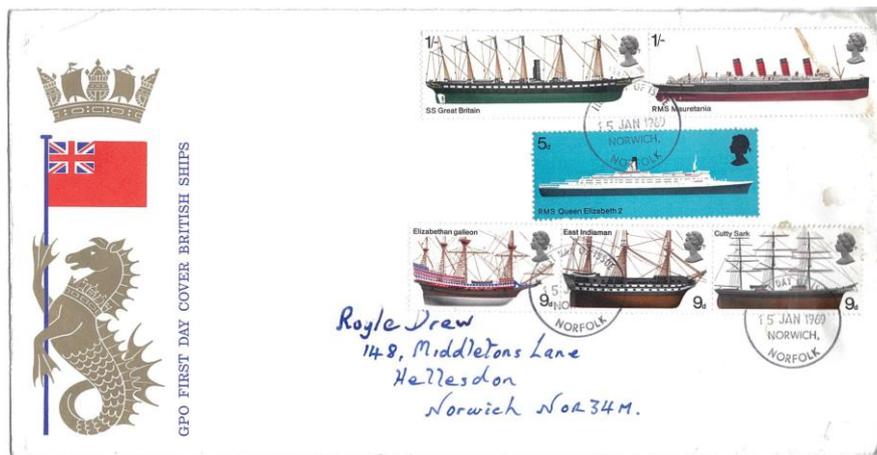
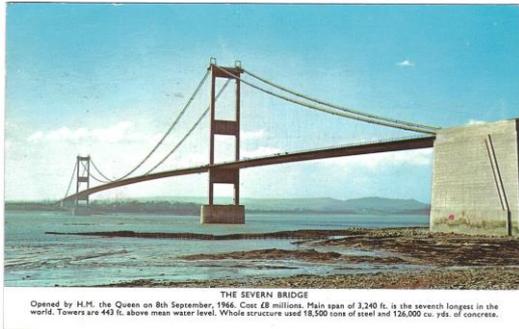


Chapter 97: External Events – Late 1960s

There were some significant royal events during this period. In September 1966, the Queen opened the [Severn bridge](#). In September 1967, she [launched](#) the new liner the QEII at Clydeside. In July 1969, granddad noted watching the [investiture](#) of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales from Caernarfon Castle. He noted that it was very good. On 26 June 1968, the Queen Mother passed on the A1067¹ to the Norfolk Show. On the 27th, she came again from Sandringham to open a maternity hospital² in Norwich.



Top left – postcard commemorating opening of Severn Bridge
Top right – commemorative cover for the launch of the QEII
Middle – later first day cover of dad’s celebrating British ships including QEII
Above – dad’s first day cover celebrating the investiture of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales

¹ The road to Fakenham which ran past grandma and granddad’s house as Drayton High Road.

² This was the maternity unit at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.



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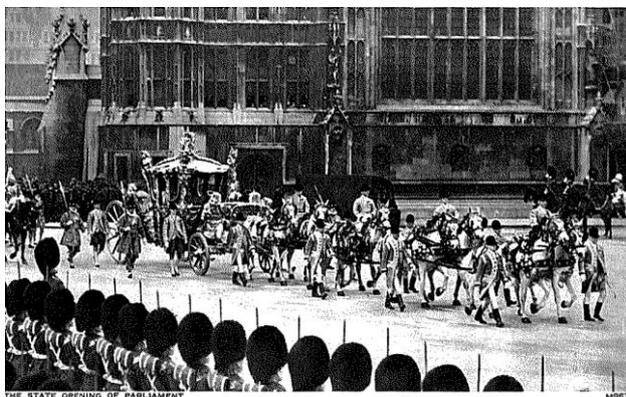
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Images of the investiture from the archive of the National Library of Wales
Top – Harold Wilson (*left*) and James Callaghan (*right*) attended
Middle left – the investiture was held at Caernarfon castle
Middle right – crowds turned out for the investiture but there were also Welsh nationalist protests (*left*). These were held under the name Cofia (Remember) 1282, the year in which the English crown suppressed a Welsh uprising

On 31 March 1966, there was a [general election](#). Mum noted that she went to help dad with the election at Wymondham³. Granddad noted going to the village hall on the bike to vote and grandma went later. Granddad sat up until 23.10 watching the election results and noted that Labour looked like winning. On 1 April he noted that the candidate who had won their [constituency](#) (Central Norfolk) was Ian Gilmour.⁴ Granddad noted that it was the first time they had voted for the winning candidate.⁵ Nationally, he noted that Labour won 364 seats, Conservative 252, Liberal 12, other 1 and the Speaker.⁶ This result saw Labour increase its majority from only 4 from 1964⁷ to around 100. This was the last election where the voting age was 21. On 21 April 1966, granddad noted seeing the opening of Parliament by the Queen.



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THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

MB03

national finances". On 19 March 1968, there was another budget instead of in April. Granddad noted that this was "to get the country out of its financial mess".⁹ He highlighted that the car licence went up to £25 and there was another 4d on petrol. On 15 April 1969, there was another budget. Granddad noted that the old age pension was to be £5 for the husband and £3 2 0 for the wife making a total of £8 2 0. This was to start in November.

Top right – Ian Gilmour Above – postcard showing state opening of Parliament Right – James Callaghan ahead of the 1966 budget

On 3 May 1966, granddad noted that there was a budget and he noted that there was another budget on 11 April 1967 with "no change to speak of". In November 1967, he noted that the bank rate went up to 7% and Britain devalued the pound to 2 dollars 40 cents.⁸ He further noted that "our government went cap in hand to other countries asking for a loan (we are in a mess)". In January 1968, he noted big cuts on national spending "on account of the



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³ On 28 March 1966, granddad noted that dad had gone to Wymondham to help the Liberals. I am not sure why dad went to Wymondham rather than helping more locally.

⁴ Although granddad recorded it in capitals as GILMORE. [Ian Gilmour](#) was the sitting MP having first been elected in 1962. He received 27,935 votes which was 4,406 more than the Labour candidate, [Bryan Davies](#). He served as MP for Central Norfolk until the constituency was abolished in 1974. He then became MP for Chesham and Amersham and served there until 1992. He was Minister for Defence Procurement from 1971 to 1974 and was also Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1979 to 1981. He was a staunch critic of Margaret Thatcher and was expelled from the Conservative Party in 1999 for supporting the Pro-Euro Conservative Party. It appears that he may have been a member of the Liberal Democrats from 2001 to 2007. Bryan Davies later became an MP for Enfield North from 1974 to 1979 and for Oldham Central and Royton from 1992 to 1997.

⁵ Granddad, in life and in his diaries, was wary of revealing who he voted for believing that that should be kept to oneself. However, from his views and comments, I am unsurprised that he voted Conservative.

⁶ These figures differ slightly from those cited by [Wikipedia](#) of 364 for Labour, 253 for Conservative, 12 for Liberal and one for [Republican Labour](#). I wondered if the difference related to the Speaker but, at that time, the [Speaker](#) was Horace King, a Labour MP.

⁷ See [Chapter 86](#).

⁸ On 9 August 1969, France devalued the Franc by 12½%

⁹ The budget for the year was expected to realise an additional £8-900m.

On 10 May 1965, grandad noted that dad stood for Hellesdon Parish Council but, on the 11th, grandad noted that dad did not get elected. He made the comment “400 odd votes”. Initially, I didn’t know if that is what dad got or was the margin. I managed to find a news report¹⁰ and it seems dad stood for both the urban and district council (as an independent) and the parish council. The results were as follows:

Urban and District Council

A E Cleghorn (C) 797
R J Spraggins (Lab) 738
Mrs H M Votier (C) 690
Mrs O Haseltine (Lab) 688
M F P Howes (C) 628
G E Mansfield (C) 627
R Drew (Ind) 402

The top four (in **bold**) were elected.
Dad’s result in **red**.

Parish Council

A E Cleghorn 858
R J Spraggins 763
R J F Laws 755
G E Mansfield 718
Mrs O Haseltine 710
A W Palgrave 701
M F P Howes 693
R S Evans 668
J F Neve 663
E C Westwood 658
B F Huson 654
P A Bell 647
C J Roberts 638
Mrs M H Allard 636
A G Moore 620
R W Martin 609
B Scrivener 581
T E Turner 564
J Neale 556
W E Bell 556
P J A Gowen 524
A J Clarke 464
H S N Bullock 446
R Drew 438
E A Lambert 407
J C Harpley 406

The top 15 (in **bold**) were elected.
Dad’s result in **red**.

On 6 May 1968, grandad noted that he and grandma went to vote for the Rural Council. On the 7th, they looked after Liz while mum went to the polling booth at Hellesdon to count the votes. Grandad noted that dad stood but again was not elected.¹¹ In October 1969, grandad noted that dad had gone to Felixstowe for the weekend to a Liberal meeting.¹²

In January 1965, grandad noted that Winston Churchill was taken very ill with a cerebral thrombosis and that he died on the 24th. His funeral was on the 30th and grandad noted that they had the television going from 8.40am to 1.40pm. The funeral was at St Paul’s Cathedral and was a State funeral.

¹⁰ I found this on the Local Recall archive which is no longer available. This is a good example of the kind of information it is no longer possible to obtain since access to that archive was stopped.

¹¹ I have not found details of these elections. It is a little odd as 6 May 1968 was a Monday and I don’t think elections were usually held on a Monday. I did find details of council elections on Thursday 9 May 1968 but dad did not stand for Hellesdon then and there do appear to have been other local elections earlier in the week.

¹² Grandad seems to have noted this because dad did not come with us for tea on the Sunday afternoon.

The Nation Pays Its Last Tribute

Family Given Precedence By The Queen At St. Paul's

THE Churchills are moved slowly to his chair in the streets of London as the people look forward to the great man.

The world was also there to meet on Saturday, standing on the cold kerbs or watching almost in countless thousands of little bright screens as the cortege went from Westminster, past the former Naval Forces' old office at the Admiralty, and on to the waiting flags and gowns and representatives of over a hundred nations at St. Paul's.

Churchill's Queen and his various parties of four generations from this and more other family names to his party, the Queen giving precedence to the members of his family as they came one by one to St. Paul's Cathedral after the service. Tributes of condolence, with several tributes to a great Commander, and of the love and honour for this great man and his full life's work of 60 years, so well as sympathy and affection for that will figure at the heart of it all, Lady Churchill.

Once before, 30 years ago, Winston Churchill, no longer grim, but gay, watched a procession in these streets with the multitude cheering for victory. Now the crowd held quiet and the bands played solemn music and the drums were muffled as the nation gave one more pageant, occurring from the list of nations.

Other people had these and other personal memories of the "great maker of history" who once said he loved life but did not fear death. Many had watched all night on the pavements—some held by Corporal Hillier's old armbands. Others watched from rooftops as the procession entered the City. The white-capped naval men bowed the gun-carriage down to the river, where even the jibs of dockside cranes were lowered in salute.

So, home in view by land and water through his beloved London, and attended by his family close at the heels, Sir Winston Churchill went to the resting place chosen by himself in the illustrious cemetery of his forefathers.

MANY WHO SAW VIGIL CROWNED BY DEATH



1874 1963

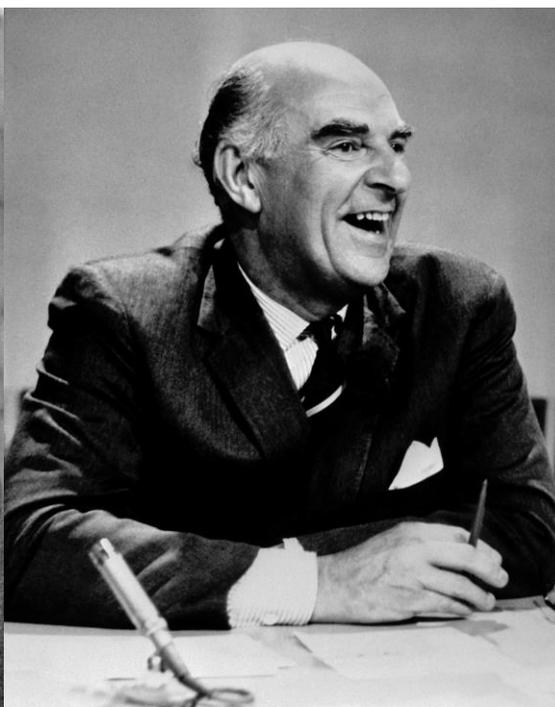


The scene in St. Paul's Cathedral. In the congregation are the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Heads of State, and representatives of many nations

BARED HEADS WERE BOWED ... ALL STOOD LIKE LIVING STATUARY

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In December 1965, grandad noted that the broadcaster [Richard Dimbleby](#) died and, in February 1969, that the comedian, [Kenneth Horne](#) died.



