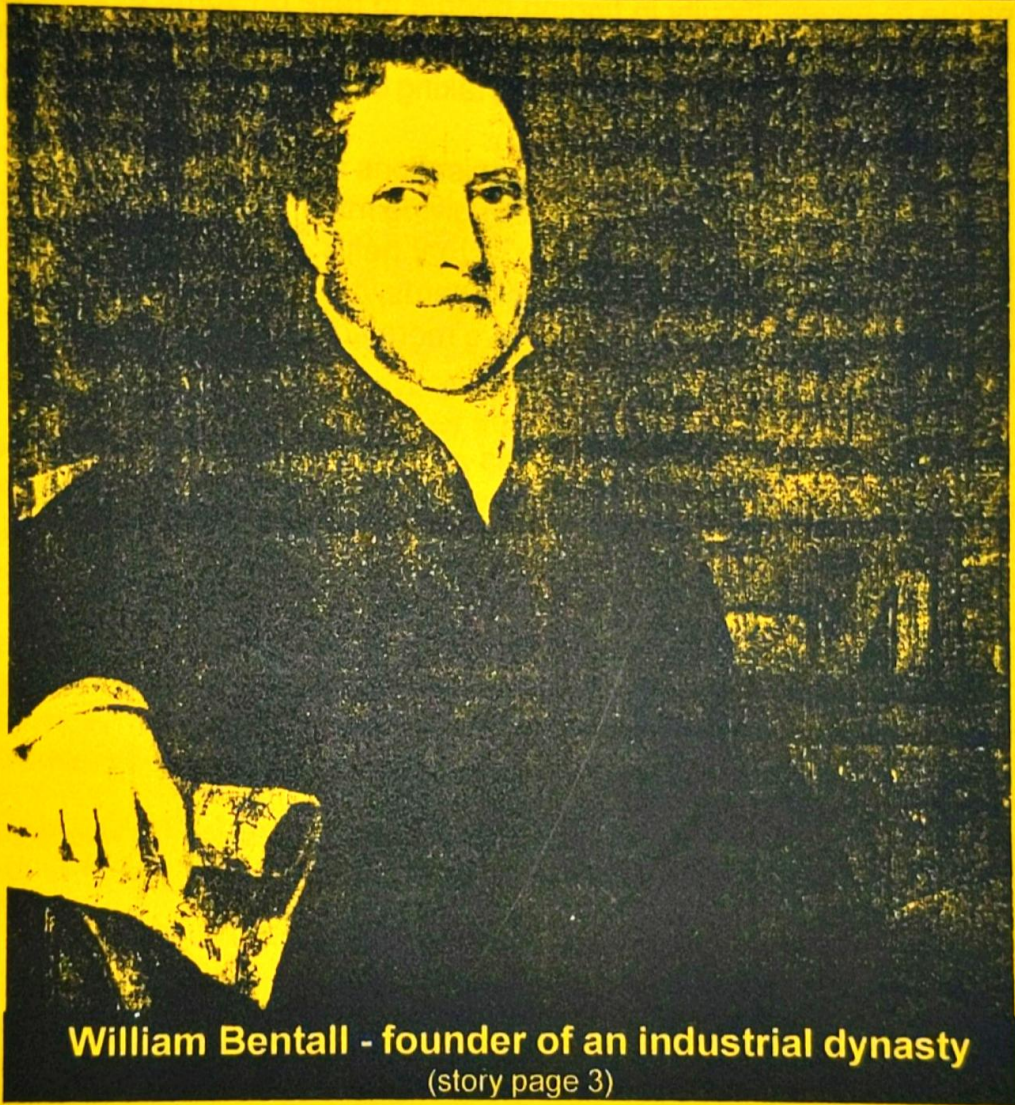


THE PENNY FARTHING

The Newsletter of Maldon District Museum Association



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CHAIRMAN'S CHAT

We continue to have difficulty in finding people to take on some of the essential tasks for the museum. This is having the knock on effect of overloading our working membership and preventing them taking on any additional commitments.

It is generally calculated that in most organisations around 10% of the members will be actively involved with the remainder giving much needed support but, due to a variety of reasons, unable to offer actual help. We do rather better than 10%, especially if we include our willing stewards, but it is evident that if we are to continue to grow and flourish we must have more active people. To achieve this we must increase our membership base.

The committee will be addressing this problem when they next meet in September but could I ask now that everybody should do their very best to recruit, at least, one new member. This would help strengthen our organisation in so many ways. To this end I have asked the editor to include a membership form in this edition of the *Penny Farthing* to assist you in your recruitment drive.

Good hunting!

Paddy Lacey

STOP PRESS

On 19th July the Museum was awarded a grant of £500 by the East of England Museums Libraries Archives Council [EEMLAC] for environmental monitoring and storage. A thermo-hydrograph is to be purchased as well as much needed storage materials for the work performed by our hardworking accessions team.

Penny Farthing is dependent upon your contribution.

All articles, items, photos, comments and letters are welcome:

Please send to Tony Mandara, 41 Abbotsmead, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex CM9 4PT.
Tel (01621) 840056

Copy deadline for the Winter 2004 issue of *Penny Farthing* is 5 November

RMS Himalaya update



The photograph of the splendid model of the *Himalaya* built in the 1960's by apprentices from the firm of E.H. Bentall formed a striking cover illustration for the last *Penny Farthing*. It was particularly appropriate as in 2005 the bicentenary of Benthalls in Heybridge will be celebrated with an exhibition on "All Things Bentall". This will run throughout the season in our museum and culminate in September with a Rally of restored Bentall equipment at the Museum of Power in September 2005 which will include a visit by the surviving Bentall motor car. During this time it is hoped that a reunion of Bentall Apprentices will be organised so it would be great to learn the names of those involved as well as the fate of the model. Also why was the *Himalaya* chosen as the subject of the model in the first place?

The real *Himalaya* was a P&O liner of 28,000 tons built by Vickers Armstrong at Barrow in 1949. She was powered by a steam turbine engine with twin screw propellers and could cruise at 22 knots. She could carry 758 first class passengers, 401 tourist class, and 631 crew members. Her maiden voyage was from Tilbury to Australia on 6th October 1949, taking 30 days. She continued on the UK-Australia-TransPacific service being modified with a Thornycroft funnel cap in 1953: the model is of the ship in its post-1953 condition.

In 1963 she was converted to a one-class ship for 1,416 passengers. She made her final voyage in October 1974 to Hong Kong and then sailed on to Kachsiung in Taiwan for demolition.

One last detail; the officers and crew of the *Himalaya* were an unbeatable combination at shipboard cricket, defeating passenger teams that over the years included several Test Match players. In 1967 they did lose the last and deciding match of a 'five-test series', played en-route from England to New Zealand. The venues for the five matches were the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of Guinea, the Indian Ocean, the Great Australian Bight and the Tasman Sea.

We thank Mr Ray Palmer for the maritime details and The Cricketer Book of Cricketing Disasters and Bizarre Records, edited by Christopher Martin-Jenkins 1983 for the cricket item.

BENTALLS of HEYBRIDGE

Next year sees the 200th anniversary of the founding of E H Bentall & Company in Heybridge. The Bentall family were probably Maldon's most influential industrialists and made a dramatic impact on the town's fortunes. To mark the bicentenary Maldon Museum, in conjunction with the Museum of Power, will be holding special displays during 2005 and, as a background to the celebrations, *Penny Farthing* provides the following potted history of the Bentall company.

