

EYLHS Newsletter 22

Winter / Spring 2010

Newsletter of the East Yorkshire Local History Society



Front cover: Hull History Centre, Mason Street. Aesthetically best appreciated at night

Subscriptions 2010

Just to remind you that subscriptions are due for renewal on 1 January 2010. Rates remain unchanged at £10 for individuals and £12.50 for UK family and all overseas membership. Unless already paid or arranged by banker's order please mail remittances as soon as possible to the Membership Secretary at 5 John Gray Court, Main St, Willerby, E Yorks, HU10 6XZ

Contributions

Based in Hull it is not always easy to keep track of events in other parts of the Riding; news that members could contribute on their town or village should be sent to the editor.

Short articles, illustrated or unillustrated, news on libraries, archives, museums, societies or education, queries other people may be able to answer, etc. for inclusion in future newsletters should also be sent to the editor.

Newsletter

Edited by Robert Barnard
825 Anlaby Rd, Hull, HU4 6DJ
Telephone 01482 506001
e-mail rbarnard1@gmail.com

Published by the East Yorkshire Local History Society
Secretary

David Smith
114 Telford Street, Hull, HU9 3DY
Telephone 01482 706902
e-mail leaguehull@gmail.com

Printed by Kall Kwik, Hull

News from the Society

Programme

As usual, the Society has arranged a full programme of lectures and excursions for 2010. Please support the events and bring along your friends. Please do not hesitate to ask for lifts; you will be expected to contribute to petrol.

PLEASE NOTE: Please make all cheques payable to the East Yorkshire Local History Society. All cheques and booking slips should be sent to the relevant named individual at the address on the booking form.

SATURDAY 27 MARCH 2010

Topic: AGM and Sheila Dixon 'History of Sculcoates'

Venue: Hull History Centre, Mason St

Time: 2.15pm

Behind the scenes tours of the History Centre have been arranged for the morning, please indicate on the booking slip which time you would prefer.

SATURDAY 24 APRIL 2010

Venue: Blaydes House, Hull

Topic: Blaydes House and Far Horizons

Speaker: Robb Robinson

Time: 2.15pm

Cost:£2.50

Maximum number 30

SATURDAY 8 MAY 2010

Venue: Skelton and New Easwick, own transport

Topic: AM Guided tour of 13th century St Giles church, Skelton, near York.

Meet at the church at 10-45am, park

in single file along Moreland Road. PM
Guided tour of New Easwick garden village built by Joseph Rowntree

Leader: Pat Aldabella

Time: 10.45am

Cost:£5.00

Maximum number 25

FRIDAY 11 JUNE 2010

Topic: A Walk round Elizabethan Hull

Leader: Helen Good

Time: 2.00pm

Cost:£0.00

Meet at the west door of Holy Trinity church for a 2 hour walk

THURSDAY 8 JULY 2010

Venue: Scawby Hall, near Brigg, home of the Nelthorpe family. Own transport

Leader: Arthur Credland

Cost:£5.00

Maximum 60 people, divided into 4 groups of 15. 1st group at 1-30pm, 2nd 2-15, 3rd 3-00 and 4th 3-45

A grade 1 Jacobean manor house, in its heyday in the 18th century. Sir John Nelthorpe was a patron of George Stubbs.

FRIDAY 16 JULY 2010

Venue: Airmyn Hall, own transport

Leader: Pam Martin

Time: 7.15pm

Cost:£3.00

Maximum number 30

SATURDAY 21 AUGUST 2010

Venue: Markenfield Hall, near Ripon, own transport

Leader: Pam Martin

Time: 2.00pm

Cost:£5.00

Maximum number 60

SUNDAY 5 SEPTEMBER 2010

Venue: Pryme Street, Anlaby
Synagogue, own transport

Topic: The Myth of the Wandering

Jew: The origin of the Hull Jewish
Community

Speaker: Max Gold

Time: 2.15pm

Cost:£2.00

Maximum number 40

Trinity House.

One or two tours have been requested but as Trinity House can not process requests until sometime in January we do not have details at time of going to press. Please fill in a booking slip if interested and details will be sent as soon as possible. Maximum number 15 per tour.

Participation in events

As reported in previous years, it has not been possible to arrange group insurance for events. We therefore strongly recommend that members and their friends take out personal accident/loss insurance, or include this in their households policies. We would also stress the need for suitable clothing - in particular, sturdy footwear and waterproofs - for outdoor events.

Please note

There is usually a waiting list for most of the Society's events. If you book an event and then find you cannot attend,

please inform the Secretary. Please do not transfer your booking to a relative or friend without first consulting the Secretary, whose telephone number can be found on the inside of this newsletter. Thank you.

Review of EYLHS Events

Changing Cottingham

Pat Elliott - 5 August 2009

Pat Elliott led Society members around Cottingham on a rather damp August afternoon; her theme was "Changing Cottingham". At various points around the tour we were invited to look at historical photographs of the area and consider the changes we could see. Some were major, others so small that they are easily missed.

We began on the Market Green, which has changed a great deal over the years. Looking at an 1892 copy of the Ordnance Survey map and an 1898 drawing of the area it was clear that the Duke of Cumberland public house and the neighbouring cottages were the only recognisable buildings. The latter, now restored, are one of two sets of artisans' cottages remaining in the village.

We then moved on to St. Mary's Church where we studied an 1844 illustration of the south side. What had changed there? A different clock – the old one was octagonal in shape – and the room above the South Porch has gone,

demolished by the Rev Charles Overton in the latter half of the 19th century.

Then onward to Beck Bank where up until 1966 the beck still ran above ground. The large house called Cherry Garth has been replaced by flats of the same name. It was in the conservatory here that the local Catholics held their services before Holy Cross Church was built in Carrington Avenue. This area suffered quite badly in the floods of 2007 and Pat brought us (almost) up to date by reading accounts of the flooding from residents of Victoria's Way.

We then journeyed past the station and up Station Road where we studied an aerial shot of the area c. 1936. The Paley and Donkin works are still there, now partially used by other businesses. However the special railway platform for loading and unloading livestock has been dismantled.

We continued up the snickets to the back of Hallgate School. We studied a photo of the area taken on 25 June 2007 showing the height of the floodwater and Pat spoke of the damage to local properties before moving on to the history of the school. It began as a Board School at the end of the nineteenth century, increasing in size to house an infant department as well as both girls and boys departments, and finally evolving into a Junior School when the new Infant School was built on the site of the former rectory next door. The East Riding of Yorkshire Council took the decision to close the school in

2008, expanding the infant school into a primary school and selling off the original buildings. These are about to start a new life as a school run by the North Moor Education Trust.

The walk ended at the front of the school where we thanked Pat for a most enjoyable and informative afternoon.

Elaine Moll

Obituaries

Michael Sewell

The death has taken place in hospital, after a short illness, on 22 August 2009 of Michael Sewell (67), a local historian and naturalist.

Mike's early years were spent in Bridlington, but when he was appointed to a post in the Hornsea Primary School he adopted the town and its neighbourhood as a subject for painstaking and productive historical research.

On retirement Mike and his wife, Pat, used their time profitably by studying for, and achieving, degrees on Local History; Mike's thesis became the definitive biography of Joseph Armytage Wade (1817-1896) known as 'The King of Hornsea'. There followed a steady series of local booklets; *Hornsea Essays, a Twentieth Century Chronicle, Cook Laking* but without doubt his most significant achievement was two booklets giving meticulously

researched details of Hornsea's Roll of Honour in World War I and North Holderness' Roll of Honour in World War II – both highly thought of by the Imperial War Museum [his best piece of historical research is Wade's biography]. At the time he was taken ill he was engaged on a history of Hornsea in Victorian times. It is possible that, in due course, Pat may decide to complete this work.

Mike was also a member of the Bird Club, a diligent worker for, and in, the Hornsea Museum, to which he dedicated the profit on his books. He was actively associated with a group of regular walkers and enlivened many a mile with talk of local matters and bird life.

Mike was in steady demand as a speaker whose lectures were all illustrated by his own slides. Apart from being informative he had a clear voice and his slides were always in good order. In all his researches and writing he was assisted and encouraged by Pat.

He leaves a widow, two sons, three grandchildren and a scholarly achievement of times past researched, recovered and recorded for the enjoyment and enlightenment of present and future readers.