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Top – newspaper article concerning the funeral of Winston Churchill in January 1965 with commemorative crown inset Above left – Richard Dimbleby Above right – Kenneth Horne

In September 1966, grandad noted that the Prime Minister of South Africa, [Hendrik Verwoerd](#) was stabbed to death in the Parliament building. He is widely seen as the architect of apartheid. He was stabbed by a parliamentary messenger, Dmitri Tsafendas, who escaped the death penalty on the grounds of insanity. Tsafendas died in custody aged 81 in 1999.



Delivered by the Dutch National Archives into the [public domain](#)

In March 1969, the former US President, [General Eisenhower](#) died. On the 31st, grandad noted that he sat up to see his funeral service in Washington Cathedral. It was from 22.25 to 23.34 UK time. Grandad noted that the last hymn was Onward Christian Soldiers to the tune of [St Gertrude](#).



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Above – Hendrik Verwoerd, the Prime Minister of South Africa, who was fatally stabbed in September 1966

Left – funeral of former President of the United States Dwight Eisenhower

Below – front page of newspaper reporting the death of Robert (Bobby) Kennedy after he was shot in California and (below left) a cartoon critiquing US gun laws in the same paper.

On 5 June 1968, grandad noted that [Robert Kennedy was shot](#) after speaking to electors in California. He was standing for the November Presidential election. He was shot at 00.45 California time. He died on the 6th at 01.44 California time.



BOBBY DEAD

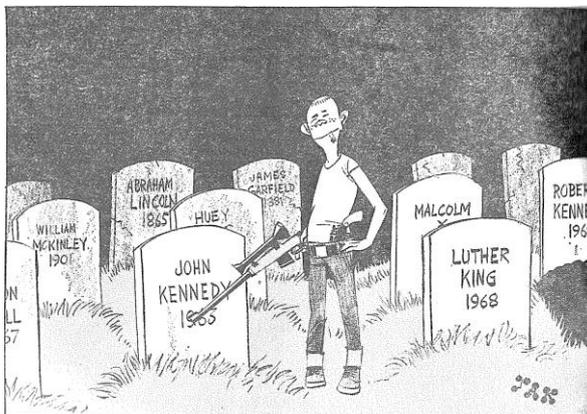
His wife and Jackie at the bedside



LOS ANGELES, Thursday
BOBBY KENNEDY is dead. The 42-year-old Senator, victim of an assassin gunman like his brother President John, died as his family gathered in prayer at his bedside. The time was 1.44 this morning (0.44 in London)—just 25 hours after he had been gunned down at the moment of his greatest political triumph.

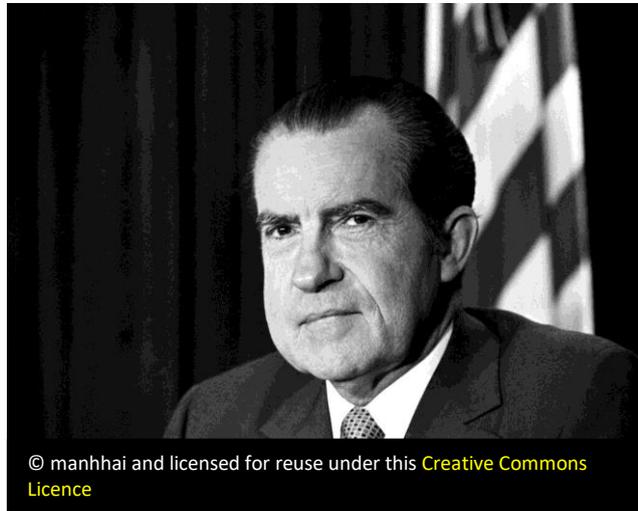
With him was wife Ethel, who is expecting her 11th child, Joseph, his 16-year-old son, and immediate members of the family including Jackie, Kennedy's and a lifelong family friend, Monsignor William McCormack, of New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Breaking the news
 It was Joseph Kennedy who had to break the news to his sister Kathleen, 71, and brother Robert, 33.



"The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

That same year, grandad noted other news from America. In October, President Kennedy's widow, Jackie, married Aristotle Onassis a Greek millionaire. In the [US Presidential election](#) in November, Richard Nixon was elected US President. On 26 February 1969, he visited Britain and then went on to visit other countries of Western Europe. He flew back to the US on 2 March 1969.



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Left – Private Eye front cover in November 1968 concerning the wedding of Jackie Kennedy and Aristotle Onassis

Above – Richard Nixon pictured in 1972

Below – rescuers at Aberfan

On 21 October 1966, grandad noted the [Aberfan](#) disaster. He wrote, "a pit tip at Aberfan in Wales began moving & covered a school & several houses, many dead. Deaths 144 including 116 children". He noted that this was based on a report in the Eastern Evening News on 8 November 1966.

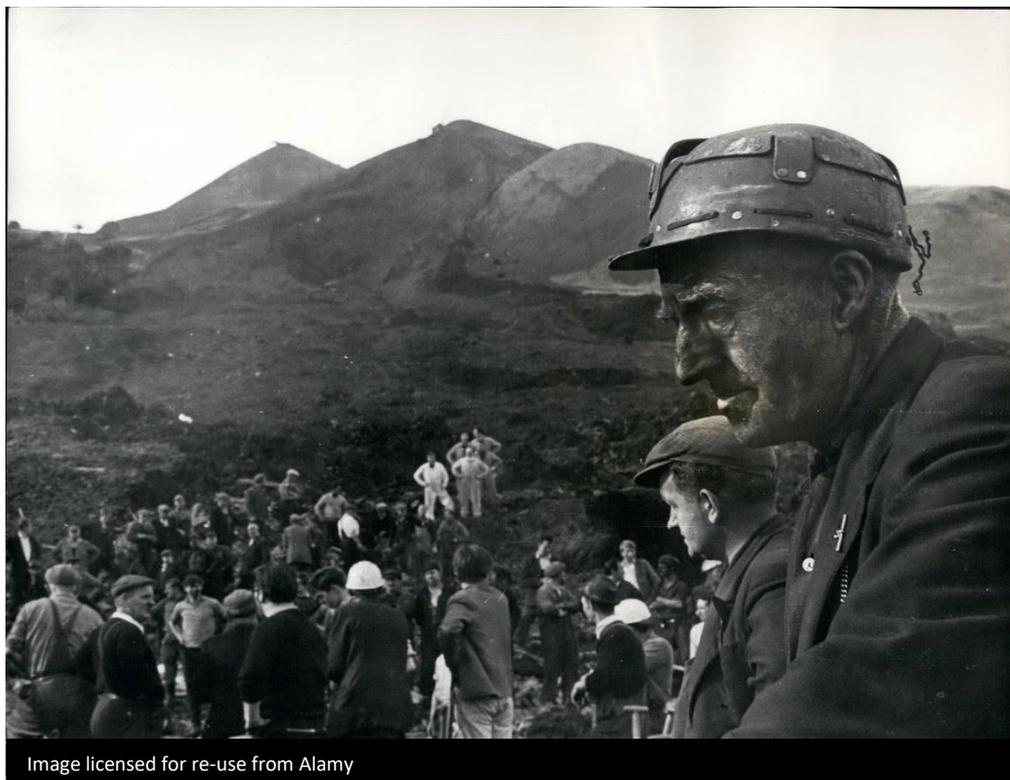
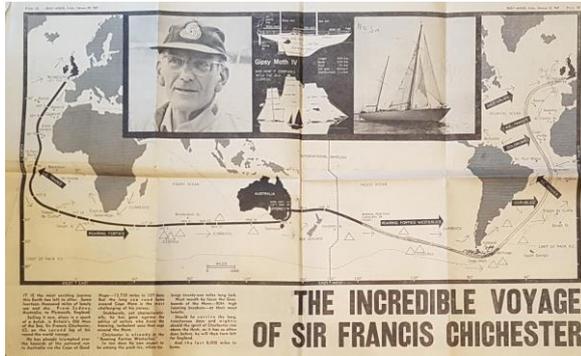


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Grandad noted a number of sailing achievements during this period. First, in May 1967, Sir Francis Chichester returned to Plymouth after sailing singlehanded round the world in Gipsy Moth 4. Grandad noted that it had been around 29,000 miles and that thousands welcomed him back. In July 1968, Alex Rose, a greengrocer from Southsea, returned from having sailed a 31ft yacht around the world. He was welcomed at Portsmouth and Southsea and grandma and grandad saw it on TV. He had left England in July 1967. The Queen conferred a knighthood on him. In April 1969, Robin Knox-Johnston arrived at Falmouth after 312 days at sea. He was the first man to sail non-stop round the world alone.

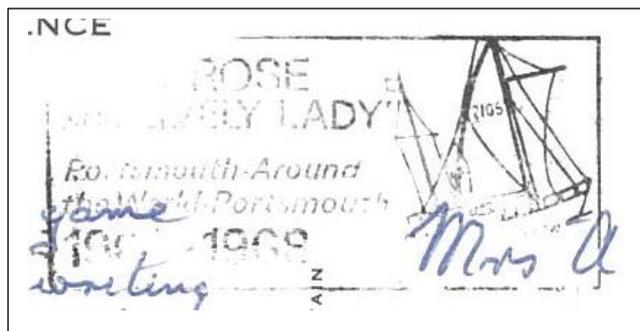
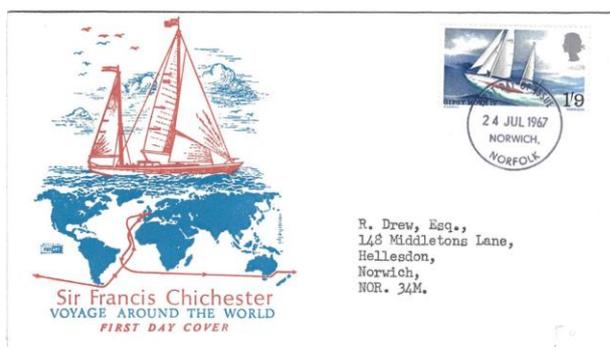
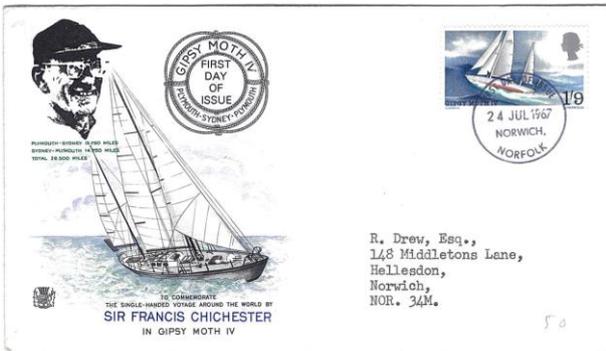
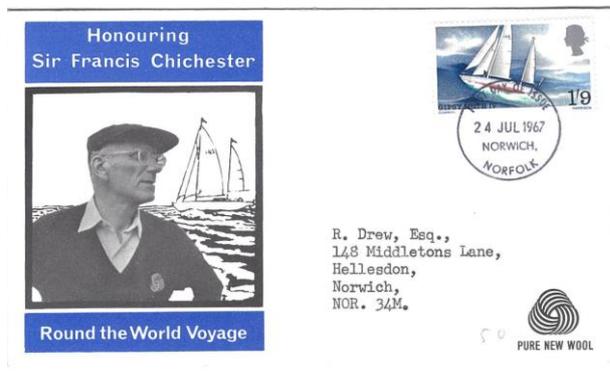
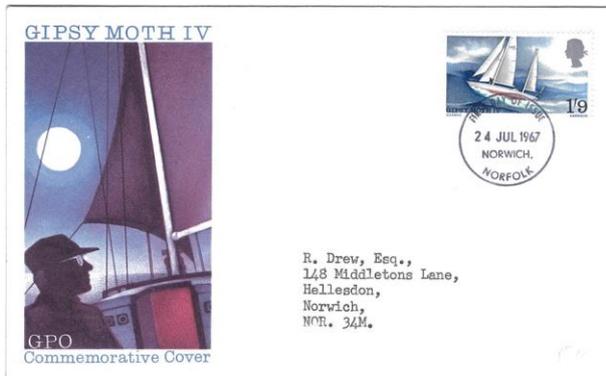


Left – news article of Francis Chichester’s journey from the Daily Mirror February 24 1967

Second and third rows – dad’s First Day Covers relating to Francis Chichester’s round-the-world voyage

