Heckington Mill from south-east

LINCOLNSHIRE PAST & PRESENT

No. 7. Spring 1992

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Deadline for contributions to next Bulletin and Summer issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present - 13th May 1992. It will help greatly if articles are sent typed, double spaced and with a good margin. A note of the number of words is of great value. Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews' Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS (Tel. 0522 521337).

Cover picture: Clive Wolman and his bride to be Anna Roden pictured reading their marriage contract outside Jews' Court, Lincoln (see page 6).

[Photograph reproduced by kind permission of the Editor, Lincolnshire Echo]
EDITORIAL

Any magazine published by a society is like life itself - the members get out of it as much as they put into it!

What Hilary Healey wrote in the Winter Editorial cannot be repeated too often, and we hope that Society members and other readers will continue to send in material for publication - and, if possible, illustrations. Small items of general interest are always welcome for our 'Faces and Places' section.

The special 'Tennyson' edition of the magazine will be the Summer issue; the announcement in the last issue that it would be the Spring issue was due to a misunderstanding.

Members will receive with this issue their papers for the Annual General Meeting - an occasion which provides an opportunity for readers to put their views to the joint editors in person! We hope that it will be well attended.

Terence Leach, Joint Editor.

NATURE'S CURiosITIES

Teresa Williams

From: The Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury, Friday, 31st May, 1805

'On Thursday the sawyers in Mr. GLEADOWS ship-yard at Hull, in cutting up an elm tree of considerable size, found a bird's nest with four or five eggs therein, in the heart of the tree, which was found in every part round where the nest was lodged. This singular circumstance excited considerable attention; and from the appearance and firm texture of the wood, it is conjectured that the nest must have been placed there 50 or 60 years ago.'

From: The Sun, Thursday, 4th August, 1836

'Enormous Cabbage: There is at present growing in the garden of Mr. George WESTERDALE of Swanland, a cabbage which measures four yards, two feet, five inches in circumference. This is not the renowned 'Cow Cabbage', but a specimen of the common kitchen vegetable.'

From: The Chatteris Press, Thursday, 28th January, 1909

'A huge conger eel, which had left the river and made its way up a small stream threading the marshes near Boston, Lincolnshire, was stranded on the falling tide. Two men secured it just before the tide came up the creek again. The conger measured five feet three inches in length, 23 inches round, and weighed just 40 pounds.'

(From the same paper, edition of Thursday, 25th February, 1909)

'In the last three years a robin has hibernated at Fleet Rectory, Lincolnshire. When the cold weather arrives the bird roosts on top of a grandfather clock, taking its meals from the table. It is so tame that it will feed out of the hand of one of the maids, but directly the weather becomes warmer, it leaves the house.'

From: The L.R. & S.M., Friday, 31st October, 1823

'On the 18th instant a swarm of bees was taken by Mr. David PARKES, at Gayton-le-Wold, near Louth, a very unusual circumstance at this time of the year.'
Tyack's claim, that 'as in so many other instances, the Puritans sullied their victory by the exhibition of their barbarity' in killing the survivors seeking sanctuary in St. Wilfrid's (which Church, he claims, they later desecrated), also does not bear close scrutiny as there are no local records of any such atrocities, nor were there any graves of the victims - nor, for that matter, of any killed in the 'Alford Fight' - to be found in the churchyard. He quotes in support of his claim of despoilation within the Church itself the fact that there are ancient glass fragments amongst the more modern glass of the windows in the Sacrament. Certainly, these fragments exist, but there is no evidence that they are the result of any attack upon the Parish Church either in 1645 or at any other date.

The evidence, therefore, is conclusive: 'Alford Fight' is just as Dudding said - a 'strange fiction'.

But where did a story of a fictitious local Civil War skirmish originate?

To answer that question, we must, surprisingly perhaps, turn to Scotland's history at that time.*

In the 1630s, King Charles I attempted to impose a Liturgy on the Scottish Presbyterian Kirk. For both religious and political reasons, his ultimate aim was to re-constitute the Kirk on episcopalian lines. Understandably, vociferous opposition resulted. One of those who raised his voice against Charles' policy was James Graham, Earl [and later 1st Marquess] of Montrose. He did more than just protest: he was a member of the Scottish Presbyterian army which invaded England in 1640. However, when Charles gave way and allowed his northern realm to keep its Presbyterian Kirk, Montrose became a prominent Scottish Royalist. Moreover, he had no sympathy with the Covenanters when they began agitating because he believed the Solemn League and Covenant was anti-monarchy, and that he certainly was not. Gathering an army in support of Charles I, Montrose won a series of brilliant victories, some of them after amazing marches over snow-clad and trackless mountains, during the winter of 1644-45 and the following spring.

Montrose continued his campaigning and, on June 27th, 1645, he found himself confronting his enemies, under Major General William Baillie, near the town of Keith, Strath Isla. They had taken up, he found, a very strong defensive position on high ground near to the town. Realising it would be suicidal to attack, Montrose began a swift withdrawal south. Baillie assumed this to be flight - which was exactly what Montrose wanted him to assume. Making one of his lightning dashes over the Correeen Hills, Montrose crossed the River Don at a point about 25 miles north-west of Aberdeen. Here, just south of the river, he found the ideal place to give battle: he had firm, rising ground, called Gallows Hill, at his back, with marshland and the Boat of Forbes, the only fordable point of the Don thereabouts, before him.

*See Appendix C.
As Baillie approached, he only saw the rearguard of Montrose's army standing to arms, so the obvious assumption was that his opponent was still retreating. Not knowing that Montrose's main force was hidden behind Gallows Hill, Baillie thought he had caught Montrose on the hop, and thus fell into the Royalist trap.

Baillie immediately proceeded to cross the River Don, intending to outflank his fleeing enemy by marching to the east of him. Montrose waited until Baillie's cavalry and part of his infantry were across the river and on the marshy ground, and then he launched his troops into the attack. All too late, Baillie realised he had been tricked and turned to fight. After an initial cavalry melee, Montrose ordered forward his fierce Highlanders who, after a characteristic charge, then proceeded to cut the Covenanters to pieces; thus, another great victory was won by Montrose.

Now the relevant point is this: the name of the place on the Don where this battle was fought was ALFORD (though there pronounced 'Afford'), and the date was July 2nd, 1643!

Apart from the fact that marshy ground and very heavy casualties figure prominently in both accounts, there are no real points of similarity between this Scottish battle and the 'Alford Fight', and after all, bogs and marshes have been decisive in many battles: for example, at Hastings (1066), at Towton (1461), at Tewkesbury (1471), and, of course, in the 1643 Gainsborough encounter considered earlier.

We are, therefore, safe in assuming that with Tyack's 'Alford Fight', we have an example of historical transposition: that is, events in one place wrongly attributed to another which happens to have the same or a similar name. For example, only quite recently, I discovered a modern history book which confidently asserted that the Battle of Stoke (1487) took place at Stoke-on-Trent when, in fact, it was fought near the village of East Stoke, on the A46, about half a dozen miles south-west of Newark. I know: I have walked the battlefield!

Historical transposition is clearly the explanation of the 'Alford Fight': that and local imagination!

Students of ancient history are aware that our earliest historians did not always trouble to sort the facts from the legends. For example, the Venerable Bede - in many ways an admirable historian - when dramatically describing the death of the martyr, St. Alban, in his Ecclesiastical History, says that the executioner 'who gave the wicked stroke, was not permitted to rejoice over the deceased; for his eyes dropped upon the ground together with the blessed martyr's head.' Poetic justice, but hardly likely!

Most people, too, know the story of Alfred burning the cakes and of Sir Francis Drake's refusal to meet the approaching Armada until he had finished his game of bowls: both these incidents are almost certainly apocryphal; but still they live on. Yet even in more recent times, truth and myth have walked happily hand-in-hand in popular imagination: for example, during the Great War, there circulated the graphic and well-believed rumour that hundreds of Russian troops, coming via the Baltic and the north of Scotland, were on their way to reinforce the allies on the Western Front; many even claimed to have seen them on the march - and with snow still on their boots!

This entanglement of truth and myth in history seems to have continued down the ages, and the story of the 'Alford Fight' is yet another example. Humanity, it seems, needs to have the cold facts of its history nicely spiced with legend and imagination: perhaps to make it more palatable? Our Alfordian forbears, apparently, were no exception.

REFERENCES


WOOD, A.C., 'Colonel Sir Edward Rossiter,' Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies Reports and Papers, Volume XLI (1935)
SHIDDUKHIM-TENNA'IM AT JEWS COURT

John T. Willford

On Sunday 12 January 1992 an historic Jewish ceremony took place in Jews Court, the first time in Lincoln since the expulsion of the Jews in 1290 when Lincoln's thriving Jewish community came to such a violent and abrupt end. The occasion was the betrothal of Clive Wolman, city editor of 'The Mail on Sunday' and Anna Roden, a financial manager at Warburgs. Clive had discovered Jews Court while on a visit to Lincoln with his mother some years ago, and had been impressed with Cecil Roth's vivid description of the betrothal in 1271, and wedding ceremony in 1275, said to have taken place in the Synagogue, adjacent to the house owned by Bellassez the bride's mother. The bride was little Judith, the daughter and grand-daughter of Lincoln rabbis, and her husband to be was Aaron, the son of Benjamin of Lincoln. Digging deeper into the story Clive Wolman discovered that more information about these two ceremonies survives than from any other Jewish betrothal or wedding ceremony, anywhere in Europe for this period. He and Anna decided that their betrothal ceremony should take place in Jews Court, which although having undergone considerable rebuilding during the intervening centuries, was still the successor of the Synagogue in which Aaron and Judith made their vows over 720 years earlier. Not only that, but they would use the original Shiddukhim-Tenna'lm (betrothal contract) used in 1271 as the basis for their own contract, and would follow the ceremony with a meal in the Jews House, just as Aaron, Judith, and their families would have done as the guests of Bellassez. The date chosen, 12 January, was as close to that of the original betrothal as practical.

The Shiddukhim (betrothal), and the Tenna'lm (conditions), were always important preliminaries to a Jewish wedding. Clive reminded their guests that according to the Talmud, anyone entering into a marriage without a Shiddukhim was liable to be flogged, a penalty that mercifully did not survive the middle ages! Often the Shiddukhim Tenna'lm were arranged when the couple concerned were still children, especially when the parents were in fear of persecution, trumped-up charges, or even violent death at the hands of a mob. In fact, only three years after her daughter's wedding, in 1278, Bellassez herself was charged with clipping the coin and was hanged. At the same time, 292 other wealthy Jews around the country received the same sentence in yet another wave of popular persecutions. The betrothal contract was one way for parents to ensure that their children would have something approaching a secure future. The breaking of a betrothal contract was considered a serious matter and both sides swore on oath to pay heavy penalties should they be responsible for terminating the agreement.

