



BAHS Digital Newsletter

Issue 4

1st February 2021

www.bahs.uk

Welcome

Welcome to the fourth digital newsletter of the Blakeney Area Historical Society.

This newsletter is being sent to all current and past members plus individuals who have signed up to our information emails.

Printing the newsletter: A few days after the digital newsletter is published a copy is placed on the website. If you wish to print a copy of the newsletter it is best to use the one on the website.

In this newsletter, along with much else, we have the lecture programme for the first part of 2021; the conclusion of John Peake's *The 'Hettie' Lifeboat and the Lifeboat Houses: A Personal Odyssey*; a postscript by John Wright to the article on Robert Brereton and much else. Diana Cooke has written a note about the donation made by John Cucksey to the History Centre. There is information on the Norwich Museum object adopted by the BAHS and a couple of entries seeking information plus other bits and pieces.

The editor would like to thank all those who have provided contributions to this and previous issues as they make it possible to publish the newsletter. Contributions are always welcome.

Finally, before you settle down to read the newsletter, please note that any information contained in the newsletter is copyright of the author and is published as provided and with their permission. Despite best efforts the occasional mistake may slip through. If so, please blame the editor not the contributors.

Richard Daley

2021 Lectures

The option of holding a socially distanced meeting is not currently possible as meeting rooms and village halls remain closed. As a result the society continues to arrange digital Zoom meetings. Thanks go to the speakers who have agreed to provide their lectures over Zoom.

Tuesday 23rd February 2021

Eighteenth-century East Anglian Antiquaries

Dr Lucilla Burn

Tuesday 30th March 2021

The Grand Tour & Beyond

Victoria Draper, Norfolk Record Office

Tuesday 27th April 2021

Travels in the footsteps of James Baillie Fraser

Dr Ben Cartwright

Arrangements

The Zoom invite will be provided by email shortly before any talk. General details and guidelines on using Zoom may be found on the Society website at

www.bahs.uk/activities/events/venues/zoom-meetings

Further Details

Please visit www.bahs.uk/activities/events/planned-events for further information.

Recorded Lectures

The last four lectures were recorded and may be viewed by visiting:

www.bahs.uk/activities/events/lecture-recordings

The last lecture given on Tuesday 26th January should be available for viewing on the website in the next few days.

Part 2: The 'Hettie' Lifeboat and the Lifeboat Houses: A Personal Odyssey

When the 'Hettie' lifeboat arrived at Blakeney in 1873 she was housed in the old black Lifeboat House. A building that was to develop a fascinating history in the course of the next century - a history that locally is now largely forgotten or sadly misrepresented in recent accounts. The House had been built by the RNLI in 1861, but was physically moved to its present position, so a new Lifeboat House could be erected on the old footprint. This new House conformed to a standard RNLI design and it now stands in splendour as a symbol of the National Trust's involvement with the Point.

Purchase of Point

When the old black House was abandoned by the RNLI it reverted to Lord Calthorpe from whom it was personally purchased in 1910 by Frank Oliver, who was Professor of Botany at University College London (UCL). He was later reimbursed by the College and the old House still remains in their ownership today. Oliver had been attracted to the area in 1908 when recuperating from pleurisy and was excited by the opportunities the Point offered for research and for training students.

Objectives that remain as relevant today as they did over 100 years ago, indeed I benefitted from his vision in the 1950s when an UCL undergraduate.

Shortly after Oliver became involved with the Point Lord Calthorpe died and this resulted in the family undertaking a major examination of the economics of maintaining estates in Norfolk. The Parish had benefitted over many years from significant donations by the late Lord Calthorpe, including for example those to the Church and the School, whilst still maintaining the properties he owned. This scrutiny showed many of these expenses were being subsidised by investments from elsewhere, such as Edgbaston in Birmingham. The consequence was the '*Calthorpe Sale*' of 1911 which severed over 600 years of family associations with Norfolk.

There must have been consternation amongst many naturalists at the prospect of the Point being developed. Locally Dr Sydney Long and J W Allen contemplated trying to raise funds to purchase the Point, but they were overtaken by an initiative led by Oliver. At the auction Lot 1, which included the Point, failed to reach the reserve and was withdrawn. It was subsequently sold to A Crundle from whom the Point was purchased by a group of donors led by Oliver, with a major contribution from Charles Rothschild.

Recently at a sale of a library I discovered an interesting letter loosely interleaved in a book on bird protection, it was dated June 11 1912 and was written by Oliver to J H Gurney, doyen of Norfolk ornithologists. It clearly established the status of the Point and Oliver's intentions. These can be summarised as:

- Point and saltings had been purchased by donors
- To be donated to the National Trust as a nature reserve
- To be maintained as a place where the study of maritime flora and fauna could be pursued
- To be maintained by a committee to discuss management issues informally

Research Station

Oliver continued to pursue his desire to establish the Point as a research station. Publications appeared on a wide range of subjects, from seaweeds to terns and

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rabbits. In his own output he continued to extoll the significance of the Point, publishing a book and a seminal paper on nature reserves, with still another on the Point appearing in the first issue of the *Journal of Ecology*. Interestingly he pioneered the technique of aerial photography in the study of vegetation. An initiative that evolved through liaison with an individual who had gained experience of aerial reconnaissance in the Middle East during WW1.

