



Above left, “Jantye”, 14.5.06; top right, sailing smacks towed out to sea by the paddle-tug “Yare”. Right, “Grand Turk”, 10.9.2006.

rope, dropped over the side, and there were none of the modern aids to fishing or to fish finding. Drifters in and out of Yarmouth in the season would put into port with fish every day. Trawlers might be out for 12 days, but in the winter season they could be away for perhaps 24 weeks, and visit Iceland and Ireland and the Scottish Ports. Drifters were 87 to 90 feet in length. The “Lydia Eva” is rather longer than the norm for a steam drifter. There was always fierce competition between them and the Scots fishermen. They would often be trying to fish the same area, and would “fight” each other off for the best line of fish, and would sometimes get their nets tangled.

If the catch in the drifter was insufficient to land, then the herring would be salted in the hold of the boat, and they would fish another day without returning to port. Bags of salt were carried, and the fish kept loose in the hold, to be put by hand into the baskets

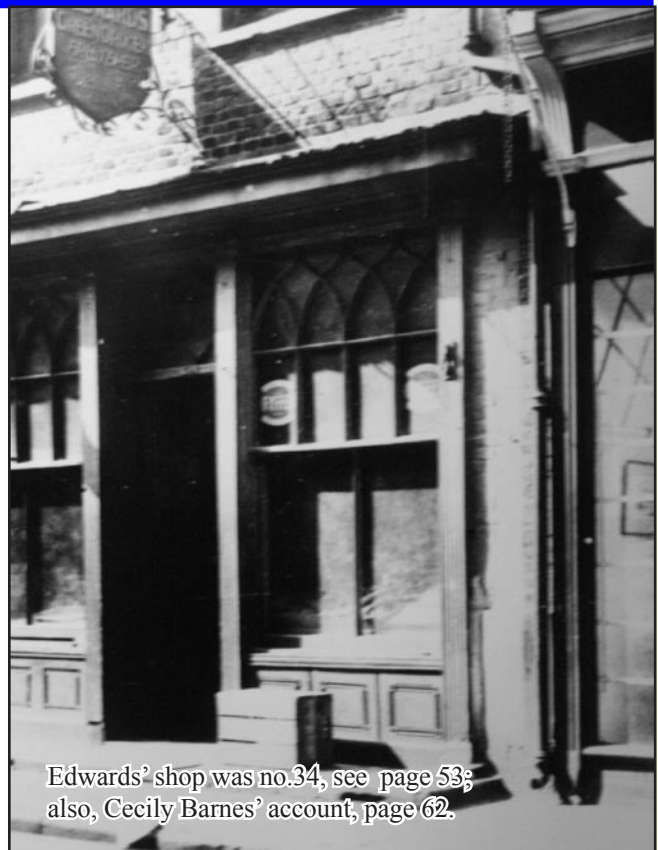
in port, that held 1/4 cran each. (28 stone to the cran) The fish were not gutted on the boat. The girls were paid by the buyers to gut the fish on the fishwharf. Nearly all the girls were Scots. Not many Yarmouth girls worked on the fishwharf. The families in the rows made a room vacant to take the girls in. When not working on the fishwharf they would be knitting. They brought a trunk with them, with a supply of their wool, hand spun and dried.

Below, The Yarmouth Fishery pub on Friars Lane, Middlegate corner.



Britain on 8th. Sept. 1761, on-board ship, the “Royal Charlotte”. She was married the very same day.³ Her parents in law didn’t wait for her to change her mind! Her first child, the Prince of Wales, later George IV, was born on 12th. Aug. the following year. She had 15 children in all, and lived at Buckingham Palace, which was then quite a small house, bought for her for 21,000 pounds in 1761 by George III. She died in 1818.⁴

Although George III’s wife evidently fell from favour in the town, and the street was renamed, I personally find the old name more pleasing and interesting. Howard Street South had been called “Blind Middle Street”, until the creation of Regent Street, though it still had a blind end at row 90. The Howard family have been Dukes of Norfolk since conferred by Richard III, although the conqueror made Radulph the first Earl of the East Angles, and Hugh Bigod was Earl of Norfolk under Stephen.⁵ Thomas De Brotherton^{5A} was Royal Earl of Norfolk in 1312 and had close connections with Yarmouth, Norwich, Bungay, and seems to have owned property at Hopton of some significance. After him were the Mowbrays, Thomas Mowbray being first Duke. The Howards came



into the title through the female line, and by re-creation.

