

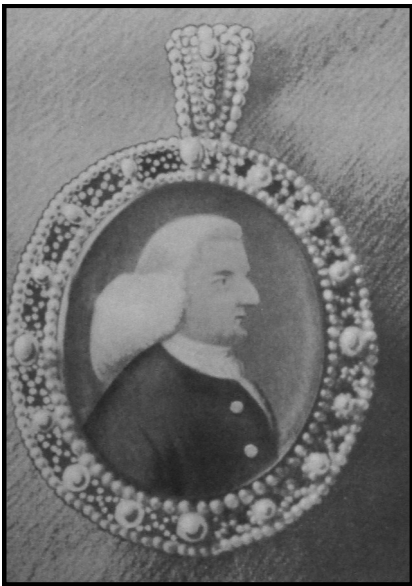
**133 King Street, Great Yarmouth (Late Skipplings)  
Paul P. Davies**

In 2012, this building, 133 King Street, was purchased by the Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust as a purchaser of last resort before the building fell into terminal decline. The building was rapidly falling into disrepair. With grant aid the premises was restored and converted into an art gallery, a one-bedded residential unit and three artists' studios. It opened in April 2014. Jeremy Stacey was the appointed architect and the contractor was Wellington Construction Ltd. The project was also used as a training initiative to help tackle the acute skills shortages within the town, with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund.



*133 King Street in 2013*

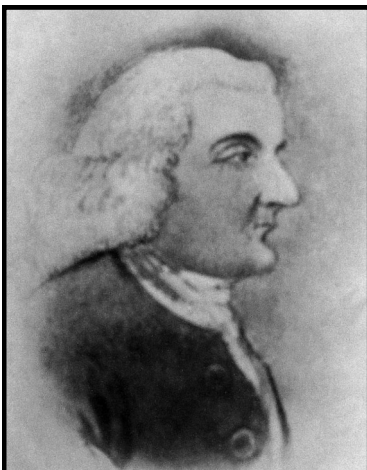
According to the deeds the original house on this site was demolished in 1729 by John Dowson a mariner of Great Yarmouth on his marriage to Elizabeth Gibson. The new property had outhouses, stables, cellars and yards.



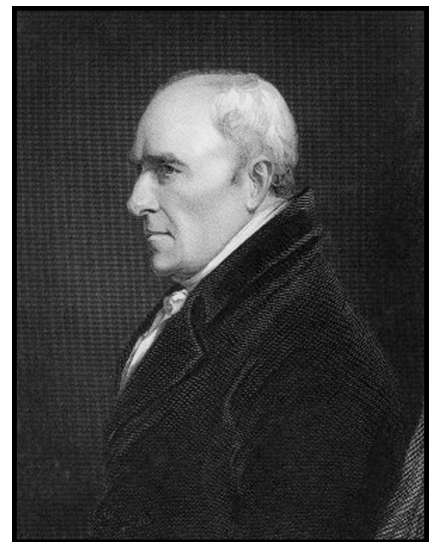
*Thomas Hurry, father of Samuel*

The previous house belonged to Henry Wright, who was also a mariner. He purchased the property in 1709 for £20 from the herald, historian and antiquarian Peter Le Neve (1661-1729), who wrote several books on Norfolk. Henry Wright passed it on to his son, Henry, who in turn passed it on to John Dowson.

Eventually, the new property passed to Henry Gibson Dowson, a merchant, who died in 1757 and then the property was left to his son, also Henry Gibson Dowson and then to Benjamin Dowson (a merchant and Henry's brother). In 1772, the property included kilns, leaden steeples (for soaking or infusing) and a malthouse. By 1772, Benjamin Dowson had died. The property was then sold to Samuel Hurry on a lease for £290. It was then abutting upon the yard of a malthouse and the ground of Thomas Dowson. Drainage was granted through the yard of the malthouse. There was a spout receiving water from the roof of the granary chamber and leading to the rainwater cistern of the house. There was also a key for Hurry to unlock the gate of the Dowson's yard leading off the row. Also, there was permission to pass through the yard of the malthouse to use the bog house, to empty waste and to use the well standing in the yard of the malthouse. The malthouse was converted into a dwelling sometime between 1772 and 1801.

