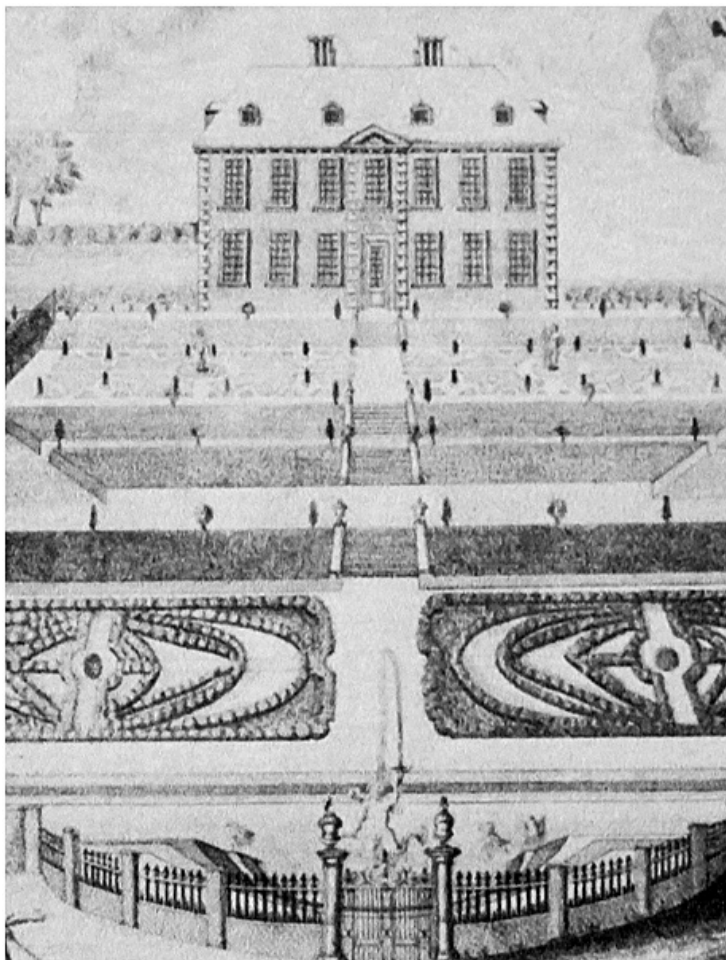


EYLHS Newsletter 39

summer / autumn 2018

Newsletter of the East Yorkshire Local History Society



Front cover: Detail from an early 18th century illustration of Risby Hall (Gott Collection, Wakefield Museum)

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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News from the Society

Programme

As usual, the Society has arranged a full programme of lectures and excursions. Please support the events and bring along your friends.

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)

Friday 19 October 2018

Education Room, Treasure House, Beverley

2.00pm

'Public Health and the Medical Professions in 17th century Hull'

Talk and Presentation

Speaker: Mike Rymer

Cost: £3 per person

Max. No. 40 people

**Own Transport

Saturday 27 October 2018

Local History Book Fair

Venue: Hull Minster (formerly Holy Trinity Parish Church), 10 King St, Hull, HU1 2JJ

10.00am – 03.30pm

Free Entry

**Own Transport

Saturday 3 November 2018

Education Room, Treasure House, Beverley

2.00pm

'The Statute Hiring Fairs of East Yorkshire: The Highlight of the Rural Year, 1890-1925'

Talk and Presentation

Speaker: Stephen Counce

Hiring fairs are now largely forgotten, but they were eagerly anticipated every year across most of northern England until surprisingly recent times, especially in the East Riding. They began simply to link employers with workers, male and female, who were seeking farm jobs, but by 1890 much more went on and few would willingly have missed them.

Cost: £3 per person

Max No. 40 people

**Own Transport

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 Programme Co-ordinator. Please do not transfer your booking to a relative or friend without first consulting the Programme Co-ordinator, whose telephone number can be found at the beginning of this section. Thank you.

Review of EYLHS Events

KCOM Lighthouse Building

10 May 2018

On a sunny spring afternoon 7 intrepid EYLHS members found their way through an industrial estate in west Hull to the Lighthouse Building of KCOM.

