of Faulaws, part of the £20 land of Folkerton in the parish of Lesmahagow... The last proprietor of the name of Folkard was Elizabeth who married James Carmichell and with him got a charter to the lands in 1495, and I think it would be interesting if I could discover any descendants of the family still retaining the name.'

'It does not appear in the Post Office County Directory for Scotland, or in the Edinburgh or Glasgow directories, but I find yours in Waterloo Legal Diary, and I venture in taking the liberty of asking if you take any interest in such matters, and if you can assist me in the matter.'

Henry Coleman Folkard, in his reply on 24 July, 1901, writes that 'the matter is very interesting to me, as a remote descendant of the Lanark Folkards. My late father (William Folkard) was of the Norfolk family, a branch of the Lanark Folkards. He may be a landowner in the two counties of Suffolk and Essex.'

In an earlier section of this report some details of the family tree are presented, which includes Henry Coleman Folkard (and Robert Folkard of Berkhamsted, who supplied copies of this correspondence), and whilst this does go back to William at East Bergholt in Suffolk, there is no other evidence of the possible link with Lanark. However, the references summarised here show that although there may not have been many Folkards in Scotland, they do have quite a long history there.



Above: A not so stern, and sterner, Arthur Folkarde 1841-1940 and his wife Margaret Blair

## Arthur Folkarde of Dunbar



Left: Herbert Folkarde 1876-1972 in the Black Watch during the First World War.

Below: Herbert with wife Christiina (nee Addman) in 1955.





Alexander (Sandy) Folkarde born in 1932 lives in Dunbar with his wife Helen.



Arthur and Marion (Myra nee Bain) Folkarde.

## Arthur Folkarde of Dunbar

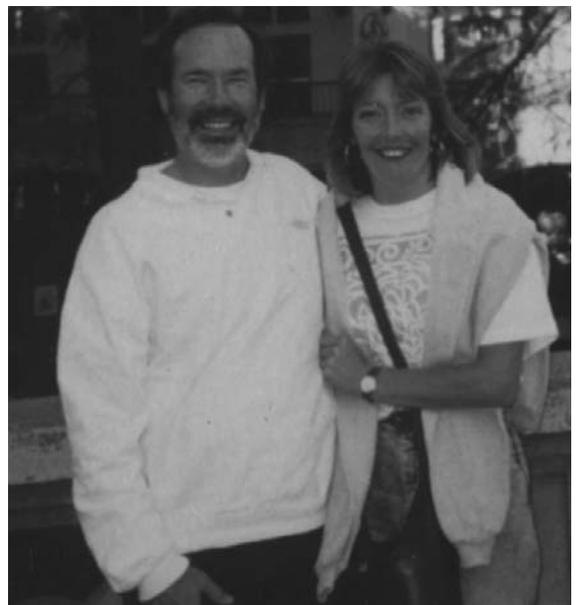
Right: Arthur Folkarde born 1925 with twin daughters Sheila and Pauline.



Duncan Smeed with daughter Heather, son Kenneth and wife Pauline (nee Folkarde) in 1991.

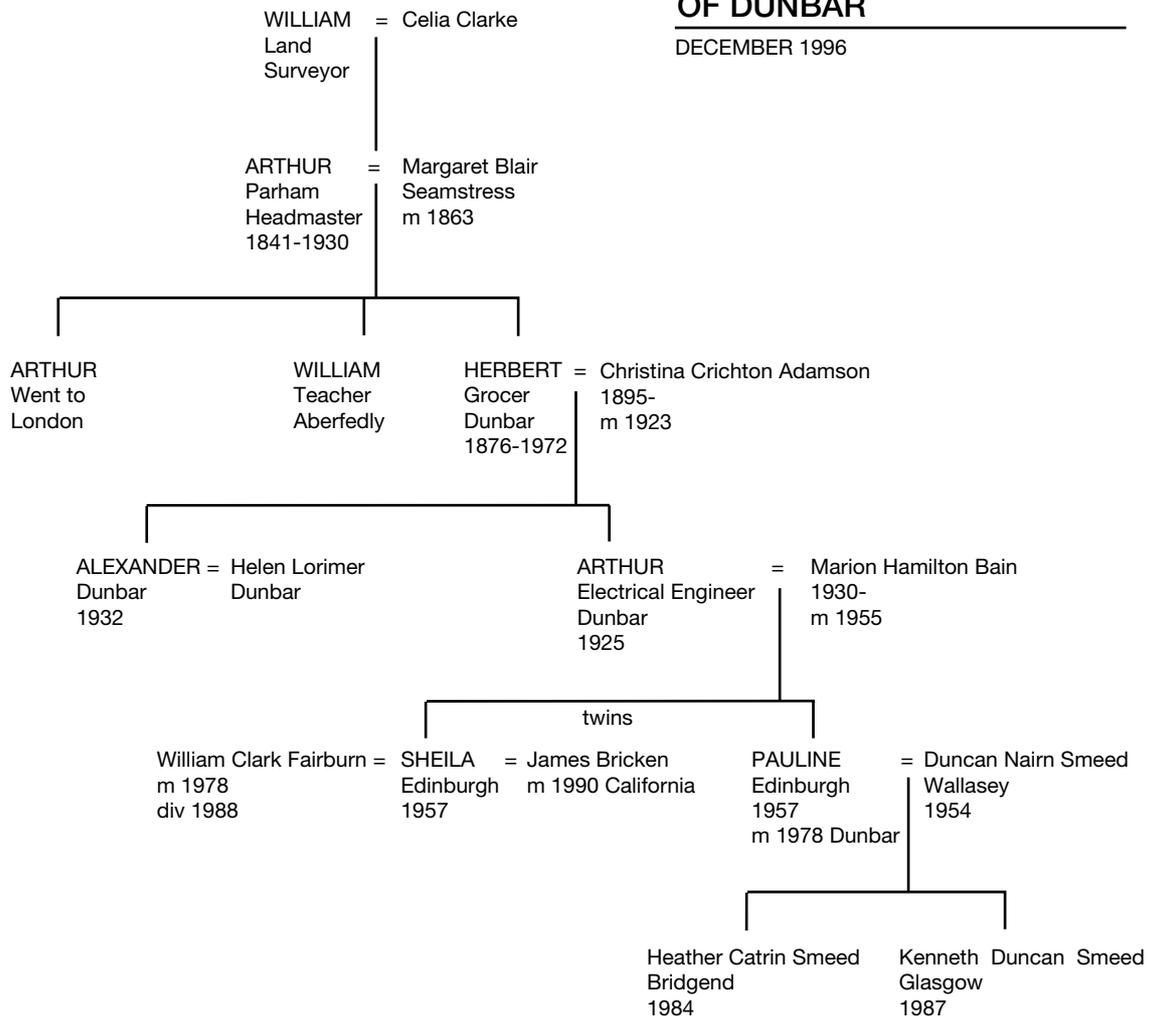


James and Sheila (nee Folkarde) Bricken who now live in California



**WILLIAM FOLKARDE  
OF DUNBAR**

DECEMBER 1996



## The Family of Arthur Folkarde of Dunbar

Mrs Pauline Smeed (nee Folkarde) writes:

**1. Arthur Folkarde 1841-1930** My great grandfather was a much respected gentleman in the town and his log book from his years as headmaster is still in the possession of the present headmaster at Dunbar School. This book is very interesting as his reports give the reader a very clear picture of the lives of the people of Dunbar over one hundred years ago. In 1863 he married Margaret Blair, a dressmaker, in Alloa and in later years she was in fact employed as the sewing mistress in Dunbar. Apart from my grandfather, Herbert Folkarde, they had as far as I know, two other sons, William Folkarde who became Headmaster in Aberfeldy and Arthur Folkarde, who apparently went to London but about whom little else is known, although he is mentioned in the school logbook as a law apprentice.

Extract from *The Haddingtonshire Courier* 17 January, 1930.

**DEATH OF VETERAN SCHOOLMASTER** — The death took place, on Sunday evening, of Mr Arthur Folkarde, who had attained the great age of eighty-nine. Until a year ago, he enjoyed remarkably good health, and was able to be about and take long walks. He has since been much confined to the house, although occasionally seen in the streets of the burgh.

For thirty years he was headmaster of the Lamer Street, Public School, in the days when the late Mr Dick was headmaster of the higher-grade department. Mr Folkarde retired over thirty-five years ago. A native of Parham, Suffolk, he was formerly a teacher at Windsor, Scarborough, and, previous to coming to Dunbar, was for ten years on the staff of the Public School at Alloa. One of the last survivors of the old parochial type, he was unwearied in imparting to the thousands of children who passed through his hands how much their future career depended upon their being truthful and honest. He was greatly interested in music, and his main hobby was walking. Until a year ago on Sundays Mr Folkarde (sic) was in the habit of walking as far afield as Innerwick, Whittinghame, and Stenton, attending the Church services in these places. He was a picturesque figure, with his long flowing beard. There was nothing he enjoyed more than to have a talk with some of his old pupils, most of whom have now attained middle life, with them he seemed as youthful in spirit as in the days of long ago when at the desk. One of the oldest members of the Dunbar Castle Lodge of Freemasons, deceased was for some time its secretary. He was kindly, winsome and unobtrusive, and many will miss his cheery smile and warm greeting. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon when there was present a large company of mourners, including delegates of the Dunbar Castle Lodge of Freemasons.

**2. Herbert Folkarde 1876-1972** My grandfather lived to a grand old age and while he was physically weak for a number of years before his death, his memory was always very clear. During the First World War he

was originally in the Black Watch and after several transfers finished up in the Royal Flying Corps. From this time he also wrote poetry, some of which was published in local Scottish papers. He also had a love of music and played the organ in several local churches in and around Dunbar. He owned a grocer's business firstly in Burntisland, Fife, where he married Christina Chrichton Adamson in 1923, then a shop in Dunbar. He is also still remembered for his fine collection of glass 'lantern' slides in Dunbar and I have these in my possession. He and his wife had two sons, my father, Arthur and uncle Alexander. Two poems by Herbert Folkarde, page 272.

**3. Alexander Folkard 1932-** My uncle also attended school in Dunbar and his National Service between the years of 18-20 was spent in the RAF mostly in Germany. He worked as a Chief Technician both at Edinburgh University in the School of Scottish Studies and in one or two hospitals in Edinburgh before retiring in 1992. He and his wife, Helen Lorimar, whom he married in 1961, lived in both Glasgow and Edinburgh before returning to Dunbar twenty-one years ago. He is also a keen golfer.

**4. Arthur Folkard 1925-** My father after attending school in Dunbar, was called at the age of 17 to war and joined the RAF firstly for flying training then subsequently, due to an eyesight deficiency, was transferred to Radar as a mechanic. He spent a large part of his service in the Far East (SEAC). After the war he studied engineering at the Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh while working for the Post Office in Telecommunications, and being a fully chartered engineer, retired from British Telecom in 1984. He married Marion Hamilton Bain in 1955 and

after having twin daughters in 1957, returned from Edinburgh to live in Dunbar in 1961. He is an active member of Dunbar Parish Church and a keen golfer among other interests.

**5. Pauline Smeed, nee Folkarde 1957-** My twin sister and I were born on 26 July, 1957. After attending the University of Edinburgh, where my main subject was history, I married Duncan Nairn Smeed, from Dunbar, in 1978 and we moved to Glasgow where he was still studying as a postgraduate and then obtained a lectureship in Computer Science. I worked as a Stockbroker's assistant for five years until we moved to Bridgend, South Wales, where our daughter Heather was born in 1984. We then returned to Glasgow where my husband rejoined his former Department at Strathclyde University and our son Kenneth was born in 1987. However our ties with Dunbar have always been strong and when we discovered that my husband could commute more easily and do more research from home, we returned to our home town in October 1992. Both my twin sister and myself have similar interests including the arts, music, languages, crafts, keep fit and history.

**6. Sheila Bricken, nee Folkarde 1957-** My twin sister also went to Edinburgh University after school in Dunbar, mainly to study languages. She then trained as a teacher and after eleven years of teaching in Lothian Region, including one year's exchange in Chicago, she married James Bricken, a Texan living in California and who works for Boeing at NASA. They live just outside Santa Cruz and she is still teaching in her local junior school. She and her husband are also very active in local community work.

## VI Links between researchers

Researching a family history can be a solitary activity, with the individual working away at records of various kinds which don't seem to be relevant to anyone else that he or she knows. It is true, that over recent years there has been a great increase in the number of people studying their family histories, and there are now many family history societies and courses to initiate the newcomer into sources and methods. These bring together people with a common interest, increase knowledge of the general subject and stimulate motivation, but the essential work involves studying the records of one's own family.

For the beginner it is often suggested that known relatives should be contacted to see what information they have on the family, and whether they might have done some research themselves. Such enquiries may often prove negative or of little value, but sometimes they can provide unexpected riches.

### 1. John, Margaret, Nancy, Peter, Steve, Robert and Oliver

One of the researchers, Steve made rapid progress through early contact with other researchers. Starting his research into family history in March 1988, he knew his grandfather had gone to school in Colchester. This was confirmed from the school records, which also indicated his family then lived on a farm in the district of Shrub End. The current phone directory for Colchester had an entry for a Folkard at a farm in Copford Green nearby, and a letter sent there was forwarded to Nancy Fergusson, whose grandfather was a Folkard. Nancy had already collected a good deal of information on her family history, this including Steve as a second cousin, and going back to a common great-grandfather, William (1831-1911) and a great-great-grandfather, William (1807-1873). She also put Steve in touch with John in Colchester, who had constructed his own family tree, going back to Jeremiah (married in 1671), though a link between John and Nancy had not then been established.

In July 1988, Steve visited Colchester, meeting both John and Nancy for the first time, and as a result of searching local records, identified the William (1807-1873) as also located on John's family tree. John had been collaborating with Margaret Granger (nee Folkard) from Young, Sydney, NSW, Australia, and

they had produced a book entitled *The Folkard Families of Australia* the branches of which linked up via John Montague (1796-1876) with Jeremiah in 1671. Thus, within four months of starting his research, Steve had found an extensive family tree going back to 1671, and had discovered several living relatives. Some time later John found that the same family tree also included Robert at Berkhamsted and Oliver at Long Sutton. Then Peter at Kelvedon, near Colchester became involved and contributed an account of his branch of the family tree.

### 2. Dorothy, Edward, John, Herbert, Constance and Leonard

Edward Charles Napier Folkard sent information about his most recent ancestors, and referred to his cousin, Dorothy (Bunty) Andrew, who had researched the family history, going back to 1471.

John Folkard in Formby also sent information about his family tree, again going back to William in 1471, linking with Dorothy and Edward through John (1742-1823). Constance Folkard at Brooke, near Norwich, had researched her family history back to a Robert who died in 1662, many of her ancestors having connections with Brundish or Parham. Some time later, information was received from Herbert Folkard at Pinner, who had a family tree going back to a Thomas who was living in 1524. This tree has many branches, but one of them links with Constance through John (1744-1833). It was then discovered that Herbert and Constance were linked, through intermarriage between the Folkards and the Grays, to William (c1400-1471), and were therefore related to Dorothy, Edward and John.

Then it was found that Len Folkard at Ashford also connected with Thomas, living in 1524, and therefore had links with Dorothy, Edward, John, Constance and Herbert.

### 3. Edward and Pamela

Steve had met Pamela Purslow (nee Folkard) in Cromer, who had done some research on another branch of her family, and was about to make a start on the Folkard branch. She provided information on living relatives and more recent ancestors, including her grandfather, Alfred Walter Charles Seaman Folkard (1894-1950). Her great grandfather was Alfred John, who had been a brushmaker. Information later received from Edward Francis Folkard in Enfield traced his family tree back to James (1788-1819). His grandfather was Alfred John, born in 1866, who had been a brushmaker, and it was confirmed that he was also Pamela's great grandfather.

## VII Geographical Links

The findings from the survey have been presented in a geographical framework, and the pre-eminence of East Anglia has been noted. It may be appropriate therefore, to list those specific localities which were mentioned most often as ancestral homes.

### East Bergholt

Robert (100) and his close relatives (90, 99, 33,107, 70) had an ancestor who lived there. Eric (3) said his father, George, was born in Suffolk and his grandfather in East Bergholt. Alfred (101) said he had aunts and uncles there. Gordon (76), Jack (52) and George (80) were linked through their father, Harold, who was born there. Colin's (62) grandfather, Leslie, lived there.

### Benacre/Wrentham

Jessie (10) and her close relatives (53, 60, 18, 61 and 73) had ancestors in Benacre. Gordon's (85) grandfather, George Abel lived there. John (79) and Laraine (78) were linked through their grandfather, John. Stanley's (72) father, Alfred Frederick George, lived there.

### Parham

Herbert's (19) great grandfather, Edward, lived at Parham. Constance (38), a distant relative of Herbert, had a grandfather, William, there. Leonard (83), Barry (94), Ronald (84) and Samuel (9), all brothers, had a great grandfather, George, there. Raymond's (26) grandfather, William, lived there.

Links have now been established between Herbert, Constance and Leonard and going back to Thomas in 1524.

### Lowestoft

William (4) and his father were born there. Leonard's (8) father lived and died there. Herbert (35) lived and died there. Frances's (82) father, Herbert, was born there and Arthur (36) and his grandfather were born there.

### Norwich

Derek's (20) father, Charles, was born and died there. Cecil (37) and his father were born there, and his grandfather died there. Dennis (39) and his father were born there. Keith (41) and his father, Frank (40) were born there. Peter's (95) father, grandfather and great grandfather were born there. Eric's (69) great great grandfather John lived there.

### Ipswich

Peter's (22) father, Frederick, lived there. David's (25) father, Leslie, was born there. Nevil's (32) father and grandfather, were born nearby. Geoffrey's (57) father, Leon, was born nearby. Stephen's (29) father died there.

For various reasons the names listed above are not complete, but they correspond to some of the localities highlighted in the International Genealogical Index, in which Parham had 71 references, Benacre/Wrentham 38, and East Bergholt 10. Some of these are small villages, so the possibility of establishing a relationship in what is a common geographical origin does seem to be worth exploring.

## VIII Conclusions

The main findings from the survey may be summarised by relating them to the initial aims.

1. The total number of Folkards currently living in the UK is not known, and any estimate has got to be a rough one. A high proportion of the 224 entries in the phone books refer to men, but there is probably a comparable number of women who were Folkards before marriage. There may be about 450 Folkard children living at home with parents, so there could well be about 1,000 individuals bearing this name. If those women who became Folkard on marriage are included — they acquire the name, and help to pass it on to the next generation — perhaps another 200 should be added. But give or take a few hundred, there are not all that many Folkards about, which makes research into family history that much easier.

2. The geographical distribution of the Folkards shows a concentration in East Anglia. This area, together with Greater London, contains about half the number of cases, but elsewhere they are rather scattered and thin on the ground. Even amongst those currently living outside East Anglia, 52 out of 77 respondents were known to have roots there. These figures, whilst largely reflecting those of Arthur Crouch Folkard in 1890, and those listed in the International Genealogical Index, suggest there has been some movement, mainly to the London area, and to a lesser extent elsewhere.

3. Whilst many of the respondents did not know much about their family history, about half of them were close relatives of other respondents, so obviously knew them very well. All those who had done some research could trace their origins back to East Anglia, and some were able to establish links with the 1890 Monograph. The survey itself revealed previously unknown links between separate researchers, and enabled them to co-ordinate their efforts and extend their own family trees.

4. The information collated from the survey should provide a useful baseline for future research. There are many missing links, both on particular family trees, and between different family trees. Not all of these will be found, either because some vital bit of information has been irretrievably lost, or because the connection was never there in the first place. However before this conclusion is reached, such gaps in our knowledge will inspire curiosity and efforts to seek those facts which will fill them. The amount of information available about the Folkards is already quite extensive. For anyone starting their family history, the prospects of establishing links with some of the work described in this report seem quite good, and the further back they can trace their ancestors the better those prospects become. Out of 108 individuals who completed the questionnaire, 81 said they would be interested in buying the book, and several said they would now do some research into their own family history.

# The Folkards in France

**Nicolas Fouquet 1615-1680**, was one of the most powerful ministers of Louis XIV, but fell from grace shortly after the death of Mazarin who died on 9 March, 1661. Louis then entered the world of politics himself. Mazarin, ailing with cancer had led the King's thoughts in the direction of personal government and had put aside some five million livres to facilitate such independence. Three experienced ministers formed the nucleus of his governmental advisors: Le Tellier for military affairs, Lionne the foreign policy expert, and Fouquet in charge of finances and also Attorney General. But Fouquet's position was far from secure in this *Triade*. Mazarin had warned the King against him and Louis began a secret investigation of Fouquet's accounts. The figures the *Surintendant* gave him in afternoon sessions he checked in the evening with Colbert, whom he had nominated Fouquet's assistant. Thus, the two unravelled, so far as possible, the financial state of France and the stratagems by which some subjects, and Fouquet in particular, had over the years grown rich, and the crown poor.

As immediate palliatives the *taille* was lowered to counter unrest and the army reduced to save money. Fouquet was given every opportunity to suggest reforms and admit to former irregularities but left confession too late. Carefully Louis prepared for Fouquet's arrest during the court's stay at Nantes in the late summer of 1661, having first induced him to sell his Attorney Generalship in order to minimise the risk of a parliamentary *Fronde*.

Under these burgeoning circumstances, it can now be seen Fouquet's decision to entertain Louis and his entourage at his home at Vaux-le-Vicomte as something of a blunder. No expense was spared to gratify the King; there was music by Lully, the greatest French composer of his age, the renowned chef Chatelle produced an awesome selection of his celebrated architectural confections: Profiterolle and meringe, a crystallised peacock, mountains of fruit of every conceivable variety, and everything prepared with a perfection of style becoming to a state minister. The King arrived with his mother, the sulky, grumpy Anne of Austria and his diplomatically important but spectacularly ugly wife Marie Therese, and Fouquet was as ever, a perfect host.

Louis XIV was a glutton and sexually, very greedy. So to be entertained with food prepared by France's best chef, and his inconceivably gorgeous food, regaled with the best available wine, the whole ending with a spectacular firework display, the set piece of which was a mechanical whale which spouted fire must have seemed the epitome of tactlessness. The once held story that Louis toppled Fouquet out of



*Fouquet, engraving by R. Nanteuil, 1661.*

spite, because a mere subject had dared to entertain him royally at Vaux-le-Vicomte, is no longer taken seriously by historians. The danger to Louis, the one he saw and was explicit about, was that a man as rich, ambitious and unscrupulous as Fouquet, with a private army on his estate at Belle-Ile, might hold the crown to ransom and become a minister who dictated the King's policy, preventing the reform work which Louis and the administrators he gathered round him thought necessary. The severity of Fouquet's punishment is a measure of Louis' fear. The *Surintendant's* judges, after a trial that lasted three years, found him guilty and suggested he be exiled for life. The King, using his prerogative, changed this to imprisonment in the French-Italian fortress of Pignerol. Vaux-le-Vicomte was sold to pay the fines imposed in repayment of his frauds, Louis taking, in lieu of cash, many of its treasures, among them tapestries, statues, ornaments and 1,000 orange trees. The King's harshness towards a minister who was widely recognised as one of the most civilised men of the time, patron of the rising generation of artists and *savants*, shocked contemporaries.

When the reform and rebuilding work got under way, in all spheres of French life in the 1660s, Louis benefited not only from the bureaucratic experts trained by Mazarin — Colbert, who took Fouquet's place as Controller, pre-eminent among them — but also from architects, bibliophiles and painters encouraged and helped by Mazarin and Fouquet.

Fouquet died in Pignerol in 1680. At one time he was thought to have been the 'man in the iron mask' on which Dumas based his famous novel, but there was no proof and the true identity of the unfortunate prisoner has never been established.

**René-Francois Fourcault 1750-1794** Son of Jean Fourcault, an honorary notary at the Châtelet since 1762, a freemason (Saint Alexandre d'Écosse, 1786), and himself a notary at the Châtelet since 1783, his Paris office was situated in the Rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, no 27. Among his clients were Pierre-Charles Chevenon, Marquis de Bignay, a big landowner in the district of Saint-Amand, who lived at Bourges. In August 1792, Fourcault acted as an intermediary on his behalf to obtain a mortgage on his Berry estates, but, when sending him the money, he was imprudent enough to admit that he had been 'very busy, particularly with correspondence concerning his émigré clients'.

Fourcault was a friend and business adviser of the Duchesse de Caylus, the Rohan-Chabots, the Nicolaïs and other émigrés, whose interests he continued to serve. He received from abroad large sums of money in assignats, which he then set about exchanging on behalf of his clients, for specie or national property. He was even prudent enough, in July 1793, to declare 39 parcels containing assignats, 'which seemed to him to be suspicious' and which came from Philippeville, near Liège. When the Marquis de Bigny was arrested at Bourges, letters from Fourcault de Pavant were found among his papers. He in turn was arrested, seals placed on his office and, a few days later, a search of his home ordered. On 28 Pluviôse Year II, he was given notification of the indictment drawn up by Fouquier-Tinville and learnt that it had emerged . . .

. . . from his examination . . . and from the documents addressed to the public prosecutor by the Committee of General Safety of the Convention that the said Fourcault, like many other notaries in the Commune of Paris and all the bankers, stockbrokers, dealers and other bloodsuckers of the people, has been the agent of the accomplices of the infamous Capet and Messaline Antoinette, that he has provided them with funds, received, paid, administered,

speculated, exchanged for them assignats against specie, which he passed on to them, either in France, to facilitate their leaving the country, or at Koblenz and elsewhere, to provide them with the means to implement their plans against their country, and an invasion of French territory; that this complicity with the conspiratorial villains has been established in a quite unequivocal manner and admitted by him; that one has only to name the counter-revolutionaries who were in his confidence to demonstrate the extent to which he has assisted in the execution of the liberty-destroying plots, by assisting them with money, given or lent, and in other ways that his profession enabled him to procure from them contravening the laws directed against them and their agents: Marbeuf, former archbishop of Lyon, the widow Marbeuf [his aunt, recently guillotined], Choiseul, Montbard, Rohan-Chabot, Caylus, former duchess, and others of the same kind, all émigrés and counter-revolutionaries . . .

In a letter to Fouquier-Tinville, Fourcault protested against the charge of conspiracy and coalition with those arming themselves against the fatherland: 'one may consult my register, question all my juniors, examine my accounts. I swear that I have made no payment to the émigrés since January 1792 . . .'

At the Tribunal, the jury replied in the affirmative to questions concerning his correspondence and collaboration with the internal and external enemies of the state.

He was sentenced to death. Shortly before getting into the cart Fourcault wrote a last letter to his head clerk and close friend, Citizen Dessouches:

To Citizen Dessouches,  
Rue Sainte-Croix-de-la-Bretonnerie, no 27

I have been sentenced to death, my friend. Furies have passed judgement on a hastily written letter that did not faithfully represent my thoughts. They did not wish or, given the law, perhaps were not able to take into account my conduct and principles since the Revolution, and the purity with which I have carried out my professional duties. I am counting on you, my friend, to defend my memory. I know that under a revolutionary government one cannot avoid the full rigour of the law and I forgive those who have sentenced me to death. I hope that the *département* will call upon you to give information concerning my accounts. Look after my

unfortunate creditors, for, given the order at present in force concerning the liquidation of our notarial appointment, considerable liabilities will be found. I am depending on the nobility of your feelings and those of my family to come to the help of those who will have greatest grievance. Above all warn the creditors of the émigrés to comply with the regulations before I Germinal, the fatal date. I perish a victim of the manoeuvres of their cruel debtors. You know, my friend, that I never approved of their atrocious conduct and how loyal I have been to my country. I am ready to appear before God and am not trying to deceive men. This is the last time I shall concern myself with their interests. All human affections will cease, but up to my last breath I shall carry you in my heart. Console my mother, my friend, I am more sorry for her than for myself. Swear to me that you will live on. Reward, if you can, my faithful servant, assure my friends and all my fellow-citizens that, although guilty in the eyes of the law, I die innocent.

Farewell, my loving friend, I embrace you for the last time.  
2 Ventôse, noon.

Fourcault.

*From Last Letters of Prisons and Prisoners of the French Revolution by Olivier Blanc*

**Jean Bernard Leon Foucault 1819-1868** The gyroscope was invented in the nineteenth century by person and persons unknown. As every schoolboy knows(!) a gyroscope is a rotatable wheel supported on a balanced frame which can rotate freely about any axis. In other words, its a highly scientific explanation of how a peg-top spins, but it was left to Leon Foucault to demonstrate a practical use for the underlying principle. He used the gyroscope to prove the rotation of the earth. For the earth itself is a gyroscope, with a speed at the Equator of over 1,000 miles an hour. Leon set a gyroscope spinning so that the spindle through the wheel was free to point in any direction. It was known that if nothing interfered to tilt the gyroscope, the spindle would keep pointing in the same direction as when the wheel began to turn. At the end of six hours it was found that the axis of the spindle had shifted from an upright to a sloping position. As no one had tilted the gyroscope it must have been the earth that moved. The invention was demonstrated most forcibly and famously at the Pantheon, in Paris in 1851, where Leon had constructed an enormous

pendulum with a heavy lead ball bob (28kg) suspended from a wire (67 metres) as seen in the contemporary illustration (left).

