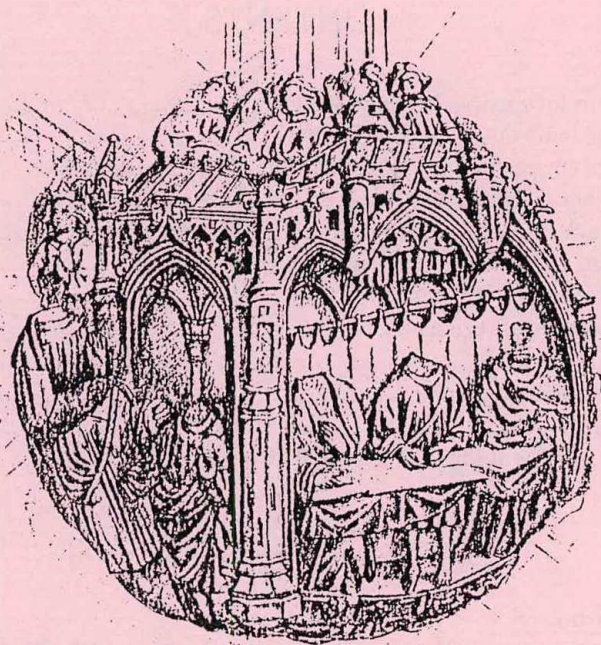


AYLSHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY



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Cover illustration

A roof boss from the north walk of the cloister of Norwich Cathedral, illustrating "*The supper at Emmaus*" Christ is seated between two disciples. All three figures are now headless. The boss illustrations come from "*Sculptured bosses in the cloisters of Norwich Cathedral*" by M.R. James. (1911) see p.116.



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A VICTORIAN LOVE STORY

Tom Mollard

If you wanted to read a good love story, you would probably turn to a Mills & Boon novel, or search for something romantic, a bit more up-market, by a recognised novelist. The last place you would think of finding one is amongst the faded, dusty records of a solicitor's office. One most remarkable document has recently come my way. It has probably not seen the light of day for some 150 years, but within its pages there is the most touching evidence of one man's love for his wife and children. The steps which he took to ensure his wife's welfare, after his death, make unusual reading.

It is the story of William Daniel of Wymondham. In the dull looking document, the extent to which he cared for her and worried about her shines through. His greatest concern was about her future well-being. In 1836, at the age of 56 and after 33 years of happy marriage, he must have begun to look ahead to the future, and to the certainty that maybe soon, one or other of them would die first, and if perchance he died first, his wife would be faced with the complicated problems of settling all his affairs, managing his properties, securing all his assets, and, more importantly, not being cheated out of all that was legally due to her.

As a result, he wrote out a 32 page document in which he explains to his wife everything she needed to know about his financial affairs. Nothing is left to chance. All his monies, bonds, personal possessions,

amounts owing to him, all his lands and properties, who lived in them, who owed what, etc. are all tabulated. Every legal necessity that she must fulfil in the event of his death, is spelt out. Wherever he feels that she might not quite understand the meaning of a legal term, he explains it fully in a footnote. The document is all written in his own hand and signed by him, and there are no witnesses to his signature. As it was then stored away in his solicitor's office, he probably did take legal advice in preparing it, but it comes over to today's reader more like a letter to his beloved wife than a legal document. It is dated 22nd. October 1836, although there are additional notes added later and dated 1846. It is labelled on the outside:-

"Information regarding my property and hints for the guidance and assistance of my dear wife in the event of my death before her"

Inside, at the very beginning, he has also pencilled in again *'To my dear wife'* This was clearly added later. I think he loved her very much.

His first concern is for his life insurance policy. He is very worried that should he become enfeebled or incapable, or unconscious, towards the end, she might run the risk of not paying his annual premium, if it became due, and would forfeit everything he had paid towards it. There are the most precise instructions regarding when, how much, and to whom the premium must be paid. He tells her where the necessary documents are - *'in the iron chest'* or *'in the tin box'* and he begs her *'let me entreat you to be very particular in paying this. . .'*

He then lists all his assets; money in the bank, land owned or rented, and who were his tenants, and how much each owed him. His lands were scattered over the parishes of Wicklewood, Morley, Ovington, Carbrooke, Dillington and Wymondham. Against each item he records his valuation with a running total which comes to £10,637-10-0, quite a fortune for those days. After assuring himself that his wife would be fully aware by now of all her inheritance, he was still concerned that at all costs she must be capable of hanging on to it all, and would not be cheated out of anything through ignorance or naivety, so he spells out some sound financial advice which is as valid today as it was in 1836:-

"On no account become bound, or surety, or guarantee for anyone; many persons have become ruined by so doing. Neither would I have you sign, or execute any deed or writing without first having it perused and approved. . . always look with suspicion upon all papers presented to you for your signature, when you are told (as persons frequently are) that it is only a matter of form and of no consequence. This is nonsense inasmuch as every document requiring the signature of a person must of necessity have some object in view, and that may be of the utmost importance"

To complete every detail of all the possible information that might be beneficial to his wife, he also records some family details and pedigrees which tell us more about the man. These also introduce an Aylsham connection which is of interest to us. William Daniel was born 12th. May 1780 at Dillington [a hamlet of East Dereham on the Gressenhall side of the town]. His father was John Daniel and his mother was a Sarah Dack of Carbrooke, who died soon after William's birth. His father later remarried to a Tabitha Watts of East Dereham.

On 29th. September 1803, William, now aged 23 married Maria Saunders of Aylsham. Maria was the only daughter of William Saunders, surgeon, who was in practice at Norfolk House in Hungate Street. William and Maria had four children. This was the wife who had clearly captivated her husband's heart - "his dear wife" as he constantly refers to her, she who meant so much to him. He also lists his children, and here his feelings for them, tinged with a certain sadness, show through. His children were:-

Sarah, born in Aylsham who died within three weeks of birth.
Augustus William Windham, who died within a year of birth.

The loss of both of his children must have caused great sadness, but he records them without comment, accepting that this was no uncommon experience in his day.

When he comes to his third child, he bares his feelings a little,

"My dear and ever lamented, Maria Eliza, born 28th. April 1808 at Wymondham, and diedday of November 1830 and was buried in the chancel at Aylsham."

The death of this child, at the tender age of 22, he felt most keenly. Although writing six years after the death of his 'dear and ever lamented Maria' his sadness still rings in his words. He refers to her again as "*my dear lost child.*" Even six years later, it still hurt. His fourth and last child did survive, and he records him with pride:-

"My now only child, William Dack Daniel, born at Wymondham on 26th. August 1809. He is in Holy Orders, took his degree at Caius College, Cambridge, (M.A. in 1836) and is now curate of Besthorpe"

It is interesting to note that although William Daniel's later life was centred on Wymondham and district, his three children were all buried in Aylsham church.