Notoriety

[^{5A} see From Rollo to Rumble, by this author.]

Perhaps one reason for changing the name of the Street was its notoriety. A report in the Yarmouth Independent of 28th. October 1865, carried a letter from inhabitants of the Street, complaining that an article the week before

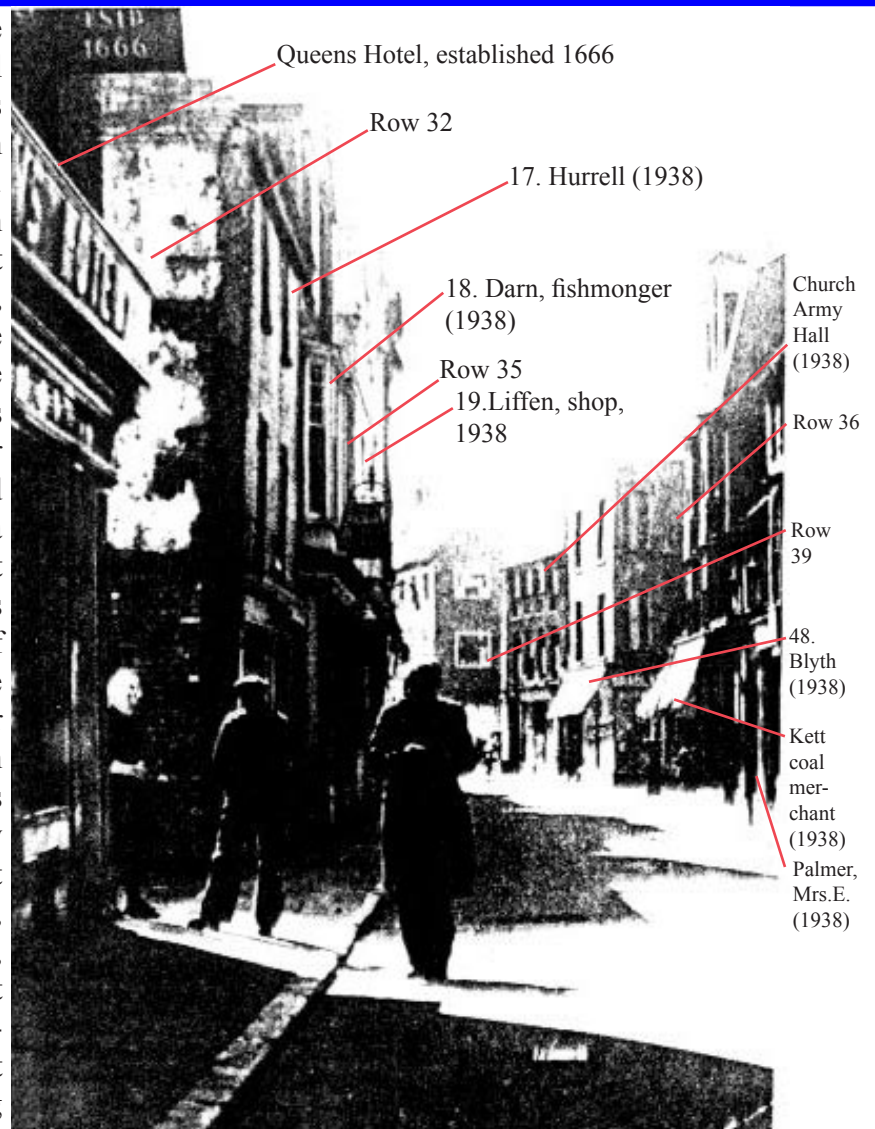


The former Johnson's factory shop and Liberal Club, 1987.