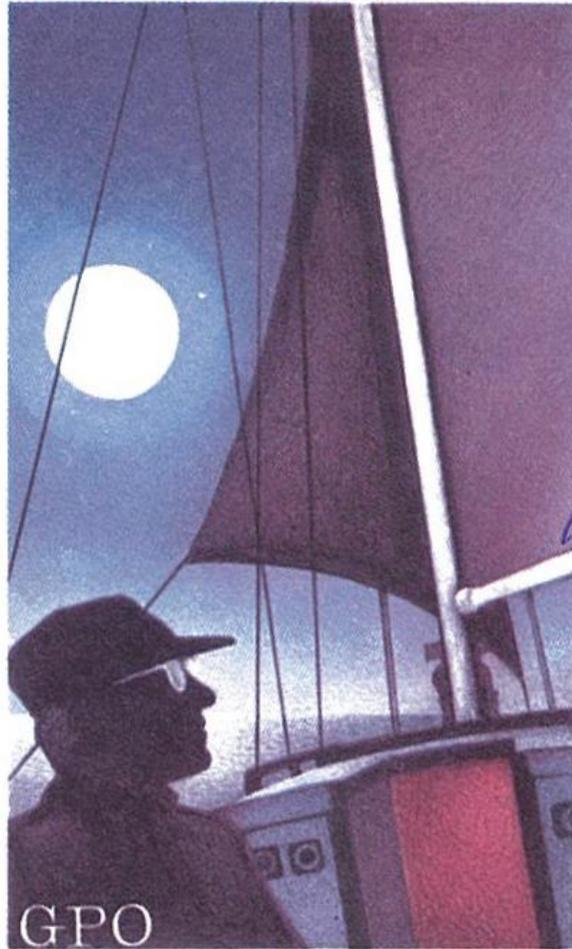
Bottom left – postmark celebrating Alex Rose’s journey

Bottom right – news article concerning Robin Knox-Johnston’s voyage



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GIPSY MOTH IV



GPO
Commemorative Cover



Francis Chichester

Roger S. Drew,
148 Middletons Lane,
Hellesdon,
Norwich,
NOR. 34M.

Some time after compiling the previous page based on dad's First Day Covers, I found my own in the loft. I had thought I had sold them. Anyway, among them was this signed First Day Cover commemorating Francis Chichester's achievements.

In June 1967, granddad noted what became known as the [six-day war](#) had broken out between Israel and Egypt. He noted that Egypt had the support of all neighbouring Arab states but, on the 9th, he commented that the Daily Mail had reported that Egypt's President Nasser had admitted defeat.



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*Left – map of territory gained by Israel during six-day war including Sinai peninsula, Gaza strip, West Bank and Golan Heights
Above – old destroyed tank from the six-day war
Below – wreckage of the Hixon rail crash*

In January 1968, granddad noted that there had been a [rail crash](#) at Hixon in Staffordshire when a lorry carrying a 150 ton transformer was hit by a train. This occurred at what granddad described as “one of the continental pole barriers now in use instead of the crossing gates”.¹³ He noted that twelve people were killed.¹⁴



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¹³ Basically, there were two [differences](#) between these crossings and previously-used crossings. They were controlled automatically rather than manually and they had barriers that could be raised (covering half or all of the road) rather than gates. The crossing is [no longer in use](#).

¹⁴ Although in the BBC report and [other reports](#) I have located, the number killed is given as eleven.

In May 1969, grandad noted another [rail accident](#) at [Morpeth](#) in Northumberland and that six people had been killed.



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In January 1968, grandad noted that there had been an [earthquake](#) in Sicily that was the biggest since [Messina](#) in 1908 which itself was the most destructive earthquake ever to strike Europe.



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Top – workers seek to clear wreckage and debris following the Morpeth rail crash in 1969
Above – following the earthquake in Sicily in 1968, the town of Poggioreale was destroyed and abandoned

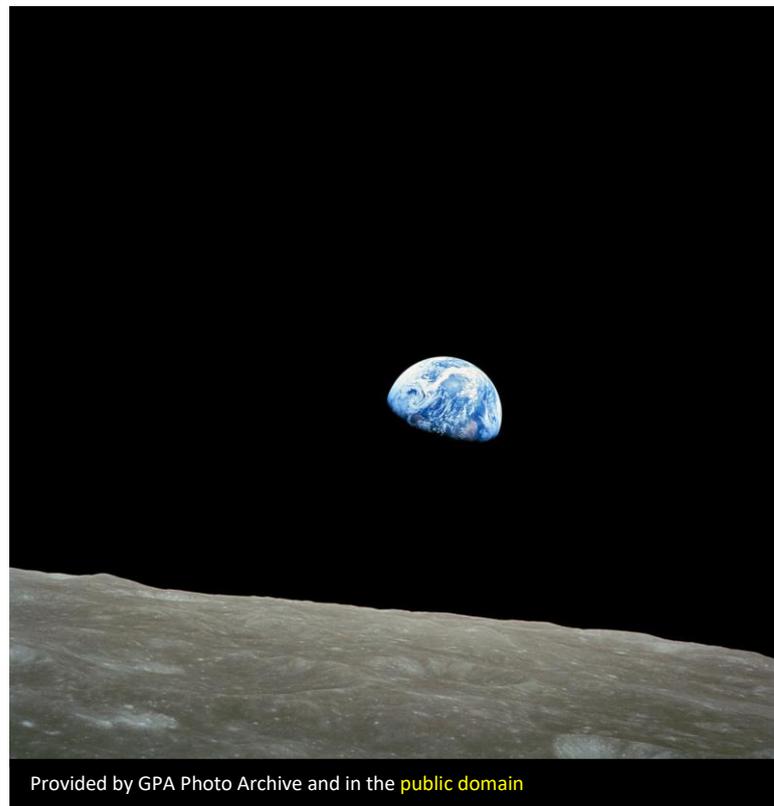
At the end of May 1968, grandad noted that during the last week there had been a lot of [rioting](#) in Paris.



News cutting of the 1968 Paris riots

BARRICADES made of overturned cars block Guy Lussac Street in Paris on May 11 after rioting by students demanding sweeping reforms at the Sorbonne College.

Although grandad had shown some interest in space exploration in the late 1950s¹⁵, his diaries in the early 1960s did not refer to this.¹⁶ However, during this period, grandad had a number of entries related to the American's [Apollo program](#). On 21 December 1968, grandad noted that the US sent three men¹⁷ in a space capsule to circle the moon. On Christmas Day, he noted that Apollo 8 circled the moon ten times and then started to return to earth and he expected that it would splash down on Friday (29th). However, on the 27th, grandma, grandad and Auntie Dolly watched on TV to see it splashdown in the Pacific about 5,000 yards from a US ship. Grandad described this as a wonderful achievement. His diaries do not then mention Apollo 9, in March 1969, or Apollo 10, in



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Photograph of Earthrise taken by Bill Anders from Apollo 8

¹⁵ See [Chapter 73](#).

¹⁶ Even, for example, when [Yuri Gagarin](#) became the first man to orbit the earth in April 1961.

¹⁷ Frank Borman, James A Lovell and William Anders. They were the [first people to orbit the moon](#).

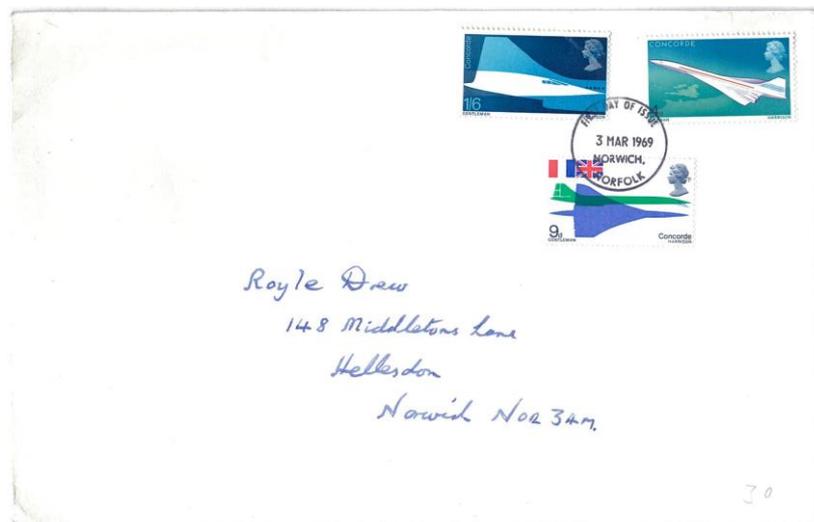
May 1969. But, on 16 July 1969, grandad noted that he and grandma watched the launch of the moon rocket (Apollo 11) with Tom and Amy Wilson who were visiting at the time. Grandad noted that they landed on the moon on Sunday 20 July 1969, just after 9pm.¹⁸ He noted that the astronauts landed back in the Pacific on the 24th and they were picked up by a US warship. In November 1969, he and grandma watched the blast off of Apollo 12 for the moon at 5.25pm UK time.



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In March 1969, grandad noted Concorde's first flight and that it had been jointly built by Britain and France.

*Above – photograph of Neil Armstrong on the moon's surface in 1969
Right – dad's First Day Cover commemorating Concorde's first flight in March 1969*



¹⁸ I don't recall if I saw this landing at the time. I would have been nine and I vaguely recall seeing it at school, perhaps the next day? But, would this have been in the school holidays?

On 19 March 1969, a [television mast fell down](#) because of ice gathering on it and one of the guy wires crashed into [Emley Moor Methodist Chapel](#)¹⁹ which is now private houses [70-72 Jagger Lane](#). Grandad noted on the 19th that “a 1260 feet television mast crashed down near Huddersfield.” He expanded the next day saying “the television mast which fell yesterday was caused by ice gathering on it, one of the guy wires fell through the roof of a Methodist chapel.”



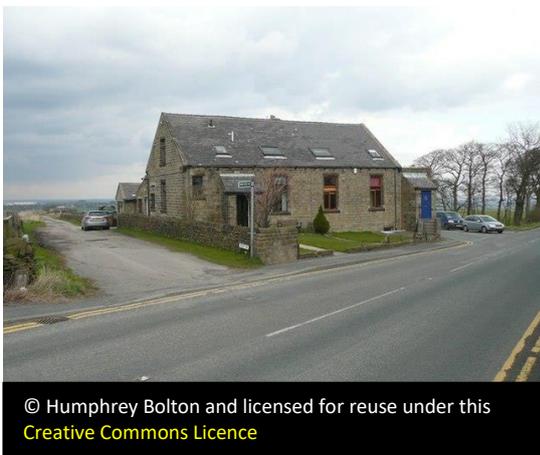
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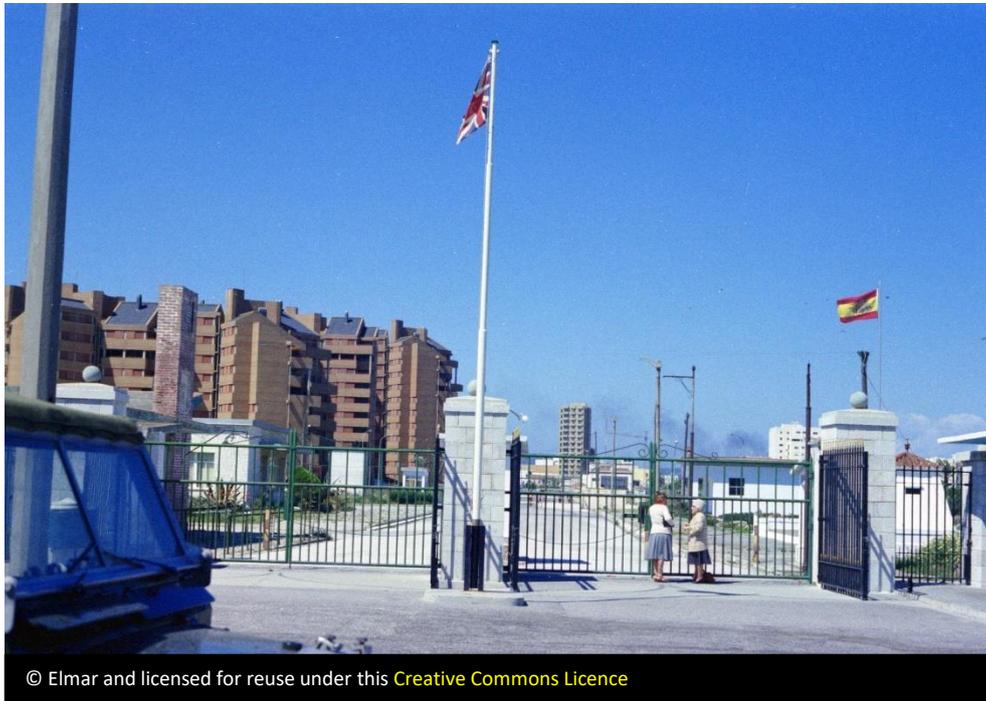
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Top right – Paul Burt plays the organ at Emley Moor Methodist Church which was badly damaged by the collapse of Emley Moor transmitting mast in 1969
Top left – Emley Moor Methodist Church in May 1969 with a tarpaulin covering the damaged area of roof
Above right – Emley Moor Methodist Church in March 1970 after the roof had been repaired
Above left – former Methodist Church in Emley Moor circa 2008

In June 1969, grandad noted that Spain stopped Spanish workers going into Gibraltar. This was caused by the territorial dispute between Spain and the UK over the status of Gibraltar and was part of a

¹⁹ There is still a [Methodist Church in Emley](#) and this was [originally a Primitive Methodist Chapel](#) but this is not the one affected by the collapse of the mast. There may have been two Methodist Chapels in Emley Moor. One [operated from at least 1871 to 1988](#) while the other was Primitive Methodist originally and operated from [at least 1904 to 1982](#). It is possible that these were different records for the same church. However, there may have been separate Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels and, [according to some records](#), it was a former Wesleyan chapel that was damaged when the mast fell. According to [Wikipedia](#), the Emley Moor Methodist Church started services in 1908 and closed in 1982 with the building being converted to two residential properties.

