

EYLHS Newsletter 31

summer / autumn 2014

Newsletter of the East Yorkshire Local History Society



Front cover: WWI egg collection poster © IWM (Art.IWM PST 10833)

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

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Printed by Kall Kwik, Hull

News from the Society

Programme

As usual, the Society has arranged a full programme of lectures and excursions for 2012. 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 Programme Co-ordinator.

Programme Co-ordinator:

Pamela J Martin (Tel no 01482 442221; e-mail pjmartin@pjmartin.karoo.co.uk)

Thursday 18th September

Beverley Arms Hotel, North Bar Within, Beverley

6.00pm

Speaker: Professor Fiona Stafford will give a presentation on 'Mary Wollstonecraft'

Professor Fiona Stafford, Somerville College, University of Oxford. A lecture on Mary Wollstonecraft, educated in Beverley and author of a significant feminist text, *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792).

Drinks and light refreshments will be available at the event.

(free parking at the rear of the hotel).

Admission free, booking essential.

Tickets from the Tourist Information Centre, 32 Butcher Row, Beverley, HU17 0AB. Tel: 01482 391672

Sponsored by the University of Hull (English Department) and the East Yorkshire Local History Society, as part of Beverley's Georgian Festival 13-21 September 2014.

Saturday 20th September 2014

Treasure House, Beverley

2.15pm

'Recent Archaeological work and finds in the East Riding'

An illustrated presentation by David Evans

Cost: £3.00 per person

Max no. 50 people

Saturday 27th September 2014

Beverley Minster – Peter Harrison Room
10.00am

Study Day – 'Beverley Minster - Sculptures, Screens and Masons Marks'
Speaker and guide – John Phillips

Includes morning coffee, two morning talks, lunch, and afternoon guided tour.

Finish about 4.00pm

Cost £21 per person

Max 40 people

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.

Subscriptions

Rates are £15 for individual membership and £20 family / institutions / overseas.

If you pay by standing order and have not yet amended it for the new rates please do so.

Review of EYLHS Events

A Walk along Holderness Road, 2013

A familiar journey by car often produces surprises when undertaken on foot and this was the case when David Smith led a walk along part of Holderness Road. Our starting point was the statue of James Stuart JP (1836-1922), not well-known nowadays but 'A citizen of Hull who by his interest and devotion to the welfare of this city won the regard and esteem of all those who knew him', 'erected by the Rt. Hon. Thomas R. Ferens as a tribute to his memory' (inscriptions). From there we were within a short distance of several buildings connected with people who have played an important part in the development of the city.

A little further along on the same side we came to 'Chestnut Villas', a block of four houses (Nos. 365-371), the end one of which bore a blue plaque to 'A Hull Industrialist who became Britain's Chief Maker and Distributor of Motion Pictures'. He was, of course, J Arthur Rank, who was born in the house on 22 December 1888, son of the miller Joseph Rank. We were shocked to see the condition of the house, unoccupied, sealed with metal shutters and surrounded by an overgrown garden. In contrast, the house at the opposite end of the block was well maintained and attractive, bearing a similar plaque but this time recognising 'A Hull Architect and City Improver who was Mayor of Hull for five years'. This was Alfred Gelder, who designed the block and lived in No. 365 from 1888 to 1903.

Continuing westwards we noticed the very wide pavements – in many cases the shops lining the road had originally been houses and their front gardens have since been paved over to accommodate vehicles and pedestrians. The western limit of our walk was Holderness Road Methodist Church, a modern building opened on 10 November 1962 to replace Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel, which accommodated 800 worshippers when erected in 1876.

On the south side of the road we were able to see Rank's five-storey tower mill c1820, now disused and part of 'The Mill' public house. A plaque erected by Hull City Council in 1994 tells us that 'In

a cottage near this, his grandfather's mill, was born Joseph Rank (1854-1943) founder of the milling firm of Joseph Rank Ltd. Rank became head of the largest flour-milling business in the country.

Retracing our steps we reached Village Road, originally Chestnut Grove but renamed in 1910 at the request of Sir James Reckitt, since it was the entrance road to his Garden Village (1907-13). Reckitt purchased the Holderness House estate in 1907 with the intention of building homes for workers at his Dansom Lane factory so that they could enjoy healthier and more comfortable living conditions than they had previously known. In doing so he emulated factory owners such as Cadbury, Rowntree and Lever who had built Bournville, New Earswick and Port Sunlight for similar reasons.

By walking a short distance along Laburnum Avenue, which follows the eastern limit of its grounds, we were able to catch a glimpse of Holderness House, although most of it is hidden by dark, rather gloomy trees. It was built in Elizabethan style in 1838 by London architect James Clepham for B M and J E Jalland. The house later became the home of Thomas R Ferens who bequeathed it to Hull Corporation as a retirement home for ladies.

Returning towards Holderness Road we were rather surprised to see a gentleman wearing Regency costume walking towards us. In response to our questions we found that he was a

member of Hull Regency Dancers and had been taking part in a Folk Festival. He was also the Vicar of St Columba's Anglican Church on the opposite side of Laburnum Avenue and he and his wife invited us to view the interior. The Church first opened in 1914 in what is now the Church Hall, but in 1926 the foundation stone for the present church was laid by the Princess Royal and the church was consecrated by Archbishop William Temple in 1929. Unfortunately this building was partially destroyed by bombing in 1943. A new foundation stone was laid by the Princess Royal in 1958 and the church was consecrated by Archbishop Ramsey in 1960. A large, brick building with lancet windows, the interior is surprisingly light and spacious with modern furniture and carpeting. A striking mural of Christ in Glory fills the east wall of the church while the stained glass in the West Window portrays St Columba.

Passing a plaque commemorating the centenary in 2008 of Garden Village, we turned left into Holderness Road, noting as we passed, No. 435, Wood Grange, a large, attractive half-timbered house built in 1880 for Frederic Reckitt. Just beyond this point the road becomes a dual carriageway with a wide central reservation displaying rose beds and shrubs and bordered by mature trees.

Ugly concrete blocks now replace the original entrance gates to East Park which was opened on 21 June 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Designed by Joseph Fox Sharp and originally covering fifty-two acres

it was intended that, as in Pearson Park, the perimeter carriage drive should be developed for housing, but this did not happen. The carriage drive survives however, as does the Broadwalk, the model yacht pond, the Khyber Pass and the Grade 1 listed Wicksteed water chute (1929). The latter is a reminder of Sunday School outings in the mid-1950s to Wicksteed Park, Leicestershire, then one of the largest amusement parks in the country. Thomas Ferens noted the lack of a boating lake in the city and in 1923 purchased land adjacent to the park in order to provide one, extending the park eastwards so that it now covers 123 acres.

Passing the park we came to the Ferens Haven of Rest, an attractive block of twelve Tudor-style almshouses on three sides of a lawn bordered by flower beds. It was designed in 1911 by architects Runton and Barry for Thomas R Ferens. The eastern limit of our walk was the Astoria Cinema, designed by J Adamson and bearing a stone commemorating its opening in 1934 by the Lord Mayor, Alderman A Shepherd.