We were met by Spencer Barrett who provided an excellent history of the origins of the telephone, the Hull Telephone company in 1902 and on to the present day.

On 22 August 1902, Hull Corporation (which later became Hull City Council) was granted a licence under the Telegraph Act 1899 to operate a municipal telephone system in the Kingston upon Hull area, opening its first telephone exchange on 28 November 1904 at the former Trippett Street Baths.

Examples of early telephones and systems and their development to the ultra fast fibre optic systems currently being rolled out across the KCOM area were demonstrated utilising real life exhibits. Spencer showed how

the copper wires of yesteryear were first insulated in paper and eventually plastic derivatives and then encased in lead pipes. These were so heavy that inspection hatches had to be placed every 100 to 150 yards.

Spencer explained the problems of copper wire regarding ingress of water and shorting out compared to the resistance of modern fibre optic systems.

Spencer answered all of our questions with clear answers and finally demonstrated an "ultra HD" TV with super fast fibre optic connections producing a "surreal" colour experience.

Wenceslaus Hollar's map of Hull

25 May 2018

Professor English gave us an excellent illustrated talk and explained that her particular interest in this map was sparked by the recent discovery of the original copper plate on which it was engraved. The plate was on show at the Ferens Art Gallery last year but it is now permanently on display at the British Library.

Hollar was born in Prague in 1607. As a young man he went to Frankfurt where he trained as an engraver. He was a handsome man who moved in exalted circles but he may have had a defective eye which assisted his artistic skills. By 1633 he was working in Cologne where he met Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who was an avid art collector. The Earl admired his work

which could be favourably compared to Durer and decided that Hollar was the man he wanted to make a record of his extensive collection of artworks. This led to Hollar's move to England in 1636 where he spent most of the rest of his life.

Professor English described the complex and exacting process by which the image was produced by Hollar involving a copper plate, wax, sharp needles and acid. A beaver hat dipped in oil was used for the final polishing.

The image is divided into three distinct parts:

The main picture is a bird's eye view of the city within its walls and bounded by the Rivers Humber and Hull with the immediate surroundings including a clear representation of the three blockhouses and interconnecting walls on the east side of the River Hull. This view is an astonishing piece of work and has been replicated and used many times to illustrate the city sometimes long after the environment had been changed by development. It also shows the Beverley Gate where the first hostile confrontation of the English Civil War took place when Sir John Hotham refused Charles I entry to the city and access to the arms and munitions stored there. There is also a busy waterfront along the River Hull with ships and staithe and a street layout that can still be recognised. I was particularly interested in the debate about whether the representations of the houses were factually correct

because my ancestor Robert Langley of Elloughton owned two properties on High Street, including one at the north end which was comparable to Wilberforce House and where one of his tenants was Thomas Broadley, and a garden house on the north side of Salthouse Lane.

The top picture is a landscape of Hull viewed from the River Humber. This shows the city wall, the entrance to the River Hull and the south and middle blockhouses with shipping on the Humber. The two outstanding buildings are Holy Trinity Church and what was probably Suffolk Palace.

In the bottom right hand corner is a plan of the coastal areas of Holderness and north east Lincolnshire. This map is in a strange orientation with the east at the top but the details can be compared with Christopher Saxton's first county maps published in 1579 and John Speed's early 17th century publications.

By studying the whole image in detail it can be fairly confidently concluded that it was created in 1639.

A final touch of humour is that a decorative mug with a copy of Hollar's Hull can be purchased from zazzle.co.uk (an American company).

The talk was very well received and one of the comments was that the bird's eye view seemed to be from a thousand feet above what is now Ferensway.

Richard Walgate.

A guided walk at Risby.

14th July 2018

The historical importance of Risby is not as widely appreciated as it deserves. A significant step towards addressing this deficiency was taken between 2010 and 2012, when local archaeologists, funded by Natural England, undertook a survey of land around Park Farm, Risby, on behalf of the farm's owner, John Clappison. It was with the kind permission of Mr Clappison that twenty-one EYLHS members were treated to an illuminating guided tour by Ed Dennison who compiled the report of the survey.