What was the eventual outcome of this touching story? Did William die first? or did he outlive his 'dear wife', in which case all his careful preparations would have been in vain? When I started to write this article I did not know the answer to that question, but now my research spies have ferreted out the answer. William died in 1848, just two years after he had added those additional notes to his document - he was then aged 68. Maria lived on another 13 years, dying in 1861. I do not know her age at the time of death. It must have been some consolation to William as he lay dying, to know that he had done everything a man could do to help his wife, and that this help would continue long after his death.

—ooOoo—

(I am indebted to the Wymondham Heritage Society for details of the above story, and to Janet Smith, a member of that Society for all her help in tracking down dates. Ed.)

PUTTING THE BELLS OUT

Derek Lyons

The procedure for calling out the Fire Brigade in pre-war Aylsham was known as "Putting the bells out". This is illustrated by an actual incident that occurred in the early hours of one morning.

At the Anchor, at the bottom of Millgate, the residents were woken when the Inn began to fill with smoke. A beam in one of the chimneys had caught alight. A member of the household was sent to summon one of the town firemen who lived on the corner of Mill Row. He in turn sent his son, by bicycle, to wake the Town Hall caretaker, who having pulled his trousers on, ran to Cawston Road to call out Charlie Neale whose job it was to ring the church bells to call out the firemen.

The fact that the old Anchor building still stands shows that the system worked, but aren't you glad of the 999 Emergency Service?

—ooOoo—

PARISH APPRENTICESHIPS IN AYLSHAM

1695 - 1836

Julian Eve

One of the ways of judging the degree of responsibility exercised by a parish and its attitude to the poor is by studying the amount of care it took in placing its pauper apprentices.

In 1653, the Statute of Artificers had enacted that every craftsman had, for seven years, to learn his craft under a master who was responsible for him. After completion, the apprentice was permitted to set up in business on his own, or become a journeyman. Apprenticeship was the only legal way to acquire a trade. The reasons were social and economic as well as educational, but the system served society well until perhaps the last quarter of the 18th. century when there was less work for the skilled artisan.

The children the parish officers had to place as apprentices were dependent on the parish and usually lived in the workhouse. Many were orphans. There was incentive to bind them at a young age, because as soon

as the indentures were signed their new master became responsible for their keep. The child was usually bound until he was 21, or if female, until she married. The parish paid a premium to the master, but he could be forced to accept an apprentice. A typical indenture would state that the master was '*to provide meat, drink and apparel, washing and other things fit for an apprentice, a good new suit for Holy days, and another for working days*'.

The old rules concerning apprenticeship began to weaken early in the 18th. century, and as the century advanced, real apprenticeships became hard to find, and many children were bound to '*learn the mysteries and skills*' of housewifery or of husbandry when they were in reality servants tied to their master or mistress for up to seven years. They were, however, usually taught to read and learnt various skills. As the numbers dependent on the parish increased, many occupiers of property, who had no real skills to pass on, were obliged to take apprentices whom they could ill afford to keep.

Whether the children were happy or not depended on the character of the master. We know, from other sources, that some of them ran away¹. A notice placed in the *Norwich Gazette* on 1st. July 1727 advertised as follows:-

"Run away from his master, Edward Stagg, about 16 years old, small for his age with flaxen hair, clear complexion and very leering look. He has on a thick kersie waistcoat, red coloured coat and peached coloured stockings and leather breeches"

Another from the *Norwich Gazette* dated 4th. March 1738 advertises:-

"Ran away on Monday night 27th. February 1738 from Mr. Edm. Fellgate at the sign of the Black Swan, St. Faiths near Norwich, one Anne Cubitt his apprentice, pock-broken, a short thick-set girl has dark hair, thick eyebrows, and about nineteen years of age. Her gown is striped callimanco, turned up with another colour. She has a new straw hat with a light blue silk lining and a straw hat band. . . .

If the said Anne Cubitt will return home to her said master he will receive her, but if not, she shall be punished according to the law, and if any person will discover the said Anne Cubitt they shall have reasonable charges"

Critics of the system claimed that parish overseers sought to place apprentices outside the parish, regardless of their welfare, so that they could gain settlement elsewhere and cease to be a burden on the parish. A right of settlement was obtained when forty days had been served as an apprentice (after 1758), but certain events could make the indenture illegal and a settlement not be granted.

Charles Dickens in one of his novels gives a vivid description of the orphaned Oliver Twist, aged 10, being brought before the magistrates by the horrible Mr. Bumble for his apprenticeship to a cruel chimney sweep to be approved. (The magistrate did not approve, and he was apprenticed to an undertaker from whom he later ran away.)²

Aylsham apprentices before 1785.

At Aylsham there is a list of 105 pauper apprentices covering the period 1695 to 1785. Their names are given, the date of their indenture and to whom they were bound, with the name of the master's parish, but unfortunately not the the trade of the master.³ This list is almost certainly complete. It shows that only a few children were placed each year, as few were dependent on the parish at this time. The overseers' accounts confirm that the increase in pauperism occurred after 1780. Apprentices placed privately by voluntary agreement with signed indentures were not, of course, listed. From this list it is possible to discover how many children were placed outside the parish. Of the 105 children named 22 were placed outside, but all except five were apprenticed in neighbouring parishes within a mile or two of Aylsham, and were well able to contact their parents or relatives. The five more distant placements were Cromer, Holt, Witton, Yarmouth [a boat builder and relation] and Aldgate in London to a weaver. The vast majority were thus placed in or near their home parish. Furthermore, Aylsham overseers followed up the more distant placements to check on the welfare of the child, and visits by the paid assistant overseer are recorded in the Committee of Assistance minutes. There is little information, however, in the early Aylsham records as to how long apprentices were bound.

Between 1785 and 1822 Aylsham apprenticeship records are mostly missing, but the minutes of the Committee of Assistance (sometimes also referred to as the Workhouse Committee) have survived and date from

1822. They record the annual September allocation of apprentices when lots were drawn to decide the children's placement. Six or seven were placed each Autumn. The workhouse record books also provide some information concerning apprenticeships.

Aylsham's Register of Apprentices.

This register⁴ which was a legal requirement, starts in 1824 and ends in 1836 when the Aylsham Poor Law Union was formed. It records each apprentice's name, age and sex, and names their parents (if any). The master's trade, parish, term of apprenticeship and fee, and finally the overseers' names and the signatures of the approving magistrates are also given. The majority of the children had both parents living, but 20 of them had only one parent, and there were five who were orphans. All were dependent on the parish.