Walking mainly on the north side of the road we were able to appreciate the terraces of what had once been substantial Edwardian homes on the south side, particularly interesting because many of the porches were decorated with ceramic tiles. One of the more prominent buildings, on the corner of Southcoates Avenue, is the large shop built in 1912 for the grocer, William Jackson, still displaying

its magnificent Ionic columns, corner tower and balustraded parapet. On the opposite corner stands East Park Baptist Church, a red-brick building built 1914-16 to a design by J Illingworth of Leeds. Passing a block of four large Victorian houses, dated 1892, with coach entrance and unusual porch tiles, we finally arrived at the former Savings Bank on the corner of Southcoates Lane, now The Bank public house. It is an attractive, classical-style building in stone, by John Bilson, built in 1920.

We are grateful to David Smith for making us aware of the many interesting historical features along this stretch of Holderness Road which might otherwise be missed.

Shirley Scotney

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AGM

Marine Residences: the development of the Yorkshire coast 1800 – 1900.

22 March 2014.

In one of his humorous essays on clubs and societies Stephen Leacock writes, among other things, of the members who do not attend meetings. This could not be said of the EYLHS when Dr George Sheeran addressed a packed room after the AGM.

As an introduction to his main topic he spoke of how conspicuous landmarks were used in navigation and how many such landmarks were often large houses. He then explained how the aristocracy and the wealthy industrialists aspired to seaside homes, and started a tradition of coastal dwelling which has become part of the character of the Yorkshire coast.

The earlier leisure buildings near the coast were prospect towers, such as The Temple at Carnaby and Admiral Storr's Tower near Aldbrough, which were intended as useful follies providing opportunities for comfortable picnics and pleasant views. The Sykes however built a belvedere at Hilderthorpe south of Bridlington at which the ground floor was used as a farm house and the upper two floors were used as apartments by the family during the season.

Some grand houses such as those at Sewerby and Buckton were built as principal residences, but the fashion for a second home, near the sea soon followed. Dr Sheeran showed a striking pastel of Grimston Garth with the sea in the distance, (subsequently understood to be by Henry Singleton 1) which was built to be closer to the sea than the existing house. At this time the interest in recreation in general and the health giving benefits of sea bathing, undertaken by the aristocracy, resulted in the urban development close to existing seaside villages and spas. In some cases these developments took place away from the existing settlements e.g. The Quay at Bridlington, a mile away from the old High Street, and New Filey south of Filey. Those seeking exclusivity favoured Filey or Scarborough. Bridlington was considered to be a quieter resort but nevertheless catered for the fashionable visitor. By the early eighteenth century the gentry, such as the Sykes, had villas built to their specification. Later, industrialists from the Midlands, the West Riding and Tyneside started to build second homes in the fashionable resorts. After the railways had been completed industrialists and professional people often chose to live on the coast and commute. The Hull brewer, Bettinson built at Hornsea, and although his house has gone the prospect tower still stands in the town centre and is unique in having a retractable flagpole.

Whilst the very wealthy and the aristocracy favoured Scarborough not

all affluent families chose to build, and soon hotels such as the Crown and the Cliff (renamed Grand) at Scarborough and Foord's at Filey were developed for those who wished to visit. Assembly rooms were built for social occasions and speculators built town houses to be taken for the season. Railway companies were quick to exploit this opportunity and also built hotels; as seen in the Zetland Hotel at Saltburn. Smaller and less fashionable resorts such as Hornsea and Redcar also saw hotel development but this was intended for what was described as 'the tripper and excursion classes'. Lodging houses were built for those of limited means.

This difference between resorts was also reflected in the advertising undertaken. Filey and Scarborough displaying elegance and refinement suggesting how wealth and leisure were necessary, and Blackpool showing fun by the seaside for the masses.

All this was changing, and subsequently, at the end of the 1930s, Billy Butlin built his stylish Art Deco villa south of Filey with the intention of following this with a holiday camp.

Peter Haysom.

1. Leaves from a Family Tree. M E Ingram. A Brown & Sons, Hull.

A day in York, 25 April 2014

The trip to York in April was my first excursion as a new member of the East Yorkshire Local History Society. I

was attracted to join by the excellence of the visits' programme and this day did not disappoint – despite the twin drawbacks of getting around York and some very wet weather.

How does one best get from Beverley to the centre of York and then move about within York itself? Always a challenge! I went by the park and ride but, given the limited range of bus stops, ended up with quite a walk to our starting point: the Bar Convent.

After a welcome coffee we were given a guided tour of the building - founded in 1686, the oldest living convent in England. The nuns practised their faith in secret; the public face was the school which they ran for nearly 300 years, until 1985, when it became part of York's comprehensive school system. The community continues to live at the Convent. The atmosphere is thus to some extent cloistered but the 'noises off' from the school (and the traffic outside, on this busy corner) and the openness to visitors all mean that the Convent feels very connected to today's world.

We were given a guided tour of the building – starting in the Parlour; from the walls, the founders cast their determined eyes upon us (and I suspect found us wanting). The present buildings are Georgian; the spacious entrance hall (where we had coffee) with its glazed roof, tiled floor and large potted plants was originally an open courtyard.

We visited the museum, telling the story of Mary Ward, the foundress of the order. The museum is in need of updating (and that is planned). We moved on to the chapel (designed by Thomas Atkinson). The roof is hidden from external view by a pitched roof; there are eight exits and a priest hole – reminding us of how dangerous it was once to practise the catholic faith.

After a sustaining soup in the Convent cafe I decided to follow a Pevsner perambulation up past the racecourse to our next group stop: Goddards, once the home of the Terry (chocolate orange) family and now a National Trust property.

I thought I'd risk the weather, spits of rain as I left the Convent. This was to become a downpour. I ploughed on but the pages of Pevsner were soon stuck together and my option at this point was just to walk straight on. It was a relief to get to Goddards, located in Dringhouses, near the ring road. I dried off as we enjoyed a tour – which emphasised the history of the family rather than their business or the architecture of the house. (Is it just me or does the National Trust increasingly patronise its visitors, as if they can't take anything too 'difficult'?) After the customary high class NT scone and cup of tea the weather eased and I was able to complete the interesting perambulation (no patronising there) back to the city centre.

It was a memorable introduction to the EYLHS, meeting new people and

seeing old friends in a new context. The contrast between the austerity of the Convent and the luxuries of a 20th century bourgeois manufacturer's house made for an interesting day.

Roger Lewis

Landmarks and Beacons North Bank Churches, 31 May 2014

We started the tour of the north bank of the Humber at Patrington on time under the careful guidance of Richard Clarke. He informed us that we would be looking at five churches with a variety of towers and spires, one tower not extant, with a view to see how they helped medieval and early modern navigation. He also wanted us to look carefully at the different building materials used.

St Patrick's Patrington built by the archbishops of York was on a grand scale using freestone ie. stone that can be cut in two planes and which does not need a lot of mortar between the blocks. It boasts a very tall needle spire probably built so high as to act as a beacon to shipping for the nearby sizeable port of Patrington. We wondered whether the spire would have been whitewashed in order to stand out even further, but no documentary evidence has been found. Other church towers and spires were whitewashed.

