

Spring Extra Newsletter 2020

Volume 16-2



Bishop Bonner's Cottage Museum
& Archive Centre -
Dereham Heritage Trust

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In these unusual times, your Trustees have been busy trying to do the best for the Trust and for you, its members. We cannot hold our meetings, nor can we give access to the archive or Museum. What we can do, is offer an extra Newsletter - and here it is. Enjoy!

Letter from the Chair *Trevor Ogden*

For now and for the next little while at least, we are all still in 'lockdown'. For Dereham Heritage Trust, that means suspending our evening meetings, closing the archive and postponing opening the Museum to visitors. As other organisations are finding, planning the best way through is not easy - it's not just a case of having switched off, so all we need is to switch back on again once we're allowed to do so. All of our activities need planning and preparation, yet we don't know what exactly to plan for, or when to plan for it to happen.

For now, we are trying to keep open the possibility of holding meetings and opening the archive and the museum as soon as it is declared safe to do so. Until we can do that

- the archive remains closed until further notice
- the museum is closed, with opening not expected before June (and that is looking unlikely - see below)
- the June talk and the July visit have both been cancelled, to be fixed on new dates

The situation at the museum is particularly complicated, as two things need to happen before we open - some structural work needs to be done (planned for April but clearly not possible at present), and we need to clean the museum and refresh the displays. We also need to be sure we have the volunteers available to staff it, which is also not straightforward as many are in the 'vulnerable' category and understandably cautious about committing to be in contact with visitors.

Nevertheless, the committee continues to work on what it can, and keep plans for resumption under constant review. We are still hoping we can do something before the summer has come and gone, so are planning to continue with a display in the Library (when it opens), and we have been busy organising the 2021 diary. Our colleagues in *aboutDereham* are also continuing to deliver their 'Wayfinding' project (the installation of new signs and information panels around the town) and we are pleased to be offering advice on the content of some of the panels, and how they might be used to 'tell the story of Dereham'.

Our finances remain in fairly good order, though the loss of income from the museum is unfortunate; but we may be able to get a grant to cover some or all of the anticipated loss. We are not the only ones affected, so have also offered to pay the church hall half of the usual fees for cancelled meetings, to ease their own situation.

All in all, we hope to continue to provide the best service we can to you, our members. We hope you are safe and well, and that it stays that way.

From the Archive - mystery object *Robena Brown and Sue Walker*

We think you will agree that the object shown here is extremely unusual. About the size of the palm of a hand it is a small strange looking doll. The head appears to be fashioned from wax and has clippings of human hair attached. The dress wrapping is very worn but seems

clean and it has been suggested that this bizarre little doll has a practical purpose and is in fact a pen-wipe. There are, however, no traces of ink upon it.

It probably dates from the nineteenth century and with nothing definitive to identify it we can speculate that it could even have been used in witchcraft or may simply be a representation of a 'molly dancer', one of the out-of-work ploughboys who danced in the morris style each year on Plough Monday in mid-winter with disguised faces and dressed in female clothing .

If anyone is able to enlighten us we would be delighted to hear from you. Until then we will keep an open mind.



A new information panel for North Elmham's Cathedral Meadows

Peter Wade-Martins

North Elmham is a wonderful place to live - big enough to support a shop, two pubs and a doctors' surgery but not large enough for it to feel like a town. During the current 'lockdown' people are quietly walking the largely traffic-free streets in small numbers greeting each other cheerfully. We bought our house in Eastgate Street in 1969 and have never really wanted to move. I ran archaeological excavations in North Elmham Park from 1967 and then started the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavations on Spong Hill in 1972. I am on the Parish Council and my wife Susanna is churchwarden which makes us feel we are a part of the village.


One of the reasons why the village has been successful is that our Parish Council has managed, with some success, to influence how the place has developed. This has involved acquiring bits of land to enhance public access to the countryside, included 10 acres of farmland in the centre of the village on which we have created a new village green. At this difficult time the green has become a real haven for dog walkers who can keep away from the traffic and quietly enjoy the place.

