LINCOLNSHIRE PAST & PRESENT

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CONTENTS

Page

1 Editorial
2 Historic Farm Buildings
4 Haxey at the Turn of the Century
9 Charles Tennyson Turner on the Eclipse of the Moon of October 1865
10 Excavations of a Medieval Hospital Cemetery in Grantham
11 Pieces for Pevsner
13 Nothing New ....
14 Mystery Pictures - Who and Where?
16 Commonplace Books
18 Lincolnshire Archaeology - Extracts from Mrs. Rudkin's Diaries
19 Notes and Queries
22 A Lincoln Childhood
24 Skulduggery?
25 East Midlands and East Anglia Industrial Archaeology Panel
27 Faces and Places
31 Book Notes
32 Lincolnshire Places: Source Material (part seventeen)

Stewart Squires
Olive L. Grosvenor
Christopher Sturman
Dale Trimble et al

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EDITORIAL

We have now completed our first year of Lincolnshire Past & Present, and feel that it has been a success, despite inevitable teething problems. Somewhat surprisingly, the joint editorship seems to work, and it does take pressure off any particular individual. But we are always looking for ways of improving the quarterly publications, and constructive suggestions are welcome. There is a steady stream of contributions arriving at Jews' Court, and we hope to be receiving these in increasing numbers. Short items are very welcome, and if you don't feel like writing anything yourself you might like to extract something from an original document or send a picture of something unusual you have seen. A good geographical spread over the county is essential, so please draw attention to areas that you feel are being neglected, as the more regular contributors inevitably tend to concentrate on particular places. Although this is the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology we have not been overwhelmed with archaeological items during the year, and would welcome more of these.

It had been intended to put special emphasis on the Lincolnshire landscape in this number, but several contributions were delayed and will appear in the Winter number. This year is the 200th anniversary of the Ordnance Survey, and we shall be mentioning the Lincolnshire connection with one of the Survey's best known Archaeological Officers, C.W. Phillips.

The summer months of 1991 have not been without sadness in the county, with news of the deaths of Maurice Barley, Michael Lloyd and Tony Gregory. Tony Gregory, a former AGM speaker, was known nationally for his positive and successful attempts to bring together the archaeological and metal detecting fraternities, and he will be much missed. Many readers will remember Michael Lloyd, former County Archivist, whose book 'Portrait of Lincolnshire', will be known to many more. There have been numerous national and local tributes to Maurice Barley and it is intended to include a number of personal recollections in the next issue. He was one of the people directly responsible for my becoming actively involved in local history and archaeology, and remained a significant influence and a firm friend.

Hilary Healey,
Joint Editor.

Contribution for the Winter 1991/2 issue must be in early to allow for the printers to complete the work in time, on account of the Christmas break.
May we therefore ask you to send any items in by 1 NOVEMBER 1991.

Cover picture: Excavation of Medieval hospital, Grantham.
Photograph by Al Reynolds for the Grantham and Melton Trader; with kind permission
This was the title of the public lecture given after the seventeenth AGM of the Society on Saturday, 11th May. The lecture was delivered by Nigel Harvey, who is the Chairman of the Historic Farm Buildings Group and a respected author on the subject. What he had to say was avidly listened to and is worthy of a wider audience than simply those who attended at the Lawn. These notes have been compiled as a result.

The Historic Farm Buildings Group regards an historic farm building as one being built before 1900. This is a particularly crucial date in farming history. Up to about 1880 Britain’s farmers produced almost all the food for home consumption. From around that time foreign imports became cheaper than home production. At the end of the century there was, therefore, a watershed. Farming went into decline, a definite break in its history, and as a result there were few new farmsteads and their associated buildings.

In 1985 the Ministry of Agriculture produced the only national statistics relating to farm buildings. There were in England and Wales just over 600,000 of them surviving, built before 1900, an average of about 35 per farm, making up about a quarter of the total stock. Very few medieval buildings survived, mainly barns and dovecotes. Of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries the number of buildings increases, and not surprisingly, those from the early 1800’s to 1900 are the most numerous. Indeed, there are so many after about 1750 that their design, methods of construction, and types, are well known. Victorian High Farming was an example to the world, especially with the application of steam power to the process, and very few other industries exhibit such detailed survivals.

The surviving buildings are important. They are the structural documents of agrarian history. They are traditional features of the landscape and their methods of construction and uses display the many varied types of buildings which evolved. They are right for their environment as they display the use and re-use of the building materials available in their locality over the years.

Generally, historically, interest was concentrated on medieval structures, and barns, and this interest was concerned with their architecture and aesthetics, not their use. Interest in use is relatively recent, dating from the 1960’s.
In recent years there has grown an increasing problem of redundant buildings on farms. Redundancy is normally defined as those which can no longer earn their keep, it does not necessarily mean unused. All too often they are only used for low grade storage, and low grade use equals low levels of expenditure on them. With this definition, most old buildings are now redundant.

There is nothing new in agricultural change, and change has always led to redundant buildings, and their conversion to other uses. For example, in 1926 the Ministry of Agriculture gave grants to farmers to convert redundant buildings to dwellings to serve a need for rural housing at that time.

For redundant buildings today farmers are faced with five options; to convert to a new agricultural use; to convert to a new non-agricultural use; to mothball; to demolish; or to do nothing at all. Only a very few can be converted to a new agricultural use, and fewer still will become museums. The rest face either conversion, to make a liability into an asset, or will eventually be lost.

There is something positive that can be done. Historians should record as many as possible and deposit the records where the public may have access to them. Local authority planning departments hold important records in the planning applications received for conversions, including the details before conversion. When the information is no longer required for administrative purposes, these records too should be deposited. It is also open to local authorities and others to encourage the Listing process. Those that are important, or rare survivals, should be protected in this way, some already are. Greater attention should be paid to their sympathetic conversion, where this is unavoidable, to uses which do not dramatically alter their appearance, such as offices, craft workshops, and suitable business uses. Developments which maintain farming landscapes in working order should be encouraged. The decision process depends on owners and managers, those who wish to own and manage them, local authority planning departments, and central government and national heritage and countryside organisations. The education process for this is already underway.

Mr. Harvey illustrated the points he made with a number of slides, and the talk concluded with questions and comments from the floor.

The speaker acknowledged that this was his first visit to the Lincoln area. His talk, and his slides, related to a national picture, and herein lay its interest, including too those who have a deal of local knowledge. It is essential that our local problems are placed in this national context, so that we may better judge their priority. We may also derive some comfort from the fact that other parts of the country share the same difficulties with us. Truly, the grass is no greener on the other side of the hill.

HAKEY AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

((A brief look at village life through the advertisements of the time)

Olive L. Grosvenor

Haxey: G.R. Barker's Ice-cream van

Until the changeover of the counties in 1974, when it became part of Humberside, the Isle of Axholme was in Lincolnshire and ever since, pressure has been brought for it to be returned to that county. Haxey parish in the south of the Isle is one of the largest parishes in area in the country. It consists of five villages: Griselound, Low Burnham, East Lound, Westwoodside and Haxey itself. Until the drainage in the seventeenth century, it really had been an island. The highest land was 125 feet above sea-level and it had been surrounded by marshland and water. After the drainage the area was still very isolated and any journey undertaken by the inhabitants was limited by the distance a horse could travel.

In 1904-5 the railway was opened from Crowle to Haxey. This enabled the farmers to get their produce to the big cities. There were few passenger trains and local people were still very restricted as far as travel was concerned and had to rely on Haxey for its shops and services, the other villages in the parish being within walking distance. Along Haxey's main street, there were shops the full length on both sides.

The advertisements in the local paper, the Epworth Bells during the end of the last century and the beginning of this one, make very interesting reading and help us to understand what life was like for those living in Haxey at that time. The village was self-sufficient and the range of goods and services one could buy made it unnecessary to venture outside the parish - unless of course one had six guineas to spare for a trip across the Atlantic!


(18 October 1873)

I do not know where Mr. Robinson had his premises but I wonder if he was the first travel agent in this area?
Haxey Station

Many of our readers will note with pleasure, that for the convenience of our customers, Mr. F.J. Sowby, the manager of the Gainsborough and Lindsey Bank has arranged to attend to the business of Haxey every Thursday, commencing with July 21st from 10.45am to 11.45am at the house of Mr. Alf Wright.

(2 July 1898)

It was only one hour a week, but I suppose it was a start. At this time, people probably kept their money in a box under the mattress and did not really trust banks.

Geo. Warne. Clothier, Hatter, Outfitter is now showing new season’s goods. Ready made to Order. Fancy trouserings from 8/6 to 21s. Newest Styles. Excellent lines in ready made goods. See windows.

(6 July 1896)


(2 July 1898)

Warne November Sale is now in full swing. if you have not seen the Bargains there displayed we recommend you lose no time. Additioning very cheap lines this week. The sale concludes Saturday November 21st. Warne. Clothier. Haxey.

(14 November 1903)

Mr. Geo. Warne had competition in the village:

The Stores Haxey. Having completed our arrangements for the Season, we are now showing a splendid new Stock of summer goods in all departments. All the pick of the market. It is impossible to give details in any reasonable compass. A visit will repay you. Beats all previous records. No Rubbish and no Fancy Prices. Our idea is to sell the good article at a Fair Price.


HAXEY.

(12 May 1900)
Licence for sweets from Mrs. Hill to Mr. Warne.

I was surprised to see this as many shops sold ‘spice’ as sweets were called and I cannot imagine many of them having a licence.

Agent for stout and light dinner ale. Any orders we are favoured with, we deliver to any part. Note the address Frewin. Haxey.