Next stop was St Wilfrid at Ottringham with a broach spire not quite as tall as Patrington, but again built of freestone. However, the rest of the church was

built at different periods of different materials such as brick, cobblestone and ashlar. In the nave we noticed a clerestory and a 15th century king post roof with beams and bosses of carved heads.

We moved along to St Andrew at Paull built of hewn stone and cobblestone in the late 14th century. It has a stout crossing tower built on high ground, thus making it easily visible from the nearby river. The site is at a critical point of navigation, so much so that in the 19th century a lighthouse was built on the river bank. This coincidentally was next to the 'Humber Tavern' where we enjoyed lunch served most efficiently by a delightful waitress.

Getting to St Giles at Marfleet proved something of a challenge to those of us not used to the geography of Hull, but we all made it. The churchyard had a rural feeling even though the largest concrete and metal building imaginable was going up on the other side of the road. The church, built in 1883, does not have a tower but we were told that recent excavation has shown that a previous medieval church on the same site had a tower near the west door and on a chart of 1730 we could see the navigational line from the church to the sandbanks of the river.

Hessle, a long way west of Marfleet has a fine stone church much enlarged in the 19th century, but retaining a perpendicular west tower and needle spire vital to navigation in the upper

part of the river looking across towards Goole, which became very important in the 19th century with the opening up of Goole docks.

Many thanks to Pam and Richard for the mammoth task of organising the day and to all the kind people who ensured that the churches were open for us. Lastly, many thanks to the lady in the red car whom I latched onto and followed religiously from Patrington to Hessle.

Roger Thompson

A Stone Masons Look At Two East Riding Churches 5 July 2014:

Our visit to St Andrews, Kirby Grindalythe, and St Nicholas, Wetwang, was undertaken with a most informative guide in the shape of master mason, Matthias Garn. After an apprenticeship in Dresden he spent six years as a 'journeyman' moving around Europe, and has subsequently established his own business on the outskirts of York.

He has worked on church restoration all over Yorkshire and has also undertaken restoration work on the Cosmati pavement in Westminster Abbey. Work on the towers of the two East Riding churches has recently been completed and they point up recurring features and problems of the modern mason. At the time when these churches were first built stone would have been brought from the nearest quarry, both to reduce cost, and overcome the

difficulties of transport on rough roads and tracks. Ideally stone would be taken by river from the neighbourhood of the quarry and as close to the destination as possible, and keeping the use of wheeled transport to a minimum .

The mason would be able to personally select stone and request the quarrymen to extract the material of the requisite colour and hardness. The mason and his team would then cut out the individual blocks and dress them ready for installation. Nowadays most of these small local quarries are gone, filled in or overgrown, and stone of the same general type has usually to be ordered through an intermediary supplier. Increasingly the stone will come from abroad, and it will arrive on site as a large stone block, neatly cut with a power saw, from which the individual pieces have to be won.

In small churches in out of the way places the stone used might be of an inferior quality or was cut into blocks rather less than neatly squared and which required a considerable amount of mortar. There was a distinct contrast between the two churches, and at Wetwang, the stones were more accurately cut, approaching a closely fitting ashlar, rather than the thick mortar fillings at Kirby. A technique known as 'galetting' (from the French *jalet*, a pebble) was also evident at the latter, a practice that is both decorative and practical. The pebbles reduce the surface of the mortar exposed to weathering.

Lime wash was widely used on external surfaces of all kinds of buildings down to the eighteenth century, and this encouraged water to run off rather than soak into the stone. It also neutralised the tendency for acidified rain to dissolve limestone surfaces, and allowed moisture within the stone to evaporate thus preventing frost damage. All of which reduced the decay of stonework through the centuries. Lime wash can also be applied to timber and plaster buildings, but unfortunately modern sensibilities largely prevent such a simple measure being adopted on a large scale. Soon after I departed from the curatorship of the Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge, in Epping Forest, a comprehensive restoration was undertaken, the massive timbers (originally installed as 'green' oak) were treated for rot, all the in filling replaced and a coat of limewash applied. It looked strange and ghostly when complete but as the wash weathered the dark timbers started to show through.

Application of such a treatment wholesale would not nowadays be popular though it would certainly save on bills for restoration. We are used to looking at naked stone in a way our mediaeval ancestors were not. They were also accustomed to applying large amounts of colour to the inside of the church, not only in the form of paintings on the walls, but to the piers and arches, and picking out the decorative detail in different pigments. Matthias and his two assistants also demonstrated the different ways in

which blocks might be finished with grooving both to help key the mortar as well as on the outer surface. The habitual and individual ways craftsmen executed this becomes a recognisable signature.

The tools of the mason are remarkable unchanged since ancient times, the maul and chisel being the essential equipment, though a mallet may now be a solid rubber one rather than wood, and chisels might have a hard tungsten edge. Squares and callipers are essentials too, as well as the lifting irons. The two 'keys' on the end of chains are dropped into a 'keyhole' in the centre of the block and as the chains are raised so that the two keys swing out and hold tight against the stone enabling it to be safely lifted.

It was a treat to be guided by someone with real know-how and insight into traditional building methods and many thanks to Pam Martin for arranging this visit.

Arthur G Credland

The National Egg Collection for the Wounded (1914 - 1919)

Whilst researching the affects of World War I on South Cave and its families, members of Caves U3A Local History Group came across a number

of references to collections of fresh eggs for wounded servicemen. There are few mentions of the National Collection of Eggs for the Wounded in the histories of the Home Front and so it was fascinating to uncover the story of how volunteers, from all parts of the British Isles (from Shetland to Ireland, the Channel Islands and the mainland), collected 41 million eggs and sent them to military hospitals in France, Malta and Britain.

The Collection was the inspiration, in 1914, of Frederick Carl, proprietor of Poultry World. The voluntary scheme was managed and supported by the magazine and its staff. Through their excellent publicity it appealed to the public who contributed, collected and transported the eggs. At first all the eggs were sent to London: Harrods warehouse in south-west London acted as the central depot. (In August 1915 it dealt with an average 52,000 eggs a day (1)). There they were checked for cracks before being dispatched to France. Later, as more eggs were collected and many soldiers cared for in hospitals in mainland Britain, some eggs were sent direct from local depots to the military hospitals.

The Collection was initially aimed at egg producers(2), but the appeal was soon widened to all who kept poultry. It was first publicised in the local press in late November 1914. The Hull Times supported the scheme and contains appeals from the national secretary and many references to local collections. For example in April 1915 the honorary

secretary of the East Hull Fanciers Society received a letter from the Inspector General of Communications, Expeditionary Force to the Secretary of the War Office, thanking him for the very excellent fresh eggs which have been received in Boulogne. I am informed by the Director of Medical Services that the eggs have been the greatest possible boon to the sick and wounded(3):

Wanted at Once
GIFTS OF
NEW LAID EGGS



FOR OUR
**WOUNDED SOLDIERS
and SAILORS**

CAN YOU PROMISE A FEW WEEKLY?
If you cannot, send Cash to Purchase some.

