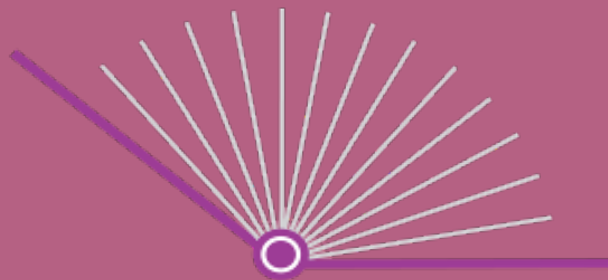


# Norfolk: A County of Welcome

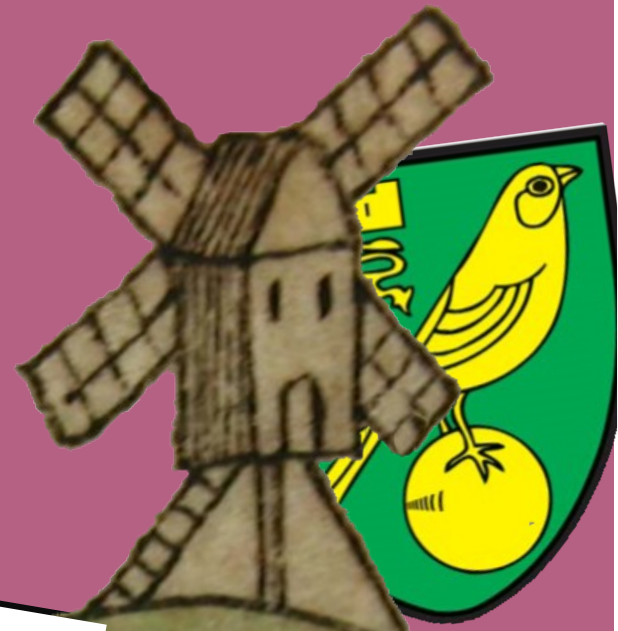
Norfolk Record Office

resource for

Key Stage 2 pupils



**Norfolk** Record Office



St. Martin at Palace Plain

# Indenture Game

An indenture is a document in which the writer would write out an agreement and then turn the paper upside down and write it out again (for example if someone was agreeing to buy land from another person). A jagged line was then cut between the two copies. One half was given to one person (the seller), the other half to the other person (the buyer). If someone questioned if the agreement was valid they could match the 2 parts together and see if they fitted together.



## Activity

Each of the indentures has either a question or an answer about the refugees coming to Norfolk. Have a go at matching the correct question with the answer. You can either print them and match them or match them in your head.

Which famous Jewish scientist fled Nazi Germany and stayed in Runton, Norfolk, before moving to the USA?

What did Polish



in the Second World War?

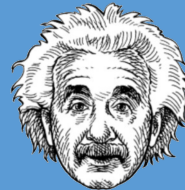
Who went on the Kindertransport?



'Last Hope Island'



Albert Einstein  
1879-1955



Jewish children who went on train from Germany and Austria to Britain, at the start of the Second World War.

In 1570s-80s what fraction of the Norwich population were Dutch and French-speaking refugees?

Where did the word 'refugee' come from?



Who were the 'Strangers'?



'From the French word *réfugie*. brought to this country by French Protestants in the 1700s.

Dutch and French refugees fleeing religious persecution in the 1500s.

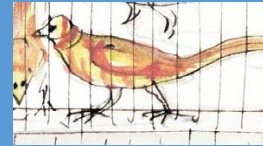


$\frac{1}{3}$  one third

What drink did Dutch refugees introduce to England in the 1400s?



What symbol of Norwich was introduced by Dutch refugees



Which kitchen utensil was introduced to England by Dutch refugees in 1400s?

The canary



Beer



Every country across the world.

The frying pan.



The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is present in how many countries across the world?

What are the top five things people need in order to survive?



Where did Belgium refugees land in Norfolk and Suffolk during the First World War?



Why are the town squares in Norwich called 'Plains' and not 'Squares'?

St. Martin at Palace Plain

Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth. They arrived on fishing boats.



It is from the Dutch word 'plein'. It means open space. It was brought over by Dutch refugees in the 1500s.



Water, food, shelter, warmth and health care.



