

AYLSHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



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Cover:

*'The Queen at the University of East Anglia in 1994 Photo Courtesy
Archant*

AYLSHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

JOURNAL AND NEWSLETTER



Volume 12

No. 6

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The late Queen was always sad that her accession to the throne so young was because of the untimely death of her father George VI. Amongst the memories of her collected in this issue is one of her with her sister and parents out and about in Windsor. It comes from a very different age, scarcely imaginable today but fondly recalled here.

We take for granted the photos of the celebrations in the Market Square for the Queen's Platinum Jubilee. The celebrations for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee were likewise recorded on film, but this was less than 30 years after the first photos of the Market Square, described in Roger Polhill's article on the life of Walter Juan Finch. Adi Raschkewitz meanwhile has brought to life the stories behind the photo on a humble postcard in the Town Archive, taken in 1915.

The arrangements for our AGM on October 6th did not go entirely to plan, our speaker's family had gone down with Covid and he couldn't come. With no notice to speak of Vic Morgan came to our rescue with a talk on 'Elizabeth's progress to Norwich in 1578'. Our thanks to Vic for stepping in. The good news is Jack Powell will be coming to speak to us on a future date.

Here is a reminder of our coming programme. On Thursday 26th January Daryl Long will be talking on *Norfolk County schools at the turn of the 20th century*. On Thursday 23rd February Peter Stibbons will be talking on *Aspects of Cromer* and then on Thursday 23rd March Rob Knee will return to talk about *Thomas Paine*.

Finally, if any member would like a complete set of Journals from April 2004 to April 2020 (minus April 2016) which have come to me, please get in touch, I need the space!

Walter Juan Finch – artist and photographer, by Roger Polhill

This article is largely based on *Austin, J., Greenacre, J. & Grint, B. (2011), The Search for Eugenia Fynch The story of Norfolk's unknown Victorian photographers*, published by the Acle Community Archive Group. Brian Grint kindly sent us this intriguing book when it was published in 2011 while we were writing the story of the Aylsham Navigation for *Sail and Storm*. We were briefly in touch at the time, but sadly Brian died in June 2020. It was some time before we were aware of this and we went on to other things.



Walter Juan Finch with his wife Sarah Ann and three children, Rosa May, Walter Juan and Harry Juan early 1870s. Aylsham Town Archive

Likenesses Taken by the Action of Light in a few seconds' in St Andrew's Broad Street in 1843, the year Walter Juan was born. The Norwich Photographic Society was soon formed and had a huge and very influential exhibition at St Andrew's Hall in 1856. Equipment was expensive, but developing a career as a painter facilitated the additional trade as a

Walter Juan Finch was born in 1843 in Fish Yard (now Fishergate), a deprived part of Norwich along the Wensum. He was the second son of William Henry Finch (1816–1883) and Mary Ann (née Baker). Like his father and grandfather before him, William was a whitesmith, a metal worker dealing in light coloured metals such as copper, tin and pewter. The family business was in Waggon and Horses Yard just across the river parallel to Elm Hill. In the 1840s William was beginning to better himself as a painter and to have a penchant for fancy names, calling himself William Henri in the 1841 census and coining Juan for his second son.

Photography was first publicised in 1839 in France by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre (1787-1851) and in England by William Henry Fox Talbot (1800–1877) and was rapidly popularised, with a studio in Norwich advertising 'Patent Life-like

photographer. With the invention of the wet collodion process in the 1850s photographic equipment became more portable and could be carried around in a barrow and photos developed on the spot. Colour was effected by hand tinting black and white photographs and in the 1850s experiments were made to colour prints. In 1868 Louis Ducon du Hauron patented a colour process using three colour filtered negatives. Walter Finch used this technique to great effect, but it required hours of exposure in the camera, making the process generally impracticable. The first commercial process was not available until 1907.

William was away from home for the 1851 census and it has been speculated he may have been in London for the Great Exhibition where the new art was prominently displayed. When Mary Ann died in 1852, when Walter Juan was only nine, William listed his profession as painter and by 1857 he is recorded as a 'photographic artist' on Eugene Arthur's birth certificate, William having married Mary Ann Hambling, some fifteen years his junior.

In the 1861 census the family is back in Waggon and Horses Lane at Sparke's Yard. William is listed as a photographic artist, his first son, William Henri junior (1840–1889), was 21 and recorded as his father's assistant, while Walter Juan at 18 was a bookseller's porter. Around 1863 the family moved to Acle and William became an active itinerant photographer. There are several indications that William father and son obtained work with the fairground community for whom William painted sets and photography would have been valued. His elder brother, William Henry (renamed Henri) junior (1840–1889), left home for an itinerant photographic career and cohabited with, and eventually married in 1884, a faithful gypsy Charlotte (née Sly). In the last decade of his short life they had a shop in Thetford, the elaborate painted signs of the frontage included among his numerous services magical royal wizard under the patronage of the Prince of Wales (explained later). He died aged 49 and Charlotte returned to Norwich to live in comfortable surroundings, listed in the 1911 census as a fortune teller.

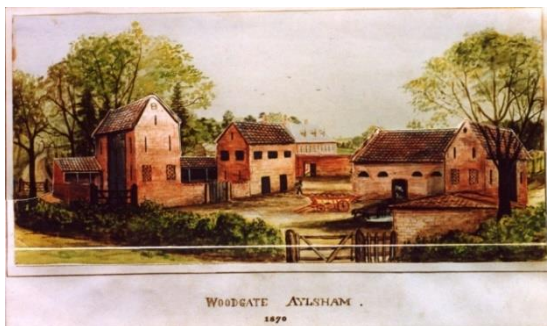
Walter Juan stayed in Norwich and in 1865 married Sarah Ann (or Anne) Precious. Sarah Ann was born in Bunwell, south of Wymondham, in 1848, the daughter of John, an agricultural labourer who had been born there, and his wife Frances from Attleborough. By 1851 they were living in Besthorpe, on the way to Attleborough. By 1861, however, she was living with her grandparents William and Elizabeth Thompson in Attleborough. William was a publican there and had married Elizabeth in 1823, a couple of years

after Elizabeth had borne her son John Precious, father of Sarah Ann, in Besthorpe as an unmarried woman in 1821. By 1861 Sarah Ann's parents, John and Frances, had moved to St Martin at Oak in Norwich, where John continued his career as an agricultural worker.

