Swimming for girls
Did anyone else who saw the royal wedding notice that there is something of a similarity between the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the young King Edward I (1272-1307) and Queen Eleanor as they are depicted on the south side of Lincoln Cathedral (right)? Perhaps not, but there was another 'marriage' ceremony at the end of May when the 805th Mayor of Lincoln was officially 'married' to the city with a 16th century gold ring, which the new Mayor, Councillor Kathleen Brothwell, will wear again only once—in the Mayor's official birthday in February. One wonders if Adam, the first person to hold the office, at the beginning of the 13th century, would have expected there still to be mayors of Lincoln in the 21st; he probably didn't give it much thought. Of course, the role of the First Citizen has changed a bit, but it would appear that the style of the beautiful ceremonial robes has not!

The Lincolnshire Heritage Open Days 2011 brochure has now been published with details of all the sites open between the 8th and 11th of September. This year the theme is Victorian Lincolnshire. There is also the opportunity to join the Grimsby Ice Factory Trust. Although not yet open to view, the Ice Factory, featured in LP&P 81 Autumn 2010, and has a prestigious past, does have a future. Visit www.grimsbyice.co.uk

Ros Beevers, Joint Editor

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SUMMER 2011

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Catherine Horwood writes of swimming: ‘Participation did not involve expensive equipment, merely a nearby river, sea or public pool. It thus enabled a great number of men and women from childhood to enjoy the activity for little or no cost, regardless of class or ability.’

By 1900 most major towns had a municipal indoor swimming pool; however, Lincoln had no indoor public swimming pool until the 1970s, which was unusual for an urban centre of its size. Nevertheless, in terms of outdoor pools, Lincoln was well served. Lincoln’s first official bathing place was established on the West Common in around 1878, and was followed by Boultham and Wickham Gardens open air baths in 1914. There was also swimming in the Witham at Johnson’s Hole, a deep area at Hykeham.

Nationally, Lidos became increasingly popular throughout the twenties and thirties. Boultham and Wickham Gardens baths developed into popular lido style pools, while West Common pool was retained as a quieter spot. Unfortunately Wickham Gardens pool was forced to close in the late 1930s because of structural problems.

McKibbin notes that by the early 1930s girls living in towns rated swimming as one of their favourite summer recreations. Local life histories show that swimming was popular among girls in Lincoln; however, there does not appear to have been quite the level of popularity found by McKibbin. Horwood argues that the increased popularity of lidos among adolescent girls was due to a combination of their cheapness, Hollywood glamour that made swimming and tanned skins fashionable and the lido’s mixed bathing policies.

Mixed bathing was so popular that between 1918 and 1939 national attendance figures at non-segregated public baths doubled.
However, the boom in mixed bathing and the public acceptance of the exposed body was opposed by some local authorities.12

Lincoln's municipal government had a relatively progressive attitude towards mixed bathing. Before 1927 the standard policy in Lincoln's municipal pools was for single-sex bathing. In 1927 mixed bathing was experimented with at Boultham and Wickham Gardens during limited hours on certain days of the week. The council concluded: 'The season was not one to encourage open air bathing, but the attendances showed that the opportunity was appreciated.'13

By 1934 Wickham Gardens was open part of the week for mixed bathing, but reserved for females on other days. Meanwhile, the Boultham Baths complex encompassed four separate baths reserved for men, women, boys and girls, and paddling beds and sand areas for younger children. Unfortunately, no mention is made of the policy at West Common.14

Elsewhere the Serpentine in London's Hyde Park opened to mixed bathing for the first time in 1930, while in Bolton mixed bathing continued to be strictly regulated. It was allowed on Tuesday and Sunday mornings, but signs in the pool read 'MALES ONLY on this side of the Bath' etc.15

In 1941 as part of the Lincoln council's policy of providing amusements for servicemen, Boultham pool was opened for mixed bathing on weekdays from 6.30am until half an hour after sunset, and on Sundays from 9.30am until 5pm. The cost of bathing was fourpence for adults

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and twopenny for children. Alternatively a weekly ticket could be bought for one shilling and sixpence for adults and ninepence for children. Spectator tickets cost twopenny (adults) or a penny (children). Servicemen could bathe for twopenny. Proper swimming costumes had to be worn. This was probably based on the fact that many costumes were homemade knitted ones, which were liable to stretching and shrinkage. For those who did not own an acceptable costume, the costumes and towels cost threepence each to hire, with an additional deposit of one shilling per costume and ninepence for a towel. This meant that while swimming was an activity generally available to all, it remained an occasional treat for those, like Margaret, whose family did not have the money to pay these additional costs.

Pupils at Lincoln High School were awarded swimming stripes once they had learnt to swim, and then continued to work towards certificates up to the Bronze Life Saving Medal. From 1934 girls also competed for a swimming trophy. This meant that all students had the opportunity to learn to swim (whether their parents could swim or not) and could then enjoy swimming as a leisure time activity.

South Park High School and a few elementary schools also provided swimming lessons, while Boultham Baths appears to have offered a basic level of coaching in swimming. Others were not as fortunate: for example, Margaret was never taught to swim properly as lessons were not provided at her school (Spring Hill) and she could not afford to attend the swimming baths regularly.

The opening of the heated indoor swimming pool at South Park High School in 1938 enabled more local schoolchildren and more adolescent club members to swim all year round. Swimming would also have been a more enjoyable experience, since the water at the open air baths was notoriously cold and murky. However, the ability of local schools to provide swimming lessons appears to have continued to depend upon a school's closeness to a bath and the ability of its teachers.

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**DOCTOR RENAMES CRYPTIC AND PUNNING LINCOLNSHIRE PLACENAMES QUIZ 4**

1. Initially South Witham permit (7)
2. Coining it (7)
3. Apparently angry but healthy (8)
4. Massed wagons (9)
5. Norse god's method? (9)
6. How Eric Morecambe performed (7)
7. Dutch drapery, we hear (6-2-7)
8. Sounds like kebab corner (5, 4)
9. Invoicing animal fodder (10)
10. Health of bloody battle survivor (10)
11. Distant, almost bronze (8)
12. One of four to call (8)

*Find the solution on p25*

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**Brain Candy**

**MULTI-CHOICE QUESTION WITH A QUERY!**

THIS DOESN'T LOOK MUCH but, given its situation, it's tempting to think that it might be the remains of a medieval structure belonging to a priory. It can be seen under the Altham Terrace bridge next to Jacksons Work Wear (laundry) in Lincoln.