## Extension Activity

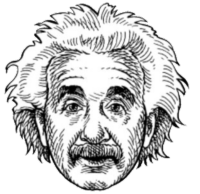
Make a quiz for your family using some of the questions and answers you have discovered.



## Answers

Q. Which famous Jewish scientist fled Nazi Germany and stayed in Runton, Norfolk, before moving to the USA?

A. Albert Einstein (1879-1955)



Q. What did Polish refugees call Britain in the Second World War?

A. 'Last Hope Island'



Q. Who went on the Kindertransport?

A. Jewish children who went on train from Germany and Austria to Britain, at the start of the Second World War.

Q. Who were the 'Strangers'?

A. Dutch and French refugees fleeing religious persecution in the 1500s.



Q. Where did the word 'refugee' come from?

A. 'From the French word *réfugie*. Brought to this country by French Protestants in the 1700s

Q. In 1570s-80s what fraction of the Norwich population were Dutch and French-speaking refugees?

A.  $\frac{1}{3}$  (one third)





## Answers

Q. What drink did Dutch refugees introduce to England in the 1400s?

Beer



What symbol of Norwich was introduced by Dutch refugees in the 1500s?

The canary

Which kitchen utensil was introduced to England by Dutch refugees in 1400s?

The frying pan.

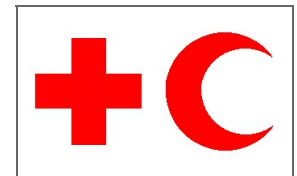


The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is present in how many countries across the world?

Every country across the world.

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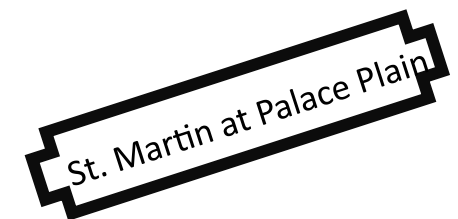


Why are the town squares in Norwich called 'Plains' and not 'Squares'?

It is from the Dutch word 'plein'. It means open space. It was brought over by Dutch refugees in the 1500s.

What are the top five things people need in order to survive?

Water, food, shelter, warmth and health care.



# Refugee Timeline

Have a look at the timeline (additional PDF). This shows some of the people coming into Britain and Norfolk following conflict or persecution in their own country (cause and effect). This could be for economic reasons or due to persecution for religious or other differences.

Each colour depicts a different conflict or period of persecution. The stripes show conflicts which overlap in date.

International and national events are labelled on the top of the timeline.

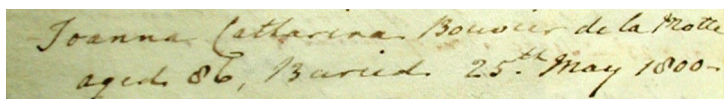


## Activity

Have a look at the timeline and see if you can work out where each of these facts/documents should go.

Have a look at the top of the timeline and think about which conflicts were taking place which led each of these groups of people to come to Norfolk.

### 1800 and 1803



The burials of 2 French nuns in Bodney Parish Register, Norfolk. NRO, PD 135/2

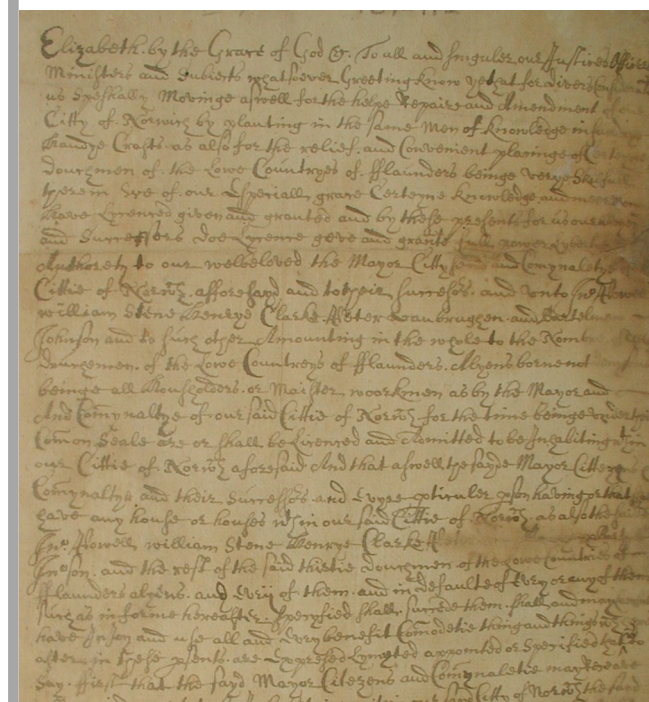
### 1880s



Big Peter' Chiesa, plasterer ice cream seller

Ber Street, Norwich was known as Little Italy due to number of Italians living there.