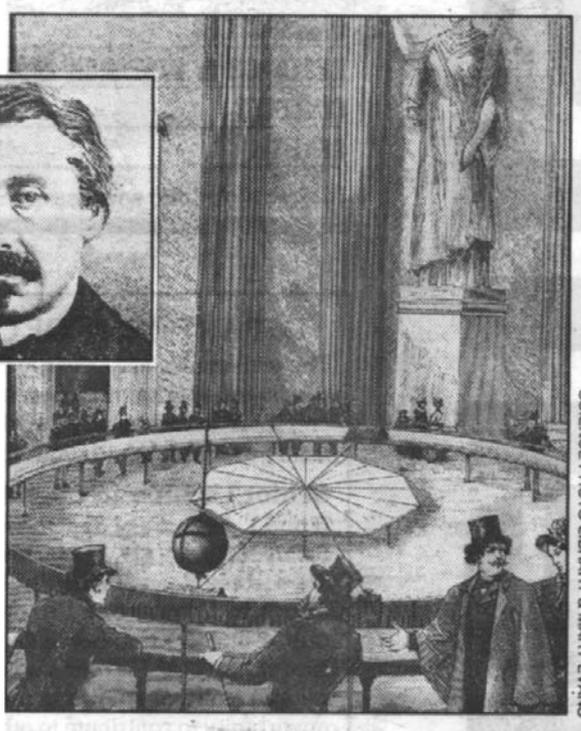
But if the gyroscope achievement was his finest hour, he contributed many other things to the science of physics which he pursued throughout his life. He obtained the first reasonably accurate determination of the velocity of light by using the rotating mirror technique, developed by Wheatstone in the 1830s, introduced the modern technique of silvering glass for the reflecting telescope, pioneered astronomical photography, discovered

## Foucault's pendulum

Léon Foucault (1819-68), inventor of the gyroscope, constructed an enormous pendulum with a heavy lead ball bob (28kg) suspended from a wire (67 metres) at the Pantheon, Paris in 1851 (see right).

Foucault's pendulum was set to swing freely along a line marked out on the floor. Several hours later the same pendulum looked as if it were swining in a different direction. In fact, the ground underneath the pendulum had turned, demonstrating the rotation of the Earth.

You can see such a pendulum in the Science Museum in London.



eddy currents (the Foucault currents induced in cores of electrical equipment such as generators and transformers), and actively improved a host of other devices such as the arc lamp, and the induction coil.

Foucault pendulum, relatively large mass suspended from a long wire mounted so that its perpendicular plane of swing is not confined to a particular direction and, in fact, rotates in relation to the Earth's surface. Jean-Bernard-Léon Foucault assembled (1851) in Paris the first pendulums of this type, one of which consisted of a 28-kilogram (62 pound) iron ball suspended from the dome of the Panthéon by a steel wire 67 metres (220 ft) long and kept in motion by a mechanism. The rotation of the plane of swing of Foucault's pendulums was the first laboratory demonstration of the Earth's spin on its axis.

While any Foucault pendulum swings back and forth in a plane, the Earth rotates beneath it, so that relative motion exists between them. At the North Pole, latitude 90° north, the relative motion as viewed from the plane of the pendulum's suspension is a counter-clockwise rotation of the Earth once every 24 hours; whereas the plane of the pendulum as viewed from Earth looking upward rotates in a clockwise direction once a day. A Foucault pendulum always rotates clockwise in the Northern hemisphere with a rate that becomes slower as the Equator is approached. Foucault's original pendulums at Paris rotated clockwise at a rate of more than 11° per hour, or with a period of about 32 hours per complete rotation. The rate of rotation depends on the latitude. At the Equator, 0° latitude, a Foucault pendulum does not rotate. In the Southern Hemisphere, rotation is counterclockwise.

The rate of rotation of a Foucault pendulum can be stated mathematically as equal to the rate of rotation of the Earth times the sine of the number of degrees of latitude. Because the Earth rotates once a day, or 360° every 24 hours, its rate of rotation may be expressed as 15° per hour, which corresponds to the rate of rotation of a Foucault pendulum at the North or South Pole. At latitude 30° North, for example, at Cairo or New Orleans, a Foucault pendulum would rotate at the rate of 7½° per hour, for the sine of 30° is equal to one half. The rate of rotation of a Foucault pendulum at any given point is, in fact, numerically equal to the component of the Earth's rate of rotation perpendicular to the Earth's surface at that point.

*From Encyclopedia Britannica*

**Charles Eugene, Vicomte de Foucauld 1858-1916** Also called (from 1890) le Père (father) de Foucauld was born in Strasbourg in 1858. He was a French soldier, explorer, and sceptic who is best known for his life of study and prayer after 1905 in the Sahara Desert.

Foucauld first visited North Africa in 1881 as an army officer participating in the suppression of an Algerian insurrection. He led an important exploration of Morocco in 1883-84 and, at a later time, studied the oases of southern Algeria. In 1890 he became a Trappist monk but soon left that order to become a solitary ascetic in Palestine. In 1901 he became a missionary priest, establishing himself initially in southern Algeria and then at Tamanrasset in the Hoggar Mountains of the Sahara. One of the first Frenchmen to enter the area after its conquest, Foucauld built a rough stone hermitage for himself on the peak of Mount Assekrem and lived there among the native Tuaregs, whom he encouraged to be loyal to the French government, and compiled a dictionary of their language. On 1 December, 1916, at Tamanrasset, he was killed by local rebels during an uprising against France.

We followed a rough track to the plateau of Asekrem, which stands at 8,400 feet. Here we came upon a small hermitage. It had been the home of the celebrated Pere de Foucauld who, in his youth, had shocked his superior officers by his wild night-life and had been sent to the Sahara on a punitive

expedition against the Tuaregs to cool off. The grandeur of the desert overwhelmed him and eventually, after a spell in a monastery, he settled in the Hogar Mountains where he lived as a hermit. He loved the Tuaregs and was greatly respected by them. Tragically, during the First World War he was murdered here. By a strange coincidence, when we reached Paris, we saw an exhibition of his writings, from which it was plain that the affection between the Tuaregs and Charles de Foucauld arose from their mutual belief in God and their sharing of the simple life of the desert.

*Extract from The Searching Spirit by Joy Adamson, Collins and Harvill Press, London 1978.*

**Michel Paul Foucault 1926-1984** Michel was born at Poitiers on 15 October, 1926. He was a French structuralist philosopher noted for his examination of the concepts and codes by which societies operate, especially the "Principles of exclusion" (such as the distinctions between the sane and the insane) by which a society defines itself.

The son of a physician, Foucault studied at the École Normale Supérieure, Paris, then taught at the University of Clermont-Ferrand between 1960 and 1968, as well as in West Germany and Sweden. He spent two years at the University of Paris-Vincennes. From 1970 until his death he was professor named to the chair of the history of systems of thought at the Collège de France.

His first works studied the history of mental illness and its treatment. *Folie et Déraison: Histoire de la folie à l'âge classique* (1961; *Madness and Civilization*, 1965) dealt with the classification of madness in the seventeenth century. In *Surveiller et punir: Naissance de la prison* (1975; *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*, 1977) he examined the origins of the modern penal system. The *Histoire de la sexualité*, 3 vol (1976-84; *History of Sexuality*, vol 1, 1978), which pursued the history of Western attitudes toward sexuality since the ancient Greeks, confirmed his reputation as one of the leading French intellectuals.

He died in Paris on 25 June, 1984.

# The Last Days of Louis XVI

It was on 10 August, 1792 that the Legislative Assembly was made to realise another function belonging to it beyond that of fighting the prerogatives of the King and the Aristocracy. In such a restless age and in such a country as France, it was impossible to suppose that the outspoken longings of philosophers, poets and statesmen for freedom should not stir up the hope of freedom from all other authority and restraint in the lowest stratum of society.

Thus on the morning of 10 August the Legislative Assembly had the double part to play of continuing its assault on privilege whilst protecting the royal family from destruction. When, at some moment between 7am and 9am Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette entered the Manege in which the Council met, there was, at first, some attempt at restrained courtesy showing itself in the gracious assurance of protection in reply to the King's request, and also in half-an-hour's doubt as to where he should sit down.

If the Assembly did not immediately see its way to the definite imprisonment of the sovereign, neither did it choose that the royal party should sit down on its own benches, so it ordained that they should be placed in the *logographie* — the reporters room — a sort of den not far from the President's chair, open to the Manege and within sight and hearing of all that passed, but without dignity or decent comfort. Here, without apparently any opportunity for resting or meals, the King, Queen, Princess Elizabeth, Madame Royale, and the Dauphin remained, until (at least) 10pm. A few faithful attendants, such as the Princesse de Lamballe, Madame de Tourzel, the Prince de Poix, and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, were with them, and at first other royalists were allowed to bring them news and to pass in and out, but this was stopped in the course of the day.

The tiny *loge*, only 10 feet square, so painfully hot and full of comers and goers, seemed to the despairing Queen empty of all who should have been there to represent the monarchical principle. The presence of the Prince de Poix and the Duc de la Rochefoucauld and a few others, who were endangering their lives by being with them only emphasised the forlornness of their royal condition.

There was nothing now to prevent the passing of the formal decree by which she heard the King finally deprived of the crown and every vestige of authority. As the long hours wore on, her sorrow which admitted of no comfort: the strange impassiveness of the king; the sight of her weeping companions; the efforts of the children not to give trouble; and the physical suffering entailed on all alike, boxed up in this stifling hole on a hot August afternoon, filled her with maddening oppression, whilst the cold and insolent words of the hostile assembly, the unspeakable insults incessantly hurled at her by the cruel voices outside, the noise, the heat, the smells, the want of room, added to the effects of sleepless nights and absence of nourishment, must have filled her with an uncontrollable longing to get away. It had not been without relief that Marie Antoinette heard the decree passed to keep them in the building where they were for the night. But what afterwards? But Madame Royale and the Dauphin had borne all they could, and at 7pm Madame Tourzel was allowed to see the accommodation being prepared for the party in the cells of the ancient *couvent des Feuillants*. It was not until 10pm that they were escorted thither by representatives of the Assembly; but for the elders it was neither to rest nor sleep, for they were within sound of the fierce mob outside as well as of the

distant hum of the all-powerful Assembly about to decree their final destiny.

Three more weary days and nights spent in much the same manner were forced upon the unhappy family before they were conducted to the Temple, and into what proved to be for the majority of them the valley of the shadow of death.

*From An Adventure by C A E Moberly and E F J Jourdain edited by Joan Evans, Faber and Faber, London*

## Anxiety over Weather Vanes

Feudalism had been formally abolished by the National Assembly between 4 August and 11 August, 1789. However, as the following quotation from Assembly records underlines, many regions continued to experience high levels of tension and outbreaks of violence. A popular focus of attack seemed to be weather-vanes, perhaps because they often bore seigneurial crests.

**M. de Foucault:** A time has been indicated for the Feudal Committee to make its report on the redemption of feudal rights. It is important for the assembly to deal with this straight away. There is no more time for procrastination. My province, Périgord, is ablaze; landowners are being stripped by the landless . . .

Foucault then read out three letters.

First letter:

Armed peasants arrived here, they interrogated me for twenty-four hours, and forced me to renounce rents which had fallen due. If they had only attacked my weather-vanes, I would have kept quiet.

Second letter:

M de Bar's residence has been burned down; he took refuge in Sarlat. A bodyguard, his nephew, was put in prison. Three common prisoners have been released. People talk about pulling down weather-vanes.

Third letter:

The Mirandole family were visited by two villages grouped together; they attacked the weather-vanes, the tocsin rings all the time; the people are perpetually drunk.

**M. la Chèze:** Such excesses are commonplace in Quercy: six people have been killed there. Things are getting worse and are reaching their peak; there is a general attack on all property.

**M. Gourdan:** There is only one way to bring peace and quiet; to work without delay and without hindrance on the constitution.

*From Voices of the Revolution by Peter Vansittart*

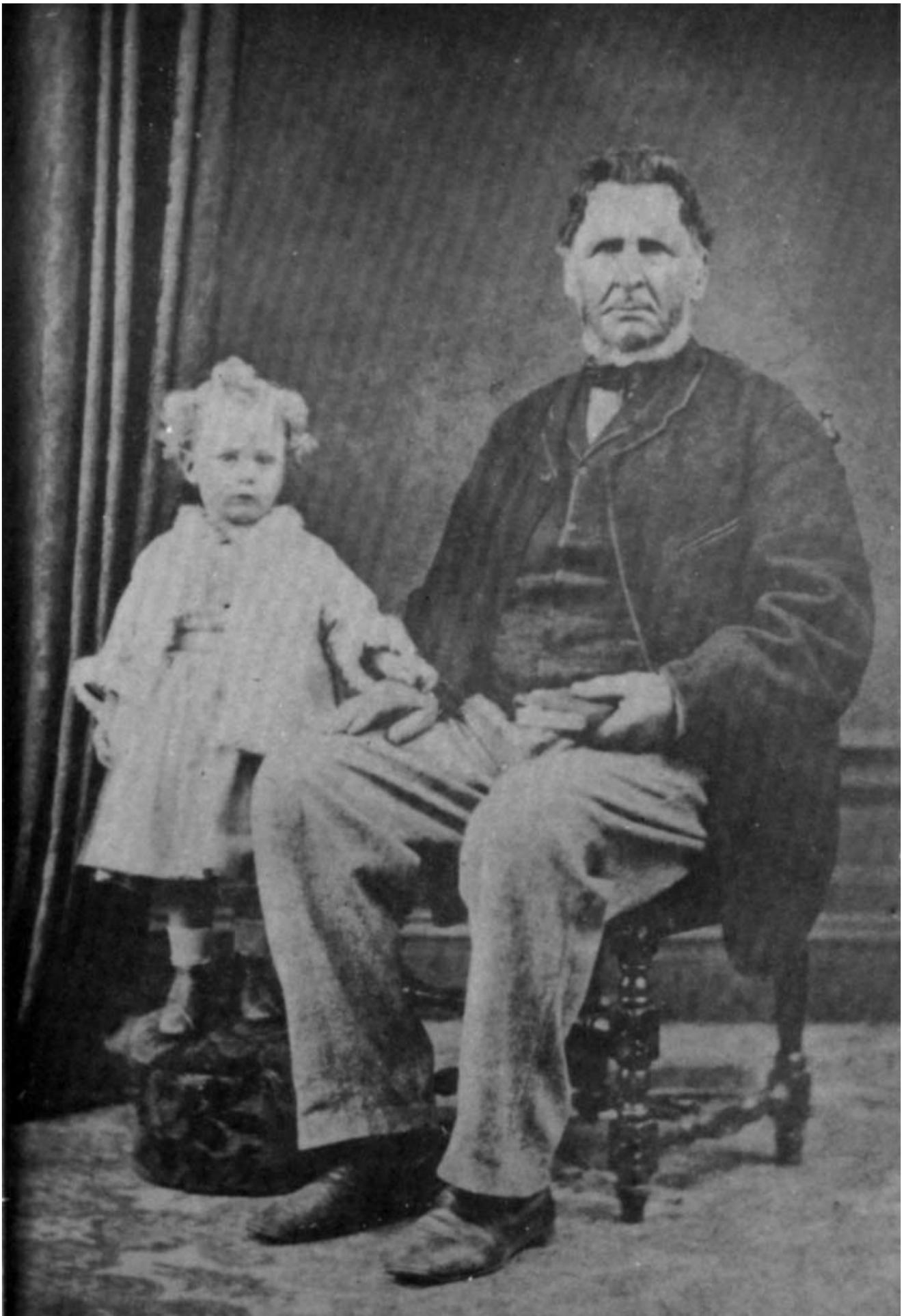
## The Folkards in Germany

The German surname Folkard is patronymic (surnames which derive their origin from the first name of the father of the initial bearer) in origin. In this instance, the surname, Folkard derives from the patronym Volk, from its Old High German form "folk" meaning "nation/race". Folk or Volk is found as the first element of many ancient Germanic names including Folcheraht, Fulbrand, Folcger, Fulchard, Folcman, Volkold and Fulco.

In this instance, the name Folkerth derives from Fulchard meaning "army (nation)/strong". Variants of Folkard, also derived from Fulchard, include Volk(h)art, Volhard, Volchert, Volchert, Folgert, Folkert(s), Voellert and Forkhardt.

Early records of the name Folkard, and its variants, date back to the thirteenth century, when Conrad filius Volkardi was living near Tuttlingen in Swabia in the year 1280. The prefix "filius" in the above example means "son of" and emphasises the patronymic origin of the surname. One Johann Volghardi was a resident and notary of Kassel in the year 1383. Documents for the year 1520 indicate one Nikolaus Volhart, a preacher from Leipzig in Saxony. Sixteenth century records show one Mene Folkerts as a resident of Frisia. One Georg Volkart was ennobled in the year 1532 by King Karl V. A family named Volkard was residing in Winterthur as documents for the year 1648 indicate. One family named Volkart were residents of Zuerich in the year 1838. One Dr. jur was a councillor for the town council of Nuernberg in the year 1550.

*Information supplied by the Historical Research Center Inc.*



John Montague Folkard: 1796-1876 — founder of the Australian Folkards, with his grandson, also John Montague, the son of Thomas

# The Folkards of Australia

**John Montague Folkard** was born at Boxted, Essex and was the first child of John and Elizabeth (nee Montague). He was baptised at Ardleigh in 1797. His father farmed a large area around Ardleigh and Boxted and the family seems to have been prosperous enough.

At the age of nine, his school education began at the Dedham Free Grammar School, where he had managed to gain one of the free places offered to about 30 boys from the surrounding district, and would have been a much-coveted honour. He went as a "free-boy", a place reserved for the sons of working class, artisan and yeoman (freehold) farmers. This was around 1808,



*Dedham High Street as John Montague would have known it — note the schoolboys outside his old grammar school (left).*

and the boys thus selected continued their schooling for three to four years. After that, it would be back to the farm where tuition in the harsh world outside childhood and the schoolroom would commence until he was ready to take over the reins from his father.

On 12 October, 1818 John Montague married Martha (or Margaret) Blyth also from Boxted. She seems to have been known mainly as Martha — she is so-named on her wedding certificate, and signed her name thus — though her death certificate refers to her as Margaret.

We now have no way of finding out much about the personality of John Montague. That he had a keen intellect is evidenced not only by his grammar school education but also the fact he was bright enough to have earned his place there. Though it could be said his family's fortune's were in decline, nevertheless he came, as we have seen, from centuries of highly-born and therefore above average stock, with a wealth of farming and agricultural knowledge at his fingertips. And events in London in the mid-eighteen twenties took a turn that were destined to have far reaching consequences on he and Martha.

In April, 1824, the Australian Agricultural Company was formed in London. It was dedicated to the raising of fine-woolled sheep on a one-million acre grant in New South Wales, the wool to be sold on the London market mainly for mills in the west of England.

Basing their plan on Bigges' *Report on New South Wales* (1822) the company intended most of its shepherds and labourers would be assigned convicts, supervised by "free and experienced persons" to be sent out from Europe on seven year contracts.

In December 1824 Robert Dawson, agent to Lord Barrington at his estate in Becket, near Farendon in

Berkshire, was appointed the company's agent in New South Wales. Dawson gathered together a group of 27 indentured servants, officers and mechanics, mostly contracted for seven years, with their wives and families. Several members of the group came from Berkshire, some from the area around Great Bentley, Essex, Dawson's home, and from Boxted, John Montague and Martha.

In March 1825 Dawson, Ebsworth the London clerk and N A Wilson, a consultant, went to France to buy sheep after which Ebsworth and Wilson continued to Saxony for more purchases. While these preparations were going ahead, John and Martha were no doubt agonising over whether to take the bold step of signing for the company and moving lock, stock and barrel across half of the world. As it turned out these various consultations and conclusions made them decide it would be better to go to Australia than remain in England where agriculture was very badly in decline and future prospects bleak. Even so it must have been a very painful decision to make.

John Montague signed an agreement with the company on 21 May, 1825, to work as an indentured servant in New South Wales for a stipulated seven years. His passage was paid by the company and he was given a £50 per annum wage — favourable for its time. He was then 28, Martha 24, years old. He was thus, in Frederick Folkard's words in *The Remarkable Australians* "apart from the national run-of-the-mill, non-conforming in that they were courageous enough to uproot themselves and move from the known to the unknown . . . each and every one of them had a spark sufficient to fire courage above that of stay-put neighbours".

In June 1825 the minutes of the company record: "Resolved that the secretary be authorised to effect an Insurance for one hundred pounds at the Imperial Office on the life of John Folkard who is engaged as an agricultural labourer in the service of the company."

The group sailed from Plymouth on two chartered sailing ships, the *York* and *Brothers* early in June 1825. John and Martha were aboard the *York* when the two vessels sailed from Cowes on 26 June 1825 for the anticipated five month voyage. The ships they sailed on were chartered by the company, and so were a decided improvement on the transports manned by convicts that had pioneered the way. But even so, they remained terribly small and cramped by any but the meanest standards. Normally, such ships were divided into three parts: the first third was reserved for single men, the middle third for married couples and aft was for single girls.

What passed through their minds as the ship slipped its moorings, bound for the largely unknown continent? Behind them, forever, were their homes, their parents, their brothers and sisters, a whole way of life. Did they have any lingering doubts or regrets as they gazed, as they must have done, at the swiftly receding shores of England? Were there tears shed, or sudden doubts emerging? Whatever they all thought, once the ship was under way there would be nothing left but to buckle down to life aboard it and socialise with the many familiar faces around them.

The voyages of both the *York* and *Brothers* were later described as "without incident", but behind those words would be terrible things which passed for normal in those days. The long voyage could so easily become very tedious. There was the Equator to cross, and those doing so for the first time, faced another gruelling hazard, consisting of having your face rubbed with paint and tar. This supposedly formed a lather for a saw, representing a razor, after which the unfortunate victim was half-drowned in a sail filled with sea water. And this was merely the 'light-hearted' side of the voyage.

*John Folkard Bachelor* of this Parish  
and *Martha Blyth Spinster* of this Parish  
were married in this *Church* by *Banns* with Consent of  
*Parents* this *Twelfth* Day of  
*October* in the Year One thousand eight hundred and *Nineteen*  
By me *Robert Robertson Vicar*  
This Marriage was solemnized between us { *John Folkard*  
*Martha Blyth*  
In the Prefence of { *James Cole*  
*James Best*  
No. 38.

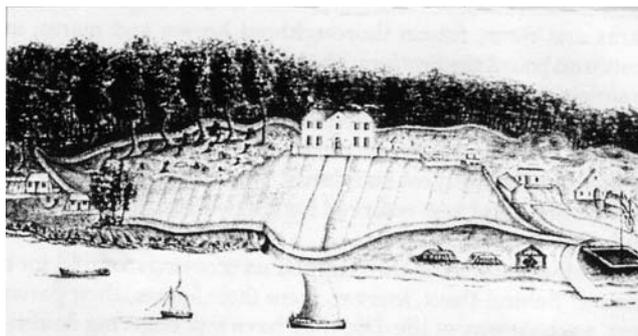
The marriage certificate of John Folkard and Martha Blyth, 12 October, 1819. They were married at Boxted Church, Essex, England.

Other hazards could cause havoc with the journey. Beyond the line, a regular danger was of ships being driven by headwinds to within 200 miles of the Brazilian coast, and becalmed in the Doldrums. If they were lucky, this would last a few days only, but many ships were held for weeks on end. Temperatures rose during this part of the voyage, and the ship would change from a frozen, wet, miserable vessel, to a humid sweltering one, where all would be bathed in perspiration with its attendant irritabilities and bad tempers. But once in the South Atlantic, the sea became appalling. Violent winds arose, pitching the tiny ships up and down in their wake. Water continually washed over the decks and movement along them became hazardous in the extreme. Much of the water found its way down the hatchway, flooding the bottom decks also. Sometimes it would snow, piling up on deck, making the surface treacherous and slippery. Everything not clamped down would be scattered far and wide; babies yelled, men cursed and groaned, and the women did their best to overcome the appalling sights, the seasickness, the loathsome and rankerous smells as the ship and crews heaved and tossed. The children on board were in all kinds of danger, from illness and disease, bronchitis and a species of infantile colera being the most prevalent.

By the end of the voyage then, little could have been left of the confidence and hope displayed at the start. Those that arrived in Australia were either the exhausted, the ill, the relieved or the despairing. But eventually the mountainous southern coast of Van Dieman's Land cheered the sight of those by now near the end of their tether. The first they knew of land was when they reached Cape Otway, near the coast of Victoria, and suddenly, it was said, you could smell the land. When a north wind was blowing, though land was not in sight, you could smell wattle, or dank earth, or sometimes, people said, the smell of new mown hay. That would be their first experience of the new land they had crossed half the world to find. As they approached Sydney Harbour, swarms of small boats set out to meet them, and many occupants had already clambered aboard by the time the ship's anchor splashed into the water and the long voyage was at last over.

The York reached Sydney on 13 November, 1825, the *Brothers* two days later. Despite the hazardous voyage across, only 18 sheep died, the favourable condition in which the remainder of the cattle arrived testifying to the great care taken of them. The Company's Colonial Committee had secured a lease on a farm known as the Retreat (now Kelvin Grove) situated beyond Parramatta, Sydney, as a

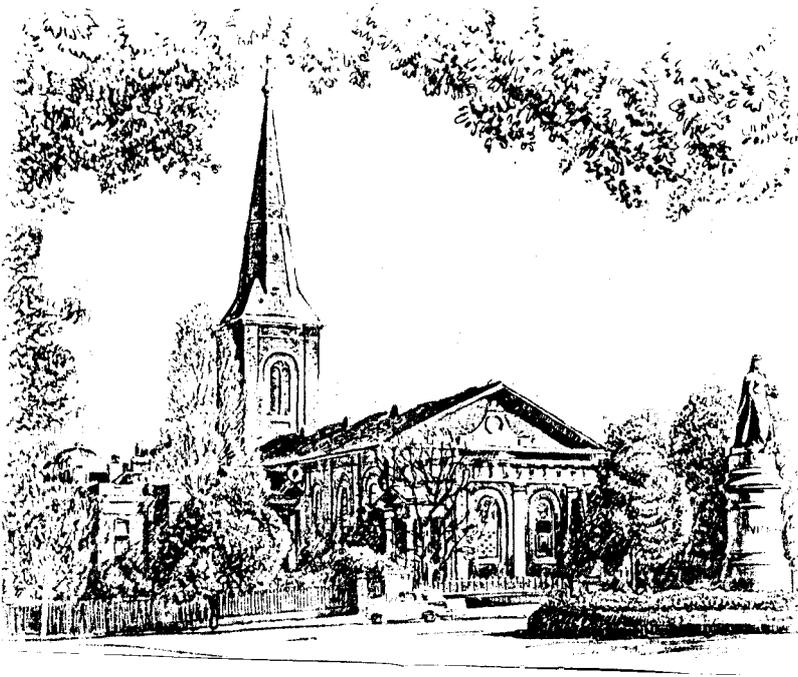
temporary resting place. The Company's employees were despatched there as soon as they could be landed. Carts had been provided for the conveyance of the women, children and baggage, but it could be slow work and it was late in the afternoon before a start was made. The party was overtaken by nightfall no more than halfway on its journey, and a heavy thunderstorm added to the mounting problems. A most uncomfortable night was passed, but worse was to follow. Upon reaching their destination, the newcomers were crowded into accommodation which was found quite insufficient for so large a number. Mr Dawson circulated the aggrieved families, employing all his well-known tact and influence, finally persuading them all to make the best of the situation. They had to do so until they were severally drafted off to their next post, Port Stephens.



Approach to Botany Bay c1800.

Dawson, under considerable pressure to choose the site of the company's grant and get operations under way went by the *Lord Liverpool* to inspect Port Stephens, one of the most promising locations suggested to him, early in January 1826. He was greatly influenced by the advantages of access of water and chose to establish the company's main settlement at Carrabeen (later Carrington) on the northern shore of Port Stephens and to take up the whole grant in one block of land stretching north from Port Stephens to Manning River. In February 1826 most of the Company's employees moved to Carrabeen by the *Lord Rodney*, the sheep being overlanded from Bringelly by way of Patrick's Plains (Maitland).

Establishing pastoral operations in the AAC's early years proved very difficult, as did its later action in taking over the coal mines at Newcastle. The very size of the enterprise and its support from the colonial office ensured a hostile environment and made it a



*St James Church where the funeral of John Montague Folkard's young wife Margaret (Martha) was held in December 1833.*

prime target for public criticism and envy. Such circumstances inevitably bred disillusion and discontent and it is possible John Montague shared those feelings with those around him. Perhaps, also, he felt strongly enough about the dismissal of Robert Dawson, with whom he had shared many dangers and discomforts on the voyage from England and who became the Company's scapegoat when problems began to mount. Whatever the reason actually was, by 1828 he had obviously had enough.