[broader border closure](#) which lasted from 1969 until 1982 for pedestrians and until 1985 for motor vehicles. I recall that the border was closed in 1978 when I was travelling in Europe and I went by ferry from Algeciras to Ceuta. You could see Gibraltar but the only way to get there was to cross to Morocco and then back.

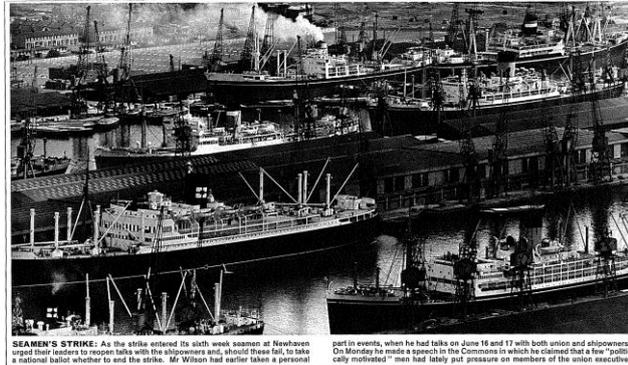


In August 1969, grandad noted that there was trouble in Ulster. The next day, he noted that the trouble was between Protestants and Roman Catholics and that [British troops had been called in earlier in the week](#).



*Top - the closed border between Gibraltar and Spain in 1977 from the Gibraltar side
Above - British troops in Belfast circa 1969*

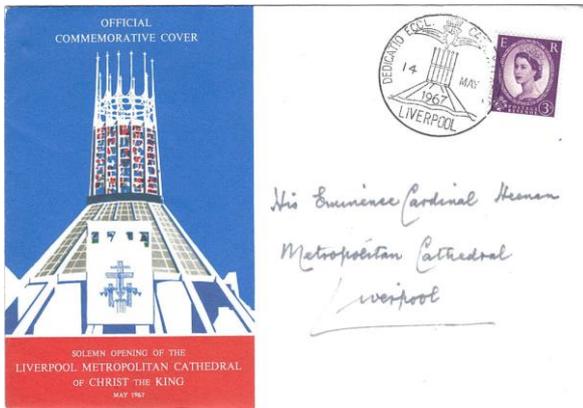
During this period, granddad noted a number of shortages, strikes, closures etc. The shortage of cement he noted in 1965²⁰ appears to have been because [supply was unable to keep up with demand](#). In May 1966, granddad noted that a [seamen's strike](#) started at one minute past midnight. The dispute was over pay and working hours and led to the government declaring a state of emergency. The seamen returned to work following a pay compromise with ship owners and a warning from Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister, that the dispute was being used by communists to gain influence over the National Union of Seamen. In April 1968, granddad noted the announcement that [Summit Colliery in Kirkby was to close](#). He noted that 1,900 men worked there. This closure had a pretty [devastating effect on Kirkby](#) as a town as there was really no alternative employment. As a result, many of the areas around Kirkby rank badly on indicators of deprivation, such as benefit claimants, long-term sick and child poverty.



SEAMEN'S STRIKE: As the strike entered its sixth week seamen at Newhaven urged their leaders to reopen talks with the shipowners and, should these fail, to take a national ballot whether to end the strike. Mr Wilson had earlier taken a personal part in events, when he had talks on June 16 and 17 with both union and shipowners. On Monday he made a speech in the Commons in which he claimed that a few "politically motivated" men had lately put pressure on members of the union executive.

News cutting concerning the seaman's strike

In January 1969, granddad noted that all post offices in towns with a population of 250,000²¹ were closed because of a pay claim increase by telephone operators. He described the letter service as "anyhow".²² It seems that this may have been a one-day strike [over pay for overseas telegraphists](#). In November 1969, granddad commented that school children had a half-day holiday because their teachers were on strike for more money.²³



Commemorative cover for the opening of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool in 1967

During this period, granddad noted some news items with potential religious connections. In May 1967, he noted the opening of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool and watched a recording of it on ITV. In November 1968, there was a [vote](#) in Wales²⁴ on whether pubs should be allowed to open on Sundays. Results were mixed and granddad noted that some counties were wet and others dry.

Granddad was also very interested in what might be considered fairly minor changes to when bank holidays were held. In August 1965, he noted that the [August bank holiday](#) had changed from the first Monday to the last.²⁵ He noted that the 30th

was a holiday as a result. In May 1967²⁶, he noted that the 14th was [Whit Sunday](#) but that there would be no bank holiday the next day as Whit Monday (or the holiday associated with it) had been moved to later in the month and was to be called Spring bank holiday.²⁷ On the 15th, he noted that it should

²⁰ See [Chapter 94](#).

²¹ Presumably more than 250,000? It appears that [19 cities](#) were affected.

²² I am not sure what he meant by this. It appears that the postal service was affected by the dispute.

²³ See [Chapter 91](#).

²⁴ There was also an [earlier vote](#) in 1961.

²⁵ Initially, this was intended as a trial but as, it was considered successful, it was made permanent in 1971. It had been suggested to avoid the bank holiday clashing with factory holidays earlier in August.

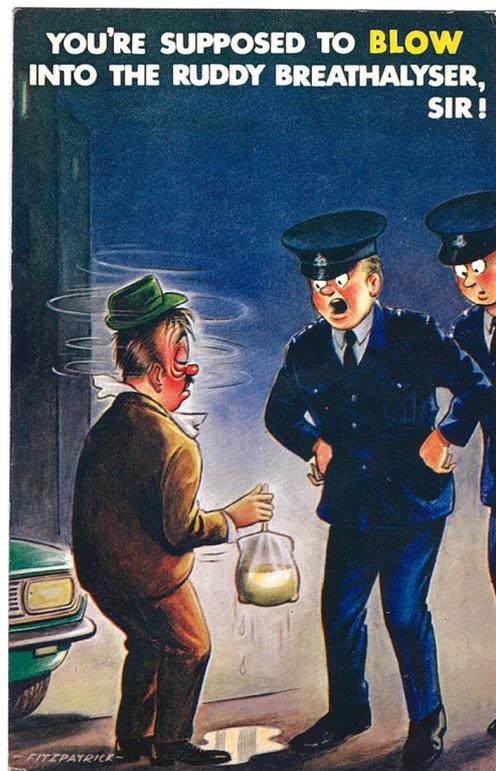
²⁶ I am not sure why he only first noted it here as I think it was introduced on a [similar timetable](#) to the change in August Bank Holiday, i.e. initially a trial from 1965 that was made permanent in 1971.

²⁷ While he does not say so explicitly, I get the impression that he disapproved of this change. I think some of this may be because of the religious connotations of Whit and the fact that that had been a big day for Sunday School processions in Kirkby – see [Chapters 17, 31, 38, 54, 69 and 79](#).

have been Whit Monday. On the 29th, he noted that “today is a Bank holiday instead of Whit Monday, it is called “Spring Bank Holiday”” On 3 June 1968, he wrote “Spring Holiday, not counted as Whit Monday”.²⁸

Grandad was concerned about price rises during this period and noted some of them. In May 1965, he noted that postal charges went up to 4d for a letter and 3d for a postcard. In September 1967, he noted that the evening paper went up to 5d so he cancelled it when he went to pay for the papers. From 22 September 1967, he started getting the Norwich Mercury²⁹ instead. In September 1969, paper deliveries increased from 3d to 4d. In December 1967, he noted that the price of a haircut had gone up to 4/-. He noted that before 1914, he used to pay 2d and up to 1939 5d. He noted ironically that he had more to cut off then!

In October 1967, the [breathalyser](#) test was introduced. Grandad noted that it was to see if a motorist was too drunk to drive if he showed signs of being drunk. Other measures brought in that year included a maximum legal blood alcohol limit for driving and it also became an offence not to provide a sample for testing.



Left – front page of Private Eye in September 1967 commenting on the forthcoming introduction of the breathalyser
Right – comic postcard concerning the introduction of the breathalyser

²⁸ This is a little confusing as I think it was the other way round. In 1968, 3rd June was Whit Monday but it was not a holiday as the [Spring Bank Holiday had been the previous week](#). In 2022, the Spring Bank Holiday was [in June and was in fact on a Thursday \(2 June\)](#). This is because Friday 3 June was an extra Bank Holiday for the Queen’s Platinum Jubilee.

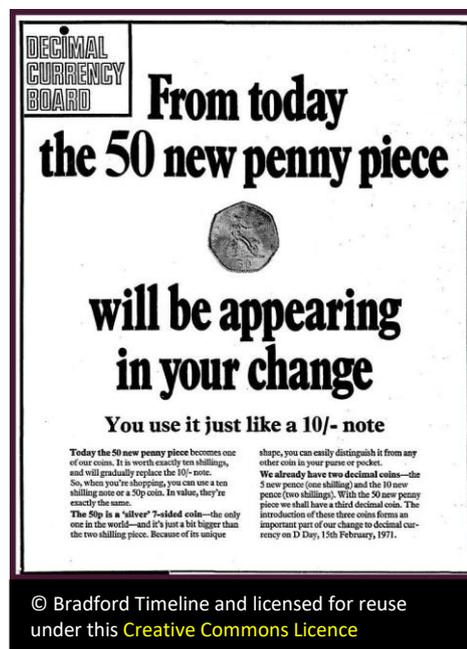
²⁹ The [Norwich Mercury](#) was a weekly local paper which had been produced from as early as 1727. By the 1980s, it was a free paper dependent on advertising revenue. It stopped being produced at some point in the 20th century.

In October 1967, grandad noted putting the [clock](#) back one hour and that, from February 18 1968, it was to be put forward permanently. Indeed, on 18 February 1968, he noted that this change occurred and that it was known as [British Standard Time](#). He noted that it lasted until 31 October 1971.³⁰

Grandad noted that from the end of July 1969, the halfpenny would no longer be legal tender in preparation for introduction of decimal currency due in February 1971. He noted again, the next day, on 1 August that the halfpenny was no longer legal tender. On 25 September 1969, he noted he had to pay 4d for a wedge.³¹ It should have been 3½d but it was ½d more because the halfpenny could no longer be used. From 14 October 1969, grandad noted that the [50 new pence piece](#) was in circulation.³²



Above – 1967 half penny that ceased to be legal tender in 1969
Right – advert for the new fifty pence piece from 14 October 1969



On New Year's Eve 1969, grandad noted that, from the next day, the adult age in Britain would be 18 and not 21 as previously. This change was also accompanied by legislation which allowed those [aged over 18 to vote in elections](#) from 1970.

Grandad also noted local events. For example, in November 1967, grandad noted that the High Road was closed in Drayton and there was a diversion via Carter Estate.³³ This was because sewers were being installed. In January 1969, he noted that dad and grandma went to the opening of the Ockenden Exhibition³⁴ by the Lord Mayor of Norwich. He also mentioned the Royal Norfolk Show quite often including when the Queen Mother visited in 1968³⁵ and when family members attended.³⁴ On 28 July 1969, grandad noted that Aylsham and St Faiths rural council brought plastic bags to put in the dustbins. He noted that there would not be another collection until 18 August.³⁶

Grandad recorded a lot of extreme weather during this period. In March 1965, he commented that the coldest day in Newcastle this century had been recorded, that the temperature under his veranda was 24°F (-4°C) and that it was the coldest day in Norwich for 18 years. He noted that Easter Monday

³⁰ Apparently, there was a reduction in numbers of people killed or injured on the road but the change coincided with the introduction of stricter drink-drive legislation. In December 1970, there was a free vote on the matter and MPs voted by 366 to 81 to end the experiment.

