Lincolnshire PAST & PRESENT
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Lincolnshire Past & Present Editors: Hilary Healey, Ros Beevers
Reviews Editor: Ray Carroll. Production Editor: Ros Beevers

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

As we come to the completion of this winter number the weather has suddenly become appropriately cold, windy and wet, after a relatively mild autumn. We have been quite lucky this side of the country, so one should not complain. I certainly enjoy seasonal activities. In recent years I have taken part in the various autumn fungus forays around the county, with expert guides, even though I manage to learn only about one new species a year.

This number we introduce the two new Vice-chairmen of the Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology. The long running saga of the unusual font at Greatford continues and there are several other notes and queries, including a mystery picture identified, and enquiries about Dr Martin Lister, and early pictures of St Peter's at Barton upon Humber.

Transport again attracts our contributors, including the restoration of an old airfield bus shelter at Hemswell. Ellen Shelly has been looking at Alford in 1851 and James Foster gives an account of Dog Kennel Farm at Glentworth Cliff. John Ketteringham expands his short biography of the late Steve Race, who, members will recall, was kind enough to officially open Jews' Court for us when the society moved into its office here.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Eleanor Bennett, a long-standing society member, forever associated with her extensive study of Brackenborough and, for many people, with the outstanding Heritage Open Days there. We hope to add a further tribute in due course.

*Hilary Healey, Joint Editor*
Steve Race was probably best known as the chairman and compiler of 'My Music', the radio and television programme, which ran from 1966 until 1994. He was born in St Catherines, Lincoln, on 1 April 1921 and soon indicated his future career by improvising on the family piano. By the age of six he was apparently able to reproduce virtually any music he heard. His parents soon realised that Steve ought to have formal music lessons, and his first teacher was Miss Elsie M. Harrison. 'She wisely encouraged me to study gramophone recordings,' says Steve. At eight he took to xylophone playing, giving concerts in local chapels and halls. He also played the organ for services at The Lawn Asylum.

In 1929 he became a pupil at Lincoln School (now Lincoln Christ's Hospital School) and was friendly with Alex Cullen, with whom he formed a jazz duo: Alex on the drums and Steve at the piano. The partnership faded, however, when the future Professor Cullen became more interested in science than in music. A schoolboy band was also formed, which the young Neville Marriner unsuccessfully applied to join!

At 15 Steve auditioned before the Lincoln-born Professor Frederick Jackson and was accepted as a student at the Royal Academy of Music, of which he became a Fellow.

Soon after war was declared he volunteered for the RAF and served in various parts of Britain. In June 1944 he married Clair Leng of Lincoln and soon afterwards began his broadcasting career as a pianist and a record presenter. Following his demobilisation in 1946, after spells with the bands of Lew Stone and Cyril Stapleton, he formed his own band, performing regularly on radio and television. Throughout his long run as chairman of 'My Music' Steve set the questions himself, and he estimated the total to be over 15,000. Altogether he presented 524 radio editions of 'My Music', which were heard in every English-speaking country of the world, and 109 separate editions for television - something of a record for a panel game.

Steve also composed the music for documentary films, television plays and commercial jingles, while his set of orchestral variations was performed under Sir John Barbirolli by the Halle Orchestra. The best known of his compositions remains the tune he named 'Nicola' after his daughter and which won the Ivor Novello Award in 1962.

His other awards include the Wavendon All Music Media Personality of the Year Award (1987), the BASCA Gold Badge of Merit for Services to British Music (1991) and the Governor of Tokyo's Prize for Radio (1979).

Steve's musical interests were always divided between classical, popular and jazz, and he also enjoyed reading history, studying seventeenth-century Dutch painting and indulging a tendency to argue about politics. He contributed articles for newspapers and magazines worldwide, and his published books include an autobiography, Musician at Large, and The Two Worlds of Joseph Race, on his grandfather's life in China.

In recent years he lived with his wife Loney, a former BBC producer, in the Chiltern Hills. Until the early 1980s they lived in London, where he used to boast: 'I can get from home to Baker Street station in under fourteen minutes.'

This was very convenient, of course, but eventually the call of the country proved irresistible. 'My growing years were spent on the south-east fringe of the city of Lincoln,' he told me, 'though the Kings Cross trains rumbled at the back of the house and the Nottingham lorries thundered at the front. I realise now that in our spare time pursuits my brother Philip and I were really country boys.'

Although Steve lived 'in exile' for many years he still remembered his birthplace with affection. 'I'm very fond indeed of the county, especially the Wolds and the area around Somersby,' he said. 'I still know the city of Lincoln and its streets as only a boy on a bicycle can know a city.'

Steve Race was awarded the OBE in 1992 and was a Freeman of the City of London. He died on 22 June aged 88.
Readers may remember the article about the Richardson motor car titled “Jack Richardson and the Lincoln Motor Manufacturing Company” (P&P 73) and the Notes & Queries 5 in P&P 75 in which we asked if readers could help prove if there was a link between Charles Gilbert and his Lincoln motor trade business and the Richardson car.

This link had originally been made in an article published in the Lincolnshire Echo May 26 1997 written by Peter Brown with Niall McSwiggan, the last Managing Director of Gilbert & Son Ltd and a nephew of Charles Gilbert. The article stated “...Charles Gilbert and his motor car business produced a car known as a Richardson...as a joint venture with Jack Richardson.”

We have tracked down Niall McSwiggan who has retired to North Wales. Tony Wall with whom I collaborated on these articles spoke with him at some length. Niall McSwiggan has since written. He says that it was no other person than my father Walter Everitt Pennell (1910-1977) who in 1976, when they were both living in Waddington, asked Niall if he knew about the link between Gilbert & Son Ltd and his uncle Jack Richardson to make cars at Gow’s Bridge! Niall writes: ‘I knew nothing of this but got the impression that Charles [Gilbert] was involved in the setting up of the business. Mr Pennell went on to tell me about the [Richardson] models that were made and that production ceased in 1907 as the enterprise was not a commercial success.’

Researching family history sometimes comes up with surprising and unexpected results! My father was a nephew of Lieschen Richardson née Pennell and thus a nephew by marriage of Jack Richardson.

Niall goes on to write: ‘With regard to any official link between Gilberts and Richardson I am now of the opinion that there was none. Virtually all my information is based on hearsay. From an early age I remember my mother [a sister of Charles Gilbert] telling me that Gilberts ‘had made a car’ but making no reference to the name Richardson.

In hindsight I should have discussed this with my aunt Emily Gilbert (1872-1959) who was managing director and chairman of the company from 1947 to 1959. Emily, to my knowledge, never mentioned anything about Richardson cars. It was years later, after Emily’s death, when I asked my mother about the car on which she had learnt to drive [before the First World War] and she said a Richardson.

Niall has also checked through the minute books for Gilbert & Son Ltd (now deposited in the Lincolnshire Archives) and writes that there is no link written or financial evidence of a link between the two companies.

“Charles Gilbert was trained at Ruston Proctor and was gifted with things mechanical, so I can imagine some sort of association with the enthusiast Jack Richardson. [Maybe] Charles Gilbert was of some personal assistance on technical matters and there was an agreement to sell the cars. Gilberts had a well equipped machine shop and might have made parts for a prototype. In the circumstances I feel I should withdraw the statement in the Echo of 1997 about “joint venture” and “produced a car called a Richardson.”’

There are also no Pennell or, as far as we know, Richardson family records that can confirm the accuracy of my father’s recollections. My father was not born until 1910, three years after the closure of J. R. Richardson & Co (Lincoln) Ltd. It should also be remembered that it was seventy years after the closure of this company when my father raised the subject with Niall. Sadly, as with so much history, the true story gets clouded over the years. How I wish I had shown an interest in family history while my father was still alive!

At the beginning of the 20th century the business community in Lincoln, like other towns of similar size, would have been much closer knit and mutually reliant than is
now the case. Gilbert & Son Ltd would have already established contacts with motor trade businesses in other cities.

