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Contributions to the next Bulletin and the Autumn issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present are welcome as soon as possible.
Material may be sent to the Joint Editors at Jews' Court, Lincoln LN2 1LS. Articles may also be sent on disk (Microsoft
Word document) or as an email attachment to linumeolonio@hotmail.com

Front cover illustration: Painting by Edward James Wiltson (1787-1853) of the area north of Lincoln Cathedral c1820
Back cover illustration: Mrs Smith's Cottage, Navenby, Lincoln
n this summer edition we meet up again with some old "friends" including Colonel Sibthorp, Caroline Martyn, Mansfield Pennell, and Mrs Capp and Mrs Roome (née Grantham) whose lives were to some degree interconnected in 19th century Lincoln. And also Peace—a mystery solved in Grimsby!

It's one of many items of feedback from Notes & Queries and other articles, giving a welcome vibrant feel to the magazine.

Our lovely front cover picture was used by the Friends of Lincoln Cathedral as a Christmas card in 1967—was there a fashion back then for non Christmassy Christmas cards? I can't remember.

The original painting was by Edward James Willson (1787-1853) a Lincoln architect and antiquary who made extensive collections relating to the history and architecture of the city and county, some volumes of which are in the Cathedral Library.

Willson was a friend of Pugin, who himself played a considerable part in the revival of interest in Gothic architecture. Both men were competent artists and in one of the volumes that E. J. Willson compiled is our cover picture, showing the area immediately north of Lincoln Castle with the beginning of Burton Road in a rural setting.

Written on it in pencil are the words 'after Pugin' so it could be a copy made by Willson of a picture painted by his friend. The date of the picture must be around 1820; is it an accurate depiction of what was there, or was artistic licence used?

Mrs Smith's Cottage at Navenby is depicted on the back cover. This interesting house remained almost unchanged for many years and is well worth a visit—see Bob Wise's article on page 13.

Finally, in our Winter 2007/08 issue we published an article on a recent discovery, a printer's plate used to print Padley maps of Lincoln. Members of the Saxilby History Group are to be congratulated on recognising the value of this plate, which was discovered in a skip. It has now been deposited with the Museum of Lincolnshire Life. The moral of this tale is—keep an eye on rubbish skips. We apologise to the Saxilby historians for lack of credit.

Ros Beevers, Joint Editor
1832:
MIXED FORTUNES FOR
COLONEL SIBTHORP

Mark Acton

PART 1:
THE REFORM ACT
PROVOKES
ELECTIONEERING

In 1972, the Usher Gallery received a collection at the bequest of the Hon Mrs Dudley Pelham, born Evelyn Waldo Sibthorp and daughter of Montague Waldo Sibthorp of the Carwick family. One of the donated items was a diamond and gold ring inscribed ‘The ornament and reward of integrity presented to Charles De Laet Waldo-Sibthorp by the grateful people of Lincoln, Christmas 1832’. This, it seems, was meant as consolation to Colonel Sibthorp after an event unique in his political career, an election defeat. Not coincidentally, as we shall see, this election was the first to follow the Great Reform Act.

During the long parliamentary fight for electoral reform, Sibthorp, as a sitting MP for the city, had warned that the proposed changes to the franchise would drastically lower the number of eligible voters in Lincoln.

Before 1832 the right to vote in the borough had rested solely with the freemen of the city, whether resident in Lincoln or not. The first draft of the Reform Bill aimed to disenfranchise freeman voters altogether in borough seats and replace them with the £10 householder qualification (occupation as owner or tenant of one landlord of a building with an annual rental value of £10 or more). Amendments led to freemen resident in the borough or within seven statute miles of it retaining their voting rights for their lifetime.

An estimated one thousand non-Lincoln resident freemen were deprived of their vote. These had been considered some of the most venal and corrupt of electors, often selling their votes collectively. Replacing them in Lincoln were roughly 450 newly qualified householders. How they would vote was of paramount importance to the next election.

The most familiar literary account of an 1830s election is that of ‘Fatanswill’ in The Pickwick Papers. Whilst giving an accurate satire of a by-election, Dickens had to be careful not to shock his readership. In
Contested elections, violence and corruption were the rule rather than the exception. Drink and money flowed freely, and not just to those entitled to vote. Anyone with the mind to support one side or the other and throw the proverbial dead cat at the hustings. In Lincoln the ‘pink’ or Tory headquarters were in the Saracen’s Head Hotel (now Waterstone’s High Street store). The ‘blue’ or Reform campaign was based across the road in the Reindeer Hotel (site now occupied by HSBC Bank).

To the Establishment the right to vote was seen as a privilege (even after the 1832 Act only one in seven adult males had the franchise). Much of the electorate, however, viewed it as a commodity to be bought and sold. This meant that candidates for corruption, many voters tended to view bribery as a right. An example of the ‘rewards’ they could expect were given by the Rev Humphrey Sibthorp (Charles’ brother) recalling the 1818 election. He spent over £3,000 on polling day on mileage and subsistence pay for his brother Coningsby’s voters. In addition, it was thought that payment amounted to 10 guineas per elector. No wonder that, in a two-member seat, voters desperately hoped for a ‘third man’ to emerge and force a contest. General Elections in 1830 and 1831 had been uncontested in Lincoln. In 1832 the electors had their wish.

After the refusal of William IV to create sufficient new peers to guarantee the Reform Bill’s passing its third reading in the Lords, Earl Grey and his government resigned on 9 May 1832. In Lincoln, a large meeting was held in the Guildhall on 12 May, which passed an address to the King calling for him to reinstate Grey’s government and ensure the Bill’s passage. This he eventually, and reluctantly, did. Reconvening on 15 May, a number of ‘highly respectable, influential gentlemen, merchants and tradesmen’ formed the ‘Lincoln Electoral Committee’ to support reform on the terms of the fallen ministry’s bill.

On 6 June (two days after the Reform Bill had passed its final reading in the Lords), the Committee issued an address to Lincoln’s electors, as did G. F. Heneage, a sitting member, declaring himself a candidate for the expected General Election. Edward Bulwer had also been persuaded to stand for the city by the Committee. With Colonel Sibthorp also seeking to retain his seat, a contest was assured. Two Whigs were facing one ‘Tory’. It may be worth a brief look at each candidate.

Charles de la Rue Waldo Sibthorp (1783-1855) had inherited the family estates after the death of his elder brother Coningsby in 1822 and followed that brother and their father before, first as Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia and they, in 1826, as Member of Parliament for Lincoln. Whilst invariably described as a Tory, whether of the arch-, ultra- or high-variety, Charles always considered himself to be an Independent.

By 1832 his outdated manner of dress and reactionary views had made him a well-known figure at Westminster. His chief battles were against Catholic Emancipation and the Reform Act although, in the case of the latter, he had been the first to propose enfranchising the £50 tenants-at-will (for procedural reasons his motion was disallowed and Lord Chandos took the credit on its successful reintroduction, much to Sibthorp’s disgust). Weston Cracroft called him ‘a perfect mountebank in manner and appearance’ though ‘a most fearless public man’. Sibthorp’s marital infidelities had already led to his wife being granted a legal separation.

