## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDITORIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE QUARTER BELLS OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL</td>
<td>John Ketteringham 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANTHAM ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP</td>
<td>Judith Parker 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAH SOPHIA BANKS, SISTER OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS</td>
<td>Eileen Eider 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACKBERRIES</td>
<td>Fred Dobson 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE COLLECTION OF BRIEFS: EXAMPLES FROM UFFINGTON</td>
<td>J.E. Swaby 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND EXTRACTS ON LINCOLNSHIRE BRIEFS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORAL HISTORY RECORDINGS IN THE SOUTH HUMBERSIDE AREA ARCHIVE OFFICE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES AND QUERIES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAST IRON MILESTONES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACES AND PLACES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'AN HOLE IN THE SHIP OF STATE:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE HUSSEYS, THE CARRES AND THE LINCOLNSHIRE RISING</td>
<td>Brian Godwin 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT OF TORKSEY CASTLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOK NOTES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL. Part Twenty Four</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The deadline for contributions to the next Bulletin and the Winter issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* is Saturday, 6 November - note early deadline because of Christmas. 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.).
EDITORIAL

Lincolnshire Past & Present is now entering its third year. The initial response to the magazine was tremendously encouraging, and we still receive words of praise at regular intervals. We also receive adverse criticism now and again, but as it is usually from only one or two people (not necessarily the same people) out of hundreds we must conclude that most people are satisfied with what they are receiving. However, we always look into constructive criticism to see how improvements might be effected. Since this number begins a 'new year', even though unfortunately it does not accord with either the calendar or the financial year, we are pleased to announce that we shall be using consecutive numbering throughout the four volumes of the magazine, instead of starting afresh with each number. We think readers will appreciate this change.

Over the two years we have tried to introduce regular features but, as with everything else, we can only proceed with the material sent in. At present we have run out of 'mystery pictures', and would be pleased to receive more if anyone has any. They do not have to be total mysteries: queries about the identification of people or dates of events, nature of events are equally acceptable, but photographs should have reasonable contrast, otherwise essential detail may be lost in the processing.

Another feature being considered is the transcription of a short original document. The Lincolnshire Historian, which some readers will remember, published a number of such transcriptions. Many readers spend a good deal of their time in the Archives Office, and must occasionally come across the odd item which would be suitable. We do already use old posters and notices occasionally, and would also welcome good photocopies of these.

As we go to press we hear that the City and County Museum may be closed for about two years whilst the adjacent library is being rebuilt. As it is the only museum in Lincolnshire devoted to the county's more distant past readers must be concerned at this turn of events.

Hilary Healey, Joint Editor.

ERRATA: LINCS P & P 12 (Summer 1993) p.24

DONNA NOOK BEACON (Notes and Queries 12.1) Ron Drury writes to point out two errors in the information he supplied on this subject. Apologies for these. The Holton referred to should be Holton Le Moor, not Holton Le Clay. The Mrs Faw referred to should be Mrs Farr.

As a result of the original enquiry Ron has more information coming up in relation to Lincolnshire Lifeboats, but he is still pursuing this at present.
In 1880 the Dean and Chapter decided to replace the clock installed in 1775. At the same time, apparently as the result of pressure from the cathedral organist, Mr John Young, it was agreed to augment the two quarter bells. These had been cast by Thomas Mears of Whitechapel, London, in 1834 at the same time as he had recast the hour bell known as “Great Tom”. The intention was that each quarter hour the fashionable “Cambridge Quarters” should be heard sounding from the central tower of the Cathedral. These chimed were first installed at St Mary’s church, Cambridge, in 1793 and the bells sound as follows:

First Quarter: 1 2 3 4
Second Quarter: 3 1 2 4 : 3 2 1 3
Third Quarter: 1 3 2 4 : 4 2 1 3 : 1 2 3 4
Fourth Quarter: 3 1 2 4 : 3 2 1 3 : 1 3 2 4 : 4 2 1 3

It was not until the chimed were installed in 1860 in order to sound the quaters in St Stephen’s Tower in the Houses of Parliament that it became fashionable to copy them in other places.

Details of the two existing Quarter Bells were as follows:

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<td>ft ins</td>
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Each bell was inscribed: THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FOUNDER 1835. Unfortunately no record appears to exist of their notes.

The Revd Canon Hutten of Vicars Court, Lincoln, appears to have contacted, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, J.J. Raven the author of Bells in England and W. Potts & Sons, clockmakers of Leeds. The former on 15 March 1880 sent details of the “Cambridge Quarters” and their history and on 22 March 1880 Potts wrote as follows:

...on a peal of Eight the Quarters are struck on 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 7th bells...when there are only two quarter Bells as at your Cathedral the notes of the existing Bells have to be amended [we have ordered the Bell Founders to take particulars of these] where the two new bells are made to suit.

The Chapter Acts for 3 April 1800 record that:

Nathaniel Clayton and Mrs Seely, the wife of the M.P. for Lincoln, [had] each offered the gift of a bell for the improvement of the chiming of the quarters.

On 18 August the Bellfounders (John W. Taylor & Co. of Loughborough) sent details of the two new bells adding, “We are very pleased to hear the bells are safely in the tower.” However, Mr Young was not happy with the “splice” and on 20 October 1880 Potts wrote:

We are sorry the opening of the clock will be delayed in consequence of the bells not being correct but the large qr bell has been found to be imperfect the decision you have arrived at to have it recast and made [correct:] will be most satisfactory to you. It would have been better if Taylor had drawn your attention to the Bell being wrong at the first when he came to examine them.
Taylors had written on 18 October 1880 acknowledging an order to recast the largest of the existing quarter bells but after further deliberation the Dean and Chapter decided to have both existing bells recast, the Dean commenting on 20 October 1880: "...do you not think that the new team will imperiously demand a new Tom, and the new Tom a new bell tower?" In a letter dated 21 October 1880 Taylors sent an estimate for recasting the two old bells but pointed out that they had tuned the two new bells to the existing "A" bell. The bells were duly cast but in a letter dated 9 December 1880 Taylors regretted "the mistake in the word ORATE the E can easily be cut off and TE engraved". This refers to the inscription on the largest bell.

On 2 November 1880 Sir Edmund Beckett commented that Taylor knew of the flatness of the bells and that "it was unnecessarily stupid of him to leave it so and, of course, he is liable for the expense caused thereby". In a letter dated 16 November 1880 Potts commented that Sir Edmund considered the Lincoln clock would surpass Westminster and Worcester but Mr Young was not at all happy with the new bells, and on 18 December to Canon Hutton:

In answer to your questions about the Chimes I am sorry to say that the Bells are not in tune with one another neither are they in tune with "Great Tom" nor is the tone at all satisfactory to my ear, the dominant note of each Bell not being powerful enough while the harmonies are too much so. This to a cultivated ear is very disagreeable indeed sometimes I have great difficulty in hearing the real note.

Young went on to say that he did not agree with Sir Edmund regarding the qualities of "Big Ben" and considered that the Chimes at Westminster Palace are not in tune.

Next there followed an interesting letter from the Dean dated 19 December 1880 and addressed to Canon Hutton:

I have had too much experience of the critic not to take his criticisms with several grains of salt; and I greatly applaud your cross-examination. But last night I had unavoidable experience myself of the varied tones, having not got to sleep till near 4 am, and I am inclined to think that both the set & the velocity of the wind has some effect in altering the pitch of the notes (ie subjectively to the hearer). You will I dare say, often have remarked when an engine passes you whistling, that the note sharpens as it approaches you & flattens as it retreats from you. As the vibrations of the air must be affected unsympathetically by wind when the space within which much of the vibration takes place is broken by masses of stone, I am inclined to suspect that to the ear in any given place slightly different sounds are given from what would be given if the atmosphere were perfectly still & the space unbroken: so that sometimes a bell may sound a little too sharp & sometimes a little too flat. At times since the chimes began, I have fancied both of these errors: and although my hearing is of course hard, I do not think it is indiscriminating of harmony.

On 20 December 1880 Taylors wrote:

Mr Young is expecting something that bells do not produce...When they were struck off everything appeared to give the greatest satisfaction. We cannot in the least understand Mr Young's reference to the bells...What Mr Young required we cannot possibly divine.