Seventy-eight apprentices are listed for the the twelve and a half years covered - an average of 6.5 a year. Twenty two (28%) of the children were apprenticed to skilled tradesmen. These were, a baker, blacksmith, boat-builder, bricklayer, butcher, carpenter, cordwainer (11 children), gardener, miller (2 children), and tailor (2 children). For these skilled trades the child was bound for a longer period - until he or she was 21, or for five to seven years. Two children apprenticed to cordwainers [shoe makers] were however, bound for only two years and were probably to act as servants, as they were girls. Aylsham must have been full of cordwainers for eleven children to be found places. The baker's apprentice was an exception, as he was bound for only three years. Most of the children were aged 14 or 15 when apprenticed.

The rest of the young apprentices (72%) went to unskilled masters or occupiers. Farmers head the list and most of them had more than one apprentice. Forty children were placed with farmers, and eight of them were girls. Boys aged 14 were bound for three years, but those aged 15 for only two years. Four children were placed with inn keepers and two with shop keepers - bound for three years. Two others were placed each with a "householder" and a "husbandman" and two more with "gentlemen" - all bound for three years.

It is clear then that children apprenticed to skilled trades were bound for at least five years, whilst those put to "unskilled masters" were

bound for a shorter period of two or three years.⁵ Whether the apprentices served their full term is another matter, and we can see from reading some examinations as to settlement that some did not. Joseph Spink of Aylsham was apprenticed to John Smith, blacksmith, for seven years. His master could get no work and Joseph left after three years. He continued to work as a blacksmith, although he had not completed his apprenticeship, and *'wrought in different places'*.

One Joseph Griffin from Oulton was apprenticed to John Webster, shoemaker in St. Faiths. He was bound for 5 years, but after 3¾ years fell out with his master and they agreed to part. (*"his indentures were burnt"*) His settlement was ruled to be in St. Faiths although his indentures had been destroyed. Only a few Norfolk Parish Registers of Apprentices have survived, but there is one for Holt⁶ 1809-1829, covering the years missing from the Aylsham records. Holt is a smaller market town, but it is interesting to compare the two registers. It contains details of 31 apprentices from 1809 to 1829. Only 4 were girls. The main difference on comparing the two registers is the percentage placed with skilled tradesmen. 23 (74%) were placed with skilled masters in Holt compared to Aylsham's 28%. All the Holt apprentices were bound until they were 21, or in the case of girls, got married, and most children were apprenticed between the ages of 12 and 14.

Chimney Sweepers

The misuse of small children as chimney sweeps was eventually recognised in the 18th. century, and in 1788 an Act of Parliament "For the better regulation of chimney sweeps" was passed which made it illegal for children under 8 to be apprenticed as sweeps. Frequently the sweep used his own young children and avoided the rules. The apprenticed child's life was particularly hard and unhealthy. Householders wanted their chimneys swept early in the morning, before fires were lit, and some children started work at 3am. There was a high incidence of tuberculosis as most lived in dreadful conditions. Infected sores and injuries were common.⁷ The Aylsham Register of Apprentices list four chimney sweeps; they were:-

James Durrant in 1832, aged 10, bound for seven years. He had been in the workhouse since the age of 4, had no mother and only an elderly pauper father (John).

Henry Bunn in 1834, aged 9, bound for five years. He had lived in the workhouse from the age of 5.

Robert Durrant in 1835, aged 9, bound for seven years. He was the brother of James, above, and had been in the house from the age of 3.

Robert Scott in 1835, aged 11, bound for five years.

The premium paid by the parish officer was £7 in each case. The workhouse minutes⁸ also record (in 1826) another Durrant boy being apprenticed to sweep for five years at a premium of £6 (his age is not recorded). Perhaps the family were of small stature and made good sweeps.

No indentures survive for Aylsham, but there is one from neighbouring Erpingham. It concerns John Riseborough who was apprenticed to a sweep at Oxnead. He is:-

“...to be found in meat and apparel and in working clothes. He is not to be required to call the streets before 7am. and after 12 noon, between Michaelmas and Lady Day, or before 5am. and after 12 noon between Lady Day and Michaelmas. To be washed once a week, not to be forced to climb a chimney which is actually on fire, and generally used in as human a manner as possible in the case of trade as a chimney sweep.”

Norwich was heavily criticised when it was made public that they had apprenticed 110 children, some as young as 7, between 1800 and 1834, to chimney sweeps.⁹ Forty nine of them had been sent outside the City.

A new Act of Parliament, in 1840, made it illegal for a child or young person under 21 to enter a chimney. Only boys who had reached 16 could be apprenticed to learn the trade. Sweeping machines were recommended. The law was only patchily enforced, however, because many prominent people, including magistrates, considered a chimney could not be swept properly except by a child climbing it. Children, mainly in towns, continued to die up chimneys, often from carbon monoxide poisoning or lack of oxygen, and suffer in health.

Even as late as 1860, magistrates were not enforcing the law if the

sweep claimed the chimney could not be swept any other way. Charles Kingsley published his novel, *The Water babies*, in 1863, and this alerted the public to their sufferings and with Lord Shaftesbury as their champion, a Bill was introduced in the House of Lords which became law on 30th. June 1864. The law was still frequently ignored, and it was not until 1875, when the Act was amended and sweeps had to be licensed, that "climbing boys" were finally abolished.

Allocation of Apprentices

As time went on, it became more difficult to find apprenticeships for the children dependent on the parish. The power the parish had of being able to enforce occupiers to take an apprentice was resented. So-called 'masters' had to provide lodging, maintenance, clothing, and educate the apprentice "*in their useful trade*". Dr. James Kay¹⁰ who studied the system of compulsory apprenticeship in 1836 wrote a most critical report. Occupiers who refused an apprentice could be fined £10, and with this the child could then be offered again, and the parish perhaps collect another £10. With this sum as a premium, they would find someone outside the area to take the child, "*someone pressed for debt, a petty tradesman of low class*" claimed Dr. Kay. Such children frequently ended on the streets.

Because of local objections, efforts were made to allocate apprentices fairly. Complicated systems were worked out, principally based on the occupier's rateable value. Aylsham had a fairly simple system that was successful. Each year a list of suitable children was drawn up. Their ages varied between 13 and 15, but some were excluded because of a disability. The occupiers (or masters) were assessed in steps of £50, and those assessed at £150 or less took only one apprentice, and no one was obliged to take more than two, however large their assessment. Sufficient occupiers were found by grouping several lesser people together who shared an apprentice. Such groups, or "classes" as they were called, often contained as many as five or six members. A ballot - numbers being drawn out of a hat - decided which apprentice went to which occupier or class. The ballot was always held in September, and there were usually six or seven children to be allotted. The system seems to have worked quite well as there are few disputes recorded. In 1822 it was decided that members and classes who

had taken their full complement of apprentices since 1806 would be excused the ballot until everyone had had their turn.