By 1903 the first year that the Richardson car was manufactured, Gilberts already had a long history with bicycles and over six years of experience of motorcars. Gilberts also expanded their motor car business in 1903 when they were appointed Wolseley-Siddeley agents. It would therefore seem quite likely, as Niall suggests, that Gilberts could have provided some assistance in setting up the Richardson factory and subsequently may possibly have been an agent for servicing or even for the manufacture of parts for the Richardson vehicles particularly after 1906 when the factory in Saxilby closed down.

We have no tangible evidence for this assertion apart from that tantalising photograph taken outside Gilbert & Son Ltd's 28 Melville Street, Lincoln premises.

According to the Lincolnshire Echo article published on May 26 1997, this photograph is of two Richardson's with a Daimler between them. Charles Gilbert is behind the steering wheel of the Richardson car on the left with his father William Gilbert in the back seat wearing the boater hat. Others photographed were members of Gilbert's staff. It is unclear when this photograph was taken but it is likely to be around 1905-7 when the Richardson were being manufactured.

Niall McSwigan tells us this large framed picture used to hang in Gilbert's boardroom at Pelham Street, Lincoln, and it, together with other contemporary photographs, is now held in the Lincolnshire Archives. If there was no connection between Gilbert & Son Ltd and the Richardson vehicle then why were Charles and William Gilbert and their staff driving these Richardsions outside their premises and why did the picture have pride of place in the Gilbert's boardroom?

Annabel Carle (in Melbourne, Australia) with Tony Wall (in Lincoln)

Acknowledgements:
Our thanks go to Mr Niall McSwigan for his interest and input into clarifying the link between Gilbert & Son Ltd and the Richardson vehicles.
I read with interest the article by Annabel Carle and Tony Wall on ‘The Story of FE1’ in P&P Spring 2009, particularly the piece at the end, which referred to Wallis Byron Jevons of Market Rasen.

There is a considerable amount of information about Mr Jevons available, mainly from a bound volume of news cuttings in Lincoln Central Library, from Kelly’s Directories, from Freda Starbuck’s notes on the town, and from his obituary in the Market Rasen Mail.

Kelly’s Directory 1909 lists him as a ‘Chemist, 4 Queen Street’ (now the premises of Boots, Chemists). He seems to have traded from various addresses over the years.

Freda Starbuck, in her invaluable Authentic Notes on Market Rasen 1900 describes Mr Jevons as ‘a chemist and druggist, oil and colour man, agent for W. A. Gilbey, insurance agent, King Street, mineral water manufacturer, Caistor Road [probably near the site of the present Festival Hall car park], Mr Jevons had the first car in Market Rasen, a Benz… He was liked and respected by all. He had a wife and 3 children…’ He was also a Justice of the Peace and held various public appointments in the town. Freda’s father, the noted photographer Cyril Starbuck, was an apprentice chemist to him at 14 Queen Street.

The following extracts are taken from a bound volume of news cuttings in Lincoln Central Library, Vol.B: Recollections of Veterans thought to have been taken from the Lincolnshire Gazette.

‘There seems to be no doubt that the first man in Lincolnshire to own a car was Mr Wallis Byron Jevons of Queen Street, Market Rasen, and he was good enough to tell us the whole story of his motoring experiences one day last week… He was an enthusiast before he had ever owned [a car]… [He is] a native of Market Rasen, followed his father into the business of chemist, and today controls (and controls it very well) a flourishing business…”

After first owning a series of motor tricycles from about 1898, Mr Jevons then ‘went in for his first car, a Benz, which had no hill climbing gear. Thus at Walesby Hill, Mrs. Jevons had to jump off and scramble up the slope after the car with a stone, to drop behind the wheel if the car’s engine failed. However, despite its limits it was considered at that time a wonderful construction…Two axles broke on that car which Mr Jevons subsequently sold to a Lincoln medical man…"
After that, Mr. Jevons bought a 3 1/2 hp De Dion car. Descending a hill near Scarborough with his wife in the car he found the car getting away with him and that the brakes would not act. They sped downhill at an increasing speed, and ahead of them was a carrier's cart. The people in that vehicle noticed the flying car, and jumped out in a panic, but fortunately left a clear road and Mr. Jevons steered past the obstacle and eventually brought his car safely to a standstill...

Though he has had several spills, the worst was a broken collar bone. A horse attached to a cart ran away with three people in the vehicle, and Mr. Jevons, in order to avoid it, turned his car into the hedge... the wind screen was responsible for the fact that the car fell on its side, and did not completely turn over.

"Mr. Jevons was one of the prime movers in the inauguration of the Lincolnshire Automobile Club, subscribing to it and being a member of the Committee and keenly interested in the famous Thousand Miles Trial..."

There were many more adventures in Mr. Jevons' motoring career, and he was the owner of several cars over the years. He declared his most enjoyable [adventure] was one with his fellow townsman, Mr. A. A. Padley; they went together to Ireland for the Gordon Bennett races...

Wallis Byron Jevons died suddenly on 2 November 1912 at age fifty-two. His obituary in the Market Rasen Mail describes him as 'Lincolnshire's First Motorist' and then goes on to describe him as 'A man of integrity... upright in all his dealings, and being of a most genial disposition, having a pleasant word for everybody, he will be greatly missed in the town, and his place will be most difficult to fill...'. a fitting tribute to a most extraordinary man.

No doubt many people could claim to be Lincolnshire's first motorist. The early part of the 20th century saw motoring becoming popular – at least for those who could afford it. But who was the first woman?

One possible candidate is Mrs. Emily Parkinson, who owned the first car in Spalding, a Benz supplied by Mr. J. T. Andrews of Nottingham. She was the wife of the Spalding photographer Frank Parkinson.

Illustrations on this page
Top: BE 613, believed to have been owned by Mr. Jevons. Can anyone identify the make and model? The Starbeck Collection, Local Studies Collection, Lincoln Central Library, by courtesy of Lincolnshire County Council.
Bottom: Mrs. Parkinson in her Benz car with Mr. Andrews. The Parkinson Collection, Museum of Lincolnshire Life, by courtesy of Lincolnshire County Council.
DOG KENNEL FARM OR 'THE KENNELS'
GLENTHWORTH CLIFF, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

James Foster

At a point almost opposite Glentworth Hall and to the east is an unclassified road once called 'Horseshoe Road', but now shown on maps as 'Dog Kennel Lane'.

About a mile along this road, on the right, are two drive entrances. The first is the original tree-lined avenue, long since abandoned as an entrance, being only wide enough for a pony and trap.

To the left of this drive is a wider entrance, metalled, for modern farm vehicles. This lane passes an opening on the right, now closed, to what used to be the stack yard of Dog Kennel Farm.

A few yards further on and to the right is (or was in 2002) the entrance to a group of cottages and the rear of the farmhouse, much altered since it was built in the early 1800s. The approximate OS Grid Reference is SK957/980.

From the evidence available it appears that the farmhouse was built for a 'gentleman farmer'. Charles Cross, who is listed as being resident there in a Lincolnshire Directory for 1842, it has not been possible to find out when it was built as Glentworth was not included in early Lincolnshire directories.

It is possible that Charles may have acquired the lease from a previous tenant, but whoever had Dog Kennel Farm built must have been a leaseholder of land belonging to the Glentworth Estate, owned by the Earls of Scarborough.

This Charles Cross was a keen huntsman and possessed a large pack of hounds housed at the rear of the farmhouse, hence its name. Charles was not listed as resident of Dog Kennel Farm in the 1873 land tax returns, but there is an entry in the Gainsborough district registers for a Charles Cross, owner (not tenant) of 500 acres, a medium sized holding in that area. His son Robert is listed in the 1872 Directory as resident at Dog Kennel Farm. Robert was also a keen huntsman like his father.

Robert was still resident at Dog Kennel Farm when his son, another Charles, attained his majority and had a large house built on Cliff Top, overlooking the village. Charles is listed as resident there for some years while his father, Robert, remained at 'The Kennels'. However, as Robert's name did not appear in the Directory of 1900, it must be presumed that he died before that date.