The following extracts from Potts' letter, which is also dated 20 December 1880, appear to result from a comment by Canon Hutton on the distance at which Great Tom and the Quarter bells could be heard:

...ding dongers are always heard a greater distance than any others ding dong will catch the ear more distinct than musical gns with 3 hammers but you can have the hammers made heavier...any weight you dare risk the bells but, of course, we must not be answerable for any cracked or broken bells.

On 21 December 1880 Potts reported that heavier hammers were to be fitted.

Taylors wrote again on 23 December 1880:

...the Cathedral bells [are] causing us intense anxiety and disappointment...Never have we sent out bells more satisfactory to our selves...And even now they have stated nothing definitely, all that we can gather is that the whole lot is out of tune and of bad tone.
In a letter dated 1 January 1881 Potts commented that he had:

had trouble several times...with him [Taylor], in fact, they were so bad at first our men said they would not do...he excels in dummying a character...and then sporting red coats in hunting 3 or 4 days weekly.

On 3 January 1881 Taylors commented:

As regards the bells not being heard so far off that is a matter which will right itself. It is a well-known fact that the sound of bells carries further after use for a few months. We cannot say why but such is the case.

On 4 January 1881 Canon Hutton wrote to Taylors in quite strong terms to the effect that the bells were not satisfactory because they 'were not in tune with themselves or Great Tom'. He insisted on Taylors 'sounding a representative to hear for himself'. On 5 January 1881 Taylors sent a rather apologetic letter undertaking to go to Lincoln to hear the bells and on 11 January 1881 the Dean wrote 'I cannot at all understand the problem of the quarter bells but feel pretty satisfied the truth lies somewhat in between the theories of Mr Young and Mr Taylor.'

After a gap of nearly two months, on 7 March 1881 the Dean was once again to write to Canon Hutton:

...I suppose Young triumphs at the conclusion arrived at with regard to the chime bells. I do not gather from your note that anything has been done to improve them except hitting them somewhat harder (as the Govt are doing with Ireland) & I shall be glad if the measure is successful enough to produce acquiescence on the part of our minutely diminutive against. The slight flatness of Tom may symbolize the platitudinous distraction of old age in comparison with the sharpness of youth which is natural perhaps to bells as boys. I confess I do not feel courageous enough to attempt to reform Tom, which I suppose Taylor would suggest...

The Dean was, no doubt, referring to the decision of the Chapter to have the notes of the quarter bells flattened. The Chapter agreed that Canon Hutton's opinion of the bells alone was acceptable and that a second opinion was not needed. As a result, on the same day, Hutton wrote to the bellfounders instructing them to have the bells 'flattened to the pitch of Tom's note'. Not surprisingly Taylors reacted on 12 March 1881 by saying that they were most reluctant to do this and would only do the work if the Dean and Chapter 'take upon themselves the responsibility of spoiling the bells by flattening them...'

No agreement seemed possible and on 18 March 1881 the Dean and Chapter suggested that Dr Stainer, organist of St Paul's cathedral, be asked to pass judgment. Although Taylors agreed to this, they still considered that the matter could be settled locally.

In a letter dated 2 April 1881 Potts reported he:

...had a letter from Sir E. Beckett yesterday and was not aware but you had given him an invitation for the Easter holidays...he cannot be idle, that is out of the question work he will have and money he has almost to any amount but more than he can ever spend, he is 80 now...he has got a pretty good stiff job to restore & complete St Albans Cathedral...

Apparently Sir Edmund was pleased with the clock and according to Potts considered that 'the quarters sounded very nice and the hours perfect'. However, even after such an eminent favourable opinion, Mr Young was still not satisfied and on 30 May 1883 he once again wrote to the long-suffering Canon Hutton:

...Messrs. Taylor came over on Saturday as arranged and I went with them into the cathedral bell Chamber and tested the Chimes. The result was they agreed with me that the A bell is too sharp & it being out of tune with the other three bells and also with "Tom".

Mr Young wrote again on 5 June 1881: 'Mr Taylor Senr. came over on Tuesday and tuned the A bell and on the Wednesday I tested it with an A Fork and find it is in tune with it.' At long last the correspondence ceases; the new quarter bells were to everyone's satisfaction!
Great Tom and the Quarter bells

Details of the new bells are as follows:

1. NOX NOCTI INDICAT SCAETIAM MARY SEELY ME FECIT.
   FIERI ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLXXX
   Diam. 35\(\frac{3}{4}\) in; weight 11 cwt 0 qr 10 lbs; note C sharp

2. DIES DEI ERUCTAT VERBUM NATHANIEL CLAYTON ME.
   FECIT FIERI ANNO DOMINI MDCCCLXXX
   Diam. 37\(\frac{3}{8}\) in; weight 12 cwt 3 qrs 14 lbs; note B

3. ME PROPRIO SUMTU DENUO CONFLARI FECIT NATHANIEL
   CLAYTON A S MDCCCLXXX
   VENIT HORA ET NUNC EST QUANDO MORTUI AUDIENT
   VOCUM FILI DEI
   Diam. 39\(\frac{3}{8}\) in; weight 13 cwt 0 qr 14 lbs; note A

4. ME VOCE FRACTA MALE CONCINCENTEM PROPRIO SUMTU.
   LIQUEFIERI ET DENUO CONFLARI VOLUIT AELFREDUS
   SHUTTLEWORTH A S MDCCCLXXX
   VIGILATE ET ORATE NESCITIS ENIM QUANDO TEMPUS SIT
   Diam. 51\(\frac{1}{4}\) in; weight 27 cwt 2 qrs 7 lbs; note F

These bells can still be heard sounding, during daylight hours, the passage of time as they have now done for the last century or so.

NOTES:

3. L.A.O. D&C CC/2/5/8. The letters are contained in a folder and are not numbered individually.
Grantham Archaeology Group (GAG) was formed by an enthusiastic band of amateurs who came together in the autumn of 1987 under the guidance of Peter Hayes, a professional archaeologist and then member of the Fenland Survey. The Group had two aims: to find out more about the local landscape and its past; and to involve itself in archaeology at a practical level. It was felt that initially fieldwalking would satisfy both aims, and the Group decided to look for an interesting and manageable area to walk near Grantham. In the meantime, as individual experience varied within the Group, training walks were carried out on land at Barrowby which was known to be rich in prehistoric flint and Roman pottery.

From the beginning GAG has kept a careful statistical record of finds for each walk. As information builds up, the Group is able to work out the density of pieces per hectare and to plot their distribution on maps of the area. Material is washed and sorted into two groups, lithic (stone) and pottery. Pottery is identified as prehistoric, shelly (recorded as one group due to the difficulty of placing it in a particular period), Roman (sub-divided into five categories), Saxon and medieval. Pottery later than medieval is excluded as the Group feels unable to manage the large quantities of material which would be involved. Flints are sorted into microliths, scrapers, points, arrows, hammers, cores and other tools. Burnt material is noted. Black and white photographs in close-up have been taken of the more interesting finds, and drawings made which extrapolate from the sherd to the outline of the original pot. These conform to the usual technical methods of presentation. The Group now has an archive which includes all walk sheets and the subsequent analyses made from them.

Throughout the first months advice was given by the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, and its successor Heritage Lincolnshire has continued to encourage and support GAG both in the learning process and in pointing the Group towards new activities. Copies of all GAG records are held by Heritage Lincolnshire and GAG itself holds all the finds.

Early in 1988 GAG began its first project. Local farmer Graeme Whitaker reported that whilst ploughing one particular area of his farm he was uncovering dressed limestone, roof tile and pottery sherds. He believed they indicated the presence of a Roman site. Crowland Farm lies alongside Ermine Street, about one mile north of its junction with the A153 and near the Roman settlement of Ancaster. The land faces south/south east, slopes towards a stream and has light, friable soil. Graeme Whitaker reported that a petrol pipeline was shortly to be laid across his land, possibly across the area which was yielding the finds. It was therefore necessary to identify the nature and the extent of any site before the work began. Field walking started immediately.

After plotting the areas of dressed limestone and roof tile, GAG was able to confirm that a building, or possibly a small complex, had once stood on the site. Two smaller buildings were located 300 metres and 400 metres away. A 'dip' traversing the field suggested that the main building complex had been sited near spring-fed ponds or small streams, while a band of crushed limestone fragments suggested that the site had been serviced by a road. Samian and colour coat sherds, large quantities of greyware, amphorae and quern fragments, a spindle whorl, part of a first century AD brooch and several coins of the first, third and fourth centuries AD were scattered widely across the area, suggesting that the site was indeed Roman. The pattern of finds - domestic debris near the buildings and an outlying scatter, suggested that the buildings had been at the centre of a small agricultural holding. A resistivity survey was carried out in an attempt to determine the position and size of the main building complex, but the results were inconclusive.

