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EDITORIAL

With the appearance of this, the fourth issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* your Editors have completed their first year's work. We hope that you enjoy the contents - there is certainly variety here - but we need your contributions and ideas if this magazine is to mirror in a lively manner the aims of the Society (‘to promote...the study of history, archaeology, topography, architecture, dialect, manners, customs and other similar subjects of local interest’). We have now prepared a brief guide to the preparation of typescripts for *Lincolnshire Past & Present*, and copies are available from Jews' Court (please enclose a.s.e.). As you will read in ‘Faces and Places’, we are planning a special Tennyson issue in 1992 to coincide with the centenary of his death, and we hope to have a number of articles in the Autumn 1991 issue on the theme of the Ordnance Survey which is celebrating its bicentenary, but we depend on you, for other ideas. Would you value an issue devoted to a particular region (the Fenland, the Wolds, Axholme, even the Lincolnshire coast) or particular themes (archaeology, towns, leisure, education, etc.)? Please let us have your views.

By the time this issue is printed, a major change affecting local studies in the county will be underway: The Lincolnshire Archives Office, housed at Lincoln Castle since 1961, will move during the summer to a new building in St. Rumbold Street, Lincoln LN2 5AB. From Monday 24 June until Friday 2 August a microfiche and microfilm service only will be available in the Genealogical Search Room at the Castle. The Office will be closed from 5 August and a service will start at St. Rumbold Street early in September: at first this will be limited to microfiche and microfilm, but from mid-October the standard searchroom service will be restored. Advanced booking is essential during this period (telephone 0522 525158). We hope that a future issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* will contain an article describing the facilities of the new Archives Office. Many will certainly welcome the new opening hours: Monday, 2.00-7.45pm; Tuesday-Friday, 9.00am-5.00pm; Saturday, 9.00am-4.00pm. Whilst recognising the need for change, I cannot be the only reader to regret, however briefly, the move from the Castle, with its unparalleled prospect of the West Front of Lincoln Minster - it has indeed been a privilege to have been able to travel to Lincoln to work, in my case now for over twenty years, in such an environment.

Christopher Sturman
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.
Notes for the guidance of contributors are available from Jews' Court
(please enclose s.a.e.).
Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews' Court.

Cover picture: Clock face c.1790 by Thomas Scott (1753-1802) of Gainsborough - see John Ketteringham's article 'Passing Time'
(reproduced by kind permission, Lincolnshire County Council Recreational Services)
WASHINGBOROUGH AND THE HONOUR OF RICHMOND

C.P.C. Johnson

Washingborough is generally considered to have been one of the more 'open' villages, particularly in the period since the mid-sixteenth century. The situation from the time of Domesday until the close of the thirteenth century, however, was completely different, as the following tale will tell.

Although a resident of Washingborough myself, I had never had cause to examine the medieval sources for the village until recently when an intriguing enquiry came my way. It concerned a reference in the Chronicles of Geoffrey Gaimar to an Anglo-Saxon text he had seen at Washingborough. How could Washingborough, not the most obvious seat of learning, be the resting place for a volume which might have been a copy of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle?

The first stage was to establish a 13th/14th century context for Washingborough. The Book of Fees is usually the starting point for this sort of quest, and from it could be found the revealing statement that in 1242/43 Washingborough and Heighington were held by Peter of Savoy as part of the Honour of Richmond. Some thirty years earlier, in 1212 Warin, son of Gerold, the King's Chamberlain, held Washingborough and the soke, of the gift of the King by escheat from the Earl of Brittany. The soke, of which thus seems to be the sole reference, presumably included Heighington. Going on to the Calendars of Patent Rolls, I found a reference to some tax exemption for Gerald de Grandison, King's clerk and parson of Washingborough, 'and his men' in 1271, and in 1324 there was an entry concerning Mag. William Pollard, another person, who accompanied John, Earl of Richmond overseas. At this stage there seemed to be a fairly long-established link between Washingborough and the Honour of Richmond, but of course the best was yet to come.

A first look at Domesday provided little of importance: Washingborough was treated for some reason as part of Coleby, but was nonetheless part of the royal demesne, signifying that there was something special about the place. However, all was revealed in due course by looking through the obvious source for the Honour of Richmond, Charles Clay's edition of the charters relating to it in the series Early Yorkshire Charters (vol. iv). This showed that several 12th century charters relating to Lincolnshire were in fact sealed at Washingborough, the earliest being in the time of Count Stephen, who died in 1135 or 1136. Surviving estate accounts showed that by 1182 there was a residence of some importance, and an extensive park, along with at least one mill. Investigation of a couple of Final Conords of 1221 revealed that tenants of the Honour, at Wyberton (and, doubtless, elsewhere in the county) were expected to maintain sections of the Washingborough park boundary. This park is commemorated to this day in the village in various field names and Park Lane.

The Richmond Charters also offered an explanation, or rather further evidence, of the link with Coleby: land in Coleby was given by Count Stephen to William de Tancarville in the 1220's, when William married Theophania (Tiffany), a daughter of Stephen. This was the final link in the chain, and it was now possible to reassess the whole of the medieval evidence. Washingborough, for whatever reason - its position on the Car Dyke? - remained in the King's hands until (probably) the early years of the twelfth century, one suspects that a grant was made to Count Stephen, but there is no trace of it anywhere. Stephen then developed the estate, establishing a park and a residence of some importance, perhaps on the site of the Manor House near the church. At some time prior to 1140 Gaimar is known to have visited Washingborough to view the book. Both Gaimar's patron Rald son of Albert and Count Stephen are known to have been benefactors of Kirkstead Abbey.

In most villages the twelfth century initiates a pattern of sub-infeudation i.e. the chief lord enfeoffs a tenant who in turn parcels out the holding. However there is no sign of this in Washingborough until after 1200, because of these special links with the house of Richmond. What does happen here is a measure of Royal control during the frequent lapses of the Honour. Warin de Basingburn, mentioned above, appears as administrator by 1189: rents of £40 5s and mill profits of 12s 8d were recorded on the Pipe Roll for 1190. Royal control continued in fact until 1241 when Peter of Savoy was invested with the English possessions of the Honour of Richmond by Henry III.
Why was Washingborough under an administrator for so long? The answer lies in the dynastic difficulties which arose after the death of Conan IV in 1171. He had married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, and sister of Malcolm IV of Scotland. Their daughter Constance, who inherited the Honour, married three times; the first of these was Duke Geoffrey, son of Henry II, but he died in 1186. Next came Ranulf, Earl of Chester, but this marriage was doomed to failure through allegations of consanguinity; he repudiated her in 1199. Lastly she married Guy de Thouars of Brittany; their daughter Alice married Piers de Braine the next Earl of Richmond, who succeeded in 1219. However Constance had to forfeit the Honour and the estates in 1200 on her marriage to Guy because she had been implicated in the abortive attempt to secure Brittany and other French estates for her son Arthur, who also happened to be a strong claimant for the English throne after the death of Richard I. Piers de Braine, and later his son John, were often at odds with the Crown, and it was not until 1241 that its English estates were restored to the Honour. Peter of Savoy was to bring more stability to the proceedings.

Having done most of this research, I then discovered that some of it had already been done over forty years ago by the late Frank East of Heighington. His parish history was written up in the Washingborough parish magazine between 1944 and 1946, and is worth reading, although there are a number of errors.

Shall we ever discover more about the Anglo Saxon book which Gaimar saw? From what he says, it contained an account of the rulers of Rome as well as a history of England. Whilst this tends to remind one of Geoffrey of Monmouth's work, there is one extant copy of the Chronicle which has such an account appended to it: the Peterborough Chronicle, now kept at the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Could the Washingborough book have been a copy of this famous volume, as argued by Graham Platt? Alternatively was it the Peterborough chronicle itself, which is conjectured to have been away from its normal home between c.1126-1132? Either way it is proof that Washingborough was no ordinary place in the twelfth century, and deserves careful attention from local historians and archaeologists.

NOTES:
3. *ibid*, p.175: Gayton le Wold, another possession of the Honour, is also described as having a soke.
6. *Early Yorkshire Charters* vol.IV: The Honour of Richmond (ed. Clay): Charter 11A, p.14; see also L.R.S. vol. 46 no. 1978. Other charters dated at Washingborough c.1130-1135 may be assigned to 1157 when Henry II was crowned in Wigford: his magnates would have been present on this occasion.
10. *Pipe Roll 2 Ric 1*: one of the Washingborough mills was owned by William son of Fulk, a notable benefactor of the Cathedral: see Hill, *Medieval Lincoln* p.219.
MEDICAL TREATMENT OLD STYLE

Betty Kirkham

In 1971 prior to the books and registers from Mumby Church being deposited in the Lincolnshire Archives Offices, the then Vicar of Mumby and Hogsthorpe, Rev. John Ramsay, kindly allowed me to look through the old poor law accounts.

An entry for the year 1774 caught my eye. It read, 'Paid for handcuffs for Eleanor Appleby.'

This struck me as rather odd. Handcuffs for a woman? What could that be for, I wondered. Continuing to read I soon found another entry, 'Paid for bleeding Eleanor Appleby - 6d.'

Through 1775 the entries continued:

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<tr>
<td>Paid for looking after Eleanor Appleby</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid James Sykes for letting her bleed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid ditto in her need</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Grantham for looking after her when she was lunatic for one week</td>
<td>3</td>
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So that was her trouble, the entries for her medical care continued:

My man helping to team her 6

The latter entry can be understood by pronouncing the word tame in the old Lincolnshire way.

More in her need 2 0
Grantham for looking after her one week more 2 0
In her need 2 0
Paid Ed. Mackerill for a pair of handcuffs for her 1 0
In her need 1 0
Bought as appears by bill Eleanor Appleby 10 0
2 blankets 10 0
4½ yds woolsey at 14d for petticoat for E.A. 5 3
For spinning 3lbs hemp for E.A. 1 10

She must have been a little better, she was able to spin.

