Lincolnshire
Clayton & Shuttleworth
- Decline and Fall

Lincoln Co-op
digital archive
Life in Lincoln
during the Depression
Lincolnshire and the FA Cup
Jodrell Bank and Robeys
Samuel Thornalley
New in the Collection
Stamford’s Carnegie Library
Notes & Queries
Book reviews

Past and Present
No 89 Autumn 2012
Welcome

This autumn issue brings topics old and new. I have been rightly taken up on the matter of beacons, which I had rashly implied were entirely the product of the Armada fears. I had never doubted that creating beacons was an ancient practice, but through my interest in field names I have never investigated beyond even the 17th century! The Holbeach map is unusual for being a very early map, as well as for its illustrations, which include delightful rabbit hills looking like currant buns.

We have articles on the industrial side, involving Clayton and Shuttleworth as well as Robeys engineering. There are memoirs of the Depression, put together from family, personal and public documents by Debbie Fisher, and family history from Brian Thornalley. David Lambourne continues his account of Carnegie libraries with a visit to Stamford, and Andrew Jackson comments on the open access archive of the Lincolnshire Co-operative Society.

The Notes and Queries section always covers diverse matters, this time ranging from ancient trousers to the Green at North Hykeham – or North Hickey-ham, as I once heard a BBC presenter call it. The editors greatly appreciate the extraordinary knowledge that throws up these questions and answers from readers.

Lincolnshire continues to feature in broadcast media. I have just been watching Marston Hall, home of the Thorold family, near Grantham, on BBC 2. This is a series in which antiques are sold to defray the costs of restoration. ‘Selling the family silver’ (in this case actually pictures and furniture) may be regarded as a Bad Thing by those not actually having to do it, but it has always happened. Some of the paintings were originally at another Thorold home, Syston Hall, near Grantham, demolished in the 1920s. There is a short piece on Syston in Terence Leach’s first volume of Lost Lincolnshire Country Houses (pp12-13).

Hilary Healey, Joint Editor

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The Carnegie library in Stamford is rather different from those considered previously. Each of these were housed in new structures, including that at Boston where the library accommodation was part of a building which included many more than just library services. Stamford, by contrast, had its Carnegie library in a building which had previously had other uses.

Stamford Corporation purchased the White Lion Inn in High Street in 1801. This was knocked down and a market and shambles by William Legg built on the site and opened in 1808. Legg's large Tuscan portico, which was originally open, was apparently influenced by Inigo Jones's design of St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, of 1631.

A butter market was at the front with a fish market and some fifty-three stalls for butchers behind. The sides of the portico were eventually filled in and the building used for various other purposes.

After the Public Libraries' Acts were adopted in 1903, the building was converted to a library, with a librarian's cottage behind, at a cost of £2,500-00 which was donated by Andrew Carnegie.

The new library was opened on 25 January 1906 by Earl Brownlow. The foundation stone outside quietly ignores the contribution of the man who made the library possible, although Carnegie himself, who had made his fortune in America as an ironmaster, would unlikely have been troubled by it.

As a poor Scottish migrant boy in Pittsburgh he had been befriended by a Colonel Anderson who had given him the use of his private library and had resolved that, if he ever had the funds, he would help provide libraries so that others could similarly benefit. To know that he had done this, whether in Stamford or elsewhere, would surely have been satisfaction enough.
The decline and fall of Clayton & Shuttleworth

Rob Wheeler describes the view from the Sales Office

Just as archaeologists often learn about societies through their discarded rubbish, so historians too sometimes have an odd perspective on events. What I shall present here is a view from the sales office, more particularly through the ledger that recorded the contractual arrangements with the agents who represented Clayton & Shuttleworth abroad. The source has been described before in the pages of *Lincolnshire Life*, but I hope to show here that, despite its unusual perspective, the material provides a useful view of why the firm failed.

It may be necessary to explain that in April 1920, Clayton Wagons Ltd had been launched as an independent company (though wholly owned by Clayton & Shuttleworth) and Clayton Forge Ltd was created as a subsidiary of Clayton Wagons. Although Clayton & Shuttleworth and Clayton Wagons sometimes shared an agent under a joint contract, this is the view from the Clayton & Shuttleworth sales office.