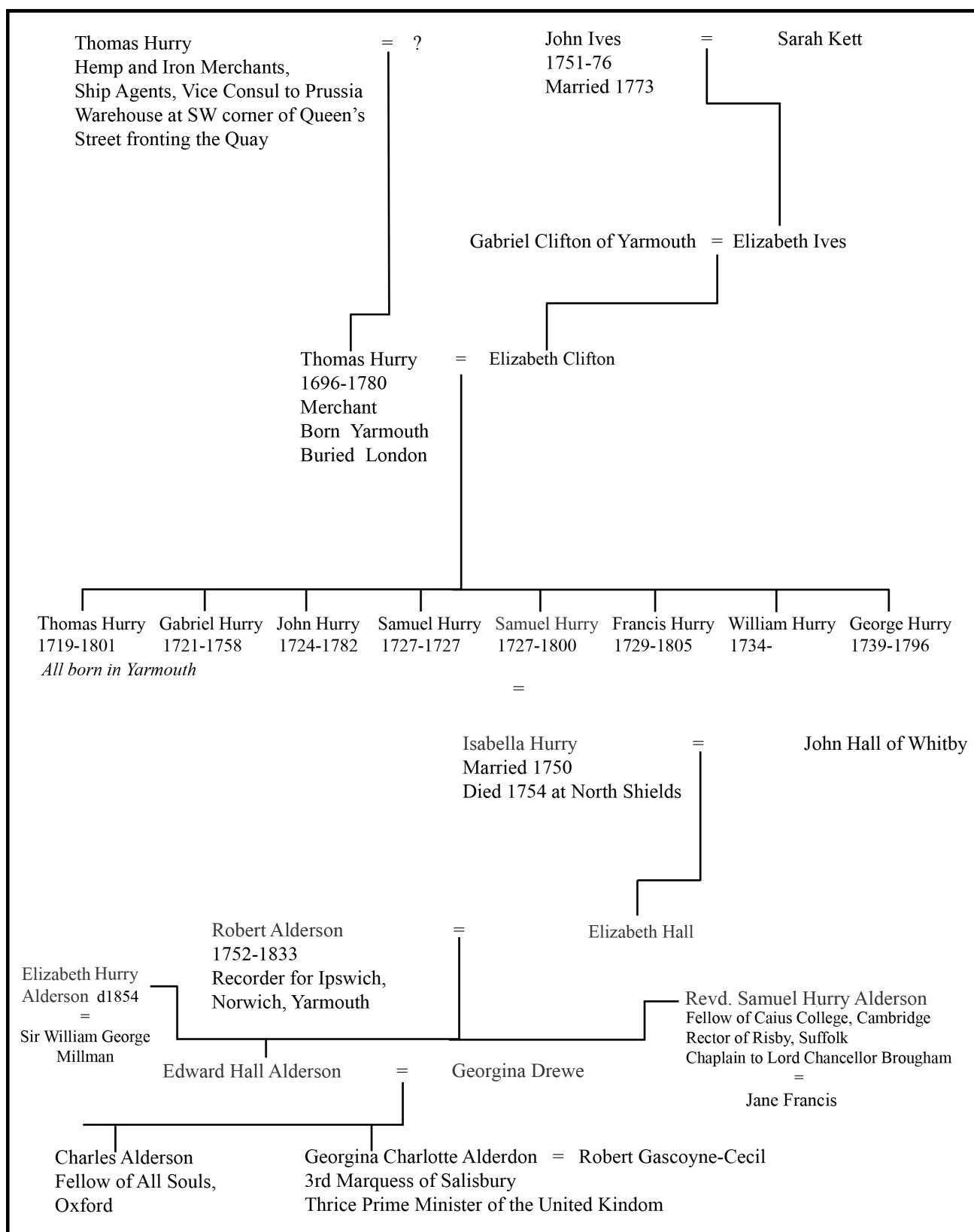


*John Hurry (1724-1782),  
the brother of Samuel*



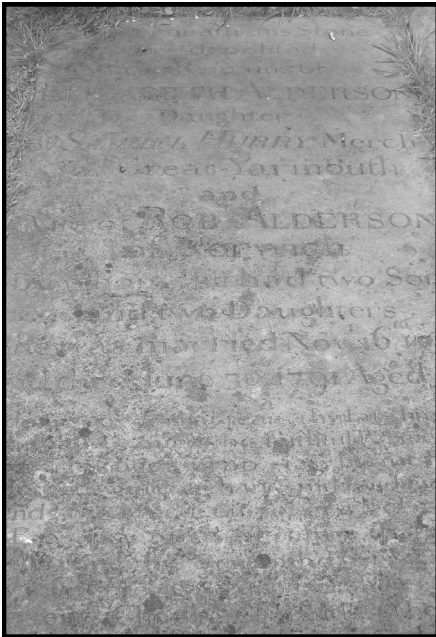
*Robert Alderson*

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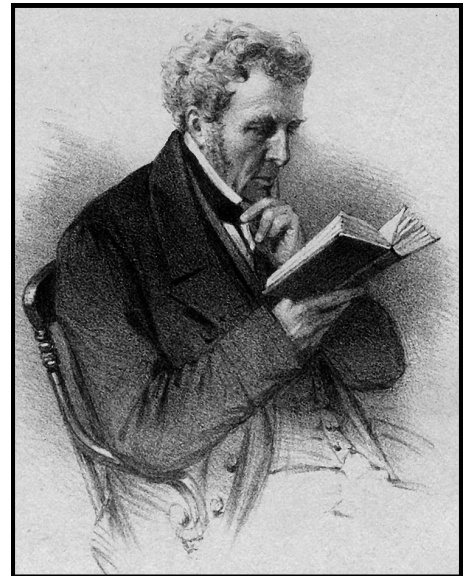
*Tree showing the Hurry and Alderson family and the early inhabitants (in red of) 133 King Street*

According to C. J. Palmer this house, on the south-east corner of Row 116 at the King Street end, was occupied by Samuel Hurry, who was born in 1727 in Great Yarmouth. His father, Thomas Hurry (1696-1780), was a Great Yarmouth born hemp and iron merchant. Samuel Hurry was in the Merchant Navy. Soon after the accession of George III and when the Seven Year War ended, which raged from 1754



*Elizabeth Alderson's grave at Filby*

and 1763, Hurry was employed on the coast of America and France in ships transporting goods. For this work he received much praise. In 1775, he left the sea and became a ship owner and a general merchant. In 1763, he had launched a ship called the *Pitt* (named after William Pitt, who had led the country during the Seven



*Sir Edward Hall Alderson in 1847*

Year War). The *Norwich Gazette* wrote that this was the largest vessel launched in Great Yarmouth for many years. In 1789, Samuel Hurry was presented with a silver cup for giving aid to the ship-wrecked sailors during the great gale of 31st October 1789. Samuel Hurry married Isabella Hall. As Isabella died at a young age they only had one child. Their daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Alderson (1752-1833). It seemed that the newly married couple moved into this house with Samuel Hurry. Samuel Hurry died suddenly in 1800 at the age of 74 years and left his large fortune to his

grandchildren, which included his estates at Badingham, Peasenhall and Bedingfield; all in Suffolk.