**QUESTION:** If it is a remnant of a religious institution, to whom would it have belonged?

a) The Franciscans  
b) The Dominicans  
c) The Gilbertines  
d) The Carmelites?

**Solution on p25**

**QUERY:** The priory did own the land here by the River Witham. Can any reader confirm if this could be part of a structure that belonged to the priory?
Peter Stevenson
tells the story of Marshalls Carr House Works and the World War I aircraft that were built there

The Bristol F2B, which first flew in April 1916, was generally accepted as being the finest all round fighting aircraft of the First World War and most of the decade to follow. Nearly always referred to as the Bristol Fighter, the ‘Biff’ or ‘Brisfit’ (as the RAF nicknamed it), the F2B was first used operationally in April 1917, not at all successfully!

On its first sortie five were shot down. It was a much bigger aircraft than the highly manoeuvrable ‘Scouts’ of the time and the first pilots handled it accordingly. They had not discovered that it had, in effect, similar manoeuvrability and, with its excellent pilot/observer communication, the pilot’s front gun and the latter’s twin guns could be brought to bear with deadly effect.

In the last few months of the war not only did it prove its value as a fighter but also hundreds were used in a multitude of army cooperation roles ranging from ground support to artillery spotting and surveillance. Had the war continued into 1919, Biffs were booked to replace the, by then, obsolete RE8s whose lack of speed, manoeuvrability and fire power rendered them sitting ducks to the far superior German fighters.

Aerial view of Marshalls Carr House aircraft works
Marshalls of Gainsborough: Aircraft Makers

During World War I The Bristol and Colonial Aeroplane Co Ltd of Filton developed the prototype F2B, and built the initial batches of planes. However, the bulk of the production contracts were outsourced to many subcontractors, including Marshalls of Gainsborough, the second UK company to take up the challenge. As early as 1910 James Marshall had shown an interest in things aeronautical by filing a patent entitled ‘Aerial Machines’.

In the mid 1800s the Marshall family had built themselves a fine residence, Carr House, in extensive grounds behind Lea Road railway station. By the end of the century changes in family fortunes and ownership had led to the house being largely unoccupied and the grounds surplus to company requirements. In the early 1900s there were plans to build a factory there to make tea picking machinery, which came to nothing, and there was much ‘haver ing’ about the property.

The beginning of WWI saw Marshalls change most of their Britannia Works over to munitions, and by 1917 this, their main site in the town, was fully occupied with war work. Friendly with the Clayton and Shuttleworth administration in Lincoln, Marshalls took due note of their success in gaining substantial contracts for building Sopwith aircraft, and in November 1917 were themselves successful in obtaining a big contract for the making of Bristol F2Bs.

The question of where to build the aircraft was solved by the erection of four large workshops in the Carr House grounds. These were roofed with Belfast Trusses, those iconic symbols of RAF architecture of the 1920s and early 1930s. Percy Marshall, H. D. Marshall’s third son, was made managing director of the new venture. By 1917 the Ruston- Proctor works in Lincoln had become highly proficient in aircraft production, and one of their supervisors, W. J. Greaves, came over to the Carr House Works as the works manager.

On 22 November 1917 Marshalls received their first contract for one hundred Biffs, which was later increased to 150 (Serial Nos. H1746-1895). Their first machine flew in early 1918. Some of the aircraft were given their first flight in Layne’s Field, which was just over the river from the Carr House Works. The majority, however, were dismantled, the wings and tail units loaded onto lorries, which then towed the fuselages by road all the way to the No. 4 Acceptance Park on the West Common in Lincoln for service acceptance trials before being flown away for active service.

After the First World War

It is believed that Marshalls com-
pleted most, if not all, of that first contract before Armistice Day 1918. In the meantime a further contract for one hundred more F2Bs had been awarded, but this was cancelled before further production began. Like many other wartime subcontractors, Marshalls could see no post-war future in aircraft production and the Carr House Works were closed down.

There are many accounts of company board meetings when its future was discussed. Development, demolition and/or disposal were frequently postponed for ‘better times’ and the site languished. During World War II it was occupied by the army.

Post war it was used by a succession of commercial concerns until, towards the end of the century, it was finally demolished. Today, sadly, the Carr House site is a landfill area, a recycling centre, and also a travellers’ site.

On the wider front at the cessation of hostilities in 1918 there were several thousand F2Bs in service and in stock at manufacturers’ works and ‘acceptance parks’ across the UK. In the ‘Make Do and Mend’ period of the early 1920s many of these were overhauled or rebuilt to post war standards and over 370 were built from new.

Together with the equally successful DH9A light bombers, which were similarly reconditioned, the F2B became a mainstay of the early days of the RAF. They equipped many squadrons in the Middle East, India and Far East in the RAF’s policing responsibilities of the 1920s and 1930s. At home many were converted to dual control and served for several years as advanced training aircraft in the Flying Training Schools and at the Cranwell College.

Some Technical Details

The Marshalls F2B differed from the standard type mainly as a result of engine supply problems in 1917/18. The standard engine for the type was the Rolls-Royce 280hp Falcon III. The only suitable alternative at the time was the 200hp Sunbeam Arab engine, which was rushed into production before development had been completed. Vibration problems resulted in engine bearer modification. This underpowering meant that most of the Marshall machines were destined for reconnaissance duties rather than in a front line two-seater fighter role.

Various types of cowling gave the Marshall F2B a different, more squared off front to the machine compared with the oval radiator cowling characteristic of the Falcon engine installation.

There is some evidence to indicate that some of these Marshall F2Bs ended up post war as dual control trainers at RAF Cranwell. Photographs seem to show that engine conversion to Falcons had subsequently taken place.

With the Arab engine the Marshall machine was about 6mph slower than the Falcon version and its service ceiling was about 1000ft less. For all that, the Marshall ‘Biff’ was an excellent machine—otherwise it would not have been chosen for post war service.
Memories of Louth 1947 - winter and summer

David Vinter shares some more of his vivid childhood memories of growing up in Louth in the 1940s and 50s

So deep was the snow that I stood astride the telephone wires a couple of miles out of Louth on the old A16 towards Burwell. The whole country came to a stop - roads, railways, towns both small and large. If the wind dropped for a few hours the silence was eerie. My uncle Edward came back to this from the jungles of Burma. Coal was short, food was short, he sat shivering over the best fire that could be managed; for six weeks! Hundreds of troops flew home to the celebration of snow clearing! Up Julian Bower, close to where I lived, a large steam traction engine slipped sideways into the ditch. It took three days and another giant engine with a winch to pull it out.