He had become his company's Overseer of Haymakers, but he did not complete his seven year contract with the Australian Agricultural Company. He resigned in 1828, nearly three years before his contract ran out and a file in the Archives of Business and Labor, Canberra, records that his indenture was cancelled at his own request by the company's Colonial Committee on 30 September, 1828.

On leaving the Company, John teamed up with a man named Mackay and the partnership won, at an auction in 1831, salvage rights to a ship that had been wrecked in Torres Straits. They invited Captain George Browning to take their ship the *Caledonia* out of Sydney Harbour to perform the salvage. The partnership did not appear to last very long, for John bought an inn, possibly with money inherited from a legacy by his grandfather, Henry Montague, or even from the sale of his business partnership with Mackay. John Montague presumably possessed plenty of business acumen. He has been quoted as having financial interests in the first service of steamers which plied on the Parramatta, he took delivery of the first

cattle on the Hunter River on behalf of the Australian Agricultural Company and he is mentioned in connection with the "Australian Tap" in George Street, Sydney. He was also licensee of the Angel and Crown Inn, Harrington Street, Sydney, an area known as "The Rocks". But an advertisement in the *Sydney Gazette* in 1833 advises the inn as for sale by "Mr John Folkard, who retires in consequence of the ill health of his wife".

In December 1833, Martha died at the age of 33, perhaps in childbirth, although the death certificate doesn't say so. Presumably the couple had encountered difficulties in starting a family, for although both came from large families, John and Martha had no known issue, though his own death certificate implies a son was born to him and Martha. She was buried in Devonshire Street Cemetery, where her tomb read:

Sacred  
to the memory of  
MARTHA FOLKARD  
who departed this life  
18th December 1833  
aged 33 years

When Central Railway Station was built on the site, her remains were moved to La Perouse.

Phillip Geeves, in his book *A Place of Pioneers*, writes:

Some of the families who moved to Ryde in the 1840s have remained part of the local scene down to modern times. John Folkard was among the new settlers of 1841 buying 24 acres for £230. Like James Devlin, Folkard, was a cattle dealer and supplied animals to the Australian Agricultural Company. When Devlin had the fresh meat contract for the Tarbin Creek Asylum, John Folkard was supplying milk to the same institution.

Nothing further is known of John Montague until three years later, when on 25 April, 1836 he married Mary Anne Garrard. As the names of Charles and Mary Beale and three of their children appear as witnesses to this marriage, presumably the Beales were close family friends or even relatives. They, too, came out with the Australian Agricultural Company on the *York* and a child of theirs was christened John Folkard Beale.

A few years after his second marriage, John Montague took up farming once again. For a time he farmed land at Pittwater, near Palm Beach, although it



*The military barracks and residential area of The Rocks c1808, by the convict John Eyre.*



Sydney, 1824. The Military Hospital (now Fort Street School) (foreground). The old Sydney Hospital in the distance on the left, and the open country beyond. The Head of Darling Harbour is on the right. The windmill on Church Hill has since been demolished. The two churches are St. Philip's (behind the Military Hospital) and St. James' (near the Sydney Hospital) where Martha Folkard was originally buried.

is not clear whether as a landowner or farmworker. Later on his signature appears on a petition to form the municipality of Ryde, Sydney:

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Ryde respectfully herewith praying establishment of a municipality.

1: that your petitioners are persons who would upon the incorporation of the municipal district hereinafter proposed be liable to be assessed for municipal taxes in respect of proprietor or household residence within such proposed municipality.

2: that the boundaries of the municipality district proposed by your petitioners area as follows: towards the east the western boundary of the Borough of Hunters Hill towards the north the Lane Cave river; towards the west the western boundary of the parish of Hunters Hill and towards the south the Parramatta River. The said area comprising some 12 square miles and including all the parish of Hunters Hill now confined within the Borough of Hunters Hill.

3: That the population within the said area exceeds one thousand and does not exceed four thousand.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the area described may be proclaimed a municipal district. The name of the municipality of Ryde and that such Municipal District may be divided into wards.

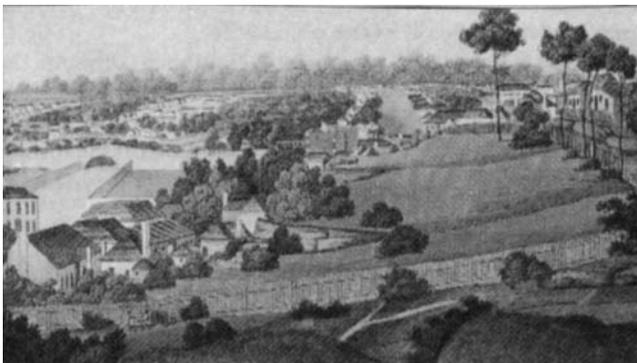
And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray:

*John Folkard senr*

John Montague signed as John Folkard senr along with 38 other names.

John Montague died on October 18, 1876 aged 80. He was buried in the churchyard of St Anne's Church of England at Ryde.

Marian (Mary Ann) Garrard was born on



View of the Tank Stream and the Sydney end of Parramatta Road c1808 by the convict artist John Eyre.

5 September, 1815 at Woodbridge Suffolk, England. She was the daughter of Barnabus and Mary (nee Cook) Garrard. She arrived in Australia on the *David Scott* in 1834, aged 19 years. She worked for a store-keeper, Clement of Pitt Street, for £10 a month which would be a very good wage for those days.



Marian died on 20 September, 1889 aged 76 years. She was buried with her husband in the churchyard of St Annes at Ryde. On their marriage certificate John and Marian stated their religion to be Presbyterian Church of Scotland. On their death certificate they are given as Church of England. On 8 November, 1853 eight of their 11 children were baptised Church of England at Hunter's Hill, Sydney. Some of their children are also buried in their grave.

John Montague and Marian had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. The first, Mary Ann, was born in 1836, then came Sarah 1839, Thomas 1840, Jane 1841, William 1843, Elizabeth 1846, John 1848, George 1850, Mary 1852, Henry 1853 and finally Ann in 1858.

**Mary Ann Folkard**, the first child of John Montague's second marriage was born presumably in Sydney in 1836. Nothing is known about her except she died aged 14 years in 1850. The photograph was supplied by Errol Tompkins and is endorsed Mary Folkard, daughter of Marion Folkard.



**Sarah Folkard**, (Sally) was born three years later in 1839. She married a Mr Shugg, but there is no record of any children of the marriage. Sarah died on 5 January, 1904, aged 65 years.

# The Family of Thomas and Sarah Turner



**Thomas Folkard**, John and Marion's first son, was born on 8 January, 1840. He was one of the eight children the couple had baptised on 8 November, 1853 at Hunter's Hill Church of England, when he was 13 years old. On 17 August, 1865 he married Sarah Turner, the service being conducted by the Presbyterian Rev MacIntyre. The following note was written by Leslie Folkard, Thomas' son, in a letter to Alfred Folkard in August, 1952:

He entered the public service at Gladesville Insane Hospital in 1858 and worked his way up till he attained the position of Chief Attendant. He resigned in 1903 after forty-five years service and gained the goodwill and respect of the officials. Upon his retirement he was entertained by the officers and staff of the institution and presented with a silver tea and coffee service suitably engraved, as well as a personal gift of a silver ink stand and silver penholder from the Inspector General, Dr Eric Sinclair, together with an accompanying letter which read: 'Please accept the accompanying gift as a memento of the many years we spent together and of my personal feelings for your loyal and faithful service. No words can express them fully. You know them too well.' Father was presented with an Imperial Service Order medal for loyal and faithful service. He bequeathed this medal to John Melbourne Folkard and the tea and coffee service to his father Stanley Montague, son of my brother John Montague.

Thomas died on 28 July, 1931 at the grand old age of 91 years. His wife Sarah had been born on 2 April, 1844, and died on 8 May, 1920 aged 76. They had seven children, three sons and four daughters. Of these seven, the first was a son.



Left: John Montague, son of Thomas with wife Mary Ann Normoyle and son Stanley. Right: Sarah, Thomas' wife



**John Montague Folkard** the second Australian to bear the name, was born on 17 April 1866. On 28 September, 1892 he married Mary Ann Normoyle, but two years after the birth of his son, Stanley Montague, lost his life at Narrabeen, together with his brother-in-law Henry Thom in a drowning accident on 20 January, 1895. (See *An Australian Tragedy*, page 263.) For a time John Montague worked with his Uncle Henry, who was a surveyor at Inverell.

**William Charles Garrard Folkard**, John's brother, was born two years later on 8 March 1868. On 22 July, 1891 he married Emily, a daughter of William Small at that time the Governor of Berrima Gaol. The only child of this marriage, Victor, died aged six months in 1893, and Emily herself died in 1908. On 6 November, 1912, William married Edith May Peake, and by her a son, Ronald was born in 1915.

William, known mostly as Charlie, retired after 47 years service with the Australian Gaslight Company, during which time he had been in charge of branch offices at Ryde and Turramurra for a total of 45 years. William died on 3 July, 1963, aged 95.

**Elizabeth Ann Folkard** was born on 14 November 1869, the first daughter of Thomas and Sarah. She married William Wilberforce Hawes on 26 June, 1895 but there was apparently no children of the marriage. She died on 8 October, 1935 aged 66 years. In 1938, aged 68, her widower married Catherine Simpson and died ten years later on 10 June, 1948.

**Sarah Jane Folkard**, Thomas and Sarah's second daughter, was born on 31 October, 1871, but survived only 19 days, dying on 17 November, 1871.

**Catherine Folkard**, the third daughter, suffered a similar fate. Born on 1 November, 1872 she lived but 24 days and died on 25 November, 1872.

**Blanche Marion Folkard**, Thomas and Sarah's last daughter, was born on 31 July 1874. She had a short-lived marriage to Henry G Thom, whom she married on 5 September, 1894. Three months later, on 20 January, 1895, Henry was drowned at Narrabeen in an accident which also claimed the life of his brother-in-law John Montague Folkard. (See *An Australian Tragedy*, page 263.)

Blanche died comparatively young, aged 52, on 24 March 1926.

**Leslie Thomas Folkard** was the last child of Thomas and Sarah Turner, being born on 21 February, 1877. He was 18 years old at the time of the tragic event at Narrabeen where his brother and brother-in-law lost their lives. (See Leslie's own account of the events in *An Australian Tragedy* page 263.)

Little is known of his long life. The description of the events at Narrabeen and a few other notes included herein were from a letter Leslie sent to Alfred Folkard in 1952, at which date he would have been 75 years old. The year of his death is not known.

Of the seven children of Thomas and Sarah Folkard, only the family of John Montague and William Charles Garrard Folkard carried the name into another generation.

**Victor Charles Folkard**, son of William and Emily Small lived for less than a year, between 1892 and 1893.

**Ronald Charles Garrard Folkard**, William's son by his marriage to his second wife Edith May Peake, was born in 1915. Ronald developed an early career in Australian Radio and later he became an actor and stage director for J C Williamson's Theatres. He has remained a bachelor.

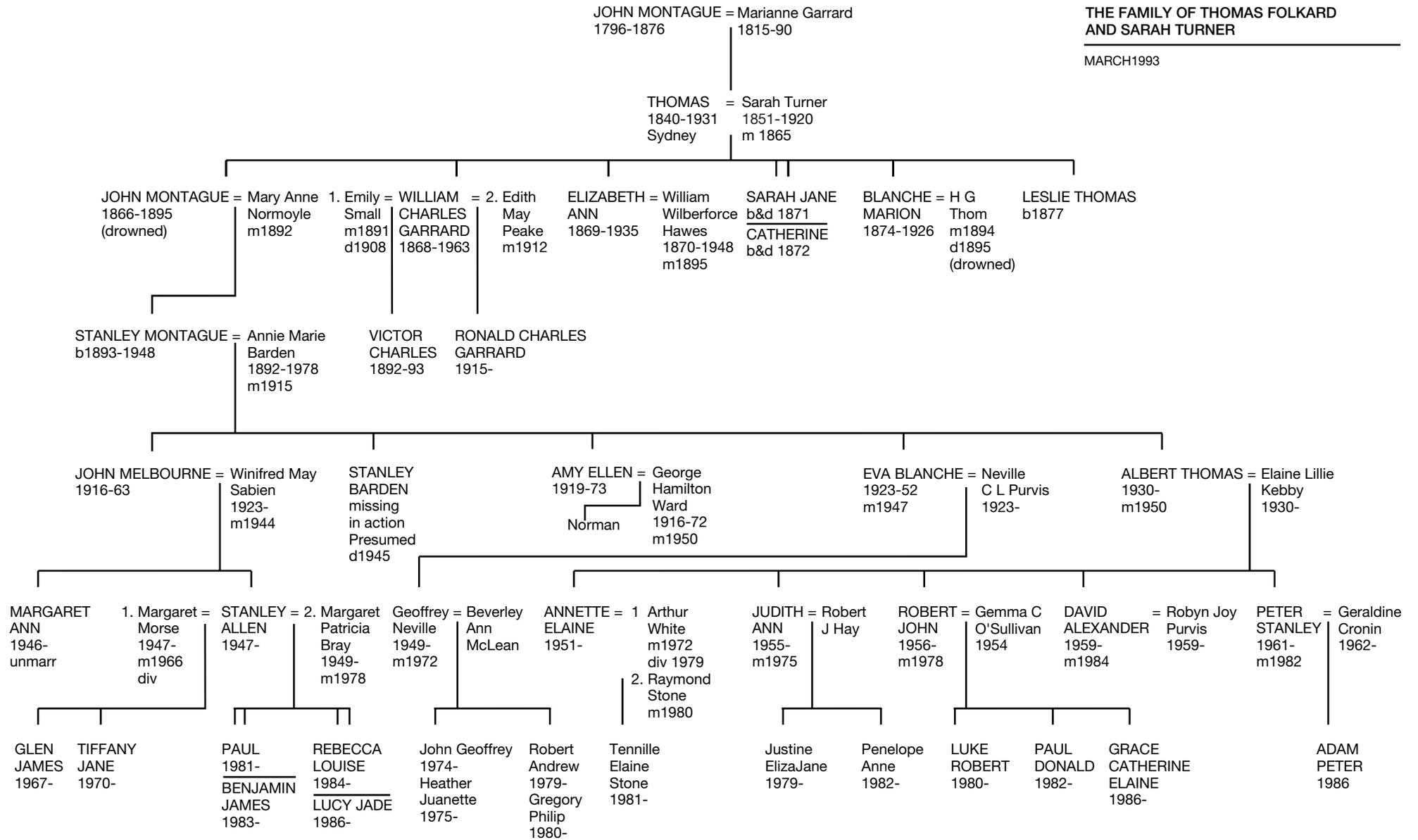
Ron Folkard writes (1988):

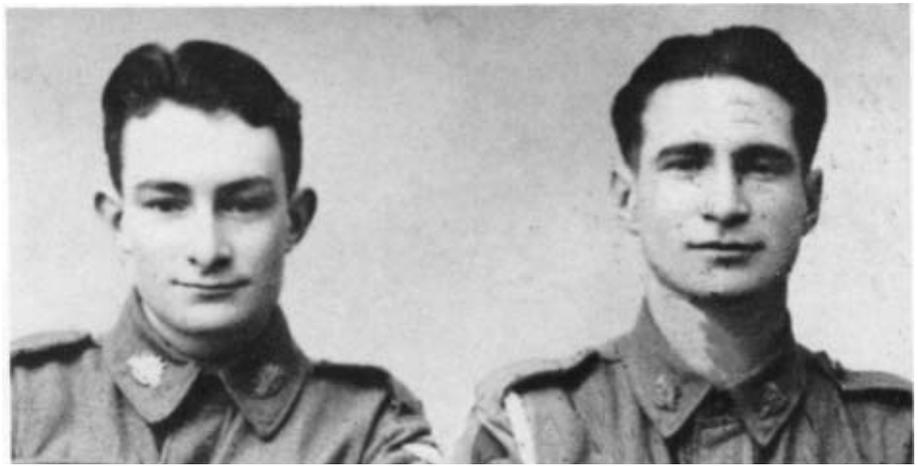
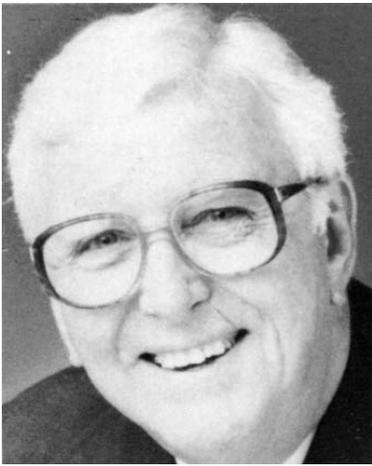


**THE FAMILY OF THOMAS FOLKARD AND SARAH TURNER**

MARCH 1993

234





Left picture: Ron Folkard; Right picture shows Stanley Barden (left) and John Melbourne.

I must tell you I haven't had a huge career as an actor — mainly supporting English and American stars that visited Australia.

I began my acting career at the age of 19 with the Australian Broadcasting Commission doing radio plays and serials and at the same time playing small parts in Australian films. Then a little later I joined the J C Williamson Theatres organisation. On stage I supported touring English stars such as Robert Morley in *Edward My Son*, Evelyn Laye and Frank Lawton in *September Tide* and *Bell, Book and Candle* as well as Cicely Courtneidge in *Under the Counter*. I also appeared with the American film star Joe E Brown in *Harvey*. Other plays I did included *French Without Tears*, by Terence Rattigan, and *Charley's Aunt*.

Later on I moved into musicals, such as *Paint Your Wagon*, *Can Can* and many more. After that in the latter part of my life, I became a stage director, still with J C Williamson, being connected with productions such as *My Fair Lady*, *Carnival*, and *Sail Away* by Noel Coward.

We discovered that my mother's family began with a convict and the daughter of a convict which has landed lots of laughs to the family. The Folkards, unfortunately, seem to be very respectable . . . but I am sure they are interesting all the same.

Ron now lives in Palm Beach, NSW.

**Stanley Montague Folkard**, born in 1893, was two years old when his father (John) was drowned at Narrabeen. After the incident he was taken to live with his grandparents Thomas and Sarah where he spent the remainder of his childhood. Leslie Folkard writes (1952):

After attending the Teachers Training College he received an appointment at Curban, near Dubbo. While there he married a local farmer's daughter, Annie Marie Barden (in 1915). Some years after he was appointed to Upper Rouchel out from Scone and Muswellbrook. He died at Kempsey on 30 June 1948 leaving a widow, two daughters and three sons. You no doubt will remember the saying 'every Bill, Jack, Tom and Harry knows it'. Although I had often heard it, not till now have I likened the names to my uncles.

The conclusion is that they must have been hard pushed for names in olden times for if you refer to the old families you will find these names among them — quite



a contrast to the names of today.

With Ronald, William and Edith's son, a bachelor, the children of the following generation came solely from Stanley Folkard's marriage to Annie Barden. Of their three sons and two daughters, the first was a son: **John Melbourne Folkard**, was born on 10 June, 1916. He married Winifred May Sabien on 20 August, 1944. He was employed in the Commonwealth Bank, being one of at least three John Folkards in that establishment. John and Winifred had two children, Margaret Ann and Stanley Allen. John Melbourne Folkard died on 2 December, 1963 aged 47, survived by his wife, who was born on 23 September, 1923.

Winifred May Sabien was a secondary school teacher until her retirement in 1985.

**Stanley Barden Folkard**, second son of Stanley Montague and Annie Maria Barden was killed during the Second World War. He was a bachelor. Officially he was missing in action, presumed dead, 10 June 1945, only five months before the end of the war. He was a private with the No 2 Company AASC.

**Amy Ellen Folkard** sister of Stanley and John was born in 1919. In 1950 she married George Hamilton Ward and they had one son, Norman Ward. George Ward died in 1972 aged 56, Amy a year later aged 54.

**Eva Blanche Folkard** Stanley and Annie's last daughter was born on 28 July, 1923. She married Neville Charles Lloyd Purvis on 15 May, 1947, and they had a son, Geoffrey Neville Purvis. Eva died on 27 November 1952, aged only 29.

**Albert Thomas Folkard** was Stanley and Annie's last child, being born on 7 April, 1930 at All Saints Church of England, Kempsey. They have five children, three sons and two daughters: Annette Elaine born 1951; Judith Ann, 1955; Robert John, 1956; David Alexander, 1959 and Peter Stanley, 1961.

Albert is employed in the diplomatic service in Singapore. Elaine was born on 2 March, 1930 at Kempsey. In 1991, Albert and Elaine, together with Elaine's sister and brother-in-law enjoyed a six-month holiday travelling around Australia in a caravan. Albert, now close to retirement, has always been an active individual but has now developed a mysterious muscular problem in his arms, legs and shoulder. So far (1993) the medicos still haven't discovered what the answer to the problem is.

**Margaret Anne Folkard** born on 26 October, 1946 is the only daughter of John Melbourne and Winifred May Folkard. She is a Doctor of Physics and leads a varied and highly successful life. Living in Kensington Park, North Adelaide, Margaret's biggest problem is almost certainly how to fit all that she does into a mere 24 hours daily. She describes her job as a physicist variously as "interesting", "marvellous" and "really exciting". She is part of a team working on Molecular



## Sundials Australia

Examples of the work of Margaret Folkard and John Ward. Further details under Margaret's entry on opposite page.

Right: "Sundial of Human Involvement"  
 A person stands on a figure of eight pathway according to the date. Their shadow tells the time on columns of basalt.  
 Mount Annan Botanic Gardens, Narellan, NSW.



Below: Left picture shows an Equatorial Sundial in the Rose Garden, Wollongong Botanic Gardens., whilst right picture shows one in the Mount Tomah Botanic Garden, Bilpin, NSW.





Stanley Montague Folkard and family. Back row: John, Albert and Stanley. Front: Amy, Annie, Stanley Montague and Eve.

Beam Epitaxy, single crystal films of the compound semiconductor alloy Cadmium Mercury Telluride which is used to make very sensitive infra-red detectors. Margaret's role in the team is to develop an optical probe to monitor and control the film growth by using polarised light in a technique known as Phase Modulated Ellipsometry. By way of relaxation from the problems posed by the job, Margaret goes on hair-raising expeditions. One was with the legendary Sydney adventurer Warren Deacock: they climbed as far as a Mount Everest base camp at nearly 6,000 metres in 1973. Her travels have been wide and numerous. In South America she has climbed the Andes peaks, and walked along the Inca trail to Machu Picchu, the lost city of the Incas. She has also travelled the overland journey from Istanbul to Katmandu and visited the Galapagos Islands, and the Amazon. Most recently she has interested herself in the ancient art of making sundials, which is, she says, "a happy and wondrous craft". In partnership with John Ward, also of Adelaide, the two have formed "Sundials Australia" of which Margaret writes (1993):

"Sundials get ever more an absorbing interest and we have been working on our biggest commission for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, which opened in October 1993. This is the third project we have done for the RBGS. We have also made lots of overseas sundials too, and at the moment are working on one for Phuket, in Thailand, less than eight degrees from the Equator. So the traditional horizontal-type sundial is totally useless at that location. Also in the pipeline are several types of ancient solar and stellar navigation instruments for expeditions such as a recreation of Marco Polo's voyage from China back to Venice. We've made sundials for New Zealand, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, USA, UK and now Thailand. Not a bad contact area for people who don't advertise. Our patrons hear about us by word of mouth, which is the best way.

Just in case the odd dull moment may threaten to intrude (if it can find the space!) Margaret has future plans for a schoolfriends' reunion at Mount Kosecuisko, Australia's highest mainland peak (7,000ft), plans to fly to Canberra to visit the Albert Folkard branch of the family there, and is set to go on a trek to Tibet where she will again visit Everest, this time from the Tibetan side, almost 21 years after starting her overseas travels with the Everest base camp trip on the Nepal side.

She can also write a nifty narrative account of her travels, as the example on page 264 clearly shows.

**Stanley Allen Folkard** was the second child and only son of John Melbourne and Winifred Folkard. He was born on 26 October, 1947, exactly one year to the day after his sister Margaret. His occupation is marine engineer, working on the Manly Ferries in Sydney. On 17 September, 1966 he married Margaret Lynette Morse (born 26 February, 1946) by whom he had a son, **Glen James Folkard**, who was born 16 March, 1967 and a daughter, **Tiffany Jane Folkard**, born 31 October, 1970.

Margaret and Stanley are divorced and she now lives in the Newcastle NSW area. On 23 November,

1978 Stanley married Margaret Patricia Bray. Thus, his two wives and his sister were all Margarets! Margaret Bray was born on 18 May, 1949 and they have four children:

**Paul John Folkard**, born 23 December, 1981; **Benjamin James** born 5 April, 1983; **Rebecca Louise** born 22 October, 1984 and **Lucy Jade** born 18 August, 1986.

The line established by John Montague and Marian Folkard in 1866 and continued through Thomas and Sarah Turner is thus brought up to date by Stanley and his children. To complete the family line, we now revert to John Melbourne's brother **Albert Thomas** and his family. Albert was Stanley Montague and Annie Folkard's youngest son, and he married Elaine Kebby in 1950. They have five children, two daughters and three sons, of whom the first was a daughter:

**Annette Elaine Folkard**, who became a teacher. She was born at Kempsey on 28 September, 1951. On 15 December 1972 she married Arthur Leslie White (born 1948) at St John's Anglican, Canberra, but there were no children of the marriage before they were divorced in September, 1979. Annette, was remarried by Barbara Harris, Church of England celebrant to Raymond John Stone, at their home on 22 March, 1980, and their daughter Tennille Elaine Stone was born on 28 December, 1981.

**Judith Anne Folkard** was born at Kempsey on 25 March, 1955. She is a qualified dental technician. She married an Englishman, Robert James Hay, born in Bangor in 1950, at St John's Church of England, Reid, ACT on 6 September, 1975. They have two children, Justine Eliza Jane, born 19 October, 1979 at Canberra, and Penelope Anne, born 26 March, 1982 at Perth.

**Robert John Folkard**, Albert and Elaine's first son, was born at Kempsey on 14 August, 1956. A public servant, he married Gemma Catherine O'Sullivan (born 13 March 1954) at Narrabri, NSW, on 26 March 1978. They have three children:

**Luke Robert Folkard**, born 31 March, 1980; **Paul Donald** born 14 December, 1982; and **Grace Catherine Elaine** born 4 April, 1986.

All were born at Canberra ACT

**David Alexander Folkard** is Albert and Elaine's fourth child, and is self-employed. Born at Kempsey on 9 March, 1959 he married Robyn Joy Purvis at St Andrews Uniting Church, Dubbo on 13 October, 1984. Robyn was born 21 July, 1959. At present there are no children.

**Peter Stanley Folkard**, their last son is a qualified carpenter and clerk of works, and thus carries on the traditional occupation of many of his forebears in England. He was born at Kempsey on 23 March, 1961. He married Geraldine Marguerite Patricia Cronin at the Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Temora, NSW on 28 August, 1982. Presently there is one son:

**Adam Peter Folkard** born 4 August, 1986 at Canberra.

So another link with John Montague and Marianne Folkard, through Thomas and Sarah Folkard, is well-established to carry on the family name into the 21st-century.



Above Left: The house of Thomas Folkard, 1840-1931, son of John Montague Folkard, at Livesley Street, Gladesville, NSW. Above Right: Thomas Folkard. Below Left: John Montague, son of Thomas, 1866-95. Below Centre: Stanley Montague Folkard (Cobber), 1893-1948 and below right: Annie Marie Folkard, nee Barden his wife.



Left: Mary Ann Folkard (nee Normoyle) mother of Stanley Montague.

Below: Thomas Folkard and family. Back row: Leslie, Stanley Montague and William Charles Garrard. Front: Elizabeth Folkard, Thomas, Sarah and Blanche Marion.



## The Family of Jane & James Billington

**Jane Folkard** the third daughter and fourth child of John Montague and Marianne was born on 9 September, 1841 and like Thomas, was baptised at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 8 November, 1853. She married James Billington in 1871. There are no known children, although Else Eggert recalled an old postcard mentioned "their Willie being sick". Jane and James lived with her sister Elizabeth Stone and family who had a hotel and perhaps a picture theatre at Woolgoolga. Jane helped rear the children and grandchildren, the Featherstones. James Billington was a keen gardener and supplied the hotel with vegetables and produce. Jane died aged 86 years on 23 March, 1927. Nothing further is known about "Willie".

Since this photograph was published in our Australian edition, doubts have been expressed as to whether it is Jane Folkard or no. Margaret Granger, Else Eggert and Errol Tompkins think it is Mary Ann, daughter of John and Marianne (Garrard) although it could be another sister, Mary. Perhaps we will never know, but such a pretty girl deserves to be remembered somewhere!