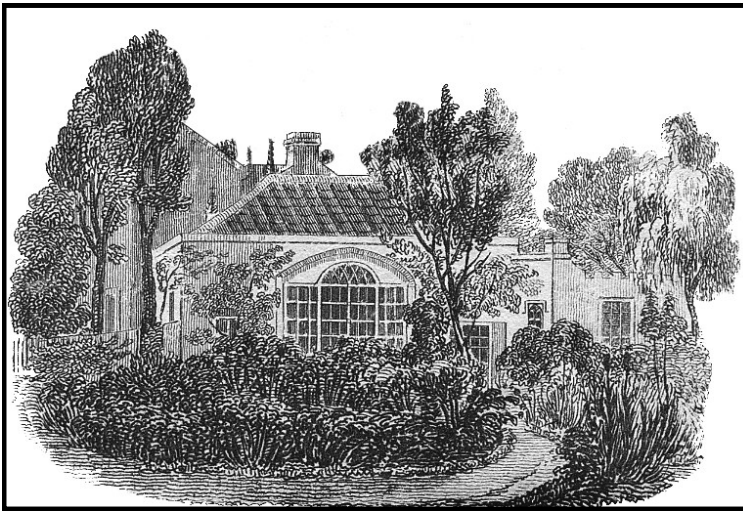
Robert Alderson continued living in this house. Robert Alderson was persuaded to study law by a relative and moved to chambers in the Inner Temple in London. After spending some years in London practising law, he retired to Norfolk. In due course he was the Recorder of Norwich, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth. It was unprecedented to hold three such judicial posts simultaneously.

Robert Alderson was born in 1752 and he died in 1833 at the age of 81 years and was buried in Norwich Cathedral. He left the law in his middle age. He had two sons. The eldest, Edward Hall Alderson was born at 133 King Street, Great Yarmouth in 1787. His mother had died young in 1791 from tuberculosis. She was buried at the Unitarian Chapel at Filby. Edward Hall Alderson



*Mr. Wright's Southtown Academy c1820. Engraved by J. Lambert*





*The school room at Mr. Wright's Southtown Academy c1820  
Engraved by J. Lambert*

and his brother were brought up by his maternal grandfather (Samuel Hurry), while their father lived in London.

Edward Hall Alderson walked daily to Mr. Wright's Academy, a day school in Southtown, using the ferry to cross the river in the care of his careful governess. Here, he learnt the rudiments of Latin. The academy was situated at Stone Cottage, now Ferryside, in High Road, Gorleston. A friend of his grandfather then gave Edward Alderson private tuition, during which he developed a clear and systematic mind. Later he was sent to a boarding school at Scarning, near Dereham. In 1800, he was educated at Charterhouse School, then in

London, by courtesy of his grandfather's will. However the smoke and fog in London made him ill and he transferred to the Grammar School at Bury St. Edmunds, where he became friendly with Charles Blomefield, who later became the Bishop of London.

The summer of 1804 saw the end of Robert Alderson's school career. For the next 15 months he received private tuition from Edward Maltby in Buckden, Huntingdonshire. Maltby later became the Bishop of Durham and the Preacher at the Inns of Court between 1817 and 1835. This tuition had a great effect on the remainder of Alderson's life. Maltby later wrote: *During this time, he conducted himself so uniformly well as to make it a pleasure for me to have him for an inmate. Respecting application to his studies, I have often remarked that I never saw any one so eager for information, and so ready to profit by it, in whatever shape it was supplied. To this feature of his character, which, so far as my experience goes, he possessed in a degree superior to what I have ever observed, I attribute in a great measure the success which attended him in every stage of his subsequent life.*

In October 1805, Edward Hall Alderson then entered Caius College, Cambridge. Here he excelled at both mathematics and classics.

His son, Charles wrote in 1858: *Edward Hall Alderson's life at college was regular and studious, and yet in some respects characteristic. Despite of college requirements, he could never bring himself to be a regular attendant at morning chapel, being by habit a late riser. In another particular he displayed a remarkable self-denial. Although a frequent host and guest, he laid down a rule, which he rigidly observed, whilst at Cambridge during the three years of his undergraduate life, to abstain from wine: fearing lest its effect, even taken in moderation, might be injurious to evening work. In other respects, study was too natural a taste to entail much effort. A rule which he laid down for himself at the outset, of reading a certain number of hours each day, not only rendered any excess of application, as the time of examination approached, unnecessary but was also found to allow a sufficient margin for fully participating in the social enjoyments of college life, Under any circumstances, the rapidity and ease with which he worked, and the intellectual vigour with which*



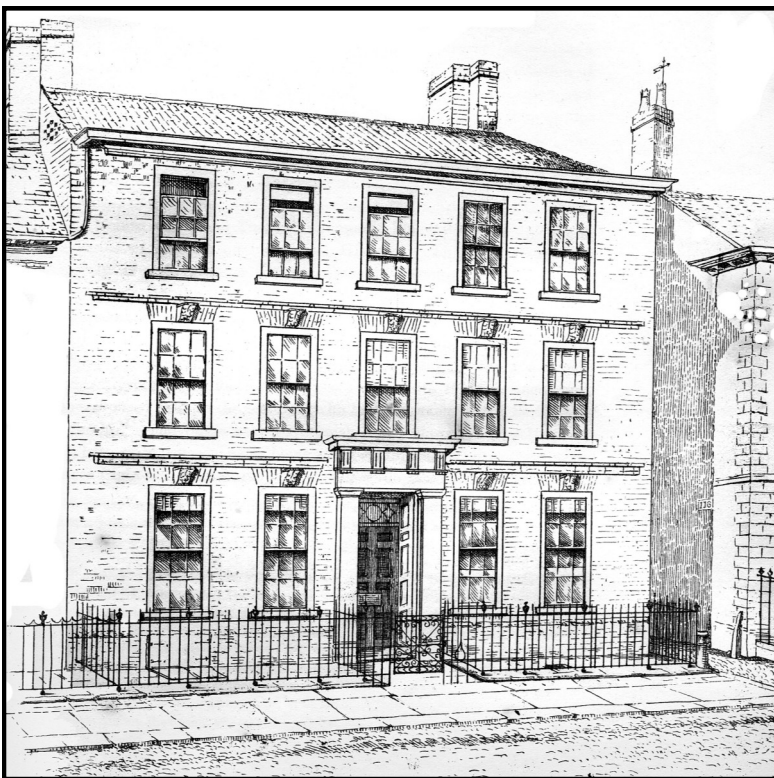
*Sir Edward Hall Alderson*

*he grappled with each difficult subject, would have gone far to make his career at college not only successful, but to be reckoned as amongst the most agreeable periods of his life.*

