Fenland skates on headstone of W.W. Pridgeon, 1955, Holbeach Cemetery.

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The deadline for contributions to the next Bulletin and the Spring issue of *Lincolnshire Past & Present* is Saturday 11 February 1995.

Material should be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews' Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS (01522 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.

'Notes for contributors' are printed on p.28 of this issue.

Cover: Tithe map of Gunhouse. Rex Russell.
EDITORIAL

We continue to receive a good number of articles for *Lincolnshire Past & Present*, but the amount of time spent editing them ready for publication is causing concern to the Hon. Joint Editors. Although we advertise that notes for the guidance of contributors are available, very few who submit contributions actually follow these recommendations. We have therefore decided to print these notes on the last page of this issue. Though much editorial time in the past has often been spent rewriting and checking your typescripts, very little submitted for publication has been rejected. In future, though, we may require articles and notes to be revised by the contributor if they do not follow these guidelines - and this certainly applies to the transcription of documents (I have spent far too much time in the past checking - and correcting - against the original manuscripts!)

If this seems severe (after all *Lincolnshire Past & Present* is often referred to as our quarterly magazine), it must be remembered that the S.L.H.A., and its predecessors during the last 150 years, have maintained a tradition of scholarly publication - and will be doing so for many years to come.

Respect for this tradition, and an awareness that any county archaeological and historical society should actively maintain (even promote) a good publishing standard, has informed some of my more critical comments offered in recent 'Book Notes'. With the advent of word-processing and desk-top publishing it is relatively easy to get material published, but, alas, the finished product often leaves something to be desired. Books and pamphlets regularly appear without an ISBN number; rules for pagination are not always followed; illustrations are sometimes poorly reproduced and captions are uninformative; documents are inaccurately transcribed and foot-note references are frequently only partial; bibliographies contain too many errors, etc., etc. (It is perhaps best not to say too much here on the choice of paper and the increasing use of so-called 'perfect binding') My immediate reaction on reading some local publications is to rue the fact that the original manuscript was apparently never given to some appropriately informed person for comment and to wonder what advice the printer actually gave as to book-production!

Mindful of this state of affairs, the Publications Sub-committee has discussed the possibility of running a day-school this summer on editing and publishing local history (a successful one was organized in 1994 on researching a local topic). Please let us know if you are interested in such an event.

Christopher Sturman, November 1994

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SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

OFFICERS 1993-94

All communications should be addressed to the Office at Jews' Court
(address and telephone number on back cover)

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If you are writing with queries that do not seem to be covered by the three existing committees please address your enquiry direct to the Chairman.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.
The Origins of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology

Terence R. Leach

[Towards the end of 1993 Terence Leach - aware of the importance of the forthcoming anniversary year - began assembling a lecture charting the history of the S.L.H.A. and its predecessors. This remained unfinished at his death. In the opinion of a number of members, it might form the basis for a short history of the Society, but as this will require a good deal of work (the Publications Sub-committee is interested in receiving material, especially reminiscences of events and activities), it seemed appropriate and timely, to publish the first, by and large complete, part here. I have edited the text slightly, providing some additional material (notably on the Spilsby meeting of 1865) and a short bibliography. C.S.]

In 1994 the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology can celebrate its twentieth birthday, but to regard this year as the anniversary of its origins would be both misleading and inaccurate. In fact it would be more appropriate to regard 1994 as the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its commencement, since it was in 1844 that the first of the ancestors, for want of a better word, of the present society was founded. The modern society, which is the only county based society of its kind in Lincolnshire, was formed in 1974 as a result of a merger of the old Lincolnshire Local History Society and the Lincoln Archaeological Research Committee, and to further complicate the story, the Lincolnshire Local History Society had already merged, in 1965, with the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. This latter body had been founded in 1844.

In order to trace the history of this society, however, it is necessary to go back a few years to the early 1840s, when, for a few years, the Lincolnshire Topographical Society acted as a focus for antiquarian research. Its President was Lord Monson, and its Vice Presidents were J. N. Bromhead, Dr Edward Charlesworth, Richard Mason, the Town Clerk of Lincoln, and the Rev. Dr George Oliver, rector of Scopwick. Membership was drawn from the ranks of Lincolnshire's gentry, clergy, architects and lawyers, with a strong element in it of citizens of Lincoln city itself. After the publication of its papers in 1843, nothing further appeared. There can be little doubt that further research into its history may be able to explain why it ceased to exist. It is likely, however, that it flagged because another society came into being almost at the same time. In 1844 there was founded at Louth the Lincolnshire Society for the Encouragement of Ecclesiastical Antiquities. The name of this body changed several times in a comparatively short period, but by 1853 it had become the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society. Its aims and the interests of its members were different from those of the Topographical Society and its membership was more widely spread throughout the county.

It would be misleading to view the founding of this body in isolation, for it has to be seen in relation to the founding of other bodies concerned with historical and architectural studies nationally and locally in the 1840s. Eighteenth-century interest in Gothic architecture and the influence of men such as Horace Walpole and Sir Walter Scott, was followed in the 1830s by the great impact of A. W. Pugin and the Tractarian or Oxford movement. 1839 saw the beginning in Cambridge of a movement for the study of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical antiquities. Named the Camden Society, after the antiquary William Camden (1551-1623) its purpose was to ensure a dignified and decent form of worship, but it was not long before it became apparent that the architecture of churches would be influential. The founding of the Camden Society coincided with the formation of the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. It was the Camden Society which issued a special plea for the restoration of Stow Church in 1841. It was not long before the society was at odds with E. A. Freeman, the historian. In 1846 Freeman published his Principles of Church Restoration, a tract favourably received by the Society, and in 1839 Ruskin had published his influential Seven Lamps of Architecture.

It is not without significance that in 1847 there were eleven members of the Camden Society living in Lincolnshire. They were the Rev. Henry Fielding of Salmonby, the Rev. Henry Fletcher of Ulceby, John Lewis Ffytche of Thorpe Hall, Louth, Henry Green of Spalding, the Rev. William Hildyard of Market Deeping, William Hopkinson, Local Secretary at Stamford, the Rev. William Moore, of Spalding, Anthony Peacock, and the Rev. Charles Turner of Grantham. Strange to relate, three years later, in 1850, only three of these men, Fielding, Ffytche and Moore, were members of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society and only one, Ffytche, became in any way active in it.
It is perhaps difficult for modern minds to appreciate the depth of feeling which existed in the mid nineteenth century on the subject of ecclesiastical architecture and to appreciate fully the matter it is essential to remember the deplorable state of the fabric of many of our churches at the time. Long years of neglect, bodged restoration, and the alterations of the eighteenth century were viewed with disgust and alarm by the men influenced by the Oxford and other contemporary movements. Those who took their views to extremes saw Gothic as the only Christian form of architecture, and the Decorated style as more holy and moral than others. This was the message preached by the Camden Society and some members, including Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, resigned from the Society when it was said to have Romanising tendencies. The Society, however, greatly influenced what was done to churches for fifty years.

In its second volume of its journal *The Ecclesiologist*, the Camden Society published a report which said a great deal of the terrible state of Lincolnshire churches. It seems likely that this was written by Pityche. It is perhaps therefore not surprising that when the Lincolnshire society was founded it was briefly and initially called The Louth Society for the Encouragement of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

How much the new county society was influenced by the formation of the Topographical Society, and what if any rivalry existed between them, it is at present impossible to say. Certainly there appears to have been a strong feeling that such societies were necessary and desirable when George Oliver wrote his *Account of the Religious Houses formerly on the Eastern Side of the River Witham*, which was published in 1846, he dedicated it to Richard Ellison of Sudbrooke Holme near Lincoln, who had been President of the Lincoln Topographical Society. Oliver had hoped that the existence of this society would have regenerated the public taste, and gradually prepared the way for the operation of some practical expedient towards the production and arrangement of a County History. Unfortunately the Society's brief life meant that this was not to be. Oliver was convinced that

There now remains, it appears to me, but one feasible method by which the history and antiquities of the county can be rescued from the state of uncertainty in which they are unhappily placed. And that is, by the formation of a Society on some such plan as distinguished the Camden and Parker Societies, at the head of which should stand the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the character of Presidents, while the nobility and the entire magistracy should undertake the duty of Vice Presidents. A general committee should be formed in Lincoln to decide on the publication of essays, which ought to consist of active and energetic men, whose leisure has been directed to antiquarian and topographical researches, that they may be enabled to determine correctly on the merits of the Papers committed to their inspection - and many such may be found within the limits of the city.

As this book was written at a time when the Louth society had just been founded, it is difficult to believe that Oliver's words were not deliberately chosen to point the way for the new society, and it is tempting to think that his remarks about men in Lincoln were also chosen equally deliberately.

Oliver's vision of the desirable included local committees in the towns and he was 'persuaded that some such plan, if materially digested, and the details conducted by a master mind, would be effectual to place Lincolnshire on a par with the most eminent topographical counties in England'. It is tempting to see here the suggestion that Oliver was fully aware of the talents of the men in Lincoln (notably E. J. Willson), and that he wished the newly founded Architectural Society to take on some of the attitudes which were perhaps found in the Topographical Society. Certainly the Architectural Society did much to bring his dreams to reality, and the leader he wished to see eventually emerged in the person of the somewhat autocratic Edward Trollope. The committee and officers of the society were certainly very much in line with Oliver's thinking.

The meeting in 1848 of the Archaeological Institute at Lincoln no doubt gave a boost to the new Society, and at the same period the restoration of Stow church, which was more than usually stormy and acrimonious, drew the attention of many to the problems which faced many incumbents in the diocese. In 1857 the society took an important step when its offices moved to Lincoln - to rooms in the offices of Drury, the Lincoln architect, at 5 Silver Street. Here they remained until 1888 (though it was not until 1932 that they moved into Jew's Court).