Outlying villages and isolated communities were supplied by air, and it took four weeks before the most remote villagers could get through to Louth by tractor and trailer. They had been totally isolated, as in order to get any radio news the old valve radios needed an accumulator and these required weekly charging. Most of the outlying Wolds farms had to slaughter some of their own stock for the farmers and the workers to survive. The last remnants of snow could be seen in ditch bottoms at Whitstable.

Some children always managed to get to school; I can remember rows of shoes and socks all drying out on top of the radiators, Mr Winteringham the caretaker doing his best to stoke up the giant coke boilers, as they heated the school.

Summer eventually came and a very good one too. It was that year I learnt to swim, at Bateson's old swimming pool in Maiden Row (now part of Church Street) right next to a pub called the Globe Inn. It was of course outdoors and fed by a local spring, a lot colder than the present Louth pool, but we all managed to survive. I suppose like learning to ride a cycle it was regarded a ritual form of growing up. About two years later at the pool I learned a lesson I never forgot. Showing off I guess, I pushed a teenage girl into the water. She climbed out and slapped my face hard. It served me right; treat girls with respect.

Another test of courage was a first appointment with Mr Tapper the school's dentist; I suppose this must have been my first experience of the wonderful new health service. Thinking back I reckon it may well have been his first civilian job; he had been badly trained in customer relations. No anaesthetic and an old treadle powered drilling machine, probably from the early years of the industrial revolution, made having one's first fillings a never-to-be-forgotten experience.

Much more exciting, one Friday afternoon I met 'Jock' Higgins at the cattle market. He was good at conversation both as a listener and a talker. I'm not sure how it came about but he later gave me a small green Book of Knowledge; it told of many fascinating facts. Best of all, however, was the formula for gunpowder. What more could a potential young anarchist want! The raw chemicals could be got from little Mr Vickers' chemist's shop on the corner of Queen Street and Aswell Street - if you had a good story or could persuade one of your female classmates to buy them. I got quite good at creating explosions. Jock worked most of his life at the Post Office; he retired with many local friends.

About this time I visited the first post war Royal Show. It was held on the old Lincoln horse racing course, and was the most successful show ever held in terms of the number of those attending. A couple of years later the Lincolnshire agricultural show came to Louth for a week. It was not long before RAF Manby, our local station, had its first post war open day, and although it was not too professional it was enormous fun - much less regulated than would be the case today. Rides could be hatched on several of the planes, especially if one was young, pretty and female. Oh, what a fuss would be made now - someone would have to be sued.

That summer was a time for a great expansion of pastimes. The railway station held much glamour; with a few friends all of it was explored. We found that to hang around about 5pm was well worth while as a small engine would make a short journey to Hallington station and back. We often got a trip on the footplate for the six miles or so.

At about the same time would be the daily ritual of the Grimsby fish train going through Louth station, flat out on its way nonstop to London. It would rush by at between 60 and 70 miles per hour, still accelerating, with clouds of smoke and steam. Those were great days at Grimsby fish docks. At that time Grimsby was the richest fishing port in the world. It seems odd today, but there was an almost difference between the town and country in how quickly household innovation took place. This has now largely disappeared - London on TV seems all too close now!
A FIRST COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Ronald Price

As the 1960s dawned, Lincolnshire County Cricket Club (LCCC), since being re-elected to the Minor Counties Cricket Association (MCCA) for the 1924 season, had, in 29 played seasons, achieved four top half finishes and the same number of last but one position finishes with a best of sixth of 32 teams in 1950.

Matches were of two-day duration, played midweek, against minor county clubs and second elevens of the first class counties. Each team had to play a minimum number of fixtures, usually eight, with positions decided by a percentage of points won to points obtainable with matches in which a ball was not bowled excluded.

From 1939 the regulations allowed a one-innings match for full points if the first day was lost to weather; positions then being decided by average points per game. One win, or an unsuccessful run chase, could make a substantial difference to a final position as could intermittent rain during the thirteen and a half hours of paying time. At the season's end, if the second placed team had not met the first placed team, they could challenge the latter to a three day game. The leaders, with home advantage, by avoiding defeat would become champions.

After the Second World War, the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), like the Football Association and the Lawn Tennis Association, began encouraging young players by qualifying teachers within their coaching schemes.

In 1950 LCCC launched the H. W. Dods Memorial Cup, an inter district youth competition, recognising a former club president. Hampered by the finances it had a season in abeyance in 1955. The following year the club formed a coaching committee including the then five education authorities. The Colts XI were re-established; with an under-23 XI added in 1960.

Belief that it would also strengthen the club saw attempts in 1950 and 1957 to create a countywide senior league, without success. The perennial problem of building a membership base in each market town remained, as LCCC had only between four and six home fixtures per year. Nevertheless, 1965 and 1966 were to become the club's first golden era.

In 1963 wicketkeeper Ron
Beeson, who had made his county debut in 1957, was appointed captain. He had not fulfilled his early potential at Repton School, but was selected for the MCCCA representative eleven against the Pakistan tourists in 1962 and West Indies and Australia in the following two seasons.

Beeson, described in the 1966 Yearbook as 'captain courageous', adopted a positive approach as Lincs climbed twelve places to third, their best finish since a single table basis was reintroduced in 1912. This included a run chase at Harrogate as Yorkshire II were beaten by nine wickets with two minutes remaining. And despite, as the Lincolnshire Echo described it, 'a deadbeat play' by Cambridgeshire in the first game of Lincolnshire week, Lincs chased a target of 131 in 65 minutes, finishing on 110-9.

Only two matches were lost. Shropshire, at Bourne, set 146 to win in 137 minutes, collapsed to 55-4, recovering to win without further loss, and at Bedford School, chasing 202 in 155 minutes, Lincs fell six runs adrift.

Beeson had inherited a mature bowling attack, which was supplemented by Norman McVicker, who had played second eleven cricket for his home county Lancashire, and then Derbyshire, before joining Lincolnshire. Undoubtedly a late developer, his wholehearted performances accumulated 342 wickets in six seasons before in 1969 accepting first class contracts, first with Warwickshire and then Leicestershire, helping both to a First Class County Championship.

Johnny Lawrence's first class career, because of the war, was delayed to 1946. In ten seasons the Yorkshire born all-rounder's slow leg spin claimed almost 800 wickets; while his middle order batting accumulated more than 9000 runs for his adopted county, Somerset.