In his second year he won the Sir Thomas Browne's Medal for the best epigram (a short, witty poem or saying) written in Greek and Latin. At this time, his eldest sister, Isabella, of whom he was very fond, died of tuberculosis. In 1809 he was declared the Senior Wrangler, which is awarded for the best undergraduate in mathematics at the university; a great intellectual achievement. He was also the Smith's Prize Winner and the First Chancellor's Medallist for attainment in the Classics. As a result he was immediately elected a Fellow of his college. This list of honours won by an undergraduate was unequalled at Cambridge University.

In 1809, Edward Alderson became a pupil of Joseph Chitty, the eminent lawyer and a writer on legal matters and, in 1811, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. He then joined the Northern Circuit. From 1817 to 1822 he was also a co-editor of reports from the King's Bench Division.

An early indication of his legal abilities came in 1825, when he was instructed by the opponents of the proposed Liverpool and Manchester Railway, who were principally the directors of the



133 King Street in c1865

Bridgewater and Leeds and Liverpool Canals. This railway required a private bill. Parliamentary work was a major part of Alderson's practice. Alderson cross-examined George Stephenson on his designs for the railway and the surveys on which they were based. Alderson proved an able advocate and Stephenson a poor witness. Stephenson later confessed: *I was not long in the witness box before I began to wish for a hole to creep out of.* Largely, owing to Alderson's devastating closing speech, the bill was lost; the railway was delayed for several years and Stephenson's early reputation badly damaged.

In 1828, Alderson was appointed a Common Law Commissioner.

In 1830, he was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas for which he received a knighthood. This court was a common law court

in the English legal system that covered actions between subject and subject, which did not concern the king.

In 1834, Alderson moved to the Court of Exchequer Chamber until his death. This was a court which might be asked to determine a point of law and was a very important position.

In 1841, at the age of 54 years, Alderson also became a judge in the Court of Chancery.

Edward Alderson spent his holidays in Lowestoft sailing along the coast to Southwold and into the Norfolk Broads. His biographer mentions Alderson's frequent visits to Great Yarmouth. He loved to point out to his children where he first drew breath and where he went to school. He showed his children the Jetty from where he watched the return of more than one fleet from the Baltic. On

one occasion he was nearly hit by a cannon ball, which had been fired as a salute. Alderson also attended many public events in Great Yarmouth, such as the re-opening of St. Nicholas' Church in 1848 after a major restoration and the opening of the Priory School in 1853.

Alderson continued to compose classical and English poetry (both in English and Latin) throughout his life. He maintained a correspondence with his cousin, the novelist Amelia Opie, until her death in 1853. He was also an enthusiastic and knowledgeable follower of horse racing. Alderson Road, in the north of Great Yarmouth was named after him.

His last sitting was at the Liverpool Winter Assizes in December 1856, after which he collapsed on hearing of a serious injury to one of his sons. He died shortly afterwards on 27th January 1857, from a brain disease, at his home at Park Crescent, London. He had been taken ill a few days previously with sudden giddiness followed by unconsciousness. He rallied for a time, but it was followed by a lack of interest in his surroundings and stupor, finally lapsing into unconsciousness and with two gentle sighs he died ten days later. He was buried on 2nd February 1857 at St. Giles' Church, Risby, near Bury St. Edmunds, a church which he had financially supported and of which his brother was the incumbent. He was 70 years old. There is no trace of his grave in the church or its yard.



*St. Giles' Church, Risby*

In 1823, Edward Alderson married Georgina Drewe, the daughter of a landed clergyman. She lived for some time in Great Yarmouth and died in 1871.

Alderson's daughter, Georgina Charlotte, married the British statesman, Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, the 3rd Marquess of Salisbury in 1857. He was the Prime Minister three times. One of their son's, Charles, was a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Salisbury's father, opposed the marriage owing to Georgina's lack of wealth and social standing.

Alderson was popular with barristers and with the juries, if not always with his colleagues, not least because of his relentless jocularly; on the bench and off it. Several of his speeches to grand juries, in which he discoursed on the issues of the day, were published.

He was said to be a clever, analytical and a forthright judge, with little patience for those of lesser abilities. He was quick to take a view of a case and exceedingly hard to be talked out of it. The highlights of his career can be summarised:

As a judge of assize, he was prominent in the attempts to suppress the Luddites in 1831 and the Chartists in 1842.

Alderson was a great exponent of the flexibility of the common law.

He believed that rehabilitation was the principal goal of sentencing.

He was dubious of the effects of a deterrent and argued for the limitation of capital punishment and found technical means not to apply it.