Also in the 1861 census is another Sarah Precious, born in Attleborough in 1852, the daughter of John, a sawyer, and Rebecca Precious (née Hall). By 1861 she was living with her uncle James Howard, 42, the publican at the Sardinian Tavern, St Stephens Street, Norwich. He is also listed in the census as a 'Painter', the same trade as the Finch family before they were photographers. He had married Sarah Hall (seemingly recorded the previous year as a shoe binder) in Lakenham in 1842, but for some reason she was not at home for the 1861 census. By this time her mother, Rebecca Precious, now the Railway Gate Keeper at Attleborough, was on her own, caring for two more children and a nephew, so was no doubt glad that her elder daughter had prospects in Norwich. It seems quite likely that Walter Juan Finch met Sarah Ann through this complex family relationship. Their first child Rosa was born in Norwich two years later.

By 1870 Walter Juan was firmly established in Aylsham, evidenced by the fine watercolour of the farm buildings and grounds at Woodgate with the house in the distance.

The full story of Woodgate is told by William and Maggie Vaughan-Lewis in *Hearths and Heaths: Dispersed Settlements in Aylsham's Early Modern Landscape*: 117–155 (2017).



Farm buildings and grounds at Woodgate, with the house in the background, by Walter Juan Finch in 1870. The white line indicates the hinge so that the picture above could be folded over in the manner of a Repton Red Book. Aylsham Town Archive.

Robert John Woods Purdy (1839–1916) had inherited Woodgate from his grandfather that year, 1870, had become engaged and was busy converting the farmhouse into a gentleman's house. The Purdy family also has two

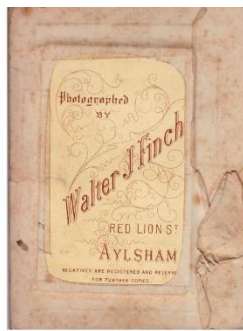


Woodgate House after renovation, with the farm buildings cleared away, painted by Walter Juan Finch in 1883, with the label “1870” showing from the 'before' picture above. Purdy collection at NRO, reproduced courtesy of Peter Purdy.

photographs of the family apparently taken in the winter of 1870–71. The relationship was ongoing and William Vaughan-Lewis got the impression that they became good friends. There is an even finer water colour of the ‘after’ view in 1883 in the style of Repton when the whole complex of farm buildings had been taken down. The two works were designed to be hinged together in a

technological upgrade of the Repton 'before and after' ploy.

Family portraits would have been much in demand. In addition carte de visites had been patented in 1854 by the French photographer André Adolphe Eugène Dibdère. They were the size of formal visiting cards, 54 x 90 mm, and became very popular by the 1860s, generally replaced by rather larger cabinet cards, 110 x 170 mm, in the 1870s.



Robert John Woods Purdy’s dog and Walter Juan Finch’s carte de visite. Purdy Collection at NRO, courtesy of Peter Purdy.

Albums for collections and displays became a common feature in a Victorian parlour. Postcards were issued by the Post Office from 1870, but picture postcards were not permitted until 1894. Greetings cards depicting family or residences would have been popular. The particularly fine one of Woodgate House shown here gives a good idea of the technique and was probably done by Walter just before he left Aylsham in 1883.



Colour processed greetings card of Woodgate House c1883. Purdy Collection at NRO, courtesy of Peter Purdy.

When Walter moved to Aylsham in 1870 or thereabouts the family took up residence in Red Lion Street. The exact building is not evident from the rather confusing census records of 1871 and 1881, but it seems most likely that he sublet a premise from Deborah Dale in Peggs Yard. She is listed in the censuses as a hairdresser, bird preserver and fancy goods merchant. Walter had a barrow, like his father, so that he could develop photos on the spot, and would also have needed space at home for barrow and horse. He would also have needed a yard to have the sun for outside production of photographic prints and somewhere for the growing family to reside. His studio, at least when he had become established in the town, was in Bank Street, as evidenced by the advertisement on the back of one of his carte de visites. Again it is not evident exactly where he rented space. The carte de visite in the Norfolk Library shows the family in the early 1870s decorously assembled in front of what appears to be the bank. The advertisement on the back reads as follows in fancy script ornamented with scrolls.

Portable Photographic Studio

W.J. Finch

Artist and Photographer

Bank Street Aylsham

Copies may be obtained at any time 6d each



Walter Finch's family: Sarah Ann with Walter Juan, Harry Juan and Rosa May, taken before Harry sadly died in 1873. Courtesy NHC Finch Collection, Norwich Millennium Library.



Bank Street and south side of Market Place in early 1870s. The family photo was not taken directly in front of the bank. Aylsham Town Archive.

Further scrutiny of the photograph suggests that it may have in fact been composed in front of a private house in another part of the town. The doorways on the south side of the Market Place extending to Bank Street do not match and the brickwork, the shutters, the flower pots in the window, are more fitting for a good house in its own grounds. The most likely



The Grange in Cromer Road seems a likely site to stage the family photograph.

house in Aylsham would seem to be The Grange in Cromer Road, but it may never be possible to prove the identification.

Clare Everitt in her appreciation of the *NHC Finch Collection: William Henry Finch and the Finch family of photographers* mentions William's eye for composition and balance, the image invariably pleasing. He typically included lots of people to provide a human element to his work. And, with a



Mill House, early 1870s, with John Thornton Bullock (left) with probably his family and others (right) and servants in the background, all decorously posed. Aylsham Town Archive courtesy of the Rust family.

view to business, would be keen to show clearly but discreetly his links to the privileged classes. Recently the Rust family has passed on to the Aylsham Town Archive a photo of Mill House where they used to live. The photograph shows well the skills taught to Walter by his father.

It seems to show the joint owner of the mill, John Thornton Bullock with his wife Fanny and children, perhaps taken about 1879 and identifiable from the 1881 census. It shows John on the left, his much younger wife Fanny 33 standing on the right holding toddler Ellen, the 6-7 year-old Frederick, next to his father, holding the croquet mallet and the teenage Daisy sitting on the grass between the two groups. The census includes a governess, nurse, cook and two nursemaids that are included, as well as the gardener and two further ladies participating in the carefully staged event.

There are four views of the Market Place originally dated to 1876 and attributed to Edmund Juba who had his photographic premises in Hungate Street, as advertised in Kelly's trade directory of 1875. One of these, the photograph of the Town Hall, is also in the Norfolk Library collection and clearly attributed to Walter Juan Finch in 1871, not Edmund Juba. When these are added to the other photos that we now know are by Walter Juan Finch, the Town Archive has nine photographs that can be attributed to Walter Juan and are the majority of photographs we have before the last decade of the century.



Walter Juan Finch's shot of London House and the Town Hall in 1871 originally attributed to Edmund Juba in the Aylsham Town Archive.



View down Cawston Road 1877. Aylsham Town Archive

Like his father, Water Juan liked to take photographs from church towers. The one above gives a very good idea of the lie of the land to the south-west of the town. We are now aware from Picture Norfolk that the Norwich Library has another one looking south-east over the Market Place towards Bank House. It shows the area with buildings between the Town Hall and the churchyard that has had many changes over the years and will help with unravelling the site occupied by the notable Clover family. There are several others that will make a valuable addition to the Aylsham Town Archive.

