CONTENTS

Page

1 Editorial

2 Great Winds in Lincolnshire

5 Thriving Businesses

6 J.L. Fytche and the 1866 Lincoln High Sheriff's Ball

9 Lincolnshire Tokens

10 What Readers said about No. 1

11 Notes and Queries

16 A note on agricultural land use in Lindsey: the 1801 acreage returns

19 Where, when and who?

20 Faces and Places

27 Old News

28 Book Notes

31 Lincolnshire Places - Source Material part XIV (Bonby to Bransby)

David Neave

Christopher Sturman

Stephen Ketteringham

Charles Rawding

ISSN 0960-9555

Price £1.50

Lincolnshire Past & Present is published four times a year (Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter). It is issued free to members of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (who also receive the annual journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, pre-publication offers on publications etc.). Annual Membership is £12.00; family membership £13.00; youth membership (under 23) £8.00. Further particulars are available from the Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, Jew's Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS (Tel. 0522-521337)
EDITORIAL

In her Editorial for Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 1, Hilary Healey wrote 'we believe that it will interest old friends and attract new ones'. The messages we have received indicate that this has been the case. We hope, nevertheless, that this issue is an improvement on our first, and that minor problems, inevitable in a new venture, have been solved. The work of editing and assembling the magazine is the responsibility of the Society's Publications Committee, and is carried out on its behalf by three members - Hilary Healey, at Bicker in the south of the county, Christopher Sturman, in Suffolk for most of the year, and me, at Dunholme near Lincoln. Perhaps the fact that a magazine actually appears in such circumstances is something of a miracle. We hope that any shortcomings may be attributed to the fact that we live so far apart and that the work is done in the evenings.

It has to be said, however, that the success of the magazine will depend not upon us but upon its readers. Without articles, response to Notes and Queries, and material for Faces and Places we are lost. We do therefore urge all members of the Society to send material for publication.

We hope that readers who are not members of the Society will see the magazine as an introduction to the study of local history in Lincolnshire in all its many aspects, and that they will seriously consider becoming members of the Society. Details of membership will be found on the back cover.

May we, on behalf of all the officers of the Society, wish all members and readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Terence Leach
Joint Editor.

Material for Spring Edition

As 1991 sees the two hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley, one of Lincolnshire's most distinguished and influential natives, it is hoped to make the Spring number of Lincolnshire Past & Present a special issue to mark this anniversary. The editors will therefore particularly welcome articles, however short, relating to any aspect of the history of Methodism and Methodists in Lincolnshire. Memories of village chapel life will be especially welcome.


Please send direct to Jews Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln. A note of the number of words would be appreciated.

Cover picture: Detail of an engraving of Barton on Humber Ferry by Thomas Bradley, published at Glenford Bridge, July 9th 1801. The print, dedicated to 'the Mayor and Burgesses of the Town and Borough of Kingston upon Hull', shows features such as 'Swanland Mills' (windmills) and 'Hessel Cliff' on the opposite Humber Bank.
GREAT WINDS IN LINCOLNSHIRE

David Neave

One of the most noticeable features of the weather in recent years has been the occurrence of severe storms in the winter months. Lincolnshire was spared the worst of the great gale of October 1987 but was battered by the storms of late January and late February 1990.

These severe storms have been compared with earlier ‘great winds’ and in particular the celebrated storm of November 1703. This great storm which hit southern England on the night of 26-27 November and brought about considerable loss of life and caused enormous damage to buildings and trees has been generally assessed as the severest storm of wind ever reported in England. Thousands of seamen were said to have been drowned and over a hundred people were killed in London. The most celebrated casualties were the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who was killed in bed when a chimney stack fell through the roof of the palace at Wells, and the inventor Henry Winstanley who was lost along with the lighthouse he had designed and built on Eddystone Rock. Accounts of the storm were collected from all over the country by Daniel Defoe who in 1704 brought out a book entitled The Storm or a Collection of the Most Remarkable Casualties and Disasters which happen’d in the late Dreadful Tempest both by Sea and Land. Lincolnshire was on the northern fringe of the storm and although the county was hit by high winds the damage was comparatively slight.

A minister, E.K., writing to Defoe from Boston early in January 1704 reported that the storm ‘more frighted than hurt us in these parts ... some stacks of chimneys were overturn’d here and from one of them a little child of my own was (thanks be to God) almost miraculously preservation’d, with a maid that lay in the room with him. I hear of none else this way that was so much as in danger, the storm beginning here later than I perceive it did in some other places, its greatest violence being betwixt seven and eight in the morning when most people were stirring’.

From the north of the county the aptly named Thomas Fairweather of Grimsby reported to Defoe that ‘The late dreadful tempest did not (blessed be God) much affect us on shore ... I wish I could give as good an account of the ships then at anchor in our road, the whole fleet consisting of about a hundred sail, fifty whereof were wanting after the storm. The wrecks of four are to be seen in the road at low water the men all lost three more were sunk near the Spurn, all the men but one saved, six or seven were driven ashore, and got off again with little or no damage. A small hoy, not having a man on board, was taken at sea, by a merchant ship, what became of the rest, we are yet to learn. This is all the account I am able to give of the effects of the late storm, which was so favourable to us.’ The strength of the storm along the Humber was confirmed by the vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull who informed Defoe that shipping had been badly affected and that the keeper of Spurn Light ‘did verily believe that his Pharos (which is above 20 yards high) who’d have been blown down’.

Twelve years later in February 1715 Lincolnshire was in the eye of a more localised, but equally severe, storm. The Lincoln Date Book which was the subject of an article by Nick Lyons in the first number of Lincolnshire Past & Present provides the following account of this storm and the damage it inflicted on Lincoln Cathedral:

On Tuesday, February 1st, there happened a strange and fearful storm, with tempestuous wind, which began about ten o’clock in the morning and continued until four o’clock in the afternoon, it blew down three corner pinnacles from the lady bell steeple, two from St Hugh’s steeple, and most part of the spires of the Swincherd of Stowe, and blew a great many sheets of lead from various parts of the Cathedral roof, and St Paul’s church spire. Blew down the first and last mill on the Burton-road, and a great many outhouses and stables. Blew down many houses on the west side of the town, stripit many of either thatch or tiles. There was not a town for forty miles round this city but received a great deal of damage. The loss it is impossible to compute. It was said in the county there were upwards of fifty mills blown down.
Another account of the impact of this storm is provided by a note on the flyleaf of Alkborough parish register relating to 'a terrible great winde which hapned upon the first day of February 1714 [O.S.] which blue down many thousand trees in Lincolnshire and likewise a great part of the milns in the County as well in other Countyes as this to [the] astonishment of the beholders nor memcry of any man see the like ruine by winde.' I am grateful to Edna Langford for this reference.

At Normany, near Scunthorpe, the derelict remnants of the magnificent Elizabthanne hall were extensively damaged. A turret and 'some large stacks of chimneyes' were blown down destroying part of the roof and damaging the chambers as they fell through the house. As a result it was decided to 'pull down the remains of the old house and apply what is necessary towards the repairs of the new buildings' (Leeds University Library, Normany Archives, extracts at Scunthorpe Museum). About 30 barns and other buildings belonging to farms on the Normany estate were also blown down. The nearby Harpswell estate was similarly affected. A correspondent writing from Kent to Mrs Whicheet at Harpswell in February 1715 commiserated with her over 'your fright and loss by the High Wind' (Lincolnshire Archives Office [L.A.O.] Asw./22/10).

The widespread nature of the gale damage in Lincolnshire is indicated by the many reports of churches and parsonage buildings in a state of disrepair contained in the churchwardens' presentations made at the visitations of the Archdeacons of Lincoln and Stow in May and November 1715 (L.A.O. Ch.P./L 1715/1-5; Ch.P./S.1715/1). At Alford the thatched roof of the chancel was said to be 'much out of repair ... since the last high wind', while from nearby Cumberworth it was reported that 'the parsonage barn and back kitchen' had been blown down by 'the late tempestuous wind'. Similarly on the Wolds at Bag Enderby a bay of the parsonage house was blown down by 'the late storme' and a barn damaged. At Farforth 'the late dreadfull tempest' had damaged the vicarage and at Winceby and Low Toynton the parsonage barns were demolished. To the east of Lincoln tiles were blown off churches at Cherry Willingham, Reepham and Sudbrook. The worst damage seems to have been inflicted in the Archdeaconry of Stow to the north and north-west of Lincoln. Parsonage barns were blown down at Blyborough, Blyton, Heapham and Willingham by Stow and churches were reported out of repair at Aisthorpe, Buslithorpe, Coates by Stow, Clad Hanworth, Glentworth, Heapham, Knaith, Marton, Newton by Toft, Owymb, Pilham, Saxilby, Scothern, Snafrord, Spridlington and Belton and Epworth in the Isle of Axholme. It is not certain that all these churches had been damaged by the storm but it is likely. At Epworth the old lead was 'blown off the church' as were tiles at Coates. From Aisthorpe it was reported that the 'church and chancel are somewhat uncovered and the parsonage house a little unthatched' and from Lea it was reported that 'the parsonage house wants thatching'. Parsonage houses at Scotter, Scotton and Spridlington were also said to be out of repair. Such visitation evidence suggests that the 1715 storm was probably the most severe to hit Lincolnshire in the eighteenth century.

The Lincoln Date Book records, however, that 'There is no storm in our history greater than that which was on January 1st [1779]. There was a dreadful hurricane from about 10 o'clock on the 31st December till about 2 o'clock on the New Year' and The Gentleman's Magazine for February 1779 states that 'A most dreadful hurricane was felt in many parts of the kingdom, particularly on the east coast; to enumerate the particulars of the damage done by it would fill the Magazine'. No accounts of damage caused in Lincolnshire are provided by these works or by The Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury on 7 and 14 January 1779 so its severity in the county is uncertain.