The founder of the Bentall empire was William Bentall of Goldhanger, descendant of a long line of yeoman farmers. At the end of the 18th century William had developed a lively interest in the improvement of agricultural machinery, his first design being for a plough for use on his own farm. Made by the village blacksmith, this prototype performed so well that William re-equipped his whole farm with them. Word of the excellence of the plough spread quickly and soon neighbouring farmers were asking him to supply their farms with them too.

Within three or four years orders were so brisk that William built a small foundry, smithy and joiner's shop on land opposite his farmhouse to meet demand. Those buildings have long disappeared without trace except for the name of the land upon which they once stood - Foundry Field.

However, it was not until William found a method of bolting a cast iron plough body to a wooden frame that his plough began to attract anything more than local recognition. Now farmers from further afield began to place orders and a small but prosperous business started to develop.



William Bentall's original Goldhanger Plough

In 1850 the price of one of these ploughs was £2. 2s 0d. A Coulter (a vertical iron cutting blade fitted to the front of the ploughshare), gallas and staff cost an extra 2/6 each and additional shares cost 7/- per dozen.

Orders began to be received from all over Essex and as each plough was sold, so it generated even more orders until another company, recognising the excellence and potential of William's design, copied it and tried to capture the market. This action no doubt helped convince William that his invention could be turned into a prosperous, full-time business and in about 1795 he made the decision to leave farming to concentrate on engineering.

Although as yet there was no company, just William Bentall making ploughs as an individual venture, he enlarged his foundry and smithy and, at the same time, gave his plough the name "Goldhanger" - a name which would remain famous among ploughs for the next one hundred years.

William's gamble paid off,

soon he was making more money from the ploughs than he had ever made from farming, but his very success led to problems. The increasing quantities of coal, pig-iron and timber needed for manufacturing the ploughs put a severe strain on the inadequate transport facilities of the day.

The raw materials were brought by sea, then transferred from ship to lighter, from lighter to quay, from quay to wagon, in which it completed the journey to Foundry Field. These transfers added greatly to the overheads of the fledgling business.

For the enterprise to expand, a more convenient location would have to be found. Again fortune smiled on William - as just seven years before, in 1797, the Chelmer Navigation had been completed and now offered an ideal site for relocation.

Land was available alongside the canal at Heybridge and by 1805 William had purchased a site and the first buildings of the new workshops had been erected. Here the raw materials could be brought from the coastal vessels by lighters directly into his works by the canal.

The Heybridge enterprise flourished and within a year he was able to devote time to the next step in his engineering career. Having transformed the humble plough William turned his attention to the method of threshing and introduced changes that would revolutionize harvesting in England.

Until the early 19th century, hand threshing was almost the only method used throughout the country, although in rare instances horses were used to drive amateur machines. This was both labour intensive and inefficient and William had the idea of using the high pressure steam engine, recently pioneered by Richard Trevithick. In 1806 he introduced the first steam-driven threshing machine in England.

The steam threshing engine worked successfully, although it only sold in small numbers. Other agricultural tools followed, but surprisingly, although facing very fierce competition, William Bentall never bothered to take out a patent for any of his inventions, preferring to rely on the reputation for quality and inventiveness of his machines for their commercial protection.

The Napoleonic Wars had severely restricted the importation of wheat from abroad and provided great stimulus for farming in England. This in turn created an almost insatiable demand for reliable agricultural machinery of the type manufactured by Bentalls. This demand provided prosperity and a solid foundation for the business, so that by 1814, William had become a comparatively wealthy man and his happiness was completed with the birth of his son, Edward Hammond Bentall that same year.

the art of moulding from "Old Marten", one of the foundry employees. So successful was his tuition, that when Edward made his first perfect ploughshare, Mrs Bentall presented "Old Marten" with a velvet suit.

Encouraged by his accomplishment, Edward forgot about joining the Church and instead devoted his energies to learning the business, working alongside his father's employees. It was as well that he did because in 1836, when Edward was just twenty-two years old, the business passed into his keeping.



Bentall's Works at Heybridge (circa 1900)

William had enlightened views with regard to his son's education and in 1831 he sent the seventeen year old on a one year tour of the United States in order to complete his education.

Although Edward originally wanted to enter the Church, his mother thought otherwise and determined that he should eventually take over the business, insisted that he was taught the workings of the foundry. It was arranged that he learn the mysteries of

Edward had inherited more than his father's sound, if limited business. He inherited in addition, his father's genius as an engineer. He brought his own restless, inquiring mind and a spirit of adventure which would form an almost irresistible power for progress.

Under his direction the Heybridge factory was to branch out and expand far more rapidly than it had done under his father.

To be continued ...



The Movies came to Maldon

In 1909 the Hippodrome theatre opened for drama and variety shows in Maldon High Street where Peacocks now stands. It was able to seat 450 people and often played to full houses. Less than twenty years later the increasing popularity and demand for the new fangled "movies" obliged the theatre to convert to showing talking pictures, which it did in 1927. At the same time a canopy was erected over the pavement for the benefit of patrons queuing in the rain.

This was a boom time for cinemas and the Hippodrome prospered, but its monopoly of film entertainment was short lived, for just eight years later in 1935, the Embassy cinema opened just a few hundred yards away.

The Embassy was built as part of a new commercial development called King George's Place on the site of a grand, 16th century house called The Trees which stood at the corner of Wantz Road.

The new cinema was built during an era of financial depression, high unemployment, political tension in Europe and a royal abdication so it is little wonder that the public sought escapism - and the new Embassy provided just that.

Like most other Embassy cinemas built around the country for Shipman and King Cinemas, it was constructed in the Art Deco style with a palatial interior of coloured glass, gleaming chrome with a state of the art sound system, heating and ventilation and carpeted throughout. For the further entertainment of the 1,250 strong audience there was a mighty Wurlitzer organ, a cafe/restaurant and a cigarette kiosk.

At 7.15pm on 19 March 1935 the Embassy was officially opened by Brigadier General Sir C. R. C. De Crespigny supported by the Mayor of Maldon, Alderman A. L. Clarke. The opening programme featured Fred Astaire

and Ginger Rogers in "Top Hat", plus Laurel & Hardy in "Thicker than Water" and a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Tickets cost 1/6, 1/3, 9d, & 6d stalls; 2/- & 1/6 balcony.

The old Hippodrome found it impossible to compete with this brash newcomer and just a year later in 1936, it closed its doors for the last time.

During the Second World War the Embassy roof was damaged by enemy aircraft machine gun fire.

The Embassy was taken over by Star Entertainment in the 1960s, who renamed it Studio One, and later by Coral. Although it continued for twenty more years the glory days were over and in 1985, having stood empty for three years, the cinema was demolished to be replaced by retirement flats - only the name "Embassy Court" marks its passing.

GUNS, BIKES and BMWs

Our Chairman, Paddy Lacey, was recently asked if he could solve the following query:

I'm trying to find any information on a S Bate who owned a business in Maldon that manufactured shotguns. I have a double-barrel shotgun that reads between the barrels "S Bate High St. Maldon". I do know that the gun came into the USA some time possibly in the early 1800's. My goal is to retrieve information on the manufacturing of the weapon.