Although no actual excavations had been undertaken, much information had been gleaned from a study of available documents, early maps and aerial photographs, together with a detailed survey of surviving earthworks. These revealed four notable features of the historic landscape as follows:

to the north, evidence for agricultural exploitation in the Roman period;

at Cellar Heads, the site of a Tudor deer park and moated lodge;

close to the present farm buildings, a hollow way, alongside which had lain the eventually deserted mediaeval village and probably the mediaeval manor house itself;

and, slightly north of this, earthworks identifying the site and terraced gardens of Risby Hall.

In 1401 the medieval manor of Risby passed by marriage to the Ellerker family who rose to regional and national prominence in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries. Sir Ralph Ellerker (1461-1539) and his eldest son (also Ralph, 1489-1546) were knighted after the Battle of Flodden in 1513. To reflect their growing status it is likely that they extensively rebuilt the existing manor house, probably in the area of the present farm buildings though its precise location is uncertain. Later records show it as a substantial



Towards the earthworks of the terraces building with fifteen hearths.

Henry VIII, in the course of his northern progress of 1541, is known to have stayed overnight at Risby where he was lavishly entertained, possibly at the moated lodge within the deer park. In 1675 the estate was inherited by Sir James Bradshaw of Bromborough, Cheshire, via his wife Dorothy, daughter and heir of John Ellerker. In 1684, Bradshaw set about building Risby Hall, a fine new house of three storeys with a seven-bay frontage and impressive walled and terraced

gardens, sited somewhat further north of the original settlement.

The well-defined tiered earthworks of the terraces remain readily recognisable, immediately south of the site of the Hall, and these were the ultimate destination of the visit.



The Gothic Folly, July 2018

In 1742, Sir James's son, Ellerker Bradshaw, bequeathed Risby to Eaton Mainwaring of Cheshire, on condition that he adopted the family name of Ellerker. So, in the late 1760s, it was Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker who began a more fashionable landscaping of the grounds around the Hall, creating a series of lakes to the east and building a new stable block to the west. A lakeside gothic folly was built around 1770.

The Hall is believed to have been severely damaged by fire, firstly in the late 1770s and again in about 1784. It was subsequently completely demolished. Most of the lakes survive (as commercially operated fishing

ponds) and the walls of the folly are still standing.

Geoffrey Collier

Visit to Saltmarshe & Howden

8 June 2018

Members of the Society visited Saltmarshe & Howden on June 8th 2018. Our leader for the whole day was Susan Butler, a local historian who is an expert on Howdenshire. Susan Lives in Saltmarshe. We all met at her home 'Joiner's Cottage' next to the high Ouse flood bank. The property includes a barn and another small cottage, where there was enough to hold our attention for the whole morning. We noted that the cottage chimney (a central stack) was smoking in honour of our visit but we had to gather in the barn first! The two vernacular buildings form Susan's small museum.

Susan and a local historian from Goole, Gilbert Tawn, together gave us an illustrated talk to explain the history and restoration of the barn and cottage. The barn is stacked high with shelves holding leather-bound copies of the 'Goole Times', to which no-one had been willing to give space, neither the newspaper or local archives. Gilbert had ensured that the barn was dry.

The cottage is of a type now increasingly rare. There is a datestone over the door – 1763. It is a one-and-a-half storey building with raised and tumbled gables, a steeply-pitched roof, with a central stack, and a central

Historian 18

corrections

low doorway. The interior has a brick floor that gets damp in winter, being at river level. There was much to photograph here. The cottage's two rooms were surprisingly spacious, with an inglenook. It was the home of a yeoman farmer, not a labourer. Susan had acquired furniture, utensils and artefacts, including local bricks stamped PSS (Philip Saltmarshe Sandhall). We were fascinated by the collection. The family would have slept upstairs, in the roof space round the chimney stack – dark but warm.

The programme for the day included a 'light lunch' in Saltmarshe, which we assumed would be a couple of sandwiches and a sausage roll! The light lunch 'Joiner's Cottage' version, in the garden, was the highlight of the day: several varieties of sandwich, tarts, pies, scones, buns, trifle, fruit salad, oodles of cream, sorbet, at least seven different cakes. All prepared by Gilbert's wife, Gloria. We returned to the barn for 'seconds' – and 'thirds'.