After Robert's death, his son Charles remained at Cliff House. He did not share his father's interest in hunting and the pack of hounds was sold.

Piecing together various extracts from directories, it would seem that Charles sublet Dog Kennel Farm to tenant farmers while he resided at Cliff House with his
wife. After his death, his son and heir, Charles Edward, remained at Cliff House and married soon after reaching his majority. His wife's sister assumed the role of companion to Mrs Cross. Dog Kennel Farm remained tenanted.

In 1917 the Earl of Scarborough auctioned many of his estates and villages, including Glentworth. The sale took place on 29 and 30 August. Most of the leaseholders were granted preference bids at the auction and the Cross family purchased Dog Kennel Farm, which remained in their ownership for almost 30 years.

Lincolnshire directories of the early 1920s list a William Swift and his wife, Helen, in residence at Dog Kennel Farm. William installed a paraffin driven dynamo in a brick out house, and most of the rooms in the 10 roomed house had an electric light pendant. William Swift was also the only Glentworth resident to have a telephone, connected to the Hemswell exchange with the number 'Hemswell 35'.

Early in 1939 William became aware of considerable activity at the nearby Hemswell aerodrome and thought that Dog Kennel Farm might suffer stray bombs should the airfield become an enemy target and his concern increased when he saw that Gaunty lights for a runway approach were being erected in the field next to the farmhouse.

He vacated Dog Kennel Farm and moved to Barrow on Humber in June 1939. Ironically, not long afterwards, the Americans established an air base at nearby Goxhill, with a flight path directly over his farm.

One of the conditions of the lease of Dog Kennel Farm was that tenants should keep the hedges, fences and gates in secure order. When William left, Dog Kennel was the only farm above the escarpment that belonged to Charles Edward Cross, who now required a resident there to undertake the maintenance requirements, but there was another reason. The RAF were commandeering large areas of farm land to establish dispersal points, anti-aircraft emplacements and gantries for landing lights. Someone was required to liaise with the RAF to safeguard crops and the flocks of sheep belonging to Mr Cross on Glentworth Cliff. Dog Kennel Farm urgently needed a tenant.

Dog Kennel Farm was built symmetrically with its rooms on both of the two floors on each side of a central hall and first-floor landing. After Mr Swift left, Charles Cross had the farmhouse divided and the central hallway porch sealed. Access to each side of the house was now by way of the former servants' entrances at each end, and the doors connecting the ground-floor hallway and the first-floor landing were also sealed.

Access to the first-floor bedrooms was now by the back stairs from each of the large kitchen/living rooms. Any occupants of the second bedroom, above the reception room, were obliged to pass through the bedroom above the kitchen on their way to bed.

A curious feature of the farmhouse was the absence of windows facing west on either side of the large bay windows. The windows of the kitchen/living rooms, and the bedrooms directly over, overlooked the courtyard at the rear, and the reason for this would seem to be that the back staircases at each end of the farmhouse were secured to the west-facing walls.

Thus the farmhouse was transformed into two 'semis', and Mr Cross installed George Wood, his woodsman, in the south wing, and Fred Sleaford, his estate shepherd, in the north wing. The Sleaford family, consisting of Fred, his wife Doris, his mother-in-law and young son Alan, moved in on 1 September 1939, two days before the declaration of the Second World War. They were to remain there until the end of the war.

The entrance to the north wing, occupied by the Sleafords, was through the stack yard, along a path at the side of the large barn, and through an archway into a brick paved courtyard.

In the centre of this area was a lift-pump over a well, the source of water for the Sleaford family. A gulley had been recessed into the slab under the pump to take any spillage and rainwater from the courtyard down into the well. The use of this drain for disposing of polluted water such as suds was discouraged, but the water drained from two kitchen sinks into a soakaway and eventually, most probably, found its way to the lowest point in the yard—the well—albeit filtered by the soil.

Across the brick paved yard, and at the side of the former dynamo house, was a two-hole dry privy. Visitors from the towns, used to more privacy, found it took a little time to adjust to using the primitive facility and looked bemused at the provision of two holes. (One in fact was smaller than the other, for children.) What was more difficult was to witness the occasional necessary clearing of the sewage from the rear of the privy to the adjacent ash pit—an operation not to viewed by the squeamish or sensitive.

Not far away from the courtyard and through a five-bar gate, was an area referred to as 'the crew yard'. This is where all the effluent from the stables, pig sty and cow sheds was heaped up to mature until much spreading time. The term 'crew' does not refer to a gang of workers, but is derived from the word 'accruce'.

The farmhouse was built of bricks of mediocre quality, proba-
bly from the local brick yard once situated in Park Lane in Glentworth, although better bricks were made in Darley Thomas's brick yard in Glenthorn. (Darley was also a coal merchant and licensed victualler.)

The Sleafords' residence was entered through a solid wooden door with a Suffolk latch, referred to as a 'snack', and fitted with a large wood-cased lock about the size of a small attaché case. The last person out of the house would have to put the key in his/her saddlebag.

The large living room/kitchen was stone paved, but the area near the hearth and where the large kitchen table was situated was carpeted with several large 'pegged' rugs.

There was a huge open fire grate in the large kitchen. It was black-leaded every Saturday morning before the fire was stoked up, and the steel closing bar on the oven made to shine like chromium plate. The fireplace was designed with a spacious oven to the left and a large boiler to the right. The oven and boiler were heated by pushing the burning fuel, be it coal or wood, under their respective flues.

The boiler, with a capacity of between four and five gallons, was the only means of obtaining hot water for washing, but for small amounts a large kettle or pan was placed directly on the fire griddle. The fire was kept alight continuously, by banking it up with cinders and slack before retiring. The ashes were raked out early in the morning before stoking up the fire for the day. There was plenty of wood available as Mr Wood would bring home sections of fallen trees in a two-wheeled farm cart from the estate's several woods.

Flitches of bacon for curing hung from the kitchen ceiling, which was constructed of thick rough sawn planks and supported by wooden beams.

At the end of the kitchen was a door leading to a single-storey brick store where more bacon hung, and where cycles, acetylene lamps, paraffin cans, wheelbarrows and spare bedsteads were kept. It was, for visitors, an Aladdin's cave.

The former reception room on the ground floor, now accessed only through the kitchen, was spacious. It also contained a large fireplace, the flue of which was back to back with the one serving the kitchen fire, and shared the same chimney. In high winds one would blow back into the other, and a cloud of fire soot would cover the furniture, or worse, the large pine dining table in the kitchen. This was kept covered with an old sheet except at meal times.

On the west side of the reception room was a large bay window up to ceiling height, and at about knee height was a bench seat round the three sides of the bay. The sections of the bench were hinged to serve as storage chests. One of these sections had provided a convenient place to house two large Leclanche cells for the telephone that had been installed in the room for Farmer Swift. (They were left there when the GPO recovered the phone in 1939.)

The centre section of the large sash windows (with counter weights) in the reception room faced west and captured the evening sun for several hours and also afforded a view over the front lawn and the ha-ha beyond it, over

![Image: Dog Kennel Farm—Glentworth House 2000.](image)

The wing on the right was built in the 1970s on old foundations. The building on the left is the shell of the original, with new bays and stone cladding. Nothing remains of the large kitchen and outbuildings once attached at the extreme left.

![Image: Artist's impression—Meadow View private hospital.](image)
two large fields and up to the 'Old Street' (B1398). Had it not been for the hedges and trees it would have been possible to see Cliff House on the escarpment edge over Glentworth on a clear day.

For both the Wood and Sleaford families, Dog Kennel Farm provided a relatively high degree of comfort compared with that of some of the small cottages in the village in which they had previously lived.

In September 1941 Mr Frank Arden, a director of several farming companies, purchased the derelict Glentworth Hall in the village with the intention of moving in with his family after it had been restored. However, that never came to pass, and in 1945 he decided that it was not a viable proposition to use it as a family home and began to look for alternative accommodation.

