CONTENTS

Page

2 Editorial

3 The Tennysons’ Bread-Board Christopher Sturman

4 Spalding: Some Aspects of Population Change 1851-1881 Bernard Clark

9 Goy’s Store: 120 Years Service to Tealby J. Murray

12 James Fowler - Architect and First Citizen of Louth David Kaye

15 Village History in the Scopwick Area Dennis Mills

16 Wartime Pill-Boxes Betty Kirkham

16 A Cautionary Tale Terence R. Leach

18 A Puritan Vicar of Tetney J.E. Swaby

20 Geoffrey of Monmouth: The Lincolnshire Connection C.P.C. Johnson

22 Faces and Places ed. Terence R. Leach

25 Book Notes Christopher Sturman

27 Lincolnshire Places - Source Material (Part Twenty One) Eleanor Nannestad

The deadline for contributions to the next Bulletin and the Winter issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present is Saturday, 7 November 1992. Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews’ Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS (0502 521337). It will help the Editors greatly if articles are sent typed, double spaced and with a good margin. A note of the number of words is of great value. More detailed notes for contributors are available from Jews’ Court (please enclose s.a.e.).

Cover Picture:
The Tennysons’ bread-board, carved by T.W. Wallis of Louth in 1850 (see p.3) (Tennyson Research Centre, Lincoln).
EDITORIAL

With this issue *Lincolnshire Past & Present* moves into its third year. The Tennyson centenary number has been well received. Although the actual centenary of the Laureate’s death falls on 6 October, readers will have no doubt be grateful to read that matters Tennysonian have been scaled down in this issue which reverts to its well tried formula.

Over the last two years we have gradually increased the number of S.L.H.A. members prepared to contribute material to *Lincolnshire Past & Present*. Your Editors value this enterprise - and particularly that of Mrs. Teresa Williams whose research into the files of the *Stamford Mercury* is well represented in this issue - but (and here I reiterate something I wrote in an earlier Editorial) we need your continuing support if this magazine is to reflect in a lively manner the aims of the Society (to promote... the study of history, archaeology, topography, architecture, dialect, manners, customs and other similar subjects of local interest).

Christopher Sturman,
Joint Editor.

During a heavy storm of thunder and rain last Sunday afternoon, the church of Carlby, five miles north-east of Stamford, was greatly damaged by a fire-ball, and the parishioners experienced a remarkable escape from personal injury. At the usual time for ringing in for afternoon service, the clerk went to the rectory-house, when the Minister, (the Rev. T. HURST), expressed a wish that the ringing should not begin till the tempest, which was then coming on in sable majesty, should have passed over, that the parishioners might not get wet in going to church. In consequence of this, most people remained in their houses, whilst the elemental strife of hail, rain, thunder, lightning, and wind, increased sublimely in the heavens. About five minutes past three o’clock, a dense cloud which hung over the church was observed to emit a ball of fire, which several persons who saw it describe as being as large “as a peck measure.” The descent of this body was accompanied with an explosion of such terrific loudness as seemed to shake every building in the parish to its foundation, and the alarm of the inhabitants was excited by it to the highest possible pitch. As soon as some degree of composure was restored, it was found that the electric matter had entered the steeple of the church at the window on the west side, and had from within struck the wall on the east side with such force as to knock out the stones for a very considerable distance; the fire then dropped into the church, as it is believed, the mischief done to the windows and many interior parts of the building being considerable - and then passed upwards again through the roof, at another place, driving down part of a contiguous side wall, tearing up and melting lead in an extraordinary way, and leaving the joists and rafters of the roof in flames, which were happily soon extinguished by the heavy rain that was falling at the time. The storm lasted for half an hour, and, as our respectable informant assures us, frightened the parish almost to death! One quarter of the spire of the church (the east side) is ripped out, and the belfry is blocked up with the stones, so that a very serious expense of repairs will fall upon the inhabitants and proprietors in Carlby. Many stones from the steeple and parapets were hurled into the church; and, as the visitation occurred just at the time when, if the tempest had not been foreseen, the parishioners would have been nearly all assembled at divine service, their escape from destruction must be considered as most providential. The church, as well as the steeple, is so much shattered, and the irresistible power of the electric fluid is so wonderfully shown, as to be well worth the observation of persons passing near Carlby.

*Stamford Mercury*, 15 June 1821
THE TENNYSONS' BREAD-BOARD (cover illustration)

Christopher Sturman

As a 'pendant' to Terence Leach's article 'The Somersby and Bag Enderby estate' (LP&P 8, pp.21-26) readers will be interested to learn of an appropriate memento from the collection at the Tennyson Research Centre, Lincoln. The bread-board was carved either in late July or in August 1850 by T.W. Wallis of Louth (1821-1903), sometimes known as 'The Lincolnshire Graining Gibbons'. The following extract is taken from The Autobiography of Thomas Wilkinson Wallis... (Louth, 1899), p.85:

On resuming work at home I continued carving studies from nature, as well as proceeding with my large work —“Spring.” I had to leave it for a few days to carve a special bread-platter for Mrs. Burton, (Somersby Rectory); it was intended as a wedding-present to Alfred Tennyson, the poet. It was carved out of a section of a sycamore tree, grown at Somersby, the poet's native place; and was carved the end way of the grain - a difficult and laborious work. The design was of wheat, with a ribbon entwined; on which, in raised letters, the following inscription was carved: “Sycamore from the lawn of Somersby Rectory.” In the centre of the plain part was carved a wreath of laurel, and the poet's initials.

A note elsewhere in the Autobiography (p.235) reveals that Wallis charged £3 13s.6d. for his work.

Alfred Tennyson and Emily Sellwood were married by Drummond Rawnsley at Shiplake church, Oxon, on 14 June 1850. The marriage was only known about amongst a small group of friends and relations so Mrs. Burton's delay in providing a gift is understandable. Of course it would be perfectly natural for her to give the couple a memento of Somersby - in addition to it being Alfred's birthplace (the rectory remained the family residence until 1837), he and Emily had first met there in Holywell Wood. One wonders also if Mrs. Burton had read Tennyson's In Memoriam, first issued on 1 June 1850, where the rectory garden at Somersby is lovingly evoked - though this raises the issue of how far Tennyson's friends understood his response to place, which was more complex and ambivalent than this sentimental gift would suggest. What is intriguing, however, is the laurel wreath carved by Wallis: it was not until November that Tennyson accepted the appointment of Poet Laureate vacant since Wordsworth's death in April - though admittedly since the publication of In Memoriam he was 'odds on favourite'.

NOTES:
1. According to his Autobiography Wallis had been in London to accept the Silver Medal of the Society of Arts for his exhibited carvings.
2. The Autobiography shows that "Spring" was not finished until February 1851 (it was displayed to critical acclaim at the Great Exhibition). There exists the remote possibility therefore that Wallis made an error in dating the bread-board, carving it after Alfred became Laureate (though to the author this seems unlikely: Wallis used his diaries in preparing his Autobiography and was not writing from memory).
A glance at the census figures for Spalding shows that during the first half of the nineteenth century the number of people more than doubled, from 3296 in 1801 to 8829 in 1851. In contrast, in the second half, there was a levelling out at around 9000, with minimal change. By studying the 1851 to 1881 enumerators' returns for individual streets, a very different picture emerges. In fact some parts of the town experienced a marked increase whilst others showed a decrease.

The most striking area of change was the Spring Street/Gardens, Cross Street, Henrietta Street, St. Thomas's Road district. Here Spalding's first 'housing estate' developed (Figs. 1 & 2), although in the absence of planning regulations it was not really so in the modern sense. In 1851 only St. Thomas's Road and Green Lane existed, but by 1881 building along them had greatly expanded. The other streets were built from new and by 1881 the area made a compact whole which, although not yet complete, was a totally new feature of the town's development.

The advantages of the new area included its location fairly close to the town centre and its nearness to the railway station (opened 1848). However, land must have been available for sale at a reasonable cost and so building began in the late 1850s, continuing until World War 1 with some later infilling. Expansion westwards was limited by the railway line to Holbeach (opened 1858) and northwards by Winsover Road.

The first houses were erected on Spring Gardens, followed by Henrietta Street in the 1860s, with Spring Street and Cross Street in the 1870s. By 1881 these were fairly well built up and expansion along St. Thomas's Road had virtually reached the Grammar School (opened 1881). Green Lane had also grown westwards towards the railway line and building on Havelock Street had just begun.

Some of the earliest dwellings in the area were built at the corner of Green Lane and Cross Street in the unusual form of a three storeyed terrace. They could only have been built for rent, but the experiment was not repeated as all the remaining dwellings were two storeyed. Sizes and styles varied greatly according to the individual tastes and resources and some very substantial houses were built. The end result was an attractive variety which gave the area its distinct character.
The majority of the new residents were lower middle class except on Cross Street and included a significant number of retired people, with the means to purchase or rent the new houses. This may be a reflection of the prosperity of the area during the 'Golden Age Of Agriculture' which continued into the 1870s. In Spring Gardens, for instance, 45.5% of householders were listed as 'retired' or 'annuitants' in 1881, as were 50.0% in Henrietta Street and 51.7% in Spring Street. They included a number of farmers, no doubt drawn to an urban life on retirement.