In her need 1 0
In her need 1 0
J. Andrews for looking after her and finding her vittals for about six days when she was lunatic 4 3
J. Bycroft for sitting up with her for one night my trouble (sic) for helping to team her 6 0
In her need 1 0
Ed. Mackerill for handcuffs mending and chain and two staples 9 0
Paid Ed. White and Robt. Barrin for sitting up with E.A. one night when she was lunatic 1 0
For going to team her in the night 6 0
Francis Borntoff for nursing her one week 4 0
J. Andrews for attending her one day and two nights 1 6

Bought for E.A. and them that attended her for about eight days,
   Bread 6d., ginn (sic) 10l/2d., candles 3l/2d., tea 3l/2d., sugar 3d., butter 2l/2d.,
   tea 3l/2d., sugar 6d., candles 3l/2d., ale 2d., candles 2d 3 10
My attendance eight days 4 0
I removed her to Jacob Gainslys my trouble 1 0
Coal
Paid Jacob Gainsly for E.A.s board from 12th March
2 weeks at 6/- per week
2 weeks at 5/- per week
4 weeks at 4/- per week
4 weeks at 3/- per week

1777
Gave J. Boswell in hand with Eleanor Appleby
Cloth Eleanor Appleby at 1s per yard
Paid J. Sykes for bleeding her
Paid Gainsby for keeping her 55 weeks at 3/-

1778
April given in hand for Eleanor Appleby
May bought 4½ yds cloth for shifts
June spent at vestry concerning Eleanor Appleby
Dec. 10 Eleanor Appleby Flannel for petticoat
Jun. 25 paid J. Grantham and W. Wright for keeping Eleanor Appleby
13 weeks at 3/- per week
Paid J. Gainsby for keeping E.A.
2 weeks at 5/-, 2 weeks at 4/- and 32 weeks at 3/6
Keeping E.A. 1 week

1779 Eleanor Appleby Charge
April 6 Paid J. Grantham for fliting (sic) E.A. from Jacob Gainsly
  to the Chapel Poor House
April 22 Paid for 21lbs. mutton at 3d for ditto to make broth when she took physic 71/2d
Eleanor Appleby coals to her house

1780
Ap. 8 Journey to Burgh for J. Chapman to attend on E.A.
J. Grantham journey to Burgh for Eleanor Appleby
Ap. 24 For removing her to Will Hartley's
May 22 For removing her from Will Hartley's
To Frank Bontoff for sitting up with her
To John Grantham for waiting on her
For leading her 2qtr coals
Paid her 40 wks at 1/6

1781
Mar. 12 to Eleanor Appleby 5 wks at 1/6
To Dr. Chapman for medicine for Eleanor Appleby
Ap. 2 Two yards flannel for Eleanor Appleby
For goods for Eleanor Appleby when ill
To Mrs. Hennage for attending Eleanor Appleby
To Will Millgate for coming to let me know of Eleanor Appleby being sick
For my man and horse going to Anderby for Mrs. Wright to attend E.A. when sick
  also to Burgh for Dr. Chapman for ditto and to Hogsthorpe for things for her
To Mrs. Wright for attending ditto
To Dr. Chapman by bill for attending ditto
To Mary Robinson for nursing her two weeks
For things necessary to nurse her 2 weeks
To Janus Grantham for fetching Mrs. Hennage to E.A.
To Will Hartley with Eleanor Appleby four weeks
May 1 To Eliz. Millson for waiting of Eleanor Appleby in her illness 2 0
To Mary Robinson for nursing ditto 2 0
Eleanor Appleby charges 7 0

1782

Jun. 7 Repairing E.A.'s house to Will Lunn carpenter 2 days at 2/- per day 4 0
To wood for the house 3 0
To 2 men one walling the house 3 0
My attending 8
To Jno. Houlton for keeping E.A. for 4 days 2 6
To W. Weston for carrying her to Jno. Houlton's 6
To keeping her 2 days 1 0
To having ditto home several times to Ed. Millson and Jno. Houlton 2 0

1783

Mar. 30 To Eleanor Appleby 43 wks at 1/- per wk. 2 3 0
May 9 Paid for 4 hundred of 12 nails to mend Eleanor Appleby's chimney 3
Paid to Janus Grantham for mackering (sic) and walling ditto chimney 1 6
For some wood and some straw and loading up clay to ditto house 2 0
Trubled and Eleanor Appleby 1 Child. coals
May 24 Paid to Jno. Grantham for looking after Eleanor Appleby 1 0
one night at her own house
Ditto for my man the same night 1 0
Paid to Janus Grantham for lucking (sic) after her one night at Edward Millson's house 1
For fetching ditto from Edward Millson's to my house in cart and chain 1 6
For keeping her in chains 4 weeks and 4 days 3/- per wk. 13 6
Eleanor Appleby 32 weeks at 1/- per week 1 12 0
Eleanor Appleby Leg 9
Mar. 30 For going to Burgh for Mr. Chapman to E.A. when she lame 1 0
Ap. 4 Paid to James Sykes for coming to let E.A. bleed 1 0
Ap. 9 Given to Eleanor Appleby in her need 1 0
Ap. 8 Paid Ann Nelsey for lucking (sic) after her for 2 weeks 2 0
For going to Burgh for Mr. Chapman to E.A. when she lame 1 0
Nov. 12 Paid for window frame for Eleanor Appleby's house 2 6
Jan. 18 For putting a door on E.A.'s house 1 0
Jan. 18 Paid for 4 bars for E.A.'s winder (sic) 8
Ap. 13 To Eleanor Appleby in her need 1 0
Ap. 19 Paid Ann Harness for looking after her 1 week 1 0
Ap. 19 Given her in her need 1 0
Paid for some hards for ditto's leg 21/2d
May 30 Paid Thomas Harness for keeping her 6 weeks 18 0
May 31 Given 1/- in her need 1 0
Jun. 1 Paid for a ring for her 1 0
Jun. 15 In her need 1 0
Jun. 24 In her need 1 0
Mar. 7 In her need 1 0
Paid for 12 lbs hemp for her to spin 3 0
Paid ditto for spinning the hemp 8 0
Paid ditto for weaving the same 3 6
Paid ditto for hemp to spin 4 0
Paid ditto for spinning the hemp 4 0

Then in 1786 there were four consecutive entries, 'To E.A. for spinning of 5lb. of 8d hemp', so obviously for a little while at least she was capable of earning some money. On 1 April they bought her 4 chalders of coals, then:
To Ann Harness for attending E.A.  2  0
Ap. 1 To Robt Stevison for fetching E.A. from Burgh  1 12  0
 E.A. 6 weeks at Burgh at 4/-
The final entry was 1786
To Robert Empringham for carrying Eleanor to Burgh    6  0

I was not able in the short time at my disposal to find out where Eleanor Appleby was born, or if she was married. I did go to Burgh and look through the records for several years 1786 and onwards to see if I could find Eleanor’s death or any more details of her, but I was unable to find any trace of her.

Looking back over the twelve years of Poor Law records from 1774 to 1786 we can get a picture of the suffering that Eleanor Appleby had to endure. Over four weeks chained by the leg until it needed medical treatment. Several pairs of handcuffs were bought for her. Over 26 people were involved in her welfare, more often men than women. Perhaps she was very violent.

I am sure the overseers of the poor did the very best they could under the circumstances, but what a contrast to today’s Health Service about which so many grumble.

So there we must leave Eleanor Appleby being taken off on horseback to Burgh. Let us hope that they were kind to her at Burgh and that her mental state prevented her from realising the indignities she had to suffer.

REV. WILLIAM BLAXTON - THE FIRST PROPRIETOR OF BOSTON, MASS.

C.L. Anderson

REVEREND WILLIAM BLAXTON
BORN HORNCASTLE PARISH LINCOLNSHIRE ENGLAND
5 MARCH 1596
GRADUATE OF EMANUEL COLLEGE ENGLAND 1621
FIRST SETTLER OF SHAWMUT 1625
NEAR HERE STOOD HIS DWELLING
HE REMOVED TO RHODE ISLAND 1635
WHERE HE DIED MAY 26 1675
"THE PLACE OF HIS SECLUSION
BECAME THE SEAT OF A GREAT CITY"
PLACED BY THE CITY OF BOSTON 1924
THIS TABLET RESTORED BY THE GEORGE B. HENDERSON FOUNDATION

The above inscription, on a plaque on Boston Common (Mass.), commemorates one of the worthies of Lincolnshire.

William Blaxton was the son of John and Agnes Blaxton of Horncastle. He had two brothers, John and George, and three sisters, Francis (sic), Ann and Meriall. All were baptised at Saint Mary’s Parish Church, Horncastle between November 1590 and December 1600. Agnes Blaxton was buried on 8 December 1602, with an eulogy in the Parish Register quite unusual for a woman to have at that period.

William Blaxton was admitted as a sizar to Emanuel College, Cambridge, on 16 May 1614, received his B.A. 1617/8 and his M.A. in 1621. He was ordained deacon and priest at Peterborough on 23 May 1619. Where he was or what he did during the next few years remain a mystery. But in 1625 he sailed on the Katherine to New England. The Katherine was chartered by Sir Ferdinand Gorges, who was Captain of the fort at Plymouth. He had obtained a Charter in 1620 which allowed him to develop New England between the 40th and 48th parallels, a vast area of land. Sir Ferdinand never went to America himself, but sent two of his sons, Robert and John. Robert established a settlement in 1623 which
became Weymouth. Blaxton settled at Shawmut, the Indian name given to the place because of the abundance of water there. By some he is described as a recluse, tending his garden and planting an orchard. He had a large library and is said to have ridden a bull for want of a horse, though T.C. Amory, writing in 1880, called the animal a steer. Blaxton is said to have preached from time to time, so he was not a complete hermit, also he was admitted as a freeman of Boston in 1631. In 1630 the people living at Charlestown were very short of water. Blaxton invited them to Shawmut and use the water which was so plentiful there.

But when Winthrop arrived with his company in 1630 Blaxton seems to have felt himself threatened. He stated that 'He had left England to escape the power of the lord bishops, but he found himself in the hands of the Lord's brethren'. Perhaps in England he had fallen foul of John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, Keeper of the Great Seal and Privy Councillor. But whatever his reasons, Blaxton was a man of courage and independence. I quote Amory, 'His culture and refinement, his gentlemanly bearing, his fondness for flowers and their patient cultivation, his amiable disposition and ready hospitalities gained him the confidence and friendship not only of the lords of the forest but inspired with respect the Puritan leaders'.

Yet he was not prepared to be dominated by them. Whether he had a legal right to the 700 acres where he lived cannot be verified, though it is generally believed that he bought the land from the Indians. In 1633 he was given another 30 acres which adjoined his house on the southern slopes of Beacon Hill. So when he decided to move in 1635 he sold all but 6 acres. The 44 acres remaining became the training ground which was designated for public use and is now Boston Common.

William Blaxton moved to a place on Pawtucket River. The part where he lived, 6 miles from Providence, was renamed the Blackstone River, as the place where he had previously lived became Blackstone Point. This way of spelling Blaxton has confused historians for many years. It is only in recent times that he has definitely been identified as William Blaxton of Horncastle. He signed in that name and with that spelling when he got his degree at Emanuel.

The description of him as a recluse does not fit the description of the man in the quotation given above. In 1639 he married Sarah, widow of Mr. John Stevenson, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Endicott. He must by then have been 64 years old, but Sarah produced a son who was named John. Sarah died in June 1673, and William died on 26 May 1675, and was buried on 28 May, aged 80. He left a large library, which was unfortunately destroyed when the house was burnt down in what became known as King Philip's war (King Philip was the son of an Indian chief). William's son John married in due course and the Blaxton or Blackstone family is still extant.

As there does not appear to have been any Lincolnshire man on the Mayflower, though Billington may have had Lincolnshire connections, it appears that the Rev. William Blaxton may have been the first from the county to settle there. John Smith is not forgotten, but he did not stay in America.

Note: The author wishes to thank Mrs. Anjela Wilcox and Mr. Ron Drury for help in the preparation of this article.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS

J. Norman Clarke

(An address delivered at a meeting of Horncastle Probus Club held at the Bull Hotel, 13 November 1990)

Two hundred years ago - on 28 October 1789 a good looking, rather heavily built man of 45 years of age stepped out of the front door of a large house situated off the High Street, Horncastle, and walked towards the Bull Hotel where we are now gathered. As he walked along men raised their hats or touched their forelocks, and women curtseyed.