Of course the system was not entirely rigid and slight irregularities occurred. Mr. Copeman, a prominent Aylsham citizen, took Sam Webster (in 1825) as an apprentice, although he was not yet liable for the ballot, and the meeting agreed to this. In October 1823, it was resolved that "*Edmund Bunn be bound to his brother, George Bunn of Felmingham, for six years at a premium of £10*". In 1826 William Hill went to his uncle in Stafford, who had agreed to take him.

As the nineteenth century advanced, it became even more difficult to place apprentices, and the parish had to be quite generous with their premiums.¹¹ In 1822, John Spink was bound apprentice to Mr. Cobb, butcher, for 3 years. Mr. Cobb was to be paid £2-10-0 for clothes, £5 next Christmas, and £5 the Christmas following. The £5 payments at intervals were conditional and dependent on his good treatment of the apprentice.

Aylsham parish officers, as far as we can tell, seem to have taken trouble over binding its apprentices. Only infrequently were they placed away from the parish, and then only to skilled craftsmen. They then followed them up, and Mr. Morris, the paid overseer, was sent "*to check on their health.*"

—ooOoo—

Notes and References

1. Principally from life histories revealed in examinations by magistrates as to settlement.
2. See *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens (chapter 3). It was his first full blown novel and written between 1837 and 1839 when the new Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) was in full operation. Dickens hated the large city workhouses and the impersonal Boards of Guardians. Much of the novel is based on his own childhood experiences.
3. There is a similar list in the NRO ref MC 382/161
4. Aylsham Town Hall Muniment Room. ref A2 box 2.
5. K.D.M. Snell. *Annals of the Poor. chapter 4* (There is a graph for Norfolk Apprentices p.237)
6. NRO PD2/100
7. Evidence of Mr. George Ruff, master sweep, before the Children's Employment Commission in October 1862. Quoted by Alan Bennett *Child labour through the nineteenth century.* p.52.
8. The Aylsham Workhouse Committee was also called the Committee of Assistance and

- acted as a Select Vestry. Two minute books survive:- 1822-26 and 1826 to 1836.
9. Quoted by Muriel Lloyd Pritchard in her thesis *Treatment of poverty in Norfolk, 1700-1850*. p.211. Norwich Local Studies.
 10. Dr. James Kay (1804-1877) followed Sir W.E.Parry as Assistant Commissioner for Norfolk in 1836. He called enforced child apprenticeship 'juvenile slavery'. A man of enormous energy and ability, he went on to do pioneer work in establishing schools and teacher training. He became Secretary to the Committee to the Privy Council for Education and was made a Baronet when he retired. He added his wife's name on marriage and became Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth Bt. . For his report on Apprenticeship see Norwich Local Studies Library ref EA 362.5
 11. In 1844 an Act (7 & 8 Victoria c.101) abolished the obligation of householders to take apprentices and the Poor Law Commissioners issued a guide to the Union Boards of Guardians in January 1845 that they were "unfavourable to that state of servitude which is created by the apprenticeship of the parish children, and we would not greatly regret to find that the new regulations. . . tended to diminish the number of children dealt with!"

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SOCIETY NEWS

GWENDOLYN MARY GAYMER

On August 24th. Gwen Gaymer died, at the age of 87. Born in North Walsham, Gwen joined the Empire Service of the BBC in 1923, where she was a junior secretary to Lord Reith. She was made an M.B.E. for her work in the Empire Service during the war. On retiring in 1967, she came to Aylsham to care for her mother, and became one of the first room stewards of Blickling Hall, and remained until ill-health forced her to finish in 1991. In 1973 she was Lady Captain of Cromer Golf Club. She was a keen and supportive member of our Society, and a life long friend of Miss Ruth Bratt.

A VISIT TO THE GUNTON ESTATE. - On Tuesday morning, 6th. September a small group of members (it was unfortunately limited to twelve) met at Gunton Hall by the invitation of Richard Harbord. It was a surprise to find that he is not related to the Lord Suffield Harbords. Gunton Hall was severely damaged in 1882 by a fire in the main wing, and after this it gradually fell into disrepair. In 1980, Kit Martin, son of the distinguished architect Sir Leslie Martin, purchased the house with about 100 acres, and by skilful alterations has successfully created 20 separate

houses from the estate buildings.

Our host conducted us to various parts of the estate, and we were shown the site of the Saxon mill, the mediæval deer park (established to feed the Duke of Norfolk's armed men), the route of the pilgrim way, and the areas where open field strip farming had been practised. A thousand separate strips were worked at one time and this system continued longer here than in most places in Norfolk. By using a mass of descriptive documents and creating maps from them, he has been able to trace the use of the land in the manor right from Norman times to the present day, an incredible painstaking task, and he has created many beautiful maps in the process. John Harbord purchased the estate [350 acres] during Charles I's reign, and the estate has remained with the Harbords ever since. One of his descendants in 1745 employed Matthew Brettingham to build the present hall on the site of the old Tudor Hall, and the grounds were laid out by Charles Bridgeman (Royal Gardener to George II). Changes to the house were made later when James Wyatt was employed in 1781.

Sir Harbord Harbord was created Baron Suffield in 1786 and the estate was enlarged by the second and third Barons to reach 11,828 acres at its peak in 1835. It had taken 200 years for the family to acquire or enclose all the small holdings required. Decline in the family fortunes set in, and by 1939 the estate was reduced to 3,000 acres. Other features pointed out to us by our host were St. Andrew's church, built on the foundations of the mediæval church, by Robert Adams (his only work in Norfolk) in 1765. It was a most stimulating morning and we felt privileged to have seen Richard's wonderful series of chronological maps which cover all the neighbouring parishes and extend to the coast, as well as the Gunton estate. We would like to thank him for giving up his morning to us. We could certainly use his knowledge and expertise in our Society. J.E.

WAY OUT WEST. - A full coach load of members enjoyed Peter Holman's fourth annual **Mystery history tour** in September. On previous trips Peter had supplied us with some vague clue, or theme, to give a hint to where we might be going, but this time the only clue we were given was that as we already had been east, north and south, then this time it was to the west that we were heading. After passing the grounds of Bylaugh Hall, we made our first stop at Elsing church, built by Sir Hugh Hastings in

c1330. This is one of the widest aisle-less churches [nearly 40ft.] in the country. Amongst other treasures it contains the brass to Sir Hugh, which is considered to be one of the finest of its kind.

Our next stop was a mere 5 minutes away, and was a complete surprise to most of us. We were welcomed at Elsing Hall by Mrs. Shirley Cargill with a guided tour of the interior of the hall and part of the garden. Sadly, the time available did restrict us a little, but to me this was the highlight of the day. This wonderful house, built in 1470 is not often opened to the public, although some of our party might have previously visited the gardens. It was built by the Hastings family and is still a family home today for Mr & Mrs David Cargill. On the north side the exterior is faced with knapped flint, added in 1850 when the house was refurbished. On the south side, overlooking the lake, are stone and half-timbered projecting gables. Inside is the Great Hall with open timbered roof and various rooms leading off. The house was restored by Thomas Jekyll in 1852 but is essentially the same building that the Hastings built.