A second area of expansion in the period was Pinchbeck Street, as it was then called. In 1851 it was built up on the west side as far as Stepping Stones Lane (now King's Road), with mainly small houses, an inn, the Spread Eagle, the Independent Chapel and the British School (now the Masonic Hall). The east side had more open space, but contained the then largest private house on the street, immediately north of the Peacock Inn. Way out, near the present junction with West Elloe Avenue, lay the Union House (workhouse). There were only 21 households with a total population of 100. Occupations were varied, but most of the householders would have regarded themselves as middle class.

By 1881 the scene had changed considerably, with buildings stretching along the length of the street as far as the railway crossing. Most of the expansion was northwards from the junction with Stepping Stones Lane and continued to be middle class. There were now 48 households with 195 inhabitants and some of the new houses were of considerable size. These included Mercia Lodge, an attractive building occupied by George Barrell, an aptly named wine and spirit merchant, Elm House, the home of Henry Caulton who farmed 300 acres and Charnwood, occupied by the Rev. J.C. Jones and his family.

In the newly built area the middle class aspirations of the occupants were demonstrated by the numerous 'villas' named in the census (Figs. 3 & 4). They were more frequent on the east side of the street and included Peacock Villa, Elton Villas, Castle Villas, and so on. There was, however, a Hames Terrace which housed a working class enclave and was situated on the east side, just beyond Charnwood. Occupants included an agricultural labourer, a road labourer, a charwoman and two general labourers; 13 out of the 48 householders were retired.

The presence of the waterworks on Pinchbeck Road is indicated in the census by 'Waterworks House' occupied by an 'engine driver', John Dobson. They were built in the early 1860s and provided local water, but by 1881 better quality supplies were piped in from Bourne. Other interesting residents included William Wright, a railway engineer, who was probably associated
with the new line being built to Sleaford and Lincoln (completed 1882) and George F. Church, the headmaster of the new Board School on Westlode Street, the first state school to be erected in the town. Mr. Church lived at 'The Castle' on Pinchbeck Road in 1881. The Union House (workhouse) was governed by the master, George Bemrose, and his wife Rebecca was the matron. Other resident staff were a schoolmaster, schoolmistress, nurse and porter.

Fig. 3  Charnwood

Fig. 4  Pinchbeck Street - Villas

Hawthorn Bank also experienced a considerable amount of building between 1851 and 1881 when the population increased from 113 to 257 and the number of households nearly doubled, from 28 to 52. Most of the new building took place at the northern end of the road between St. John's Church and Winsover Road and the predominantly agricultural population of 1851 was transformed into a much more varied one by 1881.
In 1851 15 householders out of 28 were agricultural labourers, 3 were farmers and one was the 'Proprietor of a steam engine' almost certainly used for agricultural purposes. However, by 1881 only a quarter of the householders (13 out of 52) worked in agriculture as labourers, gardeners or market gardeners and there were 2 farmers. Of the remaining 37 the variety of occupations was considerable, although railway workers were dominant, including several platelayers, a guard, a porter, an engine driver and a ticket collector. The leading resident in 1881 was the Rev. Augustus Moore, vicar of the newly built (1875) St. John's Church (the Vicarage opposite is now a nursing home). He, together with John Stimson, grocer and seed merchant, were the only two householders to employ resident domestic servants in 1881. The majority of the rest were working class people, as in 1851.

Albert Street, too, was an area of expansion during this period. It was named after the Prince Consort and was initially an offshoot of Holbeck Road close to the busiest part of the port. In 1851 there was no Commercial Road and Holbeck Road began at the top of High Street, extending northwards along the east side of the Welland. Most of the people then were housed in terraces and a good example still remains dated 1843.

Altogether there were 114 people living in 29 households in 1851. Occupations were predominantly manual, with nearly half the heads of households working either on the land or at sea. 8 of the 29 were agricultural labourers and 6 were listed as 'wives' or 'wives of mariners', presumably with husbands away at sea.

By 1881, however, the population of the street had risen to 207 living in 50 households. This indicates further building, extending away from the river. A terrace of the period, dated 1873 (Fig. 5), still exists today on the north side. The street surface would be of hard-packed earth, like most of the roads away from the town centre at that time: it was not made up until a century later.

Of the 50 householders in 1881, 11 worked in agriculture, although only 3 of these were listed as agricultural labourers: the others were mainly farmers or 'gardeners', the latter being probably little better than labourers. There was one poultry breeder, William Massey. The agricultural connection was, therefore, still in evidence, as was the maritime association, despite the decline of the port. However the latter was more tenuous than in 1851, with only one active mariner and 2 mariners' wives listed. The remaining householders had such a variety of occupations that it is not possible to generalise, but the majority still remained in the working class.
The most notable decrease in population between the two years was in Double Street where numbers fell sharply from 354 in 1851 to 187 in 1881, although the number of households actually increased, from 61 to 77 over the period. The cause was probably associated with the decline of the lodging houses for which the street was notorious in the mid-century. They were they houses of ill-repute, inhabited by the dregs of society, in the most appalling conditions.

However, after 1851 they began to be regulated under police control. The worst were closed down and minimal standards were applied to the rest so that by 1881 the situation had considerably improved. By then, in Double Street, only three remained, the Nag's Head, the Crane and the Loggerheads, with a total of 38 lodgers at the time of the census 22 of whom were at the latter.

The population remained mainly working class throughout the period, but there was some admixture of middle class people engaged mainly in trade. Indeed, there remain today some substantial houses, notably the Limes and the Sycamores near the junction with Herring Lane.

More significant, though was a steady decline in the population of the commercial heart of the town, notably in Broad Street, Hall Place, Market Place and the Sheep Market. Here there was a general decrease in resident population from 743 in 1851 to 605 in 1881. At the same time the number of households fell from 125 to 109.

Since then, in fact, the depopulation of the central area has continued so that by the early 1980s only 15 households were left. This trend has been characteristic of the central parts of most towns since the nineteenth century. In the bigger cities people moved to the pleasanter suburbs as transport improved, but in the case of Spalding it was probable that more apprentices and shop workers preferred to live at home rather than 'over the shop' under strict supervision and either walked or cycled to work. Since this was the zone of commerce it was overwhelmingly lower middle class, with the majority of householders engaged in trade.

On Monday last the first stone of the Butchers' Shambles about to be erected in this place [Stamford], was laid in which were deposited some coins of His Majesty's reign. The following is a copy of the inscription on a brass plate which was attached to the stone. “The foundation stone of this Shambles was laid by James BATSON, Esq. May or on the 4th day of March, 1805.”

Stamford Mercury, 8 March 1805

The gas lights in Stamford afford a great treat to the public, and for the beauty of effect exceed the highest expectations that had been formed. The London tradesmen who are now attending the Fair, declare they have not anywhere seen so brilliant and powerful a light. - The success of the arrangements is highly honourable to the engineer, Mr. GRAFTON.

Stamford Mercury, 18 March 1825

Amongst other mischief done by the exceedingly high wind on Sunday afternoon, we regret to state that the beautiful elm known for a century past as 'EMLYN'S CLOSE Tree' on the hill at the north side of Stamford was split in two, and 50 feet of the main stem brought to the ground. This fine tree, from its situation and great growth, was a conspicuous object from nearly all parts of the neighbourhood, and was visible from Boston, a distance of 36 miles.

Stamford Mercury, 19 January 1827

Last week in digging in what is called the Abbey Close near Torksey, near Gainsborough, a stone coffin was found; and close besides it, an urn or jar, containing two birds, but which when exposed to the air immediately decomposed. Several portions of a window not above an inch and a half broad, containing coloured glass, were also found, which probably formed part of the ancient Priory.

Stamford Mercury, 21 January 1825
GOY'S STORE: 120 YEARS SERVICE TO TEALBY

J. Murray

Daniel Goy, the founder of Goy's Store in Tealby, was born in Tumby Woodhouse near Coningsby in January 1849. His father, William Goy (probably a butcher) was the second husband of Caroline, daughter of Christopher and Sarah Duckering of Market Stainton. Caroline's first husband was Richard Emmett and she later married George Houlden. Both she and George are buried in Tealby churchyard near the west door, and William Goy is buried at Coningsby.

Daniel Goy came to Tealby as a young man in 1872 and bought the general store in Front Street where he soon established a reputation as an excellent tradesman. At that time the population was larger than it is now and there were many shops of all kinds serving the village. It was the hey day of Bayons Manor and three generations of Tennyson d'Eyncourts patronised the shop.

Daniel gradually expanded his business from just groceries. A bill head of the 1880's showed that at 'The Exchange', Tealby, Daniel Goy was a 'Draper Grocer and Tea Dealer' and that he dealt in 'flour and offals &c' also that he kept a 'well-assorted stock of plain and fancy drapery...hats, bonnets, stays &c'. He was also a dealer in patent medicines and stimulated the local economy by buying as well as selling: 'NB. Best price given for butter, eggs, locks &c'. The shop flourished and by the turn of the century when Miss Ruth Godson arrived in Tealby to visit her future in-laws Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tennyson d'Eyncourt at Bayons Manor it was a veritable emporium. She recalled many years later: 'Mr. Goy's shop, which I was taken to visit, was a joy to see, for every possible article was sold there, and I was introduced to the inner shop where materials were sold, and amongst other things black woollen stockings which were considered so fine that people from London were glad to be able to get them...'. The room behind the shop (now the Tea Room) was called the 'show room' and it was here that clothing, materials and general haberdashery were stocked. The room above the warehouse was always known as the 'pot room' where all manner of china and pottery items were kept.