This is not the case with regard to the storm which occurred sixty years later in January 1839. A trail of damage was left across Ireland and northern England. The hurricane came in from the west reaching Liverpool about one o'clock on the morning of Monday 7 January and Lincolnshire by three o'clock. The Lincoln Date Book records that: 'At an early hour Lincoln was the scene of a hurricane more violent, appalling, and destructive than any previous storm remembered. Long before daybreak the citizens were awakened by the loud and continual boom of the blast. The gas-house, Messrs Seely and Keyworth's mill, Mr Rudgard's mill, Mr Summerscale's maltkiln and several other large buildings were much damaged. Two vessels were sunk in Brayford. The damage throughout the city was considerable'. The Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury for 11 January 1839 reported that in Lincoln 'scarceley a house ... escaped damage ... Old buildings were actually kept at a perpetual rocking motion whilst tiles and pieces of rafters tumbled in all directions ... and
many an aged couple snooded near their chimney corners devoutly entreating the Almighty to avert his wrath. ... Messrs Keyworth and Seely's mill-chimney was watched with active anxiety throughout the day. Its movements from the line of perpendicular to an inclined position gave rise to fears and prophecies at the time and few believed that it would withstand the storm, it still stands, however, proud as a giant in its altitude and firm as a rock.'

The *Stamford Mercury* carried reports of the effects of storm from throughout the county. From Alford it was reported on 8 January that 'Not within the memory of the oldest person has this place been visited with such a tremendous gale as set in from the west yesterday morning about 3 o'clock and continued unabated till eleven at night'. At Boston 'From two o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon the wind blew a perfect hurricane, and destroyed property to a considerable amount, tiles, chimney-pots, and bricks streewing the streets in all directions'. Mrs Saul 'a respectable widow lady residing in the churchyard' was killed about 6 o'clock in the morning when a chimney stack crashed through the roof on to her bed, and her daughter was 'dangerously hurt'. A cottage at Sibsey Fen, owned by Mrs Saul's brother Mr Morton, bookseller, of Boston, was burnt down through sparks flying from a neighbour's chimney at the height of the storm. A correspondent from Spalding reported that 'Amongst the various disasters during the late tempest we regret that beautiful ornament to the town, a ship in full sail, which was blown down from what is called the Ship Granary, and which served as a fane and for upwards of 30 years had stood the test of many a pelting storm'. At Grimsby the greater part of the houses in the marsh were 'injured'. Churches were damaged at Grantham, Huttoft and Willoughby and at Spilsby the ancient cross in the Market place was demolished by the 'violent gale'.

The storm of January 1839 entered folk memory and when the Old Age Pension was introduced on 1 January 1909 for men and women aged 70 or over the fact that someone was born in or before 'the year of the Big Wind' was said to have been used as a test of eligibility!

---

*The effect of strong, though not necessarily 'great' winds in the Lincolnshire Fens. A view of trees near Holbeach. (S.B.J. Skertchly, Geology of the Fenland, 1877 p.162)*
This post card of a barge being unloaded at Saxilby, on the Foss Dyke, is post marked 1905. The white building is the Sun Hotel. Like many post cards, it has no title. (T.R. Leach Colf)

GREAT SALE
W. HOADLEY'S
DRAPERY STOCK

It may be that some readers will know where this shop is - it is still standing. There is no date and inscription on the card. It belonged to "Reynolds, Late Goldmark". Its whereabouts will be given in our next issue.
(T.R. Leach Colf)
JOHN LEWIS FYTCH AND THE 1866 LINCOLN HIGH SHERIFF’S BALL

Christopher Sturman

On 24 September 1987, a water-colour by R. Slingsby of a fancy-dress ball held at the Assembly Rooms in Lincoln was auctioned by Sotheby’s. Fortunately for the county it was purchased by the Usher Gallery where it is now on display. The catalogue for the sale gave little information about the drawing, save for the intriguing comment that the ‘figure seated on the extreme left is reputedly a member of the Tennyson family’. Fortunately, a good deal is known about the ball, which was held in January 1866 to mark the end of his year as High Sheriff by John Lewis Fytche, and of Fytche himself.

John Lewis Fytche (1816-1902), known to his family as Lewis, was the eldest son of John and Anne Fytche of Louth, and thus a first cousin of the Somersby Tennysons. There are many references to him in Alfred’s correspondence and it is clear that the cousins were close to each other throughout their lives. Lewis attended Louth school from Christmas 1824 until Midsummer 1835 (during the late 1820s, many of his Tennyson cousins were at the school, and boarding with their aunt, Mary Ann Fytche, in Harvey’s Alley). His father, who had served in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, apparently wished him to join his old regiment but Lewis preferred to go to Oxford, entering Lincoln College in 1835 and graduating in 1838 (a ‘temporary weakness of the eye’ prevented him from reading classics).

The Tennysons moved from the Rectory at Somersby to High Beech near Epping Forest in Essex during the early summer of 1837 and Lewis was to be an occasional visitor. Cecilia Tennyson, writing to her friend Susan Haddelsey of Caister in April 1838 reported that Lewis was staying with them, noting ‘He went the day before yesterday with Horatio to or near Chelmsford where there are tombs of some ancient Fytches. Louis could not rest till he had seen them. We expect them home today.’ The reference is not without significance, for Lewis was very much the genealogist and antiquarian, and obsessed with what he believed to be the connection between the Lincolnshire Fytches and the distinguished Essex Fitch family (he later insisted on spelling his surname ‘fytche’ as it no doubt fitted his inclinations to stress his family’s antiquity, recalling similar antiquarian pride on the other side of the Tennyson family, the Tennyson d’Eyncourt).

For a time on leaving Oxford, Fytche considered seeking holy orders, but eventually settled in Louth, inheriting Thorpe Hall on the death of his father in 1835. Fytche married Susanna Maria Skipwith (b.1825), daughter of George Skipwith of Moortown House, at South Kelsey on 21 October 1858 - they had one daughter Agnes Mary (1860-1936) who, like her father, was known by her second christian name. She was a keen amateur actress; in February 1891, she played Elinor widow of King Henry II in the Oxford University Dramatic Society's production of King John at the New Theatre; the role of King John was played by H.B. Irving (b.1870), of New College, son of Sir Henry Irving who had loaned various suits of chain-mail, tapestries, etc., for the production.

Like his father before him, Lewis Fytche assumed the responsibilities of a country gentleman, being both a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant; he was, in 1865, elected High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. He tried to persuade his cousin, Charles Tennyson Turner, Vicar of Grasby, to act as his chaplin, but Charles refused, considering the position ‘too public and prominent for my rural habits’. It was said Mr George Cordock (d.1896), for forty years coachman at Thorpe Hall, considered ‘the proudest days of his life’ to be when he drove H.M. Judges, J.L. Fytche (the High Sheriff) and his chaplin (J.L. Overton of Legbourne) up the hill at Lincoln during the Assizes, escorted by 20 stalwart men in Lincoln Green to the delight of the men of Lincoln, who said they had never seen the like since the days of Sir Richard Sutton, who was High Sheriff in 1821.

The culmination of his year as High Sheriff was the grand fancy dress ball held in the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln on 18 January 1866, an occasion considered to be ‘one of the most splendid remembered in the county’. An account of this was published in the Illustrated London News, illustrated by a drawing which may well also be Slingsby’s work (it is reproduced on page 135.
of Mark Girouard’s recent *The English Town*, where it is incorrectly dated 1850); an exceptionally full report was printed in *The Lincolnshire Chronicle* of 26 January 1866. An ‘immense gas star’ was placed on the court-yard wall next the street, and several of the Sheriff’s officers carried lighted torches. The Assembly Rooms were decorated by Mr Wallhead of London; thirty mirrors supplied by Mr Nosotti of Regent Street were placed around the room; at the east end ‘an immense glass reflected the company’. Wines of ‘very superior quality’ were provided by Mr Lucas of Louth, catering was in the hands of Mrs Thornton and the ices supplied by Mr Seely of Lincoln. Most of the 300 guests wore elaborately fancy dress (reported in detail in the *Chronicle*); Lewis’s daughter May, dressed as a fairy appears in the right foreground of Slingsby’s drawing. Mr & Mrs Alfred Tennyson and Mr & Mrs Tennyson Turner were invited but were unable to attend. ‘The ball was opened at half past ten o’clock by the High Sheriff and Lady Doneraile, Lord Monson and Mrs Fytche *vis a vis*. The opening quadrille, which formed itself into two lines reaching from one end of the room to the other, was a striking feature, and when the delightful strains of Coote and Tinney’s band commenced, the *coup d’oeil* was most effective.’ There were three costume quadrilles, ‘one of the time of Louis Quatorze, one à la Watteau, and a Christmas quadrille’. For the last the ladies’ dresses were white taffeta, spotted with swan’s down, and looped up with holly and robins (also worn in the hair) with frosted tulle veils. The gentlemen wore red hunting-coats, black shorts, silk stockings and white waistcoats. Dancing continued until about five o’clock, ‘and every one seemed to linger on the scene of enchantment, as if fearing a similar entertainment might not be given again in the county of Lincoln’.