A rather strange sequence of events occurred at about that time. Mr Sleaford was involved in a minor fracas in the Munces Arms at Caenby Corner, and this had come to the attention of his employer, Charles Cross. Their relationship had become strained, and by mutual consent, Mr Sleaford went to work for Frank Arden in the village. Mr Wood and his family had moved out of Dog Kennel Farm in 1945 after the death of his father, thus it was now empty.

Frank Arden negotiated a price with Charles Cross, bought Dog Kennel Farm, moved in with his family, and renamed the farmhouse Glentworth House, the name by which Sir Christopher Wray's mansion of 1566 had been known.

The two front entrances soon had a distinctly Georgian look about them, à la Glentworth Hall. It is almost certain that it was Mr Arden who, during his occupation of Dog Kennel Farm, had been responsible for substantial alterations, including the provision of a large swimming pool and an extension as large as the original farmhouse to its south wing.

Frank Arden CBE died in 1979 but his widow continued to reside at Dog Kennel Farm and remained there for about 10 years. Records of the West Lindsey District Council show that in 1989 an application was received from a Miss D. Locke and a Dr Bhattacharya of Lincoln for change of use from a private dwelling to a private nursing home.

The owner and executrix, Mrs Arden, had agreed to this when she accepted an offer from Miss Locke for the former farmhouse and land surrounding it. Dog Kennel Farm was then registered as Glentworth House Nursing Home. In June 1990 its name was changed to that of 'Glentworth House', a residential rehabilitation unit, offering facilities for patients who had suffered mental illness. It seems likely that the home was supervised by the Health Authority, who used it as a halfway house facility for some of their referrals.

Permission was granted for the installation of a lift between the two floors. In March 1993 West Lindsey Council received an application for additional premises including a 'leisure vehicle' (go-kart) repair workshop and clubhouse.

This was refused and in June of that year a revised application was submitted but after investigations had been made, again refused. In January 1994 the third application was granted, subject to several conditions restricting the use of the workshop and clubhouse. One of these conditions was lifted on appeal.

The author and his brother revisited the haunts of their childhood in and around Glentworth in October 2002, which included a visit to Dog Kennel Farm. The manager, a Registered Nurse, kindly gave permission for them to view both the exterior and interior of the building. They found it changed almost beyond recognition.

In July 2004 an application was received by West Lindsey District Council to establish an extension to the existing premises, still listed as Glentworth House. This was subject to an enquiry, at which objections were raised.

Later that year the application was granted by the Council for the establishment of a residential care unit to be named "Meadow View" on the site of Dog Kennel Farm. Assurances having been given, this second application raised no serious objections from those living in the private residences on or near the site at that time.

However, in 2007 a consortium called Health Care Services PLC applied for and was granted permission to build a 28-roomed 'secure mental hospital' on the site, despite objections from residents of several nearby houses. The unit opened in June 2008 at a cost of 7.5 million pounds.

Before the end of the year it was reported that two of the patients had absconded, causing much concern to those living nearby. The company currently trades under the name of Curate Hospitals — part of the Caring Homes Group.

From the artist's impression of the new hospital little if any of the once 'noble and historic' Dog Kennel farmhouse remains. Whether or not it was incorporated into the new hospital buildings is not clear, but it would seem most likely that Dog Kennel Farm was totally demolished to provide a clear site for the new premises.
I am searching for the portrait of Dr Martin Lister (1639-1712), a royal physician to Queen Anne and early Royal Society luminary. His family seat was Burwell Park, Burwell, Lincolnshire. The house was demolished in 1958 and written reports mention that the walls were lined with family portraits.

The University of Oxford is currently engaged in doing a critical edition of his correspondence (1200-plus extant letters), and I have completed a biography of Lister that will be published next year. Despite many years of searching, I have only found one monochrome reproduction of his visage in a Christie's auction catalogue [left]. If any readers have knowledge of the whereabouts of this portrait, or of any others of Lister, I would be most grateful.

For more information, please contact Dr Anna Marie Roos, Research Fellow, Modern History Faculty, University of Oxford, Old Boys' High School, George Street, Oxford OX1 2RL or anna.roos@history.ox.ac.uk

The two-volume monograph that deals with the history, archeology and architecture of St Peter's church, Barton upon Humber, will be published by Oxbow Books in 2010. We are in the final stages of preparing the manuscript for press, and wish to make a last-ditch appeal to readers for information concerning the whereabouts of any early paintings or drawings of the church. Despite searching for over thirty years, I have never found a view of the interior of St Peter's earlier than a photograph of c1890, which shows the pewing arrangement of 1859. Surely an early drawing or watercolour of the interior must exist somewhere?

While we have Claude Nattes's drawing of the exterior in 1796, we also know that at least two paintings also exist, but we cannot track them down. In both instances the artist sat in St Mary's churchyard and painted a view of St Peter's from the west, with the beck and the old brick vicarage (before it was rebuilt in 1830) in the middle ground. A very poor photograph of one of the paintings is pasted into H. W. Ball's scrapbook (in Baysgarth Museum), and is reproduced here. Unfortunately, the print is heavily disfigured by scratching on the back, which shows through. The painting, which must date from the 1820s, was presumably in the possession of a local resident and was photographed by Ball around 1900.

Even more tantalising is the second missing painting, which dated from c1800. It briefly surfaced in Barton about five years ago, but all enquiries have failed to locate it now. If any readers know the present whereabouts of these paintings, or other early views, I would be grateful to hear from them.

Professor Warwick Rodwell, Warvicke.rodwell@westminster-abbey.org
THE OLD AIRFIELD
BUS SHelter
AT HEMSWELL

Robin Fletcher

To the people of the village of Hemswell the old bus shelter seemed always to have been there, up on the ridge above the village, alongside the B1398 road that runs along the ridge from Scunthorpe via Kirton-in-Lindsey to Lincoln. The bus shelter was built solidly of brick, with a ridged slate roof and a small gable over the entrance. However, over many years, its condition had deteriorated, the wooden roof timbers were rotting, and the roof was only held in place by the ivy that was growing over it. Older villagers seemed to recall being told that the building of the bus shelter was a joint effort by villagers and airmen from the airfield, but the question was raised, which war?

The bus shelter is a mile and a half from the main entrance to RAF Station Hemswell (constructed in the 1930s) and on a different main road. However, in 1916 soldiers from 33 (Home Defence) Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, established an Emergency Landing Ground alongside the B1398 road, and in 1918 the aerodrome was expanded when 199 and 200 (Training) Squadrons set up home there, also beside the B1398 road.

An Operations Block was built, of brick with a slate roof, almost opposite where the bus shelter is today, and this may be where the materials for the bus shelter came from; the bricks appear similar to those of some of the pieces from the Operations Block walls that still survive.

Just north of the bus shelter, amongst the grass verge, there are traces of asphalt, going from the road edge to the boundary of the aerodrome, and this may have been the main entrance in the First World War.

Hemswell Parish Council made the decision that the bus shelter should be refurbished, as it is still used by villagers, and funds were sourced from the County Council and from O2 under their ‘It’s Your Community’ scheme.

Work was carried out, and the bus shelter looks now, complete with new timetable and litter bin.

When the floor was cleared, some old stone flagstones were found, forming the base of the shelter.

On Saturday 28 March 2009, representatives from the Parish Council, County Council, O2, and villagers, gathered at the Village Hall, and after an outline of what had been done, were then taken by bus (of course!) to look at the newly refurbished bus shelter.

RAF Hemswell was represented by Brian Smith, Editor of the ‘Ermine Ink’, the newsletter of RAF Hemswell Association (the Station Badge of RAF Hemswell incorporates an Ermine, because of the nearby A15 Ermine Street); and the author.

This was Brian Smith’s first return to Hemswell for 50 years.