Frank Hobson

Select bibliography:

Joseph Armytage Wade, 1817 - 1896: 'The King of Hornsea', Hornsea Museum, 1996

Hornsea essays: aspects of the history of Hornsea and North Holderness, 1999

Hornsea essays 2: more aspects of the history of Hornsea and North Holderness, 2000

Hornsea essays 3: further aspects of the history of Hornsea and Holderness, 2002

His duty nobly done: the Hornsea roll of honour of the First World War, 1914-1918, 2003

Hornsea in the twentieth century: a chronology. Volume I 1901-1925, Hornsea Museum, 2004

Hornsea in the twentieth century: a chronology. Volume II 1926-1950, Hornsea Museum, 2005

We gave our today: the North Holderness roll of honour of the Second World War 1939-1945, 2005

'The Yorkist invasion of the East Riding, March 1471', *East Yorkshire Historian* (EYLHS), vol 6 (2005), pp 3-16

Hornsea in the twentieth century: a chronology. Volume III 1951-1975, Hornsea Museum, 2006

Hornsea in the twentieth century: a chronology. Volume IV 1976-2000, Hornsea Museum, 2005

(Hornsea Museum has a stock of available copies.)

Robert Barnard / Frank Hobson

John Victor Clarke, 1949-2009

Of course it is important to pay our respects to the great stars in our world, but it is also necessary to acknowledge the loss of less meteoric but stalwart representatives of our number. And so it is with great sadness that I record the

death of John Clarke, one of the area's quiet enthusiasts.

John spent his early years in Newland Park, Hull, where his father was the local Minister at Trinity Methodist church on Newland Avenue. John attended Hymers College from 1960 to 1967, where he developed his enthusiasm for history – and rugby. The Clarke family moved to Bridlington in 1963 and soon became part of the local community, being particularly involved with Emmanuel Church and the Conservative Party, in which John retained a lifelong role.

On leaving school, John passed up the opportunity to go to university to read history and trained as an accountant to equip him to work in his mother's company, Hollingworth & Co. timber importers, whose head offices were in Sunny Bank, Hull and had a warehouse at Beverley. He worked for Hollingworth's until it was taken over by Harrison & Crossfield in the 1983, then John became a partner in an accountancy firm of Richardson's in Bridlington, which gave him easier access to his "extra curricular" activities in his home town, especially his work with youngsters, and his reading.

Again, takeovers changed his course, and in 1995 Richardson's disbanded and, after a year' career break, John fulfilled a lifelong ambition by taking a degree in archaeology at Durham. His particular enthusiasm was for the operational implications of Roman signal stations of the East Riding –

inevitably the excellent research he produced never appeared beyond his tutor's realm. I'm as bad as he was about this, but please give copies of reasonable local research to your local library!!

John (and I) joined EYLHS in early 1975: our attendance was sporadic but our enthusiasm undiminished – though John's was somewhat dented by being on the infamous coach trip to the North York Moors in September 1983, when the coach overturned. But he did risk several more outings in recent years, including the tour of Lincolnshire churches last year. He was also a long-standing member of the Bridlington Augustinians

To me, John epitomises ground roots local history. His life reflects the way an individual can spotlight links within a community: follow the trail of a life and it will take you through schools, workplaces, hobbies, affiliations and memories.

Liz Grove

Dr Keith Allison

Keith Allison died in November aged 79. Dr Allison was a former Publications Editor of this society and a number of his works have been published by the EYLHS. More significantly Dr Allison edited the first six volumes of the *Victoria County History: York and the East Riding*. One of his last major pieces was a volume on the history of Cottingham

houses published by the Cottingham local History Society.

Arthur G Credland

It is with great pleasure we note that our Chairman received an MBE for services to maritime history in the New Years honours list.

The Conversions of the North

600 AD - The North in relation to its neighbors

In the early 7th century, there were small tribal Christian communities in the northeast practicing their faith as they understood it without guidance or service from a mother church. These isolated communities had their origins in evangelism during the Roman occupation which withdrew from the North in 380 and from Britain in 403.

St. Patrick (389-461) brought the early church to Ireland after extensive training in France. In the early 600s there were Irish-Celtic - or what some scholars call Iro-Frankish - missions in Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, but not in the northeast where pagan Angles from southern Denmark and northern Germany held sway.

The original Britons had been crowded to the southwest of Britain (Wales & West Country) by Anglo-Saxon-Jute invasions and they took the cradle

teachings of the early church with them. Their isolation in the west of Britain caused the British-Celtic Church to evolve in isolation from Rome and continental Europe. The British-Celtic Christians do not appear to have been evangelistic. Once converted, the gravest offence was to recant, which the Anglo-Saxons did with some frequency. Almost two centuries after the Anglo-Saxon settlements began, the invaders were still considered a temporary inconvenience and efforts to regain the British 'lloegy' or lost lands were vigorous.

The eastern side of the isle was comprised of several small county-sized Anglo-Saxon kingdoms where one of the kings acted as 'Bretwalda', or leader among the leaders, to whom all other kings paid homage. The Scots raided from beyond Hadrian's Wall. Britons of the southwest sought to regain their lands lost to the Germanic occupation. Two centuries after the Roman withdrawal, England had a warrior culture like no other. Noble households were military households designed to protect their kingdom, and stronger kingdoms strove to absorb weaker ones or enforce fealty from them. Faith was extremely personal and all perceived deities were respected.

For the first time since the Roman withdrawal in the early 5th century, a Roman mission revisited the Isles, this time in conquest of souls. In 597, Gregory the Great sent Augustine of Canterbury at the invitation of King

Ethelbert and his German wife Bertha of Kent. Augustine's efforts at power sharing with the British-Celtic Church were rebuffed. Archaeological digs in East Anglia suggest that a ruler - probably King Raedwald - did allow his temple at Rendlesham to be shared between pagan and Christian icons. His supposed burial at Sutton Hoo also parallels the dual influence in nature and ancestral deities, and Christian grave goods.

AD 616 - Church and state

The Roman Church nearly lost its toe hold on the Isles in 616. Archbishop Lauren, second archbishop after Augustine, had taken exception to the fact that King Eadbald of Kent had married his widowed stepmother. Eadbald informed Lauren that his opinion in matters of state was of no consequence, as was the habit of all Anglo-Saxon kings. Eadbald renounced his baptism and invited the Gregorian mission to leave the island, never to return. By order of the Pope, the sadly misinformed Lauren apologized unreservedly and was publicly scourged or humbled at Canterbury. Eadbald then elected to be rebaptized. Local rulers who chose to be baptized or to renounce their baptism were uncertainties with which the Roman Church had to contend.

While the Roman Church was finding its place in Kent, the pagan Edwin was regaining his birthright in the Angle kingdoms of Deira (East Yorkshire) and Bernicia (Northumberland). He and Raedwald defeated the son of Ethelric



who had ousted the boy heir of Deira in c.603. Following Edwin's escape, Ethelric forced Edwin's sister Acha to marry his son, Ethelfrith. When Edwin came to power after a battle near Bawtry on the river Idle, Acha was allowed to take her children, including the seven sons of Ethelfrith, to exile on the Isle of Iona (Inner Hebrides) - the famous monastery founded by Columba of Ireland and from which the Picts were converted to Irish-Celtic practices as the Scotii of Ireland took control of what is now Scotland.

The following year Edwin rescued his nieces, Hereswith and Hild, when he took Elmet (southwest Yorkshire) where they were being held by their father's assassin, King Ceretic. The toddler Hild would grow up to become the founder and Abbess of Whitby and host to the first Synod of Whitby in 664.

Starting in 616 Edwin would take military control from the North Sea to the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, from the River Humber to Edinburg - the fortress named for him as his northern frontier, creating a united Northumbria. Defending the peace was known to be a priority. England's first historian, the Venerable Bede, said of Edwin's reign that 'a woman could carry her new born babe across Britain from end to end without fear.'

AD 625 - The conversion of Edwin of Northumbria

Peace between church and state had stabilized in Kent, and the papal mission had made inroads with the East Saxons and Angles. Eadbald's sister Ethelburga went to Northumbria accompanied by Paulinus, newly appointed bishop of the Northumbrians who was charged with their conversion to the Roman Church from the ancient forest ritual embraced by Northumbrian nobility. Princess Ethelburga married King Edwin of Northumbria who had achieved Bretwalda over all the kingdoms of England, but Kent. Barbara Yorke refers to the princesses of the time as 'peace princesses' who would marry kings to provide unity among nation states.