He came into the Bull yard, mounted some steps which until a few years ago still existed, and entered the room over there - the Assembly Rooms, where balls and political and other meetings were held.

The man was the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Baronet; Knight of the Bath; Member of the Privy Council; President of the Royal Society; High Sheriff of Lincolnshire; Drainage Commissioner; Lord of the Manor and Soke of Horncastle; and a personal friend of the King and Queen.

What was such a man doing in the Bull Hotel, Horncastle on that day in 1789?

Before looking further into his connection with Horncastle, perhaps it would be helpful if we took a very brief look at his position on a national scale, because make no mistake, Joseph Banks was a man of towering national importance during the reign of George III. He was probably the most non-political person in the land.

The Banks family was established in Lincolnshire on their estate at Revesby in 1714, when Sir Joseph's great-grandfather Joseph Banks, who had made a fortune as an attorney and moneylender in Sheffield, bought the Revesby Estate for £14,000 from the Howard family. Our Joseph Banks (later Sir Joseph) was born in the family's London house in 1744, but grew up at Revesby until he was 9 years old. He spent his boyhood there, fishing, shooting, swimming, and boating in the Fen waters which almost lapped over the doorstep of his home. He established a love of the countryside which he never lost.

Young Joseph was sent to Harrow School, then Eton, where he first became seriously interested in botany. From Eton he went up to Oxford University in 1760, where his interest in botany was equalled only by his interest in anatomy - the anatomy of the opposite sex! According to his biographers his exploits amongst the ladies of the town were legendary. His father died in 1761, and Joseph left Oxford in 1763. The next year he reached 21 years of age, and inherited the Revesby Estate with 60 farms and a considerable family fortune. Also a town house in London, and the lease of the Manor and Soke of Horncastle. An indication of his strength of character is that when he arrived at Oxford he found there was no one qualified to teach botany. Banks learned there was a professor lecturing on botany at Cambridge University. He immediately went to Cambridge and persuaded the professor to move to Oxford where Banks financed his establishment in the university there.

So here was a young man, 21 years of age, good looking, strong, in possession of a large fortune and country estate at Revesby, a London house in Chelsea, and unmarried. The temptation to lead the idle life of a gentleman must have been very strong. Although the Banks family were not of the gentry, Joseph's Aunt Margaret married the Honourable Henry Greville, and his cousin married the Third Earl Stanhope. Another Aunt, Hannah, became the Countess of Exeter. Thus all the great houses of England were open to Joseph. He was not interested. He was asked on a number of occasions to stand for Parliament as his father had done, but always refused. His main interest in life was improvement of the Revesby Estate, and the serious scientific study of botany.

Banks was a strict but fair landlord to his tenant farmers at Revesby. In those days many farm tenancies were on an annual basis, but Sir Joseph encouraged his tenants to improve their land by
granting longer tenancies. In one instance he was inspecting his estate with his agent John Parkinson when he found one tenant farmer installing tile drainage - Banks immediately granted the farmer a 25 year lease. During food shortages in the 1790's Banks sent large quantities of food to his Revesby tenants, which he instructed his agent to distribute free of charge.

In 1766 when he was only 23 years of age, Banks was made a Fellow of The Royal Society as a tribute to his standing as a scientific botanist. Then began his journeys to distant lands in the interest of botanical study and collection of specimens.

In 1766 he organised and financed an expedition to Newfoundland and Labrador in a small sailing vessel of 679 tons. Like Nelson, Banks suffered from seasickness every time he put to sea, but that did not deter him. In 1768 he sailed with Captain Cook as botanist on the Endeavour to the South Seas, New Zealand and Australia. It was as a result of that voyage that Banks gave his influential support to persuade the government to set up penal settlements near present day Sydney. He had named one cove in the area Botany Bay because of the numerous specimens of then unknown plants and trees he had been able to collect. Banks was thus directly involved with the development of Australia.

In 1772 Banks hired a ship and took a party on an expedition to explore Iceland. The next year the King asked Banks to design Kew Gardens so that they could be developed on scientific lines, and he made Banks director of the gardens. Banks started to employ professional plant collectors, thus to him must go credit for the Kew Gardens we visit today. Banks also founded the Horticultural Society (now The Royal Horticultural Society) in 1804 which now runs the Chelsea Flower Show. So if you visit the Chelsea Flower Show, doff your hat to the memory of Sir Joseph Banks. It was Banks who persuaded the navy to send the ship Bounty under Captain Bligh to collect breadfruit plants from Tahiti and take them to the West Indies. He was thus indirectly involved in the Mutiny on the Bounty!

In 1778 Banks was made President of the Royal Society, a position he held until his death. The following year he married Dorothea Hugessen, the daughter of a wealthy Kent landowner. Unfortunately they had no issue. In 1781 Banks was made a Baronet, in 1795 a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and became a Member of the Privy Council in 1797.

In 1801 Sir Joseph persuaded the navy to sponsor a voyage by Matthew Flinders to explore the coasts of Australia, or New Holland as Banks always called it. It is from the voyages of Captains Bass and Flinders, both Lincolnshire men sponsored by Banks, that numerous places in Australia have Lincolnshire place names. Bass was born at Aswarby, and Flinders at Donington near Boston. They are remembered in a memorial window in Boston Stump, together with James Roberts of Mareham-le-Fen. Peter Briscoe of Revesby who sailed with Banks on Cook's first expedition; also Robert Fowler of Horncastle, Flinders' 1st Lieutenant. There is also a memorial window to Bass and Flinders in Lincoln Cathedral. Next time you drive through Partney village on the way to Skegness, look up at the Church, and you will see that the weathervane is in the form of a sailing ship. That is a memento of the fact that Captain Matthew Flinders married the stepdaughter of the curate of Partney.

You will probably be wondering how it was that Sir Joseph Banks was able to exert his influence on the government and navy so easily. The answer lies in his personal friendship with the King, and also with Lord Sandwich who was First Lord of the Admiralty.

I think enough has been said to establish Sir Joseph Banks as one of the most important and influential men in 18th century England, and the first 20 years of the 19th century.

We now address ourselves to the question - What was such a man doing in this hotel in October 1789?

Records show that conditions in Horncastle during the 18th and early 19th centuries were such as to encourage epidemics and general ill health amongst the population. Drainage was non-existent
except down such streets as Pudding Lane and Church Lane which had a natural flow to the two rivers. Dunghills were allowed to form in the streets, and cesspits overflowed on to the roads, which themselves became filthy lanes of mud during wet weather. Almost all the cottages were mud-and-stud construction with low thatched roofs, earth floors, earth privies, and poor ventilation. There was no piped water supply, drinking water being obtained from polluted wells and the rivers. Petty crime and prostitution were rife in the town, the rivers were used as refuse dumps, and the nearest wall served as a public urinal. Not surprisingly there were annual epidemics of smallpox, typhus, typhoid, diptheria, venereal diseases, scarlet fever, measles etc., etc. How were such epidemics to be dealt with?

Most inhabitants were too poor to pay what few doctors there were, many of whom were in any case untrained. The people, therefore, tried to treat themselves with Laudanum, and cure-alls sold by quacks. Animal vets or cow doctors as they were called assisted many of the women at childbirth.

Sir Joseph Banks decided that something had to be done to help the poor, and it was to chair that meeting that he came down to the Bull Hotel on that day in October 1789. The meeting decided to open a Public Dispensary for treatment of the poor of Horncastle, and rented a house in St. Mary's Churchyard for the purpose. The original dispensary building is still standing, and is now used by a dentist as his surgery. It is nice to think that after 200 years the building is still associated with health. That first dispensary developed into a Cottage Hospital, thus our present local hospital is directly due to the initiative and drive of Sir Joseph Banks.

Sir Joseph enjoyed great influence over Lincolnshire county affairs as well as local. In 1788 meetings of the Magistrates and the Grand Jury of which he was chairman, were properly organised for the first time, as suggested by him. In 1794 when High Sheriff of the County he organised Corps of Rural Yeomanry as a defence against invasion by the French, and he held the rank of Lt. Colonel. Sir Joseph took a leading part in improving the county's communications. Apart from being the main sponsor of the Horncastle Canal he held shares in the Sleaford and Tattershall Turnpike Road and Bridge, the Fosdyke Bridge, and the Witham Navigation. He would always give his personal support for any project which would benefit the county. For instance--

Horncastle Canal. At the end of the 18th century Sir Joseph's influence transformed Horncastle from being a large squalid village into a thriving market town. Due to enclosure of the open fields in most of the surrounding villages, agriculture was being modernised, and large surpluses of goods were becoming available for disposal. In 1791 Sir Joseph realised that if the town was to progress an efficient system of transport was needed so that trade could be opened up to the outside world. He called a public meeting held in this hotel as usual, and persuaded local business men and landowners that a canal was needed to connect Horncastle with the River Witham, and thence to Lincoln and Boston and the evergrowing waterway systems of England. Work started in 1792, and due to Banks' personal drive and initiative and financial help, the canal opened up for its full length in 1802.

Enclosure of Open Fields, and Drainage. At the same time Sir Joseph, who was a drainage commissioner, called another public meeting to be held in this hotel, and persuaded owners of land to sponsor bills before parliament for enclosure of the open fields in Horncastle, and also the drainage and enclosure of the town's allotments in Wildmore Fen. Due to his drive the enclosure award for Horncastle and Wildmore Fen was largely completed by 1805. Thus land became available on the open market for housing the already increasing population, and farming methods in the town's fields were modernised.

Sir Joseph played a large part in improving Lincolnshire breeds of sheep by introducing Merino rams into his flocks at Revesby. He also financed investigations into sheep rot and other sheep and cattle diseases, and set aside some of his lands in Revesby and Horncastle for that purpose.
Schools. In 1813 public meetings were called in the town when it was resolved to set up schools for the education of poor children, one to be supported by non-conformists called the British School, and the other to be supported by anglicans called the National School. Sir Joseph gave his strong support to the latter. He leased land at a peppercorn rent, gave all the timber needed for the building from his Revesby Estate, and made a handsome financial contribution to the building costs, which he renewed year until his death in 1820. That building is now part of the Community Centre.

Medical Profession. We have already mentioned the dispensary, but in addition Sir Joseph Banks was directly responsible for doctors on a national scale being properly trained. Before 1809 anyone outside London could practise medicine without any training or qualification whatsoever. Using his influence as President of The Royal Society, Sir Joseph was able to get a bill (drafted by Doctor Harrison) through parliament in 1815 laying down minimum conditions of training and qualifications for doctors. So next time we call in our doctor we should give a passing thought to Sir Joseph Banks and Doctor Harrison of Horncastle Dispensary! By that time Sir Joseph was crippled with gout and other physical ailments which severely restricted his activities, and he died in 1820 at the then very old age of 76 years.

I hope enough has been revealed in this short address to show that Sir Joseph Banks was not only one of the most influential men in the country during the reign of George III, but also a great benefactor to Lincolnshire, and in particular to Horncastle and district.

He was, of course, a genuine product of the Lincolnshire countryside - a true yellowbelly - need I say more?