He returned to the northern professional Saturday leagues, in which he continued in addition to becoming Lincolnshire's professional in 1958. By 1965 he had scored more than 2,500 runs, with a wicket haul in excess of 400. When approaching his 55th birthday he was advised that he would not seek to renew his contract after 1966 and was awarded a benefit. His enthusiasm and encouragement of young players were invaluable ingredients.

In 1965 the bowling triumvirate was completed by Brian Evans. The Glamorgan born fast bowler had spent much of his initial seasons in his home county's club's second XI but, elevated, secured more than 250 first class wickets at slightly more than 14 runs each and an economy rate of less than 2.3 runs.

That third position finish gave Lincs a place in the 1966 Gillette Cup, its fourth season. They and four other Minor Counties clubs joined the 17 first class counties in a one-day knockout competition. Lines were drawn away to Hampshire. No play was possible on the scheduled day and Lines, on the first set-aside day, made an early inroad into the home team's batting at 29-2. The Hampshire team included West Indian Test player Roy Marshall.

Economical bowling by Evans and Martin Maslin restricted the home team to 226-9 in their 60 overs. Scientific field placing was being developed while player fitness was not considered as important. Geoff Robinson took full advantage to put 75 on the board at five runs per over, before a tragic run out ended his innings!

An economical spell from off spinner Peter Sainsbury bowled Lines out for 195.

It was to be the only defeat that season. Colts John Sunley and Adrian Richardson having been added to the first team meant that eleven of the sixteen players used had come through either the Un-

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**LINCOLNSHIRE CCC—1966 MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Opponents</th>
<th>Lincs' Innings</th>
<th>Opponents' Innings</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 30/1</td>
<td>Raas Group, Grimsby</td>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>236*</td>
<td>39-5</td>
<td>127+</td>
<td>147+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 15/18</td>
<td>Marlow Drayton</td>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>245*</td>
<td>90-0</td>
<td>115+</td>
<td>170+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 29/30</td>
<td>Appleby Frod - Sturdee</td>
<td>Shropshire</td>
<td>208*</td>
<td>197-4</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>184+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6/7</td>
<td>Wethersfield</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>282-2*</td>
<td></td>
<td>147+</td>
<td>135+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 17/4</td>
<td>Bourne</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>185*</td>
<td>75-2</td>
<td>67+</td>
<td>166+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 26/1</td>
<td>Park Avenue, Bedford</td>
<td>Yorkshire II</td>
<td>222-2</td>
<td>164-3</td>
<td>164+</td>
<td>255+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 25/6</td>
<td>Lidsen, Lincoln</td>
<td>Notts II</td>
<td>95-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>204*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 27/8</td>
<td>Lidsen, Lincoln</td>
<td>Yorkshire II</td>
<td>250-2*</td>
<td></td>
<td>164+</td>
<td>255+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 3/4</td>
<td>Bedford</td>
<td>Bedfordshire</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>129-9</td>
<td>96+</td>
<td>193-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 10/11</td>
<td>Stamford</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
<td>175-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>114*</td>
<td>180-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 15/16</td>
<td>Leekham</td>
<td>Notts</td>
<td>255*</td>
<td>95-8</td>
<td>144+</td>
<td>122+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug 21/5</td>
<td>Epperstone</td>
<td>Notts II</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td>85*</td>
<td>95+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Followed On + Battled First # First Innings Ends in Draw Game d Declared Innings
The old Lindum ground in the 1900s with Lincoln Cathedral in the background. Photo courtesy of Lindum CC.

tourists, and more than 40 years later Lawrence remains Lincolnshire's leading all-time wicket taker.

The local derby with Nottinghamshire II, the only opposition to top 200, was badly affected by the weather, with Lines chasing first innings points. They continued to make their own luck at Bedford. The winning runs, 'a snick through the slips', came off the third ball of the last over, and secured their eighth win with the last man at the wicket.

This was followed by another chase at Lakenham. Needing 114 in 55 minutes, Lincolnshire ended at 95-8. A majestic victory at Epperstone completed a ninth victory in the twelve games for an average of 8.16 points per game, the best since Warwickshire II's in 1959, and the first Minor Counties success since Cambridgeshire in 1963. After Somerset II declined to challenge, Lincolnshire were declared champions for the first time.

Much later it was reported that in the close season the club was nearly bankrupt, Beeson retiring from the game for business reasons.

The potential of the LCC's young players continued as the Lincolnshire League representative team, the majority of whom were county players, won the League Cricket Conference's Rothmans Cup in 1967 and 1969. The following year they retained the cup, as Lines, inspired by former West Indian Test player Sonny Ramadhlin, chased Bedfordshire for the title. Lincolnshire had to be content with second place and, initially due to its cost, the committee declined to challenge.

Player pressure reversed the decision as fund raising for the £250 needed began. The weakness of the concept was demonstrated as Bedfordshire crawled to 170-9 in a full first day's play. With the second day completely lost they continued to 192 all out on the third day. Lincolnshire replied with 45-4 declaring at lunch. The rain soon intervened with the home county at 9-0 in their second innings.

In 1974 Lincolnshire became the second Minor Counties team to defeat first class opposition in the Gillette Cup. Maslin's three wickets and half century deservedly winning him 'Man of the Match' as Glamorgan were crushed by six wickets, with almost seven overs to spare.

In 1983 MCCA adopted two area divisions of ten clubs each. In 2001 three-day games were introduced in home and home matches using a three-season cycle. Into the new millennium Lines have demonstrated a consistency with Eastern Division successes in 2001, 2003, 2008 and 2010 to add to an initial success in 1995.

The overall title, decided by a match between the two divisional leaders, was shared in 2001 and won two seasons later. The MCCA's Knockout Trophy, first proposed in 1966, began in 1983. On three occasions, 1990, 1994 and last season, Lincolnshire have been defeated in the final.

In 2000 the FWCB's strategy to improve the England cricket team included the formation of 24 premier leagues including one for Lincolnshire. It is led by the Lincolnshire League and the South Lincolnshire and Border League, whose town clubs, through youth sections, have met the difficulties the game faced through changes in the education system. The former devoted from the Grimsby and District League's first divi-
sion in 1963 and the latter began seven years later.

In the Lincolnshire League's first season six of its clubs were company based. Firms included Lincoln based Ruston Bucyrus and Claytons together with companies such as Ross Sports (Grimsby) and Lysaghts (Scunthorpe). The Gainsborough clubs of Britannia, Marshalls and Rose Brothers were members of the Nottingham-centric Bassetlaw League. All had quality sports grounds and mown outfields, and strengthened their teams by providing employment for promising cricketers who, as amateurs, were available to the county club.