Nearest Depot: _____

NATIONAL EGG COLLECTION,
154, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

© IWM (Art.IWM PST 10825)

South Cave, a village then of about 950, is a good example of how communities throughout the country were contributing. In early May 1915, the vicar arranged for a collecting box in Mr Scott's General Stores, in the Market Place. By 15th May an initial collection of 250 eggs has been made at the schools at South Cave, which will be forwarded to the wounded soldiers at the front(4).

(The scheme particularly appealed to school children and members of uniformed organisations throughout the country). The collection grew rapidly; so that it is reported on 17th July 1915 a consignment of eggs has been sent by the Rev Brotherton, on behalf of the Congregational Church to the South Cave Supply Stores for the wounded soldiers & sailors. Already over 2,600 eggs have been sent(5) . By October 7th 1916 Mr H W Scott, supply stores, South Cave has sent 2 boxes of eggs, containing 250, in the past week for wounded soldiers. The grand total of 10,000 is now reached. If reckoned at 8 for 1/-, the worth would be £82.10/- .[sic](6). By its second anniversary, November 1916, the National Collection had supplied 27 million eggs for the wounded and was estimated to have saved the country well over £100,000(7).

Some donors wrote their names and addresses on the eggs and the papers have printed letters of thanks, such as this sent to a school girl in South Cave from Private V Turner 1919 1/4LNL Territorials, from the War Hospital, Epsom:

"Dear Friend.- If I might be permitted to call you that, I trust you will forgive me taking the liberty of writing to you, but I must really thank you for the v nice egg, which I got with your name on it. It was very nice indeed, and it is good of you girls to think of us the way you do, and you will receive God's blessing. Being such a long way from my home in Lancashire, it does me good to write

to someone. Hoping you will forgive my impertinence, your humble soldier. Vincent Turner" (8)(published 14th August 1915).

As the war progressed, the demand for fresh eggs rose from the initial 200,000 a week to a million a week and these targets were met! By the time the voluntary collection was wound up in the spring of 1919 over 41 million eggs had been sent to hospitals treating the servicemen.

In April 1919 the executive committee of the National Egg Collection met Lord Peel, Undersecretary for War, who expressed, on behalf of the Secretary of State for War, the Army Council and the War Department, their cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the State by the Collection... He viewed with wonderment the colossal figure of 41,000,000 of eggs which had been voluntarily given, collected from the donors and dispatched to the wounded. He specially desired that these remarks should be conveyed to every worker and everyone who had assisted the Collection. (9) Letters were sent to the local collectors who also received certificates thanking them for their contributions. Some posters, certificates and other ephemera have been found in museum collections and for sale on the internet, but there does not appear to be any first hand record of the Collection: This centenary year is an opportunity to celebrate the organisational achievement of its founder and volunteers who, a century

ago, were able to collect and dispatch up to 100,000 eggs a day to help the war effort.

References:

- (1) Yorkshire Herald, 8 August 1915
- (2) Poultry World, April 2014
- (3) Hull Times, 10 April 1915
- (4) Hull Times, 15 May 1915
- (5) Hull Times, 17 July 1915
- (6) Hull Times, 7 October 1916
- (7) Hull Times, 2 December 1916
- (8) Hull Times, 14 August 1915
- (9) Amman Valley Chronicle, 1 May 1919. (Provider The National Library of Wales <http://cymru1914.org/en/view/newspaper/4014272>)

Ros Perry

Book Reviews

Martin Craven *The Rise and Fall of the House of Moses*. Available from the author, 43 Davenport Avenue, Hessle, HU13 0RN, call 01482 640081, £7.50 plus £1.50 p&p.

My father and his sister, Mary, were contemporaries of Gus Moses and his sisters, they lived in the area now taken up by Ferensway and St Stephen's Shopping Centre, known then by the term 'The West End'. Brook Street and Garden Street were familiar to them as was St Charles Church. Gus and my father were friends as boys and young men, and they often featured in my father's reminiscences.

The Moses family story covers an exciting period historically, 1860s

to 1990s. Hull was developing commercially as a number of local firms were blossoming or being born, H Moses & Sons being an example.

The effects of two World Wars on family members is well recorded and is now very topical. Edie Moses became the first woman in Hull to drive a hearse as the men were called up in 1915 / 1916.

The stresses and strains of running a business with so many family members, husbands, wives, in-laws and children involved, is clearly brought out, often leading to unfortunate results.

The accounts are quoted, wages bill, number of employees, cost of coffins to name a few, showing the firm's development.

There is mention of travelling to Holland to purchase horses for the hearses. There is an amusing picture in my mind of the horses, work finished, gear removed, trotting up by themselves to the first floor to their stalls in the Brook Street headquarters.

The 1941 blitz on Hull brought Gus Moses and William Powell, of Hammonds, together to view the devastation of both their adjacent firms. There is a good photograph of the site included.

The Catholic connection was a great asset when the business began. Local families felt comforted by leaving funeral details with a Catholic family to organise. The 'West End' was peopled

from the mid 1800s by immigrants, Irish and Italian in the main, who were nominally Catholic and attended St Charles Church and from 1904/5 St Patrick's.

In later years competition from new funeral firms dealt a blow to the Moses family firm. Also the younger generations were moving to new areas and council estates, especially after the development of Ferensway, so weakening the link.

The illustrations are well chosen and apt, family members, glass sided hearses, livery stables, carriage buildings, coffin manufacture, processions, just to name a few

At the end of the book are clear lists of details of each family member with relevant information of spouses, children, enough to satisfy any family history enthusiast.

The Moses family story is told in 69 pages and is of interest to readers concerned with Hull's commercial development, genealogy or to those who are just interested in the flesh and blood of local history. I thoroughly recommend it.

Pat Aldabella

Footnote

Having read Martin Craven's book I wrote to our member, Keith Ledran of Bedford, to see if he was related to the James Ledran who married into the Moses family. Surprise, surprise,

he is the nephew of James Ledran and Marise Moses. I wonder if there are any further surprises?

Peter McClure, Katrin McClure, Tony Grundy, *Cottingham Through Time*, Amberley Publishing, 2013, £14.99

Another in the well known 'Through Time' series, a 'Then and Now' book with old postcards, mainly from the 1920s, and modern photographs of the same scene. The postcards are well chosen giving the reader a view of most aspects of village life and the captions are informative and well written. The modern photo's are good but, as is usually the case, it seems difficult aligning with the earlier postcard even though standing in the same spot. The camera doesn't lie but it does distort.

As would be expected the transition from rural village to 'suburb' is very noticeable in some views whereas others remain remarkably the same. A shot of Endyke Lane in the 1920s shows it to be still largely a 'green lane' but within ten or twenty years of the postcard it became developed and is now a major road. However, a 1920s view of Hallgate / King Street junction is virtually identical to the present view, even the overhanging tree is the same size and shape in both images!