Fig. 1

Shop with Daniel Goy and 3 of his daughters
(1. to r: Edith, Dorothy, Ethel)
Their family house on the left

Daniel's first wife, mother of his children was Hannah Quickfall Stamp, who hailed from Louth. She died in 1894. His second wife, Elizabeth Chapman Scupham (1867-1926) was the daughter of Mr. John Scupham, headmaster of the d'Eyncourt School in Tealby for many years. Her sister,
Miss Lucy Jane Scupham, (b. 1876) served as a teacher at the School all her working life. Lucy Jane died on Christmas Eve 1928 and she is commemorated in a window in the north wall of the nave of Tealby church.

In July 1945 a Liberator aircraft en route from San Francisco to London took off from Montreal. It crashed into the Atlantic Ocean about three hundred miles east of Newfoundland. On board were three senior British government officials and six female Foreign Office administrative officers. One of these was Miss Mabel Jane Scupham, granddaughter of John Scupham. There were no survivors. Miss Scupham after a brilliant career at London University had joined the Foreign Office as specialist in French affairs. She had at one time been secretary to Sir Anthony Eden and had been to Yalta and other conferences.

Daniel Goy bought the house next to the shop (Fig. 1) and there were born six daughters. Mary, the eldest, married Mr. John Sedgely a butcher at Bayons Manor, and after living for a while at the mill in Sandy Lane moved away from the village and settled in Cornwall. Another daughter, Miss Ann Guthrie Goy (1883-1976) worked for many years for the Post Office and used to cycle home from Lincoln at weekends. At the end of her career she was awarded the Imperial Service Medal. Dorothy (1887-1981) served in both Wars as a Land Girl and later married Mr. Frank Holland, whilst her sister Edith (1885-1955) who had trained as a milliner became Mrs. Percy Houlder. In the early years of the century Mr. Houlder had served as a baker on P&O liners making voyages to many exotic parts of the world. At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 he volunteered for service in the Navy, but by some quirk of military logic he was rejected and instead joined the Army. He was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the trenches.

Daniel Goy became a much loved and respected figure in the village. From 1911 he was Chairman of Tealby Parish Council and was looked on as something of an authority on village affairs (Figs. 2 & 3). For very many years he was a manager and paymaster of the village School and took a keen interest in its affairs. But his great love was the beautiful Tealby Parish Church which he served as churchwarden for some 42 years only retiring from this position shortly before his death on 18 May 1917. Grateful villagers subscribed to a beautiful stained glass window in the North wall of the church nave as a testimony to their shop’s founder.

The shop was now taken over by the two Misses Goy – Ethel (1877-1963) and Florence Mabel (1890-1962) Daniel’s youngest daughter. They ran the now flourishing business until 1939 when they sold out to Miss Limon and Mr. Leaning. In the days before motor transport the shop had kept a small fleet of horse drawn vans which delivered goods far and wide and collected butter, milk and eggs from remote Wolds farms. Subsequently deliveries were undertaken by Mr. Plater who kept the Crown Inn opposite.

At the same time as managing the very busy Stores Miss Ethel Goy found time to take a very active part in the religious, social and sporting life of Tealby. She was for 59 years organist at the Parish Church and when she retired in 1955 she was presented with a bouquet and a wallet containing £50 by Mrs. Ruth Tennyson d’Eyncourt. When Ethel died in 1963 she and her father had between them completed over 90 years of dedicated service to the village community. "I have loved every minute of it," she said.
Fig. 3  Daniel Goy (front centre) of Tealby Parish Council

This tradition was carried on by Mrs. Mouncey who took over the shop in 1947 remaining there more than forty years. Tealby Stores (still known as Goy's) passed then to Merle and John Powell who were succeeded by Captain Michael Glover and his family. Glovers took over 'in deep snow' on 18 January 1988.

During alterations at the shop, Glovers unearthed a parcel of wholesalers' invoices dating from 1939-1940, together with a number of packets of cigarettes and tobacco dating from the same time. Many of the bills are from Henry Lee, Post Office Stores Tealby and T. Smith, Baker, Tealby; others are from nationals such as Peake & Freans, Brooke Bond, J. Lyons etc. A random sample of the current prices are interesting: Bread, 4d. per loaf; 4lb. Tea, 2s.2d.; Toothpaste, 6d.; Paraffin, 9d. per gallon; Cigarettes, 8s.9d. per 200 wholesale 4d.; Aspirin tablets, 2d. A bag of onions cost the shop owners 5s.6d. and they bought two hundred oranges for 15s. for re-sale. They were also selling 'one camel slop pail at 4s.3d.' This whole collection, which will reward further study, has been deposited in the Lincolnshire Archives Office by the kind generosity of the Glover family.

The shop bought by Daniel Goy in 1872 has served Tealby and survived for 120 years, and certainly there had been a shop on the site for many years before that. The economic climate of the 1990s, the motor car and the supermarket which changed much of Britain's consumer spending habits have spelled the death of many village stores. Tealby stores manages to survive, but not unscathed. Glovers have been obliged to move the shop (now with a reduced stock) into the former warehouse. The shop itself is now Tealby Tea Rooms and is proving very popular with the many visitors to this beautiful village.

NOTES:
1. A tape recording made in 1951 by Mrs. Ruth Tennyson d'Eyncourt then over 90 recollecting her early days in Tealby.
2. Herbert Scupham was a pharmacist who had a shop near London's Victoria Station. News of the relief of Ladysmith in early 1900 came to Tealby in a telegram from him:
   'GOY TEALBY LADYSMITH RELIEVED OFFICIAL HERBERT.' Mr. Lee, the postmaster, brought the telegram to Daniel Goy and asked permission to make it public.
4. With nostalgic names such as 'Park Drive', 'Woodbines', and 'Craven "A"'.

The writer wishes to thank Miss Joyce Houlder of Uttoxeter, Miss R. King of Tealby and Captain Michael Glover and family for advice and assistance.
James Fowler was born on 11 December 1828 to Joseph and Hannah Fowler in Lichfield. After being educated at the Diocesan School in his home town, he was articled to a local architect Joseph Potter, who taught him, amongst other skills, to be a lithographic artist. At the age of twenty he moved to Louth to work for the County Justices on a project to modernise the prison that stood at the junction of Ramsgate and Eastgate (a site on which he was to design the Orme Almshouses in 1885). Another of his early tasks in Louth was to measure the exact height of the spire of St. James's Church (a building with which he was to have several connections for the rest of his life).

Soon he went into partnership with another Louth architect, Joseph Maughan. This joint venture lasted until 1859, resulting in such projects as new churches for Brinkhill and Strubby, the replacement of the fire-gutted Dalby Hall near Spilsby, and a new National School in Caistor. Outside the sphere of architecture Fowler was employed on surveying and engineering schemes such as that of enclosing coastal land at North Cotes and the construction of a sea sluice at Saltfleet Haven.

By 1861 Fowler had set up his own office at 102, Upgate, Louth, and later that year he married Marianne Sheen, the daughter of the Rector of Stanstead, Suffolk. She was to bear him three children: Edward James (1862-1867), Reginald Henry (1864-?) and Constance Mary (1867-1889). The couple moved into 12, Gospelgate (now No. 24) until 1869, when they moved into Grove House, Westgate, which James had himself planned.

Fowler became immersed in the ideas of the Ecclesiological Society, and these influenced greatly his architectural plans, when his client gave him free rein.

In 1871 he was appointed Lincoln Diocesan Surveyor - a post which he held until 1886. Before, during and after this period of office he accepted annually commissions that varied from minor restorations, the addition of a porch (e.g. Bucknall), the replacement of semi-derelict country churches (e.g. St. Mary's, Binbrook), rectories (e.g. Utterby) to major projects, of which the most spectacular were the restoration work carried out on St. James's, Louth (1860 and 1868/9), and the designing of new town churches such as St. Withwin's, Lincoln on its new site (1869-87), St. Peter's, Cleethorpes (1864) and St. Matthew's, Skegness (1879/80).
Occasionally Fowler was invited to submit plans for a complex of buildings, as happened at Dalby (church and hall) and East Ravendale (church and school). Perhaps one of his favourite tasks must have been that of planning the new nave and chancel of the parish church of his home town. The tower and spire of St. Mary’s, Lichfield had been built by Street in 1852 in memory of Henry Lonsdale. Now, in 1870, Fowler had the opportunity of doing the same in memory of Henry’s brother, the late Bishop John Lonsdale - the finished structure being known as the Lonsdale Memorial Church. In the London area Fowler was responsible for Holy Trinity on Herman Hill, Wanstead (1887-90), St. Mary’s, Newington Butts (1876), All Saints, Kenley (1870-2) and Christ Church, Brighton Road - both the latter being in Purley. There were a few “outliers” such as the village school at Wollaton, then on the outskirts of Nottingham (1866) and St. George’s, Georgeham in North Devon (1876/7).

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architecture in 1865, and later served on its Council during the presidency of T.H. Wyatt. He was also responsible for several years for organising the annual excursions of the Architectural Association.