It was a longish ride to our next destination, but en route we were able to see Spong Hill, the large Anglo-Saxon graveyard, and Brisley Common, one of the few remaining large commons, and Lexham where we could see the hall and large acreage of neat parkland. Our destination turned out to be Castle Acre where we had time to visit a choice of priory, castle or church, as well as having an opportunity to re-victual before setting off homewards. Castle Acre was our furthest point west. Our homeward route took us through Beeston, with an opportunity to visit the church of St. Mary the Virgin. We arrived in a torrential downpour, but were rewarded with the sight of a complete semi-circular rainbow. The church was well worth the visit. Completely isolated, but still used, the church has much to see. There is the wonderful hammer-beam roof, with sadly mutilated carvings, the two [almost complete] parclose screens, and the remains of the defaced rood screen to give us some idea of the original beauty of the interior. So many original features remain that it is well worth a separate visit.

In the churchyard is the memorial to Jem Mace who was born in Beeston and was a famous bare-knuckle boxer of national fame. He died in Liverpool in 1910. By one of those rare coincidences, the gravestone on the opposite side of the path carries the name 'Henry Cooper,' so pugilism is well represented in Beeston churchyard. Fortunately, the real Henry

Cooper is still alive and kicking. This was another well planned and most enjoyable tour. Our thanks to Peter. T.W.M.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING- held on 6th. October at the Friendship Club attracted some 40 members to the annual review of our society's activities. We are reasonably lucky in that about 40% of our membership regularly attends these meetings. Perhaps it is the policy of having an interesting speaker to follow the business part of the AGM which attracts a good audience and results in a membership which is well informed on the society's business.

Our chairman, secretary and other officers reported on the year's affairs; the highlight of the year being, without doubt, the 10th. Anniversary exhibition in the Town Hall, which was a resounding success. In the various reports, we remembered those of our members who had died during the year, the various activities and expeditions we had undertaken, and discussed possible activities for the future. Our treasurer, Betty Gee, reported on the healthy financial state of the society, and her audited report is to be seen on page 128. Our membership still hovers around the 100 mark, and those members enjoyed a full year's programme of lectures, courses and visits to places of interest. Our Vice-Chairman, Peter Holman reported on the **Mystery History Tours** which are increasingly popular and over-subscribed. Peter explained that it was not simply the size of the bus which caused problems, but also the logistics of moving a group of enthusiasts of varying ages through a tight and exacting schedule meant that it was impossible to cope with a group larger than about 30. At some of the places visited we were restricted to a maximum of 30 persons. In the past this has meant that some would-be applicants were disappointed, no matter how quickly they had submitted their applications. For the future, Peter promised that the fairest method would be to receive all applications then to draw 30 names from a hat, and allocate places on that basis.

Our chairman, Jane Nolan, thanked all those who keep the wheels turning smoothly during the year - particularly Molly Long and Tom West who regularly prepare the Friendship Club for our meetings, and restore chairs and tables to their proper places when everyone else has gone, and to Maureen Strong for the membership records meticulously kept, and to Jill Fletcher for supervising all the catering arrangements, which she, together with her band of helpers, carry out so successfully, and we just

take for granted.

Journal & Newsletter- The editor reported that to his continuing surprise the 'Journal' still appears quarterly, and he thanked all those members who provided material, and made his annual plea for more contributors to keep him supplied. He also reported that following the successful exhibition in the Town Hall, a small sub-committee had been convened to deal with future publications of the society. Its first aim would be the publication of a commemorative booklet to record the material featured in the exhibition, and to make a permanent record of all the research that had gone into its preparation. It is realised that some topics featured would require fuller treatment, and it is hoped they would appear as separate 'occasional papers'. Publication of the Wright's Map of Aylsham would also be a high priority.

The **New Year's Party** was also discussed at some length and a possible change of venue considered. It was left to the Officers and Committee to explore this, on our behalf, and by the time this report is being read, the details should all have been settled

Elections - The final part of the business was the election or re-election of Officers and Committee members for the coming year. All the present officers were prepared to stand for re-election, and were speedily re-elected. Committee members Jill Fletcher and Tom Mollard were due to retire this year, and both indicated that they did not wish to stand again. Derek Lyons and Ursula Warren were proposed as new members of the committee, and were duly elected. Derek Lyons was also prepared to take on the responsibilities of Publicity Officer for the society.

Our governing body now comprises:-

Chairman - Jane Nolan
Vice-Chairman - Peter Holman
Secretary - Valerie Belton
Treasurer - Betty Gee

Membership Sec - Maureen Strong. [co-opted]

Committee Members:- Julian Eve, Elizabeth & Geoffrey Gale, Derek Lyons (*Publicity Officer*), Ursula Warren and Tom West.

José Lamb. [co-opted]

The Shakers - Following the business part of the meeting, we were entertained by a fascinating, illustrated talk by one of our own members, Geoffrey Gale. Geoff spoke on the religious sect, popularly known as 'Shakers', who established themselves in the U.S. from the 18th. Century to the present day. We knew little about them as a group except for a slight knowledge of their furniture and their buildings. To me it was a surprise to learn that they had started their existence in England - in Manchester, to be precise, but they have left their mark on some of the eastern states of America. Although much reduced in numbers, they still exist in America and their legacy there will continue for many years. It was a most entertaining and enjoyable talk by a speaker who has made a considerable study of his subject, and it was much appreciated by the audience. TWM

SUBSCRIPTIONS - became due following the recent AGM. The subscription rate remains the same as last year. If you were not at the AGM and were unable to renew your subscription there, then you are requested to let Maureen Strong, our Membership Secretary, have the renewal as soon as possible, so that her records can be kept up to date - Maureen's address is 33 Jannys Close, Aylsham.

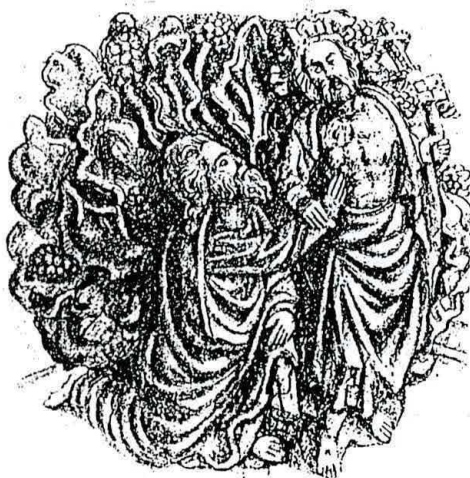
MEMBERSHIP - In this issue of the Journal, there is a complete list of current members of the Society based on the records kept by Maureen. [see page 126] If your name does not appear on this list, then it means that this copy of the Journal is the last one that will be delivered, as this list of members is also the official distribution list for copies. Unless, of course, there has been a slip up in our record keeping, in which case apologies are offered, and please contact Maureen direct to sort things out.