(June 1904)

Wm. Baines, Saddler and Harness Maker, Haxey, begs to announce that he is commencing a High Class Bespoke Boot and Shoemaker business, having employed as a manager a practical and fully qualified man to give entire satisfaction to customers in all Branches of the Trade. Mr. Baines wishes to inform future customers that he intends using only the Best English Leather. Thorough hardwear and workmanship guaranteed.

(29 October 1904)

Now we have Mr. Warne again:

To Waggoners and others Soldiers Blue and Grey Overcoats, oilskin capes and overalls. Excellent garments for cold and wet weather.


(9 September 1905)

Winter is coming. Overcoats! Overcoats! It is time to see about the one for winter and we can supply you with one at a wonderfully low price. A choice selection of patterns to select from in rain proof and heavy coatings. Also new patterns now ready for suitings and riding breeches. Drop a P.C. and I will wait on you with full range of patterns. Mackintoshes made to order.

Address, F.T. Brumby. Haxey.

(13 November 1905)

In 1910, Mr. George Robert Barker had a small shop selling pies and peas and ice cream. Also during the First World War he sold ‘Scibona’ cakes and ginger beer and cough mixture. As well as having a horse-drawn ice cream van which went to other villages he had a fish and chip van. He sold plants too. There were twenty-five varieties of flowers as well as vegetables. Mr. Barker stipulated that there was ‘No Business on Sunday’ which makes one think that other shops did open on that day. Mr. Barker would have been an entrepreneur these days and goodness only knows what he would have done.

Mr. Haigh was back on the advertising scene again.


(11 November 1905)

I always wonder where Mr. Haigh kept all these things. The shop is still there as a general store, but it is very small.
But in December 1909 we have:

All persons purchasing £1 worth of Drapery will receive free a velvet Blouse Length. Also look out for special show of Christmas Novelties, Toys etc.

Why not have your cycle overhauled now before Summer comes? Machines entrusted to me for this work are completely stripped and examined in every part. Enamelling a speciality. Cecil Wilkinson. Engineer. Duke William Yard.

(19 April 1919)


Echo of the Railway Strike

Mr. J. Lewer, station master at Haxey has received from the General Manager of the Gt. Northern Railway Company, a cheque, accompanied by a letter of thanks “for service you rendered to the Community in helping to maintain the working of the Railway during the Strike.”

(November 1919)

In 1920, next to the Duke William Public House, was Farnsworth the Chemist. On the left of the shop, Mrs. Farnsworth sold wool and she also sold fancy goods and Margaret Wilkinson’s water-colours. Farnsworth’s sold Sunday newspapers and local people remember that each paper would be rolled and tied with string with a knot and a bow.

Mr. Farnsworth sold Berry’s Diamond Ointment which ‘cures excema, scurvy, bad legs, ringworm and skin diseases in general. Specially valuable for piles. 7d and 1d a box. ‘Testimonials received daily.’ Who needs a doctor when you have Berry’s Diamond Ointment? This ointment was made by a Mrs. Berry who lived in Haxey.
Paint whatever you require, your own house etc. Water colour pictures. Hazey, Belton, Misterton, Owston Ferry. From 4/6d. Oil coloured panels etc. Miss Margaret Wilkinson.

(1 November 1919 and 2 May 1920)

Miss Wilkinson was a sister of Cecil Wilkinson, the engineer.

Not only shop keepers advertised. In those days, Public Houses often had rooms to let and called themselves 'hotels'.


(In a 1910 Cookery Book)

Wanted at once, a good strong girl experienced. Apply to Mrs. Foster. Duke William Hotel.

(12 May 1900)


(Advertisement in a Cookery Book 1917)

The George Inn was demolished in 1890, but that also had good stabling which was, of course, very important.


(Advertisement in a 1912 Cookery Book)

Before this time there had been extensive stabling at the back of the King's Arms, but now the need for garaging showed that the motor car had arrived to stay.

There are several people in Hazey who are well into their nineties and can remember many of the shops that I have mentioned.

Now we have two General Shops, a Post Office, a Hairdressers and a 'Beer-Off'.

A free bus runs to Scunthorpe every Friday.

If one compares the local prices with those in town, some in the village are cheaper. There is a wider choice in town, but in the local shops, you do not have to wait in a long queue to pay for your goods, and, added to that, you exchange a few cheerful words which makes your day a little brighter. In other words, they add to the quality of life - you are a person, not a number.

However, if we do not use our shops, they too, will disappear, like those of yesterday.
Charles Tennyson Turner’s
‘ON THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON OF OCTOBER 1865’

Christopher Sturman

Charles Tennyson, the second surviving son of the Rev. Dr. George Clayton Tennyson, rector of Somersby and Bag Enderby, was born at Somersby rectory in 1808. His first publication, in conjunction with his younger brother Alfred, was Poems by Two Brothers, printed by Jacksons of Louth in 1827. In 1830, whilst he was an undergraduate at Cambridge, Sonnets and Fugitive Pieces, the first of his four slim volumes, consisting almost exclusively of sonnets, was issued. He was ordained in 1832. On the death of his great-uncle Samuel Tennyson in 1835, Charles assumed his surname and became vicar of Grasby, a small village on the west escarp north of Caistor, which living he was to serve until his death (at Cheltenham) in 1879. His three subsequent volumes appeared under the name Charles Turner: Sonnets (1864), Small Tableaux (1868), and Sonnets, Lyrics and Translations (1873). His Collected Sonnets Old and New was issued in 1880.

It is Charles and not Alfred who must be considered a ‘poet of Lincolnshire’. Many of his sonnets reflect his experience of Grasby and its environs. With some, such as the group published in Sonnets, Lyrics and Translations celebrating the restoration of Grasby church completed in 1869, the context is easy to establish; with others this is more difficult – though the sonnets are undoubtedly evocations of Lincolnshire place and mood.

Small Tableaux contains a number of sonnets celebrating Charles’s fascination with the heavens: ‘On an annular eclipse of the sun in a storm’, ‘Orion’, ‘Missing the meteor 1866’. The first sonnet in this group (p.67), and perhaps one of Charles’s finest poems, is ‘On the eclipse of the moon of October 1865’:

One little noise of life remained - I heard
The train pause in the distance, then rush by,
Brawling and hushing like some busy fly
That murmurs and then settles: nothing stirred
Beside. The shadow of our travelling earth
Hung on the silver moon, which mutely went
Through that grand process, without token sent,
Or any sign to call a gazier forth,
Had I not chanced to see; dumb was the vault
Of heaven, and dumb the fields - no zephyr swept
The forest walks, or through the coppice crept;
Nor other sound the stillness did assault,
Save that faint-brawling railway’s move and halt;
So perfect was the silence Nature kept.

Fortunately, it is possible to give a time and place to this sonnet. A paragraph in the Lincolnshire Chronicle of Friday, 6 October 1865 recorded:

A partial eclipse of the moon took place on Wednesday evening. It commenced at 9.30pm, and ended at 11.41pm, the whole extent covered being about a fourth of the moon’s diameter. In Lincoln the night was very favourable for observing the eclipse, and many people viewed it with interest.

Charles’s wife’s diary is extant for 1865 and shows the couple to have been in Grasby on 4 October – though she makes no reference to the eclipse. The train in the distance would have been on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway’s line which ran through the clay vale to the west of the chalk escarpment.

Charles Tennyson Turner’s evocation of the ordinary, the diurnal, makes him essentially a poet rooted in a particular place and time. Yet, as this small masterpiece shows, he also shares the preoccupations with eternity and vastness which characterise the work of his more famous brother. In no respect does he dwell in Alfred’s shadow.

It is hoped it will be possible to include other sonnets by Charles Tennyson Turner in future issues of Lincolnshire Past & Present. A lecture on Charles Tennyson Turner by Roger Evans, promoted jointly by S.L.H.A. and the Tennyson Society, will take place in Grasby church on 22 August 1992.
In June 1991 a large number of human bones was uncovered by builders constructing a new service station on London Road, Grantham. Development work was halted and a rapid excavation of the remaining skeletons was carried out by Heritage Lincolnshire. The subsequent excavation recovered skeletal remains of 49 individuals believed to have been buried in the cemetery associated with the medieval hospital of St. Leonard.

The site was approximately 9.2m x 7.4m and was situated in the area known as Spittlegate. The 'spittle' indicates the existence of a former hospital in the area. Medieval hospitals were invariably religious institutions, catering not only for the sick, but also for the poor and elderly. By the sixteenth century they were established in all the major English towns and were often situated outside a town gate or along a main road. The cemetery recently excavated lay approximately 0.5km south of Wharf Road, which probably marked the southern limit of medieval Grantham. It is understood that human skeletons had been found in the area during extensions to the Hornsby premises, which formerly occupied the site.

The earliest reference to St. Leonard's appears in the first Subsidy Roll of Lincolnshire in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). At the time of the Dissolution, however, when the chapel and lands of St. Leonard were acquired by the Crown, it seems that the associated hospital was no longer in use. A statement from 1553 reports that although the premises were referred to as a hospital, 'there was not within the memory of man of any poor men or women found there, neither any house appointed such like', (George Williams of Denton, taken from 'The Hospital of Grantham', A.C.E. Welby in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries Vol. XII, pg.20).

Of the 49 individuals discovered, only two were complete skeletons. The remainder had been disturbed by later burials or by building work in recent centuries. The majority of the skeletons were adults although there were at least eleven children, some of whom were clearly under the age of five. Nearly all of them were, as is usual in a Christian cemetery, laid out with the feet to the east and head to the west. Of the nineteen skeletons with legs surviving, most had their ankles and/or knees together. This may suggest that most of the bodies were buried in shrouds with the legs bound tightly together at the knees and feet. A 'U'-shaped pin found in one grave may have been used to secure a shroud.
Initial examination of the bones by Sheffield University has identified pathologies such as fractures and diseases, the presence of which could support the view that the cemetery was associated with the hospital.