In the afternoon we moved on to Howden, where Susan made a walkabout beyond the Bishop's hall to the Ashes area. Finally, she opened up the new Howden Heritage Centre in the Market Place, after closing time, so that we could look at an interesting range of drawings and photographs. It rounded off a memorable day for which we must thank Susan Butler, and Gilbert and Gloria Tawn as well as Pam Martin and Sue and Keith Wade.

Joan Kemp.

In last year's 'Historian' the references at end of a few articles were not reproduced correctly, this was due to a very 'buggy' update to the computer program we use. Full notes to the affected articles are below.

Suffolk Palace

1 From north to south the cluster of streets were; Hanover Square, Duke Street, Anne Street, Ros Street (?), Duncan's Passage, Manor Street, Pell Mell Court, Cook's Buildings, Leadenhall Square, Manor Alley, Eaton Street and Winter's Alley.

Alfred Gelder Street is a product of late 19th century civic improvement, the Guildhall was completed in 1914 (see Gillett and MacMahon, 1990, 416-419).

2 See Gillett and MacMahon, 1990, 216.

3 See Gillett and MacMahon, 1990, 228-230.

4 For a study of landholding in this period see Clarke, R. 'Hull in the Beginning' (East Yorkshire Historian, Vol. 14, 2013, p. 23-25 plus website).

5 John Leland, 1506-1552, became the 'King's Antiquary' to Henry VIII. His *Itinerary*, still in manuscript form when he died, was published in the late 18th century. Leland was often known as 'the father of English topography'.

6 For further notes on medieval building materials and brick-making locally see Gillett and MacMahon (1989, Ch. 3).

7 Horrox, R. *The De la Poles of Hull* (East Yorkshire Local History Soc., 1983, 3).

8 For an examination of the lives of the De la Pole brothers and of their connection with J. Rottenherring see Horrox, chapter 1. For a consideration of the connection between the rise of merchants in Hull and the demise of Ravenser Odd see Clarke (2013).

9 Allison records that once re-built by Michael De la Pole it was known as 'Courthall'. Later still it was known as the 'King's Manor' or 'King's Manor House', see later.

10 A term usually interpreted as meaning sleeping quarters or just rooms. This suggests a considerable degree of internal room delineation, a progressive idea for the 14th century.

11 Whether the phrases garden-house and 'somerhalle' refer to a building in the grounds detached from the main complex or some sort of conservatory incorporated into the main complex, presumably south-facing, is not clear. Any glass incorporated could only have been in the form of small panes, plate glass being a much later technology, and even so would have been hugely expensive.

12 To be so the entrance would have needed to have been on the north side of the triangular plot.

13 A rood is defined as 40 square poles, this converting to 200 sq. yards. A courtyard of 400 sq. yards (or one tenth of an acre) seems improbable and does not conform with pictorial evidence (see later).

14 Sometimes written descriptions from the past can be difficult to reconstruct until the reader realises that the author got their directions wrong, this may be the case here.

15 The estuarine clays on which the medieval town stood provided fertile grazing land all along the north Humber lowlands ; see Clarke (2016 plus website).

16 This is one of many maps published by John Speed in his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine* (1611-1612), later reprinted.

17 This west tower presents a problem as the church's late 15th century tower collapsed in the 1510s and the present tower was not built until 1697 (see Neave, 2005, 511). Perhaps then a third tower had been built between 1514 and 1697, or maybe, the tower shown was illustrative licence.

18 Even when unoccupied such an extensive property would still have required a 'skeleton staff'.

19 In particular they retained close contact with the Carthusian monastery, Charterhouse, which owed its original endowment to the family. For a more detailed consideration of this point see Horrox (1983, 39-42).

20 John Leland, see footnote 5.

21 Sheahan (1866, 105).

22 However, the name 'King's Manor' seems to have endured.

23 Sheahan lists the following stock; '50 pieces of large ordnance, 200,000 muskets carbines, pistols and swords, 14,000 spades, wheelbarrows, shovels, powder, shot and match'. A further '1,200 muskets, 300 pikes, six brass canon, seven petards, 400 cannon balls, 30 barrels of powder and 24 barrels of musket shot' were purchased in Holland and shipped across the North Sea.

