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Letter from the Chair *Trevor Ogden*

The summer is usually a time when the Museum is open, but much is quiet otherwise. This year the Museum has been closed, but other things have been busy.

Organisations everywhere which have monthly get-togethers have been trying to find other ways of operating. As we reported in the last Newsletter, we have asked monthly speakers for the rest of the year if they would provide video recordings of their talks which we could put online for a limited period for members and guests, to be followed on the normal monthly meeting night by an on-line discussion on the Zoom platform. The first attempt was in September with a talk by Adrian O'dell on *19th Century Industrial Activity in Norfolk and its Market Towns*, followed by a discussion on 9 September. Feedback on this was encouraging, although one person reported technical problems. Please send any more feedback to Ken Hawkins (ken-hawkins@tiscali.co.uk). Personally, I found the format very satisfactory in the circumstances. Normally we might expect questions to last ten minutes or so, but the discussion on the 9th lasted 50 minutes, with a lot of interaction and thoughtful discussion between the ten people who took part. The October talk is one that was offered to us by Sarah Doig, on *Norwich at Work*, and will be followed by on-line discussion with Sarah on 14 October. I suggest that if you find the talk at all interesting you should join the on-line discussion, even if you have no questions, because judging from what happened in September the discussion will be an interesting event in its own right.

The Prime Minister has now announced that restrictions on meetings are likely to continue until March, so we will need to consider approaching the speakers for January to March about this pattern.

This does not help members who do not use the internet, or for other reasons cannot access these talks. We will keep open to other ways of doing things during the Covid crisis, and keep an eye on what other societies are doing. On the other hand, even when the crisis is over, on-line talks may be a useful supplement to get-togethers for people who cannot or do not wish to get out to a meeting. Meanwhile, this issue of the Newsletter contains Ken's usual excellent summary of the talk [*blush, ed*], and an article on Adelaide Anderson which is a spin-off of Adrian's talk (and if you do not know who she was, see the article).

One other outcome of Covid is that the committee has decided to delay the next AGM from February to May. This is permitted by the constitution, and we hope that this will give us a better chance of having a conventional meeting. If you have any questions or points meanwhile on the running of the Trust, please send them to any member of the committee.

Bishop Bonner's Cottage Museum has new neighbours. Paul Cubitt was inducted as Rector of Dereham and District team ministry in August, and he and his wife Claire have moved into the rectory. Paul has already shown his interest in the history of the church area. The building is now open every day, and next year we will try to coordinate our opening hours so that visitors can enjoy both the Museum and the church building.

Sue Walker has revised the website section on the history of Bishop Bonner's Cottages, at <http://www.derehamhistory.com/building-history.html>. At the end is an interesting series of photos. Sue has given dates to these, which you can see by moving the cursor over the picture, so it gives a good idea of the changes of the last 150 years. Less happily, one thing which made the last few weeks very busy for the committee was the

cleaning and restoration work on the pargeting (the moulded plasterwork) on Bishop Bonner's Cottage. This has resulted in some damage. An incomplete account was given to a meeting of the Town Council, and then appeared in the Dereham Times and the Eastern Daily Press. The somewhat misleading publicity led us to write to every member of the Town Council, and in this issue we give an account for members (see *Trouble at the Cottage* below).

Trouble at the Cottage Trevor Ogden

Bishop Bonner's Cottage is the star of Dereham's domestic buildings, dating back, we believe, to before the town fire of 1581. These days it's in the care of the Town Council, and we lease it from them at a peppercorn rent and use it for the Museum. Being interested in old things that enhance Dereham, we are fond of it and try to take care of it. And the star of the Cottage is the pargeting - the moulded plaster along the front. We are told that this probably dates back before 1700, and is rare.

The Town Council is responsible for structural maintenance, and we were grateful that they planned this summer to do something about the damp in the north end (the end nearest Church Street), and repair the pargeting. To give the good news first, a gully has been put in uphill of the north wall, so that rainwater running down the pavement does not just hit the wall and penetrate the foundations. Between the gully and the wall a trench has been dug and filled with pebbles to improve the drainage, and the flint wall has been repaired. This is a big improvement. Two Metposts have been inserted so we can easily add a better sign for the Museum.



Improvements to deal with damp in the north wall

The news on the pargeting is not so good. We knew that this had suffered from time and the weather. Some parts were reattached with steel pins, we think in 1906, and these are corroding and lifting the plaster. Also, inappropriate paint was used in the 1960s, and this should be replaced. Clearly the old plaster would need gentle treatment. At lunchtime on Monday 3 August, Sue Walker was passing the cottage and noticed that work had started to clean the pargeting, and she was disturbed to see that parts of some of the grapes had been detached and lay on the ground, apparently because of the vigour applied in the cleaning. Concerned at the damage, Peter Wade-Martins and Trevor Ogden met the Town Clerk at the Cottage at 9 the next morning, and got the impression that the work would not continue until there had been a site meeting including Breckland's Historic

Buildings Officer. However, the next day Sue found the work still in progress and further damage occurring. Inside the cottage, amongst the tools left there, we found a wire brush, clogged with paint and plaster fragments, which had been used on the pargeting.