Any information or recommendations will be greatly appreciated.

Regards,

Tammy Wilkinson
Santa Fe, NM, USA

This interesting query reached me from the Tourist Information Centre and from Maldon Archaeological & History Group. I have never seen a gun that was produced in Maldon and my first reaction was that I had never heard of a gunsmith working locally; most of the Directories going straight from Grocers to Hairdressers! But in Kelly's of 1882 there was recorded a Samuel Bate working as a gunsmith in the High Street; he was not in the Directory for 1872 and by the next one in 1894 his place was taken by Henry Bate, gunsmith of 9 Market Hill (son of Samuel?). Subsequently the gunsmith venture receives no mention and the premises in Market Hill becomes the Bate's Cycle and Motor works that also had premises 28 High Street [now G & A Hunt, Kitchenware]. In 1902 the Cycle and Motor Works moved to Spital Road and the name only disappeared last year with the demise of Bate's Motors, BMW agents!

My guess is that the shotgun was manufactured in Maldon High Street by Samuel Bate circa 1880 at No28. The Bate family then going on to win fame and fortune as cycle manufacturers. Younger members of the family were involved with Maldon Cycle Club and the Cycle Corps of the Essex Volunteer Regiment. Any other thoughts on this most interesting query?

Paddy Lacey

Dear Paddy

Thanks ever so much for taking care of this. We will keep a copy of the information on file for any future need!

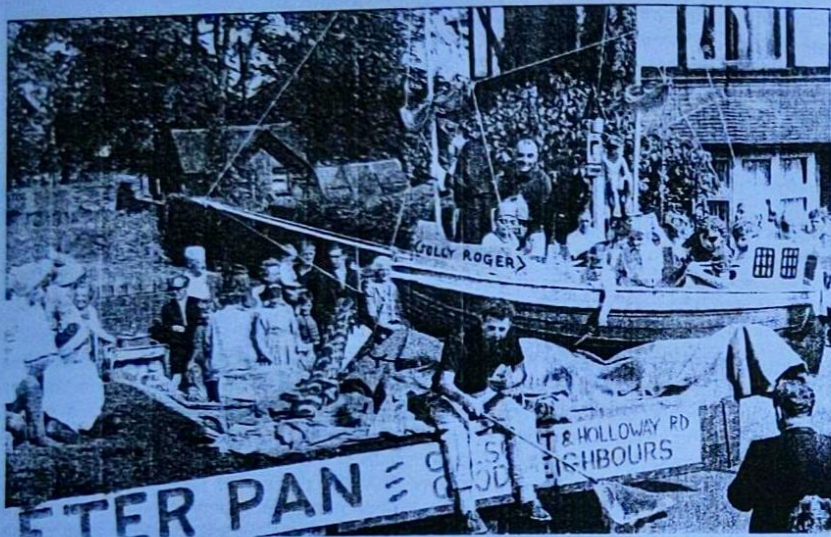
As usual you came up trumps - our honorary (unpaid) t.i.c. assistant!

Regards

Margaret
Tourist Information Centre

Maldon Carnival

One hundred years of fun for charity 1904 - 2004



Our photo above shows Maldon Carnival floats passing the Museum on the Park when it was still a private house, during the 1960s. Readers may recognise Museum Committee member Mike Bennett as a young man, fishing net in hand, seated centre foreground.

The idea of a carnival all began on Sunday, July 22, 1904 when the Friendly Societies of Maldon and Heybridge held a church parade which raised a large amount of money for charity. From this successful beginning a carnival has been held most years ever since, with the exception of the war years and, for some reason, 1951, the year of the Festival of Britain - presumably there were other festivities that year.

As a tribute *The Penny Farthing* publishes this photo (right) of our President, Derek Maldon Fitch in carnival rig taken sometime in the early thirties. Unfortunately Derek no longer has this suit in his wardrobe so a re-enactment is not possible!

On the Tuesday of Carnival Week in 1934 there was a Tiny Tots Parade. All competitors were asked to form up on the Spital Road Parking Ground at 6pm from where they would march through the town to the Promenade for judging led by the All Saints' Pipe Band. Every competitor was to receive a prize kindly presented by S. O. Ratcliff, Derek's uncle.

Other attractions that week were Uncle Sam's minstrels and Madam Della's troupe of performing dogs and acrobats, the daintiest in existence being seven in number, although sadly Madam Della was unable to appear in person owing to illness. On the Saturday the highlight was the appearance of the Dagenham Girl Pipers. The day ended with the famous Maldon Land and Water Fireworks Display, "God Save the King" at midnight and "Abide with Me" at 12.05.

All monies raised were for the Chelmsford and Colchester Hospitals. In 1934 the

programme announced that Dick Turpin and his Merry Men would hold up the roads of Maldon during Carnival Week in the traditional manner. These notorious outlaws would frequent the highways and byways of the surrounding country and endeavour, as bygone years, to relieve ones purse for the benefit of the sick - but that is another story!

As We Were ... in 1085

Having beaten King Harold at Hastings in 1066, crushed an Anglo-Saxon rebellion the following year, subdued the North of England in 1069, beaten Hereward the Wake in 1071 and defeated Malcolm III of Scotland in 1079, William the Conqueror was anxious to recoup the costs of these wars and to extract some profit from his new territorial acquisitions. Accordingly, he ordered that a survey be conducted of all land, property and livestock throughout the length and breadth of the country in order to accurately assess the nation's wealth so that he might tax it more efficiently.

Incredibly, the gigantic Domesday Survey was completed within just one year from 1085 to 1086. This survey states that Maldon, at the time, was a Royal Borough with the status of a half-hundred having been carved out of the Dengie Hundred. A "Hundred" was not a specific measurable land area, but rather any indeterminate sized region that contained one hundred taxable families.

Maldon was ranked as the second most important town in Essex (Colchester being first), with a mint, port, Customs House, 45 salt pans, trade and well established local administration. There were also two or three churches, but these were not mentioned by name as they were too poor to be worthy of taxing, and salt houses at Goldhanger, Tollshunt, Tollesbury and Saltcote plus a vineyard at Mundon. The survey also records a mill in the Lordship of Ranulph, the location is unknown but possibly at Beeleigh.

Maldon town contained between 180 to 200 houses, 18 of which were in a ruinous state, and had a population of around 1,100. Between them they owned 336 sheep, 12 cobs (sturdy, short-legged horses), 140 cattle, 103 pigs, 3 cows and 4 calves. In addition the Maldon and Dengie woods could support many pigs and thousands of sheep. It is interesting to note the accuracy with which the livestock figures were recorded compared to the vagueness about the number of human beings - this shows that livestock was valuable, people were not, and that the survey was really about ensuring the King obtained every last penny he could squeeze from his new conquests.

All land was owned by the King and rented to the burgesses (freemen), who did not necessarily live in the town but were accountable for dues to William. Peter the Sheriff, who was responsible for collecting all rents on behalf of the burgesses, would be sure to weigh all coins very carefully to check that they had not been "clipped", a practice whereby minute portions of the silver or gold were cut off illegally, and that the king received his full measure.

Another of the burgesses' duties in time of national peril was to provide a horse for the army (and presumably a rider) and a ship when called upon by the king. Of the 180 burgesses in Maldon 165 held no land whatsoever which indicates that the town was urban in nature. Only 81 acres of land was associated with the borough, all of it in the hands of a small minority.

