IRBY CHAPEL ANNIVERSARY.
The Public are respectfully informed, that Two SERMONS will be preached IN THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL, On Lord's Day, June 26th, 1833, by MR. S. KING, OF WAINFLEET.
Service to commence at TWO o'clock in the Afternoon and SIX in the Evening.
A Collection at the close of each Sermon. — Also for the same object, a PUBLIC TEA Will be provided on Tuesday, June 25th. — Tea to be ready at Five o'clock. — Tickets at: Children 6d. each, may be had of Mr. King, Wainfleet; and Mr. Lewis, Irby.
A PUBLIC MEETING Will commence at Half past Seven o'clock; to be addressed by Mr. King, Wainfleet; Mr. Reding, Thrice, Irby; and Mr. Lewis, Irby, with other Friends.
The attendance of the Public is kindly solicited.

J. HALL, Printer, Wainfleet.

No. 3  Spring 1991

SPECIAL WESLEYAN EDITION
# LINCOLNSHIRE PAST & PRESENT

No. 3, Spring 1991

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EDITORIAL

It seems but a short time since your Editors were producing Lincolnshire Past & Present 2 but here we are with Spring in mind - in mid-February. We are grateful to all our contributors but would still welcome more. Variety is the spice not only of life but of such a publication as this - and what its readers receive is what its readers contribute.

As we promised, this issue has been largely given over to articles with some Methodist interest to mark the anniversary of the death of that great Lincolnshire man John Wesley in 1791. In 1992 we hope to devote much of one issue to articles connected with Alfred Tennyson who died in 1892.

There will be no special theme for the Summer issue and contributions on any aspect of Lincolnshire history will be welcome. Your editors will not be able to supply illustrations ad infinitum - please help us in this also.

Terence Leach
Joint Editor.


It will help greatly if articles are sent typed, double spaced and with a good margin.

A note of the number of words is of great value.

Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews Court.

Methodist Membership ticket (Boston area) and Sleaford Young Men's Association programme

Cover picture: Irby Chapel anniversary poster
METHODISM IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BINBROOK

Charles Rawding

The second Primitive Chapel

The rapid growth and evangelical fervour of nineteenth century Methodism is well illustrated by the village of Binbrook. During the period 1816-1879, no fewer than five new chapels were built in a village of little over 1,000 people.¹

Methodists worshipped in Binbrook as early as 1775. By 1800, there were 34 members of the church in the village, a figure which grew rapidly to 93 by 1812.² The first Wesleyan chapel was opened in 1816 on the High Street (Fig 1). In addition there were several houses and barns that were registered in places of religious worship during the 1820s and 1830s³. Numbers continued to grow reaching 200 in 1849. By 1851, Wesleyan Methodism commanded the allegiance of many business people and tenant farmers. By this time, congregations were significantly larger than those in the parish church and Methodism had become the dominant religion in the village.⁴

The Wesleyans thrived during the middle decades of the century, although their numbers were initially diminished by the Reform Movement in the 1830s. In 1862, the Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser reported: The Wesleyans at Binbrook are said to be constantly increasing their number of hearers.⁵

In 1878, the Wesleyans erected a second chapel (Fig 2). The architects were Bellamy and Hardy of Lincoln, whilst the builder was G. Mackarel of Thoresway. Notable financial contributions were made by Thomas Bland (£40) and Miss Benn (£30), the Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser commented at the time: the result must be gratifying for Mr Fieldsend and his Binbrook friends.⁶

The chapel was officially opened on Thursday June 13th, 1878, by the Reverend M.C. Osborn of London. The collection, which included a tea, realised £128. On Sunday 16th, the Reverend G. Osborn was the preacher and the collection was £53. Total collections over the opening period amounted to £202.⁷

The previous chapel became used as a Wesleyan School and Sunday School, a role in which it continued until well into this century.⁸ The 1877 chapel is still in use today.
It was not until 1836 that the Primitive Methodists built their chapel on Ranter's Row, [now Mount Pleasant] (Fig 3). The reasons for its construction are given in the *Primitive Methodist Magazine* of 1837:

In May 1835 we were disinherted from the place we had preached in for several years, and which was on rent, and we was necessitated (sic) to preach in a small house, except when we could preach in the open air. The cause of God suffered for want of a suitable place. But after much difficulty we bought ground at a very dear rate, and a chapel was built $33\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ and 14' high. The chapel was opened October 27, 28, 30, 1836.
Membership at this time was 20. In 1849, 44 were recorded and the figure averaged between 40 and 50 for the rest of the century. In 1867, the *Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser* reported:

The Primitives continue to hold revival meetings - Miss Bemrose was engaged for a fortnight during which time the chapel was crowded, sometimes to excess.9

There were clear overlaps between the Wesleyans and the Primitives. For instance, the annual camp meeting in 1863 was held in a field lent by Mr Bland,10 whilst his widow gave £40 to the building of the Wesleyan chapel fourteen years later.

In 1879, a new chapel was built by a Mr Snowden of Grimsby, who submitted the lowest tender of £52.11 This chapel in the Market Place (Fig 4), was described in 1910 as *pine-seated with a rostrum.*12 By the same date, the old chapel had been converted into a warehouse.

About the middle of the century, the Free Methodists broke away from the Wesleyans in order to have a freer and more democratic organisation within each chapel. They felt frustrated by the trend towards the increasing authority of the ministers. They also favoured the more fervent emotional evangelism shown by earlier Methodists. The *Stamford Mercury* records a meeting in Binbrook in 1853 at which 300 supporters were present13 Before the Free Methodist chapel was built, meetings were held in the Temperance Hall and also at Binbrook Hall, as the Stovins, farmers at the Hall, were staunch supporters of the Free Methodist movement. The new chapel was built in 1855, on the site of the present Queens Hall. It cost £1400 and had 500 sittings. The stone laying took place on August 9th 1855 by J. Booth Sharply of Louth:

A bottle containing a document stating the time of the commencement of the building of the chapel and the names of the trustees was placed under the stone. At five nearly 400 persons sat down to tea in a large marquee...after tea a public meeting when the chair was taken by J. Johnson Esq. of Louth. The speakers were J.B. Sharpley and J. Mann Esq. of Norwich, who most ably advocated the cause of religious freedom to the delight of about 600 hearers.14

However, the new chapel was not without its problems. In 1872:

the trustees of the Free Methodist Chapel met in the schoolroom...to consider the best method of repairing and restoring the chapel. The whole building needs renovating, and Clarke's disgrace in building the chapel becomes more patent every year.

It is very convenient to have the old Temperance Hall for worship while the work is being affected.15

Membership in 1867 was 135 although by 1891 numbers had declined to 99.

In 1914, the chapel was extensively altered (Fig 5) and has since been reduced in size, and is now known as the Queen's Hall.

We are provided with an insight into the work of the Free Methodists by the diaries of Cornelius Stovin, a lay preacher., He attended missions and anniversary teas, and opened new chapels, travelling either on horseback or in his dog cart or gig. Stovin was also involved in the finances of the Free Methodists, indeed so much so that his wife bitterly complained of the burdens imposed on him. Fortunately for Stovin, it was reported in 1874 that the chapel was in a most healthy state, with considerably reduced debts. Stovin was the treasurer for the mortgage, the harmonium fund and also the Sunday school. Stovin also provided accommodation for the circuit ministers at Binbrook Hall. At the time of the 1871 Census, Andrew Crombie was staying, and in 1881, William H. Brooks was visiting.16 He left Binbrook Hall in 1892, at the age of 62, but remained a leading figure in the Free Methodist church until his death in 1921 at the age of 91.
FOOTNOTES:


3. LAO. FB5 364.

4. It is likely that there were about four times as many adherents as members. N.A.D. Scotland, *The role of Methodism in the origin and development of the Revolt of the Field in Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, 1872-1896*. Unpublished University of Aberdeen, PhD, 1975 p.33.

5. Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser (LNLA), 8th November 1862.

6. LNLA. 17th October 1877.


8. PRO. IR58. 33578.

9. LNLA. 5th January 1861.


11. LNLA. 21st June 1879.

12. PRO. IR58. 33578.

13. Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury (LRSM), 13th March 1853.


WESLEYAN CHAPEL AT GRANTHAM

New Wesleyan Chapel, Grantham.

On Thursday, May 7th, 1840, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, the Foundation Stone of the above chapel will be laid, by Wm. Walkington, Esq., Mayor, and Mr. Richard Hornsby. After which, Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John Hannah, from Lincoln (Chairman of the District) and the Rev. W.B. Stephenson, from York. There will also be a Public Tea at 5 o'clock, when the Meeting will be addressed by the above Ministers and others. Tickets is 6d each. An early application is respectfully requested, as several hundred are expected.

Notice will be given next week as to the time when the Plans and Specifications will be ready, and Tenders received for executing the works of the above chapel.

Thos. Dixon.

Two very handsome Silver Trowels have been purchased by a few Wesleyan Ladies, which will be presented to the Mayor and Mrs. Hornsby on the occasion.