### 1564



Queen Elizabeth's grant to 30 strangers to live and work in Norwich.



1568



A census shows 170 strangers were woolcombers and 62 strangers were weavers.

1851

Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where Born
				Male	Female		
Ber Street	Joseph Ceseratti	Head	Mar	40		Musician	Holy British Isles
	Rachael E.	Wife	Mar		33		Spinafress London
	Dominice E.	Son			13	Scholar	London
	Hannah E.	Daughter			11		E.
	Julia E.	Daughter			6		Norfolk Norwich
	Mary E.	Daughter			4		E. E.
	Agustine Sagoriman	Lodger	W	21		Musician	Holy British Isles
	Bartolomeo Ragio	E.	W	30		E.	E. E.
	Antonio Vacare	E.	W	17		E.	E. E.
	Benedetto Furno	E.	E	14		E.	E. E.
	George Bull	E.	Mar	40		Masterer	Suffolk, Holwicks
	Ann Bull	E.	Mar		37	Masterer's wife	Scotland

Census shows Italian, Joseph Ceseratti, family on Ber Street, Norwich

1939

Refugee  
 The Hon. Sec. reported that Hertha Fischer, the refugee adopted by the Branch had left Augsburg School as it was closing down, and had gone to Mr. Thompson of Southwicks, to whom it was resolved that a letter of thanks be sent.  
 O. M. Moyle  
 June 30<sup>th</sup> 1941.

Minutes from Norfolk and Norwich branch of Nation Council of Women.

Hertha Fischer, Jewish refugee from Austria, adopted by the Norfolk and Norwich branch of the National Council of Women.

1957

# Eastern Daily Press

NORWICH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1957

Price 2d.

## Refugees' Norfolk Wedding



Nineteen-year-old Maria Bobak, a Hungarian refugee, will be married today to Karman Karoly, another refugee, at North Walsham Roman Catholic Church. Here Maria is seen at the W.V.S. headquarters in Norwich showing her wedding purchases to Mrs. Darbyshire-Bowles, County W.V.S. Organiser.

## Escaped Firing Squad: Fled With Fiancee

TWO young Hungarian refugees, who only a few weeks ago were fleeing from the Soviet terror in Budapest, are to be married at North Walsham Roman Catholic Church today. And, thanks to the combined efforts of the Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade, the W.V.S. and Methodist workers at Mundesley, it should be a wedding far beyond the young couple's expectations. The bridegroom, who fought in the

Eastern Daily Press,  
 2 Jan 1957.

Hungarian refugees, Maria Bobak and Karman Karoly, are helped by Norfolk people with their wedding.

# Jewish refugee Lewis Ecker

Watch the video about Lewis Ecker, who was born in Poland, then part of Russia and fled to England, becoming a successful businessman. You can watch the video on our YouTube channel: <https://youtu.be/bVbgjyVsBCY>





## Activity

Get a bag (it can be your school bag or a rucksack). Imagine you are fleeing your home. You already have food and water. Choose 5 items from around the house that you would take with you and pack them in your bag. NOTE- it can't be technology. Think about what you might need for the journey, what you might need to make/get money, anything that is sentimental (if you can't find an item– draw a picture of it).

What did you choose?

What was your reasoning behind it?



## Extension Activity

Think about what Lewis Ekker might have taken with him over 100 years ago. Choose 7 items from the list below:

Money



Religious book



Toy



Jewellery



Water



passport



Blanket



Food



Sewing machine



Clothes



Points to consider:

Lewis was persecuted due to his religion, so we know it is important to him. Would he have taken his religious book or would it have led to him being a target for further persecution

Lewis needed to make money so may have taken a sewing machine. Would he have wanted to carry it that far or would he have bought one on arrival. If he bought one on arrival where would he have got the money from.