Walking was later extended to the rest of the farm, and during 1988/89 quantities of prehistoric worked flints and pottery were recovered. Nineteen arrowheads or fragments of arrowheads from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods were found, together with thumbnail and larger scrapers, cores and microliths, and notably a large fragment of a polished stone axe. A concentration of microliths and hundreds of tiny flakes suggested the presence of a Mesolithic toolmaking site. Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age and Medieval (mainly Nottingham) pottery was also recovered, though there was a notable paucity of Saxon material, only 20 pieces having been
identified. The concentration of material indicates that the farm's light well-drained soils, its southerly aspect and its proximity to water have proved attractive to agricultural settlers over a very long period.

Having walked Crowland Farm, GAG was keen to examine the area surrounding it. In 1990 the Group obtained permission to walk the neighbouring Waterloo Farm, but found the situation there substantially different. Although prehistoric, Roman, some Saxon, and medieval material, both lithic and pottery, was recovered, fewer finds were made and these were scattered rather than concentrated. There was also a higher ratio of medieval pottery to Roman pottery than had been found on Crowland Farm. The difference may perhaps be explained by the fact that Waterloo Farm faces north and has therefore been less suited to agriculture.

In 1991 the Group fieldwalked the 19th century Wilsford Heath Farm lying south of Ancaster and east of Ermine Street. Virtually no finds were made, indicating that until its conversion in the nineteenth century the area had been heathland. The Group also fieldwalked land to the south of a Roman marching camp constructed in the Ancaster gap during the conquest of Britain from AD43. Originally some 28 acres in area, only a small part of the camp remains uncovered. GAG found only a few pieces of Roman Samian ware and colour coat, together with a scatter of medieval pottery. GAG will continue to fieldwalk areas around Ancaster as and when opportunity arises.

In 1991 the Group broadened its scope to include an examination of land at Hough-on-the-Hill which contains the remains of a medieval Priory, together with research into the now defunct seventeenth century canal between Stamford and Market Deeping. Both projects are continuing.
SARAH SOPHIA BANKS, SISTER OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS
Eileen Elder

The 250th anniversary of the birth of Sir Joseph Banks suggests an opportunity to include a note concerning his only sister Sarah Sophia and her contribution to the study of the Lincolnshire dialect.

Sarah Sophia Banks was born in 1744, the only daughter of William and Sarah Banks of Revesby, and died at her brother Joseph's house in Soho Square after a short illness on 27 September 1818.

A lady of lively intellect, Sarah Sophia is known to have actively participated with her brother Joseph in botanical collection, although debarred by reason of her sex from participating in his voyages of botanical discovery. She also followed other areas of antiquarian pursuit, such as the collection of books and coins. Miss Banks was, however, no mere follower of antiquarian fashion, for Sarah Sophia was a leader in one specific area of study which was, at that time, only beginning to arouse the curiosity of antiquaries in general, i.e., the study of the English dialects. For almost the whole of her life Miss Banks displayed an active interest in this subject. Her manuscript volume entitled 'Glossaries in Lincolnshire Dialect 1778-1783' (British Museum Additional Manuscript 32,640), to which she subsequently made additions until 1814, clearly demonstrates that she was a rigorous and perceptive recorder of language. Sadly, the existence of these Glossaries is almost unknown, and their historic importance in relation to the county of Lincolnshire, by virtue of the fact that they comprise the earliest known work devoted exclusively to the Lincolnshire dialect, remains largely unappreciated and unacknowledged.

It is far from clear as to why such an important manuscript was not used as source material for the English Dialect Dictionary (1898-1903), apparently escaping the notice of its editor Joseph Wright, and also of both Edward Peacock and his daughter Mabel. In fact, the first publication concerning Miss Banks's pioneering contribution to this particular field of learning did not appear until 1935. In an article entitled 'The Lincolnshire dialect in the eighteenth century' published in Notes and Queries, William Matthews described a comparison which he had made between the Banks manuscript and the E.D.D., Edward Peacock's Glossary of Words Used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire, (1877 and 1889), and R.E.G. Cole's Glossary of Words Used in South West Lincolnshire (Wapentake of Grafton) (1886). This comparison revealed that two thirds of the words first recorded by Miss Banks had also been later included in one or other of these glossaries, however, Matthews went on to list a further three hundred words from the Banks collection which he judged, as a result of his comparison with the later works, as remaining 'unrecorded', and forming, therefore (I quote), 'a definite contribution to our knowledge of the dialect.'

From out of these 'three hundred words' a short extract will serve, not only to demonstrate to the reader something of Miss Banks's style and thoroughness of work, but also to evoke, albeit fleetingly, a glimpse of eighteenth century Lincolnshire. The section selected for quotation is comprised of the entry for the word Goose, and is largely composed of a list of names given to domestic geese. The names, along with Miss Banks's additional notes given by way of explanation of some of them, seem to pierce through the intervening centuries, suggesting to the twentieth century reader something of the problems and perils likely to have been encountered by the eighteenth century Lincolnshire gooseherd and some of the individual propensities of his or her charges.


Queen of the cupboard, and Bedside goose, were so called 'because they hatched their young in those places'; Old Rodney was so called 'because he was a great fighter'. The naming of one particular goose 'John of Gaunt' was the result of the fact that 'he himself and his company were lost for a long time!' The explanation lies in an interesting piece of Lincolnshire folk-history, for according to Miss Banks it alluded to:
a report that prevails amongst some of our old Men, that John of Goant and his servant were lost beyond the Sea, and made a vow that if God would bring him safe to England again he would make the greatest gift that ever was given by man, and then fell asleep; and when he awakened he found himself upon All Hill by Bolinbrooke; and meeting a man pointed to Hognaby and asked the name of that village? on being told it was Hagnaby, he answered if that be Hagnaby, it shall be thyte free for ever. And the gift he gave was the East and West Fens in the following manner: 'I give the East Wood and the West Wood to the poor inhabitants of the Soke of Bolinbrooke, so long and the grass grows upwards and the rain falls downwards.'

NOTE:
The content of this article is comprised of material drawn from the *Dictionary of National Biography*; and William Matthews, *The Lincolnshire dialect in the eighteenth century*, in *Notes and Queries*, Vol. 169, No. 23 (7 December 1935), pp.398-404.

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**BLACKBERRIES**

*A Lincolnshire Dialect Story by Fred Dobson*

Lookin' at the jars o' blackberries an' blackberry jam on ween dairy shelves, it meks me think o' the daays when Ah was a little old boy. Me Mam allust maade the mooast o' the brambles as ewsed to graaw out i' the fields; thea bein' somesomewher, along ommust ivvry 'edge-raw i' the district.

Besides the bigger job o' mekin' the bramble an' apple jam, me Mam wo would offens saay, laate-summer an' autumn-time, 'Slive yer off quick, an' find me a few blackberries to strinkle i' the Yorkshire pudin!'

Aw, hey! Brambles was summats as 'elped a good deal wi' the famly budget. Durin' the 1914-1918 Wahr, we lev right up the Green Laane an' gress-clooses, awaay from the village; or the rooad aayther, fer that matter. Sooa Mam couldn't gooa out shoppin' ivvry minnit, like, wi' the idea she might just catch hextry bits o' them soorts o' grub as was i' sherrt supply, saame as yar might i' town. I' laater years, me Dad offens sez to me, 'Yar knaw, maate, time we lev at Ploughman's Wood, clooose by Lowdham, if it 'edn't been fer taates, swedes, apples an' rabbits, we should ha' pined!' That bein' 'is wodd fer starvin' to dead, as 'e allust spock broad Lincolnshir, even in Nottinghamsheer! Ah reckon 'e could well ha' said 'blackberries' anall; althoogh, me-sen, Ah only dimly remember them daays durin' the Kaiser's Wahr.