*(Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 1 May 1840)*
SOME EARLY PRIMITIVE METHODIST MEETINGS

Rex C. Russell

We should expect large meetings of working people to be reported with hostility and some alarm in 1819. 1819 was the year, of course, of six repressive measures - 'the Six Acts' all designed to curb or suppress working class activity (See G.D.H. Cole: A Short History of the British Working Class Movement 1789-1847, pages 49-50, 87) These reports make clear that Ranter's were appealing to working people - 'farmers, servants, day labourers, and village mechanics'. Report No. 2 clearly believes there are non-religious reasons for such meetings.

1. Stamford Mercury 20 August 1819  The Ranter - Some of the Sect of Ranter's met early on Sunday morning last at a cross road in the neighbourood of Caistor, surrounded by plantations affording a cover for strange proceedings. The meeting being previously advertised, a large concourse of people assembled to witness the sight. In the course of the day they were estimated at between three and four thousand, being for the most part farmers' servants, day-labourers, and village mechanics.

The excessive heat of the day produced inconvenience in so large a crowd of people, insomuch as the animal spirits of several spectators could not be sustained without artificial aids.

The exercises of the day were very diversified...consisting of ranting in the true sense of the word; and several amateurs of the fancy (i.e. boxing) were present, also contributing to the amusement, so that ranting and miling were the order of the day.

From a regard for public decency we forbear detailing what other recreations contributed to fill up the time of such an ill-spent Sabbath, except that in the middle of the day the attention of the company was divided by some dogs hunting in the plantations; which plantations were afterwards appropriated to still more iniquitous purposes. Seldom, if ever, has such a profanation of Sunday been witnessed.

Indignation filled the minds of the rational part of the audience, who could not behold without astonishment that those who caused such proceedings should in this boasted age of civilization be suffered to pass without restraint. God forbid that we should deride or censure those who sincerely seek to promote a sense of religion; we speak in dispraise only the bad consequences which are produced by the pitiable attempts of vain enthusiasts, who by their mild advocacy give to the licentious a plea for scoffing at all piety, and do incalculable harm to the cause of true religion.

2. Extract from a letter on Ranter's, from 'J.M.', Newark, in Stamford Mercury 16 June 1820

'...The cause of Religion cannot be the genuine motive that calls for the exertion of the Ranter's; for in those places where they endeavour to gain a footing, the great truths of Christianity are preached, and the importance of its doctrines already inculcated - their proceedings have a tendency to confusion, rather than order; some of their preachers are known to have led wicked lives; and even women, in their public harangues, conceal not from their hearers their former iniquities, but laying aside all bashfulness, proclaim the baseness of their previous lives. To such a pitch of frenzy are they at times wound up, that their gestures and actions assimilate nearer to the orgies of the Heathen, than to the dignified and clear calm devoutness of the Christian worshipper.

The hymns sung by the Ranter's...savour too much of sensuality, their expressions on divine love are many instances too strong, tending rather to create improper ideas, than those sublime and correct notions of heavenly purity...It is not...from the wild sallies of the Ranter's that we expect Christianity to be promoted, or the morale of the people to be improved. The proceedings at their camp-meetings have a much greater tendency to bring Christianity into contempt, and to sap the foundations of the moral order, than to secure the future happiness of individuals, and advance the present welfare of society.'
3. Another letter about Ranters' meetings - from 'Observer' Stamford Mercury, 8 August 1821 (describes, in hostile terms, a meeting at Waltham, near Grimsby) ends.....That the evening might not be without amusements adapted to its sombre shade, the whole closed with what they call a love feast, where flesh and spirit are too intimately connected to be productive of any good to our poor rates....To explain myself more clearly it is worthy of notice that after a Camp Meeting near Caistor, there were no less than 12 cases of bastardy made out before Mr. Tomline of Riby, which all bore date from that meeting.....The Act of Toleration does not extend to protect sectaries congregating multitudes in the open air when and where they please.....'

A METHODIST MINISTER'S FARM

Terence Leach

Some years ago I bought at auction a small collection of manuscripts which included the two letters reproduced below. The recipient of the letters was Hinman Raddish Allenby of Kenwick Hall [1793-1861]. He married Elizabeth Bourne of Dalby. The family was well known in Lincolnshire.

The writer of the letters was the Rev. Zachariah Taft. He was, I think, a Nottinghamshire man. His brother, Dr. Henry Taft, also became a Methodist, abandoned a large and lucrative medical practice, became an itinerant preacher and died at Birmingham, January 30 1824. (Anne Taft, mother of the brothers, was born at Castle Donington in 1737 and died in 1805).

Taft had strong Lincolnshire connections, but I do not know how and when his family acquired the farm at Legbourne. He was married in 1802 to Mary Barritt (1722-1831); they had become engaged when he was stationed in the Grimsby Circuit. Her brother, the Rev. John Barritt (d.1841) was stationed at Horncastle. Zachariah Taft was appointed to the Horncastle Circuit in 1811. Mrs. Taft became well known as a Methodist preacher, and preached at the opening of Tattershall Chapel.

The letters give an insight into land dealing at the time, and it is worth noting that Taft is 'affectionately yours' in the first letter and 'Yours respectfully' in the second. His spelling has been left uncorrected.

Sandiacre 25 March 1837

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter I would observe - There is no objection to the conveyance to your Father. The following is in the writing of our Attorney Mr. Clark of Nottingham to me 'The title is such as but few if any attorneys would consider objectionable - your attorney considered it quite sufficient when he accepted it of Mr. Allenby and such as are constantly passing thro' his hands. The principal defect is that there are no deeds, nor any covenant to produce them prior to 1794. There is not any radical defect - nothing of any great movement, but the abstract having been laid before a London Counsel, he had examined it with great exactitude, and wanted it carrying back to an extent which could not be accomplished, and which we for any purpose of safety thought needlessly strict. Now with respt to the Farm there is 18a 3r 7p (more or less) but there is two acres in the Farm belonging to the Parish left out at the time of the Enclosure to get Gravel, for this he, Exley, pays a Rent to the Parish. The Land Tax is I think £6 16s a year. It is freehold and tythe free. We let the farm for many years for £270 a year. One close 8a 1r 20p perch was left to Andrews a publican at Louth for 20 a year - Exley and his Father paid 250 for the other - when Andrews failed we put this close to the farm at the same rent £250 - About 14 or 15 years ago - Farming was much depressed - Exley wrote to me - he had 4 3 or 4 years still in his lease - He had full confidence in me and my brother - and threw himself upon our mercy - I told him - the Rent was too high - I was brought up a Farmer - and both me
and my brother wished to act according to the Scripture rule - I therefore left it to him to state what he could afford to give he offered 220 which is the present rent after this I wrote Mr. Coulam to look over the farm and say what the rent should be, he did so and wrote me word it was well managed Exley was a good tenant but it should be let at 250. However we have not altered - Exley pays the Rent the first week in January and June - he also pays the Land Tax, and has never failed. I should be very sorry to have him turned out. Now with respect to the sale or price - I would not sell the Farm at all if it was my own but it is a joint property and I should think must be sold.

Some years ago I was offered £6,400 - That good man is gone into Eternity - I happened to say to Mr. Exley I would take £6,000 if he could purchase it, or find a friend to purchase, so that he might occupy it, he mentioned it to the late Mr. Tomline, who with his steward looked it over - His steward wrote me and offered me £5,900. I wrote in reply that the sum 6,000 was less than I intended to have for it, if I sold, only having mentioned as above to Exley, I should be glad to sell it him for the same being persuaded it would be for Exley's interest to have such a Landlord but nothing less need be offered. Mr. Tomline wrote himself saying he would have the farm but an abatement of 10 would save something considerable in stamps. I told him we would not part for that sum under such circumstances. It is now about 35 years since I bought this Farm of your Father. We have laid out about 200 in the Building and considerable sums in draining the land and Mr. Exley has laid out last summer upwards of 100 on the House and by Litigation we have secured a watercourse which was interrupted by a neighbour and tho' we gained the Trial it cost us 50 or 60 - I believe (and so does my attorney) that Mr. Tomline would have had the farm had not death prevented. However we should be happy to treat with you - being fully persuaded that knowing the value of such a tenant as Exley you would be glad to continue him as I do really think it is well worth 6,000, and do sincerely believe it would fetch that, or more, than that in the market. Its situation, altogether within a ring fence, freehold and tythe free, are valuable considerations. However, I will (to you) take off 100 but I do not feel free to come below that sum 5,900 - you will have the goodness to look it over again and you may consult Mr. Exley - or Mr. Coulam or any of your friends, and let me know the result.

Mrs. Taft unites me in kind regards,  

I am dear Sir, 

affectionately yours.  