NOTES:

James Roberts and Peter Briscoe.
Employees from the Revesby Estate.
Roberts sailed with Banks and Captain Cook to South Seas in 1768, and with Banks to Iceland in 1772. Retired in 1795 to Mareham-le-Fen and died in 1826 after 74 years.
Briscoe sailed with Banks and Captain Cook to South Seas. Died in 1810 at Revesby at the age of 73 years.

John Parkinson (of Asgarby),

When Sir Joseph Banks died in 1820 he had no issue from his marriage, and he left his estate to be split into 3 parts to be divided between -
Sir Henry Hawley (who had married an Aunt of Sir Joseph)
Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope (who had married another aunt of Sir Joseph. He served in the Battle of Waterloo.
Sir Edward Knatchbull Baronet (a relative of Lady Banks).

There is, of course, a direct connection between Sir Joseph Banks and the Stanhope Memorial -
Estate & Market Place - Sir Joseph Banks
To Hon. James Hamilton Stanhope
To James Banks Stanhope
To Edward Stanhope (2nd son of the 4th Earl Stanhope).

PEVSNER'S 'LINCOLNSHIRE'

Some time after the publication of the Lincolnshire volume in The Buildings of England series, members of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology compiled a list of amendments, corrections and additions. This was published in duplicated form in 1980, and is mentioned by Nicholas Antram in his revision of Pevsner which appeared in 1989. Some months ago I discussed this with Mr. Antram at a meeting of the Victorian Society. He would welcome similar amendments, corrections, and additions to the present edition, and we agreed that the most satisfactory way of making these available would be by publishing them in the pages of Lincolnshire Past & Present so that in the event of there being yet another edition of the book, the information would be readily to hand. If, therefore, any readers have such contributions, they should be sent to the Editors, marked 'Pevsner' and bearing the name and address of the contributor. Such contributions will be published regularly in this magazine and forwarded to Nicholas Antram.

Terence Leach.
THE SUMMER STORMS OF 1883 IN LINCOLNSHIRE

Christopher Sturman

In the Winter 1990-91 issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present*, David Neave contributed an account of 'Great winds in Lincolnshire', thereby opening up a relatively unexplored area for local research, namely the climatic history of Lincolnshire. Although most storms and gales - and related coastal and inland flooding - are associated with autumn and winter conditions when the major depression tracks across the British Isles, intense, and often destructive, storms also occur in the summer months. The purpose of this short note is to begin to examine this subject by concentrating on the great thunderstorms and hailstorms which occurred in the county on Friday 29 June, Saturday 30 June, and Tuesday 3 July, 1883.

As the local correspondent for Caistor was to record in the *Stamford Mercury* of 6 July 1883:

Northolders need to go far back in memory for anything comparable (in regard to warmth and moisture) of the weather of the last 10 days. The heat has been excessive, and thunderstorms of daily or still more frequent occurrence.

The local pages of the *Mercury* carried numerous detailed accounts of the storms (similar reports are to be found in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle* of the same date). On Friday evening at Holbeach the 'lightning was very vivid and the thunder terrific'; the streets in Lincoln were flooded and 'hailstones of a remarkable size' were recorded; at Billingborough there was a 'fearful thunderstorm, lightning was unusually vivid, and the thunder most appalling. Rain descended in torrents and low-lying portions of the town were quickly submerged'; in the Gainsborough area the thunderstorm lasted for two hours, 300 square of glass at Somerby Hall (the seat of Miss Beckett) and 20 panes of glass at Pilham church were reported broken.

Lincoln experienced a further storm on Saturday afternoon and at Bardney the damage to crops was 'immense'. 'Such a sight' the correspondent noted, 'has not been witnessed by the present generation, pieces of ice as large as eggs falling for five minutes'. In the Louth area the heavy rain produced landslips on the railway line. The streets of Horncastle on Saturday afternoon 'presented the appearance of raging torrents'. The account continued:

In Westgate the sewer grates were speedily stopped with debris brought down Langton-hill and Thimbleby-hill, and the flood of slush speedily found an entrance into the homes at the lowest level of the street...After the storm subsided the authorities set their carts and men, and the mud was being led away up to a late hour on Saturday night...Such was the violence of the rainfall, that fields on hillsides near the town have had the fresh-sown turnips, together with tons of soil, literally washed out of them.

Following Saturday's storm an immense quantity of rain fell in Boston on Monday and Tuesday morning, flooding the streets in the lower part of the town for a short time.

On Tuesday there were further heavy storms. At Long Sutton 'pieces of ice fell thickly' and at Sutton Bridge it was reported that water flooded the street to such a depth 'that boats could have been floated'. Most of the storm reports came from further north in the county. In the afternoon there was a 'tremendous storm' at Alford, 'one of the sails of Mr. Cheales's mill at Hogsthorpe was smashed, and the machinery damaged; the new residence of the clergyman at Chapel was much injured...'; similar heavy downpours were noted at Louth and Grimsby; two 'violent storms' in Gainsborough led to the town's streets being flooded; at Ferriby the afternoon 'deluge of rain' exceeded 'anything which has fallen for many years'. The worst damage, however, was reported from Barton when a little after 10 p.m. there occurred a hailstorm 'which for severity and extent of damage exceeded anything which can be remembered by the oldest people'. The church windows were 'riddled and scores of panes of glass in the Wesleyan chapel broken'. The local correspondent furnished an additional report in the *Mercury* of 13 July as the hailstorm had 'caused more damage than was first realised'. Over 4,000 feet of glass in Mr. Strawson's greenhouses were damaged (the earlier account gave the figure as 2,000) and it was estimated that windows were broken in about 400 houses. The second report concluded:
The crops look far worse now, and the damage done will amount to many thousands of pounds.
The gardens and orchards are strewn with fruit and produce, and it will prove a heavy loss to a vast number of both owners and occupiers. On Sunday evening the Vicar preached in St. Peter's church an appropriate and impressive sermon in connection with the recent storm of hail.

Fortunately, the newspaper accounts of this event can be complemented by an article 'The great ice-storm of July 3rd, 1883, in North Lincolnshire' published in *The Meteorological Record*, III (1884), pp.37-39 - its author was the eminent naturalist John Cordeaux (1831-1899) of Great Cotes House. Cordeaux considered this storm which 'swept across the western portion of the Lincolnshire North Wolds' to have been 'undoubtedly the severest of any in the district within the present century', and his account charts its characteristics, its progress and its aftermath with great precision. Moreover, the writing is of a high quality, typical of the elegant yet simple prose style of his maturity - the reader is referred to Brian S. Pashby's *John Cordeaux Ornithologist* (Spurn Bird Observatory, 1985) for discussion and further examples - and fully merits printing in its entirety.

Heavy and destructive thunderstorms passed over the North Wolds on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 3rd, accompanied by a deluge of rain, and in the neighbourhood of Grimsby with hail. The air was close, sultry and oppressive; the sky obscured by heavy masses of slowly moving cloud which drifted in every direction, as if circling round some common centre. Looking South from the lowland near the Humber, these clouds appeared to rest on the distant Wolds. Dwellers on the hills state that some time before the outbreak of the storm every thing seemed wrapped in a thin blue haze or mist, accompanied by a remarkable stillness, as well as sultriness and oppression of the atmosphere.

The direction of the storm was nearly South-east to North-west, sweeping upwards from the low country between the Chalk and Oolite ranges. It first struck the southern slope of the Wolds near Caistor, and from thence travelled along the higher ridges of the hills, finally becoming exhausted at Barton-on-Humber. The first large farm swept by the hail was in the parish of Audleby, near Caistor. The storm then passed across Clixby, Grassby, Owney, Searby, Somerby, Bigby, Barnetby, Kirmington, Melton, Croxton, Elsham, Wootton, Burnham, Bonby, Saxby, Barton, and Barrow. It traversed a distance of 12 miles, and having an average breadth of from 1 to 1½ mile, followed closely the line of the old hill road called Race Lane from Melton-Ross to Barton-on-Humber. At Melton-Ross it divided, one part of the storm passing over Wootton, the other wing over Elsham; both parts united again at Burnham. In this distance it devastated twenty large and several small farms, and the injury done to the growing crops in this the very garden of Lincolnshire, cannot be estimated at less than £20,000.

The storm commenced at about 9.20 p.m., with heavy drops of rain, increasing to a downpour, speedily followed amidst the blaze of lightning and constant roll of thunder, by hail, or rather lumps of ice. An eye-witness remarked that they were not like hail-stones but "salt-cellar," another that they resembled "ducks' eggs." In fact they were solid masses of ice of various shapes and sizes, weighing from 2 to 6 ounces, and some measured 6 ins. in circumference. Many were stratified with opaque lines; others had opaque cores coated with clear ice; others seemed a conglomeration of ice and hardened snow.

The advancing hail was for some time preceded by a noise compared to the rush of an express train, or the crushing of heavy waggons passing over a stony road. It crashed through the trees like discharges of grape-shot, and there might also be heard the lowing of terrified cattle, the bleating of sheep, and the wailing of stray cats. In the town of Barton nearly every window pane with a South-east aspect was smashed, and the destruction to green-houses and garden glass was enormous. Not only ordinary glass but thick plate glass and glass roof-tiles were destroyed, and the former not merely broken but literally pounded into small fragments. Every where flowers and fruit were destroyed, gardens utterly wrecked, and the bark and branches of strong trees and shrubs broken and bruised, the ground being covered with the wreck of leaves and twigs. At Wootton Grange I was shown a drooping elm in the garden, the upper bark of the branches deeply scoured and gashed, showing the white wood below. At this house also wood-work was marked and indented, and the colour-wash knocked from the exposed side of the cottages and buildings, as if the walls had been scraped.
In the agricultural districts fields were left with scarcely an ear of corn standing, and clover ready for cutting crushed as if beneath heavy rollers. Breadths of wheat and barley in fields, some 40 acres in extent, the value of the grain in which might be estimated at from £10 to £12 per acre, were so entirely destroyed that scarcely a head remained upright, the straw being broken as if passed through a threshing machine. Pulse crops were cut to pieces, and will scarcely repay the price of clearing the ground.

The duration of the hail varied considerably in different localities, the maximum being about twenty minutes. So abundant was the fall, that ditches in the fields on the following day contained piles of hailstones 2 ft. in depth. In the valley of Deepdale hailstones lay several feet deep, and although the storm occurred on Tuesday, fragments of ice were picked up on the following Saturday.

The hail was both preceded and followed by a heavy downpour of rain; on each side of the storm along its entire length a perfect deluge of water descended, washing the roads bare, doing immense damage to the newly-sown turnips, and carrying the soil out of the fields.

In some cases half, or only the corner of a field was caught, the line between the two portions being marked distinctly as if with a knife. Equally remarkable is the way in which the hail has entirely destroyed almost all the grass forming the roof of a forcing house on one side, and left the other (inclined at a different angle) untouched. The hailstones descended at a sharp inclination from the South-east, so that those coming through the upper panes of a window struck the opposite side of a room; and at Melton-Ross a hailstone passing through a window broke a tumbler on the table. At the House at Melton High Wood, the strong painted canvas verandah was completely riddled, the hailstones then going through the window beneath.

Persons who were out of doors during the storm thought themselves fortunate in escaping only with cuts and severe bruises.