A paper read by Sir Charles Anderson at the first meeting held at Louth on 21 November 1844 formed the new Society's first publication. *An Architectural Description of Saint Leonard's Church, Kirkstead*, with illustrations by F. Mackenzie and O. Jewitt was published for the Society.
by John Henry Parker, of Oxford, in 1846. This - very beautiful - publication was partly to raise funds for the restoration of the chapel and partly because the Society saw Kirkstead Chapel whose ‘great purity of architecture’ - Early English - as a ‘very good model for a small village church’.

This choice indicates that the Society did not, at least in its early days, share the views of the Cambridge men.

The list of members of the Topographical Society and that of the Architectural Society given in its Second Report (1845) show that only four men were members of both bodies - Sir Edward Bromhead, Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt, W. A. Nicholson, the architect and the Rev. T. Penrose of Coleby. (Both Nicholson and Pugin had had a hand in the building of Tennyson d'Eyncourt’s gothic mansion at Tealby, Bayons Manor). By the time the Architectural Society published its Seventh Report (1850), these were still the only ones who had been members of the old Lincoln-based society. A comparison of the lists serves to show what has already been indicated - the strong city links of the Topographical Society, and the more county based membership and structure of the Architectural Society. It is difficult not to conclude that the small number of members in common may indicate one or both of two possibilities - that former members of the Topographical Society resisted joining the new society, and that the new society was not keen to have as members the sort of men who had belonged to the Lincoln group. As we shall see, the new society had an effective way of ensuring that unwanted members could be excluded.

The membership of the new society was much more grand than that of the old one. The President was the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Patrons were Lord Brownlow, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Rutland and the Marquess of Northampton. The only ‘Honorary Member’ was Sir Charles Anderson - whose part in the foundation of the society certainly merits closer examination (as indeed do all the activities of the baronet of Lea Hall). The Vice Presidents were a mixture of county gentry and leading clergy - Viscount Alford, son of Earl Brownlow; Charles Tennyson d'Eyncourt; Sir William Welby, baronet, of Denton Manor; Sir Edward Bromhead, baronet, of Thurlby Hall; the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, a member of Lord Brownlow’s family; R. A. Christopher, jure uxoris owner of Well and Bloxholm; Christopher Turner, M.P. of Panton and Stoke Rochford; G E Welby M.P.; Sir Charles Anderson, baronet, of Lea; R. Luard of Blyborough Hall; Archdeacon Wilkins and the Reverends W. Smyth, Dr Moore, E. Smyth, W. Cooper, H. B. Benson, Dr Parkinson, C. Bird, F. Peel, C. B. Pownall, and F. C. Massingberd. The Additional Members of the Committee included sixteen parsons, and Lewis Fytyche, Charles Orme and Hymman Allenby - all of the latter three, significantly from the Louth area. The Secretaries (also from the Louth area) were the Rev. Irvin Elfer and James W. Wilson, the Treasurer the Rev. W Smyth of South Elkington. The early membership of the society included sixty four Lincolnshire parsons and six from beyond the county boundaries. At least three architects were members - C. J. Carter of Louth, A. E. Goddard of Lincoln, and W. A. Nicholson of Lincoln - the latter being partners. By 1850 the nationally known architect, S. S. Teulon, who was to do some work in Lincolnshire, was also a member.

The Rules of the Society, as they were published in the Second Report, stated that ‘the objects of the society be, to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, antiquities and design; the restoration of mutilated architectural remains, and of churches, or parts of churches, within the sphere of its labours, which may have been desecrated and to improve, as far as may be, the character of ecclesiastical edifices to be erected in future’.

The Society from its inception saw the wisdom of meeting in different places; the second general meeting was held in Louth but at Grantham. Eventually its summer meetings, and the accompanying lectures and excursions were to become great affairs, involving decorated streets, the erection of triumphal arches, civic receptions, presentation of addresses and in some instances the presence of military escorts and the firing of salutes. These meetings undoubtedly did a great deal to draw attention to its activities in the large county, especially as they were reported at length in the local papers throughout the nineteenth century - the papers usually printed verbatim the lectures given, and the notes on the tours, thus giving all who read them the information which was unavailable elsewhere, and was of particular interest and importance in a county which had no county history. A more permanent record of the meetings was contained in the annual Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies which first appeared in 1850 - published jointly with the (newly-founded) Architectural Societies for Yorkshire, Northampton,
Bedfordshire, Worcester, and Leicestershire). The following account of the Society's 1865 meeting ('Twenty-Second Report, Reports and Papers, VIII, 1, pp. iv-vi) is typical:

The annual Public Meeting of the Society, held at Spilsby on Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th of July was well attended and successful as usual. A very hearty welcome was then accorded to Members; and, from the valuable services of a large and influential Local Committee, and especially from its active and zealous Secretaries, the Rev. W. V. Turner, and the Rev. Robert Giles...

At an early hour on Wednesday the 5th of July, Spilsby began to assume the appearance of unwonted gaiety, flags and banners being displayed in front of most of the principal houses, the church bells ringing, and the town's drum-and-fife band parading its streets. After Divine Service - the prayers being intoned by the vicar, the Rev. W. V. Turner - the Society's General Secretary [Edward Trollope] proceeded to describe the architectural features of the church, and the various changes these had undergone; also the series of monuments commemorating the members of the noble and ancient house of Willoughby d'Eresby.

Shortly after, the Members of the Society, accompanied by many friends, left Spilsby in a long line of carriages for the purpose of visiting the following places, viz., Partney, Harrington, Bassingham, Somersby, Haughton, Old Bolingbroke, East Kirby, and West Keal. On the site of Bolingbroke Castle the Chancellor of Lincoln [F. C. Massingham] kindly detailed, in his usual charming manner, the more prominent historical events connected with the birth place of Henry IV, and described the former extent, &c., of the Castle area. At Harrington the Rev. Robert Cracroft obligingly undertook to describe the church and the interesting series of family monuments it contains. The other churches were described by the Society's General Secretary.

Having taken luncheon at Haughton in the pleasant garden of the Rev. F. Pickford, from whom all the party received every attention, the excursionists returned, much pleased with the great variety of objects of Architectural and Historical Interest they had examined, in time to rest and take dinner previous to the Evening Meeting in the Court House...

On this occasion, addresses were given (printed verbatim), followed by two papers: 'Bolingbroke Castle and Winceby Field' by F. C. Massingham and 'Memoirs of Richard Bertie, and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk' by Trollope. The following day's excursion, 'notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather', took in eight further churches, only one, Gunby 'having been omitted in consequence of the rain and the tired condition of the horses'. In the evening the Society's dinner was held in the Corn Exchange, 'which', the Report noted, 'from the very great number of guests soon became so unbearably hot that sundry panes of glass were broken in the windows, by the direction of the [High] Sheriff [J. L. Frytche], who presided'. Following the toasts, Trollope read a paper on Peregrine Bertie, 11th Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, 'when the surprising stillness of the vast assemblage present clearly indicated the great interest that was felt in the subject, as being one so nearly connected with Spilsby and the adjoining Eresby. Trollope then 'gave a short explanation of the principal objects exhibited in the Temporary Museum' before votes of thanks were offered to conclude 'this very successful meeting - which we were assured was deemed to be one of the pleasantest reunions ever experienced in Spilsby'. The printed volume also contained Trollope's account of Spilsby Church and monuments, the text of Massingham's lecture, as well as detailed notes on all the churches visited.

Reports and Papers was the first such publication in the county - and for many years, until Lincolnshire Notes and Queries began publication (1888), the only one - and the standards it set were high. The annual Reports of the Society give, sometimes trenchantly expressed, comments on local church restoration - though it is, of course, more difficult to assess the exact influence in the diocese of the Society's advice and criticism.

Membership of the society was predictable: as we have seen the local gentry and clergy were prominent in the list of officers and the vast majority of the members were of the same ranks. Membership was not, in fact, open to all-comers; members had to be elected - a practice which continued until the society merged with the Lincolnshire Local History Society in 1965. This meant that prospective members could be excluded; a Wesleyan Methodist Minister was refused membership in 1856 and E. J. Willson, despite his architectural work, and vast knowledge, was never a member. In its latter days the society appears not to have exercised its right to be selective about prospective members.

All voluntary bodies gradually undergo changes in direction and fortune, and the 'Arch. and Arch.', as it was frequently known, was no exception. By 1893 its membership numbers had fallen. Its name had been changed to the Architectural Society for the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham in 1883, when the county of Nottingham was transferred to the Diocese of Southwell. In 1894 out of 750
parsons in Lincolnshire fewer than 50 were members. Interest was moving away from architecture - and it has to be remembered that by this time the great era of church restoration was largely over. The new men who were to keep the society alive were making increasing use of records. The Reports and Papers for the later years of the nineteenth century contain many learned articles by those giants in the land of local history, such as Venables, Madsson, Massingberd and Cole, and later still even higher standards were set by men such as C. W. Foster and A. Hamilton Thompson. It was, of course, Foster who founded the Lincoln Record Society in 1910, an important step in the history of local studies in the county.

It is not surprising that members of the society were concerned about the lack of a county history. In 1872 Trollope said that he had often been asked to undertake the writing of one - he was far too busy. At a meeting of archdeacons and rural deans in 1878 the question of county history was discussed. The society was asked to advise and a meeting was held to consider the idea. A carefully prepared scheme was devised and the parsons of the diocese were asked to collect information about their parishes and to draw up an historical and descriptive account in accordance with it. The Chapter of the Cathedral was also reminded of the matter. The scheme, which never produced any real results, was remarkably similar to that for the Victoria County Histories established in the late 1890s.