Zach. Taft

H.R. Allenby Esq.,  
Kewick House,  
near Louth Lincolnshire

On the edge of the reverse, in a different hand:

I shall have no objn. to give you £5,500 for your Est. in Legbourn in Mr. Exley's occupn and I will take it subject to the Difficulty mentioned in your L. of the 25 Inst. and should you agree to accept my offer, you may send the abstract to my atty. Mr. Allison of Louth whom I will instruct to prepare the Conveyance. Of course you will be at the expense of making out the Title and I of the Conveyance as there is this Difficulty on the Title I shall not be disposed to advance on the price offered.

Kn.Ho. March 29 1837
Dear Sir,

Your letter is before me in which you say you will give 5,500 for the Estate ‘free from all encumbrances except the Land Tax’ and ‘Provided there be not other difficulty in the Title other than the absence of the Deed of Covenant prior to 1794’. This appears to me very vague and may lead to some altercation hereafter. I told you in my first letter and I believe Mr. Exley has done the same that there are 2 acres belonging to the parish for which Exley pays a Rent - and though the absence of any covenant prior to 1794 is the principal objection there are some other matters stated by Counsel which our Attorney considered very trifling. You say I must pay for the Title (the abstract I suppose you mean) and you are ready to complete the bargain as soon as your Attorney approves the Title - We have got all the Documents requested by Mr. Sidebottom Tomline's Councillor in London that we possibly could and have had all the expense to pay on both sides Bills amounting to near 100 - If I sell the estate now or at all, I shall sell subject to such a Title as I have to produce - I shall produce Abstracts of the Title, but not one shilling more expense do I intend to be at - & indeed I do not intend to be at the expense of any fresh abstracts of Title Deeds, nor do I intend to employ any attorney either at Nottingham or elsewhere. I have got the writing in my possession and in a separate bundle all the Abstracts with the Counsellors remarks on the margin, and the various letters from London, Louth and elsewhere - The plan I propose is to send you these abstracts, opinions and letters for you and your attorney's perusal and consideration, and when you have done so write me to say if you accept the Title as it is - and if you do not accept it, return to me all the Documents I shall send you, and in that case I shall be at no expense but the carriage of the Parcel back and postage of a few letters - You will bear in mind I shall be at no expense but as above stated, except if the Title is approved that of coming over to settle the Business - Upon further consideration I think you will prefer my plan to any fresh copy of abstracts - waiting you reply I am, Dear sir.

Yours respectfully,

Zach. Taft.

Dear Sir

Sept. 23 1837

There can be no misunderstanding between us if you do as you have proposed in your last letter and send the abstracts, opinion and letters for the perusal of Mr. W.G. Allison, my attorney at Louth, and when this is done I will write to you to say whether I will accept the Title as it is and if I find a safe Title cannot be made I will return you all the Documents you send me. A copy of your Brother's will (he being part owner of the Estate) will be necessary to accompany the abstract.

I am Dr. Sir,

Yrs. faithfully,

H.R. Allenby
BIOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE. No. X.

was born in B....
When a little he was rescued from a
which caught his
and

he resolved to give his

On leaving he set sail for

On his return he began

in various parts of

He was often mobbed

and

and

of followers which in 1739 he

ried into the Methodist Society, increased to 70,000 before his death, which occurred in 1791.

from Early Days. October 1880 (sent in by R. Carroll)
BURGH SEWING MEETINGS

Winston Kime

In the earlier years of this century, ladies' sewing meetings served the dual purpose of raising funds and offering a social amenity. The minute book of the Burgh-le-Marsh Wesleyan Methodist Sewing Committee reveals the hard work of one such circle in a small community, no doubt typical of numerous others at that time. One can imagine also that these industrious gatherings provided an opportunity for the dissemination of bits of village news not to be found in the local newspaper! Unfortunately, neither were they recorded in the minutes.

The inaugural meeting of the Burgh Methodist sewing ladies was in the former Wesleyan School in Orby Lane on November 29, 1904, and at a further meeting a week later it was resolved 'that we have plain teas only to commence at half-past two (and) close at seven.' It is believed that the duration of four and a half hours was for the whole session, not just the tea. Mesdames Cram, Waite and Raithby were appointed 'Cutters Out' and Mesdames Epton, Waite and Raithby, 'Buyers'.

Just over a year later, their busy needles must have manufactured a fair amount of merchandise, for it was decided to hold a bazaar on 'the first Tuesday in January nearest the full moon.' The schoolroom in Orby Lane was on the outskirts of Burgh and there were no street lamps, so a moonlight night was a necessary safeguard for the walk home.

Food was always regarded as an important adjunct at meetings, bazaars, concerts and other functions and it was decided, on this occasion, that the sit-down meal should commence at 5 o'clock - 'meat tea, one shilling, plain, ninepence.' In present-day money this would be only 5p. and 4p. The expenses, amounting to £1.5s.7d., comprised 10s.8d. for beef from Mr. Bett, 6s.11d. for ham from Mr. Harrison, and 8s. payable to Mr. Doughty for 'cleaning up.' The good ladies themselves would provide the remainder of the foodstuffs.

Receipts included £11.17s.0d. from the work stall, £210s.0d. from the refreshment stall, £2.7s.9d. collection, and £1.12s.0d. from a 'half-hour concert.' Income altogether totalled £26.5s.7d., leaving a profit of £25.

Similar fund-raising efforts were organised over the next few years at regular intervals and a Sale of Work on February 4, 1909, realised nearly £16. The receipts included £5.16s.7d. work stall, £4.11s.0d. tea and refreshments, £1.14s.10d. half-hour concert and competitions, and 3s.9d. for "hat trimming."

The minute book records the final meeting of the Sewing Committee on July 3, 1914, and the outbreak of war probably suspended further activity as the ladies found their time taken up with other business.
MEMORIES OF THE HANNAH MEMORIAL
WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LINCOLN

Hannah Memorial
Wesleyan Chapel, Lincoln

Hannah Memorial
Chapel Organ
A Characteristic Sketch
Of the Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers of the Sleaford Circuit,
Standing upon the Summer Plan, 1845.

By John Spring, South Kyme.

Wesleyan Preachers 1845. This piece of doggerel was printed by W.K. Morton, Sleaford. It is pasted into a scrap book kept by Thomas Fawcett of Sleaford and later by G. Copley.

Readers may be able to tell us something about the author. One wonders how Richard Smith responded when he read "But soon to death he'll have to yield." It may be that those who seek information about their Lincolnshire ancestors will find some of the comments of interest, or can tell us about those named.

Terence Leach.
ANNIVERSARY TREAT

Dunholme Methodist Sunday School 1912

"Going round in the wagons" was a well known activity of Methodist Sunday Schools. This photograph was taken on Fen Lane at Dunholme by James Simonton of Doncaster.

Carts and wagons were loaned by local farmers, and on the day after the Sunday School Anniversary the Sunday School children toured the parish, collecting money for Chapel funds. The horses were decorated as for a show.

In front of the small cart stands Mrs. Isaac Vickers. Mrs. George Vickers is the plump lady in black; her husband is seated in the small cart, holding the reins. Their three daughters stand with Mrs. Vickers, the one next to her being Lucy, who married James Simonton the photographer. The lady in white in front of the wagon is Alice Tivell my grandmother - she could not ride a bicycle and must have been looking after one for someone else. The man in a boater with a cycle is Edwin Boulton and his sister Louisa (late Mrs. Creasey) is seated last in the rear cart. This photograph, and many others of Dunholme, once belonged to her. She was for many years the Organist and Sunday School Teacher at Dunholme Chapel.

There are some 28 people in the wagon, 6 and a baby in the first cart, and at least 8 in the last. 19 people are on the road - over 60 people. The population of Dunholme in 1911 was 323, and there was obviously a substantial proportion of the village population involved.

This activity ended at Dunholme in 1939 or 1940 but was revived in the late 1940's and early 50's using lorries - with a harmonium tied to the vehicle. Modern rules of safety would no doubt prevent such an outing today.

Terence Leach.
THOUGHTS ON AN ANNIVERSARY

William Leary

In marking the two hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley (March 2nd) we in Lincolnshire immediately think of his birth place at Epworth and the one other place so closely linked to him - Raithby Chapel. These, perhaps more than that house in City Road, London where he died, relate best to the man we claim as a son of Lincolnshire. In 1891, and on March 2nd that year, the Methodist Recorder produced its 'Wesley Centenary Number' and devoted the whole of the paper to what might be described as a potted biography of the founder of Methodism, well illustrated with line-drawings of places associated with Wesley.

I wrote before the appearance of any bicentenary number 1991, but it is almost certain that there will not be a 14 page tribute to the one whose mission and message extended far away beyond the county of his birth, and whilst City Road Chapel rightly will have marked the occasion with appropriate addresses, the rest of the Methodist connexion will pay little heed to the anniversary. Not because the people most devoted to what Wesley left as a legacy forget, but because Methodists prefer to celebrate Life not Death, and for that reason the Connexion chose the 250th anniversary of Wesley’s conversion as the more suitable occasion for celebration. It was judged that May 1988 was of much greater significance than March 1991.