The Parish Council had previously acquired 30 acres of bare arable farmland next to the Norman chapel, cared for by English Heritage, on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral. Having bought these 30 acres in 1995 we called the land 'Cathedral Meadows'. The money from the purchase came as a grant from Breckland Council and as a loan from a government scheme for local Councils to help them borrow money at low interest rates to pay for capital works.

Having bought the field, we re-planted all the hedgerows exactly as they had been drawn on the 1832 Enclosure Award map, sowed the new fields with a mixture of old-fashioned grasses and wild flowers and opened them to public access. This was all made possible thanks to government farming grants known as Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) Schemes

which are designed to encourage farmers to farm as much for conservation as for food. They help farmers to care for the wildlife, the landscape and the archaeology. They meet the cost of replanting the hedgerows, re-creating old grassland and installing gates and seats. HLS grants also make up for the loss of profit when land is not farmed intensively. Since then these meadows have been used just for sheep grazing and for hay making. No pesticides, herbicides or fertilisers are permitted, and the hay cannot be cut until after the wild flowers have finished flowering and ground-nesting birds have reared their young.

WELCOME TO NORTH ELMHAM CATHEDRAL MEADOWS



These meadows, covering 30 acres (12 hectares), are owned by North Elmham Parish Council and are managed as a conservation project to protect wildlife and archaeology and to provide public access to the countryside. This is a place where you can sit in quiet and enjoy an unspoilt part of the Wensum valley.


HOW THE MEADOWS WERE CREATED

The land was just one large arable field until it was purchased in 1995 from Norfolk County Council with a loan and a generous grant from Breckland Council. The hedgerows you see were replanted following the lines shown on the 1832 Enclosure map of the parish and then sown with a mix of traditional varieties of grasses and wild flowers.

SENSITIVE FARMLAND MANAGEMENT PROTECTS THE WILDLIFE

Since then the land has not been sprayed with any insecticides or herbicides and has been used as hay meadows and for sheep grazing. Under these conditions wildlife has flourished. A wildlife survey covering the meadows, the old railway line beyond and the area around the chapel ruins has recorded over 1,400 species of birds, mammals, butterflies, plants, moths and other invertebrates. Well over 1,000 species were identified in just one year and newly discovered species are still being added to the list.

MAP OF CATHEDRAL MEADOWS CHAPEL RUINS AND ADJACENT FOOTPATHS



KEY


- Area of public access
- Pedestrian path
- Footpath
- Hedgerow

Labels on map: RAILWAY LINE FOOTPATH, RAILWAY BRIDGE, WILDFLOWER MEADOW, FOOTPATH TRAIL, SURVIVING EARTHWORKS, JULIUS WOOD, MILLENNIUM WOOD, CHURCH MEADOW, POND, CHURCH, BISHOP'S MOUNTED MANOR HOUSE (ENGLISH HERITAGE), CHAPEL, PARK, B1110 To Dereham, B1110 To Fakenham.

Scale: 0 50m 1 km 2 miles / 0 50ft 100ft


BIRDS

Over 100 species of birds have been identified. Look out for Yellowhammers as you walk. This declining species can be found here all year, often perched in the hedgerows or trees that line the meadows. Listen out for its distinctive ringing song in spring and summer: "a little bit of bread-and-no-choffee".




PLANTS

Well over 200 species of plant grow in the meadows. The Wildflower Meadow in the far right-hand corner near the railway bridge is one of the best places to find the flowers in early summer, and the display of Monk Mallow here is fantastic. The Common Spotted Orchid can be found in several places.




BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Look out for butterflies and moths, especially on sunny days. One notable day-flying moth in May and early June is the Small Yellow Underwing. Over 20 different butterflies are regularly seen here including colourful species like the Orange-tip and Common Blue.




NORMAN CHAPEL AND FORTIFIED MANOR HOUSE

The earthworks of the 14th-century fortifications which formed part of the outer defences of the Bishop's heavily fortified manor house extend out into the meadows (see their outline on the map). By returning the land to grass the earthworks have been saved from further ploughing.



For more information about the wildlife found at the meadows go online to the North Elmham Parish Council's website. Just scan this QR code with your smart phone to go straight to the Cathedral Meadows page.