After extensive education, consultation and warfare, Edwin chose to be baptized with his household somewhere near Londesborough in East Yorkshire in 627. At Easter, a mass baptism took place at York for all comers. A timber church was built to commemorate the event amongst the ruins of the Roman army headquarters, perhaps beneath the south transept of the present Minster.



Edwin, Goodmanham

Most of what we know about the conversions of the Anglo-Saxon north of England is from the Venerable Bede, a Jarrow monk of the 8th century. He had a library of 250 books - the largest known book collection of the time, and Jarrow was the premier education center of western Europe. He wrote a retrospective on how the North came to Christianity. Bede outlines for us the events of the half century that it took to convert England and paints a colorful journey to Roman Christendom.

AD 633 - The death of Edwin and the return of Ethelfrith's children from Iona

At York a stone cathedral and pallium were begun in preparation for papal approval of Edwin's petition to consecrate Paulinus as an archbishop. Before Paulinus could be elevated, Edwin was killed in battle at Hatfield Chase in October 633, and the Roman Church lost its advocate in the North. Cadwalla of Gwynedd (North Wales) destroyed the timber church and razed the city of York. Paulinus escorted Ethelburga and Enflaeda, Edwin's seven year old daughter, back to Kent where the mission founded by Augustine was once again confined. He left James the Deacon, a recluse who lived near Catterick, in charge of the North's salvation.



Ethelburga, Goodmanham

In the North, what ensued was the relapse or death of many a new convert during the Devastation of the North that lasted a year and took men, women, children, cattle, crops, and any structure standing in a violent attempt to erase the land takers. Special attention was given to the royal villages with small timber churches, but

Bamburg was not taken by the Welsh and Mercian (Midlands) rampage.

The seven sons and heirs to Ethelfrith and Acha, who had been supplanted by their uncle Edwin in 616, returned with troops from Dal Riada (Hebrides) and support from Scotland and Ireland. In 634 Oswald, Oswy and their sister Ebbe brought the Irish Church from Iona, their place of exile and education. Aidan, known as the Apostle of the North, began his mission at Lindisfarne (Holy Island). The learning center of Lindisfarne became world-renowned and several Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were converted to Irish practices. It remains a learning center on a lesser scale to this day.

An established church in England added another option to nobles and citizens alike. The military and agriculture were joined by learning and teaching as career paths. Lindisfarne and Whitby were among the best seminaries for learning in the known world. At the time such institutions were the centers for arts and sciences. It was a renaissance of idealism in monastic life.

While Anglo-Saxon kings refused to share their authority with the Church, they did offer patronage. Missionaries would often carry diplomatic missions on their host king's behalf, lending legitimacy to their message. Bishops and abbots were allowed to accompany the king on his many progresses and teach their lessons to the crowds that gathered for a noble

visit. In this respect, conversions were peaceful and not subject to the same violent reformatations that are attributed to the continental conversions of the time.

Politically, the conversion of the North was achieved through law codes establishing bishoprics and grants of land; via royal contacts and over lordship to client states; royal marriage strategies, as with Edwin and Ethelburga; and mass baptisms of ordinary populations. There were no church buildings, so rivers were popular baptismal spots, drawing on the pre-Christian belief in river goddesses. The king remained the leader of the church - perhaps a foreshadowing to today's royal leadership of the Anglican Church.

This 7th century set of kings were living in a transitional culture. The sun was shining once again after decades of shadow caused by a volcanic eruption on the other side of the earth. Governments gained stability, food was more plentiful, health improved, populations grew, and people had the luxury to consider their souls. The dust of transition was settling across Eurasia, and religions became evangelistic with their teachings and followings for Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism.

AD 664 - The Synod of Whitby

Not to be forgotten, the Gregorian mission had increased its influence. When civil war over Celtic versus Roman Christian practices loomed, the

Synod of Whitby settled the question. The Western Roman Church was instigating the same debate in the Eastern Roman Empire where some countries chose to remain orthodox and continue pacing their liturgical calendar to the Hebrew lunar calendar and dating Easter on an 84 year cycle. After the Synod, English monasteries came into the Roman sphere and Celtic monks either adopted Benedictine rule or returned to Iona to continue practicing the Columban rule.

The Synod of Whitby brought clergy and lay people from throughout England to agree on which church practices to embrace, the Irish-Celtic or the Roman. As earlier noted, the two ritual systems had evolved separately. The Irish missionaries carried the teachings of the early church in its pre-Benedictine state. The Roman church had endeavored to distinguish itself from other faiths by tweaking liturgy and separating itself from the Hebrew lunar calendar in timing the celebration of the resurrection of Christ. Bishops supervised abbots, but the reverse was true in the Irish Church.

St. Hilda of Whitby

Abbess Hild(a) of Whitby would have been a witness to many of the growing pains of faith in the North. She likely was present in the mead hall during the assassination attempt in 626 when Lilla, Edwin's most faithful thane, came between his king and a poisoned dagger. She would have helped Ethelburga deliver Edwin's daughter who was born after the melee that

night. Edwin promised to have the new born Enflaeda baptized in exchange for victory over the West Saxons, and he is said to have slain five kings who supported the plot.

Hild was a teenager when the family baptism occurred at Londesborough. She may have been in the crowd when chief pagan priest Coifi rode a war horse from the baptism to burn the Deiran temple at Goodmanham. [If you had been a teen of the time, you would have been there.] Hild would have been at the mass baptism at York where Edwin and Ethelburga's new born and only son was baptized, and then died in his baptismal gown.



Coifi, Goodmanham

When Edwin was killed in battle and his surviving family fled to Kent with Paulinus, it is believed that Hild went to Bamburgh in preparation for the regime change and would have been a defender in the year long siege. Aidan would have been one of her teachers. When she took the veil and planned to join her sister in France, Aidan is credited with persuading her to stay

in Northumbria and start a small monastery on one hide of land (120 acres) on the north head land of the river Wear. Later Aidan called her to the established monastery of Heretu on the Isle of the Hart (Hartlepool) in 649. She succeeded Hieu as abbess, who was the first Northumbrian woman consecrated to religious life by Aidan.

In 655, Hild was granted the small fishing village of Streanashalch (Whitby) at the mouth of the river Esk and ten hides of land to establish an abbey. The land was a dowry for King Oswy's infant daughter with Enflaeda. Hild was charged with Elflaeda's education. At the age of one year, Elflaeda was given to the church as a perpetual virgin, and was joined at Whitby by her widowed mother in 670. Lilla's Cross near Fylingdales is thought be a boundary marker for the abbey lands, and may be a tribute to Edwin's brave thane. Enflaeda and Elflaeda, Edwin's daughter and granddaughter, would be Hild's successors as co-abbesses after her death in 680.

Generations of native priests and monks were nurtured at the famous library and school of Whitby. Five bishops thrived under Hild's tutelage alone, including St. John of Beverley. (From Newsletter 21, I see that some of you visited his birthplace at Harpham last May.) She was the patron of the poet Caedmon who wrote the first hymns written and sung in the vernacular language, creating 'heaven's fabric' for the least of us to hear and know, and contributing to

the evolution of a faith accessible to all in Old English, which is the foundation of the language in which I write. The bard songs spoke of more than the ancestors. New heroes were being born in the songs of the scopas in the mead halls of Northumbria.

There is symmetry to the fact that Hild helped to broker that peace - a peace that would influence England for centuries to come at a Synod that continues to meet to this day. A princess of Deira, orphaned by assassination, adopted by a king, she became the counselor of kings; Hild was honed for the veil. Just an aside, in the Old English of the time 'Hild' means 'battle'. She is renowned for her orderly discipline, likely learned from being raised in a military household, and her love of knowledge. She certainly had some of the best teachers of the time.

The Celtic saints have not been forgotten in the ensuing centuries and are depicted in glass at Bishopthorpe Palace chapel (see Newsletter 21, page 11), and throughout Northumbria of which East Yorkshire was once a part. At Goodmanham's All Hallows Church you will see in glass the figures of Bede, Paulinus, Edwin, Ethelburga, Coifi and James the Deacon.

Further study:

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Online Medieval and Classical Library, <http://omacl.org/Anglo>
Bede, *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, Loeb Library, reprinted 1996.