This is not an occasion therefore, to write another biography of Wesley. For one reason there is no man of our county or any other who has had so many biographers in the last two hundred years. What is recommended is a visit to Epworth Old Rectory, where one may see the rooms where Wesley, indeed all the Wesleys lived and moved after that disastrous fire of 1709, when Jackie was providentially rescued and recalled ever afterwards that he 'bore plucked from the burning.' It is here one feels that Wesley is very much alive. And across the county there are chapels still open, none save one which Wesley knew, but whose origins for the most part testify to the man who claimed the whole world as his parish, and who on his death bed said 'The best of all is, God is with us.'

A BRAND PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING

The splendid Wesleyan Centenary picture, representing the fire at the parsonage-house at Epworth, and the miraculous escape of the founder of Methodism, arrived from Doncaster yesterday, and is being exhibited in the Guildhall of this city (Lincoln). It will be removed to Boston, we understand, next Wednesday. (Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 1 May 1840).

Boston Fortnight Market. The Wesleyan Centenary Picture, painted by Mr. Parker, commemorative of the Preservation of the Rev. John Wesley from the Fire at Epworth, now on view at Noble’s Showrooms, Market Place, Boston, will remain until Wednesday next, and no longer. The friends of Methodism and lovers of the Fine Arts are respectfully invited to view this splendid and deeply-interesting Painting, free of charge, - an opportunity which may not again occur.

To fill up all the chasms made in Noble's Paper Hanging Shelves by the immense demand, fresh supplies are almost daily arriving, of the newest patterns and best style of workmanship, which will continue to be sold at prices low beyond precedent, and defying competition. The Penny Postage Stamps and Envelopes are on sale at Noble’s. Prepaid Orders with Cash promptly attended to. (Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury 8 May 1840).
NAVIGATION HOUSE, SLEAFORD

C.J. Lester

Navigation House, Carre Street, Sleaford (Fig 1) was built in 1838 to hold the weighbridge and offices of the Sleaford Navigation Company. It is a delightful building, stone faced and bearing the arms of the company (Fig 2) but, unfortunately, is in an advanced state of decay owing to movement in its foundations and the ingress of water through the roof. A proposal to demolish the building and re-erect it later as part of a new development prompted SLHA members to visit the building on 4 February 1990. A photographic record was made to supplement the detailed description of the building published by W. M. Hunt in 1975 (Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 10, pp 25-35).

Fig 1 Navigation House, Sleaford, west elevation (photo by S. Pawley)

The building has deteriorated considerably since Hunt’s visit. The joists of the upper floor are very badly rotted and there is now a very large difference in level between the floor of the Weighing Office and the surrounding ground floor. This may be due to more substantial foundations having been provided for the weighing machinery on instructions from the supplier. There are large cracks in some of the walls. Evidence of the weighing machinery was found in the Weighing Office. There is a hole in the southwest corner of the room which extends out under the outside wall; it is presumed that this is where the linkage from the weighbridge entered the room.

Fig 2 Navigation House, Sleaford. Arms above door (photo by C. Lester)

Next to the hole is a stone base with a rectangular groove in it (Fig 3) where the vertical support for the balance beam pivot stood. The balance itself would have extended horizontally across the window so that the position of the balance weight, set by the clerk in the office, would be visible to the customer outside. The iron bracket described by Hunt at the far end of the window (Fig 4) is probably a device to limit the excursion of the free end of the beam.
An interesting postscript to Hunt's report concerns the fireplace in room 01 (his notation). A further fifteen years of damp has caused the very fine walnut surround to reveal its secret. It is, in fact, a very fine imitation walnut painted on a slate base. This method of decoration is called *scumbling*.

It is a tragedy that such a fine building should be in such a state.
THE FALL AND RISE OF THE ENGLISH VILLAGE; or rural planning and technological change

Dennis Mills

Ever since the steam engine came into use, each new technology - the railway, the assembly line, the bus and the car - has deprived the countryside of jobs, but the most recent innovations look set to reverse this trend. Factories are being built even in rural areas where there has been little traditional industry, and information technology may also substantially revive rural employment.

Before steam engines were in common use, the rural economy was more diverse, with many villagers making items for sale in a national market. Usually they worked at home, often combining a craft with work on the land, growing some of their own food. Examples include the hand-loom weavers of the Pennines, stockingers in the East Midlands, metal workers in the Black Country and the Don Valley, chair bodgers in the Chilterns, glove-makers in the Cotswolds, even a speciality of besom making at Tadley in Hampshire (but few examples in Lincolnshire).

The industrial revolution led to a concentration of activity on the coalfields, as steam power slowly, but inexorably, replaced hand and water power. When iron came to be smelted with coke instead of charcoal, the iron industry moved from woodland to coalfield areas. Industrial jobs were drawn away from other parts of the country, a process exacerbated by the increased mechanisation of farming, coupled with a fall in corn prices from the late 1870s.

The railways had a double effect on rural society. From the 1840s they made it easier for country people to migrate to towns with their higher wage rates, and to emigrate to the colonies with their abundant land. Railways also brought in machine-made goods which undercut village craftsmen working for a local market.

By 1914, electricity was rapidly replacing steam power in factories and the relative ease of transmission should in principle have brought manufacturing back to the countryside. But small populations were not attractive to electricity companies, and some villages were still not connected to the supply until well after the second world war.

Perhaps most crucially, growth industries had become mass industries by 1914, relying on the existence of large, skilled workforces living in tight concentrations within walking, cycling, and tramriding distance of their factories. Country areas could only expect electrically driven factories in special circumstances, such as food-processing factories which had to be near the fields they depended on. Otherwise, economies of scale kept most industries in the populous urban areas. For the same reason there was a run down of service occupations in villages, notably shops and schools, a trend which is still evident.

So, if railways and electricity brought few jobs, what of the bus and the car? Basically, these have allowed country people to remain in their villages and to work at a distance; and they have made it possible for townspeople to live in villages. They have not, however, done much to bring jobs, except in the sense that the building trades and service occupations would have been in steeper decline without the demand created by commuters.

There are now signs that the newest technological developments will reverse the trends of the last 200 years. One sign is that small batch manufacturing industries, making much use of computer design and computer control are moving into rural areas. In bringing down the size of the average workforce, automation has put rural industrial locations on the map once more, because it is a practical proposition to recruit 20 people, or to find houses for them in a sizeable village, when it would not be sensible to try to do it for 200, let alone the thousands who worked in the big factories of the 1960s.
Rural industrialisation is not without its critics, especially from among middle class incomers who went into rural areas to escape from mass industry. In planning enquiries they wage war on any developments, residential or industrial or road schemes, which threaten their particular view of the rural idyll. A counter argument is that in small villages one would not expect new industrial buildings on any significant scale, but that the conversion of disused farm buildings, old schools, old mills and the like, can make a modest contribution to employment. A recent example in Lincolnshire is the conversion of buildings at Manor Farm, Walcott-by-Billinghay to house a fashion design business and a food technologist among other enterprises (Lincoln Echo 27 June 1989). Bigger villages such as Metheringham already have substantial new industrial estates, and at Bardney the old school has recently been converted by English Estates for industrial and commercial use. A characteristic feature of the Lincolnshire countryside is the conversion of old aerodromes to industrial and commercial uses, Bardney, Hemswell, Manby, Faldingworth, Barkston Heath, East Kirkby, North Killingholme, Metheringham and Sandtoft being examples spread across the historic county (History of Lincolnshire, Vol. XII, P130-1). Altogether it could be said that there is no great shortage of suitable sites for rural industry, provided proper care is taken of environmental considerations.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

It may be that the rise of the village in employment terms will eventually owe most to telecommunications. The telephone revolution of a hundred years ago involved messages of limited length and complexity. To-day's revolution in information technology is that ordinary telephone lines are used to transmit complete descriptions in the form of plans and other graphics, as well as text, from one computer to another. Entire documents can often be sent faster electronically than in a physical form.

More people to-day than ever before work in producer service occupations such as accountancy, design, research, writing, editing, or the creation of management systems, all of which can be carried out remotely from the place of application for long periods of time, provided they have free access to information. If the office files can come to your home over the phone line, there is no need to go to the office every day.

In southeast England, where traffic problems are chronic, many professionals are regularly telecommuting, i.e. working at home for several days a week. Companies are very keen to reduce expensive office space, and to provide executives with computing equipment at home so they can work away from the clutter and chaff of the office. Also, many of the specialist functions of the workers most concerned are now carried out by small consultancies, rather than by in-house employees who are permanent and full-time members of staff. Such small firms and individuals can often locate outside the big cities.