24 Sheahan (1866, 408).

25 Allison (1969, 312 and 412).

26 This term almost certainly meaning timber framed with some variety of wattle-and-daub infill.

27 See Neave, S. *Medieval Parks of East Yorkshire* (1991) and Neave, D. And Waterson, E. *Lost Houses of East Yorkshire* (1988). The site of Leconfield Castle may still be visited by public footpaths from the village, the moat remains intact.

The 14th century De la Poles could only have had a hunting park on the land of their Myton Manor beyond the town walls, however, they chose a more commercial option and grazed flocks of sheep (see Clarke, R. 2016).

Shakespeare

1 When I first read this, it was KHRO Bench Book 4 f.325v. It is now HHC C BRB/2 f.325v.

2 KHRO Bench Book 4, f.259.

3 Helen Ostovich, Holger Schott Syme and Andrew Griffin, eds, *Locating the Queen's Men, 1583-1603: Material Practices and Conditions of Playing*, Ashgate, 2009, *passim*.

4 KHRO Bench Book 4 f.286.

5 Chris Laoutaris, *Shakespeare and the Countess: The Battle that Gave Birth to the Globe*, 2015.

6 James Shapiro, *1599: A Year in the Life of William Shakespeare* (2006) sends Shakespeare on an imagined trip to Stratford in this month. He has no evidence, but the idea is useful for the structure of the book. I should also say that Professor Sir Stanley Wells, doyen of Shakespeare editors (and born in Hull), disagrees with me. He follows

Shapiro in detaching Shakespeare from the company at this time.

7 KHRO Bench Book 4 f.72.

8 KHRO Bench Book 4 f.325.

9 See above, *Locating the Queen's Men, 1583-1603, passim*.

10 William Guthrie, *A general history of Scotland from the earliest accounts to the present time* London, 1768, vol. 8, p. 358.

11 The National Archives SP 12/117, 37.

12 KHRO Bench Book 4 f.109 & 166v-167.

13 http://www.uh.edu/waalt/index.php/Elizabethan_Star_Chamber_Project

14 N. E. McClure ed. *The letters and epigrams of Sir John Harington*, 1930, letter 44.

15 A good example is the Hull petition of 1601, Cecil Papers Petitions 2045.

16 KHRO Bench Book 4 f.117v

Cotton Industry

1 T. Blashill *Evidences Relating to East Hull* A Brown, Hull, 1903.

2 Hull History Centre collection.

3C Ketchell *Lime Street in the Groves, Guided walk notes*, Local History Archives Unit.

4 Hull History Centre collection.

5 K.Allison (ed). *A History of the County of York East Riding Vol.I The City of Kingston upon Hull*, Oxford 1969 (Also online at www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk).

6 Decennial Census, Hull History Centre.

7D & S Neave *Pevsner Architectural Guides, Hull* Yale, 2010.

8 Joyce M Bellamy 'Cotton Manufacturing inHull' *Business*

History vol 4 (2), pp.91 - 108 ; footnote p223.

9 J.M Bellamy *The Trade and Shipping of Nineteenth Century Hull* EYLHS, 1971, reprinted 1979.

10 J. Rylands *The Distressed Cotton Operatives*, 1864.

11 VCH figures, p.215.

12 Rental evidences accessed by student Nancy Burley in the Local Studies Library c.1990.

13 Part One of the Inquiry was Friday 21 December 1849 (*The Hull Advertiser* was published each Friday from 1820).

14 T Blashill *Evidences Relating to East Hull*, A Brown Hull 1903.

15 *History of the Streets of Hull Collected by Mr W Sykes from Mr J Richardson's MSS* (1841/1915). A Malet Lambert reprint, No. 1 in the Extra Volumes series.

16 Hull History Centre collection.

17 Now a Care Home.

18 Many of the names recorded here can readily be researched using a wide range of sources in the History Centre. One interesting volume is 'Contemporary Biographies', WT Pike, Brighton 1903.

19 Quoting a Bank of England (Hull Branch) official : J M Bellamy *The Trade and Shipping of Nineteenth Century Hull*, EYHLS, 1971, reprinted 1979.