The destruction to animal life was great; rooks, partridges, and small birds were killed, and the next morning many wounded and disabled birds were seen beneath the hedgerows and thickets. Great numbers of hares were also killed, and when skinned the flesh was found to be blue and pulp-like from the pounding of the hail.

That evening at 9.30 p.m., at a distance of 25 miles from the storm-centre, the appearance of the clouds was most portentous. Packs of cumulo-stratus intensely black and covering nearly a third of the heavens were massed along the West and North-western horizon. The blaze of lightning was incessant; a rapid and continuous pulsation of intense light, resembling more than anything the quick opening and closing of the door of a furnace, illuminating the edges and hollows of the clouds, - rarely a formed flash visible.

Finally, I have been told that the impact of the storm could, until recently still be seen at Barton, where some bricks marked with indentations made by the hailstones — presumably they were awaiting firing in one of the town’s brickyards — were built into the wall of a garden folly on the corner of Chapel Lane and Vestry Lane. Perhaps a reader of Lincolnshire Past & Present will be able to provide additional information on this matter.

ICE-STORM. — On Tuesday, the 22nd August last, a remarkable storm of rain and ice befell a small district on the Wolds, bounded on the south by Fotherby, South Elkhington, Welton, Biscathorpe, and Hainton, on the north by Ludford, Kelstern, North Ormsby, and Utterby. In this space of about ten miles east to west, and two to three miles north to south, the damage to corn crops, gardens, and glass was most disastrous. A party driving barely escaped an upset, as the horse was paralysed by the force of the storm, their dog was killed on the road, and many chickens were beaten to death in the farmyards. Cottage, conservatory, and other windows were smashed, and in Hainton Hall gardens the ice was gathered up by the barrow load, pieces in some parts remaining unmelted until next morning. The largest lumps were two inches long and about the same circumference. The storm broke out about 4 o’clock p.m., and 3½ to 5 minutes was the period of its duration, accompanied by vivid lightning and close thunder, the wind strong from south-west. Heavy rain succeeded.

Horncastle.

[Lincolnshire Notes & Queries, 3 (October 1893), p.241]
ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE AIR - A LINCOLNSHIRE PIONEER

Naomi Field

I hope, myself, that some day we shall be able to publish a book on Lincolnshire from the air because, although we have many notable historians and archaeologists in Lincolnshire... no one, so far as I know, has used the aeroplane systematically over this county.

This extract is from an article written by a Captain Rupert de la Bere, whilst based at the RAF College, Cranwell about the history of aerial photography and his work in Lincolnshire. His article was published in The Lincolnshire Magazine (vol. 2, no. 3) in 1935 when archaeological aerial photography was still in its infancy.

Its pioneer had been O.G.S. Crawford, the first Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey and one time editor of Antiquity, who took some of the earliest aerial photographs of archaeological sites in Lincolnshire in the 1920's. These may still be seen in the collections of the National Photographic Record, now based in Swindon and curated by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (RCHM). Crawford was also responsible for sending C.W. Phillips to Lincolnshire in 1929 to gather archaeological information for the O.S. The results of this survey were published in 1933 and 1934 in the Archaeological Journal. De la Bere's article mentions Phillips' excavations at Skendleby long barrow. It would be interesting to know if they met or if de la Bere photographed the excavations.

De la Bere was born in Suffolk in 1887 but his family soon moved to Devon where he remained until he went up to Oxford in 1906. He became a founding member of the Brasenose Society and wrote regularly for its magazine. His early career began as a schoolmaster but he joined the Royal Garrison Artillery special reserve in 1916 and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1917. He served in Belgium and it was during the War that he came to use vertical aerial photographs.

After the War he became Garrison Education Officer at Woolwich and moved to Cranwell in 1921. De la Bere became Professor of Imperial Studies at Cranwell where he remained until 1938, when he resigned because of a "conflict of policy". He moved to Fighter Command at Bentley Priory in Stanmore where he was Education Officer until 1943 when he retired due to ill-health. He died on 4 January 1946 aged 58 and, in spite of the rift, he was buried at Cranwell.
De la Bere illustrated his article with photographs of Tattershall Castle, Honington Camp and Haceby Roman villa, which he excavated with the assistance of officers and flight cadets from Cranwell (described in an article in the Journal of the RAF College, Cranwell). Unfortunately, these illustrations are all that survive of his photographic work. In addition to the illustrated sites he mentions having photographed 'a typical Roman camp' at Ancaster, the remains of a 'circular subterranean crypt' at Temple Bruer (a church belonging to the Knights Templars) and Ingoldsby (an earthwork of possible prehistoric date). Where are these and all the other photographs he must have taken?

Apart from the few photographs taken by Crawford in the 1920s the earliest known surviving photographs of the county are the vertical series taken by the RAF in 1946–7. Coverage for most of the county survives although some photos are poor because they were taken through thick cloud. Nevertheless they form a particularly valuable record of many medieval earthwork remains which have long since been ploughed up.

De la Bere is one of the few people who recorded archaeological sites in Lincolnshire before the Second World War and his oblique photographs will have been taken at a lower altitude, showing more detail of individual sites than on the verticals. His article also refers to crop mark sites, which were hardly recorded on the RAF series because they were taken at the wrong time of the year. In other words his material would add considerably to the information on the RAF verticals.

So far, attempts to trace these photographs have failed. He never married and after his death his personal papers may have been destroyed. Enquiries at Cranwell and at Brasenose College libraries have drawn a blank. There is no trace of his papers at either the RAF Museum at Hendon or Keele University, where early RAF aerial photographs are now housed.

At the end of his article de la Bere says 'the best use of the aeroplane is for reinforcing field-work in archaeology... But there is no rush to unearth and interpret things which have lain buried for thousands of years.' He could not have foreseen the scale of destruction which was to be caused by the radical changes in agricultural practices after the War. However, thousands of archaeological sites have been recorded by people such as Derrick Riley and Jim Pickering (who were trained as pilots in the RAF during the War) and Paul Eversen. There are many thousands of photographs of county sites at the Aerial Photographic Unit at Cambridge University and at the National Monuments Record in Swindon. The RCHM and Cambridge University continue to take photographs in the county and a programme of plotting sites onto O.S. maps is in progress at the York offices of the RCHM. Several articles about Lincolnshire sites have now been published (including one by Dilwyn Jones in our own journal, vol. 23, 1988) but a book about Lincolnshire from the air remains to be written.

I would be grateful for any further information about Rupert de la Bere and the whereabouts of his photographs and other papers or of any other early aerial photographs. Please write to me c/o SLHA, Jews' Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS.

GRANTHAM'S PRESENTATION TANK

Andrew Davies

After the end of the First World War many towns and cities who had been active in War Savings Campaigns were offered tanks for display. Grantham was no exception and in April 1919 Grantham Council were offered one in recognition of the £637,000 subscribed by the people of Grantham in War Loans. The offer was accepted and a permanent site was prepared in the Slate Mill Recreation Ground, which is now Wyndham Park.
On Thursday 14 August 1919 the tank, number 2549, duly arrived by train at Grantham Station from where it jumbered down Station Road and along London Road, preceded by the Machine Gun Corp Band and a military escort, to the Guildhall where local civic dignitaries and a large crowd awaited. After due ceremony and speeches Lord Brownlow, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, on behalf of the nation handed over the tank to the Mayor, Sir Arthur Priestly M.P. The tank crew consisted of two officers and four other ranks. The officers were Captain R.P. Forster and Lt. A.H. Hepworth who had served with 35th Battalion, Tank Corp and both received the Military Cross for gallantry in action at Mouvement in France on 27 September 1918. After the Presentation ceremony the tank was driven to its permanent resting place where the crew immobileuted it by removing the drive chain so as to ensure it couldn’t be used at a later date by local malcontents. Afterwards the officers were the guests of the Mayor at the George Hotel and the other ranks were entertained at the Fox and Hounds.

The tank itself was a female Mark IV; there were both male and female tanks, the males were equipped with 6 pounder guns and the females with machine guns. Of 2500 British tanks produced during the war 2200 were Mark IV’s, 370 of these were made by Fosters of Lincoln. Many of the presentation tanks were old training vehicles that had never been overseas but it is most likely that Grantham’s tank had been action at the front as it had unditching beam rails which were only fitted at the Tank Corp Central Workshops at Ern in France and also it didn’t have the large three digit Training Number in white at the front which was common to all tanks kept in the U.K.

The displaying of these tanks was not without opposition as Captain Forster in his presentation speech remarked: “Throughout England and perhaps in the crowd certain people had seen fit to criticise the presentation of tanks. They said ‘Why put an ugly piece of scrap iron in our park’.” I wonder if this is why within ten years the Parks Committee were recommending that the tank be sold and the proceeds be used to purchase items for the playground and in March 1929 the council agreed that it be sold for scrap for the sum of £26 10s. This was a common fate of presentation tanks and the only surviving one is at Ashford in Kent. Apart from snapshots the only evidence of Grantham’s tank is a film of it being driven onto its permanent site, a copy of which is in Grantham Museum.

NOTES:
2. G.J., 16 August 1919.
7. G.J., 16 August 1919.
ARISTOCRATIC LANDSCAPES: BROCKLESBY AND THE YARBOROUGHS

Charles Rawding

The Earl of Yarborough's estate at Brocklesby is an excellent example of an aristocratic landscape developed from the late eighteenth century (Fig. 1). It contains most of the elements associated with the landscaping style of the aristocracy at a time when conspicuous expenditure on landscape 'improvements' was very high indeed and there was a strong emphasis on the central position of the country house in the life of the surrounding countryside. Brocklesby House was built in 1710 with further additions in 1807 and 1827 (Fig. 2). This later addition was probably a compromise to the rather grander plans in the early 1820s, when the second Lord Yarborough (1781-1846) commissioned Jeffry Wyatville to design him a new house that would have exceeded the sixth Duke of Devonshire's enlarged Chatsworth in size. Major landscape changes were instigated from the 1770s. The 1,000 acre park and associated woodland were landscaped by Capability Brown in 1772-2, at a total cost of £2,800. In the 1790s, Repton followed Brown to Brocklesby to carry out further landscaping work. The First Lord Yarborough (1748-1823) planted 12,552,700 trees between 1787 and 1823 in a ten mile arc around the park. This achievement was commemorated by the building of Pelham's Pillar (Fig. 3) between 1840 and 1849 at a cost of £2,395 4s 3d. The Pillar was built at a prominent point on the Wolds above Caistor, in direct line with the Mausoleum and Brocklesby House. Along with this landscape work, the Pelham Mausoleum, (Fig. 4) designed by James Wyatt, was built between 1787 and 1794, at a cost of £20,000, as a memorial to the wife of Charles Anderson Pelham, First Lord Yarborough. All these landscape 'improvements' emphasised the importance of the House as the centre of power.

The approaches to the House were marked by impressive buildings. Newsham Lodge, built in 1815, to a design by Wyattville, (Fig. 5) and more stunningly, the Memorial Arch at Kirmington, built in 1865 (Fig. 6) added further to the grandeur and glory of the Brocklesby Estate, effectively producing a triumphal arch on one of the principal approaches to the house. The Arch cost over £2,000, paid for by 'tenants and friends' (the inscription on the structure). To either side of the Memorial Arch can be seen Lodges in the Brocklesby style.