Their product range was large: the 1926 agreement with their Mozambique agent spelled it out as portable engines, traction engines, road-rollers (steam and internal combustion), threshing machines, maize-shellers, maize-pickers, straw elevators, heavy oil engines. They also made chaff-cutters, rice-hullers, and smaller petrol and paraffin engines, not to mention living vans to tow behind your road-roller, and, at times, caterpillar tractors.

Many of these products came in a whole range of sizes. For example the heavy oil engines ranged in size from six horsepower (£95 in 1923) to 150 horsepower (£981 in 1923). They also sold equipment for Fordson tractors. Centrifugal pumps had long been a further line, but in 1926 they reached an agreement with Worthington-Simpson to sell pumps from the latter’s Newark works under the Clayton & Shuttleworth name.

We can immediately see the cause of one of their problems: the firm had grown rich producing two main products, the portable steam engine and the thrasher, often sold together as a set; now it was producing a multiplicity of lines. Whereas they could proudly proclaim before the Great War that they had produced over 100,000 thrasher sets, some
their newer products had production runs in single figures. That made for
inefficient production, so their prices rose.

Around 1920-21 there were two
successive price rises of the order of
forty per cent, which they blamed on
increased costs. Their future French
agent had pointed out in 1922 that
the prices of their small vertical oil
generators were very high. The problem
was recognised within the firm, as a
letter of 1927 shows:

The new 40 H. P. Chain Rail
Tractor is another proposition,
and we realise the price at which
these are being offered is high in
comparison with other makes:
if the advantages offered by
our Tractor are not taken into
consideration, and under the
circumstances we are offering it
at a figure which barely clears our
expenses.

What these advantages were, the
salesman preferred to leave vague.
So why had the company launched
it?

That this was not an isolated
instance appears from the
 correspondence with the French
agent referred to earlier. He had
criticised the price of the vertical
oil engines so Mr Robson (formerly
Managing Director, now Chairman)
responded that he would make
"small-powered engines of the
cheaper build, such as would meet
small agricultural requirements". This
was in addition to producing a range
of cold-starting heavy-oil engines, to
supplement the hot-bulb engines that
the agent had also criticised.

We learn from the same
correspondence that 'Mr Robson
described a new type of boiler that
he had designed', hoping that the
agent could procure an initial order.
For design of new products to be
undertaken by the principals of a

firm was common practice in the
previous century, but in this era it
seems odd to find the chairman of so
extensive an enterprise working at
the drawing board – or is this simply
a style of writing in which P W
Robson regarded himself as the firm
personified? It would certainly fit
with other evidence that Robson was
unable to address the wider issues in
a manner that the firm needed.

One way of achieving efficiencies
the firm tried was a six-monthly
production programme for its
different lines, based on agents' forecasts of when they would need
items delivered in the coming period.
Such a system was certainly written
into several agents' contracts. But
then so were sales targets. For
example, the Australian agent was
expected to achieve oil engine sales
of £5000 in his first year, £10,000
in his second. A pencil note appears
to indicate actual sales of £700 in
his first year, £1000 in the second, £800 in the third. It if that was typical, it suggests that agents' forecasts of when they would need deliveries turned out to be pious hopes.

Prior to the war, Clayton & Shuttleworth, like its competitors, had been accustomed to supply equipment on generous credit terms. As a result of the war they had been forced to write off a massive sum in arrears. They took advantage of the boom in post-war sales to insist on tight terms for payment. The only exception was for the initial stock of a new agent, and here they made it clear that the equipment remained their property until a buyer was found. In one case, they even instructed the owner of the warehouse where they were to be exhibited that the goods were not to leave the warehouse until Clayton & Shuttleworth had given their approval.