³¹ See [Chapter 94](#).

³² Although decimalisation only occurred in 1971, some decimal coins were introduced before this. In addition to the fifty pence, five pence and ten pence coins had been introduced in 1968 but grandad did not mention these in his diaries.

³³ I am not entirely sure where that was but there is a [Carter Road in Drayton](#) and, from the map, it seems that that could have been used as a diversion of the part of the High Road closest to Drayton was closed. I am not sure if this was exactly the same closure (as it referred to Drayton Low Road rather than the High Road) but I found an article from the time that explained that residents of Fairview Close were having to make a 4½ mile detour to reach Drayton village centre.

³⁴ See [Chapter 92](#).

³⁵ See page 1,

³⁶ I am not sure exactly what the issue was here. Was it the introduction of plastic bin bags? Based on the dates, the next collection was not for three weeks so this seems too long for a normal cycle. Was there a problem of some kind, an industrial dispute perhaps?

(19 April) was the coldest for years with rain, hail and snow. On 15 November 1965, grandad noted that it was very cold and frosty and was the coldest in Sprowston for 13 years. On 29 November 1965, he recorded that it had been very cold and that there had been snowstorms in Scotland and parts of England and Wales. On 2 April 1966, he noted that there had been snow in the north of England and Scotland with several football matches postponed.³⁷ The 14th was the coldest day in April in London for about 85 years. Grandad noted that they had had slight snow but it had not gathered and that there had been heavy snowfall in other parts of the country. On 1 May 1967, there was snow and sleet in parts of the country. Grandad commented that it was the coldest May Day for years. On 7 December 1967, grandad noted that it was very cold with a keen wind and that there had been snow in parts of the country. On the 9th, he noted that it snowed for about an hour after dinner and that it was very bad in parts of the country with Wales, Scotland and the South coast of England worst hit. Many football matches were postponed and some abandoned.³⁸



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One of the games, which took place on 9 December 1967 despite the conditions, was this one between Manchester City and Tottenham Hotspur at Maine Road which Manchester City won 4-1. City's performance was so good and the conditions were so bad that City fans referred to the game as "[the ballet on ice](#)".

On 9 January 1968, the weather was bad over most of the country with heavy snowfall in places. About one inch fell in Drayton. On the 10th, it was very cold and grandad could not work in his cabin. There

³⁷ [Norwich's game](#) was not affected. They played Crystal Palace at home and won 2-1.

³⁸ Somewhat surprisingly perhaps, [Norwich's game](#) away at Carlisle United went ahead and ended in a 2-2 draw. In a report on the game, the ground was described as hard as snow had had to be cleared from it. Next to that report was a report of one FA Cup First Round game which did go ahead in which Lowestoft Town lost 1-0 at home to Third Division Watford.

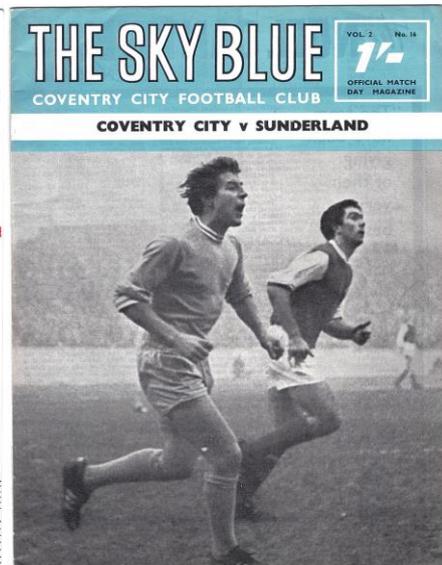
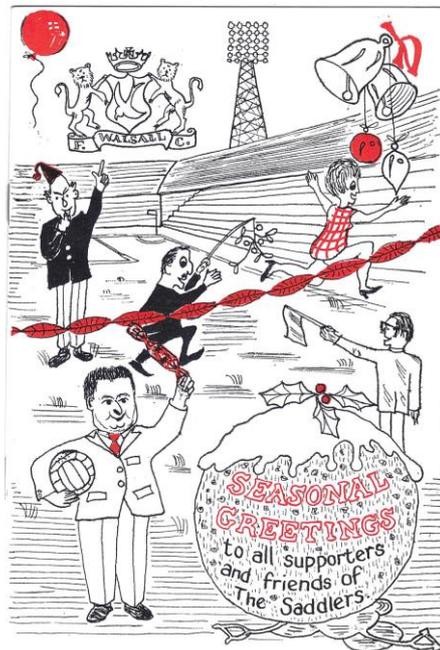
was heavy snow in parts of Britain with temperatures down to -11°C ³⁹ in Bedfordshire. On the 13th, the country was covered in snow and most football matches were postponed.⁴⁰



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On 4 February 1968, grandad noted the weather was cold with snow in Scotland and Northern England. On 2 April 1968, he noted that it rained all morning with snow later. It had been very cold over Britain the previous Friday. He noted that temperatures were then 75°F (24°C) but it had been as cold as 28°F (-2°C).

There was snow on the ground in Drayton and there was six inches of snow in Edinburgh. On 27 December 1968, grandad noted that snow fell overnight and in the early morning. It was four inches thick on the veranda.⁴¹ It had been very bad in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. On the 28th, there was more snow with 5 inches on the veranda. It was bad over most of the country with most football matches postponed.⁴²



Top – children playing in the snow in Coventry in January 1968
Above – programmes for two of the games that were postponed from December 28 – the first division game between Coventry and Sunderland and the third division game between Walsall and Tranmere

³⁹ I am not sure why grandad recorded this temperature in Celsius (which he called centigrade) when he usually recorded temperatures in Fahrenheit.

⁴⁰ Including Norwich's home game against Cardiff City.

⁴¹ There had already been snow on the ground the previous day.

⁴² Including Norwich's scheduled game with Blackburn.



Boxing Day 1968 featuring Tricia, Liz, Caroline Douglas, dad, Alan and me in grandma and grandad's back garden in Drayton

On 7 February 1969, grandad noted that snow fell from 8.45am until 11am and then a thaw set in. He commented that the snow was over the whole country “*from Land’s End to John O’Groats*”. It was very bad in Scotland and the North of England. On the 8th, there was snow and frost over the whole country with 34 [degrees of frost](#)⁴³ at [Jodrell Bank](#) in Cheshire. The sea froze at Whitby. Grandad noted that it was the worst weather for six years and most sports fixtures were postponed or cancelled.⁴⁴ On the 9th, there was a heavy frost overnight and grandad noted that it was the first time their windows had frozen since moving to Drayton. There was more snow in Scotland but no more in Drayton although it remained very cold. On 15 February 1969, the weather was still very cold with snow and frost all over Britain and 31 football matches were postponed or cancelled.⁴⁵ On the 19th, the wind was very cold and there was snow in parts of the country. On the 22nd, grandad noted that the snow was going but apparently many football matches were cancelled because of the slush.⁴⁶ On 29 November 1969, grandad noted snow all over Britain and that many football matches were postponed.⁴⁷ Several matches were postponed on 20 December 1969 because of snow and frost.⁴⁸

⁴³ I think this means it was -2°F (-19°C).

⁴⁴ According to a news article on the morning of the game, it was likely that Norwich’s game against Bristol City would be among those cancelled. A further news article on the Monday confirmed that the game had been postponed. It had been called off in the morning by the linesman, Harry Robinson, as the referee K Markham had been unable to get to the ground because of the weather.

⁴⁵ This included Norwich’s away game at Blackpool. However, many of the first team effectively played a senior friendly against Crystal Palace in what was billed as a reserves match but Palace also fielded a strong side as their away match at Derby was also off. Norwich lost the game 5-1.

⁴⁶ This included Norwich’s home game against Derby.

⁴⁷ This included Norwich’s away game at Watford. That page has great photos of local games being played despite the snow. It also notes that Norwich’s home reserve game against Gillingham did go ahead with Norwich winning 4-1.

⁴⁸ Although Norwich’s home game with Sheffield United survived and they drew 1-1 with Norwich snatching a goal late in the game. As of the end of that game, Sheffield United were second in the table and Norwich were 16th out of 22.

In October 1967, grandad noted that it was very windy and that there was a lot of damage around the country. In the early hours of 15 January 1968, a [hurricane](#) hit Scotland. Glasgow was worst affected with about 14 people killed.



Image licensed for re-use from Alamy

House damaged by the hurricane in Glasgow in January 1968

Grandad noted very heavy rain in the eastern and southern parts of England in September 1965. In December 1965, following warmer weather, grandad noted that there had been floods in parts of the country including in [Matlock](#). In August 1966, he noted that there had been heavy rain in the West Midlands and parts of Scotland. He noted that their own weather had been fine and sunny but a little colder. In November 1966, he recorded that there had been big floods in Italy, that they were the worst for 900 years with Florence and Venice particularly badly hit. In February 1967, the weather was very rough with rain all night. There was a lot of flooding and damage done in parts of the country.



*Top – pictures of a footbridge over the River Derwent in Matlock which show flood levels in 1960 and 1965
Above – postcard showing flooding in Florence in November 1966*

On 10 July 1968, grandad noted that it was a wet day with floods in parts of the country, particularly Devon and Leicestershire. On the 11th, about 9am, grandad noted having a gale with rain. It was very bad but cleared about 1pm. In other parts of the country, it was much worse but, even in the local area, trees were blown down. On the 12th, grandad spent the day collecting boughs and twigs. He noted that parts of Devon and the West country were still under water and several bridges had been washed away. On the 14th, there was a thunderstorm in the afternoon and parts of Norfolk were flooded. He noted that Church Street and Bridge Street in [Mansfield](#) had floods up to 3 feet. On the 15th, he noted that there had been rain all day from 9.50am. It was the wettest day in London since 1871. There were bad floods in South Norfolk and all the counties to the English Channel.⁴⁹ On the 16th, the floods were very bad in the South East and London area. John Douglas was unable to go to Bungay because of the floods between Loddon and Bungay. On the 17th, grandad noted that the weather was fine but that the floods were still bad in the country. On 11 September 1968, grandad noted that Norfolk had had more than 1½ inches of rain and Norwich had had 1.89 inches, the heaviest in September since records began 43 years ago. On the 21st, Tom, Amy, grandma and grandad had to divert via Bungay because of floods. On the 23rd, they had to go on a [Bailey Bridge](#) at Loddon⁵⁰ as the other one had been damaged by the floods.



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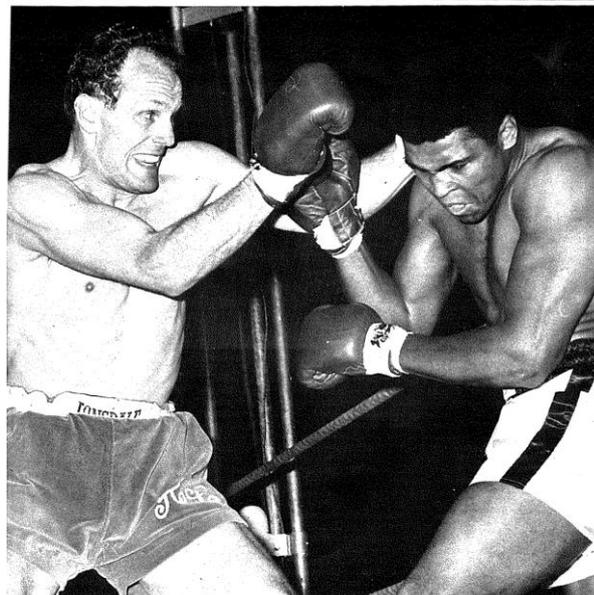
Example of a Bailey Bridge in Southwold

⁴⁹ [Suffolk News](#) has some great photos of the 1968 floods in Bury St Edmunds while [SurreyLive](#) have some great photos of the floods in Surrey.

⁵⁰ There are some photos of the floods in Loddon on the [Loddon History website](#). I am grateful to Elvie Herd, the Secretary of the Loddon and District Local History Group for more information about the flood in Loddon, in general, and the Bailey Bridge in particular. Apparently, it was built on September 17 over the existing bridge. This meant it ran past the windows of the Saunders family who owned the shop next to the mill on the Loddon side of the bridge and apparently the noise was terrible. I did find a photo of the bridge in use and, it seems, that the bridge was still in use at least in January 1969. However, this information was on the Local Recall archive which is no longer available.