The Shiddukhim Tenna'lm of Clive Wolman and Anna Roden took place in the upper room of Jews Court, the room believed to be the successor of Lincoln's 12th century Synagogue, and certainly recognised by those present as 'feeling right for the occasion'. Apart from the bride and groom to be, there were twenty-five Jewish guests and witnesses, and two members of the Society, both of whom felt privileged and honoured to be allowed to participate in such an historical and holy ceremony. It began at 12 noon with a welcoming introduction from the couple, and an explanation for the choice of venue. Tom Baker then gave a short talk on the importance of the Jewish community to the prosperity of Medieval Lincoln, with special reference to notable Lincoln Jews, what they achieved, what they built, and how they had been used by their fellow citizens. He spoke warmly of his meeting with the Jewish historian Cecil Roth, and the importance of the two buildings in which the ceremony and the meal were taking place.

Guests were then offered a copy of the original betrothal contract, in Hebrew, drawn up in 1271 and preserved in Westminster Abbey Muniment Rooms. An English transcript was also provided, giving a unique glimpse into the world of 13th century Lincoln and the private lives of two of its Jewish citizens and their families. The contract had lost little of its relevance, and Clive and Anna had used it as the model for their own Tenna'lm, which was then circulated. It was read aloud in Hebrew and English, and the specially constituted Beth Din, the legal representatives of the Jewish community, formally recognised the contract as binding. Gifts were exchanged, including a copy of the Bible (Old Testament) from the bride's mother to the couple, just as Bellassez had given Aaron and Judith a Bible in 1271. As Anna's mother was the cookery writer Claudia Roden, five cookery books were added to the list of gifts, giving rise to several humorous quips concerning Anna's culinary abilities! Finally, as it was also customary to break a plate and distribute the pieces to all the single people present, this too was faithfully added to the ceremony.
The 1992 Lincoln Shiddukhim-Tenna’im was throughout one of the most moving and dignified ceremonies I have attended. Clive and Anna had identified to a remarkable degree with Aaron and Judith, and a deep sense of history and heritage, that was part and parcel of their living faith, had been woven into a centuries old Jewish ritual. The 1271 ceremony, so well documented by Jewish scribes, had been followed in all its essentials. The couple had hoped to follow their betrothal with a wedding in Lincoln, but because of the number of guests they were expecting, they settled for the Bevis Marks Synagogue in London.

Many ceremonies and functions have taken place in Jews Court over the centuries, but few could have been as historically or socially significant as this one.

On behalf of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, in whose present home this took place, let us offer Clive and Anna all the happiness they deserve in future years (Mazel Tov), and a regular return to Lincoln and Jews Court, which I know have become very special to them, on the anniversaries of their betrothal. May there be many!
THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY

The British Association for Local History is the body which unite amateur historians with teachers, librarians, archivists and academics to provide a voice for local history at national level.

The recent decision by the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology to re-join the Association—a membership which had lapsed during recent reorganisations—re-establishes a link which reaches back to an earlier period in the development of local historical studies both in Lincolnshire and on the wider scene.

The Association has developed out of the Standing Conference for Local History, administered by the National Council of Social Service, which itself was the result of a proposal by the then Director of the Lindsey and Holland Rural Community Council, Major North Coates. It was Major North Coates' pioneering work to promote the study of Lincolnshire village history that led to the formation of the Lincolnshire Local History Society, one of the parent bodies of the present Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, so it is not surprising that a number of people connected with Lincolnshire local history were closely linked with the Standing Conference. These include the late Sir Francis Hill, an early Chairman; Miss Flora Murray, Dr. Rod Ambler our present County representative on the Association; and Mrs. Esther de Waal, who served on its Executive Committee for a number of years. Mrs. M. Phillipson and Mr. Terence Leach were active representatives of the Society at its Annual Conferences.

Like its successor body, the Standing Conference sought to spread new ideas and approaches to the study of local history. One from Lincolnshire which aroused much interest was Mr. Terence Leach's Survey of Lincolnshire portraits. Through the journal The Amateur Historian, now known as The Local Historian, through conferences, courses, meetings and other publications, including a twice-yearly newsletter Local History News, this good work has been carried on as local historians face the challenge of changing times and circumstances.

The British Association for Local History's title expresses its range of interests well and although when it was adopted the Association did not succumb to the current fashion for acronyms, BALH as it is generally known, receives the support of individual local historians as well as that given by the County Society. The links it maintains with the Royal Historical Society, the Historical Association, the National Council on Archives, the British Genealogical Record Users' Group and the Local Population Studies Society, as well as its sponsorship of the Record Users' Group, will be strengthened by a membership which represents the wide ranging interests of local historians. In all this individual members are important to BALH, for it is their interests it exists to serve.

Further details may be obtained direct from BALH, Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, West Sussex, PO20 6BQ.

NATURE'S CURiosITIES

Teresa Williams

From: The L.R. & S.M., Friday, 8th August, 1823

On Tuesday a summer storm of rain deposited a shower of shells, containing a species of snails alive, which fell from the clouds in vast abundance on the farm of Mr. Charles TOYNBEE, at Waddington, near this city, [Lincoln]. These aerial travellers have been handed about in Lincoln and the neighbourhood as objects of curiosity, as indeed they prove on a minute examination, for it is highly probable that they are not merely inhabitants of the sea, but emigrants from a warm and prolific climate, and were brought by the late Westerly winds many hundred leagues, balloon fashion, before they were deposited on Waddington Heath!
"DEMOCRACY AND PROPER DRAINS": PUBLIC HEALTH AND LANDED INFLUENCE IN LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY SLEAFORD

Simon Pawley

To the upper class lady in John Betjeman's "In Westminster Abbey", efficient and effective sewage systems were among the mish-mash of contradictory benefits the British Empire had bestowed upon its peoples:

*Free speech, free passes, class distinction
Democracy and proper drains.*

Her belief in a link between limited democratic government and good sanitation in towns and cities was not entirely mindless jingoism. "Municipal socialism", pioneered in Joseph Chamberlain's Birmingham in the 1870s, saw the new nineteenth century industrial towns at last take over control of local government from the exclusive, fragmented and increasingly irrelevant parish bodies which had hitherto run them. This gave reformers the power to tackle those appalling public health problems which we particularly associate with Victorian cities.

In less populated areas like Lincolnshire, it is tempting to believe that the problems were somehow less severe. In fact, they were often more intractable. Polluted water supplies and almost non-existent sewage arrangements were not peculiar to the cities and infectious diseases could spread as rapidly through the population of a small market town as they did in London or Manchester. In 1871, Sleaford had a population of less than 4000, yet its size was no protection against squalor. Up to a third of the town's population was crammed into the courts and alleyways of Westgate and raw sewage discharged from the common privies there into the River Slea, which was also used for drinking water. Outbreaks of smallpox and cholera were common.

Towns like Sleaford were in an invidious situation. They were large enough to attract the problems of urban life but their instruments of local government, both old and new, were still in the hands of a small elite of middle class ratepayers, almost obsequiously deferential to the land-owning aristocracy, who inevitably dominated the politics of such a rural and conservative area.

Partly in response to a damning report on public health in the town, a new Board of Health took over sanitation matters from the local vestry in 1851. This was chiefly because the expense of replacing the town's existing sewers and drains was beyond the means of the previous administrative machinery. However, the Board's jurisdiction extended only as far as the parish boundary of New Sleaford. Not only did the contiguous settlements of Quarlington and Old Sleaford continue to be administered by their respective parishes, but the Board of Health was quite content to channel the waste from its new sewers into their sections of the River Slea, just a little beyond of the area under its control.

The members of a Board of Health had by law to reside within the town in question. Such rules had been devised precisely to prevent Boards becoming swamped with rural gentry. Yet the Sleaford Board of Health had little more independence than the parish vestry which preceded it. Its electorate was essentially the same: the substantial ratepayers of the parish. So too were its priorities: low rates and the approval of the local landowner, the Marquis of Bristol.

It is difficult to over-estimate the extent to which Lord Bristol's influence dominated Sleaford in the nineteenth century. He might be an absentee, but his presence was still felt everywhere. His Manor Court had only ceased to function in the 1830s. Almost all the land in and around the town was owned by him. His name adorned hotels, streets, fountains and swimming baths. His Agent was one of the leading local farmers. His assent was always sought for any matter which involved municipal development, for a combination of deferential and purely practical reasons. The building of a new Town Hall or school or gasworks, or the installation of piped water in the town, usually required him to gift or lease land for the project if it was to go ahead. Like many landlords, he was prepared to be beneficent if it suited his interests but he still drove a hard bargain in the process.
Thus the Sleaford Board of Health were perpetually torn between the need to tackle increasingly serious public health issues which affected the whole town and the desire to maintain good relations with the Marquis and his Agent. Sometimes, the two went hand in hand. In 1830, for example, the Board established a clean water supply in Sleaford by piping it from springs on Lord Bristol's land. The Marquis sold a comparatively small quantity of poor agricultural land at a good price and could play the philanthropist at the same time.

However, often the issues were not as clear cut as this, as the long-running story of Sleaford's sewage disposal demonstrated. So long as it was discharged into the River Slea below the town itself, neither the Board nor Lord Bristol had any particular interest in what happened to it; at least, until it began to be a personal annoyance both to His Lordship's Agent and to a neighbouring aristocrat, Lady Winchelsea. In 1869 she threatened to take legal action unless the Board cleaned up the river; not because of any concern for the public health of the town, but because (like Lord Bristol's Agent) she was forced to endure the stench as it floated past her country house at Haverholme.

In order to address this problem, the Board of Health needed a sewage works and this meant that they had to apply to Lord Bristol for land on which to build it. This time, his response was that of the landed proprietor, not the philanthropist. He would not sell the necessary land; he would offer a lease, but no more. From the Board's point of view, it was impossible to contemplate investing so large a sum on land which was only held on lease. Consequently, the whole project collapsed.

It was over ten years before another scheme was put forward. Once again, it was in response to a complaint by the Marquis' Agent, George Hervey. In July 1881, he protested to the Board of Health about the smell at his house because of sewage in the River Slea. As in 1869, the identity of the complainant seems to have been the crucial factor in galvanizing the Board of Health into action. This time, however, they decided to propose a sewage farm about a mile downriver of the town, on land which was owned partly by Lord Bristol and partly by the Winchelseas. It may have been the promise of a solution to the noisome smells at Haverholme which tipped the balance and obliged Lord Bristol to agree to the plan, or it may be that (like the site of the water works) this land was not considered so valuable to him. Either way, his assent freed the Board to go ahead with their plans, just as His Lordship's previous unwillingness to co-operate had blocked them. The scheme received the backing of the Local Government Board in London and by the middle of 1883 detailed engineering specifications were being produced to pipe the sewage over a mile from its existing outfall to the new sewage farm.