The Society continued to exist, despite the problems caused by two wars, and its interests continued to be, as its final name (Nottinghamshire was dropped from its title in 1902) implied, the architecture and archaeology of Lincolnshire - the latter term in a wider sense than that with which it is now used. The Reports and Papers format for publication was discontinued in 1938. Only in 1965 did the Society finally abandon its independence, merging with the Lincolnshire Local History Society (itself the product of the Lindsey Local History Society, founded in 1930).

**NOTES**


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**'WHEN I'M IN GAINSBOROUGH... AND WHEN I'M IN LONDON...’**

*Jim English*

Sir Hickman Bacon (1855-1945), Lord of the Manor of Gainsborough and Premier Baronet of All England, is the subject of many tales told locally by people who remember him as a character in the town. 'Old Hicky', who gave youngsters rides on the running boards of his motorcar, who kept his coffin (made by the estate carpenter) in his bedroom for years before his death, who could be philanthropic to the poor - but who was also an astute businessman and a stickler for his rights, was a character, if half of the tales told about him are true.

One that I have often used when giving talks to local groups is that he reputedly wore a black suit that was green with age, saying, 'When I'm in Gainsborough everybody knows me, so it doesn't matter; and when I'm in London nobody knows me so it still doesn't matter' - a story that appeared to be a perfect illustration of Sir Hickman's slight eccentricities. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised to come across the following when reading Mrs Gaskell's *Cranford* recently:

Their dress is very independent of fashion, as they observe, 'What does it signify how we dress here at Cranford, where everybody knows us?' And if they go from home, their reason is equally cogent, 'What does it signify how we dress here, where nobody knows us?'

I had always accepted the story in relation to Sir Hickman Bacon as being true, though many that are told about him may be apocryphal, but this set me wondering. Was it a spontaneous foible on his part? Or had he read *Cranford* and, consciously or unconsciously, had adapted it to his own persona? Had somebody else read *Cranford*, quoted it to Sir Hickman who thought it an appropriate attitude to attribute to himself? Or having read *Cranford*, did somebody think it an appropriate attitude to attribute to him - a rich addition to the stories, true or otherwise, that were being told about him? Or was it a generally held view in certain levels of society (although most of the ladies of Cranford certainly would not presume to equate themselves with the likes of the Premier Baronet); and if it was a generally held view, has anybody come across it either in real life, or elsewhere in literature?

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7
TITHE AWARDS: THEIR VALUE TO LOCAL HISTORIANS. PART 2

Rex C. Russell

After the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act (1836) the local implementation of the Act began. Notices such as this for Minting appeared in the Stamford Mercury from 1836 to c.1849:

WE the undersigned, being Land-owners, or duly-authorized Agents of Land-holders within the parish of MINTING... whose interest is not less than one-fourth part of the whole value of the lands subject to Tithes in the said parish, do by this Notice... call a PAROCHIAL MEETING of Land-owners and Tithe-owners within the limits of the... parish, for the purpose of making an Agreement for General COMMUTATION OF TITHES... pursuant to... 'An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England & Wales':... that such Meeting will be held, at the PARISH CHURCH of MINTING... on Wednesday the 11th day of August, at... Ten in the forenoon.

THOMAS GREETHAM, duly authorised Agent of Robert Vyner, Esq. FRANCIS PARR

Stamford Mercury, 30 July 1841

The Minting Tithe Award reveals that local agreement for Commutation was reached on 22 February 1843 and this was confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners.

Where were meetings held to discuss Tithe Commutation? In the parish churches, in local inns and hotels, in private houses and occasionally in the local School house (as at Haxey and Dowshy). The most favoured place of meeting was the parish church. In an incomplete but fairly thorough survey of Tithe Commutation notices in the Stamford Mercury for 1836 to 1841 the majority of meetings took place in church (40 different churches): some twenty-two meetings were in inns and some fourteen meetings in private houses. Meetings were sometimes held first in the parish church and next in a local inn or private house: e.g. Holton Beckering, in church in 1837 and in the Blue Bell Inn in 1841, or North Ormsby, in church in 1837 and in the New King's Head Inn, Louth, in 1841.

Notices in the county newspaper show who called the meetings and almost invariably they were called by lay land-owners and not by the clergy. In many cases the notice calling such meetings was signed by one person only, either the main local land-owner or the authorized Agent of the main owner of land. In some of those parishes in which many people owned land (and paid tithe) then many signatures appear on such notices. For example, the parochial meeting called at the Schoolhouse in Haxey, on 11th March 1837, was called by no fewer than 30 persons; at the foot of the similar notice for Sutton in the Marsh are 23 signatures and the notice to discuss tithe commutation at the New Inn, Saltfleet, was signed by 15 people (this meeting concerned tithes of Skidbrook parish).

John Burcham (of Coningsby, a well-known enclosure commissioner) called the meeting in Gauby parish church, in his capacity as Agent for Robert Vyner, Esq. As agent for the Earl of Yarborough, John Burcham called meetings at Wold Newton (25 January 1837), at Croxby (26

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<td>Scrafield</td>
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<td>Minting</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croxby</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>Legsby - Bleasby</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleatham</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>Roxby - Risby</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsby</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>Thornton Curtis</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claxby by Normanby</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>Riby</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
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</table>
January 1837). Godfrey Park, the Agent of Christopher Turner of Stoke Rochford, called meetings in the churches of six parishes in July 1837:

- Wispingston (11 a.m., 25 July)
- Stixwould (3 p.m., 25 July)
- Panton (11 a.m., 26 July)
- East Torrington (1 p.m., 26 July)
- Wragby (3 p.m., 26 July)
- Kirmond le Mire (11 a.m., 27 July)

George Booth, the Agent of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, called the meeting at the Red Lion in Partney (30 December 1836) to initiate discussions on Tithe Commutation in that parish; in the following May he called a similar meeting for Willoughby & Sloothby.

It was only in a small minority of cases that the local incumbent (or his authorized agent) took such initiative. To discuss commutation at Waddingham, the first meeting, on 2 November 1836 (at the Marquis of Granby Inn) was called by twelve laymen. A second meeting, to be held on 7 February 1837, was called by the Reverend W Cooper, the rector of that parish. Richard Clitherow, agent of the Reverend Ambrose Goode, rector of Waddingworth (a deserted medieval village) was responsible for initiating discussions in his parish. The agent of the rector of Bassingham called the meeting in Bassingham church to take place on 7 November 1837.

On some occasions the Tithe Commissioners themselves called the local parochial meetings: these meetings were normally to give local people the opportunity to inspect a draft Tithe Award. For example:

The TITHE COMMISSIONERS... hereby give Notice, that a Copy of the Draft Award of the Rent Charge to be paid in lieu of Tithes in... BONBY... has been deposited at the dwelling-house of Mr. Wm. UPPLEBY, in the said parish, for the inspection of all persons interested in the Lands or Tithes of the said parish. And the Commissioners further give Notice, that... a Meeting will be held for the purpose of hearing any objections to such Draft or Award [at Mr Uppleby’s house at 11 a.m. on 6 April 1840].

(Stamford Mercury, 20 March 1840)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Acreage liable to Tithe</th>
<th>Tithe Rent £</th>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Acreage liable to Tithe</th>
<th>Tithe Rent £</th>
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<td>N. Thoresby</td>
<td>2455</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>Keeley</td>
<td>(Field old encumbrance)</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lymwood</td>
<td>2257</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>Ilby on Parke</td>
<td>1715</td>
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<td>S. Carlton</td>
<td>1888</td>
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<td>270</td>
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<td>551</td>
<td>Merton Ross</td>
<td>1755</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. de la Wold</td>
<td>3170</td>
<td>340</td>
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<td>Scalford</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minning</td>
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<td>255</td>
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<td>Ashley-Fenby</td>
<td>1631</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croaby</td>
<td>1615</td>
<td>313</td>
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The Tithe Commissioners called similar meetings at Hatcliffe, North Coates, Mablethorpe St Mary, Scotton, Stamford, Holton Beckering and other parishes in 1841.

For the local historian such notices in the county newspaper are of real value. They reveal the processes of local implementation of the Tithe Commutation Act. The following notices show this:

Meeting called at the White Horse in Marsh Chapel in November 1839:

...for the purpose of appointing one or more Valuers, to apportion the... sums named in the compulsory Award of Rent-charge to be paid in lieu of Tithe...

Meeting called at Louth, in the offices of William Grant Allison, solicitor:

...for the purpose of receiving Tenders... from any person... who may be desirous of making a Tender for the actual Survey of the whole... Parish [Little Carlton], agreeably to the directions of the Tithe Commissioners; and of furnishing three first-class copies of the Plan thereof for such Commissioners...

Meeting called at Stow:

To LAND VALUERS and SURVEYORS, &c.

STOWE TITHE COMMUTATION

[Meeting at Cross Keys Inn, Stowe, 19 April]... for appointing a person duly qualified for making the requisite survey and plans, and for apportioning the Corn Rent agreed to be paid by way of Rent Charge...

... The Land-owners intend to avail themselves of the award of the Commissioners appointed for the inclosure... and of the plans thereto annexed...

(Stamford Mercury, 24 March 1837)

The following week it was announced that the Stowe meeting of 19 April was postponed:

...by reason of the Tithe Commissioners not having received the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and no final determination having been come to as to the manner in which such Surveys and Plans are to be made.

(Stamford Mercury, 31 March 1837)

Meeting called at Scotton:

Meeting called by the Tithe Commissioners.

A Copy of the Draft of Apportionment of the Rent Charge has been deposited in EDMUND ROADLEY's house, in Scotton, for inspection. A Meeting to hear objections to be held on 31st May in the Three Horse Shoes Inn in Scotton.

(Stamford Mercury, 14 May 1841)
Finally, what further information can the local historian glean from Tithe Awards? The printed Tables summarize some of the information.