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Mystery picture

Richard Smith has identified the picture on page 11 of LP&P 77. He is unable to access information to give an accurate date now but writes: The village is Metheringham. Mary Emily Dawson (my great-grandmother) is nearest on the path and her sister Fanny (holding the wheelchair) with Fanny’s daughter Ginny in the wheelchair. The shop immediately behind them is F. W. Baldock (Frederick William Baldock is listed as a stonemason in Kelly’s 1930) and the post office is the building with a lady in the doorway. In the distance at the end of the street is the Star and Garter Hotel. Mary Emily lived with her husband Thomas Burman Dawson at Lincoln Lane, Metheringham.
A GLIMPSE OF ALFORD AT THE TIME OF THE 1851 CENSUS

Ellen Shelly

At the time of the 1851 census, 2229 people were living in the town of Alford in Lincolnshire, which was enumerated in two districts. My great-great-grandfather Robert Steel was born in Alford in 1847, and I have used the 1851 census and Alford Parish registers to allow myself a glimpse of the town he and his family lived in.

I wanted to find out more about the part of Alford my ancestors lived in, who their neighbours were, what work they did, and where the townspeople came from.

Where had the residents of Alford been born?

A look at the age/sex breakdown shows that there were slightly more females than males in the town (1131/1098), with ages ranging from newborn to 87 years.

In the age range 0-5 years there were similar numbers of males and females, 276 of whom had been born in Alford, and 71 of whom had been born elsewhere in Lincolnshire. A further 10 were born outside Lincolnshire.

In the age range 16-25 years, 48 per cent of males and 54 per cent of females had been born in Alford.

By the time people reached the ages of 56-65 years, only 21 per cent of men and 22 per cent of females had been born in Alford.

As people grew older, the proportion who had been born in the town became progressively lower, in comparison to the proportion of residents who had been born elsewhere.

Looking in more detail at the census entries allows us to see where people had come from, but does not show us the destination of those who had moved out of the town.

The townspeople had a wide range of occupations, and these were largely distributed in specific areas, with occupation also showing a relationship to place of birth. Occupation related to address

The largest area was South End, which had 196 households, with an average household size of 4.51 people. Heads of households listed a total of 35 separate occupations. Fifty-one households were headed by labourers (agricultural or other). The next largest occupation group for head of household was charwoman (nine), and carpenter/joiner/cabinet maker (nine).

South End also had eight households dependent on parish relief, four druggist/grocers, three blacksmiths, three post messengers, two draper/dressmakers and two brewer/innkeepers. There were 24 apparent 'live in' servants in South End. (Census entries may disguise family relationships within head of household servant listings, so that this figure cannot be counted as absolute.)

The second largest area was West Street with a total of 105 households and a slightly larger average household size of 4.63 people. Despite consisting of fewer households, West Street heads of household had 40 separate occupations, and 43 servants who apparently lived in. This may suggest that the residents of West Street as a whole may have been slightly more affluent than their South End neighbours.

A look at the occupations shows us that 23 were labourers, eight were listed as carpenter/joiner/cabinet maker, but only one head of household in West Street was a charwoman. There were five bricklayers, four blacksmiths, four victuallers, four shoemakers, three paupers, two gardeners, one cowkeeper and one clergyman. West Street also contained the almshouses, where there were seven households containing six elderly paupers and one charwoman.

There is no space here for a discussion of each street, but there are some marked contrasts with the addresses in the centre of the town.

Market Place had 38 households, with an average household size of 5.61, and 36 servants (almost one per household). Heads of household occupations were given as annuitant (two), baker (two), beer house/innkeeper (two), boot/ shoemaker (two), brazier/ironmonger (five), butcher (one), chemist/druggist (three), surgeon's wife (one) tailor (one).

George Street had only one household. It was headed by Mary Atkinson, the widowed licensed victualler at the New Inn, with her 17-year-old daughter, four-year-old grandson and six lodgers.

Revell Place also had only one household, that of Henry Wilson of Newark, who gave his occupation as solicitor, attorney's clerk to...
Petty Sessions, and Commissioner of Tax. His household contained his wife, two children aged 20 and 16, and four servants.

Bridge Street had 28 households, with 17 separate occupations, and 36 servants (13 servants per household). At 5,604 people, the average household size for Bridge Street was the highest in the town, a reflection of the high number of household servants. Bridge Street occupations included three carpenter/joiner/cabinet makers, three draper/grocers, two doctors, two solicitors, one builder, one land agent, and one tea dealer.

Where had the different occupation groups come from?

Of 87 labourers living in South End (all household members), 37 had been born in Alford, 36 elsewhere in Lincolnshire, and 12 outside the county.

Of eleven bricklayers, eight were from Alford and three from Lincolnshire.

Of 31 boot or shoe makers 12 were from Alford, 13 from Lincolnshire and six from other counties.

Fourteen house servants were born in Alford, 66 in Lincolnshire and one outside the county.

The teacher, school master and school assistant were all from outside Lincolnshire. The school mistress and governess were both from Lincolnshire. Alford had been the site of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School from the 16th century. The first National School had been opened in the town in 1820, and in 1851 the Girls' National School was established in West Street.

In addition to St Wilfrid's church, Alford had a Baptist chapel from 1812 onwards, and a Free Methodist chapel had been opened in 1850, close to South Street, with seating for 150 people. Four religious ministers of different denominations appear in the 1851 census, all of whom were born outside Lincolnshire.

The enumerator for the South End district had listed 31 crafts or tradesmen as 'master' or manager. Of these only five were born in Alford. Of the rest, 20 were born in Lincolnshire and six in other counties.

Twenty men were identified as workers. Of these nine were born in Alford, ten in Lincolnshire and only one outside the county. This would suggest that skilled workers needed to travel to become experienced masters of their trade, and that they were unlikely to return to their area of origin. Further study of the ages of the workmen may show that the older they were, the more likely they were to have left their home town.

The two surgeons, general practitioner and bone setter were all from other areas of Lincolnshire.

A police station had been established in Alford during 1844. The Superintendent of Police, John Casey, was born in Ireland, as was his wife, though their children, aged eight and four years, had been born in Nottingham and Alford, suggesting that the family arrived in Alford between 1844 and 1846.

The railway station opened in Alford in 1850, and in 1851 three households were enumerated at the address "Alford Station". They had an average household size of 5.66. The three heads of household, Richard Marris and William Bradstreet, railway porters, and Samuel Wilson, the railway clerk, were all born in counties other than Lincolnshire, as were Marris's two lodgers, who were described as bookkeeper and goods clerk. The children in these households ranged in age from one to 17 years, but none had been born in Alford, indicating that the railway staff, like the Superintendent of Police, had moved to the area in response to the employment opportunities created by the opening of the new police and railway stations.

These examples show that those who had been born and remained in the town of Alford were more likely to have low-status occupations such as labourer or charwoman. Where unskilled or semi-skilled workers had moved, the move was most likely to have been within the county. Professional and business men, the educated and educators were likely to have originated elsewhere in Lincolnshire or the United Kingdom, and settled for a time in Alford.

Further study may show whether people born in Alford but wishing to set up in business or train for a specific profession had moved out of the town to follow their career path. Migration patterns, distinctive to professional and skilled and unskilled workers, similar to the patterns noted in Alford, have been described by Turner and Wojciechowska. Turner studied the migration patterns of textile workers in Accrington in the early 19th century, and Wojciechowska looked at migration patterns in a rural parish in Essex. Both found different patterns between professional, skilled and unskilled workers, with professional and skilled workers being likely to move greater distances, while unskilled workers, where they moved at all, tended to remain within the county of their birth.

A character of interest who appears in the 1851 census was Elizabeth 'Keggy' Bufflan, an unmarried 51-year-old who kept a beer house in Market Place, along with her younger sister, Maria. Keggy had previously been an innkeeper, but had her licence reduced to that of beer house after being reported for buying illicit gin, which came into the town through smuggling links.

The Parish Registers

The parish register for the year 1851 shows 43 baptisms, 15
marriages and 60 burials.