Away from the ecclesiastical scene James was also busy at his drawing board planning secular works. Probably his most grandiose was that of the Convalescent Home on the seafront at Mablethorpe. Other schemes included the almshouses at Thoresby (1889) and the elaborate rebuilding of much of the 15th century Browne’s Hospital in Stamford (1870). Schools also featured in his output, like those in Louth (King Edward VI and St. Michael’s) and Market Rasen (De Aston). Although not personally called upon to design any civic buildings, he was sub-contracted by Bellamy & Hardy, when they were planning Grimsby’s Town Hall (1861-3). He was, in addition, responsible for several commercial and other buildings in the centre of Louth (e.g. the present Lloyds Bank in Mercer Row and the Louth Conservative Association and Club).

The mention of the latter building links in with the other aspect of the career of James Fowler - his public service. He himself was a staunch Tory, and in June 1872 he entered the local political scene when he won a by-election in the Louth South Ward of Louth Town Council. After his re-election in the Autumn of 1874, he was chosen as Mayor for the first of five times of holding this office (Fig. 1) - an unbroken record for Louth since the implementation of the Corporation Act nearly 160 years ago! His election also stands in the annals of the town as being the shortest time spent on the Town Council before being elevated to that of first citizen. Moreover, the following November he was asked to continue in office for a second year. When it came to choosing a mayor for what was to be Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee Year of 1887, Fowler was again elected (this being his fourth term), for, as Councillor Nell stated in his proposing speech “his name is not only known throughout the County of Lincoln, but also all over England.” Although, perhaps, rather an exaggeration, nevertheless by this time, as we have seen above, he had executed works far away from Louth. As part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations Fowler designed and presented to the Corporation a small gilt ceremonial mace, executed by Messrs. Brigg & Company of Birmingham (Fig. 2). This was carried in procession to the civic service, escorted by a contingent of the Lincolnshire Regiment Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Reginald Fowler.

Fig. 2
Part of the head of the small gilt Ceremonial Mace presented to the town of Louth by Fowler to mark his 4th Mayoral year (1886/7), as his tribute to Queen Victoria’s Golden Jubilee. He designed this mace himself.
There were few organisations in the town which were untouched by his hand — he served on the magisterial bench, was President of the Louth Lawn Tennis Club, was a leading mason in the area, served on the National School Board and was Warden (i.e. Chairman of the Governors of King Edward VI School), was elected in 1884 as the first President of the Louth Naturalists', Antiquarian and Literary Society, and even supported actively the Louth and Neighbourhood Cottagers' Cow Club!

When he died at the age of 63, four days after Tennyson, on 10 October 1892, he was greatly mourned. Four days later, in pouring rain, a goodly percentage of the population of Louth turned out to watch his funeral cortège climb up Upgate from St. James's Church (where he had inevitably been a church warden) to his final resting place in the London Road cemetery. His widow Marianne survived him by six years. His son Reginald, who had been associated with his father’s practice, continued it, but disappeared from the scene after 1920.

Of all his many works, most have survived to this present time, apart from some demolished redundant village churches (e.g. Holy Trinity, Muckton and St. Edith's, South Reston) and the Mablethorpe Convalescent Home (replaced recently by blocks of flats). In his beloved St. James's church a wall memorial was erected in his honour and a wood carving of his head made on a pew end, whilst the Town Council commissioned a posthumous portrait, which still hangs in their Council Chamber. Perhaps, one of the best compliments paid to him that Sir Nikolaus Pevsner et al. have attributed to him in various county volumes of Penguin's Buildings of England series, works that were executed by other bowlers, such as C. Hodgson and Sir John! Whilst even the former Poet Laureate Sir John Betjeman in his poem ‘Norfolk’ wrote:

The church is just the same, though now I know
Fowler of Louth restored it...

Unfortunately checking with both Pevsner and Norfolk County Council Reference Library our Fowler did no work in that county. Such has been his fame!

As some workmen at Whaplode employed by Mr. ROGERSON were last week inclosing a small piece of land for a garden, several large and ancient carved stones were discovered, four feet below the surface, a rich fine soil. They are supposed to be the remains of IRBY HALL, some centuries ago the residence of the noble family of IRBY. In the church of the above village is a large and handsome tomb representing two of that family lying in coats of mail, with a steel cap or helmet having their heraldic bearings.

_Stamford Mercury_, 4 March 1825

A few days ago as some labourers were digging silt upon the farm of Isaac WHITSTEAD Esq. of Sutton St. Edmund's, they found, 12 foot below the surface, a bone supposed to be wing of an eagle, in a good state of preservation. According to DUGDALE’s History of the Fens, it must have been there for more than 1,000 years. Some time since a canoe, in a very perfect state of preservation, was found near the spot.

_Stamford Mercury_, 14 October 1825

At the Churchwarden’s Dinner in the parish of St. Michael in this town [Stamford] on Tuesday a liberal subscription was made for the purpose of supplying an organ to the church - £49 18s. were subscribed by ten individuals at the dinner, other parishioners have made up the sum to about £70. and it is not doubted that an ample subscription to defer the expense [sic] of so great an ornament will soon be made.

_Stamford Mercury_, 22 April 1808

BELL RINGING: On Monday, 4920 changes were rang [sic] upon the peal of five bells at Edenham in this county of Lincoln, in three hours and 20 minutes. The ringers were, WARD of Bourn, and SNEATHS (junr. & senr.) MEASURES, and COLE of Baston.

_Stamford Mercury_, 23 October 1807
VILLAGE HISTORY IN THE SCOPWICK AREA

Dennis Mills

Last winter the Scopwick Local History Group were meeting fortnightly for lectures and discussions led by a team of speakers, the aim being to gain sufficient background to be able to write up sketches of their own on aspects of the history of Kirkby Green and Scopwick. The lectures were followed by two evenings spent rehearsing and discussing these sketches ready for public presentation on Saturday, 20 June. The lectures were organised under the University of Nottingham banner, and the Village Ways Day on 20 June was promoted by North Kesteven District Council.

There were about 45 people in Scopwick Village Hall to hear about a dozen presentations from members of the class, each lasting about ten minutes. With the help of the Coteland School, these sketches are being prepared for publication in an illustrated booklet. Look out for its appearance in the autumn.

Lunch was provided by Mrs. Angela Robinson and helpers and was followed by a walk round the two villages and some of the nearby fields, using NKDC Stepping Out routes. Meanwhile, many villagers visited the exhibition of bygones and memorabilia in the village hall, organised by Peter Baumber and his team. It was a gloriously sunny day, which helped everyone to enjoy an interesting occasion when the people of Kirkby Green and Scopwick proudly presented their villages to visitors.

Next winter the endeavour continues with six monthly lectures (details from Hugh Cardy, 54 Main Street, Scopwick, LN4 3NW, Tel. Metheringham 20500). We would also like to hear from former residents now residing at a distance who can contribute information on village history, or photographs and documents. Two particular topics of interest are changes in housing conditions, and village organisations and activities of all kinds, e.g. sports clubs, sick and divi clubs, and annual events.

Meanwhile, of interest for nearby Digby is a copy of a photograph sent to me by a former resident, Mrs. Bessie Heley, née Bailey, now living at Stewkley, Bucks. Her maternal grandmother was Bessie Fotherby, who lived at Temple Bruer, and appears in a Fotherby photograph on display at the NKDC Visitor Centre there. She married Victor George Bailey in 1909 and in 1918 when this Digby School photo was taken the Baileys were farming at Sheffield House Farm, Rowston.

On the photo the teachers are Mr. Hammond and Miss Taylor. Separated from Miss Taylor by a large boy is Bessie Bailey (now Heley), wearing a white band in her hair and sporting a War Savings badge on her tunic. Her elder sister is on the back row, also wearing a badge, and with long dark hair. Names of other children include May Creasey, Florence Graves, Annie Winter, Fanny and Phyllis Adcock, the Skeltons and the Dawsons (saddlers). Can anybody fill in more detail? Information to the Editors please.
WARTIME PILL-BOXES

Betty Kirkham

During recent years I have read in various historical journals of people recording the whereabouts of concrete wartime defences commonly known as pill-boxes. Though not getting on very fast, I am attempting to photograph and record the ones remaining in my area, including where possible, what they were guarding.

It was brought to my notice recently that at least two of these structures in my parish are no longer in their original position. On making enquiries of the farmer on whose land they are situated he very kindly took me to the fields and explained how and why they had been moved and exactly where they had originally stood. They had been placed to guard a narrow grass track giving access inland from the lonely coastline which was a well known smuggling spot in the eighteenth century.

With modern farming methods since the 1939-45, war many small fields have been combined to make larger fields in which the large machinery of today can move about with ease. This had happened in this case and the pill-boxes were then wasting valuable space in the middle of the field, and it was very difficult for the machines to move around them. The farmer had made attempts to demolish the pill-boxes by means of the J.C.B. bucket, but they were so well constructed with steel re-enforcement that this proved impossible. The only thing to do was to move them intact.

This I should have liked to watch. They tipped the structure on to one of its eight sides and rolled it to the edge of the field. Now, tucked away behind a house in the shade of a hedge, sit two pill-boxes side by side, still with their heavy concrete gun emplacement tables inside. A puzzle for unwary local historians of the next generation. Not only will they wonder why two were erected side by side but whatever did they guard? Today the gun slit faces the nearby house instead of the lonely grass track it was originally meant to guard.