These Awards certainly helped to improve relations between tithe-payers and tithe-receivers. The two quotations below – from different sources and at different dates – show something of past hostility and frustration caused by tithes:

In our journey through this county, wherever we enquired what was the chief obstacle to improvement? the answer was universally 'Tithes!' – An imposition so pregnant with mischief, and so often the source of violent dissensions betwixt the clergy and their parishioners, should if possible be removed, either by purchase, commutation, or any other means, by which a fair equivalent shall be rendered for them: for so long as they exist, it is impossible to expect that agricultural improvements will be carried on to the extent of which they are capable. It is surprising that a grievance of such magnitude should have so long evaded the revision and regulation of the legislature; and that it should be always so strenuously opposed by the clergy. (J. Bailey & G. Calley, General View of the Agriculture of... Northumberland (1797), pp. 157-58)

It is universally acknowledged that the payment of tithes in kind is a great discouragement to agriculture. They are inconvenient and vexatious to the husbandman, and operate as an impolitic tax upon industry. The clergyman, too, frequently finds them troublesome and precarious; his expenses in collecting are a considerable drawback from their value, and his just rights are with difficulty secured; he is too often obliged to submit to improvision, or is embroiled with his parishioners in disputes and litigations, no less irksome to his feelings than prejudicial to his interest, and tending to prevent those good effects which his precepts should produce. It is therefore of the utmost importance to parochial tranquillity, and even to religion, that some just and reasonable standard of composition could be fixed. (The Oxford Encyclopaedia... Oxford 1833), Vol. VI, p. 864

[Rex Russell has supplied an additional number of parish tithe award maps. One of these is used as the cover illustration; we hope to use others when space permits. In Part 1 of this article –LP&P, 17 (Autumn 1994), p.3 – the second sentence should refer to the ‘Tithe Commutation Act’ and not ‘Tithe Commissioners act’. Our apologies to Mr Russell for this typesetting error.]

THE LINCOLNSHIRE TITHE FILES

John Beckett

Rex Russell has drawn our attention to the value of tithe awards for local historians (Lincs Past & Present, 17 1994, pp. 3-11), and in the process presented us with some of those wonderful maps which have for so long been a hallmark of his work. As he points out, tithe awards exist for only a small minority of Lincolnshire parishes because many parishes commuted their tithes at the time of parliamentary enclosure. But we should be wary of thinking many means all. This article points us towards other sources surviving in conjunction with tithe commutation, which provide a great deal of information about the county and its farming.

The tithe commission established under the terms of the 1836 Tithe Commutation Act defined 757 tithe districts in Lincolnshire, containing about 1.8 million acres. For each of the 757 districts a separate file was opened, and these were 'rediscovered' in the Public Record Office during the 1960s. They are now at Kew. Into each file went all the material collected by the commissioners and their assistants. In more than one-third of the 757 districts tithes had already been extinguished. The files for these districts may contain little or nothing, but in practice this turns out rarely to be the case. Almost all the Lincolnshire files have something in them, even if it is only brief minutes recording the fact that no tithe was any longer payable in the district.
Of the other 530 or so districts, tithes were commuted by compulsory award in about three-quarters, and by agreement in about one-quarter. In these files, there is correspondence, minutes of meetings, records of inquiries, reports on agreements, and other material much of which may shed light on the problems encountered in reaching a tithe award, and some of the local conflicts that occurred. There may be evidence as to the behaviour of the clergy, the interests of the parishioners, property disputes, lease covenants and road maintenance, in addition to a great deal about agricultural practices, crop yields and so forth.

The most useful tithe files are the 187 which include a report. In these districts the tithe and landowners reached an agreement. An assistant commissioner was then sent to draw up a report on the equity of the agreement before it could be confirmed by the tithe commissioners in London. The reports usually contain a pen portrait of farming practices because the assistant commissioner was required to set out the tithable acreage of the district, the quantities of meadow and pasture, woodland and common, and specialist land uses such as market gardening and hops. He was also expected to write a general comment on the parish, the quantity of land, the system of farming, and the incidence or not of what was called in mid-Victorian England 'High Farming' - a term used to describe almost any form of progressive, capital-intensive farming, and synonymous with high levels of output achieved by the judicious application of new knowledge.

From these reports we can learn a great deal about agricultural practices in the county. We learn, for example, that at Northorpe in 1839 'the produce of corn has been little less than doubled since 1829. A large proportion of the second rate grassland having been converted into tillage and made very productive'; while at Cadney, south-east of Brigg, between 1810 and 1844 we know from the tithe records that 2,012 acres of grassland were converted to arable. From these 187 reports we can learn about rotations and the quality of farming through the county, about the survival of fallows, the continued use of the old three-course system of farming, the introduction of progressive farming, poor yields and good yields, bad practices and good. Overall the impression is that in those parishes where tithes had not yet been commuted, agricultural practice was unimpressive. Overploughing was frequent, drainage inadequate, and enclosure much recommended! Perhaps this is not surprising as we might expect to find the best farming in enclosed districts.

The tithe files are a potential source of information for anyone interested in farming practice in mid-nineteenth century Lincolnshire, and particularly the 187 districts for which a report has survived. Since the files also include material on disputes and conflicts over commutation, they will often add greatly to our knowledge of the processes of parish government. All in all, they are a very full, but widely neglected source, of which all local historians should be aware.

For a list of all the Lincolnshire tithe file call numbers in the P.R.O., together with a brief description of the contents of each file, see Roger J. P. Kain, An Atlas and Index of the Tithe Files of mid-Nineteenth Century England and Wales (Cambridge University Press, 1986), pp.501-05, 592-95. Lincolnshire Archives does not yet have a copy of this volume, but has promised to add it to the list of purchases for the coming year.

For further information on the tithe files and their contents see the following:


J. V. Beckett and J. E. Heath. The Derbyshire Tithe Files (Derbyshire Record Society, 1995), which includes a long introduction looking at the processes of commutation, the contents of the files, and the ways in which they can be used by local historians.
Caistor lies on a spur on the western side of the Lincolnshire Wolds, overlooking the Ancholme Valley. The town’s name derives from the Latin word castra which means ‘camp’. There was pre-Roman occupation of the area and over the years various prehistoric flints have been found in the town.

The Romans invaded Britain in 43 A.D. and by the 50s Lincolnshire had come under the control of the Ninth Legion. Because of Caistor’s natural strategic position one would expect to find a small fort sited here as the Ninth consolidated their hold on the area, but as yet no trace of one has been found. Several springs are located at Caistor and these by tradition are reputed to have healing properties. These small springs must have attracted Roman settlers to the area and finds of coins of the Emperor Vespasian (69-79 A.D.) probably indicate a community established here soon after the county came under civilian control.

The new settlement, sited on a promontory of the Wolds, probably started out as a minor farming and industrial town (iron ore was mined at nearby Claxby) but gradually developed into a large market and administrative centre for the area. The site of Roman Caistor lies on the line of a prehistoric trackway known as High Street which ran along the western edge of the Wolds, between the Humber and the Wash. Even after the construction of the Roman road, known as Ermine Street, the prehistoric track still continued to be used as a vital link between the Wolds and the salt making industry on the Wash and the east coast. At the present time this is the only known line of communication for the area. A Roman road was once thought to have connected Caistor with Ermine Street to the west, but until traces of one are found, this must remain only speculation.

The Roman name for Caistor may have been Bannovallum which means ‘peak strength’. This name is listed next to Lincoln in the Ravenna Cosmography, a seventh century road map based on earlier Roman examples. The name ‘peak strength’ aptly describes Caistor’s position on the Wolds, lying above the Ancholme valley. Some historians, however, believe the name Bannovallum better describes the position of Roman Horncastle, which lies on the confluence of two rivers.

Although Caistor has been recognised as a walled Roman site since at least the sixteenth century (Caistor’s Roman walls were described by the traveller and writer John Leland), it was not until 1959 that the archaeologist Philip Rahtz identified sections of its defences as being Roman in origin. Caistor’s stone defences are very similar in design to the fort at Horncastle and so this would place the date of the construction somewhere between the late third and early fourth
century. Caistor's circuit of walls was built to enclose the outlying promontory and covered an oval area of roughly eight acres. The walls consisted of a mortar rubble core faced by dressed blocks of local Tealby limestone. During excavations at the south west corner of the circuit in 1959 the walls were found to have been built along the edge of a sand cliff which had been cut back to accommodate the limestone foundations for the defences, which measured between eleven and a half and fifteen feet wide.

Large external bastions were placed at various intervals around the walls and these were built at the same time as the walls. Traces of ditches have been noted outside the defences on the south and east sides, but it is not known if they are of Roman origin. The eastern side of the circuit was the most vulnerable to attack (from Market Square the ground gradually slopes upwards) and so one would expect to find defensive ditches on at least this side of the enclosure (there has been some discussion whether the level ground of the Market Square is natural or if it was cleared by the Romans to aid Caistor's defences on this side). No gates have been positively identified but a bastion on the north wall and a fragment of wall in a cellar on Market Square have been suggested as towers of the north and east gates respectively. No trace of an earth rampart backing the stone wall has been found.

Of the interior of Roman Caistor almost nothing is known. The western side of the enclosure is covered by underlying sand which over the centuries has gradually slipped down the hillside, thus destroying the Roman levels. The eastern side consists of a chalk foundation and it has been suggested that this is where the main buildings would have stood, because of the solid ground. However, excavation in the garden of the British Legion failed to produce definite traces of any Roman structure apart from some post holes sunk in the natural chalk at a depth of eight feet, which possibly indicate the presence of a timber building. One find of great historical importance has however been made in the town. In 1863, during digging for drains in the road due west of the church of St Peter and St Paul, three fragments of a Roman lead casket were unearthed. The casket consisted of a square box with splayed sides thirty inches at the rim, twenty-four inches at the base and about fourteen inches high. It was decorated with crude designs including horizontal bands of running plant scroll and three male figures dressed in tunics. Above the designs were the words \textit{Cunoabrunus fecit vivas} which means 'Cunoabrunus made this, may you live (happily)' is believed to have a christian meaning, thus indicating the presence in Caistor of a late Roman christian community. It has been suggested the casket may have been designed to hold precious possessions. Perhaps it was intended as a wedding gift to a bride.