During January, the officiating minister was George Jeans, who then appears to have moved on. Cover was provided throughout February and March by P. S. Ashworth, described as 'Official Minister', Felix Lautens, Vicar of Saleby and William Mason, Vicar of Bilby.

At the beginning of April Thomas M. Cooksey took over, and was present throughout the year, apart from a period of approximately three weeks from late August to mid September, when P. S. Ashworth again signed the registers.

Cooksey appears on the census listed as the 31-year-old Curate of Alford, whose place of birth was unknown. He was a visitor in the Bridge Street home of Land Agent John Higgins, along with Higgins' wife, nine children ranging in age from one month to 25 years, and six servants.

The next dwelling to be enumerated was the Manor House, which would eventually be donated to Alford Town by a descendant of John Higgins. Present in the Manor House on census night was unmarried housekeeper Sophia Hodgson, with three servants and a visitor.

The baptism register shows that three families had two children baptised at the same time during 1851, and Lucy Brown, baptised on 10 July, was noted to have been born in 1834. Lucy's father Elmett was a tanner, employing three men at Bridge Street. Unusually for an employer in Alford, Elmett had been born in the town. Lucy had a brother three years older than herself, and it is tempting to wonder if he ever made it to the fort.

Of the 15 couples marrying, five of the grooms were from parishes other than Alford, but only one of the brides was not from Alford. The couple both named their parish as Lamarth. The groom's occupation was 'gentleman', but they were not in Alford by the time of the census.

Solomon Kelk was a 50-year-old labourer, born in Alford, and living in Parsons Lane, with his wife and two daughters, Maria and Ann. On 10 June Solomon's son Charles and daughter Maria both married, and 2 weeks later, younger daughter Ann was also wed at St Wilfrid's.

Fourteen children under the age of one year were buried in 1851, including nine who had been baptised by Cooksey. Another 14 children aged 1-5 years, and nine aged 6-15 years were buried during the year.

The census also shows us that living at South End, was 60-year-old tin plater worker, James Rutley, his 45-year-old wife Sophia and children aged 17 and four, along with five visitors and three lodgers. Sophia must have been heavily pregnant at this time, as the parish register contains baptisms for two daughters, Louisa and Sarah Ann, on 1 May. These entries are followed by Sophia's burial on 8 May, and the babies' on 13 May.

The oldest people to be buried in Alford in 1851 were 82-year-olds Christian (?) Carney of Prussia, and Jane Stainton, who were buried on 27 and 29 May. Carney, who had lived in Parsons Lane, was described as a puerperal, and left a 69-year-old widow.

Stainton was a laundress proprietor, born in Alford, who had been living with her unmarried son and daughter, a servant and two apprentices. Neither the census nor the registers are able to shed any light on whether either had suffered long illnesses, or died suddenly.

1851 had an unusually high number of burials (60) compared to 33 in 1850 and 26 in 1852. Most of the deaths occurred between April and September. There were no national epidemics in 1851, and neither the census nor parish register are able to provide information on the reasons for this high number of deaths.

Where were the Steel family in relation to other residents of Alford?

My own ancestor Robert Steel was listed as age five in the 1851 census. He was living with his mother Mary, father Robert, who was listed as a builder, and seven siblings. The whole family had been born in Alford and were living in Parsons Lane.

There were eight households in Parsons Lane, including the family of Robert senior's sister and brother-in-law, Solomon and Elizabeth Dales.

Occupations recorded for these households were builder, gardener, pauper, hawk and fellmonger, tailor and labourer. (This list includes Solomon Kelk, whose three children were soon to be married, and 82-year-old Christian Carney, who, we are aware, was not in the best of health.)

In comparison to the other streets discussed above, we can see that this was neither the most prosperous area of town, nor the poorest. Robert junior was the twelfth of thirteen children, all of whom survived. The fact that his father was able to provide a home for such a large family in Parsons Lane is indication that he was a successful builder.

Robert senior had two brothers living in West Street and working as bricklayers. Victorian England was beginning a period of extensive building, so that the Steel family were able to continue to find work as builders and bricklayers in Alford until the 1890s.

Robert junior's paternal grandparents had both died by 1851, but his maternal grandparents, Richard and Alice Dimes, were living in Chapel Street, with their youngest son and three teenage grandchildren Henry Dales, and Mary and Maria Steel. Richard had been born in Alford and worked as a gardener.
Other occupations for residents of Chapel Street were baker, butcher, nail maker, brick maker, attorney and Wesleyan minister, showing that Chapel Street must have been home to the more successful traders and professionals. Another Steel sister, Alice, had secured a position as house servant in Bridge Street.

Robert’s future wife, Maria Cunningham, was then aged just one year. Maria’s family, and her grandparents lived at South End, the area of town most heavily populated by unskilled workers. Both her father and grandfather were listed as agricultural labourers. Maria was therefore of a lower social class than Robert. Despite continuing to live in Alford, when they married in 1876, Robert and Maria chose to travel to the Register Office in Spilsby for the ceremony. Frustratingly, available documents cannot provide an explanation for this personal decision.

**Conclusion**

Both the parish registers, and census are limited in the information they can give. However, by combining a study of the two sources, it is possible to get a picture of household size and composition, occupation and migration patterns.

It has been possible to place a particular family within the context of social status within the town, and to gain an insight into the events that had just occurred and for which they were preparing, as well as those that were about to overwhelm them.

**NOTES**

1 UK 1851 Census 110 107/2110
2 Higgins, E. The tabulation of occupations in the nineteenth century census, with specific reference to domestic servants, in Mills, D and Schurer, K. Local Communities in the Victorian Census Enumerators Handbooks, 1996 Local Population Studies
3 1988 Cooke, S. Alford Town
4 http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/LIN/Alford/ 2009
5 Turner, W. Patterns of migration of textile workers into Accrington in the early nineteenth century, in Mills, D. and Schurer, K. Local Communities in the Victorian Census Enumerators Handbooks, 1996 Local Population Studies
7 1988 Cooke, S. Alford Town
8 Alford Parish Register Burials 1851

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**Postscript**

**LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS FROM CRANWELL**

As a postscript to the article that appeared in *Lincolnshire Past & Present* 77, the author, Peter Stevenson, points out:

The photographs illustrating the article were of the 1/48 scale ‘built from scratch’ models (no kits were ever available for these unique aircraft) that I built for a series of lectures I presented some years ago on the history of flight.

Having ‘done their bit’ these three models have now been accepted by the RAF College at Cranwell for permanent display in addition to the models of the other classes of the biplane era used at Cranwell. They are all on display on the upper corridor of the College building.
The Moorby font story

Compiled by Hilary Healey

Over recent numbers of Lincolnshire Past & Present we have mentioned the medieval font from All Saints, Moorby, near Horncastle, now installed in Greatford Church near Sleaford. We have heard from several correspondents on this subject and it seemed a good idea to try to bring everything together.

We have not had the opportunity to seek out illustrations of either the medieval church, if they exist, or the Victorian one, but perhaps this note will encourage readers in this further quest.

J. Conway Walter, in his History of Horncastle from the Earliest Period to the Present Time (1908), gives a detailed description of the Victorian church, which I shall not go into here.

There was a church at Moorby at the time of Domesday, which makes it all the more disappointing that we have little information on the medieval building that survived until the 19th century, other than that it was 'a Gothic structure'.

Rector Bevan, who visited on 28 October 1847, described it as 'having a nave, aisle, with a cupola for a bell at the W. end and a chancel. The nave coved, the chancel timber with rafters.' He also noted 'an Early English entrance stopped up on the S. side' and mentioned the remains of a piscina.

This church was demolished in 1863 and a new one designed by James Fowler was erected in 1864. Some sources say 1866, but that may be the date of completion. The £1,100 new building's patron was J. Banks Stanhope Esq, a major local landowner.

Thorold and Yates, in the 1965 Shell Guide to Lincolnshire, suggest it was 'restored' by Fowler rather than being replaced, but there is little evidence for this, although a Moorby website states that some materials of the old church were reused. This is presumably the local sandstone, as Ancaster stone is specifically mentioned as being used for the quoin.