Folkard Street existed before its dedication as a public road and was presumably derived from the fact it bordered the estate of William Brinkworth Folkard prior to and during the 1920s. Its dedication as a public road was gazetted in the *NSW Government Gazette* No104 of 24 October, 1958 at the time of the sub-division of the residue of land in Conveyance Book 1222 No564.

An earlier sub-division of the land concerned the estate of William Brinkworth's widow Alice Lavinia Folkard of land bounded today by Lane Cove Road, Lorna Avenue and Folkard Street.



# The Family of William and Hannah Dowswell

**William Folkard**, John Montague's second son and fifth child. He was born on 11 December, 1843 and baptised at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 3 November, 1853.

Leslie Folkard writes (1952):

William married Hannah Abigail Dowswell at Ryde on 12 September, 1865. Hannah's parents conducted a large Tweed mill at Parramatta. He died on 3 April 1927, aged 84 years: he and Hannah had five sons and five daughters, Mary, Annie, Emily, George, Edith, Nellie, Frederick, Arthur and Edgar. William died in 1927. The death was extensively reported in two local papers. Under the heading "Pioneer gone — Death of Mr W. Folkard" one of them said:

In the early hours of Sunday morning last, death claimed a well-known and highly respected resident of Ryde in the person of Mr. W. Folkard, of Abbeyville, Church Street. The deceased gentleman had been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected. Deceased was sitting quietly in an armchair at his home when the Grim Reaper entered the portals and called him away.

Practically the whole of his life was full of activity and general usefulness. He was a prominent figure in the early history of the Ryde district. As far back as 1866 he joined the local branch of the MUIOOF, and up till the time of his death he took a keen interest in the welfare and progress of the order.

When this country was in its infancy, deceased's father landed the first cattle, which arrived in the colony, on a farm on the Hunter River. He, with two brothers, built the Loyal Orange Lodge in Australia at Gladesville. That was 66 years ago and the building is still used for its original purpose.

At the age of 17 years Mr Folkard joined the civil service, and occupied a position therein until his retirement. He is survived by a widow, five daughters, four sons (including Alderman George Folkard, of Harris Park, and Mr Edgar Folkard, of Auburn) and many grandchildren. The remains were interred in the Field of Mars cemetery on Tuesday, and a large representative funeral bore silent testimony to the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

The second paper reported "Old Pioneer Passes — Death of William Folkard"

Another name has been added to the list of the men who in the early days bore the heat and burden of the day and blazed the trail that we of today might reap the benefits of their labour.

We speak of William Folkard, who died at his late residence, Abbeyville, Church Street, Ryde, on Sunday morning last, at the age of 84 years.

The name Folkard has been well and favourably known in the Ryde district for nearly a century, for it was deceased's father — John Montague Folkard — who was financially interested in the first service of steamers which plied the Parramatta. John Montague Folkard also took delivery of the first cattle which went to the Hunter River on behalf of the AA Co. Both he and his wife are buried in St Anne's churchyard, Ryde.

The subject of this notice was born in Ryde 84 years ago, was christened in St Anne's Church, was married from there, and it was the minister from this church who conducted the last rites.

Deceased rose as usual on Sunday morning last and partook of his usual hearty breakfast. Shortly afterwards, as one of the family was reading a passage of Scripture, he collapsed and died.

Deceased married 65 years ago Hannah Abigail Dowswell, daughter of Mr and Mrs Dowswell, who had come across from New Zealand some time previously. Mr

Dowswell was one of the first weavers who came to New Zealand from the old country, under engagement to a company.

The late Mr Folkard joined the Civil Service at the age of 17 years and after being attached to the Gladesville Hospital for some years, was transferred to the Parramatta Hospital. From there he transferred into the prison department, where he remained for 18 years. About 30 years ago he retired from the service through meeting with an accident, and has lived more or less in retirement since.

Deceased was a prominent Orangeman in the early days, and together with his brothers Thomas (still a Ryde resident and 88 years of age) and John (deceased) built the first temple for the LOL in Australia. The building still stands adjoining the Church of England, Gladesville, and is now being used for the purpose for which it was erected 66 years ago. He was also a member of the MUIOOF, joining the Ryde branch on 6 February, 1866.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon to the Church of England portion of the Field of Mars Cemetery, and was largely attended. The Rev. C. A. Stubbin conducted a short service at the late residence and also officiated at the graveside. Lodge representatives were also in attendance at the graveside.

Deceased is survived by a widow, five daughters — Mesdames F. Johnson (Croydon), G. D. Sommerville (Ryde), A. L. Paton and the Misses Emily and Nellie (Parramatta) — four sons — Messrs William (Ryde), George (Parramatta), Frederick (Dee Why), and Edgar (Auburn). Another (son Arthur Albert) pre-deceased his father in 1912. There are also surviving 20 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

These cuttings were supplied by Bernard Wall, William's grandson (1992).

Leslie Folkard continues:

Hannah Abigail (nee Dowswell) (Aunt Abbey) died at Parramatta on 14 May, 14 aged 87 years. Uncle Bill was employed at Parramatta Goal for some years but retired to live with his daughter Annie Somerville at Ryde.

Arthur Folkard, William's grandson writes (1987):

Hannah's parents arrived in Australia (from New Zealand) aboard the *Orestes* in November, 1839. Her father was a weaver in the woollen mills at Parramatta.

William and Hannah later separated, she going to Aunt Mary (Mrs Johnson) at Parramatta and he going to live with Mrs Gus Somerville (Aunt Annie) of Ryde. Aunt Annie and Uncle Gus had a daughter, Eva. Uncle George and Aunt Flo (nee Hart) had a daughter Gwen who married Sam Finlyson — a sports writer with, I think, the *Mirror* — whose father had a butcher's shop in Parramatta. Aunt Flo's brother Bill was one of the early pioneers in aviation, his pilot's licence being either No 1 or 2 Australian. There is a cairn in Parramatta Park to his memory.

**Mary Folkard** was the first child of William and Hannah. She was born in 1866 married a Mr Johnson, and lived at Parramatta. Her mother lived with her when Hannah's marriage broke up. The date of Mary's death is unknown.

**Annie Folkard** William and Hannah's second daughter, born three years later in 1869. Annie married Gus Somerville, by whom she had a daughter Eva. Her father lived with her when his marriage broke up. The date of Annie's death is unknown.

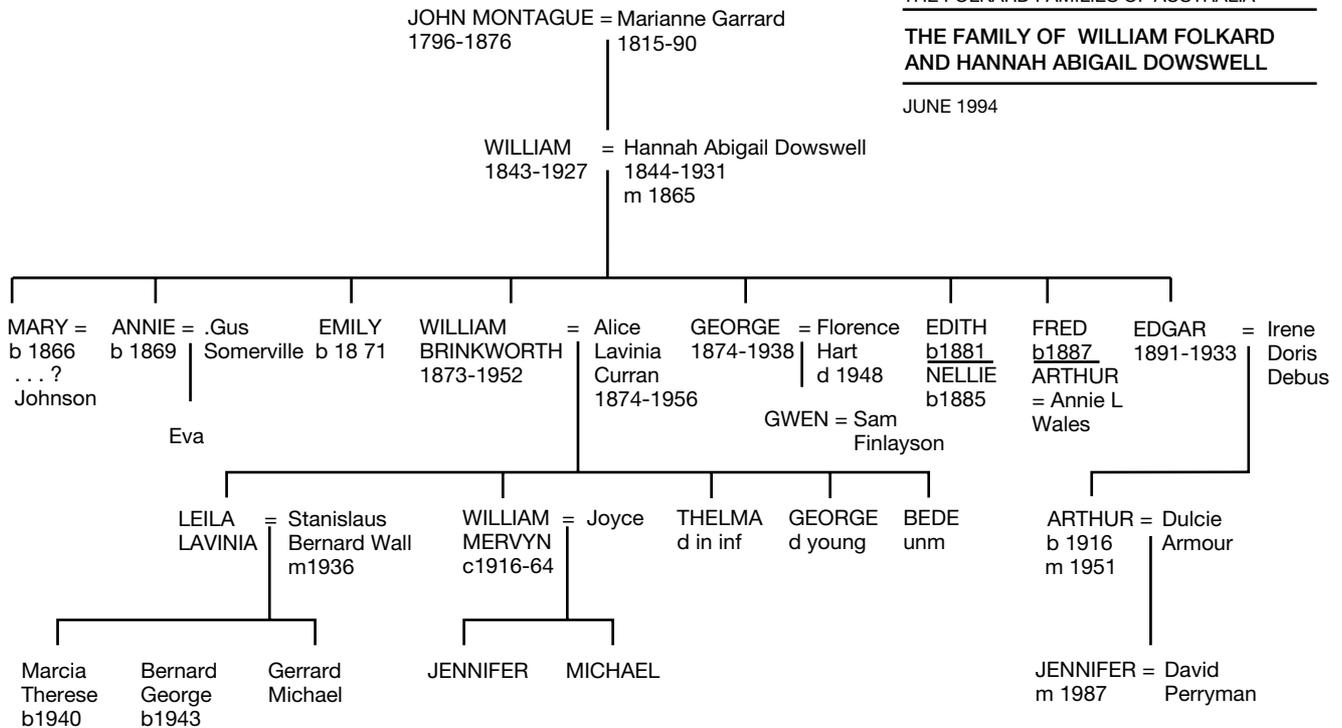
**Emily Folkard**, born 1871. William and Hannah's third daughter of whom nothing is known except she remained a spinster.

**William Brinkworth Folkard** their first son, was born in 1872. He married Alice Lavinia Curran and they had five children: Leila Lavinia, William Marvyn, Thelma, George and Bede.

Bernard Wall, William's grandson writes (1990):

THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM FOLKARD  
AND HANNAH ABIGAIL DOWSWELL

JUNE 1994



Alice Lavinia came from the district of Menore which is a few miles west of Dubbo on the Narromine Road. Her people were wheat and sheep farmers. My mother married Stanilaus Bernard Wall on 17 October, 1936 at St John's Church, Auburn. My memories of my grandmother are only very vague and I did not know my grandfather as he was dead before I was born. Alice ran a boarding house in Macquarie Road, Auburn and I remember when we used to visit and stay there on our trips to Sydney. There was a mulberry tree in the backyard that is very vivid in my memory (I don't know why it should be so paramount in my memory). One of the boarders was a chap called Clarrie who wrote music and I recall sitting around the wireless on one occasion, listening to the ABC, waiting for the presentation of one of his pieces. It was Clarrie who first took me to the movies and we went to see *King Solomon's Mines*.

William Brinkworth owned land bounded by Folkard Street, Lorna Avenue and Amelia Street and lived in Lane Cove Road, North Ryde between 1916 and 1922, and Folkard Street was presumably named after him. William Brinkworth died at Manly, on 13 October, 1953, aged 77. Alice died in 1956.

Of the other children of William and Alice, Thelma died in infancy, George died when young and Bede is thought to have remained unmarried.

**George Folkard**, second son of William and Hannah was born in 1874. He married Florence Hart and they had a daughter Gwen, who married Sam Finlayson. The following obituary notice from 1938, was contributed also by Bernard Wall:

#### Mr G. Folkard — Death at 63

A Parramatta office-boy's rise to the head of an important business was the life-story of the late Mr George Folkard, who died last Wednesday in a Gosford private hospital.

Though for the last few years Mr. Folkard had lived at Ettalong Beach, Woy Woy, he had been closely associated with the public and commercial life of Parramatta.

At one time he was an unsuccessful Independent candidate for Parliament.

Second son of the late Mr and Mrs William Folkard, of Ryde, Mr Folkard was born at Parramatta 63 years ago, and spent practically the whole of his life here.

He entered the firm of William Hart & Son, timber merchants, as an office-boy, and later, with the reconstruction of the firm, was associated with Hart, Hitchcock & Co., in which he subsequently held a partnership. Afterwards, the company was reconstructed as Folkard, Hitchcock & Co.

As a result of the resignation of Ald Bathie, Mr Folkard was elected in August, 1924, to Parramatta Council. After serving for the balance of the council's term, he was re-elected at the general election and served for a further three years.

A keen horticulturist, the late Mr Folkard was regarded as an authority on roses and was a foundation committeeman of Parramatta Horticultural Society when it was formed in 1909.

A widow and one daughter, Mrs S. Finlayson, survive.

Revd G. F. B. Maning (All Saints) officiated at a service before the funeral, which left the parlours of Charles Innes & Sons on Friday afternoon for Rookwood Crematorium.

## Philanthropist

Aldermen stood in silence at Parramatta Council on Monday in tribute to the late Mr Folkard.

"He was probably one of Parramatta's greatest philanthropists," said the Mayor (Ald W. J. Irwin).

The chief mourners were the widow, Mr and Mrs S. Finlayson (daughter and son-in-law), Messrs, William Folkard, of Ryde, and Fred. Folkard, of Dee Why (brothers), Mesdames F. Johnstone, Croydon, and A. Somerville, Ryde, and Misses Emily and Nellie Folkard, of Parramatta (sisters), and Mr and Mrs A Paton, of Parramatta (sister and brother-in-law).

The staff of the company was well represented.

**Edith Folkard** little known beyond her birth date, 1881. She remained a spinster. William and Hannah's sixth child and fourth daughter.

**Nellie Folkard** was the seventh child of William and Hannah, born in 1885.

**Frederick Folkard William** and Hannah's third son, born 1887. He was a builder and lived at the Sydney suburb of Five Dock.

**Arthur Folkard**, their fourth son. Little is known of him. His nephew, Arthur Edgar, thinks he married an Annie L. Wales. The unfortunate Arthur is thought to have taken his own life because he was suffering with cancer, in 1912.

**Edgar Folkard** the last child of William and Hannah, was born at Toongabbie in 1891. He married Irene Debus in May, 1915 and they had one child, a son, Arthur, born in 1916. Edgar and Irene were the proprietors of several businesses, the last being drapery and mercery at Auburn. Edgar died of bronchial pneumonia



in 1933. Irene was born at Summer's Hill on 1 December, 1886, and died of cancer in 1973.

Of the ten children of William and Hannah Folkard only two of the sons carried the family name forward to the next generation. William, their first-born son (1872) had a son.

**William Mervyn Folkard**, obviously named after his father but little has been traced concerning him. He was born about 1916. Bernard Wall, his nephew "can remember him living at Strathfield and building a block of flats at Narrabeen. These are only childhood memories. He and his wife Joyce had two children, **Michael** and **Jennifer**. William was the executor of his mother's will and himself died on 28 November, 1964.

**George Folkard** (second son) had a daughter Gwen who married Sam Finlayson, but not until the marriage of Edgar (third son) and Irene Folkard was there another son.

**Arthur Edgar Folkard**, was born on 6 March, 1916 at George Street, Parramatta. At his birth, the doctor, Dr



Whiting was assisted by a Nurse Folkard, a curious coincidence, but we know nothing more about her.

Arthur writes (1988):

As I always wanted to go on the land, my parents sent me to Bathurst Experimental Farm for two years and I was to go to Hawkesbury Agricultural College, but Dad's death (in 1933) altered things, and I had to go home and stay with mum. I was apprenticed to the engineering trade and ultimately joined the RAAF when war broke out in 1939, and saw service in the middle east and the UK. On my return to Australia I was posted to Canberra to join HRH Duke of Gloucester's flight, where I remained until I was discharged. On my discharge, I joined Qantas as an aeronautical engineer and remained until 1976 when I retired after 30 years happiness at that.

Arthur married Dulcie Armour at Hurstville, on 13 October, 1951, and they have a daughter, Jennifer.



Of his life since retirement, Arthur has written (1987):

For ourselves, the last couple of years have been unsettled. I have been in hospital twice for minor operations, back and hands, and am rather limited in what I can do especially with the writing. We have been up to the Gulf recently and had a good look at the area (15,000km) and did a further two short trips last year in October and December. At present we are preparing for a trip to Kakadu.

**Jennifer Folkard**, Arthur and Dulcie's daughter is a very successful tutor physiotherapist. For a time she worked at St Vincents, but is now employed in a private practice at Hurstville. Jennifer married Colin Perryman in 1987.



William's son Michael is thus the only child of the family of William and Hannah Dowsell left to carry on the name of that branch, and we know nothing of his fate or whereabouts.



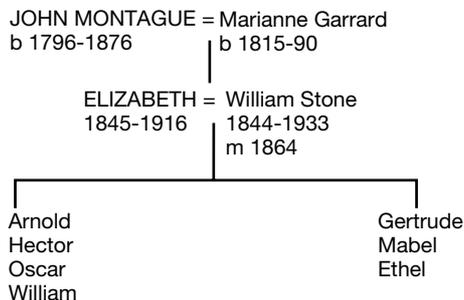
Left: Jennifer and Colin Perryman. Centre: Hannah Abigail Folkard and son George looking at Sydney Harbour Bridge being constructed in 1928. Right: George Folkard, son of William and Hannah, taken at Parramatta, 1922.

# The Family of Elizabeth and William Stone

The next in line of the children of John Montague and Marianne Garrard is their fourth daughter, the sixth child.

**Elizabeth (Lizzie) Folkard** was born on 25 October, 1846. She was baptised at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 8 November, 1853. She married William Stone, an hotelkeeper of Welsh birth (1844) who came out from London in 1864. They had four sons: Arnold, Hector, Oscar and William and three daughters: Gertrude, Mabel and Ethel.

Elizabeth died in 1916, William in 1933. Arnold Stone married Agnes (surname unknown).



Below left: Elizabeth (Lizzie) Folkard. Right: Gertrude, Ethel and Mabel Stone, not necessarily in that order.



Their children are Dorothy, Agnes, Bertha, Joyce, Maggie, Selina, John and Cedric (who died in infancy). Hector Stone a farmer, married Winnifred (surname unknown). Children: Douglas, Keith, Doris.

Oscar Stone a farmer, married Louise Burton. No known family.

William Stone a marine engineer remained a bachelor. Gertrude Cybelle Stone a schoolteacher married Thomas Lawler. Children: Thomas (died in infancy), Florimel, Ann.

Mabel Una a secretary married Robert Cliswell an importer. Children: Robert married Kerry Roberts.

Children: Robert, Nicole. Helen married Kenneth Deek (Agent Goods). Children: Andrew, Sarah Anna. Ethel Flora Stone married George Avery, a farmer. Children: a son died in infancy.

Florimel a designer married Arthur Parry Small, a farmer. Their children: Ann married James Secomb. Children: Andrew, Peter, Vanessa, Allison, Jeffrey. Jeffrey married Jill Rodwill, and they have three children: Cameron, Anthony and Caroline Mary.

Thelma married Albert Goodenough. Children: Gloria, Thelma, Netta, Rosaline, Aileen, Valerie. Stella married Sid Moller. No children.



Facing: Elaine Folkard, Wendy Benson, Bert Folkard, Betty Cromer, Gemma Folkard (Robert's wife), and Annette Stone (nee Folkard); Side: Else Eggert, Neil Cromer and Robert Folkard. (13 March 1984).



Wendy Benson (nee Cromer), Else Eggert, Martin Benson (Canberra 1984)



Left to right: Wendy Benson (nee Cromer), Else Eggert, Martin Benson (Canberra 1984). Right: Stephanie Elizabeth, daughter of Kylie and Gary, born 15 May, 1993.

William married Kathleen Tuckey, one son.  
 Mabel Eva Stone married Ralph Featherstone, a businessman. Children:  
 Elsie Joyce (Else) (born 3 April 1908) married Arthur Eggert a businessman. Children: Peter David Eggert a builder, married Margaret McInnes. Children: Wayne, Mark, Matthew, Sharon, Michelle. Roderick Eggert a businessman married Elizabeth Anne Zerne. Children: Kurt Jon, Leah Anne, Arna Elizabeth.  
 Oscar Ralph married Thea Marshall. Children: Ralph, died in accident. Unmarried. Julia, a schoolteacher, married Alasdair McFarlane in 1987, and they have one daughter, Kate, born in 1988. David married Meg Rixon. Children: John, Michael, Kellie.  
 Edna May (Betty) married Darcy A Neil Cromer, a scientist. Children: Wendy Elizabeth, a librarian, married Martin Benson, a scientist. Children: Kylie and Andra and Robin. Robin married Jill Bowden, and they have two children: Brett and Lisa.  
 Barbara Evelyn married Vince Corrigan and they have two children, Christine and Michael. Christine married a pastor, Rickard Dunk, and they also have two children, Nathan and Simon. Michael, a businessman, married Erene Halas and now has three children, Stephen, Michael and Anna. After Vince Corrigan's death, Barbara married Pastor Colin Howe, and they and their family now live in California.

*Each year, Wendy and Martin Benson send out a letter to the family, outlining the kind of year they have had. This is a splendid way of chronicling the life and fortunes of their family, and over the years builds up into a fascinating, social document which will be heaven-sent to future family or social historians. Below is a sample: the letter sent out in December 1994:*

Here it is Christmas once again, and we would like to wish all our friends and relatives much joy in the coming season, and a peaceful, contented year in 1995. 1994 has been a year full of contrast for us, and has flown by at even greater speed than the previous year. We spent the first couple of months planning an overseas trip, Wendy's itchy feet having finally got the better of her. Departure time was the end of March, and we were away for nine weeks.

We spent most time in the UK, but managed to fit in time in The Netherlands, Sweden and France. Unfortunately Europe was experiencing an unexpected and unusual (so they told us!) last burst of winter, and until we went to France near the end of the trip, things were pretty cold. In fact it snowed while we were in Scotland, the north of England and

the Lake District, which forced us to buy heavier jackets, but made the scenery utterly fantastic. Some highlights of our stay in UK were visiting friends in Oban, which included a trip to the Isle of Iona; joining our daughter Andra (who was travelling separately with a friend) in the Lake District for a visit to Wordsworth's cottage and his field of pale yellow daffodils; having a Chinese meal with friends in an old Essex inn (built in the 1500's) across the road from a school attended by Oliver Cromwell's son; exploring Cornwall, whence came some of Wendy's ancestors; and visiting the wonderful garden of Stourhead in Wiltshire.

A cherished part of our time in UK was catching up with many good friends whom we had not seen for years, and whose hospitality we appreciated. We also renewed contact with two of Martin's uncles and several cousins. Sadly his Aunt Marion was not well, and died several weeks after we had seen her. We enjoyed seeing our niece Lisa who is working in London, and amazingly discovered that Wendy's cousin Christine and her husband, who live in the USA were in London at the same time. Wendy had a wonderful time on the English doll and dolls house 'circuit', visiting museums, attending Fairs and Festivals, and considered herself privileged to be able to view many private collections of dolls houses, and talk 'shop' with their owners. Of course she managed to find loads of bits and pieces to add to her collections, and came home with an extra suitcase and a small dolls house as hand luggage.

Sweden was its usual beautiful self, and we stayed with friends in Uppsala, a University town a bit more than an hour by train from Stockholm. We sampled Swedish food specialities (our friends are good cooks); explored the countryside, poked around the old town in Stockholm, and visited a huge, perfectly preserved 17thC mansion called Skoklosters. Next stop was Paris where we spent only a few days. Paris was not our favourite spot, partly because we had a couple of hassles about accommodation, and partly because the Parisians are not the friendliest of people. However there were some terrific moments, and wonderful things to see. Our week in Provence was much more to our taste. We caught the TGV (very fast train) to Avignon, hired a car, and headed for the Luberon Ranges, not far from Peter Mayle country. Here we found warm weather at last, friendly people, beautiful countryside and wonderful food. We got quite used to getting our baguettes, sausage and cheese for lunch each day, and just loved the little villages perched on the hillsides, and their open-air markets. We



Wendy visiting Joan and John — and Yorkshire Terrier Really — at Colchester, England in 1994. The photograph was taken by Martin (inset).

thoroughly enjoyed our trip, and Wendy at least is longing to go again.

We arrived home to the beginning of Winter, and succumbed almost immediately to a succession of different viruses that were floating around – bad winter. Martin had his eye operation early in August and now sports a nice shiny new lens in his left eye. Unfortunately the choice of lens power was a bit off and he now has a short-sighted left eye and a long-sighted right one. His new glasses do a reasonable job of correcting for the difference but the retina of the left eye appears to have been permanently damaged by the increased pressure in the eye which resulted from the medication he has been on for the past two to three years. He has come to terms with the disability but occasionally he gets mad about the process and the result.

At work the Conference Centre he is managing is going from strength to strength with income up by 50% on last year and bookings as far ahead as July 1996. He really enjoys the people contacts and is about to get involved in planning for a major refurbishment of the building where the Centre is located. The change from science has been relatively painless and he seems to think that he could go on for some years yet – this will keep him out of Wendy's hair when she eventually retires from paid work!!

Emerging from the winter ills, Wendy found that her job suddenly became very pressured. This was due to a review of some of the organisations funded under the Family Planning Program which she administers. Too complicated to explain – suffice to say that lots of politics going on, both within the Department and in the organisations. Wendy and her boss find themselves the meat in the sandwich, and have about twice their normal workload! Wendy is finding this very tedious, and retirement is looking very alluring right now. It will of course depend on the financial situation, but lateish next year might be a possibility. Her respiratory system does not like being shut up in an air-conditioned building all week, and

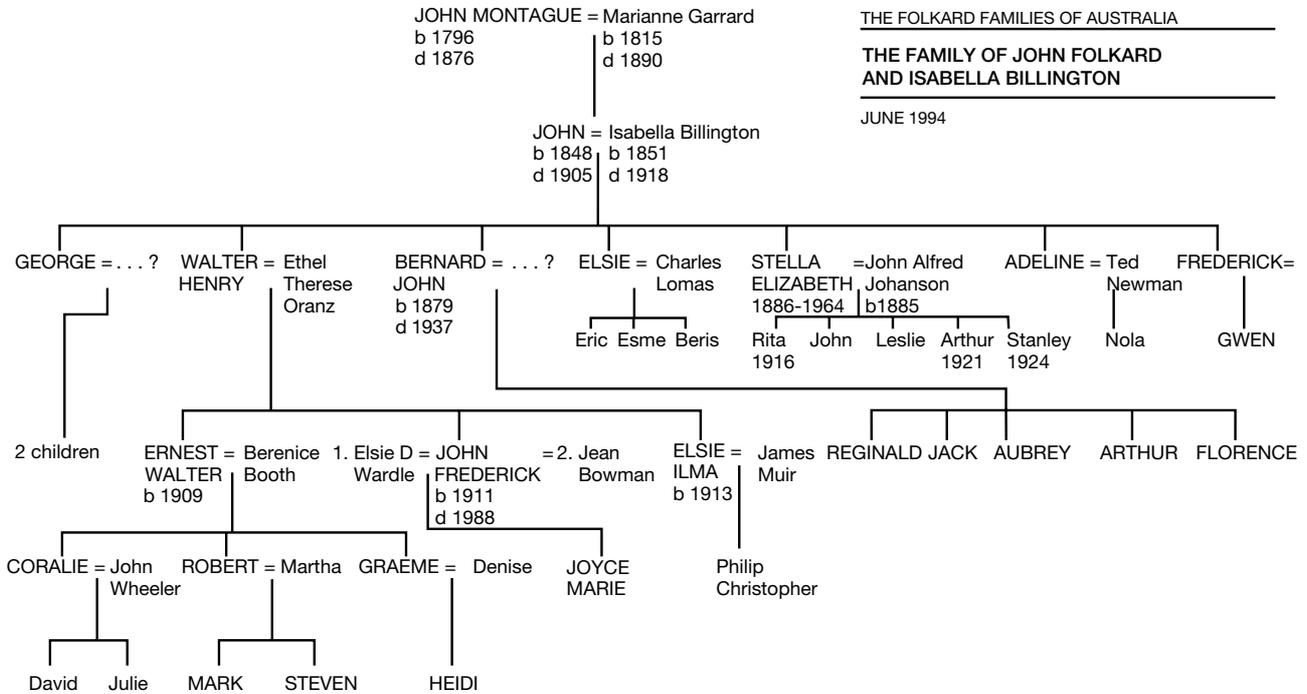
there are so many other things she wants to do with her life before it gets too late. The biggest hurdle will be psychological – learning to do without an income!

Kylie went back to work for three days a week after her maternity leave finished in April. She and Gary had a hell of a winter too, what with looking after our house and coping with each successive illness that Stephanie caught at childcare, and catching it themselves. It is always like that when your child first goes to childcare – they pick up everything! However, all three have survived and are pretty healthy now. Stephanie loves being with the other children and her carers say she is a bright, well adjusted child. She recently graduated, at 18 months, from the Baby's Room to the Toddlers Room. Of course the whole family think it is just gorgeous, though as the only grandchild, she is in serious danger of being enveloped in too much attention.

Andra's overseas trip was the highlight of her year. Because of her shorter time, she confined herself to England, Wales and Ireland, and had a ball. She definitely has the travel bug. By the middle of the year she had made the decision that working in private law practice was not for her, and began applying for other jobs. In September she landed a job as a Legal Officer in the Insurance and Superannuation Commission. She had previously made a study of the Superannuation legislation and found it interesting. She declares it's the best thing she's ever done. She really loves her work, and finds the team spirit and support her colleagues give each other very satisfying. So we have another public servant in the family! Several months ago she was able to move out of her minute flat into the one next door, which is much bigger. At least we didn't have to load up the car to help her move this time!