The geographical pattern of activity had also shifted. Before the war, Russia drew probably the largest proportion of exports. (This excludes the Austria-Hungary operation, which had been sold off in 1911.) In 1925 Clayton & Shuttleworth did draw up a contract with Centrosoyus, the Soviet purchasing company for agricultural machinery, which maintained an office in London. Five specimens of all machines were to be sent to Moscow as initial stock, to remain the property of Clayton & Shuttleworth. The cynical might suspect that the Soviets copied the design of anything that looked promising and returned the samples as not attracting sales. At any rate, the contract was terminated in 1927.

Instead, the land of promise was Africa. There had been agencies here before the war but with limited coverage. Now the extent of the South African agents was extended as far north as Southern Rhodesia, the arrangements for Algeria and Tunisia were strengthened, and agents were appointed for British East Africa.

We see occasional glimpses of foreign trips by UK-based sales representatives: W W Adam visited South Africa in September 1921, and Algeria in March 1922; A T Brown visited Tunis in 1928. It is significant that all these visits were to Africa.

One can see the logic: expanding cultivation meant an expanding requirement for machinery, and it was somewhere that Europeans had an inbuilt advantage over the American competition.

From about 1925 it seems to have been hard to find suitable agents. Certainly one sees agreements of a sort that would never have been contemplated before the war. The first sign of this is the appointment in 1925 of a threshing mill proprietor as the New Zealand agent. It is interesting to note that such a line of business should have emerged in New Zealand where, presumably, farmers brought their unthreshed corn to a central facility rather than have the threshing machine come to the steckyard. But what is more pertinent is that their agent's line of business would have given him an incentive not to sell threshing machines to anyone close enough to take his trade away. Furthermore, the agreement specifically allowed him commission on machinery whether he sold it or not for his own use. There appears to be a strong risk that the agreement would have reduced the prices charged to an existing customer without generating much in the way of new sales.

Then, in 1926 and 1927, agents were appointed with Clayton & Shuttleworth making a contribution towards office expenses. At £1 per week or so it was not large, but it was a practice previously unknown.

A further innovation took place in 1928 when C F Shaw was appointed to cover those parts of Southern Africa outside the coverage of existing agents. He was to select suitable agents for particular countries or districts and to report periodically on conditions and sales prospects. He was to receive £250 per annum, plus a small commission on all sales in his region. Whether his appointment was worthwhile would depend on how many extra sales he generated. This we do not know, although the ledger had no agreements with agents that appear to have resulted from his activities. The agreement smacks a little of desperation.

Meanwhile, salvation was at hand - at least, some thought so - in the form of the Harvester-Thresher. This was what would later be termed a combine-harvester, and Clayton & Shuttleworth were the first British manufacturer to produce one, some forty years after the Americans had developed the concept.

The problem in Britain was that the water content of grain as reaped was too high. Traditionally this was reduced by standing sheaves in ditches, to use a combine harvester in this country, grain dryers were needed. It looks as though Clayton & Shuttleworth saw the harvester-thresher as something they would sell to countries where the water content was no problem, and North Africa must have seemed ideal.

Thus the 1928 agreement with the new agent for Tunisia mentions a 12-foot Harvester-Thresher, to be priced at £400; the 1929 agreement with the Algerian agent mentions a 15-foot machine at £420. Both would be tractor-hauled: self-propelling combines were an American innovation of the early 1940s. In both cases, Clayton & Shuttleworth would send out an expert to advise customers and (presumably) report back what modifications might be required for local conditions.

One wonders whether Clayton & Shuttleworth had looked at the market from the farmers' perspective. Why should they pay £400 for a machine that would only be used during the harvest rather than have (or contract in) a cheaper machine that could work all winter? The answer in the US context was of course the saving in labour costs. But Algeria and Tunisia were not noted as countries of high labour costs.

In 1930 Clayton & Shuttleworth went into liquidation. Marshalls bought the threshing business and the latest of the agreements (1931)
describes Clayton & Shuttleworth as having its registered office at Lincoln but its sales and service departments at the Carr House works, Gainsborough. The Harvester-Thresher continued to be produced, but in small numbers, and it never made money. The business was formally wound up in 1936. Undoubtedly, trading conditions between the wars were hard, but why was Clayton & Shuttleworth the only one of the large agricultural machinery firms to fail? The impression one gains from this particular corner of the sales office is that the company was run by engineers interested in technical challenges rather than in finding ways of turning a profit.