All the saame, it's still pleasant to git a few rough old clooas on, a jar wi' a binderband 'andle, an' an old walkin'-stick, to gooa collect a few blackberries. It's not allust all that comfortable, stood wi' yar feet planted amongst briars all around yar, wi' little prickles an' 'ooks diggin' into yar, as if to stop yar fallin' ovver. If yar do tipple ovver, thoough, yar git a wonderful clear idea, especially if there's a few nettles anall, of 'ow them Indian Fakirs must feel, braungout on their bed o' naaals!

That, an' all yar blackberries down yar neck - 'ooale an' inside yar shott, anall!

In any caas, yar 'ands gits all laupsed-up, purple an' sticky, specially when the blackberries is on the ripe side: an' yar'll soon find out, if yar 'ek little hainrs bramblin', as they soon git a good coaat o' wairh-paaint on the're faaces, anall!

A few years agooa, there was one o' them Sheffield anglers' buses stood under a tree clooase by Bardney Staation. At that time, yar could tell as all the loocah bodds was mekin' the mooast of all the brambles grawin' around the district. Meakin' beacasts of their-sens, in fact, as Ah niver did see no'ght like it, in all me born daays!

From the treec-broughs above, all daay, they'd gen that old bus a respray; an' theer it was, the whoole bus covered from end to end in a coaat o' bodd-muck, as was ivvry shaade there is between palee pink an' deep magenta! Ah niver knew whether the driver 'ed the courage to drive it back into Sheffield, lookin' a-that-'ow; Ah do remember that Ah said, "Well, this adds a bit to the old saayin', 'Tis a good job cows doan't fly; or eat blackberries!"
UFFINGTON BRIEFS

In the years 1690 to 1710 a sum of more than £70 was collected in Uffington on more than 90 briefs. In this context a brief means a royal warrant to collect for a charitable object. The 1662 Prayer Book directs that 'Briefs, Citations and Excommunications' should be read after recital of the Creed. There were also 'Walking Briefs' authorising house to house collections. The main objects were church restoration, compensation for loss by fire, help for Protestant refugees and redemption of captives. The money collected was handed in at the Archdeacon's Visitation. It is not rare to find lists of briefs among church papers. The subject is dealt with by W.A. Bewes in *Church Briefs* (1896).

Here are some of the Uffington entries:

1. 13 September 1691 Teignmouth 4s.3d.

On 26 July in the previous year a French force had landed to burn and plunder. Over a hundred houses were destroyed. Damage was estimated at over £11,000. It is said that a street built to replace houses destroyed by the invaders was called French Street.

2. 23 April 1693. Poor sufferers of Durridge, Widdrington and Chibborn in Northumberland.

Damage estimated at £6,000 caused by fire and the French.

3. 3 April 1694. Redemption of Captives in Algiers etc. £1.9s.9d.

There had been several earlier briefs for the ransoming of seamen captured by Barbary pirates. In 1670 a house to house collection in Louth raised £4.12s.7d.

4. 16 October 1694 French Protestants £1.12s.

This was the third such brief. On the first, in 1682, £5.10s.6d was collected in Louth, and on the second, in 1688. £2.14s.1d.

5. 14 November 1697 the parish church of West Halton in the parts of Lindsey 10s.9d.

In *Lincolnshire* (1916), J.C. Cox says that the church was burnt down in 1682 and rebuilt in 1695. In *The Diary of Abraham de la Pryme* (1870), the editor refers to a copy of the brief which the writer had entered in the diary. It stated that the church had fallen down after a violent tempest. A little chancel had been used for worship, but that too had become ruinous. The cost of rebuilding church, chancel and steeple was computed at £840. The collapse had taken place before 1662, for at the Archdeacon of Stow's Visitation of that year it was reported that the church was in ruins.

6. 16 October 1698. Robert Barker for Aby in Lincolnshire 7s.

This was probably because of damage by fire (see footnote in Bewes p.296). Aby church had been demolished during the Commonwealth.

7. Vaudois brief collected the week following after 16 April 1699 £18.5s.

The massacre of these Piedmontese Protestants in 1655 had provoked Milton's lines:

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold.

The collection made in 1655 was the first of several. By 1699 many of the Vaudois had fled to Switzerland.
8. August 1700 Slaves under the Emperor of Morocco. £3.19s.2d.

9. August 1701 Ely Cathedral 3s.10d.

Damage had been caused by fire.

10. 24 August 1702. To Mr Hyde for use of sufferers by fire which happened at Langtoft July 22 last past collected £4.9s.8d.

This was apparently not a brief but a Letter of Request on a warrant issued by justices of the peace. A note says the Letter of Request and the receipt for the sum were in the file of affidavits for burying in woollen.

11. February 1702-3. Chester cathedral 3s.7d.

The estimated sum needed was £7,000. Bewes suggests that the damage was probably caused 'by the rabble on the occasion of the Duke of Monmouth's passage through the city in 1685'.

12. 16 April 1704 a brief for ye refugees of Orange £6.8s.6d.

A Walking Brief. The principality of Orange in south east France had been invaded by Louis XIV. In all over £19,000 was collected on this brief.

13. 7 May 1704 a brief for ye sufferers of ye late hurricane collected £3.17s.4d.

A Walking Brief. Some ships of the navy and many fishing boats had been wrecked and the collection was mainly for the orphans and widows of seamen. The Eddystone lighthouse was destroyed. London and Bristol appeared as cities that had been just sacked.

14. 1705 Kirton, Lincolnshire. John Bainton and other sufferers. 4s.1d.

This was Kirton in Lindsey. Fire had caused damage estimated at £1,000.

15. 7 April 1706 Inniskilling, Ireland. 8s.

Fire had done damage estimated at £8,166. The brief refers to the 'almost Unexampled Service which those of that Town lately performed in Support and Defence of the Protestant Religion and English Interest in Ireland'.

16. 8 January 1709(-10) A Brief for the poor Palatines was published January 8th and on the week days next following the ministers and churchwardens went from house to house and collected pursuant to the directions of the said brief the sum of £5.6s.0d. Collected since of a servant 2d. Of Mr Cauffman, a German, 5s. Total £5.11s.2d.

The French army had invaded the County Palatine and many Lutheran refugees had come to England.

APPENDIX OF LINCOLNSHIRE BRIEFS

Some readers may like to know of places mentioned in Bewes in addition to West Halton, Aby and Kirton in Lindsey.

Before Bewes gives a list he mentions (p.13) a magistrates' warrant authorising a collection for Welbourn in 1676. A whirlwind had rendered 40 persons homeless, and there had been hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs. The parish of Frampton contributed 4s.

On page 103 mention is made of payment for the printing of briefs in 1617 for the mayor and citizens of Lincoln and for Katherine Stone of Market Rasen. It seems that Lincoln wanted help to repair 'an ancient watercourse called Fosse Dicke.'
Bewes' list covers pages 269 to 361. The information is grouped according to the object for which a collection was made. Where a sum is mentioned it denotes the amount needed.

FIRE

July 1653 Long Sutton
2 July 1660-1 Horncastle
1661-2 Metheringham
1669-70 Burton Stather
1682-3 Caistor £6786
1685-6 Mkt Deeping £2495
1695-6 Holbeach - lightning
1707-8 Spilsby £5984
1709-10 Mkt Rasen etc £1228

1715-6 Walkerlith and Wrexham [sic] £1425
1716-7 Spalding £20,560
1721-2 Louth and Newport [sic] Salop, £1347
1727-8 Stamford £1057
1730-1 Yarborough £1015
1732-3 Barton on Hbr £1369
1734-5 Epworth £1076
1734-5 Binbrook and Sutton Coldfield [sic] £1366

9 Dec. 1809 Riseholme £350

The following entries in the Louth churchwardens' accounts may refer to the fire: 'Paid for carrying Clams Engines and Ladders from Mr Holland's fire 1s.6d. Paid for help to try the Engine 1s.6d. Paid for leather and putting on the Engine 1s.6d.' St Margaret's, Westminster, gave £1.18s.1d.

According to Bewes (pp.405-406), 1150 copies of the Riseholme brief were printed. The sum collected was £750.3s.8d. After expenses were paid the balance was £416.6s.0¾d. We are not told what happened to the £66.0s.0¾d left after the £350 was paid over.

CHURCHES

1661-2 Bolingbroke. The church had been damaged when Parliamentary troops stormed the castle.

1663-4 Grantham. The brief was probably granted because a storm in 1652 so damaged the spire that the upper part had to be taken down. It may not have been replaced until after the Restoration.