One pathology identified during excavation was on a skeleton of which the lower arm bones had been broken and then had imperfectly knitted. This would have meant that both forearms could only have been moved with great difficulty and a certain amount of pain. It should also be noted that despite speculation that the cemetery contained leprosy victims, no sign of this was found during the excavation.

When plotted together on a general site plan, the skeletons to the west and north reveal a clear burial pattern. This consists of four parallel rows of inhumations, with 'corridors' approximately 1.2m wide between them. The bodies were buried, in general, from the west to the east, illustrated by the frequent truncation of those to the west, by those to the east.

The pottery from the site ranged in date from the early Saxon period (fifth-sixth century) to the fourteenth century. The early Saxon pottery was not directly associated with the cemetery but with an earlier phase of activity in Grantham.

The excavation revealed only part of what was probably a much larger cemetery and it is likely that the medieval hospital buildings dedicated to St. Leonard lie in the immediate vicinity.

The authors would like to thank the following: Hilary Healey, Claire Adamson, Mark Dymond and Malcolm Knapp.

PIECES FOR PEVSNER

In the last issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* (Summer 1991) we asked for comments or alterations from readers on material in the newest edition of the 'Pevsner' Buildings of Lincolnshire volume. Already a number of items have been submitted: (GFB - G.F. Bryant    RHH - R.H. Healey)

AUBOURN, p 110. There is a medieval cross base in the churchyard. (RHH).

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, St. Mary's, p 124, line 124. Might add after 'other motifs' (cf. Bishop Alexander's west doors and towers at Lincoln Cathedral). (GFB)

BECKINGHAM, p 132. There is a medieval cross shaft, very weathered, at the south end of the churchyard. It is understood that it may have originally been on a different site: perhaps a reader has the reference? (RHH)

BOSTON, p 154, second to last paragraph. Brick was around in Boston before c.1450, as the medieval tile kiln, found in 1962 at the rear of York Street, was actually constructed of brick, which must surely have been used elsewhere. The date of the kiln is the early fourteenth century. (RHH)

BOSTON, p 168. Boston's FYDELL HOUSE is described in the first edition of Pevsner as having been built in 1726 for William Fyddell. Having laid that myth to rest and put the record straight in my book *The Fyddells of Boston*, published in 1987, I was therefore dismayed to find that in the second edition of Pevsner, which appeared two years later, the history of this important building is dismissed in a sentence which bears all the hallmarks of superficial observation and research, 'rebuilt for Samuel Jackson in 1726' we are told, 'it is named after Robert Fyddell, who bought it in 1733.' The house certainly originated with the Jackson family, but the man who bequeathed its long-held name to it was Joseph Fyddell, who bought it in 1726 and promptly impressed his initials and that date in two places upon its frontage. Elsewhere the house is also marked with the blazon of the
Mercers’ Company and a design which was probably Joseph’s trade mark as a noted dealer in that business. Upon his death, his executor and brother-in-law John Browne sold the house in 1733 not to Robert Fryell, Joseph’s cousin, but to Robert’s son Richard who founded the family’s reputation as vintners. (A.A. Garner)

BURTON-UPON-STATHER, p 200, line 6. Might add after ‘zig-zag’ (cf. north aisles at St. Mary’s, Barton-upon-Humber and Winterton), (p 200 line 21) ‘early C19 figure’ should read ‘Christ, figure of 1777’. (GFB)

EAST HALTON, p 263, line 8. The double-chamfered wall-recess is the blocked entrance to a former chantry chapel, not an Easter Sepulchre. (GFB)

FOTHERBY, p 284, line 9. Add ‘Lean-to parish hall and facilities built to N on the nave in 1985’. (GFB)

GOSBERTON, p 321. For ‘Bolle’ Hall, read ‘Ball’ Hall. Bolle Hall (pronounced Bowl) is in Bicker parish on an old site, but the present building is undistinguished. (RHH)

GOXHILL, p 312, lines 10 and 14, should read ‘(cf. Barrow-upon-Humber)’ not ‘(cf. Barton-upon-Humber)’. (GFB)

GRAINTHORPE, p 314, line 18. Delete the word ‘widely’. (GFB)

GRASBY, p 327, line 10. Should read ‘THE GRANGE, W of the church. Built 1849-50, as the vicarage’. (GFB)

HOLBEACH, p 385. Stukeley Hall was Norman Webster’s extensive restoration and alteration of a neglected house, the front of which at least was 18th century (incidentally, not obviously Fen Artisan Mannerism in photographs from the garden side) but it was not a complete rebuild. Holbeach Manor and lodge etc. was, as surmised on p 386, a brand new design by Webster, built for Miss Carter, and a nice 1920s period piece. Its name was newly given and there are no historic connections with the house or site. Sadly, both of these properties are destined for demolition before long. (RHH)

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, p 413. Excavations in 1845 for the present church found evidence of two other churches on the same site since the Norman period. The new one was opened in 1846, and the vestry added in 1930. (G.C. HALLETT)

MARKBY, p 552, lines 11-12. Delete ‘the COMMUNION RAIL is three-sided’. (GFB)

SCREDINGTON, p 629. The packhorse bridge (which is wide enough for a small cart) is not on Mareham Lane, but in the hamlet of Northbeck, at the northern end of the village. (RHH)

(See photo page 13)

THORESWAY p 757, line 3. The second edition of Pevsner gives 1816 as the date of Thoresway watermill. Yet Arthur Young in his ‘General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincolnshire’ (1813, David and Charles reprint 1970) describes it in some detail on p 95, and it is clearly the mill we see today. Young implies that, although complete, the mill is still suffering from ‘teething troubles’, in which case 1816 could possibly have been the date when these were finally resolved.

But the David and Charles reprint - the one commonly available [Still on sale in Jews Court bookshop! Ed.] - is actually the second edition of Arthur Young’s ‘General View...’. Exactly the same descriptive passage on Thoresway Mill appears on p 74 of the edition of 1799, pushing the likely date of the mill back into the last decade of the eighteenth century. Since the invention of the threshing machine is credited to the Scot, Andrew Meikle, in 1788, Thoresway Mill (which was designed and built as a threshing mill) takes on a greater significance. When was the first threshing mill built in England? (B.M.J. Barton)
NOTHING NEW ....

CAUTION TO WATCH-MAKERS, SILVERSMITHS, AND PAWN BROKERS. - A very daring and extraordinary burglary was perpetrated in the night of Tuesday last at Pinchbeck, near Spalding. The parsonage-house was broken into at the scullery window; the robber proceeded to the butler’s pantry, where he appears to have minutely examined the plate, and selected only such articles as were not particularly marked; he then examined the lower rooms, and in the dining-room he broke open a work-table and took out some halfpence, but the desk of the Vicar, containing cash, he left untouched. With very great audacity, he entered the chamber of the Vicar, and took from off a brass hook behind the door a gold watch, chain, and seals, and in passing the foot of the bed he perceived that he was observed by Mrs. Wayet (a rushlight was burning in the room), and he immediately escaped. The following articles are ascertained to have been stolen, and can be identified:- half a dozen silver forks, a teaspoon, three ladles, two gravy spoons, a salad spoon, butter-knife, seven dessert spoons, a fish trowel, a gold double-cased watch (makers’ names, “Mudge and Dutton,”) gold chain with round links, and two gold seals (one with a head, and the other with a crest, a bugle horn stringed, above the initials “J.W.”) The key of the desk was taken away from off the dressing-table.

(probably Stamford Mercury August 1826)
Does anyone know the names of any of the other people or recognise the vehicle which looks distantly like a Red Cross ambulance and Uniformed Volunteers' Limousine 1943-45?
2. A rural backwater? A photograph from about the 1890s. It is believed to be in Fosdyke, not far from the Bridge on the old main road, but might equally be Sutton or Algarkirk - or somewhere else entirely. The cottages could be almost anywhere and may well no longer exist.
(Reproduced by kind permission of Lincolnshire County Council, Recreational Services - Lincolnshire Archives Office)

3. A Lincoln engine, taken by W.J. Smith, a professional photographer at 44, Canwick Road, Lincoln. Doughty Son and Richardson were Seed Crushers, Manure Manufacturers and Agricultural Seed Dealers at 201, High Street, Lincoln. Both firms occur in the Lincoln Directory for 1900 and this may be the approximate date of the picture. Does anyone have any more details? Is this particular engine still in existence?
T.R. Leach
COMMONPLACE BOOKS

Betty Kirkham

Many people, especially the young, start off with a burst of enthusiasm to keep a diary. I wonder how many people today keep a commonplace book?

Any notebook will suffice, it does not have to be dated, for the beauty of the commonplace book is that one only records the interesting little snippets of information as and when they occur, dating them accordingly. None of the problems of sitting down with a diary each evening and wondering how to fill the space allocated for that particular day.

Another of the joys of the commonplace book is that it usually contains interesting information about other people and places rather than about oneself. Though having said that, an overview of a completed commonplace book must surely say something of the interests of the writer.

Curious happenings, not only locally but world wide can be recorded. Memories of the elders of ones district can be particularly interesting and valuable historically. Strange occurrences weather wise often show a valuable pattern when recorded carefully. Without the commonplace book our memories can play strange tricks.

The writing does not have to be all doom and gloom, the funny things that happen in life make happy reading on winter evenings. So if you have not tried keeping a commonplace book you are missing out both historically and personally. At the risk of boring readers but in the hope of amusing them here are a few extracts from my 1977 to 1980 commonplace book.