Fortunately two 'notable relics of days gone by', as Arthur Mee described them (1949), were placed in the new building. One of these was a carving showing a man playing bagpipes with three dancers; there is a useful note on this by Andrew White in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 18 (1983). The other was the Ancaster stone font, which had been given, as can be seen, a new base.

Arthur Mee describes the four panels of the font in detail, suggesting that the figure being raised from the tomb is that of the donor. The 1964 edition of Pevsner describes the four font panels as being 'the Virgin with Sun and Moon left and right, six kneeling figures, a seated figure, and a cadaver and two figures (one an angel) attending to it.'

Bonney names the Virgin and Child on the throne with the sun and moon, and a group of persons kneeling in devotion to her. The other two panels he suggest as a late seated, with the Pillar and Scourge nearby, and Christ in the Sepulchre. Interpretations vary, although the Virgin and Child is recognised by everyone.

Arthur Mee suggests that the person being raised from the tomb is the donor while J. Conway Walter sees the skeleton as being drawn from the tomb by two angels, 'doubtless emblematic of the “death unto sin and new birth unto righteousness, accomplished by baptism.”'

When Moorby church was demolished in 1983 the font went into storage. It was not acquired by St Thomas Becket, Greatford, until 2004, when it was given a new plinth of Ancaster stone. The Listed Building description of Greatford church is dated 1968. Moorby buildings were probably listed after the demolition of Fowler's church, so there seems to be no recent appraisal of the font.

My attention has just been drawn to a website on 'Village Churches around the Peterborough Area', created by Robin Peel. This was found as one of the sites suggested by googling Greatford font. He has some excellent photographs of all four panels at Greatford. Does anyone know of comparable iconography?

I look forward to hearing more on this subject. My thanks are due to Richard Croft, Carolyn Kennedy, Nigel Ashley (who designed the new base for the font), John Kettridge and everyone who has helped at Jews' Court.

Mrs Collins has here produced a well researched study of the development of South Kelsey through the ages. She discusses first the origins of the village’s name and the earliest settlements. A good section on the Lords of the Manor, the Harnsards, then (through marriage) the Aycloughs and their descendants includes a fuller account of Anne Ayclough, the Protestant martyr. Later short essays cover the effects of enclosure, transport changes, education, agricultural depression, the poor laws, etc. Finally, she discusses the village life of the nineteenth century and the buildings and people of the village in the last hundred years with emphasis on social amenities.

It is an excellent example of what an assiduous researcher can dig up especially when it can all be written up so well. There are a number of errors and full stops are often omitted but they do not seriously detract from a useful study. Thirty well produced illustrations round it all off nicely.


After Franklin died in seeking the North West Passage a later expedition tried to find out what had happened. Suggestions of cannibalism led his widow to enlist the help of Dickens to rescue her husband’s reputation. The reviewer in The Times (12 September) called it ‘this rich historical novel’ and ‘one of the best of the year’.


One of a new series, this is a splendid collaboration between the town’s best known local historian and an artist who, after a lifetime in the graphic arts field, moved into the county in 1991 and started painting local views. Malcolm Knapp provides a preface on aspects of the town’s history before we encounter the double page spreads that are the core.

The right hand page of each opening has one of the paintings and these are complemented by texts on the views which emphasise the architectural and historical elements.

After 30 such groups a final 21 pages include a long essay entitled ‘History and events in Grantham’ and a brief bibliography. Ten of the paintings are of places of historic interest outside the town, for example Belton and Stoke Rochford Houses or picturesque local village scenes, such as Great Ponton and Boothby Pagnell.

All in all it is an attractive volume that will have an immense appeal to all with local associations and is a very nice example of book production. It will undoubtedly have filled a few Christmas stockings and it would not surprise me if quite a few copies are broken up for the pictures to be framed.


A fresh slant on teaching yourself amateur archaeology by an acknowledged expert. There are, however, only a few local references.

locally and the author married into the family. Although basically a book of family pictures the lives of the family have touched so many aspects of the town that there will be a strong appeal to all who share the same local heritage.


Angela Marshall works at Belton House and was often asked about the men whose names appear on the WW1 memorial in the village. She was moved to start looking into their histories after completing an account of the servants of the house in the Victorian period. She and her helpers have now recorded in some detail the lives of 49 local men, nine of whom failed to return. A variety of resources have been used and the result is a suitable extra memorial to those who served in that conflict.


After two previous booklets on areas of Grimsby the author has turned to the Duke of York gardens, locally called 'The Bully'. The idea of a public park was first sown in 1868 but even after the Improvement Act of 1869 arguments about available land and sites it took another 25 years before the official opening in 1894. A nicely illustrated account of all these shenanigans has been put together with later memories from a number of local people. 'Bully' derives from the boulevard alongside the River Freshney.


In 1999 the author published, as part of an ongoing series, an earlier version of this book. Then A4 size it now appears in a slightly smaller format. The arrangement is the same: each year has pages of items taken from the local newspaper the Grantham Journal set on the pages to look like a modern tabloid newspaper. The contents have been re-arranged on the pages but are substantially the same. This reissue gives the format a new lease
of life and should repeat the earlier success. Even a few years ago can seem like a distant (almost stone) age. The 20s and later now seem prehistoric judging by these pictures and stories; they will be a revelation to the under-80s!


A Taste of LINCOLNSHIRE & THE FENS

There are three elements to this book; firstly, a number of recipes of local dishes from all areas of the county; the illustrations taken from the familiar Frith archives; and, finally, short pieces on some of the places depicted, the story of some of the delicacies (e.g. Lincolnshire stuffed chine, cels and samphire) and other miscellaneous local matters. A nostalgic reminder of things culinary, it could make an ideal Christmas present, particularly for those exiled from the county.

SOUTHWORTH, Pamela. The public houses of Swineshead. [The author, 2009]. 51pp. No ISBN. £5 pbk (or £6 by post from the author. 9 Mulberry Court, Swineshead, Boston PE20 3LN).

THE PUBLIC HOUSES OF SWINESHEAD

By Pamela Southworth

Records of the number of pubs in the village vary from eighteen, which may have included some not really in the main village, to the fourteen still in business in 1950. The author’s researches yield a detailed account of sixteen and for each she has provided a listing from 1826 of the successive landlords of each. The written accounts are based on sound research and the illustrations, though small, add to the booklet’s attraction. A map of their locations would help non-locals.


This booklet records a talk given earlier this year on the life of Gilbert and the founding of his religious order. It is a very well researched and referenced and readable account of what must have been a stimulating experience for Dr Sykes’ listeners. The result is a very well presented biographical sketch that in its brief space provides an excellent notice of the saint and his activities. The next talk on the Gilbertines will be at Billingham Village Hall on 6 February, 2010 when Dr Heather Cranso will speak on the Gilbertine liturgy.


Oxford University Press has a long and distinguished history of publishing classic authors in handy, reasonably priced editions, and this selection of Tennyson’s poems is no exception. First published in 2000, it is now issued in paperback, an appropriate commemoration of the bicentenary of the poet’s birth. It includes the whole of The Princess, Maud, and In Memoriam, and some of Tennyson’s middle-length poems like Enoch Arden and “Rizpah”. There is also a goodly selection of the shorter poems so that the great favourites are there: Mariana, The Lady of Shalott, Ulysses, Locksley Hall and many more.

Some readers will regret that Idylls of the King (wrongly titled The Idylls of the King) is represented by just two books, Merlin
and Vivian and The Holy Grail, occupying only 25 pages. Space is at a premium in this kind of volume and the omission may also suggest the editor’s sympathies. The Princess wins out over the monolithic idylls – a good decision.

The edition is enlivened by a selection of prose, mostly letters from or to Tennyson. There is also an engaging introduction by the editor, a chronology of the poet’s life, explanatory notes and a short list of further reading. Altogether a very serviceable edition with much more substance than its cheaper competitors.