1678-9. Uffington. In this year Uffington church was restored. £500 was given by Charles Bertie, who had recently acquired the Uffington estate.

1711-2 Market Rasen joined with Padmore, Yorks. The Lincolnshire town needed money as the church was 'ruinous from old age and from its sandy foundation.'

1714-5 Torksey £1182.

1720-1 Great Grimsby £1757. J.C. Cox, *Lincolnshire*, (1916) says that the aisles were rebuilt in the eighteenth century.

1725-6 Langton £1432. Probably the Langton by Partney as this is about the date of the present church. The steeple of the old one had been in disrepair as early as 1638.

1732-3 Bishop Norton £1006. Empingham, Rutland, gave 1s.11½d. In 1737 a faculty was obtained for the present church.

1732-3 Well £1201. This is the date of the present church.

1732-3 Scremby £1102. Empingham gave 3s.1½d. This is the date of the present church.

1734-5 South Thoresby £1000. The present church was built 1735-8.

1741-2. Bewes mentions Thimbleby, but gives no details. At the time of the Archdeacon of Lincoln's Visitation in 1662 the nave of the church was in a bad state. Cox says that the old church was rebuilt in 1744. The present one dates from 1879.
1743-4 Great Steeping. No figure. Cox says that the old church was partly rebuilt in 1748. After the building of a church on the main road in 1891 the old church was used only for burials.

1745-6 Aswarby. Possibly a mistake for Aswardby by Spilsby. In 1662 it was reported that Francis Copiedye had sold the lead from the steeple. Pevsner says the present church is dated from 1747.

1745-6 Westborough. Cox says the tower was rebuilt in 1752.

1745-6 Stallingborough. Pevsner says the present church was built 1745-6, but Cox and White's Directory 1842 say the old church was rebuilt 1780.

1753 Fosdyke chapel. £1200. Pevsner says the church of 1871-2 replaced a Georgian one of 1755. [This one had replaced the medieval church. Eds.]

25 January 1759 Anderby £1376. This is the date of the present church.

12 February 1788 South Reston £1026.

20 January 1801 Lincoln St Swinburne £850. Also 12 February 1805 £777.8s.2d. The Lincoln Date Book says the City gave a donation of £50. The church had been burnt in 1644.

8 December 1809 Lincoln St Martin £601.

5 April 1821 Wainfleet All Saints £2530. Also 4 June 1824 £990.18s.1d. The old All Saints on the Bank was pulled down and a new one, which included some material from the old, was built nearer the people. See Oldfield's Wainfleet (1829) p.44. According to Bewes pp.416-9 10,800 copies of each brief were printed. After expenses were paid there was a balance of £160.5s.24d on the first brief and £187.11s.64d on the second.

MISCELLANEOUS

1663-4 Great Grimsby. Repair of the haven.

1730-1 Wroot £2686. Bewes says 'inundation of the sea'. River flood is more probable.

1745-6 Woodhall. Bewes does not say why Woodhall joined with Harthill, Yords, in a brief.

For a special reason 11 May 1827 Ingoldmells £345.16s was not included in the list headed Fire. Copies of the brief were printed and there were some initial expenses, but there is no record of money received or of collector's salary. The system had, in fact, outworn its usefulness and in 1828 it was abolished.

SEA MONSTER FROM FOSDYKE

.....an amphibious monster was brought hither [Cambridge] which has drawn the attention of the most curious of this university.....Some of our gentlemen call it a sea lioness. It was taken on the 6th of last March at Fosdyke Wash in Lincolnshire asleep on the sands. It was supposed to have followed the large shoal of herrings and having over-forged itself it fell asleep and was discovered by some fishermen who immediately got several bulldogs and proper weapons by which means they took it. It killed one of the best dogs in the country and wounded four or five others but lost one of its eyes in the engagement. It is bearded like a tiger, weighs upward of 500lb. The forefeet are like a bear's, the hind like a fan and 2 feet wide when extended. Its tail is like a neat's tongue. It is 7 feet and a half long and 9 feet round. it is now alive and well and made a present of to the university and as the sight of it is free great numbers of people daily flock to see it.

Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury Tuesday February 1st 1743.
ORAL HISTORY RECORDINGS
IN THE SOUTH HUMBERSIDE AREA ARCHIVE OFFICE
John Wilson

A collection of 150 audio-cassettes is held in the South Humberside Area Archive Office in the Town Hall in Grimsby. Most were recorded between 1976 and 1984 at local Workers' Educational Association courses or by members of the Grimsby Oral History Group. Some were recorded by members of the Area Archive Office staff who interviewed depositors of archives in order to throw more light on their background. The collection is - with some exceptions - available to the public in the searchroom; however, appointments to hear the tapes are essential. They contain the recollections of nearly one hundred men and women and date back in some cases to the last years of the nineteenth century. Many follow the 'life story' model and deal with childhood days at home and at school, and recall work in such sectors as fishing and port industries, or in farming and domestic service in Grimsby and the villages of Lincolnshire. The recordings of domestic servants formed part of Adam Green's work on this subject: 'A survey of domestic service', *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology*, 17 (1982), pp.65-69.

It would certainly be desirable to continue the gathering of new material. Such sectors as the steel industry in Scunthorpe and the fishing industry in Grimsby cry out for a systematic approach. There is more work to be done in the spheres of agriculture and domestic service too. However, the work is very labour intensive and a sustained programme of recording - let alone transcribing the results - is beyond the resources of the Area Archive Office with its present staffing level. It would be a useful task for a day or evening class to undertake.

The following is a list of recordings for which full analyses have been compiled. Enquiries about availability should be sent to the Area Archivist. The reference number is shown after the subject's name; the years show the period covered by his or her reminiscences.


Ethel Rawson (born 1877) and George Rawson (born 1885) (292/55). 1885-1946. Farm and chapel life in Cranwick (Yorks) and area; village carrier North Thoresby-Grimsby 1920-46 (recorded 1973).


William Tempest Smart (292/143). 1921-60. Master's Clerk at Louth Public Assistance Institution 1921-38 and later a hospital administrator in Brigg, Louth, Scunthorpe 1944-60 (born 1916, recorded 1980).

Dora Smith (Mrs Teenby) and Evelyn Smith (Mrs Pickett) (292/228). 1920-30s. Day domestic helps in Grimsby (recorded 1982).


NOTES AND QUERIES

Contributions for this feature should be sent direct to the Joint Editors, c/o Jews’ Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS.

13.1 JULIAN BOWER, HORNCastle. The long article on mazes was felt by some readers to be
overlong, even though it was spread over two issues, but it has prompted some response, from
a) Pearl Wheatley and from b) J.N. Clarke, both writing about ‘Julian Bower’ at Horncastle.

a) An entry in Archaeological Notes 1964 in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Volume 1
(1966) reads as follows:-

Horncastle TF256694. A mound south of the River Waring due for destruction to make way for a playing
field was sectioned by Miss P. Wheatley. It was found to be of earth resting on gravel and was about 75 feet
in diameter. A few sherds of weathered Romano-British pottery were found. There was no evidence of there
having been a structure surrounding it, and its purpose and date remain uncertain.

By tradition in the Horncastle area this was the Julian Bower Maze. It was not, however, on the
site plotted by Stukeley or the Ordnance Survey, but half way between that and Cagthorpe.
Stukeley’s site later became the Canal head and subsequently the swimming pool complex.

After the flood of 1960 the River Waring was deepened and channelled and the debris spread over
the mound and area south of the River. In 1964 the Horncastle Urban District Council planned to
establish a playing field on this site and the mound was due for levelling. Not realising it was a
scheduled site a group of local people dug a hole in the centre so destroying any evidence of a
central structure, if indeed there was any. The excavation later proved that the mound was ringed
with a shallow ditch lined with clay. The only finds were Roman in date and a few well worn bones.
The eventual levelling was under supervision but no further evidence as to the original use
of the mound was discovered.