The staple diet of the poor was barley bread, mutton, cheese probably made from sheep's milk, salt herrings, vegetables, fruit and nuts. They drank mead, ale or cider because water sources could not be relied upon to be pure. As all wild animals were owned by Lords of the Manor these were out of bounds to the poor. The wealthy ate bread made from wheat, fish, beef, rabbit and venison.



A Closer Look at an Exhibit ...

WAR TIME RATIONING By Tony Mandara

In the "1940s Room" of our museum there is a display of the Weekly Food Ration allowed throughout World War Two. This exhibit invariably brings back powerful memories to older visitors - and incredulity from younger ones who have never suffered such austerity.

During the war an extensive rationing system of food and clothing was introduced by the government to ensure that everyone received their fair share of the limited supplies available.

The allocation was controlled via a Ration Book issued to every man, woman and child. This contained a limited amount of coupons to be given to the grocer when purchasing one's ration of food. The first books were issued in October 1939, however the start of rationing was postponed, primarily due to a "Stop Rationing!" campaign conducted by the Daily Express.

Rationing actually began on Monday, 8th January 1940 and, for certain items, continued until 1954. At first only a few food items were rationed, but more were included as the years passed. Each person was permitted a specific amount of basic foods, the quantity varying throughout the war, with additional allowances being given to certain groups.

Typical examples of the amounts allowed for one person per week were:

Meat, rationed by price rather than weight - between 1/- and 2/- (5p - 10p)
Bacon - 4oz to 8 oz (113 - 227 gm)
Tea - 2 oz to 4 oz (57 - 113 gm)
Cheese - 1 oz to 8 oz (28 - 227 gm)
Sugar - 8 oz (227 gm)
Butter - 2 oz (57 gm)
Cooking Fats - 8 oz (227 gm)
Jam 2 oz (57 gm)

Special arrangements were made for young children and expectant or nursing mothers to receive cod-liver oil, orange juice and milk from Welfare Clinics.

In July 1940 a complete ban was put on making or selling iced cakes and, in September, on the manufacture of 'candied peel' or 'crystallised cherries'. This put an end to traditional wedding cakes until after the war and wedding organisers had to find alternatives. Some resorted to using a cardboard dummy cake, suitably 'iced' with plaster of Paris, inside of which would be a small sponge cake for the guests.

Just one egg per person was allowed every two months. To mitigate this deprivation, one tin of powdered egg (a poor dried egg substitute imported from the USA) was offered on points in addition to the egg ration.

Even soap powder was rationed, a 12 oz packet costing half a month's ration, and from February 1942 soap was rationed to 3 oz per month.

Exotic fruits such as lemons and bananas vanished altogether. Born in 1940, I was five years old before I ever saw a banana. On those rare occasions when oranges were available, children under six years were entitled to receive 1lb each week. However this allocation was sporadic and failed to reach many areas. Luxury fruits commanded extraordinary prices with melons costing £2 each and grapes sold for 17s 6d a pound - ten days wages for a private soldier.

Even home grown produce became scarce with one source claiming that a one-and-a-half pound onion was raffled for over £4 in 1941.

On 1st December 1941 the Ministry of Food introduced a 'points' scheme, at first for certain un-rationed foods such as canned meat, fish and vegetables and later rice, canned fruit, condensed milk, breakfast cereals, biscuits and cornflakes were added.

Everyone was given 16 points a month, later raised to 20, which could be used at any shop or on any item they wished - that is if - and it is a big if - they could find a shop that stocked the item.

Clothes rationing on points began in June 1941, each man, woman and child being allowed 66 clothing coupons per year. Even a tie or handkerchief required the use of coupons when buying.

A new kind of clothing - "utility" - was introduced, which used cheap materials and contained the minimum amount of cloth. Every "utility" item carried a special logo to identify it.



The "Utility" mark

Even "utility" furniture was manufactured but it was only available on points and these were only allowed to newly married couples, those who were pregnant or those unfortunates who had been bombed out. There was no other new furniture being made.

As petrol was needed by the armed forces and essential services it was, of course, severely rationed. Many car owners simply "garaged" their vehicles until after the war, especially those who owned large gas-guzzling limousines.

Advice on how best to use what food was available was given by the Ministry of Food via radio broadcasts, leaflets, cookery demonstrations and recipes in newspapers. One such dish was a vegetarian version of shepherd's pie called "Woolton Pie", named after the Minister of Food, Lord Woolton.

A "National Loaf" was introduced, made with more of the grain than in white bread, resulting in a brown loaf. White bread was no longer readily available and brown bread became the norm.

Naturally rationing led to an active blackmarket in illicit goods, operated by a variety of "spivs" and underworld characters.

Food shortages made people adopt new eating patterns, consuming less meat, fat, eggs and sugar than before. Those who previously had a poor diet increased their intake of protein and vitamins. Consequently the average age at which people died from natural causes increased and infant mortality decreased. The general health of children improved and on average they were taller and heavier than children before the war.

In spite of the improved diet, most people were constantly hungry and housewives had to show considerable ingenuity in finding ways to extend and enhance the limited rations. Savoury pies were given a potato top instead of pastry so economising on fat and flour; butter was whisked in warm milk then left to set to make spreading more economical.

To supplement the meat ration offal (which was not subject to rationing) and even horse meat (frequently passed-off as steak) was extensively used. By 1943 over a million domestic rabbits were being kept and many a child

was given one as a pet - only to see it end up on the Sunday dinner table.

"Spam" (tinned Supply Pressed American Meat) a cheap, flavoured ham composition, was considered a real treat and much in demand. Tinned salmon was an absolute luxury. However, it could only be obtained on points and one tin could cost two months' supply of points - consequently it was normally reserved for wedding breakfasts, funerals and special occasions.

Surprisingly, fish was never rationed and chip shops kept open throughout the war. Whale meat was often sold as a substitute for fish, and sometimes used instead of lamb in shepherd's pie, but it did not find much favour with the buying public who considered it revolting. Nor did the rather unappetizingly named Snoek, a type of tinned mackerel from South Africa, which became available in the immediate post war years.

Almost every garden was turned into a vegetable plot or a chicken coop was installed to supplement the ration of one egg every two months. It is estimated that a quarter of the nation's entire egg supply was being produced in people's back gardens. When the chickens got too old to lay they made a welcome addition to the dinner table. Families without a garden took on an allotment.

Even in urban areas many homes built a tiny sty where some poor pig eked out a confined and miserable existence. This was encouraged by the authorities who installed "pig bins" at the corner of every street in which people were encouraged to put potato peelings, cabbage stalks, stale bread, or other edible waste. The bin was emptied once a week and the contents fed to the pigs. The potent smell from these bins, added to that of the pigs and chickens created quite a rural

"atmosphere" in crowded residential areas. When it came time to kill the pig, it was sent to an abattoir; the owner of the animal being allowed to keep half the carcass with the remainder being taken by the Ministry of Food to supplement the nation's meat reserves.

Naturally parents went without food themselves in order that their children were not deprived. But even the most self-sacrificing could not fulfil their child's desire for sweets and chocolate. Substitutes had to be found - one was "Spanish wood", a fibrous twig whose sap tasted like liquorice.