Grandad also noted particularly warm weather. For example, he noted that 28 March 1965 had been the warmest day of the year so far and that grandma, Tricia, Alan and I had our tea outside. Grandad noted that it had been 73°F (23°C) in some parts of the country. The next day, it was even warmer reaching 75°F (24°C) in places. On 14 May 1965, grandad noted that temperatures reached 82°F (28°C) and that, as a result, it was too hot to garden. In 1966, grandad noted that it was the hottest early May for years with temperatures on the 2nd of 81°F (27°C) in Mildenhall and Northolt. That same month, he noted that it was the sunniest Whit Monday all over the country for years. On 17 July 1967, it was 75°F (24°C) in their lounge. It was the hottest day of the year in parts of the country. It was 84°F (29°C) in London and 89°F (32°C) in Banbury. At the end of March 1968, grandad noted the hottest weather so far that year – 65°F-70°F (18-21°C). The Evening News reported the temperature in Norwich as 77°F (25°C) as compared to 50°F (10°C) this time last year. On 21 April, it was warm and sunny with the hottest April day in Britain for 19 years according to the Daily Mail. On 1 July 1968, grandad noted that it was the hottest day so far that year reaching 90°F (32°C). He noted that it was 78°F (26°C) in their lounge. On 6 April 1969, grandad noted that the weather was the sunniest it had been for 23 years. On the 7th, it was the warmest day so far that year reaching 70°F (21°C) in London. On the 30th, it was even hotter in London reaching 81°F (27°C). By 13 July 1969, grandad noted that it was very hot and that it reached 83°F (28°C) in London. On the 14th, it was over 90°F (32°C) in some places. On 16 July 1969, it was again the hottest day of that year to date. In Cambridge, the temperature reached 94°F (34°C) according to ITV News at Ten and 91°F (33°C) according to the Daily Mail. Later that year, in October, grandad noted that the weather was very warm and that it had been the warmest Autumn day in London since 1938 with a temperature of 68-70°F (20-21°C).

Grandad also noted quite a number of sporting events particularly those he watched on television or, in a few cases, listened to on the radio. For example, in January 1965, he watched the [fight](#) between Henry Cooper and Dick Wipperman of the United States noting that Henry Cooper won by knockout in the fifth round. In May 1966, grandad noted listening to the commentary of the fight between [Henry Cooper and Muhammad Ali](#).⁵¹ Ali won in the 6th round as Cooper was cut above the eye. In August 1966, [Brian London lost to Muhammad Ali](#) for the [World Heavyweight title](#). In September 1966, grandad noted listening to the fight between [Floyd Patterson and Henry Cooper](#) on the “*sound wireless*”. Patterson knocked out Cooper in the fourth round. Also, in September 1966, grandad watched the [fight](#) on [TV](#) (BBC) between Muhammed Ali⁵² and Karl Mildenerger in Frankfurt. Ali won the fight in the 12th round when Mildenerger was stopped.

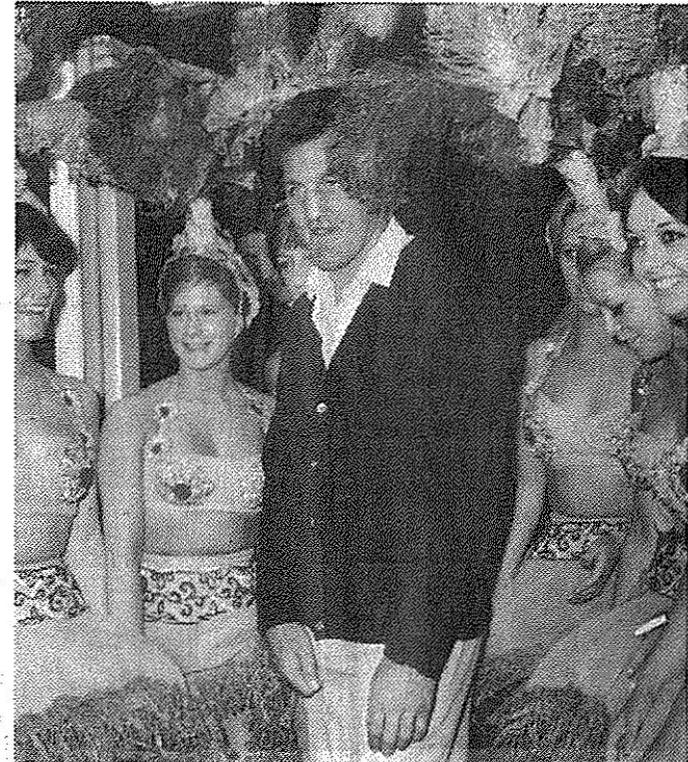
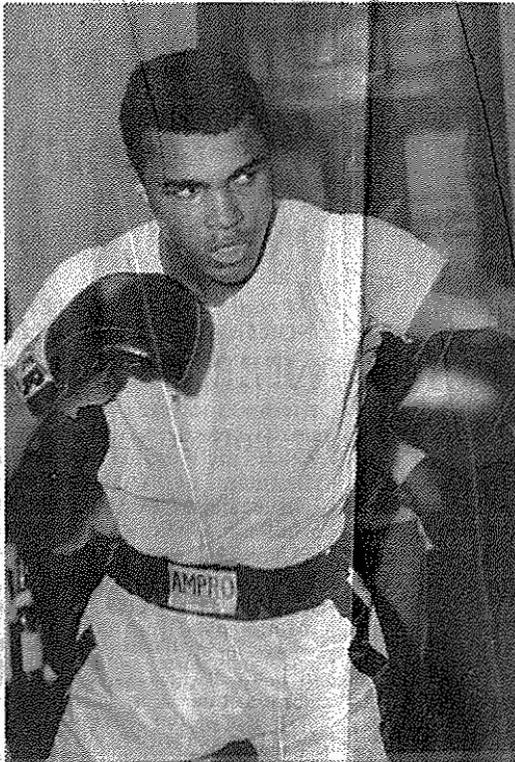


A reopened cut above Henry Cooper's left eye stopped the world heavyweight championship fight at Arsenal Stadium, Highbury, last Saturday—and Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) retained his title. From the first round (above) ringiders expected that the scars around the 32-year-old challenger's eyes, battered by 13 years in the ring, would eventually open up. But the effect of Clay's sudden sixth-round jab to Cooper's left eye was a surprise; it brought a cascade of blood that forced referee George Smith to intervene. "I was disappointed," Clay said later.

News cutting of the fight in May 1966 between Henry Cooper and Muhammad Ali, which Ali won in the sixth round when a cut above Cooper's eye forced the contest to be stopped

⁵¹ This was the second time Cooper and Ali had fought but grandad did not record the first, in 1963, in his diaries. The reason grandad listened to this fight on the radio and did not watch on television was that this fight was only available live on a pay-per-view basis.

⁵² Grandad referred to him as Cassius Clay but he had [changed his name](#) to Muhammad Ali in 1964.



Muhammad Ali, alias Cassius Clay, trains in Hampstead (left). Centre: Georges Carpentier with Brian London at his headquarters in Pontin's holiday camp, Blackpool. Off duty (right), London relaxes with the camp's troupe of dancers.

Photographs from a news cutting of the preparations for the fight between Muhammad Ali and Brian London in August 1966

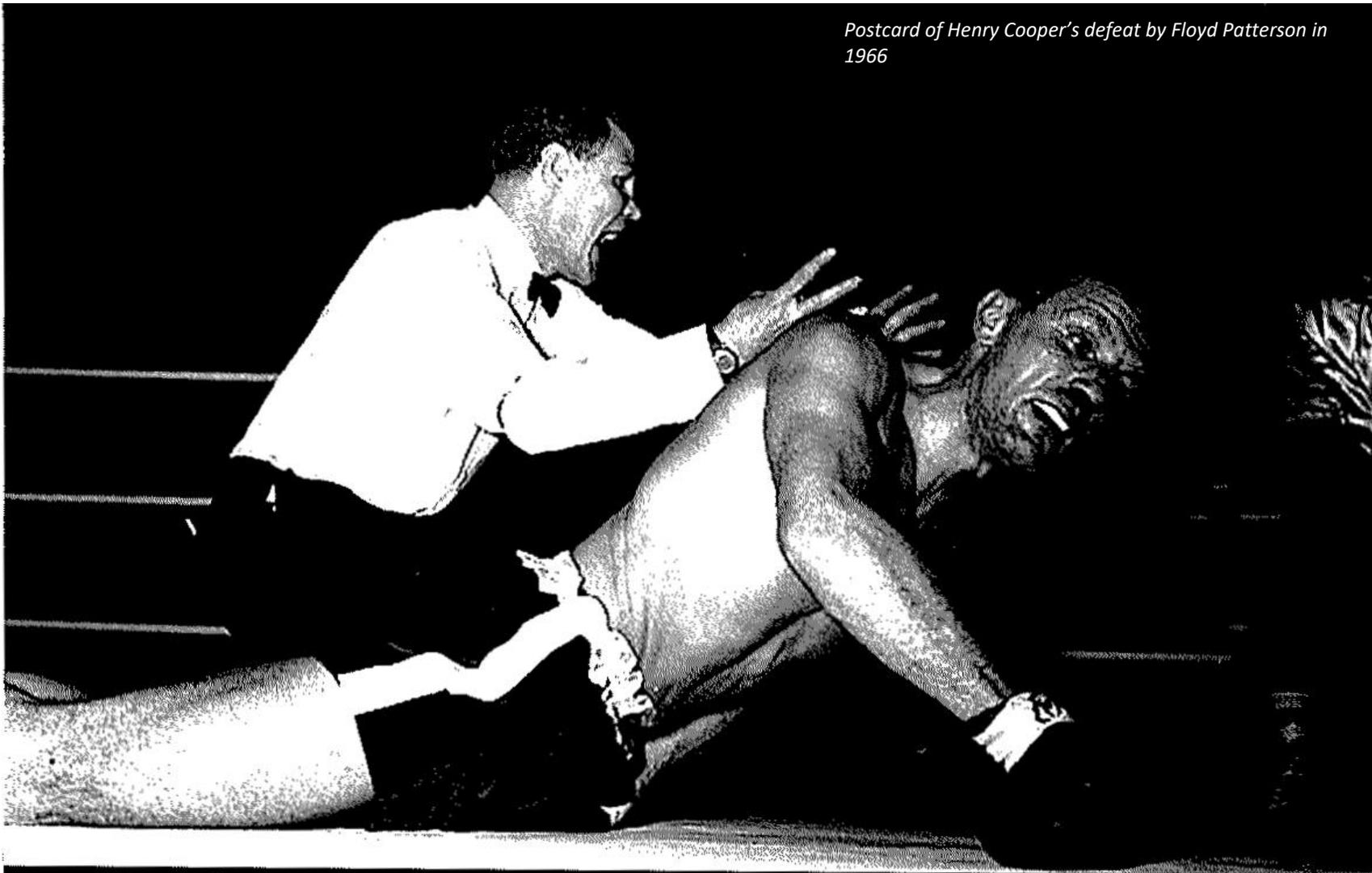
Left – Muhammad Ali training

Centre – Brian London with Georges Carpentier. For details of Georges Carpentier's fight with Joe Becket in 1919 – see [Chapter 28](#)

Right – perhaps bizarrely, London's training camp was at Pontin's holiday camp in Blackpool and this photo shows him with the resort's dancers

The photos were accompanied by an article by Georges Carpentier who reflected on the two men's very different training camps and his own experience of preparing for a fight

Postcard of Henry Cooper's defeat by Floyd Patterson in 1966



Britain's Henry Cooper is counted out in the 4th, round of his London fight with American former Heavyweight Champion of the World Floyd Patterson. 1966

There were some events granddad noted watching most years. These included the Grand National, the University Boat Race and the FA Cup Final.⁵³ He mostly watched the Grand National with grandma but, in [1965](#), he watched with Tom Wilson. In most years, he noted the winner⁵⁴ and sometimes the odds, particularly when they had been high.⁵⁵



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*Above – runners jump the first in the 1965 Grand National
Left -Anglo won the 1966 Grand National*

⁵³ For some reason, he only noted watching the Grand National in 1969 with no mention of the boat race or the Cup Final.

⁵⁴ But, not in 1965 when Jay Trump won.