However, there was a twist in the tale. The gradient was insufficient to convey the sewage to so distant a site, without a pumping station installed somewhere close to Sleaford. The Local Government Board's consultant engineer recommended that this should be located at Cogglesford Mill, a watermill just below the town, which belonged to the Marquis of Bristol. The mill's intrinsic value to the Marquis was small. It was in bad repair. Its previous tenant had gone out of business trying to compete with more efficient steam mills. Lord Bristol had been minded to pull it down altogether, before the new proposal came along. Yet although the use of the mill's water supply for the sewage pumping station was vital to the entire scheme, approaches to him for the sale of the site met with a familiar response: he would only lease it.

The Board of Health rehearsed the same set of frustrated arguments as in 1869: how could they justify such a capital expenditure on a site which they would not own? The possibilities of the rent being racked up at a later date were obvious. When they found themselves embroiled, as well, in a dispute with the tenants at the mill over their rights there, the patience of the Chairman snapped in public. 'He (the Chairman) did not want the new sewerage scheme,' the Sleaford Gazette reported him as saying, 'nor had it been forced upon Lord Bristol. Lord Bristol and Mr. Hervey had this scheme so much at heart that they ought at once to settle this private matter between themselves and their tenant'.

This outburst reflected the fact that, just as in 1869, Lord Bristol had the whip hand and knew it. Loans from the Local Government Board had already been granted and work had begun. It was too late to abandon the scheme now, even had the Board of Health possessed the political will to call his bluff. Making the most of the situation, they took the longest lease they could on the mill,
moved their headquarters to the adjacent cottage (which they were obliged to take as part of the deal) and sold off the redundant fittings in the watermill to try to offset some of their costs. Even here, as some of them grumbled, they lost out financially.

As so often happens, the long-term consequences of such decisions presented some amusing ironies for posterity. Cogglesford Mill, which Lord Bristol had so nearly pulled down, was preserved, derelict but essentially untouched, from the 1880s until the present day. Now under the care of North Kesteven District Council, it is in the process of being restored to working order again as a tourist attraction. The sewage pumping station, on the other hand, has long since been made redundant and only its foundations now remain.

Sleaford had ended up with a civilized means of disposing of its sewage almost by accident. The Board of Health had acted only when pressured by people towards whom they deferred as a matter of habit. Whether the solution actually satisfied those people is more doubtful. Among the files of the Local Government Board in London is one for the Sleaford area dated 1913. Its contents? A series of complaints from Lady Winchelsea about raw sewage in the River Slea.
FOOTNOTES

2. Ellis (Ed), op.cit. pp.73,77-78.
3. Page, op.cit.; Ellis (Ed), op.cit. pp.111-132 (on schools); Suffolk Record Office, HA307/5142/58.
4. Ellis (Ed), pp.76-77; Public Record Office (PRO), MH13/668 (Seaford file 1849-1869).
7. Seaford Gazette 9.11.1883 (2,3 and 2,4), 10.11.1883 (2,5); LAO SLUDCI/4/316-320,337-338,342.
8. Seaford Gazette 10.11.1883 (2,5), 23.5.1885 (4,2), 6.6.1885 (5,4); LAO SLUDCI/5/25,31,35.
9. PRO HLG1/699 (Seaford UDC file 1881-1915).

CHURCH NEWS

Teresa Williams

From: The L.R. & S.M., Friday, 24th January, 1800

'A new peal of bells cast by Mr. James HARRISON of Barton has lately been hung in the parish church of All Saints, Saltfleetby in this county. It is a remarkable circumstance and does great credit to Mr. HARRISON as a Bell-founder, that the new bells, the tenor of which is only 5-4th of the weight of the old one, are nevertheless heard to as great, if not to a greater distance than the old ones were. Besides this singular advantage they are a set of fine-toned bells; and Mr. HARRISON has turned them into tune in a manner greatly superior to the usual way of chipping; which, together with his method of finishing his moulds in a machine, has made the bells very fine indeed.'
EDITH ISABEL NICHOLSON, 1873-1952, artist and teacher

Betty M. Boyden

Edith Isabel Nicholson was born early in 1873 at Grimblethorpe Hall, near Louth, and christened on March 16 in the tiny church of Gayton-le-Wold, which still stands about six hundred yards from Grimblethorpe on the opposite side of the Louth-Wragby road.

Grimblethorpe itself, built by Sir Ralph Maddison around 1620 and inherited through the female line (so that the owner's name keeps changing through the centuries) is described as 'an extra parochial liberty' up to 1857, when it became a parish in its own right. It remained in the Maddison family, through various inheritors, up to 1959, when it was bought from Mr. Michael Scarfot, by Mr. Eric Ranby, who, with his father had been a tenant since 1938. Mr. Ranby takes great pride in the fact that his grandson is the first male offspring of the owner to have been born there for four centuries. (The eight sons of my great-grandfather, William John Nicholson, all born there, do not count - WJN was only a tenant farmer).

Edith Isabel was the third daughter and youngest child of William John Nicholson, 1813-1872, and his second wife, Elizabeth (nee Brownlow), 1828-1909, the older children being Anna Kathleen, 1864-1960, Alice Maud, 1865-1919, Edward Field, 1867-1958, Gilbert John Hyde, 1865-1966, and George Edward, 1871-1951. She was born posthumously, her father, a once wealthy farmer (tenant of the Walsh family at Grimblethorpe) having shot himself in the orchard at Grimblethorpe on July 23, 1872. He was, it seems, an early victim of the agricultural recession, though there are also hints that he was 'too fond of the gee-gees' - to quote a present-day neighbour whose family was at that time farming in the same area. He did not die penniless, though he seems to have thought he would, and he left no will. But administrations revealed that, finally, his assets stood at over £8,000. His widow, Elizabeth, a member of the Brownlow family of Wootton Dale - her father, George, was a Yarborough tenant, as were many of the Nicholsons - seems to have been quite a spirited lady of high aspirations; she continued at the farm with the help of a manager until 1882, when she and her family were finally compelled to give up.

Traditionally, within the family, she is said to have gone bankrupt, but I can so far find no official confirmation of this. There was a sale of goods and furniture at Grimblethorpe on May 4, 1882, and she moved, so it is said, to St. Nicholas' Terrace in Lincoln, then, possibly, to Sibsey, and eventually to Newark around 1883-4. These years are rather vague.

Edith herself first turns up as a pupil at the School of Art, Newark; her name appears for a number of years on the registers, now in the Nottinghamshire Archives. Later, she taught art at the School, and became the first 'drawing mistress' at the Lilley and Stone Girls' School, which was founded in its present form around 1910. Edith first appears on the staff list of its preceding foundation in 1904. She never married and lived, mainly, with her brother Edward, sister Alice and mother in the Bank House, Market Place, Newark. Edward worked for most of his life in the bank, not as manager, as might have been thought from the fact that he lived in the flat above, but as chief cashier. Apparently he never got promotion because he did not want to leave Newark. Elizabeth, who was also a water-colourist of some talent, died in 1909 and Alice in 1919 - while she was staying with friends at The Priory, Barrow-on-Humber, recovering from influenza. Around the same time, Edward, who married late, retired and eventually settled in Bedford, where he lived with his brother, Gilbert, and his family. Edith stayed on in Newark, living sometimes with her married sister, Mrs. Kathleen Lowe, in The Park, and sometimes 'in rooms.' She died at 57, Charles Street. Apparently the two sisters did not always get on.

What has been quite intriguing in what I have been trying to research is the fact that there was already quite a prestigious Nicholson family in Newark at the time when Elizabeth and her children settled there. These Nicholsons owned a large foundry works (which survives today under a different name, with, I think, at least until recently, a Nicholson in charge). At the time of my Nicholsons' arrival in Newark, the chairman was Ald. William Newzam Nicholson, father of the artist, William Nicholson, (1887-1949, and exact contemporary of Edith's), and grandfather of Ben, 1894-1982). There was also a G.H. Nicholson, who was secretary of the Newark School of Art, whose signature appears in the School registers. This could, it has occurred to me, have been
Edith’s brother, Gilbert John Hyde Nicholson, of whom I know nothing except that he was said eventually to have ‘gone into leather’ and lived finally in Bedford.

The ‘other’ Nicholsons also originated in Lincolnshire; they came from Blyborough in the mid-eighteenth century. But I have not discovered any direct link with my Nicholsons; if there were, it might explain just why my Elizabeth and her children eventually found their way to Newark.

Edith seems to have been a prolific watercolourist, though Grimblethorpe, of course, must have been painted about forty years after the family left. I imagine her cycling there from Newark and settling herself on the bridle path which overlooks the Hall (still the best viewpoint). One of her works was a snow scene in Davos, Switzerland, which is now in the possession of my son in Devon, and another is a rather confusing unspecified view of the Wolds countryside, which I have. Of these and the Grimblethorpe painting, only the latter is signed and dated. Quite likely there were others, scattered around the relatives, and probably, in the climate of the past seventy years or so, unappreciated until these more recent Antiques Roadshow times. Not that I expect them to have any great value, but I am sure they would hold quite a lot of interest.

Her period at Newark’s Lillie and Stone High School seems to have ended rather unhappily. The school and its staff were under considerable strain towards the end of the First World War, and, according to records in the Nottinghamshire Archives, great efforts were made to raise teaching standards and, by introducing commercial subjects, to bring the school up to date. Without mentioning names, the headmistress reported: ‘the drawing classes... not satisfactory,’ and asked for a new art mistress. Miss Tunbridge was appointed at a salary of £140 a year on July 9, 1918. This rapidly rose to £180. The chairman of the Governing Board at this time was, incidentally, Col. Edward H. Nicholson, older half-brother of William Nicholson, the artist.

Edith Isabel was regarded by the rest of the family as ‘arty,’ ‘odd’ and ‘neurotic,’ which is perhaps not surprising considering her background and the social and political climate of the period. She was also said to have a great sense of humour and, I like to think, in contrast to her dignified sister, Kathleen, was probably surprisingly modern.