A section of the pargeting before and after the the vigorous work on the paint. The missing bunches of grapes to the right of centre are now stored. The tops of the steel pins to which they were fixed can be seen. The plaster will now have to be protected for the winter, and restored in the spring.

Concerned about the damage, the trustees asked a qualified and experienced plaster conservator, and consultant on pargeting, to come and inspect the work and advise them. This was Anna Kettle <https://www.kettlenet.co.uk/>, who is based in Cambridge. She came on the Friday (7 August) and sent us a detailed 5-page report the next day. (We did not realise it until she arrived, but Anna knows Dereham well: her grandfather used to run the Stead and Simpson shoe shop in the Market Place.) Anna's report says that the paint removal "had not been done to conservation standard. The surface of the plaster is damaged in places, motifs have detached..." This confirmed our strong reservations about the work done. Anna recommended that the paint stripping should be completed "under the supervision of a professional conservator" and gave further details of the necessary treatment to repair and restore the pargeting.

On 25 August Peter and I finally had the site meeting with the Town Clerk, the Historic Buildings Officer, and the consultant surveyor used by the Council. It was agreed that the surveyor and Historic Buildings Officer would produce a brief on what should now be done, and that DHT would comment. The brief never arrived, but later the same day the Town Clerk wrote to Peter and me to say that "the only realistic option" was to use the existing contractors to complete the cleaning of the pargeting. Because of our concern about their methods, confirmed by Anna Kettle, we protested vigorously, including to the Mayor, but the contractors solved the problem by refusing to work on the pargeting any more. With the help of Megan Dennis, Curator at Gressenhall, we found three suitable volunteers who could be trained by Anna Kettle to complete the paint removal, but it was impossible to make the necessary arrangements for them to be used.

On 8 September there was a meeting of Dereham Town Council, which was told that "The pargeting turned out to be more fragile than anticipated with much of it being held together with plastic type paint, once the paint was removed there was little to hold some of the features to the wall." This sanitised account, which made no mention of the controversy over the contractor's methods or the consultant's report or her remark about

the work not being done to conservation standard, has since appeared in the Dereham Times and Eastern Daily Press, and it is because of this publicity we felt it necessary to give this account to the membership of the main events. We also wrote to all the councillors and sent them a copy of Anna's report.

It is now too late to do any reconstruction of the pargeting this year, because it needs the right weather conditions. On 14 September, the Mayor, Stuart Green, emailed to say that the Council was seeking a contractor to seal the pargeting for the winter (which should be done with limewash or similar), and that "We will look to finish the removal next year and then start on the renovation back to the original standard. This will go out to tender and we will keep the Heritage Trust updated on this work. The Council want to make sure the work is completed well and that the cottage ends up looking the best it can for future decades to come."

Apart from anything else, it is very good to hear that the Council will keep us updated. We have felt that a lot of the trouble has been that in recent weeks we have not been informed - let alone consulted - about what was going on, and we fear that this could be repeated, so we are pleased to have the Mayor's assurance.

We have replied to the Mayor: "...we look forward to seeing the specification for the new work for the Spring. ... We very much share the Council's wish to get this job completed well, so we can hand on the cottage to future generations. On the general point on work on historic buildings, there is a list of companies in the Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition scheme <https://www.ihbc.org.uk/hespr/#services>, run by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation. This includes companies in Norwich and Cambridge."

The contractors needed access to the cottage to deal with friable brickwork and other repairs. They were given access by the Council, but an additional aggravation is that the contractors used it as a store for their scaffold, tools, and paint. We had moved some of the exhibits to permit work on the north wall, but had left in place the glass display cases and the clocks they contained. It was certainly not suitable for a builder's store, and under the terms of our lease, this should not have happened without our consent. However, the contractors' material has now been removed, and the display cabinets have not been damaged. The reception room is very dirty, but at the time of writing (25 September), the internal work is still to be done, along with external work on the plain plasterwork. The interior will then need a thorough clean before reopening next year.

A lot of our work is in cooperation with the Town Council, and good relations are essential. We are pleased with the work done so far to deal with the damp, but much regret the way the work on the pargeting was commissioned and conducted, with damage to the pargeting. We hope now to work with the Town Council to see the pargeting properly restored, the rest of the work completed, and to re-open the museum in good condition for next season.

Our September talk *Ken Hawkins*

Industrial activity in 19th century Norfolk and its market towns : Adrian O'dell

Adrian's presentation, taken from his recent MA at UEA, covered the wide range of industrial activity in the county, focusing on the similarities and differences between the fortunes of 5 market towns - Diss, (East) Dereham, Downham Market, Fakenham and North Walsham.

Adrian set the context by noting that from late Saxon times to the 17th century, Norfolk was the most wealthy and densely populated county in the country; although these declined as industry grew in other parts of the country, there were developments based

on agriculture - 50 maltings, 40 breweries, 100 other industries. Adrian noted NIAS had researched some 2600 sites, but there was a missing element in the historiography of industrial activity in this county and that was the contribution made by entrepreneurs, craftsmen and labourers in its market towns. The presentation then considered the types of industrial activity across the county, to examine the factors which affected industrial activity in the 5 towns.