6.5.77. Mrs. W. "Yes, me daughter sacket two of ‘er men last week, they'd been ‘at ‘ats and caps’ for a long time. Mrs. W. says she has used the expression ever since she was a little child, it means to keep quarrelling.

6.5.77 Mrs. B. always sets her kidney beans with the new moon, then they grow with the moon.

29.6.77 Mrs. I. can remember at Huttoft in 1912 her father and local lads in the village putting a cockerel down old Corny Grant’s chimney. He was as black as the ace of spades. It was classed as village fun. She also remembers Beppy Lowe being baptised in the sea, she wore a long bathing costume with a frill on the bottom. She was a Baptist. They were bakers and when Mrs. I. as a child was sent for bread, if she went too early in the morning and they were having prayers, she was ushered in and pointed to a chair. There she was made to kneel down and join in the prayers before she was served with the bread.

29.6.77 Mrs. D. of Mumby remembers ‘Umbrella Mary’ who repaired umbrellas and lived at Alford. Mary was friendly with ‘Loping Martha’ who lived under hedges and had relatives at a nearby village who had her in occasionally and scrubbed her. She once worked at the ‘Windmill’ at Alford. She lived with Mary when she was not roaming. She always looked as if she was going to jump off hence the name ‘Loping’. Mrs. D. also told me Brassy Kime sold his wife for eighteen pence. She also remembers watching through the local rat catcher’s window at the rats licking treacle out of the tin on his table.

8.8.77 F.H. told me the way to stop swallows building on your house is to prop up a broom with the bristles uppermost, near where they would choose to build, and drape an old mackintosh over it.

8.8.77 F.H. says that when the sewerage trench was dug down Mill Lane a stretch from a few yards west of Charity Farm gateway to the old council houses had three feet of running sand seven feet down. The trench had to be shuttered up. This running sand causes trouble in the new churchyard when graves are dug. Probably a legacy from the ice age.
16.9.77 S.P. led ballast from the sand and gravel pit at Alford T.F. 459.753, in 1939. They had a wooden frame about a foot deep and two or three feet square which they put in the cart. They filled this and knew they had five hundred-weight. Then they levelled out the ballast and put the frame on top of the levelled ballast and filled it again, thus getting another five hundred-weight. This continued until they had the required amount or the cart was full. The ballast was not much use for building, more for booming roads and gateways. The gravel washing plants came later. There was another ballast pit at T.F. 461.748. This was out of action before S.P.’s time. There was another at the rear of Aby pub. More glacial deposits.

16.9.77 R.S.K. says that when the men came round to empty the pan toilets years ago it was usual at Christmas to leave them a couple of bottles of beer in the toilet. (on the seat).

612.77 T.B. says there is a lot of peaty land round the area of Withern Trout Farm. He had to go and pull out a machine which became stuck there last year.

31.78 J.K. says his grandfather was a Primitive Methodist preacher living at Hogsthorpe and J.K’s father used to walk with him to Wainfleet to preach, then have tea with a friend and then walk home.

4.1.78 I have a beautiful vase of pink and yellow roses which Reg picked on 1st Jan., 78 as buds. They have opened into perfect roses. The petals of the pink ones look like fine silk.

31.78 J.K. says Hogsbeck House is haunted by the ghost of a previous owner who fell from his horse in the driveway after coming home rather the worse for drink.

4.4.78 J.B. says the fantail was removed from Hogsthorpe mill the day her daughter was born 32 years ago this year.

23.6.78 T.B. made ‘Priests’ for killing fish especially salmon. He was making them from 10 inch pieces of deer antler. They were weighted at one end with lead to make them heavy. A hole was bored through the other end in which a leather thong was placed for carrying. They were called ‘Priests’ because they performed the last rites!

26.6.78 Mrs. L. told me her brother took part in the last ran-tanning in Hogsthorpe in about 1897. The man they ran-tanned lived in a little cottage at T.F. 5379.7190. The orchard still exists and I have found the padstones of his cottage when field walking. He had been bad to his wife and so a crowd of people ran-tanned him and dragged him through the manure hill and dunked him in the pond. This is the only ran-tanning I have heard of in Hogsthorpe.

26.6.78 Mrs. L. says the Manor House was thatched when her husband’s people bought it. The person who had lived there before was John Wilson, the auctioneer and his initials are carved on a brick near the back door.

5.12.78 Mrs. B. aged 70-ish talking of her younger days farming and nursing a sick pig. “I boiled her nettles and sich, like me father told me to do, cut the toe out’en a’owl boot, shoved the toe in ’er mouth and poured the drink in. Gey ’er brandy and gruel ’n sich like that n’all. A got ’er on ’er feet ’n one day I says, ‘Now me beauty I’m goin’ ter give yer an apple.’ An I scooped out the middle an’ filled it full o’ brown sugar ’n fed ’er that n’all. Aye she got better then we et ’er.

16.80 Gunner says that to get crabs from the clay beds on the beach, “You want to look for a hole with a few claw marks down the side and low down near the water and frothy water nearby. Then slide your hand in along the top of the hole and when you feel the end lower your hand and get hold of the crab across the back and pull him out and spit in his eye.” Knowing all this except the ‘spitting in the eye’ part I asked him the reason for this. “Oh that’s to make him draw in his claws so he’s easy to slip in your bag.” Having struggled many times to disentangle the claws from my hessian sack I realised the value of his advice.
LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

EXTRACTS FROM MRS. RUDKIN'S DIARIES

- kindly supplied by Bob Pacey

17 July 1930

Have seen Oglesby today and asked him where Broughton Common is? Odd but it is much disputed question at the present time! Mr. Tracey of Castlethorpe, is guardian of Broughton Common and he is anxious to put the old common rights back again but the Parish Award is not forthcoming. Nor at least the Parson won't produce it. The Parson would lose it if the Common rights were to back. A lot of good stuff seems to have been found on Broughton Common - some of it in Lincoln Museum - a very good statuette of mercury in bronze, amongst other bronze objects. There were eight barrows here in a row, which when dug yielded nothing.

C.W. Phillips told me last night that St. John Nepuchean was a Bavarian Saint! How did his statue come to be on the Bishop's Bridge? Oglesby told me of a Roman urn dug up in Scawby Parish, the handle now being in the school in Scawby. Also of an old house in the village that was built a hundred and thirty years ago or so, with a bottle with a paper in it and coins of the time, buried in the foundations.

Yesterday C.W.Phillips saw Captain Cragg of Threekingham, who has in his possession a diary written by his grandfather, who seems to have been some sort of 'head cook and bottle washer' for Lord Brownlow - in this manuscript he comments on several local antiquities amongst them the Roman villa site at Sapperton (or Humby). He says that this covered an area of forty acres and that the ground was covered with remains, pottery, tessera, etc., all burnt; that the ashes were so thick that the farmer carted them on to the field and scattered them. So it seems that this was a villa of considerable size. I think the manuscript was dated 1792.

17 July 1930 sic

At last I ran to earth the "little old carrier man" who has a bee in his bonnet, because he carries bits of flint, such as you can pick up anywhere, in his pocket, and he says they are old fashioned implements, says such and such. So said Mr. Bell. By good luck he was in the road, so Bell pointed him out to me. I went to see him the self same evening. He lives at North Kelsey village near the railway station. On the way, and in Kelsey village I asked an old inhabitant where the station was and he couldn't tell me! Excused himself and said he was a bit muzzy-like. I got to Parker's and found that besides flints he had a Roman site on his land, and had collected literally bags of pottery, off it and pots of all shapes and sizes, lots of little shallow round vessels, one with a hole in it carefully filled with lead - one or two thickish round disks of pot, with a hole picked in the centre after the pot was made. Fragments of what appear to be what he calls cheese presses - mortars with flint - grit burnt on to the inside - wine cups, etc... a brass ball, that has been identified as a shot for a culverin[?] and three bits of lead that look something like cotton bobbins. One or two nice pieces of bronze and a lot of small Roman coins, and some odd beads. Walked on the field it is a mass of flue tile, pot and large foundation stones; from this field also he has collected some nice flints. He has a very much used greenstone celt, and part of another in hard-white stone. Also he has two flints, that have had little round fossils in them which have come out, leaving a hole, and the flint has been roughly worked up for an amulet.
NOTES AND QUERIES

Edited by Terence Leach

5.1 PLYMOUTH BRETHREN IN STURTON BY STOW. Linda Crust seeks information on the activities of the Plymouth Brethren in Sturton. They met in what had formerly been the Friends' Meeting House there, roughly from the turn of the century to the beginning of the Second World War. They are recorded in Kelly's Directory for 1907, and Frank Crust remembers them meeting during the 1930's. It is known that the Blakeborough family, Miss Rye and the Stothingtons of Willingham were members, but beyond that nothing is known. Linda Crust would like to know why they went to Sturton and how their beliefs affected their lives. Present day members of the sect are unwilling to give any information.