Many of the papers that appeared in the publications of other organisations, including Annual Reports, were reprinted, placed in a cover with a distinctive logo and sold locally. A logo that members of the BAHS will no doubt instantly recognise; I used it when the Society needed an identifiable image for publicity, posters and covers of early [Glaven Historians](#).



Figure 1: Professor F W Oliver with ubiquitous pipe 1925. F W Oliver

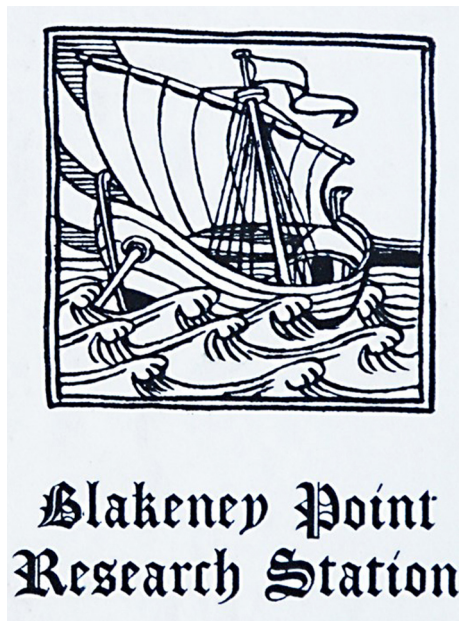


Figure 2: Bookplate used in Research Station

Ultimately Oliver's influence extended world-wide through his own efforts and those of colleagues and students. These included Sir E J Salisbury and A G Tansley, who were both involved in the development of nature conservation in this country; whilst Charles Rothschild, who had been crucial in the purchase of the Point, founded the Society for the *Protection of Nature Reserves* in 1912, thereby laying the foundations for the development of County Wildlife Trusts.

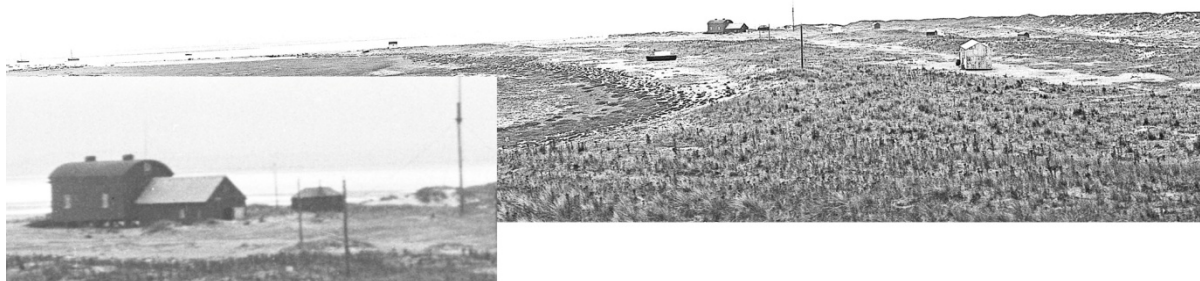
Oliver's own contributions were honoured by UCL in 2015 when the old black Lifeboat House was renamed the *Francis Wall Oliver Research Station* at a ceremony organised by the College (Figure 3) and attended by family and people from the College and National Trust. On the day, many of his family spoke to me of their strong affection for the Point having spent time in the old black House and in the vicinity. One wonders whether his sons' involvement with the sea derived from time spent there, as both rose to high ranks in the Royal Navy, one a Captain, the other a Rear-Admiral.



*Figure 3: Renaming ceremony of old Lifeboat House as Francis Wall Oliver Research Centre 2015.
J F Peake*

Photographs

There is another legacy, Oliver left a photographic record of his time on the Point; many of his images will be known to members, but the source is rarely acknowledged. Two images are reproduced here: the first taken in 1910 is a distant view of the Lifeboat Houses (plus an enlargement) when the station was still operational (Figure 4) and the second taken in 1925 when the Point was in the ownership of the National Trust (Figure 5). An interesting feature in both photos is the tall pole standing not far from the lifeboat houses, it can also be found in the backgrounds of early paintings of ships in the harbour. It must have been used to hoist weather signals and possibly signals linked to the activities of pilots that operated over many years bringing ships into the harbour. Telegraph poles are also visible, these carried a phone line that linked the station to the Cley exchange; stumps of these poles can still be seen on the Point.