Transport

Roads - poor roads to the 17th century, but between 1770 and 1828, all five market towns gained good road connections

Water - rivers were straightened and deepened, and many maltings were in waterside locations; these offered links to ports, which enabled imports and exports

Rail - between 1844 and 1850, all 5 towns were linked to Norwich and the national network, in 1881, work started at Melton Constable ("the Crewe of North Norfolk") to build and repair railway engines, producing a rise in population from 100 to 900

Power

Watermills - there were 580 mills in Norfolk in 1086, even though the rivers had only gentle gradients, so the breastshot wheel was the most common, as it could operate on low flow rates

Windmills - Norfolk had more than most counties, including the ubiquitous drainage wind pumps; in 1797, Faden's map showed 256 corn mills, but by 1854, there were 425

Steam power - as the drained land shrank, more power was needed to raise the water: the Fens had the first steam pump in 1817, and by the mid 19th century, most windpumps had been replaced by steam. Steam engines were also used for threshing and grinding. Early agricultural machines were fixed, then were pulled by horses into fields, and finally self moving traction engines were developed (to be replaced in turn by diesel engines after WWI)

Gas - initially produced from imported coal, the cost fell when railways came, enabling cheap transport of coal, so that many towns and villages had gas plants by the 1850s

Extractive industries

Building - East Anglia lacks building stone, coal and iron ore: but it has flint and (in west Norfolk) carr stone for building

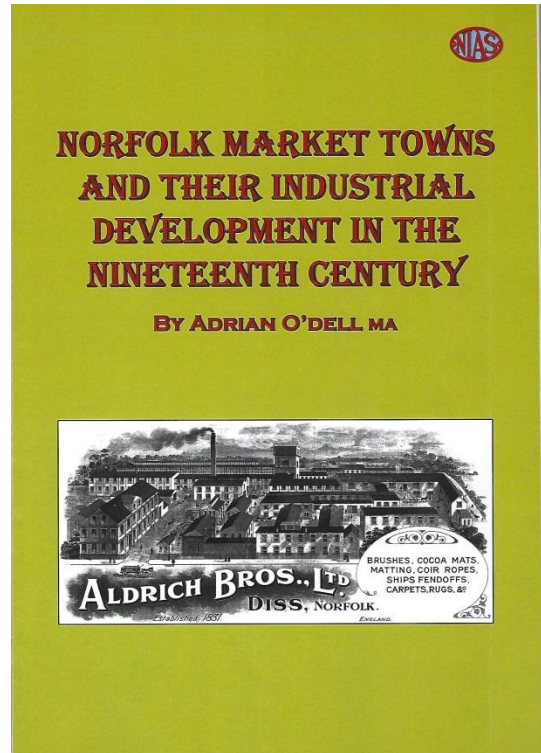
Deposits - sands and gravels used for roads, making lime mortar and railway ballast, silica at Leziate for glass making, chalk (marl) for lime for soil improvement - there were thousands of marl pits and 210 lime kilns from the 18th to the early 20th century

Brick making

Norfolk was 4th (of 36 counties) in order of concentration of brickfields, with 114, though mostly small, local sites, often set up to serve specific developments

Malting and brewing

Maltings - before the 1850s, there were many local maltings - 65 in 1853, but only 9 large ones 40 years later, with concentrations in King's Lynn, Great Yarmouth and



Norwich, though also at Dereham, Diss and Great Ryburgh (all of which had good rail connections)

Breweries - these also started locally, on farms, but also were later concentrated

Pubs - Norfolk had 5000 pubs, mostly supplied by local breweries

Iron foundries

Before railways, most were located near water for transport of ore and coal: in 1845 there were 37, mainly in a central north to south band of the county, but by 1883, there were 67, mostly close to railway lines (this compares with Leicestershire which had the same population as Norfolk, but only 17 foundries)

Textiles

The initial wool and linen industries collapsed in the 1790s, and attempts to develop new products made from silk, horse hair and coconut fibre came to little, though Great Yarmouth bucked the trend with black silk mourning crepe from 1815

Boot and shoe

In the 17th and 18th centuries, tanning (transforming raw hide into leather) was widespread, but by the 19th century, demand for leather was limited, and there were only 32 tanneries - their mess and smell rendered them unwelcome in towns and prompted dispersal to rural areas; there were 1367 boot and shoe makers in Norfolk in 1854

Fish

In 1886, Great Yarmouth had the first steam drifters, and became a centre for herring fishing and processing. Repair of drifters and of drift nets both became significant activities

Food processing

Colman's (mustard) is the most notable, but there was a wide range of others

Agriculture

In an 1854 directory, 1039 farmers (not farm workers) made up half of all types of industry in the 5 towns - some 5 times the 192 workers in the next most common category (boot and shoe manufacture)

Following this extensive overview, Adrian turned to examining the industry in his five chosen towns:

Dereham: malting and brewing; metal working; leather, boot and shoe; brick making; miscellaneous (notably Hobbies)

Diss: malting and brewing; brush making and matting; mineral water; metal working; textiles

Downham Market: carr stone quarrying; brick making; miscellaneous (flour mills, brass foundry, 2 breweries, clothing)