Professor Marion Shaw, Chairman, Tennyson Society 
Executive Committee


TENNYSON, Alfred. Tennyson poems in Lincolnshire dialect, [read by Edward Campion and Edith Burgess]. Lincoln, Society for Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, 2009. EAN 5051078 915227. CD record and booklet of texts. £8 - £6.40 for SLHA members (add £1 in either case for postage extra from the Society, Lincoln Central Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln LN2 1EZ).

The bicentenary of “our” great poet’s birth has led to a wide range of activity, evidence of the hold his work has in both academic and popular spheres. That an international company sponsors the recording of some of the most enduring poems is supporting evidence.

The other CDs represent further efforts by local societies to promote the poetry to new audiences. The disc produced by SLHA is a welcome reissue of recordings made 40 years ago and long unavailable by noted readers of the county’s dialect poetry.

It is doubly valuable as it conserves knowledge of how Lincolnshire natives spoke in times past. The poems are, of course, masterly of their type; they were all written in the last years of Tennyson’s life long after he left the county; but he clearly had an enormous recall of his native speech and its rhythm used here to great humorous effect.

The Tennyson Society adopted a different approach, with Dr Purton’s idea of asking a wide variety of people to read their favourite Tennyson poems. Dr Purton and her helpers went all over the country to record their two discs.

The first disc has 38 tracks of poetry readings; the readers include many associated with Tennysonian studies in the academic world, but also admirers like Denis Healey, the former Chancellor, Sir John Mortimer, and the Lincolnshire schoolboy, Alfie Lyons.

I liked especially Andrew Motion’s reading of ‘Now sleeps the crimson petal’, Denis Healey’s attempt at county dialect in ‘The Northern farmer, new style’, Richard Hoggart’s reading of ‘Ulysses’ and the version of ‘The charge of the Light Brigade’ by David Robinson, which closely resembles Tennyson’s own version, included here, and made in 1890.

On the second disc most of the readers talk of their introduction to Tennyson and why they love his work. There is a special poignancy in hearing Sir John Mortimer in one of his last recordings and the poet’s great-grandson the late Halton Tennyson’s biographical recollections. It is technically well produced and there are hours of enjoyment to be had, repeatedly, from this inexpensive album.

**A LITTLE WINTER DIVERSION**

1 On which date in the year is the Haxey Hood game played?
2 Why is it considered unlucky to turn away strangers on Christmas Eve?
3 What did William Shakespeare write for the Queen for Christmas in 1601?
4 What made the Christmas tree popular in Britain?
5 Who wrote: “At Christmas play and make good cheer, for Christmas comes but once a year”?

Answers on page 25
NOTES AND QUERIES

Nursing Sister's album 1915-19

I recently inherited an album belonging to my paternal grandmother. Prior to doing so I was completely unaware that she had been a Nursing Sister at Benfleet Hall Red Cross military hospital at Sutton in Surrey from 1915 to 1919.

About a hundred of her patients entered items in the album. Some are accompanied by pictures, others included poetry. A number of the drawings exhibit real talent and those that are coloured are still remarkably vibrant, given the passage of time and the quality of the paper.

Two of the patients were members of the Lincolnshire Regiment. They were Private H. Wray (whose given name is not shown) and Private Wallace Gordon Hewison. When they wrote in the album they subscribed themselves as being with the 1st Battalion. Tragically, it appears that they were killed later in the war.

Private Wray, having been wounded at Ypres on 17 April 1915, died on 9 September that year, unless more than one H. Wray served with the regiment during that period. He is buried at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) Voormezeele Cemetery, near Ypres in Belgium. Their records show him as then serving in the 7th Battalion.

Private Hewison was wounded at Hooge, but when is not stated. Hooge was the site of the first German flamethrower attack made on the British, in July 1915. Private Hewison was killed on 27 July 1917 while serving with the 6th Battalion. He is buried at the CWGC Mendinghem Cemetery at Poperinge in Belgium.

The entries by Privates Wray and Hewison are set out below. The styles are very different. As Wallace Hewison wrote in rather faint pencil there are some omissions in my transcription.

The CWGC records do not show the age of either man. If there is anyone who can throw some further light on these unfortunate men, who gave "the last full measure of devotion" to their country's cause, I would be very interested to hear.

David Cowell, Lincoln

A young lady of Sutton with a very tight skirt
Was out walking with me when she fell with a jerk.
The skirt it had slit from top to bottom
When the girl looked at me & said isn't that rotten
But I quickly fled & was soon out of sight
For I am sure if I had stopped I should have lost my eyesight.

Pte Wray H
1st Lincolns

Wounded at Ypres 17-4-15
left shoulder

And in the last, whose courage long withstood
The shattering blows on your embattled line,
Who to the last with splendid hardihood
Struggled [sic] to cheat the foe of his design,
We give you greeting, bravest of the brave
Knowing your flag shall yet victorious wave,
Swift in advance and doged [sic] in retreat.
Your fault was ours who knew the truth too late
That lack of guns came near to spell defeat
Yet through our foes postpone the hour of defeat
With each delay your might must stronger grow,
Until you arise to deal the final blow.
An ancient race with all the fire of youth,
Your tale of bygone tyrannies has ceased.
Mid those who fight for liberty and truth
You shall not be accounted as the least.
When those who scorn to day your growing fame,
Have sunk to that same slough from whence they came.

Wallace Gordon Hewison
14074 Pte W. G. Hewison 1st Lincolns. Wounded at Hooge--
-- and hand, shoulder and arm

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MEET THE SLHA VICE-CHAIRMEN

STEWART SQUIRES

Stewart is a Chartered Town Planner and is currently Chairman of the Industrial Archaeology Team and serves on the Executive and Publications Committees. He is the SLHA representative on both the Lincoln City Council’s Urban Design Forum and Heritage Advisory Panel; the Advisory and Liaison Committee of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire’s Advisory Panel; and Lincolnshire Historic Buildings Committee, of which he is Chairman. He is one of the Society members who regularly broadcasts on the Treasure Trove slot on BBC Lincolnshire.

CHRIS LESTER

Chris has been a member of the SLHA since it was formed in 1974, having previously been a member of the Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology Group. He is mainly interested in the industrial archaeology of Lincolnshire and he also enjoys all other aspects of Lincolnshire’s life, both past and present. He has served as Chairman of the Industrial Archaeology Committee and is an active member of other bodies involved in promoting the appreciation of Lincolnshire’s heritage. Chris is a Chartered Engineer recently retired from the microwave electronics industry and lives in Newark-on-Trent.

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HESTER TUXFORD

One of our regular volunteers at Jews’ Court recently donated an old cookery book entitled ‘Miss Tuxford’s Cookery for the Middle Classes’.

Clearly the book was popular—this is the eleventh edition—and it was probably published in the 1920s, maybe earlier.

A few scraps about Hester Tuxford’s career can be gleaned from the internet. The Wellington Journal (Shropshire) in 1901 records that Miss Tuxford, who trained at the Manchester School of Cookery, gave a lecture at an exhibition of gas cooking and heating stoves in Broseley Town Hall. We also learn that the Hygienic Stove Company of Huddersfield supplied a copy of her book with every cooker. The book is mentioned by a few of today’s book sellers and by an early vegetarian movement (Food Reform Cookery).

The inside page of the cookery book reveals that the author lived at a house named Westwood in Tattershall, Lincolnshire. But did she have other county connections, for instance with the well known Tuxford family of Boston?

Ken Redmore

A LITTLE WINTER DIVERSION - answers

1 Haxey Hood — 6 January — old Christmas Day according to the Julian Calendar. Possibly the only Julian festival that survived into the 21st century.
2 A stranger turned away on Christmas Eve could be the Christ Child.
3 Shakespeare wrote Twelfth Night for Elizabeth I in 1601.
4 A picture of the royal family gathered round their Christmas tree in 1841 popularised this little known German custom in Britain.
5 Thomas Tusser (1524?-1580) in Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, ‘The Farmer’s Daily Diet’.