*Figure 4: Lifeboat Houses and Point 1910, with an insert showing the two Houses enlarged.
F W Oliver*

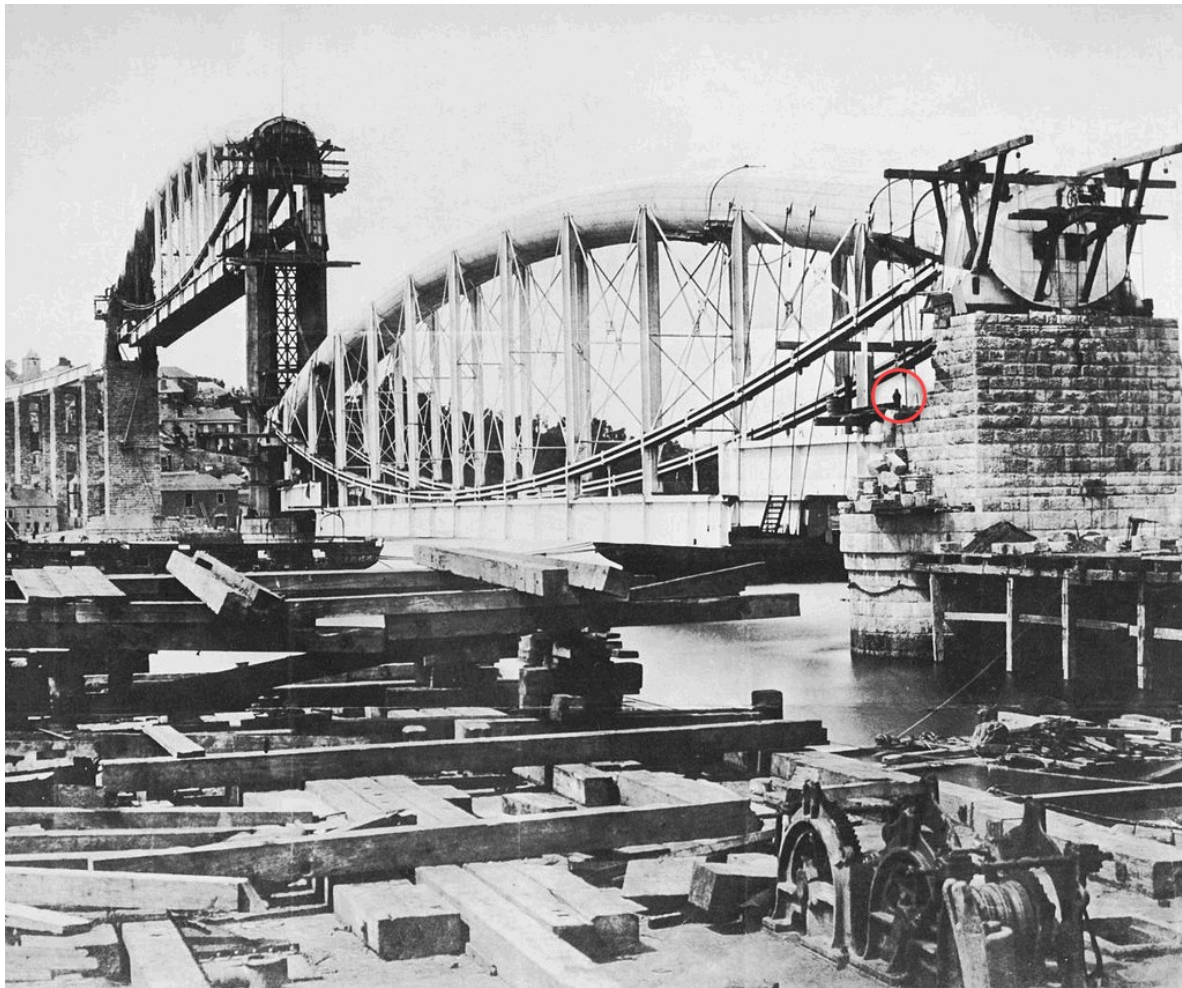


*Figure 5: Lifeboat Houses 1925.
F W Oliver*

The 1910 photo shows a landscape with much bare sand exposed, evidence of the activities of both rabbits and people. Now rabbits have disappeared and no longer is there a community of fishermen, wildfowlers and pilots occupying the huts; people who could have provided the labour force needed to launch and retrieve the lifeboats. The later photograph taken in 1925 shows the new House after it had been acquired by the National Trust and modified to fit their requirements; this is surprisingly close to how I knew the building after WW2, when the main room had become a tearoom run by Mrs McJanet from Morston, Ted Eales's mother. I remember it with a collection of stuffed birds in glass cases along one wall, many had been collected by 'Curley' Catling from Cley (see [Glaven Historian 15](#)).