The Eastern Daily Press for Wednesday 23 January 1878 noted a “musical and dramatic entertainment” in the Town Hall the previous Monday in aid of the Literary Institution in which Walter Finch played the part of the Telegraph Clerk in “Mr. J. Maddison Morton’s capital farce To Paris and Back for 5s”. Walter Finch was included as one of the “local gentlemen, all of whom most efficiently represented their respective parts”, Walter Finch as “the intelligent telegraph clerk”.

Around 1874 Milliken & Lawley in London introduced “Lectures for the Magic Lantern” by “The Wizard” given the royal seal by the Prince of Wales, who acquired the equipment for his children. Adrian Raschkewitz has acquired a card for Walter Finch’s business in Red Lion Street with a crest of the Prince of Wales’ feathers prominently displayed at the top. The card turned up slightly mislabelled on eBay in Australia. The Eastern Daily Press had a report on Tuesday 22 January 1884 about a “Treat to the Aged Poor”

on the previous Wednesday in the Town Hall when Walter Finch provided “a magic lantern entertainment” with “a number of excellent views being exhibited”. On the Thursday evening “600 youngsters were present, including the children from the Union Workhouse”.

The last entry for Walter Juan in the Aylsham trade directories is in 1883 and we know he was in Harleston in 1886 as his wife Sarah Ann dies there shortly after the birth of their ninth child, Charles Sydney, that year. She was just thirty nine years of age and developed phlebitis after he was born, as well as having underlying kidney disease and diabetes. It is not clear why the family moved from Aylsham to Harleston, but perhaps they wanted to be nearer Sarah Ann’s family now they were older and in less good health. Frances Precious, Sarah Ann’s mother is recorded as living with them in Aylsham in 1881 as a widow aged 61. At Harleston, they lived in the Thoroughfare where Walter had a studio and it had a rail link to Norwich, where he had access to two studios, perhaps at different times, at 39 Prince of Wales Street and 32 St Giles Street, as advertised on other versions of his carte de visite.

Sadly Walter Juan died two years later, aged 45, on 28 February 1888, having suffered cardiac and kidney disease. There is a supposition that the early death of pioneer photographers may have been partly associated with the toxic chemicals they used. He is buried with his wife in St Mary’s churchyard in neighbouring Redenhall.

The source of some 7,000 images of paintings, photographs and etchings in the Norfolk Library collection can be traced back to Walter Rye, the well-known Norfolk antiquarian. He had acquired them from John Smith, a wealthy London merchant born in Beighton, near Acle, in 1896 and presented them to the Norwich Library ten years later. His son, John Daniel Smith, became a friend of Walter Juan’s younger brother, Eugene Arthur Finch.

I am very grateful to the late Brian Grint and the Acle Community Archive Group for providing the information for this article and the Norfolk County Council Library and Information Service for access to their images. The Woodgate images, photographed or scanned by William Vaughan-Lewis, are reproduced by kind permission of Peter Purdy. Clare Everitt, Jayne Greenacre and Maggie Vaughan-Lewis have very kindly read the text and provided me with much help. I also greatly appreciate the skill of Adrian Raschkewitz for finding highly relevant nuggets of information from the internet.

A Post Card from Aylsham, by Adi Raschkewitz

Many Aylsham postcards in the Town Archive collection were never sent and so can only be very approximately dated by style and content. A chance find on eBay of one with a postmark led me to uncover the personal stories behind one of these familiar images.



Red Lion St. 1915. Aylsham Town Archive

On Friday the 5th of November 1915, Mary Withey, a Londoner, sent her parents in Islington the above postcard from Aylsham whilst she was visiting her husband stationed in the area ¹. Mary wrote:

"Dear Ma & Pa, George was more than pleased to see me & his cough is worse than ever so am going to doctor him up a bit. The soldier with hands in pocket near bike is the poor fellow who smashed into the motorcar with his motorbike & got killed. Save this card for me please & George sends his love to all, writing later. Mary" ²

George was her husband of 4½ years (they married in London on 11 June 1911) and a sergeant in the Ambulance Corps of the London Mounted Division, whose HQ was in Aylsham, at the Union Workhouse, but at the time this postcard was sent, George seems to have been billeted chiefly in Dereham attending officer training before deploying to the Front as a new Quartermaster Lieutenant. (He does not appear on the card.) George had



*Mary & George, Dereham Billet 1915.
Courtesy of R Martin*

served in the Yeomanry before the war and so was already a sergeant by 1915. It seems likely this was the occasion of Mary's visit.

Both Mary and George were already 29 when they married. It seems they met in 1909. George was a "mercantile clerk" and according to the 1911 census Mary was a civil

servant clerk working for the Post Office. Mary's father is recorded in the 1911 census as a 'retired toy manufacturer' and on George and Mary's marriage certificate as a 'gentleman' so apparently was financially secure. Possibly the fact that Mary, as the daughter of a well-to-do man, had a career might be seen as a sign that she was a rather 'modern' young woman not content to stay home and practice her needlepoint. On her marriage certificate, of course, her occupation is left blank as her career would have ended with her marriage.

In 1916 George was attached to the 25th General Hospital in Hardelot, Pas de Calais³. He rose further through the ranks to become finally a Quartermaster Captain of the Royal Army Medical Corps which is a little unusual as Quartermasters tended to 'top out' at Lieutenant.

Despite research by both myself and the Aylsham Town Archivist we have not been able to discover what Mary did during the war. It is beyond doubt that as the wife of an Officer she would most certainly have done something to support the war effort. We do know however that directly after the war she was a YMCA worker in Occupied Germany. The massive, and now largely unremembered, role played by the YMCA just behind, often at, the Front supporting the troops cannot be overstated. It would not be an exaggeration to say that two things got a Tommy through the emotional horror of the trenches were cigarettes and the YMCA.

And on the Home Front too, the YMCA was there to support the soldiers and as was the case in Aylsham, provide them with an alternative to drinking.⁴



*The Y.M.C.A. Tea Hut on Commercial Rd (now Bure Way).
Courtesy of G Meek*

Mary and George seemed to have had only the one child. Marjorie Louise was born in Hackney on 20 June 1919, so one assumes George had leave in September 1918. From what I can gather the 25th General Hospital moved from Hardelot in France to Cologne as part of the British Army of Occupation in March 1919. George went with them, and rather surprisingly Mary and Baby Majorie followed him out there. They were allocated ‘quarters’ (one assumes a fair-sized house because they were also allocated two German servants, a car and a driver to go with it) ⁵.