I hope this cautionary tale may be of some help and interest to present and future local historians.

A CAUTIONARY TALE

Terence R. Leach

In the years of the Second World War our predecessor The Lindsey Local History Society managed to keep up its activities, though they were naturally limited. The Society continued to publish The Local Historian in the form of a duplicated typescript. In No. 33 (January, 1942) the editor published an article which was curiously topical. The Society frequently warned its members of the dangers of consigning valuable material for 'salvage'. This was the tale:

In these days of frenzied appeals for scrap and waste paper, the following story sent by a member from Gainsborough, contains a moral for all of us. It concerns the 'Boke of St. Albans', a curious production printed at St. Albans in 1526, and one of the few books known to have come from the press in that town. The story of the Grenville copy now in the British Museum as told by our contributor runs as follows:

In June 1844, a pedlar called at a cottage in Blyton, and asked an old widow named Naylor whether she had any rags to sell. She said not but offered him some old paper and took from a shelf the 'Boke of St. Albans' and others weighing 9 lbs. For these she received 9d. The pedlar carried them through Gainsborough tied up in string past a chemist's shop, who, being used to buying old papers to wrap his drugs in, called the man in, and struck by the appearance of the 'Boke of St. Albans', gave him 3/- for the lot. Not being able to read the colophon he took it to an equally ignorant stationer, and offered it to him for a guinea, at which price he declined it but proposed that it should be exposed in his window as a means of obtaining some information about it. It was accordingly placed there with this label "Very Old Curious Work".
A collector of books went in and offered 2/6 for it, which invited the suspicion of the vendor. Soon after Mr. Bird, Vicar of Gainsborough went in and asked the price, wishing to possess a very early specimen but not knowing the great value of the book. While he was examining it, Stark, a very intelligent book-seller came in, to whom at once Mr. Bird ceded the right of pre-emption. Stark betrayed such visible anxiety that the vendor Smith declined settling a price. Soon after Sir Charles Anderson of Lea came in and took the book to collate, but took it back in the morning having found it imperfect in the middle, and offered £5 for it. Sir Charles had no book of reference to guide him to its value, but in the meantime Stark had employed a friend to obtain for him the refusal of it, and had undertaken to give a little more than the sum Sir Charles might offer. On finding that at least £5 could be got for it, Smith went to the Chemist and gave him two guineas, and then sold it to Stark's agent for seven guineas. Stark took it to London, and sold it to the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville for seventy guineas.

I have now to state how it came that a book without covers of such extreme age was preserved. About fifty years since, the library of Thonock Hall, in the parish of Gainsborough, the seat of the Hickman Bacon family underwent great repairs, the books being sorted over by a most ignorant person, whose selection appears to have been determined by the coat. All books without covers were thrown into a great heap and condemned to all the purposes which Leland laments in the sack of the libraries by the Visitors. But they found favour in the eyes of a literate gardener who begged leave to take what he liked home. He selected a large quantity of sermons before the House of Commons, local pamphlets, tracts from 1680-1710, Opera books etc. He made a list of them which I afterwards found in the College containing No. 43 "Cotamourd". The old fellow was something of a herald and drew from his books what he held to be his Coat.

After his death, all that could be stuffed into a large chest were put away in a garret, but a few favourites and the 'Boke' among them remained on the shelves of the kitchen for years till his widow grew so 'stalled' of dusting them that she determined to sell them.

Had she been in poverty I should have urged on the buyer, Stark, the duty of giving her a small sum out of his fat gains.

(The above was copied from very old pencil notes, most difficult to decipher, hence there may be some inaccuracies)

The source and author of this story were not given in The Local Historian, but the story will be found in almost exactly the same words in Hobson Bocock's Old Books and Manuscripts, Their Origin, History and Preservation (Gainsborough: Sheffield, Independent Press Ltd., 1898), dedicated to the Lincolnshire antiquary, Edward Peacock. It reveals that the story 'lately appeared' in No. 1 of The Antiquary and was copied by Bocock from a letter written in 1847 by the Rev. C.F. Newmarsh, Rector of Pilham, to the Rev. S.R. Maitland, Librarian to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bocock was an antique dealer at Gainsborough, as an advertisement in his book reveals.

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.

Stamford Mercury, 24 January 1800

A most elegant hot-air stove, manufactured by Messrs. R. JOBSON & Co., of Roscoe Place, Sheffield, was erected in St. James's church, Louth. The chasteness of its architectural design, in which the simple beauty of the pointed or gothic order is strictly preserved, and the inimitable manner in which the work is executed, combine to render it one of the finest specimens of cast-iron work in the kingdom, and worthy of the noble building in which it is placed.

Stamford Mercury, 6 June 1823
A PURITAN VICAR OF TETNEY

J.E. Swaby

Martin Finch or Fynch, a Norfolk man, graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1647. According to the Dictionary of National Biography he was ordained in 1648. It would be an Independent or Congregationalist ordination. In October 1651 he took the Engagement to be loyal to the Commonwealth. This was required of all who hoped for an augmentation of stipend.

Then, or soon afterwards, Finch moved to the parishes of Aby and Belleau, which were united in 1652. Montagu, Earl of Lindsey, had been compelled to sell some of his estates in order to pay the fines incurred because of his loyalty to the King. Belleau was snapped up by Sir Henry Vane the younger, who at one stroke became patron of Aby, Belleau and Swaby. He then used his influence to secure the promise of income augmentations.

In 1653 Milk for Babes in Christ appeared. It was by Martin Fynch, 'a weak labourer in the Lord's harvest in Lincolnshire. Bellowe the 17th day of the month commonly called March 1652'. The book is a hotch-potch of meditations, observations, comments on cases of conscience and sermons. As may be expected the sermons follow the pattern made popular by William Perkins in Cambridge in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and regarded as the only possible shape for Plain Preaching'.

The theology is Calvinistic, although Finch had already discovered that parishioners brought up on the old Church Catechism, with its statement that Christ died for all mankind, did not readily accept his full blooded Calvinism.

We cannot guess what brought Vane and Finch together, for their views were incompatible. Indeed, it has been said that at this time a note of hysteria crept in Vane's writings, and a return of the malaria which he had contracted abroad did not help his mental balance. The situation became intolerable when in April 1653 Oliver Cromwell ignominiously ejected the Rump of the Long Parliament and Vane, bitter and frustrated, withdrew to Belleau. There he gathered a little band of 'Seekers' around himself and began to write The Retired Man's Meditations.

In August 1654 the Protector presented Finch to Tetney, and in the same month Finch became a clerical assistant to the lay commissioners for ejecting Scandalous Ministers in the county.

In 1655 Vane published his book. Some have found it incomprehensible and even his latest and most sympathetic biographers say 'it is if an organist with cold and stumbling fingers in a wintry church was playing an imperfectly remembered fugue.' In 1656 Finch published Animadversions on Sir Henry Vane's TheRetired Man's Meditations. As Calamy observed, he treats Sir Harry as a gentleman, and yet fully exposes his Enthusiasm and Misinterpretations of Scripture.'

In his Introduction Finch wrote 'it pleased the noble Knight upon his retirement to set himself more closely than before to study the gospel mysteries. It were well if others of his rank were provoked by his example.' 'If you see me in the right and the noble knight mistaken, do not despise his other gifts.' The preface was written by Robert Alford, who had been vicar of Sleaford until the Cavaliers chased him out. The Parliamentary authorities gave him Ludborough in compensation, and he chose to remain there when the chance came to return to Sleaford.

In 1658 Finch was involved in a controversy over admission to Communion. The Congregationalists in particular wished to exclude not only 'notorious and evil livers', but all whom the minister deemed unworthy, and in Milk for Babes Finch had written 'O when shall we have pure ordinances, and a difference put between the precious and the vile.' But at the Lincolnshire Assizes in July 1658 Judge Wyndham insisted that the Sacrament should be given to all who desired to receive. He stated that it was a tyranny beyond prelacy for ministers to make their own rules in this matter. As a result several ministers were presented as offenders. They reacted by sending a petition to the Protector. Among the sixteen clerical signatories were Finch, Alford and Wheelwright, who had succeeded Finch at Belleau. The petition had almost certainly originated in Congregationalist circles. It said that the judge's remarks encouraged the ungodly and were prejudicial to the godly ministers and laity.
In 1659 Finch's *A Manuall of Practicall Divinity* appeared. It is almost a classical statement of the Congregational position. A particular church is a company of visible saints that join themselves voluntarily together to enjoy the ordinances of the Lord Jesus, and to build one another up in their most holy faith.

By St. Bartholomew's Day 1662 Finch had been at Tetney eight years, and for most of the time had enjoyed a good income. Before the Civil War the vicar's salary was £20 or £30 p.a. The greater tithes belonged to the bishop who leased them for £18 p.a.. In 1647 the Committee for Plundered Ministers diverted the £18 to the vicar and promised a further £32 when a new lease was negotiated. By the time Finch arrived a new lease brought in £80 p.a., and later £90. In 1656 Finch himself acquired the lease of the greater tithes and the grange. From March 1657 he also had £8 p.a. for preaching every third Sunday at Humberston.