As with Sibthorp, it is to be feared that George Fieschi Heneage (1800-1864) was less than ideal advertisement for Lincolnshire gentry. His aunt described him as the greatest bane she knew and Weston Cracroft wrote that Heneage was ‘sometimes apparently in a trance and dead as it were to all around him, and then starting up, making some absurd observation, and then laughing the most curious laugh at his own wit’. Cracroft also called him ‘an oddity’ though ‘high-minded and high-principled’ and ‘a clever man, exceedingly well read'. Heir to the long held family estate of Hainton, he had represented Grimsby as a Whig from 1826 to 1830.

Returned as an Independent Radical for St Ives, Hunts, in 1831, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer (1803-1873) had voted the following year for the Reform Act which disenfranchised his own constituency.

By 1832 this son of a general and the heiress to Knobworth, Hertfordshire, had won the Chancellor’s gold medal for a poem at Cambridge, been a lover of Lady.
Caroline Lamb, befriended Disraeli, married against his mother’s wishes and been cut off from her generous allowance, written some half a dozen novels and edited a magazine.

Though powerful in print he was an unimpressive speaker and was known for vanity and hypersensitivity. The canvassing of voters began on 12 June by Henage, Mr Loaden (agent to the absent Bulwer) and the Committee.

In the Colonel’s absence, his brother and election agent, the Rev Humphrey Sibthorp of Washbourne, asked electors to withhold promises of their votes until Sibthorp arrived in person. In the following days, speeches were made from the Saracen’s Head for the Pinks (Tories) and by Henage, Loaden and James Hitchens (editor of the Newark Times, founder of the short-lived Lincoln Times and former Newark election agent) for the Blues (Whigs/Reformers) from the Reindeer. In one address, Loaden warned voters that the re-election of Sibthorp might see citizens again trodden underfoot by a boroughmongering aristocracy and sold as slaves.

Humphrey Sibthorp, in response, claimed that the majority of resident voters were still in his brother’s favour and that the Colonel had ‘voted agreeably to the wishes of a majority of Lincoln’s electors’. One attempt by Hitchens to speak resulted in such uproar that both Blue and Pink supporters armed themselves with anything to hand, broke windows and threw missiles though to no great injury.

Colonel Sibthorp returned to the city on 16 June and, addressing his friends from the balcony of the Saracen’s Head, avowed his strict adherence to his principles, attacked the press, said that he had ‘cried to no minister’, declared his belief in the gradual emancipation of slaves and on the subject of reform stated that he did not regret or retract anything he had said in the Commons.

On the same day, a vast crowd met Bulwer and escorted him to the Reindeer. He said that, as it had come to the time to repeal “Taxes upon knowledge” (books and newspapers) and slavery, so it was the moment for electoral reform and to ensure that Sibthorp was not returned in second place. This was enough to bring shouts of ‘You are a liar’ from some of the Pinks and ‘a desperate row’ broke out with more missiles thrown and further work for glaziers. When peace eventually settled, Bulwer and Loaden both called for moderation from their supporters.

Bulwer and the Committee spent 18 June in thanking the city’s freemen for their promised votes. Sibthorp complained that Bulwer had not allowed him to put any questions to that candidate. That evening, Sibthorp, in addressing the crowd, referred to Bulwer as a ‘stranger’ who had ‘presumed...to dictate to the honest electors of Lincoln who shall be their future representatives’. He—
added that while Bulwer had talked of cheap government, he himself had invariably opposed any proposal to increase taxation and state spending.

After complaining once more of opposition misrepresentation, the uproar was too loud for the rest of his speech to be recorded. Bulwer's lengthy reply alluded to the motto 'King and Constitution' on a flag of Sibthorp's, claiming that the Colonel had no right to it as William IV had been pro-reform.

Bulwer also signalled possible future support for a change in the Corn laws should it seem beneficial to the people. He dismissed Sibthorp's claims of a 're-action' in Lincoln but saw instead 'one great reform community'.

On 19 June, Bulwer gave a farewell speech to much cheering and departed for London (Flencage had left the previous day). Sibthorp and his brother also spoke, promising never to desert Lincoln. With the Reform Act now passed, Grey's ministry could wait until newly qualified voters had been registered before holding a General Election, a process which would take some months.

In consequence, active campaigning ceased although the pro-reformers in Lincoln held a series of weekly meetings for their supporters under the name of 'Free and Easy' held in various inns.

All three candidates returned to the city in late September for the races. On 8 November, 'gentlemen of the county and city' held a public dinner to commemorate the Reform Act's passing and raised by subscription enough money to provide nearly 2000 of the 'poorer classes' with a festivity.

In part 2 we shall see the final campaigning and the election itself.

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**NOTICE**

**THE MAYOR,**

Feeling it to be his duty to prevent, by every means in his power, disturbances of the Public Peace, begs to remind the Friends of the Candidates engaged in the Election Canvass now taking place in this City, of the necessity of abstaining from TUMULT and DISORDER during their proceedings: And that measures must be taken to ensure tranquility, if circumstances should call for them.

With a view to avoid collision and exasperation, the MAYOR particularly recommends that every Gentleman who addresses the Parties from their respective Inns, should be heard with that fairness and impartiality, which become Citizens engaged in the exercise of important Public Rights.

[Signature]

**Wm. Wrigglesworth,**

*Mayor.*

June 16th, 1832.

J. W. Drury, Printer, High-street, Lincoln.

An optimistic plea from the Mayor
Colonel Sibthorp's Speech,

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, September 6, on the passing of the Reform Bill,

(Copied from The Times of that day.)

The Chairman then put the question, "That clause 60 (the last clause) do stand part of the bill."

A simultaneous cheer burst from the ministerial benches, which were very full. It was spiritedly re-echoed from the opposition benches, which, however, were very empty.

Lord Althorp rose and bowed to the opposite members. (Cheers.)

Colonel Sibthorp rose with violent agitation, and declared that he had opposed the bill fairly and fearlessly. His side of the house was cheered by the supporters of ministers, as if they had got through their labours. He could tell them that their labours were only commenced. (A laugh.) He did not understand being treated with contempt. (Continued laughter.) He would tell those who laughed at him, either in the house or out of the house, that he would support his opinions and vindicate himself to the last hour he had to breathe. (Laughter, and cries of "hear, hear.") He regretted that the bill had passed so soon. (Bursts of laughter.) The bill had passed too speedily. (Laughter.) If his opponents were tired, he would not give up. (Laughter.) He would never give in. [Laughter.] He was never yet put down in the house, and never would be. (Laughter.) He was never put down out of the house, and he defied the hon. member opposite, who was laughing at him, to put him down. (Laughter.) We could not exactly catch the particular member to whom the hon. and gallant colonel alluded; the laughter appeared to us to be general. He defied the hon. member to do it. The hon. member had supported the bill conscientiously, and why did he not suppose that he [Col. Sibthorp] had opposed the bill with equal conscience? [Cries of "Question, question," from all parts of the house.] [Colonel Sibthorp with great vehemence]—He prayed to God that the bill might not pass. [Cries of "Oh, oh," and "Question, question."] If the Bill did pass, which he prayed to God might never be the case, all he had to say was in the words of that great, that sublime Statesman, now admired, and who, he fervently trusted, would have his memory for ever preserved in that house,—"Oh, save my country, may God have mercy on it! May God protect it from revolutions, and may he preserve in it all proper respect for the aristocracy—all proper respect for the"—[The hon. member was so interrupted with laughter, that we were unable to catch the objects for which he invoked respect.] He felt confident that the Bill would not pass—such a Bill never could pass.