Lewis’s brother Albert (1820-1891), who served in Burma with distinction (he became its Chief Commissioner in 1867, and was appointed Major-General in 1868) was on furlough, and attended the ball dressed as a cavalier (‘slashed tunic, scarlet and gold, buff facings, trunk hose, buff leather boots, lace ruffles, cavalier’s hat and plume’). His leave, which had commenced in 1865, started unpropitiously: ‘Poor Albert,’ Alfred Tennyson was to write to Lewis in reference to his mother’s recent death, ‘What a shock to him his arrival in England will be!’ It ended happily, with his marriage to Maria (Minnie) daughter of G.M. Lambert of Denham Court, Buckinghamshire, a romance which may well have begun at Lewis’s ball, for ‘the High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire and Miss Lambert’ feature in the list of invitations. On 23 September 1866, Albert wrote to Lewis from Baden Baden,

*You will be surprised to hear from me here. My sudden departure for the Continent was to meet Miss Lambert...and I have proposed and have been accepted, and made a happy man of her life. She was the girl of all the others that I liked most, and I love her with all my heart. I must start for India early in December, so I suppose we shall be married sometime in November.\n
Lewis Fytche appears to have been a wealthy man. In the 1873 return of land ownership, he is recorded as owning 2,146 acres in Lincolnshire with a rental of £2,483 and 753 acres in Derbyshire (his estate at Risley, mid way between Derby and Nottingham, and purchased c.1860) with a rental of £2,006 (he is also listed owning 7 acres in Buckinghamshire); he also owned a London house. In this context it is interesting to quote from one of his obituary notices:

*He was an ardent conservative, and purchased lands in all parts in order that he may help the cause by his vote. It was a question whether he or his old friend - Washburn West, Fellow of Lincoln College - had at one time the most votes at the service of the Conservative cause.*

As with many of the county gentry, his income was severely depleted as a result of the agricultural depression (he had, in 1882, to sell his estate at Risley), but there is a likelihood that his income never quite matched the style to which he had become accustomed; in the mid 1880s he was declared bankrupt. Family tradition records that when the crash came in 1885, his wife filled three or more carriages with household goods and made off, in the dark, for the Isle of Wight and Tennyson’s protection. Thorpe Hall was sold to Mr (later Sir) Henry Bennett. The sale of the contents (in the commodious marquee provided) by Masons of Louth was spread over six days from 22 to 27 June 1885. This raised over £3,700 including £556 for the wines and spirits, £849 for the china, £778 for the silver and silver plate, and £280 for the paintings, prints and engravings. Fytche’s books (including several editions of Tennyson’s poems) were sold at the Town Hall on 18, 19 and 20 July 1885.
The Fytyches spent the remainder of their days at Terrace House, Freshwater, a property belonging to Alfred Tennyson. Lewis's daughter May appeared in several amateur theatrical performances and concert parties on the Isle of Wight. Perhaps the most notable was the private performance of Act II of Sheridan's “The Critic” on 1 March 1886 in the Ballroom at Farringford, Tennyson's home. The Prologue was spoken by the poet's son, Hallam; May Fytyche was Dangle and her father Lord Burleigh. In the years 1890 to 1894 she gained a name for her recitations at various entertainments, especially those held at the Assembly Rooms in Freshwater. She often recited a number of Tennyson's poems. Hallam Tennyson was also a regular guest on these occasions (his choice of material was, invariably, lighter).

Both the scenery and the society of the Isle of Wight charmed Lewis: 'Here', he said, 'one day is better than a thousand'. He died at Terrace House, on Friday 14 February 1902 (his estate amounted to some £36); his wife survived him for over a decade, passing away on 11 March 1913. It is perhaps appropriate to conclude this brief account of his long life with the report of his death and funeral printed in the Isle of Wight County Press: the simplicity of his departure contrasts poignantly with the splendour of the Ball which had crowned his career.

His last request for interment had to be somewhat modified, although not so much so as to detract from its curious and unusual character. The body was placed in a simple elm coffin, the outside of which was in the rough, and which was further, with the exception of a brass breast-plate, devoid of ornamentation of any kind. Having been placed in a farm wagon (the property of Lord Tennyson), the coffin was covered with an ensign and a sword laid across the foot. This strange funeral car was drawn to Freshwater parish church at 6 o'clock on Monday evening...The coffin was met at the church gates by the Rev Dr Merriman (Rector) who preceded it into the church, where it lay all night. At 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the burial service was concluded...There were but two wreaths and nothing in the whole proceedings could have been more simple.
Two Lincolnshire tokens (drawn by David Vale, ARIBA)

LINCOLNSHIRE TOKENS

Stephen Ketteringham

On three occasions, because of a shortage of low value coins, it has been necessary for shopkeepers, merchants and others to issue tokens throughout the country, not least in Lincolnshire.

From about 1644 to 1672, many tokens were issued in the county. Some are interesting because of where or when they were issued and others because of the person who minted them. A particularly good example is a farthing issued by William Clarke, an apothecary of Grantham, with whom Isaac Newton lodged whilst studying at the King's School. Clarke lived in a house, rebuilt in 1711, adjacent to the George Inn. In 1642 he was clearly in support of Parliament, as he was excluded from a general pardon to be issued by the King. By 1651, his support for the Roundheads had paid off, as in that year he became an alderman, and remained as such until 1657. Newton lodged with him from 1654 until 1656, during which period Mr Stokes was headmaster of the King's School and Dr Clarke MD, William's brother, assisted at the School. His farthing depicts a double-headed eagle on the obverse (heads), and is inscribed ‘WILLIAM CLARKE’, and on the reverse, ‘OF GRANTHAM, W.K.C.’

Almost every village is represented by a few tokens. Halfpennies were issued by James Hampson of Crowland in 1666 and by Anthony Newlove of Helpringham, both of whom were grocers.

An interesting token from Lincoln is an octagonal farthing issued in 1669 by the Mayor - many tokens were struck in odd shapes, perhaps to make them distinctive. This farthing was issued as the result of a proclamation passed by the City Council on the 24th of July 1669, declaring, 'Five pounds' worth of farthings of yellow brass to be procured and stamped with the city arms on one side, and these words on the other side “LINCOLNE CITTY FARTHING”.

The spelling of place names was phonetic and is therefore often changed quite considerably, Market Rasen being given as ‘Markett Reason’ and Stamford as being in the county of ‘Linkcorn’.

This prolific issue of tokens finally ceased when a Royal Proclamation of 1672 established farthing and halfpenny coins and prohibited the use of tokens.

However, towards the end of the eighteenth century, a shortage of copper coins recurred, there being none issued from 1754 to 1770, and again from 1775 until 1797. Fewer tokens were issued than in the seventeenth century because many dubious characters resorted to counterfeiting halfpennies and farthings, for which the punishment was little when compared to the death penalty for forgery of gold or silver coins. (Nowadays many of these counterfeits are just as collectable as the real things!)

A typical eighteenth century token from Lincolnshire is a halfpenny issued by an ironmonger named Jennings at Spalding in 1794. Tokens from this era help to illustrate the effect of the Industrial Revolution on county life, most seventeenth century issuers being grocers, whereas by the late-eighteenth century the majority were ironmongers or other industrialists.
In the early-nineteenth century, an issue of silver tokens was necessary, due to the lack of silver coins, none of which were minted between 1787 and 1816. Most tokens were for one shilling, although there were other denominations. An interesting token from Stamford is one of eighteen pence issued by Edward and Francis Butt, who were drapers. Shillings were also issued in Gainsborough and Lincoln; all of these tokens were struck around 1811-2.

More recently, tokens have been issued, not for use as currency, but purely to advertise a shop or company. An example of this which was struck in Lincoln, probably around 1900, reads, ‘CLOTHE YOUR BOYS AT WYATT'S, LINCOLN’ and ‘WYATT'S CLOTHING MART, LINCOLN’. A little research reveals that from about 1877 there was indeed a “clothier and outfitter” named Hugh Wyatt, first mentioned in the trade directory of that year, at 195 High Street in Lincoln, now the site of British Home Stores. From 1937 until the shop closed in 1974 it had become Wyatt and Hayes; thus the token must have been issued between 1877 and 1937, most probably towards the turn of the century.

These are just a few of the tokens issued locally over the last three centuries; there are many more, following the tradition of coins being minted at Lincoln, Stamford, Torksey, Caistor, Louth and (possibly) Horncastle, from well before the Norman conquest until the time when virtually all provincial mints were closed due to Tudor centralization.

Much of the county's past is revealed by these coins and tokens in a way which little else can uncover.

_____________________

WHAT READERS SAID ABOUT NO. 1

‘Congratulations - I like the format of Lincolnshire Past & Present and it is interesting reading.’

‘It was a real pleasure to have Lincolnshire Past & Present dropped through the letter box yesterday. It immediately strikes a note of the 1990's - a great improvement on previous productions and very attractive and readable. The clear type face is a great help. Congratulations to all concerned.’

‘The new Lincolnshire Past & Present looks promising.’

‘Many thanks and congratulations on the format of the new magazine. It's much easier to read.’

‘May I add my congratulations to the many I am sure you have received for the immensely improved quarterly? The contents of the former Newsletter certainly deserved a better dressing and the Lincolnshire Past & Present is a very attractive production, full of interest.’

There were also many verbal comments in the same vein. However, we do not wish to appear smug! Please let us have your ideas for improvements and new features.
NOTES AND QUERIES

Edited by Terence Leach

Queries and answers should be sent to the Editor at 3, Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN. Answers will be published in later editions of *Lincolnshire Past & Present.*

2.1. MURDER AND ROBBERS, MIDDLE RASEN AND BUSLINGTONHORPE Dates and details are required of a murder committed in Middle Rasen field, and also of a gang of robbers taken in Buslintonhorpe some time in the first forty years of the nineteenth century. *(Linda Crust)*

*Immediately after receiving this query I found the following in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, Nov. 11th 1842.*

'Ve have here a very narrow escape from a being plundered last week, on his return from Faldingworth, near that dangerous spot where Mr Wm. Flowers, of Middle Rasen, was robbed some time ago. Mr R. gives a very alarming account of the affray he had with two ruffians, whom he courageously vanquished. The want of a police force is much felt at Faldingworth.' *(T.R.L.)*

2.2. LINCOLNSHIRE HORSE POISONING PREVENTION ASSOCIATION Does anyone know anything about this organisation, mentioned in the *Lincolnshire Mercury* of 21 November 1890? I have some evidence of horse injury caused in the Louth area in the late 1880s (possibly by disgruntled ex-employees) and the formation of such an association suggests that there was an epidemic of this sort of action. The Association's report read '...but the committee regretted to report that whilst the veterinary authorities were convinced that the horses had died from the effects of poison administered to them in some form, they were unable to certify what that poison was.' *(Linda Crust)*

