

## Extracts from Anthony Hayward's notes.

My life began on 19<sup>th</sup> March 1943. My parents were born during the First World War. After their marriage they were living in Trunch, near North Walsham, two miles from the North Norfolk coastal danger zone, but they also survived the 1939-1945 one. I was named after my godfather Anthony Askew (who was in a German prisoner of war camp at the time, and was involved with the millers Rank Hovis McDougall, as his mother was closely related to J. Arthur Rank).



My father lifting sheaves of corn to a threshing machine at Trunch

Until 1958 I was an only child living on a remote farm (purchased in 1945 immediately after the war) just to the South of the A47 in central Norfolk and had limited company of children of my own age when I was not away at school. I helped with farm work, including loading sugar beet by hand from a tractor trailer onto a railway wagon at Wendling station during Christmas holidays, and looking after wheat, barley and oats which was harvested with a binder and thrashed into sacks stored in an old timber and pantiled barn. A contractor with a combine harvester was used latterly. [In order to keep the heat and moisture level of the corn low enough so it could eventually be sold we put brotches (hazel sticks cut from the hedges) into the coomb sacks (which were weighed and held 2¼ cwts of wheat, or 12 stone of barley). I was just strong enough to wheel them around the barn with a sack barrow. The barley yield was then only about 15 coomb, or just over one ton, an acre.]



Willow Farm, Little Fransham, just after the long freeze in 1947

A timber pig fattening house needed to be constantly mucked out, as did trays under the battery cages each week, and the manure combined with that of the horses, was spread on the land to advantage. I earned a few shillings pocket money for mucking-out the animals and poultry, and

drove one of the original grey petrol/paraffin Ferguson tractors. A 1961 Fordson Super Major was bought back at £510 (from an auction in October 1962 when my grandfather's farm was sold after his death). However I never drove various Ford tractors which were also used on the farm after being involved in exchange deals by my father who was also a full-time agricultural machinery salesman. An old five ton diesel lorry was also kept when it did not sell at the auction for £240. In 1939 my father had attended a 12 day course at the Henry Ford Institute of Agricultural Engineering and was competent with machines, whilst I had little interest in mechanics (although I passed a Young Farmers Club car maintenance proficiency test in 1966).

There was no mains water but we had a good well at Fransham. Water initially had to be cranked up in a pail, later pumped by hand into a shallow sink, and into a tank for the w.c. and bath, but for some of the time at Willow Farm there was an automatic electric pump. This was after mains electricity had been connected at great expense to replace a shed full of batteries and a dynamo which had produced a 100 volt supply to the house and buildings. There was a combined solid fuel cooker and water boiler. The 33 acre farm was mortgaged and I do not think it ever made sufficient profit for income tax to be an issue, although it was a little more viable when a further 20 acres of the adjoining Lane Farm were rented. The previous owner had kept goats and when purchased there were about ten acres of black currants on Willow Farm. The bushes were kept on for about ten years and women with their children came from adjoining villages and were provided with baskets (known as "chips", holding 4 lbs.) to pick the currants which went to Norfolk Fruit Growers at Wroxham, eventually to make *Ribena*. I helped with the weighing and issued ticket vouchers to the pickers who exchanged them for cash at the end of their day.

We had a Jersey cow and cream was skimmed from large milk filled tin pans and hand churned into butter. This was done indoors in a former dairy which was used mainly for storing food and utensils. After the war some food was not de-rationed until 1954, but we benefited from a large kitchen garden and had plenty of our own eggs to eat. I did however suffer from a lack of sweets and chocolate at St. Felix School, Felixstowe, when they were rationed. I remember using up all my ration tokens in a Dereham sweet shop before the start of each preparatory school term.

Whilst my circle of friends was mainly confined to those with ponies I played in some cricket and tennis matches and went to private parties in the school holidays in the 1950s.



A borrowed pony Patch at Willow Farm in 1948



and with Bonny the carthorse





Willow Farm in 1957

and in 1959 with my brother

The only significant alteration to the farmhouse when we were there was the addition of a small brick and glazed utility area outside the kitchen door. Recently a retired Oakham School classics master built a music room and library extension, and another of the joint owners built himself a small bungalow on the site of the old barn. Both my brother and I have been back to the farm with horses, and mine was at livery there for three or four years when I enjoyed riding around the familiar, and mostly still traffic-free, lanes. [David Hartley and Peter Huggins bought the house, buildings and meadows in 1966 (but not the arable land), and until they retired were pig farmers there as well as part-time riding instructors. David looked after some of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's National Hunt racehorses on the farm and rode one in point-to-points. Coincidentally he was born in the same Yorkshire village as my father.]