E. B. Drury, Printer, Lincoln.

A Sibthorp speech on the Reform bill with a typical Commons reaction
In reply to Brian Thornalley's query 'Peace who?' in LP&P Notes and Queries 70:2, Winter 2007/08.

Fig 1: The front of Wyndhurst, Pelham Road, Grimsby, home of Frederick Emil Hagenup, built 1878.

I like a challenge, and Brian Thornalley introduced a fascinating one in the last issue of Notes and Queries (70:2 in Lincolnshire Past and Present, Winter 2007/2008 p15). He presented a letter that gave an insight into the life and thoughts of a servant working within a large house in late 19th century Grimsby. The contents of this letter were composed of general 'chit chat' from one of the servant girls to her friend and gave a colourful reflection of the daily lives and social interactions within this house. However, Brian was asking the question: who was she and where did she live? The challenge began, producing a very interesting afternoon, thanks to my trusty laptop computer, though it took far longer to write up.

In recent years we have gained the advantage of accessing the complete UK census enumerators' records through ever more sophisticated search engines, which, coupled with the web itself, allowed me to collate a wide range of information on some of the people in this letter. Examining the letter produced a list of names and their functions to indicate where to look, such as Lady Mary; Mr and Mrs H; Mrs Newby; Edith; Mrs Fuller; Hudson and Mrs King. This last person Brian identified as Maria King, whose maiden name was Farmery, his grandmother, and it was to her the letter was sent by her friend, a young lady called Harriet H. and Frederick Hudson was the first to be identified as he was described as taking the girls for a drive into the country, also there was a reference to a boy being employed in the stables.

George Hudson appeared in the 1901 census return as an employed, domestic coachman. He was living at No 9 Old Bridge Street in Grimsby with a wife and three children. He was a Norfolk man of 37, being born in Swaffham, and ten years before was employed as a domestic groom at Broughton near Norwich, living there with Dinah his wife and two children.

I then examined the 1901 census for one of the full names given, that of Mrs Newby and this led to the home of Harriet K. and Frederick K.
Emil Hagerup, the identities of ‘Mr and Mrs II’ being confirmed by their address of ‘Wyndhurst’, Pelham Terrace Road, the address from which the letter was sent in 1895.

The Hagerups are an interesting family and I will describe them more fully later, and at this date they were seen to be entering upon the better times. They not only were occupying a large house (Fig. 1) but also small clues came in the letter as Mrs H had given Peace ‘a white pekeel skirt and jacket’. The staff were now getting ‘nearly all her clothes’ and Peace commented that ‘she never sells any thing now and she used to sell everything didn’t she’. The staff also seem to be growing as they recently acquired a stable boy ‘aren’t we coming on, I expect the next thing you will hear, we have got a footman’.

From this 1901 census entry we can now answer the original main question. Peace was Peace Leverton (this is the spelling as written in the census entry), resident in the household as the cook and originating from Beelby. In her letter she apologises for leaving grease stains on the page as she was ‘busy cooking dinner’. Peace at 26 was the eldest of three living-in staff at this date, being accompanied by two housemaids—Louisa Swann, then aged 25, from Pimlico, London, and Edith J. S. Clarke, a 20-year-old from Grimsby.

Servants generally came and went in quick succession, especially those living-in, as it formed part of the development of ‘working class young ladies’. They left home at around 15 to earn money for the family as well as relieve the domestic pressure of large families in small cottages. As they gained experience and confidence they moved on, often on a yearly basis, getting better positions. This was similar to the agricultural workers, but this household must have been a ‘good catch’ as the Hagerups seem to have been good employers.

In trying to examine the background to these girls the only one of the three to be identified was Peace. She was the third youngest of ten children born to Thomas and Sarah Leverton in the village of Beelby. Her father was born at Reepham in 1832, whilst her mother, born in 1834, came from Binbrook.

Of the others mentioned in the letter the early years of both Louisa and Edith have not been identified as yet. They must have had a good working relationship with the Hagerups as they were in their employment for quite a few years, certainly before the writing of Peace’s letter, which dated from 1897, and the census return of 1901, though they were not in their service during the 1891 census.

I have tried to search for ‘Mrs Fuller’ with at least 10 possible people being located in the Grimsby area in 1901, of which one Elizabeth of 5 Abbey Walk, Grimsby, had been born in Beelby. Likewise searching for Mary, the previous cook, has not yet been successful.

So now to the Hagerup family, and that became a fascination in itself. Frederick Emil Hagerup was born in 1850 at Kongsvinger, Norway, and after emigrating to England sometime after 1881, he settled in Grimsby, becoming a naturalised British subject. He first became a shipping agent in the port then developed by degrees a massive business empire along with his partner Mr. later Sir, George Dautical.

The period between 1891 and 1901 seems to have been the point when he became a significant wealthy member of the Grimsby community. In 1891 Hagerup was living at Larpool Cottage, Little Field Lane, in Grimsby. He was then aged 41 and was listed in the census returns as a shipping agent. His wife was 36-year-old Harriett Kate Hagerup, born in Grimsby, and at this time they had only one ‘living-in’ maid, Susan Barman, 23, from Carrington. Ten years later in 1901 they had moved to ‘Wyndhurst’, Pelham Terrace Road (referred to in Peace’s letter as Pelham Road), when Frederick described himself as the census enumerator as being a ‘Ship Owner’.

Joining him in this house were his wife Harriett and his mother-in-law, Jane Newby. When Peace wrote, she remarked that Mrs Newby was ‘quite well, her hearing & eye sight were still very bad’, which was understandable as she was 87 by 1901.

She had not long moved into the house and was now requiring the services of a nurse. In 1891 she had her own home near the Hagerups, living in ‘Mayfield House’, Little Field Lane, along with one general servant, Mary F. Gardam, 21 years old and born in Grimsby.

Ten years earlier, in 1881, she had been living in No 2 Kent Street, in the heart of the Grimsby dockland, along with a general servant, 19-year-old Maria Blanchard from Immingham. Mrs Newby had by then retired from her occupation which, in the 1871 census, was a stationer.

At that date she had still been in 2 Kent Road along with a general servant, Jane Burnett, 21, from Louth, but she then had her daughter Kate (she did not use the name Harriett) with her. And Kate was then just 16. Joining them in the house was a 10-year-old nephew from London, Frederic Alex Oats, and a lodger. John J. C. Sugars, a doctor, from Dundalk, Ireland, and thus the doctor provided another income.

Jane Newby had been widowed by this time but in the 1861 census return her husband Thomas (born in Grimsby in 1818) was with her. He was a ‘Master Painter’ and
employer of three men, having their home next door in 1 Kent Road. Thomas was gradually building up his business, as in 1851 he was only employing one man. A further indication to their improved income was that in 1851 Jane was listed as a dress maker, with one assistant. This assistant was Mary Helen Nesbett, 21, who was 'living in' and came from Whitby; the town were Jane was born in 1819.

In 1851 the Newby’s were living in North Street, Mary Gate, but the Whites’ trade directory [1856] lists Thomas as being in George Street, as a painter, which may have been where Harriett was born, in 1855.