2.3. THE HOLE IN THE WALL A man born in 1837 was said at his death (at Saltfleetby) to have been connected with the 'hole in the wall and the burning affair.' This could presumably have taken place at any time between 1850 and 1910. Can anyone throw light on this affair? *(Linda Crust)*

2.4. ROBERT GARDINER HILL (1811-1878) Robert Gardiner Hill was born in Louth on February 26, 1811, and was baptised in St. James’ church on March 9 1811. His mother and father, Mary and Robert Hill, apparently soon moved to Lincoln, and a Robert Hill, dancing master, is recorded as living at 3, Pottergate from about 1825. In that year the young Robert Gardiner Hill became apprenticed to a surgeon in Louth, and went on to qualify as a surgeon in 1834. He was then appointed surgeon to the General Dispensary in Lincoln, and in July 1835 was elected house surgeon of the Lawn Hospital (the Lunatic Asylum). It was here that he developed his theory of dispensing with instruments of restraint for the patients. In 1839 he delivered a lecture on 'The Management of Lunatic Asylums and the Treatment of the Insane' at the Mechanics Institute in Lincoln. In 1840 he set up in private practice with Richard Sutton Harvey at the Eastgate Private Asylum. The City of Lincoln recognised his achievements by presenting him with a testimonial at a public dinner in 1851, and in 1852 he was chosen to serve as mayor. In October 1863 he moved to London, and became the proprietor of Earls Court House Private Asylum, Old Brompton. Here he died on May 30, 1878. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery. I wish to trace any descendants. I know that he had one son, James Robert Hill, a doctor, who died in October, 1906, and whose widow, Sarah Elizabeth Hill, was living at 63 Christchurch Road, Streatham in 1907. I would be most grateful for any information about Hill's family life and his year as mayor of Lincoln. *(Hilary Roos)*

2.5. PINNER DRAIN AND PINNER BRIDGE Information is requested on the origin of these, which are in the north east part of Leake, and appear on the 1825 Ordnance Survey Map of Boston and its environs. A man called Twell Pinder, who married Mary Parkinson in 1731 in Spalding gave his place of origin as 'Leek'. Some six generations of my family, many bearing the name of Twell and Twell Cole Pinder, were bricklayers and worked in and around Boston. *(J.W. Pinder)*
2.6. MORE LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS  Once again I solicit the help of members, a goodly number of whom have already kindly helped me during the last two years. Yet again I stress that I am not looking for 'dictionary definitions'. I have to hand all the standard Lincolnshire dialect works (Thompson, Brogden, Peacock and Cole, etc.) also standards such as Halliwell, the English Dialect Dictionary and the O.E.D. I am seeking examples of the actual use of these words in Lincolnshire speech from those who use, or have used, or have heard them used, within the county. The words of which I am seeking definitions are: shant, shittister, sile (used in ways other than meaning to strain milk, or to rain heavily), skink, slur berries, smuice, thews, to tie, to throat, troves. Would correspondents kindly explain as accurately as possible how the word was used, preferably including an illustrative phrase, and stating by whom it was used, and the date and place. Readers should note that since these are dialect as opposed to standard English words, spelling and pronunciation may vary throughout the county. (Eileen Elder)

2.7. THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN (See No. 9, p. 9, Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 1) Thomas Bee, of Cornerways, Stainton Road, Scltherm, Lincoln, answered my query about Thomas Nicholson and the Battle of Bull Run with one of his own - 'Can you tell me anything about the battle? One of my ancestors, Brigadier General Bee, was killed at Bull Run. He was Bernard Elliott Bee, born February or March, 1824.'

[These notes, compiled while I have been trying to sort out my own problems, might be useful to those who are hunting up material about Lincolnshire forebears who might have links with the American Civil War.]

The First Battle of Bull Run - the second was fought the following year - took place at the outset of the American Civil War, on July 21 1861, literally, I think, at Manassas, Virginia. Bull Run was in fact a river. A full description of it is given in The Illustrated History of the American Civil War, by Richard Humble (Admiral, 1886). There is actually a reference to Brigadier General Bee. He was, it seems, responsible for the 'birth of a legend'. Brigadier General Bee stood in his stirrups and yelled to the dissolving brigade: 'Look, there stands Jackson like a stonewall' - hence Stonewall Jackson - 'Rally behind the Virginians.'

It was all a disaster. 'The disorganised Union advance became first a disorganised Union retreat and then a panic stricken rout...The Union troops fled' and did not stop running till they reached Washington. 'The Confederates should have followed, but they were too exhausted and disorganised.'

There are also accounts of the battle in more formal encyclopaedia type histories, which can be tedious and complicated. There is a contemporary account by William Russell (of Crimean War fame), who was the Times correspondent at the beginning of the Civil War. Apparently Russell's fair and accurate report infuriated the North and the Times appointed someone else as special correspondent. It was, it seems, the first, last and only battle of the Civil War to which the carriage set drove out from Washington 'with picnics, expecting to enjoy some open air pageant.'

Ed Raus, of the National Battlefield Park Museum in Manassas, took a great deal of trouble sending all sorts of maps and diagrams of the farm on which the battle was fought - not, unfortunately, the Nicholson farm. In fact, there seems not to have been a Nicholson in sight in any connection with the Battle of Bull Run so I am still in the dark about what John Guy Nicholson was talking about. The farm on which the battle was fought belonged to Mrs Judith Carter Henry, an elderly bedridden woman who was the only civilian casualty on a day which produced thousands of military casualties on both sides, and that, I gather, simply because she refused to leave her home. (Betty Boyden)

2.8. THE BISHOP'S GIFT FOR RIBY BELLS In his paper on Lincolnshire Church Bell Inscriptions and the Effect of Change (Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 1 p.14) John Ketteringham mentions the gift of £50 by the Bishop of Lincoln towards the cost of repairing the peal of bells at Riby in 1811, and comments, 'one wonders what special interest Bishop George Pretyman had in the Church at Riby'. The answer is simple - he owned the whole parish - as is given in Thomas North's The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln page 614, immediately below the inscriptions on the
bells which Mr Ketteringham quotes. North wrote, 'The Bishop referred to on the 2nd bell was the Right Rev. George Prettyman Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln, 1787-1820. Bishop Prettyman succeeded to the name and large property of Marmaduke Tomline, Esq., who died at Riby Grove, on 22nd June 1803.' It may be of interest to add a note about this legacy and the bishop's consequent change of name.

Riby had been owned by the Tomline family since 1680, but Marmaduke Tomline, the owner at the beginning of the 19th century, had no near relatives, and therefore, to everyone's amazement, left it to the bishop, who, in a letter to his wife on 23rd June, 1803, expressed his surprise that Tomline had left him the whole of his considerable estate, which was worth more than £4,000 a year, as they were not related, and had not met more than five or six times, when Tomline had called upon him at his episcopal palace at Buckden. The only condition attached to the legacy was that the Bishop should take the name of Tomline, and be henceforth known as Bishop Tomline, and not Bishop Prettyman. The house, Riby Hall, became known as Riby Grove from 'the luxuriant plantations in which it was embowered', according to White's 1842 Directory.

North recounts another anecdote relating to the bishop and a church bell in his description of the bells in Tetney church. 'It is currently reported, and the report is said to be perfectly true, that the Priest's bell here was sent out of the parish to adorn a "Hermitage" built by Bishop Tomline, at a house of his at Riby, near to Grimsby. It was, however, badly packed, and in the carrier's cart, gave tongue in a way which attracted notice. So the good people of Tetney, when they missed their bell, had no difficulty in tracing it to Riby. There was naturally a hubbub, and the bell was returned. Some amusing verses were written at the time on the incident.'

I wonder whether anyone has ever come across the verses to which North refers? The Hermitage was said by White to have been 'appropriately fitted up' in a sequestered part of the park at Riby.

On the marriage of his eldest son, William Richard Tomline, in 1811, the bishop, who of course already had residences at Buckden and in London, at once made over to him the estate at Riby. In 1820 he was translated to the see of Winchester, and when he died in 1827 he was buried in Winchester Cathedral. In 1868 Riby Church was restored at a cost of £5,000 by his grandson, Col. George Tomline, as a memorial to the bishop. The family owned the estate until the mid-1930s, when it was sold, and the house demolished. (Ron Drury)

2.9. CARLTON LE MOORLAND BAPTIST CHAPEL. I have been researching the history of Carlton le Moorland Baptist Chapel for some time. There is a fair amount of material in the Lincolnshire Archives Office, the Nottinghamshire County Records Office and with the East Midlands Baptist archivist, but as always, I could cope with more. None of the registers nor any photographs survive, and all the final trustees (before the chapel was sold in the 1950's) have long since died. I wonder if anyone knows of any archives in private hands? (Paul Mack)

2.10. THE LINCOLN DATE BOOK (Lincolnshire Past & Present, No. 1 p.25-27) Nick Lyons is to be congratulated on his introduction to this Collector's Piece. It may interest readers to know that J.W. Brocklehurst (retired teacher of music) spent hours at the City Library, preparing an index to the book. It was duplicated under the title General Index to Lincoln Date Book from earliest times to 1866. It appeared in 1957 and was available at the City Library, (Reference Section). I find it extremely useful. There are 33 pages of duplicated entries. I hope it is still available. (F.T. Baker)

2.11. SACRILEGE AT MABLETHORPE (Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 1 p. 3) There is in the silver records a note 'Purchased c. 1825 to replace one taken out of the Church and afterwards found in a mutilated condition'. The cup bought was made in London, 1825, by John Wrangham and William Moulson. (Rev. Canon Peter C. Hawker)

2.12. FALDINGWORTH CENTENARY May 1991 will see celebration of the centenary of the building of Faldingworth church. Mr Colin Mitchell Smith is collecting information about the village and is looking for old photographs and other material relating to any aspect of the history of the village and its people. Faldingworth is one of the many Lincolnshire villages about which nothing seems to have been written by previous generations, and any information will be very welcome. (Note 2.1 is a start, at any rate! Ed.)
2.13. LAMMAS LAND/DOLE MEADOWS Dr Anthea Brian, chairman of Hereford Nature Trust, wrote recently about Lammas and Dole Meadows to the Society for Landscape Studies. As part of an effort to save an area known as Hereford Lugg Meadows, believed to be the largest surviving dole meadows, she is trying to find out how many similar meadows still actually exist in the country. She has compiled a provisional list, the criteria for inclusion being:

a) That the meadow is a registered common
b) That the meadow is still shut up for hay from around Candlemas to Lammas.