Willow Farm was sold with 33 acres in 1962 for £4,500 to the adjoining landowner, a few months after being withdrawn at an auction held by Case & Gamble. We then lived for three years in a bungalow about five miles to the North. There was an acre of land and my parents added three timber stables, an implement shed, and a poultry deep litter house (on the left of the 1962 photograph below where another bungalow was later built when a plot was sold off by a subsequent owner). The property also proved difficult to sell and eventually realised only £2,950 in 1965.



Reed Lane, Stanfield

We removed everything ourselves another five miles to the North to Great Ryburgh with the 5 ton lorry, and with me towing a fully laden trailer behind the Ferguson tractor, nearly losing the lot when descending a hill in Gateley with no brakes. The Standard Vanguard (shown in the photograph above, and in which I passed my driving test) was also used to pull the single pony trailer with household items.

Much work had to be carried out inside the Mill House at Great Ryburgh in 1965. No professional survey was made before the property was bought for £6,800 at Case & Gamble's auction but we knew that there was dry rot in the ground floors, and a builder, W. Littleproud of Bradenham, had been taken around. His firm soon made the house habitable for my mother's parents to have the

whole of the ground floor. I had a bedroom on the first floor until I married Tina in September 1966, although I had weekday lodgings in Wells-next-the-Sea for two years (after joining Andrews & Dewing in April 1964). With a patched roof but no further alteration the house was sold in 1976 for £35,000 with about three acres of garden and woodland adjoining a derelict former mill; and became a Nursing Home (now greatly extended). The outbuildings and a six acre meadow adjoining the River Wensum were then retained for ponies, horses, sheep, and cattle (until sold by my brother when he emigrated to New Zealand in 2002). My parents had converted former stables and a coach house to a bungalow in 1975 and lived there for 20 years.

I had helped demolish parts of what remained of the F. & G. Smith corn mill and burnt logs in my open fireplace at Well House, Bale (purchased through John Shrive of Holt in February 1967). There was much tar in the timber and I once had to use a hosepipe to put out a fire in the chimney. Some of the old mill machinery was sold for scrap, and the "mill rights" were sold with the property. We had been able to control the river level by inserting different heights of weir boards in the by-pass sluice. Ownership of the property extended to the centre of the adjoining river and I occupied myself for several hours pulling out reeds which had choked the water restricting its use for boating. I helped build a landing stage to enable my mother and brother to sail, row, and canoe on the river. I once paddled a canoe over three miles downstream to Bintree Mill.

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The Hayward family history can be traced back to Elizabethan times, and to Rowland who became a City Alderman in 1560 and was Lord Mayor of London in 1570, and again in 1591. He was knighted in 1571 and his daughter married Sir John Thynne of Longleat (an ancestor of the Marquis of Bath) whose father had married the daughter of Sir Richard Gresham and sister of Sir Thomas Gresham. The latter was born in Hardingham, near Dereham, and founded the first Royal Exchange, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1 in January 1571. His uncle Sir John Gresham was born in Gresham village (near Holt) and founded Gresham's School in 1555. Rowland who was also a Member of Parliament for 11 years died of the plague in 1593. His fortune had been gained from extensive involvement in the international cloth trade, and at the time of his death he owned 17 manor houses and extensive property in several counties. In 1587 Queen Elizabeth 1, to whom Sir Rowland lent money, once stayed at his country home, King's Place, Hackney. He is reputed to have been a promoter of slave trading.

Another ancestor Sir John Hayward (1560-1627) published "*The First Part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie 1V*" in 1599. This work angered Queen Elizabeth and until her death he was imprisoned for alleged treason. In 1908 a fairly close relative became the second wife of Ebenezer Howard whose First Garden City Co. Ltd. founded and developed Letchworth. The construction of Welwyn Garden City was started in 1920 from his ideas and he was knighted in 1927.