Breeze, Andrew; *Bede's Hefenfeld and the Campaign of 633*; Northern History; XLIV(2), September 2007.

Breeze, Andrew; *Bede's Castella and the Journeys of St Chad*; Northern History; XLVI(1), March 2009.

Daileader, Philip; *The Early Middle Ages*, 12 lectures, The Teaching Co. 2004

Herbert, Kathleen; *Peace-Weavers and Shield-Maidens*; Anglo-Saxon Books, 2006.

Herbert, Kathleen; *Looking for the Lost Gods of England*; Anglo-Saxon Books, 2007.

Pollington, Stephen; *The Mead Hall*; Anglo-Saxon Books, 2003.

Spencer, Bonnell; *Ye Are the Body: A People's History of the Church*, Holy Cross, 1961.

The Staffordshire Hoard, staffordshirehoard.org.uk (a Mercian hoard of the period).

Yorke, Barbara; *The Conversion of Britain: 600-800*, Pearson Education Ltd, 2006.

Candace Fish, Mantel Pilgrim
Whitefish, MT, USA
fish.candace@gmail.com

The Quaker Burial Ground, Spring Bank

Some of the benefits which the people of Hull enjoy today were initiated in the 19th and early 20th century though it is interesting to reflect that

the roots of these improvements had their origins many centuries earlier.

In England the mid 1600s the Crown appointed certain 'top families' to control such things as tax assessment and collection, the activity of the militia, criminal trials, the application of laws and, importantly for our story, the enforcement of religious uniformity. Such was the power of the Crown that people such as teachers, academics, preachers and writers were obliged to support the ideas handed down from 'above' whether they agreed with them or not and these dictates included those of the Anglican Church. Indeed during the restoration of the monarchy following the time of Cromwell (when Charles II came to the throne) the authority of the elite was even stronger and the inter-reliance of the King and the ruling classes and vice versa was recognised by both groups. England thus found itself divided between the minority that 'had' and 'conformed' and those that 'hadn't' and didn't want to 'conform' and this non conformity to the prevailing religious tenets was quite strong. The song *The Vicar of Bray* ("– and what so ever King may reign, I'll still be the Vicar of Bray, Sir.") satirically tells how a clergyman was able to adapt his preaching to any political changes at this time. It is against this backdrop that Quakerism was born.

The founder of the movement was George Fox who, in his late teens, became disillusioned with the Church of England, its trappings, rituals and formalities and who, following a series

of journeys mainly round the north of England meeting sympathisers, formed The Religious Society of Friends, popularly known as the Quakers. It is not surprising that these dissenters from the prevailing social order were regarded with suspicion, if not fear, by the ruling groups who saw them as challenging their authority as well as the authority of the Church of England. However, in the late 1600s although the authority of Church appeared to have been consolidated it actually lacked the control it previously had and this directly contributed to the growth of the non conformist groups and in particular the Quakers.

Hull, like many other towns, was suspicious of the Quakers and in the mid 1600s a Quaker 'plot' was suspected to be fomenting in Holderness and in 1659 the Quakers refusal to pay the parish tax led them to be abused by the authorities. By the late 1700s there was more, though certainly not complete, religious tolerance in England and in 1788 in Hull the Bench provided the Quakers with candles to light their windows in the hope of dissuading revellers celebrating the centenary of Glorious Revolution (when William and Mary came to the throne) from smashing them! The exclusion of the Quakers from civic affairs, including Parliament (which actually may have saved them money) coupled with their beliefs is thought to have had a bearing on their role in the industrialisation of Hull and other places as many embraced business and manufacturing rather than civic positions. Examples,

to name but a few, of Quaker founded industries are Cadbury, Fry, Rowntree's, Terry's, Clarke's and K's shoes, Huntley and Palmers, Bryant and May, Ransoms of Ipswich and of course in Hull, Reckitts and Priestmans. It's extraordinary, as Sir Adrian Cadbury has noted, that in 1800 the Quakers, who were only 0.2% of the population, had such an effect on England's industrialisation and he has suggested several of their beliefs which could have been relevant to their industrial success. For instance, they believed in the equality of people and respected their employees' input into a business. They had the ability to inspire trust in employees and their moral outlook on business dealings was consistent. They adopted a less heavy handed decision making process by taking note of employee's ideas and wishes and had a great belief in education.

And so to the Reckitt family of Hull.

In 1819 Isaac Reckitt (1792-1862) began a flour milling business in Boston with his brother Thomas (1786-1862). Here Isaac and his wife Anne (nee Coleby 1796-1875) had seven children, Charles (1819-1842), Elizabeth (1821-1881), Fredrick Isaac (1823-1912), George (1825-1900), and Francis (1827-1917). In 1833 Isaac moved to Nottingham where he developed a corn business on his own and it was here that James (later Sir) Reckitt (1833-1924) and his younger sister Constance (1835 -1847) were born. However, in 1840 Isaac bought a small starch making factory in Hull thus founding Reckitt and Sons,

the company that we are familiar with and, to cut a long story short, the rest, as we are wont to say, is history!

In the 1800s the majority of Hull people lived in poor, unsanitary and overcrowded conditions, some rooms actually being below the water table at high tide. Problematic employment, low and erratic wages, lack of schooling and opportunity were their lot and poverty stalked the town. The poor and destitute were handed old bread from the back pews of St Mary's Lowgate, the workhouse was the inevitable end for some. The gulf between 'capital' and 'labour' was the same as it had been for centuries. It was towards alleviating these unsatisfactory conditions that James Reckitt and associates addressed themselves.

Under James the fortunes of the company prospered and made him a wealthy man but it seems his Quaker beliefs did not separate his good fortune from those of the less fortunate and it was with these people in mind he became a major benefactor to the city. It concerned him that while he lived comfortably (see footnote) very many did not. The list of his and his associates benefits to the city and country is long and varied, ranging from a library; a public boating lake; technical college; recreation ground and sports facilities; schools; Hull University; orphan homes; a hospital; convalescent and holiday homes; an art gallery; almshouses; and a Garden Village in Hull. This housing development was opened in 1908 and must have been an arcadia

to those who were raised out of the terrible housing conditions of the time. Space, running water and WCs must have lifted the spirits of those lucky enough to live there. To develop our story further we should consider the fate of Hull's departed. Anglican burials prior to 1850 were usually in parish graveyards, many of these being small though other cemetery's included Jewish, Roman Catholic, the German Church, Independent, Methodist and Quaker ones. There are some 48 churchyards and cemeteries within the Hull boundary and as cremation was not legal until 1885 (the Hedon Road crematorium opening in 1901 and the Chanterlands Avenue North one in 1961), the dead had to be interred somewhere. Unfortunately by the 1800s the pressure on burial space was severe and the cholera outbreaks of 1832 and 1849 caused terrible problems in burying the victims of the disease. In 1846 some leading townspeople took a joint stock option of one thousand £10 shares to form the Hull General Cemetery Company and the 20 acre General Cemetery was opened in 1847. Its opening was rather fortuitous as the victims of the 1849 Cholera outbreak could now be buried decently rather than in the old overcrowded cemeteries which risked a continuance of the disease. The cemetery stretched from behind the shops on the south west end of Princes' Avenue westward towards Chanterlands Avenue though 5 acres was added in 1859 by the Local Board of Health. The old Western Cemetery, opened in 1861, butts up to this

cemetery. The fine original entrance (Cemetery Gates) on Prince's Avenue were replaced by shops and the main entrance, with its stone columns, was opened along the north side of Spring Bank West. The cemetery was laid out with curving gravel paths and its park like appearance appealed to many. For some in the 1800s it was a place for quiet contemplation, an aspect appreciated in the 1960s and 70s by the poets Philip Larkin and John Betjeman.

In 1855 the Quakers took a 999 year lease on an area of un-consecrated (or 2rd class) ground sufficient for 400 graves. This was in the centre of the cemetery and is currently best approached from the path that runs north/south across the cemetery from the pedestrian crossing near Bransdesburton Street, off Spring Bank, to Thoresby Primary School. The entrance to the burial ground is though the fence on the left of the path. The cost of this area was £100 with an additional charge of two guineas for each adult grave plus eleven shillings for each burial and half this cost for children under 12. For burials in the same plot the two guineas fee was waived. Although the last burial in the General Cemetery was 1971 the final one in the Quaker plot was in 1974 of Philip Dent Priestman OBE, LLD, J.P. (1892-1974). Since the General Cemetery was taken over by Hull CC in 1972 the shape of the Quakers plot has probably changed slightly becoming elongated north south. This seems to be due to the erection of a chain link fence and the donation of part of the



Quaker graves in the General Cemetery. Nearest grave is that of Isaac Reckitt and his wife Anne. Far left at the foot of Isaac's grave is the headstone of Sir James Reckitt and his wife Kathleen.