As an active churchman of moderate views and a lifelong friend of C. J. Blomfield, Bishop of London, Alderson was prominent in seeking to reconcile the Church of England to the Gorham Judgment of 1850. Gorham's appointment to the incumbency of Bramford Speke in Devon was

## Sea-side Education, GREAT YARMOUTH.

COLLEGIATE & COMMERCIAL SCHOOL  
CONDUCTED BY

**MR. PLUMMER,**

*Assisted by Classical Masters and by Native Professors of the French, and German Languages.*

**YOUNG GENTLEMEN** are liberally boarded, and receive instruction based upon the best modern appliances, and most approved Educational Works. In addition to a thorough English Course, Pupils intended for COMMERCIAL PURSUITS devote a considerable portion of their time to Bookkeeping, Mental Calculation, Invoices, and Business Correspondence. Those for the Professions to the Classics, Mathematics, Foreign Languages, Surveying, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, Themes, Natural Science and the Belles Lettres.

**Each Boy has a Separate Bed.**

**TERMS FOR BOARDERS—25 TO 30 GUINEAS PER ANN.**  
**DITTO DAY PUPILS AT 4 TO 6 DO, DO, DO.**

References to Clergymen, Bankers, Officers in Her Majesty's Navy, the Indian Army, Merchants, and Agricultural Gentlemen whose sons are, and have been educated at this School.

Prospectuses with Testimonials forwarded upon application.

**Vacation ends January 23rd, 1856.**

*Yarmouth Free Press 19th January 1856*  
*Note each boy has a separate bed*

Alderson opposed secular education, believing that the mere communication of knowledge without religious values was of little value. Yet, he was a noted advocate of allowing Quakers, Jews and others, who felt unable to swear on the Christian Bible, to affirm instead.

Some of Alderson's landmark decisions are worthy of note:

*Winterbottom versus Wright* (1824): the four judges at the Court of Exchequer, which included Alderson, concluded that consumers, who were injured by defective products, had no action against the defective product's manufacturer. The judges feared that a large number of actions, which might follow, would impede industrial development.

*Russell versus Cowley* (1835): Alderson gave vocal support to would-be patentees of new inventions.

blocked by the Bishop of Exeter. Goreham did not believe that infant baptism was effective and that an adult decision to accept Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour was necessary. This was against Article 27 of the 39 Articles of Faith as laid down by the Church of England. Because of his views the Bishop considered Goreham to be a Calvinist in this matter and hence was unsuitable for the post. Of course this was the era of the Oxford Movement, when several High Church Anglicans defected to the Roman Catholic Church. Goreham appealed to the Ecclesiastical Court of Arches to compel the bishop to institute him, but the court confirmed the bishop's decision and awarded costs against Goreham. Goreham then appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which caused great controversy about whether a secular court should decide on the doctrine of the Church of England. In this judgment, Alderson supported the view that the Church was subject to secular law. This court reversed the earlier decision and Goreham spent the rest of his life as the vicar of Bramford Speke, where he was successful in re-building the church.

## Seaside Education.

COLLEGIATE & COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,  
GREAT YARMOUTH,

Conducted by

**MR. PLUMMER,**

**ASSISTED** by Classical Masters, and by Native Professors of the French and German Languages.

**TERMS PER ANNUM.**

Boarders above 8 and under 13 years of age 25 Guineas  
Above that age ..... 30 do.

Each Boy has a Separate Bed

Day Boarders ..... 14 Guineas

Day Pupils from ..... 4 to 6 do.

The French and German Languages with Surveying and Architectural Drawing are extra charges.

Reference to Clergymen, Bankers, Officers in Her Majesty's Navy, the Indian Army, Merchants, Solicitors, Medical and Agricultural Gentlemen whose Sons are, and have been educated at this School.

Prospectuses with Testimonials forwarded upon application.

*An Articled Pupil required*

*Yarmouth Free Press 23rd March 1856*



*Bligh versus Brent* (1837): was a major contribution to the legal understanding of company shares.

*Wood versus Peel* (1844): in a trial to determine the winner of the Derby, Alderson ordered that the purported winner, *Running Rein*, be produced in court. The horse could not be found and the result of the race was overturned.

*Wood versus Leadbitter* (1845): Alderson upheld the Jockey Club's effort to free Epsom Racecourse of those they considered undesirable.

*Rex versus Griffin* (1853): a Church of England chaplain was called to prove conversations with a prisoner charged with child-murder whom, he stated, he had visited in a spiritual capacity. The

judge, Sir Edward Alderson, strongly intimated to counsel that he thought such conversations ought not to be given in evidence, saying that there was an analogy between the necessity for privilege in the case of an attorney to enable legal evidence to be given and that in the case of the clergyman to enable spiritual assistance to be given. Alderson added: *I do not lay this down as an absolute rule: but I think such evidence ought not to be given.*

*Blyth versus Birmingham Waterworks Company* (1856): concerns reasonableness in the law of negligence. It is famous for its classic statement of what negligence is and the standard of care to be met. In establishing the basis of the case, Judge Alderson made what has become a famous definition of negligence:

*Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations, which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do. The defendants might have been liable for negligence, if,*

## Academies.

( • Take boarders.)

Archer, Mary Ann, Row 127  
ART AND DESIGN, South quay, master, P. B. Brophy  
•Barrett, Benjamin, North-quay  
Barrett, Thomas, St. Peter's-row  
Bell, Louisa, 33, Hall-quay  
•Borrett, Anna M., 4, Apsley-terrace  
BRITISH, Nelson-road, master, Frederick J. Gladman  
Brock, Mary Ann, 70, Southtown  
Buston, Sarah, St. George's-row  
CATHOLIC, Regent-rd., mistress, Miss M<sup>c</sup>Bride  
Chamberlin, Susannah, Row 54  
CHARITY, Theatre-plain, master, George Barrett; mistress, M. E. Lewin  
Clark, Miss, 2, Royal-place  
Cox, Sarah, Gorleston  
Crane, Sarah, 2, Conge  
Crickmay, Mary, Gorleston  
Crockett, Sarah M., 6, Queen's-place  
•Cross, Ann, Row 102  
Davis, Martha, 4, Market-road  
Durrant, Jane, 33, Howard-st.  
Eller, Mary Ann, 13, Russell-sq.  
Emms, Eliz., 42, St. Peter's-rd.  
•Freeman, Sarah, 14, Britannia-terrace  
French, Jane, 4, Clarence-place  
Garson, Louisa, 127, King-street  
Goodrick, the Misses, Market-place  
GRAMMAR, Trafalgar-rd., master, Rev. H. L. Evans, M.A.  
•Green, Anna Jane, 14, Regent-road  
Green, Rossbella, George-street  
Greaves, Sarah, 43, George-street  
•Hayward, Anne, Row 107  
HOSPITAL, Market-place, master, J. W. Hewke; mistress, Charlotte Goffin  
Hunt, Ann H., Broad-row  
GAOL, master, Joseph Jackson  
James, Sarah, 5, Harrison's-buildings  
Jaynes, Hannah, 8, Albion-ter.  
•Jex, Ellen Maria, 9, Sefton-terrace, Southtown