A special treat, certainly where I lived, was a stick of raw rhubarb (most gardens had a rhubarb patch) dipped into a teaspoonful of the precious sugar ration held in a twist of paper. Even more desirable, though rarely available, was a little sugar mixed with cocoa powder. This was eaten by dipping a finger, moistened in the mouth, then licking it clean. One was honour bound to share such a treat with close friends so half a dozen grubby wet fingers would be dunked into the bag - hygiene was not a consideration.

Three years after the end of the war such things as bacon and ham, cheese, butter, margarine and cooking fats, meat, sugar, tea, eggs, chocolates and sweets, milk etc. were still on ration.

In 1951 people could still buy only 10d (4p) worth of meat each week. Two new commodities were rationed after the war; bread from 1946 to 1948, and potatoes from 1947 for one year.

The points system ended in 1950 but rationing continued until 1954, when meat was finally de-rationed, several years after rationing had been abandoned in the defeated Germany.

Identifying PERIOD HOUSES Part 2

Adapted from an original article by Michael Rothenstein

In our last issue we looked at early cottages, a 15th century yeoman's house, Tudor town housing and a Jacobean Hall.

We continue our guide to identifying English domestic architecture with the 17th century. During this period humbler buildings, particularly those in outlying districts, changed only slowly. Unstone Hall (above) built in

style appropriate to locally available materials. Stone in the Cotswolds and Derbyshire; brick in the South and East; timber in Herefordshire and Cheshire.

In contrast Broome Park, Kent, (below) displays a balanced, ordered and symmetrical plan. The relation of window to wall is now well proportioned and carefully thought out.

A cornice-moulding girdles the entire building below the upper windows; beneath this line the character is fully classic; only above, on the intricate broken skyline, romantic feeling still persists.

The entrance porch is now brought into considered

relation to the general mass. The galleried window of the Tudor house is abandoned for separate windows carefully spaced. Window frames and mullions are of wood, traditionally painted white. With the light marble of the main doorway they strike a cheerful not unmodern note.

Renaissance influence has now revolutionised domestic architecture. The Queen's House, Greenwich (1618), (above right) is a fully classic building. Every romantic element is replaced by rational planning.

The architect, Inigo Jones, was the first great English designer of buildings. The roof has entirely vanished from view, leaving the sweep of the parapet clear against the sky. Windows are much smaller in area than the wall: their openings are surrounded

by a classic moulding called an architrave. The walls have a base of thick, jointed stonework, emphasising that they carry the weight of floors and roof above. Jones and his followers designed in the manner of the great Italian architect, Palladio.

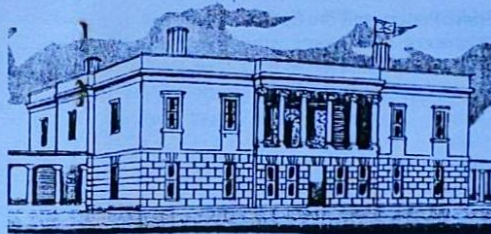
The 18th century house (right top), from Rolvendon, Kent, is covered with painted weatherboarding and dates from 1780, but very similar ones were built for many years. Weatherboard houses and cottages are commonest in the South-east.

The three-light windows open only at the middle. Notice the neat classical design of the doorway, the

hipped roof and bow windows.

The solid Cornish farmhouse, from St Isaacs, (right) shows a simple, almost rudimentary form of the 18th century style. The central doorway and symmetrical spacing of the windows are all indications of classical influence. The windows are slightly arched

at the head and the "hood" above the door is the vernacular version of the more ornate entrance usual in the city. The general character is square and forthright.



1653 still had the sturdy, chunky character typical of the stone country building. Its tough, weather-beaten walls seem rooted in the hillside. The low spreading plan and stumpy chimneys give a crouching aspect: strong to withstand the buffeting of uneven weather.

Houses and farms very like Unstone Hall were built from the 15th century to the end of the 17th, wherever good stone was readily obtainable. Each district developed a building

The 18th century Denbridge House, Wingham, Kent, (below right) combines straightforward simplicity with very real distinction. The style is fully classic, but now less obviously so: foreign influence is by this time thoroughly digested. It is designed more as a facade, less in the round; the fashion is for handsome frontages. The style shows the influence of Wren.

Symmetry is now the established rule. The roof is swept back, or "hipped", at the corners, leaving the cornice-line uninterrupted. The windows are fitted with wooden sashes.

Early in the century the glazing bars - the strips of wood in which the glass is set - were two inches or more in width; these became more slender, sometimes only half an inch at the end of the century.

This article will be concluded in our next edition...

Another Piece in the Jigsaw

Anyone who has read or referred to the masterly history of our High Street by George Ginn, an ex-mayor of Maldon and a member of the Maldon District Museum, will wonder at the mass of facts assembled so ably within the volume. It is a pleasure to add a small piece to the intricate jigsaw of the history of the High Street, which will never be completed whilst Maldon survives and for good or ill, continues to evolve.

The jigsaw piece in question concerns Nos. 9 & 9A, now Friars Pottery and the Saffron Kitchen but probably better known to older members as Collins the grocers, and George wrote that we have no history of NO. 9 between 1862 to 1864. This can now be remedied as we have recently been loaned a collection of documents relating to this property by Les Ovenden, the last owner of Collins the grocers.

From 1836 until 1855 when he died, the premises had been run as a grocery shop and Post Office by John Polley the younger. Readers of *Penny Farthing* will have met John Polley before in the pages of Richard Poole's *Reminiscences of the 1840s and 50s*. After his death the shop was leased first to Emma Jane Parker Willes and then in 1862 to Alfred Quilter who presumably carried on the grocery business. Certainly 14 years later, in 1876, the property was leased to John William Samms, grocer, for an annual rent of £35. The legal document being witnessed by M. Cottee, grocer's assistant. John Samms, as tenant, was responsible for the fixtures in the shop that included all the shelving in the shop and cellar, the counters and marble slabs, the gas fittings and door furniture.

In 1879, three years into a 14-year lease, Samms had the opportunity to purchase the property from the descendants of John Polley for £700 through an agent at an auction held at the King's Head. Samms raised the money with a mortgage of £300 from the Maldon Permanent Building Society and a further mortgage for £400 from Rev. Thomas Layton Pearson, Clerk in Holy Orders of Maldon; William Crick, Gentleman of Maldon; and a gentleman living at Gloucester Crescent, Regents Park.

The Lot at auction was described as a valuable freehold dwelling with a capital, extensive shop, stable and chaise house situated in a commanding position in the High Street. It comprised of a sitting room, a drawing room, kitchen, four bedrooms and a large underground cellar. To the rear was a wash house, a knife house, and a garden with a summerhouse, a two-stalled stable with a loft over, a chaise house and an entrance to Gate Street.

John Samms continued to trade here as a grocer until September 1918 when the property was leased to Stanley Bailey, grocer and provision merchant. Bailey was able to purchase the property when Samms died in 1928.

Perhaps the most intriguing point emerging from the study of these legal documents is that from the earliest part of the 19th century the premises were referred to as formerly "the Chequers". From 1777 until 1798 and from 1802 until 1836 it appears to have been used for residential purposes only. From 1798 until 1802 it was leased to William Draper, a watchmaker and Samuel Fay a saddle and collar maker. It is recorded in Ken Stubbings' book *Here's Good Luck to the Pint Pot* that the first written evidence in the Essex Record Office for a Maldon "Chequers" was a licence application in 1824. Ken remarks that this would have been for an earlier building than that pulled down in 1987 to make way for Barclay's Bank. From this it would seem that the earlier site of the "Chequers" was at 9 High Street.