Rural councils should make sure that their areas get a share of the prosperity. There are two changes to take into account. Telecommuters are likely to spend more locally than are commuters; and they are more likely to live in remote rural areas than nearer to large cities. Local consumer services which stand to profit by virtue of the multiplier effect include:

- Building trades and estate agencies
- Catering trades, for both eating out and for entertainment in the home
- Garden centres and landscape gardeners
- Garages and domestic equipment suppliers
- Local shops, post offices, etc.
- Child care providers, as also village schools
- Recreational facilities, including golf and country clubs and stables

Some of these activities can diversify farm incomes, e.g. specialist food processing, organic farming, golf courses and practice ranges, equitation centres, fish farming, angling and field sports.

To attract big spending telecommuters, local councils should be facilitating the provision of executive type housing with plenty of studio space connected to telecommunications facilities. One example is the conversion of Pertton Farm, near Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, a remote rural area. Here
there are eight units in the farmhouse and outbuildings, all wired-up in advance and designed with built-in, but slightly separate offices and studios. Prices range from £10,000 to £235,000 - big business for local craftsmen (Daily Express, 13 April 1990).

Some consultancy firms are also looking for relatively modest, but pleasantly situated premises away from city centres, but near enough to whatever transport connections suit their purpose. They are, therefore, quite as important as the small rural factory.

The provision of low cost housing, already a problem in rural areas, will become an even more urgent matter, with the growth in the demand for bigger and dearer houses. An expansion in consumer service jobs, many on low pay, should be matched with appropriate housing. State intervention is necessary, including by means of plentiful zoning of land for building purposes and through financial incentives. Housing associations must surely have as important a role here as in the inner cities.

For those with more modest accomplishments and less capital than the professionals, there are two developments of great importance on which to report: telecottages and teleschools. A telecottage is a village hall, shop, workshop, or school in which information technology equipment has been installed, enabling local businesses to keep in contact with the world outside. A telecottage is 'normally run and owned as a business by the community' (and) creates revenue and employment through services such as the following:

- Computer training
- Desktop publishing
- Distance learning
- Business planning
- Accountancy
- Word processing and translation

Much of this work is done via the telephone wire for companies and organisations based in cities'.
(Ashley Dobbs, Telecottage Seminar, October 1989)

The first telecottages were put into operation in very remote rural areas of Scandinavia in 1985. By October 1989, Dobbs was able to list 14 potential telecottages in the UK, mostly divided between the south of England and the very remotest areas of NW Scotland and W Wales. In Lincolnshire the initiative has been taken by the Rural Community Council, which has already (in February 1991) made good progress towards setting up a telecottage at Binbrook, promoted by the parish council to offset the decline in employment following the closure of the RAF station.

Perhaps our most crucial initiatives will have to be in schools and colleges, and it is pleasing to learn of the growing amounts of information technology equipment which are being installed in schools, often supported by business sponsors aware of the importance of computer literacy. A good example is the Aveland School at Billingborough (Lincs), which can claim to be a teleschool.

In April 1988, they already had the BBC-B (Acorn) computers usually found in schools, but the new Head's persuasive campaign among sponsors has brought in 20 more powerful Nimbus computers, on which pupils learn to word-process and to use spreadsheets and databases. A digitiser makes possible the input of maps and other graphics to a BBC computer. There are seven Acorn Archimedes computers in use in the Art room, where complex and imaginative designs and graphics are produced. The music laboratory contains a Yamaha keyboard network linked to a Archimedes computer, enabling children to compose their own orchestral music, and to hear it played. The school has a high-speed copier (1.5 pence per copy), a laser printer and a fax machine, and one computer is linked direct to the phone line. During 1990 the school took delivery of an 18-place language laboratory together with a satellite dish for reception of foreign language programmes.

So considerable resources have been invested in flexible learning, enabling all pupils to work on individual projects creatively and at their own speeds. When I visited the school in January 1990 I was very impressed by the quiet way in which pupils very confidently applying themselves to the problems in hand. But equally important, the school's facilities are available to the public. There are classes in 'Computing for the terrified' and the hardware is used to generate income for the school. For instance, cheap advertising material for village bazaars and rural enterprises is turned out, pupils taking a hand at design and output, assisted by staff.
Most recently the school has begun a campaign to equip all pupils with laptop computers, which offer a new dimension for children with specific learning difficulties. These small computers can be used both at home as well as in school as they easily fit into a brief case and are proving to be wonderful motivators. They also demonstrate the artificiality of the line between school and home, in parallel with the now blurred line between work and home.

I find Aveland’s activities among the most promising kinds of development for the regeneration of the rural economy. Although farming has been prosperous most of the time since 1939, it has not been a growth industry especially in terms of employment, so over dependence on it has restricted the development of the village economy. Information technology looks set to bring both solid growth and diversity back to the countryside just as farm incomes appear set for a long term decline.

FOOTNOTES:

1. This paragraph has been inserted as a result of comments made on the first draft by Dr. J.R. Blunden, Reader in Geography, The Open University, for which I thank him. Dr. Blunden is chairman of the university’s course The Changing Countryside, which considers in detail many of the issues raised in this article.

2. I would like to record my thanks to Mr. N.B. Lindsay, Director of the Community Council of Lincolnshire, and in connection with the paragraphs below to Mr. Peter Knights-Branch, Headmaster of the Aveland School, Billingborough. The opinions expressed in this article are, however, those of the author.

THE ENGLISH HISTORIC TOWNS FORUM CONFERENCE 1990, LINCOLN ARCHAEOLOGY IN HISTORIC TOWNS - CONSTRAINT OR OPPORTUNITY?

Report by Stewart Squires

The English Historic Towns Forum this year held its Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting at The Lawn in Lincoln on 20-23 November 1990.

The Forum comprises a membership of many historic towns and cities nationwide, such as Canterbury, Lincoln and York, but also includes many district councils with small historic towns, such as Shepton Mallet and Stamford, within their boundaries. The annual conference had the theme “Archaeology in Historic Towns - Constraint or Opportunity?” and was an occasion for academics, archaeologists, town planners and others to gather to debate contemporary issues. This year it was honoured with three important guests. On the first day the opening session was attended by Prince Charles, who was on an official visit to Lincoln, on the second day by Baroness Blatch, the Government’s Heritage Minister, and the speaker at the Annual Dinner on the Thursday evening was Magnus Magnusson.

There were four main areas for discussion: our own National Policies, the Lincoln Approach, the European Dimension and the Contribution of Archaeology to Education, Culture and Tourism.

As far as National Policies were concerned, Baroness Blatch used the opportunity to launch a new Planning Policy Guidance Note on Archaeology and Planning, which sets out the Government’s policy on archaeological remains, and how they should be preserved or recorded. The key points are:
That archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, non-renewable, resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable.

That development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology, and should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.

That where nationally important remains are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their preservation.

That developers discuss preliminary plans with the planning authority at an early stage to reconcile any archaeological needs.

That when allowing planning development that may be damaging, authorities should ensure that the developer has satisfactorily provided for excavation and recording, either through voluntary agreement with an archaeologist or by imposing an appropriate condition on the planning permission.

The Guidance Note has been welcomed both by the English Historic Towns Forum, and English Heritage. From a personal point of view it must be good news that archaeology is recognised as an important consideration to be taken account of in the Town and Country Planning process, but, and here is a salient point, not all forms of development require planning permission, neither do, for example, farming operations, so the new policy cannot address every potential problem.

The Lincoln Approach included both a presentation by the City's Planning Officer, Keith Laidler, and a walking tour of a proposed heritage trail between the Lawn and the Bishop's Palace, taking in, amongst other sites, the Castle and the Cathedral. It was the smaller sites that were the most interesting, as these illustrated so far unresolved problems and poor interpretation as well as achievements, ample evidence that despite the best efforts of the City Council, success is not always guaranteed. I suspect this is typical of almost any city or town, but it is as well to be reminded that not everyone gives archaeology the priority that others would wish.

It was interesting to hear in the discussion on Europe that whereas here the presumption is that it is a private owner's perogative to develop or dispose of land, in much of Europe the opposite is true, especially where archaeology is concerned. The developer pays for investigation and the information becomes the property of the state. However, this is often not published and many remains are not interpreted. There are strengths and weaknesses wherever the archaeologist travels. Some of the research projects underway at present may revolutionise investigations, particularly the use of ground radar, which will be cheap and cause no damage underground.

The debate on Education, Culture and Tourism turned out to be perhaps the most controversial of the Conference. It was agreed that archaeology was increasingly important in the education process, and significantly the speaker from English Heritage was a former teacher. His work mainly involves training teachers to get the greatest benefits for their charges from the archaeological opportunities that are available, and how they can be included within various sections of the national curriculum for both primary and secondary pupils.

That was education, and there can be no dispute over archaeology and its importance in our cultural heritage, but tourism is obviously a hot potato! If, as a nation, we market our heritage, and this is likely to grow significantly over the next few years, then we begin to cause problems, such as are already experienced in some of our major tourist cities, Bath and Cambridge, to name but two. The local community suffer from congestion of streets and car parks, litter and noise. Promoted as a means of bringing money into an area, the overkill situation can actually have a detrimental effect as a place to live and work in other industries than tourism.