Posing in their 1919 Dodge Tourer in Germany. Courtesy of R Martin

Mary is noted as being a Y.M.C.A. worker and not merely as “Mrs Lieutenant George Withey”; we also know she attended at least some events with baby Majorie, accompanied by a German servant girl as a nursemaid. The photo below is from May 1920, seemingly a tennis match for Y.M.C.A. Ladies and



Photo courtesy R Martin

Officers. Judging by this and other photos, it was not common at this time for a wife and working mother to accompany her officer husband to Germany, taking baby with her. Unfortunately for us, much of the evidence for Mary and George's time in Germany has been acquired by an Australian museum and is currently inaccessible.

By June 1921 Mary and George had returned to England and George is listed on the census as a clerk working for W. Griffiths & Co. of Bishopsgate who appear to have been involved in Civil Engineering/Groundwork. Mary herself is recorded as having "Home Duties" and as the country forgot the contribution of women during WW1, anything else for a woman of Mary's standing would have been both surprising and socially unacceptable. However equally surprising is that there is no mention of a live-in maid on the census. At this point Mary and George were living at 39 Norcott Rd Hackney with their 2-year-old daughter. By 1934 they had moved to Southgate, to 70 Brookdale, where George and Mary would remain. In the 1939 National Register George is listed as a 'Commercial Traveller Retired' and Majorie, still living with them, is a Clerk for the Council. In 1942 Majorie started training as a nurse at St Georges Hospital Tooting, qualifying at the end of 1945 and then going on to become a qualified midwife in 1948 and is listed, puzzlingly, on the Scottish Midwives Roll but apparently still living with her parents in Southgate.

George died on 19 March 1956 and Marjorie then married a Douglas W Webber in the first quarter of 1957 in Wood Green, a little before her 38th birthday. The married couple, Marjorie and Douglas Webber, continued to live in her family home of 70 Brook Dale New Southgate with Mary. Mary died on 21 September 1967 in the North Middlesex Hospital and Marjorie was still recorded as a midwife living in the house in 1968. Marjorie died in Polegate on 20 June 2007, her birthday.

It is rare to be able date when the image of such a postcard was taken with any exactness and rarer still to identify a figure in one ⁶. However, Mary's reference to the 'poor fellow' with his hands in his pockets led to discovering Percy Woods.

The Aylsham coroner recorded: *"1915 Oct 20 Aylsham Percy Woods Reg Quartermaster Sergt City of London Rough Riders d 18 Oct died from injuries caused by him having accidentally driven a motor cycle against a motor car"*⁷



Percy Woods

And the newspaper added some extra information: *"A shocking accident, resulting in the instantaneous death of Regimental Quartermaster- Sergeant Percy Wood, of the Rough Riders, City of London Yeomanry, took place on Cawston Road, Aylsham, about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. It appears that Woods, on a motor cycle, was coming in the direction of Aylsham, when he tried to pass a motor car belonging to Major Saville-Onley, of Blickling Lodge, when from some cause he miscalculated and crashed into the front of the motor car. His injuries were of a terrible nature, and death as stated was instantaneous."*⁸

Percy Woods was born in 1884 in Lambeth London, the son of a 'hosiery assistant'. Aged 17 he was a 'Boy Copyist' for the Civil Service and by age 27 he had become a 'Chartered Secretary'. On the 20 February 1913, at St. Saviour's, Brixton Hill, at the age of 29, he married the 49 year old rich widow Hannah Mason, who already had 7 children. Perhaps not unsurprisingly he and Hannah had none together. Hannah is listed on the 1911 Census as being of 'Private means', her dead

husband's probate entry says his effects were about £41,000 which would be over £3 million in today's money ⁹.

Did Hannah buy him the motorbike that he rode to his death or was it an army machine? Did one of George's ambulance units attend the scene? Did George himself? Certainly, Mary's wording might be taken to imply that George had recounted the incident to her and pointed out Percy on the postcard. Unusually, Percy has two headstones in Aylsham Municipal Cemetery.

The earlier of the two is 'civilian' and the later one 'military'.¹⁰ According to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission the likely explanation for this is that during one of their regular inspections of soldiers graves it was noted that his 'personal private' headstone was in a poor state of repair and, after consultation, they commissioned a new 'military' headstone for him to be made and installed in 1964.¹¹ His Commonwealth War Commission gravestone says simply: "1700 R.Q.M.S, P.E.WOODS. City Of London Yeomanry. 18th October 1915"



***Percy Woods: Civilian' Grave War Grave
Author Photos***

My thanks, firstly to Maggie Vaughan-Lewis, Town Archivist, for her unflinching alacrity to assist without which this article would not have been written. Secondly to Mr R Martin, the current custodian of Mary & George's

album, again without whose assistance this article would not have appeared. Thanks too to Jayne Andrew of Aylsham Heritage Centre, regarding the YMCA in Aylsham and to Mr G Meek. I also found Cynthia Budd's short IWM biography of Percy Woods helpful:

<https://livesofthefirstworldwar.iwm.org.uk/lifestory/7681224> My thanks to her & CWGC.

1. Defence of the Realm Act 1914 made all Guy Fawkes Night celebrations illegal. Mary's visit was therefore unconnected to Bonfire Night.
2. George and Mary saved a great many of their cards and photos, creating an album which survived. Sending a postcard announcing a letter was extremely common practice at the time. Cards were the SMS of that era
3. This hospital was staffed by English Officers but Australian nurses until the move to Weisdorf Cologne when the Australians were dismissed. A 2400-bed Hospital, mainly under canvas and for skin patients who were otherwise well.
4. ALHS Journal 10.1, Lynda Dix notes "There had been trouble from troops being rowdy in the town after a night in the Black Boys. The local magistrates decreed troops had to leave by nine in the evening, the locals could continue drinking until ten. As part of the solution to this problem of young men needing a place for recreation a Y.M.C.A. hut was built off Commercial Road, now Bure Way"
5. Thanks to Old Classic Car Website & also M.Read for their help in identifying the make and model.
6. Additionally, the presence of the three girls to the right of Percy allows us to date another postcard in which they also appear, apparently taken on the same day.
7. Coroner's court expense volume NRO, COR1/1/4
8. EDP 19.10.1915 Archant Local Recall
9. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency-converter
10. Civilian headstone reads (partially illegible): "In Loving Memory Of/ Percy Edward Woods/ Who Died Oct 18th 1915/ Aged 31 years/ With The Day Break And The Shadows Flee"
11. CWGC records.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II remembered

We greeted the passing of the Queen with sadness, comforted by recognition of a long life lived in the service of us all. She was our Queen for so long that adjusting to singing God Save the King and having a new Prince of Wales is taking some effort even now. Many national figures: politicians, sports men and women, entertainers, have shared their memories of the interest the Queen took in meeting them and making them at their ease. This short article brings together some memories of the Queen and her family from Local History Society members, together with some records of her Coronation from the Town Archives, and of the Platinum Jubilee celebrations.