In *Milk for Babes* Finch had written 'Why should I fear poverty? The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof', and 'Lord, though I have not in this world where to lay my head, yet let me have the light of thy countenance and I have enough.' He was now to live up to those words, for he could not accept the Restoration Church settlement, and on 26 August 1662 his successor was instituted to Tetney.

Finch returned to Norfolk where he engaged in house meetings, and in June 1672 he was licensed under the Declaration of Indulgence as a Congregational preacher in Norwich. He seems to have been back in Lincolnshire later in the year, when his house in Grimsby was licensed for Congregational worship. In 1685 he had charge of a congregation in Norwich. He died in February 1698 aged 69.

In the early forties there had been high hopes in Puritan circles, and the sober Hebraist Thomas Coleman of Blyton said 'Sion's people lived in a new world'. By 1645 he was despondent. By 1650 many of the more conservative Puritans, sometimes referred to as 'Presbyterians', were so alarmed by the rise of the 'sectaries' that they had come even to prefer episcopacy to religious anarchy.

There is no trace of such disillusion or despair in Finch's writings, although there is realism. By 1659 he knew that preaching had failed to accomplish that had been expected from it. 'Few are converted, yet there is more preaching than ever.' He also recognised that *Milk for Babes* had been much better received in the west of England than in his more immediate neighbourhood.

It may be that Finch was more sanguine than many of his contemporaries because he was still a young man in 1662. It is more probable that he was so sure in his convictions. In 1653 he had written 'The Lord Christ did not carry himself to his children like the ship's carpenter doth with the ship, when once he hath built it, he puts it in the sea and leaves it to the storms and tempests and rocks...The Lord himself is in the ship and he will be the Pilot - the wind and the sea obey him.'

Finch was maybe not sorry to be free from the tension of trying to work a Congregational system within a framework essentially territorial, with every parishioner the concern of one pastor. He placed great value on small or gathered groups, and his legacy to Tetney was a house group. In 1672 the house of Robert Jegnell was licensed for Congregational worship. Its preacher was Robert Cramlington, who had been ejected from Mumbie in 1662. This small Congregational church probably existed fifty years later. The entry in the *Speculum Diocesae Lincolniensis* is not clear, but the unattributed convention there recorded may well have been a Congregational one.

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**NOTE:**
GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH: THE LINCOLNSHIRE CONNECTION

C.P.C. Johnson

My initial objective in this paper was to interpret some passages in the *Historia Regum Britanniae* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, which appear to relate to Lincolnshire. This altered somewhat on realising that Geoffrey's work also contained several veiled references to influential figures of the early twelfth century. I shall attempt to identify some of these, and show why Geoffrey decided to weave some of these characters into the fabric of his British history. The Lincolnshire connection will also become apparent as we proceed.

It is now generally recognised that Geoffrey of Monmouth took various elements from earlier works e.g. Gildas, Bede and Nennius, added some stories from the Welsh or Cambrian tradition, and also incorporated some Breton material. However he was also given to embellishing this with copious, though ingeniously written, passages of pure fantasy, well sprinkled with names that had never seen the light of day in any previous story: the Arthurian section of the work is proof of this. Place names too, have hidden connections, as we shall see.

Geoffrey, at the beginning of the *Historia* makes a dedication to Robert, Duke of Gloucester (c.1147), but devotes one part of the work, the Prophecies of Merlin, to Bishop Alexander of Lincoln (1123-1148). Therefore there was no single patron in the accepted sense; as a central figure in the development of Oxford as a centre for learning, Geoffrey would have been well placed and have many influential friends. One of these was Walter 'Calenius', Archdeacon of Oxford, responsible according to Geoffrey for giving him a valuable Breton source, the 'vetustissima liber,' now shown to be a camouflage for Geoffrey's invention. Walter and Geoffrey are known to have witnessed charters at Oxford together.

Much of Geoffrey's text could be considered as a framework for pleasing his circle. Consider the various references to Eldol, Duke of Gloucester, described in glowing terms. He is not mentioned in Nennius or other versions of the Brutus tale, and here can only be a thin disguise for Robert, Duke of Gloucester. Even Nennius gets a credit: in Book III we meet Nennius, son of Hei, and in Book XI Geoffrey talks about the monks and hermits of Bangor, where Nennius is reputed to have written. Clues to places of importance to Geoffrey and his circle also abound. Apart from showing his devotion to Brittany in the countless references to Armorica, he mentions Totnes no less than three times in important contexts: the landing of Brutus from France, the arrival of reinforcements from Armorica to help Guethelin, and an incursion by the Saxons. This can now be interpreted as referring to the Breton Joel of Totnes, whose extensive estates were granted after the Conquest. His twelfth century counterparts were Joel's son Alfred, and Guy of Nunant (or of Totnes), who witnesses a Royal charter at Exeter with Robert of Gloucester c.1125. There is also the connection with Leicester, shown in the section on King Lear. Other places appear in anachronistic context e.g. Oxford in Book X, which may echo an interpolation in Asser's *Life of Alfred*, and York also in Book X.

We now come to the main passage concerning Lincoln, which appears in the midst of the Arthurian legend in Book IX, chapter 3:

After a few days they (Arthur and his company, including Breton reinforcements) went to relieve the city Caerlindoeit that was besieged by the pagans; which being situated upon a mountain between two rivers in the province of Lindisia is called by another name Lindocolinum. As soon as they arrived there with all their forces they fought with the Saxons and made a grievous slaughter of them, to the number of six thousand.

The account goes on to describe a 'mopping-up' operation in the Wood of Celidon. In Nennius there is no reference to Lincoln, and most commentators place Celidon in Scotland. However the word Calyddon is taken to refer to any dense woodland or thickets, and there would have been plenty of those in the Lincoln area in the twelfth century. This attempt to place Arthur's seventh battle in the Lincoln area is symptomatic of Geoffrey's urge to incorporate the names and places which he knows will be familiar to his readers.
The only other mention of Lincoln in Geoffrey's Historia is contained in the section entitled the Prophecies of Merlin, where he describes the future in a manner reminiscent of Nostradamus or Mother Shipton:

"A bull shall come into the quarrel and strike the lion with his right foot. He shall drive him through all the inns of the kingdom, but shall break his horns against the walls of Oxford. The fox of Caerdualem shall take revenge on the lion and destroy him entirely with her teeth. She shall be encompassed by the adder of Lincoln, who with a horrible hiss shall give notice of his presence to a multitude of dragons."

There are several pages in this vein: endless fun for the historical detective! It has to be said that Giles' translation leaves a lot to be desired. Of course this passage is pure fantasy or the symbolism is too dense for us to penetrate.

There is however a further Lincolnshire connection which should be pursued: the various references to Dukes of Cornwall and particularly the Kings of Armorica. Much has been written about two-way migrations in the post-Roman period, and the case is proven. Nevertheless the links are exaggerated by Geoffrey for a particular reason: to entertain and impress Count Alan III of Brittany, his family and their circle. Alan (d.1146), was also styled Earl of Cornwall and Earl of Richmond and it was said that his uncle, Count Brian had also held the Cornish title. Hence in Book I, one of the major characters in the Brutus tale is Corineus, Duke of Cornwall, who does not appear in Nennius. Count Alan married his distant cousin Bertha, daughter of Count Conan III, Duke of Brittany; in Book V we meet Conan Meriadoc, nephew of Octavius. The real Conan was the grandson of one Hoel, Count of Cornwall. In Book IX Hoel appears as King Hoel of Armorica, sending reinforcements to Arthur.

Without going further into possible identification of individuals, it is quite evident that the Breton connection is central to Geoffrey's story. Although overtly dedicated to Robert, Duke of Gloucester, and Bishop Alexander of Lincoln, the Historia Regum Britanniae was undoubtedly written for the Dukes of Brittany, to emphasise their links with England at a time when the dukedom had recently been augmented by the title of the Earldom of Richmond. This Trans-Manche link was achieved without the aid of a tunnel!

NOTES:
1. Translated by J.A. Giles in Six Old English Chronicles (Bohn's Antiquarian Library, 1866). The work is considered to have been compiled c.1136.
2. One of the best recent commentaries on his work is Antonia Grauclen, Historical Writing in England c.350-c.1307 (Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 1974).
3. Book VII.
4. Refered to in Book I.
5. S. Pigott, The sources of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Antiquity, XV (1941), pp.269-86.
6. Book VI ch.16.
8. Book I ch.15; Book XII ch.1; Book IX ch.3.
11. Ibid. J.A. Giles op.cit., pp.34-75: Aser's work is not sub-divided into chapters.
12. Nennius, Historia Brittonum, ch 90. The description of Lincoln in Geoffrey's text is barely recognisable; the initial battle, not that it ever really took place, seems from the passage to have been set in the suburbs, probably at the northern end of Wigford. In this context Celidon must be nearby. Some later chroniclers, including Robert de Brune and Peter de Langtoft actually place it at Biskerton. I am saying nothing about the historicity of Arthur!
13. Clay op.cit., p.36 thinks this is possible but not proven. See also Handbook of British Chronology (Royal Historical Society) pp.422,445. A later Earl of Richmond was called Arthur. The Lincolnshire connection with the family have already been explored by Johnson, 'Washingborough and the Honour of Richmond' Lincolnshire Past & Present No. 4, Summer 1981.
14. Clay op.cit., p.84: the names Alan and Hoel occur at frequent intervals in intervals in Geoffrey's text e.g. Book XII ch.6.
FACES AND PLACES

Edited by Terence R. Leach

THE REDUNDANT CHURCHES FUND The 23rd Annual Report and Accounts (1991) of the Redundant Churches Fund reveals that the fund has spent considerable sums on some of the Lincolnshire churches vested in it - £635 on Barnetby le Wold, £176 on Burlington, £21,256 on Redbourne, £17,841 on Burwell, £12,937 on Galtho, £9,707 on Haceby, £35 on Halsall, £347 on Kinsey, £226 on Normanton, £10,150 on North Cokerling, £41,187 on Saltfleetby All Saints, £1,887 on Skidbrooke, £61,092 on South Somercotes, £20,866 on Theddlethorpe All Saints and £2,754 on Yarburgh.