The ‘Julian Bower Maze’ at Horncastle is, therefore, still an unsolved mystery. Did Stukeley
misplace the spot on his map, an error perpetuated by the Ordnance Survey, (as they did the name
Banovalum), or was there a second mound no one cared to notice? (Pearl Wheatley).

b) The interesting articles about Lincolnshire Turf Mazes by John Wall in LP&P 10/11 and 12,
included Julian Bower in Horncastle (12, pp.4-5), and it may be of interest that a reference to the
site exists earlier than the date of 1722 mentioned by the author. In a Horncastle terrier of 1639 is
the following item relating to the relative western area of the town:

One garding place lying on the south side of the Church grounds where sometimes stood a little house: the
school and school orchards East: the townes Almshouse west and the River Waring south; Onecroft
Oakes: Julian Bower: holms: and other closes belonging to the Bishop in the occupation of Mrs.Snowdon
having the River bains and Thornton holmes north.

The Oakes referred to is now called Oaks Meadow and used as a playing field. Thornton Holmes
(once part of Thornton Parish) still goes by that name, and is liable to frequent flooding. The
water courses have been much altered since the time of Stukeley’s plan, both by the Horncastle
Enclosure Award, and canalisation of the Rivers Bain and Waring. The town’s Cricket Field is
adjacent to the site of Julian Bower shown on Stukeley’s plan.

I am sorry to see repeated the groundless association of the word Banovalum as a place name for
Roman Horncastle, although since Stukeley included it on his map it is understandable. The
fallacy originated from that romantic inventive antiquarian, who extracted a name from
Ravenna Cosmography and coupled it with Horncastle without a shred of supportive evidence.
There is no evidence whatsoever, either documentary, archaeological or epigraphic suggesting any
name for the Roman walled site of the present town of Horncastle.

The definitive account of Roman Horncastle by Naomi Field and Henry Hurst bringing together
together all the documentary and archaeology evidence available to date is in Lincolnshire History &
Archaeology, 18 (1983), pp.47-88, in which one will search in vain for any suggested name for the
Roman walled site of the present town of Horncastle. (J. Norman Clarke).

13.2 MYSTERY MOVIE? Can anyone please help with the following: We have a short film of a
Boxing Day Meet, c 1950, in an unidentified North Linca town. Shops etc., visible round the small
square are: Sweetons, The New-Way Library, The Gondola Cafe, Cleethorpes Laundry, Lindum
Hotel (next to a church), and The Modern Snack Bar (Tudor style building). There is an octagonal
war memorial. Positive identification, or suggestions, would be much appreciated.
(Peter Ryde, Lincolnshire and Humberside Film Archive).
13.3 MARITIME MEMORIALS AND MEMENTOES I have been commissioned to write a book on the Maritime Memorials and Mementoes of Great Britain. This will be published by Patrick Stephens Ltd about the end of 1994. To supplement the information which I have collected over the past fifteen years I am asking whether readers of Lincolnshire Past & Present can add to my list by sending details of maritime memorials for inclusion in the book. Information please to David Saunders, Wooung, Pointfields, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, SA73 3EB [0646 692336]. In this instance we make an exception to the general principle in suggesting that readers write direct to Mr Saunders, as we could not deal with a large quantity of mail. However, we would still welcome information about such memorials in the county, especially good photographs or drawings.

13.4 WELLS I am seeking information on the folklore of wells - at least one well in particular which is Lnd's Well, South Farm, Stanton-le-Vale. Some time ago a lady visited Stanton-le-Vale enquiring the whereabouts of Lnd's Well, but unfortunately the only resident around at that time was a newcomer to the village. All she can remember is that the visitor had a book to which she was referring and seemed to be a book on the folklore of wells. Enquiries through the library services have drawn blank. Any suggestions would be appreciated. (Gladys Hallett).

13.5 MORE ON UFFINGTON BRIDGE I write concerning Mr Barton's article LP&P 12, 1993, about Uffington Bridge. Across the county boundary from Uffington is the parish of Barnack. Fortunately there is an eighteenth century open-field map of the parish at Northants Record Office (Map 4040) of which we have a photocopy. Assuming the field system is of medieval origin one might have expected it to indicate, even as a palimpsest, an older route to Uffington. There is nothing obvious. The route is exactly the same as it is today between Barnack village and Uffington Bridge. (Richard Hillier, Local Studies Librarian, Cambridgeshire County Council).

13.6 THE BISHOP ON THE BRIDGE Earlier this year I had a week's holiday with my family in the Austrian Tyrol, in the small town of St Johann which is situated in a broad alpine valley at the confluence of three rivers. The bridge over one of these rivers, the Pillersee Ache, has a statue of St John Nepomuk perched on the parapet, a bearded, ascetic looking gent in episcopal robes cradling a crucifix like a child in his arms. Since St Johann's splendidly baroque parish church is dedicated to the Assumption and the town is dominated by its rivers it is more than likely that the town takes its name from the bishop on the bridge, though no one we spoke to seemed to know. On an outing to nearby Kitzbuhel we discovered a small chapel in the town centre, dedicated to St John Nepomuk. The same gaunt expression, the same pose. Here we found out a little more about him; a medieval Bishop of Nepomuk in Bohemia, now part of the Czech Republic, and patron saint of people crossing rivers. (A potential demarcation dispute with St Christopher here?) Looking him up in the Penguin Dictionary of Saints, he appears merely as a 'canon of Prague' who was martyred by being thrown bound and gagged into the River Vitava by King Wenceslas IV (Bad King Wenceslas?) allegedly for refusing to disclose the confessions of the Queen. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, which describes him as Vicar General to the Archbishop of Prague in 1393 says that he was thrown from Prague Bridge (that figures) but adds cryptically that 'it appears that the person canonised in 1729 ... mainly through the influence of the Jesuits ... was not the historical John of Nepomuk.' But what has this to do with Lincolnshire? Some years ago my wife came across a casual but curious mention in White's 1856 Directory that the medieval bridge (since replaced) over the River Ancholme at Bishopbridge on the main road between Gainsborough and Market Rasen had upon it a large stone, serving as a pedestal for a statue of ... St John Nepomuk. Who was this man and how came he to be associated with the crossing of rivers? What were these obscure central European cleric's links with one of the remotest corners of Lincolnshire? Perhaps he was better known in medieval times - did his image adorn other bridges in the area, or elsewhere in Britain? I had always assumed that the name Bishopbridge referred to a bridge erected by or for the Bishop of Lincoln but could it be that the reference was to the episcopal(?) figure on the bridge itself? To compound the confusion, the delightful little medieval packhorse bridge just up the road at West Rasen is also named Bishopbridge. I mentioned all this to a fellow member of the SLIA Industrial Archaeology Committee the other week, who told me that there used to be (still are?) two medieval stone plinths at the entrance to Kingerby Hall, one reputedly from Bishopbridge. If so, is it the pedestal mentioned in White? And has anything of the statue survived? Kingerby is a mere two miles NE of Bishopbridge and once occupied by the Youngs of Kingerby, a notable Lincolnshire recusant family, who might well have rescued St John Nepomuk's statue, or what remained of it after the reformation.

Can anyone provide any more of the missing pieces of this intriguing jigsaw? (Barry Barton).
CAST IRON MILESTONES
Hilary Healey

Milestones are perhaps one of the more common types of 'street furniture' to be found in the county. A number (although for some reason not all of them) are now classed as 'Listed Buildings', but there are others that may have become overgrown or passed out of sight after road alterations. Few date earlier than the nineteenth century, but they exhibit a great variety, mostly in stone and cast iron, sometimes a combination of the two.

No. 1 The one that got away. A unique flat sign which stood on the B1162 in Deeping St James parish. It was sited about 200 yards from the boundary between Lincolnshire and the then Soke of Peterborough (now part of Cambridgeshire). It was gone by the end of the 1970s.

No. 2 Found along the Donington to Bourne road, partly the A52 and partly the B1177.

Two articles on milestones appeared in Lincolnshire Life in the 1970s. A survey of examples in the former Kesteven County Division (geographically now North and South Kesteven Districts - for new readers!) was published in Sept 1972 and Hugh Martinacan wrote a general article in Dec 1973. The former was compiled for the Countryside Committee of Lincolnshire County Council at the time. There is nothing else in print on the remainder of the county, although SLHA members involved with Industrial Archaeology are currently recording these objects.

The photographs illustrate a few types of cast iron marker from the south and south-east of the county; they were taken in the 1960s, but apart from No. 1 the others survive in more than one example, though few roads now seem to have a complete set. Locations can usually be checked by reference to the old 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey Maps, where the cast iron 'stones' are often marked as MP (mile post) as distinct from MS (mile stone), although this practice is unfortunately not consistent!
No. 3 A type seen on many of the roads that connect with Spalding. Examples on the A1073 towards Crowland and the old A17 in Long Sutton. Whaplode 5. Catherine and places in between.