Demolished, or severely altered, buildings are always useful to include as a reminder of changing times, some very recent. The 'Paupers Gardens' later renamed New Village were a series of twenty smallholdings with cottages

built by the inhabitants c1920 on land rented by the Overseers of the Poor. The last surviving example of these cottages was only demolished in 2012. There is a photograph of Haltemprice Priory Farm taken in 1989 showing an intact building, which is now just a shell. Also documented is the number of, mainly Hull, merchants houses that have gone, although the University has preserved some that would have been demolished otherwise.

Cottingham has three streams and floods quite a bit! The floods in George Street, 1912 and 2007, are both illustrated but the paddling children of 1912 are replaced by slow moving cars in 2007.

Overall Cottingham has retained an identity, perhaps around Hallgate mainly.

Robert Barnard

John Markham *The Church of St Charles Borromeo Hull: An introductory history*, Highgate Publications, 2014, £5.

A very welcome addition to the local history book market, it is described as 'introductory' but is complete in itself. The building in Jarratt Street of 1829 replaced an earlier chapel in North Street, which some of the congregation thought 'not respectable enough'. However, the cost of the new building proved a financial hardship to the same congregation members. There is also some speculation

regarding the architect, was John Earle junior responsible for the 1829 design and J J Scoles for the 1835 alterations or are both builds the work of Scoles? It was substantially altered again by Smith, Brodrick and Lowther in 1984, which is the extravagant Baroque interior we see today. The school was originally under the front part of the chapel next to the burial vaults, clearly unsatisfactory a new school was built in Canning Street in 1842.

St Charles seems to have been blessed by a succession of incumbents of a high calibre and Dr Markham succinctly outlines the contribution each has made. The chalice left by Abbe Foucher, the founder of North Street, in 1820 is still in use today. It is always interesting to learn which pieces in a church were originally in another, as well as the chalice and ciborium there are at least another couple of survivors from the North Street chapel. The organ allegedly was repaired using parts from St John's (Ferens Art Gallery site).

There are some fascinating photographs of the crypt showing the blocked up wall where remains of the White and Black Friars were reinterred following building on their original site (Smith's Bank, Whitefriargate). I have always been surprised by the lack of memorials on the walls in St Charles, the photos of the crypt show one to the Drescher family.

The Catholic population of Hull before Emancipation was as low as 40, rising to 450 by 1834 and in 1851 attendance

at St Charles was over 1,000. The large increase mainly due to Irish immigrants escaping the potato famine of 1845. The congregation today is bolstered by the latest immigrants from Eastern Europe, Africa and other countries.

Patrick Doyle has provided a very useful supplement 'Bringing the Story up to date'.

Robert Barnard

Tony Watts *An eye for a boat* Lodestar Books 2012 112 pages, 50 full colour illustrations, £20.ISBN978-1-907206-08-5

Tony Watts comes from a nautical family but though his artistic inclinations led him to a career as an architect his love of the sea and ships has never left him. Haunting the Hull docks in the 1950s, when there was free access to the port estate, and involvement with small boats through the years has also resulted in a keen interest in the history of sailing on the Humber. A history of *The Humber Yawl Club* was published in 2005. The biography of George Holmes one of its founders (along with Albert Strange) followed in 2009.

The present volume is handsomely produced with fifty images reproduced each on a separate page with a grey border to set off the colour, and on the opposite page a brief description of the subject and location. There are boats and seagoing ships on the Humber, the Yorkshire coast, Menorca and the Canaries all executed in a

painterly style. Watercolour paintings are probably the most difficult subjects to put into print and successfully capture the 'life' and 'sparkle' of the original. Though the publishers have tried their best the results here are somewhat patchy and too many of the plates are somewhat dull. Despite this the volume can be recommended as a record of the work of an artist with considerable skill and whose paintings have been widely exhibited.

Tony Watts has regularly shown his pictures at the Ferens Art Gallery Open Exhibition in Hull, the Pall Mall gallery of the RSMA, the Galleria del Sol in Menorca and the Galleria del Arte in Fuenteventura.

Arthur G Credland

Don Chester *Undaunted-the courage of Sydney Carlin* Hull 2013, 104pp, 21 illustrations, £8.95. Available from the author at donchester@donchester.karoo.co.uk

Carlin had an extraordinary military career which has been rescued from near oblivion by the author's determined digging in the archives and fruitful contacts with members of the subject's family. Born in 1889 the son of a successful local businessman, dealing in dry salted fish and later Chairman of Newington Trawlers. After a brief period in farming Sydney started but did not complete, an apprenticeship in engineering and decided to enlist in the army, joining the Royal Hussars in 1908. Life in a

peacetime cavalry regiment clearly did not provide enough excitement and after 18 months he bought himself out. He enrolled at the Kingston Technical College and on the outbreak of war reenlisted as a trooper in the Hussars, receiving his first medal for gallantry, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, at Ypres for maintaining the line despite exposure to heavy shell fire which had killed all his officers and demolished the trenches on either side. Recommended for a commission and acknowledging his technical skills he was appointed 2 Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers (1/1 East Riding Garrison Artillery Co).

In the Somme Offensive he was caught in a shell blast and his lower left leg had to be amputated but his determination to stick to his post despite injury earned him the Military Cross. Realising there was no chance of returning to the front in the army with a wooden leg, and while still convalescing, he paid for private flying lessons. After badgering the authorities Carlin was formally accepted into flying training and following a period as an instructor he found himself back in France in April 1918, flying SE5s with 74 Squadron. He fitted a quick release mechanism to his false leg to allow a rapid escape in case he crashed landed!

Christened 'Timbertoes' Captain Carlin quickly bagged two German aircraft and four observation balloons for which he received the Distinguished Flying Cross, before being shot down and captured. Returning home to civilian life he briefly farmed at

Bewholme before trying his luck in Kenya where he enjoyed an expat life as a gentleman farmer, with lots of polo and partying. Realising that another war was inevitable he persuaded the army to reengage him and he was for a time in an ack-ack unit in Malta before transfer to the RAF Volunteer Reserve. He was an airgunner in the Boulton Paul Defiant, initially in its daytime role during the Battle of Britain, then in its night fighter role. He was sadly killed in a bombing raid on RAF Wittering 8 May 1941, aged 52.

Arthur G Credland

Alan Deighton *A shocking case of starvation in Hull-a short memoir of the life and death of 'Count' Adolph de Werdinsky Highgate, Beverley, 2014, 90pp, illustrated, £10.95p. ISBN9781 902645 61 2*

This is the story of a human chameleon whose origins were on the continent, who claimed to be Polish count, but his true name cannot be ascertained nor his country of origin. He first appears in public view promoting the cause of Polish liberation from Russian domination, but this seems to have been largely a matter of self interest, taking advantage of the cash distributed to refugees by supporters in Britain. His claim to have been an officer in the Polish army was demonstrated to be false by a group of genuine officers who exposed his total lack of knowledge of the regiment he is supposed to have belonged to, and the battles in which it participated.