The Hagerup enterprise grew to be quite significant. In 1892 Fred Hagerup & Co was operating in Hull as well as Grimsby, as ship owners, brokers and corn agents. By 1896 he had offices in the Royal Dock Chambers as a ship owner; also he had then been appointed Vice Consul for Russia, a post he retained until after 1905.

He and his business partner George Doughty had built up a significant fishing fleet by the late 1890s, also establishing a large ice making factory, and with another partner, James Schofield, entered the area of shipbuilding. Later these enterprises were brought together and ran under the name of ‘Consolidated Steam Fishing and Ice Company’ and it became the largest trawler fleet in Grimsby.

In 1896 Hagerup and Doughty bought 'The Independent', a defunct Grimsby newspaper, relaunching it as the ‘Eastern’. Later the ‘Grimsby Evening Telegraph’, Hagerup was a sleeping partner, providing funds to what he later called his ‘sinking fund’, because it failed to make money, unlike his other enterprises. However, he supported his friend George Doughty who was extremely active in its operation. Nevertheless, by 1899 he had pulled out, preferring to finance more solid enterprises.

Frederick Hagerup was looking towards retirement by 1905 and had moved to ‘The Limes’ in Scartho. Here he still continued with some business enterprises, including becoming involved in an abortive attempt to build a large ‘Garden City by the Sea’ in 1911, which would have been located near Sandilands, Sutton on Sea.

However, his main love was for horses, and he was noted for having ‘the finest carriage horses in town’. Meanwhile his wife was a passionate follower of the Yarborough Hunt.

Frederick died, after a long illness, in March 1915, aged 65, and was buried in the churchyard at Scartho. His funeral was attended by most of the major Grimsby dignitaries, including the Swedish Consul G. S. Letten. His widow Harriett (Kate) survived him for a further twenty years, dying at the age of 80 in 1935. I was keen to locate the Hagerups’ house in Pelham Road, Grimsby, and to this end I first turned to the Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1908. However, it did not include the house names. (See Fig 3). But by combining this map with the 1901 census enumerators’ records I was able to locate the house and their neighbours, enabling me to gain some understanding of that community.

If we enter the road from the Bargate road end there is a terrace of houses connected with a distinctive first floor balcony on shaped and decorated wooden supports, dating from 1854. Called Pelham Terrace, they had been built for the second Earl of Yarborough, giving the name to the road, and illustrating a type of speculative building in the area. In 1901, No 1 was occupied by Albert Riggall, a wholesale and retail grocer from Grimsby, who lived with his sister, also a cook and a housemaid. No 2 had a 67-year-old corn merchant, John Marshall, who was joined by his wife and a general servant. No 3 was then empty but in No 4 Orby Bradley, 56, a coal merchant
lived with his wife and a domestic servant. No 5 was the home of Harold Smith, 35, a draper, with his wife Alice and three young children, plus a visitor, supported by a cook and a general servant. In No 6, a building that was larger than the others, Henry Smithurst, a 56-year-old fish salesman, lived along with Phoebe his wife and their older adult children. In this house lived the staff which included a cook, parlour maid, house maid and a kitchen maid.

There was now a space, which may have been a garden, followed by two large semi-detached houses known as Pelham Villas. The first had Thomas Hawkins, 38, a dental surgeon, with his wife Emily and one general servant. The second house was occupied by Cornelius Hows, an egg importer of 53, who had a wife, Caroline, and two young children, along with two general servants.

The next house is the subject of our enquiry, 'Wyndhurst'. It is a fine Victorian house of the 1880s with a carriage drive to the front and stables and carriage house to the rear, all surviving today in a recognisable state. It occupies a corner plot where the road links through to Dudley Street, which in itself has a range of fine villas, one 'Alexandra House' being occupied by one of Hagerup's business partners, the ship builder James Schofield.

Pelham Road is dominated by two very large piles, both in red brick. 'Field House' is situated at the extreme end of the road, and I suspect it dates close to the 1854 date of Pelham Terrace. It is positioned opposite the Hagerup's home, separated by a link road that leads on to Dudley Road. In 1901 this house was occupied by Mr Jack Sutcliffe, a 56-year-old shipping agent, his wife Harriet, two grown-up children and a cook, a waitress, a house maid and a kitchen maid.

It is a very attractive building with a large bow front at one end and an elegant cast iron veranda at the other, and French windows opening out onto a lovely garden that has sadly now disappeared to be replaced by several new homes. It must have been a vibrant house with all those children and a contrast to the other large structure, 'Fairlawn'. This was an extensive L-shaped and rather solid looking building, completed in 1885 for Elizabeth Marshall. Elizabeth was 61 in 1901 and 'living on her own means' being the widow of Charles Andrew Marshall, a successful miller and seed crusher in the town, also related to John Marshall in No 2 Pelham Terrace.

At the time of the census enumerator's visit she was entertaining a visitor, Lucy M. Allen, the 27-year-old daughter of Walter Allen, a large draper in Worksop. Elizabeth had the support of a cook and a house maid as live-in staff.

This large pile is now a school, which backs on to the St James's Vicarage, which in 1901 was under the Rev Edward Bullock, aged 55. He shared this house with two curates and a cook, a house maid and also a valet. The Vicarage was approached by a drive that came out at the corner of Pelham Road and Bargate.

It was a strong upper middle class area filled with successful people, all of them employers and with a raft of live-in and external servants to support their families and maintain the social demands that each would have. Entertaining visitors, both for business and for pleasure, dinner parties, afternoon teas along with trips out would be among many social activities that would have kept these servants very busy. However, I am sure that there would have been strong social links between the servants of each house, with some having shared a previous employer.

Peace's letter identifies these links and hints at wider ones. She shows the links that join servants, understanding the problems of such work, underlining the comradeship, but also identifying the boundaries of their hierarchy. A point made in her letter when Mrs Newby's nurse got a bit above herself. 'She would send down by Edith.'
what she would have for her Breakfast', 'I did used to rave'. But Peace, being cook, was in a strong position—"she didn't always get what she ordered". The status of the nurse was precarious with the other servants, "a mucky lazy cat she was we didn't like her". She must have felt this from the other servants and she began to have trouble from her employers as Peace triumphantly reported that she 'did a bunk', leaving before the traditional staff-changing time of Michaelmas in September.

I am ending this little study now, even though there is much more to find out. I am sure the other servants can be identified eventually and much more can be written about the Hagerup family. A personal aside is that my own family history, being traced by my brother, has revealed that we are distantly related to the Hagerups by marriage and also to the Norwegian composer Edvard Hagerup Grieg. I have found this exercise very enjoyable and I thank Brian Thornalley for bringing this letter to us all and posing that initial tantalising question, so that we can now state Peace is Declared.

BRANSTON PLOUGH MONDAY PLAY

The photograph illustrates an article by Mr and Mrs M. W. Barley on Plough Monday Play from Branston. It includes the text of the play; the players being referred to as Mossip Dancers.

The Barleys got the details and the text from Mr Fred Jacklin who performed in the play from 1895 until 1913. Rehearsals began in early December and the play was performed in the two weeks before Christmas until Plough Monday [the first Monday after Twelfth Night].