Quakers plot as a path for the use of the general public.

So who is buried in this rather slightly overgrown and over looked plot in the General Cemetery? The answer is a number of Hull's great industrialists, businessmen and benefactors. Among the 85 Quaker graves are buried the Goods (shipping and travel), Kitchings (doctors, surgeons, pharmacists and dentists), Thorps (merchants), Wests (milling and seed crushing), Priestmans (engineering) and of course the Reckitts, some of whom were directly involved with the company in Hull.

The paragraph below shows who of the Reckitts is buried in the Quakers section, their date and cause of death, if available from the burial records. It also gives, where appropriate, their relationship to the Reckitts who worked

for the company in Hull. Those with an * worked for the firm. In accordance with Quaker philosophy the graves are identical in that they have a simple headstone and stone surround. The date inscription conforms to a Quaker norm of the time and appears as, for example, 'ISAAC RECKITT/ died 7th of the 3rd month 1862'.

Because the Reckitts were Quakers they sent their children away to Quaker schools such as Ackworth School (1779- present) near Pontefract, Oliver's Mount School (opened 1865, closed 1891?) in Scarborough and the Mount (1784 -1814 and 1831- present) in York. One or two of the Reckitt's children died while away at school which is why they are not buried in Hull. As was a common practice at the time a grave may contain up to three related people.

Isacc Reckitt* (d 1862 of Erysipelas – a Strepto-coccal skin infection), the founder of the company is buried with his wife Ann (d 1875 of bronchitis and paralysis) at the north end of the plot. The cremated remains of both Sir James Reckitt* (d 1924) and his wife Kathleen (d 1923) lie in the same grave at the foot of Isaac's. Frederic Isaac Reckitt* (d 1912) and his second wife Mary Jane (d 1910 of cancer) lie together next to his first wife Elizabeth (d 1889 of cerebral paralysis) south of Isaac towards the middle of the plot. Then variously, Mary Anne (d 1867 of an embolism of the pulmonary artery) who was the wife of Francis Reckitt* (buried elsewhere), Florence Elizabeth Reckitt (d 1862, 8 months of convulsions) and Charles Ernest Reckitt (d 1862, 4 months of diarrhoea) children of George Reckitt* (buried elsewhere) and his wife, Elizabeth Sarah (buried elsewhere). The other 9 children of George Reckitt are buried elsewhere but George Reckitt and his wife were predeceased by 7 of them, most of them in childhood. Harriet Thorpe Reckitt (d 1870 of diarrhoea and bronchitis) wife of John Reckitt, John Reckitt (d 1880 of natural decay was Isaac's brother and Harriet's husband). Several of John and Harriet's children are buried here; John Reckitt (d 1889 of paralysis and bronchitis), Ada Reckitt (d 1819), Emma Reckitt (d 1831 of paralysis), Fanny Reckitt (d 1891 of paralysis), Harriet Reckitt (d 1897 of paralysis and heart failure), Maria Reckitt (d 1903 of old age), Henry Dawson Reckitt (d 1862 of consumption), Mary Jane Reckitt (d

1864 of consumption), Sarah Reckitt (d 1907 of heart failure).

Footnote: Listed at The Swanland Manor, Ferriby in the 1901 Census were James Reckitt, Kathleen Reckitt (wife), a Cook, a Lady's Maid, four House Maids, a Kitchen Maid, a Scullery Maid, two footmen, a gardener and his wife and two daughters and a 2nd Coachman. Presumably the 1st Coachman was away.

So, for now, that's where this story of the Reckitts of Hull can be left except to perhaps prompt readers to ask what, if any, benefits they may have received from the development of the firm.

Well for my part --- in 1909 my maternal grandparents moved, with my mother aged 4, from poor accommodation off Spivee St to 'the sunny uplands' of Lilac Avenue, Garden Village. They thought it wonderful. My maternal great grandmother ended her life in the Reckitts Almshouse there. My father, Laurie Coulson, worked for the company all his life either in Hull, Paris or Liverpool and my mother, Peggy Coulson, worked for them for a few years before their marriage. Both drew pensions until the age of 85 and 98 respectively. As a family in the 1950s we used the Reckitt's dentist (referred to by us as Torquemada, the 15th century head of the Spanish Inquisitions!) and of course the Ferens swimming baths (T R Ferens. Clerk, 1868 and Director 1879 – 1888) as did my own children and nieces. We used the recreation facilities of YPI both at the old site and new and

my father was a player and Chairman of the cricket club for many years. As a doctoral student at the University of Hull I held the Reckitt Research Studentship, originally the W H Slack (Director 1904-1937) bursary and like, many others, I frequent the Ferens Art Gallery in Hull. And so it goes on – the Quaker benefactors who started and developed the Reckitt's firm in Hull have probably touched lives of many and no doubt will continue to do so. Chris Coulson

Acknowledgements: My thanks go to Pat Coulson for help with the genealogical research and to David Borrill of the Religious Society of Friends for the costs involved with the Quaker cemetery.

This is an amended version of an article that appeared as a web supplement to *Contact*, the magazine of Reckitt Benckiser Pensioners' Association February 2009

Book Reviews

Roy Gregory & Laurence Turner. *Windmills of Yorkshire*. Stenlake Publishing Ltd., 2009, ISBN 9781840334753, £13.95

Roy Gregory began to take a serious interest in mills when in 1974 he was given charge of Skidby Mill as Chief Executive Officer for Beverley Borough Council. Roy has written two previous books on windmills: *East Yorkshire Windmills* in 1985 and *The Industrial Windmill in Britain* in 2005. For this new

book he has been joined by Laurence Turner who has had a life-long interest in mills, especially in the West Riding.

After an introduction and an explanation of terminology and the development of windmills, the first section of the book illustrates about 20 of the early post mills, all of which, apart from East Cowick mill at Snaith, have been demolished and have left no trace. There is a fine photograph of a tall mill that used to be in Anlaby adjacent to Hull. This shows the wooden box or buck that contained the machinery supported on the central post by quarter bars and cross trees. Anlaby Mill had an open trestle whereas later post mills had a roundhouse built around the trestle, to protect it from the weather and also to give more storage space. Wetwang, Skirlaugh and Ganstead were good examples in the East Riding and Thorne and Nun Monkton in the West Riding.

The second section is on early tower mills, substantial but stocky buildings, mostly of brick but some in the West Riding and the few in the North Riding near Whitby were built of stone. Towards the end of the eighteenth century the price of bread increased dramatically. In 1795 certain poor inhabitants of Hull ``to preserve themselves from the invasions of covetous and merciless men``, that is the commercial millers, formed the Anti-Mill Society. Members paid a subscription for the building of a mill, opened in 1797, where they could get cheaper flour. The idea spread and these cooperative mills, termed anti,

subscription or union mills were built in Hull, Beverley, Whitby, Pontefract and Kilham. The Anti-Mill and the Subscription Mill in Hull both had five sails instead of four, said to be more efficient, unless one sail came off.

At the end of the eighteenth century and well into the nineteenth many large tower mills were built in the East Riding and the less hilly parts of the West Riding. The towers of many of these survive, some to their full height, others truncated. The only one still in working order is at Skidby between Hull and Beverley, but hopefully Holgate Mill in York will turn to the wind when restoration is complete. Skidby and Holgate are two mills that have had extra floors added to allow warehouses to be built adjoining the tower; others are at Bampton, Yapham and Hunmanby.

A few windmills were built next to existing watermills as at Cottingham, Goodmanham and Ellerker. Smock tower mills built of wood were fairly common in East Anglia and the south of England, where the climate is drier, but rare in Yorkshire, the only example being Broadbent's Mill in Goole.