She includes meadows where lots are cast or where the owners always own the same strip of land. She has several more questions relating to the history of such sites, how the hay is cut, recent damage or other action affecting the site and whether there is still a commoners' association.

Dr Brian's only example from historic lines is 'a strip' from the Isle of Axholme? (her question mark). Can any readers help? The letting of Whitebread Meadow at Bourne, where biding continues for as long as it takes boys to run a certain distance, is not quite in the same category, but is the only meadow story I know of off hand. Perhaps someone else knows more? (Hilary Healey)

2.14. LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY PORTRAITS The publication of the account of the portraits recording scheme in our first issue has had several results; members have sent in a number of queries about portraits, others have written or telephoned to give information on portraits, and some 'new' portraits have been recorded and added to the index. On a recent visit to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, I saw several miniatures of Lincolnshire subjects. I shall be grateful if members will report any portraits they may see in public collections, or let me know of portraits in private hands. (T.R. Leach)

2.15. W.H. CHESTER, MONSON STREET, LINCOLN Nigel Overton, Curator of the Erewash Museum, Derbyshire is seeking information about W.H. Chester of 9 Monson Street, Lincoln and has sent photographs of a small steam engine bearing his name. The engine, which has a bed about 30 inches long and a flywheel 12 inches in diameter, was first thought to have been a model but it is now thought to be an original and may have been used to power a lathe. Directory entries for 1909, 1911 and 1913 link W.H. Chester with 9 Monson Street and/or engineering. Mr. Overton writes: 'Further information on W.H. Chester the man, or his business interests would be gratefully appreciated. Information helping us to trace the history of the engine and facilitate restoration would be similarly welcome. The engine is currently with a conservator. The biggest problem is with the restoration/replacement of the "business end" of the self-lubrication system (the pipe runs can be seen serving all the principal working parts).'

Readers having any information are requested to contact N.J. Overton, Museum Curator, Erewash Museum, High Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire DE7 5JA. Tel. 0602 440440 ext. 331.

A short article in Lincolnshire Past & Present about this seemingly unknown engineer would doubtless also be of interest to readers. (C. Lester) (A view of the engine is given opposite)
A NOTE ON AGRICULTURAL LAND USE IN LINDSEY: THE 1801 ACREAGE RETURNS

Charles Rawding

The 1801 Crop Returns provide us with the first statistical attempt to measure agricultural land use nationally. Indeed, they are the only major series of national statistics on agricultural land use until the official Ministry of Agriculture returns commenced in 1866.

There are several problems with the 1801 Returns. Firstly, they were voluntary and a sizeable number of parishes failed to return any figures at all (Table 1). Secondly, only crop acreage figures are given, no details are provided about any grassland other than rye grass. Thirdly, turnips and rape along with peas and beans, are often counted together, thus it is often difficult to assess the precise importance of these crops singularly. Fourthly, farmers were deeply suspicious of the intentions of the government in collecting such data, the general feeling being that they would be used for taxation purposes as farmers were at this time beginning to reap the profits of high prices during the Napoleonic Wars. Walesby did not provide a return, but the following comment made by the (non) returning officer provides the reason:

Considerable quantities of corn grown but the farmers make no return under the idea that 'whereas a year or two ago they lost much money and it is not fair that enquiries should be made into probable future or past profits.' These the very words of one of the principal ones.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Number of parishes completing returns</th>
<th>Number of parishes not completing returns</th>
<th>Percentage of parishes not completing returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marsh</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wold</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anholme/Witham</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath/Cliff</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Axholme</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Trent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many parishes understated the actual acreages of the different crops. At Great Limber, the returning officer stated:

I have very strong reasons for thinking that this statement falls considerably short of the truth, it comes from the farmers, but I have authority to say that at least one-half the number of acres might be added to each of the different sorts of grains, potatoes excepted. The crops were good.

We should, therefore, be wary of treating the returns of one parish in isolation. Nevertheless, if one assumes that the national response was similar, i.e. that no region was more dishonest than its neighbour in filing returns, then it becomes possible to undertake a comparative study using groups of parishes. A more detailed study than the present one might also make use of the additional comments that accompany some of the parish returns. The majority merely make reference to the state of the harvest, but some are more interesting, for instance at Stallingborough:
The lordship was inclosed about 60 years back. Contains nearly 4,000 acres. Very little variation in the number of acres tilled since that time. For a few years back there has been a diminution of a farm every year by which the farmers are becoming very opulent and oppressive, the peasantry wretched, the middling class destroyed and in general the remaining part of the middle class and the poor very disaffected. The remaining number of acres rich grazing land. Every species of grain etc. never known to be so abundant good in quality and well gotten. This description I am well informed may be a standard for the whole of this clay part of the county.

Such information complements other contemporary writing on agriculture, particularly Arthur Young's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln*, of 1799 (second edition, 1813).

The Crop Returns for Lindsey have been mapped to show crop patterns by natural region (see map inset). It becomes clear that wheat was the dominant crop over much of the county, with the exception of the Wolds. In the higher northern wolds, the lighter soils were more suited to turnip cultivation as befit a region that relied heavily on sheep production. On the lower southern Wolds, barley was the more important crop, with turnips second most important. Across the whole of the Wolds, oats were of greater importance than wheat.

By establishing the proportion of total acreage declared as arable, it is possible to make comparative statements about the relative proportions of grassland and arable, although obviously absolute conclusions could not be drawn (Table 2). The clearest contrasts shown by the table are between the low-lying areas of the Marsh and the Vales of the Ancholme and Witham, with low percentages of arable land, and therefore, one presumes greater areas of grassland, and the significantly higher returns for the Wolds where grassland was less evident. These figures confirm the farming characteristics described by Young with grazing being predominant on the wetter, heavier soils and arable being rapidly expanded on the former sheep walks of the Wolds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Total acreage of returning parishes</th>
<th>Arable acreage of returning parishes</th>
<th>Percentage of arable land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marsh</td>
<td>166,379</td>
<td>26,685</td>
<td>16.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wold</td>
<td>205,214</td>
<td>52,595</td>
<td>25.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vales of Ancholme/</td>
<td>142,515</td>
<td>20,806</td>
<td>14.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witham</td>
<td>120,497</td>
<td>24,976</td>
<td>20.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath/Cliff</td>
<td>54,933</td>
<td>12,322</td>
<td>22.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Axholme</td>
<td>43,037</td>
<td>8,833</td>
<td>20.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes
3. The few fenland parishes in the SE of the county have not been included, to use the method adopted for the rest of the county would necessitate the incorporation of returns from fenland parishes in Holland. The map was drawn by combining parishes into units of 30-42,000 acres with the exception of the Isle of Axholme (54,933 acres). Varying parish size and size of physical regions prevented stricter controls on unit area. Where parishes straddled physical regions, they were included entirely in the region which comprised the larger portion of the parish. Physical regions have been simplified to maintain clarity on the map. All these limiting factors need to be taken into account when interpreting the map. For a discussion of mapping the 1801 Returns see: D. Thomas: ‘The statistical and cartographic treatment of the Acreage Returns of 1801’ *Geographical Studies, 2* (1959).
WHERE, WHEN AND WHO?

Can anyone throw light on these LINCOLNSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS?

1. This post card bears the stamp of Howard Welchman, Silver St., Gainsborough, but there is no date on it. The inscription on the back reads "This was taken when the Hall was opened that one at the top is Lady Hawke I am on but I am afraid you won't see me." Is it possible to identify the two persons and the bishop? I suspect that the photograph comes from the Willingham by Stow area. Edward, 6th Baron Hawke was rector of Willingham 1854-75. I believe that his son, the 7th Baron was born at Willingham. T.R.L.

2. This photograph was taken by Grayson Clarke of Brigg. It has no inscription and seems to be a photograph taken for the farmer rather than a post card for a commercial use.

Can any reader identify the farm house? T.R.L.
LINCOLNSHIRE BORN SLAVE TO AN INDIAN CHIEF
Member Mrs Isabel Bailey has been exchanging information with a correspondent in Canada, and has been sent a copy of an extract from *The Wild Frontier: More Remarkable Tales from the Past* by Pierre Berton, of Pierre Berton Enterprises, published in 1978 by McClelland and Stewart Ltd., 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto. The extract, *The Slavery of John Jewitt* covers some twenty eight pages and is the first in a series of seven stories.

John Jewitt, armourer, a Lincolnshire man, was on board the ‘Boston’, an American ship anchored in 1803 off Nootka Sound on the western shore of Vancouver Island. The Indians had been for so long known to be friendly that the place had been dubbed by James Cook as ‘Friendly Cove’. Without warning, however, the ship was attacked and all on board except Jewitt were savagely murdered. Jewitt’s head had been split by an axe blow but he survived, his life spared by the Indian chief, who valued Jewitt’s blacksmith’s skills and expertise with the musket. He also spared John Thompson, another sailor found to be still alive on board, when Jewitt pleaded that he was his father. The chief, Maquinna, had constantly to defend his sparing of their lives from the murderous intents of his people, but Jewitt’s astute decision to fall in with whatever the chief required enabled the two sailors to survive the most terrific hardships, caught up as they were in tribal strife in addition to what was deemed to be a first class opportunity to pay off old scores with the ‘white people’. Forced to marry an Indian girl, who later bore him a son, Jewitt, together with Thompson, managed to survive for more than two years, when they were, by means of Jewitt’s further subterfuges, rescued by another Boston ship, the ‘Lydia’. Jewitt later married an English immigrant girl and settled in Connecticut, but, obsessed by his ordeals in the hands of the Indians, he spent the rest of his life travelling, writing and talking of his horrific experiences, and died in 1821 at the age of thirty eight.