As the Lincolnshire League approaches its Golden Jubilee and the South Lincolnshire and Border League has celebrated its 40th season, gone are the independent employers, many now with European conglomerates. Gone too are the hospital clubs, former pupil clubs, church based clubs, most country house clubs and many village clubs, leaving a memory of a game with matting wickets and overlapping boundaries on common land that relied on a farmer's field in which avoiding cowpats was an essential skill.

The author wishes to thank LCCC's President Chris Keywood for his help with this article. To support cricket in the county download a membership form from www.lincolnshireccc.play-cricket.com.

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**BRAIN GYM SUMMER 2011 Part 2**

**QUIZWORD WITH A MEDIEVAL THEME**

**ACROSS**
2. Lincoln's Pons Magna (4, 6)
6. Mysterious countess of the towers, wife of 5 Down (4)
7/1 Down. A 13th century constable and keeper of Lincoln Castle (8, 2, 2, 4)
9. See 24
10. International financier who lived in Lincoln in the 12th century (5)
11. Six churches in Lincoln were dedicated to this saint (5)
13. A saint found refuge here in the Cambridgeshire fens (3)
14. Dominican's habit (5)
15/4 Down. There was a chapel dedicated to this saint at 2 (6, 6)
17. See 24
20. Type of window (5)
21. Sinclair or Foss (4)

24/9/17. Royal Commission appointed to hear a case (4, 3, 8)

**DOWN**
1. See 7 Across
2. Bishop of Lincoln canonised in 1220 (4)
3. Gilbert de——, refounded Bardney Abbey in the 11th century (4)
4. See 15 Across
5. —- de Taillebois, husband of 6 Across (3)
8. —- Pool, body of water in Lincoln (8)
9. One on the Bayeux Tapestry can be found on YouTube (9)
11. Son of Colsuen keeper of the castle, great-uncle of 7 Across/1 Down (5)
12. The first of these royals was mostly absent (7)
14. Not mentioned in Domesday Book as such (6)
16. One can still be seen in 8 (4)
18. —- the Fat, son of 10 Across (5)
19. Godwin the——, a 12th/13th century citizen of Lincoln (4)
22. Alternative spelling of 5 (3)
23. Wife of Lincoln's first mayor?

**FIND THE SOLUTION ON PAGE 23**
THIS PICTURE is taken from an engraving owned by Joyce Tedcastle of Kendal who contacted SLHA as she wanted to identify the exact location and what the buildings were. Dated 20 April 1935, she believes it was by a George F. Holmes who was a boat designer.

Views of the Brayford usually show the Cathedral in the background so this is relatively rare and therefore of interest. It shows the buildings along the south end of Brayford Wharf East, with the island in the left centre. Given the angle of the south side of the Brayford, it was most probably drawn from the land rather than from a boat.

The buildings are, from left to right: Goole Tillage Company Ltd, artificial manure manufacturers; then a narrow gap for Swanpool Street; Peel Bros, corn merchants; C S Dickinson, steam flour mill—the tall building in the in the background and probably the chimney were part of the Dickinson site; a gap for Brayford Street; and the Great Northern Railway Bonded Warehouse.

Stewart Squires

THIS IS the scene today, taken from, presumably, much the same place on the path at the side of the Brayford Pool. After 76 years virtually nothing remains the same; even the type of trees on the island seems to have changed.

The buildings, from left to right, are: an apartment block, offices of Wilkin Chapman and RBS; and obscured by trees, another apartment block with the offices of the Lincolnshire Echo below.
ONE OF THE BOOK REVIEWS in *Lincolnshire Past & Present* 83, the Spring 2011 edition, mentions in passing a view of 'the Great Central (railway) Warehouse, Lincoln'. This building has become well-known in its new use as part of the University of Lincoln library. It has also become usual to call it by this name of the 'Great Central Warehouse', no doubt because these words appear in large white letters built in to the east end gable looking across the river. However, this legend in full reads 'GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY GRAIN WAREHOUSE' in three lines all in the same size lettering. The middle line containing the words 'RAILWAY' and 'GRAIN' was painted over in the 1960s. I forget now whether this was done as part of some minor alterations to the building or in order to paint a new sign over the top. Perhaps someone else can remember? By the 1960s the lettering was already redundant by about 40 years, the Great Central Railway having ceased to exist in 1923 when the railways were 'grouped' into large companies.

I wonder if there are any photographs showing the full legend? I cannot help wondering what strange names we might give some buildings if we adopted this practice, of naming them according to partially obscured old lettering on their exteriors, more generally.

Chris Padley

The building as it appears today, with the word 'LIBRARY' over the blacked out brickwork.

**Mystery Pictures**

George Marsh would be very grateful if readers could identify the houses and church pictured. Many members of his family were in service at various locations around the county and the photographs are from the family collection.
JEWS' COURT recently received some bits from Market Rasen Heritage Group, and included is a framed presentation—it is not a testimonial or certificate—but a gift, from the Wragge Branch of the Girls' Friendly Society, presented to Florence Giles on her marriage to Walter Rutland on 25 May 1910. Florence had been a member of the Girls' Friendly Society for six years.

The script contains sentences from the Book of Proverbs 12:31, selected as being relevant to the duties of a wife.

The side banner is the maxim of the Society—"Bear ye one another's burdens"—Galatians Chapter 6 verse 2.

Pearl Wheatley

Proverbs XII - XXXI
A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband; her price is far above rubies. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She worketh willingly with her hands. She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy. Strength and honour are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in the time to come. She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She locketh well to her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT was taken from "THE STRANGERS' ILLUSTRATED GUIDE THROUGH LINCOLN" (1856) which can be found in Jews' Court library:

A LONG PIECE OF ROPE—THE DUNSTON LOCK
By this name is known the modern house, fronting the High Street, immediately after the visitor has issued from the Strait. This is supposed to have been the terminus of the ancient Roman suburbs, before they were extended more southwards, and evidences of a gatehouse have been discovered, and traces of a connecting line of wall both East and West. Tradition reports that the remains of a boat moored to a post were discovered here, indicating that at some remote period the waters had flowed up to the spot; and in 1826 at a depth of eight yards was found a large sized arched sewer beneath the ancient wall, with a deposit of sea sand and shells beneath the arch. In the High Street, lower down, evidences have frequently been discovered that the present surface, to the depth of several yards, is made land.