A History of Maldon Grammar Schools (part ii)

From notes by William John Petchey B.A.

The second of the two grammar schools which were to be found in Maldon during the fifteenth century was not a private, but an endowed, public school.

The only proof of the existence of this school is to be found in the Chantry Certificates prepared by the commissioners of Edward VI. In 1547 Parliament passed an Act for the Dissolution of Chantries which wealthy men had established before the Reformation for priests to say Mass for their souls. By the Act all the lands, manors, tenements, rents and tithes which had been given for the maintenance of the chantries became "the very real and actual possession and seizing of the King". Commissioners were appointed to investigate and set down in certificates the names and incomes of the 2,374 chantries which became crown property. From one of these certificates it is known that there were lands -

"Put in feoffament by license of King Henry the fyfte to ffinde a priest to singe masse in the seid church of Seint Peters, in Maldon, and to praye for the seid King Henry and also to keape a scole their, and one Sir Reginalde Legge clerke of thage of xxxv yeres, havinge non other promociion and well lernid

and instructyth yowthe and of good usage is now incumbent thereof."

This statement is not borne out by any other documentary evidence. No licence of King Henry V exists either in the Patent Rolls or in the Close Rolls; and no private charter granting the lands (whose rents provided the priests' stipends) can be found. The evidence of a Chantry Certificate is, of course, sufficient to prove that this chantry and school did exist; but since the Statute of Mortmain of Edward I forbade the Church to receive gifts of lands without royal permission (which was thus necessary for the endowment of this chantry), it is strange that no licence can be found.

The chantry was only licenced, not founded, by King Henry V, and the certificate does not name the founder. But there is a clue from the Valor Ecclesiasticus, (another investigation of Church lands, by Henry VIII), for a list of the chantries in Maldon is included, though unfortunately the churches in which they were built is not specified. However there are two whose clear annual value was approximately the same as that of the chantry-school. The Chantry of William Finch was worth £8 0s. 1d.,

and the Chantry of John Parker was valued at exactly £8 a year. The chantry-school was worth a little more than that in 1548 when the "rem cleare to the kinges majesties use" was £8 0s. 7¼d.

The chantry commissioners were not always correct down to the last penny and so the school may have been founded by either William Finch or John Parker.

The actual date of this school's foundation is not precisely known, but the date for its closure is certain. It is 1548. When the chantry lands became Crown property, the fate of many schools up and down England was sealed. For although the commissioners were instructed to set aside the lands in "every such place where ... the priest or incumbent of any chantry, by the ordination, foundation or first institution thereof should or ought to have kept a grammar school", nevertheless only a few of these schools managed to survive. Most of the revenues, in Maldon, as elsewhere, were used to supplement the Royal revenue. A house, probably part of the property once supporting the chantry in St. Peter's was sold in 1570, when it was still known as "Schoolmaysters". In 1574 another house in St Peter's

parish, privately owned, was called "le Chauntry".

Somewhere under St. Peter's church lie the bones of a man who thought lamps would burn for him till Doomsday, and that an unending succession of priests would pray for him till Judgement Day, with boys declining their verbs and construing their Latin beside his tomb. In 1548 his will was broken. Sir Reignolde-Legge, the last of his chantry priests, put out the lamp after he had made his last prayer, gave up the chalice to the churchwardens, and took his last stipend as master of the grammar school. Until 1608 Maldon was without an endowed, permanent grammar school.

That is the great weakness of the legend of an early foundation, for that gap between 1548 and 1608 cannot be filled with any form of endowment. Arguments must border on metaphysics before they can explain how a school exists when it is dissolved, or how a teacher can be claimed as its master when he is neither appointed nor paid. There was, of course, a grammar school-type of education available in Maldon during Elizabeth I's reign. In 1567 John Shereman, the son of John Shereman, gentleman, of Maldon was admitted to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The register says he was at school in Maldon for four years, and may even have been taught by Reignolde Legge (who was

only 35 years old in 1548), as the priest may have earned his living by teaching after the chantry was dissolved.

There is also the testimony of Sir John Bramston, who wrote in his Autobiography that his father was born in 1577 "Soe soone as he was capable he was put to schoole in the free schoole at Maldon, from whence he removed to Jesus Colledge Cambridge."

This provides evidence that a grammar school existed in Maldon from about 1587 to 1593, but it does not mean that this school was a continuation of the old chantry foundation. It must have been a private school, for although Sir John Bramston called it "the free schoole", he wrote in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, and so had no means of discovering what the school was. Most grammar schools after the Reformation could be described as "free", and he may have supposed that his father went to a similar school along with local boys supported on charities. But there is no reason why the charity school should have been free, and Sir John Bramston certainly would not want his readers to suppose that his father had a poor man's education.

To be continued in our next issue



Well what do you know?

What unites Rolls Royce, Lord Montague, his secretary Eleanor Thornton, and the Titanic?

In 1911 the Rolls Royce motor company were concerned that owners of their vehicles were putting inappropriate mascots on the bonnets of their cars. They therefore commissioned an eminent artist, Charles Sykes, to design a special mascot which would be unique to Rolls Royce cars. It so happened that Sykes was a close friend of Lord Montague (grandfather of the present owner of the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu), who had a very beautiful secretary and mistress called Eleanor Thornton so he based his famous "Spirit of Ecstasy" design on her.

So where does the Titanic come into this story I hear you ask. Well, in 1912 Lord Montague and Eleanor boarded the ill fated ship for its maiden voyage across the Atlantic. When disaster struck Lord Montague managed to survive but poor Eleanor was drowned. However her beauty has been immortalised by Sykes and the flying lady is now probably one of the best known sculptures in the world.

The Butcher, the Baker and the Candlestick Maker

Adapted from ten leaflets produced by, and available from, J A Vesey, 9 Littlefield Way, Fairlands, Guilford, Surrey GU3 3JE.



No 2 THE BAKER

In White's 1848 Directory there were no less than 17 bakers in Maldon serving a population of around 4,000. By 1882 this number had dropped to 15 bakers and to 12 in 1898.

George David Handley, the son of David and Ann (nee Freeman), was born in Maldon in 1847. In 1871 he was a baker's journeyman, becoming a master baker by 1881. Married to Jane Susanna Hubbard he had six daughters, two of whom helped him in his shop at 87 High Street. George was a member of Maldon Bowls Club. He died at his home in Cross Road in 1923.

Born in 1843, Henry William Handley, the second son of William and Jane (nee Stebbens), was a second cousin to George Handley. He married Ann Smith and had four daughters and two sons. His bakery was 14 North Street (then known as North Hill) along with the "Welcome Home" Inn which he ran in addition to hiring out sailing boats and punts. Later in life he ran a refreshment and tea room adjoining the Marine Promenade which he sold in 1911 and died in 1922. (Is this the well known "Ben" Handley? Ed)

Ebenezer Finch, who was born in 1862, was the son of Samuel Finch and Eliza Handley, thus related to the Handley baking family above. He married Thirza Simpson in 1885 at St. Mary's Church where he was Parish Clerk

at one time. Thirza was the daughter of William Simpson and Eliza (nee Naim) and she and Ebenezer had eight children. The bakery was at 32 North Street and at one time he also owned No 30.