These fields are also of archaeological interest as they contain the outer earthworks of a heavily fortified manor house made out of the Norman chapel by Bishop Despenser. Having put down the Peasants Revolt in 1381, he was no doubt very unpopular and needed somewhere safe to sleep at night! So, the land has strong archaeological importance as well as being of wildlife interest. We have an ecologist, Dave Appleton, living in the village who has been recording the wildlife, and he makes his records freely available on our village website www.elmham.org.uk. He has recorded over 1,400 species of birds, mammals, butterflies, plants, moths and other invertebrates, and newly discovered species are being added to the list all the time. Go to the website and click on 'Cathedral Meadows', and you will be amazed. The culmination of this project has been the erection of a new information panel installed within the last few weeks to explain the archaeology and the wildlife of the Meadows. That has a QR code in the bottom right-hand corner which takes you straight to the website if you have a smart phone.

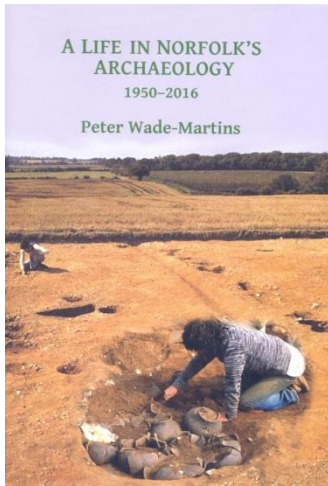
The village also has two other matching information panels, one on the history the Millennium Wood and one which highlights some of our historic buildings using a series of photos and a map. This all helps to make local people and visitors alike more aware of our recent past.



Aches and pains at North Elmham Trevor Ogden

If you have read Flora Thompson's famous account of 19th century country life, *Lark Rise to Candleford*, you may remember her mentioning the aches and pains of old age: "The elders stooped, had gnarled and swollen hands and walked badly, for they felt the effects of a life spent out of doors in all weathers and of the rheumatism which tried most of them." It was not just country people who suffered from such things, and not just the weather that produced it - if manual workers anywhere survived long enough, they were likely to face an old age of pain and restricted movement.

I was surprised to find an explanation from 10th century North Elmham in *A Life in Norfolk's Archaeology*, by our past chairman, Peter Wade-Martins. (If you haven't read this book, and have any interest in Norfolk or archaeology, then you will enjoy it, and probably be shocked by it, as I was. If you can access the Web, I wrote a full review on Amazon.) Peter's book includes an account of the excavations he led of the 7th-12th century Anglo-Saxon settlement at North Elmham. This was in the park behind the wall on the left as you drive northwards up the hill, and at the top of the hill included part of the cemetery of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral. Many of the skeletons showed osteoarthritis and osteophytosis. These are changes, often painful, brought about by the stresses and strains of manual work, and it seemed that 90% of the population showed these by their mid-twenties, an astonishing toll. The photo shows one of the skeletons, with the bony growths on the vertebrae which characterise spinal osteophytosis.



I was interested because of the work I had been doing on the history of occupational hygiene in Britain (the prevention or control of occupational disease). Was this perhaps the oldest evidence of an occupational disease in Britain? The skeletons from North Elmham were studied by Calvin Wells, who was a GP near Mulbarton who managed his practice so he could become a national expert on bones in archaeology. He wrote a full account of the North Elmham work in *East Anglian Archaeology*, Report No 9, part II. Writing about the osteoarthritis, Wells says

When we look for the type of stress which could account for the high frequency of this disease there is plenty of choice. Heavy work such as tree felling, house building and humping weighty loads would explain its presence in the men; agricultural work on refractory soil - hoeing, digging, planting, etc - and also carrying substantial loads would produce it in the women. These factors would take greater toll if, as is likely, they became operative in the early teens or even in childhood. Many other contributory causes of torsional or jarring strains of the spine would aggravate the disease and produce the picture which emerges here. In the females some of the most severe of their arthritic changes occurred in the neck and this may, perhaps, have been due to a custom of carrying water buckets and other heavy weights on their heads.



The sort of changes shown in the photo would have been due to “heavy strain...particularly compression of the spine from humping heavy loads”.