Kemp, James, Caister-road  
•Lettis, Sarah, 21, King-street  
Lincoln, Harriet, North-quay  
Lewin, Sophia, 2, Maddey's-buildings, Nelson-road  
NATIONAL:  
Gorleston, master, J. B. Shad-rake; mistress, Mary Gooch  
PRIORY, Church-plain, master, R. M. Musgrave; mistresses, Elizh. Mills & Agn. Rushmer  
ST. PETER'S, Dene-side, master, R. Harding; mistresses, Elizabeth Williams and H. Wilson  
Newman, Elizabeth, 2, Conge  
Orfeur, Mrs., Dene-side  
•Partridge, Rev. John, Mill-lane, Southtown  
Plowright, Sussannah S., Providence-place  
Plummer, John Bruce, 133, King-street  
Porter, Harriet A., Southampton-place  
PRIMITIVE METHODIST, Priory-plain, master, John Empson; mistress, Elizabeth Empson  
Pye, Mrs., Row 121  
Ratcliffe, Emma, Fuller's-hill  
•Sanders, Geo. S., 1, Apsley-ter.  
Scott, Lucy, Friars'-lane  
•Shelley, Rev. A. T., 54, South-quay  
Simmons, Jane, 90, King-street  
Skakel, Mrs., 15, Howard-street  
•Sloman, Isabella, 125, King-st.  
ST. JOHN'S, Miss Moore  
Stebbins, Jane, Row 60  
•Swann, Matthew H., Queen-st.  
Tann, Sarai, 66, Regent-road  
Thomas, Mary, Church-plain  
•Tomkins, Daniel, Travers'-house, 27, South-quay  
Trory, Emma, Row 121  
•Tydeman, Lucy, Queen-street  
UNION, master, Wm. Brownjohn  
mistress, Eliza Gardner  
•Woolsey, Margaret Elizabeth, 64, King-street  
•Woolsey, Sarah and Lydia, 57, North-quay  
•Woolverton, Mary Ann, 68, King-street

*unintentionally, they omitted to do that which a reasonable person would have done, or did that which a person taking reasonable precautions would not have done.*

The next person living at 133 King Street from 1801 was Thomas Hurry, a merchant and ship owner. He paid £500 for the property. He died from a stroke while walking at the age of 78 years in 1828.

After Thomas Hurry's death, Joseph Palmer acquired the property in 1828 and used it as a boarding school, known as the King Street Academy. He borrowed £600 from Thomas Henry Wallis and John Bruce to purchase the property. Plummer was born in 1808. His school was listed at 133 King Street by 1836 and continued to 1863, when he died.

In 1841, Joseph Plummer's school had 17 boarding pupils, all males, two tutors and two servants. The pupils ranged in age from nine years to 15 years.

By 1851, Joseph Plummer's school educated 17 boarders with ages ranging from six years to 16 years. All the pupils were boys, mainly from Great Yarmouth, Norwich and Middlesex. There were three tutors. Interestingly, in 1854, there were as many as 61 schools and academies in Great Yarmouth.

In 1861, Joseph Plummer, now aged 50 years, was also a magistrate. The boarders had increased to 22, who mainly came from the London area and were between the ages of eight to 17 years. There was one assistant tutor and a French master.

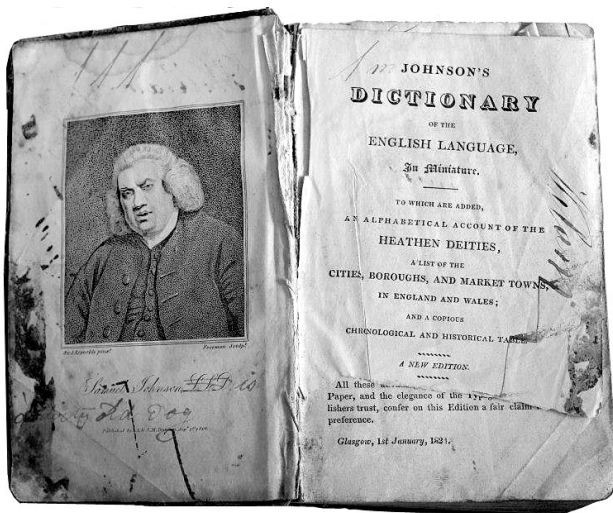


*George Carr outside his shop at 133 King Street c1909*

Joseph Plummer died in early 1863. He left about £2,000. After Joseph Plummer's death the *Great Yarmouth Street Directory* of 1863 lists the school as being run by John Bruce Palmer, Joseph's son. In 1861 he had been the vice-principal. The school, in 1863, was described as a classical and commercial boarding and day school. John Bruce Plummer died in 1874 at the age of 39 years. Interestingly there is also a coal merchant and ship owner listed here in 1863, which was called Plummer and Company. By 1871, John Plummer was

**KING STREET HOUSE,  
YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.**  
**THE MISSES JAYNES**  
**W**ILL be glad to receive their Pupils for the  
Easter Term on **WEDNESDAY** Next, Jan.  
23rd.