⁵⁵ He noted that Anglo won in [1966](#) at odds of 50-1, in [1967](#), Foinavon won at odds of 100-1, in [1968](#), Red Alligator won and, in [1969](#), Highland Wedding won. Granddad did not record any details of the race, for example, that, in 1967, the outsider Foinavon won when all other horses were held up at a fence.

Grandad did not really follow other horse racing apart from the Grand National. However, in June 1965, he did note watching the [Derby](#) on [television](#) to give the [result](#) to the men who were at the front putting the sewer in.⁵⁶

On two occasions during this period, in 1966 and 1968, the Grand National and the boat race fell on the same day. On some occasions, grandma watched the boat race with grandad. In 1966, mum also noted watching the boat race in her diary. During this period, there were three wins for Oxford in [1965](#), [1966](#) and [1967](#) and two wins for Cambridge in [1968](#) and [1969](#)⁵⁷.

AROUND LONDON see colour supplement in centre of magazine.



MAKE EPSOM YOUR SELECTION
HISTORIC DERBY WEEK
FOR RACING AT ITS BEST

| | | |
|--------|----------------------------|---|
| June 1 | Rosebery Memorial Handicap | SHARES FOR DERBY DAY AND STAKE DAY |
| June 2 | The Derby | |
| June 3 | Coronation Cup | |
| June 4 | The Oaks (Ladies' Day) | |

Badges of admission to the Grand Stand and Pavilion may be obtained in advance, price 25 (1945), other times.



The chosen Oxford crew training at Radley: M. J. Leigh (Eton and Keble), cox; E. S. Trippe (Yale and St. Edmund Hall), stroke; D. C. Spencer (Yale and Christ Church); H. W. Howell (Yale and St. Edmund Hall); W. R. Fink (Yale and Keble);

M. O. Morland (Radley and Lincoln), President; R. D. Clegg (Tiffin and St. Edmund Hall); D. J. Mills (King's, Canterbury, and St. Edmund Hall); and S. R. Morris (Radley and St. Edmund Hall), bow. Three of the eight rowed in the 1964 race.



The chosen Cambridge crew training on the Ouse. R. G. Stanbury (Shrewsbury and Lady Margaret), cox; M. A. Sweeney (Becket School and Lady Margaret), stroke; D. P. Moore (Geelong, Australia, and St. Catharine's); W. E. Church (Eton and

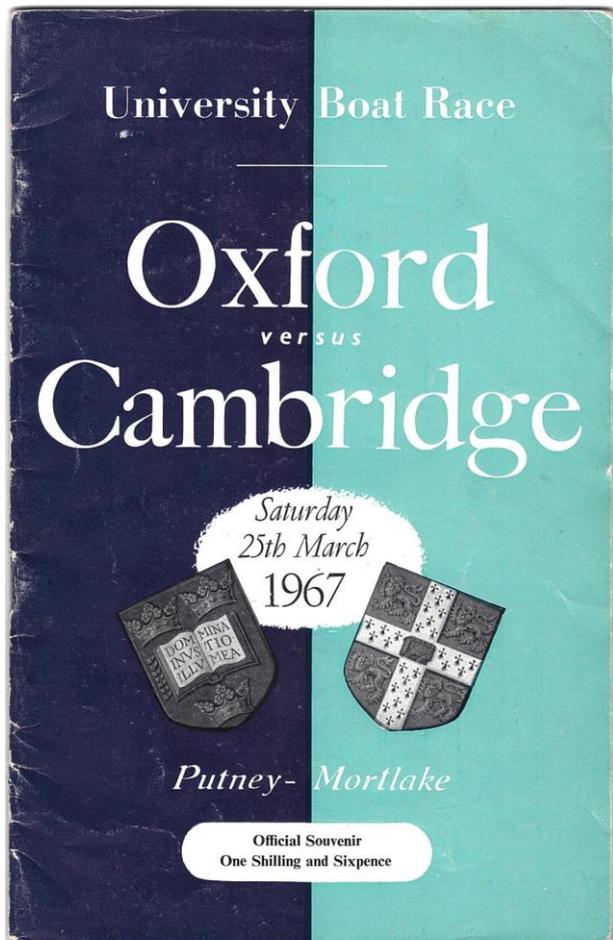
1st and 3rd Trinity); J. W. Fraser (Radley and Jesus), President; R. G. Ward (Charterhouse and Queens'); M. W. J. Carter (Rossall and Pembroke); D. J. Roberts (King's, Chester, and St. Catharine's); and J. A. Fell (Winchester and Pembroke), bow.

Top right – advert for the 1965 Epsom Derby

Above – news cutting of Oxford and Cambridge crews training ahead of the 1965 boat race

⁵⁶ Grandad noted that [Sea Bird](#) was first, Meadow Court second, I Say third and Niksar fourth.

⁵⁷ Although grandad did not record any details of the 1969 race.



Programme for the 1967 boat race
Left – front cover
Below – details of the crews
 annotated with the winning margin
 and time



OXFORD

18. 52.000
3 1/4 lengths

START AT
1.15 p.m.



CAMBRIDGE

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>J. R. BOCKSTOCE, Yale and St. Edmund Hall</p> <p>*M. S. KENNARD, Radley and St. Edmund Hall</p> <p>*C. H. FREEMAN, King's Canterbury and Keble</p> <p>J. E. JENSEN, Yale and New College</p> <p>*J. K. MULLARD, Radley and Keble</p> <p>C. I. BLACKWALL, Radley and Keble</p> <p>D. TOPOLSKI, Westminster and New College</p> <p>P. G. SALTMARSH, Shrewsbury and Keble</p> <p>P. D. MILLER, King's Canterbury and St. Catherine's</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Average weight: 13st. 10½lb.</p> <p>COACHES: R. L. HOWARD and GROUP CAPTAIN H. R. A. EDWARDS.</p> | <p>Bow</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>Cox</p> | <p>*L. M. HENDERSON, St. Edward's and Selwyn</p> <p>C. D. C. CHALLIS, St. Paul's and Selwyn</p> <p>R. D. YARROW, Durham and Lady Margaret B.C.</p> <p>G. C. M. LEGGETT, Portora and St. Catharine's</p> <p>*P. G. R. DELAFIELD, St. Edward's and Jesus</p> <p>N. J. HORNSBY, Tonbridge and Trinity Hall</p> <p>D. F. EARL, Norwich and Lady Margaret B.C.</p> <p>R. N. WINCKLESS, Tiffin and Fitzwilliam</p> <p>W. R. LAWES, Tonbridge and Pembroke</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Average Weight: 13st. 9½lb.</p> <p>COACHES: C. N. C. ADDISON, M. A. NICHOLSON, J. G. P. CROWDEN, M. WOLFSON, M. MUIR-SMITH, DR. J. R. OWEN, and DR. D. M. JENNENS.</p> |
|--|--|--|

ISIS

N. J. B. LOVETT, St. Edward's and Christ Church

P. WINGFIELD, Radley and Keble

K. S. HOBBS, Wallasey G.S. and St. Edmund Hall

J. M. DUNCAN, Shrewsbury and Keble

J. S. STEWART, Nottingham H.S. and Christ Church

P. C. PRICHARD, Winchester and New College

D. G. C. THOMSON, Westminster and Keble

J. K. WOLFENDEN, Radley and St. Edmund Hall

M. N. WISEMAN, St. Paul's and Christ Church

Average Weight: 13st. 4½lb.

COACHES: G. PLUMTREE, D. E. HARDY and S. R. MORRIS

16

START AT
12.45 p.m.

* rowed in 1966

GOLDIE

J. H. REDDAWAY, Oundle and Fitzwilliam

A. H. POOLEY, Charterhouse and 1st and 3rd Trinity B.C.

P. G. MAJOR, R.M.A. Sandhurst and Fitzwilliam

M. J. BARNESLEY, Radley and Jesus

C. S. POWELL, St. Paul's and Downing

S. D. SHARP, Borlase and Lady Margaret B.C.

***M. D. TEBAY**, K.C.S. Wimbledon and 1st and 3rd Trinity

G. F. HALL, Tiffin and Downing

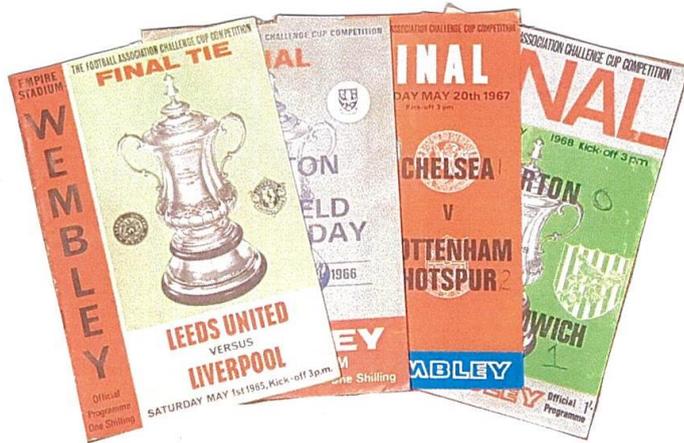
C. J. GILL, Oundle and Fitzwilliam

Average Weight: 13st. 6½lbs.

COACHES: M. E. K. GRAHAM, C. J. DAVEY, J. FRASER and D. EMERY.

17

Grandad did not always watch the whole of the Cup Final. For example, in May 1965, he noted watching both wrestling and the [FA Cup Final](#). He usually noted the score, so, in [1965](#), he noted that Liverpool beat Leeds 2-1 after extra time. In [1966](#), Everton beat Sheffield Wednesday 3-2, in May [1967](#), Tottenham beat Chelsea 2-1 and, in [1968](#), West Bromwich Albion beat Everton 1-0 after extra time. He did not explicitly note watching the 1969 FA Cup. That was the match between Leicester City and Manchester City that dad and I went to.⁵⁸ He did note the score and it is possible that he did watch the game but just did not record it.



Welcome to our Royal Visitor



Her Royal Highness The Princess Margaret
Countess of Snowdon

Timetable and Programme of Music

1.30 pm to 2.30 pm
THE BAND OF H.M. ROYAL MARINES (PORTSMOUTH GROUP)
 (by permission of the Major-General, Portsmouth)
 Under the Direction of Captain L. T. Lambert, L.R.A.M., R.M.
 1. "Cabaret" *Candler and Ebb*
 2. "Music To Watch Girls By" *Ramin*
 3. "Thoroughly Modern Mille" *Van Hensen*
 4. "Third Man March" *Karas*
 5. "So What's New" *Fisano*
 6. "Spanish Flea" *Whechter*
 7. "Castro Royale" *David and Bacharach*
 8. "Girl From Ipenema" *Morais*
 9. "Bare Necessities" *Gilkyson*
 10. "March Of The Bob Cats" *Crosby*
 11. "On A Clear Day" *Lerner*
 12. "Your Cheatin Heart" *Williams*
 13. "Thank U Very Much" *McGeer*

2.30 pm to 2.50 pm
COMMUNITY SINGING
 (Arranged by the *Daily Express*)
 Conductor: FRANK REA
 Accompanied by
THE BAND OF H.M. ROYAL MARINES (PORTSMOUTH GROUP)
 (by permission of the Major General, Portsmouth)

2.53 pm
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM
PRESENTATION OF THE TEAMS TO
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

3.00 pm
 Kick-off

3.45 pm
 Half-Time
MARCHING DISPLAY BY
H.M. MASSED BANDS OF THE ROYAL MARINES
THE BAND OF H.M. ROYAL MARINES (PORTSMOUTH GROUP)
 (by permission of the Major General, Portsmouth)
THE ROYAL MARINES BAND OF THE FLAG OFFICER
NAVAL AIR COMMAND
 (by permission of the Flag Officer)
THE ROYAL MARINES BAND OF "H.M.S. HERMES"
 (by permission of the Captain)
THE ROYAL MARINE BUGLERS (PLYMOUTH GROUP)
 (by permission of the Major General, Plymouth)

4.40 pm
 End of Match
PRESENTATION OF THE TROPHY AND MEDALS BY
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ALEXANDRA
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM
 NOTE: If the scores are level after 90 minutes' play, an extra half-hour will be played

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE TO MARYLEBONE
 A special service of non-stop trains will run at frequent intervals, after today's match, between the Stadium Station and Marylebone. The first train will depart at 4.46 p.m. and the last at 5.56 p.m. The roadway leading to the Stadium Station is adjacent to D and E turnstiles.