North Walsham: metal working; brick making; North Walsham & Dilham Canal (Norfolk's only proper canal)

Fakenham: milling and malting; printing and publishing

To watch our October talk - *Norwich at Work* by Sarah Doig
see the [Programme of events](#) on page 15

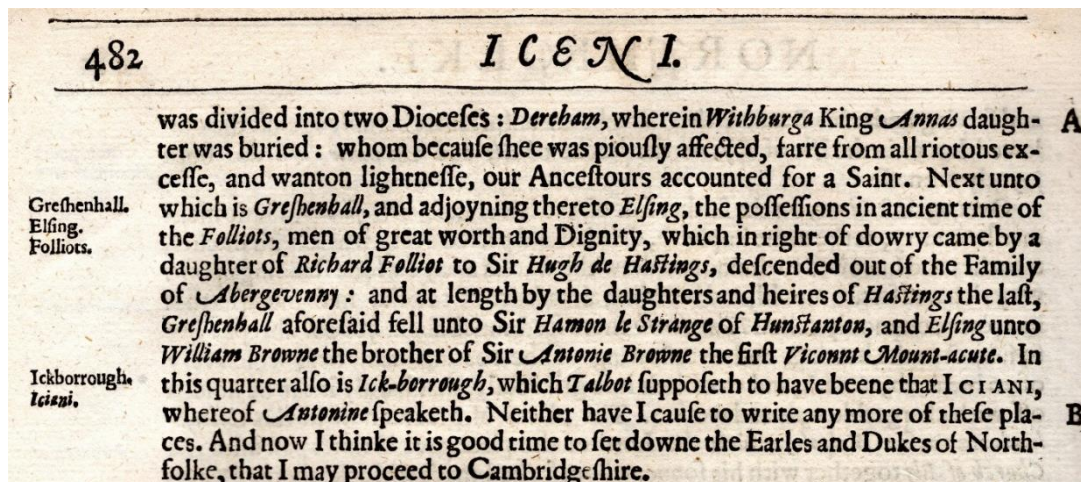
Camden and Cox on Dereham *Robena Brown*

William Camden (1551-1623) was an extraordinary Elizabethan scholar, antiquarian, historian and topographer as well as being herald to Queen Elizabeth I. Travelling throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain and Ireland to survey and collect historical information he produced *Britannia*, the first and extensive chorographical survey originally published in Latin in 1586. [ed - *Chorography is the art of describing or mapping a region or district, and by extension such a description or map. This term derives from the writings of the ancient geographer Pomponius Mela and Ptolemy, where it meant the geographical description of regions. Wikipedia*] *Britannia* was reprinted many times and later translated into English and printed thus for the first time in 1610.



Around ten years ago I was lucky to find a disbound copy of the book printed in English which I then had sympathetically bound in antique leather and now often enjoy reading the section relating to 'Iceni', the 'Northfolk'.

Much of our knowledge of ancient Dereham and the surrounding area is based on what was written in even earlier ecclesiastical books then repeated, and often amended, by later historians. The image below shows the page with the only reference to the town showing a delightful description of our own Saint Withburga.



Princess Withburga's reputation was described here by Camden as being 'piously affected, farre from all riotous excesse, and wanton lightnesse' hence she was 'accounted for a Saint.'

Another chance book find was a copy of Volume III of *Magna Britannia et Hibernia Antiqua et Nova* attributed to Thomas Cox and published in 1724 which greatly extended the information given in Camden's *Britannia* and contains a section detailing Norfolk so over 100 years after Camden's work, this is the faithfully transcribed eighteenth-century account of Saint Withburga.

Dereham East, a Nunnery of the *Benedictine* Order, was built on this Occasion. Withburge (sic), the Natural Daughter of *Anna*, King of the *East-Angles*, devoted herself much to a solitary Life which her Father perceiving caused this Monastery to be built for her, and she retiring into it with other Virgins, became their Prioress. They were at first so very poor, that upon her earnest Prayer, the Nuns are said to be supported by a Kind of Miracle, two Does, or Hinds, being used to come daily to be milked at a certain Place for a long Time. But the Bailiff, or Chief Man of the Town, envying them this Supply, hunted them away with his Hounds, but suffered God's Judgement soon for his Malice; for he a little after broke his Neck in Hunting. *St. Withburga* at length died, and was buried in the Churchyard at *Dereham*. After her Decease the Pagan *Danes* made the Incursions into *England*, and having dispersed the Nuns the Church was made Parochial. Fifty-five Years after her Decease, viz. in the Year 798, the *Body of Withburga* was found uncorrupted, and translated from thence into the Church, where it remained near 200 Years, and was then removed to *Ely*, Anno 974. It was afterward restored, but by whom we find not, and made an Abbey. *Roger Jarmey* the last Abbot, resigned to *King Henry VIII*, and had a Pension for Life allowed him at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Ann. *Thomas Dereham* bought this Abbey of *King Henry VIII*. He was imprisoned, his Children some died childless, one broke, and another was Lunatick.