Abraham Hayward came from Shropshire in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to become Architect to Lincoln Cathedral. There was a succession of farmers in the area South of Lincoln and my great grandfather was part of Tomlinson & Hayward, a chemist business in the city renowned for sheep dip and other agricultural chemicals. His nephew founded Battle Hayward & Bower which still has its agricultural chemical works in Lincoln. Three Haywards were Lord Mayors of Lincoln around 200 years ago. The family wealth seems to have been dissipated from farming activities.

# HIGH FIELD HOUSE, Wellingore Heath, NEAR LINCOLN.

Sale of valuable Long-wool Breeding Ewes, He and She Lambs,  
Fat and Store Beasts, Horses, Pigs, and Hay, Straw, Turnip, and  
Grass Keeping.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
BY MESSRS. BRIGGS.**

On **TUESDAY** the 26th Day of **SEPTEMBER, 1865,**

UPON THE PREMISES OF

Mr. C. Hayward, Highfield House, Wellingore Heath;

**444 SHEEP,  
39 BEASTS  
6 HORSES, AND 7 PIGS;**

Viz.—269 Ewes for Topping—86 of which are Shearlings, 172 He and She Lambs,  
and 3 Rams; 18 Fat Bullocks—very good and fit to kill, 2 Fat Cows, 3 Three-years-old  
Bullocks, 6 Three-years-old Heifers—very fresh, 1 Alderney Ditto, 6 Two-years-old  
Steers and Heifers, and 3 Reared Calves; 2 Two-years-old Cart Colts, 2 Yearling Ditto,  
and 2 Aged Cart Horses; and 7 Fat Pigs.—Also the following

**VALUABLE KEEPING,**

Until the 6th day of April, 1866:—

	A.	R.	S.		A.	R.	S.
The Carrs, Eddish, with Stack of Hay	18	0	0	Bill-side Close, Eddish, with Stack of	5	0	0
Shinnard Field, rich Old Pasture	24	0	0	Hay	5	0	0
Little Pasture, ditto, with Stack of Hay	28	0	0	Top Gally Dale, White Turnips	15	0	0
Great Pasture, ditto, ditto	38	0	0	Ditto, Swede Ditto, in 2 Lots	17	0	0
Fat Beest Close, rich Feeding	12	0	0	Top Field, Swede Ditto, in 2 Lots	17	0	0
Horse Close, ditto	12	0	0	Also a quantity of Barley Straw, with the use of			
Woolhouse Paddock, ditto	1	0	0	excellent Crews and Sheds.			
Blacksmith's Shop Paddock, ditto	1	0	0				

At the same time will be sold, a quantity of

**FARMING IMPLEMENTS.**

Suited to the season; comprising Turnip Cutters, by Gardner, Sheep Troughs, &c.

The Auctioneers beg to state that this Sale takes place only in consequence of Mr. Hayward relinquishing Farming, and  
will be found well deserving the attention of Breeders, Graziers, and Drovers—the Stock throughout being very  
well bred and in a healthy and profitable condition.

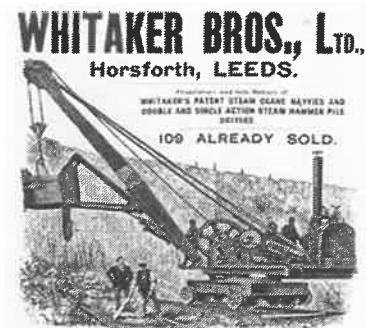
Careful men will be engaged to Shepherd and look after the Stock.

Refreshment will be provided at 11 o'clock, and the Sale commence punctually at 1.

Kelester-Grange, Sep. 12th, 1865.

JACKSONS & Co. PRINTERS, LOUTH.

My grandfather, Richard Hayward, was born in Lincoln and having sailed three times round the world as a young merchant seaman, was a Royal Naval officer (until 1911), a Scout Leader, a Lads Club instigator, a circuit Barrister, a Church of England lay reader, a church warden, Sunday school superintendent, and a machine gun Divisional Commander in WW1 (awarded the Military Cross at the Battle of Arras as an acting-Major. He also commanded a machine gun company in the latter stages of the Battle of the Somme). He later acted as an Admiralty Office arbitrator and as a Wreck Commissioner. He was a founder member of the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, Chairman of the Navigators & General Insurance Company (for 17 years), and a director of the Army & Navy Insurance Company. After leaving Lincoln he lived in Camberwell, London, before renting a large house known as The Copyhold, outside Redhill in Surrey, owned by the Fullers Earth Company. He married the daughter of a stone merchant, railway contractor, and a well-known manufacturer of steam engines, Whitaker Brothers of Horsforth, near Leeds, in 1912, and died 50 years later. My civil engineer great grandfather married the daughter of another of the same profession who designed the curving railway station of York, and who was involved in its construction.