5.2 GRANTHAM TANK AND OTHER WORLD WAR I MEMORIALS. Winston Kime writes:

In his interesting account of the tank presented to Grantham in 1919, J. Malcolm Baxter [to whom apologies for incorrect attribution, but the item was received unsigned. Ed.] (LP&P 4, p.17) brings to mind that some places received warlike mementoes of WWI of a rather different type. Skegness's souvenir took the form of a large and very heavy specimen of German artillery. It was deposited in the centre of Lumley Square and, after the populace had ceased gazing at it in wonder, small boys found great enjoyment climbing up and swarming along the great gun barrel. The initial interest died away and soldiers returned from the war complained that they wanted no reminder of those frightening days in Flanders, and people who had lost husbands and fathers and sons also raised their voices in protest. The Urban District Council had no wish to cause distress and the gun was removed to the Council Depot. A year or two later, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor complained that it was taking up valuable space in the overcrowded yard and asked if it could be moved. In due course, the Roads Foreman mustered his men and horses and the great German gun was hauled off, with much sweat and strong language, along Wainfleet Road and shunted onto the wide grass verge a short distance into Warth Lane. There it rested for a number of years, rusting amongst the long grass and nettles. Then one day, a bright new Councillor, eager to make his mark, startled the Council Chamber by declaring that the German gun was an eyesore. His colleagues had forgotten all about the offending piece of ironmongery, but they jumped at the chance of making a bob or two for the ratepayers. So, in early December, 1931, the enemy war machine made its final journey, just a few hundred yards along Wainfleet Road to Sid Dennis's scrapyard, where Sid soon cut it down to size and despatched it to the furnaces.

I believe that other towns in Lincolnshire received similar military memorabilia from the War Department. Villages too were on the gift list, for I remember a large piece of artillery very similar to the Skegness specimen, standing in the 1930s at the Greby Junction between Skendleby Village and Scernby Crossroads.

(A somewhat similar story can be told of a German gun brought to Welton by Lincoln after the War. It is hoped to publish it in a later issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present T.R.L.)

5.3 SHEEP WASH OR WASH DYKE SITES. Winston Kime writes:

C.L. Anderson's note (LP&P 4, p.24) and others, about the wash-dike sites is linked in my mind with the Skegness gun. Only a few yards beyond the point where it was dumped in Warth Lane was a ditch and pond used as the local sheep-wash. I watched sheep being 'processed' there during my boyhood and I believe it was in use until about 1935, but if any part of it remains it is covered by reeds.

Warth Lane, near Skegness's southern boundary, links the A52 Boston Road with the A158 from Lincoln. Halfway along, near two sharp bends, a watersplash, or ford, flowed across the roadway. An old Lincolnshire name for a ford was 'wash' and there is a tradition that the earlier name for Warth Lane was Wath Lane, because of the stream which crossed it. After it was bridged, early in this century, when the Urban Council came to erect a street name-plate at either and they spelled it Warth Lane, instead of Wath Lane. They may have been unaware of the meaning of 'wash' and assumed it was connected with the Warth family who were well known in Skegness at that time. The Warths were farmers and dairymen and in the late 1870s had owned a local brickworks which produced some of the bricks used in the rising new resort under construction. The cottage near the former 'wash' is still
called Wath House and it has been occupied by the Howard family for about two hundred years. The confusion of names is further complicated by the David & Charles reprint of the first one-inch OS map (sheet 84), based on surveys undertaken in 1818-24, which shows the point where the stream crossed the road as 'Warth'.

So, although the evidence seems to lean towards 'Wath' rather than 'Warth', it is not conclusive and it remains officially Warth Lane.

William Bee of Scothern writes: "This drawing is of the sheep dip at New End, Hemingby in the 1950's. I helped to dip many a sheep there. As you can see from the drawing the sheep were first put into the circular pen, then, as more and more of the sheep were dipped the moveable gate was moved around to lessen the space to make it easier for the men to catch the sheep ready for dipping. If I remember rightly there were five men, two to catch, two to dip and one to bring round the gate. Not all were quite so sophisticated as this one. I have also used one at Scothern, belonging to the Fox brothers, which served the purpose well.

5.4 SPITAL IN THE STREET. D.G. Boyce writes:
You published a note from me in Newsletter 59 (Jan 89) about the Chapel of St. Edmund at Spital-in-the-Street. On looking through Lincolnshire Notes and Queries vol. 3 I was interested to find the following:-

On October 7th 1889 the long-neglected Chapel of Spital on the Street was reopened by the Bishop after restoration, under the auspices of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, the official patrons of the Charity. Fitly therefore has the Precentor of Lincoln taken this opportunity of tracing from earliest times the chequered history of the Hospital, which was founded and had its present name and position on the lonely Roman Road II miles north of Lincoln long before the augmentation of its endowment by Thomas de Aston, Canon of Lincoln, 1395-99. Despoiled by the Crown under Elizabeth, then by the neighbouring landowners, and finally by its own Masters, this ill-used charity had scarcely ever fulfilled the benevolent intentions of its benefactors, and in 1858 under a scheme drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, its remaining revenues, after providing for the seven alm-people originally intended, were diverted to the support of the De Aston Middle School for Boys at Market Rasen. The greater part of these revenues are derived from the rectory of Skellingthorpe. ... It is a connection that has been by no means to the benefit of the parish.
It seems that the trustees of the Chapel are a subset of the governors of De Aston School. I understand that the chapel has been, or is about to be, deconsecrated. Presumably this will be followed by a sale. It seems a shame that a charity refounded nearly 600 years ago should no longer have a connection with Spital. It looks as though the scheme for management of the charity laid down by the Charity Commissioners in 1858 either no longer applies or else has been superseded. Does any part of the income now go towards helping the poor?

5.5 LINCOLNSHIRE CORNFLAKES. D.G. Boyce writes:
Many members must know that the original d'Isigny land is not far away, but I was surprised to find in *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* Vol. V a family tree of the Kellog family. Daniel Kellog, after the family left Lincolnshire, emigrated to America about 1640. (Walt Disney paid a visit, I believe, to Norton Disney. What was not made clear at the time, however, was that he was the adopted child of a Disney, and so had no blood relationship with the ancient Lincolnshire family of Disney. T.R.L.) (Photographs of the visit can still be seen in the No. 1).

5.6 MYSTERY PHOTOGRAPH (LP&P No. 4 p 29) A.J. Padley writes to say that White's Directory 1872 gives John Johnson Bartram, Draper and Grocer, High Street, Long Sutton. The name does not appear in Kelly's Directories for 1861 or 1922. However, Mrs. Ruby Hunt of Donington has made a more positive identification. Mr. Bartram ran the general haberdasher and grocer's shop in Donington and is also remembered as having run a lending library from the early 1900s until the war. The shop stood in the Market Place on the site now occupied by the Co-op Store. Perhaps the Bartrams had moved from Long Sutton?

5.7 WHERE, WHEN AND WHO (LP&P 3, p 26 and 4 p 25) Mrs. Kathleen Davis of Market Deeping agrees with Ron Drury that the incumbent on the Benington photograph was Canon H.S. Disbrowe. She believes that the old Rectory was sold at the turn of the century and a new Rectory was built near the church, on the Boston to Skegness road. The Old Rectory was occupied by the doctor for many years.

5.8 AGRICULTURE: World War II prisoners in Lincolnshire. Miss C. Burke, a student at Leeds University, would be interested in talking to ex-German and Italian prisoners of war, especially those in the county who stayed on here. She would also like to talk to people whose families employed prisoners on farms etc. or who were employees at prison camps.

5.9 YEAR OF THE MAZE. No response was received to the request (in SLHA Newsletter No. ) for news of mazes this year, although the one constructed in 1977 at Spalding's famous Springfields Gardens is understood to have featured in a BBC Midlands Today programme on mazes. It is of fast-growing *cypressus leylandii* but is soon due for the chop owing to plans to rearrange the gardens. A fresh one will be planted.

5.10 AGRICULTURE: A Touch of the Irish. Susanna Davis, Curator of South Holland District's Ayscoughfee Hall Museum, is looking for information and recollections of Irish labour in the area earlier this century. In particular she would like to see any remains of a surviving 'paddy house', the building set aside as accommodation for the seasonal labour force. More information, please, and photographs too.

5.11 BEALES OF SPALDING. Many people with past Spalding connections are likely to have somewhere in the family album a photograph or two taken by members of the Beales family, George, or his sons Arthur and Frederick. A South African, Walter Beales (or Beate), is hoping to find out more about the family, which settled in Spalding around the middle of last century. The photographer's was in New Road, and it is believed that the same premises later became a pram and cycle shop (the slogan, as with Binks of Lincoln, was 'Beales for Bikes'). The premises, part of which was named Cycle Cottage, were demolished a few years ago when Swan Street was widened.

5.12 CHAPMAN family. Mr. E. Price is searching for information on his Great-great-great-grandfather John Chapman, Lincolnshire farmer, b.1776. His sons were Richard C., tailor, b.1806 and William, who is in the 1841 census, in Foundry Street, Horncastle. William's daughter Eliza m. George Ellam, blacksmith (father Mathias), in 1836.
5.13 BEATING THE BOUNDS. Dr. Dennis R. Mills writes:
I have a class at Scopwick which is interested in the boundaries of that parish and of neighbouring
Kirkby Green, now all in one joint Civil Parish. As a little 'practical work' I am going to suggest we
beat the bounds of the two parishes as near as access allows. I have come across no tradition of
beating the bounds in Scopwick and Kirkby Green, so we must think of importing traditions from
other Lincolnshire parishes for the occasion. Next-door Blankney had a 'Procession Way' according to
the 1631 estate map, but this seems to have been a means of taking care of the special case of Linwood,
formerly a Kirkstead grange, where there was some danger of common rights being lost to the
villagers. Dr. Dorothy Owen tells me that 'Processions' were often held in 'Gang Week', the week after
Ascension. I would be pleased to have details from readers about time of the year for beating the
bounds (Rogationtide?), who 'beat' whom, whether there were boundary markers, was the walk
conducted sunwise (or clockwise as we would now say), how many days were allowed, what sort of
junketing occurred, was there a special church service, and so on.