A further section of this 1724 book details the Mitford hundred and tells us more about the town of Dereham other than just the story of our celebrated saint:

Dereham, called *Market-Dereham*, because it is a Market-Town, and has a good Market Weekly on Fridays, and Fair yearly on *June 22*. *Withburga* the Daughter of *King Anna*, who divorcing herself entirely from all Luxury and Levity lived a Virgin all her days, was buried here; she being much admired for her Sanctity was by our Ancestors canonized for a Saint. This town having been almost burnt down quite to the Ground is again rebuilt into a fair Town. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time it belonged to the Bishops of *Ely*, but was afterward in the Crown, being Part of the Settlement made upon the *Queen Katherine the Consort of King Charles II*. *Sir Charles Herbert* Kt. Surveyor General farmed it, and afterwards purchased the Reversion. It is a large Town, and hath an Abundance of Hamlets.

Your editor has also come across a very different reference to Withburga. "Holkham ... has associations with Anna, King of the Angles in the seventh century AD. Anna may have lived here for a period and the Church of St Withburga, which stands on a Saxon mound within the Holkham estate, is named after one of his four daughters who died in AD 743 and was revered as a saint."

Elements of the North Norfolk Coast, David North and Martin Hayward Smith, 2006, p89.

John Craske *Taken from our website*

Carolyn Coleman has prepared material - *The Life and Work of John Craske, fisherman and artist, 1881-1943*, now on our website at <http://www.derehamhistory.com/john-craske--fisherman-and-artist-1881-1943.html> - about John Craske, coinciding with the restoration of his grave.

John Craske was born in Sheringham in 1881. From the age of 14 he went deep sea fishing with his father and brothers off Sheringham and off Grimsby. At around 24 years of age, his family moved inland to Dereham. There they opened the first of three fish shops.

John was the third son and to begin with he would hawk the fish around the nearby villages including Swanton Morley and North Elmham, often working very long hours.

On Sundays he sang hymns in the Market Place and that was where he met his future wife, Laura Eke. Together, they rented and ran a fish shop at number 15 Norwich Street. Later, the family bought number 21 Norwich Street and John would work in the shop and Laura ran the smokehouse behind. During this time, they lived at number 42 Norwich Road.

When John was 36 he was conscripted into the army but it was soon reported to Laura that he had contracted influenza and was in an army hospital. Poor John never completely recovered and was an invalid for the rest of his life, sometimes bed-ridden for months.

Dr Duigan prescribed sea air and said that, to occupy himself, John could take up embroidery. Thus began the astonishing career as an artist of this former fisherman.



Until his death in 1943 at the age of 62, John produced many paintings and even more embroideries. He began to develop his own style, sometimes inventing his own stitches so as to capture the swell of the waves. Most of his pictures involve the sea, or cliffs and beaches or fish. It is said that he captured perfectly the way a boat sits into the waves as it leans into the wind.

Luckily for John and Laura, his work was discovered by American art collectors and over the years many pieces were bought and shipped to America. This was probably the only income they had in the latter years of their marriage. John and Laura's graves can be found at Dereham Cemetery, on Cemetery Road.

© Duigan family collection

Today some of Craske's embroideries can be seen at the Sheringham Museum where you can also buy a fascinating booklet about his life and work: <https://www.sheringhammuseum.co.uk/shop.html>. (Dereham Heritage Trust has three

works by John Craske, two paintings and one embroidery in its collection, though they are not on display in the museum at the moment.)

The life and work of John Craske was set in song and premiered at the Sheringham Museum at the Mo on the 7 July 2020, performed by Dereham's own Anto Morra:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=3&v=1JRwSCR2FrQ&feature=emb_logo.

The artist's great nephew Trevor Craske and his wife, Liz recently decided to restore John Craske's grave with the image of a whale to commemorate the life and work of John and his supportive wife, Laura (nee Eke). This was reported by Dereham Times on 24 August -

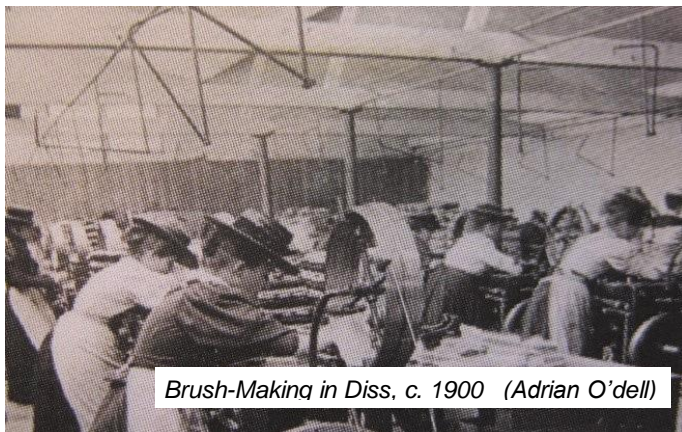
<https://www.derehamtimes.co.uk/news/grave-of-john-craske-restored-in-fitting-tribute-1-6806609>.