Windmills have always been subjected to the vagaries of the wind. In the second half of the nineteenth century steam power was added to several mills to allow them to work whatever the weather; examples were at Keyingham, Lelley, Sutton and Walkington in the East Riding and at Dalton Brook and Kippax in the West Riding. Whilst most

windmills were used to grind corn into flour, smaller and often skeletal mills and wind pumps were used to pump water from brickworks. Other mills were used for industrial purposes: to crush seeds for their oil as in Hull; chalk for whitening as at Hessele; raw materials for paints and dyes; clay for brickmaking; and for use in the pottery industry and to generate electricity.

In more recent times several mills have been converted into houses, pubs and hotels.

The book will be of interest to the general reader as well as to the mill enthusiast. The 170 plus photographs are excellent, especially of Stutton Mill on the front cover, and the text is informative without being too technical. At £13.95 it is good value and is highly recommended.

Geoff Percival

John Markham *St Leonard's church - at the heart of Molescroft, Beverley Minster 2009, £3.50*

Although in a prominent position on a roundabout St Leonard's is perhaps not one of the most visited churches in the East Riding. However, Dr Markham does an excellent job of not only documenting the development of the church but also how it fitted into the expanding community and the personalities involved throughout its history. St Leonard's replaced a Mission Room, location unknown, but prior to the 1880s Sunday services were held in a Molescroft farmhouse kitchen.

St Leonard's is described in Pevsner as a 'pleasing yellow brick mission church in simple E E style', which perfectly sums it up. The church was built in 1896 and designed by Hawe and Foley who were also responsible for the infirmary and entrance arch to Beverley Union Workhouse (Westwood Hospital). The dedication is an unusual one but Dr Markham points out that the main fund raiser for the new church was Rev Leonard Hughes and hopes that is not a coincidence.

During the Second World War it had been rumoured that St Leonard's closed for the duration, however, Dr Markham clearly demonstrates it functioned normally although the number of communicants was usually small, probably due to blackout restrictions. The post war rapid development of Molescroft resulted in St Leonard's acquiring an enthusiastic congregation and Dr Markham gives accounts of some of its leading lights. An extension built in 1979 resulted in more events being held at St Leonard's; a further extension was erected in 2001. The book concludes with a description of the four day flower festival held in September 2009, indicating St Leonard's still has a positive role in the life of Molescroft.

Robert Barnard

Geoffrey Simmons *East Riding airfields 1915-1920 Flight Recorder* Publications 2009 (Crecy Publishing, Manchester; www.crecy.co.uk)

103pp, illustrated throughout, £12.95. ISBN 978-0-9545605-9-1.

A well organised and very readable volume which records military aviation in the East Riding during the Great War and immediately afterwards. It begins with a brief sketch of civil flying starting with the 'Newington' monoplane, 1909, of Thomas Bell a maritime engineer, which apparently never left the ground; then the monoplane made up by Gordon Armstrong, mainly of Bleriot parts, which made a brief flight on the Beverley Westwood the following year. Robert Blackburn, an engineer from Leeds, made experimental flights from Filey and eventually founded the Blackburn Aircraft Co. at Brough, now BAE Systems.

The Royal Naval Air Service was given the task of Home Defence and gradually built up bases around Britain to intercept German aircraft and airships, though not quickly enough to give Hull protection from its first Zeppelin attack. On the evening of 6/7 June 1915 Zeppelin L9 dropped 13 High Explosive bombs and 50 incendiaries resulting in 24 deaths and more than 27 people injured and the loss of many landmark buildings in Hull's old town. The only resistance was from the guns of HMS *Adventure* then under repair at Earles shipyard, there was otherwise no defence whatever. Airfields were established on Beverley Westwood, Driffield and also at Hornsea Mere for floatplanes of the coastal patrol and subsequent raids were less and less damaging: 5/6 March 1916, L11, 9 killed and 12 injured; 9 August 1916,

10 killed and 11 injured; 25 September 1917, L41, 3 injured; and finally 12 March 1918, L63, 1 killed.

There are chapters, with many rare photographs, of the aerodromes (remains of which have almost totally vanished), the aircraft involved, the anti-U boat operations from the RNAS station at Howden, and appendices listing the air squadrons involved, and details of the casualties from the Hull air raids. Bibliography and index complete the book with details of photographic sources; particular mention should be made of those, in the Hull Museum, recording the Zeppelin damage in Hull.

Arthur G. Credland

***Martin Craven Murder by the sea - a tale of murder, intrigue, love justice in the reign of good Queen Anne* 2009 Published by the author. Annotated and with illustrations of Holderness and relevant documents; £7.95. ISBN 978-0-9564072-0-7.**

This is a very readable tale which creates a convincing picture of life in Holderness at the beginning of the eighteenth century. The murder of the Rev Henock Sinclair is a matter of record, albeit a very sparse and incomplete one but the author has created a convincing picture of the events leading up to his death in 1708, the eventual discovery of his body four years later and the arraignment of his niece Mary and servant Adam Alvin at York assizes. Mary was acquitted but Alvin convicted and hanged. It reads like a novel and wears its

scholarship lightly but it could not have been written without a close and deep knowledge of a wide variety of contemporary records, which gives us insights into life in rural Holderness and the farming year, the relationship between clergy and laity, the nature of the coasting trade from Hull to London, coaches and hostleries, the cumbersome process of justice and venality of prison keepers.

A few characters are invented to round off the story but all the principals are real persons and the book is completed by a dramatis personae, a list of sources and photographs of key documents, reproductions of relevant prints of York gaol and the condemned cell and a section of the enclosure map of Owthorne.

Arthur G Credland

New Publications

Richard Jones *The Great Gale* (Bridlington) 2009

John Markham *St Leonard's church - at the heart of Molescroft* Beverley Minster 2009, £3.50. Available from Beverley Minster shop and Andrew Hancock, 1 Alpha Avenue, Beverley, HU17 7JD

Wally Simpkin *Fishing Cobles and Carriers' Carts*, £9.50. On sale at Sokells, Driffield or from Mr G I Simpkin, Tirolex, Downe St, Driffield, YO25 6DX

A Stroll Around Sutton Village Conservation Area, £3 available from

Sutton post Office. Based on 1997 notes by Christopher Ketchell, illustrated by Ken Cooke

Martin Craven *Murder by the Sea* 2009 £7.95 + £1.20 p&p, available from 43 Davenport Avenue, Hessle, HU13 0RN

Adrian Wynn *Spurn Point photographs 2005-2009*, *Contours* 2009 £14.99 inc p&p. Available from Yorkshire Wildlife Trust information centre, Spurn Point or <http://www.adrianwynn.com>

Roy Gregory & Laurence Turner *Windmills of Yorkshire* 2009 £13.95 Stenlake Publishing Ltd

Tony Watts *Holmes Of The Humber* 2009 Lodestar Books £25

Geoffrey Simmons *East Riding Airfields 1915-1920* 2009 Flight Recorder Publications (Crecy Publishing) £12.95

Ian Wolstencroft and Rob Haywood *Sutton on Hull: Portrait of a village* (DVD) £10 + £1.20 p&p. Available from the Church Office, Church St, Sutton or Sutton Exhibition Centre

Barbara Robinson with added chapter by John Markham *Hull Daily Mail: A Part of the Community* Highgate Publications, 2009 £7.50

Regional News

Based in Hull it is not always easy to keep track of events in other parts of the Riding; news that members could

contribute on their town or village should be sent to the editor.

Beverley

Every Friday 10am – 4pm - **Beverley Guildhall Community Museum**, Register Square, Beverley open free of charge.

Every day – **The Treasure House**, Champney Road, Beverley open - combining East Riding Archives, Beverley Local Studies Library & ERYC Museum displays - 'The Treasures of the East Riding' exhibition in Gallery One and a frequently changing temporary exhibition.

Hedon

Hedon Museum: The Hedon Room – Hedon Museum, behind the Town Hall, St Augustine's Gate, Hedon (10am – 4pm Weds. and Sats. only)
Tel (01482) 890908 for further details of current exhibitions

Hull

History Centre

The History Centre houses collections from the former Hull City Archives, Hull Local Studies Library and the University of Hull archives. It will open fully to the public on 25 January 2010 and further information can be found at www.hullhistorycentre.org.uk. The Tuesday lunchtime talks formerly held in the Central Library have already transferred to the History Centre, programme details, when available, from David Smith, David.Smith@hullcc.gov.uk

Carnegie Heritage Centre

The Carnegie Heritage Action Team was formed in June 2006 with the sole aim of rescuing the building from further decline, and to preserve the unique space as a local history and family history resource centre.