A LINCOLN CHILDHOOD

G.L. Phillips

A true story with all the names and places altered is like to be forgotten as soon as the last memories
of the persons concerned fade. Such a fate seems to have befallen the childhood autobiography of
Elizabeth Anne Bromhead. Her book 'Every-Day Life' is an account of the children of Mr. and Mrs.
Dene who live in an unnamed place. The book opens with a description of their favourite haunt:

"Now these Abbey fields were a favourite walk with the young Dene children. Only a short
space of quiet, almost country road lay between the entrance to the fields and their home ..."

Good houses stood on one side of the road, and the magnificent cathedral on the other: some
of the houses with a large piece of garden in front, making the road seem airy and pleasant;
then came more houses on the right, and gardens on the left, a church and schools, at last a
row of cottages on one side, a field on the other, and at the end of the field a gentleman's
house just opposite the last of the cottages. Here all town life ended. There was only a road
to cross, and the children were in their beloved "Abbey Fields."

This is the route taken by the children in 1825 from James Street, Lincoln, down Eastgate and into the
fields of Monks Abbey. The children's real name was not Dene but Bromhead. Their father was John
May Bromhead, a prosperous attorney and proctor specialising in Ecclesiastical Law. He lived in
Lincoln from 1810 until his death in 1832. There are six children described in detail. William (in the
book Alfred), who "became a very earnest devoted clergyman" and founded a Sunday School in St.
Peter at Gowts Parish; Thomas Robert (Fred) who dies in the course of the account; the
author (Norna); Edmund Arthur (Arthur) who wants to be a sailor but eventually joins the family legal
practice; Emily Harriet (Emily), and Jane Ellen (Ellen), the two youngest daughters. Two elder
children Theresa Mary Graburn and John Nowill Bromhead, another attorney, are mentioned only in
passing. The family are unconnected with the Bromheads of Thurlby. The book gives an account of
the author's childhood in the year 1825 and the years immediately following. It is wonderful evocation
of life in a Lincoln which is still semi-rural, where the countryside is but a few minutes walk from
their house and where the life of the City downhill does not intrude.

The book records Elizabeth Bromhead's education as a day pupil of Miss Warner's Boarding
Academy on the brow of the hill. As with other incidental characters the writer does not know
whether the name Miss Warner is a pseudonym. At the same time her brother Edmund Arthur was a
pupil at the Grammar School. Various domestic tragedies befell the family and their friends. Dr.
Franklin, a near neighbour, treats the family on a number of occasions. One summer most of the
family go on a seaside holiday to Sandsider-
a very quiet place. There was one comfortable hotel, some way further back than their
cottage, but facing the sea; one small row of houses, one of which was another
lodging-house, and another "the shop" of the place; one good lodging in an exposed
situation on the bank; and three or four fishermen's huts; and this was the whole of
"Sandside"; the village of Marshfield, of which it was an offshoot, lay a mile or so further
inland, with its simple villagers and its quaint old church.

The holiday appears to be in Lincolnshire and its venue can be tentatively identified with Skegness the
more so perhaps because of a servant girl who tells Mr. Bromhead that the "sea is all gone, Sir, there is
not any left".

Eventually the author goes to school at Hammersmith. Shortly before going she finds her faith with
the help of the new curate at her Church which is St. Mary Magdalene. Much of the later part of the
book is taken up with her religious beliefs. Miss Bromhead in later life published devotional works.

The most important anecdote in the book is however that of Sir John Franklin, the arctic explorer. It
dates from several years later than the rest of the book being from the 1840s.

Sir John was a very old friend of Mrs. Dene, who had spent the earlier years of her married
life in the town where he and his family lived; and the future Sir John, then a youth,
regarded her quite as an elder sister, and was accustomed to come to her with all his plans,
and hopes, and wishes. "Mrs. Dene, I shall never rest till I am an admiral," he would say to her ...

He called to bid Mrs. Dene good-bye just before he started on his last expedition ...

After some friendly conversation he rose to go, and Mrs. Dene, finding it quite useless to
strive to alter his determination, said, as she shook his hand in farewell, "Ah, you will never
be content. You will be leaving your bones up there some of these days." He laughed merrily,
and replied, "Oh no Mrs. Dene! I'll come back all safe, I hope; good-bye".

Mr. Bromhead had practised as an attorney in Spilsby, between 1803 and 1810.

Amongst other minor characters appearing in the tale are a Mrs. Wortley, a charitable lady of Bishop's
Holme and a deaf and dumb girl, Ann Norman of Nook End, whom Miss Bromhead tries to help.
These and other persons and places could probably be identified by one with a better knowledge of
Lincoln than the writer of this article. To that end and because the book is such a charming portrait
of pre-industrial Lincoln, the writer has arranged for a photocopy to be placed in the Local Studies
Collection of Lincoln Public Library. Any information regarding the Bromhead family would be
gratefully received by the writer.

'Every-Day Life' by Elizabeth Ann Bromhead was published by the Christian Book Society, London,
in 1877. A copy has recently been traced in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by the writer of this article.

JEWS COURT BOOKSHOP HOURS:
10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.
Tuesday to Saturday
SKULDUGGERY?

James P. Dear

The Stickney Skull. Scale 1.5cm = 2cm

In 1984 an exceptional collection of papers detailing many aspects of Lincolnshire’s history and archaeology was published in recognition of Mrs. E.H. Rudkin’s contributions to these disciplines. Although I live only a few miles from Toyneton I unfortunately never met Mrs. Rudkin but in 1985 I received from her collection the artefact described below. It seems only proper that it should be recorded and at the same time allow me personal contribution to her memory; no doubt the ‘skull’ fascinated Mrs. Rudkin as it did me.

Cultures throughout the world, ancient and modern have held the human skull as a symbol of life and death and from earliest times they have been held in reverence and fear. Our oldest ancestors purposely deformed them, decorated and engraved them, collected them as shrunken trophies, trepanned and drank from them. Even today Sicilians display skulls with their previous owners’ name and address, Mexican children eat facsimiles fashioned in fondant and Tibetans still drink from them.

To archaeologists skulls are invaluable aids to the determination of human evolution and can give insight into ancient environments, religious rites, diet, etc. It was with this in mind that I started an investigation of a Lincolnshire ‘skull’.

The cranium came with a label of some age but without a date, it reads ‘Skull, found in drain in Back Lane, Stickford M. & L.D. Lowden - 60 Ancaster Avenue Spilsby’. A dark staining across the Frontal Bone from the nasal spine to the left of the median suture indicates that the right side of the cranium was that exposed in the ditch. Back Lane, Stickford (TF 350600-350605) is an old track which circuits the west of the village and there are a number of drains alongside it so that it is not possible to pinpoint the site of discovery. Most of the cranium’s parietal bone has been removed just posterior of the coronal suture by means of a fine-toothed saw-cut across the cranium to the upper temporal ridge of the left side. At this point another saw-cut at right angles to the first crosses the parietal bone. The temporal bone of the left side has been taped and glued in place but that of the right side is missing. (Right and left refer to the cranium viewed from the front).

In view of the close proximity of Back Lane to a recorded late Saxon site I was eager to ascertain the age of the bone and so sent the cranium to anthropologists at the British Museum (Natural History). They reported that it was a mid seventeenth century cranium which had been subjected to a primitive autopsy. They noted that it was rare to find such an example of this practice in a rural area as they had only seen examples from southern urban centres.

NOTES:
The industrial period in Britain is of great historical importance. From the eighteenth until the mid-twentieth century, Britain was at the forefront of developments in technology, economic organisation, social relations and material culture which had an overwhelming impact throughout the world. The archaeology of the period is a vital resource for the understanding of these developments, many of which were not recorded in written or pictorial form. Many of the monuments of the industrial period in Britain therefore have a world significance, and the archaeology of the period must be regarded as one of the prime responsibilities of the custodians of our national heritage.

There is a long heritage of academics and institutions collecting data on archaeological sites and historic buildings. This is, however, largely related to past domestic life.

There is also a long heritage of collecting data on industrial history. This, however, has largely been confined to individuals with a particular interest, or to the activities of local history societies. Because of this, because it is in the hands of so many individuals, the information is less readily available nationally or centrally. There is often no clear picture of the extent of recorded information or the relative importance of individual sites.

In these times of great and rapid changes industrial remains, physical, written and photographs, are being lost at a great rate, largely because so many are not widely recognised as being important landmarks. Many have gone unrecorded.

It is to address this problem that Regional Panels for Industrial Archaeology have been formed. The East Midlands and East Anglia Regional Panel is one of six English panels, Scotland and Wales have their own. It held its first meeting in March 1990, and meets at six monthly intervals. Representatives of each Panel are to meet annually, in what has been called the "Panel of Panels".

In essence, the role and function of the panel is fourfold:
(a) To draw up a list of buildings, sites and structures of industries within the region, to identify survivals. From this it follows that those that are of importance because they are rare will be identified. Conversely, those that are numerous will also be known.

(b) To bring together both amateurs and professionals. By amateurs is meant all those individuals with special knowledge. The term amateur is a little misleading as many of these people are professionals of one sort or another in their working lives. The professionals are those whose work is connected with our heritage. This will enable the co-ordination of the exchange of information, identify areas of shortfall in research, and provide a register of people with expert knowledge in particular fields.

(c) To encourage the preparation of bibliographies listing published works relating to industrial history and processes.

(d) Finally it will establish strong working links between knowledgeable individuals, specialist societies and the professional organisations.

To achieve these aims it will be important to work closely with Local Authority Planning Departments, County Sites and Monuments Records, Local Museums and Record Offices, and bodies such as English Heritage. This need reflects its membership, and all these, and more, are included.