20 G Wilkinson and G Watkins *Forgotten Hull*, Kingston Press 1999; Wilkinson G *Forgotten Hull 2*, Kingston Press, 2000.

Publishing, 2017 ; 287 pp; illustrated in colour and b/w, £20. ISBN 978 1 4456 6123 0

Admiral Lawson is a significant 17th century figure who has previously escaped close scrutiny, despite a short entry in the Dictionary of National Biography, and is footnoted in accounts of the naval battles in which he played a vital part. The main reason for this neglect being the lack of a significant corpus of documents which can be examined in one place. The author, a professional genealogist, has painstakingly sought out the scattered material and assembled his story within the context of the Civil War and Restoration in which his role both politically and as a naval commander has been largely unnoticed.

Born in Scarborough 1615 he went to sea in the coal trade becoming a part owner of a collier trading between the north of England and London. In July 1645 he helped prevent the Royalists aiding the Scarborough castle garrison which fell to the Parliamentarians. He was elected to the town's ruling body and in 1646 became a captain in the New Model Army under the new governor Col. Boynton. Scarborough subsequently became a Royalist stronghold and as a result Lawson moved to Hull where he was a witness at the trial of the Hothams.

After the execution of the King and establishment of the Commonwealth Lawson was mainly occupied in combating pirates and privateers,

Book Reviews

Gill Blanchard Lawson lies still in the Thames; the extraordinary life of Vice Admiral Sir John Lawson Amberley

many of them working in the Royalist cause. The country was bankrupt and pay for the armed forces was in arrears, so Lawson found he was increasingly dependant on his own resources to maintain his role. Many people were voicing their dissatisfaction and wondering whether anything had been achieved since the dissolution of the monarchy.

Eventually Crown lands were sold to help pay for the military, and in an attempt to break the dominance of the Dutch in trade an Act was passed forbidding the import of goods in foreign ships. In the ensuing war, at the battle of Portland, February 1653, under Sir Robert Blake, the Dutch fleet was defeated with the loss of 17 men-of-war and 50 merchant vessels from the convoy. Subsequently Lawson was appointed Rear Admiral and was constantly engaged in naval skirmishes in the English channel and North Sea. In June the Dutch were again routed at the Battle of the Gabbard, for which Lawson and his fellow admirals were given a gold chain and a medal.

After Cromwell had dissolved the Rump Parliament and proclaimed himself Lord Protector there was great disappointment that the supremacy of parliament was being lost. A plan was hatched to blow up Whitehall and a blunderbuss furnished with 30-40 bullets was found in a house overlooking Cromwell's route to Hampton Court.

In this heated political environment Lawson was arrested as a suspected supporter of the Fifth Monarchy men who wanted 'godly government', disestablishment of the church, and freedom of conscience in religion, except of course for Roman Catholics! The detested Barebones Parliament was dissolved and replaced by a Council of State, but under the Lord Protector who increasingly took on the trappings of monarchy.

In 1654 peace was established with the Dutch and Lawson was able to persuade his colleagues to agree that sailors should receive their pay more regularly and that impressments be ended. Soon after the army established a military dictatorship and Lawson resigned from the Council of State. Once again, in 1657, he was temporarily in custody suspected of conspiracy and there was widespread unrest across the country.

A new constitution created a parliament with a second chamber, but under Cromwell as His Highness Lord Protector, who sat enthroned with a golden sceptre in one hand and bible in the other. After the death of Oliver Cromwell in 1658 he was succeeded by his son Richard, as Lord Protector, with an empty Exchequer, and unable to pay his troops. He was soon forced out of office by the army and an attempt was made to re-establish the Commonwealth under the guidance of a true parliament.

Lawson was reinstated as Vice-Admiral, and took overall command of the fleet, his task being to repel any attempted Royalist invasion, in the light of uprisings in Bristol and elsewhere. He was ordered with his fleet to Gravesend to support Parliament, though different factions had varying opinions as to how this might be made to function. A return to a totally free parliament would surely mean a dominance of moderates and Royalist sympathisers as MPs, and the side-lining of the religious zealots, but Lawson and others were eventually persuaded this was the only course.