The centre received an early boost when the East Yorkshire Family History Society agreed to base their operations from Carnegie, and they now store their resources and stock within the building. They also hold their monthly meetings at the centre on the third Tuesday of most months, when everyone is welcome to attend.

www.eyfhs.org.uk

Following the closure of the council bindery on Chanterlands Avenue, two of the former staff set up a bindery business of their own, and we were pleased to offer them a home within our centre. The Bindery is open five days a week from 8.30 am until 11.30 am. The Bindery is not open in the afternoons.

www.haveitbound.com

We also have a stock of local books for sale on behalf local book dealer Alex Alec-Smith. Alex has been a long-standing supporter of our centre and we are happy to have found her space within the centre for her purpose-built bookcase.

www.alexalec-smithbooks.co.uk

Hull & District Local History Research Group

The Group meets weekly on Thursdays 10am-12noon. Contact the secretary, Margaret Justice, 4 Harbour Way, Hull, HU9 1PL 07760 165364, mej4@hotmail.co.uk or the chair, David Sherwood, 9 Simson Court, Beverley HU17 9ED mob. 07799 357262 for information of meetings, visits and local history walks. www.hulllocalhistory.org.uk

Skidby

Every day 10am – 5pm - **Skidby Windmill and Museum of East Riding Rural Life**, Skidby open each day 10am-5pm – admission adults £1.50, children 50p, OAPS 80p

Sutton

Every Friday 10am – 2pm – **The Sutton Exhibition Room and Resource Centre** - History of Sutton village exhibition – Sutton C of E Educational Resource Centre, the Old School, Church Street, Sutton 10am – 2pm The Sutton Exhibition Room and Resource Centre open every Friday from 10am until 2pm. Admission free. Coffee and biscuits 50p.

Local History Meetings & Events

18 January 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - East Riding's Secret Resistance - Alan Williamson - booking essential, £3, 6.00pm

20 January 2010 - *East Riding Archaeological Society* - Dr Steve Malone - The landscape of the Witham valley

with new evidence from LiDAR survey
- All lectures are held at Hull University, Cottingham Rd, Hull, at 7.30pm in room S1, floor 1 of the Wilberforce Building. Lectures are open to ERAS members and the public (non-members £1.) For more information please contact Rose Nicholson on 07770 470443.

25 January 2010 - *Bolton and Fangfoss Local History Group* - Jon Kenny "Community Archaeology in Greater York": 7.30pm in Bolton Chapel

26 January 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - The Development of Hull in the 19th century - Shelia Coates - 7.30pm, donation of £1.

3 February 2010 - *Cottingham Local History Society* - The Scandalous Case of Thelwall v Yelverton, 1861 - Red Hall, Hallgate Primary School, £1 members - £2 nonmembers

3 February 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Hidden Treasures Revealed - Sam Bartle - 12 noon.

7 February 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Hull in the 60s - Alan Richards - 1.30pm, donation of £1.

8 February 2010 - *Hull Civic Society* - The Jacobs Family of Hull - Norman Staveley, 7.30 pm at the Quality Hotel Royal, Ferensway

8 February 2010 - *Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society* - Professor Pete Rawson - Building stones in Scarborough - 7.30pm in the

Concert Room, Central Library, Vernon Road, Scarborough. Fee £2. Enquiries: Kate Flounders, Secretary SAHS, telephone 01723 374973, web www.scarborough-heritage.org.

9 February 2010 - *Hedon and District Local History Society* - 7.30pm Church Room, Hedon - Tony Baker: The History of Hull Prisons

12 February to 11 April 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Silver, a Beautiful Metal - an exhibition by the Guild of Hull Silversmiths.

13 February 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Directories Workshop - booking essential, £3, 6.00pm.

17 February 2010 - *East Riding Archaeological Society* - Dr Peter Halkon - Archaeology and environment in a changing East Yorkshire landscape: The Foulness Valley c. 800 BC to c. AD 400 - All lectures are held at Hull University, Cottingham Rd, Hull, at 7.30pm in room S1, floor 1 of the Wilberforce Building. Lectures are open to ERAS members and the public (non-members £1.) For more information please contact Rose Nicholson on 07770 470443.

18 February - *Pocklington and District Local History Group* - 'Pocklington in the last 50 years' - a workshop - Bring along your old school photos or any other photos for face recognition. What were the main businesses in Pocklington in recent years? - lets investigate the past from living memories! The Old

Court House, George Street. 7.30pm.
Admission £2.00

22 February 2010 - *Bolton and Fangfoss Local History Group* - Phil Gilbank "Thomas Bishop - a most expert mischief maker". 7.30pm in Bolton Chapel

23 February 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Hull History Centre - Martin Taylor - 7.30pm, donation of £1.

3 March 2010 - *Cottingham Local History Society* - A new look at Hull's historic buildings - David Neave - Red Hall, Hallgate Primary School, £1 members - £2 nonmembers

7 March 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Battalions of Hull, WWII - Charles Dinsdale - 1.30pm, donation of £1

8 March 2010 - *Hull Civic Society* - Yorkshire Film Archives - Graham Relton, 7.30 pm at the Quality Hotel Royal, Ferensway

9 March 2010 - *Hedon and District Local History Society* - Presidential Evening in the Town Hall - Dr John Markham: Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable MP

11 March 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - guided visit - Winchester College Library and the Chantry Chapels of the Cathedral. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

13 March 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Newspaper Workshop - booking essential, £3, 6.00pm.

13 March 2010 - *Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group* - Vernacular Buildings of Market Towns - At the annual day school, to be held again this year at Leeds Metropolitan University Headingley Campus, we will examine the vernacular buildings of market towns in Yorkshire. In addition one paper will look at the work and role of English Heritage in our understanding of these buildings and another will consider what the buildings tell us about the way people lived in the eighteenth century. Secretary: David Crook, 18 Sycamore Terrace, Bootham, York YO30 7DN. Tel: 01904 652387, Email: yvbsgenquiries@btinternet.com

17 March 2010 - *East Riding Archaeological Society* - Dr David Walker - Experimental pottery kiln firings - recent research - All lectures are held at Hull University, Cottingham Rd, Hull, at 7.30pm in room S1, floor 1 of the Wilberforce Building. Lectures are open to ERAS members and the public (non-members £1.) For more information please contact Rose Nicholson on 07770 470443.

18 March 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - Hull and the Great War - Barry Barnes - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

18 March 2010 - *Pocklington and District Local History Group* - "The workings of the Poor Law - inside and outside the Workhouse" by Derek Wileman. Derek

will use the Southwell Workhouse as the "model" for describing the workings of the system, but will also use material he has researched on the Pocklington Work House. The Old Court House, George Street. 7.30pm. Admission £2.00

23 March 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Growing up in a Fishing Community - Alec Gill MBE - 7.30pm, donation of £1.

29 March 2010 - *Bolton and Fangfoss Local History Group* - Andrew Jones "Ancient lavatories' ". 7.30 in Bolton Chapel

4 April 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Memories of Newington - 1.30pm, donation of £1.

7 April 2010 - *Cottingham Local History Society* - AGM and illustrated talk by Geoff Bell - Red Hall, Hallgate Primary School, £1 members - £2 nonmembers

14 April 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Hidden Treasures Revealed - Sam Bartle - 12 noon.

15th April 2010 - *Hull Civic Society* - 7 pm Quality Hotel Royal - Annual General Meeting, followed at 7.30 by The History of Hull's Parks and Gardens - Paul Schofield.

15 April 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - From Our Home Correspondent: selected readings by Margaret Farrow from the letters

of Philip Chignell - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

21 April 2010 - *East Riding Archaeological Society* - AGM followed by Rod Mackey - Andies, Incas and Indians - recollections of the Cusicha project in Peru - All lectures are held at Hull University, Cottingham Rd, Hull, at 7.30pm in room S1, floor 1 of the Wilberforce Building. Lectures are open to ERAS members and the public (non-members £1.) For more information please contact Rose Nicholson on 07770 470443.

22 April 2010 - *Treasure House, Beverley* - Market Weighton: 150 Years of Change - Enid Greenwood - booking essential, £3, 6.00pm.