NOTE 1 LAO MARSHALL 14.

Dr Wheeler continues describing his 'View from the sales office' in the concluding part of The Decline and Fall of Clayton & Shuttleworth in the winter issue of Lincolnshire Past & Present.

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Sri Lankan Road Roller

On holiday in Sri Lanka in August, I noticed a small roadside museum at Kiribathkumbura, on the road from Colombo to Kandy. It features three road rollers, one of which (pictured below) was built by Marshall’s of Gainsborough — their name is prominently displayed on the driving wheel’s axle cover. I didn’t have time to check out the other two machines, but there’s a Barford & Perkins (of Peterborough) scarifier also present there to keep up the Eastern England flavour.

Whilst it’s well known that Lincolnshire equipment manufacturers had strong export businesses, it’s still nice to find the evidence after all this time — and in such good condition. Since getting back home, I’ve found that there are also two Robey steam lorries in a museum near Colombo — apparently there are only two other survivors worldwide.

Adam Carterwright, Aldershot
Jodrell Bank and Robey's

Peter Stevenson reveals the connection

The Jodrell Bank 'Big Dish' still features in the news from time to time even though it was made well over half a century ago. So long ago, perhaps, that few people know of its direct connection with Lincoln's erstwhile industrial might.

Shortly after I joined the staff of Ruston Bucyrus back in the mid-1950s, I attended an enthralling lecture to the Lincoln Engineering Society by the Consulting Engineers responsible for the design, manufacture and commissioning of the first (and arguably the greatest) of the Jodrell Bank radio telescopes.

We heard of the design challenges in the production of the dish and its supporting structure and the need for precision in its alignment and movement, together with the immense weights that had to be supported, calling for massive bearings and rotational gear systems.

This was all pioneer work, which had to be carried out on limited budgets available to the University of Manchester and using, wherever possible, existing materials and components.

When the subject reached the point of the dish tilting gearing, the speaker rather proudly said that they had been able to buy (for a song presumably) two of the huge gun turret swing racks and their associated pinions, which had become available when the Battleship HMS Warspite had been demolished.

These, he said, were in excellent condition after many years of sea and battle service, for which he must congratulate the original manufacturer. At this point a member of the audience stood up and announced to all and sundry that these had been manufactured here in Lincoln by Robey & Co.

Much attention was given in the design stage to the question of the support bearings on top of the side towers mounted on the rotational rig.

Not only had these to carry the 300 tons of the dish but they also had to adjust for the expected distortional stresses brought about by wind loads, temperature changes, rain, snow and ice loads, as well as distortions resulting from the actual manipulation of the dish and rotational gear.

This had called for the design of what was perhaps the largest pair of spherical roller bearings yet to be made, which, in the event, also worked perfectly - to which the same Robey's director stood up to say that these too were made in Lincoln by his firm.

So, the next time you see the Jodrell Bank telescope going through its paces on television, look hard at the top of the two support towers and 'raise your hat'; and if you happen to be shopping at Lincoln's 'bottom' [Dunford Road] Tesco, who knows, you might well be standing on the exact spot where those essential bearings were originally made.
150 YEARS OF HISTORY

Andrew J H Jackson on using the digitised open-access archive of the Lincolnshire Co-operative

Digitising and publishing the Lincolnshire Co-operative archive

The 150th anniversary of the Lincolnshire Co-operative in 2011 brought many celebratory events and projects. This included the digitisation of a large portion of the records of the Society dating back to its establishment in 1861, a task funded by the Co-operative itself.

The electronic archive is now available on the Society’s website. The digitisation focused on the longest-running document type of the Co-op’s collection, its periodical ‘balance sheets’ up to 2008. These reports are statements of the accounts of the Society, but most are much more than this: they are overviews of the Society’s life and work for its members.

The balance sheets begin as fairly short documents, quarterly, concerned largely with figures and accounting. By the mid-1890s, however, they had expanded, and had come to add the further function of, in effect, members’ magazines, with articles, news and advertisements (see Figures 1 and 2).