Outside the walled enclosure, no Roman cemeteries\footnote{Traces of a possible late Roman cemetery have been noted to the south-west of Caistor and during the 1960s four skeletons (Roman?) were found on this side of the town by a local historian. \cite{note3}.} have as yet been positively identified and the exact extent of the settlement outside the walls is unknown, although coins and pottery have occasionally turned up.\footnote{A local historian has recently suggested that Caistor stands on the site of a 200 acre Roman fortress and town. Unfortunately this theory is based on a misinterpretation of local features, such as solution holes and medieval field boundaries.}

What happened in Caistor following the Roman withdrawal from Britain in 410 A.D. is unknown. The Roman way of life in the town probably broke down as the economic and administrative system collapsed all over Lincolnshire. Saxon settlers began to move into the area, mixing with the local population. Gradually the remaining Romano-British inhabitants became less and less Romanized until finally by the sixth century Caistor had become a Saxon village.\footnote{Early Saxon settlement of Caistor is confirmed by the occasional find of Saxon pottery and also by the discovery of a skeleton in Nettleton Road in 1972. Several grave objects were found with the body, including two bronze brooches, six beads and the remains of an iron knife. The skeleton is believed to be female and probably dates from the sixth century. This burial may have formed part of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery. During the construction of the nearby Caistor by-pass, several skeletons were uncovered, although no associated material was found which could date them.} Roman Caistor had ended with a whimper rather than a bang.

\textbf{NOTES}

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NORTHOLME OR WAINFLEET ST THOMAS

J.E. SWABY

In the north eastern part of the parish of Wainfleet All Saints is a small area known as Northolme. In 1829 Edmund Oldfield said that it contained eighteen acres, but nineteenth century directories give the figure thirty. This difference typifies the confusion that long existed over the demarcation of Northolme. Was it ever really independent of All Saints and, if so, when?¹

The word 'Wainfleet' is often used in an over-all way so that we cannot know to which of the so-called 'three Wainfleets' reference is made. Oldfield thought that 'North Wainfleet' was Northolme, but it indicated the area north of the river as distinct from St Mary's parish on the south.²

Northolme is the most northerly of the three Wainfleet 'holms', [or islands] each of which had its chapel. Little is known of 'the Holm', which had a chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist. Sailholme was south of the river and the name is preserved in Salem Bridge.

In some ways the stories of Sailholme and Northolme are similar. The former was given to St Edmundsbury Abbey so that it might there build a chapel in honour of St Edmund. The latter was given to the Augustinian canons of Kyme so that they might erect a chapel dedicated to St Thomas of Canterbury. As Philip de Kyme had founded the priory and he or his successors had given the advowson of All Saints to it, it is reasonable to assume that the de Kymes gave the Northolme site to the Priory. In the case of Sailholme the rights of the mother church of St Mary had to be protected against the Abbey. Monks were to exercise no parochial functions beyond the old boundaries of the chapel and, if a secular priest was appointed to officiate on behalf of the monks, the mother church must consent. That may be because Stixwould Priory held both the rectory and advowson of St Mary and would want to prevent encroachments. There is no known evidence of tension between All Saints and Kyme Priory. Kyme Priory could appoint to All Saints a man who was amenable to anything it wished to do in Northolme. In addition to a 'pension' paid to the Priory the rector of All Saints paid 40s annually, presumably in return for the Priory undertaking the pastoral care of Northolme.³

In 1298 the Dean of Candleshoe was ordered to see that sentence of excommunication was pronounced in the churches of the deanship against those who, led by a renegade priest, had sacrilegiously demolished a building adjoining St Thomas's church or chapel. In 1428 John Warde, clerk, left to the parishioners of the church of the Blessed Thomas of Northolme a little annotated missal to remain in the church for the use of the priests there.⁴

A visitation of Kyme Priory in 1440 reveals why Northolme was valuable to it. It was a domus recreacionis servicing the Priory in the same way that Southrey grange served Bardney Abbey and Dousedaleshouse served Croyland. The canons came to Northolme to convalesce after illness or the minuciones, periodical blood lettings regarded as a form of preventive medicine. This was pointed out by A. Hamilton Thompson who, however, assumed that Northolme was in the neighbourhood of Kyme. The identification is made clear by the clerical poll tax of 1381. Among the canons of Kyme was John Buge 'dwelling at the chapel of St Thomas next Waynflete'. One or two canons were permanently resident to care for the physical needs of the recuperating brothers and the spiritual needs of the inhabitants of the holm.⁵

In 1440 Brother Thomas Durham, 'custos' of the chapel at Northolme complained that the distributions which should be made to canons present at certain obits were not made. The prior replied that they were made as soon as the rents which provided them were received. Durham also complained that he held the cure of souls at Northolme by the commission and appointment of the prior and it was said that he should be instituted by the bishop. Brother Felthewe complained that canons going to Northolme preferred to live in separate lodgings rather than in the common dwelling. In 1478 William Cawod of Boston left 10s. to 'St Thomas's church... for the soul of Henry Just.'⁶
In 1519 Oliver Edward, assistant chaplain, was said to be quarrelsome and negligent. The churchyard was badly fenced, the chancel windows were broken and three parishioners were common gossips. In 1530 Robert Ranson of Croft left 3s.4d. for repairs. Kyme Priory was dissolved in 1539. Its last prior, Ralph Fairfax, died in 1560, leaving 6s.8d. to the Northolme poor. It is noteworthy that the chapel survived the Reformation and the one at Sailholme did not. The latter may have fallen into disrepair or was not serving local people.\(^7\)

In 1563 a list of the number of households in the county has no figure for Northolme but described it as 'Wainfleet chapel'. One thinks of a comparison with Chapel St Leonards which was once Mumby Chapel and of Marshchapel which was once Fulstow Marshchapel. The difference is that the two last named chapels were provided to meet the needs of colonists who had left their home villages for new lands. The Northolme chapel seems to have originated primarily to serve a religious house.\(^8\)

Whatever the exact ecclesiastical status of Northolme before the Reformation the matter then became irrelevant. No bishop's transcripts for Northolme exist and a list of churchwardens in the deanery of Candleshoe in 1638 has no mention of the place. The building was being used in 1625 when Richard Smith of Wainfleet and later of Boston left money to provide for an annual sermon there or in the school to commemorate the failure of Gunpowder Plot?\(^9\)

The salary of 40s. available from Northolme was obviously not enough to pay an incumbent, so in 1603 Thomas Joyce held both Northolme and St Mary's. The number of communicants at Northolme was given as 50. During the Commonwealth the building there was given to the General Baptists. They lost it at the Restoration but in 1678 there were still thirteen Nonconformists out of thirty-one adults in the place.\(^10\)

In the first quarter of the eighteenth century the chapel was still linked with the benefice of St Mary. There was a service once a fortnight and that was probably in St Mary's church. St Thomas's chapel was perhaps unusable. It is said that when it was pulled down some of the stones were used in the building of a cottage nearby. The graveyard remains. It lies alongside the public cemetery, between the roads to Thorpe and Croft. In the next century Northolme was held with All Saints although there was no formal consolidation. From 1889 the rector of All Saints was automatically sequestrator of Northolme and received £4 a year from twenty-four acres of tithed land there.\(^11\)

After the Reformation, Northolme ceased to have any ecclesiastical independence it may have had, but from the time of Elizabeth it was a civil parish at least for the purposes of poor relief. Local records do not seem to have survived, but it was too small a parish to function efficiently. In 1625 the inhabitants asked the Lindsey Quarter Sessions for help from other Candleshoe parishes in relieving the poor. There were only 17 inhabitants and 22 acres of land and they had to support eight orphan children and an impotent widow. It is not easy to reconcile the figure 17 with the 50 communicants of 1603 or the 31 adults of 1678. Outside help ceased in 1822. In 1888 Northolme and All Saints were united.\(^12\)

There was considerable building after the first decade of the nineteenth century. In 1811 Northolme had 89 persons living in 11 houses; in 1821 there were 155 in 35 dwellings; in 1871 the population of Northolme was 202. The Governors of Bethlem Hospital had built Barkham Street in 1848. It is odd that the architect thought houses with cellar-kitchens and attics were in place in a small country town.

The old Northolme Hall was at one time the home of the Uptons. In 1546 Thomas Lyttlebury, heir of his brother John, was said to hold three cottages of the King's manor of Northolme, but Oldfield thought the properties probably went to Nicholas Upton whose first wife was Alice, daughter of John Lyttlebury. Nicholas Upton the elder of Northolme beside Waynflete died in 1533. His will is interesting. Firstly, he made bequests of his swan marks. Secondly in certain eventualities money was to be spent on the repair of the road to Spilsby. Thirdly he made provision from Frampton manor for his son Nicholas 'unto suche season as he be promoted in the religion of St John'. Nicholas the younger was, in fact, promoted to Turcopolier in the Order of St John of Jerusalem. He appears in Dorothy Dunnett's Race of Scorpions. Valentine Upton died in 1616. He left 'one broade trunke with one little cabonnit with the things therein' to his daughter Frances.\(^13\)
After the departure of the Uptons, about the time of the Civil War or even earlier, the Hall became a farmhouse. In 1843 two of the Cholmeley girls wrote to their brother. They said that, although farmers grumbled and dismissed the workmen, Wright Mason, who lived at Northolme Hall, drove his phaeton and pair to take Mrs Mason to Lincoln Fair and Smithfield Show. The present Hall was built in 1866, almost exactly on the site of the old one which had been burnt down. From 1880 to 1888 the Rev. R. M. Heaney, rector of All Saints, lived there, as did his successor the Rev. J. B. Sedgwick. In this century it has been the home of the Eptons.¹⁴

Oldfield repeated Stukeley's guess that Wainfleet haven was near St Thomas's church. This gains a little credibly from the fact that Tyrwhitt-Drake papers refer to the burning by the Dutch of a collier tied up to the boundary stake between Croft and Northolme in the seventeenth century, but Stukeley was wrong. There is conclusive evidence that the haven was more to the south. The Croft-Northolme boundary ran through the old Hall, which would not have been built in a stream, and by the seventeenth century ships did not come up as far inland as the town. If a minor stream had once formed the boundary it had dried up much earlier.¹⁵

NOTES
13. Oldfield, p.82; Lincolnshire Wills 1500-1600, pp.1330; Lincolnshire Wills 1600-1617, ed. A. R. Maddison (1891), p.130.