23-25 April 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - conference - Lincoln 'Researching and writing local histories of the 20th century'. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

26 April 2010 - *Bolton and Fangfoss Local History Group* - Michael Usherwood "Bomber Command in East Yorkshire". 7.30 in Bolton Chapel

2 May 2010 - *Carnegie Heritage Centre* - Grandads House - Chris Scott - 1.30pm, donation of £1.

14 - 16 May 2010 - *Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group* - Annual Recording Conference - To be held in the East Riding, as part of the 'Timber-

Framed Buildings in the Historic East Riding and City of Hull' project. Secretary: David Crook, 18 Sycamore Terrace, Bootham, York YO30 7DN. Tel: 01904 652387, Email: yvbsgenquiries@btinternet.com

20 May 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - A life in Hessle - Frank Kitchen - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

20 May 2010 - British Association for Local History - guided visit - Hatfield House and Archive (very limited numbers, BALH members only). Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

5 June 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - Local History Day - London. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

17 June 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - A musical soiree - Hilary Blackburne - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

28 June 2010 - *Bolton and District Local History Group* - DrPeter Halkon. 7.30 in Bolton Chapel.

July 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - guided visit - Birmingham. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

15 July 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - Discussion forum - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

19 August 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - Bridgemaster (Humber Bridge) - Peter Hill - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

6 September 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - guided visit - Hereford, Cathedral Library and Woolhope Naturalist Field Club. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

16 September 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - Walking the Beat - Gordon Acaster - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

2 October 2010 - British Association for Local History - guided visit - Whitby Museum, Library and Archive and Captain Cook Memorial. Booking forms and details available from BALH website or BALH(V) PO Box 6549, Somersal Herbert, Ashbourne, DE6 5WH

21 October 2010 - *Hessle Local History Society* - Out of the Blue - Martin Craven - Hessle Town Hall, 7.15pm.

6 November 2010 - *British Association for Local History* - conference - Hull. Details in next newsletter.

EAST YORKSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Registered Charity 1007312

Notice of the
59th Annual General Meeting

Saturday 27th March 2010 at 2.15pm

The Hull History Centre, Worship Street, Hull, HU2 8BG

AGENDA

1. Apologies for absence
2. Minutes of the 58th Annual General Meeting held at the Parish Hall, Beverley Minster
3. Presentation of the Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 2009 (herewith enclosed)
4. Presentation of the Financial Accounts for the year ending 31st December 2009 (herewith enclosed)
5. Election of officers:
 - (a) President
 - (b) Executive Committee
6. Member's Forum and Any Other Business. An opportunity for informal discussion, when members may wish to raise points relating to the Society of specific interest to them or make any suggestions for further consideration by the Executive Committee

EAST YORKSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Minutes of the 58th Annual General Meeting, held on Saturday 28th March 2009 in the Parish Hall, Beverley Minster

Present: the Chairman, six other members of the Executive Committee and 39 other members and friends.

APOLOGIES: Mr. Nick Evans, Tom and Judy Bangs, Mrs. Jenny Stanley, Mr. John Scotney, Mike and Maureen Nodding.

MINUTES: The minutes of the 57th Annual General Meeting held on Saturday 29th March 2008, having been distributed to members, were received and signed by the Chairman as a true record of that meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT: The Chairman's annual report had been distributed to members; it had been a successful year with good attendances at the Society's events. The British Association for Local History had for the second time in three years given an award to a contributor to the Journal; this was a great achievement for the contributor and the Society.

FINANCIAL REPORT: The Treasurer presented his financial report stating that the Society's finances were healthy. Sales of publications had been high this year; this was due to Burton Constable Hall buying the Society's surplus stock of books on the history of the house.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS: There being no other nominations the President and Executive Committee were unanimously elected.

MEMBERS FORUM AND ANY OTHER BUSINESS: The Chairman informed members that Mr. Joe Santaniello had stood down as the publications officer; he thanked Joe for all his hard work over the years and asked if any member was interested in taking up the post to approach the Executive Committee.

There being no other business the meeting was declared closed. An interesting talk entitled "A Load of old Bollards: the History of Street Furniture" was presented by Mr. Chris Mead.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

This has been an outstandingly busy year, re-establishing my 'office' at home following retirement from the museum, immediately followed by work on the journal with Rob Barnard. The value and quality of articles included in the *East Yorkshire Historian* being emphasised by a second award from the British Association for Local History this time to Karen Ounsley for her piece on the Bridlington Spa band. Your Chairman attended the presentation in London on 6 June by Profesor David Hey.

The visit to Hull by BALH in 2008 was followed by a major conference in Hull, 9 November 2009, on the theme 'New research into the History of Yorkshire', a joint effort between BALH, EYLHS and the University of Hull planned and coordinated by Helen Good. The ambitious programme of five sessions, three involving strands held simultaneously in adjoining rooms and a plenary session with Prof Richard Hoyle 'Local History at the beginning of the twenty first century: motives, problems, new possibilities'. Held at the Royal Hotel this was a very successful event attracting some 200 delegates.

The society was also represented at the Beverley Book Fair, once again held in the minster and the chairman is grateful for all the help from committee members and volunteers manning the stall there and at the conference.

The year saw the death of Mary Fowler whose long term interest in local history resulted in a number of important publications on various aspects of east Hull, and also of Dr. Bickford, a doctor and psychiatrist who came to local studies late in life, partly as a relief from the pressures of professional life. Nevertheless his account of the treatment of mental illness in the region in 'Lunatic asylums of the East Riding' and subsequent publications as well as his directory of local practitioners 'The medical profession in Hull 1400-1900' are original and significant contributions to medical history. Then came the news of the death of Keith Holt for many years archivist at the Beverley Record Office; all of us are indebted to some degree to the help he and his staff gave to enquirers at the archives and I have especially fond memories of the time when he was based in the old Registry Building, with its famous sign into the vault room – 'Duck or grouse'!

As well as the journal members also received a bumper volume 'The pastor of Fish street' the fruit of many years work by John Markham. If all goes to plan 2010 will also see another special publication as well as the *Historian* and another conference arranged in association with BALH.

Arthur G Credland, Chairman and Editor

The East Yorkshire Local History Society

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

For the year ending 31 December 2009

	2009	2008
INCOME		
Members' Subscriptions	3,422.00	3,494.50
Bank Interest	414.71	610.47
Summer Events	1,317.80	1,107.00
Book Sales	1,491.55	2,337.53
Donations	67.29	69.00
Gift Aid	535.06	566.17
South Cave Education Group	266.49	0.00
BALH Conference	600.00	370.00
	8,114.90	8,554.67
EXPENDITURE		
Summer Events	1,220.70	1,033.50
Postage/Stationary	1,802.72	850.16
Committee Members Expenses	274.57	278.48
BALH Conference	653.00	317.50
Victoria County History	100.00	100.00
Printing Costs	5,509.23	4,966.66
Insurance/Subscription to BALH	58.00	58.00
Subscription Refunds	30.00	8.00
Computer equipment	20.64	0.00
Book sale charges (eBay)	117.15	186.61
	9,786.01	7,798.91
Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,671.11)	755.76
BALANCE SHEET		
As at 31 December 2009		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash at Bank	1,452.90	3,038.72
Building Society Deposit		
MacMahon Fund	175.00	175.00
Cash	14,589.17	4,674.46
	16,217.07	17,888.18

OFFICERS FOR 2009

President: Sir Ian Macdonald of Sleat, Bart, FRICS, MRSH

Vice-Presidents: Mr A G Bell
Mr C Ketchell
Dr J Markham
Dr D J R Neave

Chairman: Mr A G Credland
Hon Secretary: Mr D Smith
Hon Treasurer: Mr R Barnard
Hon Journal Editors: Mr A G Credland
Mr R Barnard
Hon Newsletter Editor: Mr R Barnard
Hon Membership
Secretary: Miss P Aldabella

Hon Publication Officer: Mr G Percival

Honorary Life Members

Mrs M Salkeld
Mr I Wright
The Reference and Local Studies Library, Beverley

Executive Committee Members for 2009

+ Member willing to be re-elected

+ Miss P Aldabella
+ Mr R Barnard
+ Mrs Carole Boddington
+ Mr A G Credland
+ Mr N Evans
+ Miss P Martin
+ Mr C Mead
+ Mr G Percival
Mr D Smith
+ Mrs J Stanley
+ Dr J Walker
+ Miss H Good