Fig. 1. The influence of Brocklesby

Fig. 2. Brocklesby House
The second Earl of Yarborough was a director of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, and had sufficient influence to ensure that the company's line from Grimsby to Sheffield swept in a gentle arc avoiding Brocklesby Park, whilst he also arranged for Brocklesby Park Station (Fig. 7) to be built in the architectural style of the estate, just two miles from the Park and Hall.

Apart from the more obvious features of aristocratic extravagance and pomp already mentioned, the estate also stamped its mark on the built environment. By the 1830s, there were five brickyards on the estate producing bricks and drainage tiles exclusively for the use of the estate farmers and for the landlord's improvement schemes and to create the distinctive architectural style associated with the estate: heavy ornamentation with barge-boards, gable posts and panelled and studded doors. The Yarboroughs remodelled their two principal estate villages, Brocklesby itself and Great Limber, during the mid-nineteenth century, adorning their properties with the Pelham Buckle and painting them in 'Brocklesby blue'. Revealingly, those properties closest to the House are the most ornate (Fig. 8), clearly designed to reflect the grandeur of the House, whilst estate villages further away, such as Swallow 9 km from Brocklesby (Fig. 9), remodelled during the same period, have far less ornate properties. At a greater distance, land had a solely economic utility, whilst close to the house it also had its social and political uses.

The Brocklesby Estate today provides us with an excellent, and relatively untouched example of the late-eighteenth and nineteenth century passion for 'place-making' - to use Brown's expression. The landscape is resonant with aristocratic values and attitudes from a previous age.
NOTES:
7. For a more detailed description of the Mausoleum see *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* 16 October 1846.
MARKING TIME

John Ketteringham

When James Ward Usher died he left his collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver and sufficient funds to found an art gallery in Lincoln. The Usher Gallery was opened in 1927 by the then Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) and for most visitors the collection of clocks and watches has been the main attraction. The recent bequest by the late Roy Sargisson is, therefore, particularly appropriate.

Roy was born at Langham near Alford and was a farmer. Because of ill-health he had very little schooling but from his mother he inherited a love of antiques and clocks in particular. The story is told of the occasion when he was sent to buy a pig at Alford market and returned with a grandfather clock. At that time clocks and in particular grandfather clocks were not fashionable and Roy was able to pick up many for his collection 'for a song'.

Each room in the farmhouse became a veritable Aladdin's Cave and each room contained as many as thirty large grandfather clocks as well as bracket, skeleton and pocket watches.

Many of the clocks were of great age - the oldest in his collection dated to c.1690. Because the cost of repairs became considerable Roy learned the trade of a clock repairer. He achieved great success in this field and this encouraged him to attempt to make clocks himself. He excelled at this and his timepieces have sold for well over £1,000. He was asked to appear in a television interview and this led to many invitations to speak at all kinds of functions. His popularity was such that invitations came to him from Canada and the USA.

The five Lincolnshire clocks which Roy bequeathed to the Usher are particularly interesting as they illustrate early clockmaking in the county. The earliest is by Stuart Watts of Boston and dates from the late seventeenth century. The other Lincolnshire clocks are by Joshua Shaw of Billingborough (c.1780), John Stokeld of Lincoln (c.1700), and two Gainsborough clockmakers, Thomas Scott (c.1790 see illustration, and cover) and Robert Jackson (1810).

Roy was a bachelor, non-smoker and non-drinker and his only luxury was his clocks; he was a familiar figure in Alford on his bike. Roy died on 19 February 1988 and thus passed another Lincolnshire 'character'. It is nice to know that the memory of this notable 'Yellowbelly' will live on in the Sargisson Collection in Lincoln's Usher Gallery.

Clock by Thomas Scott of Gainsborough
(reproduced by kind permission of Lincolnshire County Council Recreational Services)
NOTES AND QUERIES

Edited by Terence Leach

4.1. THE HOLE IN THE WALL (See LP&P, 23 and LP&P, 3.1). Mr. C.L. Anderson confirms that this was a very common name for a public house and says that there was one in Grimsby around 1970 and also one at Bath and one at Chichester. There is still one in existence in Spalding.

4.2. A CHARACTERISTIC SKETCH (See LP&P, 3. p.13). Richard Smith would never have read the sketch in print. Mr. W.K. Morton did not take over David Cusson's printing business at Horncastle until 1885. It was some years later before he purchased the Sleaford business. So it is more likely that all those local preachers had arrived in Abraham's bosom when the sketch appeared in print. Otherwise Brother Clayton might also have been mortified to see 'though weak his tenement of clay'. (C.L. Anderson).

4.3. SHEEP WASH OR WASH-DIKE SITES (See LP&P 3. 3.3). The request for information on Wash-dykes is timely in that most of the people who used them are no longer with us. The only sheep washed today are those being prepared for show. It was customary to wash the sheep in preparation for clipping, so that the wool would be reasonably clean. It ceased when the wool-factors no longer wished to buy washed wool. As a boy I remember the wash-dyke at South Willingham. It was by the roadside at the bottom of the hill going from South Willingham to Dorrington-on-Bain, on what was then called Poplar Farm, now I believe, called Minster Hold Farm. At Wragby the wash-dyke was on the same beck or stream, near the bridge between Wragby and Langton. A Mr. Brocksom usually presided over the washing, he would charge the farmers so much a score, about three shillings was the price in those days. At Kirkby-on-Bain sheep were washed in the Bain near Redmill Bridge on the small holding of Mr. Jackie Richardson (father of Stanley Richardson). Mr. Arthur Leggitt was generally in charge, but the dipping of sheep was done near the South Bridge on Haltham Beck at the foot of Toft Hill. Another washing site on the Bain was where the old Roman Road (the Great Way) crosses the river. That place is easily accessible from the Caistor High Street and from the Horncastle to Louth road, so was suitable for a number of farmers. On Mr. Read's farm at Hemingby there is a field which is still called Sheepwash Field, as sheep were washed in the brook there. At Revesby a possible washing site was on St. Scythes Farm between Revesby and East Kirkby. Mr. A.E. Fowler was the tenant there for many years. I am not able to verify this at present. If so it was not in running water but in a pond. Sheep dipping was done at Farthorpe, West Ashby, near New End at Hemingby and in a paddock down Back Lane at Wood Enderby provided the water. Mr. Morton of Hemingby tells me that as a boy in Louth he knew a man in Gospelgate who had a mobile dipping apparatus. This consisted of a wagon with a tub set in the floor with a ramp fore and aft for the sheep to enter and leave. That was probably owned by M. Smith and Company Ltd. Sheepdippers, Riverhead, who were also chemists etc. A true story is told of a farmer near Horncastle. When the bottom fell out of the wool market he was certain that it would recover. So he kept and stored all the wool from his sheep for years. When he died not only was the barn full but also a couple of warehouses in Horncastle. The whole lot was sent by rail to Bradford, but the price obtained was barely enough to pay for the carriage.

Additional information has also been received from Mrs. Jean Peacock, who writes "I know where there were until recently two sheep wash dykes - one at High Toytonton on the farm of Mr. A.H. Bell, half a mile south of the church near the Clapits, down the grass road. It formed the bridge like two barrels, but is now replaced by a bridge. The other one was at the stream in the Maybank green lane from Hameringham to Moorby. It was on the south bank of the east of the lane. Maybe there are some wooden relics there. (C.L. Anderson).

4.4. COGLESFORD MILL. I am seeking information and contacts on Mrs. Sarah Sharpe, wife of the last miller at Coggesford Mill, Sleaford, who died around the end of the last century. I once gave my address to a lady who came to a Sleaford Group SLHA meeting where I spoke on mills and the River Slea: she came (I think) from Stamford and had a friend who was descended from Mrs. Sharpe, but I never heard anything more and did not take her name or address. If she is one of our members, I am anxious to make contact with her. (Simon Pawley).
4.5. L’OSTE AND BROWN FAMILIES (See LP&P, 3.4). I have the following items from my family history research which may or may not be of use. C.N. L’Ooste was a curate at St. James, Louth, around 1813/14. In 1841 the following family lived in Lee Street, Louth: John L’Ooste, 46, Independent, born in Lincolnshire. Sarah L’Ooste, 33, Charles L’Ooste, 12, John L’Ooste, 11, Edward L’Ooste, 6 and Sarah L’Ooste, 2. (Dianne Roberts).

4.6. WHERE, WHEN AND WHO. The photograph showing Lady Hawke and a bishop at the opening of a village hall (See LP&P, 2, p.19) was, I am sure, taken in 1913, when the hall at Willingham by Stow was opened. I cannot prove this, but all the evidence points that way, as Howard Welchman first appears as a photographer in the 1913 directory, and Lady Hawke died in 1915. The bishop, moreover, appears to be Dr. Edward Lee Hicks, Bishop of Lincoln from 1910 to 1919. Neither the 1919 nor the 1922 directories mention a village hall at Willingham, but a look through the Lincolnshire Diocesan Magazine from the time that Bishop Lee Hicks arrived in the diocese proved fruitful, as that for May 1913 reported that to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Reynard, the wife of a former Rector and benefactor of the village, the foundation stone of a Parish Hall was laid on Wednesday, 2nd July, by her niece, Mrs. Wilding. The Rural Dean, Canon Standen, conducted the office. Unfortunately I do not have a complete set of the Diocesan Magazine, but Willingham is not mentioned in the index for 1913 or 1914, so perhaps no report of the opening of the Hall appeared there, but anyone sufficiently interested could look through the local newspapers for the remainder of 1913 – it did not take long to erect such buildings in those days.