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My connection comes through Edith’s half brother, Joseph Collinson (1865-1925), who was the sixth child of William John of Grimblethorpe and his first wife, Mary (nee Wood, 1819-1857). Collinson was my grandfather whom I never knew; he died five days before the marriage of his eldest daughter (my mother). The ‘two families’ seem to have been fairly amicably disposed to each other, and my grandmother, Winifred (1872-1961), Collinson’s widow, was in quite close and regular touch with his half-sisters and brothers.

I have been working on a history of the family from about 1730 to the present day, in conjunction with a second cousin (S.W. Nicholson) of Auckland, New Zealand, who is a descendant of my grandfather’s older brother, Charles Henry Nicholson (1852-1882). Shirley, who had been in failing health through 1990 and 1991, lived to see the story in print but died on October 31 last year.

Berry Mary Boyden, (step-great-niece of Edith Nicholson),
2, Hardwick Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham, NG5 2GW.
The recent erection of a new school at Scothern to replace both the old school there, founded by the Ellisons of Sudbrooke Holme, and the school at Newball (in Stainton by Langworth) founded by Edmund Boulter, brings to mind the question of the history of Edmund Boulter. There is no mystery about the Ellisons, but Boulter, the founder of the school at Newball, is something of a mystery. The new school is called the Ellison-Boulter's School, and it is regrettable that so little seems to be known about the man whose charity made the school at Newball possible.

It is simple enough to learn from county Directories and the Report of the Charity Commissioners that Edmund Boulter of Langworth, in his will of an unknown date, left to the mayor and citizens of Lincoln an annuity of £10 to maintain a school within the parishes of Stainton and Barlings or in one of them. He charged his manors, lands, tithes and hereditaments in Barlings, Stainton and elsewhere with the annual payment. He also founded Boulter's Almshouses in Oxford, to which Barlings was entitled to send one poor widower.

It is possible that Boulter died in 1711, for the only reference which I have been able to discover to a date for the founding of his school is in Thomas Cox's *Magna Britannia* (p.1495) - 'Barlings, where is a School founded Anno Do 1711, for all the poor Children of the Place, taught by a Master, whose Salary is by an Endowment'.

Boulter seems not to figure in any of the standard reference books on Lincolnshire and his achievements, whatever they were, and his history, seems to have little impact in his native county. He is said to have been born at Barlings.

There is, however, some further information to be found. At Little Haseley in Oxfordshire there is a large and distinguished country house, Haseley Court - which was built in 1710 for Edmund Boulter.
The estate belonged to the Barentine family. Drew Barentine was Sheriff of London in 1393 - with Richard Whittington. The estate later passed to the Hudlestone family, and Ferdinando Hudlestone mortgaged it to Sir John Cutler (immortalised by Pope for his avarice) and Joshua Lush. In 1703 Lush sold it to Boulter.

Edmund Boulter appears never to have lived at Haseley Court, but in 1710 he built a large house to replace the Tudor one which existed there. He left this property to his nephew and namesake Edmund Boulter, who is as mysterious as the uncle. It was no doubt the nephew who in 1698 was returned as MP for Boston (with Richard Wynn) and retained the seat three years later. Pishey Thompson, historian of Boston, has nothing to say about him. Edmund Boulter the nephew had an only daughter, and Haseley Court passed to her when in 1737 she married John Woolfe. John Woolfe and his eldest son both died in 1764. A surviving son died in 1768, and about 1770 the estate was bought by a neighbour called Blackall. Any hope Edmund Boulter may have had of founding a landed family quickly came to nought. Christopher Hussey, in whose article on Haseley in Country Life in 1960 this information was published, wrote The only facts recorded of Edmund Boulter the elder are that he bequeathed two farms from his estate to found almshouses in the parish of St. Clements, Oxford, which tends to confirm that he was an Oxford citizen; and that he never occupied his house, bequeathing it to a nephew of the same name.

What Hussey's article did not reveal was a relationship between the Boulter family and Sir John Cutler. Sir John Cutler (1608-1693) was famous for his avarice and his philanthropy, and an account of his life may be found in the Dictionary of National Biography. When, in 1657, Lord Strafford had to sell his estate at Harewood and Gawthorpe, Cutler and Sir John Lewys bought it. Cutler eventually became the sole owner, and is said to have lived in misery seclusion at Gawthorpe Hall. His great wealth drew John Nevinson, the highwayman, to the district, and when he ventured out Cutler was in great danger - on one occasion he narrowly escaped capture. He moved out of the Hall and lived in a cottage with a servant. He was active in promoting the subscription by the city of London for the use of Charles II, and in June 1660 was knighted; he became a baronet on the 9 November the same year. He became treasurer of St. Pauls - an unpopular appointment - and Pepys was a friend and admirer of his. He was an influential member of the Grocer's Company and a benefactor to the College of Physicians. He was MP for Bodmin from 1689 to his death. His funeral was said to have cost £7,600.

Edmund Boulter the elder had a brother Robert Boulter of Harewood in Yorkshire. The letter appears to have two children. A daughter married George Eglesfield, who graduated M.A. at Queen's College, Oxford in 1674. Their daughter Anne Eglesfield married John Singleton of Meldesham, Norfolk, and had a daughter Mary Elizabeth Singleton, named in the will of her cousin John Boulter of Gawthorpe Hall, who died in 1737. She married the Rev. William Paxton of Baythorpe Park.

Edmund Boulter junior, Robert's son, was of Harewood and Gawthorpe, Barlings, Haseley and Wherewell Park, and inherited the estates of his uncle Sir John Cutler. Cutler, had had two daughters. Elizabeth married Charles Bodvile Robartes, 2nd Earl of Radnor, who inherited the Manor of Wimpole, which he sold to Lord Hardwicke. He died without issue in 1723. The other daughter married Sir William Portman, 6th baronet, who died in 1690 without issue. He was of Orchard Park, Somerset. Edmund Boulter the nephew was presumably the son of Cutler's sister. He had a son or grandson, that John Boulter who died in 1737. In 1739 Henry Lascelles, ancestor the Earl of Harewood, bought the two adjoining estates of Gawthorpe and Harewood.

Immediately after I had written the first draft of these notes I read An Open Elite? England 1540-1880 by Lawrence and Jeanne C. Fawcett Stone (Oxford 1984) and noticed at p.240 this passage - Narcissus Luttrell, who clearly kept a close eye on London millionaires, only recorded the deaths of about one man a year worth over £40,000. Men worth £100,000 or more ranged from well known figures like Sir Charles Duncombe or Sir Joshua Child the banker, or Sir Joseph Hern the East India Company tycoon, down to nonentities like Mr. Western an ironmonger, or Mr. Boulter a grocer. There is nothing to suggest that Mr. Western or Mr. Boulter aspired to or succeeded in founding a landed family.
Stone's source is Narcissus Luttrell, Brief Relations of State Affairs, Oxford, 1857, vol. ii p.623 from September 1678 to April 1714. Luttrell (1657-1732) was a descendant of the Luttrells of Dunster Castle, Somerset, and Irnham, Lincolnshire. I have not seen his book and cannot therefore be certain that the Boulter who was a wealthy grocer and the founder of the school are one and the same. It seems likely to be the case, however, and if this is so, the Stones are mistaken in their assumption, for Edmund Boulter seems to have been very much involved in establishing himself in possession of large estates.

I suspect that the obscurity of Edmund Boulter may be in part due to the fact that there has never, as far as I am aware, been any study made of the history of Barlings, Langworth and Stainton, the parishes served by his school at Newball. I have made no very serious attempt to find out more about him beyond the confines of my own study and the resources of my own reference books. Historians in Oxfordshire and Yorkshire may well be familiar with his career and activities. It is strange that a man connected with several well known estates - Hazley, Harewood and Wimpole, who obviously did not forget his origins in Lincolnshire, should be so shadowy a figure. Perhaps other readers of Lincolnshire Past & Present will be able to put some flesh on to these bones.

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MYSTERY PICTURES

Can any reader identify this farm? The photograph, rather faded, was found recently in an Antiques Centre. It has obviously once been in a frame. Pasted on the back of it is a sheet from the Spalding Guardian and Holbeach, Long...for a date in 1892 - probably in November. The photographer was given a hard task - to photograph the house and buildings together with the family, labourers and dog - not to mention the poultry. It is possible that the house and buildings survive, and the photograph may be of interest to a local historian or family historians.
TWO MORE LINCOLNSHIRE POST CARDS BY J.D. WHEELDON

(See LP&P No. 6 p.16)

Old Bolingbroke Castle & Church

Old Bolingbroke from East Keal Hill
A GLIMPSE OF LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1637

Rev. A.C. Sinclair

In the August of 1637 the Reverend Thomas Master, a Fellow of New College, Oxford, made a journey from Montgomery into Lincolnshire in order that he might be inducted to the Rectory of East Wykeham, near Louth. He recorded his experiences in a Latin letter to his father, who was Rector of Cotes in Gloucestershire, and it was printed as a thin quarto of twenty pages by the Oxford University Press in 1675, under the title of 'Iter Boreale.' The press has done better printing since, but I have detected no misprints, so their proof-reading was good. I do not doubt that that portion of the letter which relates to Lincolnshire will be of interest to the readers The Lincolnshire Magazine, so I append a rough translation. The pamphlet is one of the possessions of the County Library, and was brought to my notice by Mr. C. Brears. I hope in due course to lodge a translation of the whole with the Librarian.

From the 'Iter Boreale' of Thomas Master, pp.10 to 15:

'Among these alleviations of the journey (I had already crossed the Trent in a second boat) I arrived, almost before I was aware of it, at Newark, where I ought to have viewed the church, the castle and the market place; but Lincoln alone was in my hopes. After journeying four miles, I saw with reverence its wonderful cathedral, showing its stately form to the low-lying country from the lofty hill on which it stands. At length I reached the city - should I not rather call it the corpse of a city? - through many ruins of churches and monasteries, which remain as a testimony to its former greatness. The immense church, (they call it the Minster) dedicated to the Virgin Mother of God, is set on the summit of the hill, as I said: the head of the city which stretches its mutilated limbs over the lower slopes; and truly it is a golden head. Here indeed everything within and without shines in wonderful beauty.