Photographs refresh many memories that go back to an era when visitors were always landed at Pinchen's Creek to be given a short tour of the ternary, escorted by Ted Eales or Reggie Gaze, then returned to the tearoom for refreshments before catching a boat back to Morston or Blakeney. It was a slick operation with many people, including school children, benefiting from a close encounter with nature and the wisdom of Ted and Reggie. There are also memories of a spring night lying in the dunes and listening to the first terns arriving at their breeding grounds, calling incessantly in a black night sky and, it seemed, with excitement at arriving home. Those are magical moments that make Blakeney Point such a special place for me.

John Peake, BAHS Honorary Member



Royal Albert Bridge under construction. The scale is indicated by the person ringed in red

The previous Newsletter contained a piece about Blakeney-born Robert Pearson Brereton, his position as Brunel's chief assistant, and his work on the Royal Albert Bridge spanning the River Tamar. Shortly after the Newsletter was published a TV programme on Channel 5 featured the restored 'Statesman' train running on the Devon-Cornwall line. The attractive scenery was to be expected but the Bridge was the most prominent feature on the line itself and must have made quite an impression on viewers unfamiliar with it. The programme contained close-up shots of the train going over the bridge into Cornwall and on its return journey back to Devon.

At about the same time I noticed that seven stamps were issued in 2006 to mark the bicentenary of Brunel's birth. The Royal Albert Bridge was chosen for the 1st class stamp and other images included the Clifton Suspension Bridge and the Great Eastern paddle steamer. Impressive company, indeed, but deserved: the Bridge was a massive structure for its day, over 160 years ago. A line of seven Blakeney churches, towers and all, could just about fit under its two spans. On the stamp the bridge looks rather utilitarian but the TV pictures showed a splendid bright structure - designed by Brunel but constructed largely under the direction of Brereton. The first span to be raised 100 ft to the tops of the piers needed five naval vessels and 500 men - no wonder some 20,000 people turned out to watch!

Robert Pearson Brereton rests in Blakeney churchyard and deserves his recognition on the small brass plaque inside the church.



Resting place of Robert Pearson Brereton in St Nicholas', Blakeney



Deaths in Blakeney High Street

It may not seem a good time to dwell on the subject of death while a pandemic surges around us - but is there a good time? Last year the History Centre received a letter asking about a spike in deaths in Blakeney during the summer of 1854. The

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writer had good reason to ask: three family members had been buried between 19th August and 2nd September and four more followed them on the 4th September. In those two months 21 people were buried in Blakeney churchyard, 15 of them aged under 20 or over 60. A total of 36 people were buried during 1854, compared with 19 the previous year.

It is evident that an infection of some kind was stalking the streets of Blakeney during late summer in 1854. Death certificates might tell its identity, but in their absence cholera might be a good guess. It was prevalent in the whole country at the time, the epidemic being sometimes called the 'third one' after those in 1831-2 and 1848-9. The source of cholera was not demonstrated until September 1854 when John Snow took the handle off the Broad St well in London and thereby prevented further cases in that vicinity. Cholera often occurred in summer and autumn, it affected the young and the old particularly, and the causes included inadequate sanitation and contaminated shellfish.

Another possible suspect for the High Street deaths is typhoid fever. This too was caused by contaminated water arising from poor sanitation. It was most common in England between the 1830s and 1860s.

Burial peaks in Cley

Something nasty was also at large in the Glaven villages in the later 1500s. The graph shows the number of burials in Cley in the 25 years between 1575 and 1599 as recorded in Kenneth Allen's papers from entries in the church register. If these figures are a true record then the average number of burials each year was 23. These would have been residents of the village, perhaps augmented by one or two others. The two peaks of 88 and 70 are very prominent. So, too, is the unusually low number of deaths in the years immediately following, especially after 1580. The infection seems to have been fatal for some of those who had not long to live for other reasons.