Ebenezer was active in the Maldon & Heybridge Co-operative Society which had been formed in 1873 and was, for twenty years, secretary to the Church Benefit Society. When he died in 1920, St. Mary's Church rang muffled peals of bells on two days as a mark of respect.

Four of Ebenezer Finch's sons served in the armed forces during the First World War. Russell Claud (born 1895) was a lieutenant in the 24th County of London (Queen's) Regiment when he died of pneumonia in November 1918. He was buried in St Mary's Churchyard with full military honours. Ebenezer and Harold were in the Army whilst Anthony Leopold was in the Royal Flying Corps.

Born in 1833, William Lewin was an apprentice baker in 1851 and went on to run his own business at 135 High Street. He was also a local preacher with Christadelphian beliefs. After his death in 1885, at 52 years of age, his wife Emma took over the bakery before it passed to his son Samuel.

Samuel Lewin, who had been born in 1858, married Mary Ann Strutt in 1884 at the Wesleyan Chapel and they had three children. He died in 1915.

Bakers seem to have been prolific in the Lewin family as a nephew of Samuel's - Sydney Lewin who lived in Loughton was also a baker and provided the wedding cake when Samuel's eldest son got married in 1913.

Charles Hubbard was born in Maldon in 1846 and married Jane Ann Griffin Handley (Ed. those Handleys again).

Charles began his career as a chemist's assistant in the shop of Mr George Crick and later started his own business as a baker and confectioner with premises in the High Street. By 1881 his business had grown to such an extent that he was able to employ three men. He then moved to premises at Blackbridge in Heybridge before making a final move to Birkenhead where he went into partnership with a Mr J J Martin. He died there in 1933.

James Gower, who was born in Maldon in 1846, was the son of John and Sarah (nee Lawrence). As a child he lived with his parents and eight siblings - first in Spital Road and later in the High Street. He married in the mid-1860s and he and his wife Mary Ann had four children. There are no details as to where his bakery was located. In the 1890s James was a County Court Bailiff, presumably having given up his bakery business. He died in 1893.

Vesey's leaflet lists a further 52 Maldon bakers but without any details as to when or where they traded. Some family names appear again and again such as three each of Death and Gill, and there are two each of Markham, Matthams, Middleditch, Beckwith and Stow.

to be continued ...

ST. CEDD'S CHATLINE

By Judy Betteridge

I'm writing this early in August, and Summer seems to have arrived finally. At St. Cedd's, with temperatures in the high seventies, and three of us sharing an office space of about 4ft x 8ft, working conditions are fairly intolerable, and I think it fair to say that we have gone into partial siesta mode for a while, until the weather cools a tad.

Normally this would be a quiet period for us, but this year, thanks to the generosity of local people, the acquisitions have continued to arrive in a steady stream. We now have a sizeable list of Bentall related items for our exhibit next season - the latest being a photograph, donated by Mrs Mary Everitt, of her Mother, Miss Alice Pitt, engaged in munitions work at Bentalls during World War I. We have a large number of photographs of Bentall equipment and are greatly indebted to Mr Fred Taylor for helping Betty to identify the machinery portrayed.

Owing to lack of storage space, Mike Bennett's garage now contains two milk floats and a bread cart, on loan to us, so we could do deliveries now if only we had a cow! (No, please, that really is a joke!). We have also acquired a fine watercolour of Beeleigh Abbey, dated 1926, painted by "MMJH Robinson". Does anyone know this artist? We would welcome some information on him/her. Mr & Mrs Sayer from Goldhanger have kindly donated a number of bygones, among which is a salt glaze bottle marked "Markhams Malden". Seems that the bottle maker had a lapse in concentration! On a more wintry note, they also gave us a "Victory V Lozenges" tin (empty unfortunately - they were really great for your bronchials!).

On the admin. front Julia is nearly up to date with the computerisation of our acquisition list, and Betty is hot on her heels with the card index system. Passing on our ethnological collection to Saffron Walden Museum has freed up storage space, but recent acquisitions are rapidly filling it up again. With the help of a small grant awarded recently, we are hoping to upgrade our storage and conservation methods. Modern archival quality conservation aids are incredibly expensive, so this grant is really very much appreciated.

That's all from St. Cedd's just now - more news from the backroom girls later in the year.

— * —



Letters to the editor

I have some information on the "First 9 1/2" football team (Summer edition of *Penny Farthing*) as the picture appeared in the book on Maldon and the Dengie Hundred that I compiled in 2002.

The master in charge is Mr Montague Williams who taught maths and history at Maldon Grammar School. The stocky lad, second from the right in the back row, whose shorts are supported by a striped snake buckled belt, is centre half Charles Hardy-King.

I would dearly like to know the other names of the team.

Paddy Lacey

What a surprise for us when we received our "Penny Farthing" and saw one of our leaflets reproduced! We're very pleased that you've been able to use them in this way and it has spawned a request from the tourist information office for some copies !!!!

We do, however, have one slight problem. Although we have backups of Nos.1-9, No.10 has disappeared into the ether - probably when we had a computer problem some time ago.

Hope all is well with you all,

Jean and Doug

3F would like to thank you for an interesting tour around the Maldon Museum.

I especially liked seeing Edward Bright's coat and the penny-farthing. I also enjoyed the Victorian objects like the pram and the old fashioned bakers shop

Dominic Finch

3F, Wentworth Primary School

3F would like to thank everybody for our visit to the Museum. My best part was the Victorian Kitchen with all the clothes.

Also I liked the doll dressed in the Victorian Christening dress, it was beautiful and so was the victorian pram. The joke that said "Please do not feed the Aligaters" was so funny.

Katie Tiffin

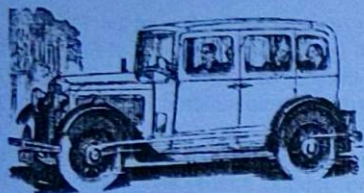
Class 3F, Wentworth Primary School

Letters to the Editor are very welcome and should be sent to:

Tony Mandara,
41 Abbotsmead, Maldon,
Essex
CM9 4PT

Have you secured your Ticket?

If not DO IT NOW! Tickets 1/-



1st Prize Value £169 : 10 : 0
1934 Morris Ten Saloon Car

(Supplied by The Maldon Garage Co., Ltd.)

2nd Prize Value £30
Austin Seven Car Secondhand

(Supplied by The Maldon Garage Co., Ltd.)

3rd Prize Value £14 : 10 : 0
Murphy All-Mains Wireless Set

(Supplied by Mr. Taylor Neville, Maldon)

4th Prize Value £6 : 10 : 0
Lady's or Gent's Cycle

(Supplied by Mr. J. Barber, Canewdon, Maldon)

5th Prize Value £5
Grandmother Clock

In Walnut Case, 8 day Westminster Movement

(Supplied by Mr. F. M. Cartwright, High Street, Maldon)

6th Prize Value £3 : 3 : 0
Easy Chair

In Rexine, with Feather Cushion

(Supplied by Tanner & Son, High Street, Maldon)

EVERY TICKET SOLD HELPS OUR LOCAL HOSPITALS.