No. 4 Near Spalding High Bridge. Since this picture was taken the stone has been moved some 50m nearer to London! Others along parts of the A16.

No. 5 Along parts of the old A17 between Swineshead and Holbeach.

No. 6 The style of lettering suggests this is the earliest cast iron type of those shown. On this stone Aswarby and Folkingham are spelt phonetically.
ELEANOR CROSS FRAGMENT AT STAMFORD. The only surviving piece of Stamford’s Eleanor Cross has been donated to the Museum by Julia Walker and Gwen Phillips, who discovered it whilst digging their garden some 15 years ago. It was only recently identified, by curator John Smith, as the fragment found in 1745 by antiquarian William Stukeley who took it into his own collection of worked stone in his Stamford garden.

NEW IDENTITY FOR PUB. The Chaplin Arms at the bottom of Canwick Road, named after the Blankney family, has been boarded up for some time, though a fine heraldic shield remained hanging there. Recently the inn has re-opened – but the signs now feature Charlie Chaplin!

NEW USE FOR OLD PATH. The Grantham Canal towpath has become the route for an annual Canal Run. It starts at Nottingham near the Nottingham Forest football ground and finishes at the Blue Bull, Westgate, Grantham.

MONKSTHORPE BAPTIST CHAPEL, BURGH LE MARSH. Readers may recall the appeal for help in Bulletin No. 6 (Winter 1991/2) for the 1701 Baptist chapel and meeting house at Monksthorpe near Burgh Le Marsh, 8 miles from Skegness. The East Midlands Baptist Association, which is Trustee for the building, have now sent further information and a brief history, of which a precis is given below.

It is believed that there were Baptists in Monksthorpe about the end of the sixteenth century. Local tradition says that, because dissenters were not allowed near centres of population, the isolated site, given by Hugh Ayscoghe, an attorney, was ideal. Local tradition says that the brick building was thatched to make it look more like a barn, but no doubt that would have been the roofing material of the time. There is also a burial ground, cottage, stable and a rare brick-lined open air baptistry.

Church records show that in 1782 there were 99 members of the combined Burgh and Monksthorpe church. Of these, 19 were from Burgh and the remaining 80 from 23 hamlets and villages, some as far as 10 miles away. None are given from Monksthorpe itself, where there was no real settlement.

One of the last occasions the open air baptistry was used was 24 June 1958. It had to be cleared of leaves and mud by the fire brigade, who also supplied the water. The candidate was Miss Nancy Sorfleet, and the Lay-Pastor Mr. C. Harold Keyworth. Mr. Keyworth’s son Bryan is now minister of Newthorpe Baptist Church, near Nottingham; he remembers preaching at Monksthorpe.

By 1972 the remaining three members of Monksthorpe were included with Burgh. Services at Monksthorpe became infrequent and ceased when the building became unsafe. The nearest Baptist witness continues today at Burgh and Skegness, and further away at Coningsby and Boston. The East Midlands Baptist Association has worked hard to find money to preserve the building, which has one wall deteriorating badly. It is anxious to undertake the restoration, because:

- Monksthorpe dates from the earliest days of Baptist life.
- It was formed in a period that knew danger and persecution.
- The simple barn like building is quite unique.
- The site is unusually quiet, picturesque and remote.
- If all this is to be preserved, and imaginative new use is to be developed, there is a need for at least £100,000.

Some interesting ideas for future use are being considered, and a Preservation Fund has now been started. If you are interested in either supporting the fund or becoming a Friend of Monksthorpe, there are two ways you can help:

- By a gift

We do not want you to divert any of your giving away from your local church, or Home Mission, or any other part of the Lord’s work. But if you would like to help, please make out a cheque to Monksthorpe Restoration Fund and post to the EMBA treasurer:-
Mr. A.J. Wilson FCCA, 83 Sheepwalk Lane, Ravenshead, Notts. NG15 9FD.

- By becoming a “Friend of Monksthorpe”

A way of keeping informed and offering help; for details, please write to:-
Rev. Brian Keyworth, 392 Nottingham Road, Newthorpe, Nottingham NG16 2ED or EMBA Office, 1 Quantock Gr., Bingham, Nottingham NG13 8SE (0949 839547).
ENGLAND'S HISTORIC CHAPELS. The formation has been announced of the Historic Chapels Trust, 'to take into its ownership redundant chapels and other places of worship in England of outstanding architectural or historic interest'. An initial list of buildings which the trust has reached agreement in principle to acquire includes the Grade II listed Congregational chapel at Walpole, Suffolk. The trust aims to secure 'for the public' nonconformist, Roman Catholic and Jewish buildings and those of other religious bodies (except for the Church of England) which are no longer in regular religious use and graded I or II, together with their contents and burial grounds. They will be put into good repair, made accessible to the public and it is hoped that occasional services will be held in them. Trust director Jennifer Freeman says that the urgent need for a national body comparable to the Redundant Churches Fund, which cares for Anglican churches, has long been recognised.

'Second only to the barn,' she says, 'the chapel is the most threatened building type in England. From 1985 to 1992 there were 108 applications to demolish listed non-Anglican buildings...Many others have been damaged by unsympathetic conversion or the removal of fittings.'

The setting-up of the trust, whose chairman is former Conservative Minister Sir Hugh Rossi and whose members include Liberal Democrat MP Alan Beith, a former URC elder and a Methodist local preacher, has been aided by a special grant from the department of National Heritage but is looking for substantial private donations. Supporters of the trust are invited to become Friends - details are available from 4 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JJ (071-589 6228).

COVER NOTES - SLHA Members in print:
1) RAITHBY METHODIST CHAPEL, near Spilsby, features on the cover of the latest edition of Local History magazine, together with a short article by or on Terence Leach.
2) A delightful photographic portrait, the colour delicately painted in oils, featured on the cover of the August 1993 Family Tree magazine. It is the great great grandfather of Simon Pawley, of Sleaford.

POTS FROM THE PAST. The Lincolnshire County Council Museums house a fine Bronze Age pottery collection of national importance. Much of the pottery was found and donated in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Though a number of eminent scholars have analysed individual items, the collection has until now not been studied or fully documented as a whole. With the aid of a Pilgrim Trust grant, the City and County Museum has undertaken such work over the last six months. This work will produce a card catalogue which will increase the accessibility of the collection to those who wish to study it. A temporary exhibition relating to the project will be held in March 1994 and information booklets will also be available. Further details about the project will be provided at the SLHA Archaeology Symposium in October 1993 and at an SLHA lecture in March 1994.

NOTES AND QUERIES continuation

13.7 LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION, FULNEY Sharon Tanton (Testimony Films, 12 Great George Street, Bristol, BS1 5RS) is looking for people who have memories of life on the Land Settlement Association at Fulney. The LSA was a national organisation which established such places between the wars to provide an agricultural living for ex-servicemen. Sharon's enquiry was in the local papers some weeks ago, so a direct reply is probably advisable. Her last local enquiry was an attempt to find few people who recollected the taking of opium, but this proved unsuccessful. We hope someone may be able to help her this time.

Incidentally there are other similar settlements in the county, such as the Crown Colonies at Holbeach Marsh and Guy's Head (Sutton Bridge) and others established by Lindsey County Council, so far noted near Horncastle and the Eastville area. Some documentary records and building surveys, especially photographic, would be a useful addition to any personal recollections. Many of the premises include small barns and crew yards, now obsolete and likely to disappear in the next few years.]
The above was the title of the 1990 Hosford Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. Simon Pawley, appropriately enough at Sleaford.

The text describing how 'the future shape of English history hung in the balance of what happened at Sleaford' at the beginning of October 1536 fills 47 pages and is surely worthy of publication.

There may be people interested to know the names of those who, besides the high and the mighty in the land, featured in the events in Lincolnshire which had repercussions to the very seat of government and King Henry VIII himself. Here is a summary list:

Lord Shrewsbury, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Suffolk of course took part in the restoration of the rule of law; Richard Cromwell, nephew of Thomas Cromwell, Lord Privy Seal and Vicar General, was quoted as giving an opinion of Lincolnshire people early in the story; John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln and his Chancellor, Dr. Rayner also were named early; the latter having been dragged from his horse and clubbed to death at Horncastle; Nicholas Melton, shoemaker of Louth was leader of an attack on the Bishop's Registrar during a visitation of the clergy; Lord Burgh of Gainsborough and Thomas Moigne, Recorder of Lincoln, were members of the Lay Subsidy Commission at Caistor; William and Robert Leach, farmers and their cousin Robert, parson of Belchford, were leaders of the rising at Horncastle. Edward Dymock, Sheriff of Lincoln and Sir John Copplediike of Harrington were both witness to insurrection.