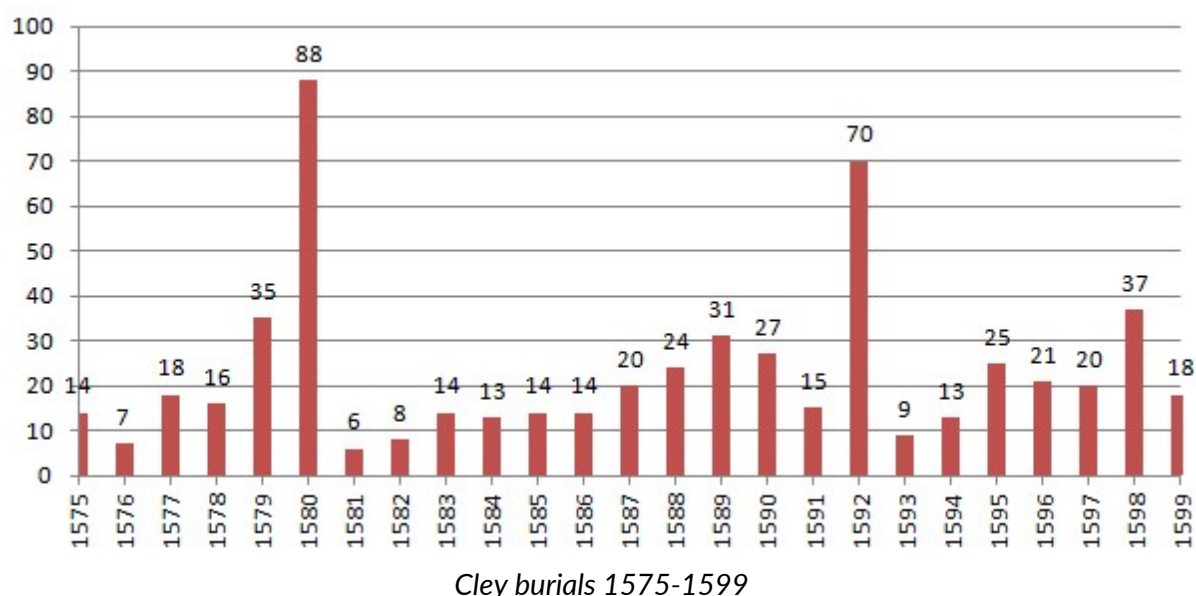
The neighbouring villages of Wiveton and Blakeney were hardly affected by the first period of infection but they did not escape the second. In Wiveton, the smallest village, the average number of burials each year was 8. The highest number of burials (23) occurred in 1591, the year before the second peak in Cley.

In Blakeney the average number of burials was 9, although the records are uneven : only one burial in the two years 1578 and 1579, so perhaps a few are not recorded. As listed, the highest figure was 26 in 1593, the year after the second peak in Cley.

The numbers buried will usually reflect the size of the population, so although they differ in scale it may not be coincidence that in all three villages the numbers buried in their respective peak years of 1591, 1592 and 1593 were exactly three times the annual average.

These notes are a reminder that for the earlier residents of our villages infectious diseases were not limited to the severe plagues that stand out in history, but could be expected frequently and had to be borne in ignorance of their causes and the remedies known to modern science.

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The National Archives

The good news is that during periods of Covid lockdown The National Archives (TNA, formerly the PRO) has been allowing free access to documents for which normally there is a charge. The less than good news is that the choice is severely restricted, and for some records the reader is diverted to an alternative provider where payment may have to be made. The available records are of more interest to genealogists than local historians, although there is of course an overlap. Many relate to wartime activities. The opportunities can be found via www.nationalarchives.gov.uk and clicking on 'Reading Room services suspended' and then 'Free access to digital records'.

This free facility was useful in preparing the article on Blakeney Friary featured in the latest Glaven Historian. Notes taken from Kenneth Allen's papers could be checked and supplemented by downloading from TNA the text of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) which are not available elsewhere. The wills of the richest local people were often proved in the PCC, the remainder being proved within the Norwich diocese whose records are available in the Norfolk Record Office. In 1858 the responsibility for proving wills passed from ecclesiastical courts to the civil authorities.

John Wright



Quay Corner House in Cley

This Edwardian era photo of Quay Corner House was posted in the hope someone might know who the young lady with the pram might have been. On that we are none the wiser, but a bit of digging has turned up some other interesting information.

The figure lurking in the open doorway of the house is almost certainly Sarah Ann Parker who the 1911 census describes as a widow of 72, born in Wiveton. Her late husband Nicholas had been a blacksmith and the landlord of the Crawfish at Thursford. Her maiden name was Proudfoot and in the 1891 census her father, a widower of 81, was living with them at Thursford as was their daughter Clara, then 26, who worked as a dressmaker. Except that it's slightly more complicated than that as a further part of the 1891 menage was Parker's niece Bertha **Mack**, then aged 12. Just to confuse things, Nicholas Parker had married Sarah Ann **Mack**, a native of Barney, in 1860. She died in 1872 and he later married Sarah Ann **Proudfoot** of Wiveton, in 1875. She became step-mother to Clara and her siblings. You'd be amazed at how many Sarah Ann Parkers there were in Norfolk in the late nineteenth century!

The 1911 census also notes that Mrs Parker's accommodation consisted of two rooms - literally a one-up, one-down - though the cottage has now been combined with the next door property, and the front garden turned into a car park.

Sarah Ann Parker died in 1913, aged 74.

Dick Kelham

Boat 164



An enquiry came in to the History Centre about boat 164 with a request for any further information.

The person who made the enquiry said *"A few years ago we visited your open day in the scouts hut. We were given a photo of a boat my gt. gt, gt, gt, grandfather Howard Brett built. We were wondering if you knew what happened to it?"*.