There is also controversy as to how archaeology is interpreted. The marking out of sites in lawns or paved areas and the preservation of remains exposed to view in holes in the ground needs very careful
interpretation if they are to become understandable. The other side of the coin is the Jorvik type interpretation. It has been suggested that so many theme parks interpreting history as we would want it to be rather than as it was, demean this whole approach, give it a funfair atmosphere, and imply that the past was perfect - no mention of disease, hardship and poverty. However, the Jorvik approach is accurate, popular, reaches many people who would otherwise have no concept, and its profits do support additional archaeological work in York.

Finally, a word on the work of the Birchwood County Junior School displayed at the Lawn, not only for the Conference delegates but Prince Charles as well. The School has researched the history of the former Skellingthorpe Airfield, on which Birchwood, and their School, now stands. A variety of artifacts, photographs, paintings and research projects by the children were exhibited and attracted much interest. For those who, like me, believe that history, including archaeology begins yesterday, this was a good example of the type of work that must be done now, contacting people to share their memories while they can. The work is a credit to the children, their school, their community, city and county and they are to be commended for it. From such acorns do future local historians grow.
3.1. THE HOLE IN THE WALL. (See Winter Issue, 23.) Norman Clark has written to say that Linda Crust's reference to the 'Hole in the Wall' would almost certainly refer to a fire at a public house, as 'Hole in the Wall' was one of the most popular names for inns during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There was one in the market place in Horncastle in 1720 (See Stukeley's map in Itinerarium Curiosum) and the name is still used today by some breweries. Betty Kirkham reports that she knows of two places with this name. One is a narrow 'cut through' about six feet wide in Alford. It leads from the South Market Place to West Street. There is a large sign about four feet eight inches across the top, eight feet up across the entrance from the south side, bearing the words 'Hole in the Wall'. The second place is at the top of the hill in Colchester, where is the Roman Gate, Balkerne Gate; it bears on its northern side the seventeenth century 'Hole in the Wall' inn. [There is at least one public house called the 'Hole in the Wall' in Lincolnshire - in Cheyne Lane at Stamford.]

3.2. GREAT WINDS IN LINCOLNSHIRE. Norman Clark writes that David Nedeave's interesting article on Great Winds in Lincoln in the last issue reminded him of an entry in Horncastle Church Registers in 1627. "Upon Monday being the 27th day of January 1627 a great tempest of winde, the like not often hath been in any age. Likewise upon Friday the 4th November 1636 in the night time there happened a more fearfull winde than before."

3.3. SHEEP WASH OR WASH DIKE SITES. In the Winter 1990-1 Bulletin information was sought on these sites. Betty Kirkham reports that there is a lane in Mumby called Washdyke Lane. She does not know the exact location of the washing spot. She also remembers someone telling her that there was an important one at Drivy Grange.

There is a Washdyke Lane at Nettleham, which crosses the beck. In my own village of Dunholme the name "Washdyke" was given to a section of the village beck to the east of the village centre. Here there was a ford, which still exists, and a piece of ground which served at one time as a pinfold. This was the spot used for sheep washing, and the slight rise in the ground beyond it was known as Sheepwash Hall. A dipping hole was made in the pinfold, with a sluice gate to divert water from the beck into the hole. There was a wooden tub for the dipper to stand in. It was destroyed in the 1960's, having fallen out of use, probably in the late 1930's. Like the Nettleham site, this was outside the built up area of the village.

3.4. L'OSTE AND BROWN FAMILIES. Information is sought on these families, linked by the marriage in 1806 of Amy L'Oste and Joseph Brown, an apothecary of London. Joseph Brown was described as being armigerous, and used the arms of the Brown family of Pinchbeck. He does not, however, appear on that pedigree. Amy L'Oste was a Lincolnshire woman, and therefore a relationship to the Browns of Pinchbeck is not unlikely. He was born in 1752, but it has been found impossible to trace his actual birth because of the common surname he bears. (Miss Franklin is familiar with the material in Madison's Lincolnshire Pedigrees) (Miss Pauline Franklin)

3.5. SHILLINGTON PARK BRIDGE. In the first (1964) edition of Pevsen's Lincolnshire the Greatford entry, under Shillingthorpe Hall, mentions a 'pretty but decayed cast iron bridge in the park'. This reference is absent from the recent second edition. I assume that this bridge spanned the River Glen - there are traces of old abutments along the track to the Hall - but of a 'pretty cast iron bridge' I can find no trace. Does it still exist? If not, when did it disappear and has any reader details (or, better still, photographs) of it? (E.M.J. Barton)

3.6. BUCKWORTH AND PELL FAMILIES. (Lincs Past & Present No. 1, p. 8) I have received several letters and notes giving useful information on the Buckworth family, and enquiries relating to the Pell family. I have also received enquiries relating to the Dobble family, which I am also interested. If any reader comes across more information, I shall be pleased to receive it. I have found very little
material as yet on the Dembleby estate, and therefore if any reader finds any records in the course of their own research, I shall be glad to hear of it - as very little appears to have survived.

(David Bramford)

3.7. SCANKESTON AND JORDANS CROFT When leafing through an old note book at least twenty five years old, I came across the following: 'Lying together on the west of the great road which comes from Minting and goes to Lincoln' "Namely from the great way which comes from Belchford and stretches towards Lincoln by Schelsig and as Schelsig does down as far as the brook of Hatton, and as that brook goes down to the bridge of Scankeston' 'Jordans Croft by the great way which goes to the chapel of Scankeston'

The only references I made at the time were 'Associated Architectural Societies Report XLI, 24-6', and 'Lincolnshire Final Conclux XLI, 144-5.' On the same page I noted the meanings of some 13th century words, so it is possible that the notes refer to that period. The 'great way' is no problem, as we can still walk on part of it. But can any member please throw any light on the rest of it?
I shall also be interested to know what is, or was, a 'Lolam Bridge' (1623) (C.L. Anderson)

3.8. BARN INN, GREAT STURTON Information is sought on the Barn Inn, Great Sturton, of which Edward and Martha Green were the occupants in the 1851 Census. (Jean A. Larson)

3.9. WHERE, WHEN AND WHO? We published in Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 2 a photograph of a farm house taken by Grayson Clarke of Brig. We have received no identification for the photograph, but Mrs. Betty Boydell writes: 'Having been told that the old farmhouse was demolished in only 1963, I have been looking for some time for a photograph of the old Poultthorne Farm, Cadney, a Peleham property in which my great-great-great-great grandfather, tenant farmer John Nicholson, died in 1763. I have heard descriptions of it from a present day Yarborough tenant farmer, who recalls going there to shoot just before and after the Second World War. He describes it as a three-storeyed building: having visited the present day Poolethorne Farm, which is a modern house and no longer a farm, I think the view in the postcard does indeed look like a possibility.' Can any reader confirm this possible identification, or suggest another? (T.R. Leach)

3.10. RALPH LILLY (Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 2 p. 20) Ralph Lilly was born at Linwood in 1738. His father, also Ralph, was instituted to the rectory of Linwood in 1733 and he was also curate of Wickenby. He died in 1734, aged 65, and is buried at Linwood with six of his children. Baptisms of ten children of his are recorded in the registers. Two daughters had been born before his appointment to Linwood. Mary, the second, daughter, married John Flintham a farmer of Linwood who owned three houses, the George and some land at Market Rasen. Other Flinthams were parish officers at Linwood. His wife Mary lies near her father in Linwood church. The inscription on the father's tomb is worn and also has a cupboard built over it. I suspect that Ralph junior should have been described as being a native of Linwood, near Market Rasen. (Douglas Boyce)

3.11. STORY OF A BROKEN HEART We have recently found an undated press cutting, from the Lincolnshire Times, which is headed 'Romance that Surrounds a North Lincolnshire Home - Story of a Broken Heart' which has beneath the heading the words 'The house described by our contributor in this article is in Lincolnshire, but in deference to the wishes of the occupant, no clue as to its further identification is given.' The story describes a visit to the house, looked after by a housekeeper who had gone to the house to work for her uncle fifty years previously. The house is vaguely described - being something like Miss Havisham's house in Great Expectations and the account ends "This story is short, the romance was shorter, a charming bride, a honeymoon, a death, a broken heart, and a niece who will keep her promise to the end." The writer was 'S.C.S.' If any reader knows the date of the cutting, or the identification of the house, we shall be pleased to hear them.

(T.R. Leach & Robert Pacey)
WHO and WHERE?

Our mystery photographs look rather alike

1. This looks very much like a vicarage. It is thought to be in Lincolnshire, though it may no longer stand. Does any reader recognise it?

2. This is definitely a vicarage, that of Benington, near Boston, but which incumbent is standing in his well-kept garden, and when?