Part of a map of Wildmole Fen, West Fen and East Fen, published by A. Arrowsmith, 1800.
FULL CIRCLE: ANTIQUARIANISM AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Nick Lyons

This note is written to accompany a facsimile of the Rev. Malcolm Bush Wynne’s Syllabus for a lecture, ‘Social Life in Lincolnshire in the XVI Century’ (Fig. 1), delivered to Peterborough Natural History, Scientific and Archaeological Society in February 1903. The original came to me in a small collection of Wynne’s papers, some relating to church matters in his parish of West Allington, but most concerning his antiquarian interests.

A brief biography of Wynne appeared in the strangely-composed (and overtly Tory) compilation Lincolnshire Leaders, by Ernest Gaskell, published ‘solely for Private Circulation’ about 1907. He apparently came late to the church, and before his ordination had specialized in breeding mastiffs; his History of the Mastiff (1886) was said to have been held in great esteem. Born in Hampshire in 1852, he married in 1883, and was ordained 1889-91. Crockett records his ordination for the ministry at Gloucester, and, after a brief curacy in Gloucestershire, he became rector of West Allington in 1891. In 1896 he acquired the rectory of East Allington, which he held until 1909.

Gaskell’s cloyingly eulogistic account of Wynne calls him ‘one of the most distinguished antiquarians in the County of Lincoln; from his earliest boyhood he had been addicted to delving into the mysteries of the past’. This was evidenced by the erudite works which have emanated from his pen. In addition he was in great request as a lecturer. However, no further titles of published work are given, and I cannot find Wynne’s name amongst the members of the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society during the time he was at Allington. This is not to say that he was unimportant as a local historian; many of the parochial clergy indulged a light and generally harmless interest in things antiquarian - enough to confirm a necessary degree of scholarship - without being more than serious amateurs, and further investigations in archive and museum collections would probably unearth a respectable list of Wynne’s lectures and articles. Amongst the few papers in my possession are a sermon from the text ‘And Bells of Gold’ (printed, Melton Mowbray, 1888), based loosely upon the antiquarian lore of church bells; minor antiquarian correspondence; copies of Wynne’s printed Christmas addresses to his parishioners for 1902 and 1905, both referring to his miscellaneous discoveries about the parish’s history; and letters relating to talks delivered to the Peterborough Society, and to the East Riding Antiquarian Society. To the first he spoke on ‘Roman Pottery and other Remains found in Britain’, in January 1902; to the latter he delivered a talk on ‘The Erming Street, Caistor to Winteringham-Humber, via Ancaster and Lincoln, its Origin, Name, and Antiquities’, in January 1902. Printed syllabuses for both survive, with some of his manuscript notes for the paper on ‘Erming Street’.

From this little evidence, Wynne would appear to have given his attention predominantly to things Roman. His paper on social life in the sixteenth century would have represented, for his time, virtually the latest period appropriate for antiquarian study. Without the detailed text we cannot be certain about the quality of this work which, the Syllabus suggests, may have dwelt on the quaint, rather than presenting the fruits of systematic research. It is offered here for its historiographical interest; nowadays our own antiquarianism drives us to study these early practitioners, whilst changing fashion allows us to take seriously even the most recent decades of the twentieth century. Whether the great wealth of wills and inventories now publically available has made our understanding of the sixteenth century any better than Wynne’s, is, however, a different issue.

NOTE
1. For further brief particulars of Wynne's Christmas addresses - the title pages of the issues for 1897 is also reproduced - see Brenda M. Park, Allington. The Story of a Lincolnshire Village (1990), p.38
Social Life in Lincolnshire in the XVI Century.

SYLLABUS.

I. INTRODUCTION.


II. THEME.


III. CONCLUSION.

Paper necessarily an Olla Podrida. Each Specialist may work up his own topic. We learn by discussion. Unbitten tracks only allowed. An investigation. The Illustrations, Criticism of.

Fig. 1. Syllabus for the Rev. M. B. Wyne’s Lecture to the Peterborough Natural History, Scientific, and Archaeological Society. The meeting was held in the Large Room at the "Bedford," Queen Street, on the evening of Thursday 12 February 1903, commencing at 8 o'clock.
HEAVY FLOODS IN LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1897

Remarkable Scenes and Great Damage

Heavy floods, the worst experienced for 20 years, were a prevailing feature in most parts of Lincolnshire and adjoining counties at the beginning of the second week in February, 1897. A heavy snowfall was followed by a rapid thaw and a steady downpour of rain for over 36 hours, during the last 24 of which 109 inches was registered, giving 109 tons to the acre. Consequently the river Witham and the several watercourses overflowed their banks to an alarming extent.

At Torksey the north bank of the Fosdyke canal gave way and the water quickly made a breach about twenty yards in length. A barge belonging to Mr. J. W. Warren, of Lincoln, which was proceeding from Hull to Lincoln with a general cargo, was carried into the breach by the strong current, and but for the skipper promptly dropping anchor the vessel would have been carried through into the fields. As it was the barge was held in position until a gang of men arrived by special train from Lincoln, when it was hauled bodily back into the stream, and resumed its course citywards. Below Lincoln the Sincil Dyke bank gave way and the water deluged the land. All around the city there were thousands of acres of land under water, and in the city itself such a flood has not been experienced since the widening of the Witham outfall at Boston some years ago. When the low-lying streets were flooded, the water backed up the sewers and many thoroughfares were impassable. Men were employed to lay planks on bricks in order to give access to the houses, the entrances to which had to be dammed with boards and clay. For nearly two days the men at the Stamp End and the Sheaf Ironworks were unable to work, the water getting into the low furnaces. It was said that the Witham had not been so high for 20 years as it was in this neighbourhood on the Saturday.

An alarming breach in the bank of the river Glen, resulting in the flooding of thousands of acres of land and widespread damage to property, occurred five or six miles from Spalding. The breach at first was small, but soon extended to some 30 feet or more, and the water, pouring out like a torrent, quickly submerged adjacent farms. The farmers of the district early took steps to remove their stock, and one of them found it necessary to charter a special train to remove 200 sheep to Spalding. The main road from Spalding to Bourne was flooded, and all communication cut off. The floods made their way into a number of labourers' cottages, which had to be deserted in consequence. Some people had in the night time to make their way to a railway signal box for safety. Great alarm prevailed throughout the district, and the loss to agriculturists was very serious. The district presented the appearance of an open sea, and the roar of the water could be heard for a long distance.

In the locality of Stamford the River Welland overflowed its banks, flooding the low-lying parts of the town, and those inhabitants who were aware of it hurriedly removed their furniture. The river rose rapidly, and in many houses was found to be four or five feet deep on the Saturday morning. In many of the houses the occupants were penned in, and had to be supplied with food and coal through the windows, the Mayor and other gentlemen doing their utmost to render relief in the unpleasant circumstances. The flood was the highest since the great flood of 1880.

At Tinwell, between Stamford and Ketton, traffic on the Midland Railway was interfered with, and the same thing happened at Helpstone.

An immense amount of damage was done in and around Billingborough. Although the district is one which generally suffers during a heavy rainfall, this was the worst inundation during the last 20 years. The River Forty-Foot, which drains a wide expanse of fen land, became so full on the Friday that its tributaries could not fully discharge their contents, with the result that all the villages situated on the edge of the fens quickly became flooded. The district around Billingborough presented the appearance of a vast lake. The water rushed through the streets, in some places several feet deep, and the only possibility of getting about the town was by means of conveyances. The Billingborough Gasworks were flooded, and owing to the water getting into the mains the supply of gas to the town was temporarily cut off. Various sections of the Great Northern Railway south of Billingborough station were under water, and much of the ballast was displaced from the line. In many other villages, notably at Horbling, Aslackby, Pintont, Dowsby, Rippingale, and Dunby, a similar condition of things prevailed. Farm produce was washed away, and many sheep were drowned.
A man named Denham, employed at Messrs. Watson's shipbuilding works at Gainsborough was drowned on the Saturday evening whilst crossing the River Trent to reach his home at Beckingham after having been to market at Gainsborough. The river was greatly swollen, and Denham after crossing in a small boat was walking on a plank to the shore when his foot slipped and he fell, being instantly swept away by the waters. Mr. Payne, the manager of the works, saw the accident and attempted a rescue, but without success.