© Trevor Craske

Adelaide Anderson and her team of giants *Trevor Ogden*

In the Zoom discussion of Adrian O'dell's excellent presentation on 19th century industry in Norfolk market towns on 9 September, a couple of us commented on his picture of brush-making in Diss. One feature is that everyone seems to be wearing rather elegant

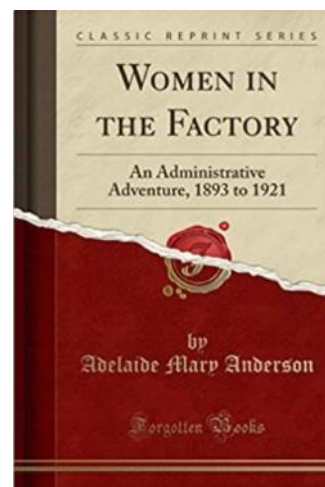
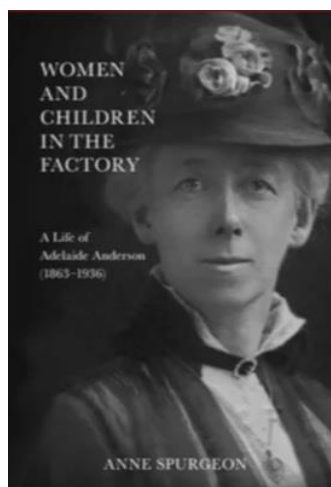


straw hats. With my own background in occupational hygiene - measures to prevent diseases at work - I was shocked at the workers' posture. It looks as if they are all standing and bending forward, and if that is a working position they had to adopt for weeks or months or years, they would surely have suffered serious and painful injury. This led to a short discussion on conditions for women at work, and made me recommend the biography of

Adelaide Anderson. I thought I would repeat the recommendation in this Newsletter. It has no particular Norfolk connection, but women worked here, and perhaps you are thinking about your Christmas present list, or what you might read if lockdown comes back. It may also turn out to be relevant to October's talk on Norwich at Work.

Adelaide was a giant amongst social pioneers, and her work and her team's deserve to be better known. The evils of child employment are well-known, but the working conditions for many thousands of adult women were horrifying. There were few factory inspectors, and they were all male: it was hard for them to appreciate the lives of working class women. Women needed to feed their children, and that meant that they needed work, and in industrial areas they had little choice but to trade their health for a wage. They could be exploited by ruthless employers who were willing to work them for illegal hours in shocking conditions. If there was an accident then propriety prevented a male inspector going to interview a woman in her home, and it was difficult to get the truth at work. The need for female inspectors had long been recognised, and in 1893 a small team of Lady Factory Inspectors was established. In 1896 Adelaide became their chief, and held that position for 25 years.

The story is told in two books. One is a biography of Adelaide, *Women and Children in the Factory: A life of Adelaide Anderson (1863-1936)*, by Anne Spurgeon (Aspect Design, 2016), and the other a book by Adelaide herself, *Women in the Factory: An Administrative Adventure, 1893 to 1921* (Forgotten Books, 2015). Anne Spurgeon's book is more rounded, tells a fuller story, and is an easier read, but Adelaide's own book is full of detail of the cases and difficulties of her inspectors, who were willing to confront ruthless employers who exploited the women. I assume that the inspectors looked like ordinary Victorian ladies, but in other ways they were giants. In many cases



Adelaide quotes from their contributions to the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which must have been disturbing reading for the sober gentlemen of the Home Office and Parliament.

An obvious problem was sanitary facilities in factories. Adelaide writes of “indescribably bad conditions that were obviously a legacy from medieval standards... Dark, unventilated conveniences, used indiscriminately by men and women, opened directly off hot spinning rooms... No attempt to secure privacy was made, the doors were without fastenings ... the whole connected, not with a drain, but with a huge cesspool.” Less obvious but even more damaging was work with lead in the potteries, “where the most injurious lead processes - eg colour dusting, ware-cleaning - fell to women.” Lead produces terrible injuries like dementia and paralysis, but at lower concentrations will affect the unborn child. “A.B., aged twenty-nine, married seven years, had worked in lead ten years, had three miscarriages, five stillborn children, and one child alive who died in convulsions when a few weeks old... Mrs B., colour duster and paintress, aged thirty-eight, married fifteen years, who had nine miscarriages and one living child, ill all the three years of its life; was herself disabled” by lead. Such terrible cases were common, but as medical practitioners were not required to record industrial poisoning cases until 1895, there are no reliable statistics before that date.

There were restrictions on the hours of employment of women, but there were many cases of evasion of the regulations - and where the income was essential and there was no other employment, the women had little choice but to go along with this. Adelaide tells the story of one factory where the gates were locked and the windows shaded to hide the extent of illegal hours. However, one of the Lady Inspectors concealed herself “in a dark corner of the yard”, to reappear after dark and confront the factory operator. Adelaide and her team policed the famous mass employment of women in World War 1, but in 1921 they were integrated with the male inspectorate and Adelaide was eased out. The photograph on the cover of Anne's Spurgeon's book is taken from her wartime pass by which she could demand entry to factories.

Reading these accounts, it is amazing to think that my grandmother, whom I knew well, began work in 1893, three years before Adelaide took on her role. My grandmother was in domestic service, and when we go round big houses we learn about the bad conditions and poor wages of the servants, but clearly there were a lot worse jobs. Once again, I'm glad to be alive now.