One suggestion that has been made is that it looks like the 'Ark languishing at the end of Blakeney channel. If anyone has any another suggestion then please email <mailto:historycentre@bahs.uk> and it will be passed on to the enquirer.



North end of Blakeney High Street

At the turn of the Millennium, English Heritage set up a project entitled Images of England. Its aim was to take a single image of the exterior of every listed building in England. The project was supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund and carried out by volunteers between 1999 and 2008.

John Cucksey, a Blakeney resident and BAHS member, took part in this endeavour. He was allocated about 100 buildings to photograph in Blakeney. These images can be found on the Historic England website at

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results/?searchType=NHLE+Simple&search=Blakeney%2c+north+norfolk>

John has recently created a photo-book of his photographs and has kindly donated a copy to the History Centre. As part of the process, he was able to update recent additions from the original list, as well as omissions. To give a better picture of the village as a whole, he also included some general photographs and observations about Blakeney. The book contains about 130 photos in total.

Thank you, John, for your photographic skills and generous donation.

Diana Cooke

Adopt An Object



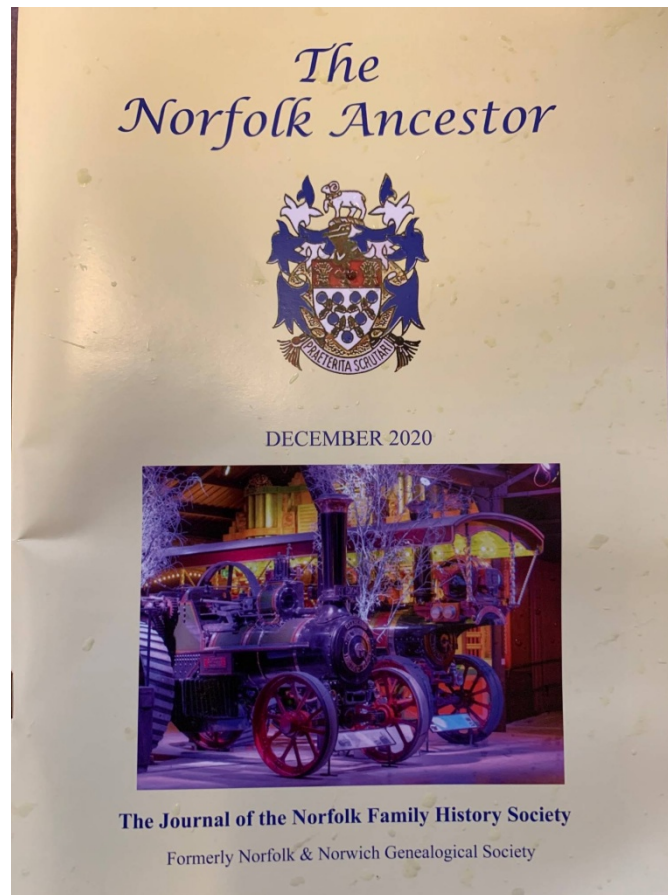
Gold Noble adopted by the BAHS

In January we had a lecture by Dr Agata Gomolka, Project Assistant Curator at Norwich Castle on 'The Norwich Castle: Royal Palace Reborn Project-Principles and Processes'.

In support of this project, Norfolk Museums is raising funds. One of the initiatives is to 'adopt an object'. The gold noble pictured above has been adopted by the BAHS as a contribution towards this project.

The description of this object on the adopt an object website is: *'Here's your chance to exchange silver for gold (a silver adoption, that is). This gold noble of Henry VI was one of the most valuable forms of currency, comparable to around £1000 today! The gold noble appears in Shakespearean theatre, as a Shepherd speaks in Henry VI: 'Tis true, I gave a noble to the priest; The morn that I was wedded to her mother. Whether you are celebrating a Golden Wedding Anniversary, your first salary, or have an interest in seafaring, coin collection or Medieval monarchy, show off your 'noble' character by adopting this object.'*

The scheme is running until Spring and you may wish to adopt an object at www.adoptanobject.co.uk.



The History Centre receives The Norfolk Ancestor which is available to view when the History Centre is open.

The contents of the December issue are:

- Editor's welcome to the December edition
- News From Kirby Hall
- A Local History of Lockdown by Ellen Carr.
- Finding The Links by Richard Hodge
- A Love Affair and Drink by Keith King
- Looking After Steam's Heritage by Roger Morgan
- Hanged As A Witch-Great Yarmouth's Rebecca Nurse by Peter Steward
- A Botanist of Great Note by Edmund Perry
- More Memories of Chamberlins by Jane Gray
- The Norfolk Pygmy by Roger Morgan
- New Members and Members' Interests
- Road Name Memories by Roger Morgan
- Letters, Notes and Queries
- History of a Toast by Gus Honeywood
- Stories of the Johnson Family by Les Cockrill
- Rob's Round Up-Helping You With Your Search with Robert Parker
- A Norfolk Enigma by Edmund Perry
- Ancestor Bookshelf
- Guide to Submitting Articles
- Norfolk Family History Society Contacts

On This Day

1953 Flood

Over the night of 31st January and into the morning of the 1st February the 1953 storm was the worst flood of the 20th Century and caused sea walls to be breached in over 200 places along almost a 1,000 miles of coastline.