So severe were the floods in Horncastle and the neighbourhood that mind and memory had to revert back to 1877 and 1880 to recall anything approaching them. Even when the full force of the rain and thaw from the high country asserted itself in the district, nobody anticipated a descent of such volume and power, and certainly not for a moment were such destructive effects expected. The water invaded the district with the rapidity and with the almost overwhelming irresistibility of an avalanche. This was the second time during that winter that Horncastle had suffered by floods, but the occasion in question made older residents recall with remarkable vividness similar experiences of 15 and 20 years before. The low-lying land in every direction was again submerged to an alarming extent, and the residents in the low-lying parts had every occasion for anxiety. On the Friday evening matters assumed a serious aspect, and preparations were commenced for damming the various yards and houses alongside the becks, and the 'claying' up of the doorways of the business premises further down the stream more in the centre of the town. Cattle also were moved from their quarters, pigs from their stykes, fowls from their pens, and efforts of a varied kind were made to keep off the water. However, the water rose gradually but surely, and it rushed with great velocity along the becks into the South basin, and Water-lane, Francis-lane, and the low-lying land on the east side became more and more covered. As the evening advanced Wharf-road and Willow-row were impassable, and crowds of people assembled on the bridge and its vicinity to watch the velocity of the water and its effects on the property in the immediate locality. A walk up East-street, Spilsby-road, and the Boston-road about nine o'clock on Friday evening revealed some extraordinary sights. In Francis-lane and Water-lane off East-street, the water of the Waring came up considerably above the level of the steps of the doors of the houses which border close on to it in these side streets. The occupants of these houses had anything but a comfortable time, indeed they found it absolutely necessary to seek drier situations in the upper rooms of their dwellings. That portion of the Vicarage grounds which borders on to the Spilsby-road was covered with water to the depth of several feet, the result of a serious overflow from the stream which flows through these grounds from the pond adjoining Boswell's foundry, and which empties itself into the Waring at the bottom of Spilsby-road. The large field on the other side of the river opposite to the Vicarage had the appearance of a huge lake, the river itself which washes against the wall bordering the side of the road, being for the time a deep and swift rushing torrent. Up the Boston-
road, in those fields between the road and the locks, there were vast inundations, indeed on all hands water was the prevailing element. But from nine o'clock, whilst the torrent of water seemed to decrease in the Waring, it rose in the Bain, on the north side of the town, and, coming all night, it extended its area and increased its velocity. It is many years since such a volume came down the Bain. Prospect-street was entirely under water to a considerable depth, Bridge-street and the lower end of West-street were submerged. The water made its way into houses and yards in the rear of Bridge-street, and much damage was done. For the most part of Saturday (market day), Bridge-street, lower end of West-street, and Prospect-street, presented a singular spectacle. Several of the shops, although open, had to have the lower parts of their doorways blocked up and the interstices filled with clay, to prevent their being flooded, and throughout the morning business in this particular portion of the town was at a standstill. On that side of Bridge-street where Dr. Jalland’s house and surgery and Mr. G. Y. Pike’s premises are situated, planks were laid on bricks and stones on the footpaths, to enable foot passengers to make their way, and, as may easily be imagined, great inconvenience was caused. Stepping stones were placed across the street from Mr. Pike’s corner to the Fighting Cocks Hotel (Fig. 1), and between these stones the water rushed from out of Prospect-street with alarming rapidity, forming an extensive and deep pool round about Messrs. Dunham’s warehouse. The lower portion of St. Lawrence-street, the whole of Water Mill-road, and a portion of Conging-street were under water to a depth of several feet, indeed, in Water Mill-road the scene was impressive enough. The flooding of Prospect-street is accounted for by the fact that the water of the Bain had risen to such an extent as to completely flood the fields and gardens located on the side of the river between the stream and the thoroughfare named. The volume of water here began to decrease just after breakfast-time, but all day long the various localities were visited by sightseers. The valuable improvements not many weeks before effected at the Staunch gates by the Horncastle Urban Council were more than ever manifest on this occasion. Had such an improvement as that which now enabled the water from a sudden rising of the rivers to get away quickly not been carried out, it is easy to see that the consequences would have been far more disastrous than they actually were. In other directions in addition to those already named, vast volumes of water were in evidence, the Southings fields, for instance, were covered, and many acres of land in Haltham, Goulceby, and Hemingby were submerged. All this had the effect of causing intense anxiety, for the farmers and others had to watch their interests in various ways, having to remove cattle and to do their utmost to prevent loss of goods.

Altogether the time during which the floods lasted was an exceptionally exciting one, and scenes were presented which fortunately are separated by long intervals.

[We are grateful to David Robinson for providing this account, published in Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack for 1898, pp. 47-50 - a more general account of flooding in Horncastle in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is to be found in Mr. Robinson's The Book of Horncastle and Woodhall Spa (1983), pp. 15-17 and 21-23 (illustrations). The original Almanack article reproduced three photographs taken by Messrs. Carlton & Sons; those of St. Lawrence Street and Water Mill Road have been omitted here. Readers are also reminded of Lance Tuffnell's, Towards a climatic history of Lincolnshire, L.P.P., 15 (Spring 1994), pp. 9-6, and the responses published in L.P.P., 16 (Summer 1994) as well as the Notes & Queries section of this number. C&B.]

LINCOLNSHIRE THESIS - UPDATE.

Many members will have seen Dr Ketteringham's useful and comprehensive list of Lincolnshire theses. He has recently sent these additions [here listed alphabetically rather than chronologically]:

Bennett, S.A.G., Land ownership and rural society in Kesteven c. 1820-1850. (Council for National Academic Awards Ph.D., 1992)

Holland, Village carriers in Lincolnshire in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (Hull M. Phil., 1993)

Ketteringham, John R., Secular piety and religious life in Lincolnshire between 1480 and 1536: practical manifestations of religious piety, the Reformation and early Tudor government. (Leicester Ph.D., 1994)

Laing, Margaret, Studies in the dialect material of Medieval Lincolnshire. (Edinburgh Ph.D., 1978)

GRIMSBY AND ITS BUTTERFLY BOMBS: FRAGMENTS OF THE WHOLE PICTURE

John Wilson

Of all the air raids over Cleethorpes and Grimsby during the Second World War the one on Whit Monday, 14 June 1943, was probably the most notorious. Not only did the raid leave sixty-six dead (out of Grimsby's war-time civilian toll of 148) and a thousand more homeless; but it also saw the introduction to the United Kingdom of the Splitterbombe SD2, or anti-personnel 'butterfly' bomb, which contributed largely to the fatalities. Indeed, so notorious was the raid that to this day some Grimbarians believe that their town was the only recipient of the deadly weapon. It is clear that this was not so.

True, the bombs were only used this once on Grimsby. In his Blitz on Grimsby (1983), which has a whole chapter devoted to the Whit Monday raid, Malcolm Smith suggested that this was because of the tight security clamp-down which prevented any reports leaking out. In this he followed the view expressed by Frank Duncan in the BBC radio documentary, 'The night the new bomb fell', in January 1960.

DANGER

SMALL ANTI-PERSONNEL BOMB

BEWARE OF THESE BOMBS WHICH ARE VERY DESTRUCTIVE AND MEANT TO DO YOU HARM. THEY MAY BE FOUND

LIKE THIS OR LIKE THIS

BOMB WITH CASING OPEN

BOMB WITH CASING CLOSED

IF YOU SEE THEM DO NOT TOUCH, KEEP AWAY AND REPORT THEM TO THE WARDENS OR POLICE

DO NOT TOUCH SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS REPORT THEM TO WARDENS OR POLICE

Issued by the Ministry of Home Security.

Fig. 1. Government leaflet of April 1943 concerning the anti-personnel 'butterfly' bomb.
The bombs were not a total surprise. As Malcolm Smith pointed out the Nazis had already used the bombs against the Soviet army on the Eastern Front. The Ministry of Home Security was well aware of the possible threat to the United Kingdom for in April 1943 it had printed a warning leaflet for circulation to local authorities. The Chief Constable of Grimsby himself received a copy which resides to this day in the Town Hall (Fig 1).²

By chance I stumbled across a newscutting which opens the way for a new explanation of the supposedly isolated raid. Raids were not always kept secret in Hampshire. Far from it: on 27 November 1943 the Hampshire Chronicle openly wrote, The Air Raid Precautions Committee reported a case of the dropping of butterfly-type anti-personnel bombs by the enemy in a rural district in September. Apart from revealing uneven censorship this fuels speculation that Goering did not subscribe to the Chronicle.

Spurred on by the knowledge that at least two places had suffered the butterfly bombs I wrote to the Imperial War Museum for more information, and received the reply that such bombs had also been dropped in Norfolk in November 1943. Furthermore, according to one authority, they were used on a large scale across the United Kingdom.³ This put an entirely new perspective on the Grimsby raid.

It may still be, as Duncan and Smith supposed, that the Luftwaffe were led to believe that the raid had been ineffective. It may be - if the Germans did know of its impact - that Grimsby escaped further raids because disruption was short-lived. However, after considering the wider national picture it now seems more likely that the town suffered, not in an isolated local experiment which failed, but in the opening of a national campaign to cause injury and hamper recovery work without any great expenditure of resources. Local historians, not the Luftwaffe, were left in the dark. Lots of fragments are still missing.

NOTES
2. South Humberside Area Archive Office 31/18/51.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

181. SMALLPOX: See the query from Professor R. A. Shooter, Edward Jenner Educational Trust, Jenner Museum, High Street, Berkley, Glos. GL13 9BH, printed in Bulletin 17. Our President, Dr Dorothy Owen writes that the subject index at L.A.O. contains a number of references and a few of these are named in the annual Archivists’ Reports. Details from those for the first ten years (1948-58) are as follows:

3 (1951-52), p.64: Donington Grammar School: schedules of attendance with reason for absence including smallpox 1753-54.


8 (1956-57), p.55: Tyrwhitt-Drake deposit: 1770 was a year of smallpox when the whole population of Burton by Lincoln took fright and was vaccinated.


O parents all, who love your children well
And wish to keep them from untimely graves.
Thank Heaven for Cow Pock to the world made known.
Which rightly managed, lives past numbering saves.