Through to the First World War these periodicals of the Co-op are especially rich in their social and cultural-history content. Co-operative societies at this time were engaged in something of a broader mission, beyond the commercial alone.

Alongside the emerging trades unions, the Labour Party, Clarion Clubs, the provincial newspaper press, and other organisations and media, the co-ops’ interests were also to be found in improving the living and working conditions of, and opportunities for, the working classes. Together with its attention to the conduct of efficient and profitable business, the Co-op had a role to play in providing certain forms of services and representation that are now customarily associated with the state and government – local and national.

Through the 20th century the monochrome quarterly balance sheets eventually evolved into weighty and glossy annual reports. As an archive, they constitute a valuable source for investigating the history of Lincoln and Lincolnshire, a city and county which the Society has sought to represent and serve since the middle decades of the 19th century.

The Lincoln Co-op 100 years ago

The balance sheet that ends the spring quarter for 1912, one hundred years ago, is a typical example of the illuminating artefacts that these documents would become. The financial information, which opens the report, details the health and diversity of the Society, for example, its total value of £127, 596; the worth of the stock in its branches, at this point 21, mainly in Lincoln; and the value of its three farms.

Further accounts relate to its social purpose, that is, of its Education Committee, with its salaries to librarians; costs for book purchases, choirs, a gymnasium, and Women’s Guild activities; and a sum of £910s for the quarter for ‘propaganda’.

‘The Lincoln Co-operative Quarterly Record’ follows the accounts, forming a members’ magazine.

The opening editorial is a stirring promotion of the Society, its good management and its ‘divi’; the dividend being, in metaphorical terms, ‘the magnet that draws, it is the pole star that guides, it is the lever that lifts up, it is the motive power that keeps the engine going’.

Various reports capture something of the social purpose of the Society and its members. Delegates going to an annual, national Women’s Guild conference in Hull reported on resolutions on the minimum wage and women’s suffrage. Visitors to the continental Co-operative Parliament remarked upon a banner on one of the stands, and its representation of the mission of co-operation:

Figure 1: Co-op advert from the 1890s

From the slave to the serf;
From the serf to the worker;
From the worker to the wage-earner;
From the wage-earner to co-partnership;
From co-partnership to federation.

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The “Quarterly Record” for the membership of 1912 also includes a report of the Lincoln Co-op Employees Sports Club, mentioning cricket and football won, drawn and lost, and the facilities of the Club, including tennis, croquet, quoits and skittles.

The reports that follow are of the Women’s Co-operative Guild branches for Bracebridge and Burton Road, and also describe the socially and politically improving aims of the co-operative membership.


The report of the Burton Road branch closes with the reproduction of a verse that rather conveys the optimistic spirit of the Co-op at local, grass-roots level, entitled “Co-op All Round”:

To you who gets the scrubbing brush,
Just come along to me,
And we will have a trial cup
Of ‘Our Society’s’ Tea.

There’s nothing tires like scrubbing,
There’s nothing cheer like tea.
So let’s leave off and have a cup
Of ‘Our Society’.

The Management Committee
Will be very pleased to find,
That the Women’s Guild at Burton Road
Is not so far behind.

With tea and brushes tested,
’Tis very plain to see
That we are doing all we can
For our Society.

With members rallying round us,
Committee work with ease,
We shall do credit to our Guild
And our Society.

Figure 2: Co-op advert from the 1920s

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my thanks to the following colleagues of Bishop Grosseteste University College for their help with the digitisation project, especially: Dr David Barber, Jodie King, for her undertaking of most of the digitisation as project worker; Alan Middleton, former Co-operative Director and author of the Society’s authorised history, for his commitment, enthusiasm and comments on a draft of this article; the staff of the Lincolnshire Co-operative itself, especially Ursula Lidbetter and Bob Doc, for their support and interest, and for permission to reproduce the two advertisements; and to the U3As for the districts of Lindsey and Brantston, for inviting me to talk on this subject and, as a consequence, prompting me to write this article.

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LIFE IN LINCOLN DURING THE DEPRESSION

Debbie Fisher has first-hand information on what life was like for ordinary people in the 1920s and 1930s.