Calvin Wells also comments on the high frequency of osteoarthritis on the feet at North Elmham. This he attributes to agricultural work on heavy clay, and a lot of us can sympathise with this, even if we only have a garden or allotment. He says: “The combined effects of standing flat-footed to hoe weeds, kicking at spades or delve the seed trenches, constantly walking across rough fields stumping around in clumsy boots and often stumbling over clods of unbroken clay, but have produced a myriad of minor traumatic episodes, whose cumulative effect was the osteoarthritis we now find.”

In studies of occupational diseases, there has been a lot of emphasis on the terrible conditions and death rates in industries such as mining, textiles, iron and steel, and lead production, and country work has often been seen as relatively light on the body. The North Elmham skeletons illustrate that country life has also been a hard one for most people.

The Norman font *Robena Brown*

The Norman font in All Saints' Church, Shipdham, one of two in the Norfolk parish church, is that used today for baptism. Revered for its age and beauty and described by Nikolaus Pevsner in the 1962 edition of *The Buildings of England* as 'Norman and square, with two rosettes and two sets of flat arches' it has had, during the past 170 years, an unusual and fascinating history.



Extensive research is currently being undertaken for the 'Capturing our Wayland Heritage' three-year project and information from project groups within the community has been shared with other parishes in the area. As a result information relevant to the Norman font in Shipdham church has come to light.

From the *Annals of the Parish of Merton, Norfolk from 1851* written by Reverend George Crabbe, Rector of Merton (1851-54), much has been learned about the topography of his own parish and church; also that of the neighbouring parish churches of the hundred of Wayland and beyond. His notebook, journal and other writings were recently found in the parish records within the ancient register chest of Merton church and are now in the public domain lodged with open access at the Norfolk Record Office.

Within Crabbe's 1865 celebrated notebook entitled *Description of the Churches of the Deanery of Breckles* (NRO catalogue reference PD 570/29) he detailed (pp29-30) the movement of fonts between local churches in the area in the mid-nineteenth century. He wrote that in 1840 the Norman parish church of St. John the Evangelist in Ovington received a font from St Mary's church in Watton.

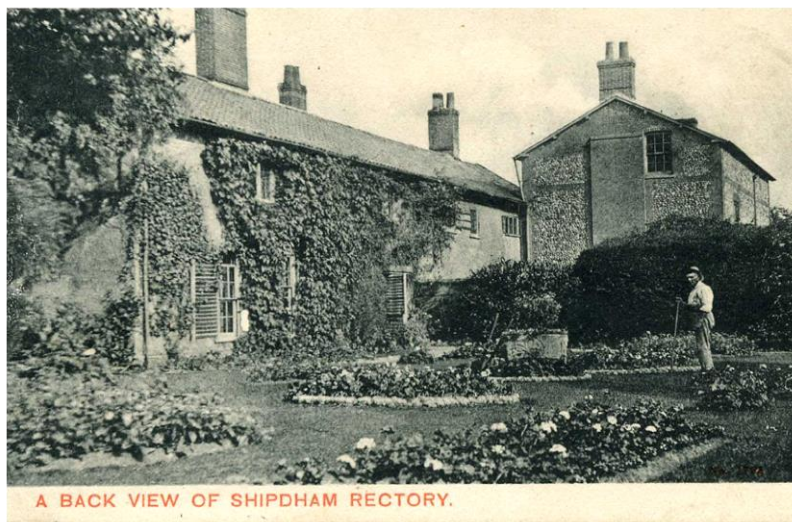
The Norfolk Churches' own current website corroborates this date since it details that the interior of St Mary's Church, Watton, 'is almost entirely Victorian' due to the 'massive rebuilding' which 'happened in 1840'. In *The Churches of Norfolk, Volume II*, J Charles Cox writes in 1911 that the C14 font in Ovington church, 'came from Watton church, where those in charge were not ashamed to sell it to make room for some pews'.

Pevsner confirms that in 1962 the only font in Ovington's Norman church was 'originally at Watton'. He describes it as 'octagonal with a spreading stem and, growing out of it, four big demi-figures of angels.'

Crabbe noted that in order 'to make room for it' Ovington church then 'turned out' their own age-old Norman font. With obvious disappointment and regret, Crabbe says that the rejected Norman font was subsequently moved from Ovington to Shipdham where, at the time of writing in the 1850s, he detailed its ignominious resting place, 'now in the garden at Shipdham Rectory'.