Tuesday
June 2nd

TELEVISION in St. Michael's Church will commence at 10 o'clock and will continue throughout the day.

Two Television sets running, one aligned to Alexandra Palace and the other to Holme Moss, subject to reception conditions being satisfactory. If not, Sound Broadcasting.

ADULT SPORTS on the Recreation Ground commencing at 2 p.m.

PUBLIC TEA in the Market Place from 4.30 p.m. Free to all school-children and all persons of pensionable age.

SOUVENIRS presented to the children at 4.30 p.m.

CARNIVAL PROCESSION assembling on Buttsland at 6.30 p.m. Judging on the Recreation Ground at 8 p.m. approx.

COMMUNITY SINGING in the Market Place from approx. 8.45 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.

DANCING till midnight.

Extract for the day of the Coronation from the official programme for the week of festivities, Aylsham Town Archive

The town laid on a week of celebrations for the Coronation, including no less than three dances. The decision to televise the Coronation may have been a coup for the BBC, but it fell short in Aylsham. The two televisions provided for people in the Parish Church to watch failed to pick up a signal!

Many members will remember, just, George VI being on the throne. Ian McManus, living in Windsor as a child, recollects:

‘There were occasions in my childhood when I would find myself in close proximity to the royal family: the King, the Queen and the two Princesses. "Raise your cap", my father would say, as we, on bicycles, met the royal group. Greetings would be exchanged.

I was in the sixth form at the local grammar school when King George VI died and received an invitation to take a place along the route of the funeral procession in an area close to the castle not open to the public.

Soon after this I was called up for National Service and Windsor was never again my home.’

Margaret Goose likewise remembers the Queen being part of her postwar childhood:

‘watching the Coronation on a neighbour’s small black and white tv; becoming a Queen’s Guide. Then in my professional life attending a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace as a representative of the Institute of Health Services Management (Duke of Edinburgh was our Patron) and being rebuked by the Chief Constable of Bedfordshire’s wife for not wearing a hat!

However, my main memories relate to my role as Chief Executive of The Stroke Association; the Queen was our Patron and the Duke of Kent is still the President. After her sister Princess Margaret suffered a stroke, we corresponded with Buckingham Palace and sent them literature to understand the different aspects of a stroke.

In 1999 The Stroke Association (TSA) celebrated its Centenary and I visited an assistant private secretary at Buckingham Palace to discuss whether and how the Queen could be involved. The result was a visit to the stroke rehabilitation ward at Nottingham City Hospital as part of a day she and the Duke of Edinburgh were spending in Nottingham. TSA had funded the first Professor of Stroke Medicine at Nottingham, based at this hospital, and the visit was jointly organised by the hospital and TSA. We learnt that the Queen



The Queen arriving at the stroke rehabilitation ward at Nottingham City Hospital, the Lord Lieutenant on the left, the Chair of Nottingham City Hospital Trust on the right. Photo Nottingham City Hospital

should not exit the same way as she entered the ward, which meant leaving by the back fire exit opposite the hospital laundry (!). She would talk to a few patients and would meet groups of staff and TSA volunteers.

The Queen was well briefed and charming. She smiled at everyone and listened intently to people's responses to her questions, showing particular interest in the tasks patients were undertaking, using different aids, as part of their rehabilitation towards independent living eg ironing, buttering bread. When meeting groups of staff, it became apparent that the signal for the conversation to end was when the Queen rocked back on her heels; she then moved on to the next person. The visit lasted an hour, but during that time I calculated she "met" about a hundred people, all of whom were naturally thrilled.

I was subsequently privileged in 2002 to attend the Queen's Golden Jubilee Thanksgiving Service in St Paul's Cathedral; a moving and splendid occasion. London was a seething mass of good humoured people and I decided to take my first trip on the London Eye, so I could look down on the celebrations in the Mall and surrounding area.

Two years later, before I retired in 2004, I was honoured to receive my OBE (awarded for services to health care) at Buckingham Palace from the Queen herself, who again well briefed, remembered her visit to Nottingham.'

Margaret is far from being alone in attending a Buckingham Palace Garden Party. According to the Royal Collection Trust the number is over 1 million during her reign. There are a lot of people at each one, so the following tongue in cheek comment, from a member who had better remain nameless, is perhaps not surprising:

'I went to tea at her place twice, but she didn't speak to me! And the tea at Buckingham Palace was miles better than the tea at Sandringham'

Talking of tea, Aylsham Market Place has been hosting celebratory meals for more than 200 years. 1700 people sat down to a meal on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, it will be a long time before we see another Platinum Jubilee!



The street party at the end of the Platinum Jubilee weekend.

Photo Ian Gravenell, courtesy Just Aylsham

Jeremy Worth

My thanks to Maggie Vaughan-Lewis for the images from the Town Archive

All aboard the Ghost Train with Jamie Fox and Nigel Digby

On Tuesday, 24 May 2022 a crowd of Aylsham Local History Society members travelled from Melton Constable via Aylsham North, North Walsham and Stalham to Great Yarmouth's Yarmouth Beach Station without leaving the Friendship Hall! This was possible through the latest project of Jamie Fox who has produced a half-hour video retracing the route of the Midland and Great Northern (M&GN) railway line. The video image that he has produced is split in half; on the left-hand side a monochrome map of about 1883 that follows the route of the railway line with an indicator of the current position of the 'ghost train'; on the right-hand side is a contemporary colour map showing an identical plan view of the route today. The route of the old railway line can easily be seen on the modern map with many field boundaries just as they were some 140 years ago. Along the way, Jamie has inserted old and new pictures of the route to provide comparisons and accompanying musical and sound effects. Between these inserts, a ghostly train image of the M&GN steam train rolls along.

This fascinating experience was a result of a project Jamie started in 2020. As well as bringing together the historical material, he has travelled the full length of this part of the railway line to provide current photographs for the screen inserts.

After arriving at Yarmouth Beach, Nigel Darby gave a brief talk about the M&GN. He explained how the original six-wheeled carriages created a different rhythmic sound to that experienced by the traveller in later carriages with bogeys at either end – the latter a rhythm that we would have experienced in our childhood. He also provided an oral description of the bell codes used by signallers to pass information to the next signal box. He then answered numerous questions from the floor. One point that came out in discussion was about level crossings, of which there used to be many in Norfolk. An Act of Parliament originally gave trains priority over road travellers but this was eventually reversed by a subsequent Act in the 1930s.