1930

The first Times crossword was published.

1915

Stanley Matthews was born at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

1840

Norwich Theatre opened for the season with the production of "The Lady of Lyons," in which the part of Claude Melnotte was played by Mr. G. V. Brooke. "When we see the huge amphitheatre which is now in rapid progress towards completion on the Castle Meadow, under the sanction of the constituted authorities, for the reception of another batch of horse riders so soon after the visit of Ducrow's troupe, and just at the very moment the players are come, we are constrained to observe that the jewel of fair play does not appear likely to be awarded as it ought to be to a class of her Majesty's servants" On February 4th Mr. J. Russell, of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, appeared in the parts of Dominique ("The Deserter") and Pat Murphy ("The Happy Man"). Before the end of the season it was announced that Mr. G. V. Brooke had been added to the permanent strength of the Norwich Company.

1822

Lord Henry Cholmondeley was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Castle Rising, in the room of the Earl of Rocksavage, created a peer by the title of Baron Newburgh.

1327

The fourteen year old Edward was crowned King of England, but the country was ruled by his mother Queen Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer.

Disease, Vaccines & Vaccination

From many entries in the newspaper archives these are shown as they seem rather apt in the current pandemic.

23rd March 1838

SMALLPOX AT LYNN raging with such violence that more than 100 have died since 1 February. (mostly children)

Norwich Mercury

6th July 1805

Mr. Edward Rigby, Mayor of Norwich, in a letter to the NORFOLK CHRONICLE, advocated vaccine inoculation. He wrote: "*I inoculated my twin children when they were eight months old with smallpox ichor, and they resisted the infection. Since then I have exposed them to patients under smallpox and at that period of the disease when most likely to communicate infection, which, as before, they were insusceptible to.*"

Norfolk Chronicle

16th July 1805

At a meeting held at the Guildhall, presided over by the Mayor of Norwich, resolutions were adopted for taking the best means of stopping the progress of the contagion of smallpox, and of extending vaccine inoculation. A committee afterwards presented a memorial in favour of vaccination. On September 14th it was announced that nearly 400 of the poor had been vaccinated.

Norfolk Chronicle

6th February 1813

It was reported that small-pox had appeared in St. Stephen's, Norwich. Six unvaccinated children died from the effects of the disease. The Court of Guardians offered a reward of 2s. 6d. to parents for each child vaccinated. During the month unvaccinated children continued to suffer. On March 27th it was stated that Letton, Cranworth, West and East Bradenham, and Shipdham, were among the parishes of the county "who had set a most laudable example in vaccination."

Norfolk Chronicle

In the next newsletter I will discuss how these were found.

Richard Daley

Tips & Tricks: Using Styles

This column of the newsletter whilst not about historical matters will offer tips and tricks that may help in improving your use of your computer and the Internet in general as well as for historical research.

Using Styles in Microsoft Word

This article focuses on Microsoft Word and specifically the use of styles. But, first of all, should Word be used for everything? My answer would be, probably not.

Word is best for letters, reports, family history, house history, etc. If the information is mainly paragraphs of text, without the need for significant tabulation then, Word is probably best. If the information is to be used to give presentations then Microsoft PowerPoint is preferable. If the information is primarily tabular with just the odd line of text, then Microsoft Excel may be the better choice, more so if the information is made up of numbers and calculations are being applied such as totalling the numbers in a column or working out an average...

Of course, other programs are available for many of these tasks such as Open Office or Google G Suite (Docs, Sheets etc). Styles are present in these programs as well but their implementation will differ.

Styles

Microsoft Word, PowerPoint and Excel support styles. Their effect is similar but how they are used is quite different. Styles are designed to ensure consistency throughout a document. In Word they are a very effective way of ensuring consistency of font use (such as size, colour, and type), formatting, line spacing and more. The styles may be specific to one document or used in several documents

Why use styles?

When you look at most documents they tend to have a similar appearance (or layout or style) such as a heading followed by several paragraphs of text then another heading and so on. These headings may be nested to indicate structure, some of the paragraphs may be bulleted or numbered lists and also a table or two may be present when part of the document's information is to be presented in a tabular form.

The downside of styles is that they are best used from the initial creation of a document. If you apply them later then it is best to make a copy of the original document to avoid getting in a pickle.

Predefined styles

Word has many predefined styles. Even if you don't think you are using styles you will be - you have no choice and it is known as the *normal* style.