ARCHIVES COURSE - A new session of the Archives Course has begun, again led by Nesta Evans. The course is a continuation of last year's. There are several new members on this new course, and others are always welcome.

PICTURES FROM ON HIGH. - On Thursday, October 27th., a slightly smaller audience than usual (some 30 members) were entertained by Martial Rose with an illustrated account of the splendours and significance of the bosses in the roof of Norwich Cathedral. At its simplest level, a roof

boss is the key stone which holds the ribs of an arched vault together. It can be a plain stone, but in mediæval times they were mostly decorated with carvings to enhance the beauty of the ceiling. There are roof bosses to be found all over the country. Practically every church and many secular buildings contain fine examples. On our recent Mystery History Tour we saw a particularly attractive one in the porch of Beeston church. What is it that makes the bosses of Norwich Cathedral so significant? First, it is their sheer numbers. There are about 1000 bosses throughout the cathedral. No other building approaches this quantity. Exeter Cathedral has the next highest number - c 350. Many of the bosses are carved with a leaf or foliage pattern, and there are examples of these elsewhere, but it is only in Norwich Cathedral that there are pictorially carved bosses illustrating in sequence the major events of the Christian religion and its beliefs. In the roof of the nave, seven roof bays illustrate the essential story of the Old Testament, and another seven do the same for the New Testament. In the roof of the cloisters, the Apocalypse story from the Book of Revelations is there to see. There are other carvings not connected with the Bible. Here and there, the pagan images of the Green Man peer down through wreaths of vine leaves.

Knowledge of the bosses is increasing all the time. After the reformation they were painted over with a brown wash, and it was only in



A boss in the roof
of the north walk of
the cloister, depicting
the apostle, Thomas
"Doubting Thomas"

the 1870s that this was cleaned away, and the true beauty and quality of the carvings could be seen. Several accounts of the bosses have been written since then, and they have been photographed more than once. The biggest obstacle to seeing them, particularly in the nave, has been the sheer height of the roof above the floor. Even the provision of mirrors to make viewing easier, does not fully help. Fortunately, this problem is now being addressed, and each individual boss is being photographed by Julia Hedgecoe, the Cambridge photographer. With special lenses, a beautiful coloured record of each boss is being created on slides, and the detail of each carving can be studied at leisure and in comfort. Some of these slides were used to illustrate the lecture, and for the first time we could see clearly the wonders of the carvings. Other slides shown were taken by Ken Harvey, from East Dereham, who together with Martial Rose created the book *"The Apocalypse story in the cloister bosses of Norwich Cathedral"*.

Many of the pictures in the carvings are based on the illustrations in contemporary illuminated manuscripts, and one can see where the mediæval carver obtained his ideas. Martial Rose is the acknowledged expert on the bosses in Norwich Cathedral, and is an excellent speaker as well. With his commentary and the superb quality of the slides, we were fortunate indeed to learn about the roof bosses from the best possible sources. The interest created prompted many questions. Liz Gale expressed the thanks of all present. I felt that those who were unable to be there had missed a top quality evening.

T.W.M.

[Most of the literature about the bosses, several earlier photographs and the slide collection currently being assembled by Julia Hedgecoe, are all available to consult in the Dean & Chapter Library, which is over the south cloister]

—ooOoo—

DIARY DATES

It has been suggested that in addition to noting the dates of forthcoming meetings of our own society, it would be useful to members to have the dates of meetings of other societies included in the list. We are informed twice-yearly by the Federation of Norfolk Historical....Societies of the programmes of similar societies to our own, and there are always

meetings which might well appeal to our members. I have listed in chronological order, meetings of other societies which are within a reasonable distance of Aylsham:-

JANUARY 1995

- Saturday, 14th. - Members research & discovery; Tin tabernacles and archaeology at Morley Research Station. [NAHRG]
Saturday, 21st. - The Dutch & Flemish legacy of East Anglia, by Christopher Hanson Smith [NNAS]
Friday, 27th. - New Year Party [ALHS]

FEBRUARY

- Saturday, 11th. Conservation of small finds, by Gordon Turner-Walker. [NAHRG]
Saturday, 18th. A Royal burial at St. Albans, by Rosalind Niblett [NNAS]
Thursday, 23rd. Religious women in Mediæval East Anglia., by Roberta Gilchrist [ALHS]

MARCH

- Saturday, 11th. Day School: Stained glass; painted panels; Misericords; Stone sculpture, by D.King, M.Rose and V.Sekules. [NAHRG]
Saturday, 25th. The Mary Rose and her crew, by Dr. Ann Stirling [NNAS]
Thursday, 30th. Norfolk's Industrial past, by Mary Manning. [ALHS]

KEY;

NAHRG is Norfolk Archæological & Historical Research Group, meets at Centre of East Anglian Studies U.E.A. at 2.30pm.

NNAS is Norfolk & Norwich Archæological Society, meets at the Assembly House, Norwich. 3pm.

ALHS - is us!

THE RAILWAY CHILDREN

Molly Long

I have wonderful childhood memories of the old L.N.E.R. railway, and indeed was brought up on stories told by the older generation. My grandfather, John Chenery, was a platelayer ganger at Thetford. My grandmother was the gatekeeper at the level crossing at Two Mile Bottom gatehouse.

She worked there for 26 years, and in all that time, never once had a relief keeper, which would have allowed her to have a day off. The house was rent free, and at one stage she had a wage of 2/6d per week. This was hard earned, as all the traffic to Fison's Fertilizer factory made it a very busy crossing, and on many an occasion, granny had to lead nervous horses over the crossing with her apron over their heads to quieten them.

Their eldest son, Tom Chenery, was a horse shunter at Aylsham G.E.R. station during the 1914 war, moving to Wymondham in 1923, and finishing there as foreman porter. I was pleased to see, recently, that the foreman porter's room at Wymondham station has been preserved, as I well remember helping my cousins to take his tea in a frail basket and a blue enamel can.

My father, William Owen West, was a platelayer at Buxton Lammas and Aylsham from 1924 until he transferred to the Goods department in the 1950s. As a child I had a friend whose father was a signalman at Wroxham station. There was many a chat we had together, with her in the Wroxham box and me in the Aylsham box. We knew all the "train on" signals and all the various codes used at that time. When travelling on the trains, all stations seemed to have their own individual sounds, made by the train going over the points on the station approaches. Even in the dark, we knew exactly where we were, especially going over Buxton pile bridge.