Wendy's parents are generally pretty well, though her mother's arteritis is not yet totally under control. Dad continues to be fascinated by his computer.

We wish one and all a very happy Christmas.  
Love from Wendy and Martin



## The Family of John and Isabella Billington

The seventh child of John Montague and Marianne Folkard was their third son.

**John Folkard**, born in 1848 and baptised at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 8 November, 1853 along with seven of his brothers and sisters. He married Isabella Billington and they had seven children: four sons, George, Walter, Bernard John and Frederick, and three daughters, Elsie, Stella and Adeline.

John Folkard of Ryde writes (1987) of his grandfather and early relatives:

John Folkard was a stonemason and all his sons started out in the trade then switched to working in mental hospitals. George was superintendent at Goulburn for many years and I believe still held that position when he died. My father Walter was in charge of the Hill Branch, Gladesville and died in that position. Bert was at Callan Park and Fred also worked at Callan Park but left the service and took up stevedoring. Walter and Isabella are buried in the old Church of England section in the Field of Mars graves (Nos 1077 and 1078). Directly behind them are the graves of Elsie Folkard and her husband Charles



Lomas. With his brothers Thomas and William he built the first temple for the Loyal Orange Lodge in Australia in Gladesville in the 1860s.

John Folkard died on 30 August, 1905 aged 57 years. Isabella, who was born in 1851 died in 1918.

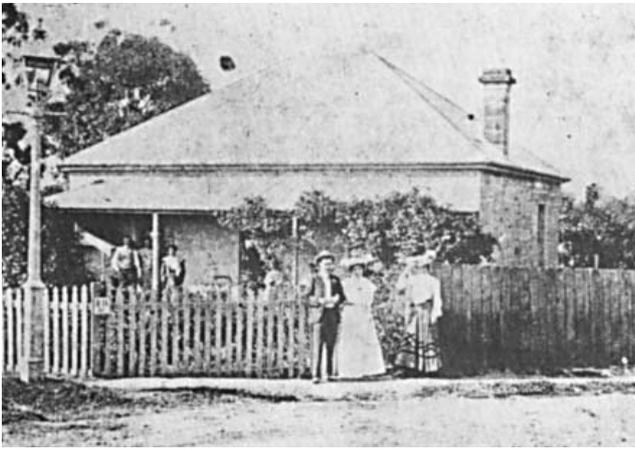
**George Folkard** the first child of John and Isabella had two children but there are no details to hand of dates or names. We know that George began his career following in his father's footsteps as a stonemason. However, he later began work in a mental hospital and had risen to the rank of superintendent at Goulburn at the time of his death, the date of which is unknown.

**Walter Henry Folkard** also began his career as a stonemason, later switching to working in a mental hospital. He married Ethel Therese Oranz and they had three children, Ernest Walter, John Frederick and Nelsie Ilma. No more details to hand of Walter's death. He is buried in the old Church of England section in the Field of Mars at Ryde. He was in charge of the Hill Branch Gladesville Mental Hospital at the time of his death.

**Bernard John Folkard** (Bert or Bertram) was the third child of John and Isabella. He was born in 1879, and began his career as a stonemason. He later moved to Callan Park Mental Hospital. He died in 1937. No information to hand about his wife, who predeceased him, but they had five children: **Reg, Jack, Aubrey, Arthur and Florence.**

Leslie Folkard writes (1952):

Bert was always a good cricketer and his nickname at school was 'Bowler'. He resided at Gladesville for a number of years and played a good game of cricket too. Until John's death in 1905 he was a quarryman and owned his own stone quarry at Woolwich (Hunter's Hill) where he and Edward Little who married Aunt Annie took contracts to supply stone dressed and in the rough. The quarry, together with the old Atlas Engineering works was bought by Morts Dock and Engineering Company and the quarry converted into a Graving Dock and is still carried on as such. After he left school, Bert entered Callan Park as an attendant where he became famous in the cricket



Left: The house of John and Isabella at Gladesville, Sydney. The people standing in front are presumably he and his family.

world first with the Balmain team and then with Callan Park team. He was once chosen to represent the Intercolonial team but did not go as the following notice in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 3 February, 1937 shows:

#### Mr B J Folkard

Mr Benjamin James (Bert) Folkard who died at Gladesville on Saturday aged 58 was well-known in cricketing circles. He was a member of the Dalmain District Club from 1908 and was made a life member in 1921. He played with the club from 1908 to 1926 and was captain of the first grade team for most of that time. His record score for the side of 241 made against Sydney in 1910-11 season was not bettered. He played in a number of Sheffield Shield games for NSW and in 1910 he played for the state against South Africa. He was selected as a member of the team which was to have gone to South Africa in 1914 but the tour was cancelled upon the outbreak of war. He took an keen interest in younger players and several prominent players owed their success to his encouragement and assistance. He was employed at the Callan Park Hospital where he arranged many cricket matches between the staff and outside teams. He is survived by three sons and a daughter. The funeral took place yesterday at the Field of Mars cemetery. The NSW Cricket Association was represented by W C Ball and the Balmain Club by Messrs H S Tanner, J Humphreys and A P Bonser.

**Elsie Folkard** was John and Isabella's first daughter. She married Charles Lomas and they had three children, Eric, Esme and Beris. She is buried in the Church of England section in the Field of Mars cemetery, Ryde, NSW.

**Stella Elizabeth Folkard** John and Isabella's first daughter married John Alfred Johanson (b1885) in 1915, and they had five children: Rita Mavis born 1 January 1916, who married Edward Clapham in 1938; John, about whom we have no further information except he had two children, Grahme and Denise, and Leslie, who also had two children, Brenda and Lea. The wives names of these two brothers remain unknown. Arthur Eric, born in 1921 married Daphne Olga Campbell on 27 January, 1945 and had two children, Susan Gaye born 1949 married Paul Trevor Craske (1982) and Garry, born 27 September, 1956. Garry married Lynnette Margaret Livingstone (b 1959) in 1978.

Stanley George, Stella and John's fifth child was born on 3 March, 1924. He married Irene Cecilia Dunger on 17 October, 1953.

We do not know the date of John Johanson's death. Stella Elizabeth died on 27 October, 1964. This information was supplied by her granddaughter, Susan Craske, who lives at Umina Beach.

**Adeline Folkard**, their last daughter, married Ted Newman. They had one child, a daughter, Nola.

**Frederick Folkard**, like his father, John and his brothers began his career as a stonemason, but later joined with his brother Bernard at Callan Park Mental

Hospital. Later on he became a stevedore. No details of his wife, by whom he had a daughter Gwen.

Frederick was the last child of John and Isabella Folkard. Of the following generation of this branch of the family, we have very little knowledge. George (the eldest) had two children, of whom nothing is known. Elsie, Stella and Adeline became Mesdames Lomas, Johanson and Newman, and Frederick had a daughter, Gwen. Of the children of Walter and Ethel, and Bernard and his wife, details are also sketchily written, but at least their names have been recorded. This generation begins with the eldest son of Walter and Ethel.

**Ernest Walter Folkard**, who was born in 1909. He married Berenice Booth and they had three children, Coralie, Robert and Graeme.

**John Frederick Folkard** was born two years later, the second son of Walter and Ethel Folkard. He has married twice, first to Elsie Wardle by whom he had Joyce Marie, and secondly to Jean Bowman. There were no children by John's second marriage. John and Jean lived in Parry Street, Ryde, where John died quietly on 6 January, 1988. He is buried with his parents in the Field of Mars Cemetery.

**Elsie Ilma Folkard** Walter and Ethel's last child was born in 1913. She married James Muir and has two children, Philip and Christopher.

Philip also has two children, Tina and Linda, as has Christopher, with Sean and Lisa.

The latest descendants of John and Isabella Billington are the children of Ernest and Berenice Booth.

**Coralie Folkard**, eldest and only daughter who married John Wheeler now has two children, David and Julie.

**Robert Folkard**, their first son, married Martha. They have two children **Mark** and **Stephen**.

**Graeme Folkard**. Ernest and Berenice's final child. Graeme married Denise and they now have one daughter, **Heidi**, born in May 1988.

The eighth and ninth children of John Montague and Marianne died without issue.

**George Folkard** was born in 1850 and baptised three years later with the rest of his brothers and sisters at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 8 November, 1853. He died nine years later on 19 February, 1862 aged only twelve years.

**Mary Folkard** was born on 11 April, 1852 and baptised at Hunter's Hill on 8 November, 1853.

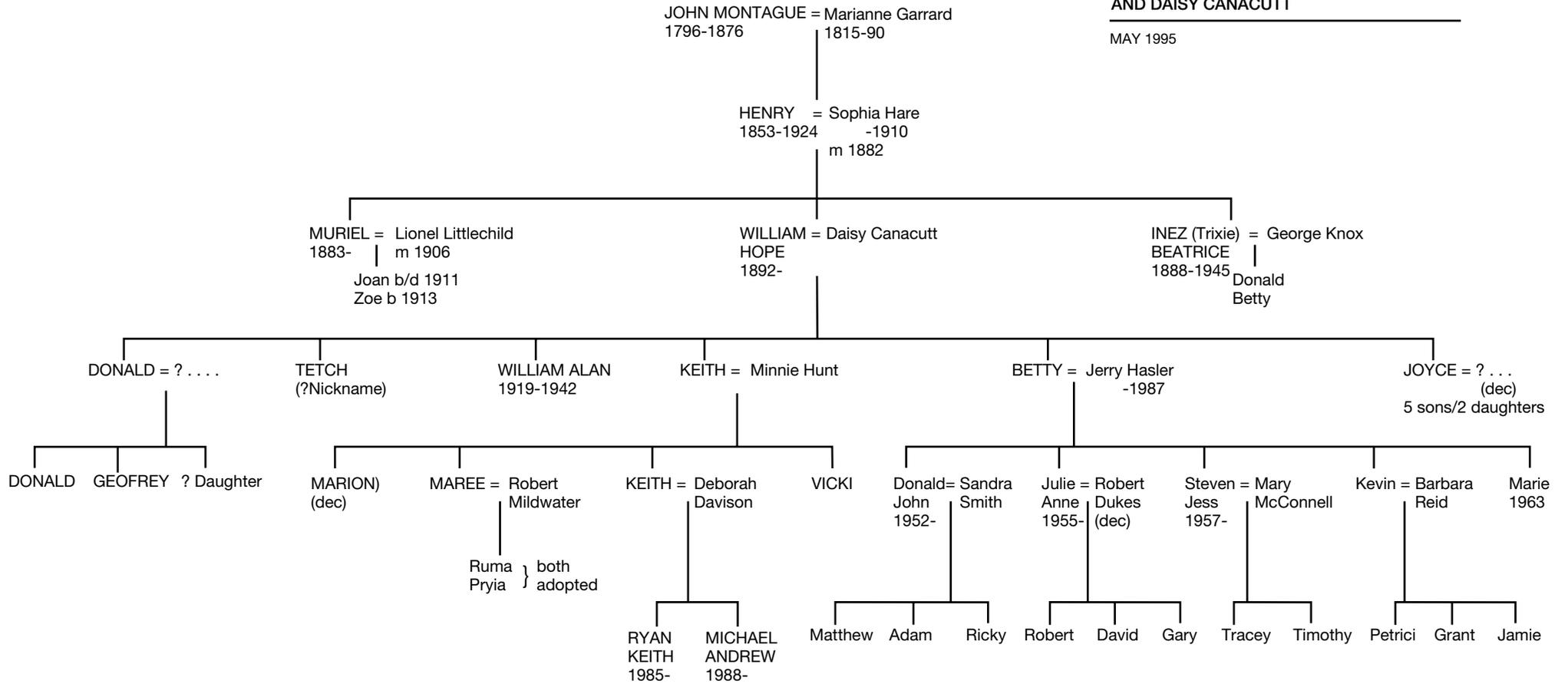
Leslie Folkard writes (1952):

Mary never married. She spent some years in England and on the continent with the J R Love family, returned to Australia with them, and remained as companion to Mrs Love and saw the family grow up. At one time she was reported to be engaged to a member of the Love family (they were flour millers). She died at Vaucluse on 12 January, 1929 aged 77 years.



THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM HOPE FOLKARD  
AND DAISY CANACUTT

MAY 1995



# The Family of Henry and Sophia Hare

The tenth child of John Montague and Marianne Folkard was:

**Henry Folkard**, born on 24 August, 1853, and baptised at Hunter's Hill Church of England on 8 November, 1853. John Clarence his son, once declared (though with a twinkle in his eye!) that the powerful 6ft 3in tall Henry could separate two fighting men by picking up one man in each hand. While a farmer, Henry did all his planting by the stars and moon: is it coincidence the streets in the proximity of his house were named Venus, Mars and Jupiter? Henry married Sophia Matilda Hare at Walcha, NSW in 1882 and they had five children, two girls and three sons, all born in the Inverell District: Muriel, Inez Beatrice, William Hope, Alfred Ernest and John Clarence. Henry died on 25 June, 1924 aged 70 years.

Henry's obituary notice was published on 1 July, 1924 and reads:

## Mr Henry Folkard

One of the best known, and highly respected, personalities in the Inverell district passed away on Tuesday night last at the residence of his daughter, Mrs George Knox, of Mosman, in the person of Mr Henry Folkard. Although the deceased gentleman had attained the age of 70 years he was particularly robust and active and had made all arrangements to leave Sydney during the week of his death to complete a survey in this district. The end came with almost tragic suddenness, for he was in high spirits until stricken down with influenza a few days before crossing the Great Divide. The late Mr Folkard was a licensed surveyor and he followed his profession in the Inverell district for an uninterrupted period of 45 years. He acted in an honorary capacity in the surveying of the Tingha racecourse and was one of the first trustees of that club. He was an ardent advocate for a water supply for Inverell and was the originator of the Gwydir scheme, upon which operations were commenced in 1914, but unfortunately suspended the following year owing to the enormous increase in the cost of pipes etc. Though of a retiring disposition he was a man of high principle and exemplary character and was regarded in the highest possible esteem by all with whom he came in contact. When overtaken by his fatal illness he was enjoying a well earned holiday in the metropolis amongst the members of his family. Three sons and three daughters survive, viz: — Messrs W. H. Folkard (Granville), A. E. (Casino), J. C. (Carlton), Mrs L Littlechild (Mosman), Mrs G. Knox (Mosman), and Miss Madge Folkard (Mosman). The remains were laid to rest in the Anglican portion of the Field of Mars Cemetery, Ryde, the Rev. C. Stubbin officiating.

Margaret Granger writes (1987):

Sophia's family was English and they arrived in Sydney in 1856 on the *SS Plantaganet*. Sophia, a younger child of the family was born in Australia. Her



parents were Alfred and Marea (nee Best) Hare. Sophia died in 1910.

Madge Elford Fleming (known as Folkard) was cared for by Henry and Sophia. She was Sophia's niece and came to the family when her mother died. Madge married Ian Emerton who later became Usher of the Black Rod in Federal Parliament. They now live in retirement.

**Muriel Folkard** their first child was born in 1883. She married Lionel Littlechild in 1906 and they had two children. They lived in Sydney and later, for many years, in Canberra. As a widow, Muriel left Canberra for four years and lived with her daughter and son-in-law in Kent, England.



It is understood their first daughter died in infancy. Their second, Zoe Littlechild married a Scotsman, John Somerville and they have two children: Jennifer, their daughter, has done very well in her career in public service and has served in England and the US. She has been Australian Consul in Chicago, USA.



Back left to right: John Somerville jnr; John Somerville snr, Zoe Folkard Somerville; front left to right, Karen, Jennifer, Julie and David Somerville.

**Inez Beatrice (Trixie) Folkard** born in 1888, married George Knox, a printer who had a business in Sydney. She died in 1945. They had two children, Donald Knox who died at Inverell aged three years, and is buried in the same grave as his grandmother, Sophie Folkard and Betty. Betty Knox was born about 1920 and married Albert Allen. No further details known. Betty died some years ago.

**William Hope Folkard** born 1892 was Henry and Sophia's third child. He married Daisy Canacutt, and worked in the Lands Department. They had six children, Keith, Tetch, William, Donald, Joyce and Betty.

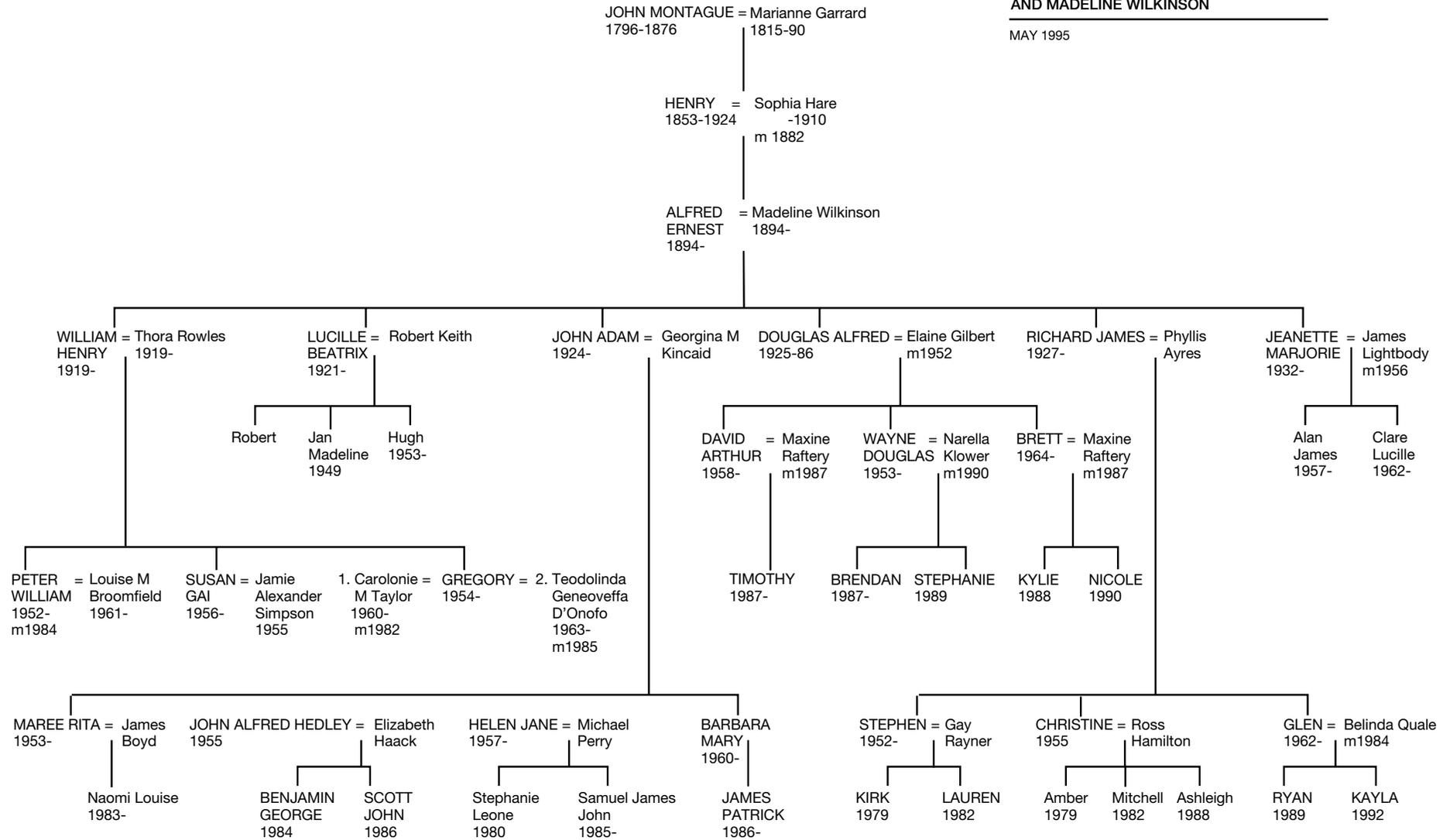


Right: William and Daisy, and below with daughters Joyce and Betty taken about a year before his death.



THE FAMILY OF ALFRED ERNEST FOLKARD  
AND MADELINE WILKINSON

MAY 1995





The family of John Clarence and Ethel Rose Patman: Margaret on stool, John, Barbara (baby) and Sheilah.

Below: Alfred, son of Henry and Sophia, born 1894.



**Alfred Ernest Folkard** fourth child of Henry and Sophia was born at Tingha, NSW in April 1894. He became a school-teacher, during which time he married Madeline Wilkinson.

Madeline is still alive (1988) and continues to live in her own home in Kirala Avenue, Mangerton, near Woollongong, NSW, aged 94. Alfred and Madeline had six children, four sons William, John, Douglas and Richard, and two daughters, Lucille and Jeannette.



**John Clarence Folkard** youngest son of Henry and Sophia, was born in 1897 and married Ethel Rose Patman in 1920. They had four children, John Patman, Margaret Alice (without whom this Australian section would not have been possible), Sheilah Patman and Barbara Patman. He was a bank manager with the Commonwealth Bank. John died in 1967.

Margaret Granger writes (1987):

My father John Clarence Folkard was the son of Henry and Sophia. I was always very proud of my dad. He did very well in his career of banking. In the very early days it was I expect a bit hard for mum as he was a relief manager at a very early age and had to be away quite a bit when mum had four of us under six years old. Father was a bank manager at the age of 28 though originally he joined the bank only because his father thought it would be a more secure position than surveying with him.

Dad really liked to be out of doors, was a keen gardener and left some beautiful gardens behind him

whenever he would move to another branch of the bank. He was also a very keen fisherman and before we moved to the inland of NSW had been secretary of both the NSW Angling Club and the Barrier Reef Angling Club.

Dad would fish for big game such as sharks. In the old days he would organise Barrier Reef expeditions. Later, when he was promoted as manager of the Taree branch of the Commonwealth Bank, he again took us fishing but this time just deep sea for smaller fish.

Dad was a great worker for charity and during World War II he helped raise a great deal of money for Australia by selling war bonds.

*See Explosion on Launch, page 261.*

John Clarence being the last born of Henry and Sophia, the next generation began with the children of their eldest, their daughter Muriel who married Lionel Littlechild in 1906. Of these, Inez (Trixie) married George Knox and had Donald and Betty Knox, so it was William Hope Folkard and Daisy who carried on the family name with the birth of their first child.

**Keith Folkard.** He now lives in retirement, but was district forester at Taree during his working life. Keith married Minnie Hunt (born 1920) in 1938, and they had four children, Marion, Maree, Keith and Vicki.

**Tetch Folkard** William and Daisy's second child died aged 17 months, and possibly his unusual name is a pet one applied by his parents.

**William Alan Folkard** was born in 1919. He joined the 2/20 Infantry Battalion of the Australian Army during



Ethel Rose Patman



John Clarence



Margaret listens to cystal set through earphones watched by her father John.



## Vicki Folkard (Sydney)



Top Left: Keith Folkard with wife Deborah (nee Davidson), sons Ryan and Michael, and Minnie (nee Hunt) his mother.

Top Right: Keith and Min now in retirement.

Left: Vicki Folkard born in 1955 a schoolteacher in Sydney.

Right: Robert Mildwater with wife Maree (nee Folkard) and adopted daughters Ruma and Priya.



the Second World War, being captured by the Japanese, and died a prisoner of war on 10 February, 1942, aged only 23.

**Donald Alfred Folkard** died in a sawmill fire aged 25. He had two sons, Donald and Geoffrey, and a daughter whose name is unknown.

**Joyce Folkard** is presently a widow with five sons and two daughters. She lives at Delunga, NSW.

**Betty Folkard** William and Daisy's last child married Jerry Hosler and they lived at Forbes, NSW. Jerry died on 13 August, 1987 while on holiday at Delunga, NSW. They had five children, Donald John, born 1952, married Sandra Smith. Children: Matthew, Adam and Ricky. Julie Anne, born 1955, widow of Robert Dukes who has three sons: Robert, David and Garry. Steven Jess, born 1957 married Mary McConnell. Children: Tracy and Timothy. Kevin William, married Barbara Reid. Children: Petrici, Grant and Jamie. Steven and Kevin are twins; and Marie, born 1963.

Vicki Folkard writes (1993):

**Marion Folkard** my eldest sister Marion died at the age of 17 — unfortunately we have no photographs. Margaret Granger adds: Marion worked in the Commonwealth Bank when my father John Clarence was manager at Taree. She was a beautiful young girl and died suddenly while on holiday in Sydney.

**Maree**, Vicki continues, was born on 7 May 1945. She has been married to Robert Mildwater for 25 years. Robert, a diver, was born in 1939. They have two

adopted daughters, Ruma from Bangladesh, born 7 July 1977 and Priya from Sri Lanka born 26 September, 1981. They live at Noosa in Queensland.

The following generation of the family of Henry and Sophia now reverts to Keith.

**Keith Folkard** is a schoolteacher. He married Deborah Davidson in 1982 and they have two sons — Ryan Keith born in 1985 and Michael Andrew, born 1988. Keith and Deborah are both schoolteachers at Tamworth.

**Vicki Folkard** I was born on 19 November, 1955. I am also a schoolteacher at Lidcombe, Sydney, where I've been for 16 years. I attend University two nights a week studying for a degree.

Keith's brother Donald also has two sons and a daughter. The sons are:

**Donald** and his brother **Geoffrey Folkard** whose dates of birth are unknown. His daughter's name and date of birth is also unknown.

This completes William and Daisy's family.

**Alfred Ernest Folkard** was the second son of Henry and Sophia, and grandson of John Montague Folkard. Alfred and Madeline's first child was:

**William Henry Folkard** (Bill) who was born on 7 June, 1919 at Moree. He was an engineering draughtsmen. He married Thora Rowles (born 12 October, 1919 at South Grafton) and they had three children, Peter, Gregory and Susan.

**Lucille Beatrix Folkard** was born on 6 November, 1921. She married an executive Robert Keith Bunnett and they had two children; Jan Madeline, a high school teacher librarian in Sydney, who is unmarried. Robert John Hugh, born 27 October, 1953 was RAAF Technician (Richmond) and is now an electronics technician. He married Denise Goulden and they have two children Katie Louise born 23 March, 1982 and James Robert born 10 August, 1984.

**John Adam Folkard**, Alfred and Madeline's third child was born at Casino in 1924. He was a primary school teacher and now lives in retirement. He married Georgina Mary Kinkcade and they have four children, Maree, John Helen and Barbara.

**Douglas Alfred Folkard** their fourth, was born 15 May, 1925 at Bangalow. He too, was a teacher, and married Elaine Gilbert at Binda on 23 August, 1952. They have three children, Wayne, David and Brett. Douglas died on 15 August, 1986 aged 61.

**Richard James Folkard** was Alfred and Madeline's youngest son, being born in 1927. He was supervisor with the Shell Oil Company, having retired from there in 1987. He married Phyllis Ayres, and they have three children. Stephen, Christine and Glenn. They live at Narrabeen, Sydney.

**Jeanette Marjory Folkard** another teacher, was born on 27 October, 1932. She was Alfred and Madeline's youngest child. She married James Taggart Lightbody on 15 December, 1956 and they have two children: Alan James Lightbody, a doctor of medicine, born 8 October 1957. He married a physiotherapist Kathryn Fitzgerald on 24 August, 1985 and they have two children, Thomas Fitzgerald born 8 January, 1986, and Emma, born in December 1987.

Jeanette and James second child, a daughter, Claire Lucille Lightbody, was born on 7 February, 1962. She



Jenny Lightbody (nee Folkard) with husband Jim and son Alan James in centre.

is a pharmacist living at Terrigal and is at present not married.

Claire has recently returned to Australia from England where she worked for a time at in the pharmacy department at The Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital in London.

Jeanette and James live at Mangerton, Wollongong.

The first child of the next generation was born to William Henry and Thora Rowles.

**Peter William Folkard** (BA Dip Ed) born 1 November, 1952. He is a high school teacher living at Hornsby, Sydney. He married Louise Mary Rose Bloomfield on 25 August, 1984. So far there are no children. Louise, born 3 April, 1961, is also a schoolteacher with a BA Hons Dip Ed.

**Gregory Mark Folkard**, born two years later, on 29 April, 1954. A BA, he is an army officer who has been married twice: to Coralie M Taylor whom he married on 20 November, 1982 and by whom he has a son, Adam Kenneth William. They were divorced in

1985 and Gregory married Teodolinda Genoveffa D'Onofrio, a clerk on 14 December, 1985.

**Susan Gai Folkard** was born on 16 March, 1956. She is a schoolteacher with a BA Dip Ed. She married Jamie Alexander Simpson on 3 April, 1982. He is another schoolteacher with a BA Hons Dip Ed. Presently there are no children of the marriage.

Of the younger generation, there is a son from Gregory and Coralie.

**Adam Kenneth William Folkard**, who was born on 10 March, 1983.

This completes the family of William and Thora Rowles, Lucille Beatrix became Mrs Bunnett with Jan and Robert for children, so we move on to the next branch, the family of John Adam and Georgina Kinkcade.