Comparisons have been made between the present economic difficulties and those of the 1920s and 1930s. Yet, what was life like for ‘ordinary’ people living through this difficult period? The 1931 census, alongside newspaper articles, books and council reports from the interwar period can provide us with raw data from which we can assess levels of unemployment and health statistics.

But to understand what everyday life was really like we need to turn to more personal recollections. Lincoln Central Library houses a small but fascinating collection of local memoirs and autobiographies. Likewise, for younger readers like me, older family members and friends are usually willing to share their personal experiences over a cup of tea.

So what was it like to live in Lincoln during the interwar period?

At the time of the 1931 census Lincoln’s population was 66,243; of whom 32,126 were male and 34,117 were female. The census also shows that of these, 16,300 males were in employment and 4148 were seeking work; but only 6058 women were in employment and a further 615 were registered as unemployed. These differences are due to different gender employment patterns in Lincoln.

During the interwar period, Lincoln’s largest sector of male employment was the big engineering works. Following the arrival of the railways in 1846, modern industries began to be established in the city; by the late 19th century Lincoln had a skilled engineering industry that mainly produced agricultural implements and engines, which supplied both local and international markets.

This sector was dominated by four large companies: Clayton & Shuttleworth; Robey; Foster & Co; and Ruston, Proctor & Co. Unfortunately, this sector proved to be especially susceptible to trade fluctuations. The other main areas of local male employment included the transport and communication industries, commerce, woodworking, building trades and administrative and design departments.

Nationally, the proportion of women undertaking paid work was 34 per cent in 1931; although this varied between regions. Textile towns like Blackburn had female employment rates over 60 per cent, but rural areas typically had low rates of female employment.

In 1931 only 17.8 per cent of Lincoln’s female population was in employment because, until the Second World War, it was customary for females in Lincoln to give up employment upon marriage. Within Lincoln the big engineering works employed few females except during wartime. Instead, women were mainly employed in personal service, commerce, shops, in offices, nursing or teaching.

This meant that a father’s income greatly affected his children’s education and employment opportunities, home life, health, and leisure activities. Lincoln’s male population included a relatively high proportion of skilled manual labourers, foremen, small businessmen and clerical workers, who would have earned relatively good wages particularly in comparison to regional agricultural workers.

Local autobiographies suggest that among these families, if the head of household was in regular employment and they only had two children, they could live in relative comfort, go on holidays, save for emergencies; and often provide their children with some form of post-fourteen education. In the fascinating autobiography ‘Growing-up Downhill’ two sisters recall that their father, a skilled manual labourer, earned £195 in 1938, which with careful management, enabled him to keep his family in relative comfort and allow his daughters to accept High School scholarships.

Unfortunately, many men were employed in much lower paid occupations and struggled to make ends meet. Rowntree’s survey of York in 1936 found that around one third of York families lived in poverty; based on the similarity in social structures between the two cathedral cities, it is likely that a similar proportion of Lincoln families also lived below the poverty line.

Many Lincoln men also suffered at least one period of interwar unemployment. Most found new employment as trade improved, but for some, like my great-grandfather, unemployment could last many years. Families struggled to manage on unemployment benefits, which failed to meet the minimum levels recommended. During the 1930s my great-grandfather received only twenty-six shillings a week unemployment benefit for himself and three daughters. From this, five shillings then had to be paid in weekly rent for a two-roomed cottage that had no gas, electricity or indoor running water.