What can I say concerning the three steeples rising into heaven with their stone and lead? What of its bell, whose size has condemned it to almost perpetual silence? Of the vault of the church, arched with exquisite work? Of the marble pillars by which it is supported? What of the decorated chapels for private devotion which are here, seeming like little daughters of the church? What, lastly, of the wall to the left of the altar, covered with thick plates of silver? This may be a place of human sepulture, or, as report asserts, a holy place where our ancestors set up a cenotaph to our Saviour with an annual ceremony. Concerning all these it is more becoming to keep silence than to say too little. These things prevent me from feeling sorry that I have seen Lincoln, although it was here that I first began to feel the fatigue of the journey, and being wet through with the rain, I was attacked by a fever. As it disguised itself, and I had only one fit of shivering, and that a brief one, I refused to give way, and on the following day arrived at Stock with a village on the Trentside at the second milestone from Gainsborough, and at the house of my paternal uncle. Now I was free to repose myself with the best and most affectionate of hosts in a house by the flowing Trent, and to learn the character of the river; yet beside its fame for salmon there is nothing worthy of note, except that its tides rise and fall sixty miles from the sea.'

(Some verses on the river are omitted here).

'These (i.e., the waves) moistened me as I gazed upon them with a bitter pleasure; for while I was bending over the river the cold air from the water, rushing over the defences of my already affected lungs, added to my incipient fever the strength that it took from me, so that I might have had to give way to my now familiar Tertian enemy; still, I did not succumb, for there was no help for it, but remembered my business; and after spending three days with my uncle and finding a companion, on the 16th August I hastened to Market Rasen, (Rhaesonum) so named from the market for which it is frequented. And here I saw something new: the ale is tithed, by the income arising from which the parish priest is chiefly supported, so that it came into my mind at once that it is commonly said by our boon companions that in ale all things are contained, food, drink and clothing.

On the day after I greeted my own parish of Wykeham. We arrived there well soaked with heavy rain, and I also badly affected with my fever, of which I had an attack even upon the road. There
was no question as to where we should stay, for the village consisted of one house. One Jenkinson lives there, a man of ample fortune and still more ample mind. He was ill, of my complaint, and on the same days, but all the duties of humanity were generously discharged by his wife, the most excellent of women, and by the best of daughters. Having been refreshed with dainties I went out for the conclusion of the whole matter to be inducted. In a neighbouring meadow there remain some ruins of a very small chapel, and among these, as was fitting, seisin of the tiny benefice was delivered to me. After this I went for pleasure's sake that evening to survey Louth, a small town only five miles distant, not beautiful, nor rich, nor indeed particularly sober; and on the following day I returned to Wycham. There I was earnestly requested to stay for some time, and I could scarcely refuse, although, being in such bad health, I feared I might give trouble to such kind hosts. But the severity of the fever was not so great as their readiness to do everything to cure or relieve me; however, I was in haste to return. So on the next Sunday, in the same place in which a little before I had been inducted, I read in the presence of witnesses the teaching of the Church of England as it is set forth in the 39 Heads or Articles, and publicly professed my assent to it. Then having begun a reckoning, and made such arrangements as I could about the income, both past and present, and my uncle having accompanied me to Newark, and there taken leave of me, I returned to Nottingham, and started back on the familiar route.'

This article was published in *The Lincolnshire Magazine* Vol 4 No. 2 (January 1939).

A.C. Sinclair was the Rector of Beckby (1924-42) of which he published a history in 1947. He was an active member of the Lindsey Local History Society which published the Lincolnshire Magazine and which was, of course, the forerunner of SLHA. 'One Jenkinson' to whom Thomas Master refers was Robert Jenkinson. His grandfather was from Norfolk. His father Henry Jenkinson of E. Wykeham and Lincoln died in 1610. His first wife was Faith daughter of Edmund Yarborough of Lincoln and was Robert's mother. Robert Jenkinson's will was proved in July 1652. He married Mary daughter and coheir of Gervase Bellamy of Kettlethorpe, widow of Gervase Sibthorp of Laneham, Notts. The family lived at Wykeham for several generations and died in the male line in the eighteenth century Henry Jenkinson's will will be found in A.R. *Lincolnshire Wills 2nd Series* 1600-1617 (Lincoln 1891) p.39.

**LOCAL HISTORY GROUPS**

The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology receives much information from local societies, and we usually list these in the Bulletin. However, it was felt that it might be useful to publish the list. It is not claimed to be comprehensive; please let us know if your group has not been named.

**USEFUL CONTACTS:**

Adult Education and WEA courses of interest; both evening and day schools, are held in most parts of the county, please contact your Area Organiser or Branch Secretary. Boston (Pilgrim College) Tel: 0205 351520. Horncastle Residential Centre 0507 522449. Beaumaris Fee, Lincoln 0522 528414.

Alford and District Civic Trust: Zoe Pagis 0507 480470

Sleaford Group: David Bramford, Lovely Cottage, Denbythorpe, Sleaford, Lincs. NG34 OEN

Spalding (South Holland) Group: G.A. Lewis, 54 Wygar Road, Spalding, Lincs. 0775 723670

Boston Architectural Study Society (BASS): c/o Pilgrim Cottage, Boston 0205 351520

Boston and District Archaeological Society (BDAS): R. Bannister 0252 22665

Burgh le Marsh History Group (BIG): Mrs. M. Boulton 0754 810266

Boston Preservation Trust (BPT): Miss A. Carlton 0205 360106

Dunholme Old School Local History Group: T.R. Leach 0673 60637

Gainsborough: Friends of the Old Hall Association: Miss F.M. Horry, 5 Arkwright Street, Gainsborough DN21 2QJ 0427 610516

Grantham Archaeology Society: G. Grylls 0476 644646

Grantham Local History Society (GLHS): M. Knapp 0476 67508

Hough (on the Hill) History Society: H. Lord 0490 50406

Kirton in Lindsey Society: Martin Hollingsworth 0652 648435

Louth Antiquarians, Naturalists etc. Society: Jean Howard 0507 604717

FLA Friends of Lincolnshire Archaeology: Alison Peach Evg 0529 302380

FLARE Friends of Lincolnshire Archaeological Research and Excavation: Pearl Wheatley 0522 595114

Council for British Archaeology, East Midlands Group (CBA). For local info, H. Healey 0775 82046

North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) special interest walks etc. Day only - Mandy on 0529 4141

Young Archaeologists Club: Richard Dawson, c/o The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln
SOCIETY LECTURES

Some readers who do not live in Lincolnshire have asked for summaries of lectures to be published. This is not something we do regularly, but in the absence of any Lincolnshire archaeology this quarter, Kate Steane has provided summaries of two recent lectures on archaeology in the Middle East, which were arranged by the Archaeology Committee.

Tony Wilkinson: The Land Between
Rain lashing down, on a dark January night and in the warm dry lecture room at Jews' Court, Tony Wilkinson talked about the 'land between' the excavated sites in the Middle East. He took us over the landscape itself with slides, showed us satellite photographs and illustrations of pottery scatters; these gave us a glimpse of Tony's understanding of landuse changes and communication networks in the past in places like Oman, Iraq and SE Turkey.

With plans and photos of the Oman, Tony showed us how water was diverted, in the 9th and 10th centuries, along a 'falaj', a water channel, in order to bring the settlement nearer to the copper mines. The water channel had been tunnelled through rock, lead along contours and used to irrigate large areas of fields. Having looked at this one settlement in the hills we were shown the water systems that lead water to the fields around the city of Sohar around the same period. Water channels crossed valleys along aqueducts; the water also crossed valleys by travelling and down and then up water towers using the syphon principle. The water channels themselves were made of cobbles and lined with burnt lime-rich soil which produced a waterproof plaster.

The water was not only used to irrigate fields in Oman. But in the shallow valleys where the water channels coursed mills were built below ground. Water was diverted 6m down a vertical pipe and then spouted up under pressure to turn a wooden paddle which would rotate the top millstone, while the lower stone was set. The water then flowed under ground to be used further down the valley.

The soil from the fields has long since blown away leaving the pebbles which had been cleared to the edges or left in piles; the soil itself sometimes gathered in mounds. Gravel patches in the fields were found to indicate wells and scatters of pottery remained from manuring, indicating the extent of cultivation. Roads, worn to hollow ways, by decades of use can be seen radiating out of towns in SE Turkey. Patterns of life are there to be unravelled in the landscape.

The Archaeology of Turkey: A Turkish and British Perspective

One Wednesday evening late in January three speakers all gave short talks on Turkey. All three currently work for the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit; Adnam Baysal, a Turkish archaeologist who works here as an excavator, Janet Edmond, who worked for a while in Turkey and continues here as a conservator and Lucy Bown who has looked at the pottery from one area of Turkey and who operates with the Unit as a Medieval pottery specialist.

Adnam opened the evening with an insight into Anatolian palaeolithic houses. They had stone foundations which had been set in a grid; this allowed for air to be trapped underneath the buildings, giving insulation against the extremes of temperature. One of the most spectacular neolithic settlements he talked about was Catal Hoyuk ('Hoyuk' is the Turkish word for a settlement which has formed a mound through a succession of occupations). The houses were constructed of mud brick walls covered in plaster, the roofs were timber framed and the windows were very small, just under the eaves. There were no doors; access to the houses which were clustered together in one mass of buildings was by ladders through holes in the roofs.

Janet Edmond told us about the excavation project at Tilie Hoyuk in Turkey. An English team under David French had been supervising the excavation of the multi-period Hoyuk season since 1980; it was part of a larger rescue programme initiated by the construction of a dam across the Euphrates. Early Iron Age levels had revealed a fabulous pebble mosaic courtyard in a chequered pattern of white, black and red. The local museum decided they would like to be able to re-lay it in the future so every pebble had been numbered, the soil level round each pebble noted to regain the original tilt and the whole courtyard carefully photographed before lifting.

Lucy Bown has been working on the overgrown remains of the third largest Byzantine city, Amorium. In 1988 the site was surveyed showing the extensive layout of the city; the entrance with the necropolis area and the earlier Hoyuk which loomed up in the centre of the site. A stone apsidal church was excavated; marbled walls replaced by painted plaster. There was a range of pottery on the site which Lucy was concentrating on - coarse, micaceous, fine grey and red oxidised wares - from the late Roman through to the Byzantine period. Untangling the pottery sequence further will give a deeper understanding of the site.
NOTES AND QUERIES

Edited by Terence Leach

7.1. WORLD WAR I MEMORANDUMS Norman Clark writes: "I remember as a boy in the early 1920's climbing over a large World War I tank which was situated in Wickham Gardens, off Westgate, Lincoln, where the Water Tower stands. In those days there was also a public swimming bath there, where the children of my generation learned to swim. No doubt others will remember both tank and swimming bath - both of which no longer exist."