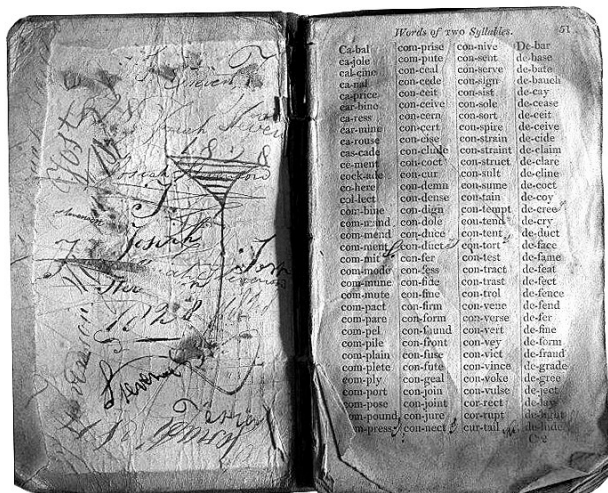
*Yarmouth Independent 19th January 1878*



Dr. Johnson's Dictionary defaced by a pupil:  
"Samuel Johnson is a dirty dog"



A crumpled page of lines stating:  
"Learn to despise idleness for it is the root  
of all evil"  
It is signed George Gamble 14 September 1829



A text book inscribed with the names:  
Josiah Leven June 1828 and William Gamble 1833



A writing slate

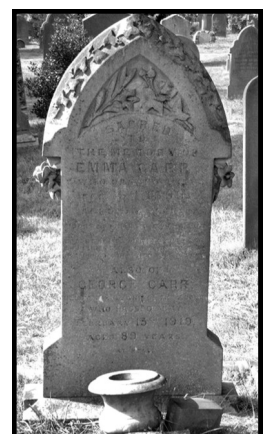
Artefacts relating to Plummer's academy found in  
133 King Street in the 1970s

living with his mother, Ann, at *Grove House*, St. Peter's Road and was described as an accountant. The property remained in Joseph Plummer's wife's name, Anne, until she died in 1880. All Joseph Plummer's properties were sold in 37 lots in 1881. The sale raised £6,328.

In 1864, the premises was taken over by Mrs. Mary Ann Jayness and she was running a school here for young ladies. This school continued until 1880. The number of boarding pupils was small, being about five to six girls in their early teens. Mrs. Jayness had previously run a lodgings and a day school at 8 Albion Road, Great Yarmouth. Her son was the tutor and her daughter was the schoolmistress. Mrs. Jayness died in 1889. In 1881 the property was purchased by William John Bartram, a pawnbroker for £971. In order to purchase the premises, he obtained a loan for £800 from Henry Carpenter, a gentleman of Great Ormesby.

In 1885, the premises were converted into a shop and accommodation. In 1886, W. J. Bartram, now described as a carpet and furniture warehouseman, was resident here. He died in 1889.

It appeared that the loan of £800 had not been repaid and in 1889, the premises were conveyed to George Carr, a linen draper, who took on re-



George Carr's  
Grave





1



*The attic*

*Interior views of 133 King Street in 2013*

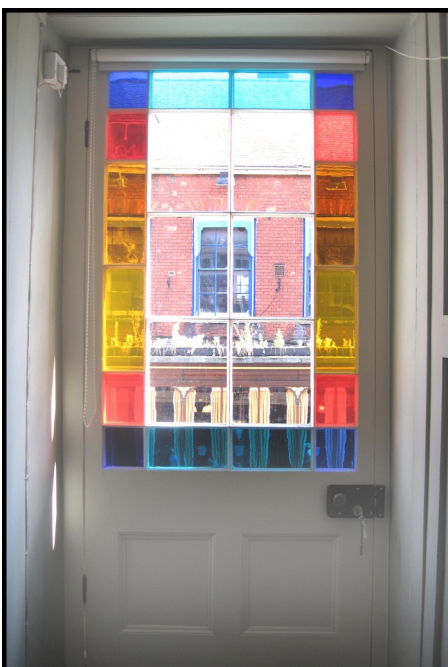


*Row 116 in Edwardian times. The Row runs to the north of 133 King Street*





*Warehouse doors*



*Interior views of  
133 King Street  
in 2013*



**ON THURSDAY NEXT.  
IMPORTANT SALE OF FREEHOLD  
PROPERTY, GREAT YARMOUTH.**

**M**ESSRS. SPELMAN have received instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the late J. G. Plummer, Esq., to sell by auction, on **THURSDAY**, February 24th, 1881, at six for seven o'clock in the evening, at the Star-hotel, Great Yarmouth, the following property, worth to let

**£400 PER ANNUM.**

Lot 1.—Five HOUSES, known as the Alms Houses, in Row No. 54, Market-place, occupied by Butler and others at £26 18/8.

Lot 2.—A small HOUSE in Row No. 56, Market-place, occupied by F. Smith at £9 10/8.

Lot 3.—A small HOUSE near lot 2, COTTAGE and YARD, occupied by Coleman and others at £13 15/8.

Lot 4.—A small HOUSE adjoining, occupied by Turrell at the low rent of £8.

Lot 5.—A small HOUSE adjoining, occupied by Chase at £8 10/-.

Lot 6.—A DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by Sharp at £8 4/8.

Lot 7.—A COTTAGE adjoining, occupied by Beavor at £6 14/-.

Lot 8.—Two COTTAGES in Row No. 58, Market-place, occupied by Temby and Briggs at £12 2/8.

Lot 9.—A small HOUSE in Row 128, South-quay, occupied by Seaman at £9 2/-.