Visits were made to the large houses in the district with as many as eight or ten performances in one evening. Sometimes the takings, shared out, amounted to £7 a night. Some of the costumes appear to be unique to Branston.

The article appeared in The Lincolnshire Historian in 1957.
Mrs Smith’s Cottage in Navenby is in the capable hands of a local society, operating for the North Kesteven District Council which owns the property. Formed eleven years ago, the society restored and now operates this major historical attraction for visitors and students.

Mrs Smith died aged 102, leaving an old dwelling, which immediately began to deteriorate. Her “don’t fix it if it ain’t bust” philosophy made it a treasure house for research and conservation.

The group was formed and decided that ‘museum status’ was the way ahead: this is no easy option. Many of our members have been deterred by the paperwork, the expense and the “outside” involvement this brings with it, but the Mrs Smith’s experience is illuminating for the wonderful result it has achieved in Navenby.

The restoration was an architectural challenge: few 1840s cottages have been ‘done’, and no coffee-table books showed the way. For verisimilitude they even retained the double dip in the old roof, albeit with new timbers. The Power Point presentation by Sheila and Peter Gill is an evening’s entertainment in itself, but it is also an eye-opener and guide for groups working with old buildings in Lincolnshire.

It helped that the cottage was in a population centre as volunteers were needed for lifting, artistic restoration, photography, record creation and fund-raising.

It also helped that North Kesteven gave support with far-sighted investment, backing up the funds raised by members’ own efforts.

The technical support came mainly from the East Midlands area. National Trust at Clumber Park is highly praised for helping with housekeeping and general domestic matters and Lincoln University created projects for students to be involved, particularly in the complicated restoration work necessary.

Mrs Smith was an inveterate writer of letters and diaries, so the social and personal details of her life have been explored and form the basis of lectures, presentations and displays by the volunteers.

Schools keep them busy, but clubs, groups and enthusiasts can be catered for, often by co-operation with the local church as a holding area for the cottage, which can only accommodate a small number of visitors at a time.

The old pigsty and storage were beyond saving, so they contributed materials for the added visitor centre in the front garden. The huge amount of material that is held is used in the centre to present changing displays of Navenby’s and Mrs Smith’s history as well as for special presentations when required.

North Kesteven contributes £4,000 per annum towards running costs; the volunteers raise the rest.

After eleven years the personnel needs of the cottage support group have changed, volunteers are needed more for day-to-day operation; they no longer have to construct inventories, conserve artefacts, or restore rotten wallpaper so often, but the obvious success and promotion of historical knowledge that emanates from Mrs Smith’s Cottage is an inspiration to all of us who support the historical heritage of our county.

If you haven’t been there yet, why not telephone 01529 414294 – Sleaford Tourist Information Office for further information.
72.1 Use of the stocks in Lincoln

Nigel Kirkham asks in N&Q 71.3 if there were any first-hand sightings of the use of stocks in Victorian Lincolnshire.

In LP&P 61 pages 9 and 10 I shared with readers extracts from the writings of my great-grandmother Mansfield Pennell, née Allenby (1824-1914). She wrote in about 1912 when she was in her late 80s some reminiscences of her life titled 'Lincoln's Awakening'. The handwritten original and a typed copy have been deposited in the Lincolnshire Archives. In it she refers to the use of the stocks in Lincoln:

"...Oh Tempora! Oh Mores! what changes have come to Lincoln since those days! Time, Childhood and youth were passing with us, we left the old school and went to others but Lincoln did not much change, the old stocks remained where the Unitarian Chapel is now, and men were locked in them by the legs while they sat on the ground and were pelted with dirt and stones, they were just there for small offences, and close by was the Watch-Box where the watchman sat and stayed between the hours, when he had to come out and walk up and down calling out the hour whatever it might be..."

It is difficult to put any firm dates on this except I assume Mansfield would probably have been at school from 1831-1841 approximately and therefore these reminiscences relate to that time, but the stocks may perhaps have lingered well into the 1840s. Perhaps other readers can shed more light on when stocks were last used in Lincoln.

72.2 Mrs Capp and Miss Grantham

Mansfield Pennell can also tell us more about Mrs Capp, her school and Miss Grantham! She writes in her reminiscences 'Lincoln's Awakening'...

"When about 7 years old [about 1831] I went to an infant school kept by a stately lady called Mrs Capp, she was very tall and had black eyes. We who were in the infant school did not often see her as she had a large boarders' school over ours and much older girls. Mr. Capp taught writing, I did not like him he pulled out my 1st tooth, I felt as if going for execution! Our school was part of John o'Gaunts Palace in the Parish of St. Peters at Gowts. Catherine Swinford his wife the direct ancestress of our late good Queen Victoria [NB Mansfield was only four years younger than Queen Victoria and died 13 years after the monarch.]

"The infant school was on the ground floor, oak panelled with a carved chimney piece very high and shelves on which were little figures, a sheep on the right hand and a goat on the left, and we were told..."
that at the Judgement Day the good people would be like the sheep on the right hand of Jesus Christ and the bad people like goats on the left hand, I used to wonder on which side I should be! There were pictures round the room of 'The Pool of Siloame', 'The Good Shepherd'!

'A Miss Grantham presided over this school and a Miss Dodd. A gentleman of the name of Hayward came to see us sometimes and very pleased we used to be but more pleased to see him go for as he left the room he used to put his hands in his pockets and bring out a shower of conffits and throw them on the floor, down we all went, often knocking our heads together in search of the tempting sweets.

'When old enough I was promoted to the Upper School, Mrs. Capp herself only came in for a short time, we all rose at her entrance and departure, how well I remember all the girls! There was one mountain of a girl generally at the bottom of her class who when asked a question would gasp [sic] and roll about in vain efforts to get rid of her 'Minerva' and would unmoor her shoe, the girls knew this trick and used to pilot the Dorelict to the rear of the class and when lessons were over the boat was found moored under the leg of a form far from the place of embarkation—poor girl her name was Moulding and she required a great deal of moulding, poor Miss Grantham her teacher! I can see her distracted face now!

'Several of the stone steps in Lincoln had 3 or 4 stone steps up to the door with hand rails giving you the idea that Lincoln was periodically inundated...'

Mansfield Allenby was a day girl both at the infant and upper school.

Annabel Carle, née Pennell

72.3 Mystery picture

Brian Thornalley would be pleased if readers could throw more light on this picture, probably from the 1920s. The mystery is who, why, what occasion, and where? The clues are: the postcard is annotated 'Rev. Worthington' on the back; and the lady on the back row, fourth from the left, is Brian's grandmother Mary Jane Thornalley, nee Jacklin, who he says 'produced 12 children in 20 years at Holton le Clay, from 1896 to 1916, and at some point thereafter, moved with her husband, Charles (a farm foreman), to Laceby, where eventually they both died and were buried.'
72.4 Windmill graffiti in churches

The religious buildings of Lincolnshire are a constant source of interest and fascination, with a multitude of aspects that deserve further study. One aspect that does not receive much mention is the graffiti to be found in many churches, often just names and dates, but sometimes geometric shapes or the outline of objects.

curved top, sits on the post; and the sails are fixed in the centre of the back.
The outline of what seems to be a tower mill can also be seen, though this is less distinct (fig. 2). Two sails are quite clear and the faint outline of the tower, but there are other marks on top, making the mill difficult to distinguish.