with a barrow. After the war the Becketts and the Hales were still in Howard Street, so the buildings clearly survived the bombing. In the 20's, when Olive went to St. Andrews School (see Row 11): on the east side of Howard Street, at the north end, was the chemist's, Thomas John Woodcock's (the right hand end building that can be seen in the views of the Wrestlers Inn on Brewery plain). Walter Bell's Bakers was next door, and fresh fish was to be bought at a fishmonger's beside and past row 20. Howard Street then was full of small shops, a hive of bustling activity. Mr. Cork had the butcher's shop, and their daughter also went to St. Andrew's Church School. One of Mr. Cork's daughters later married Sidney Bensley. L. P. Pagano had a fruit shop, Harrod had a general shop, and Johnson was a greengrocer, whereas Eleanor Chapman kept a wardrobe dealers. After row 24 was Comer's shop which was at a lower level inside, there being two steps down from the doorway.

Robert Love had a store, and then Dixon's was a sweet shop. After Row 26, the pawnbrokers shop of Fred. Marsh, a very popular source of cash in those days. Items were taken in on Mondays, and redeemed on Fridays. Father's suit or coat was a popular item to pledge or pawn. Beside the pawnbrokers, Alfred Greven was the hairdresser, next Miss Allen the confectioner, and then came Row 29. Mr. Jarvis had the Queen's Head public house. This Pub can be seen in the picture. Jarvis's daughter Freda attended St. Andrew's school.

Miles Taylor kept
38



"Refreshment Rooms", (1927), and known as the "Sailor's Cook Shop". Morley, next door had a wet fish shop, and the smell here was quite extreme according to Gladys Chapman of Row 40 (married name Plane), -although Mrs. Child's fish shop at the bottom of Row



Johnson and sons splendid premises, complete with Royal Coat of Arms. Note these columns, as seen in the photo on page 33

40 smelled worse! Next came Row 35, and then Ernest Liffen's sweet shop. His daughter was Mary Liffen, now deceased. Leak's Lodgings took local people renting rooms. Gladys Plane told how Leake's was in the habit of accommodating tramps, and in an upstairs room, they all sat shoulder to shoulder round the room, (against the wall) perhaps fifteen