It is also considered important to set priorities, and to concentrate initially on industries undergoing current change or reorganisation. Electricity, water, agriculture, roads and railways are examples nationwide, but no doubt there will be locally important industries too.

The Panel will play a co-ordinating role, it has not been created to prepare the detailed lists and undertake the necessary research. This particular role will be delegated, mainly to the network of local history societies, many of whom themselves have links through their own regional associations. In Lincolnshire this will be the Society, with its regional links through the East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference (EMIAC).

Having identified sites and buildings there must be liaison with the Local Authority Planning Departments to identify those already protected. This is necessary because there will be a need to prioritise the list, to determine which have regional or local significance, and if examples of some types are already protected, other similar survivals will have a lesser importance.

Then will follow a third stage, liaison with the County Councils Sites and Monuments Record to ensure they are included.

A similar exercise will have to be undertaken to list those people with specialist knowledge, and prepare and maintain an up-to-date bibliography, and to deposit these records also where they can be drawn upon.

The end result will be a record of information that can be used to guide decisions on threats which will no doubt arise from time to time from demolition or development. Logically, much of this will arise through the town and country planning process. It is, however, important to recognise that this is not the source of all threats, and attempts will have to be made to justify the protection of some survivals through their designation either as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or as Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. This will require them to be brought to the attention of the Department of the Environment and English Heritage. It may also prove necessary to contact their present owners who may not recognise the worth of the property that is in their charge. For those that cannot be protected, advance warning will enable them to be recorded before it is too late.

All this work must not be undertaken lightly. It is worth doing so it must be done well. It is not enough to simply put forward suggestions on a whim, their inclusions must be justified. A good start has been made but the momentum will have to be kept up, and it is to be expected that it will take time and hard work before any success can be achieved.
If we do not undertake this work the worst scenario is that one day we shall contemplate a pile of rubble or a ploughed or afforested site, destroyed beyond reclaim, only to be told by some one who knew the site, but not the threat, that it was the last of its kind. It is all part of ensuring that this part of our rich heritage is either recorded while it exists, or handed on to future generations to enjoy. Members of the Society who are interested, or who feel they have something to offer, are invited to help the Industrial Archaeology Committee in this work, you may be assured of a warm welcome.

FACES AND PLACES

Edited by Terence Leach

REDUNDANT CHURCHES FUND - LINCOLNSHIRE. The 22nd Annual Report and Accounts, 1990, of the Redundant Churches Fund is, as always, of great interest. Readers may be interested to know how much the fund has spent in Lincolnshire during the year. The churches administered by the Fund are listed here with the expenditure for the year given in brackets: Barnetby-le-Wold (4,960); Burringham: Burwell (9,632); Bursnallworth; Clixby; Goltbo (5,158); Great Steeping (1,731); Haceby (2,980); Haltham-on-Bain (564); Haugham (425); Kingerby (140); Normanby-by-Spital (198); Normanton (523); North Cockerington (192); Redbourne (3,007); Saltfleetby (1,405); Skidbrooke (6,041); South Wathernotes (13,320); Theddlethorpe; Yarburgh (4,346). (HMSO has published a guide to the churches in the care of the Fund - Churches in Retirement (£9.95). Information about subscriptions to the Fund can be obtained from its Secretary at 89 Fleet Street, London EC4Y IDH).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOUTH. This church was very seriously damaged by fire in June. Press reports indicate that some walls and pillars will have to be demolished.

CONVERSION OF WITHERN CHURCH. Betty Kirkham has kindly sent a cutting from the Methleyton and Sutton-on-Sea Standard (6 July) relating to the conversion of the redundant church at Withern. According to the report the man who is converting the church into a house is to be prosecuted by East Lindsey Council after officers complained that the owner of the church had not hired an architect, to submit plans for unauthorised changes he had made, including patio doors. He had continued with more unapproved work, including installation of modern windows and a satellite dish. It is reported that Conservation Officer, Rob Walker had said "I have never seen a church so
totally altered in my life. The damage is so bad it can't be undone, but prosecution will be a message to all owners of listed buildings.” A member of the council said that the church had changed hands three times before the present owner acquired it, and that previous owners had ‘robbed the place’ - one had sold the stained glass from the chancel.

A sorry story indeed, and perhaps a warning to Lincolnshire people of the possible fate of redundant churches.

METHODOCTH CHURCH - SHOPPING ARCADE. Betty Kirkham has also sent a cutting from the Alford Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea Standard for the same date as the one quoted above which reports that the conversion of Alford Methodist Chapel into a shopping arcade to have ‘gone off the rails’. The Town Council and Civic Society had complained about the unsuitable sign put over the entrance, and an inspection which followed produced a list of work which did not comply with the approved plans designed to preserve the character of the building. Councillor Norman Stovin said that this was “a classic example of the stupidity of trying to convert listed buildings into something else. It is a beautiful building but I would rather see it scrubbed than this”. It was agreed that officers of the Council should go back to the builders to “get things put right”.

THE LATE PROF. CHARLES WILSON. The death has occurred of Charles Wilson, former Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. He died in Sydney, aged 77. He was born at Market Rasen and educated at De Aston School there. He followed his elder brother Percy (an Inspector of Schools) to Jesus College Cambridge, where he was greatly influenced by Edward Welbourn, another former De Astonian. He had a distinguished academic career and was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1966 and appointed C.B.E. in 1981. He was interested in Tennyson and Lincolnshire dialect.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MAURICE BARLEY. Readers will be aware that one of S.L.H.A.'s Vice-Presidents, Maurice Willmore Barley, Emeritus Professor of Archaeology at the University of Nottingham, died on June 23 at the age of 81. He was a native of Lincoln, and was associated with the S.L.H.A. and its predecessors for many years. An appreciation of his work and life will appear in a future issue of Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

NOTES ON FIVE MORE VICARS OF SLEAFORD:

Henry Allen, 28 Feb., 1660/1-1682

A Henry Allen of Bedfordshire was admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1634. A second, from Rutland, was admitted pensioner at Jesus College, Cambridge, on 29 December, 1655; he matriculated in 1656, was a scholar in 1657, gained his B.A. in 1659-60 and M.A. in 1663. He was eventually ordained priest at Lincoln on 25 May, 1662. A third matriculated as sizar from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1628, gained his B.A. in 1633-4 and M.A. in 1638. He was ordained priest at Peterborough on 25 September, 1636. The most likely of the three would seem to have been the last. If he were ordained at the minimum permissible age of 24, he would have been 44 on his appointment to Sleaford, a clerical post which is still regarded as one of the more prestigious in the diocese and not liable to have been offered to a deacon.

Further, Henry Allen had married Martha Peck, eldest daughter of William Peck of Spixford (Spixworth (?), some 5 miles north of Norwich), Norfolk, and they had at least three sons, the eldest, James, being buried at Sleaford on 2 February, 1670. Henry Allen himself, according to an inscription in the south wall of the Vicarage, was buried on 30 October, 1682, at the age of 66.
William Wyche, 1682-1691. William's grandfather, Richard, is described as "citizen and skinner of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London". His father, Henry, had gone to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, from Tonbridge School in 1624, gained his B.A. in Surrey, in 1636, where he was to stay until his death on 15 September, 1678, at the age of 72. On 15 October, 1644, Henry married Ellen Quennell, spinster of Morden, Surrey. Their son, William, was born in about 1638. He, too, went to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he was admitted pensioner on 11 June, 1674, gained his B.A. in 1677-8 and his M.A. in 1682. He was ordained deacon in the diocese of London on 21 September, 1679, and priest at Lincoln on 27 February, 1680-1. He was Vicar of Seaford, 1682-1691, whence he went to Silk Willoughby, 1690-1718, and Ruskington, 1708-1718. During his incumbency at Seaford, he was also Master of Carre's Grammar School, 1683-1691, having been presented to the post by Lady Elizabeth Carre and Sir Edward Carre on 6 October, 1683, his successor being presented on 31 August, 1691. A son, Edmund Wyche, was at Emmanuel from 1716 until 1720, was ordained priest at Norwich at Michaelmas, 1725, was curate of Creeting All Saints', Suffolk, and a chaplain in the Navy, 1743-5.

Edward Smith I, 1691-1703. All that seems known is that he was born in about 1665-6 at Bourne, the son of Dillon Smith. He was educated under Mr. Stockman at Uppingham School, was at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1682-1685/6 and was appointed vicar of Seaford in 1691.

Thomas Sellars, 1703-1737. The years 1703-1769 span the incumbency of one of the two clerical "dynasties" at Seaford, the other being the Verburghs, 1809-1882. Thomas Sellars was a son of Thomas Sellars, brewer of Bury St. Edmunds. Young Thomas was educated under Mr. Leeds at King Edward VI School, Bury, was admitted sizar at Caius College, Cambridge, on 18 November, 1681, at the age of 17, and gained his B.A. in 1685-6 (but his M.A. only in 1713). He was appointed vicar of Digby and Metheringham in 1701, vicar of Seaford in 1703 and a canon of Lincoln in 1712. He married Anna and died in office on 22 April, 1737, aged 72, Anna surviving him until her death on 24 November, 1746, at the age of 68.

William Sellars, 1738-1769. William was born in Seaford to Thomas and Anna in 1705, was educated at King's School, Grantham, and was admitted pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, on 12 April, 1727. He gained his B.A. in 1731-2 and his M.A. in 1735, was ordained deacon at Lincoln on 19 September, 1734, and priest on Christmas Eve the following year. He succeeded his father in 1738 and remained at Seaford until his death on 10 February, 1769. He was also Master of Carre's Grammar School, 1726-1769, and William and his wife, also called Anna, had a daughter, Catherine, who died in infancy on 28 May, 1749. Both Thomas and William are buried in St. Denys's. Perhaps one can see a Carre-Bristol link with the Sellars family, through the Bristol residence at Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, and the fact that Robert Carre of Seaford, the third baronet (died 14 November, 1682), had been at St. John's College, Cambridge, between 1653 and 1655.