Railway cuttings were a special joy; all 'Railway Children' had closely guarded secrets of where wild strawberries could be found, and also early primroses and much treasured white violets. The station at Aylsham had two horses stabled in the yard - one for parcel delivery and one called William used for shunting. I loved to hear the noise of trucks banging together as they were shunted into a siding

Oh, the joy of having a penny to spend on a bar of Nestlé's chocolate in its red wrapper, bought from the machine on the station platform. You could get a bigger bar for 2d. but I was never that wealthy!

In the summer, on Saturday afternoons, my father used to 'walk the length' fire-watching, as trains sometimes set light to the banks and neighbouring fields in dry weather. I used to go with him. The only fire-fighting equipment we ever had was a couple of hessian sacks for beating out the flames. Then there were the foggy days when platelayers were required to put detonators on the track, close to the distant signal to let the train driver know where he was. Such a night was the first Christmas Eve of the war, as father could not come home until the last train had gone through. Mother and I spent the evening sitting in the platelayer's hut with him at Spratts Green.

The war brought its own particular problems. I remember coming home by train, in the dark, and getting off on to a blacked-out station at Aylsham. As I saw the train pulling away, I realised I had left my handbag on the train. My first thought was that if I ran to the signal box, I could get them to hold the train at Cawston whilst someone retrieved my handbag. What I had forgotten was that the signal box was under armed guard, this being wartime. I was stopped by the challenge "*Halt, who goes there?*" My brain froze, and I felt such a fool at the thought of having to reply "*friend*" that I said nothing. The challenge came again, this time to the sound of a rifle bolt being cocked. "*It's me*" I cried, as if he could have had the faintest idea who 'me' was. Luckily father could hear my voice and recognised it, and quickly resolved the situation. I never did know who was the more frightened, me, or the young soldier on guard duty. The handbag was rescued and found its way back to Aylsham. It should have been deposited in the Lost Luggage department, where I would have had to pay 2/- to recover it. Fortunately, father intercepted it before it got there, which was a good job, because it only contained ninepence.

Snowy days were also a trial. Men worked hard to clear frozen points, only to have the wind blow all the snow back in again. My brother, Tom West, also became a 'steam man' firing trains out of Norwich Thorpe, and sometimes coming along 'our' patch.

Looking back, it was a wonderful childhood, and I enjoy travelling along the old track again, but it now costs a little more than 3½d to go to Wroxham and return!

Mr. WILLIAM FORSTER OF AYLSHAM.

[In the Journal & Newsletter for March 1992, (Vol.3 No.5) there was a brief article on William Forster recording his connection with Aylsham Town Hall, and how the Town Hall eventually came into the ownership of the Parish Council. William Forster had a long connection with the history of Aylsham and merits a longer record of that connection. After his death a detailed obituary appeared in the local press for October 1906, and the following account of Forster's life comes from that.]

William Forster was born at Potter Heigham, where his father was a large farmer, on January 17th. 1827, and was therefore in his 80th year when he died. Only last year, in the company of a friend, he re-visited his birthplace, and pointed out the house in which he was born, and in which he lived as a boy. His father, mother and sister all lie buried in the Potter Heigham churchyard. He was educated privately, by the Rev. - Dix at Thwaite, and afterwards at the North Walsham Grammar school, in which he always took an interest. He followed with critical concern, the correspondence which took place in the columns of this paper last year, upon the tradition of the Nelson brick in the schoolroom. When he left school he was articled with Mr. Henry Cooke, of the firm of Rackham & Cooke, Solicitors of St. Giles.

Mr. Forster was admitted as a solicitor in 1849, and some time afterwards, he took rooms at Aylsham in the offices of Mr. R.W. Parmeter who was Clerk of the Peace for the County from 1842 to 1868, when he was succeeded by Mr. Charles Foster. Mr. Parmeter, it may be said in passing, lived on until 1880, dying in September of that year at the great age of 86, but in the early part of the second half of the last century, he was gradually retiring from his private practice, and this Mr. Forster took up. He continued in Mr. Parmeter's offices for many years, but ultimately he removed to the offices in the Market Place, which he occupied up to the time of his death.

He lived at Spratts Green at first, and then took Blickling Lodge, a large and rather lonely residence, which then and from henceforth, became his home. He soon became well known to the legal profession of Norfolk as a first rate conveyancer, and he acquired a very large and highly

lucrative practice. For many years he was solicitor to the Blickling Estate, and he possessed the confidence of a very large number of county people. He was a man of very great judgement and rectitude, and of strong individuality, always saying what he meant, and meaning what he said. Indeed, in many respects he was a very remarkable man, one of those who would arrest the attention of those who passed him in the street. He was a fine, well built man of commanding presence, with a handsome face; quite one of the old type of county solicitors. No figure was more familiar in Norwich on Saturday, than his. He came up regularly every week and met his clients, paid a visit to a few friends, was often to be seen in the Corn Hall, and then, just about 4 o'clock, generally made his way to the Norfolk & Norwich Library where his deep voice and his hearty laugh could be heard all over the building. He possessed immense powers of work, as well as of mind, and in his prime after having spent the Saturday in Norwich, during which every hour of the day would have been occupied in the weightiest concerns, he would dine and then walk home, a distance of some twelve to thirteen miles. He neither hunted, nor shot and entertained but little, but, as was natural to one born in Potter Heigham, he was a great boatman, and delighted in the river, and kept a boat up to the day of his death.

He was a lover of fine arts, too, and Blickling Lodge contains some very fine pictures and some valuable article of vertu. He visited Rome and Italy more than once, and on each occasion he brought many treasures home with him. Up to the end he delighted in a rubber of whist. Mr. Forster was a churchman and a Conservative. He was a constant attendant at Blickling church, where it was his habit to read the lessons. In Aylsham he was regarded as the leader of the Conservatives, and until late years he used to preside at the more important party meetings. The only public office of any importance that he held was that of Clerk to the Justices who sit at Aylsham. As a matter of fact, he was one of the most delightful clerks who ever advised a Bench. He would have scouted the idea that it was his duty merely to record the decisions of the Justices, and to give his advice if it was asked for. His conception of his office was far more comprehensive than that, and there is no end of funny stories told of the way in which he used to sit and administer justice in Aylsham Town Hall.

It may be, probably is, *ben trovato*, but "Scrutator" is said to have devoted an article to him in "Truth" years ago. The article, it is said, was shown to Mr Forster, who read it and enjoyed it. For nearly half a century -

for 48 years to be exact, - he discharged the duties of the office of clerk, and he only retired in May of last year. The late Mr. C.L. Buxton who was chairman of the Board, in announcing Mr. Forster's retirement, which was received with very great regret, said with perfect truth that "*Mr. Forster had filled a very great place at this Board, with much distinction, for a very great number of years.*"

Mr. Forster was President of the Aylsham Jubilee Committee in 1887, and after the public dinner in the Market Place he entertained the whole town to tea on his meadow. When his interest could be awakened he did things on a large scale. He was a generous contributor to the fund for Aylsham church clock. Years ago he bought up Aylsham Town Hall, and added waiting and other rooms. From a few words he let drop at the time of the purchase, it is believed by many that the building may pass into the possession of the town. Mr. Forster was never married.