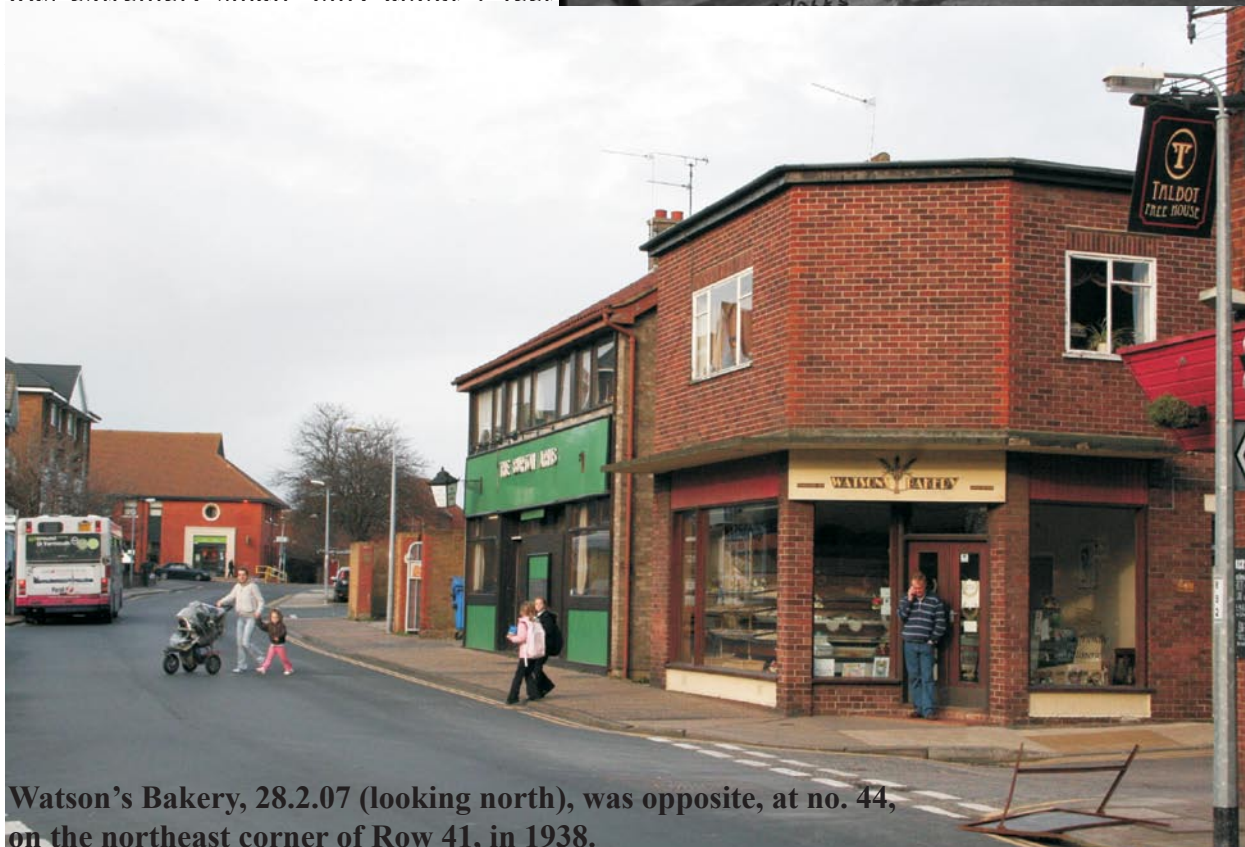
Detail of Photo of the Blyth sisters

of them sleeping in this manner there. What, if anything they paid for this privilege is not known. Leakes was opposite the St. Steven's mission. (Captain Tippler kept the mission).

The other place that the tramps could go at that time, was the Northgate workhouse, but there they would have to work for their keep in the kitchen gardens. Thomas Southgate was a butcher, and Mr. Broughton's boss, Mr. Spanton was the manager. (Broughton husband of Olive) The same firm had another shop on Albion Road, also one on Hamilton Road. The shop room in Howard Street was extremely small only about 9 feet

Southgate had his own slaughterhouse on Southmarket Road. Next along was William Johnson a fishmonger, who sold shellfish, and other local fish. McCarthy had a fruit shop next door, whose family later moved onto the Market Place, on the east side of the Market, where they had a warehouse before the Coop had their store built. They also had a stall on the market. The Edward VII Public House was kept by Mrs. E. MacDonald. Abraham Dickman had a haberdashery, and Percy Read had a Pork Butchery. This butchery had been Beck-Bessenger's, and Percy Read had married Miss BeckBessenger, and managed the shop in his name.

Opening Haven Bridge, Arthur Beevor and the Prince of Wales, 21.10.1930.



Watson's Bakery, 28.2.07 (looking north), was opposite, at no. 44, on the northeast corner of Row 41, in 1938.



Here we see Hunt's 19th C. shop at no. 8 Howard Street, and on the left the entrance to the yard that is seen on Swinden's map. In the next century the premises were much altered.

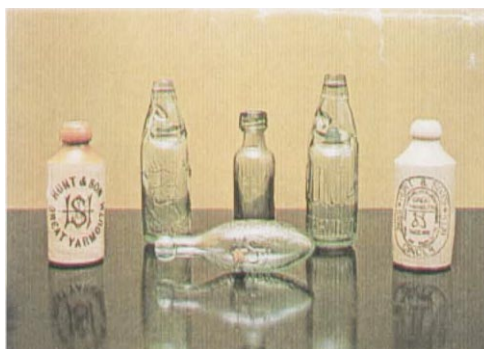
Hunts Mineral Waters

Hunts were famous for their bottled drinks, and won many medals, but were ultimately bought up and closed down to prevent competition. The company was founded in 1840, but to start with was more concerned with confectionary than bottled drinks.