As to the two clergymen, I think that the one on the right of the photograph may have been Canon J.E. Standen, Vicar of Gainsborough and Rural Dean 1905-24 and the one on the left the Rev. C.H.R. Baldwin, Rector of Willingham 1909-14, when he exchanged appointments with the Rev. Sydney Malkinson, better known as Jonathan Trumppitt, of dialect fame, who stayed until 1945. Further study of the directories revealed mention of the Hall in only two, those for 1926 and 1930, when it was said to be used as a training centre for pupil teachers. Mrs. Reynard, in whose memory the Hall was built, seems to have been a very wealthy and very generous lady. Her husband, the Rev. William Reynard, was a son of Edward Horner Reynard of Sunderlandwick, near Driffield, in Yorkshire, and the pedigree of that family will be found in Burke’s Landed Gentry, 1952 edition. (It is interesting to note that one of the Rector’s cousins, Eleanor Blanche Reynard, married in 1873, Major Arthur Cecil Tempest (1837-1920), of Broughton Hall, Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, and Coleby Hall, Lincs. She died in 1928.) Mr. Reynard became Rector of Willingham in 1874, on the resignation of Lord Hawke, but died only 4 years later, in 1878. In 1880 his widow rebuilt the body of the church in his memory, at a cost of £2,000, and in the same year she built a 14 bed cottage hospital standing in its own grounds of 2 acres, and endowed it with £450 per annum. She was also, for a time, Lady Superintendent there. The hospital is now, I believe, known as the Reynard House Nursing Home. Mrs. Reynard lived latterly at Willingham House, and died between 1889 and 1892. (Ron Drury)

The parsonage house at Benington, a photograph of which appears in LP&P, 3, p.26 is actually a rectory, not a vicarage, despite what it says on the post-card, and the gentleman standing in front of it is almost certainly Canon Henry Sharp Disbrowe, who was Rector of Benington from 1869 until his death on 16 January, 1911. Born in 1822, he was the son of the Rev. Henry John Disbrowe (Rector of Welbourn 1820-67), and a photograph and brief biography will be found in Lincolnshire at the Opening of the Twentieth Century, p.179. According to that work, published in 1907, he was said to be still able, despite his advanced age, to take an active part in the services in the church, and some share in the work of the parish. Twice married, he left surviving issue one daughter and nine sons, several of whom were clergymen. It was as well, therefore, that although the population of his parish was only about 300, the annual net income of the benefice was £600, when that of Boston, with a population in excess of 15,000, thirty times as great, was only £538. As the cycle in the photograph does not seem to be too ancient a model, I would say that it was taken towards the end of Canon Disbrowe’s life. (Ron Drury)

4.7. THE SMITHS OF DRAX AND WEST RASEN. Mrs. B.E. Jeffery, who lives in New Zealand, and will be visiting England this summer, is anxious to obtain information on the Smith family, who were Roman Catholics. Robert Smith of Drax Abbey, Yorks. had a son Charles Smikth (1800-1880) who lived at Caistor, where he was a solicitor and coroner. His sister Maria Frances married into the Young family of Claxby. Various members of the family lived in the Rasens. Terence Leach has a copy of the family tree and will pass on information to Mrs. Jeffery.
4.8. TEAPOT HALL, DALDERBY. Mr. John Constable of 36 Bishop's Drive, Langport, Somerset, TA10 9HW is building a cottage history of England. He has obtained a considerable amount of information on this house but would welcome information and photographs of the rear of the building.

4.9. MAGNA BRITANNICA ET HIBERNIA. This book is frequently found in libraries or booksellers' catalogues, in either the six volume complete set or, more often, in a disbound state. In this form, Lincolnshire's section forms pages 1404 to 1516 inclusive and should come complete with the final state of Morden's smaller map and (facing page 1516) a mileage chart for the county. Because of the way the text was originally prepared the first page of Lincolnshire text is on the verso of the Leicestershire mileage chart. However, the work was originally conceived in monthly in numbers and the first appeared in January 1713-4, possibly on the first day of the month, as originally intended. That the last of the 92 parts did not appear until April 1731 is sufficiently suggestive of the chequered publishing history of the project. Also, in spite of the title only the English counties were covered. When Donald Hodson produced County Atlases of the British Isles, (1984) he illustrated the cover of part 86 (held in Sheffield Public Library) and implied no other original part had, up to then, been found. My own researches have yielded two parts in the Bodleian Library (Nos. 5 and 80); and, last winter, nine parts in Wisbech Town Library (Nos. 16, 40, 45, 46, 55, 57, 59 and 61). A friend owns part 4. Lincolnshire was included in three issues, numbers 28, 29 and 30, which appeared in the winter of 1719-20. Part 28 included the end of the text of Leicestershire with its mileage chart and should include the map of Lincolnshire facing page 1404. The mileage chart for Lincolnshire would have been at the end of Part 30. So far I have yet to find any copies of these single parts. Does any reader know of their survival? (Ray Carroll).

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FACES & PLACES

Edited by Terence Leach

LINCOLN CIVIC AWARD. Readers of local newspapers and members who attended the Society's Annual General Meeting will already know that this year's Lincoln Civic Award has been awarded to Miss Kathleen Major, one of our Vice-Presidents. Historians, not only in Lincolnshire, will rejoice that the award has gone to one who has done so much for historical studies.

THE LATE EARL OF YARBOROUGH. John Edward Pelham, 7th Earl of Yarborough, died in March at his home, Brocklesby Park. He had a great love for his county, and was an ardent conservationist long before many people used that word. He served the county in many ways. On more than one occasion he welcomed members of this society to Brocklesby. There was no one more co-operative with the organiser of such outings, and he took an interest in the work of the society, to which he belonged, like his father before him. He will be greatly missed.

THE LATE MRS. BETSY JOPLIN. Members learned with great regret at the A.G.M. of the death of Mrs. Betsy Joplin, wife of Mr. Eric Joplin. Mrs. Joplin, who was 81, died after a very brief illness. She was a former Mayoress of Bottesford and was active in many charitable and cultural societies in the Scunthorpe area. She had been a member of the Society for many years and regularly attended the A.G.M. and other meetings.

CANON ELLIOTT'S FAMILY. A note on Canon John Elliott, sometime Headmaster of Gainsborough Grammar School, and a list of donations made to the S.L.H.A. by his youngest daughter, Miss Doris Elliott of Lincoln, appeared in Newsletter 49 (July 1986). We are sorry to have to record the deaths of two members of the family during 1990. Miss Elliott herself died on 5 April, and her nephew, Rear Admiral Christopher Haynes Elliott, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., died on 24 December. Admiral Hutchinson was born at Gainsborough in 1906, the son of the Rev. F.W. Hutchinson, then Vicar of St. John the Divine, Gainsborough, and later of Holbeach, and Canon Elliott's eldest daughter, Phoebe. He joined the Navy in 1919, and much of his career was spent in the submarine service, but he was Captain of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and held other senior appointments before his retirement in 1962. (Ron Drury).
Evan Luard. David Evan Trent Luard, who died in February at the age of 64, was a descendant of the Huguenot family of Luard, formerly owners of the Blyborough estate near Kirton Lindsey. The author of several books, he was, in the course of a varied and active life, a Fellow of St. Antony's College, Oxford, and the first Labour M.P. to represent Oxford. The prospect of a career as a diplomatist ended when he resigned from the Foreign Office in 1956 in protest at Sir Anthony Eden's Suez crisis policy. Detailed obituaries have appeared in national newspapers.

Bell’s Almshouses, Kingerby. Readers of some national newspapers will be aware, as some Lincolnshire people may not be, that the row of almshouses at Kingerby is to be renovated with help from the Almshouses Association. These houses were originally built in 1675 by Thomas Bell. A clergyman’s son, he made his fortune as an apothecary in London. The houses were rebuilt in the nineteenth century, and administered by trustees - the vicar and churchwardens - within strict guidelines. (Almshouses had to attend church every Sunday and Holy Day, were not allowed to have visitors on Sundays, had to be at home by 10 p.m. each evening and could not leave home for more than twenty four hours without written permission from a trustee.) In 1963 the almshouses were condemned. The extensive rebuilding will retain the facade and create three new, modern dwellings. The restoration of the houses has aroused considerable interest in the Kingerby area, and all concerned are to be congratulated on what is being done. The Almshouses Association (Billingbear Lodge, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG11 6RU) launched an appeal in 1986 for £500,000 - the Almshouse Rescue Programme - to coincide with the 40th Anniversary of its inauguration. It wishes to make people aware that almshouse trusts are still major providers of sheltered housing and care for many thousands of elderly needy people, that historic almshouses enhance our towns and villages, with buildings of architectural interest and great beauty, and that it is of great benefit to local communities to maintain this unique aspect of our heritage. On the initial list of almshouses at serious risk were the Muster Roll Almshouses at Boston, built in 1800. These four blocks of three dwellings were estimated to need an expenditure of £105,700. Also on the list were the Joseph Banks’ Almshouses at Revesby. This single storey terrace of ten houses, founded in 1728, restored in 1862, was derelict. These buildings have been restored in recent years. The Jubilee Teetotal Homes at Rustington were also listed. This pair of cottages built in 1887 were of considerable interest in architectural terms. They were modernised in 1962, but an expenditure of £36,000 was envisaged to damp proof, enlarge bedrooms and build a rear conservatory.

Brant Broughton Church. It is hardly ‘news’ that another Lincolnshire church is seeking funds for restoration work, but the work to be undertaken at St. Helen’s, Brant Broughton, is of unusual interest, and the church itself is, of course, of considerable architectural distinction. The villagers hope to raise £30,000 to restore the painted Victorian ceiling of the chancel. The church, whose two hundred feet spire is a well known local landmark, has already been promised £18,000 in grants and private donations. Perhaps the work may spur on some research into the work of Canon F.H. Sutton and his relatives, so important in the history of church restoration in Lincolnshire.

Tennysonian Matters. The Lincoln based Tennyson Society is planning numerous events for 1992 to mark the centenary of the death of Alfred Tennyson. The 1991 Tennyson Memorial Service will be held at Somersby Church on Sunday 4 August. In 1992 the service will be on 9 August at Bag Endenby. There is to be a major exhibition at the Usher Gallery in Lincoln from July to mid September in 1992, and this exhibition will also be seen elsewhere in the country. Other 1992 events are a Tennyson weekend at Higham Hall on Lake Bassenthwaite, Cumbria, from 8 to 10 May, and an International Conference at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln from July 24 to 27, when the principal speaker will be Professor Christopher Ricks. The Brackenbury Memorial Lecture on 4 July will be on a Tennysonian subject, and our own Society has arranged a lecture on Charles Tennyson Turner by Roger Evans to be given in Grasley church on 22 August 1992. It is also hoped that this society will be able, working with other bodies, to arrange an event at Tealby during the summer months. The editors of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* hope to make the Spring issue of the magazine one with an emphasis on matters relating to Tennyson, the places with which he and his family is associated, etc. They hope that an ‘early warning’ of this will give members time to produce suitable material.
NEW ATTRACTIONS AT THE LAWN. On 20 November 1990, HRH the Prince of Wales visited Lincoln to perform the official opening of the new Magistrates’ Courts on High Street and of the newly-converted Lawn Complex on Union Road, immediately west of the Castle. The Prince also paid a private visit to the new offices of the RSNC, of which he is Patron. Lincoln City Council purchased the Lawn from the North Lincs Area Health Authority early in 1986, soon after its closure as a psychiatric hospital. The grounds were soon improved and opened to the public, but the conversion of the buildings only took place from 1989. In August of that year, the Lincoln Archaeology Unit moved from its premises at the Sessions House to the former Nurses’ Home. That October, an intensive 12-month programme began in conjunction with the Simon’s Group, to turn the rest of the buildings into conference/meeting rooms, a pub and restaurant, and three public displays, all of which have free admission. Over the former swimming pool is the tropical house, now named the Banks Conservatory, which houses many of the botanical species discovered on Sir Joseph’s expeditions. The history of the hospital, and of mental care, is presented in the ‘Charlesworth Centre’ on the ground floor of the front wing of the former hospital. This was designed by Leisure Solutions of York, who also worked closely with the Archaeology Unit to create the ‘Lincoln Archaeology Centre’ on the ground floor of the Unit’s offices. The purpose of the Unit’s displays is to explain how Lincoln’s archaeologists go about their work. After a brief introduction to the long history of the city, there are examples of stratigraphy and of finds identification and processing, with plenty of scope for visitors to get involved in ‘hands-on’ activities. Both in information and skills, the Centre is geared to the National Curriculum in History. Public response to date has been very enthusiastic, both from adults and from children. Booked-in school groups can order worksheets from the Unit’s Advisory Teacher, who is preparing a full Teachers’ Resource Pack. Further development of the Centre, including an audio-visual presentation, is planned. At present the displays are open from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. (occasionally until 5 p.m.) seven days a week.