By complete coincidence, another graffiti of a post mill came to light during recent work by English Heritage at Thornton Abbey. Amongst the wealth of mason’s marks and other graffiti noted by Kevin Booth, Senior Curator of English Heritage, was the outline of a windmill, carved on the spiral access stair. Again it is a post mill of the most primitive sort, with the sails more clearly delineated than at Aslackby, but still quite crude. The tailpole and access ladder are also clearly visible. (See fig. 3)

At the moment it has not been possible to date either of the graffiti. The first reference to a windmill in Lincolnshire is to one erected at Swineshead Abbey in 1168, but no dated illustrations are known until the mid-13th century. The monastic gatehouse at Thornton Abbey was built in 1182, but one imagines the graffiti artist would not have got to work immediately to disfigure the new stonework.

The porch at Aslackby has no precise date, but is believed to date from the 14th century. Post mills were the earliest type of mill known in England, but such was the conservatism of millers that precisely similar mills were still in use in Lincolnshire into the 20th century. The more efficient and labour-saving tower mill was developed from the 15th century onwards, but were still being built in the late 19th century.

Does anyone know of other depictions of windmills on Lincolnshire buildings, and can anyone suggest a date for either of these examples?

Catherine Wilson
and Dave Stark
72.5 Lincoln Horse Cars

The other day I came across this intriguing card, ostensibly mourning the demise of the Lincoln Horse Cars. Mr George Pimp was the driver of the first car in 1882 and the last in July 1905.

Leslie Oppitz’s *Tramways Remembered* (Countrywide Books, 1992) reminds us that the Lincoln Tramway Company was formed in 1882 from the founder company, Jackson and Son, who began the route between Bracebridge and the city centre in 1880. The horse drawn trams ran on a 3’6” gauge track, and the 1½ mile journey from the Gatehouse Hotel to St Benedict’s Square took 20 minutes (if the level crossings stayed open!).

The trams were one-horse single deckers, plus two open cars, popularly known as ‘Toast Racks’. The journey into the city was in two stages, each charged at a penny, the intermediate point being Cranwell House, near St Botolph’s Church. The service began at 5.30am and had three morning, three afternoon and three evening trains.

The Lincoln Tramway Company remained independent until 1902 when the Corporation took it over intending to change to electric power. The last tram had 80 people on board (20 was the usual load). The horse was decorated for the occasion and thousands of people turned out to watch. The trams were auctioned, and many were bought for summerhouses, including one that was installed at the Gatehouse Hotel near the Bracebridge terminus. The terminus remained in use for electric trams until 1929 when it closed. However, the building remains to this day, currently as a motorcycle accessory shop.

D. Start
72.6 Claribel

When writing their biography of Claribel (Charlotte Allington Pye) in the 1960s it is clear that Mrs Smith and Mrs Godsmark had access to Charlotte’s letters, diaries and commonplace books, as well as letters written to Charlotte by others. I have been unable to track down the present whereabouts of this archive. Does anyone know where these documents are now?

Kate Wintey kiwitney@yahoo.co.uk

[Claribel was the pseudonym of Mrs Charles Barnard (née Charlotte Allington Pye). She was born at Louth in 1830, the daughter of Henry Allington Pye, solicitor, and Charlotte Yerburgh. One of the most successful and prolific ballad composers of the 19th century, Charlotte’s career began at an early age. When only 17 she was already famous enough to be asked to lay the cornerstone of Louth railway station. In 1854 Charlotte married the Rev Charles Barnard, and following her presentation at court in 1856 the couple moved to London. Claribel’s ballads were popular as sheet music on both sides of the Atlantic, the most well-known is probably ‘Come back to Erin’ composed in 1866. Charlotte Allington Barnard died at Dover in 1869. Ed.]

72.7 Part of Lincolnshire’s industrial heritage preserved at Hereford

The following news item is taken from Industrial Archaeology News No. 144, Spring 2008, the magazine of the Association for Industrial Archaeology, and is passed on by Neil Wright:

A new engine house at Hereford

The Rotherwas Engine House at the Waterworks Museum Hereford was opened by Chris Chappell, the Mayor of Hereford, on 30 September 2007 with over 250 guests and visitors in attendance. Inside is the 170bhp Blackstone engine of 1939 which had been important in fire fighting at the Rotherwas munitions factory. It was rescued from a bunker in September 2006 and taken to the museum to put in a new building, helped by Heritage Lottery Fund. The Mayor started the diesel engine by compressed air and it now forms a perfect centrepiece of the museum’s new exhibition of Hereford in WWII. The engine was donated by Collins Engineering Ltd of Pontillas, Herefordshire. The Waterworks Museum Hereford has been awarded the Museum Accreditation with commendation.

72.8 Caroline Martyn

Family history researcher Dorothy Derecourt of Taupiri, New Zealand, has kindly sent us a photocopy of Life and letters of Caroline Martyn by Lena Wallis that can be placed in Jews’ Court library. Dorothy first contacted us in the spring of this year following items in the Notes and Queries section in 2006 and 2007. Her query about actual copies of the book was published in LP&P 71. Dorothy says: ‘Following your publication of my letter, a very kind person advised me that the Oxfam Bookshop in Lincoln had a copy of the book, which I now have and am absolutely thrilled with.’

Many thanks to Gary Phillips, member of SLHIA and collector of antiquarian books for his diligent search of the internet on Dorothy’s behalf.
Leonard Cheshire and a notable tree at Fleet

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the Leonard Cheshire Foundation and the end of an era for the residents of Hovenden House at Fleet. Set in beautiful grounds on the edge of a golf course, this Leonard Cheshire Home has been a local employer and landmark for half a century, not least for its yearly Open Day graced by the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight.

Hovenden was built for farmer Arthur Hovenden Worth in 1911 and landscaped with lawns and many specimen trees. Set on a hill of the old Roman Bank one remote mile from Fleet Hargate, the mansion was equipped with state-of-the-art refinements including electricity generated on-site and a gas supply piped throughout the house from carbide generating acetylene gas. Way ahead of its time, a water supply was collected off the roof and also off the nearby buildings across the park, stored in an underground tank in the kitchen garden, and pumped to tanks in the roof across activated charcoal filters.

Sewerage was by normal septic tank and the current plant for the home is out in the park to the north. The Worth family very generously made a donation in 1957 to the Leonard Cheshire Foundation for the tax effective purchase of the home.

The house is approached by a steeply banked drive flanked by huge trees including several Western Red Cedars (*Thuja plicata* or Giant Arbor Vitae) of the Fastigiata variety introduced into this country in 1867. They have a spreading habit with no single trunk but huge boughs bending low to the ground.

Tony Worth, grandson of the original owner, recalls being sent out in snowy winters as a youth to pull the snow-laden boughs up straight. Due to their dense, low-spraying foliage, a favourite nickname was *Ollerenshaws* after a local family whose women wore long skirts. The foliage is extremely fragrant, described as a mixture of pineapple and orange.

The Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Hunt recently recorded the largest of these multi-stem Western Red Cedars as “a notable tree”, the largest so far registered in England although accurate measurement is almost impossible.