It appears that Jewitt was not the only Lincolnshire man to undergo such an experience, for the *Lincoln Date Book* records that on January 27, 1807 there died ‘Mr Lilly, sub-librarian at the subscription room in Stamford, aged 68. He was a native of Market Rasen. In early life he went to America, where he and his companions were seized by a party of negroes, and those who were not massacred were detained as slaves. Whilst in captivity Mr Lilly was transferred from one savage chieftain to another at the price of a few skins of wild beasts, until he made his escape.’ A more complete account of Lilly’s adventures will no doubt be found in Lincolnshire newspapers for 1807.

ELIZABETH ALLAN’S FATHER
Member Winston Kime writes to add information to our brief mention of the late Elizabeth Allan, *Lincolnshire Past & Present* No.1 page 23. ‘Newspaper obituaries gave full details of her professional career, but no more information concerning her parentage, so that it might be of interest to put on record a little more about her father’s connection with the place of her birth.

Dr Alexander William Allan practised in Skegness for a great many years, after moving from Wainfleet near the beginning of the century. He was greatly respected and was one of three independent G.P.’s who served the town through several decades. Dr Allan’s professional competitors were Dr Stanley Wallace, part-time Medical Officer of Health to the former Skegness Urban District Council, and Dr Benjamin Sweeten, long-serving chairman of the authority’s Public Health Committee. Dr Allan also served briefly on the Urban Council in the early 1930s. Dr Wallace, incidentally, claimed ancestry from the great Scottish hero.

Drs Allan, Sweeten and Wallace joined forces to campaign for a Skegness hospital as early as 1906 or 1907, but money was not available. At that date, Boston - 23 miles away - provided the nearest hospital, and with a growing population, swelled several times over during the holiday season, the need became more urgent every year.
In January, 1911, after a local man had been badly hurt in a road accident, the local paper returned to the subject of a hospital in Skegness, reporting that: “At the present time, the patients ... have to travel long distances, enduring considerable pain to get to a hospital, or else the operation has to be performed at home where the surroundings are not ... conducive to the rapid recovery of the patient.”

Kitchen table surgery could hardly have been 'conducive' to even slow recovery, and many residents and visitors must have succumbed through lack of proper facilities. The slowness, unsuitability and shortages of conveyances in those days also combined to make the journey to Boston a test of survival.

That same year, 1911, the country celebrated the coronation of George V and when a town meeting was called to decide how Skegness should commemorate the event, the three doctors took the opportunity to push their cause. Facts and figures were recited, and the combined medical oratory this time brought a warm response. A hospital action committee was appointed there and then and fund-raising schemes were discussed and planned. A few days later, Dr Allan and his two colleagues waited upon the newly elected MP for the Horncastle Division, Captain A.G. (later Sir Archibald) Weigall, at the Lion Hotel. The member promised £250 for the hospital fund, conditional on the Skegness committee raising a like amount by Coronation Day, June 22, 1911.

That sum and more was collected by various efforts and donations; the Earl of Scarborough gifted a building plot and on September 29, that same year, the foundation stone was laid by Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig Holstein. The new Skegness Cottage Hospital was formally opened by the Countess of Scarborough on May 19, 1913, little more than two years after the scheme had been launched. The total cost, including equipment, was £1,450.

Drs Wallace and Sweeten both lived in Lumley Avenue and the former's residence and surgery has for many years been the Avenue Club. Dr Sweeten's premises were at No. 18 - now a private hotel - and his two daughters ran their own junior school just round the corner in Ida Road.
Dr Allan and his family of three sons and three daughters - Elizabeth, was the youngest, born in 1908 - lived at Anstruther House, Drummond Road, standing on the south side of the Arcadia Theatre and almost opposite the former Road Car 'Bus Station. It was a large, handsome building, on a slight eminence, and was taken over by Dr William Brownlie in the late 1930s. In more recent times it served as offices for Hardcastle and Son, estate agents, and the building then stood empty for several years.

The Arcadia - opened by Fred Clements in 1911 - was demolished in March 1988, and Anstruther House was pulled down in April 1990. The combined site is now boarded in, awaiting redevelopment.

Dr & Mrs A.W. Allen's six children; Elizabeth is the youngest, on the left

LINCOLN AND LINDSEY IN THE DARK AGES
On the weekend of the 13th to 15th July 1990 a conference was held at Bishop Grosseteste College entitled 'The Fate of Roman Lincoln: Lincoln and Lindsey in the Dark Ages'. About 40 people attended and the event was widely acknowledged to have been a success.

After a review of the various strands of evidence being brought to bear on the 5th to 9th centuries and their applicability to Lincolnshire, we started in earnest with a paper on the evidence for the latest occupation in Roman Lincoln: its nature and its date. A paper by David Stocker was controversial and postulated that all previous students of the early church in Lincolnshire has been looking in the wrong place for the wrong thing. In his view, pre-Viking monasteries in Lincolnshire were sacred areas, not specific buildings! Sarah Foot, from the University of Cambridge, then assessed the historical evidence for the kings of Lindsey and concluded that very little of the standard history stands up to close scrutiny. Paul Everson presented some ideas about rural settlement and how to approach its study based on his experience producing the West Lindsey survey for the RCHM. In the evening Simon Esmond-Cleary placed the evidence from late Roman Lincoln into the general picture of life in Roman towns at the end of the Roman period and after.
On the Sunday we had a preview of the results of the Lincoln Post-Excavation programme from Kate Steane and Alan Vince followed by a survey of early Germanic metalwork and burial in Lindsey by Kevin Leahy (on his honeymoon). This showed the incredible increase in data brought about since Kevin’s 1984 paper through the activities of metal detector enthusiasts.

The proceedings of the conference are to be published jointly by SLHA and the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit and should be in print by 1992, when a conference in Lincoln and the Five Boroughs is planned. (Alan Vince)

THE LINCOLN MAGNA CARTA
Members who have been following in the national and local press the story of the Lincoln Magna Carta’s journey to Australia and its consequences will know that the ancient document has previously visited the United States of America.

The packing ceremony at Washington when Magna Carta was prepared for its journey across the Atlantic on the Queen Elizabeth
Its first visit there was in 1939 when it went to New York’s World Fair, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington. A pamphlet produced in 1939 to mark the exhibition includes a pedigree illustrating Washington’s descent from King John and nine of the twenty five barons involved in Magna Carta. A copy of this pamphlet has recently been given to me among papers formerly belonging to the Nettleham historian, Mrs Florence L. Baker (grand-daughter of Henry Winn). The collection included the photograph illustrated here. It dates from January, 1946, when Magna Carta returned to Lincoln, having been left in the U.S.A. for safety reasons during the war.

In connection with the Bishop of Lincoln’s recent Visitation and Admonition, there has been unwanted publicity for the ‘Laudum’ of Bishop Alnwick in 1439. It was interesting to see that a copy of this was offered in a secondhand bookseller’s catalogue this month at £40. The book is The Award of William Alnwick, Bishop of Lincoln A.D.1439 Edited and Translated by Reginald Maxwell Woolley, B.D., Rector and Vicar of Minting, with a Preface, Introduction and Chronological Table by Christopher Wordsworth, M.A., Subdean of Sarum and Master of St Nicholas’ Hospital, Salisbury (Cambridge University Press, 1913). My own copy, bought in 1959, cost 2/6d - but who could then have supposed that an Award of 1439 would be so much in the news in 1990. (T.R.L.)

RAITHBY METHODIST CHAPEL

Many readers will be familiar with the chapel at Raithby, venue for our Brackenbury Memorial Lecture each July, and the oldest Methodist Chapel in Lincolnshire. It is also, of course, one of the oldest in the world. We are delighted to hear from the Rev Alan Robson, Superintendent Minister, that the building is to be re-wired and storage heaters installed.

A garden party and flower festival are planned for 1991, together with other special fund raising events.

A loan of £800 has been raised to finance repairs, rewiring etc. Donations - however small - will be very welcome. There is no congregation as such in Raithby itself, and the preservation of this ancient and interesting building depends upon the goodwill of those who care about it.

WIC-FORD?

The area of Wigford south of Lincoln has been the location of several archaeological excavations; these lay at and to the north of St Mary’s Guildhall. This area was low lying with much of the area seasonally under water in the Roman period. Along the roads into the colonia (Ermine St and Fosse Way) an extra-mural suburb of the Roman colonia developed. There is evidence for occupation in the area up to the late Roman period.

There has been discussion concerning the post Roman status of Wigford (most recently at The fate of Roman Lincoln conference July 1990. Wigford as a placename has been taken to mean the ford at the wic, or trading place, of the middle Saxon period. There has been problems with this interpretation; confirmed trading places (such as Hamwih, Ipswich, Lundenwic, Eoforwic) all have the wic at the end of the name. There is no archaeological evidence for early or middle Saxon occupation of the area (the lack of pottery is particularly noticeable). The Wigford has also been interpreted as meaning the ford at the vicus, the Roman city.

It seems probable that the area of Wigford excavated so far was not occupied between the late Roman and the late Saxon period (further details in Lincoln Archaeology 2. City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit). (Kate Steane)

THE LINCOLN HANDICAP

It was perhaps inevitable that one result of the coverage in the national press of the Magna Carta affair and the resulting Visitation would be letters to the press comparing Lincoln and Barchester. The writers have not mentioned Trollope’s somewhat remote connection with Lincolnshire (he was a member of the Trollope family of Casewick, and his descendants became the heirs to the baronetcy),
but one correspondent, in *The Daily Telegraph* did remind readers of Lincoln’s ‘Mrs Proudie’ - ‘She created so many difficulties for her husband, the Bishop, that she became known throughout the diocese as “The Lincoln Handicap.”’