Send your replies to the Editor, Lincolnshire Past & Present, Jew's Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln.
TWO HOUNDS IN A LANDSCAPE  The set of stamps devoted to paintings of dogs and hounds, issued on January 8, included a painting by George Stubbs of two Lincolnshire hounds (as the 3lp stamp). The picture - a foxhound and bitch in a landscape - hangs in the Tate Gallery. It came from Australia in 1973 and belonged originally to the Vyner family. It is believed to have been painted for the Rev. Dr. Thomas Vyner (1753-1804) a prebendary of Canterbury who held the livings of Withern and Authorpe in Lincolnshire, and for many years spent the hunting season at Brocklesby. The picture was painted on Stubbs' last visit to Lincolnshire in 1792. He also painted the hound Brocklesby Ringwood for Charles Anderson Pelham at this time, recently included in the 'Man's Best Friend' Exhibition at Birmingham Art Gallery. Stubbs had painted a hunter for Charles Vyner in 1716-7. The picture of the hounds was perhaps taken to New South Wales by a member of the Vyner family - possibly Frederick Wheeler Vyner (b.1819) who emigrated in 1839, or his elder brother Commander Arthur Vyner R.N. who emigrated in 1851 - or it was sent to Australia after the Vyner estate at Easthorpe was sold in 1838. The painting was sold to an Australian dealer, who sold it in 1972 to a London dealer. He in turn sold it to Spink and Son. From Spink it was purchased by the Tate Gallery, with assistance from the Friends of the Tate and a Special Government Grant. After surviving over a century of obscurity in Australia the canvas was ripped by a fork lift truck when it was returned to England. The damage was repaired by John Brealey.

ANYA SETON  The American novelist Anya Seton, who died on 8 November 1990, at the age of 86, will be best remembered by Lincolnshire people for her novel Katherine, first published in 1954, which tells the story of Chaucer's sister in law, Katherine, wife of Hugh Swynford of Kettlethorpe, mistress and later wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. It is interesting to speculate how many visitors to Kettlethorpe and Old Bolingbroke, and to Lincoln Cathedral, have been drawn there by reading this novel.

Anya Seton's father, Ernest Thompson Seton, born in 1860 in South Shields, went to Canada at the age six, became a famous naturalist and boys' writer - and founded the boy scouts of America. Her mother, Grace Galletin, was also a writer. Anya Seton was greatly influenced by the existence of the Seton Institute, a thirty six roomed abode house in a 2,000 acre trust in Santa Fe. Born in New York, she was brought up on her father's large estate in Connecticut. Visiting Indians taught her woodcraft and dancing. Christened Anne, it appears that a Sioux chief called her Anutha which her family shortened to Anya. Educated at home and the Spence School, New York, she later went to England and France, where she studied medicine. She intended to be a physician, but married at 18 and had two children. In the 1930s she began to write. Her first novel My Theodosis was published in 1944. All her novels were researched thoroughly and with great industry, and usually contained in a note the words "I have tried to be historically accurate".

In the Author's Note to Katherine Anya Seton recorded her special research visit to England in 1952, when she visited all the places mentioned in the novel. She expressed 'serving thanks' to J.W.F. Hill (Sir Francis) Hill for his help and his Medieval Lincoln and to 'all the kind people in Lincoln who interested themselves in my project'. She stayed at Kettlethorpe Hall with Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. McKee. She relied heavily on R.E.G. Coles' paper The Manor and Rectory of Kettlethorpe (in Lincs Architectural Society's Reports and Papers) which is the only published account of Kettlethorpe. (The Society is considering a reprinting of this paper).

Katherine Swynford lived for four years after the death of John of Gaunt (3 Feb. 1399) and returned to live in Lincolnshire. Sir Francis Hill was able to show that she lived in the house, later called The Priory, which was his home for the latter years of his life. She died in 1403, on 10 May, and was buried in the Cathedral. Her son Henry Beaufort was Bishop of Lincoln. Her daughter Joan was also buried in the Cathedral. The Royal family is descended from Katherine through the John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, and Henry VII. Through her daughter Joan and Ralph Neville of Raby, Earl of Westmoreland, Katherine was great grandmother to Edward IV and Richard III.
COLD HANWORTH FONT A Norman drum font, two feet high, two feet six inches round, and weighing approximately two hundred weight, was stolen in December from the grounds of the former church at Cold Hanworth. The church, built at the expense of Commodore Peter Cracroft in 1861-2, was designed by J. Croft of Islington. It was called by Pevsner 'a showpiece of High Victorian self-confidence'. In the 1970s the church was declared redundant, sold as a studio, and converted to a dwelling. The stolen font came from the old church at Cold Hanworth. The illustration of the church is from the Illustrated London News 17 October 1863.

MEMORIAL CHURCH AT HANWORTH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE AND RAITHBY CHAPEL The Society's Chairman, Neil Wright, has suggested that a brief account of the Brackenbury Memorial Lecture should be given for the benefit of readers who may not be familiar with it. Raithby Methodist Chapel is unique - the oldest in Lincolnshire, one of the oldest in the world, built by Robert Carr Brackenbury and opened by John Wesley in 1779. In July 1979 the Spilsby Methodist Circuit and the Lincolnshire Methodist History Society arranged a service at Raithby to mark the bicentenary of the opening of the chapel. The speaker was, appropriately, the Lincolnshire born President of the Methodist Conference, Dr. John Newton. In the following October it was agreed that the Spilsby Circuit, the L.M.H.S., our own Society and the Tennyson Society would arrange an annual lecture in memory of Brackenbury (who took Methodism to the Channel Islands and Portland) in July each year. This lecture has become a popular and well attended event on the local history calendar, and has been the means of raising money to keep the chapel solvent. The building is oddly placed legally that it belongs not to the Methodist Church, but to the owners of Raithby Hall, which was also built by Brackenbury in 1779. Lectures have been given by Terence Leach, David Robinson, Christopher Sturman, Charles Brackenbury, Rod Ambler, Betty Kirkham, Anne Ward, Nigel Kerr, Rex Russell, Norman Page and Arthur Owen. This year the lecture will be held on SATURDAY 6 JULY at 3.00 p.m. There is to be a garden party in the grounds of Raithby Hall on the same day, to raise money for the chapel. Teas will be available. As we reported in our last issue, money is needed to finance repairs and rewiring, and the Rev. Alan Robson, Superintendent Minister (North Manse, Market Street, Spilsby) tells us that donations have already been received as a result of our mention of the chapel in the last issue. For these he is grateful. A history of the chapel is in preparation and should be in print this year.
ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Alan Vince and Jane Young

A three-year survey of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Lincolnshire started in 1990, as part of a wider study of Anglo-Saxon pottery in the East Midlands funded by the British Academy. The survey intends to produce a database of all Anglo-Saxon pottery (from the 5th to the 11th centuries) from the counties of Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire. The database will contain details of discovery, associated finds or structures and, in particular, the fabric of the vessels.

It has recently been recognised that despite their crude appearance Anglo-Saxon pots were not made in the home but by specialists. In Lincolnshire a number of distinctive fabrics have been recognised and when sufficient finds spots have been plotted these should show how easy it was to move from one part of Lincolnshire to another and what sort of contact there was between the county and neighbouring areas.

Preliminary results show that pottery tempered with fragments of acidic igneous rock, probably from the Charnwood Forest granite to the north of Leicester, are found from north to south of the county. There is a hint that they become rarer as one moves into the fenland and onto the Wolds but they do occur even there. So far as one can tell this ware, termed CHARN in our computer database, was produced at least during the 6th and 7th centuries and may have been in use both before and after those dates.

In the 8th and 9th centuries the two main wares serving Lincolnshire were Maxey-type ware and Ipswich-type ware. The latter is thought to have been produced mainly in kilns at Ipswich itself and the few sherds recorded in the county so far suggest contact along the coast. Maxey-type ware, by contrast, might be made in several centres. It is much more common in the county than Ipswich-type ware and is virtually the only ware of mid-Saxon date found in the vicinity of Lincoln.

In the late 9th century (exactly when is unknown) potters set up kilns in Lincoln and Torksey and by the middle of the 10th century Lincoln seems to have been the major source of pottery for the northern part of the county, even deep into the Wolds. In the south of the county, however, the pottery industry at Stamford was in competition, as is shown by the distribution of unglazed Stamford ware cooking pots, which are common in the Fens and Kesteven but rare in Lincoln and sites north of the Witham.

Much more data is needed to confirm these first conclusions and to define the distribution patterns more clearly. Anyone wishing to know more about the project should contact Alan Vince at CLAU, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln for a copy of the first report of the survey. Alan Vince and Jane Young would be pleased to identify any potential sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, whether from fieldwalking, gardening or chance finds from spoil heaps. So long as your sherds have a provenance, they might reveal valuable information about Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire. If you want to get an idea what Saxon pottery might look like, visit the City and County, or contact the writers.
BOOK NOTES

Christopher Sturman


Within a few months of producing the first volume of Lost Lincolnshire Country Houses (£3.75), written jointly with Dr. Robert Pacey, Terence Leach has embarked on a further venture - and one of considerable importance and interest. Part one of Lincolnshire Country Houses & their Families offers substantial fare, surveying first some vanished houses, followed by chapters on medieval houses and on sixteenth century houses. Some of the accounts are particularly full - Scrobesby Court and the Dymokes, Langton Hall and the Langtons, Knaith and the Daltons, Gaintworth and the Wrays. The text is generously illustrated - Terence Leach is indeed fortunate to be able to draw on the fine series of drawings of Lincolnshire houses commissioned from J. Claude Nattes by Sir J. Banks in the early 1790s. Lincolnshire Country Houses & their Families, the result of many years' research, is destined to be a significant series. Because of the nature of the project the index, references and corrections/additions will appear in the final part; perhaps in the second and succeeding parts, reference should be made to the plates in the text and the list on the back cover of some of the houses surveyed made into a brief index of both houses and major families. Part two is eagerly anticipated!