THE DERNSTALL was where the High Street met the Strait in medieval times and, according to Sir Francis Hill (1948), this name was corrupted over time into 'Darnstallak', 'Darnstane lock', 'Dunstane lock' and even 'St Dunstan's lock'. He quotes Sir Charles Anderson's later pocket guide (1892 ed.):

The lock possibly refers to a barrier placed across the entrance of the Strait, and secured at night. It might be to shut in the Jews; as in Rome, till lately, the Jews' quarter, called the 'Ghetto', was locked up.

The Strait being part of the main highway and there being documentary evidence that the Jews lived on both sides of the barrier, not surprisingly Sir Francis dismisses the idea as 'ridiculous'!

CAN ANYONE HELP? Are either of these buildings on the right (the one on the left in the bottom picture) the 'modern house' referred to in 1856?
THE LATE TERENCE LEACH was a member of SLHA since his school days. He held several offices and organised many meetings and excursions. His books on Lincolnshire Houses continue to sell well. Miss Joan Gibbons was a botanist of high standing. She was responsible for the Lincolnshire entries in the National Botanical Atlas and a highly regarded writer on the subject. This letter (1969) from Miss Gibbons to Mr Leach shows the bridge between the local historian and the botanist—each complementing the works and interest of the other.

Dear Mr Leach

I have been passing through Dunholme on A46 fairly often since we began car driving in 1924. My first journey through the parish was in 1923 when the zigzag by the Diamond House was just being improved.

The brick pits were a great joy to me as a botanist and grew many delightful plants—now gone also.

We have had several Dunholme natives living in Holton-le-Moor—or former residents—but not living here now. Mrs G. Barry Sharpe of Donington-on-Bain lived in the house east of Diamond House, and her grandmother lived in the stone house near the spring. You might ring her up (Stenigot 210). She told us a good deal about Dunholme. She was Molly Robinson and became a nurse after going to Lincoln High School.

The farm opposite the Dunholme brick pit was occupied by the Maddison family during and after the last war. Mrs Maddison was very friendly but died several years ago after a long illness. Fred Maddison sold the farm about 1948 and came to live in Holton with his wife and two daughters for a few years. He now lives in Claxby and has a second wife. The elder daughter lives at Nettleton and is Mrs Douglas Scott. They might have heard about the brickyards. Mrs Avison, who formerly lived here and died about 1950, told me she remembered splashing through the ford at Dunholme in the carriers cart—her daughter and son still live here and may be able to remember what she told them. She lived at Snaeford about 1902 or 3, I think, but I forget where she lived as a child.

As to the bricks—they are made of Oxford clay, which is rather thin over the limestone and is covered by Kimmeridge clay (red bricks) of this district. N. Owersby had a yellow brick industry and probably one or two other places. They did not have kilns but made clamps for firing them. I have been told here. We had 3 brickyards in Holton and only one had a kiln, which was disused after 1916 after compulsory army call-up. The brick maker became a farmer and his sons would not come back to brick making after the war. The others were much older. I talked to a brick maker at Marke Tey in Essex who told me they could make either grey or red bricks according to the methods of mixing or firing, but mostly made grey.

There is a large brick field at Bishop Norton but I haven’t discovered what colour the bricks were, but I fancy yellow. It is east of the road running N and S some way east of the village. Bridge houses are yellow brick. Sheds were used to dry the clay bricks before firing. I seem to remember one at Welton Hill with openings to let the air through. Here they were of wood and tiled, and many drainage pipes were made too and were much in demand.

Yours sincerely

Joan Gibbons

A 1777 VISIT TO THE COUNTY

The following is from ‘Britannia Curiosa’, and we are grateful to Mrs Marjorie Whaler for sifting out sections of the text. The first centre visited is Market Deeping and to quote:

‘Market Deeping, an old, ill-built dirty town, ninety miles from London. From hence the roads pass through Bourn, to Folkingham, near which are the ruins of the ancient magnificent Priory of Sempringham, for Gilbertine nuns, who were famous for their austerity. Not far from here is another piece of decayed magnificence, the ancient seat of the Lord Clinton, Queen Elizabeth’s Admiral: the present remains bear the marks of its having been once a noble and splendid structure. The plaster of the ceilings and walls, in some rooms is so fine, and so entire, that they break it off in large flakes, and it will bear writing with a steel pen or pencil, like the leaves of a table book.’
THE FIRST rules of the Lincolnshire Topographical Society January 1841 speak for themselves. There were two grades of member of this short-lived society. It was immediately followed by the Diocesan Architectural Society, which became the Architectural & Archaeological Society—the forerunner of SLHAA. There were 17 rules. Here are the first five:

**Rules of the Lincolnshire Topographical Society**

1. The object of the Society is to acquire and record information connected with the History, Antiquities, Geology, Statistics, and Topography of the County of Lincoln, and parts adjacent, and upon subjects of Natural Philosophy and General Literature.

2. The Society shall consist of Regular and Honorary Members.

3. The Regular Members of the Society shall be elected by ballot. All applications for admission to be made in writing, and signed by two of the Members; they shall be read at one meeting and decided upon at the next, on at least of the proposers being present on each occasion; the meeting shall consist of not less than twelve Members, and a majority of two thirds of the votes shall be necessary for admission. No person under seventeen years of age shall be eligible, and each candidate on taking his seat in the Society shall sign his assent to the laws and regulations in force for the time being, and pay his Subscription for the current year.

4. Gentlemen distinguished by their literary or scientific attainments, or making valuable communications or donations to the Society, or having other claims to its respect, shall be eligible to be elected Honorary Members. They shall not be subject to any of its expenses, but shall participate in all the privileges of the Members, excepting that they shall not vote in cases affecting the finances of the Society. Every Ordinary Member shall subscribe ten shillings annually to the funds of the Society, the payment thereof be due in advance on the second Tuesday in October, in each year, and no Member shall be allowed to vote whilst his subscription is in arrear. In all cases where the subscription may be in arrear more than two years, the Council having previously given three months notice to the Members, shall have authority to remove his name from the list of Members. Any Member joining the Society subsequently to the first Annual Meeting shall pay an admission fee in addition to the subscription, to be regulated from time to time at the Annual Meetings.

**Lincolnshire Topographical Society**

The first report in 1841 lists the members—61 in total. The opening statement reads:

‘The first report of an Institution of so recent a date as the Lincolnshire Topographical Society cannot be expected to be otherwise than brief, your Council however flatter themselves that it will not on that account be the less satisfactory.’