This was followed by a letter from A.C.B. Schomberg, of Ringwood, Hants, claiming that she ‘was the wife of Bishop E.L. Hicks, known in clerical circles as Bumbo. Despite all the problems she created for her husband, she never drove him to drink; he was what the Dictionary of National Biography calls “a strong teetotaller.”’ I fully expected a Lincolnshire reader to correct this, for the lady in question was not the wife of Edward Lee Hicks, Bishop of Lincoln from 1910 to 1919 but of Frederick Nugent Hicks, Bishop from 1933 to 1942. I was told recently that at a social gathering Mrs Hicks said that people called her the Lincoln Handicap and asked what it meant (though surely she knew that it was a reference to the annual race on the Carholme?) Lady Liverpool wittily replied ‘It’s a term of endearment.’ Frank Newcomb, for many years a member of this society and a former member of its executive committee, wrote to the Telegraph to say that a story about Mrs Hicks is still related. She visited a ‘High Church’ parish. ‘She arrived unannounced at the morning mass, and afterwards is said to have told the rector that she had that morning witnessed “everything we had fought against at the Reformation”.’ He replied, “I had no idea you were so old, madam.”

In her autobiography, *From Rock to Tower* (London, 1947) Kathleen Nugent Hicks makes no mention of this name, but she does record an occasion when she was unavoidably late for an engagement at Wilsford and ends by saying ‘Never a word leaked out. The local papers might have enjoyed it too much and retailed it with embellishments. On looking back now and with my knowledge of “on-dits” I see that I won in a Lincolnshire Handicap!’ (She had, in fact, arrived at Wilsford on the back of a motor cycle).

**TATHWELL CHURCH - HAMBY MEMORIAL RESTORATION**

Readers may remember the plight of the Hamby Memorial in St Vedast’s church, Tathwell (See Newsletter No. 58 p.12). The initial estimate of £6000 for its restoration grew to £13,000—a hefty sum for a small congregation to raise. The funding of the project was given great impetus a year ago by a very generous grant of £8,000 from the Francis Coales Charitable Foundation, whose trustees were much impressed by the sheer determination of the local fundraisers. This grant in turn encouraged the Council for the Care of Churches and the Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust to offer further grants, leaving the local organisations with an achievable target.

In June the entire alabaster memorial was removed from the chancel (somewhat more rapidly than expected, as it all but fell from the wall) in 187 separate pieces. It was taken to Little Oakley near Corby, where the specialist restorers, Harrison Hill, worked on it for many weeks before it was reconstructed back at Tathwell in September.

The whole exercise has been fascinating; at the back of the monument were broken sections of alabaster framing from some other memorial used as rubble fill, and the monument itself has proved so awkward to reassemble that experts are now almost certain that it represents two former pieces put together, possibly to save wall space.

Peter Fairweather of Lincoln, a founder member of the Church Monuments Society, has acclaimed the success of the work. Our correspondent, member Jean Howard, hopes it will encourage church groups set apparently impossible targets.

**THE YEAR OF THE MAZE**

Every year is now, it seems, designated “The Year of” something or other; the British Tourist Authority is promoting 1991 as the *Year of the Maze*. At least two books have appeared recently about Mazes. One is *The Art of the Maze* by Adrian Fisher, the most experienced modern maze-builder, and Georg Gerster, who has been called ‘perhaps the leading aerial photographer in the world.’ It is published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson at £18. It has lists, diagrams, gazetteer and glossary. *Mazes and Labyrinths* by Nigel Pennick (Robert Hale, £16.95) explores and symbolism and mythology of mazes, which have been part of the cultures of much of the world for at least 4,000
years. One hopes the Lincolnshire mazes have not been omitted - the famous turf maze at Alkborough is well known, but there were other 'Julian's Bowers' in the county. There is also a maze - again of turf - of recent origin - at Doddington Hall. Is there a member who can write an account of our own mazes for a future issue of *Lincolnshire Past and Present*?

THORNTON CURTIS HALL
(*Lincolnshire Past & Present* No.1 p.21) has been sold - for a price well in excess of the guide price of £425,000.

STREET NAMES IN LINCOLN
The Planning Committee of Lincoln City Council is hoping to ensure that in future streets are given names appropriate to their location, and according to a report in the *Lincolnshire Echo* Councillor S. Paterson is hoping that someone will come forward who is prepared to spend time researching the city's history to help to ensure that names are appropriate. Volunteers should contact him at City Hall. Many years ago the Society offered to help local authorities with this very problem, but little response was forthcoming.

CATHERINE WILSON
By the time this magazine reaches members, it will be common knowledge that Lincolnshire's loss is to be Norfolk's gain, as Catherine Wilson, Lincolnshire's Assistant Director of Recreational Services - Museums etc. is leaving to become Director of the Museums Service in Norfolk.

It is difficult to imagine life in Lincolnshire without her, for she has not only been a popular and familiar figure in her official capacity for longer than she may care to remember, but she has also played a vital part in many voluntary societies, not least our own, where she has been a leading personality in many spheres. Always a practical person, she has been as willing to serve in the Jews Court Bookshop as she has been to serve on committees. This is not the place to record in full our debt to her, but we wish her well in her new post and take comfort in the fact that Lincolnshire and Norfolk are not far apart.

Catherine Wilson (photograph by Peter Wilson)
THE NORMANS, AND OTHERS, IN LINCOLN
For the past two years the University of Nottingham and the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit have been holding introductory day-schools on the archaeology of Lincoln. These started with The Romans in Lincoln, which included a very memorable meal (not followed by an orgy) prepared by Jane Cowgill. The Vikings in Lincoln was next. This time food was provided by local pubs, since the Vikings were not noted for their cuisine.

The Normans in Lincoln was a more active day-school and we proceeded by way of the Lower Westgate and the western defences to the Castle, where Lisa Donel gave us a guided tour, and the West end of the Cathedral, with David Stocker as our guide. Incredible as it now seems, the West End of the cathedral appears to preserve not Remigius' cathedral but his castle which, according to David Stocker, was split in half in the 12th century; the eastern half being razed to the ground. The group was shown a chamber in the northern tower whose most likely function was as a garderobe—an unlikely feature in a cathedral but essential in a castle. (Alan Vince)

OLD NEWS

From The Lincoln Herald and County Advertiser April 2 1830
In our last issue we mentioned briefly the circumstances relating to the accouchment of Mary Thompson, the wife of an industrious exemplary man residing at Newport, in this City. We are happy to say that upwards of three pounds have already been received for her, from the benevolent contributions of the Gentlemen of the County News-room, in addition to the kind contributions of others. That their charity may not be considered as misapplied, we subjoin the following, which will powerfully evince her to be worthy of it: Previously to her present confinement with 2 fine boys, she had 3 double births; at her first confinement she had 3 children, at her second, 2, and these five were born within eleven months. The eldest child is only 12 years old and she has been married 15 years. Her husband is of an irreproachable character, and by his laborious occupation on the roads obtains but 12s per week, upon which he maintains his family with more than common respectability. It is the strict sobriety of the father, and the good conduct of the mother, that excite the sympathy of the generous and discriminating, and not as some have imagined, their defiance of the principles of Malthus in thus peopling the land. Mr. Peck of the County News-room, kindly receives subscriptions in their behalf.

From The Lincoln Herald and County Advertiser April 2 1830
We have to record a circumstance of an unusual nature in the parish of Barlings, 8 miles east of this city: a marriage! The population of the parish is estimated at 300 - and the last previous entry in the marriage register of that Village was in 1778! On Thursday the 1st of April, Mary Wood was joined by nuptial ties to Mr. Francis Pepperdine, by the Rev. James Armitstead, curate of Fiskerton. We by no means however wish to convey a false impression to our readers that there is a deficiency of children in the above mentioned parish.

From The Lincoln Herald and County Advertiser April 2 1830
Marriage On the 27th .... At Spilsby, Mr. Mark Holmes, jun. to Miss Susannah Merrill, a domestic in the family of Mr. John Souby, surgeon. The preceding evening she was in company with another young man for a considerable time, who agreed to marry her the following morning, and bought the ring; during this time Holmes obtained a licence and was married as above stated.
BOOK NOTES


Both the trails covering the Heath south of Lincoln and the Slea valley between Sleaford and Haverholme are produced free by North Kesteven District Council Planning Department [81 Eastgate, Sleaford, Tel. 0529 414155; copies are also available from the Tourist Information Centre, The Pearoom, Heckington, Tel. 0529 60088]. They are essentially brief guides, written by specialists, to the landscape history of the area. The Slea booklet covers a relatively small area, but is full of information on mills, the Slea navigation, the early archaeology of the area (including salt-making), and Haverholme Priory itself. The Heath trail covers a wider area and provides a more detailed account of landscape development from medieval times onwards (the main themes are monastic developments, rabbit warrens, enclosure and population change) with much incidental information - and a useful bibliography. Whilst these are designed very much for the motorist and cyclist (there are maps showing parking places, etc.), Martin Smith's elegantly produced volume furnishes four contrasting itineraries for the walker (the longest is some 8 miles) starting in Stamford. The emphasis here is very much on buildings in the landscape, rather than on landscape history itself: it is a most attractive publication with numerous line drawings and maps.

BRENDA M. PASK, Allington. The Story of a Lincolnshire Village. The author [38 Beattinc Road, Newark, Notts. NG24 4HT], 1990.

This is a most attractively produced history of a village which lies some five miles north west of Grantham. The author's approach is chronological, but each section is based on thorough research in the Lincolnshire Archives Office and elsewhere. There are many excellent photographs and illustrations (including Stukeley's view of Allington Hall in 1727); the map of Allington field-names in use in 1990 is a most useful addition (perhaps other Lincolnshire local historians will attempt a similar exercise for their own village).


JOHN ADAMS, Pig Cheer. Clifton Language Services [5 Victoria Road, Lightcliffe, Halifax], 1990. £1.75.