Anyone who would like to join the band of volunteers who are on hand to welcome visitors should contact FLARE, c/o CLAU at The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln, LN1 3BL (Tel: 545326). (Michael Jones).

LIVING HISTORY - GAINSBOROUGH OLD HALL AND THE MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS. For several years now Gainsborough Old Hall, which is managed by Lincolnshire County Council Recreation Services Department as part of their Museum Service, has been an annual venue for the History Re-enactment Workshop. They have taken full advantage of this splendid Tudor mansion to recreate particular dated events in the history of the house and its owners, such as the arrival of the Hickman family after they had purchased it from Lord Burgh. In 1991 the History Re-enactment Workshop will be visiting the house on three weekends during the year and on each occasion they will be in residence as the household of 1607. This was a special year as the local Separatists were worshipping secretly at the Old Hall. A few months later they escaped persecution by going to Holland, and some later sailed in the ‘Mayflower’ to America in 1620. Leading Pilgrim Fathers, William Brewster and William Bradford will be at the Old Hall, with other famous Separatists, and the roguish new owner of the Old Hall, Sir William Hickman and his family. Go and eavesdrop!

The re-enactments will take place on Saturday 6 July 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sunday 7 July 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., and will be repeated Saturday 21 and Sunday 22 September 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Refreshments will be available all day. Admission charges Adults £2, Children £1 and the experience is well worthwhile.

PUBLIC MONUMENTS AND SCULPTURE ASSOCIATION. This new body, founded in January this year, is for the identification, recording, preservation and promotion of Public Monuments and Sculpture in Britain. Sir Eduardo Paolozzi has accepted an invitation to act as Patron of the Association. The Association aims to identify and record Britain’s public monuments and sculptures, and to set up an Information Network offering technical advice, and exchanging the experience of local authorities or individuals who own monuments or sculpture. The database will assist historical and other research, and hold records of arts groups, sculptors, founders, planners etc. The Association sees a need for a national preservation and repair programme. It aims to raise public appreciation and to stress the educational value of statues and monuments. Further information can be obtained from Jo Darke, author of The Monument Guide to England and Wales, who is the Membership Secretary (72 Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, London NW5 1PR). Another member of the committee is Ian Leith (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England) who addressed the S.L.H.A. Annual General Meeting some years ago.
This number's mystery postcards are both of tradesman's premises. The shop in the above photograph belonged to J.J. Bartram and Son, and is thought to be a Lincolnshire picture. The lower one is almost certainly in Boston, but where? Are either of these premises still standing?
BOOK NOTES

Christopher Sturman


Pride of place amongst recent publications must be awarded to the Society's latest occasional paper, Gainsborough Old Hall, which explores in detail the construction, furnishings and history of this important late-medieval house. M.W. Thompson places the Hall in its architectural context, S.J. Gunn examines the history of the Burgh family and the volume's editor, Phillip Lindley, the architectural history of the Hall in the time of the Burghs. Naomi Field and M.W. Clark's papers study the west range in detail, respectively examining its restoration and its timber-framing. Textiles and wall paintings are discussed by L. Woolley, L. Hirst and Paul Austin; Jenny Vernon contributes an essay on the later history of the Hall.


This reprint, in an edition of 500 copies, of Wheeler's classic survey of the south Lincolnshire fens must be one of the book bargains of the year. William Henry Wheeler (1832-1915), came to Boston in 1861 as Borough and Harbour Engineer. The first edition of his History appeared in 1868; the second 'greatly enlarged' edition of 1896 was almost a new book containing over 600 pages - the first was only 188 pages long (the illustrations from the 1868 edition are included in the reprint as a bonus); the appendices to the revised edition, covering such topics as place-names, fenland vocabulary, climate and floods are particularly fascinating. An attractive feature of the reprint is an introductory essay on Wheeler and the importance of his Fenland work by Brian Simmons; few would disagree with his conclusion:

For any student of the Lincolnshire Fens embarking on research into the subject of Wheeler's History is essential. Not only does the work cover a large area...but the range of subjects is equally impressive and most of his conclusions remain valid today. Wheeler's work is a masterpiece of local knowledge covering a broad spectrum of historical and associated disciplines: natural history, etymology, archaeology, geology, pedology, climatology and the histories of drainage, agriculture, civil engineering and local politics.


These two books commemorate the 700th anniversary of the death on 28 November 1290 at Harby near Lincoln of Eleanor of Castile, wife of Henry III. Her viscera were placed in Lincoln Cathedral, and her body was taken back to London for burial in Westminster Abbey - her heart was buried separately at Blackfriars - and the stopping-places on this journey marked by crosses. The volume edited by David Parsons (to be reviewed in L.H.A., 26, 1991) contains four important essays: Elizabeth M. Hallam places the burial customs in their European context; Nicola Coldstream examines the commissioning and design of the Eleanor Crosses whilst Phillip Lindley examines other memorials to Eleanor; J.C. Parsons discusses the legend and reality of Eleanor. Jean Powrie's book is aimed at a less specialist audience and has a wider appeal. After providing a brief account of Eleanor's life, she then examines her death and its aftermath in considerable detail, providing descriptions of the crosses and much information on the localities the funeral cortège passed through on its journey to London - it is very much a guide to the history and landscape of the journey.

LAURENCE ELVIN, Gab and Gavel. 200 Years of a Family Firm. Walter's Auctioneers and Valuers, 1790-1990. Walter's, 1990. ISBN 0 9516859 0 9. £6.50 + p&p from Walter's, Mint Lane, Lincoln LN1 1UD.

Laurence Elvin is well known to Lincolnshire local historians for his work on the history of organ-building and for his series Lincoln As It Was. In recent years he has specialised in the history of Lincoln businesses and his bicentenary account of the auctioneers Walters is to be welcomed. The
story starts in 1790 with the land-valuer Richard Walter of Thimbleby. His son Joseph (1792-1882) farmed at Edlington and carried out valuations and auctions (notably of timber); it was not until 1869 that the family established an office in Horncastle and a 'foothold' in Lincoln. This attractively produced book (though it is a pity microfilm print-outs from the *Stamford Mercury* were used rather than photographs) should have a wide appeal, for it is more than the history of a firm - it reflects the agricultural base of the county, and the fortunes of its families.


MICHAEL KEY, *A Century of Stamford Coachbuilding*. Paul Watkins, 1991. ISBN 1 871615 74 7. £3.95. Although H.J.K. Jenkins' book is subtitled 'Peterborough's waterway traffic through the centuries' this authoritative and excellently produced book has much wider appeal. The author surveys the development of water transport through the ages, the boatyards and the vessels used, although much emphasis is placed on the fenland lighter, there is interesting material on pleasure boating, regattas and skating. Perhaps this study will stimulate research into the trade and waterway traffic of Lincolnshire's fenland rivers such as the Welland and the Witham. Michael Key, assistant curator at Stamford Museum, charts the history of the carriage-building firm of Henry Hayes and Son from its origins in a wheelwright shop in Wansford, through its growth and heyday in the late nineteenth century when it had branches in Peterborough and London, to its decline with the advent of the motor vehicle, the fire in 1921, and final closure in 1924. Hayes and Son produced a wide range of vehicles, from luxury carriages for royalty to farm carts and waggons - many of its products were exhibited at agricultural shows; of unusual interest is the firm's connection with Wombwell's Menagerie. Thoroughly researched, well illustrated and attractively printed, *A Century of Stamford Coachbuilding* sets a high standard for local historical publishing.


This excellent little pamphlet, surveying the Latin and French inscriptions on the accessible memorials in Lincoln Minster, will appeal to many. The inscriptions are arranged in sequence for a tour of the minster with the text of the inscription on the left hand side of the page and the translation opposite. Biographies are given in the footnotes, though these perhaps could have been expanded (e.g. nos. 20 and 21, Sub-Dean Gardiner, his daughter and his wife and his father Bishop Gardiner - not every reader has the D.N.B. to hand!). A pity also that the carvers and workshops where known are not identified.


An attractive blend of fact and fiction, this is the first of a proposed trilogy featuring a family who lived in 'uphill' Lincoln during the early years of the century.

Also received:

*A Browse around Winteringham*. Winteringham WEA Branch, 1990. ISBN 0 9516809 0 0. £4.50 + £1.00 p&p from Kay Ashberry, Back Lane, Winteringham, Scunthorpe.


Four most attractive and informative free town trails have been produced by North Kesteven District Council: 1. The market place and St. Denys' church; 2. Westgate, Watergate and the Castle; 3. Southgate and Northgate; 4. The Sea Navigation and Carre Street, Eastgate and Old Sleaford.


This important Tennyson monograph will be reviewed in *Lincolnshire History & Archaeology* 26, 1991.

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

Part XVI

(See *Lincolnshire Past & Present* 1, p.32 and 3, p.37). We are indebted to Eleanor Nunnestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, for compiling the material. Additional references are welcomed.

**BROADHOLME**


**BROCKLESHY**

Brocklesby Park: Pictures, sculpture, and the mausoleum and statue (*Archaeological Jnl.*, 103, 1946 pp.194-6)


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The Foxhound, April 1911, pp.65-78

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Hussey, C., *Brocklesby Park I* (*Country Life*, 24.2.1934) UP 1.785


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Leach, H.T., *Brocklesby. A brief account of the Pelham family, with brief notes on the House and Park by J. Bevill with* UP 5.746

*The List of the Rt. Honorable the Earl of Yarborough's Hounds* 1834-1899 (1899)

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Sir George Elvey and his musical associations with Brocklesby and Melton Ross (from ELVEY, Lady, *Life and Reminiscences of George J. Elvey* (1844) UP 5.764)

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Lewin, A., *An account of the churches in the division of Holland* (1843)

Ross Manuscripts. Vol. XVII, Kirton Wapentake

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Brotherhood, C.F., *Notes on Broughton* (1906) UP 5.708

De la Praye, Abraham, *Letter to the publisher, concerning Broughton... with his observations on the shell-fish observed in the Quarries about that place* (1700)

Dudley, H.E., *History and antiquities of the Seathorne and Frodingham district* (1931)

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Moorehouse, S., *A late medieval domestic rubbish deposit from Broughton* (*Lincolnshire History & Archaeology* Vol. 9, pp.3-16)

Ross Manuscripts. Vol. II. Manley Wapentake

Some account of Broughton in Lincolnshire with church notes, etc. UP III

This is Broughton. 3rd ed. (1972)


Trubridge, G.E.S., *St. Mary's Church, Broughton* (1966)

**BROXHOLME**

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Ross Manuscripts. Vol. XII. Lawres Wapentake

**BRUMBY**

Dudley, H.E., *History and antiquities of the Seathorne and Frodingham district* (1931)


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**BUCKNALL**

Brown, W.H. Benson, *A short description of the architecture of St. Margaret's Church, Bucknall* (1913) UP 5.708

Greens' *Lincolnshire Village Life*. Vol. 2, pp.194-197

Ogden, R.J., *A Brief history of Horncastle* (1923) p.88

Ross Manuscripts. Vol. IX. Gartree Wapentake

**BULLINGTON**

Ross Manuscripts. Vol. X. Wragge Wapentake