The Report contains a fascinating account of the problems and solution at St. Peter's, South Somercotes, with plans, diagrams and photographs on the cover and inside cover. The Report states: 'South Somercotes is in the middle of the Lincolnshire Marsh. Water levels have been reduced over the years and various works carried out underpinning the north aisle of the church. Following a period of monitoring, it was discovered that the tower was moving eastwards onto the church. A trial bore-hole revealed that the six hundred and fifty tonnes of tower and spire were sitting on two metres of clay which formed a crust over twelve metres of soft aqueous material.

The reason for the movement was that one corner of the tower was sinking through the crust. Our engineers, R.T. James and Partners, devised a system to prevent any further movement by inserting, below ground level, a ring beam inside the tower and one outside. These were tied together through the tower foundations. Then thirty seven piles were jacked down through the ring beams to support the tower on something firmer, some sixteen metres underground. The pressure in the piles can be controlled from jacks at the top. This was all successfully carried out by Roger Bollivant Limited during the summer of 1991. The architect for the project was Julian Linentani.'

The Report says of its £2 million expenditure 'The most substantial expenditure was at South Somercotes, where we are now obtaining specifications for repairing the rest of the church, having stabilized the tower and spire. The subsidence at Saltfleetby still concerns us and will require heavy expenditure for some time to come. The third church in the Lincolnshire Marsh to be seriously affected, Skidbrooke, is also plagued by the most persistent vandalism in the Fund's experience. The presence of a Field Officer living in Lincolnshire should help us to regain the initiative. Members visited these and other churches in the county during their October tour.'

The Report goes on to record the completion of work at Burwell and that of the furnishings at Galtho. No Lincolnshire churches have been vested in the Fund in the year under Review but in addition to the churches mentioned above, the Fund cares for the church at Buslingthorpe, Claxby, Great Steeping, Haugham and Normanby by Spital. The fund welcomes contributions (which may be for specific churches) and its address is The Secretary, Redundant Churches Fund, 89 Fleet Street, London EC47 1DH.

LINCOLNSHIRE OLD CHURCHES TRUST Hard on the heels of the report mentioned above came that of the Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust, for the year 1990 - its 38th Annual Report. In addition to the text of Hugh Montgomery Massingham's address at Marston in 1990 it contains an article by Henry Thorold on The Victorian Churches of Lincolnshire.

The Trust was founded in 1992, and thus 1992 sees its fortieth year of activity. Its first President was the late Earl of Ancaster, who was also President of our own society, and its first Secretary was Canon Peter Binnall, a prominent and active member of this society for many years. Since 1952 the Trust has made 941 grants - £236,409. The Summer Party (usually held at Marston Hall) has been addressed by many well known historians and conservationists including Enoch Powell, A.L. Rowse, Lady Harrod, Marcus Binney and Patrick Cormack and has published or Lincolnshire Churches, Their Past and Their Future (1976) and Lincolnshire Churches Revisited (1979) - written by Henry Thorold with a foreword by the Prince of Wales.

The Trust took over the lease of Burwell church in 1979, Great Humby church in 1980 and in 1982 acquired the freehold of Oxcombe, so saving all three from derection or demolition.

During 1990 the opening of private gardens raised £2,550 for the Trust, a means of fund raising which began at Well Vale when the Trust was formed. The Annual Sponsored Cycle Ride raised £32,098. During 1990 grants were made to thirty six churches.

The Trust is always anxious to recruit subscribers - Ordinary Members pay £10 per annum, Corporate Subscribers £20, P.C.C.'s £5 and Life Subscribers £100. Correspondence should be sent...
to The Hon. Secretary, Lt. Cdr. Christopher Rodwell, R.N., c/o The Diocesan Office, The Old Palace, Lincoln.

ISAAC NEWTON AT THE BRITISH LIBRARY I am grateful to Miss Joyce Midworth for a cutting from The Times (1 August 1992) which reveals that a 12 foot high Sculpture of Sir Isaac Newton by Sir Eduardo Paolozzi is to be built for the British Library's new headquarters - despite the fact that the government has backed out of a £1 million scheme to commission works of art for the building. The Foundation for Sport and the Arts, which was set up by the Pools companies a year ago, has made a grant of £175,000 to ensure that this work, which is based on William Blake's image of Newton fathoming nature with a pair of dividers, is completed. The bronze statue of Lincolnshire's great native will thus dominate the forecourt of the building in St. Pancras.

LINCOLN RECORD SOCIETY The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, 24 October, 1992 at 3 p.m. In 1992 the Society issued to members its 80th volume, J.A. Johnston's Probate Inventories of Lincoln Citizens 1661-1714. The next publication will be Dr. McLardy's edition of the Clerical Subsidy, and other volumes in preparation include the diary of Bishop Edward Lee Hicks, the Grantham Hall Book, the Flinders Diary, Bishop Kaye's Correspondence and a book of Lincolnshire maps. The subscription to the society is only £10 a year, for which members are supplied with the Society's publications. Members are entitled to purchase back volumes at a discount. The Hon. Treasurer is Dr. Nicholas Bennett, Lincoln Cathedral Library, The Cathedral, Lincoln LN9 5RE.

JOSEPH BANKS 250TH ANNIVERSARY Sir Joseph Banks was born in 1743, and during 1993 a number of bodies throughout the country - perhaps throughout the world - will be arranging events to mark the anniversary. Our own Society will devote the annual Brackenbury Memorial Lecture (on July 3) to two talks on Banksian topics and in September the Society will hold a Joseph Banks Day. More details of both events will be given later. Among the groups involved in marking the anniversary are The Royal Society, Kew Gardens, the Natural History Museum, Lincoln Society of Arts, the Botanical Society of the British Isles, Chelsea Physic Garden, the Museum of Mankind, Lincolnshire Naturalists Union, the Garden History Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, the Society of Antiquaries, and Louth Naturalists, Antiquarian and Literary Society.

There will be a residential weekend course at Horncastle (30 April to 3 May) organised by Nottingham University; Lincoln Society of Arts will arrange a Lecture on 14 May, and the Royal Botanical Society of the British Isles will hold its A.G.M. in Lincolnshire (15-16 May). There will also, it is hoped, be a special exhibition at the Usher Gallery.

This year the Tennyson Centenary has brought a Lincolnshire man, and his county, to the attention of the world at large, and the Banks Anniversary promises to be equally exciting and rewarding. Further details of the events will be given in the January issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present.

BANKS ARCHIVES PROJECT The following information has been issued recently, and is quoted in full in view of its importance. [Unfortunately the letter does not include the fact that Banks had a great interest in, and considerable influence upon, Lincolnshire archaeology, topography and local history - facts which make him of particular interest to modern Lincolnshire historians and archaeologists.]

Banks Archive Project c/o The Royal Society 6 Carlton House Terrace London SW1Y 5AG 071-839 5561 Ext. 200

Project Director Mr. H.B. Carter FRSE c/o Natural History Museum Cromwell Road London SW7 5BD 071 938 8933

Sir Joseph Banks Born in 1743, a wealthy Lincolnshire landowner, with family roots in Yorkshire and a passion for natural history from his Eton schooldays, Sir Joseph Banks was one of the greatest figures in Georgian England. Best known perhaps for his distinguished role as naturalist on the Endeavour voyage with Captain Cook and for the botanical discoveries made during the circumnavigation of the world during 1768-1771, he was elected President of the Royal
Society at the age of 35. In that office he remained until his death in 1820 as its longest serving occupant and thus, for nearly half a century, he was at the centre of scientific progress in Great Britain and Western Europe.

From his London residence at 32 Soho Square, he was involved in many things: the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and their living plant collections; the foundation of the Ordnance Survey; the astronomy of William Herschel; the breadfruit voyages of Captain Bligh; the origin and progress of the convict settlements in Australia; the importation and improvement of the Spanish Merino sheep that became the basis of the Australian economy; various strands of scientific discovery in Africa and India; scientific relations with France during the Napoleonic Wars; the protection of Iceland and the Arctic search for the north-west passage.

Banks corresponded with many hundreds of persons, many of whom were eminent in public life, science and the arts. The fruits of this activity, comprising thousands of letters received, were kept carefully at Soho Square. After Banks's death, this valuable accumulation was dispersed, destroying a unique resource of primary historical importance.