Local charities such as The People’s Service Club attempted to help the unemployed. However, it was a daily struggle to provide enough food and basic goods, including clothing, for all the family; non-essential items including holidays, magazines, even meat, cake and sweets had to be sacrificed. Local autobiographies clearly indicate the extent that parental (especially mother’s) effort and inventiveness contributed towards keeping children
The following table is based on employment patterns recorded in the 1931 census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishermen</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks, pottery and glass makers</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical processes, paints, oil</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal workers</td>
<td>6047</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makers of watches, scientific instruments etc</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in leather</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile workers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makers of textile goods</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makers of foods, drinks and tobacco</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood and furniture makers</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in paper, bookbinding etc</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printers and photographers</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Builders, bricklayers etc</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painters and decorators</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and communication</td>
<td>2354</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce and finance (excluding clerks)</td>
<td>2564</td>
<td>1296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration/defence (excluding clerks)</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional occupations</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and sports</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel service</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>3142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerks and draughtsmen</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousemen, storekeepers</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary engine drivers, motor attendants</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Second World War virtually eliminated unemployment, but wages were not always sufficient. Rationing also restricted access to food and consumer goods. Interestingly, Lincoln School Medical Service found significant improvements in general standards of nutrition in elementary schoolchildren:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Class A (Good)</th>
<th>Class B (Fair)</th>
<th>Class C (Poor)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>27.9</td>
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from these families clothed, fed and entertained. Interestingly, only a couple of memoirs note the misery and boredom caused by poverty and the disinterest of parents/guardians that contributed to this. The vast majority remember happy and fulfilled childhoods despite cases of poverty.

Autobiographies also illustrate the importance of friends and neighbours sharing goods and services; suggesting a common acceptance of secondhand clothing, literature, toys and goods. My great-grandfather would mend his daughters' (and neighbours') shoes using scraps of leather that others no longer wanted. Neighbours would sometimes pass on spare vegetables from their allotments and rabbits could often be bought from local poachers for a few pence.

In addition, married women, children, and occasionally unemployed men in financial difficulty would undertake seasonal agricultural work for which they earned basic wages and fresh produce.

Municipal government reports as well as the local autobiographies show how vital inexpensive leisure activities such as public libraries and parks were to these families. The number of people using Lincoln's libraries significantly increased during the periods of highest unemployment. Meanwhile, my grandmother recalls restringing an old tennis racket that no one else wanted and using it to play on the public courts. She and friends would also tie old baskets to lamp posts to make netball posts.

Charities and churches also provided free leisure activities for local children and adolescents. Each Christmas one thousand schoolchildren from the poorest families were treated to the 'Robins Dinner' which involved a free Christmas dinner at the Drill Hall and a cinema or theatre visit. Likewise, Sunday-school trips and book prizes were highly treasured by children from poorer backgrounds. I still own several Sunday-school books awarded to my grandmother and great-aunts in the 30s, which have been passed down within the family.

The Second World War virtually eliminated unemployment, but wages were not always sufficient. Rationing also restricted access to food and consumer goods. Interestingly, Lincoln School Medical Service found significant improvements in general standards of nutrition in elementary schoolchildren. These improvements are accounted for by high levels of employment in the 40s and 50s, better food nutrition, and the widespread introduction within Lincoln of free school milk and subsidised midday meals in 1942. These meant that despite the austerity and rationing that the war and immediate post-war years brought, full employment and the introduction of welfare measures ensured that standards of health were significantly higher for most people than during the interwar years.

NOTES


4 University of Portsmouth, Vision of Britain, available on http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/data/data_value_page.jsp?id=12016625


See footnote 1.

7 Skinner and Purchase, Growing-up Downhill, p.154.


9 Interview with Grandmother.

10 See footnote 1.

11 Ditto.


13 Beryl, Lincoln School Medical Report, 1938 and 1948.
I hope that this example of extreme Lincolnshire thrift may be of interest! I believe that the cutting was extracted from the Daily Mirror in about 1947.

According to White's 1856 Lincolnshire the tailor in Swaby was Edmund Paddison, so perhaps he was the man responsible for this long lasting garment?

Nigel Kirkman, Malmesbury, Wilts.

A HUNDRED and seven years old – and still as fresh as paint.

When nine-stone Charlie Willoughby, hedger and thatcher, made this claim on behalf of his TROUSERS, in the George Hotel, Alford, Lincs, the company pooh-poohed him.

But there was an expert in the house – a Huddersfield (Yorks) weaver with forty-seven years' experience. He fingered appraisingly the texture of Charlie's trousers and then gave his verdict:

"They are of a type of thick velvet Fustian not manufactured in the lifetime of any living person" he said. "They are a bit narrow in the cut, with the front favoured by the old-fashioned countryman."