7.2. MYSTERY PICTURES (LP&P 5 p.15 and 6 p.21) Norman Clark writes: "I was interested in Eric Hair's note about Robey and Co., of Globe Works, Lincoln, and steam driven vehicles. I worked in the offices of Robey and Co. Ltd., from 1928 to 1931, and they were certainly still making steam wagons in 1931, the wagon shop being quite busy. The firm's main expertise was, of course, steam boilers, oil engines and pit winding gear. The Managing Director during the time I was there was Mr. W.T. Bell, who lived on South Park, the other two working Directors being Mr. E.C. Dunkerton, who lived near the cathedral, and Mr. Perry. The firm in those days had its uniform Commissionaire, and ran two good cricket teams and a football team. One of my conditions of employment was that I attended Evening Classes (it was called 'Night School' in those days) twice weekly. My starting salary was seven shillings per week."

7.3. THE BUCKWORTH FAMILY David Bramford is seeking information from or about descendants of the Buckworth family, who lived at Cockley Cley, Norfolk, in the 1860's, and owned land in the Spalding area and in Dumbleby. Mr. Buckworth gave the land on which the present church at Dumbleby was built, one hundred and twenty five years ago, and the family appears to have owned land in Dumbleby until early this century. Mr. Bramford will also be pleased to hear from other families which have had connections with Dumbleby church over the same period.

7.4. VILLAGE GREENS David Bramford will also be pleased to hear from anyone researching village greens and open spaces in Kesteven - the area south of Sleaford especially.

7.5. MYSTERY PICTURE No. 2 (LP&P 6 p.28) David Bramford writes to say that the picture is believed to have been taken from a model aeroplane a few years ago. On the left of the picture is the Dumbleby to Aunsby road and on the right Aunsby village. The large field in the centre is known locally as the Parson's Close, and was part of the Aunsby Glebe, until it was sold about four years ago. It is now a game farm, and a house is being built there. To the back of the field, on the north side, in the trees, is Aunsby Rectory - now vacant.

7.6. THE WADD, GREAT COATES Mr. K. Porter wishes to know if this property is still standing, and the origin of its name. He also seeks information on John Bell (born c.1840) and Elizabeth Bell (nee Robinson) (born c.1840) and married on 15 June, 1862. They lived at The Wadd in 1879. Mr. Porter knows that John Bell was a Methodist preacher and will be pleased to have further information on this aspect of his life.

7.7. MYSTERY PICTURE No. 2 (LP&P 6 p.28) A Spilsby War Memorial? Immediately after I had submitted this post card as one of our mystery pictures, I bought another card of the same memorial. Taken by Lillywhite, Ltd, it is labelled 'War Memorial, East Kirkby'. Another mystery solved.

7.8. MYSTERY PICTURES 1 and 3 (LP&P 5 p.15) Ken Sidebotham writes: 'In No. 1 the railing stanchions are exactly the type to be found on the Great Northern Railway Company's stations, some of which were cast in Boston; but which station I cannot recognise. In No. 3 the man standing in front of the engine appears to be wearing a uniform tunic of the type worn by the ambulance men in No. 1. The top three buttons are undone, but the two breast pockets and the tight pocketless skirt gives away its origin - World War I; ergo the photograph must be later than the date suggested by T. Leach. When I was little I thought all men wore thick woollen grey socks, my father's army issue being turned to civilian use!"
7.9. J.M.W. TURNER'S MISTRESS Dr Selby Whittingham is seeking details of Sarah Goose, wife of the musician John Danby, and mistress of the artist J.M.W. Turner. Census records state that she was born at Spilsby 1759/66. There does not appear to be a baptism for her there, though a Sarah Goose, daughter of Robert and Mary Goose, was baptised at Baumber on 5 April, 1766. In 1788 she married the Catholic musician John Danby in London, and they had nine children baptised as Catholics. She was buried at the Catholic cemetery at K Jasal Green in 1861. In 1789 she was staying with a Mr Smith (i.e. George Smith, gentleman, d. 1806/7 in 95th year) at Fulbeck, though both her and Danby's parents were staying in London then. John Danby (1756/7-98) seems to have had a younger brother Charles, also a musician. Their baptisms are also sought. Some times it is suggested that they came from the Catholic Danbys of the North Riding, but that may be just conjecture, and they could equally have come from Lincolnshire. The date of J.M.W. Turner's association with Sarah began in 1800 or earlier. He visited Lincolnshire in 1794 and 1797, and contributed illustrations to Bartholomew Howlett's *A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln, 1797 and 1801*, and subscribed for a copy of it, which remains with his family. He also made water colours for Lord Yarborough at Brocklesby and perhaps a member of the Sibthorp family at Canwick Hall. Any information will be gratefully received.

7.10. A SINGULAR SIGNPOST
Stewart Squires writes: 'What may well have been the oldest signpost in the county disappeared in June, 1991, when it was removed by thieves. This stood at the crossing of two minor roads, 2 kilometres to the east of Binbrook village (see illustration). Its date is unknown, but its lettering style with heavy serifs may make it contemporary with early cast iron street nameplates in the county's towns. There may also be a clue in the spelling of 'Thorseby', a reference to North Thoresby. This could, of course, be simply a spelling mistake. These occur occasionally on modern signposts, but in days of lower levels of education perhaps this happened more frequently. Certainly the village name North Thoresby appears in its modern form on the first edition of the OS one inch map published in 1818. As the Ordnance Survey, and later the railways, brought about standardised spelling of place names in Britain, the signpost may well have dated from the eighteenth century.'

7.11. ALFORD FIGHT (*LP&P* 6 p.10)
Mr A.S. Lancaster writes: 'I read Ian Haythorne’s interesting article on the Alford fight with its reference to a supposed Hanby Hall in Alford. The real Hanby Hall was in the parish of Welton le Marsh about four miles from Alford and it, and its 413 acres farm was in the possession of my family from 1890 to 1932. The Hall (see photograph below) was a brick built, three storeyed residence, originally built about 1500, restored in 1630 and newly roofed and repaired in 1900. It was pulled down sometime in the 1970s. Another interesting building near the Hanby Farm is Thwaite Hall (or Manor) situated in the middle of
Welton Low Wood. I believe it is the site of a monastic settlement. A Roger de Hanby is mentioned by Mrs. Owen in her Church and Society in Medieval Lincolnshire.” (According to the most recent edition of Pevsner's *Lincolnshire Thwaite Hall is an eighteenth century house; a building of chalk attached to it 'thought at one time to be the medieval chapel of a small Augustinian house recorded in 1440; it has now been shown to be almost certainly much later' T.R.L.)

7.12. ELIZABETH BLOUNT Mrs. Margaret Bradley of Kidderminster is researching the life of Elizabeth Blount of Kinlet (c.1500-c.1540). She was born at Kinlet, near Kidderminster, and while at the court of Henry VIII became his mistress and mother of his son Henry Fitzroy. Mrs. Bradley is anxious to know where Elizabeth Blount was buried. She married Gilbert Tailboys of Kyme, who died in 1530 and is buried in South Kyme church. Elizabeth appears on the brass monument there but there is no evidence that she was later buried there. She later married Edward Fiennes, 9th Lord Clinton, later Earl of Lincoln. He married again, which shows the approximate time for Elizabeth's death. He died in 1585 and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mrs. Bradley will welcome any information about Elizabeth Blount and the place and date of her burial.

7.13. MYSTERY PICTURE No. 2 - Joseph Dickinson, Builder (*LP&P 4, p.29*) Neil Wright writes: 'The premises of Joseph Dickinson, Builder in Boston shown in your Mystery Picture were at No. 47 West Street. They are now covered by a shop built in 1965 and occupied since at least 1977 by Skin Fashion, a leather and fur shop. The number '47' is quite clear on the wheelbarrow in the photograph, and if you look closely the words 'West Street' can faintly be made out in the shade at the other end of the wheelbarrow. These had been builders premises since at least 1841 when they were owned and occupied by John Gainsborough, plasterer, bricklayer and mason who had been born in Skegness about 1790 and moved to Chapel Row in Boston by 1826. His son Samuel (b.c1825) had apparently taken over the business by 1856, but between 1868 and 1871 it had passed to Edward Harrison (b.c1834 in Tattershall). In 1872 Harrison called himself 'bricklayer and plaster and building material dealer' but by 1876 he was using the modern term 'builder'. Harrison stayed there about twenty years and by 1892 had passed the business to Joseph Dickinson who called himself a 'builder and contractor'. The 1891 census should soon tell us something about Dickinson's background; at the moment the only clue is that a Joseph Dickinson was a greengrocer in West Street in 1885. I suspect that we might have to wait until the 1901 census is revealed before we can put a name to the girl in the wheelbarrow, who one would expect to be
Dickinson's daughter. That might also help us to give a fairly precise date to the photograph. Dickinson's building business was still operating from No. 47 in 1905, but by 1912 the premises were occupied by Charles Alexander Wood who was a motor engineer and by 1935 it was a Dentist's surgery occupied by Jr. C. Laight. That practice was taken over by Mr. Penman who redeveloped the site in 1965 with the erection of a new building closer to the street with a shop on the ground floor and a new surgery above. When I lived in Boston before 1974 I had my teeth seen to in both the old building and the new one on different occasions. The building whose iron railing and side wall can be seen to the left of the photograph is the Zion Chapel built for the Methodist New Connexion in 1828. The Chapel stayed there until 1934 when it moved to a new building in Brothertown Road; the Regal Cinema was built on the site of the old chapel, and a small builder's yard to the west of it, in 1936. The house to the right in the photograph was the home of the Caister family for much of the 19th century. They were brewers, maltsters and corn and timber merchants. Their extensive maltings were behind the Zion Chapel, with the garden of the Caister house on one side and Bond Street on the other. A small part of one of the maltings still remains as it forms an extension to the Regal Cinema. John Caistor was born about 1792 in Nottingham and later took in his son William (b.c.1822 in Boston) as a partner. Between 1861 and 1863 John moved to a house in Wide Bargate and William remained at 45 West Street until about 1891. William was a partner with John Cabourn Simonds in the Britannia Oil Mill built in 1856 on Packhouse Quay; it was on the north side of Spaye Lane and has recently been converted into apartments. He also became a member of Boston Corporation and a J.P., and served a double term as Mayor from 1865.

After William Caistor moved out of 45 West Street it became a doctor's surgery. The first occupant was William John Harram Wood, physician, surgeon, medical officer and public vaccinator for the Skirbeck District who obtained his qualifications in 1872/73. By 1912 Dr. F.W. Mason had taken over the practice and in 1922 it belonged to Dr. T.A. Alexander. By 1925 the building had been divided between two commercial occupiers. The eastern half, not in the photograph, had been taken over by Charles Day whose hardware business already occupied 41 and 43 West Street, and 'Days Cash Stores' remained in business until 1965. The western half (re-numbered as "43a") was taken over by Hy. George, outfitter, with Dr. D.R.C. Sheppard, physician and surgeon above. Single storey extensions were erected over the garden in front of both parts of No. 45, but from the opposite side of the road, standing in front of the Municipal Buildings, you can still see the upper floor of the Caister house. Fenland Cleaners took over 45a by 1960 when they inserted a modern shop front but in 1966 they moved to No. 60 West Street. In recent years No. 45a has been occupied by Fashion Wear.