9 (1957-58), p.37: Massingberd collection: rector of South Ormsby 1826, activity in a smallpox epidemic arranging for contacts to be inoculated and the rest to be vaccinated.
Dandelion root was used in a potion for muscular pain.
Cowslips were gathered for making wine.
Elderberries were gathered for making wine.
My father used to say there was a sixpence at the bottom of the root of a thistle, suggesting that they were stubborn and deep-rooted plants.
We nibbled whitethorn haws when out walking, and enjoyed the taste.
We took the hairy seeds out of rose hips and stuffed them down the backs of friends to cause itching.
We made whips out of plaited sedge rushes.
Dock leaves were rubbed on nettle stings to cure them.
We gathered the leaves of a dock-like plant to put in salads. Father gave it the name of mercury.
The local name for varieties of roadside cow parsley was, and still is, 'keksie' (used orally, hence not sure of the spelling).
We made 'cigarettes' from the pith of dead elder branches and tried to smoke them.
We sucked the nectar from the bottom of cowslips in the belief that it would make us grow.
We sometimes put dandelion leaves in salad.
We cut walking sticks from Ash and carved our initials and patterns in the soft bark.
We put twigs of Holly on the tops of pictures, especially traditional family ones, in the farm house at Christmas.
We nibbled whitethorn [hawthorn] shoots as 'bread and cheese'.
Large quantities of haws were taken as a sign that the next winter would be severe.
If the ash comes out before the oak,
Summer will be a soak;
If the oak comes out before the ash,
It will only be a splash.
We hesitated about stepping inside a 'fairy ring' when gathering mushrooms.
We held a buttercup flower to each other's throats to see if it shone, showing that we liked butter.
We never took May blossoms into the house.
We never took lilac flowers into the house.
The neighbouring village of Spanby was noted for the large amount of docks in the fields. We joked about this and used to talk about the 'ships' in Spanby Docks.
When father grafted young shoots on to the trunks of fruit trees in the orchard, he set them in a mixture of light cement and horse manure in the belief that it would encourage growth.

A recipe for treatment: 'To stop the pain in cws after lamming [sic]'

1/2 oz of oil of Juniper
1/2 oz of Sweet Nitre
1/4 oz of sweet oil.

Give two teaspoons full in two of water for a dose if the pain is not abated in half an hour repeat the dose twice, at shorter intervals… if not better from pain no further use to give more.'

[Sarah Porter, farmer's wife, Scredington, Lincolnshire (1834-1906).]

Nurses in some hospitals were told not to mix red and white flowers at the side of a patient's bed as it was a sign of death.

183. LINCOLNSHIRE WEATHER (LP&P 15, pp.3-6; 'Notes & Queries' 16.1 – see also pp. 18-20 of this issue). Gladys Hallett notes the petition by John Mounsey, rector, and others for a permission to demolish and rebuild the church of St Andrew, Stanton-le-Vale, dated 11 July 1780:

That the Parish Church of Stanton le Hole… is an ancient building and by length of time become very ruinous and decayed – that the same was greatly injured by a Storm of Wind on Sunday the twenty seventh day of September last as to be irreparable. That your petitioners propose to erect and build a new church

The licence was given but owing to an unusual set of circumstances the work was never carried out. The 'irreparable' church was eventually repaired and still stands today, very well cared for. [Cf. the (?problematic) 'dreadful hurricane' of 1 January 1779, described by David Neave, 'Great winds in Lincolnshire', LP&P, 2 (Winter 1990/91), p.3. C.S.]
Gladys Hallett also reminds us of the diaries of Fanny Fieldsend of Orford (L.A.O. Misc. Dep. 265—described in some detail by Richard Olney in Archivists' Report, 25) which are a valuable source for the climatic historian. Mrs Hallett supplies us with a number of extracts from Fanny’s first surviving diary (1881). As these principally are of some seasonal interest I have added to the material supplied for January and February. All Fanny’s entries are made in a stationer’s printed diary. Her youthfully erratic spelling has been retained. [C.S.]

January

Monday 10. ‘Very sharp frost, skating hopes revive a little, but Father has been reading to us about the prospects of a mild winter and warm summer, which up to the present time seems to be correct. But it is very cold tonight.’

Thursday 13. ‘Dreadful cold night.’

Friday 14. ‘Skated for the first time, Annie and I went to the pond in the field. The ice is rough, will flood half of it at night.’

Saturday 15. ‘Went to skate again, the half flooded good ice.’

Memoranda. ‘During the past week [9-15 January], we have had very sharp frosts every night the sponges, water, tooth brushes etc frozen hard every morning. Dreadfully cold.’

Tuesday 18. ‘Very windy weather; [i.e. drifting] very much. After dinner started in the waggonette to (?) Croxby got stuck in a break. Could not skate. Dreadful day.’

Wednesday 19. ‘Wind continued blowing, reeks increasing very fast. Could not skate so had to run on the reeks in the paddock, consequently got rather wet.’

Thursday 20. ‘The wind has gone down, leaving reeks many feet high, the roadside are not passable, men are busy digging them out. Charley [Belmont] left us, he had to leave his trap at Mr. Wignates and walk home.’

Friday 21. ‘We went to Stainton in afternoon to skate, Will went to Rasen in morning. Got the trap smashed. Cold.’

Saturday 22. ‘We all went to skate at Stainton, we have a nice piece of ice to skate upon. The weather has been colder than ever during the past week.’

Memoranda. ‘Last Tuesday [19 January] will be a day long remembered by us for we have never before been stopped by the snow.’

Sunday 23. ‘Did not get to church in morning because there was so much snow...’

Tuesday 25. ‘There has been a rhyrn frost and the trees are perfectly beautiful, it is very misty, if the sun would come out it would be perfectly splendid.’

Wednesday 26. ‘After an early dinner we went to Croxby to skate... The trees seem almost laden down they have so much rhyne upon them.’

Thursday 27. ‘A thaw has set in, all the rhyne has gone from the trees but the snow is not waisting very fast at present.’

Friday 28. ‘Continues thawing it has been raining a little. Ada and I have been for a walk along the stripes, the ground is quite hard and water stands on the top, so when trodden upon squirts up.’

Saturday 29. ‘Father has been to Caistor he has seen nearly 30 men digging out roads so it seems they do not expect the snow to go for a long time or they would not dig the roads out in a thaw. The snow all gone from the fields except in the valleys where it is reeked.’

During the following week Fanny makes occasional entries about the thaw, writing in the Memoranda section (following the entry for Saturday, 5 February), ‘The old saying “February fill dyke” has certainly come true so far, for it has rained every day but the 1st. Feb...’ On the Monday (7 February) ‘It snowed and blew very hard all day, did not get out. The roads were reeked up in a few parts.’ The following day’s entry, notes a change in the weather, ‘The storm has turned into a steady rain, we have not been able to get out...’ The thaw had started; at the end of the week (12 February) she summarized events: ‘It has rained or snowed every day this week, it is so dirty.’ We hope to be able to print further extracts from Fanny’s diaries in future issues of LP&P.

CORRECTION to Lincs Past & Present No. 17 (Autumn 1994) p.12. Patrick O’Shaughnessy has pointed out a typing error in his piece on the Pilgrim College folk music archive. In the second paragraph, last line, the word ‘are’ should be ‘and’. Apologies, it was my error in transferring his text to word processor.
BOOK NOTES

Limitations of space in this issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present make it impossible to include lengthy book notes (these will be resumed in the next issue). The following new titles have been noted:


JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, *Medieval Plays at Lincoln*. Honywood Press, 1994. 63pp. illus. ISBN 1 870561 09 0. £4.50 + £1.00 p&p from The Cathedral Library, Lincoln LN2 1PZ.

HAROLD JACKSON, *Louth & its People. The last 100 Years*. The author, 1994. £5.00.


GRAHAM NEVILLE, *Edward Lee Hicks Bishop of Lincoln 1910-1919*. Honywood Press, 1994. ISBN 1 870561 09 0. £4.50 + £1.00 p&p from The Cathedral Library, Lincoln LN2 1PZ.


The Parish of Ruskington in the County of Lincoln. [Sleaford Branch Workers’ Educational Association, 1994]. £3.00.


MARTIN SMITH, *The Story of Stamford*. The Author, 1994. ISBN 1 899141 22 7. £9.95 (postage extra) from 27 Roxburgh Road, Stamford PE9 2XE.

DAVID J. TAYLOR, ‘I remember Normanby...’ Life on a Lincolnshire Estate Between the Wars. Scunthorpe Museum and the Hutton Press, 1994. ISBN 1 872167 72 4. £5.95 + £1.00 p&p from Scunthorpe Museum and Art Gallery, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe, South Humberside DN15 7BD.


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

The following conventions should be observed:

1. Contributions, preferably submitted in duplicate, should be sent to the Joint Editors, Jews’ Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln LN2 1LS.

2. All material should be typed, if at all possible, using line and a half or double spacing with ample margins.

3. The magazine should always be referred to in the text as Lincolnshire Past & Present (underlining ensures the printer sets this in Italic); the shorter forms, L.P. & P. and LP&P should only be used in endnotes to articles and in the ‘Notes and Queries’ section; the magazine’s predecessor should be referred to as the S.L.H.A. Newsletter.

4. Titles of books and magazines mentioned in the text should also be underlined, and dates given in brackets:
e.g. ‘With Medieval Lincoln’ (1948) Francis Hill embarked on his classic survey of...’ / ‘Dennis Mills examined eighteenth-century medical dynasties in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, 23 (1988)...’ / ‘The Lincoln Diocesan Magazine is a valuable source often neglected by Lincolnshire local historians...’

5. Single quotation marks should be used, not double quotes. Lengthy quotations should be indented without quotation marks.

6. Dates in the text should be of the form ‘On 27 April 1895’ (not ‘On the 27th April 1895’).

7. Centuries should be spelled out, e.g. ‘the nineteenth century witnessed...’ (not ‘The 19th century witnessed...’).

8. Whilst footnotes, notes on sources, etc., are often necessary they should be kept to a minimum. References to books and articles should be of the form:
   

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H.H., C.S., November 1994