All in all a nostalgic experience of the railway in an age gone by.

Geoff Sadler

Tour of Warham Camp on Thursday 7th July 2022 with Dr John Davies

On Thursday 7th July, twenty members of the Aylsham Historical Society visited Warham Camp in North Norfolk, just south-east of Wells-next-the-Sea, for a tour of the earthwork which was originally constructed during the later prehistoric period. The day started inauspiciously with overcast skies and a downpour of rain but fortunately, by the time we arrived at the site entrance, the sun had returned and provided perfect conditions for the walking tour.

Warham Camp is a large and impressive earthwork, situated within a delightful landscape of farmland and immediately south of Warham village. The site comprises well-preserved high banks and deep ditches. It is also currently quite overgrown and walking across the uneven ground required some exertion and concentration by the members.



Photo John Fielding

Although Norfolk is rich in the number and diversity of its historic monuments, those dating from before the last millennium are comparatively rare. Warham Camp is the most spectacular surviving prehistoric site in the region. It is situated at a high point within its landscape, providing panoramic views of the surrounding countryside. It would also have been highly visible from afar in its own right, especially when its ramparts, which were made from bright white chalk, had been newly formed.

The enclosure was constructed on sloping ground next to the River Stiffkey. Originally, there were marshes on three sides and the river lay to the west. Together, they provided a measure of natural defence, while higher earthworks on the east side compensated for a higher surrounding terrain.

There has been limited archaeological investigation. Surveys were undertaken on two occasions in the early 20th century, in 1914 and 1929. There were also small-scale excavations in 1914 and 1959. Although we now have fairly good plans of the ditch and bank construction, we know nothing about what went on in the interior. Neither was a more recent programme of geophysical survey able to provide any evidence as to the nature of any internal occupation or activity.

Warham's spectacular earthworks are circular. There are two concentric banks; each with an outer ditch. The inner bank encloses an area of 1.5 hectares. The vertical distance from the top of the outer bank to the top of the ditch silting is 4.30m and the base of the ditch is some 2.00m further down. The inner bank was originally topped by a wooden palisade, in turn backed by a wooden platform and rear revetment. The banks were made from material thrown up from the ditches and described by the excavator R.R. Clarke as 'chalk mush'.

The site's existing entrances were cut during the 19th century. This poses the question as to where the original entrance, or entrances, lay. One may have been in the south-west, where the bank has been flattened. Perhaps one, or others, were infilled at a later date when the site was re-used.

There are maps held by Holkham Estate Office which confirm that the defences formed a full circuit as recently as 1712 but by 1783 they had been removed in the south-west sector and the River Stiffkey had been straightened to what is its present position.

The probability is that the earthwork enclosure was originally constructed in the late prehistoric period. It has been associated with the category of site called 'hillforts', which can be dated from the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age. The morphology and association of finds from Warham suggest that it was indeed Iron Age. The excavations yielded pottery sherds, dating from the 2nd or 1st centuries BC to the 1st century AD.

There is some debate as to the function of hillforts. They are known from right across Britain. Unfortunately, the term 'hillfort' immediately serves to colour our interpretation of their role. In fact, their size and function appears

to vary. We can say that they are all generally circular or sub-circular in shape. They have banks and ditches and are potentially defensible. They are not always situated on hills but do occupy prominent positions in the landscape. They are generally located to make use of local topography.

In some cases, substantial settlement has been found inside, such as at Maiden Castle in Dorset and Danebury in Hampshire. Others are devoid of such evidence. It has been speculated that they might represent tribal centres within Iron Age territories. They might also have served as refuges in times of warfare. Some appear to have been associated with the performance of ritual or religious activities.

In Norfolk, we have a number of sites that have been classified within this general grouping. In the case of our county, I would prefer to refer to them as medium-sized earthwork enclosures, rather than hillforts. To use the term hillfort is particularly inappropriate in the context of Norfolk's relatively flat landscape. Within today's county, there are at least six enclosures which belong to this class of monument. They include sites at Holkham, South Creake, Narborough, Thetford Castle and there is another possible example at Bawsey, near King's Lynn.

Although Norfolk's enclosures display a measure of diversity in their construction and shape, they show more unity in terms of their choice of location. They are close to rivers or, in the case of Holkham, the sea. They display a preference for valley-edge situations and generally employ the natural topography to enhance the defensive potential of their entrances. Thetford Castle and Narborough also have strategic locations in relation to early routeways.

All of these sites are located in the west of Norfolk and, with the exception of Thetford Castle, all are in the north-west. They were positioned in strategic locations and each would have been imposing in appearance. Could this group of sites have collectively served as visible markers in the landscape to denote a boundary or boundaries, perhaps separating the west and north-west from the rest of what is now Norfolk? If so, it may be that these highly imposing earthworks had more of a symbolic role than a genuinely defensive one, enforcing territorial divisions in the landscape.

Following the Iron Age, there is evidence for a Roman presence at Warham Camp. Romano-British pottery was found both in the ditch fills and across the site interior, together with Roman tile, which suggests the presence of a

building there at that time. The Roman pottery included sherds thought to come from the Brampton kilns. Excavations also yielded medieval pottery. The interior was eventually used as what is termed 'a plantation' in the 19th century.

Warham Camp is now one of the most delightful locations in the county to visit an archaeological site. Its atmospheric situation is immediately apparent. There are no sounds of the modern world and there are stunning views westward and southward towards Wighton. Our knowledge of this site of high potential importance is still only very slight and our wider understanding of this kind of enclosure in Norfolk could be well served by new fieldwork here, which should also take-in an archaeological survey of the surrounding landscape.

Dr John Davies

References

There are publications that provide more information about Warham Camp and its context, as well as Norfolk's other Iron Age hillfort-type sites.

J. A. Davies, 2009, *The Land of Boudica; Prehistoric and Roman Norfolk*. Heritage/Oxbow.

J.A. Davies, T. Gregory, A.J. Lawson, R. Rickett and A. Rogerson 1992, *The Iron Age Forts of Norfolk*. East Anglian Archaeology 54.

T. Gregory and D. Gurney 1986, *Excavations at Thornham, Warham, Wighton and Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk*. East Anglian Archaeology 30.

Reading and analysing the historic landscape of your area by Adrian O'dell

Adrian gave us a definition of Landscape History as “The physical impact that man and woman have made on the landscape over the centuries.

His talk covered the ways in which we can find out more about the history of the area we live in.

Medieval history is well documented in this county - the Norfolk Historic Environment Records at NCC are an excellent source, but there is little archaeology recorded of the wider parish. Flint axes from 2000 years ago have been found, along with the Bronze Age barrows on Tuttington Common. Domesday Book refers to linen and canvas as local industries.