The Reverend Benjamin Barker AM, contemporary of Crabbe and Rector of Shipdham from 1826 until his death in January 1850 aged 72, preserved a cherished part of our local heritage by receiving the Norman font into his garden; it may otherwise have soon been lost from the care and protection of the church. We do not know why he did so but all must surely be glad that he saved it from loss or destruction.

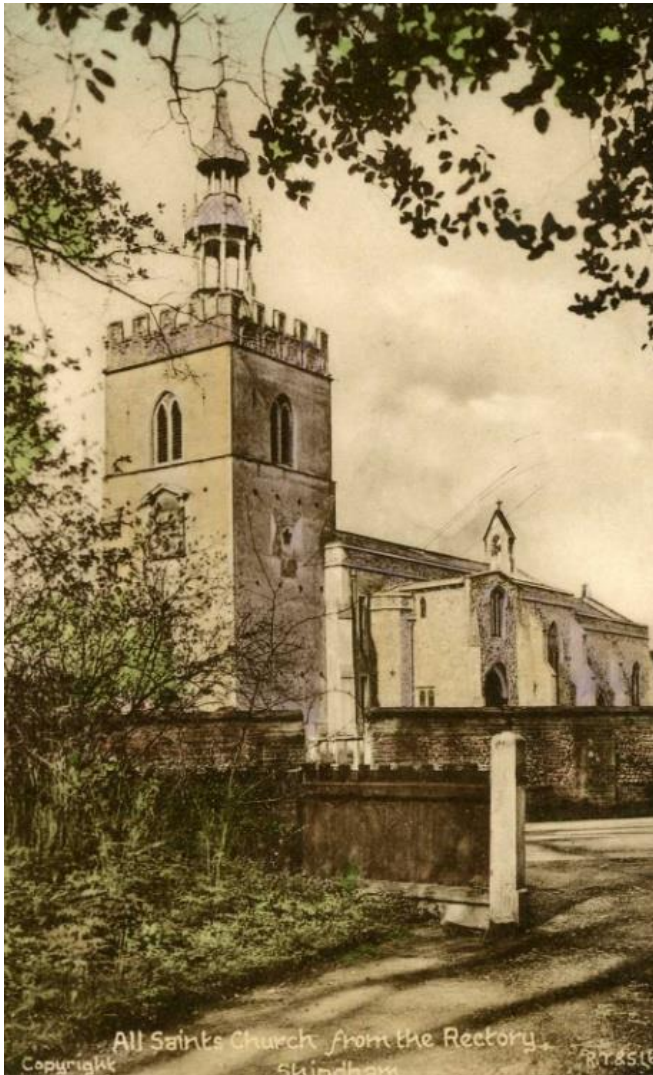


It can safely be assumed that the font remained in Shipdham Rectory garden for the next 60 years because in c1900 we are able to visibly confirm its location from a locally sold picture postcard published by Albert E Amiss, the village 'photographic chemist' in Shipdham at that time.

Three of these postcards are postmarked through the early Edwardian years of 1901 to 1908. They detail 'A back view of Shipdham Rectory'

with an image clearly showing a gardener proudly posing amongst his summer flower display with the font sitting in the midst with plants growing within it. The rosette decoration can be clearly seen on the side facing the camera on the original card even without magnification.

The font remained there in the garden for a total of 77 years, watched over by a total of five incumbents, until 1917 when the fondly remembered Reverend Cyril H V Eva moved to Shipdham to become Rector, accompanied by his wife Brenda (herself a Rector's daughter), whom he had married the year before. We can only imagine the Reverend Eva's surprise when on arrival at his new rectory he looked upon an ancient font sitting in his garden only a



hundred yards or so from the door of his new church. From his subsequent action we know that he clearly recognised it for what it was and felt that this was not the place for such a holy, important symbol of the church. We must remember that he had no reason to doubt that the font had originally belonged to his new parish church.