CHARLES RAWDING, Binbrook 1990-1939. Binbrook branch of the Workers' Educational Association, 1991. [ii] + 89pp. illus. £6.00 + £1.00 p&p from West House, Kirmond Road, Binbrook LN3 6HY.

This study of life in Binbrook in the first four decades of the twentieth century is a successor to Binbrook in the Nineteenth Century. In many respects it is even more rigorous than its predecessor, presenting a minutely detailed survey of this 'open' village, against the demographic and economic realities of decline and stagnation. Each of the chapters covering population, working life, politics, modernisation, social life, religion, education, and the Great War, draws on a wide range of printed manuscript and photographic sources. It ought to become a model for future local historical investigations of Lincolnshire villages.

PATRICIA M. GREATOREX, Saved by the Bell. The author, 1990. £4.95 + £0.50 p&p from 24a Front Street, Morton, Nr. Gainsborough DN21 3AA.


Admirers of Mrs. Greatorex's Ripples on the Pond, an admirable account of the small village of Springthorpe near Gainsborough (still available at £2.50 + £0.40 p&p) will appreciate her attractive survey of another village in the region, Corringham (the title Saved by the Bell relates to a local tradition of a man lost on a local moor, Corringham Scruggs, hearing the evening bells, and thus finding his way home). Although there is good material on earlier periods, the author focusses on the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, surveying the changes in various facets of village life, including religion, education, housing, and agriculture. Philip Race's short history of the estate village of Burton-by-Lincoln surveys developments from earliest times to the present. There is good material on the church, on the Monsons and Burton Hall, and on the Burton Hunt. Canon Hubert Larken's Early Reminiscences of rectory and village life towards the end of last century are included; an appendix lists the major buildings in the Burton conservation area. Burgh-le-Marsh: A Backward Glance mixes photographs and brief informative comments, producing an attractive view of change in a marshland village during the century.


This authoritative and most attractively produced history examines the significance of the Slea from earliest times - Sleaford may have first developed as a local milling centre - to the present (when the low state of flow is the cause of much concern). Much of the text discusses the uses made of the river - it supplied water for the moat of the medieval castle, mills and industries such as rope-making...
developed along the river banks, and between 1792 and 1794 a navigation was engineered. This enterprising new approach to the history of a community should help stimulate local historians elsewhere in the county (perhaps someone will also attempt to assess the symbolic importance of this landscape element through a study of the regional novel, e.g. Anthony Ward's powerful novel, *The River Slea* of 1965).

*The Victorian Facade. W. Watkins and Son Architects Lincoln 1859-1918*. Lincoln College of Art & Design, 1990. ISBN 0 9516340 0 3. £5.00 (postage included) from LCA&D, Lindum Road, Lincoln LN2 INP.

William Watkins who worked in Lincoln from 1839 to 1918 and his son William G. ("Willie") Watkins, formed the most influential architectural practice of the period in the city, and were responsible for many public and private buildings as well as the restoration of High Bridge and the Greyfriars. This exhibition catalogue forms an important addition to the relative paucity of studies of the architectural history of the county. Chapters provide substantial biographical information, a full catalogue of buildings and a general account of life in William Watkins' Lincoln. The most interesting sections are those on Watkins' involvement in the terracotta revival which started in the mid 1880s - it is perhaps appropriate that this publication comes from LCA&D, now housed in his most famous essay in this style, Lincoln Girls' High School of 1893.

ROBERT Pacey, ed., *Yours sincerely, Mabel Peacock. Fragments of a Lincolnshire friendship*. Old Chapel Lane Books, 1990. £1.00 + £0.35 p&p from R. Pacey, Old Chapel Lane, Burgh-le-Marsh PE24 5LO.

An attractive edition of the letters written by the celebrated folklorist Mabel Peacock to John Ostler Nicholson of Grigg during the period 1893 to 1915, when, it would appear, Nicholson died. Dr. Pacey's annotations are full - and almost as absorbing as the letters themselves (e.g. on the Lincolnshire bagpipe).


These two important Tennysonian studies will be reviewed in *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 26, 1991. Professors Lang and Shannon's volume completes their important and much-praised edition of Tennyson's correspondence commenced a decade ago (the first two volumes were reviewed in *L.H.A.* 22, 1987). *A Tennyson Chronology* is a most useful compilation which provides a detailed survey of the poet's life; it certainly complements the standard biographies.

Finally, two paperbacks and one reprint should be noted: Oxford University Press have announced they will be issuing Peter Borg's important *The English Urban Renaissance* at £15.00 (see the review in *L.H.A.* 25, 1990); A.S. Byatt's Booker Prize winning *Possession* (with much Lincolnshire material) has been published by Vintage at £5.99. Paul Watkins the Stamford publisher has reprinted the 1897 edition of W.H. Wheeler's *The History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire* for £30.00 (postage included from 18 Adelaide Street, Stamford PE9 2EN).

The following new publications will be reviewed in the next issue:


LAURENCE ELVIN, *Gob and Gavel. 200 Years of a Family Firm. Walter's Auctioneers and Valuers...1790-1990*. Walter's, Mint Lane, Lincoln LN1 1UD.


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

**APOLOGIES TO ALISON PEACH!** In the Winter edition of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* the 'Slea Trail' leaflet was inadvertently credited to Simon Pawley. In fact it was written by Alison Peach. The error was mine!  Hilary Healey (Joint Ed.)
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIALS

Part XV

(See Lincolnshire Past & Present 1 p.32). We are indebted to Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, for compiling the material. Additional references are welcomed.

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 Lines Enclosure Acts referred to are kept in the Lincolnshire Local Studies Reference Library at Free School Lane, Lincoln; they are not publications as such. U.P. (unbound pamphlet) references also apply to the Local Studies Library.

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BARLEY, M.W. & L.B., Plough Monday play from Branston near Lincoln. (*Lincolnshire Historian*. Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 36-43)
Branston Barn, Rectory Lane: Industrial Archaeology Notes (*Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*. Vol. 16, 1951, pp. 45-49)
Branston Hall, Lincoln (The Builder, 30.12.1899) UP 105
ELVIN, L., *Branston* (Fireside Magazine, April 1966 pp. 7-10)
GOUGH, G., Branston footpaths. Why not take a walk? (1977)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 9, p. 1
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XIII, Lango Wapentake
SMITH, Rev. T., The Blind girl of Branston: a memoir of Rebecca King (n.d.)

BRANT BORTHTON
Brant Broughton: a village study, by pupils of William Robertson School (1967)
Brant Broughton Quakers (1977)
BURTT, M.B., *The Burris, a Lincolnshire Quaker family 1500-1900* (1937)
Church of St Helen, Brant Broughton: notes for the guidance of visitors. 4 pp. (UP 7429)
COLDRON, R., Our village crafts: Brant Broughton forge (*Lincolnshire Magazine*. Vol. 2, pp. 257-9)
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 9, p. 2
LEACH, T., Index to the transcript of parish registers of Brant Broughton (1971)
Lincolnshire Notes & Queries, Vol. 15, pp. 82-94 (early history)
Notes on Brant Broughton, with particular emphasis on the nineteenth century (1974) (UP 6288)
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XIV. Lovenden Wapentake
SUMBLER, M.G., Geological notes and local details for c10000 sheet SK95 SW: Brant Broughton (1987)
WATMOUTH, A., *A History of Methodism in Lincoln* (1829) p. 94

BRATTOFT
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 4, p. 73
OLDFIELD, E., *A Topographical and historical account of Wainfleet* (1829) pp. 121-126
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. VII. Candleshoe Wapentake
L.A.A.S. 1892 p. 151

BRATTLEBY
Inclosure Act, 1779. (*Lincolnshire Inclosure Acts, Vol. 3*)
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XII. Lawress Wapentake

BRAUNCHEWELL
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XIII. Flaxwell Wapentake
TROLLOPE, E., Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun (1872) pp. 213-216

BRIGSELEY
A Brief History of St. Helen's Parish Church, Brigsley (1976) UP 11.813
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. V. Bradley Wapentake
L.A.A.S. 1877 P. 159

BRINKHILL
Inclosure Act, 1773 (Lincolnshire Inclosure Acts, Vol. 3)