For us, the current OS maps provide clues, for instance around Aylsham there are disused railway lines and gothic script on the map indicates that there are remains from the prehistoric period before AD 43 or from the medieval period between AD 400 - 1600, such as the Tumulus to the east in Tuttington and the moats to the north at Abbot's Hall and east at Round Hill.

Heaths too often have a prehistoric origin, for example Abel Heath. The water mill at Burgh next Aylsham is possibly the oldest in the country.

Adrian then went through his top 10 sources he uses for research, most of which can be accessed online.

1. **Domesday Book 1086** -a survey done to raise taxes to fund the Conqueror's army. Little Domesday covers Norfolk, Suffolk & Essex. Aylsham had a population of 49 households with 6 Lord's and 25 men's plough teams.
2. **University of East Anglia** – having an External Borrower library card gives access to over 800,000 books, 500,000 ebooks and 97,500 journals.
3. **Norfolk Heritage Explorer website** – archeological and historical sites are listed by parish and there are 385 records for Aylsham.
4. **Faden's map of Norfolk 1797** was the first large scale map, made just before the Enclosures. Windmills are shown for the first time on a map and the Bure Navigation Canal from 1775-1778 can be seen quite clearly.
5. **Francis Blomefield's 1739 “An Essay towards a topographical history of the County of Norfolk;** Volume 6 covers Aylsham Hundred. Blomefield is rather whimsical but acceptable for archeological sites; it

mentions Spa waters and their uses. There are 35 pages of preamble mentioning “the great and the good”.

6. **Norfolk Archive Centre and Norfolk Record Office** – One of Britain’s most respected institutions. There are 1732 archival description results and 8,718 individual results for Aylsham. Land ownership can be traced using Manorial rolls showing tables of the units of land owned by a lord, their tenants and which crops were grown. Church land was recorded when a Bishop visited showing beneficiaries’ income based on tithing rights. Tithing maps and census forms showed farming was the dominant occupation in the nineteenth-century and Norfolk had the second largest number of farmers in the country after Lincolnshire.
7. **Directories and Gazetteers** – White’s, Kelly’s, Pigot’s or Robson’s. Whites (1854) gave Aylsham’s population as 2741 with 16 different trades listed including 11 pubs and beerhouses and service industries. The population fell in the mid nineteenth century with a shift from country to city. 1873-1896 saw an Agricultural Depression and Norwich’s population rose by 28%.
8. **Norfolk County Council Historic Map Explorer** – prehistoric sites onwards. It is possible to overlay maps from different periods eg Badersfield now shows solar panels, but the remains of an air strip are still visible and buildings can be traced back from the 1938 airfield (named after Coltishall rather than nearby village of Buxton to avoid confusion with Buxton in Derbyshire).
9. **Aerial photographs**
10. **The Internet!** eg British History Online; Historic England; The National Archives; Graces’ Guide (industrial activity); National Library of Scotland; University of Leicester Special Collections; Royal Historical Society; Association of Industrial Archeology; Heritage Gateway website – which lists all old milestones eg one in a hedgerow in Brampton signposting Aylsham and - not to be forgotten - local history societies.

Margaret Goose & Sue Sharpe

Aylsham Local History Society

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Thursday 6th October 2022 at 7 pm

MINUTES

Apologies: Jean Rodwell, Sue Margaron, Jenny Spencer, John & Veronica Edwards, Malcolm Pim, Lez & Jenny Smart, Stuart & Marigold Penkett, Lourene Rouse, Chris & Chris Hall, Jean Hawke, Frances & Michael Ludden, Joan Roulston, Lesley Parker & Jeremy Worth

Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting 7.10.2021 were signed as a true record. There were no matters arising.*Proposed: Peter Roulston. Seconded: Sue Jay*

Secretary's Report (Sue Sharpe)

Three of our Autumn talks this last year resulted in return visits in the summer and one to come this season. Adrian O'dell gave us a survey of industrial activity in Norfolk in the autumn and how to analyse the historic landscape of your area in the summer.

Dr John Davies talked with enthusiasm and deep knowledge on Iron Age Norfolk and then accompanied us to Warham Iron Age camp in July, not so much a fort but a protected settlement. I hadn't realised that there are also Iron Age camps/forts at Holkham, Narborough, South Creake, Tasburgh and Thetford.

Another enthusiast, Nigel Digby, talked of the MG&N and returned to join with James Fox in the showing of James' amazing film looking at the lost railway between Melton Constable and Great Yarmouth, giving so much information at every point of the film - a huge lockdown achievement!

Rob Knee arrived as Thomas Fowell Buxton and shared his involvement in the anti slavery campaign and in Norfolk. Rob is returning in March next year as Thomas Paine.

The trips in the summer were especially appreciated after the time of not being able to take part any such gatherings. Good food at The Lemon Tree in Wymondham, for the trip to the museum and Abbey, and The Three Horseshoes at Warham also helped!

We were welcomed immediately at Sutton Hoo by impressive National Trust enthusiasm after a scenic route taken by our driver - who DID know what he

was doing! If you'd been before there was so much more to see, mainly through access to the house itself. The displays there were professional and quite extensive - with a view from the house to be savoured. We had a guided tour of the burial ground which gave us insights into the way the site has been used and developed over the years.

Back at the Centre, the cafe was extended and you could spend even more in the new enlarged shop! The special exhibition called Swords of Kingdoms included a total of 64 objects, 60 of which are original Anglo-Saxon objects, on loan from the British Museum, the Potteries Museum and Art Gallery and Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery - this was such an impressive, frankly awe inspiring sight.

We are also extremely lucky to be able to call on the knowledge of Dr Vic Morgan who this year gave us a talk on Thomas Beckett in Norfolk.

Next year's summer programme will be announced at the beginning of 2023. Having an increased number of outings was appreciated, especially after Covid, Our secretary would welcome any comments or suggestions about the content of the summer programme 2023 and has taken on board that trips went down well

Treasurer's Report (Gordon Evans)

As you will see from the financial statement the Society incurred a deficit for the year, a year when expenses exceeded our income.

This was due, in the main, to the increase in costs for our core activities, the small loss on our varied and most informative summer programme, and the drop off in the sales of our publications.

By core activities I mean the evening meetings we hold and the three journals that are published each year. Printing costs for the journals were up, mostly due to inflation, and the costs of the speakers and the venues where we meet were also higher than before.

We also invested £180 in the SumUp payment device we can now use for book sales and the summer events.

We also set up the Stripe payment system, which enables the membership to securely pay their subscriptions online using a credit card or debit card. This service is free except for a small commission on the monies collected by Stripe.

Some costs were again avoided in terms of the cost of the audit and the distribution of the journals. This was work carried out by volunteers for which we are grateful.