Mrs Eva then takes up the story herself in 1951, when, widowed since 1948, she wrote a letter from her subsequent home at the Bishop's Palace in Norwich to the Eastern Daily Press. From first-hand knowledge and experience of the movement of the font in 1917, that same year she and her new husband moved to Shipdham Rectory, she sets out the details of its movement for us.

In reply to a correspondent regarding the celebrated Shipdham Church Rectorial Library Mrs Eva takes up remarks made by Mr H Crawshay Frost in the newspaper a few days before. He had written about 'the old Norman font dug up recently which belonged to the earlier church' and Mrs Eva then expanded precise details about its removal for us for posterity. In a postscript to her letter on the subject of

the Church Library she wrote 'PS - "the recently dug up Norman font" would appear to be the one which ornamented the Rectory garden for decades and which had been the pride of Mr Angel Mower (Rectory gardener for 60 years or more) and centrepiece for all his bedding out schemes until 34 years ago it was moved into the church by the late Rector, with the help of Shipdham men'.

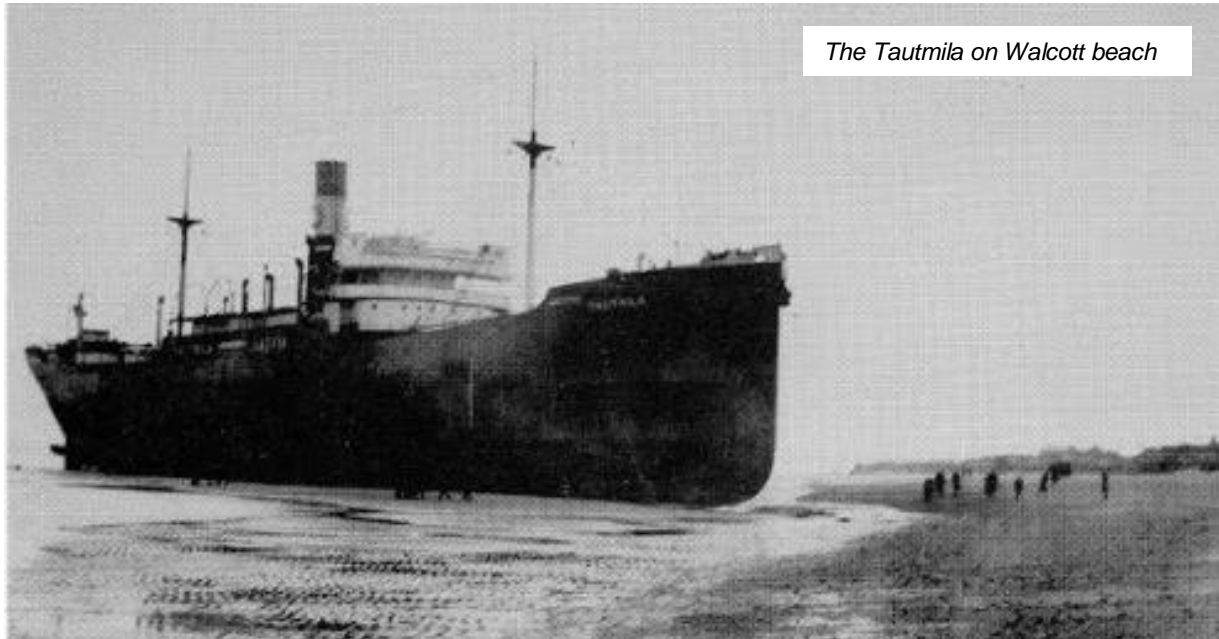
The font could not have had a better guardian and custodian than the so aptly named gardener, Angel Mower, detailed on the 1881 and 1891 census returns, the former showing him living in Trap Lane adjacent to the church and the latter as a 49 year-old 'domestic gardener'. As he would have been 75 years of age in 1917 it is doubtful that he was one of the strong men who helped to move the font into the church but perhaps we can be forgiven for wanting to think that he was there to oversee its removal.

This Raphael Tuck postcard from the 1940s shows the path that the font would have taken from Rectory to Church and clearly shows the rector's gate in the church wall, now long gone since the later increase in road traffic made it an impossible journey for anyone to safely undertake on foot.