He was always in want of money and made a determined effort to woo Mary Martin, granddaughter of the founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the heiress of a large Irish estate. His questionable character was exposed by her friend Maria Edgeworth, the author. He was further involved in a number of speculative business adventures including the promotion of a means of motive power employing the explosive properties of gun cotton. Then he attempted to swindle £2000 from a Miss Esther Elizabeth Attlee, and was incarcerated in the Queens Bench prison as a result. This was followed by another unsuccessful business venture involving the buying and selling of second-hand carriages, which ended in mutual accusations of fraud by the partners.

Again taking advantage of public sympathy for exiles from abroad he changed his name to David Beck claiming to be a medical doctor and a refugee from the recent Hungarian revolution. He finally moved to Hull where after earning a meagre mount teaching languages at the Mechanics Institute, and brief periods as a medical locum, he was found dying of starvation in a rented house, also occupied by his wife and child.

A fraudster and deceiver he clearly had an exaggerated sense of honour which prevented him asking for the help he and his family desperately needed. Ironically after his death a number of local worthies seem to

have been sufficiently convinced of his claims as an exile from revolution and persecution to provide a headstone in the Western Cemetery, Spring Bank. On it is inscribed 'Count de Werdinsky known as Dr. Beck', 'By strangers hands thy humble grave adorn'd, by strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd'.

Arthur G Credland

Wendy Loncaster and Malcolm Shields *Fred Elwell RA-A life in art. A perspective on a new Old Master.* Hull, 2014, 216pp. ISBN 978-0-99229704-0-6.

This volume greatly expands our knowledge of Fred Elwell's (1870-1958) life history, from his time as an art student through to his last days. He was painting almost to the end, and as he said himself, 'old painters never die-they simply paint away'! I recommend it to all those interested in the history of art in the twentieth century, social historians, and the descendants of the many local people depicted in his work.

Starting his art training at the Lincoln College of Art he followed a traditional course of study, with stints at the Antwerp School of Art, followed in the 1890s by a formative period in Paris at the Academie Julian, then under the leadership of W A Bougureau. At Antwerp he had met William Rothenstein and Roger Fry, and even Henri Matisse, who was at that stage still painting in a totally traditional way.

He worked hard and excelled under the classical regime, and was often a prize winner, though he was certainly not unaware of the ferment of new ideas in painting, music and theatre which so enlivened the Parisian scene. He had rooms in Montparnasse and the authors have discovered a sketchbook of this period filled with pencil drawings of his fellow students, the bar flies, dancers and shop girls he encountered. A great friend was William Tom Warrenner, also a former student at Lincoln college, who was part of the circle which gathered round Toulouse Lautrec. Whether that group included Elwell is not clear but he certainly met Gaugin in Paris, and it is a great pity that he did not keep a diary of his encounters and escapades during this time. Despite an allowance from his father, he was not infrequently short of money, so that on one occasion he was forced ,in lieu of rent, to part with his picture of 'Leonies toilet' which had been exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1895. Fifty years later it appeared in a London antiques shop and was reclaimed by its painter, never again to leave his possession. It is now part of the Elwell collection in the Beverley municipal gallery.

Returning home he became a regular exhibitor at the RA, was elected a full member in 1938, and was appointed to the academy's council and selection committee. Though he had not adopted wholesale any of the modernist modes of expression his watercolours and oil sketches of landscapes in Switzerland, France and Italy, show great freedom of expression

and are suffused with sunlight. His oils though generally 'traditional' show deep humanity and sympathy with the subject, and though Elwell was firmly part of the English art establishment none of his paintings could ever be described as dry and 'academic', or lacking in life and humour.

An image of a fish stall is reminiscent of the Dutch 'vanitas' paintings but depicts a buyer, probably a housekeeper, bargaining with the stallholder over the price of a lobster. He was greatly drawn to painting craftsmen at work, his father in the wood carver's shop, a French polisher, a wheelwright, and more modern workshop interiors like that of Armstrongs engineers. He captured the daily life of kitchen and scullery maids at the Beverley Arms, one of this series of canvases being purchased for the Tate Gallery with funds from the Chantrey bequest. The subjects of so many of his canvases were found within his native Beverley and there is a scene in the local police court in which he chose to depict his nephew Kenneth Elwell and Walter Goodin (both of them his protégés) standing in the dock.

There are thoughtful portraits of his parents, and of his wife Mary who was herself a fine artist, a master of the interior. More formal there was the large scale portrait of King George V which hangs now at Holyrood. After his marriage to Mary in 1914 he had moved into the Bar House, Beverley, and used it both as a studio, and as a subject for his painting. He accommodated war

time Belgian refugees during the Great War and they were captured on canvas too. It was a great place to socialise and there were regular visits from Alfred Munnings, horse painter and fellow academician, who regularly came north for the race meetings.

Elwell was adept at painting large assemblages of people like the LNER orchestra at the Queens Hall, Leeds, or band practice in his own studio during the 1939-45 war. Another canvas in this vein shows Billy Cotton and his band performing for the staff at Armstrong's factory in Beverley, then manufacturing munitions rather than car shock absorbers. Entertainment to raise morale at factories across Britain carried on into the 1960s with 'Workers Playtime' and 'Midday Music Hall' being regularly broadcast on the radio.

This is a beautifully produced book, with hard covers and sewn pages. The descriptive section is illustrated throughout and is followed by 141 full page colour reproductions of Elwell's paintings in oil and watercolour, including as well some of Mary's interiors. The final chapter is a summary history of the life and career of James Elwell his woodcarver father, with lots of interesting family photographs. There is also an amusing preamble to this, tracing the Elwells back to Aelle the Anglo-Saxon king of Deira, as well as the iron working Elwells in the Midlands, a branch of which, the parents of James, left Sedgley for Beverley. At the very end is a series of eighteen reproductions of sketches

and studies in oil which were part of the Elwell bequest.

Whatever changes in taste and fashion there may be in the future a great proportion of Elwell's paintings will remain as an important record of local worthies and characters and a social document recalling bygone crafts and lifestyles, and the effects of two World Wars.

Buy this book and enjoy a sojourn with a wonderful cast of characters from a bygone age.

Arthur G Credland

Arthur G Credland *The Hull Zeppelin Raids 1915-1918* Fonthill Media 2014, £16.99.

A book that drank Alice in Wonderland's magic potion, it grew and grew. The variety of source material Arthur has managed to uncover is surprising as one would have thought there would only be enough for an article, however, the end result is 112 pages and, as its one of Arthur's publications, a further 63 pages of very useful appendices and endnotes. The illustrations are all in the centre of the book printed on better quality coated paper, the minor inconvenience of having to find an illustration referred to in the text rather than it being next to text is worth it for the increased quality. This is a first rate piece of research and will, presumably, be the last word on the Zeppelin raids.