County gentry who were either caught up in the proceedings or absent themselves included: Sir Andrew Billesby, Alford; Sir William Ayscough and son Christopher; Sir Edward Maddison, Caistor; Sir Robert Tyrewit, Hainton; Guy Kyme of Louth; John Hencage and Robert Dighton; Sir John Sutton of Lincoln and Mayor Robert Sutton; Edward Pienes, Lord Clinton and Saye, South Kyte; Vincent Grantham, MP for Lincoln; Sir John Thimbleby of Irnham; Sir John Markham of Colwick, Notts.

Others, less well placed perhaps, are recorded as taking a part in the events: Nicholas Leche and George Fluddeswell were rebel leaders; Sir Marmaduke Constable had the task of delivering a letter of grievance to the King; Martin Green was servant to Sir John Markham; Sir William Askew, Louth and his servant Cockys; Mr. Folkingham, a resident of Sleaford.

Those without whom the story would not have been told are: Robert Carre of Sleaford, merchant whose family originated from Northumberland and whose fortunes were to increase; John Welshman, bailiff of Old Sleaford who, presumably in a sober moment, had hidden harness sufficient for 300 horse; Lord John Hussey of Old Sleaford aged 71 years and his wife Anne, distinguished servants of the Crown but whose fortunes were lost.

Also recorded as appearing momentarily in 1536 were: Thomas Sandbye, a leading member of the Sleaford community; Rauff Warcopp and George Cutler, messengers and servants to Lord Hussey.

One man named, 'Bug' got the sharp end of Lord Hussey's tongue. Even he is named in the records held to this day, over 400 years after those events which resulted in Lincolnshire being called the most 'brute and beastly of the whole realm.'

Acknowledgement to Dr. Simon Pawley without whose research this list would not have appeared.
Engraving by B. Howlett of Torksey Castle. Originally drawn by J. Buckler from a sketch by Thomas Espin. Published in September 1802.
BOOK NOTES
Christopher Sturman


In this new volume, Terence Leach and Robert Pacey explore the history of four contrasting lost houses: Becklands, a French-style villa built in 1870 at Barnoldby-le-Beck; Gautby House and the more modest Topholme Hall, both built during the eighteenth century for the Wyner family; and the sixteenth century Old Hall at Northorpe. Particularly interesting are the 1895 sale catalogue for Becklands and the fine series of drawings by William Brettingham and by Robert Lindley for the (unexecuted) enlargement of Gautby in the years 1799 to 1803. The authors have made a significant change to the series by introducing footnotes (earlier volumes had no references), but further improvements could still be made: the useful family trees, printed here as an appendix, would perhaps be better placed in the text; the Ordnance Survey maps would also benefit from an indication of scale, date and sheet number.


Brian Williams has produced an attractively written and informative survey of the shrunken Wold villages of Asterby and Goulceby. The author adopts a chronological approach, and seems to have left few stones unturned in his quest for detail: he has been remarkably diligent in his archival work, drawing on material at the Norfolk Record Office and the University of Nottingham in addition to the holdings of the Lincolnshire Archives Office. L.A.E. Dejardin's account of the church in Kirton (principally the parish church of St Andrew, though other denominations are surveyed) is based on an equally impressive survey of printed and manuscript material (though at times the reader is almost overwhelmed by the amount of detail - some judicious editing might have been helpful). The booklet on the 1880 Welland flood is a reprint of a scarce pamphlet, A Full Account of the Great Flood in Stamford, July 15th 1880 with a number of contemporary photographs and a (far too) brief introduction.

It may seem slightly uncharitable to continue these notes with a further series of reservations, but all three of these admirable works have production 'flaws', which anyone interested in publishing the results of their own local research ought to ponder. All books should have an ISBN number, but this is lacking for Asterby and Goulceby and the Stamford reprint. The latter uses art paper which allows for excellent reproduction of the photographs, but in the other two items under review, the choice of paper (as well as the printing process?) makes the reproduction of photographs far less satisfactory. Asterby and Goulceby is 'perfect' bound and, my copy is already beginning to come apart - a great pity, for this 'model' study deserves a better fate. I realise that considerations of cost are at the root of some of these difficulties, but it is possible to obtain good quality printing on a relatively modest budget. Perhaps one of the S.L.H.A. sub-committees (?Local History/Publications) ought to address this problem by offering advice to potential authors.

ISBN 0 85958 610 3. £8.95.

PHILIP GRAYSTONE, Elizabeth Jackson of Rowley. The East Yorkshire Girl who Emigrated to New England and was Executed as a Witch in Salem Massachusetts in 1692. Lampada Press, 1993. ISBN 1 873811 02 0. £5.95.

S.H. Rigby's study of the economic fortunes of medieval Grimsby is based on his 1983 London doctoral thesis 'Boston and Grimsby in the Middle Ages' and will be reviewed in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 24 (1994). This important monograph, based on impressive archival research charts the borough's early medieval prosperity, followed, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by a decline in its population, a shrinkage of its economic functions, a fall in the volume of its trade, a shortage of richer townsmen, an inability to attract migrants, and problems in its municipal revenues.

Elizabeth Jackson of Rowley (from the Lampada Press, a division of Hull U.P.), though dealing with a Yorkshire subject, should have wider appeal. It examines the emigration in 1638 of a group of Rowley parishioners to New England, and in particular the story of Elizabeth Jackson, one of the children who made the voyage, who was caught up in the Salem witchcraft persecution of the 1690s.

Edward Lee Hicks was no literary stylist but his laconic entries evoke in an engaging fashion the busy world of the bishop in the 1910s: journeys by railway or (increasingly) by motor car, nights spent in often remote country parsonages, lectures given, and meetings attended. There is much also on the War effort, temperance reform and women’s suffrage. The portraits of the clergy (and their antiquarian activities) are particularly attractive: at Claxby by Alford (not as the index suggests Claxby with Normanby), Canon Talham ‘took me off to see the beautiful Roman camp in his grounds, & we tried to locate the Baths of it’; at Timberland (with Canon Foster), ‘I to see his ‘workshops’, where 5 clever women were busy cleaning, mounting, & binding old Registers & other precious documents’. When staying at Revesby, Hicks saw the ‘Wonderful collections of Sir Joseph Banks – especially his 4 big folios full of watercolours of the Lincoln Churches...Frightfully ruinous!’ The cover price of £25 ought to make any potential purchaser seriously to consider the advantages of joining the Lincoln Record Society: a member receives the annual volume (though the Hicks Diaries are not issued for this financial year) for a subscription which is at present only £10.00 (further particulars from the Hon. Secretary, Dr Nicholas Bennett, Lincoln Cathedral Library, Lincoln Cathedral, Lincoln LN2 1PZ).

*Lincoln Archaeology*, 5 (1992-1993). £1.95 + 35p p&p from City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit, Charlotte House, The Lawn, Union Road, Lincoln LN1 3BL. This highly informative annual report surveys the varied activities of C.I.A.U. in the year 1992-93. It contains accounts of the survey of the ruins of the medieval bishop’s palace, the Jew’s and Norman Houses on the Strait/Steep Hill, a project integrating documents and archaeology for the suburb of Wigford, the Lincoln Urban Archaeological Database, and much more besides!

Other titles noted:


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

Michael Winton who recently reprinted Pigot & Co’s 1830 Commercial Directory for Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire (ISBN 0 9504069 3 7; £6.95) is proposing to publish a facsimile edition of *The Universal British Directory* issued in five volumes in the 1790s. The cost is likely to be £89.50 + p&p and those interested are urged to send a s.a.e. to Michael Winton, 5 Lynn Road, Castle Rising, King’s Lynn, Norfolk PE31 6AB for a prospectus.
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL
Part Twenty Four

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 Linac. 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.

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HEALEY, R., Dawsmere: the Story of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Godney Drove End, (n.d.)
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