Using the proceeds from the sale by auction of many of the internationally important books contained within the Shipdham Rectorial Library in 1951, the church was extensively restored. The roof and interior of the church were repaired, improved and preserved for future generations and the Norman font was later moved within the church to its current position where it is used and cherished today by the church that took it in and cared for it.

The Tautmila incident *Trevor Ogden and Andrew Fakes*

In early 1940, Hemsby beach, like many others, was mined against the expected invasion. Arthur Chaney was a local man who had a pass to go onto the beach, and knew his way through the minefield, and on 1 February he was surprised to see a ship's lifeboat being blown ashore. Inside he found the body of a young seaman, dressed in a boiler suit, who had apparently died of exposure. There was another surprise the next day some miles up the coast at Walcott, when a disabled 3600-ton steamer, the Tautmila, was blown on-shore, but this time the solitary occupant, who looked as if he was wearing everything he could lay hands on, clambered off. Meanwhile, other boats got ashore elsewhere on the coast with altogether 14 other survivors, including the captain's wife.



The Tautmila on Walcott beach

It turned out that the Tautmila was a Latvian vessel, on its way home from the South Atlantic. Latvia was neutral, but the ship was bombed by the Luftwaffe on 29 January. Seven of the crew were killed, and the rest took to the boats, except for the captain, Bruno Adler, who was knocked unconscious and presumably left for dead. He recovered consciousness and put on all the clothes he could find against the cold, and was still on the ship when it grounded three days later. The unfortunate man in the Hemsby boat was identified as Janis Gailis. He was buried in Hemsby churchyard, and a local carpenter, George Beech, made the simple cross shown in the picture. Later there was contact with Janis's father, who sent a photo, which for some time was in Hemsby church vestry.

Bruno Adler, the captain, was a Baltic German, so was probably interned in Britain. There is a farm at West Caister called Tautmila, and it is said locally that Bruno Adler had owned it. Perhaps after his internment, with Latvia under Soviet rule, and the German population of the Baltic countries largely expelled or killed, Bruno decided to come back to the area where he had made landfall, and renamed the farm, but this is speculation.

The story was told early this year in a letter to the Eastern Daily Press by Andrew Fakes, President of Great Yarmouth Local History and Archaeological Society. There were hopes to replace the wooden cross with a stone memorial for the 80th anniversary of the incident, and a local mason had offered help, and Andrew was trying to rouse interest. Trevor Ogden sent a copy of his letter to a former colleague in Canada, whose background is Latvian, and he sent the story to the Latvian embassy in London and a Latvian group in Britain, with a copy to the President of Latvia's office! For a short while it looked as if there might be official support, but it has not yet led to anything.

Looking back to February 1940, Latvia was then in a very difficult position. After centuries of Russian domination, it had asserted its independence after World War 1, but the Soviet Union applied increasing pressure, and in August 1940 Latvia was incorporated into the USSR. Germany invaded in June 1941, and in the next few years hundreds of thousands of Latvian citizens died at the hands of the German or the Soviet authorities, out of a pre-war population of 2 million. There was more heavy fighting as the Red Army drove the Germans back in 1944, and Soviet rule then continued until independence in 1991.

The ship, the Tautmila, also had a very mixed history. It was built in South Shields in 1915 as the Headcliffe, became Panamanian in 1932, but with Greek ownership, and was sold to a Latvian company and renamed the Tautmila in 1936. After the Luftwaffe attack and the grounding at Walcott in February 1940, it was refloated and taken into Yarmouth, and then moved to Rotterdam for repair. It was in Rotterdam when the Germans invaded in May, and when Latvia was annexed in August it became a Soviet ship. Perhaps it was still in Rotterdam in June 1941 when Germany invaded the Soviet Union, but wherever it was it was seized by the Germans and renamed the Baltenland. In October 1941 it was sunk in the Baltic by a Soviet submarine, and later raised and broken up.

It is strange that the only memorial of the Tautmila's time as a Latvian ship is a farm at West Caister. It is sad too that no-one has yet supported the people of Hemsby in their kindness in remembering Janis Gailis. But in World War 2 at least 5% of the Latvian population will have died with no marked grave, so Janis is only one among many.

With thanks to Uģis Bickis for help with the Latvian background.