Although the destruction to Hull in WWI cannot be compared to that of

WWII it was still very significant, as the maps showing the areas hit depict. The Zeppelin fleet was a terrifying new weapon as one could carry the same amount of bombs as twenty aeroplanes and the whole of England was in their reach, which wasn't the case with aeroplanes. Britain had not experienced losses in war on its own territory since the Civil War and the first Zeppelin raids in our region on Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby were a major shock. Initially there was no defence or warning of raids but in May 1915 a series of 'buzzers' were placed on buildings in Hull, just in time for the first, and most damaging, raids on the city in June. The buzzer on Blundell and Spence was apparently particularly loud, it was five feet high and nine and a half inches in diameter. After the war it was presented to Hull Municipal Museums but was taken out and reused in WWII. During the first raid, which lasted from 11:00pm to 12:40am, 32 bombs were dropped. The resulting damage was recorded by the local photographers Turner and Drinkwater, apparently to accompany a report sent to the Intelligence Department of the War Office, these along with details of damage and casualties are in Hull Maritime museum.

Arthur Credland documents the public reaction to the raids, attacks on the German community in Hull and how the defence against the Zeppelins became more organised. This did not deter further raids in 1916 when parts of the city centre, particularly round Holy Trinity were hit. The reassuring

gun that had been placed on Rose, Downs & Thompsons was revealed to be made out of wood! There were further raids in 1917 and although defences had improved they still weren't particularly effective. Concrete sound mirrors, which focused the sound of incoming aircraft so that planes could be launched to intercept them, were erected on the east coast and one survives at Kilnsea. The seventh, and final, raid took place on 12 March 1918. From the airship raids Hull suffered ten percent of the total number of fatalities nationwide.

Intercepting Zeppelins with aeroplanes proved increasing effective and by the end of hostilities of the 65 Zeppelins built only six were still in commission.

It does seem slightly odd that in Hull the only memorial to the raids is in Holy Trinity and that records damage to stained glass not people.

Robert Barnard

Eric Hall with Caroline Brannigan
From Peasant to plc: How a 1930s village childhood shaped a Yorkshire engineer, Caroline Brannigan 2013.

Eric Hall, one of our members, set up Brandon Medical, a successful firm in its field and is still non-executive chairman in the family run company. However, Eric had humbler origins on the farms of North Newbald. Most of the book is taken up with rural life in the '30s and '40s with the final part on his rise as a businessman.

His grandfather's family were stonemasons who came from Salisbury to work on Selby Abbey, however, the grandfather took a military career before settling in North Newbald. By the time Eric was born in 1932 agriculture was in a slump, as it was out-dated and couldn't compete with foreign imports. North Newbald was an estate village of the Broadleys, who provided most of the employment. However, country estates were also in crisis. His grandfather, Ethelbert Strudwick, took over The Hall Farm and oversaw four others, rent free for five years provided the land was profitable.

The family moved house a few times within North Newbald, property became vacant as people couldn't afford the rent, before settling in the old blacksmith's cottage, Eastgate. Despite the village having no running water or proper drainage electricity arrived in 1937 although few could afford to use it.

School memories seem to be mainly violent, or the threat of, ones. This and the way villagers were treated gave Eric a strong sense of social injustice. He passed the eleven plus exam and, despite some opposition from his father, started at Hull Technical College. After leaving school Eric became apprenticed to an electrician in Pocklington followed by Naval training in radio and radar. However, he had no desire for a Naval career and left after the course finished but was called up on Nation Service with the Royal Engineers.

Eric married Mary Foster in 1959 at St Michael's, Hull, and much of the rest of the book also contains her memories from interviews. They moved to South Newbald and Eric began working for Blackburn Electronics at Brough a few years later and they decided to move there. He left in 1964 to become production engineer with Farnell Instruments in Wetherby, a company that became world leaders in power supply units. In 1969 Eric became Manufacturing Director of the firm and in 1978 joined the board of the parent company, Farnell Electronics plc. In 1986 Eric became Managing Director of Farnell Instruments at Wetherby followed in 1988 by Chief Executive Officer of Farnell Manufacturing Group. However, in 1992 the group had a new chairman and Eric didn't fit-in, he left the company to set up his own family firm.

The book is a good evocation of inter war life in a rural village and well worth reading for that.

Robert Barnard

New Publications

Susanna O'Neill *The Hull Book of Days* History Press £9.99

Mike Hitches *Hull to Bridlington Railway Through Time* Amberley Publishing £14.99

Gary Sergeant *Friends and Influences - The Memoirs of an Artist*, Jerusalem Press £30

The second volume of G Mayes and M Thompson *Cochrane Shipbuilders; 1915-1939*, 2014, is now available from booksellers or direct from publisher Coastal Shipping, 400 Nore road, Portishead, Bristol BS20 8EZ Price £19.50. The third and last volume is currently being worked on.

David Rubinstein *York in War and peace 1914-1945*, Quacks Books 2014. This is a revised and expanded edition, first published 2010.

Local History Meetings & Events

12 July - 20 September 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley Cavalry, Camels and Camaraderie: The East Riding Yeomanry in the Great War*

3 September 2014 *Howden Civic Society* Tom Dixon 'The Sweet 50s (liquorice)'; Masonic Hall, Selby Road, 7:30pm

3-4 September 2014 *British Association for Local History* Guided visit to Leeds and York (balh.co.uk/events for further details)

4 September 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley* Neil Hutton, *Wenlock's Horse in the Great War: The East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry*, 6:30pm

9 September 2014 *Hull History Centre Lunchtime Club* Claire Weatherall and Simon Wilson 'A Classical Arrangement: the archives of architects Francis Johnson and Partners', 12:30pm

9 September 2014 *Scarborough Civic Society* A talk by Sue Rawson about 'Barry the Victorian Builder' / 2.30 p.m. in the Library on Vernon Road Admission £2

9 September 2014 *Hedon and District Local History Society* Kevin Watson 'Hull in the Second World War', Church Room, Magdalen Gate, Hedon, 7:70pm

11-14 September 2014 Heritage Open Days

12 September - 26 October 2014 Art Exhibition: "On the Endless Here" is the result of a series of collaborative field trips and dialogue between 6 multidisciplinary artists and the geologist members of the *Flamborough Quaternary Research Group of the Hull Geological Society*. The exhibition explores perspectives on the passing of geological time, questions the current physical landscape and draws upon the narratives of the geologists themselves.. Studio Eleven Gallery, Humber Street, Hull

13 September 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley Archives* Open Day, 9am-4pm, contact the Archives Service on 01482 392790 for more information

13-14 September 2014 *Langtoft Village and Church History Weekend*. St Peter's church and church rooms.

Displays open 10-4.

Saturday evening 7:00pm, film with pie and ale supper, £6.

Sunday 4pm, commemorative service to remember those from langtoft who fought and died.

13-21 September 2014 *Beverley Georgian Festival*. To celebrate both the 300th anniversary of Beverley Market Cross and the succession of King George I in 1714, a number of events and performances are being organised by the Beverley Georgian Festival committee , including re-enactments, displays of Georgian properties on Heritage weekend, period music, theatre, film, costume and cooking, with a masked banquet in the splendid setting of Beverley Minster, as well as film showings, food and hands-on craft activities.

The Beverley Georgian Festival will run from Saturday 13th September until Sunday 21st September 2014.

There will be some free public shows and displays. Other events - concerts, displays and the Georgian banquet will be ticketed.