7.14. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS M.J. Turland writes with reference to Hilary Healey's *Thoughts on the Ordnance Survey and Other Maps* (LP&P 6 p.25) "It is not quite correct to infer that Old Place is a modern invention. In fact it appears on the original County Series 25 inch map of 1887 (revised 1903)! Interestingly, it would appear from the 1st Edition One Inch of 1824 (as revised to 1887 - David and Charles reprint) that Old Place was the name earlier - but the name on the map is cut by the later added railway line and one cannot be absolutely certain. Also on the County Sheets of 1887 are Cogglesford Mill and West Holme (not Cogglesford Mill; Westholme) and there are doubtless other examples.

Central Skellow has the benefit of a town survey at 1:500 carried out in 1877 and showing every lamp post, etc. When I worked in local government, we were approached from time to time by the OS concerning names. In my experience they are most careful to obtain the best local advice and most are signed for by somebody. The problem of accurate verbal communication reminds me of the legendary First War story of the front line commander asking 'send reinforcements we are going to advance' which was sent verbally man-to-man to the rear. It was quizzed and a message received asking why he wasn't getting on with fighting the war. The reason: the message arriving at the rear said 'Send three and four pence, we are going to a dance!' No wonder the OS have problems!"

7.15. LINCOLNSHIRE SMUGGLERS Mrs. Frances Wilkins is collecting material for a series of courses on the history of smuggling to be held at the University of Birmingham and elsewhere in 1992 and 1993. She has written to ask about published material on smuggling in Lincolnshire and would like to hear from anyone with an interest in Lincolnshire smugglers and smuggling.
PIECES FOR PEVSNER

In LP&P No. 4 (Summer, 1991) we asked for comments or alterations from readers on material in the newest edition of the 'Pevsner' Buildings of Lincolnshire volume. The latest submissions appear below. Please send further contributions to the Joint Editors.

SALTFLEETBY ALL SAINTS (p.620) John H. Bowles, Secretary, Redundant Churches Fund points out that the chancel screen has always been at this church and does not come from the demolition of Miningsby church. There are also no bench ends from Miningsby.

SALTFLEETBY ST. CLEMENT (p.620) Mr. Bowles recalls that there is early reused carved stone work on the north side, inside, possibly in the vestry.

DUNHOLME (p.260) 'Benches: Mid C19 Gothic (of the restoration of 1856?') is incorrect. The benches so described were of that date, but were removed in the 1960's and replaced with pine pews of little merit removed from elsewhere. The Vicarage can now be attributed to Fowler, but he was instructed to include in the building the remains of an earlier house on the site - the old rectory or prebendal house. (T.R.L.)

SAUSTHORPE HALL (p.622) 'the north front with an Ionic porch, the west front with a trip aperture window. Beneath this window was the main entrance, moved to the north front when the interior was altered in 1905'. Incorrect - the west end of the house was an addition; in 1905 the entrance was moved to the north (and re-used) and a new room added across the whole of the west end of the house, extending it by one bay. The site of the old entrance is therefore inside the present house. (T.R.L.)

WITHERN (p.808) lines 1-2. Read 'Made redundant in 1980 and since made into a dwelling'.

(G.F. Bryant)

BOOK NOTES

Terence R. Leach

The Middling Sort: The Story of a Lincolnshire Family, 1730-1990  S.W. NICHOLSON and BETTY BOYDEN. Privately Published - available from Betty Boyden, 2, Hardwick Road, Sherwood, Nottingham, NG5 2GW. Price £5.50 including postage.

The interest in family history which has been so apparent for some considerable time has resulted in the publication of many a list and index, but, in this county at least, very few published family histories have appeared. Perhaps most family historians take the view, no doubt correctly, that the story of their ancestors, unless it is very unusual, heroic or scandalous, will be of little interest to anyone unrelated to it. S.W. Nicholson and Betty Boyden (who did not know of each other's existence until 1987) have been brave enough to publish the result of their extensive research into the history of the Nicholson family - and have therefore given those outside their immediate relatives the opportunity to read a contribution to the history of Lincolnshire which proves to be of great interest. The title is well chosen, for the Nicholsons were not labouring men, but for the most part farmers. The story of their 'ups and downs' is therefore closely related to the fortunes of farming in Lincolnshire in general. Usually they were tenants; occasionally they are found marrying into minor gentry families such as the Skipworth, Harrcis and Dalton families. They hunted, sometimes prospered, sometimes failed. Like many family historians, the authors admit to hoping that they would find armourers and distinguished ancestors; that they did not do so is really the reason why their work has been so successful. It is, as they say, an account of an M8 'middling' family. Flesh has been put on to bones. Other family historians could learn much from this book, and those interested in north Lincolnshire especially will find it of value. It is well indexed, and well illustrated.
SUMMER EXHIBITION AT LINCOLN CATHEDRAL. We referred in our last issue to the anniversaries being marked at the cathedral during 1992. First, there is the 900th anniversary of the completion in 1992 of the first cathedral building and of the death of Remigius, the first Bishop of Lincoln. Then there is the 800th anniversary of the commencement of the rebuilding of the cathedral by St. Hugh in 1192. To mark these anniversaries, the Summer Exhibition in the Cathedral Library will have for its theme ‘Remigius to St. Hugh: The First Century of Lincoln Cathedral.’ Exhibits will be drawn from that period and will include the will of William I announcing the transfer of the see from Dorchester to Lincoln, and the Chapter Bible, with its important evidence for the early cathedral foundation. The exhibition will be open, in conjunction with a special Remigius Week in the Cathedral, from Saturday 2 May until Saturday 9 May between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. (except on Sunday) and will re-open for the Summer season on 22 June until 8 August.

THE LATE MEABURN STANILAND. Meanburn Staniland, the Stamford antiquarian bookseller whose premises have been a happy hunting ground for Lincolnshire collectors for a considerable period, died after a short illness on January 14 last. A member of a well known Boston family, prominent in political life and the law, he was from 1934-195 Editor of *Granta*. He served in the war with the 6th Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment, in North Africa and Italy. He was severely wounded at Salerno, and awarded the M.C. Despite the fact that he was still battling with the rehabilitation of his left arm, hand and jaw, he fought the general election at Brigg in 1950 as a Tory. In 1947 he had published a political satire *Back to the Future* - the story of an inventor of a time machine which propelled people into the horrors of life in the 21st century. He was the cover editor for *Penguin Books*, and wrote the ‘blurb’. He eventually returned to his native Lincolnshire when he and his wife set up an antiquarian bookshop in Stamford. Lincolnshire collectors soon became familiar with it, and his catalogues were eagerly awaited. A learned and witty man, he was ideally suited to his chosen occupation. He bore his last illness, and previous ones, with the fortitude he had shown in the war. He will be greatly missed by his many friends. Fortunately the bookshop continues in the hands of his nephew, Barry Ketchum.

TENNISON CENTENARY EVENTS 1992. Preliminary lists of events in the county and beyond, arranged to mark the centenary of the death of Alfred Tennyson, are already available. Further information will be available in public libraries, etc. or from Tennyson Centenary 1992, Brayford House, Lucy Tower Street, Lincoln LN1 9XN. The events which have been instigated by SLHA or with which the society is especially associated at a Tennyson Weekend at Tealby on 6 and 7 June, the Brackenbury Memorial Lecture at Raithby on July 4 (when Professor Phillip Collins will speak on Tennyson and Lincolnshire) and a weekend of events at Grasby, 21-23 August which has grown out of a lecture arranged by the Society. Further details of these events will be published in leaflet form and will appear in the Society’s Bulletin.

LINCOLNSHIRE NEWSPAPERS. Regular readers of this magazine will know how heavily I frequently rely upon information from local newspapers in seeking items of interest to Lincolnshire historians. The ancient county of Lincolnshire is a very large area, and it is served by a considerable number of newspapers. Naturally, I normally only see those which serve the Lincoln area, where I live. Some members already send in cuttings which they think may be of use - would that more would do so. It may be, however, that there are members who would be willing to save their local papers and leave them at Jews’ Court when they are in Lincoln, so that I can collect them and use them. If anyone would be willing to do this, they should contact me as soon as possible.

THE FIRE AT HARRINGTON HALL. The most destructive and tragic country house fire since that at Uffington early in this century occurred on November 4 last when Harrington Hall, the Grade One mansion near Spilsby was gutted by a blaze which swept through the building on a particularly windy evening. The house had recently been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. David Price, and was surrounded by scaffolding. Restoration of the house was in process and it is thought that the blaze may have started through use of a blowtorch. The unusual and beautiful house, built of
brick on foundations of Spilsby green sandstone, dated mainly from the 1680's when it was rebuilt by Vincent Amcotts. It had a somewhat chequered history and was once 'in Chancery' in the nineteenth century. It went to the Amcotts-Ingilby family, and throughout the nineteenth century was leased or, at some periods, stood empty. One tenant was the step father of Rosa Baring, with whom Alfred Tennyson fell in love, and this association has made the house familiar to visitors from all over the world, as Rosa Baring was 'Maud', and the 'high hall garden' into which she was invited was Harrington's garden - one of the most interesting, from an historical viewpoint, in the county. When the house was sold by the Ingilby family in 1919 its tenant for some time had been Edward Preston Rawnsley, the celebrated hunting man. It was bought by the Jessop family, but after a few years it was sold again, and was in danger of demolition. (The panelling from one room, with the arms of the Copleykes, the early owners of Harrington, is in the Burrell Collection at Glasgow). Fortunately Walter Rawnsley of Well Vale bought the house to save it from destruction, and it was then bought by Holliday Hartley. He sold it to Sir John Maitland, M.P. for Horncastle, in 1959. It was sold after the death of Lady Maitland to Dr. Rod Beddowes, who sold it three months later to the present owners. The house was frequently open to the public during Lady Maitland's time there, and has been very well known and popular. I recently visited the house at the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Price, and I am pleased to be able to report that they intend to restore it. At the time of writing a temporary roof is being erected to protect the building. The dining room and the kitchen wing escaped much of the fire, and some panelling has survived but the beautiful staircase and the remainder of the rooms have been completely destroyed. It has always been suspected that Amcotts incorporated an earlier building in the brick house, and preliminary work on the remains seems to indicate that this was the case. All readers will share the sorrow of Mr. and Mrs. Price at the destruction of this great house, and will wish to congratulate them on their courage and determination to rebuild it.