Current Archaeology

Current Archaeology has made available 15 articles on various aspects of Norfolk archaeology, free online until 7 June. They are at <https://www.archaeology.co.uk/article/excavating-the-ca-archive-norfolk.htm>.

Three of the articles, beginning in 1968, are by Peter Wade-Martins, and a fourth is a review of his career based on his book "A life in Norfolk Archaeology". Only right and proper of course!

The screenshot shows the website for 'CURRENT Archaeology'. The main article is 'Excavating the CA archive: Norfolk' by Joe Flatman, dated May 7, 2020. The article text states: 'A selection of articles mentioned by Joe Flatman in this month's column below can be accessed for free for one month via Exact Editions, from 7 May. Use the links within the text to jump to the individual articles, or click on the covers below. Print subscribers can add digital access to their account for just £12 a year - this includes everything from the last 50 years, right back to Issue 1! Call our dedicated subscriptions team on 020 8819 5580, quoting DIG1968, to add digital access to your account, or click here for more information.' Below the text is a row of 15 small thumbnail images representing different issues of the journal, labeled C48 through C4201.

Membership matters

Our membership year runs annually from 1 March to the end of February, and our thanks go to those who have renewed their membership for this year. We would remind everyone else that subscriptions (£12 single, £20 two people at the same address) were due from 1 March. We know that most people paid when coming to a meeting, and that door is currently closed. There are now two ways open for payment. The first is to send a cheque, payable to Dereham Heritage Trust, to Ken Hawkins, DHT, 26 Hillfields, Dereham NR19 1UE. We appreciate that getting stamps and posting letters is now not the easy task it once was, so we can also accept bank transfers for those who have telephone or internet banking: our account is Dereham Heritage Trust, sort code 20-28-20, account 10179752 - but if you use this please make sure you quote as a reference DHT and your surname so that we can recognise the payment as coming from you. It would help if you could also email or phone (01362 691455) to advise us when you did this.

Programme of events 2020-21

Our programme is clearly uncertain. We hope to resume meetings when government guidelines allow and are reviewing this on a regular basis. Until then, the dates below must be provisional - if in doubt, please call Ken Hawkins on 01362 691455 to check. Full details are also available on our website, which will also carry any necessary last minute changes (www.derehamhistory.com/talks.html).

10 June - *postponed, date to be confirmed*
Norwich Castle Keep Project
Speaker: Robin Hanley

8 July - *postponed, date to be confirmed*
Links with the past: a look around Rev Boston's historic possessions
venue: Bevan House, Front Street,
Litcham PE32 2QC

12 August
Narborough Bone Mill
Speaker: Graeme Brown

9 September
19th century industrial activity in Norfolk and its market towns
Speaker: Adrian O'dell

14 October
Annual Dinner
venue to be confirmed

11 November
Armstrong's Dereham
Speaker: Susanna Wade Martins

9 December
to be arranged

13 January 2021
Maud's Story – the life of a Norfolk Trading Wherry
Speaker: Linda Pargeter

10 February 2021
Annual General Meeting

10 March 2021 - *postponed from 8 April 2020*
25 years of archaeological research at Sedgeford
Speaker: Gary Rossin

14 April 2021 - *postponed from 13 May 2020*
Making tracks through Mid-Norfolk
Speaker: Paddy Anstey

Unless otherwise indicated, all meetings are at Trinity Methodist Church, 31 Trinity Close, Dereham NR19 2EP (off Theatre Street), and start at 1930. Admission to talks is £1 for members of Dereham Heritage Trust and £3 for non-members. Visitors are always welcome, with the fee payable on the door, refreshments included.

Next issue

We plan to produce a Newsletter every quarter, in January, April, July and October. The press date for the next issue is **15 June**: if you have material for this issue, please send it in to Ken Hawkins. And please don't hesitate to get in touch with us if you have any other comments of any sort.

In between Newsletters, our website www.derehamhistory.com is updated regularly so please have a look now and again.

Can you save us some money? If you did not receive this Newsletter via email, but would be willing to do so, please let us have your email address: we won't pass it on to anyone else without your permission, and we won't use it for anything but Dereham Heritage Trust business.