In 1846, James Hunt (senior) was listed as a wholesale confectioner and wholesale Ginger Beer manufacturer in Golden Ball Street, Norwich. In 1856 his business was in St. Stephen's Street. He was aged 63 in 1859. In 1864, James junior, aged just 21 years, joined his father's business. In 1865 he married Emma Barr at St. Stephen's Church. In 1866 the firm acquired the premises of Sam Ives, pastrycook and confectioner, soda water and ginger beer maker, at 8 Howard Street, Great Yarmouth. James senior moved to Yarmouth, whilst James junior, continued the Norwich business. In 1867, the business was retitled James Hunt, son and company, soda water, lemonade and ginger beer manufacturers, Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

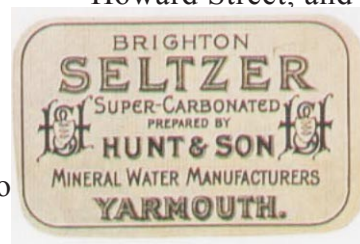
James Hunt snr. died in 1871, James and Emma had a daughter, Elvey Alice, In 1872. Glass screw stoppers were introduced in the bottles.

In the 1880's the business in Yarmouth was substantially increased by purchasing the dance hall of the "Black Swan" public house, which was turned into a toffee factory. This expansion was the work of Alfred and Charles Hunt, and their wives Gertie and Elvie.



James junior died 1891. In 1892 the St. Stephen's St. Norwich premises were sold to Robinsons, and the Yarmouth address was given as 8 Howard Street, and

Theatre Royal, Regent Road. In a Yarmouth Illustrated article, is a photo of the Howard Street factory interior.



Elvie Hunt supervised the syrup making, Charles Hunt was the

continued from page 58- transport manager, Alf Hunt overall supervisor, and Gertie Hunt the office manager.

This left only Jessie Agnes, second child of James and Emma, with



continued on page 60



21

20

The Leach Family, and their Business.

Five brothers called Leach owned a number of businesses in the Wandsworth area in the 19th century. Two of them came to Yarmouth and founded Leach Bros. In 1868. They also had a separate establishment in Lowestoft that closed in 1918. They started at 21 Market Place, and also had a branch at 113 King Street, which opened about 1875. By 1879 the business was owned by John Leach, who had an oil colour, lamp and paint warehouse, and was a window glass merchant.



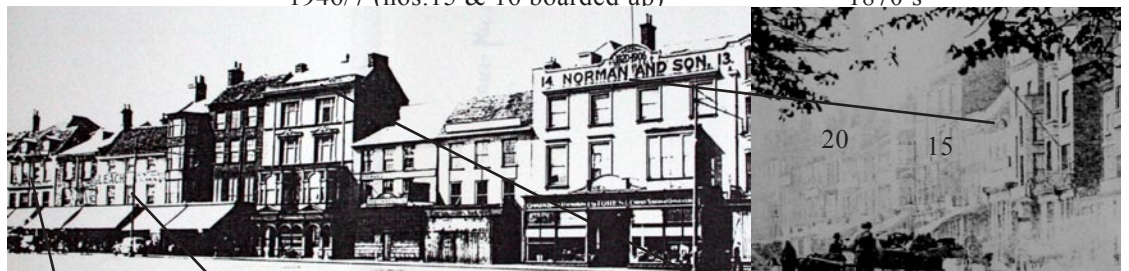
Leach's staff

The King Street premises dealt with the fishing trade, and supplied the vessels with hardware. The King Street shop closed in the 1920's. During the period 1890 to 1918 there were also premises in Cobholm, where crates of window glass from Belgium, oil lamp chimneys from the continent (glass tops of oil lamps were like little chimneys), and barrels of oil from America and Russia were stored. The glazing business continued until the 1960's. In the 1970's there was a staff of 18 under the direction of John Leach. His son Robert was joint managing director. Outside the shop was a clock, that during the war was the only public clock to continue to show the correct time for the duration of that war.