Adelaide's book is a bargain at £2.33 on Amazon. Her biography by Anne Spurgeon is £14.99 on the publisher's website <https://www.aspect-design.net/product-page/women-and-children-in-the-factory>. (It is also on Amazon, but much more expensive there.)

Memories of Etling Green (continued) *Robena Brown*

Anthony Nesbitt's maternal grandmother, Susanna Brunton (nee Lock) lived on Etling Green, and his mother Florence was born there in the early twentieth century. He has kindly shared many of his family photographs and memories with us and the first of these two images, which appear to be from the late 1940s, shows his 'Nanna' sitting on the grass outside her cottage preparing vegetables for a meal, probably shelling peas. The 'sunhat' is of a particular Norfolk style!

Anthony spent happy summer holidays with his Brunton and Lock family on the Green.



Susanna Brunton preparing vegetables, and with Lizzie Lock at her Etling Green cottage door

Some of Anthony's other Etling Green images were posted by us on social media and we were then kindly offered three photographs of Etling Green football club teams by the son of a lady (surname Head) who had been born there.

The photographic postcards were loaned, scanned and duly returned to their owner and were found to be of particular historical value since the names of everyone pictured had been marked on the reverse of each one.

Two of the three team photographs were those of 1920 and 1927 but we have chosen to show that of 1922 because of where it was taken on Etling Green which adds interest.

The photograph featured here shows the successful 1st XI team of 1922 showing off their trophy as they pose for the camera in front of the Bullard's Red Lion pub (selling Norwich pure ales) which closed on Etling Green thirty years later in 1952. Thomas Mann was the licence holder at the time this was taken.

Unfortunately, even after digitally enhancing the image, we cannot identify what the shield signifies but it may have been a league championship trophy. Perhaps someone else has a similar photograph to share with us and we may find out more later.



1922 Etling Green 1st XI Football Team

Back (L-R): H. Houseago, A. Firman, M. Hall, G. Head, A Houseago, H. Watson
 Seated: C. Head, B. Cracknell, P. Douglas, C. Houseago, F. Thompson
 Foreground: C. Buxton, J. Brooks

Membership matters

For anyone seeing this Newsletter who is not currently a member, can we invite you to consider it? Our membership year runs annually from 1 March to the end of February; the normal subscription rate is £12 for a single member, £20 for two people at the same address, but **from now until the end of February 2021, it's half price.** In normal circumstances, we can take payment at one of our meetings, but while these are suspended, there are 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. The second is by bank transfer to Dereham Heritage Trust, sort code 20-28-20, account 10179752 - but if you use this please make sure you quote your surname as a reference 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.

Dereham Heritage Trust rules

Note. As foreseen at the Special General Meeting last October, the trustees have made rules to deal with practical matters on the running of the Trust, as allowed by the article 26 of the Constitution of 28 November 2019, which states:

“The charity trustees may from time to time make such reasonable and proper rules or bye laws as they may deem necessary or expedient for the proper conduct and management of the CIO, but such rules or bye laws must not be inconsistent with any provision of this constitution. Copies of any such rules or bye laws currently in force must be made available to any member of the CIO on request.”

These rules were adopted by the Trustees on 17 August 2020. If any conflict arises between the application of these rules and the Constitution, the Constitution takes precedence.

Dereham Heritage Trust rules, August 2020

Committee

1 There shall be a Committee of the Trust which consists of the Trustees, a representative of the Town Council, the Museum Mentor, and such other persons as the Trustees may from time to time determine. The Trustees may invite others to join temporarily. The committee is advisory to the Trustees, and all decisions binding the Trust must be made by the Trustees in accordance with the Constitution. The attendance list in minutes of Committee meetings must distinguish Trustees and others who are in attendance.

Annual General Meeting, financial and subscription years

2 The financial year shall run from January to December and the subscription year from March to February. The first AGM must be held by 21 June 2021 (ie, within 18 months of the registration of the Charitable Incorporated Organisation), and subsequent AGMs shall be held within 2 months of the end of each financial year. The Trustees shall present accounts and a report of the previous financial year to the AGM.

Subscription rates

3 The Trustees will propose the subscription rate for the coming year to the AGM. If the proposal is not approved by the AGM, the Trustees will reconsider their proposal at their next meeting, and make a decision.

Officers

4.1 The Trustees shall consider before the AGM whom they wish to appoint to chair their meetings and to act as Chair of the CIO, and shall report this to the AGM. If no one else is proposed, the person proposed by the Trustees is appointed. If someone else is proposed and seconded at the AGM, the Trustees shall consider this at their next meeting and appoint a chair in accordance with Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

4.2 The Trustees may elect honorary life members at any time. At an AGM, members may elect a President and Vice-President. Honorary members and the President and Vice-President are not required to pay a member's subscription, but must do so if they wish to vote at General Meetings.

4.3 The Trustees may appoint a Membership Secretary, and delegate to him or her the approval of applications for membership under Clause 9(1)(b) of the constitution where there is no obvious reason to doubt that the applicant is a fit person for membership.

Museum collection

5 The Museum collection and Archive are maintained in accordance with Arts Council accreditation rules, with a normal field of interest within 10 km of Dereham.