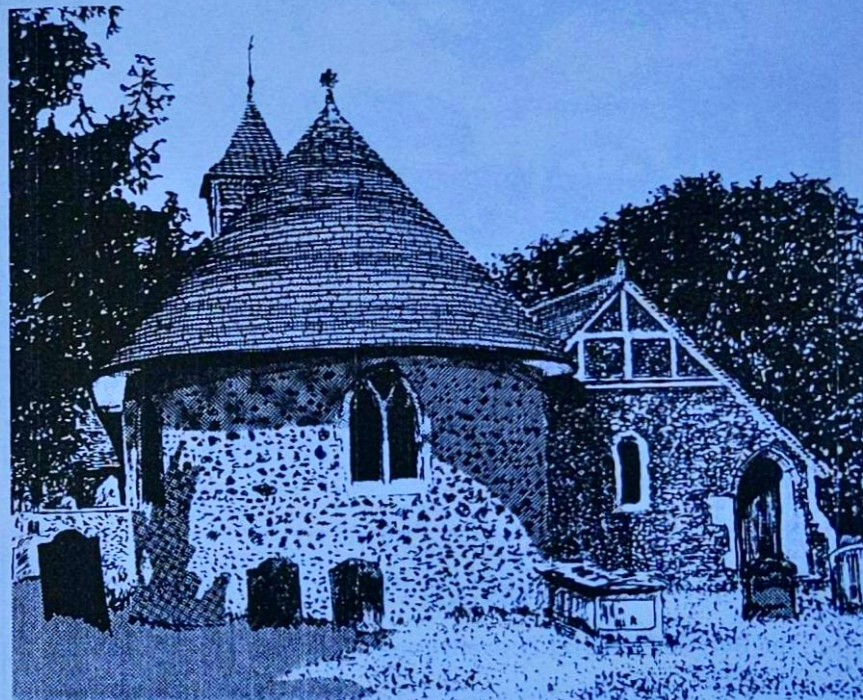
In 1934 Maldon held a raffle in support of local hospitals. Tickets were 1/- (5p) each and offered, as first prize, a brand new Morris Ten saloon car worth £169. 10. 0. Other prizes included a second-hand Austin Seven, valued at £30, a wireless worth £14.10.0, a lady's or gent's bicycle, a grandmother clock or an easy chair covered in Rexine.

.... Ticket anyone?



Maldon's Historic Churches

With due acknowledgements to Maldon District Council's leaflet "Historic Churches"



St. Nicholas Church, Little Braxted

Until Victorian alterations in the late 1800s, St Nicholas, Little Braxted, was one of the smallest churches in Essex and the original building was built in about 1120. The walls are 2ft 8ins (81cm) thick and are composed of flint-rubble and pudding stone, a conglomerate rock of rounded pebbles in siliceous matrix.

The 15th century roof of the nave has collar beams, purlins and wind braces, while the roof of the chancel is modern. On the north side of the apse there is an original Norman window. In 1535 the porch was built at the bequest of Thomas Roberts, and his parents are commemorated in a fine brass let into the chancel floor.

The wall paintings and stained glass windows are the work of the Reverend Ernest Geldart, Rector 1881 - 1900, who was also an architect. His highly acclaimed works illustrate high Victorian taste, and range from architecture to church decoration and the arts and crafts.

all in a day's work

According to a Statute of Henry VII in 1495:

"Be it enacted that every artificer and labourer be at his work between the midst of the month of the March and the midst of the month of September before 5 o'clock in the morning, and that he have but half an hour for his breakfast, and an hour and a half for his dinner, at such time as he hath season for sleep to be appointed by this Statute. And at such time as is herein appointed that he should not sleep, then he is to have but an hour for his dinner and half an hour for his noon-meat; and that he depart not from his work between the said months of March and September till between 7 and 8 of the clock in the evening."

So the labourer worked a 14 hour day - Ah! those were the good old days.



Our photo shows Roger Carr harvesting sugar beet in 1911. The Carr family commenced farming at Seeley Farm, Maldon from 1887 and is still going strong after 118 years.

duel in the afternoon

The Bury and Norwich Post newspaper of 19 June 1809 reported the following:

“At 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Ensign P. Mahon and Assistant Surgeon Lewis O'Hara of the 11th Reg. lying at Maldon met upon Woodham Mortimer Common and exchanged shots, each missing but on the second fire Mr O'Hara was wounded with a ball in his body and he expired. The quarrel arose over a game of cricket, Mr Mahon was taken into custody but escaped.”

Ed.: And there was I thinking that cricket was a polite game played by gentlemen. Unfortunately nothing more is known about the fate of Mr Mahon, that is unless someone cares to do some research in the Essex Records Office?

Extracts from the Acquisitions, Accessions of Maldon Museum Minutes

Date	Item	From
5.7.23	1 Broken red earthenware pot from site of new Co-operative Hall	Cllr Clarke
	2 Letter from Felton Bequest Trustees Victoria, Australia	Loaned by R J Pope of Roslyn, Spital Rd. H. Mothersole
	3 About 40 cases of stuffed birds	
	4 3 small School Books printed for A Young Ladies Seminary in Maldon in 1816, 1818 & 1820	
6.9.23	Case (containing coins)	Cllr Sampson
4.10.23	1 Skeleton of a porpoise, minus the head, that had stranded on Northey Island	Mr Boreham
	2 Ancient revolver	Mr Boreham
6.12.23	Letter from Mineralogical Dept of South Kensington Museum giving descriptions of specimens sent for identification	
10.1.24	1 As above naming fossilised shark's tooth	Miss Gowers
	2 Souvenir of the Great Exhibition 1851	Miss Gowers
	3 Photograph of Corporation and Officials 1911	F H Bright
	4 Menu and Toast list of Mayoral Banquet 1890	E J Everett
	5 Fossilised shark's tooth	H Keeble
	6 Collection of eggs	
12.2.24	1 Parcel of fragments of pottery	E F Gower
	2 "Truck" from the mast of the <i>Vindictive</i>	A Butcher
6.3.24	1 One engraved tusk	Mrs G Cook of 14 Spital Rd
	2 Two centipedes in spirit	" "
	3 One opaline photograph of the river at Fullbridge frozen over in January 1895	" "
8.5.24	1 Six old coins	Richard James of the Downs
	2 3 cases of birds	A W Freeman
5.6.24	1 Roman coin of Constantine the Great	Cllr Granger
	2 Roman coin of irregular shape	" "
	3 William and Mary half penny	" "
	4 Georgian 6d	" "
	5 Georgian quarter penny	" "
	6 Two silver coins	" "
	7 Medal commemorating the Battle of St Vincent "The Glorious 1st June"	" "
	8 Two tokens struck to commemorate the restoration of Maldon Charter Oct 1810	" "
	9 Case of two Moorhens	R J Pope

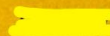
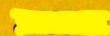



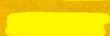
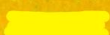

Maldon District Museum Association

Registered Charity 301362

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Vice President - Mr L. F. Barrell

Committee - to A. G. M. 2005

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<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	<i>to be advised</i>	
<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	<i>to be advised</i>	
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Curatorial Adviser

Nick Wickenden Esq

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(Answerphone when museum unattended)

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Please note that the opinions expressed in this publication are those of the individual contributors, and not necessarily agreed by the Association.

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"The Museum in the Park"

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Articles, items or letters for inclusion in Penny Farthing should be sent to:
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