In 1934 alterations were made, and a lead plaque discovered in the roof, bearing the description "This cupola erected by I. (?) Boulter over the museum A.D. 1802, 30 days after the ratification of the treaty with France. Howes and Co., Carpenters." Only nine years after starting in Yarmouth, the Leach brothers had a store at 20

1946/7 (nos.15 & 16 boarded up)

1870's



94

no.22/23

Row 38

no.21

no.20

Row 35

no.19

no.18

Row 32

Photo 1987



Here on the left is seen the interior of the Distillery Public House, open for business at twenty past ten. The glasses upturned on the bar are all round bottomed and conical. Charles Rackham was the proprietor in 1897. The shop fronting the Market Place was an off-licence, with the bars accessed from Row 38.



PARTICULARS.

By direction of Mr. JOHN CLARKE BARTRAM.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

LOT 1.—The very valuable fully-licensed PUBLIC-HOUSE, known as the "Elephant and Castle," No. 40, Market Place, Great Yarmouth, a position unequalled for a continual bustling trade, now let to Messrs. Stewart, Pattison, Finch & Co., at the RENT OF £150 PER ANNUM.

The Premises, which have a depth of 83 ft., with frontage extending between Row 56 and 58, contains on the Basement Floor—Large beer and wine cellars. On the Ground Floor—Well-fitted commodious BAR, having front Market entrance and two side entrances from Rows, Beer, BAR PARLOUR, private side entrance, kitchen, pantry, scullery, wash-house, coal-store, and w.c. On the First Floor—LARGE ASSEMBLY ROOM, 67 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 9 in., with glazed sky-light, front sitting-room with bay window, front bedroom, back bedroom, and lavatory. On the Second Floor—LARGE STORE ROOM with landing, doors and skylight roof, front bedroom with bay window and wardrobe closet, front bedroom, back bedroom with wardrobe closet, w.c.

The situation of Hotel Keepers, Brewers, Wine Merchants, and others is called to the above property, a VERY EXCITATIVE BUSINESS has for many years been carried on upon the Premises. It is situated in the MOST FAVORABLE PART of Great Yarmouth, which on Market days is greatly increased by parties from the Country. There is plenty of space to add a BILLIARD ROOM, and a large portion of the rear of the above premises are planned to be easily under-let, and its proximity to the Market would readily find Tenants requiring the Warehouse room.

Possession of the Public-House will be given on completion of purchase.

LOT 2.—The valuable extensive TRADE PREMISES and RESIDENCE, No. 133, King Street, Great Yarmouth, in the occupation of Mr. J. C. Bartram, cabinet maker and furniture dealer, who gives possession on completion of purchase. The Property contains on the Basement Floor—Large dry cellars. On the Ground Floor—Fine SHOP with attractive MODERN FRONT, having nine plate-glass windows and glazed entrance, with 38 ft. frontage and 60 ft. depth with enormous floor space, capable of conversion into two good shops, office, store-room, side goods entrance from Row 116, side cellar entrance, private entrance. On the First Floor—Front sitting-room, fitted with white marble mantelpiece, box-room, front bedroom with bath-room communicating, landing, large well-lighted kitchen with china closets, scullery, w.c., store closets, SHOW ROOM, 23 ft. by 18 ft., with goods landing entrance and back stairs. On the Second Floor—Front bedroom with two wardrobe closets

CHARLES RACKHAM, Jun., Wine & Spirit Merchant,

Dated November 1897

Saloon and
Lounge Bars.
Entrance : Row 58.



No Order too small!
No Order too large!
All receive
Prompt
Attention.

"The Distillery," 40, MARKET PLACE, GREAT YARMOUTH.

Left are the auction particulars of 1889.