There was a desperate need for stability and a revitalised economy instead of the threat of another Civil War or a military coup. An assurance was received from Charles II of a full pardon for all except those who had signed the death warrant of his father. The Restoration of the monarchy was agreed by Parliament and in September 1660 Lawson received a knighthood from the King as a key figure in the return of royal rule.

Lawson was then engaged in the policing of Tangiers against the Barbary corsairs. This was Britain's first foothold on the African continent which had been part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the Portuguese princess who had married Charles Stuart. Then there was yet another major engagement with the Dutch fleet off the Texel, where he received an injury to his leg. He died from the subsequent infection and was buried in a vault at

St Dunstons church, near to the Tower of London. Because of the outbreak of plague none of his family, then living in the country, attended the burial, and no commemorative tablet or plaque was ever placed there to mark his grave.

Thus ended the remarkable life of Sir John Lawson, who progressed from merchant seaman to Vice-Admiral, and though a staunch believer in the supremacy of Parliament was instrumental in the Restoration of the monarchy. His life and career demonstrates the conflicting loyalties, personal, family and political, which characterised the Civil War and its aftermath. It was hardly possible to plot a path through life without being considered a traitor or turncoat at some stage in one's career, and it was inevitable that individuals frequently took decisions that were contradictory and mutually incompatible.

This volume rescues Lawson from undeserved obscurity and in doing so provides an overview of the divisions and contradictions which characterise the Commonwealth, Protectorate, and subsequent Restoration.

Arthur G.Credland

Remembering Life in Hull: A further photographic recollection, Michael E Ulyatt, self published, 2018, £14

Over many years Mr Ulyatt has produced 24 publications, inevitably some are long out of print. This volume is a compilation of three Dalesman books,

Humber Shipping (1983), *Life in Old Hull* (1983) and *Old Hull Remembered* (1986, there are additional photos and expanded captions.

The book is divided into sections, Shipping and Transport (including a longer piece on the Whaler *Diana*), Street Scenes, Sport, Buildings, Entertainment. The contents page is, slightly oddly, on page 8, after three pages of photographs. It is a good mixture of familiar and unusual images.

There will be a book launch and signing on 22 September at the People's Memorial Shop, Whitefriargate, Hull, between 12:00am and 2:00pm.

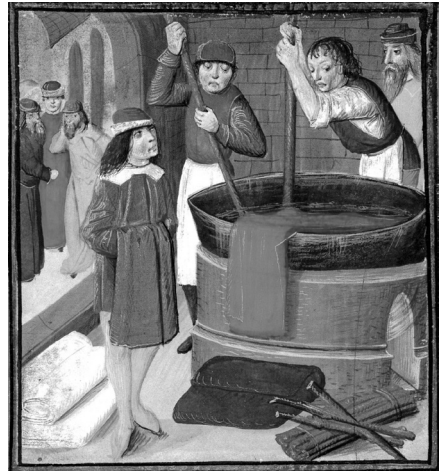
Robert Barnard

John S. Lee *The Medieval Clothier* The Boydell Press 2018, 364pp, with 20 black and white plates, 10 colour plates, 11 figures, 6 maps and 5 tables; £25. ISBN 978 1 78327 317 1

A very useful account of the English cloth trade, 1350-1550, from the time of the 'Black Death' to the economic collapse of the Antwerp market. The key primary sources are listed, as also books and academic papers, theses and online sources, much of the material being from the last thirty years.

In the late 14th century the trade was centred on a few major towns, notably Coventry, Colchester, Norwich, and York. By the second half of the 15th century production had moved into the countryside with the cloth mainly sold and exported through London,

where the merchants had become dominant, through their marketing skills and access to credit.



The 'putting-out' system became the norm with individual craftsmen working at home, and with significant portions of the day available for other part-time activity. The raw materials were provided by the clothier who was able to impose quality control, drive down the production costs, and then was responsible for selling the finished article. The replacement of the distaff with the spinning wheel, and the horizontal by the vertical loom, as well as fulling in a mill rather than by foot, all had a dramatic effect on productivity. Most of these local men sold on the cloth to merchants, but a few built extensive trading links within their region, or even shipped overseas. Payment was delayed until after the cloth was delivered to the merchants and in times of economic crisis the money might be long delayed, or not be forthcoming, affecting the entire

business chain and leaving the primary producers, the spinners, weavers and dyers in penury.