John and Georgina had four children, three daughters and a son, the eldest of which was:

**Maree Rita Folkard**, born 9 May, 1953. Maree is a nursing sister married to a university graduate, James Boyd. They have one child, Naomi Louise, born 1983.

**John Alfred Hedley Folkard**, John and Georgina's only son, was born in MacClean NSW on 9 September, 1955. John is a manager at the National Bank. He married Elizabeth Haack and they have two children, Benjamin and Scott.

**Helen Jane Folkard**, their second daughter, was born on 27 December, 1957. She too, is a nursing sister, and married Michael Perry a solicitor. They have two children, Stephanie Leonie, born 1980 and Samuel born 1985.

**Barbara Mary Folkard**, John and Georgina's youngest child, was born on Christmas Day, 25 December, 1960. Barbara is a word processor, and has one son, James Patrick, born in 1986.

There are thus three boys to carry on the family established through John Adam and Georgina Folkard. They are:

**Benjamin George Folkard**, eldest son of John Alfred Hedley and Elizabeth Folkard born in 1984, and

**Scott John Folkard**, their youngest, born at Dubbo in 1986.

The newest member of this part of the family is **James Patrick Folkard**, the son of Barbara Mary, who was born in December 1986.

This section is completed by the children of Richard Folkard and Phyllis Ayres. They have three children, the eldest being

**Stephen Folkard** born in 1952. He is an ironworker with Shell, Gore Bay. Stephen is married and has two children, Kirk and Lauren.

**Christine Folkard** was born four years later on 12 December, 1955. She married Ross Hamilton and they have two children, Amber born 1979 and Mitchell, born 1982. Christine and Ross live at Terrigal.

**Glen Folkard** born in 1961, is Richard and Phyllis youngest son. He is married, has no children yet, and works for Shell, Merrylands.

This part of the children of the family of Richard and Phyllis is thus completed by the births of

**Kirk Folkard**, eldest son of Stephen, born 30 November, 1979 and

**Lauren Folkard**, youngest child, born 24 November, 1982.

**John Clarence Folkard**, Henry and Sophie's youngest son married Ethel Rose Patman. They had four children, a son and three daughters. Their eldest child was a son.

**John Patman Folkard**. He was born on 29 July, 1921 at Goulburn. On 23 April, 1949 he married Nancy Brough Mundell (born 10 July, 1928) and they had three children, Jennifer, Janette and Gregory. He

THE FAMILY OF JOHN CLARENCE FOLKARD AND ETHEL ROSE PATMAN

JULY 1993

JOHN MONTAGUE = Marianne Garrard  
1796-1876 1815-90

HENRY = Sophia Hare  
1853-1924 -1910  
m 1882

JOHN = Ethel Rose Patman  
CLARENCE m1920  
1897-1967

JOHN = Nancy Brough  
PATMAN Mundell  
1921-82 1928  
m1949

MARGARET = D'Arcy James  
ALICE Grainger  
1924 1923  
m1945

SHEILAH  
PATMAN  
1925

BARBARA = Roland  
PATMAN James  
1927 Ashton  
m1951

JENNIFER = David Jewell  
1953- 1951  
m1977

JANETTE = Kenneth  
LYNNE James  
m1976 Elder  
1945

GREGORY = Lynda  
JOHN Francis  
1955- Peters  
m1979 1957

James  
Allan  
1946-

Jeffrey  
John  
1949-

Susan  
Rosemarie  
1952

William  
John  
1952

Judith  
Rose  
1954

Peter  
Janus  
1956

Robyn  
Carina  
1983

Matthew  
1984

Michael  
John  
1983

Christopher  
James  
1987



John Patman with sister Margaret while serving in RAN, 1944.

worked at the Commonwealth Bank, Marouba Junction, and was still on the staff when he died of leukemia at St George's Hospital, Kogarah, on 16 June, 1982. He was the inventor of the passbook chute and bell that was used in the Commonwealth Bank for many years. He joined the Royal Australian Navy during the war and saw service in *HMAS Australia* and *HMAS Arunta*.

John and Nancy's first child was:

**Jennifer Robyn Folkard**, born in Sydney on 9 March, 1953. Jennifer married David Cameron Jewell (born 4 August, 1951) at Scots College Chapel, Bellevue Hill, Sydney on 19 February, 1977. David has a doctorate in Agricultural Science and Jennifer has a Degree in Science and was doing Actuarial Studies with A.M.P. but decided to give up the six year course in favour of going to Mexico and starting a family. The wedding at the college reflected David's ancestors, it was a real Scots affair with men wearing kilts and Scots Bagpipes playing. They have two children, both born in Mexico City where they live: Robyn Karina, born March 1983 and Matthew, born in December 1984.

**Janette Lynne Folkard**, John and Nancy's second child and daughter, was born on 17 August, 1954. She married Kenneth James Elder (born Auckland, New Zealand 25 June, 1944) on 27 March, 1976 and they have two children, both born in Sydney: Michael John, born April 1983 and Christopher James, born 10 January 1987. Janette is the director of a pre-school kindergarten.

John and Nancy's last child was a son.

**Gregory John Folkard**, born in Sydney on 25 September, 1955. He married Lynda Frances Peters (born 15 October, 1957) on 26 January, 1979 at St Mary Magdalene Church, Rose Bay, Sydney. They have one child, **Laura Bridget** born 4 May, 1992.

**Margaret Alice Folkard**, John and Ethel's second child, was born on 18 January, 1924 at Carlton,



D'Arcy James (Jim) Granger and wife Margaret 1987 at home in Young NSW.

Sydney. She was educated at a private school at Roseville, then Lindfield Public School. Her secondary schooling was at Wollongong and tertiary education was at Business College at Wollongong. After school Margaret was employed as a stenographer with a firm of chartered accountants until towards the end of the second world war, when she joined the WRANS. In the Royal Australian Navy Margaret served in Sydney, mostly at the Gunnery Instructional Centre (*HMAS Mindari*). She also served at the Flinders Naval Depot, Victoria, where she trained as a cinema projectionist and Dome Teacher operator.

During her time in the navy, Margaret married D'Arcy James (Jim) Granger (born in Young, NSW 1923) on 27 January, 1945 at St John's Church, Young NSW. Soon after the wedding, Jim was posted overseas with the army before resuming his civilian occupation after the war, running the family business of J C Granger and Sons. The business had been established at Kingsvale in 1919 by D'Arcy's father, James Charles Granger.

Margaret is the indefatigable creator of the entire Australian section of this book. She has received generous help from all sections of the Folkard and related families, but she it was who single-handedly began the groundwork and collated and typed the results before sending them to England.

One of Jim Granger's ancestors, William Cox, came to Australia early on as Paymaster of the Army, and later became a magistrate. He was also in charge of the convicts who made the road over the Blue Mountains to settle inland.

The second daughter of John Clarence Folkard and Rose is:

**Sheilah Patman Folkard** is the second daughter of John Clarence and Rose. She was born in 1925, has never married, and has spent all her working life with the AMP — dealing in insurance organisation in Sydney. When she retired after 47 years of service she said:

I'm rather shocked time has gone so fast. I haven't noticed the years go by, they've flown. In the early stages I remember meeting a girl who had been at AMP seven years, and thought never could I do that. But she did!

I've no regrets, Sheilah continued. AMP has always been

very generous to me and helped with the crises in my life. I've always been proud to say I work for the Society. It's been security, entertainment and company. Most of my friends work there.

The two weeks leading up to her retirement were hectic, squeezing in many farewell luncheons, a final function being held on the fifth floor of the Company's headquarters.

Sheilah had a lot of friends to say goodbye to and a spray of flowers in her office was one of many parting gifts.

Sheilah joined the AMP's Young Office as a clerk when she was 15, taking home 27 shillings and sixpence a week, the equivalent of A\$2.75 today.

She recalls paying herself and the cleaner out of petty cash, a "demoralising" start to working life.

Filing, banking, two-finger typing and general office duties kept her busy in the first seven years, and later she went to night school and learned how to type properly.

Her next job, in Taree on the North Coast, was



similar though more senior and also involved new business. For eight years she took premium payments over the counter, calculated loan and surrender values and answered general enquiries.

Her time at SA Branch was a highlight of her working life.

It was a small branch with 250-300 staff and it had a similar feeling to a small community. By then I was amongst the more senior staff and I was fairly much my own boss, said Sheilah.

After two years in SA's Special Calculations Branch she moved into the Statistics area and worked on the weekly movement returns giving details of the business transacted at the Branch. These were sent to HQ.

Friday afternoons were always a panic because the return was sent by air freight and it arrived in Sydney on Tuesday.

On returning to Sydney in 1961 she embarked on a 27-year stretch with the Actuarial division — possibly another record.

"I worked in various areas, first in Valuation. We painstakingly handwrote sheets of figures for the Insurance Commissioner's Returns." Even when she went overseas for 18 months she spent seven months working for AMP in London. She finished up in Assessments.

She worked for AMP during a period of great change. Sheilah recalls: The changes for women have really happened in the past 10 years. A young man came to work and as soon as he turned 21, received more pay than, say a girl of 23.

In my early years I didn't think girls could sit insurance exams, so when I came to Sydney I studied madly and got my associateship.

Today the emphasis is not only on equal pay but equal work. In the past 10 years especially it's been wonderful for women to prove themselves as capable as men.

Increased use of computers is also another major change but after one failed attempt to learn how to program one she said she was happy to be on the receiving end of what they could do.

Other major programmes of change facing the Society with "Ready for the '90s" left Sheilah with some regrets she won't be around to see the changes.

"It's an exciting and interesting time and I would have loved to be 10-15 years younger to work through them."

She faced her last day at work with mixed emotions.

"I was a little sad and apprehensive because it's such a big change after all these years of the security of AMP and a weekly wage". She resolved to carry on as before but probably in less of a panic. I've got so many retired friends these days who are always singing the virtues of retired life.

"I'm quite excited. I used to get excited about two weeks leave, now I'm facing the rest of my lifetime."

"Yes I'm looking forward to it."

Since she retired, the grass has not been growing under Sheilah's feet. She has toured Europe and England, she met up with some English Folkards, — including John at Colchester and Steve at Scarborough — and she regularly travels to parts of Australia. She now lives in Waverton, Sydney.

**Barbara Patman Folkard**, youngest daughter of John Clarence and Rose Folkard was born in 1927. Formerly a nursing sister, she married Roland James Ashton, a farmer on 17 February, 1951. They have four children: William John, born



2 January, 1952, a boilermaker; Judith Rose born 19 May, 1954; Peter James, born 20 February, 1956; and Patricia Ellen, born 9 July, 1959. William (Bill), married Wendy Lorraine Reeves in 1973. They have three children, Andrew William, born 1973; Darryn Michael, born 1977 and Robert Anthony born 1979.

Patricia married Shayne Taylor in 1991 and they now have a son, Joshua Michael.

**Ann Folkard**, the last child of John Montague and Marianne was born on 1 April, 1856. She, alone with Mary Anne, the first born who had already died, was not baptised at Hunter's Hill. She married Charles Edward Little, and they had a daughter Mary and a son, Edy. Charles Edward died on 1 July, 1928 aged 81, and Ann on 29 September, 1937 aged 79.



Dr Errol Tompkins writes (1987):

When Edy was so christened his father was taken to task about the spelling of the name. He is reported to have said three letters is enough. If I hadn't called him Edy it would have been Joe!

Charles Little, a master stonemason and builder known as 'the captain' — though he was not a sailor — was born in 1847. Of their children, Edy, a lawyer, married a French girl but had no children. Mary (Polly) married Reginald Tompkins, a clerk or customs' officer. They had two children, Errol who became a psychiatrist and married Roslyn Marie Horne (born 1940) and Clive who married Laurel Walden (born 1934). Errol and Roslyn have two children, Kara Mary and David Lindsay, Clive and Laurel, a merino breeder at Warialda have no children.



Edy Little was assistant officer in charge of legal matters in the Department of Labor and Industry prior to his departure on active service, and prosecuting officer for Australian Imperial Forces in NSW. After the Armistice he took a course of study at Paris University of which he is a graduate of law. Mr Little occupies the unique position of having qualified for the NSW Bar and the Parisian Bar.

## Other Australian Folkards

By far the greater number of Australian descendants stem from John Montague and Marion Garrard, but there are a few other branches of the family who arrived in Australia at a later date and are probably but not obviously, related. The earliest of these we have traced is Octavius Folkard.

**Octavius Folkard** was born in England in 1827. He was the son of William and Diana Harris, who was the niece of Dr Davis, Provost of Eton College, and a Ward of Chancery. There is no record of when he emigrated to Australia, but he married there, lived in Melbourne, and had at least one daughter. Octavius died in 1870.

Mrs Norma McIntyre of Seaford Vie is the daughter of **Gladys Dora Folkard** who married Cyril Ernest Crick at Norwich, England, in 1929. Norma presumably emigrated to Australia upon marrying her husband.

But undoubtedly the best known of the Australian Folkards is **Frederick Christian**, the editor, journalist and author of the best-selling book *The Remarkable Australians*. He arrived here in the 1920s with his parents, his father having been born in England, in 1875. He has, he says, always been intrigued by his father's colouration — **Frederick Edward Folkard** had very blue eyes, black curly hair, a ginger moustache and somewhat tanned dark skin. This seems, says his son, to suggest a Welsh background and maybe a clue as to our origins. His father was born in Plymouth, England in 1875, and worked in the catering business, at one time for Spiers and Pond, and served mainly in Basra as a non-combatant in World War One. He married Florence Sara Travers, who was born in Jersey, Channel Isles in 1885. In 1921 the family, now a son and two daughters emigrated to Sydney where Florence's brother already lived, aboard the *SS Berima*. Their mother joined them later, Frederick worked in catering for the railway at Burren Junction, Kempsey, Cowra, Blayney and Korumbarra, before buying a house in Cremorne, Sydney. Frederick died in Sydney in 1937, his wife surviving until 1964.

**Flora Folkard** his second daughter was also born in London, two years later in 1907. She married Cliff Naphthali, an Australian engineer at one time with the NRMA. They had two sons, one of whom has traced his lineage back to a Naphthali who arrived as a prisoner with the second fleet. Their second son, William Hardy, is a naval engineer. Flora died in Sydney in 1968.

**Frederick Edward Christian Folkard** (Christian in *The Pilgrim's Progress*) was born in London on 21 April, 1911. His early life was spent in England — he has vague memories of visiting a paternal grandmother in Tunbridge Wells around 1917 — but once his parents emigrated to Australia in 1921, when he was 10, he determined to involve himself with his new country and reject the old. He tells an amusing story of his reception in Australia. Recently arrived, as a small boy in Flinders Street Station, Melbourne, he was wearing clothes his pro-British mother had selected for him as being the latest London fashion: velveteen knickers, which itched, and a flower (which stank!) in his buttonhole. He received for this elegant appearance a swift and very hurtful kick on the backside from an Australian boy of his own age who could stand no longer the sight of anything so flagrantly pommish. The lesson, he says, was instantly absorbed: from that moment I worked to lose my English accent and exercised the independence the boy had so patently advocated by refusing ever again to wear anything other than standard Australian!

He worked as a Public Relations consultant to Plessey and married an Australian girl, Valda

Evangeline Goodall (born Sydney 1913) in Sydney in 1935. He had gained a cadetship with *The Sun*, and thereafter his rise was spectacular: he became shipping editor, chief law court reporter, pictorial editor, main news writer, sub-editor and acting editor of several national magazines before his appointment as one of the first war correspondents seconded to the Australian army on the outbreak of the Second World War. He became the first journalist on *The Sun* to get a by-line and wrote for all of the Australian evening newspapers — apart from Sydney's *The Mirror* — from New Guinea, hefting both haversack and typewriter across the Owen Stanley Ranges to do so. He was at the decisive battles around Buna before being invalidated out with a dual attack of malaria and dengue fever.

He returned to Sydney and was dispatched to *The Sun's* New York bureau for several months, then crossed the ocean again to the London bureau and on to the continent, missing the D-Day landings by a mere four days. He followed the armies into the south of France, then north across the Rhine to Cologne and deep into Germany. Near the end of the war he returned to London, for a time running the bureau there.

Upon his return to Australia he was promoted from staff journalist to executive and launched *People*, based on the *New Yorker* style of in-depth personality articles. This was a fortnightly journal which became very successful. He edited *Pix* when it was a popular photo-magazine and then went to *Woman* (now *Woman's Day*) to try the difficult task of beating *Woman's Weekly* on the national market. He later accepted the executive editorship of a fleet of monthly magazines published by Murrays, a move that made newspaper columns.

After fourteen years he decided that mental repetition had set in, he said, and organised his retirement. This took the form of an extensive fact-finding tour of England, Europe and South America with his wife, during 1972.

In 1974 he and Valda moved from Sydney to Melbourne to be with Diane their daughter and her first child. In Melbourne he ran the local office of a Sydney-based PR company where he made contact with Nomad films a group producing world-marketed TV documentaries, in Melbourne then, in Perth now. He has written about ten documentaries and a full-length movie for them.

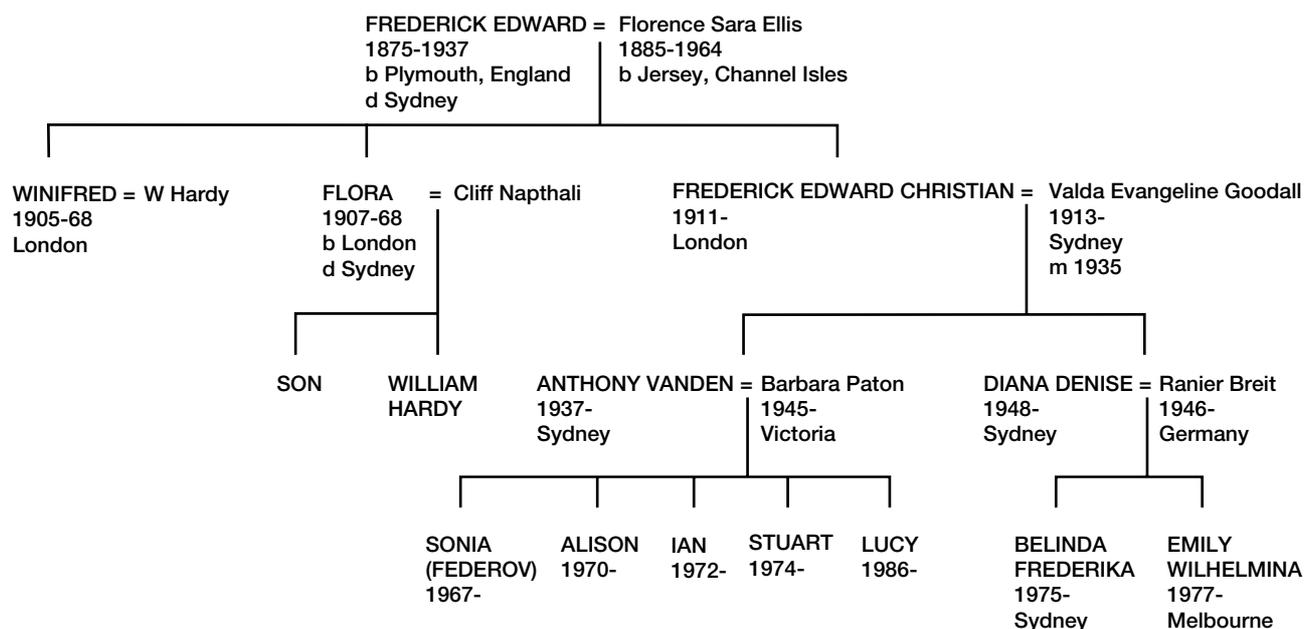
However even before that newspapers had never been his sole concern, though, he has always been "a slave to his typewriter" he says. In 1936 — "to pay for the coming birth of Tony" — he wrote a light novel, *Gay Prelude* — which had nothing to do with the present connotation of the word — published in England by Hale. He has written a couple of radio plays and became the only Australian writer to have a TV script accepted for the American-run local series *Riptide*. He also has had several scripts accepted for an ABC science fiction series. His main ambition now, he says, is to write for the stage.

But undoubtedly his most famous work is *The Remarkable Australians*, published in 1964, about early influences serving to mould the Australian character. "It was," he says, "Well-bought by women as presents



## THE FAMILY OF FREDERICK FOLKARD AND FLORENCE ELLIS

MAY 1994



for their males" and did excellently, being on the best seller list. This was followed by a similar work on the Australian female *The Rare Sex* — but women-buyers shied away from gift-buying!

Frederick and Valda still live in Melbourne.

**Anthony Vanden Folkard**, Frederick's eldest son, was born in Sydney in 1937. Anthony is a Commonwealth Public Servant who, after leaving Sydney Grammar went to Wagga Agricultural College. He ran a property at Walwa, Victoria, for a time, and now works in Canberra, though he also has a property at Murrumbateman, NSW. His wife Barbara, born in Victoria in 1945 is a member of the well-known grazing family the Patons, two families of which arrived in Australia from Scotland in the 1840s. Once here, they drove bullock wagons to settle in different areas of north east Victoria.

Tony and Barbara have two sons Ian and Stuart, and

two teenage daughters Sonia and Alison with a last minute baby daughter, Lucy.

**Sonia Federov Folkard** was born in 1967, **Alison** in 1970. Both girls have done their HSC as boarders at Wolaroi College, Orange. **Ian** the eldest son, born in 1972 has graduated from the Scots School, Bathurst. **Stuart** the younger son, born in 1974 is at school in Canberra. Lucy was born in 1986.

**Diane Denise Folkard**, Frederick and Valda's daughter, was born in Sydney in 1948. She is married to Rainer Breit a civil engineer and they have two children, Belinda Frederika, born in Sydney in 1975 and Emily Wilhelmina, born in Melbourne in 1977.

Frederick Folkard tells an amusing story associated with his still unfamiliar name when newly inserted in the Sydney telephone directory. He was listed erroneously as Christian Folkard. His opening bill was addressed to him as the Christian Folk Aid Society!



John Montague Folkard's tomb had been steadily getting harder to read for many years now, and though the question of its upkeep had been raised before, the biggest difficulty encountered in carrying it out was a heritage blanket over both the church and its tombstones.

However, Else Eggert, Margaret Granger and Errol Tompkins decided the stone needed renovation and a recut. The cost was estimated to be around A\$1,600, and Else and Margaret did most of the collecting from JMF's great grandchildren, and Errol Tompkins agreed to receive the donations and arrange for the work to be done.

Various branches of the family were circulated with news of the venture, and by the middle of December 1987 Dr Tompkins was able to announce that to all and intents and purposes the financial goal had been reached. Accordingly, he instructed the monumental mason to proceed with resurfacing and lettering. But all was not plain sailing even then. The mason's letter cutter was on the point of retiring and the firm was unable to begin the work until 1988. In addition the new cutter craftsman, by a superb stroke of irony coming over from England would not arrive in Australia until February 1988.

Once the work was started however, there were more delays due to the exceptional rainy conditions. It was decided to do the work on the spot at St Annes, rather than take the tombstone back to the workshop and eventually the work was completed later in the year.

A grand Australian Folkard Family Reunion was planned to celebrate the events which took place on 27 November, 1988.

The photographs above and on the following page record this momentous event, and were taken by Wendy or Martin Benson.



Top: Wendy Benson (left) and Julia Featherstone, both descendants of Elizabeth Folkard, saying a few words before the "unveiling" ceremony. (The covering was baby Kate's rug!).

Middle: The unveiling! Left to right; Errol Tompkins, descendent of Anne Folkard, Elsie Eggert (descendant of Elizabeth Folkard), and Margaret Granger (descendant of Henry Folkard).

Bottom: Descendants of John Folkard: The "Elizabeths". Left: Alasdair Macfarlane, Leah Eggert, Martin Benson, Betty Cromer, Wendy Benson, Baby Kate Macfarlane, Julia Featherstone, Else Eggert, Neil Cromer.



Top left: The Annes Errol Tompkins, his wife Roslyn and son David.  
 Top right: The Williams, from left, Colin Perryman, Dulcie Folkard, Jennifer Folkard (now Perryman) and Arthur Folkard.

Left: Zoe Somerville, Jane and Mary Folkard, Deanna, Margaret, Michael and Susan Davis, Sheilah (hidden), Bill Folkard, Jack Folkard (hidden). In front, Stephanie Perry (James' daughter) and Geoffrey Davis.

Below: Folkard descendants and their families around the pool at Errol Tompkins house in Sydney.



## P.S.

*This final section is a pot-pourri of just a few glimpses into the lives of members of the Folkard family, past and present. We could, of course, fill this volume with similar experiences over and over again, but space prevents us from doing so.*

---

The following is an extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald* 10 January 1938

### EXPLOSION ON LAUNCH TOWED BLAZING FROM JETTY Three Men Injured

An explosion occurred on the 32ft auxiliary launch Songariti alongside the jetty at Mr W J Goddard's boatshed on the Pittwater side of Palm Beach yesterday morning. One man was seriously injured, and two others were burned.

The injured were:

John Clarence Folkard, 41, manager of the Commonwealth Bank at Woonona, fractured skull, abrasions to legs, body and face, and burns. Admitted to Manly Hospital.

Harold Arnott, 57 of Victoria Street, Strathfield, burns about arms and face.

Walter Goddard, 38, of Palm Beach, burns and abrasions.

A backfire when the engine was being started is believed to have been the cause of the explosion. The launch caught fire and when the main petrol tank exploded it became a mass of flames, which shot high into the air. It was towed away from other boats and was beached in Careel Bay.

The launch was owned by Mr Arnott. The men on board were making ready for a big game fishing expedition when the explosion occurred. The launch had given a satisfactory trial run round the bay earlier in the morning, and the engine appeared then to be in perfect order. Big game fishing gear worth over £150 was placed on board.

#### TOP BLOWN OFF

While Arnott and Folkard were busy in the cabin attending to the final details of the gear, Goddard, who is a son of the proprietor of the boatshed endeavoured to start the petrol engine.

There was a terrific explosion, which blew the top off the launch. Part of it fell back on the three men, knocking Folkard unconscious.

Throwing suitcases out of the launch on to the jetty, Goddard shouted to those who had been attracted by the explosion: "Quick, pull Mr Arnott and Mr Folkard out before the main petrol tank catches fire.

This was done, and Goddard was also dragged on to the jetty as the launch was enveloped in black smoke. Within a few seconds the main petrol tank caught fire, and as flames billowed out of the launch there was grave danger of the boatshed being set on fire. A line was attached to the blazing launch, and it was towed through about 100 launches moored near the jetty.

#### FLAMES 40 FEET HIGH

By this time the flames were leaping fully 40 feet from the water, and the launch was obscured by smoke. Great difficulty was experienced in manoeuvring it through the other launches. None caught fire.

The blazing launch was towed to Careel Bay, where the remains were beached. It was burnt to the waters edge and the whole of the fishing tackle and the costly interior fittings were reduced to a charred heap.

Two Sydney doctors who were spending the week-

end at Palm Beach, attended the injured men, but the Manly Ambulance was called to convey Folkard to the Manly Hospital. Last night he was in a serious condition, mainly because of shock.

Mr Arnott said last night, when he had recovered from the severe shock, that the launch was valued at £1500 and was fully insured. It was hard to account for the backfire, he added, "because Goddard had just placed his hand on the self-starter when the explosion occurred. The roof of the cabin was hurled about eight feet in the air, and the splintered remains fell upside down on us. There were 25 gallons of petrol in the tanks, and it was impossible to check the fire.

---

*John Folkard (Colchester, Essex) writes:*

My father John delighted in telling the story of an incident that occurred in about 1920 when he was a small boy. "Old Harvey", who used also to own a large orchard, delivered parcels as a sideline. "Harveys Postal" he called himself. He travelled about the town delivering his parcels on a horse and cart, the sides of which were rather high, so it was possible for small children to hoist themselves onto the steps and earn themselves a ride for as far down the road as they wished to go. Harvey, of course, was aware of this but was fairly helpless to do anything. If he stopped his horse to remonstrate, the children would be off and away down the road, even before he had turned round.

But on this particular morning his patience obviously snapped. He *did* stop his horse, and as the boys scampered away he injudiciously flicked his whip, catching father right across his backside, tearing his trousers. It was agony, said father, helpless with laughter as he told the story. In the manner of boys from time immemorial he went home crying to his mother! She was standing outside the house in Belle Vue Road talking to an acquaintance. She was very indignant when she heard what happened, and lowered father's trousers, to uncover two large raw wheels rapidly forming. "Look at that!" she exclaimed to her friend. "Wait until I see him." Another neighbour on her way into the town heard the heated words and crossed the road to see what the furore was about. "Look at this," said my grandmother, lowering poor father's trousers again. Good heavens — what happened? The story was retold as the fishman approached and stopped, attracted by the raised voices of the group. What's the matter? he asked. Look at this said grandmother again, and once more father's trousers were lowered. The scene was repeated with the arrival of the baker, another acquaintance, and the lady from the house opposite.