He was seized with sudden and serious illness early on the morning of Sunday, May 7th. He had been to Norwich as usual on the previous Saturday, and on his return home had retired to rest. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning a servant entered his bedroom with hot water, and found him lying on the floor, where he said he had been for a couple of hours. About four years previously, Mr. Forster had had a slight stroke of paralysis, and the alarming nature of the attack was at once recognised. Medical assistance was summoned and trained nurses were procured. A medical man from Norwich was called in for consultation, but from the very first, little or no hope of recovery could be entertained. [He lingered in a critical condition for over five months]

—ooOoo—

NOTES & QUERIES

Two queries looking for answers. The first seeks any knowledge of a **Benjamin Phillips**. He is recorded as a chairmaker, living in Aylsham in 1830. This information is recorded in '*Dictionary of English Furniture makers, 1660-1840.*' The same information is recorded in Pigot's 1830

directory. Beyond that there is nothing known. It is possible that the man referred to is actually **Benjamin Philipppo** who is recorded in the Wright's map and the 1841 census as a carpenter living in Millgate at that time. If anyone can add anything, please contact:-

Mr. L.C.K.Reynolds, Langham Hall, LANGHAM Holt NR25 7BX.

The second query concerns a diary excerpt discovered by Ron Peabody amongst the supplementary papers left by Dr.Sapwell for a revision of his book. Does anyone know if it is a published diary? whose diary? or anything about it. The only clue is a faint pencil note at the top which appears to read:-

Miss Beauchamp Proctor's diary 1764

Sunday July ye 8th. We set out from Langley at 11; Mrs. Tyson, Mrs. Barton, myself and maid in the coach and six; Mr. Barton and Sir William in the post chaise. We dined at the Kings Head, at Norwich, and also drank tea there. Arrived at the Black Boys at Aylsham about 8. The country between this place and Norwich is very beautiful and the road very good.

We see Mr. Warners and Mr. Mashams at a distance on our right. Mr Warners is a good-looking house, something like Langley without the turrets. Mr. Mashams is a very old place smothered in trees. We lay this night at Aylsham, the beds tolerable, the House very reasonable. The town is neat and clean, It being Sunday, I could not find out their trade, but fear the undertakers have great business as there are two very smart ones lived opposite one another.

While our supper was preparing, we took a walk and stumbled on a house which the late Lord Townsend had began for his mistress, but dying soon after, 'tis left unfinished, and I find is to be sold. It promises to be a very good house, and is pleasantly situated.

I would be pleased to be able to read more!

AYLSHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

LIST OF CURRENT MEMBERS

[November 1994]

BALLS, Mr.R.	MARSDEN, Mrs. A.
BELTON, Miss V.	MOLLARD, Mrs. S
BISHOP, Mr. T.	MOLLARD, Mr. T.
BRATT, Miss R.	MORRIS, Mrs. E.
BUSSY, Mrs. S.	MORRIS, Mr. L.
CASSEY, Mrs. T.	NOBBS, Mr. G.
CLARKE, Mrs. B.	NOLAN, Mr. F.
COOK, Mrs. M.	NOLAN, Mrs. J.
COOTE, Mr. A.	PEABODY Mrs. M.
DAINES, Mrs. E..	PEABODY, Mr. R
DAINES, Mr. J.	PIKE, Mr. K.
DUCKER, Mr. G.	PINK, Mr. P.
EVE, Dr. J.	PORTEOUS, Mr. B.
FOX Mrs. A.	SEWELL, Mr. B.
GALE, Mrs. E.	SHAW, Mr. A.
GALE, Mr. G.	SHAW, Mrs. M.
GEE, Mrs. B.	STEWART, Mrs. L.M.
HARRISON, Mrs. C.	STRONG, Miss M.
HOLMAN, Mrs. B.	SWANN, Mr. B.
HOLMAN, Mr. P.	TURVILLE-PETRE, Mrs. J.
HUSAIN, Mrs. B.	VYSE, Rev. Canon J.
LONG, Mrs. M.	WARREN, Mrs. U.
LOWE, Mr. B.	WEST, Mr. T.
LYONS, Mr. D.	WILES. Miss W.
LYONS, Mrs. M.	WILSON, Miss C.
McCHESNEY, Mrs. J.	WINTLE, Mrs. S.
McGREGOR, Mrs. W.	WORSENCROFT, Mrs. K.

After beginning this issue with a charming, and true love story, it seems right to finish it with another love story, equally true, according to the local press.

Love at first sight?

**EXCITING NORWICH
STREET SCENE**

BULLOCK CHARGES A MOTOR CAR

A deal of excitement was occasioned on Bank Plain, Norwich, this morning shortly before eleven o'clock by the antics of a bull which suddenly charged a motor car. The animal which was the property of Mr. Seaman of Foulsham, was being driven to the Castle Hill, when it appeared to take exception to a motor car being driven by Mr. Fred Ives, of the Grange, Erpingham. The bull charged straight at the car and managed to get its forefeet on to the bonnet, and its head through the glass window screen. A fragment of the flying glass caught the chauffeur, Geo. Scottow, who was sitting beside Mr. Ives, and he sustained a slight injury. The animal was quickly got under control, and driven away without any further damage being done.

from local paper, unidentified, dated 1919

AYLSHAM LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY
ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st. AUGUST. 1994

Income		Expenditure	
Sale of Newsletters & Publications	38	Officers' expenses reimbursed	155
Subscriptions	545	Newsletter Printing and copying	273
Receipts from visits	480	Payments for visits	475
Party income	335	Party costs	264
UEA Course fees	536	UEA Course costs	478
Celebration weekend income	447	Celebration weekend costs	458
Visitors' fees	36	Friendship Club rent	90
Miscellaneous donations	30	Postcard publication costs	61
Profit on sale of "Millgate"	275	O.P.W.A donation	10
		Lecture fees	25
Bank interest	12	Research organisations subs.	30
TOTAL INCOME	2734	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2319
<u>Balances at 1.9.93</u>		<u>Balances at 31.8.94</u>	
Bank Treasurer Account	41	Bank Treasurer account	30
Bank Moneymaster account	226	Bank Moneymaster account	638
Petty cash	20	Petty cash	9
Girobank Pubs. a/c	250	Girobank Pubs. a/c	275
	537		952
	<u>3271</u>		<u>3271</u>

Treasurer: Mrs. B.M.A.Gee.

Checked with records and found to be correct
Graeme Johnston. Accountant