These admirable publications celebrate the vanishing traditions and way of life in the Lincolnshire coastal marshes. I Thought I'd Got the World is an important contribution to the social history of the area between Tetney and North Somercotes in the twentieth century, based on interviews collected by the East Lindsey Marsh Village Society. Short chapters survey the 'working farmer', the labourer, shops and shopping, the village elite (doctors, clergy and schoolmasters), the carrier (and later transport improvements), clothing, popular entertainments, and special events. It is generously illustrated with contemporary photographs and contains some important material (notably on labourers' housing). Pig Cheer is an engaging mixture of dialect and non-dialect verse; John Adams, 'a Saltfleet yellowbelly', admits that one of his aims was 'to fix for myself and for others some of the forms of Lincolnshire dialect which, I felt, were too rich to be lost'; he has certainly succeeded in this, but his more formal verse is equally effective.


John Ketteringham produced his first successful Hotchpotch only last year. This second offering (with a Foreword by Steve Rase) mixes epitaphs, ghost stories and other superstitions, weather-lore, verse ('The Tale of Mabel Thorpe', and further cuttings from the writings of Henry Winn); there are sections on Queen Victoria's 'visit' to Lincoln in 1851, on the origins of the term 'yellowbelly', on the Rev Henry Law of Surfleet and much else besides. It is to be hoped a further enjoyable assemblage is in preparation for Christmas 1991!
Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1989-1990. Sixth Annual Report of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology. ISBN 0 948639 05 9. £2.00 + £0.50 p&p from T.L.A., 28 Boston Road, Sleaford NG34 7EZ.

PETER HALKON, New Light on the Parisi: Recent Discoveries in Iron Age and Roman East Yorkshire East Riding Archaeological Society and University of Hull School of Adult and Continuing Education, 1989. ISBN 0 905218 03 5. £2.00 + £0.30 p&p from Hon. Sec., East Riding Archaeological Society, Town Docks Museum, Queen Victoria Square, Hull HU1 3DX.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1989-1990 contains numerous short but informative accounts of the activities of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology on an area extending from Deeping St Nicholas (Bronze Age barrows) in the south to Brocklesby in the north. There is a strong emphasis on the Fens, including an important account of the deserted medieval settlement of Wolmersby (on the Wrangle-Friskney boundary). R.T. Schadla-Hall’s foreword is essential reading for all interested in the future of archaeological work in the county. Although not dealing specifically with Lincolnshire, New Light on the Parisi provides material of interest to both the general reader and the specialist as well as being a model of how to publish ‘popular archaeology’ (brief but informative text with excellent plans and photographs). Excavations and discoveries discussed include the important Iron Age barrow at Barton Station and Kirkburn, the Roman port at Flaxfleet, and settlement and landscape studies of the area around Holme-on-Spalding Moor (with material on the Hasholme longboat and the Hull valley; Ben Whitwell surveys late Roman East Yorkshire, and the volume is concluded with a brief but important ‘overview’, placing the material in its broader context.


The Oakwood Press [P.O. Box 122, Headington, Oxford], publishers of J.N. Clarke’s The Horncastle and Tattershall Canal (£4.95) reviewed in the last issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present also produce an excellent series of ‘Locomotion Papers’, a number of which should be relished by local and railway historians. All are generously illustrated with photographs, maps, plans, and printed ephemera. Stewart Squires’s survey of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth-century potato railways of the Fenland (though including Nocton and Epworth) forms a significant contribution to the agricultural history of the region. A.J. Ludlam’s investigation of the link between Cranwell and Sleaford built during the First World War is a further pioneering piece of research (indeed of railway ‘archaeology’); ‘The Cranwell Express’ deserves to be anthologised in a collection of Lincolnshire verse. The accounts of the Louth to Bardney, Horncastle to Woodhall and Louth, Mablethorpe and Willoughby branch lines provide model descriptions of the history, operation and eventual closure of these affectionately-remembered provincial railways; furthermore they form a contribution to the social and economic history of Lincolnshire (including the development of inland spas and coastal resorts) from the mid-nineteenth century to the post-War era which ought not to be under estimated.


This valuable survey of the surviving Royal Coat of Arms in Lincolnshire (the authors have catalogued one hundred and ten of them) ought to be essential reading for all those interested in churches and their furnishings. The authors provide a substantial introduction to the history of Royal Arms, heraldry, their materials and design (most are painted on either canvas or wood but some are of metal), and their installation in Lincolnshire churches (quoting extensively from surviving churchwardens’ accounts). This is followed by a chronological index to, and a detailed inventory of, the extant Royal Arms in the county.
Sea Going Apprentices of Grimsby. Humberside County Council, 1990. ISBN 0 9515240 X. £4.95 + £0.80 p&p from South Humberside Area Archive Office, Town Hall Square, Grimsby DN31 1HX.

This handy publication for those working on the maritime history of Grimsby and an invaluable genealogical reference item (in all some 6800 boys' names are listed) is in two parts. The first is an index to the thirteen extant registers (that for 1892-1894 is missing) of sea fishing apprentices, 1880-1937; the second is an index to the sea fishing and merchant apprentices, 1879-1919 derived from additional sources. Brief descriptions of the material indexed are also provided.

Copies of most of these titles can be obtained through the Lincolnshire Heritage Bookshop at Jews' Court (postage extra).

JEWCS COURT BOOKSHOP HOURS:
10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Tuesday to Saturday
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

Part XIV

(See Lincolnshire Past & Present I, p.32). We are indebted to Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, for compiling the material. Additional references for places already listed have been sent in by readers. Please write in if you know of an article which has been omitted.

Please note that no references to articles from Lincolnshire Life are given; your local library will have copies of the Indexes to the earlier numbers, some of which contained quite useful items. The volumes of Linnc Enclosure Acts referred to are kept in the Lincolnshire Local Studies Reference Library at Freeschool Lane, Lincoln; they are not publications as such. U.P. (unbound pamphlet) references also apply to the Local Studies Library.

Additions to previous entries:

BLOXHOLME
MEDIEVAL Archaeology 2 (1958) p.173 (fire in village)

OLD BOLINGBROKE
THOMPSON, M.W., An alert in 1318 to the constable of Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire (Medieval Archaeology 9, 1965) pp.167-8
THOMPSON, M.W., The origins of Bolingbroke Castle, Lincolnshire (Medieval Archaeology 10, 1966) pp.152-8
THOMPSON, M.W., Further work at Bolingbroke Castle (Medieval Archaeology 13, 1969) pp.216-7
WHITWELL, J.B., Archaeological Notes (Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 1, 1966) p.49, & Fig.6 (pottery)
EAST Midlands Archaeological Bulletin 8 (1965) p.25

NEW ENTRIES:

BONBY
GREEN’S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 6, p.196
VICTORIA County History, p.241 (Bonby Priory)
WOLYNSSKA, A & Russell, R.C., Literacy and Illiteracy in Bonby 1754-1899 (lp) (U.P. 6843)

BOOTHBY GRAFFOE
ENCLOSURE Act 1771 (in Lincolnshire Enclosure Acts, Vol. 2)
ROSS MSS Vol. XI Boothby Graffoe Wapentake
RUDDOCK, J.G., Boothby Graffoe and Somerton Castle (1980)
SOUTH Cliff, Parish Magazine 1868-1902
WATMOUGH, A., History of Methodism in Lincolnshire (1829), pp.33 & 77

BOOTHBY PAGNELL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL Jnl. Vol. 103 (1946) pp.183-4, 189
GREEN’S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 8, p.168
ROSS MSS, Vol. XVI, Winnibriggs Wapentake
VICTORIA County History, p.232 (Boothby Pagnell Hospital)
WHITE, A., Norman Manor House at Boothby Pagnell (Lincolnshire Museums Information Sheet, Archaeological Series 23)
BOTTESFORD
DUDLEY, H., History and Antiquities of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham District (1931)
Enclosure Act 1794 (in Lincolnshire Enclosure Acts, Vol. 2)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 2, pp 82
PEACOCK, E., Notes from the record of the manor of Bottesford (1886) (U.P. 964)
PEACOCK, E., Notes on the bronze bell found in the parish church of Bottesford Nr Brigg. August 1870 (Proc. Soc. of Antiquaries, 1870)
ROSS, MSS, Vol. II Manley Wapentake
RUSSEL, R.C., The Enclosure of Bottesford and Yeddlethorpe 1/94-7 (1964)
TROLLOPE, E., Notes on Gainsborough and other places (AASRP, 8, 1866)

BRACEBOROUGH
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 7, pp 10
ROSS MSS Vol. XVIII Ness Wapentake

BRACEBRIDGE HEATH
BRACEBRIDGE Heath Hospital Centenary Booklet, 1952 (U.P. 4530)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 1, pp 104
ROSS MSS Vol. XI Boothby Graffoe Wapentake
SHAW, C., A Brief History of St John the Evangelist Church, Bracebridge Heath (1983)
SOUTH Cliff Parish Magazine 1868-1902

BRACEBY
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 8, pp 161

BRACKENBOROUGH
LEACH, T., Notes for an outing to Little Grimsby and Brackenborough, 8 September 1973
ROSS MSS Vol. VI Ludborough Wapentake

BRADLEY
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life, Vol. 6, pp 28
ROSS MSS Vol. V Bradley Wapentake

BRAMPTON
ENCLOSURE Act 1778 (in Lincolnshire Enclosure Acts, Vol. 3)
EXLEY, C.L., Brampton in Torksey and the Brampton Pottery Factory (handwritten notes) (U.P. 5637)
ROSS MSS Vol. XII Lawress Wapentake

BRANDON
KEEBLE, J., Me and the Parish of Hough-on-the-Hill (1986)

BRANSBY
ENCLOSURE Act 1803 (in Lincolnshire Enclosure Acts, Vol. XI)
ROSS MSS Vol. I Well Wapentake
RUSSELL, E. & R.C., Parliamentary Enclosure and New Lincolnshire Landscapes, p 157