Father's backside was rapidly becoming the number one tourist attraction of the district. Harvey shouldn't have done it, said father, but really, I *had* asked for it. He didn't come near Belle Vue Road again for ages, though, and when he did pluck up the courage he avoided our end, until mum, always on the look out for him, went after him and sorted things out. By that time she had calmed down and admitted father shouldn't have done what he did. Still, Harvey ought to have kept his whip to himself. Mum had her say though, father said. Once she was on the warpath you didn't trifle with her if you valued your life.

# Growing up in Sydney

by Sheilah Folkard

I had a very happy childhood with my brother John (Pat to us) and my sisters Margaret and Barbara at Roseville on the North Shore of Sydney. Most "Sydneyiders", outside the inner suburbs, live in free standing bungalows on a roomy block of ground. Our street, Bromborough Road, was a steep hill the bottom of which ran into the "bush". Most of the residents were youngish couples with children and we had many friends of our own ages. The boys particularly delighted in exploring the bushland, which included a creek and a lovely swimming hole, where you could collect tadpoles in a bottle.

At mealtimes we would be called home by our Mother from near and far by a few loud blasts on a scout whistle.

We had wonderful holidays to northern beaches or to Tuggerah Lakes where we sometimes shared a cottage with other Folkard relatives. We also had holidays in the Blue Mountains west of Sydney which is still a wonderful place to visit.

In my extreme youth there was a terrible depression in Australia (as there was worldwide). Though I was almost too young to remember this, it obviously did have an effect on our lives as my father John Folkard had started his banking career in the Government Savings Bank which crashed during the depression. Fortunately, I expect for us all, Dad was soon absorbed into the Commonwealth Bank and he never looked back.

My father must have inherited a love of farming and gardening which seems to be a traditional Folkard occupation. Many times he took us in the early morning to Bradfield Park where a university now stands. Sometimes we went there to collect sandstone for a crazy path, soil or manure for the garden or mushrooms for a meal. We had an old Essex car which come to think of it, was quite appropriate as our great-grandfather came from Essex. Anyway this poor old car with the back seat removed was the carrier for everything and our garden was always lovely. We grew all our own vegetables.

The Essex car being one of the few vehicles in our street would also at times double as transport to convey a neighbouring lady to hospital for the birth of a child.

Margaret and I started school at a private school in Roseville but I must admit I didn't really like it much and was happy to transfer to Lindfield Public School. Lindfield is the next suburb. I remember I enjoyed the walk as we knew almost everyone along the route. We girls went there because we did not have to cross a main road. These days Lindfield Public School has a swimming pool and is a very popular school to send children to on the North Shore.

The area referred to as the North Shore is the northern side of Sydney Harbour, across from the original settlement and city of Sydney.

Before the bridge was opened in 1932, it was necessary to cross the harbour by ferry or by punt for cars or horses. I have read, the North Shore was considered good for timber and orchards, with residential development starting in the 1870s and 1880s.

We moved from Carlton on the south of Sydney to Roseville, a few miles inland on the northside, in 1927 and although Dad went to work in the City, I doubt we made the journey very often. I can remember going by steam train, after the bridge opened, for a special treat before Christmas. (I've been told I didn't like the steam or the noise.)

As we grew older we were allowed to go to the local

Movies occasionally on Saturday afternoons. The "Flicks" we called them. I particularly liked the cartoons and the cliff-hanger serials! I had very basic tastes in those days and life was very simple and innocent. We dealt in pennies and h'pennies maybe, but we were never hungry.

My High School days were spent at Wollongong on the South Coast and for a short time at Young. By then we were living in the Manager's residence above the Bank, firstly at Woonona near Wollongong and later at Young where the Bank and the residence was a new building in the main street.

At Young, I joined AMP Insurance and spent my working years at Young, Taree, Adelaide (South Australia) and finally many happy years at Sydney Head Office.

May I take this opportunity to send greetings from all the Australian Folkards to our English "cousins" everywhere.

---

*Alison Folkard, born in Colchester, Essex 1971, daughter of Brian and Christine, writes (1993)*

When I finished university in Norwich in Summer 1992 I decided to flee recession-ridden Britain and work abroad teaching English. I went first of all to Poland with my trusty friend Isabella. During the umpteen hours it took on a bus we did rather doubt our sanity, but once we arrived it was great fun and the Poles looked after us wonderfully. We taught English to various pilots, mechanics, air traffic controllers' daughters etc at an airport in Rzeszów, a city in south east Poland. In return they took us flying over the local countryside and I even took the controls of one particularly rickety-looking machine.

For a few weeks we went hiking and travelled to the ancient city of Kraków, to the spectacular Tatra mountains, to Budapest and up to Warsaw to catch the bus back.

After returning to England, it wasn't long before I was off again to the Czech Republic to a city called Ostrava. Now I'm starting my second year there, teaching English in a secondary school. Ostrava is an industrial, steel-producing city, quite a contrast with the beautiful capital of Prague. But the fact that it isn't on the tourist map has the advantage that it isn't becoming 'westernised' as rapidly as other places. It is certainly an evolving society, though and since I've been here the range of goods in the shops has increased. Most of the 400,000 population live in ugly high-rise flats — a very visible legacy from the Communist area.

The transport around the city is mainly by tram, and there are plenty of Skodas — that butt of English jokes. More and more people are learning English and meanwhile I'm struggling with the Czech language. The least inspiring thing is undoubtedly the food — the typical meal is pork dumplings and pickled cabbage. But on the positive side, it is always washed down with liberal quantities of locally-produced beer. The Czechs swear it is medicinal . . . Last year, I travelled to quite a few places in the Czech and Slovak Republics (Czechoslovakia divided into two in January 1993) but the highlight was my first attempt at skiing in the Tabras. I am now hooked, and looking forward to the snow so that I can go again this winter.

# An Australian Tragedy

The following is an account of the tragic accident at Narrabeen in 1895 written in 1952 by the only surviving participant, Leslie Folkard.

In January 1895 our family was at Narrabeen, near Manly for a month. Father, Mother, Elizabeth (Cis), Blanche and I would be there all the week and Jack, Charley and Will Hawes who was about to be married to Cis and Henry Thom (grandson of Sir Henry Parkes) who had been married about three months to Blanche would come down at weekends.

On Sunday morning 20 January, 1895 a doubt arose as to the distance from Narrabeen to Newport and Will Hawes put upon an idea to find out. We had a four wheeled conveyance down there drawn by a horse so he tied a white rag round one of the spokes of the wheel and he and Charley set off for Newport. Will drove whilst Charley counted the number of times the flag appeared at the top. The idea was to measure the circumference of the wheel and multiply by the number of revolutions and get the approximate distance. While they were away doing this, Jack, Harry and I went into the surf. I was more used to the surf, being in every day. I was out beyond them and on my way in heard Harry calling to Jack and Jack calling to Harry as I passed. I did not pay particular attention to the calls but continued on towards the sloping sandy beach and was washed up by the surf and my legs being stiff with cramps I could not move. I lay flat on

my stomach with my hands and legs stretched out.

There were only the three of us in the water and on the beach, of course surfing was not as popular then as it became in after years. When I was able to move I looked back at the surf but saw no one. I naturally ran across the road, which runs parallel to the beach to break the sad news and immediately Blanche saw me she said "Where are they?" and I replied "Over there" whereupon she immediately rushed over and jumped into the surf. By this time Will and Charley had returned and they along with father had great difficulty in rescuing her.

Needless to say that the Gladesville Hospital authorities, upon hearing of our trouble, sent down conveyances (horses and buggies) and had us taken home at once. We were then residing at the entrance to the Hospital in the house in which we were all born.

Some days after when patrolling the beach, a local person found a skeleton on the beach and father was notified and went down and identified it as Henry G. Thom. It appears that he had a bone missing from behind one of his knees and the skeleton had this bone missing. Father claimed it and had it interred in the Field of Mars Cemetery, Ryde but Blanche would not own it nor would she go near the grave at any time. I was about 16 years of age at the time and can tell you the shock was too much for me. Stanley Montague (Jack's son) was about 15 months old at the time and Jack was 29 years old. The catastrophe might have been worse only Charley and Will were away otherwise they would have been in the water with us and perhaps gone too.



This red felt hat for next spring, modelled by Shireen Folkard, was shown in London today in a display of Edward Mann creations.

A nifty style in headwear, worn by Shireen, daughter of Wing Commander Lionel Folkard of Bexhill, in the 1920s.



Early advertising, c1900, by Frank Folkard of Marks Tey, which apparently caused offence to some customers.

# Nepal Trek 1990 — through Dolpo region, then Rara Lake

by Dr Margaret Folkard, Adelaide, South Australia

At the end of November 1990 after trekking west from Pokhara through Dolpo to Jumla, then to Rara Lake and back to Jumla, I returned to Kathmandu on a charter flight. Like many extremely hilly places in Nepal, Jumla has no roads, only an airstrip.

This had been a seven-week tenth anniversary trip commemorating our sensational 1980 trip, and we wanted to do something special. The Nepalese government allowed no trekkers in the Dolpo region, a politically sensitive area, but Nepal let us in some of these sensitive spots.

Unlike the regular trekking routes, Khumbu, near Everest, and Kali Gandaki between Annapurna and Dhaulagiri, Dolpo is totally undeveloped and primitive — including several indescribably filthy pre-mediaeval villages utterly wallowing in their own mess. Yet just a few hours distant you might find a clean Gurkha trained in “modern” ways by the British army and spreading knowledge of the importance of hygiene and basic education. One such fellow had Silicon photocells on his roof to provide lighting, a good house with well laid out and productive fields in the middle of nowhere. He spoke good English and we had a marvellous conversation.

At high altitudes the weather governs everything, and it couldn't have been more perfect! Whole areas of countryside can be blocked off for months at a time by monsoon or winter snows on critical high passes, only possible to cross in the short periods between October and November, and April and May. When winter snows commence before the monsoons have stopped, conditions are horrendously difficult. But we had a breeze, brilliant dark blue, almost cloudless skies, and any snow on the high passes a few weeks old and thus set and easy to travel on.

It was green and tropical early on in the trek, and quite hot — which I loved, but everyone else found hard going. However, after a week or so we were up higher and it got much colder — which suited everyone except me! Nights and early mornings were way below freezing, and commonly would be -8 degrees when we started walking. However, almost every day we'd be wearing Tee-shirts later on, and achieved quite spectacular brown arms and faces — tan or dirt? The coldest day was crossing the Jangla Banjang (on my birthday); we started walking at 7a.m. at -12 degrees with an icy blast. We went up about 4,000 feet to 14,400 feet then descended very steeply about 5,000 feet to an interesting vertically extended village whose abundant crop was marijuana (cash crop for India). After we set up camp the Sherpas cooked me a huge cake and we had a little party. Indeed a birthday to remember.

Our highest pass was Kagmara La at 16,100 feet, also the highlight of the trek in terms of spectacular scenery. By then, after weeks of ups and downs, we were all well acclimatised. That was the only day we needed to wear boots, especially on the icy slippery descent which seemed interminable — everyone found that their feet had swollen, and boots which had been comfortable at home now felt terrible, and we couldn't wait to get them off! Until recent years almost everyone wore heavy boots all the time, but now it's totally changed. (On my first trek, to Everest in 1972-73, I wore running shoes all the way and everyone predicted problems — but instead I was a trendy fashion setter . . . !)

This part of Nepal is a real subsistence area so we had to carry with us from day one everything which

we'd need up to day 38 (so you can imagine the veggies wilted a bit by the end . . .). We had mostly vegetarian meals, and although I'm a great meat muncher, I had to admire the cook's ingenuity in some of the vegetable dishes he created — all cooked under camp conditions. Only two people had tummy problems, one after eating nettle soup with the porters!!! which gives an idea of how good camp hygiene was and how well the Sherpas looked after us. Just think of the practical difficulties of washing dishes with water from local streams, and scrupulously boiling the water we Western weaklings drank. Our sirdar Dawa Nuru had been specially requested for us by Warwick (who had him during his own mega-month trek in 1988) and is one of the most senior and experienced of Mountain Travel leaders. The Sherpa crew were a really happy bunch, and even our porters — despite their hard life carrying our heavy gear — seemed to enjoy the trek and got friendly with us. We visited the two largest lakes in Nepal (Phoksumdo and Rara) new to all the crew except Dawa, who where staggered and very excited to see such large expanses of water. Many of the porters took home little jars of water as “holy relics”!

Maybe it's a sign of advancing years(!), but 38 days of trekking proved too much in one sustained burst — living in tents, eating bland food, sleeping in sleeping bags on a mat on the ground, not having a proper wash (plenty of rivers, but they are too cold to swim or bathe in!), is all such a contrast to our easy life back home! 28 days, (which I've done several times in the past, and is considered to be a long trek in India or Nepal) is ideal — you're really fit, feel terrific, are excited by what you've seen and done, and not yet quite sick of all the snags. We were all agreed the last 10 days were an anti-climax, but wanted to see everything possible in this region, and so went against the advice of the trek organisers who had told us that they thought our trip too long.

I may not have felt this way if I hadn't injured my knees about two weeks before the trip. On a hot day in Adelaide towards the end of September, I wore a skirt to work instead of my more usual tracksuit trousers. Forgetting the novelty garb, I took my usual flying hurdle across a barrier bench outside our clean room, put there to make you stop, don special overboots and coat, sit down and swing your legs over. A good technique, but a real pest the way I rush around between the different labs and my office next door. Because of the fairly tight skirt — stupid women's clothes — I came a real cropper and bruised and badly twisted both knees so severely I feared I'd have to cancel the trek. However a miracle-working physio/acupuncturist got me back in action, and for the first 30 days of the trek my knees were fine. Then they packed up, and the last week was really tough going as I shuffled along at half my normal pace. Several weeks after getting off the treadmill I'm still hobbling along like a decrepit wreck. This has inspired me to renounce a hurdling career and enter laboratories in the conventional manner, though our secretary says the corridors are much safer for her since I've slowed down!

Usually I don't want to come back from an exciting overseas adventure, but this time I was ready to return. I've enjoyed not only the excitement in our lab (a fabulous team for whom physics really is fun — especially after all our previously wasted years in Defence) and satisfaction playing in the sundial workshop, but have more than ever before appreciated the LUXURY of our easy lifestyle in Oz! It's wonderful to get the chance to taste other cultures as a privileged observer, but I would not want to live in Asia under local conditions! My slides are back and have turned out well, so now I can reminisce and

enjoy the trek in comfort! No doubt there'll be lots of photo-swapping, and we are planning a get together in Melbourne just before Easter.

I'd like to go to Tibet (trek to the Kanshung face of Everest) next, if my knees ever recover! But I probably can't fit that in to my busy schedule till 1992. I'm hoping several of my mates from this Nepal trip will come along too — nothing like a holiday with old friends!

---

Shortened item from the *Dorset Chronicle*

Lowestoft 21 January, 1825

On Tuesday the 18 inst, about 1p.m. two brigs struck upon the Newcome Sand off Lowestoft, about ½ mile from the shore. A sloop was also in great distress having struck upon the sand called the Home, about two miles distant, in a strong southerly gale.

The lifeboat was manned with all possible dispatch by William Folkherd and David Burwood, pilots, and fifteen boatmen under the command of Lieuts Carter and Harmer who gallantly volunteered their services. The ebb tide was running strongly, and with the assistance of eight horses, the boat was towed through a tremendous surf over Pakefield Flats. The two rope broke however and they were obliged after crossing the Newcome, to let their anchor go and await the flood tide. It was half past three before they were able to beat to windward.

After repeated and unsuccessful trials they succeeded in gaining a contact. Lieut Harmer having thrown a grappling iron to the wreck, the boat was hauled under the masthead of the sloop. The Master dropped into the arms of Lieut Harmer, and after a few minutes, one of the crew was caught by the same person; but the sea was now running so high that the lifeboat was completely under water, and at times, nothing was visible except about half the foremast; some of her crew were swimming and others clinging to the liferores or whatever else they could lay hold of. The general cry was now "For Gods sake cut the cable or we shall all be lost". As the lifeboat was totally unmanageable — therefore the cable was cut and the five remaining men reluctantly left to perish.

The boat by this time, rose nearer to the surface, part of the foresail was hoisted and she providently wore round through one of the most tremendous seas ever witnessed. The head and stern of the boat were alone visible above the water, the sea breaking over her stern half the height of the mizzen mast and, rushing along the deck carrying everything, including oars, before it, washing two of the men, Mr Burwood and another, overboard but they were rescued by their brave companions.

At daylight, not a vestige of the wreck could be seen, and there is every reason to believe the five remaining men perished shortly after the lifeboat left them.

The crew of one of the brigs was saved by a Lowestoft yawl while the other crew succeeded in reaching shore in their own boat.

## A Case of Ancestor Worship?

Steve writes:

Some of the churches in East Anglia are associated with the name of Folkard. One of these is Pakefield Church in Suffolk, which has a brass to a Richard Folkard, who was rector there and died in 1451. This is referred to and illustrated in the Monograph by Arthur C. Folkard. In the Spring of 1989 I was touring round the area and decided to visit and photograph this memorial. I arrived at the church early one Sunday afternoon but it was still locked, though there was notice of a service at 6.30p.m. So I drove round, intending to return about 6.00p.m., but in fact it was about 6.15 when I got back. By this time the church was filling, and the vicar had entered and was kneeling beside the pulpit, saying his prayers before he started the service. I was met by a sidesman, explained my interest, and was led up the aisle next to the pulpit. Here a carpet was rolled back to reveal the brass on the floor beside the kneeling vicar. I knelt beside him, quickly took my photograph, muttered my thanks and apologies, and made a hurried departure. It was perhaps the nearest I had come to ancestor worship in my pursuit of family history.

*Steve's photograph is reproduced on page 24. Photograph of Pakefield Church is between pages 4 and 5.*

---

An extract from the *Essex Standard*, 24 November 1855

### A hunting mishap

On Tuesday last (November 20, 1855) the Essex and Suffolk pack met at West Bergholt. Reynard; although 'at home' in Hill House Wood, was so disinclined to show sport that the 'pressing entreaties' of pick-axe and spade were necessary before he could be prevailed upon to take the air. Once unearthed, however, he went away at pace which well nigh proved fatal to one of the sportsmen. As Mr Folkard, jun, was taking a leap his horse missed its footing and fell backwards into the ditch, the rider being below. The struggles of the animal, although making its own 'fix' more complete, providentially released Mr Folkard, who lost no time in 'gathering himself up', having fortunately sustained no further personal injury than a slight scratch over the eye, and a rather extensive amount of 'rents' — apparently, however, more to the tailor than the landlord. Of course, the next thing was to release the horse; and ropes and spades having been obtained, this object was, after a considerable amount of pulling and digging, also accomplished successfully.

# Around Australia and into the Outback

by Margaret Folkard (Mrs D J Granger)

We live in the beautiful undulating hills of orcharding and farming country near Young, in the south-west of New South Wales, but at the present time, enjoying a wonderful trip around our vast country with its wild and beautiful scenery. We have seen the spectacular rugged coastal cliffs of the Southern Ocean coastline, and Cape Leewin Lighthouse, the most south-westerly part of Western Australia, where oceans meet. The west coast is likewise beautiful, but hazardous, coastline, and the sparkling blue waters of the Indian Ocean are seen. All these cliffs have witnessed many shipwrecks in the early days.

At the most westerly part of Western Australia we had the unforgettable experience of wading into the water at Monkey Mia, Shark Bay, where we could make friends with dolphins who came in from the sea, of their own volition whenever it pleased them to come and see humans. I got quite friendly with a dolphin named Nicky and her baby Fenniko. It was at Shark Bay that Dirk Hartog and his fellow Dutchmen first landed in Australia in 1616 on the island that bears his name.

The majestic mountains, gorges, waterfalls and rivers of Western Australia are incredibly spectacular and the profusion of wild flowers is breathtaking. However, I would like to write about the real outback of Australia. Our special part of the outback is where DJ's relatives live at Margaret River Station, which is situated in the far north of Western Australia in the Kimberley region. The Kimberleys have a sense of remoteness still prevailing, though now there are telephones and better roads, and even satellite television.

Margaret River Station is more than 100 years old and H J Fitzgerald and Company purchased the property from Lord Vestey in the fifties. The property now consists of 500,000 acres including three rivers and about 50 kms or so of the new sealed road which runs right around our country. This part of the road is a mixed blessing as many cattle are killed on the road by the great road trains thundering along. Recently six bullocks were killed in one hit. The Government never did get around to resuming the land for the road, so I expect it belongs to the Station.

Harry Fitzgerald and his wife Gwen, who is my husband DJ's first cousin, now live in Perth on 11 acres bordered by a pretty river. Their daughter Mary and her husband Doug Dixon look after Margaret River Station, with the help of the Fitzgerald's adopted son Gordon and others. These days of labour shortage, the cattle are mustered by helicopter.

Gordon was born to an Aboriginal woman who worked at Margaret River Station. Gordon's natural mother could not look after him as she was found to have leprosy and so was not able to return to the "Margaret" for some years. Later she had other children but was content for Gordon to stay with the Fitzgeralds. Gordon is fully Aboriginal but by no means a native. He was educated firstly by the School of the Air and later went to Boarding School at St Aquinas College in Perth. Gordon is now married to Michelle, a Perth girl, and they have a delightful little girl, Krystal, who is not nearly as dark as Gordon, though she does have quite a good tan.

I remember collecting pretty stones in the sandy river bed with Gordon when he was a child and it was nice to walk again in the river bed with Gordon and his wife and child, and to have Krystal collect pretty stones for me. She would offer me her tiny hand to help me down a steep river bank and she is not yet two years old.

A mail plane lands at Margaret River Station's one

mile long airstrip each Wednesday and cattle often have to be driven off the airstrip in order for a safe landing. While we were at the Margaret River Station a Douglas DC3 bringing tourists landed at the strip. The DC3's are known these days as "Gooney Birds" but DJ says they were always called "Biscuit Bombers" in the war, as they brought the provisions. The people included stockbrokers, American doctors and people from Hawaii and Sydney. The plane was lost for a time coming from Fitzroy Crossing. When they finally arrived all were transported from the airstrip in a large cattle truck. Quite an experience for the stockbrokers, doctors and ladies. They thought it rather exciting to have been lost in the Australian outback.

There have been many emergency evacuations via Margaret River airstrip and visits by the Flying Doctor who, for many years, held a clinic at Margaret River Station, but now there are not many Aboriginals at the Station and the clinics have ceased.

Doug Dixon has been the subject of some memorable medical emergencies. On one occasion, he went to start the lighting plant and in the darkness put his hand down to pick up a lid. But in doing so, he caught his fingers in a V-belt and lost part of two fingers and almost severed others. This was in the days when the radio transceiver was the only form of fast communication. These days a modern microwave phone is installed.

On this occasion, the transceiver emergency button was hastily pressed and in spite of much static contact was made with Derby Hospital and instructions on emergency treatment were given.

The Aboriginal boys came down and helped turn over the marker drums on the airstrip. They put spinifex grass and bags soaked in diesoline in the drums and lit flares ten minutes before the Flying Doctor's plane was due to land. This was successful and the pilot landed about 11p.m., then a doctor and nursing sister took over. One and a half hours later Doug was in hospital being prepared for a 2a.m. operation. The two finger joints could not be rejoined, but Doug's other fingers were saved.

Gordon told me of another occasion when the emergency alarm was operating on the transceiver and he helped relay a message about a man in a far distant place who had lost part of a leg to a crocodile. His companions had stopped the bleeding and the main treatment so far had been a bottle of whiskey.

There was a high drama of a different type at Margaret River Station when a deranged German terrorised the Kimberley region and the Northern Territory by shooting to kill. He killed two people in the Northern Territory and three at Pentacost River. He was seen at Margaret River airstrip but for some reason he turned back and went out. It is thought he was looking for fuel. Rifles were kept handy and Mary Dixon was prepared to shoot to save her own life, though she really does dislike firearms.

Some days later the German was seen near Fitzroy Crossing from a helicopter at which he fired shots. Police Tactical Response were able to locate him but when he opened fire on them, they returned the fire, ending his life.

I am writing this at a motel at Katherine, Northern Territory. We have just come from the untamed wilderness of Kakadu National Park, where we went for a cruise in the billabongs near South Alligator River. One third of Australia's bird species are found within Kakadu National Park, including elegant dancing Brolgas and Australia's only stork, the black and white Jabiru. It was wonderful to see this huge bird in flight. The billabongs support a wealth of fish which provide the essential food source for the large population of Estuarine (salt water) crocodiles. It was exciting to see so many crocodiles from the safety of a barge.

Darwin is a large city and one would never know that it had been devastated by a cyclone just after our last visit in 1974. Perhaps it is built a little more “cyclone proof” now and it is a beautiful city and a fitting gateway to Australia from Asia.

We returned to Katherine after our Darwin visit and continuing on down “the track” as the Stuart Highway is often referred to, we called in to Mataranka Springs. Mataranka is a very popular resort with a beautiful river and warm springs. Hot springs are found in many places in the Northern Territory. We also called in at Eley Station where the well known Australian book *We of the Never Never* was written by Mrs Jeannie Gunn. The graves of the characters from the book are quite a tourist attraction.

The Northern Territory is mostly very vast and unpopulated. The Stuart Highway joins the Barkly Highway on the way to Queensland at a place called Three Ways — the Stuart Highway continues down to Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in the centre of Australia and then continues on to South Australia. We had a look at Tennant Creek, then went back to Three Ways and then we continued on out into the Barkly Tablelands. It was quite a surprise to arrive at a very nice modern motel on the Barkly Highway right out in the outback of Australia. Next stop is the border and outback Queensland.

We arrived at the large copper, lead and zinc mining town of Mount Isa but we continued on to another town called Cloncurry where we like to go fossicking for Garnet and Maltese Crosses. At Cloncurry we met a mature aged couple who were riding around Australia on a Harley Davidson Touring motorcycle. One could not help but admire the beautiful motorcycle but it would not do for me — I think I will stick to our trusty old Landcruiser station wagon.

There are small towns near the Gulf of Carpentaria and these are popular spots for fishermen. From Normanton to Croydon in Carpentaria Gulf Country there is a very isolated railway track — the train runs once a week and stays overnight at Croydon then back the next day. The station master is also the fettler and train driver — we have not yet travelled on the train but I think it would be fun.

Also in the Gulf country is the fossickers mecca of Agate Creek which is very inaccessible over rivers and creeks. We have visited Agate Creek several times — the first time we were travelling in our Toyota Crown car and we did spend three hours in what they call the “quicksand” of the Robertson River. These days we have no trouble in the large River and the winch stays wound up on the front of our vehicle.

The Atherton Tablelands are up the mountain range above Cairns. This is a very popular area for tourists to visit and a good way to do this is by the tourist train which climbs the range every day and provides the travellers with many breathtaking views of the North Queensland coastline and the Great Barrier Reef. In the picturesque jungle setting of the Atherton Tablelands there are beautiful rivers, lakes and waterfalls. The trip down the range by road is also very beautiful and as a passenger I am able to enjoy the spectacle of the coastal scenery and the ocean. The driver of course has to give the road his full attention as it is very steep and there is much traffic.

Our friends Arnold and Marilyn live at Cairns and we like to visit them. It was Marilyn who typed the first part of this epistle for me on our way home. Cairns is a very large city by Australian standards and visitors can arrive at the International Airport. It is one of our favourite cities to visit and we do so every year now. North Queensland is the ideal place to spend winter and we like to spend part of the winter there each year. We often meet people from our home town who are spending the winter in a caravan at a tranquil tropical beach.

Cairns is usually the setting off point for the exciting adventure of a trip to Australia’s last frontier Cape York. About two weeks are needed to undertake this hazardous trip. The distance is over 1,000 kms each way. The usual way to measure distance in this area is not in miles or kilometres but by the time it takes.

The road is sealed for part of the way to historic Cooktown which is actually reached by going east to the coast which is 82 kms off the centre track to the tip of Australia. Cooktown is where Captain Cook landed to repair the Endeavour. This part of Australia is not included in the “sealed road around Australia”. When the bitumen runs out there are unlimited corrugations to bump over. The Peninsula Developmental Road goes to Weipa on the West Coast of the Cape and this is a company town with all amenities controlled by Comalco who own the bauxite mine. Weipa is about 140 kms off the centre track to the west. We were impressed with the beautiful palm trees at Weipa in a park of palm trees. Much work goes into regenerating the land after bauxite is removed. A very informative tour of the mine workings by bus is well worth taking. The Embley River at Weipa is a mighty stream and contains some huge crocodiles. The large ships can come in to load bauxite to be shipped to Gladstone in Central Queensland on the east coast where it is converted to alumina before going to the Boyne Island Smelter nearby where it finally becomes aluminium.

Travellers to the tip of Cape York follow the old Telegraph Line track up the centre of the Cape and after the Weipa turnoff the Wenlock River is reached and it is necessary to drive through the water. This is a good place to take some video footage. I taped quite a few motorcycles trying to get through the water. From here the going gets really rough and it would be foolish not to travel in a four-wheel-drive vehicle. The old Telegraph Line Track can only be traversed in the dry season of winter. Mostly there is no accommodation available and travellers camp at the rivers which always seem to have crystal clear fresh water flowing. There are a few roadhouses where fuel can be purchased at a price.