The Banks Archive Project has as its objectives the recreation of the Banks correspondence in transcription form, from the several repositories worldwide, and the publication of it in a series of thematic volumes.

The task will be to create a machine-readable reference database of texts using computer hardware already acquired through the generosity of the British-Australia Bicentenary Trust and software purchased through grants from the Royal Society. Publication of approximately twenty thematic volumes will be derived from this database. The first one, relating to the Indo-Pacific correspondence 1768-1820, will include the exploration and settlement by Europeans in Australia and the Pacific.

The publication of scholarly editions is not the whole plan for the work on the Banks archive. Its broad purpose can be defined as the development of a research base and working centre for academic hospitality and collaborations, with those scholars whose intellectual interests relate to what its contents can provide.

The correspondence of Sir Joseph Banks is now recognised as one of the great primary sources for studying the intellectual, political, economic and social transition from the 18th to the 19th century of Western Europe and its global expansion as a force in world history. Banks's long and exceptional service as President of the Royal Society ensured his central place within the intellectual and political ferment of Western Europe during one of its most active periods of scientific and geographical discovery, war and revolution. Probably no man, as an independent private citizen, ever gathered into his orbit so many far-flung correspondents on so many subjects and to such widespread practical effect.

More than 15,000 individual letters have so far been identified in the main repositories in the United Kingdom, United States, Australia and New Zealand, but the list steadily grows as papers are discovered in lesser or more obscure deposits. Approximately one third are those by Banks, the rest are letters received from the four corners of the world between 1765 and 1820, from over 3,000 correspondents. This is the raw material which by microfilm, copy or transcript has been accumulated in the library at the Natural History Museum.

Administration and the Resources Needed The Administrators of the Archive Project are the Royal Society and the Natural History Museum jointly. A small joint Management Committee supervises the project as a whole. At its first meeting in September 1990 Mr. Harold B. Carter, a Banks scholar and author for over thirty years, was appointed Director. Accommodation has been provided at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, where all the archive material is stored under the care of the Head of Library Services. The financial management is centred at The Royal Society under its Executive Secretary.

Capital resources are represented by the office and storage accommodation with related services made available by the Natural History Museum at no charge to the project. Staff resources comprise the Director, on an honorary basis with reimbursement for expenses only, and a research assistant on a three year contract, Mrs. Julia Bruce.

Donations may be sent (payable to The Royal Society Banks Archive Project Account) to The Executive Secretary, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1 Y 5AG.

BERNARD LORD MANNING (L.P.&P., 8, p.29) I am grateful to Mr. Peter Swinbank, Miss Joyce Skinner and Bernard Lord Manning's nephew, a resident of Lincoln, who all contacted me after the publication of the note about Bernard Lord Manning. Miss Skinner has supplied the text of a speech which Manning made at Lincoln in 1937. I hope that it will be possible to reproduce this, or extracts from it, in a later issue of this magazine.
BOOK NOTES

Christopher Sturman

Pressure of space in the Summer issue of L&P meant that no book notes were included. Once again, my apologies to all authors and publishers who may have been awaiting critical comment.


As readers of L&P are aware, 1992 marks the centenary of the death of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. For much of the summer there has been a fine celebratory exhibition on show, first in Grassmere and more recently at the Usher Gallery, Lincoln, and Robert Woof’s catalogue is a fine addition to the Tennyson bookshelf. The late Richard Hutchings’ account of the marriage of Alfred Tennyson and Emily Sellwood is well worth the modest outlay. (Tennysonians will also find his Love of an Island: A Personal Celebration, 1989, and Isle of Wight Literary Haunts, 1989, published by the County Press at £2.50 and £3.00 respectively, of more than passing interest.) The third volume of the Lost Lincolnshire Country Houses series is of especial interest to students of the Tennyson family as it is devoted entirely to the gothic mansion (a ‘gaw-gaw castle’) built during the years 1836 to 1842 for Alfred’s much hated uncle, Charles Tennyson d’Eyncourt. (Volume 2 in the same series has also been recently published and is available at £6.75 + £0.75 p&p.)


This year marks the start of the celebrations of the 350th anniversary of the Civil War. A.A. Garner’s thorough survey is a corrected reprint of an account which first appeared in the History of Boston series in 1972. Peter Harrington’s account of the archaeology of the Civil War is an important summary. John West’s account of Cromwell and Gainsborough would have benefited from a select bibliography. Readers interested in the Civil War are reminded that Clive Holmes’s Seventeenth-Century Lincolnshire (History of Lincolnshire Series, VII, 1980) and available from Jews’ Court is excellent value at £9.50.


Two new and important publications from Paul Watkins. Stamford Then & Now is an impressive exercise in reconstructing the built environment from photographs and topographical drawings/prints with informed commentary. The subtitle of Maureen Sutton’s book says it all: ‘A study of sexuality, superstition and death in women’s lives in Lincolnshire during the 1930s, ‘40s and ‘50s’.

North Kesteven Aircraft Trail is another excellently researched and well produced free booklet (46pp) from North Kesteven District Council (81 Eastgate, Sleaford NG34 7EA).
Publications also noted:

ERIC W. IREDALE, Sempringham and Saint Gilbert and the Gilbertines. The author, 1992. ISBN 0 9519662 0 0. £6.95 + £0.70 p&p from 9 Fen Road, Pointon, Skeaford, Lincolnshire NG34 OLZ.

JOHN R. KETTERINGHAM, A Handlist of Theses and Dissertations based on Lincolnshire Research Subjects. £1.50 (postage included) from the author, 27 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln LN2 4QS. Lincoln Archaeology. No. 4 1991-1992. £1.95 + £0.45 p&p from City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawa, Union Road, Lincoln LN1 3BL. [Readers are reminded that Current Archaeology, 129 (May/June, 1992) is a special Lincoln issue. Back numbers are available at £2.00 each from 9 Nassington Road, London NW3 2TX].

ROSALYN PURSGLOVE, A Postcard from Spalding. Local History Press, 1992. ISBN 0 9619459 0 4. £4.50 (postage included) from the author, 10 Gore Lane, Spalding PE11 1BN.


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

On Sunday the Parish Church of Alford was lighted for usual evening service for the first time, by 12 very handsome chandeliers, the expense of which was defrayed by a subscription by the inhabitants, assisted by the liberality of the Bishop of the diocese and other friends of the church, connected with, although not resident in the town. The neatness and elegance of the chandeliers reflect much credit on Mr. Lesley STEPHENSON of Alford who was commissioned to procure them.

Stamford Mercury, 13 February 1835

The new Church at Wainfleet All Saints was consecrated on 23rd ultimo and about 300 young people were confirmed. It is supposed that there had not been any confirmation at Wainfleet before for 350 years.

Stamford Mercury, 2 August 1882

Note: An earlier newspaper report (19 July) informed that the service would follow a Confirmation service at Spilsby and be conducted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.)
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

Part Twenty One

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

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ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. XVIII, Ness Wapentake.
WILLIS, F.E. d'A., A History of the Parish of Uffington with Casewick (1914).

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ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. IX, Gartree Wapentake.

CAWTHORPE Nr. Bourne

LITTLE CAWTHORPE

CAYTHORPE

BRANDON, A., Geological notes and local details for 1:10,000 (Ordnance Survey) sheets: Caythorpe (1987).
A Brief History of Caythorpe Court (c.1889). U.P. 11,551.
ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. XIV, Lowden Wapentake.

CHAPEL ST. LEONARDS


CHEALE


CHERRY WILLINGHAM

CHERRY WILLINGHAM WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, Cherry Willingham: Silver Jubilee Year, 1977.
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Estate Act of Thomas Becke of Cherry Willingham, 1767. U.P. 103.
ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. XII, Lawress Wapentake.

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CLAXBY by Normanby

GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 6, pp.11-12.
ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. IV, Walhericsthorpe Wapentake.

CLAYPOLE

ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. XIV, Lowden Wapentake.
TINSLEY, W.H., St. Peter's Church, Claypole, Lincolnshire and Notes on the Village (c.1988).

27
CLAYTHORPE

CLEATHAM

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DRURY, E., The Old Clee Story (1986).
GREEN’S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 6, pp.11-12.
HALL, J.G., Notices of Lincolnshire (1890), pp.76-83.
TREVITT, E., Notes for an outing to Great Coates, Scartho, Old Clee and Grimsby (n.d.).
VYSE, J.W.M., Clee Church (1946).

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GREEN'S Lincolnshire Village Life. Vol. 6, pp.159-61.

COATES BY STOW
ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. IV, Aslackby Wapentake.

GREAT COATES
HALL, J.G., Notices of Lincolnshire (1890), pp.171-76.
TREVITT, E., Notes for an outing to Great Coates, Scartho, Old Clee and Grimsby (n.d.).
WORDSORTH, C., The Great Coates Case: A Statement by the Bishop of Lincoln (1875).

LITTLE COATES

NORTH COATES

LIBRARY AT JEWS’ COURT I have deposited, on loan, at the Society’s library a collection The Arminian Magazine and The Methodist Magazine, ranging in date from 1770 to 1869. They contain many biographies of early Methodists and much other material of interest to local historians. I have also deposited with them a run of the Proceedings of the Wesley Historical Society from 1960 to 1990. These will remain in the library for the use of members until further notice.

Terence Leach

28