THE OLD RECTORY, Epworth. The Autumn Newsletter of the birthplace of John Wesley reports that more windows have been replaced, the entire outside of the building repainted, and a garden wall rebuilt. Work remaining to be done includes the perimeter wall bordering the street. Commemoration of Wesley's death in 1791 took the form of placing a Marker at Wroot, where John Wesley held his only curacy. Voluntary contributions and fund raising, with a grant from Boothferry Borough Council made it possible to set up the slab of stone, designed and carved by a young calligrapher and stone carver from Scunthorpe, Mrs. Sue Huffman. Richard Douglas, who has frequently given his services free to the shop at Epworth Rectory has been commissioned to produce a large mural commemorating the last years of John Wesley's life and this is now displayed on a wall in the refectory. Mr. and Mrs. P.W. Greatham who have been wardens at the Old Rectory for five years, are now retiring. Details about visiting and other facilities may be obtained by writing to The Old Rectory, Epworth, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, DN9 1HJ.

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES OFFICE. Longer opening hours have been announced for the new purpose built archives centre in St. Rumbold Street, Lincoln. The Archives will now be open from 2 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. on Mondays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesdays to Fridays, and from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays. Saturday opening will please many local historians who have had difficulty in visiting the Archives.

DIOCESAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE CARE OF CHURCHES. The Lincoln Diocese has appointed a full time Secretary for the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Care of Churches. Jane Logan has worked in various other areas of the British Isles. She sees the role of the Secretary to the D.A.C. developing over the next few years, as the new Care of Churches and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure comes into being, and attendant Codes of Practice take shape.

ALKBOURGH MAZE. It is pleasing to learn from the Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph (20th June, 1991) that the well known turf maze at Alkborough has been restored - thanks to the efforts of octogenarian Herbert Gaunt and Raymond Barnard (whose wife Edna Langford has been a stalwart of SLHA for many years). The turf maze had become overgrown. Mr. Gaunt is reported as saying 'We decided on Saturday morning to dig it out, as everyone was saying what a mess it was. We stayed while dinner time on Saturday, and were finished by dinner time on Monday.' The whole operation took the two volunteers about 16 man-hours - a shorter time than it took younger people some time ago. Herbert Gaunt has worked on the maze before, for he built the plinth which houses the information plaque.
THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY. The Victorian Society receives a constant stream of inquiries to which its present resources do not allow it respond adequately. It needs to grow, and to increase its influence and effectiveness. As a step in the right direction an Education Officer, Kit Wedd has been appointed, whose job will be to produce publications dealing with the practical conservation of Victorian and Edwardian buildings, to organise courses and seminars on architectural conservation, to make the Society's expertise more available to members of the public, and to inform public bodies about the Society's aims and activities. He will also be responsible for ensuring the widest possible publicity for the Society's work. The Society's Educational Programme will cost £60,000 over the next three years, after which it will be self-financing. The Department of the Environment has already agreed to pay half of this sum, but the Society is appealing to its members and supporters to raise the other half. Subscriptions should be sent to Priory Gardens, Bedford Park, London W4 ITT.

THE BRITISH SPORTING ART TRUST. The Usher Gallery is one of several art galleries which have received grants from the British Sporting Art Trust which was founded in 1977 in association with the Tate Gallery. Its objectives are the formation and display of a representative collection of British Sporting Art, at the Trust's Vestry Galleries of Sporting Art at the National Horseracing Museum at Newmarket, and other galleries and houses open to the public, and to support and publish research on the subject of sporting art. Over fifty sporting works of art have been acquired for the Tate Gallery. In 1986 the Trust's Gallery of Sporting Art at the National Horseracing Museum, Newmarket, sponsored by Edmund Vestey, was opened. In 1991 it was extended to provide space for a library and print room. Important grants have been made, exhibitions mounted and numerous publications have appeared. Members receive two newsletters and two essays on sporting artists each year, and there are numerous other benefits of membership, which cost £15 annually. Full details of membership and the activities of the Trust can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Miss Mary Dougal, Picketts Cottage, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks SL7 2EZ. One of the Trustees is Dr. R.B. Fountain, who lives in Lincolnshire.

HOLBEACH CHURCH MEMORIALS. The Lincolnshire Free Press, on 16 April 1991 featured the presentation of a 300 page catalogue of memorial inscriptions from Holbeach Church [and Churchyard?] to Holbeach Library. This 'provisional' catalogue has been compiled by Mr. M. Tennant, a teacher at Spalding Grammar School, who is also looking for recollections about local people and families. A previous record, carried out some years ago, was found to be incomplete. The volume includes illustrations, coats of arms, genealogical and biographical notes and a copy will be available in due course at the Archives Office.

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THE UNKNOWN COUNTY

Hilary Healey

In the former SLHIA Newsletter we invited contributions of 'howlers' (both seen and heard) relating to Lincolnshire. We still have a collection:

...Mr. Towneley has taken his title from the peal of bells in Boston stump rung as a warning of approaching danger. Jean Ingelow immortalised this in her poem of 1591, _The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire_. Book review in Lincolnshire Echo, 21 April 1988.
[Read more about the real high tides on p.3 of _LP&P_ No. 6.]

George Bass grew up at Ashworthy, near Sleaford... _Sleaford Target_, June 1988.

Finally, two from the (undated) book of _Town Centre Maps_ published by Lincolnshire County Council:

Horn castle...came to prominence as a walled town. Sections of the original wall enclosing land at the confluence of the Ram and Waring can still be seen. (p.23).

Under HOLBEACH... The outlying [sic] marshes are a favourite haunt of the Wildflower.
BOOK NOTES

Christopher Sturman

Pressure of space in the last two issues of LP&P has meant that only one page of book notes has appeared. My apologies to all authors and publishers who may have been awaiting critical comment. In an attempt to redress the balance, the following brief notes and listings are submitted. Certainly some of the publications will be reviewed at greater length in future issues of LP&P and in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology for 1992.


Jim Johnston has edited a representative sample of sixty inventories (from a total of just under 600 for the period) drawn from the thirteen parishes of the city and county of Lincoln, with a substantial introduction, an appendix on Lincoln's population and a glossary. This is undoubtedly the most important work to appear on late-Stuart Lincoln in the thirty five years since the publication of Sir Francis Hill's Tudor and Stuart Lincoln - now reprinted by the enterprising Stamford publisher, Paul Watkins.


This is the third annual report of CLAU - the two previous reports are also available at the same price. It contains a substantial report on the activities of the unit (and the opening of the Lawn Complex by HRH the Prince of Wales); this is followed by two sections detailing fieldwork and excavations (at Lincoln Castle, the Old Bishop's Palace and elsewhere in the city and region) and post-excavation analysis and research (including a project mapping the saxon city and work on St. Paul in the Bail and other early churches).


Includes two articles on Sir Joseph Banks, by Harold Carter ('The man and the myth') and Bill Hunt ('The waterways connection'), as well as reviews, bibliographical notes, etc.


A most attractive assemblage, drawn largely from the collection of Scunthorpe Museum and Art Gallery, arranged in sections: Ashby; Brumby; Crosby; Frodingham; Scunthorpe; the changing face of the High Street; events; iron and steel; people and personalities; Scunthorpe at war; Scunthorpe at leisure.


Over recent years, the Hutton Press of Cherry Burton, has produced a series of well illustrated and attractively priced local publications dealing largely with the geographical area to the north of the Humber. It is pleasing, therefore to welcome these two books where the focus is very much the south of the Humber.


Another important contribution to the history of railways in the county. The railway, linking Grimsby, Louth and Boston, was opened in stages in 1848; this important link was closed in 1970. Excellent illustrations - though it is perhaps a pity that the part of William Brown's great panorama of Louth, showing the railway in the late 1840s has apparently not been noticed.
Frank Moore’s tales of fenland farm and village life in 1920s and 1930s, recorded and transcribed by John Hynam in the early 1970s.

Contains important discussions of Bayons Manor, Tealby and Harlaxton Manor.

Shire Publications continue to produce a range of authoritative and attractively produced short guides, many of which should be on the local historian’s shelves – a number have good Lincolnshire examples.

JACQUELINE FEARNE, *Cast Iron* (1990, ISBN 0 7478 0083 9. £1.95) and
P.M. SUTTON-GOOLD, *Decorative Leadwork* (1990, ISBN 0 7478 0082 0. £1.95) survey the diversity of uses of these materials. Local historians from Lincolnshire will undoubtedly relish

DAVID J. EVELEIGH, *The Victorian Farmer* (1991, ISBN 0 7478 0106 1. £1.95) and


All these booklets are in the ‘Shire Album’ series and have short guides to further reading and a list of places to visit.

Shire have also a series devoted to garden history.

S.L.H.A. member JOHN ANTHONY writes about the great formal gardens of the Tudor and Stuart periods in *The Renaissance Garden in Britain* (1991, ISBN 0 7478 0130 4. £4.95);


Four more free guides from North Kesteven District Council deserve mention.

Three farm building trails cover
1. *Heath & Witham Valley,*
2. *The Heath & Slea Valley* and
3. *Fen Edge and Fens North of Sleaford.*

All have good maps, diagrams and glossaries/explanations of terms.

*The Medieval Trail. A Journey Through North Kesteven in the Middle Ages* explores castles, monasteries, moats, village sites, etc.

Publications also noted:

*Nine Hundred Years of Haxey Parish Church.* Haxey & Westwood Historical Society, 1991. ISBN 0 9517865 1 2. £5.50 + 75p p&p from Miss Joan Fillingham, 22A Blackmoor Road, Haxey (cheques payable to “900 Years Celebrations” (Haxey Church)).

*Three Hundred Years of Schooling in North Somercotes.* North Somercotes Tercentenary Committee, 1991. ISBN 95197970 O X. £3.99 or £4.50 including postage from North Somercotes Primary School, Warren Road, North Somercotes, Louth LN11 7QB (cheques payable to ‘North Somercotes School Fund’).


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

Part Nineteen

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 contain quite useful items. The volumes of Lines, Inclosure Acts referred to are kept in the Lincolnshire Local Studies Reference Library at Free School Lane, Lincoln; they are not publications as such. UP (unbound pamphlet) references also apply to the Local Studies Library.

CALCEBY

CALCETHORPE
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REMEMBER THIS?

*Hilary Healey*

The illustration which headed the Local Historian, published by the Lindsey Local History Society in the 1930s. Does any reader know of the artist, initials C.S.H.?