Some river and creek crossings are unbelievably rough and are not for the faint hearted. There are however very many who are not faint hearted and if any traveller gets into trouble help is always at hand.

The Cape is a land of vivid contrasts from sandstone hills, bauxite cliffs and open forest to rich rainforest, swamps and desert wet lands. There are places where rainforest and coral reef adjoin.

The Jardine River is very difficult to cross without the help of the ferry. These days very few try to drive through the deep crocodile infested waters of the Jardine. The Aboriginal Community have a ferry at a narrow but deep section of the river but there is no way they will take you over after 5p.m. The charge for this incredibly short ferry trip is \$20 each way or \$30 each way if you are towing a trailer. We arrived at the Jardine at almost 5p.m., so had to camp by the river until the next day. There was a big dingo prowling around but we have no fear of dingos — crocodiles however do make me feel nervous and if they are around we roll out our bed in the back of the Landcruiser. DJ does not really share this fear of crocodiles with me and I have seen him go quite close to take a photo.

There is a small Aboriginal town near the top of Cape York. Actually I think the dark people there are more Torres Strait Islanders and they speak Cape York pidgin — this is a language I would really like to be able to speak.

We were surprised to see at Somerset (now deserted), a memorial to the Missionaries who came from Colchester to the top of Cape York in the early days.

It is not easy to get to the very tip of Australia. Firstly a pleasant walk through the Wilderness jungle then there is much climbing over large rocks. We discovered that



Margaret Granger and husband Jim on holiday: at the northern most point of Australia, and the Finke River in the centre of Australia.

we could walk around the beach at very low tide and then there were less rocks to climb over. I did however ruin a pair of shoes walking in the salt water where the Arafura Sea and the Coral Sea meet.

Another interesting experience is to travel to Thursday Island from the tip of Cape York. Firstly we walk through the jungle to Frangipani Beach and wade out to a sand bar (no shoes this time and the crocodiles were not in evidence). We are then taken on board a small dinghy and out to the launch *Spirit of Torres* for the delightful voyage through the waters of Torres Strait. There are many islands and we pass by Possession Island where Captain Cook took possession of our land. Thursday Island is the shopping town for people living near the very tip of Australia.

A brightly painted bus owned by the Royal Hotel meets the launch and on board the bus everyone is offered a glass of champagne and we set off to tour the island. I sat on one of the seats outside a shop and had a good talk with some Thursday Island women and children — luckily for me they spoke English.

Also near the tip of Cape York are some beautiful waterfalls. The Cape York Wilderness is home to the Giant Python, the Cassowary, Tree Kangaroo, Sugar Glider, Goanna, the dangerous Estaurine Crocodile and many other species of wildlife.

The tourists who venture into Cape York often become good friends and it is helpful to keep in contact by radio as we travel. Almost every vehicle up there would have a CB radio which is a help when travelling on a single track through the jungle — at least we know if vehicles are approaching and we can look for a clearing to allow them to pass.

The journey south from Cairns is by way of the Bruce Highway which is a good sealed road and we travel much further each day. At this stage we feel we are on the way home though there is roughly 3,000 kms to travel before we do arrive home. There are beautiful

cities along the Queensland coast and motels are not too expensive so we experience some home comforts. At Tannum Sands we enjoy a visit with old friends who served in the Navy with me. Tannum Sands is just near the large city of Gladstone where the bauxite goes to from Weipa and there are many beautiful walks to enjoy by the beach and the Boyne River.

Gladstone is almost at the southern end of the Great Barrier Reef. The Great Barrier Reef provides a galaxy of colour and form with beautiful coral and shells which are exposed at low tide or can be viewed from a glass bottomed boat. There are many picturesque islands off the Queensland coast which support exotic growth of plant life being mostly north of Capricorn. My father John Clarence Folkard organised many Barrier Reef Expeditions in the old days when he was Secretary of the Barrier Reef Angling Club.

We also see friends at Bundaberg and here we stock up with pineapples, avocados, tomatoes etc, to take home. A further stop at Kingaroy in the Darling Downs sees us stocking up with peanuts to take to our family.

We are getting to the last day of our journey when we cross the Queensland/NSW border near the statue of the great racehorse Gundsynd at Goondiwindi. The McIntyre River Bridge is the border and we start thinking of "home, sweet home". We drive through beautiful lush green pastures and crops and we see the familiar Warrumbungle Mountains. This year we found ourselves hoping the flood waters would allow us to get through to home. We did drive through some flood water and it was nice to think we had missed a very wet winter at home.

Australia is sometimes called "The Lucky Country" and I feel we must number ourselves among the lucky people who are able to travel north and miss the worst of the winter.

6 October 1990

## Chemist's Tragic Death at Thorpe

### Verdict of "Accidental Death"

The City Coroner (Mr R W Ladell) and a jury, held an inquiry yesterday at the Waterman public house, King Street, into the circumstances attending the death of Mr Folkard, aged 21 years, a chemist's assistant, who was found dead in bed under tragic circumstances at his lodgings, 16 Aspland Road, Thorpe, on Sunday morning.

The Coroner, in opening the enquiry, said the jury were called together to inquire into the death of William Folkard, which took place under very tragic circumstances during the night of Saturday or early on Sunday morning. This young gentleman was only 21 years of age, a single man, and had for some months past been lodging with Mrs Stevenson at 16 Aspland Road, Thorpe Hamlet, and for the past twelve months he had been an assistant chemist to Mr Collins of The Walk in this city. His father also carried on the business of chemist in York, and during the time the deceased was with his father he became well acquainted with the drugs used in the establishment. He had for some time past been suffering from toothache and sometimes with neuralgia, and being acquainted with drugs took certain things for the purpose of giving himself relief. During the time he had been with Mr Collins he had proved himself to be an exemplary assistant and was spoken of in the highest terms by his employer, by his landlady and by his parents. Nothing unusual had been noticed in health or manner and he was always looked upon as a bright and cheerful young man, kind to everyone. On Saturday last he attended some chemical examination at the Technical School. He left home on Saturday morning, telling his landlady he should not be home until late in the day as he was going to attend one of the lectures. Consequently, she did not see him again. He came home at night, let himself in, and in the morning was found dead in bed. On Sunday morning the landlady became alarmed as she could get no reply to her knocking and consequently she communicated with the police. When the constable entered the bedroom he found the deceased lying dead on his bed. Being in lodgings, he (the Coroner) thought it better that the body should be removed to the mortuary and there a post-mortem was carried out. From what he had learned, he had come to the conclusion that the deceased had taken a certain kind of poison and no doubt his death would be attributed to that, but he felt, after making minute inquiries, he could not see why the young man should take his life. He did not think that he was disturbed in his mind, and he, the Coroner, considered it was a case of misadventure and he thought the jury, after hearing the evidence, would also come to that conclusion.

Montague Folkard, chemist, of The Pavement, York, the father, gave evidence of identification. Deceased was formerly engaged with witness and during the past twelve months he had been an assistant with Mr Collins, chemist of The Walk, Norwich. He had suffered from toothache and was found dosing himself like most most young chemists were, added the witness. Heard from his son less than a week ago, and then he suggested arranging for his summer

holiday. He had recently entered for a local examination, this was more for pleasure than otherwise. He had been extremely comfortable at his lodgings, also at his business. Mr Collins had been most kind to him. Receiving a telegram on Sunday, witness came to Norwich on Monday and identified the body of his son. So far as he knew, the lad was comfortably. He was generally a favourite and naturally a cheerful young man.

You have heard he had taken a dose of poison. Do you think he took it for self-destruction? Not a bit. He took it I am sure, quite inadvertently. He was fond of photography and he understood that he had taken cyanide of potassium, a chemical used in photography.

Mr John Francis Collins, a chemist, of The Walk, said that the deceased had been in his employ for the past twelve months. During that time he was a painstaking and hard-working assistant and a jolly chap. Various things in use for photography were kept by witness at his shop and decease was an enthusiastic photographer and was making good progress. Witness believed that the deceased had absolutely no trouble. He was absolutely sure that the deceased never entertained any thought of self-destruction. His opinion was that after the examination on Saturday he was naturally a bit excited or perhaps a little worried and perhaps he had difficulty in getting to sleep. Perhaps he got out of bed to take a draught and inadvertently taken this poison. In reply to the Coroner, witness said he considered it possible for the deceased to get back to bed after having taken a dose of cyanide of potassium.

In answer to a juror, Police Sergeant Goldsmith said no bottle of cyanide of potassium was found. He evidently took it as a powder. In the glass produced was a white sediment, which possibly might have been a seidlits powder or any other powder of that character. He could not possibly say what the glass contained.

Mrs Stevenson, with whom the deceased had lodged, also gave evidence. She was aware that the deceased had been attending lectures at the Technical Institute. On Saturday evening when he returned he let himself in and ate his supper before going to bed. In the morning she shook his bedroom door several times and subsequently became suspicious. She called in the police. She could not say if the bedroom door was locked. The deceased had never worried nor shown signs of depression.

Police Constable Capon said when he went into the bedroom he found the deceased lying on the bed dead. He was undressed and had apparently been dead several hours. There was a discolouration with the mouth and tongue. Upon looking round the room he found a glass containing liquid in the bedroom. To get into the bedroom he had to break the lock — a spring lock which was fastened on the inside. There was absolutely no sign of struggling.

In answer to a juror, witness said he found no powder in the room.

Dr R J Mills said he had examined the contents of the tumbler and found it to be cyanide of potassium. On Monday morning he had made a post-mortem examination and found in the body a brilliant colour, characteristic of cyanide of potassium poisoning. Death had taken place quickly but he would have had ample time to get into bed. It was evident he had taken a very good quantity of cyanide of potash.



Family of Albert and Elaine Folkard, Back row: Elaine, Albert, David, Judith and Peter around Annette, Robert.

## *From an Australian Family Album . . .*



Above: Grandchildren of Nancy and John Folkard, Michael Elder and Robyn Jewell. Michael meets his cousin from Mexico for the first time.

Top right: Great grandchildren of John Clarence and Ethel Rose Folkard, Tammie and Richard Howard and Mathew Aston. Easter 1981.

Bottom right: Margaret Ann Folkard (now Dr) only daughter of John Melbourne and Winifred May with brother Stanley Allen.



*Brian Folkard of Colchester writes:*

In 1951 I can remember being taken to the Festival of Britain on the South Bank of London. Apart from travelling there, the only other memory I have of the outing was that I wanted dad to buy me a Charlie Chaplin puppet. This dad resolutely refused to do despite my pleas for most of the day, until the very last moment when he finally gave in. I can't really remember much about the puppet but I can remember the free book that came with it, *The Book of 1001 Jokes and Puzzles* (example, How you do make a Maltese cross? Kick him in the pants).

I am not sure when we acquired our first car, it must have been sometimes in the late 1950s, but it was a Morris 8 Series E 1938, and the registration number was DCY 95. Dad was always a very sure and steady driver, and not usually very much over 30mph. I, of course, always got very impatient with him and always urged him to go faster. One of the regular trips in the summer months was to take Granny Connelly for her run in the country. She was always quite content for dad to keep driving non-stop, but I don't think that was dad's idea of having a good time on a Sunday afternoon.

We certainly travelled some miles in that little car, and on one occasion slept overnight in it. I can remember holidays in Brixham, Devon, and Scotland, when we went to stay a fortnight with Aunt Mary and Uncle Willie. I remember in Devon we stayed in a caravan overlooking Brixham harbour. I was unofficial 'water boy', sent to fetch containers of water from a tap. Thus I was always summoned by the strains of 'Water Boy . . . where are you . . .' from a most un-Paul Robeson like dad.

Very occasionally, we would join the Burke family in a two-car outing, but George Burke would always drive too fast for dad's liking and we had a job to keep up.

At that time, I always had the impression that mum was the enthusiastic traveller, and that dad just went along with it. It was only much later that I found out the reverse was the case, and dad was the one who hankered after travel, especially in later years when they both went on foreign holidays.



Steve Folkard of Scarborough meets Australian cousins at the High Court, Canberra, in 1990. Left to right: Elaine Folkard, Zoe Somerville, Elaine's cousin, Judith May, Elaine's daughter, Wendy Benson, Steve, Margaret Granger (nee Folkard), her sister Sheilah Folkard and Bert Folkard.

## Two Poems by Herbert Folkarde 1876-1972

### *A Highland Soldier's Grave*

With freezing breath did the cold wind blow,  
As I wandered over the trackless snow,  
By a windswept path I entered a wood,  
Where the snowdrops peeped forth in hardihood.  
They filled my thoughts with a goodly charm,  
Sweet emblems of a Resurrection Morn!  
A robin — beloved of the feathered throng —  
On a rustic cross sang his plaintive song.  
Art could never feign more beautiful grace  
O'er a Highland Soldier's last resting place.

"No elegant shrine, showing sculptured art,  
Where hosts of admirers laurels impart.  
No letters of gold emblazon thy name  
As kin to great battles and earthly fame.  
All peaceful around reign's silence supreme,  
Save the cold sighing wind and the robin's theme.  
Poplars, like watch towers, bend down and wave,  
As if in distress o'er thy lonely grave.  
Down future ages the seasons shall grace  
In sweet simple beauty your last resting-place."

I saw, as in vivid dream for night,  
A last closing scene by the pale moonlight.  
Around stood his comrades with tear-dimmed eye,  
A sorrowful, mourning company.  
In whispers they spoke of the friend who has gone,  
Then thought of heaven where his soul had flown,  
What hopes and fears inspired their breast,  
As they tenderly laid him there to rest,  
From mortal eye veiled! Angels would grace  
And hallow the scene by his last resting place.

### *CHEER-I-O*

There's something that warms the human heart,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
It bids life's worries and cares depart,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
This weary old world needs it so much,  
Mid'st the ups and downs of the daily rush,  
Give all you meet in with, this human touch,  
A Smile and Cheer-i-o.

Pass on to all in the morning hour,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
Beneath the sunshine, the cloud, the shower,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
All day long meet humanity's sigh,  
With a merry, bright twinkle in your eye,  
Just ease the hard knocks — and soothe them by  
A Smile and Cheer-i-o.

Like a seed it hath a wondrous scope,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
As you pass it on to forlorn hope,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
It may stem the tide of dark despair,  
Like a guiding star it may clear the air,  
And lighten the burden one has to bear,  
A Smile and Cheer-i-o.

It may save a brother — down and out  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
It may turn misfortune round about,  
In a Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
It breathes fellow-feeling that's akin,  
To what should be in everything,  
There's courage and heart in the happy ring,  
Of a Smile and Cheer-i-o.

When one life's journey comes to an end,  
May we hear a Cheer-i-o,  
From a long-lost brother and a friend,  
A Smile and Cheer-i-o,  
Hailing us into the great beyond,  
Grasping our hand in love's mystic bond,  
For the soul of man will ever respond  
To a Smile and Cheer-i-o.



John Folkard (1912-1984) with the Scout's Silver Cross awarded in 1925 for saving a man's life.

**Essex County Standard 12 September 1925**

**AWARD OF THE SILVER CROSS FOR GALLANTRY TO A COLCHESTER SCOUT**

The 16th Colchester (St Paul's) Troop and the Colchester and District Local Association are proud to record that the Chief Scout has made an award of the Silver Cross (the highest award but one), for gallantry to Scout John Folkard, of 8, Belle Vue Road, Colchester, of that Troop.

The action which resulted in this award took place as long ago as June 5 last, and was the saving of a man from drowning in the Colne above the Corporation Bathing Place. A non-swimmer, who himself had gone into the water after another, and believing the river at that point to be within his depth, slipped into a deep hole, and being full dressed and with heavy things in his pockets did not come up. Folkard and others had recently come from the bathing place along the bank, and at the call of another man, also a non-swimmer, dived into the hole and brought up the man from the bottom. Others then came to his assistance and the man was brought to the opposite bank unconscious.

Folkard is not yet 14 years of age, but he is a thoroughly good swimmer and diver, his proficiency in this respect standing him in good stead on this occasion. He acted without hesitation and had the man been conscious at the time of diving for him, might, on account of difference of age and weight, have been in no little danger. Considerable help was forthcoming from the Bathing Place immediately afterwards, but Folkard was in a position to render this valuable help, and without hesitation did so. It is understood that the Royal Humane Society have also made an award of their certificate on vellum, but it has not yet arrived in Colchester, as it awaits Royal signature. The Executive Committee will shortly consider, in consultation with his Scoutmaster (Mr. Sara), the most suitable method and place of presentation of these awards. Meanwhile, all local Scouts will congratulate Scout Folkard on being the recipient of two such testimonials to his gallantry.

**Essex County Standard 10 October 1925**

**Gallant Boy Scout**

**HONOURS FOR A COLCHESTER LAD**

Scout John Folkard, of the 16th Colchester (St. Paul's) Troop of Scouts, was on Thursday evening — in the presence of a numerous gathering at North Street Council School — presented with the Royal Humane Society's certificate on vellum and the Chief Scout's silver medal for gallantry.

Alderman Blaxill, District Commissioner, told the story of the lad's brave act. On June 5th a patient at the Royal Eastern Counties' Institution at Colchester escaped from an attendant by jumping out of a window, and made his way cross-country to the River Colne, into which he plunged and got out of his depth. Folkard, Wilfred Saunders, and others came along from the bathing place, tried to get the patient out, but Saunders was pushed under by the patient, and as neither persuasion nor orders availed, Mr. Knights, head attendant, who had come on the scene, plunged in to wade out, but dropped into a hole 12 to 15 feet deep. Clothed in heavy uniform, heavy boots, and with keys in his pocket, he sank at once, and did not come up. Attendant Dent cried for help, and Folkard responded without hesitation, dived in, and brought Mr. Knights to the surface unconscious. He was conveyed to the bathing-place, where the attendant (Mr. Rose) rendered first aid.

The Mayor then handed Folkard the Royal Humane Society's certificate, and Alderman E. A. Blaxill handed him the Chief Scout's medal and a certificate of congratulation from the local Association. Three hearty cheers were given by all the Scouts.

Folkard, who is only 13 years old, lives at 8, Belle Vue Road, is a scholar at North Street School, and took his swimming certificate when a Wolf Cub. He was also heartily congratulated by his headmaster (Captain F. J. Twyman) and his fellow scholars.



**Oliver Folkard at Long Sutton**

The family on holiday at Charmouth, Dorset, shortly after World War One.

Below: Henry Alan Folkard with his wife Lucy Geraldine and their children Amy Beatrix and Laurence Goring, circa 1912.



Alison, daughter of Brian in a town square, somewhere in Poland, where she teaches English.

The following is a list of the names and addresses of those people who have contributed to this book. Numbers refer to references in Folkards in the Regions section. Surnames are assumed to be Folkard unless otherwise given:

- 1 **Dorothy**, 7a Manor Road, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 7LA
- 2 **Brenda Wray** (nee Folkard), 17 Orchard Way, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1RF
- 3 **Eric**, 50 New Crescent, Palmers Green, London N13 5RF
- 4 **William**, 7 Vanbrugh Court, Wincott Street, London SE11
- 5 **Edgar**, now deceased
- 6 **Jane**, 15 Archer Tower, Chubworthy Street, London SE14 6EX
- 7 **Leslie**, 43 Glenthorpe, Putney Park Avenue, London SW15
- 8 **Leonard**, 80 Baldry Gardens, London SW16
- 9 **Samuel**, 48 Lowth Road, London SE5
- 10 **Mrs Jessie Hutson** (nee Folkard), 15 Brunenburg Way, Woodbury Heights, Axminster, Devon, EX13 5RD
- 11 **David**, 19 Queenborough Gardens, Gants Hill, Essex
- 12 **Barbara**, 87 Cambridge Road, St Albans, Herts
- 13 **Edward**, 4 Slades Close, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 7EB
- 14 **Frederick**, 147 Hillcroft Crescent, Watford, Herts
- 15 **John**, 15 Limes Road, Waltham Cross, Herts
- 16 **William**, 5 Meadow Croft, Hatfield, Herts
- 17 **Brian**, 93 Stratton Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex
- 18 **Geoffrey**, 44 Park Lane, Harrow, London
- 19 **Herbert**, 3 Spring Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2ES
- 20 **Derek**, 90 Kingswood Road, Tadworth, Surrey
- 21 **Dudley**, 2 Royston Avenue, Wallington, Surrey
- 22 **Peter**, 152 Croham Valley Road, Croydon, Surrey CR2 7RA
- 23 **Stephen**, 35 Willis Close, Epsom, Surrey
- 24 **Derek**, 10 Warren Close, Elmswell, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
- 25 **David**, 17 Guthrum Road, Hadleigh, Suffolk
- 26 **Raymond**, New House, High Street, Gislingham, Mellis, Suffolk
- 27 **Keith**, 28 Woodward Avenue, Bacton, Suffolk
- 28 **Cecil**, 6 Broadfield Road, Gislingham, Mellis, Suffolk
- 29 **Stephen**, 13 Bridge Street, Needham Market, Suffolk
- 30 **Stanley**, 27 Blandford Road, Ipswich, Suffolk
- 31 **Miss Linda**, 21 Windsor Road, Kings Lynn, Norfolk
- 32 **Nevil**, 27 Mount Drive, Wisbech, Cambs
- 33 **Rev. Oliver**, The Rectory, Scotter, Gainsborough, Lincs DN21 3RZ
- 34 **Mrs Pamela Purslow** (nee Folkard), 60 Connaught Road, Suffield Park, Cromer, Norfolk NR27 0BZ
- 35 **Herbert**, now deceased.
- 36 **Arthur**, 12 Merrifield Road, Pakefield, Lowestoft, Suffolk
- 37 **Cecil**, 38 Beccles Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 8QY
- 38 **Constance**, 73 The Street, Brooke, Norwich NR15 1JT
- 39 **Dennis**, 150 Westend, Old Costessey, Norwich
- 40 **Frank**, 23 Larkman Lane, Norwich NR5 8TZ
- 41 **Keith**, 1 Rutland Gardens, Rochford, Essex SS4 3AX
- 42 **Michael**, 14 Cottingham Drive, Norwich
- 43 **Henry**, 36 The Green, Langley, Thurton, Norwich
- 44 **Noel**, 36 Margaret Road, New Costessey, Norwich
- 45 **Peter**, Grange View, Pulham St Mary, Pulham Market, Norfolk
- 46 **Gloria Newson**, 6 The Fairland, Hingham, Norfolk
- 46A **Roy Frederick**, 11 Sancroft Way, Wortwell, Harleston, Norfolk IP20 9HB
- 47 **Albert**, 33 Claremont Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Southend-on-Sea
- 48 **David**, 49 Darnay Rise, Chelmsford, Essex
- 49 **Robert**, 1 River View, Princess Margaret Road, East Tilbury, Tilbury, Essex
- 50 **Reginald**, 30 Gloucester Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex
- 51 **George**, Sunnydene, Studland Avenue, Wickford, Essex
- 52 **Jack**, 23 Clewley Grove, Birmingham 32
- 53 **Wilfred**, 15 Stanhope Way, Birmingham 43
- 54 **Denis**, 23 Kingsland Drive, Old Milverton, Leamington Spa, Warks
- 55 **Harry**, now deceased
- 56 **Alan**, 2 Howden Close, Leicester
- 57 **Geoffrey**, 36 Shirley Avenue, Leicester
- 58 **David**, 33 Bainbridge Terrace, Stanton Hill, Notts
- 59 **Timothy**, 8 Enfield Street, Beeston, Notts
- 60 **Barry**, 3 Sherringham Drive, Etching Hill, Rugeley, Staffs
- 61 **Alan**, 10 Clive Road, Burntwood, Wolverhampton, West Midlands
- 62 **Colin**, 24 Avenue Road, Honeysuckle Gardens, Heath Hayes, Wolverhampton
- 63 **George**, 6 Fairford Gardens, Rectory Fields, Wordsley, Kingswinford, West Midlands
- 64 **Harold**, 26 Windhay Drive, Barnby Dun, Doncaster
- 65 **Wallace**, now deceased
- 66 **David**, Four Winds, Ogle, Ponteland, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE20 0AD
- 67 **Christopher**, 54 Greenhill Lane, Leeds 12
- 68 **Gordon**, 7 Armley Grange Crescent, Leeds 12
- 69 **Eric**, 12 Court Green Close, Cloughton, Scarborough YO13 0AP
- 70 **Henry**, 17 Knabcroft, Sheffield 7

71 **Simon**, College House, Llangennith, Swansea, Wales SA3 1HY  
 72 **Stanley**, 173 Redworth Road, Shildon, Bishop Auckland, Teesside  
 73 **Graham**, 22 Beech Street, Tingley, Wakefield WF3 1RW  
 74 **Frederick**, 15 East Mount, Ferriby, North Humberside HU14 3BX  
 75 **Robin**, 49 Rosmead Street, Hull HU9 2TP  
 76 **Gordon**, 32 Eton Drive, Liverpool  
 77 **John**, 19 Carrs Crescent, Formby, Merseyside  
 78 **Susan**, 8 Marshall Grove, Ingol, Preston, Lancs  
 79 **John**, 64 Manchester Road, Prescot, Near Liverpool  
 80 **George**, 87 Avon Road, Billinge, Near Wigan, Lancs WN5 7SF  
 81 **Mrs Ann**, 4 Orchard Gardens, Polegate, East Sussex BN26 6PH  
 83 **Leonard**, 8 Boxley, Ashford, Kent  
 84 **Ronald**, 15 Springwood Drive, Ashford, Kent  
 85 **Miss Linda M.**, The Corner Cottage Hotel, 41 Avenue Road, Shanklin, I.O.W.  
 86 **Mrs B.P.**, 1 Merralswood Drive, Strood, Rochester, Kent  
 87 **Christopher**, 48 Kennedy Close, Purbrook, Portsmouth, Hampshire  
 88 **Richard**, 1 Whittington Court, Emsworth, Near Portsmouth  
 89 **Mrs Dorothy Andrew**, Angus Lodge, 2 Wood End Close, Farnham Common, Slough SL2 3RF  
 90 **Wing Commander Lionel**, 132 Cooden Drive, Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex  
 91 **Simon**, Milldown, Horseshoe Lane, Beckley, Near Tunbridge Wells, Kent  
 92 **Mrs Kathleen Posner**, 8 Radley Mews, London W8 6JP  
 93 **Mrs I.M.**, 30 Froude Avenue, Watcombe, Torquay  
 94 **Barry**, 293 Pilgrims Way, Andover, Hants  
 95 **Peter**, 13 Adur Close, West End, Soton, Southampton  
 96 **Winifred**, Penny Cottage, South Street, Broad Chalke, Salisbury  
 97 **Robert**, 15 St Michaels View, Montacute, Martock, Somerset  
 98 **Robert**, 6 Langlands, Stoke Subhamdon, Martock, Somerset  
 99 **Margaret Handzel**, Two Dells Lane, Ashley Gardens, Berkhamstead, Herts  
 100 **Robert**, Woodcock Hill, Berkhamstead, Herts HP4 3TR  
 101 **Alfred**, 64 Marys Mead, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks  
 102 **David**, 26 Orchard Way, Holmer Gardens, High Wycombe, Bucks  
 103 **John**, 30 Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks  
 104 **Mrs V.J.**, 74 Plantation Road, Amersham, Bucks  
 105 **Michael**, 79 Brad vue Crescent, Bradville, Milton Keynes  
 106 **Edward**, Bank House, 56 Market Street, Builth Wells, Powys LD2 3EI  
 107 **Mrs Mary**, 68 Portland Crescent, Shrewsbury SY2 5NL  
**Mrs Karen Plumridge**, 2 Clinton Close, East Hanningfield, Chelmsford CM3 8AZ  
**Mrs Sheila Stones**, 23 Parklands Walk, Shelly, Near Huddersfield  
**Mrs Gail Walton**, The Retreat, Queenswood Road, Kits Coty, Aylesford, Kent ME20 7EX  
**Miss Nancy Fergusson**, 15 Sweet Briar Road, Stanway, Colchester, Essex CO3 5HJ  
**Steven**, 90 Filey Road, Scarborough, North Yorkshire YO11 3AY  
**John**, 53 The Commons, Prettygate, Colchester CO3 4NJ  
**Mrs P.J. Gaffney**, 93 Greenleaf Gardens, Polegate, East Sussex BN26 6PH  
**Keith**, 1 Rutland Gardens, Rochford, Essex SS4 3AX  
**Mrs E.**, 3 Springfield Avenue, Ilkley, Yorkshire  
**Mrs P. Smeed**, 27 Duke Street, Belhauen, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1NT  
**John**, 1 Spring Cottage, Beccles Road, Thurlton, Norfolk  
**William Hill**, 15 Eastwick Avenue, Taunton, Somerset TA2 7AD  
**Mrs Elizabeth Hill**, 33 Everest Road, Cheltenham, Glos GL53 9LL