Lot 10.—A similar HOUSE, occupied by Simes at £7 19/-.

Lot 11.—A similar HOUSE, occupied by Leach at £9 2/-.

Lot 12.—A similar HOUSE, occupied by Mingay at £9 2/-.

Lot 13.—A small HOUSE, occupied by Wells at £9 2/-.

Lot 14.—Two HOUSES, occupied by Adams and Ives at £13.

**MIDDLEGATE STREET.**

Lot 15.—The old-established full licensed PUBLIC HOUSE known as the Liverpool-tavern, for 30 years in the occupation of Mrs. Harriet Arnold at £30.

Lot 16.—Two COTTAGES in the rear of lot 15, in Row 140, occupied by G. and I. Pembroke at £14.

**No. 133, KING STREET.**

Lot 17.—The spacious FAMILY RESIDENCE, now occupied as a Ladies' College by the Misses Jaynes at £40.

Lot 18.—A COTTAGE in Row 116, near lot 17, occupied by Sutton at £7 3/-.

**ST. PETER'S ROAD.**

Lot 19.—The pleasantly situated RESIDENCE with GARDEN and STABLE, late in the occupation of Mrs. Plummer, deceased, and of which immediate possession may be had.

Lot 20.—A BUILDING SITE to the west of lot 19, frontage 21 feet.

Lot 21.—A similar SITE.

Lot 22.—A BUILDING SITE to the east of lot 19, frontage 19 feet.

Lots 23 and 24.—Two COTTAGE SITES in the rear of lots 20 and 21.

Lot 25.—A valuable BUSINESS SITE, adjoining the entrance to Mr. Robert Brown's premises, having a frontage of 22 feet, and a depth of 80 feet.

Lots 26, 27, and 28.—Three similar SITES to the West.

Lot 29.—A valuable SITE, divided from lot 28 by a passage frontage of 20 feet

Lots 30, 31, and 32.—Three similar building SITES to the west.

Lot 33.—Two small HOUSES, in the rear of lot 19, occupied by Albrow and Brown at £16 0/8.

Lot 34.—A COTTAGE SITE opposite lot 33. NEPTUNE-TERRACE, SEYMOUR PLACE.

Lot 35.—The well-built HOUSE, No. 1, occupied by Mr. James Besford at £14.

Lot 36.—The HOUSE, No. 2, adjoining lot 35, occupied by Mr. Charles Barham at the low rent of £11.

Lot 37.—The HOUSE, No. 3, adjoining lot 36, occupied by Mr. Daniel Arbon at £14.

All the lots are FREEHOLD.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had ten days prior to the sale, of Charles Diver, Esq., solicitor, Great Yarmouth; and of Messrs. Spelman, Auctioneers, and estate agents, at Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

*Details of the sale of Joseph G. Plummer's property on the death of his wife in 1881.  
Yarmouth Mercury 22nd February 1881*

**PROPERTY SALE.**—The sale of the late Mr. Plummer's property attracted a very large attendance at the Star-hotel, on Thursday evening in last week, Messrs. Spelman had the conduct of the sale, with the following results:—Lot 1, five small cottages in Row 54, £380; lot 2, one house in Row 56, £180; lot 3, two cottages and yard near, £270; lot 4, one house in same Row, £120; lot 5, one house adjoining, £115; lot 6, one house near lot 5, £75; lot 7, cottage, £70; lot 8, two cottages, Row 58, £115; lot 9, one house in Row 128, £115; lot 10, similar house, £105; lot 11, similar house, £105; lot 12, similar house, £110; lot 13, similar house, £100; lot 14, 2 cottages, £130; lot 15, Liverpool-tavern, full licensed house, £770; two cottages adjoining, £140; lot 16, residence, King-street, £971; lot 17, cottage in rear, £65; lot 18, Grove House, St. Peter's-road, £901 19/-; lots 20, 21, and 22, sites adjoining, £290; lots 23 and 24, two cottage sites, £88; lots 25 to 32 were passed, lot 33, two small houses, £225; lot 34, a cottage site, £47; lots 35, 36, and 37, three houses, Neptune-terrace, £840; total sold £6328 2/-.

*Proceeds of the sale of  
Joseph Plummer's properties  
Yarmouth Mercury 5th March 1881*

paying the loan. He had moved from South London in the mid 1870s. He also had a draper's shop at 150 King Street, at 34 Market Row and a baby linen shop (run by his daughter, Clara) at 123 King Street. In 1909, at the age of 80 years, he retired from Great Yarmouth and moved to England's Lane in Gorleston on the corner of Drudge Road.

By now, as he was a widower and his four children had left home, the accommodation at 133 King Street was too large for him. He then rented 133 King Street to Ernest Skippings, a draper, who purchased the premises in 1919 when George Carr died. The shop then passed through the Skippings family via Leslie Ernest and Richard until 1998, when Richard Skippings emigrated to Australia. The property was sold in 2001 for £90,000, to be converted back to a private house. The restoration was only partly carried out and ceased. In 2012, the Great Yarmouth Preservation Trust stepped in and purchased the property. The project was part of the four million





Richard and his father Leslie  
Ernest Skippings outside the shop  
in the 1970s  
Left and below:  
Skippings Shop



pound Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) scheme; an area-based conservation-led regeneration scheme for the King Street area, whose centrepiece was the complete refurbishment of the Grade I listed St George's Theatre. The THI scheme, led by Great Yarmouth Borough Council, was funded through a number of sources, including the Heritage Lottery Fund, English Heritage and Great Yarmouth Borough Council.

To commemorate the birthplace of the eminent Edward Hall Alderson, a blue plaque was erected on 133 King Street by the Great Yarmouth Local History and Archaeological Society in 2013.

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- Street Directories of Great Yarmouth*
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