17 September 2014 *Hornsea Civic Society* Hull in the 1960s – Presented by Alan Richards, 7:30pm

18 September 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley* Dr Gerardine Mulcahy-Parker, The Elwells and the History and Restoration of Beverley Art Gallery, 6:30pm

18 September 2014, *Hessle Local History Society*, 'The Hessle Fire Brigade', Keith Hare. Hessle Town Hall, 7:15pm

20 September 2014 *Past Search* 'What Did The Iron Age Leave (for us to find)?
Clement Hall, Nunthorpe Road, York,
10:00am, £5. Please contact Karen
Adams at pastsearch@hotmail.com
For more details A Booking Form can
be found online at www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk and payment
made via Paypal.

25 September 2014 *Pocklington Local
History Group* 'Richard III and the
Middleham Jewel' by Dr Kate Giles,
Department of Archaeology, University
of York, The Old Court House, George
Street at 7.30pm. Admission £2.

27 September - 29 November
2014 *Treasure House Beverley* Live
Adventurously: The Remarkable Story
of Quakers in Beverley and Beyond

1 October 2014 *Howden Civic Society*
Awards Night followed by David
Drinkwater 'Reflections on Changes in
Air Travel', Masonic Hall, Selby Road,
7:00pm

2 October 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley*
David Boulton, Objection Overruled:
Conscription and Conscience in the
First World War, 6:30pm

7 October 2014 *Treasure House,
Beverley* Cyril Pearce, Communities of
Resistance - Dissent in Britain During
the First World War, Some Yorkshire
Cases, 6:30pm

11 October 2014 *Friends of Beverley
Minster* Victorian Study Day, Peter
Harrison Room, 10.00am – 16.30pm

Topics and Speakers:-

'Church Restoration – a Master Mason's
View': Matthias Garn

'Robert Thompson, 'The Mouseman':
Chris Scaife

'On Sykes Churches': Geoff Bell

'Religious Art in the Victorian Period':
Mervyn King

£20 for Friends of Beverley Minster; £25
for Non- Friends

(includes coffee, lunch and afternoon
tea)

12 October 2014 *Friends of Beverley
Minster* The Annual St John of Beverley
Lecture, Peter Harrison Room, 15.00pm
– 16.00pm

'Victorian Stained Glass in a new Light':
Adrian Barlow

No charge for Friends of Beverley
Minster; £5 for Non-Friends

Ticket Enquiries to:

The Secretary of the Friends of Beverley
Minster

20 Fawcett Gardens, Driffield, YO25
5NR

Email; denscanis13@gmail.com

Tel 07889 193222

13 October 2014 *Hull Civic Society,*
"Hull and the Civic Society since 1964"
– an illustrated talk by John Scotney,
Mercure Royal Hotel, 7:30pm

14 October 2014 *Hull History Centre
Lunchtime Club* 'Black History Month'
12:30pm

14 October 2014 *Scarborough Civic
Society* Part 2 of the story of the
'Scarborough to Whitby Railway' by

Robin Lidster 2.30 p.m. in the Library on Vernon Road Admission £2

16 October 2014 *Hessle Local History Society*, a talk by Pat Howlett, Hessle Town Hall, 7:15pm.

18 October 2014 *Past Search* 'York Through the Eyes of an Historian' Clement Hall, Nunthorpe Road, York, 10:00am, £5. Please contact Karen Adams at pastsearch@hotmail.com For more details A Booking Form can be found online at www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk and payment made via Paypal.

20 October 2014 *Pocklington Local History Group* "The Paris: Britons and Romans in Eastern Yorkshire" by Peter Halkon, The Studio, The Arts Centre, Market Place, Pocklington.

22 October 2014 *Hornsea Civic Society* Annual General Meeting Followed by "The Railways of East Yorkshire" Presented by David Walford, 7:30pm

23 October 2014 *Hull Geological Society* Professor Peter Styring of the University of Sheffield on Carbon Capture. 7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

5 November 2014 *Howden Civic Society* Peter Asquith Cowan 'The Gunpowder Plotters on our Doorstep', Masonic Hall, Selby Road, 7:30pm

6 November 2014 *Treasure House, Beverley* Robert Chester, Butlers, Billets and Batmen: Soldier - Servants During the First World War, 6:30pm

11 November 2014 *Hull History Centre Lunchtime Club* Dr David Neave 'Sledmere Memorials to the First World War: The Wagoners and the Eleanor Cross' 12:30pm

11 November 2014 *Scarborough Civic Society* A Talk by Brian Walker entitled 'Dalby - Valley of Change'. 2.30 p.m. in the Library on Vernon Road Admission £2

19 November 2014 2014 *Hornsea Civic Society* "The History of Flooding and Water Management in the River Hull Valley" – Presented by Dr. Peter Asquith-Cowen 7:30pm

20 November 2014 *Pocklington Local History Group* Jim Ainscough - 'The Pocklington experience of a wartime evacuee', The Old Court House, George Street at 7.30pm. Admission £2.

20 November 2014 *Hull Geological Society* Dr Eline van Asperen of Liverpool John Moores University - "When hippos roamed Yorkshire - People, prey and predators in the Last Interglacial". 7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

22 November 2014 *Hull Geological Society* Dr Bill Fairburn of the University of Sheffield on 'A re-interpretation of

the physiographic evolution of the southern end of the Vale of York from the mid-Pleistocene to Early Holocene'.
2:15pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

22 November 2014 *Past Search* 'What Will Future Archaeologists Say About Us?' (mini workshop) Clement Hall, Nunthorpe Road, York, 10:00am - 12:00:pm, £7. Please contact Karen Adams at pastsearch@hotmail.com For more details A Booking Form can be found online at www.pastsearch-archaeo-history.co.uk and payment made via Paypal.

3 December 2014 *Howden Civic Society* Christmas Dinner and Entertainment, Masonic Hall, Selby Road, 6:30pm

4December2014*HullGeologicalSociety* Rebecca Williams of Hull Univrsity - "A volcanologist at sea: studying the Louisville Seamounts with IODP"
7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

9 December 2014 *Hull History Centre Lunchtime Club* A Cast of Thousands, History Centre staff talk about their favourite documents from amongst the collections 12:30pm

22 January 2015 *Pocklington Local History Group* The 'Wolds Waggoners' by Sue Cartlidge, The Old Court House,

George Street at 7.30pm. Admission £2.

12 February 2015 *Hull Geological Society* Terry Rockett on "Iceland Land of Rock, Fire, Ice and Water".
7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

19 February 2015 *Pocklington Local History Group* Roger Pattison - 30 years as a Pocklington Post photographer, The Old Court House, George Street at 7.30pm. Admission £2. (n.b. Venue may change for this talk)

5 March 2015 *Hull Geological Society* Rodger Connell and the AGM. 7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull

11 December 2015 *Hull Geological Society* Dr Martyn Pedley on "The William Smith County Map Series: a testimony to the considerable abilities and collaborations of Smith and Phillips"
7:30pm Department of Department of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences, Cohen Building, University of Hull