A handful of men became the millionaires of their day. Best known is Thomas Paycocke of Coggeshall, Essex, whose fine house survives and is open to the public. There were also the Springs of Lavenham, where the remarkable range of magnificent timber-framed buildings still to be seen owes much to the cloth trade. The author includes a gazetteer of buildings erected or improved with the proceeds of the cloth trade. These include churches and chapels, the former dwellings of clothiers, almshouses, and also the brasses and other monuments which they have left for posterity.

This volume can be recommended as an up to date introduction to the cloth trade in mediaeval England and is another impressive addition to the Boydell catalogue.

I should have liked a little more detail of the different types of cloth, and was intrigued that 'cotton' was the name given to a woollen cloth similar to frieze, made largely in Lancashire and in Wales.

Arthur G. Credland

Local History Meetings & Events

2 September 2018 *Carnegie Heritage Centre*, Diane Brain 'Asleep in the Deep', 1:30pm, £2.50

4-9 September *Heritage Open Days* www.heritageopendays.org.uk

11 September 2018 *Hull History Centre* Richard Gorski 'Seamen Ashore in Hull during the later 19th Century' 12:30pm

12 September 2018 *Carnegie Heritage Centre*, Godfrey Robinson 'The Growth of Withernsea' 10:00am, £2.50

13 September 2018 *Beverley Civic Society* Barbara English 'King Charles I and Beverley' St Mary's Church Hall, 7:30pm

20 September 2018 *Pocklington History Group* Brian Barnes 'A History of the Hull 92nd Brigade 1914-1919 (Hull Pals)' All Saints Church, George Street, 7:30pm

20 September 2018 *Hessle Local History Society* Graham Marshall 'A personal view through the lens', Hessle Town Hall, 7:15pm

7 October 2018 *Carnegie Heritage Centre*, Hilary Byers 'The picture House Reborn' 1:30pm, £2.50

8 October 2018 *Hull Civic Society* Peter Lowden 'Hull General Cemetery', Britannia Royal Hotel, 7:30pm, £2

9 October 2018 *Hull History Centre* Martin Taylor 'The Other Hinterland: Hull and Lincolnshire' 12:30pm

- 10 October 2018 *Carnegie Heritage Centre*, John Lawson 'The R38', 10:00am, £2.50
- 18 October 2018 *Pocklington History Group* Jane Henley 'a workshop on the history of Woldgate College' Woldgate School, 7:30pm, £2
- 18 October 2018 *Hessle Local History Society* Paul Schofield 'Hull's musical heritage', Hessle Town Hall, 7:15pm
- 8 November 2018 *Beverley Civic Society* The Margaret Powell Memorial Lecture, St Mary's Church Hall, 7:30pm
- 13 November 2018 *Hull History Centre* Hull's Museums & Art Gallery: How they Began' 12:30pm
- 15 November 2018 *Pocklington History Group* John Walker 'The Victoria County History for the Pocklington area' The Old Court House, George Street, 7:30pm, £2
- 15 November 2018 *Hessle Local History Society* Margaret Farrow 'John Bacchus Dykes', Hessle Town Hall, 7:15pm
- 11 December 2018 *Hull History Centre* 'A Cast of Thousands: staff talk about their favourite documents from amongst the collections' 12:30pm
- 13 December 2018 *Beverley Civic Society* Rick Bailey 'The Restoration of the Beverley Arms', Beverley Arms Hotel, 7:30pm
- 17 January 2019 *Pocklington History Group* 'an evening of short talks' The Old Court House, George Street, 7:30pm, £2
- 21 February 2019 *Pocklington History Group* Geoff Sidwell 'Katherine Stewart - remarkable wife of the Major' The Old Court House, George Street, 7:30pm, £2
- 21 March 2019 *Pocklington History Group* Stephen Counce 'The Highlight of the Rural Year: The Agricultural Hiring Fairs of East Yorkshire 1890-1925' The Old Court House, George Street, 7:30pm, £2
- 16 May 2019 *Pocklington History Group* 'Kaley Kramer 'History of York Printing' The Old Court House, George Street, 7:30pm, £2