There is a preservation order on the trees and it must be hoped their future is assured although the Leonard Cheshire Foundation plans to move to more accessible quarters in Spalding this year. Hovenden Open Day took place on 6 July.
BENNETT, Nicholas, and others. The Lincoln Magna Carta: an icon of freedom for the twenty first century. by Nicholas Bennett, Carol Bennett, Wayne Vallis and Michael West. Lincoln Cathedral Publications, 2007. 47pp. ISBN 978 1 870561 33 4, £6.95 pbk (or £8.90 by post from the Cathedral Court Shop, Lincoln LN2 1PX).

Lincoln is famous, among many other things, for holding one of the four surviving copies of Magna Carta. In this finely presented booklet Dr Bennett and his fellow collaborators have published an account of the events that led to King John being forced to put his seal to such a document, how the King reacted afterwards and the subsequent history. It is a rewarding introduction and particularly points up the significance of its message during and since the American struggle for independence and for democracy in other countries.


2009 marks the 50th year of the Spalding Flower parade so this book is well-timed to celebrate what has been a huge attraction to people from all over the country. A wide range of pictures (plenty in colour) illuminate the parade's development, its value to trade and commerce in the area, how the splendid floats are made and the labour involved in their design and manufacture and show off the final colourful results. The organisations concerned with the shows are all recorded and an interesting insight is provided into the various financial problems that have been faced and, on several occasions, threatened the parade's future. The author has been heavily involved in all this and provides a very readable text; the book deserves a wide readership.


The authors have put together about 100 pictures of scenes, divided into 8 groups in different parts of the town. Many are nearly 100 years old and they especially show much that has long since disappeared. Interspersed among the older photos are slightly more recent ones from the same standpoint and the contrasts are very illuminating. The landscape format has allowed many pictures to shine out; I liked, among others, the well-known view of the inside of the GCR station in 1910, the busy scene in Silver Street (1951) and the audience posing outside Stevens' Book & Records shop (again 1910). The captions are short but usefully informative.


Mr Clapson is well-known in Humber shipping circles, coming as he does from a long line of men associated with the river, but here he has 'gone round the corner' to produce a valuable study of the boat-builders at Burton-upon-Stather. The Wray shipyard was in Alkborough to start with and the author lists 23 vessels built there between 1788 and 1814. Probably
Who's who at the Norman Conquest, and who's who after the Normans arrived: Goxhill Hall and All Saints' Church. The emphasis is, therefore, strongly on the families of the village before and after 1066 with a detailed study of the information contained in Domesday Book. The families include the de Goxhills, de Vers, Trasebut and Despensers and related discussion centres on the yeomanry, local democracy and living standards.

In their account of the Hall they question whether it was originally a priory. This large late 14th century building has clearly undergone many changes over the centuries and there was a priory at Goxhill at the dissolution of the monasteries with a prioress and six nuns. There remains a good deal of doubt as to the hall and the former priory being the same complex and the authors present a good deal of evidence for the various views on the subject. The section on the church is also detailed and illuminated by the reproduction of the drawings of James Fowler's scale plans. The final section lists officials and jurors since 1733 and is a mine of names for family historians.

This is a well presented and illustrated book. Its main defect is a wayward approach to footnotes and references. There is no bibliography (or index) and the details of items referred to are not up to the academic content of much of the text.


What a lucky accident that led to this study! Miss Corsellis decided to find out more about the house she bought in Ruskington in 1985: her search took her to Lincoln's Archives and Museum of Lincolnshire Life. One record led on to the discovery of the diary of Thomas Ogden and, among other papers, a collection of newspaper cuttings. Ogden was the local schoolmaster from 1835 to 1858 and stayed on in the village until his death in 1878. Added to his diary entries are a mass of items that he regularly sent in to the local press, mainly the Skegford Gazette.

The editor has sifted all this material and divided the contents into a series of chapters with titles such as: Some eccentric characters; notorious disorders; noxious opiates; longevity and death; and, the downhill path to poverty. Each of these has copious quotations from the diary, press, local directories and other historical pieces. The result is a fine picture of the social conditions of a Victorian village.

When Ogden arrived Ruskington was full of drunkards, hooligans and ne'er-do-wells. There was much poverty and drug-taking in the forms of opium and laudanum was commonplace too. It is all brought to vivid life by the selection of material, the connecting pieces and quality editing. It deserves a wide circulation.
the town, was a local journalist for many years, the twenty before retirement as Editor of the Skegness Standard. He is therefore ideally qualified to use the paper's pictorial resources and write the accompanying supporting text. The book is divided up into decades, after a short introduction on the town's Victorian appearance. Many aspects of the attractions on offer and the ways in which they have developed are illustrated.

It's not all show business though; civic events, the East Coast floods of 1953 and sites that have disappeared all find a place. Anyone with local associations will find this a rewarding nostalgic trip.


The title is sensational and probably intended to be controversial. The contents are, in fact, more serious and centre on the political shenanigans in the 1970s when Dick Taverner, while MP for Lincoln, fell out with the Labour Party. He then, what now seems almost unthinkable, while coking a snook at his former colleagues, formed his own party and then went on to win Lincoln again while fighting Labour's new official candidate.

The author was much involved in helping Taverner, and, aided by many newspaper excerpts, reproduction of letters written by the various participants and personal memories he describes the background and all the in-fighting. His own life in political matters is central to the narrative, starting with his recollection of the 1964 election when his father's voting in Wigan. Since then he has chaired Wigan Young Conservatives, Lincoln Liberal Party and the Democratic Labour Association of Lincoln – a man for all parties obviously. His passionate interest in politics is vividly presented.

**HARBY VILLAGE HISTORY GROUP.** The history of Harby in Nottinghamshire. The Group. 2007. 107pp. ISBN 978 0 9557890 0 7. £10 pbk (postage extra from Richard Croft, Holly Tree Cottage, Wigsley Road, Harby, Newark NG23 7FF).

By a quirk of boundary drawing Harby, only a mile or so west of Skellingthorpe, is in the next county. As the Parish Council chairman wrote to me “the only two exciting things to happen in Harby in the last 1,000 years are the death of Queen Eleanor in 1290 and the aeroplane crash by a Vampire... in 1957”. The former is the village’s claim to fame and twelve pages of this top-class production are devoted to her and the parish church.

The lack of an old long-established family means that there are understandable gaps in coverage through the ages. Consequently no serious attempt has been made to produce a consecutive story of the village through all the ages.

The group largely concentrated on what makes the place tick now or in the recent past. So we have pieces on the various clubs, schools, the religious buildings, industrial archaeology (in the shape of the railway station and the windmill), trades, especially of course, agriculture, the World Wars and. Swinethorpe (which is in Lincolnshire but part of Harby parish). A final section of nearly twenty pages comprises a fine collection of photographs; many are in colour and because a high quality paper has been used reproduction benefits enormously, the then and now pictures being especially interesting.

Much detailed research has gone into this work (a good example is the account of RAF Wigsley) – I only spotted one mistake (p.9 the map is part of Andrew Armstrong's first one inch scale map of Lincolnshire (slightly reduced here) and should be dated 1779) - and the group deserves success for all its hard work.