Making a railway cutting in Norfolk

My mother was an original member of the Pony Club, and my father was taught to ride by Sam Smith of Redhill (a well-known horse master once a tutor of the young Princess Elizabeth). Owing to his mother needing to live where there was bracing sea air a house known The Mo, Lifeboat Plain, Sheringham, Norfolk, was bought in 1923, and my grandfather commuted most weeks by train to his flat in the Temple area of London. My father had been to Brunswick School, Haywards Heath (previously attended by Winston Churchill before the school moved from Hove) and then went to a private one in Sheringham before Greshams School, Holt. Having not passed sufficient examinations he attended a "crammer" course at Bale Rectory before becoming an assistant manager at the Navigators & General Insurance office in London. Coincidentally during the war the whole office was re-located to Hepworth in Suffolk, and on a number of occasions I rode from there including winning the Reeves Hall Race cup two years in succession for 50 mile endurance rides. My father biked from Sheringham and rode a horse stabled in what is now my sitting room in Bale in about 1933.

After "taking silk" (becoming a K.C. in the reign of Edward VIII) my grandfather purchased Dudley House Farm, Chapel Road, Trunch, at an auction in 1936. My parents took over the 106 acre farm after their marriage and Richard Hayward purchased a 171 acre farm known as The Beeches, Swafield, only about two miles away in 1941. Irelands of North Walsham were the auctioneers in the case of the Trunch farm and also acted in the sales of both properties. I found myself working with members of this firm in 1988 as it had amalgamated with Hanbury Williams before being temporarily taken over by Prudential Property Services.

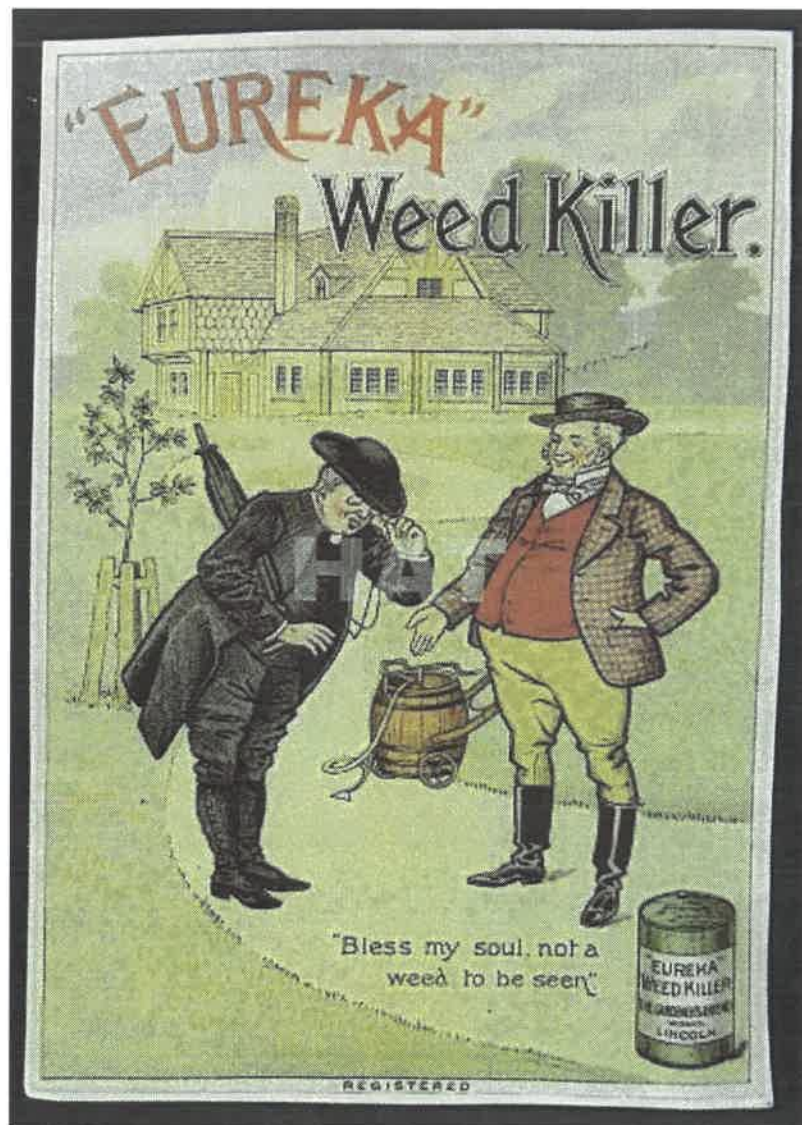
The population of Trunch village was about 400 in the 1930s but grew to about 1000 after numerous bungalows were built on some of the former Dudley House fields, mainly in the 1960s. By this time the name of the farm had been changed to Gorrell Hill and most of the quite extensive original buildings have more recently been converted for residential use. Although I cannot of course remember it, I was driven by my mother around the country lanes in a horse and trap delivering milk from the farm. We left Trunch at Michaelmas, 11<sup>th</sup> October, 1945, following a livestock and machinery sale in March. The only tractor, a Fordson with spade lug wheels, was unsold and kept at Swafield. A pony tumbril trap only made £2. A Large White gilt was sold for £9, 15 shillings more than a roan Shorthorn polled heifer. Three working heavy horses were offered at the auction but only one was sold, for 41 guineas. I can well remember Hubert and Peggy in the stables and working at The Beeches Farm, and another named Bonny who came with us to Willow Farm, Little Fransham. Dudley House Farm was sold for £7,500, a little more than was paid for it in its pre-war run-down state. It is believed that Gorrell Hill Farms Ltd. became insolvent in 1993 but an agricultural contracting business continues to be run from the property.