When adding paragraphs to a document it will be in the *normal* style and this style determines the default font, font size, colour and other formatting details like line spacing.

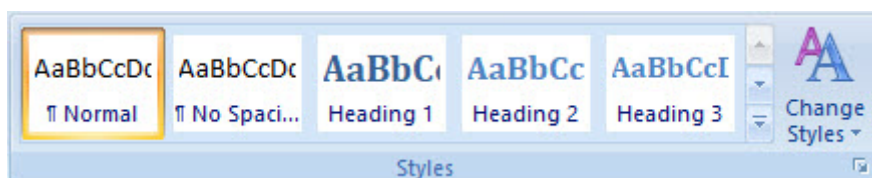
Some of your paragraphs are probably acting as headings and without using another style most users just override the font size to make it bigger, possibly change the font or font colour. However, it is still using the normal style with these characteristics overridden.

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Heading styles

Some of the predefined styles in Word are *Heading 1*, *Heading 2*, *Heading 3* and so on. So rather than overriding the *normal* style to apply a font size change the trick is to apply the *Heading 1* or another heading style to text that acts as a heading.

It should be noted a style is applied to a paragraph, that is, a section of text that ends with a new line. If you wish to use nested headings then a paragraph may use the style and so on.



How styles may be shown in Word (version dependent)

The power of styles is that it is possible to modify a style so that it uses your preferred font, font size colour, line spacing and more. So when adding to a document rather than make several independent changes to one or more paragraphs the correct style is applied to each paragraph and all these characteristics are applied automatically. So a little planning leads to easier creation of a document that is consistent in appearance.

Later on you may like to change the font used for specific style such as *Heading 1*. When you make that change to the *Heading 1* style all paragraphs using that style will be updated to the new font thereby avoiding the need to make this change time after time throughout the document. Of course, this approach may cause havoc if the style being changed is being used on a paragraph where the change is not appropriate.

Custom styles

It is possible to also add to the predefined set of styles with your own very specific style but that is beyond the scope of this article.

Table of Contents

You may sometimes see a Word document with a table of contents (TOC). A TOC may be created manually but it is a bit of a nuisance to then have to update it if the contents of the document changes.

By using the *Heading 1*, *Heading 2*, *Heading 3*, *Heading 4* styles it is possible to get Word to automatically insert a TOC where you want it and for Word to update the TOC automatically when the document content is changed. The TOC may also show page numbers.

Using styles isn't going to be applicable to all documents but for the right document it can be a time saver and by applying consistent formatting improve the look of the document.

Richard Daley

Non-BAHS Activities

The National Archive Talks

[Click here](#) for information on talks by the National Archives and much else.

BALH Talks

The society is a member of the British Association for Local History. The BALH has published a range of free ten-minute local history talks and other events.

[Read more...](#)

Given the wealth of graffiti found in local churches the article on Medieval Graffiti in Canterbury Cathedral: A Local Experience of Becket's Cult may be of interest.

[Read more...](#)

Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society

The society is a member of the Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society. The NNAS has moved its lectures online.

The 6th February lecture is on Boats, Bricks and Burnt Flints: Archaeology of the Broads but registration in advance is required.

[Read more...](#)

Norfolk Record Office

The Norfolk Record Office has announced some online history talks.

[Read more...](#)

Blakeney Area Historical Society

Joining BAHS

If you are not a member and wish to join you may join online or download our membership form from the BAHS website.

[Click here](#) to join.

Information Emails

If you receive this newsletter then you are receiving information emails.

Members automatically receive information emails. Non-members may receive information emails by signing-up.

[Information Emails sign-up](#)

Subscriptions

Subscriptions are due from 1st September for the year 2020/21. Membership rates are unchanged at:

- Individual £12
- Family £18
- Corporate £25

Renewals & Standing Orders

Paying by standing order creates less work for both the membership secretary & treasurer. It also means less time standing in queues at the bank which, particularly in the current situation, is much appreciated by the treasurer.

If you are planning to renew, details may be found by [clicking here](#).

Helping the BAHS

The BAHS Committee has many things that it would like help with and you don't have to serve on the committee to be involved!

If interested please get in contact by emailing info@bahs.uk.

History Centre

The History Centre is a small confined area and remains closed during the pandemic. This will be reviewed by the committee as and when Government guidelines change.

Blakeney Area Historical Society

BAHS Committee

Chairman: Richard Kelham [Temporary] chair@bahs.uk

Secretary: Diana Cooke secretary-bahs@bahs.uk

History Centre: historycentre@bahs.uk

History Centre Records: John Wright john.wright@bahs.uk

Membership Secretary: Bridget Candy membership@bahs.uk

Publications: Roger Bland publications@bahs.uk

Treasurer: Richard Daley treasurer@bahs.uk

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