On the income side of the statement, we can see that Membership Subscriptions were £1,370. The highest annual total ever achieved. To my mind, this shows that the pandemic did not have a detrimental effect on membership numbers.

For the current year, the number of members have held up with, so far, payments for 144 people already banked.

Unfortunately, the budget for the year we are now in suggests that we shall again generate a deficit. This is a trend that cannot continue long term.

Consequently, the committee are resolved to reviewing the amount of the Membership Subscriptions requested, both those for single membership and those for joint, in July next year. The decision last July was to avoid any increase for the current year given the pressure on household incomes with the cost-of-living crisis.

Incidentally, the Membership Subscriptions were last increased in 2018 and in the four years since then, aggregated inflation has exceeded 20%.

A reasonable increase in subscriptions would, however, not be sufficient to restore the Society's reserves over the long term, and reserves could be required were the Society attracted by a large publishing or similar venture linked to our objectives. Other income streams will therefore be considered.

As the financial statement shows, the Society had £4,600 in the bank on 31st August last, so we are still very much solvent.

The request that Graeme Johnstone be accepted as auditor for the next financial year was unanimously approved

Report on Journal and Publications (Jeremy Worth)

It must be my age, but just as policeman are getting younger so the times we are writing about in local history are getting younger too and snapping at our heels. On the positive side we have the chance to record what these times were like while they are still within living memory – and explain to our grandchildren just how important telephone boxes were in the days before mobile phones - to give just one example.

I am very grateful to all the authors of articles in the Journal: recording research, and recalling memories of times not so long past, and trips recently taken. Together I hope they are continuing to make the Journal an enjoyable read and a worthwhile addition to our knowledge of the town and its past.

I am sure that many more members of the Society have articles in them, particularly about life work and play in Aylsham in the recent past, so please do get in touch to talk about your ideas and memories.

As you know, I recently issued a request for memories of our late Queen, and the new King when he was Prince of Wales. I am delighted by the response, but there is still time for you to send me memories, by the end of the month please.

Finally, editors always welcome feedback, particularly about the things you like to see in the Journal (but I can cope with hearing about the things you don't like too!)

Report on Membership (Hazel Jones)

Hazel reported that we now have 144 members! She appealed for all members to make sure that their contact details were up to date.

Election of Officers and Committee Members

Present Officers:

Chairman: Geoff Sadler

Vice-chairman: Roger Polhill

Secretary: Sue Sharpe

Treasurer: Gordon Evans

The re-election of the present Officers was unanimously passed.

Present Committee:

Membership: Hazel Jones Journal: Jeremy Worth

Roger Crouch, Victor Morgan, Rosemary Powell, Chris Frederick

The re-election of the present committee was unanimously passed.

Any Other Business

Geoff shared the news of Claudia Pim's death. Claudia had been a member for 15 years (see below).

Geoff proposed the election of Peter Jolly as a Life Member. Peter has volunteered his services to both setting up the website and introducing the Stripe payment system. Seconded by Sue Sharpe. Passed unanimously.

We heard from Cath Thomas about the future programme of WEA events. Thanks was expressed to the committee for the programme this last year

Claudia Pim

3 April 1947 – 16 September 2022



Claudia Pim, a member of the society died on 16 September. She and her husband Malcolm have been members of the Society for 15 years since 2007. Her family described her as stoical, resilient, strong and energetic - she marched with purpose!

Claudia always much enjoyed participating in our meetings and excursions. Among other things she wrote the account in the Journal of our visit to Kirkstead Hall in 2011 and very recently in July came on our visit to Sutton Hoo.

Aylsham Local History Society

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st August 2022

	Year to	Year to		Year to	Year to
Income	31/08/2022	31/08/2021	Expenditure	31/08/2022	31/08/2021
	£	£		£	£
Members & Visitors - Incomes			Members & Visitors - Evening meeting costs		
Members' Subscriptions	1,370.00	585.00	Speakers - Lecture Fees	360.00	240.00
Visitors & Donations received	25.35	-	Travel costs & expenses for speakers	35.50	-
Refreshments	53.45	42.70	Hire of Halls for meetings	120.00	-
			Refreshments at meetings	1.80	26.24
			Printing - Membership Cards & Journals	865.00	245.00
			Distribution - Membership Cards & Journals	230.50	-
Publications			Publications		
Sales of Publications	345.95	749.00	Publication sales (Books & Journals)	120.00	1,134.00
Publication sales - Postage recovered	-	79.72	Publication sales - cost of sales P&P	-	131.33
Summer Talks, Visits & Social Events			Summer Talks, Visits & Social Events		
Summer Talks, Visits & Social Events income	2,061.70	-	Summer Talks, Visits & Social Events expenses	2,430.80	-
Courses			Courses		
Training Course Income	-	-	Training Course expenses	-	-
Administration			Administration		
Sundry Income	-	-	Publicity materials	110.00	-
Bank Interest (Savings A/c)	0.47	0.15	Stationery & Postage	-	-
Contra Receipts/payments	-		Professional Subs/insurance	75.00	75.00
			Web Hosting	59.94	98.34
			Subscriptions to third parties	35.00	-
			Bank Charges	245.15	-
Sub totals	3,856.92	1,456.57		4,688.69	1,949.91
Current year - Excess of expenses over income	831.77				
<i>Prior year - excess of expenses over income</i>		493.34			
TOTALS	4,688.69	1,949.91		4,688.69	1,949.91
Details above and below up to statement balance dated	31 August 2021				
Reconciliation			Represented by		
<i>Balances b/f at 1st September 2021</i>			<i>Balances c/f at 31st August 2022</i>		
Bank - Current A/c		4,417.22	Bank - Current A/c	3,773.78	
Bank - Deposit A/c		1,093.08	Bank - Deposit A/c	1,093.55	
Membership fees in advance		(325.00)	Membership fees in advance	(255.00)	
Debtors at year end		220.00	Debtors at year end	-	
Creditors at year end		(145.00)	Creditors at year end	(183.80)	
Movement in year - Deficit		(831.77)			
TOTAL FUNDS b/fwd		£4,428.53	TOTAL FUNDS c/fwd	£ 4,428.53	
The accounting records and supporting documents of the Aylsham Local History Society for the year ended 31 August 2022 are found to be correct and in accordance with the above statement.					
Graeme Johnston (Accountant)		4th October 2022			

Back Cover:

*The front cover of the Aylsham Souvenir Programme for the Coronation.
Photo courtesy of the Aylsham Town Archive*

Souvenir Programme



EVENTS IN
AYLSHAM

TO COMMEMORATE

The
Coronation

ON JUNE 2nd, 1953

of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Long may she Reign