(Douglas Hoare)
fragmentary medieval account roll or to rebind an Elizabethan parish register, and hundreds to repair
a tattered modern file. A more realistic and realizable aim is to compile inventories and to microfilm
the documents most often consulted so as to reduce wear and tear in research; to protect the great
majority as thoroughly as possible; and to repair the most important, as funds permit. The Trust
makes grants to local, university and specialist record offices and libraries other than those funded
directly by the Government like the Public Record Office and the national libraries. Disbursements
are made to help meet the most urgent needs for such conservation, drawing upon the expert advice
of the British Library and the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. The Government has
given a lead by promising to match any grants from the Trust’s private funding up to £100,000 a year
for the first three years. Applicants are expected to meet half the cost of any project. This is in
addition to their normal expenditure on conservation. Every pound given to the Trust by private
benefactors, therefore, is not only spent entirely on conservation but may be multiplied fourfold, by
these arrangements, when grants are awarded. All of it represents genuinely new resources for this
valuable but little known work. The Trust’s administration is being carried out at no cost to the Trust.
Donations should be sent to The Trustees of the National Manuscripts Conservation Trust, c/o The
British Library Research and Development Department, 2 Sheraton Street, London, WIV 4BH.

SOUNDS LIKE YESTERDAY. It is not often that Lincolnshire Past & Present can try to solve your
Christmas present problems, but this year, if your friends have a video recorder, and even the slightest
interest in local history and Lincolnshire, your problem of ‘what to buy’ is solved. Buy a copy of the
video Seems Like Yesterday or, better still, buy several - but ensure that one is for you. Local
historians have not been slow to take advantage of new technology - the typewriter, the word
processor, the camera, the tape recorder have all had their influence, and it is perhaps surprising that
we have been so slow to recognise the need to preserve old film, and so lacking in appreciation of its
enormous interest and value. Lincolnshire Film Archive has for some time, as readers of this
magazine know, been collecting and preserving old film of Lincolnshire. This video is the Archive’s
first commercial venture, and gives a sample of some of the footage which has been preserved. It
should not, however, be regarded merely as a sample, for here we find processions (ideal for early
users of movie cameras because the equipment was very heavy), football matches, Royal visits, Joseph
Kennedy at Boston, Bunny Austen at Louth, Tom Walls shooting, and Gracie Fields at Skegness.
Alderman Roberts is seen at Grantham, the working world of Lincolnshire is well represented.
Fishing, farming, factories, brick making, rope making, scissor grinding, printing - all are here, in
great variety. Naturally, in such a county, there is much about agriculture - the bulb industry,
aricultural shows, early spraying by helicopter - and ‘taatie riddling’ - this last particularly
evocative. Weather conditions, including the east coast floods of 1953 - are well recorded - especially
heavy snow falls. The growth of holiday camps - Trusville in 1932, and amusing scenes at Butlins-
Caldwell Park in 1936 - are all an indication of the wealth of recordings of sporting activities and
leisure pursuits. Both World Wars resulted in much interesting local film; the tank, George V at
Lincoln, recruiting meetings, gas mask problems, air raid shelters, dealing with sand bags are all
recorded on film which has been rescued by the Archive. Much of the material in this category is not
only moving in the film sense of that word. Anyone tempted to laugh, as one is, at the scenes of Home
Guard activities should look closely at the ages of those involved. There are some faces which
obviously survived the First World War - and some which very probably did not survive the Second.
This section of the video ends with film of a well known Lincolnshire figure, Lord Ancaster, unveiling
a war memorial. I make no apology for listing much of what appears in this video. The material is
well chosen, very varied, and every inch of it fascinating. It is a delight to watch, and reflects great
credit on the Lincolnshire Film Archive, who are to be congratulated on the great progress made, and
on everyone involved in its production. It is to be hoped that it will be seen by everyone with an
interest in the history of Lincolnshire, and that it will result in the Archive receiving information
about more films. Almost every aspect of life in the county is reflected in the film selected, and all
who see it will, like Oliver Twist, want some more.

Seems Like Yesterday is available to personal shoppers (but not by post) from the Society’s shop at
Jews’ Court and from the Museum of Lincolnshire Life at £14.98. It can also be obtained by Mail
Order from Spring Colour Publications, Springfields, Spalding, Lincolnshire PE12 6ET, price £15.98
(includes p. and p.) Answerphone No. 0775 724411 24 hour Credit Card Orders.
BOOK NOTES

Christopher Sturman


It is a great pleasure to welcome these two books, both of which will be reviewed at greater length in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 26 (1991).

Land People and Landscapes is a festschrift for Rex Russell, one of the county's most respected local historians. It contains thirty essays contributed by friends, colleagues and pupils which reflect Rex's focus of interest, elegantly expressed in Richard Olney's Foreword, as 'the changing experience of ordinary people - their education, livelihoods, religious life, social organisations and of course their environment'. It is impossible to do justice to the contents in this short notice: Anglo-Saxon architecture, the green man, medieval archaeology, enclosure, rural crime, vernacular and farm buildings, and children's rhymes are just a few of the subjects explored. Beautifully produced, generously illustrated, and with over 250 pages of A4 double-column text, Land People and Landscapes is certainly excellent value.

The two worlds of the subtitle of Isabel Bailey's life of Pisyey Thompson (1785-1862) are England and America. Pisyey Thompson left Boston and England in 1819 with the manuscript of his Collections for a Topographical and Historical Account of Boston... (1820) in the hands of his printer friend John Noble of Boston. Apart from a brief sojourn in England from 1841 to 1843, he spent the years to 1846 in America. Back in England, his substantially revised The History and Antiquities of Boston was published in 1856. Such were the brief facts of Pisyey Thompson's career known to many. Now the fascinating details of his enormous full life have been patiently pieced together in this enjoyable biography.


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.

In recent years Winston Kime has produced a number of photographic histories of Lincolnshire coast resorts: Skegness in the 1920s and '30s (1988), Victorian and Edwardian Skegness (1989) and Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea in Times Past (1990) - all three titles are still in print. Each of the volumes contains some fifty black and white post-card photographs, all carefully described, and prefaced by a short historical essay. With Ingoldmells and Chapel St. Leonards... Winston Kime is able to evoke the changes in the two communities during the first half of the century, and especially the transformation wrought as caravan and chalet holidays became popular. I am pleased that the errant nineteenth-century rector of Ingoldmells, J.C. Edwards, is mentioned - his life certainly needs chronicling! David Robinson has produced a number of similar format histories in recent years; with Beside the Seaside, he is at his best for he is writing about a subject which he has made very much his own; wherever possible he uses the postcard sender's words to evoke time and place.

Nick Lyons' A Browse Around Winteringham (finely printed by Beltons of Gainsborough) is more serious in purpose. Like the previous publications noted, it is a photographic history (though carte de visite and studio portraits are also used); the commentaries, based on research by the author's adult education class, are more thorough. There is some fascinating material on the haven and the maintenance of the Humber bank.

Martin Smith, Stamford Myths & Legends. Paul Watkins, 1991. ISBN 1 871615 64 X (hardback), £14.95; 1871615 69 0 (paper), £5.95. Another most attractive and well-researched production from the Stamford publishers Paul Watkins. Material is arranged in four groups (with individual commentaries): myths and legends; miracles and supernatural events; customs; people. The final appendix, an elegant essay in geomancy, ought not to be taken that seriously!
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIALS

Part Seventeen

We are indebted to Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, for compiling the material. Additional references for places already listed have been sent in by readers. Please write in if you know of an article which has been omitted. Please note that no references to articles from Lincolnshire Life are given; your local library will have copies of the Indexes to the earlier numbers, some of which contained quite useful items. The volumes of Linca. Enclosure Acts referred to are kept in the Lincolnshire Local Studies Reference Library at Free School Lane, Lincoln; they are not publications as such. U P (unbound pamphlet) references also apply to the Local Studies Library.

BURTON COGGLES

BURTON PEDWARDINE
Burton Pedwardine Church Restoration. Complete list of subscribers, donors of church furniture and statement of accounts (1873) U P 1419.

BURTON UPON STATHER
ANDREW, W., History of Winterton and the adjoining villages (1836) pp. 51-65 (typescript).
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 8, pp. 57-60.
HATFIELD, Miss S. Terra Incognita of Lincolnshire (1816).
JARVIS, P.A., North Lincolnshire: the parish of Burton upon Stather with Flixborough (1922).

BURWELL
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BUSLINGTONHORPE
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 6, pp. 68-70.
Parish Magazine for Faldingworth, Buslingtonhore, Wickenby, Snelland and Lissington, 1913-20.

BUTTERWICK, EAST
GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 8, pp. 67-68.
Inclusion of Messingham and part of East Butterwick. 1798 (Lincolnshire Inclusion Acts Vol. IX).
ROSS Manuscripts. Vol. II. Manley Wapentake.

BUTTERWICK, WEST
A Bill in the matter of a proposed drainage district in the parishes of West Butterwick, Owston & Belton (1911) U P 102
ROSS Manuscripts. Vol. II. Manley Wapentake.

BYTHAM, LITTLE

BYTHAM, CASTLE
SMITH, H.C., A short account of the church, castle and village of Castle Bytham (1906).
WILD, Rev. J., History of Castle Bytham (1871).