My grandfather's house in Sheringham was requisitioned during the war and demolished immediately afterwards because it was wrecked during military occupation. The site eventually became The Mo Museum, built on top of a large Anglian Water storm water tank.

My brother Christopher was born in 1958, whilst I was at Oakham School, and now has a small livestock farm near Levin in North Island, New Zealand. He successfully breeds race horses, keeps cattle and sheep and has his own stock fence contracting business, as well as a cattery on the farm (run as a successful business by his veterinary nurse partner).

Fencing is appropriate for a Hayward as the origin of the name is a warden or someone who looked after a heze (meaning a dead hedge) which was put round fields to enclose animals in medieval times, or to fence livestock off hay fields.

My homes have always been in Norfolk and I retired from being a Chartered Surveyor, auctioneer, and agricultural valuer in 2008.



A Tomlinson & Hayward's advertisement  
The main ingredient of the product was arsenic

LONDON, N.W.

**TOMLINSON and HAYWARD have just**

LIBRIG-SANT-MARIN'S GENUINE MEAT  
 PHILIP'S AND CANADIAN SARDINES IN  
 UNDERWOOD'S FRESH BASTERS

**IMPORTANT TO FLOCK-MASTERS**

**TOMLINSON AND HAYWARD'S PATENT**  
**CASTOR OIL SHEEP DIPPING** is advised  
 Farmers and Shepherds to be the  
 which is usually done most  
 strength and  
 growth of  
 Castor Oil which is the basis of this  
 into a proper emulsion for use  
 suitable for  
 which is a  
 also shaying, wool, and  
 by means of which it is  
 The  
 testimonials received, showing the  
 will be happy to forward  
 should any  
 street in obtaining it through your ordinary

Sold by Jeynes, Market Row; Spencer and Son,  
 Dunbarrow; Wallberry, Hatfield; Gibbons and Hall,  
 Lewin, Boston; Harris, Colingham.

Other sheep dip the firm manufactured also contained arsenic!

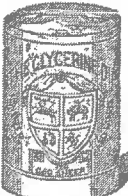
**Dipping Season, 1884.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FLOCK-OWNERS.**

**THE SPECIAL**  
**Improved Glycerine Dip.**

**SOLUBLE IN COLD WATER.**

**Scab Cured Without Injury to the Wool.**



THIS Non-toxic Dip is a certain preventative and a cure of Scab, and is invaluable for the complete destruction of Fleas, Lice, and Parasites of every description infesting the skin of Sheep, Cattle, and other animals.

**It has gained the Highest Reputation,**

for it possesses the double advantage of simultaneously repelling contagion and cleansing the skin from filth.