After that there is an apology for the inadequacy of accommodation but an assurance that a move will be made to the Witham Lodge of Freemasons which will prove much more amenable. There is a list of the first four meetings:

First meeting, February 23rd
An Introductory Address—Mr E J Willson
On the character of the Arch formed by the Elastic Stone Beam between the Western Towers of Lincoln Cathedral—Mr W A Nicholson
A verbal communication upon the Electrotype, with experiments—Dr Cookson.

Second meeting, March 9th
On the Geology of Lincoln—Mr W Bedford

Third meeting, April 14th
On the supposed occupancy of a District or petty Kingdom southward of the City of Lincoln, by a Tribe of Aboriginal Britons—Rev G Oliver, D.D.

Fourth meeting, April 27th
On the ancient Divisions of Time and the observances of the Heavenly Bodies as signs of particular Seasons—Mr R Goodacre
On the anatomy of the Lophius Piscatorius—Dr Cookson.

This is followed by a list of the meetings proposed for ‘the ensuing session’. It includes a Municipal History of Lincoln, an account of Tattershall Castle, the Writings of Homer, the Fossil Geology of Lincoln, among the 14 listed. Mr G Boole was billed to talk on the Heathen Mythology.
An interesting document from the 14th century is this record of the foundation of the Gild of Corpus Christi in the Parish of St Michael on the Hill. The ‘middling citizens’ seem keen to make sure that men of higher standing would not assert their authority on the grounds of rank. The use of the word ‘bretheren’ reminds one of the trades unions’ “brother”, and worthy of note is ‘sisteren’ - no mention of these by the Topographical Society in 1841!

And whereas this gild was founded by folks of common and middling rank, it is ordained that no one of the rank of mayor or bailiff shall become a brother of the gild, unless he is found of humble good and honest conversation, and is admitted by the choice and common assent of the bretheren and sisteren of the gild. And none shall meddle in any matter, unless specially summoned; nor shall such a one take on himself any office in the gild. He shall, on his admission, be sworn before the bretheren and sisteren to maintain and to keep the ordinances of the gild. And no one shall have any claim to office in this gild on account of the honour and dignity of his personal rank.

The above was quoted by J. W. F. Hill in Medieval Lincoln, 1948, p298 and Toulmin Smith in English Gilds, 1870, p178 and is from Gild Certificate no. 135 (1350) in the PRO (National Archives).

JEWISH CHRONICLE—29 JUNE 1934

The visit of the members of the Jewish Historical Society, last Sunday to Lincoln—a tragic area in Anglo-Jewish history—was a delightful experience to those who participated in it, and a testimonial to the admirable spirit of the Local Architectural and Archaeological Society, as well as the mayor, to whose invitation the visit was due. One hopes that it is but the forerunner of other and similar pilgrimages, in which even large numbers of the community will join, for they renew our links with our ancient story and fortify our Jewish consciousness. But there was an added significance about Sunday’s event which will not be missed. It must have been more than an accident that the invitation to the Jewish Historical Society was extended by the last bodies at this particular time. For it was in Lincoln that the ritual murder myth against the Jews took shape in the famous or infamous story of the martyrdom of ‘Little St Hugh’, with the calamitous results to the small Jewish Community of those days: and there was something of justice and honour in summoning the Jews to Lincoln again, there to be greeted by the City’s Mayor and the Chancellor of the Cathedral and to hear from their lips the forthright repudiation of the murder myth with which Lincoln is associated in history but with which a modern European state still beloos its records. The gesture of the leaders of this historic city is warmly welcomed by our people. It registers the birth of a saner and happier age. It is a warning to continental dabblers in medieval history more that whatever they do, Englishmen at any rate have broken with the Middle Ages and do not intend to undo 700 years of moral and intellectual progress.

THE PRIORESS’S TALE by Geoffrey Chaucer has the lines: ‘O yonge Hugh of Lincoln, sleyn also With cursed Jewes, as it is notable For it his but a litel whyle ago, Praye eek for us, we sinfull folk unstable, That of his mercy God so merciable On us his grete mercy multitude, For reverence of his moeder Marie. Amen.’

IN MEDIEVAL TIMES there were many stories of ‘ritual murders’ of Christian boys by Jewish communities throughout Europe. It is now generally recognised that they were scapegoats or that the stories were fictions. Variations of the Little St Hugh ballad have appeared over the centuries, with all anti-Semitic reference removed from the later ones. A contemporary account of the alleged murder in Lincoln in 1255 is given by Matthew Paris in his English History.

Jews’ Court (left) has been associated with the story into the 20th century. Though much altered over time it is a building of great (but undetermined) antiquity. Next to the 12th century Jew’s House, traditionally the home of the Rabbi, it is possibly the site of the medieval synagogue.
THE CONINGSBY, TATTERSHALL & DISTRICT HISTORY SOCIETY

They were led by Canon Hagger who was voted Chairman and President and all 12 present became the committee. Meetings were to be held quarterly and the membership fee was set at five shillings.

At the first Meeting on 18 July, the Earl of Ancaster agreed to be Vice-Chairman. The speaker was Mrs Rudkin, former Secretary of the Lindsey Local History Society, who gave a talk entitled “Compilation of Local History”. By the first AGM in 1952, membership was 24 and the Society had £8 3s 9d in the bank. By the 1957 AGM membership was 48 with £43 17s 1d in the bank. This AGM was held together with the first Annual Dinner. This practice continued only until 1961 from when they were held separately.

The programme of talks at each meeting has been supplemented since 1957 by outings to places of historical interest, a policy which continues to this day.

In September 2010 the Society had the privilege of hosting the SLIA ‘Leach’ Lecture, for which Richard Thornton gave his new talk on the ancestors of Bishop Edward King.

The Society membership has obviously fluctuated over the years and currently stands at 40. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at the New Methodist Church, Coningsby. New members and visitors are always welcome. For more information please contact Mike Fidell on 01526 354954.

LETTERBOX

Dear Editors

May I add a couple of footnotes to my spring article on the building of Louth church? (LP&P 83, “The Chapman family and the building of St James’s Church, Louth”).

Regarding the ‘Perfect Perpendicular Steeple’ (David Robinson in his The Book of Louth) two yew trees used in its construction came from Louth Park and two ash trees from Thorpe Hall (at that time a Chapman property). The Ashby property (under the Bible heading ‘Chief Residences’) takes its name from the OE, ‘a village or farmstead where ash trees grow’.

Elizabeth Raisbeck (1730) contributed her name to the writer’s great-aunt, Raisbeck Le Clair Restall de Louth Chapman (born 1843). The only Raisbeck identified so far in England is in Westmorland. Our research on the Le Clair family in Bayeux and Dives-sur-Mer in France revealed that all Norman records in Bayeux were destroyed in the fighting following D-Day. One must be grateful that so much can still be discovered about our past.