Kit Lawie's book is a compilation of essays, some previously submitted to local competitions – two of them winners! The first section is in three parts, the 1930s, the War years and After the war. Childhood was spent at the brickyard of the title, in East Keal, and in the final chapter there is a detailed account of brick and pot making. Family photographs and charming illustrations by the author and others add
to the atmosphere.

For those of us who lived through the war the essays are highly evocative, and will arouse a good deal of nostalgia. Younger readers will enjoy the local colour and the entertaining stories. Kit is the sister of the late Fred Shaw, who, with his wife Jean, will be remembered by many SLHA members.

One episode does appear in two essays, but this is an exception. Occasionally one would like the author to have expanded an event that is referred to only in passing, for example, winemaking (p.8). I should have liked a little more about the German prisoners, having actually met one of them when he visited Fred and his wife Jean in 1994.

This book is a delightful read, full of atmosphere and anecdote. It will be enjoyed not just by those living in the Spilsby area but by anyone interested in Lincolnshire local history.

Hilary Healey, Bicker

Grantham in Focus

The author compiled a number of volumes a few years ago in which he scanned the local papers for cuttings and interesting titbits that formed a useful picture of events in the town and surrounding country each covering a 25-year period. Now, with full access to the Grantham Journal archives of texts and pictures he has compiled two very worthwhile largely pictorial documents.

The first, as its title suggests, has over 200 pictures and they are used to depict different districts of the town. They range over different periods, the industrial occupations, social events and the changing face of the areas shown.

The second book’s title shows that this is really a continuation of Mr Pinchbeck’s previous publications, bringing his history well into the 20th century. The previously used format is again followed, each year having its own range of excerpts from the paper and suitable illustrations.

The many changes going on at that time are well brought out and, for the social historian, both books provide stimulating reading and viewing. The latter book might have had an index to help locate particular news items and people. That apart, they are very welcome additions to the Grantham history shelf.

POSTLETHWAITE, Mark and SHORTLAND, Jim. "Dambusters in focus". Walton-on-Thames, Red Kite, 2007. 128pp. ISBN 978 0 9546201 8 9. £19.95 pbk (signed copies £24.95) or add £1.75 for postage from J. Shortland, 22 Alexandra Road, Skegness NG34 7QW).

Although only formed in 1943, 617 Squadron soon made headlines with the audacious ‘Dambuster’ raid in May, 1943 on the ‘great dams of Germany’. With many high profile precision raids during WW2 617 Squadron has become one of the famous squadrons of the Royal Air Force.

Over the years dedicated independent researchers have located probably every photograph that exists relating to 617 Squadron. Several researchers together with the families of service personnel have contributed over 200 photographs of air crew, aircraft and aerial shots included in this book. Each page is illustrated with photographs, plan, map or fine artistry using colour.

This is a high standard photographic album of 617 Squadron at war, 1943-1945. The compilers set out to produce a highly deserved visual tribute to the ‘Dambusters’ and in this they have succeeded.

J. B. Godwin, Skegness

U3A Skegness Local History Group. Skegness through the years: Skegness in the 17th and 18th centuries: Skegness: from an agricultural village to a seaside town...; [edited by James Mackley]. Skegness, U3A Local History Group, 2007. 67pp. No ISBN. £4 spiral bound (or £5.20 by post from the editor, 15 Castleton Boulevard, Skegness PE25 2TU).

The Skegness U3A history group has obviously spent much time researching the town’s history and development. The result is a read-
able account, which falls into four main sections: the town in the 17th and 18th centuries; the development into the present day seaside resort; the men who played important roles in that change - Earls of Scarborough, Henry Tippett and Rowland Jenkins; and finally maps that graphically represent the alterations to the local landscape. Parish records and many secondary sources have yielded a detailed picture of how life was in earlier times.

I was impressed by the analysis of the parish registers together with the piece on the social order that it revealed; also by the accounts of the efforts made in Victorian times to cater for the influx of so many visitors. This work is a very useful complement to the many recent picture books on the town. A revised re-issue has appeared in February, 2008.


"Our issue for Winter 2003/4 (LP &P 54) carried an enthusiastic review by Dr Dennis Mills of Mr Woodhead’s first book. Now the author has found enough original material to give us a second look at the work and play on Nocton estate on which he worked for 45 years from 1952. We are given a tour of the estate and meet some of the people who worked there. It would seem that every aspect of the potato growing and animal businesses were being photographed at the time, largely before 1960; there’s certainly a wide variety of photos, not only of the “industrial” side of the enterprise but also of all the social life of the village. All are very well reproduced on good quality paper and the author connects them with a series of insights into all the varied activities. All in all an attractive and lively record.


Wragby residents should be proud of the effort that so many have made to produce such a detailed record of the history of their town. There is a good account of the place’s origins and the Turbor family, who were prominent landowners from 1674. Valuable tables list the prices raised when the Turbor family sold the estate in 1917 as well as recording the ramifications of their family tree. This is followed by any number of sections on all aspects of its social, educational, industrial, medi-cal and sporting times.

The A4 format allows the contributors space to cover many topics and reproduce on good paper well over 100 quality photographs. These are very evocative - I was taken by the Edwardian scene at Wragby Station, the ramshackle ‘Chalet’ (the centre of all social activity in the 1930s), the snow scene in the Market Place on Good Friday 1975 and the men made to pose for the photographer in a very soggy field of mangolds in 1912.

But there is so much more - both pictorially and in a well edited text. The village has at last been worthily documented.

Where Five Roads Meet
A history of Wragby, Lincolnshire

In the last issue I referred to the issue in 2008 of a paperback edition of ‘The Terror’ by Dan Simmons, an account of the expedition in 1845 of Sir John Franklin. I can now confirm its issue by Bantam Books (ISBN 978 0 55381820 8; £7.99).

I also referred to the volume ‘The heritage of Rutland Water’ issued by the Rutland Local History and Record Society. Such has been its success that it has sold out. A re-issue is in hand (ISBN 978 0 907464 41 9) but will now cost £22. Postage is £8.50 from the Society at Rutland County Museum, Catmore Street, Oakham LE15 6HW).
### Occupation of Houses in Pelham Road, Grimsby, 1871 - 1901

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>1871</th>
<th>1881</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1901</th>
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<td>Pelham Villas</td>
<td>Frederick Riggain – Auctioneer. Thomas Howkins – Dental Surgeon.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Holly House</td>
<td>William Cook – Ironmonger. As 1881.</td>
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<td>See below.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Field House</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(now) Fair Lawn</td>
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**LOCAL DIVERSION**

**SUMMER 2008**

Doctor Rename’s Cryptic and Punning Lincolnshire Place Names Quiz

All clues should reveal a hamlet, village or town in the county:
1 A Royal Engineer’s century
2 I’m missing an Irish drink
3 Kebab den
4 French and English body parts
5 A stream ready to overflow
6 Royal or aristocratic but famous for a son who wasn’t
7 Coining it
8 Massed wagons
9 Excellent beer
10 Short vacation by the sea
11 Invoicing animal fodder
12 Rugby mistake it seems
13 One element less than Rome (or Sheffield)
14 Steal stream
15 Two beginners and nearly last

**Solution:**

1. Laslett
2. Banbury
3. Fookes
4. Earlsheat
5. Bluston
6. Cawood
7. Willoughby
8. Humber
9. Neepsend
10. Skegness
11. Fillingham

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