LEEDS UNITED (Colours: White Shirt, White Shorts)

Goal: G. SPRAKE
 2 Right Back: P. REANEY
 4 Right Half: W. BREMNER
 7 Outside Right: J. GILES
 8 Inside Right: J. STORRIE
 11 Outside Left: P. THOMPSON
 6 Left Back: W. STEVENSON
 3 Left Back: G. BYRNE

Goal: T. LAWRENCE
 5 Centre Half: J. CHARLTON
 9 Centre Forward: A. PEACOCK
 10 Centre Forward: I. ST. JOHN
 5 Centre Half: R. YEATS (Capt.)
 2 Right Back: C. LAWLER

6 Left Half: N. HUNTER
 10 Inside Left: R. COLLINS (Capt.)
 11 Outside Left: A. JOHANNESSON
 8 Inside Right: R. HUNT
 7 Outside Right: I. CALLAGHAN
 4 Right Back: G. MILNE

Referee: W. CLEMENTS (Birmingham)

Linesmen: R. H. C. Burtenshaw (Ol. Yarmouth) Flame Flag
 A. H. Goodfellow (Leicester) Orange Flag

SCORES: HUNT, ST JOHN

LEEDS UNITED (Colours: Red Shirt, Red Shorts)

THIRD ROUND: Southampton (Home) 2-0
 FOURTH ROUND: Everton (Home) 1-1
 FIFTH ROUND: Bristol City (Away) 2-0
 SIXTH ROUND: Crystal Palace (Home) 2-0
 SEVENTH ROUND: Manchester United (Old Trafford, Sheffield) 0-0 (REPLAY)
 EIGHTH ROUND: Manchester United (City Ground, Nottingham) 1-0

THE PATH TO THE FINAL

LIVERPOOL (Colours: White Shirt, White Shorts)

THIRD ROUND: West Bromwich Albion (Away) 1-0
 FOURTH ROUND: Stockport County (Home) 1-0
 FIFTH ROUND: Stockport County (Away) 1-0
 SIXTH ROUND: Hull Warrington (Away) 1-0
 SEVENTH ROUND: Leicester City (Away) 0-0
 EIGHTH ROUND: Leicester City (Home) 1-0
 NINTH ROUND: Chelsea (Villa Park, Birmingham) 1-0

Top left – front covers of FA Cup Final programmes 1965 to 1968
Top right – each final had a royal visitor. In 1966, it was Princess Margaret. In other years, it was the Queen and Prince Philip (1965), the Duke of Kent (1967) and Princess Alexandra (1968)
Above left – each final had its own programme of activities which were broadly similar. This shows the one for 1968
Above right – details of the teams and how they reached the final for the 1965 final. It has been annotated to show it was 0-0 at full-time but finished 2-1 after extra time. Scorers are shown

⁵⁸ See [Chapter 92](#).

In July 1966, England famously won the [World Cup](#). Granddad did not note watching any of the competition except for the final. He noted that he watched wrestling and [part of the final](#) which he noted was between England and Germany with England winning 4-2 after 30 minutes extra time.⁵⁹ Of course, for me, as a football fan, this is a pretty iconic moment, the only time England won a major competition. Sadly, I am not sure I actually recall it from that time, although like many fans, the names of that team was something I knew by heart from an early age!⁶⁰

| WORLD CUP IN ENGLAND 1966: JULY 11th-30th | |
|--|---|
| Group Matches, Dates, Grounds, Kick-off times | |
| <p>GROUP 1 England, Uruguay, France, Mexico (Matches at Wembley, White City)</p> <p>July 11 — England v Uruguay (Wembley) July 13 — France v Mexico (Wembley) July 15 — Uruguay v France (White City) July 16 — Mexico v England (Wembley) July 19 — Mexico v Uruguay (Wembley) July 20 — France v England (Wembley)</p> | <p>GROUP 3 Brazil, Hungary, Portugal, Bulgaria (matches at Manchester United and Everton)</p> <p>July 12 — Bulgaria v Brazil (Everton) July 13 — Hungary v Portugal (Manchester United) July 15 — Brazil v Hungary (Everton) July 16 — Portugal v Bulgaria (Manchester United) July 19 — Portugal v Brazil (Everton) July 20 — Hungary v Bulgaria (Manchester United)</p> |
| <p>GROUP 2 Argentine, W. Germany, Spain, Switzerland (Matches at Sheffield Wednesday, Aston Villa)</p> <p>July 12 — W. Germany v Switzerland (Sheffield Wed.) July 13 — Spain v Argentina (Aston Villa) July 15 — Switzerland v Spain (Sheffield Wednesday) July 16 — Argentine v W. Germany (Aston Villa) July 19 — Argentine v Switzerland (Sheffield Wed.) July 20 — Spain v W. Germany (Aston Villa)</p> | <p>GROUP 4 Chile, U.S.S.R., Italy, N. Korea (Matches at Middlesbrough and Sunderland)</p> <p>July 12 — U.S.S.R. v N. Korea (Middlesbrough) July 13 — Chile v Italy (Sunderland) July 15 — N. Korea v Chile (Middlesbrough) July 16 — Italy v U.S.S.R. (Sunderland) July 19 — Italy v N. Korea (Middlesbrough) July 20 — Chile v U.S.S.R. (Sunderland)</p> |
| <p>Saturday Matches Kick-off 3 pm (except Wembley, July 16—7.30 pm). All others 7.30 pm except Wembley, July 19—Kick-off 4.30 pm. Groups will be decided on League basis, viz. points then goal average. Winners and runners-up in each group qualify for the quarter finals which will be played...</p> | |
| <p>on July 23 at 1. Wembley (Winners Group 1 v Group 2 runners-up) 2. Sunderland (Winners Group 2 v Group 1 runners-up) 3. Everton (Winners Group 3 v Group 4 runners-up) 4. Sheffield Wednesday (Winners Group 4 v Group 3 runners-up) July 28: Play-off for third and fourth places (Wembley)</p> | |
| <p>Semi-Finals July 25 (Everton) Winner Match No. 1 v Winner Match No. 3 July 26 (Wembley) Winner Match No. 2 v Winner Match No. 4</p> | <p>FINAL WEMBLEY July 30: Kick-off 3 pm</p> |

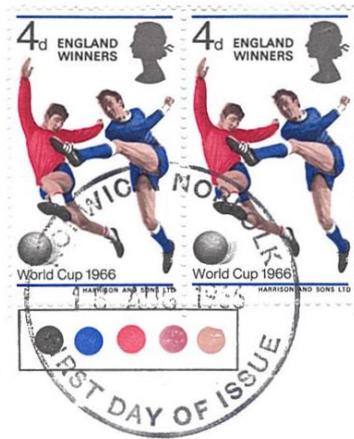
Left – extract from the 1966 FA Cup Final programme giving details of the forthcoming World Cup competition
Below – iconic photo with Bobby Moore, England's captain, holding the World Cup



Image licensed for re-use from Alamy

⁵⁹ England won their group following a 0-0 draw with Uruguay and two successive 2-0 wins against Mexico and France respectively. Roger Hunt scored three of the goals and Bobby Charlton the other. In the quarter final, England beat Argentina 1-0 with the goal coming from Geoff Hurst but the game was controversial not least for the sending off of Antonio Rattin. In the semi-final, England beat Portugal 2-1 with Bobby Charlton scoring both the goals. In the final, Germany took the lead only for England to score twice before Germany equalized very late in the game. In extra time, England had a goal given by the linesman when the ball ricocheted off the bar and landed on/over the line. In the final, three goals were scored by Geoff Hurst and the other by Martin Peters.

⁶⁰ Gordon Banks, George Cohen, Ray Wilson, Nobby Stiles, Jack Charlton, Bobby Moore, Alan Ball, Bobby Charlton, Martin Peters, Geoff Hurst and Roger Hunt.



Royle Drew
 148 Middletons Lane
 Helleston
 NORWICH NOR 34M.

Top – this shows a young Roger Hunt kneeling on the left. My father-in-law, Bill Ramsey played in goal for the same team and he is pictured centrally in the back row. The team was called [Hayfield Boys' Club](#) and the season was 1952-1953

Above – commemorative cover for England winning the World Cup. Initially, the stamps were printed to celebrate England hosting the World Cup and then the words England Winners were added

In May 1968, grandad noted watching the [European Cup Final at Wembley](#) from 19.30 to 22.10. It was between Manchester United and Benfica with United winning 4-1 after extra time.⁶¹ I do not have any clear recollections of these games. What I do recall is, as a child, being allowed to watch evening football matches on TV. This involved going to bed at the normal time and then being woken up to watch the game. It seemed very exciting at the time but the reality is that I was probably only asleep for an hour or so before being woken up.⁶²



The night of Wembley in 1968. Manchester United won the European Cup. Bobby Charlton heads a goal. George Best and Paddy Crerand also in the picture.

A great Matt Busby shows off the European Cup. He had achieved a dream stretching back 25 years.

Manchester United's heroes of 1968 — winners of the European Cup. Left to right: (back row) Bill Foulkes, John Aston, Jimmy Rimmer, Alex Stepney, Alan Gowling, David Herd (later transferred to Stoke City); (centre row) David Sadler, Tony Dunne, Shay Brennan, Pat Crerand, George Best, Francis Burns, Trainer Jack Crompton; (front row) Jimmy Ryan, Nobby Stiles, Denis Law, Sir Matt Busby (Manager), Bobby Charlton, Brian Kidd, John Fitzpatrick. United's goalscorers in the Final against Benfica were: Bobby Charlton (2), George Best and Brian Kidd. Fourteen of these players joined United as juniors.

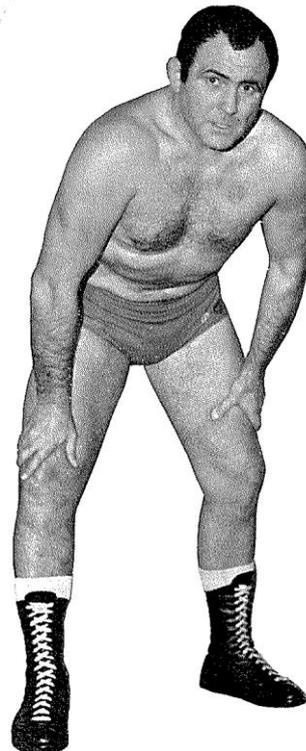
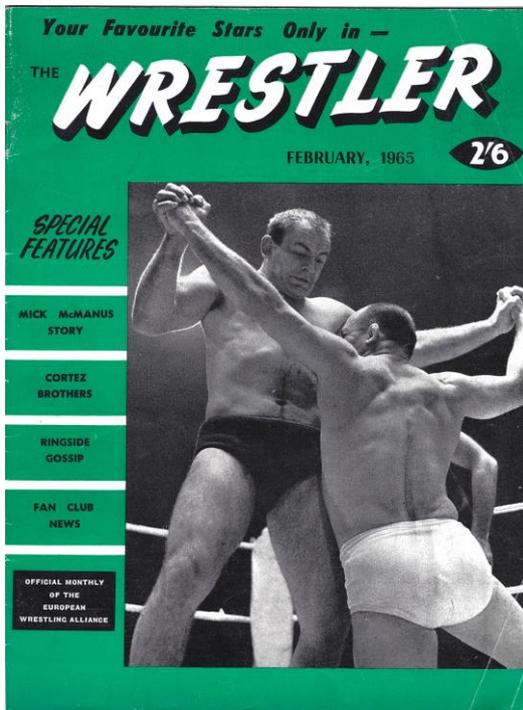
MANCHESTER UNITED EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS 1968

News cutting from Manchester United's win over Benfica at Wembley
Top left – Bobby Charlton heads the first goal
Top right – Matt Busby with the trophy
Middle left – the squad
Above and left – open-top bus tour through Manchester

⁶¹ Although Manchester United were the first English team to win the European Cup, they were not the first British team to do so as [Celtic](#) won in 1967. However, grandad did not record this in his diary.

⁶² I think I do recall Celtic winning the European Cup in 1967 when I would have been seven. I don't clearly recall the 1966 World Cup. I do remember watching in 1970 with a very different outcome!

Grandad did regularly watch wrestling⁶³ on the television and this is something I recall from being a child.⁶⁴ In January 1969, grandad noted that he was so busy working on his saw that he missed the wrestling.⁶⁵



Above left – front cover of “The Wrestler” magazine from February 1965. This magazine was [published in the UK](#) from June 1961 until October 1972. I recall some of the names of the wrestlers from that era including [Jackie Pallo](#) and [Mick McManus](#). This photo of McManus (*above right*) is taken from the February 1965 edition of “The Wrestler”

⁶³ [Wrestling](#) was first broadcast on TV in 1955 but became popular as a key part of ITV’s programme “World of Sport” which ran on Saturday afternoons from 1965 to 1985.

⁶⁴ See [Chapter 76](#).

⁶⁵ See [Chapter 94](#).