Sincerely, Philip Vickers

(By email)

BELL, George Arthur. Living the Lincolnshire life: the accumulated jottings ...Boston, GB design, 2010. 123pp. No ISBN. £7.95 pbk (postage extra) from the author, 133 Swineshead Road, Boston, PE20 1SB).

George Bell was born in Boston in 1925 and, after military service, returned to Boston. He rejoined his father's building firm and went on to run a very successful business. Now, at 86, he has delved into his diaries and his photo albums to give his readers an idea of what life was like for him, his family and friends before and after the war. The first part of his reminiscences mainly centers on his recollections of the way of life and farming practices in the fens north of Boston, where most of his relatives lived. He also recalls the many friends he had in Boston, the societies he joined and how the war affected the town. He, then, gives a short account of his army experiences in India from 1944 until his demobil in 1946. Finally, most of the remaining chapters tell of his sporting life. He was an accomplished sportsman. He played for Boston United FC, and for the County in both hockey and tennis. As a Bostonian, I read this book with a great deal of interest, though not quite as old as George. He mentions the names of many people, places, events and buildings that have 'slipped my mind' over the years and I envy the collection of photographs that add so much to this volume. I expect it did not occur to George when compiling this book, but this is perfect material for someone researching their Boston family history connections. To help them, an index of names would have been an invaluable addition, especially where (apart from other idiosyncrasies of style) he so often refers to Auntie Maggie or Uncle Albert. Only a small criticism, perhaps, but it would have added icing to the cake.

BURNETT, Mary K. Turn the clock back 500 years from Stamford Town Hall archives. [The author], 2010. 51pp. No ISBN. £7.50 pbk.

A box in Stamford Town Hall labelled "Browne's" held documents of other town charities. Mrs Burnett has selected from them a number of pieces that tell part of the story of Browne's Hospital and one or two other related places in the town. She has transcribed those items that relate to the workings of the hospital (statutes, accounts, legal issues, a petition) and has also reproduced some of the documents she deals with. This is all grist to the historian's mill and the author draws attention to a source that might have been overlooked as well as illuminating some of the richness of the local resources.

HULL, Charles. Haustoft: a chronicle of a marshland community. Mablethorpe, The Portland Press, 2010. xi, 342pp. ISBN 978 0 956628 00 8. £15 (or £18.75 by post from Mrs N. Ambler, Grasmere, Mumby Road, Haustoft, Alford LN13 9RF). What was originally intended as only an extension of a small...
The history of St Margaret of Antioch is the most detailed published so far and the bibliography of sources shows how carefully the author has researched his subject.

He also includes memories of Theophilus Caleb, the 'Indian Christian priest' of John Betjeman's poem 'A Lincolnshire church', who was Vicar of Huttoft from 1943 to 1959. Born in India of a Christian family, Mr Caleb was originally called to the bar but after training at Chichester Theological College he was ordained priest in 1907. He served in various English parishes and came to Huttoft with its Anglo-Catholic tradition, where, regrettably, he was subject, as I well remember, to a great deal of prejudice. Betjeman and his friend Jack Yates of Louth had attended evensong at St Margaret's, thus providing the subject for the poem written in 1947/8. The recent visits of the Betjeman Society may have helped to restore Mr Caleb's reputation as a highly educated man and a sincere pastor to his flock.

There is too a mine of information on various aspects of local life - the school, the chapels, law and order, transport (including the late nineteenth century Alford and Sutton tramway). Shops, businesses and farming are all described as well as the drainage system and the sea defences of the area with the plans for the latter for the next hundred years.

An appendix has information taken from various censuses, registers and directories with lists of incumbents, eighteenth and nineteenth century marriages and even the present parish councillors. This is an excellent village story, a book for dipping into, which I thoroughly enjoyed having been born and raised in Huttoft. It deserves great success and maybe a revised edition some time to answer the occasional question left unanswered.

Bridget Robinson, Boston.


If you are looking for a finely printed album of glossy colour photographs of modern buses and Delaine's familiar blue machines do show up well in these pictures - this is your book. Each double-page spread has (usually) half a dozen pictures of buses in (mostly) rural scenes on their South Kesteven/Peterborough patch and a map of their present services. If the subtitle leads you to believe that you are in for pictures covering 120 years of buses you will be disappointed. Only the first 6 pages deal with the company's origins and the first bus was not bought until 1919. Seven black and white photos of early buses, plus the logo of T.A. Smith (who really began the company) constitutes the historical portion.

If you want to know more of the earlier days the brief bibliography leads you to three titles, the best of which is easily The Delaines by A. L. Baker (1983), which provides all the history you need plus lists of buses, routes and loads of mostly black and white pictures; it has been supplemented by a shorter book by A. Delaine-Smith, which took the story up to 1990 However, this is a fine collection showing all their present fleet, with a list of acquisitions since 1991.


The author's latest researches take him deeper into the way the town of Caistor dealt with the problems raised by the poor, benefit and indolent among its inhabitants before and after the setting up of the Union, following
our poor better these days but Mr Saunders lets us see clearly the awfulness of being poor 150 years ago.


The sixth volume in the Survey of Lincoln's booklet series covers one of the most varied and interesting areas of the city. As well as a wide spectrum of housing types, with associated parish churches, it has seen ironstone mines, a hospital, a prison, Bede Houses, and several significant schools within its confines.

The architectural and archaeological heritage of the area is explored in 22 short chapters, contributed by 17 local authors, encompassing a chronological spread from the Iron Age to the early 21st century, with passing references to people who shaped the history of Lincoln, from the eccentric Rev R. W. Sibthorpe (founder of St Anne's Bede Houses) to the Victorian Industrialists—Ruskin, Clayton and Shuttleworth; the chapter on Lincoln Prison has fascinating detailed descriptions of some of the Victorian inmates, with the reasons for their imprisonment.

The contributors have all undertaken considerable research using primary sources to produce their findings, yet the chapters are brief, and written in an accessible, rather than an academic style. Errors are rare in this series, but it is unfortunate that Miss Kathleen Major, founder of the Survey of Ancient Houses (the forerunner of the Survey of Lincoln) and a stickler for correctness, is referred to as 'Miss Katherine Major' on page 34. Enhanced by maps, plans, photographs (both historic and contemporary), statistical data and suggestions for further reading, this is an authoritative resume of the development of the area, and excellent value at £6.50.

*Eleanor Nannestad, Lincoln*