**IT DOES NOT DISCOLOR THE WOOL,**

nor injure upon the natural yield of same, but feeds the fleece, maintains the natural lustre, and wonderfully promotes its growth. The great risk incurred by introducing newly-purchased stock amongst healthy animals already on the run may be entirely avoided by using this Dip.

This Dip is NOT A CHEAP CHEMICAL FLUID, but a Blend of Ingredients (Glycerine being one) which all tend to benefit the Animal and the wool; and these ingredients are mixed by new powerful steam machinery, so that a thorough consistency is always obtained. One dipping with this Dip (in mild cases) in our directions, will save the great inconvenience of dipping twice, as is the case with other dips.

For the attacks of the MAGGOT FLY and FOOT ROT in all kinds of Sheep this is an infallible Remedy.—See pamphlets for Instructions.

Among the numerous testimonials we have received in the Colony for this **GLYCERINE DIP**, we select the following from **Paris Russell, Esq., Hawke's Bay**, who has used this DIP annually for **NINE YEARS**—

**From PARIS RUSSELL, Esq., of Wairoa-Hatton, Waipukurau, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand, and of Wairoa, Hinchford, Scotland.**

"Wairoa, Hinchford, N.B., August 15th, 1882.

"Messrs Tomlinson and Hayward, Lincoln, England.—Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in recommending your 'Glycerine Dip' to the Flockmasters of New Zealand. I have used it myself in the Colony for the last seven or eight years, where the best results have been obtained, and also on my Hill Flock here for several years with equal success. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it—either for promoting the growth of the wool, destroying Ticks, curing Scab, protecting against wet and cold, or otherwise improving the general health and condition of the animal—superior to any other application yet discovered. I shall be glad to hear that your Mr Hayward's visit to the colony may lead to an extensive use of your 'Glycerine Dip' throughout New Zealand.—I am, dear Sirs, yours respectfully,

(Signed) PARIS RUSSELL."

Extracts from letters from JNO. GRIGG, Esq., Longbush, Canterbury.

"April 30th, 1883—The general appearance of the flock is all that could be wished for."

"May 10th, 1883—I am more and more pleased with the appearance of my Sheep that were dipped in your Dip, and I shall certainly use it next Season. I will carefully note the appearance of the Wool as compared with that in which other Dips were used."

From JOHN McCRAW, Esq., Three Springs Station.

"Timara, March 19th.—I have been examining the effect of the 'Glycerine Dip' on the Sheep, and I find very satisfactory results, the Ticks as well as the Eggs being destroyed. Whilst handling the Sheep I find our dipping has been very effective."

From JNO. REID, Jun., Esq., Helderale, Oamaru.

"June 30th, 1883—I have finished dipping some time ago, and your Dip was a great success, and I shall use it again next season."

At the late extensive trials of Sheep Dips in Hawke's Bay, the Judges report as follows:—"At the second examination of the 18th Oct. we found the Sheep dipped with **TOMLINSON AND HAYWARD'S GLYCERINE FREE FROM PARASITES, AND WOOL IN GOOD ORDER, &c., &c.**"—Vide Hawke's Bay Herald, Jan. 5th, 1884.

Wool dipped with "Glycerine Dip" last year at N.Z., and Australian Land Company's Stud Flock Station has realized the highest price in the London Market, and the 12 Fleece which obtained the Silver Medal at the Late Sydney Exhibition from the same Station were dipped in the "Glycerine Dip." This Dip has been used by the N.Z. and A. Land Company for a number of years with the greatest success.—Vide Account Sales, 1883.

The Prize Pen of Lincoln Sheep at the late Lincoln April Fair and Newark Fair were dipped with the "Glycerine Dip," viz., Messrs B. A. and J. A. Thorpe's Nocton, near Lincoln.

Wool dipped with "Glycerine Dip" obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

**Sold in Drums of 20lb—2 gallons; 50lb—5 gallons; 100lb—10 gallons. 5s per gallon in Single Drums.**

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION made in large quantities for large Flocks.

**AGENTS:**  
**MESSRS F. H. PICKERING AND CO.,**  
**BLLENHEIM.**

**Sole Manufacturers and Exporters:**  
**TOMLINSON AND HAYWARD,**  
**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS,**  
**Lincoln, England.**

For plans of Mr Hayward's Improved Sheep Baths, and the mode of conveying the sheep into the bath, apply to his Agents.