Programme of events 2020-21

We have a full programme of speakers and events planned, but it has to remain open to change: we still hope to resume meetings when government guidelines allow and are keeping this under constant review. At present, we are trialling on line presentations. The September talk (reported earlier in this Newsletter) went well and generated a very interesting and extended discussion. We hope and believe that the same will apply for our next three talks too. If we have an email address for you (ie, if you get this Newsletter by email), we will send you a web link which will enable you to watch a presentation at a time of your own choosing (up to the date of the meeting). We will also send you a second web link to a Zoom meeting to take place at the scheduled meeting time of 19:30 on the planned meeting date. This will enable you to join a virtual DHT meeting, involving the presenter, to allow you and the other participants to ask questions and join the discussion. Full details will be sent to everyone; those for October are shown below. **If you get this Newsletter through the post, but would be able to get Internet access, please let Ken Hawkins know, and we will send links to your chosen email address.**

The October talk is *Norwich at Work*, presented by Sarah Doig. To see/hear the talk, use the link <https://vimeo.com/430735662>, password Octagon. **It is a condition of our permission to show this talk that you do not pass this link and password to anyone else.** If you know any non members who might enjoy the talk, please ask them to contact ken-hawkins@tiscali.co.uk when appropriate arrangements will be made.

To join the discussion at 7.30pm on Wednesday 14 October, follow the link to the Zoom meeting:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/82392357022?pwd=TTkrckQ4U3l4bFVnQzdicnhsTk5QUT09>

You should not need a passcode or meeting ID, but these are as follows:

Meeting ID: 823 9235 7022 Passcode: 181516

We are not making the usual £1 charge to members to watch the talk or join the meeting, but we will be pleased to welcome donations to offset our costs. Payment can be made by cheque or bank transfer as noted in the [Membership matters](#) section above.

The talks planned from November onwards are

11 November - on line

Armstrong's Dereham

Speaker: Susanna Wade Martins

10 February 2021

George Skipper - the Architect's life and works

Speaker: Richard Barnes

9 December - on line

Thatchers and Thackers, Larwoods and Fleggs: Surname maps as windows on the past

Speaker: Trevor Ogden

10 March 2021 -

25 years of archaeological research at Sedgeford (*postponed from 8 April 2020*)

Speaker: Gary Rossin

13 January 2021

Maud's Story – the life of a Norfolk Trading Wherry

Speaker: Linda Pargeter

14 April 2021 -

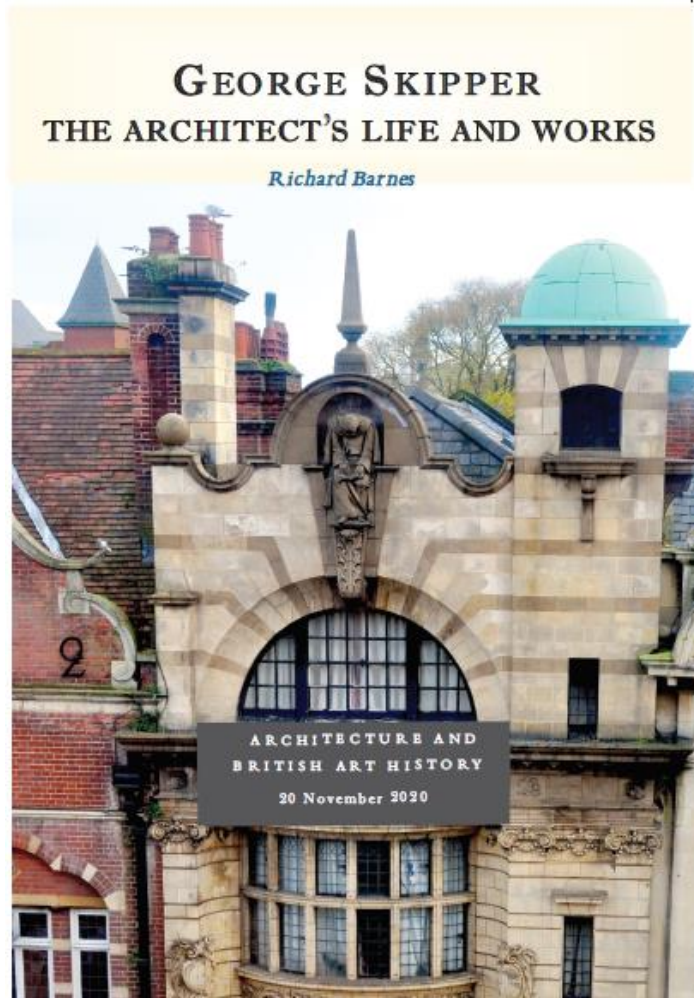
Making tracks through Mid-Norfolk (*postponed from 13 May 2020*)

Speaker: Paddy Anstey

As and when we can restart physical meetings, they will be at Trinity Methodist Church, 31 Trinity Close, Dereham NR19 2EP (off Theatre Street), and start at 1930, unless otherwise stated. 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.

George Skipper

Our February talk is about George Skipper, and is to be given by Richard Barnes, author of a book to be published in November.



Next issue

In normal times, we plan to produce a Newsletter every quarter, in January, April, July and October. The press date for the next 'ordinary' issue is **15 December**: 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.