Charlie says they were made at Swaby, Lincolnshire, and were given him by the widow of the original owner, Charles Robinson.

Charlie has worn them every Sunday and Feast Day without a break for forty-one years. They look almost new, though the original crease has gone. Five of the metal buttons are original.

Charlie, a dapper little man of rising seventy, had cycled fourteen miles on a hot day in his centenarian trousers to get his drink.

"I come from one of the biggest families in Lincolnshire," he told the Daily Mirror. "There were twenty of us all told and my father had eleven shillings a week as a farm labourer. We were taught to look after our clothes because we never knew where the next were coming from."

The ancient trousers are to be kept in the family. They have already been bespoken by Charlie's son and grandson, who will get them in turn.

"What about moths?" Charlie was asked. "I put an old tobacco pipe in the tin trunk with them – no moths will face that," he said.

Photographs of the garden at the Lincoln gasworks in Bracebridge appeared in the Gas World on 30 July 1938. As described in Joan Smith's article in LP&P 88, the gardens were laid down in 1933 at the time of a major extension to the works. Five years later the capacity of the works had to be further increased, mainly because of heavy industrial use of gas by firms such as Smith's (Crisps) and Smith-Clayton Forge.

This 1938 photograph of the official opening of the extension shows the Mayor and Mayoress of Lincoln and the City Sheriff and his Lady in the rock garden close to a gas-holder and the exhastor house. The stones used in the garden had been probably been brought from the Newland gasworks site, which closed in late 1932. This stone, used for the frontage of the gasworks buildings, had originated in Washington.
On Sunday 29 April 2012 a plaque was dedicated to commemorate the work and achievements of Jessie Boucherett (1825-1905). Jessie Boucherett was the last of the Boucheretts of Willingham House, North Willingham, and she is buried in the churchyard of St Thomas's.

Known locally as a benevolent landowner, her national importance as a pioneer and major figure in the 19th century women’s rights movement is nowadays often overlooked, and deserves to be better known.

She played a prominent role in the earliest formation of the women’s suffrage movement, and the movement to open up employment in trades and professions to women.

In 1859 she played the leading role in establishing the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, now the Society for Promoting the Training of Women (SPTW), whose 150th anniversary in 2009 prompted the move to provide this memorial.

During the church service co-author of a biography of Jessie Boucherett, Dr Anne Bridger of the Society, gave an address on Jessie’s life and achievements.

Most of the historical sources for Jessie Boucherett’s work come from the archives of the SPTW itself, and one wonders how much there is to discover from local sources within the county.

An unexpected recruit to feminism: Jessie Boucherett’s ‘feminist life’ and the importance of being wealthy, Ellen Jordan and Anne Bridger, Routledge, 2006.

NOTES & QUERIES 89:5 North Hykeham

Reading David Morrow’s question [N&Q 88:4] in regard to the ‘humps and bumps’ on the new Village Green in the centre of the old village at North Hykeham, I can advise that they were man-made. I grew up on Chapel Lane and this whole, now grassed, area was allotments with a beck, with watercress in it, running through. The beck was a good source of fishing with nets and jars for the local children. Tenants of the allotments placed planks of wood here and there to cross the beck and the whole area was flat. In the late 1950s the corner next to Lincoln Road and School Lane was turned into a small playground for children, and eventually, perhaps in the 1970s, the whole of the area of the allotments was turned into what you see today. Initially the beck was diverted from its straight course on the site and a large wooden bridge erected, which quickly became known locally as the ‘bridge to nowhere’. The beck overflowed on this new course and was straightened once more. I think that all the humps and bumps were a way of using the soil excavated when the area was altered, and perhaps even more soil was brought in to create the new landscape. The beck ran from Mill Lane, through another allotment on the other side of Chapel Lane. This allotment was used by my grandfather Charles West Watson of Chapel Lane until his death in 1943, and then by my father, Lionel Watson, after his return from the war. When it was given up by my family a few years later the area was split into smaller allotments. A small brick wall bounded the beck as it flowed from that side of Chapel Lane (there was no path then) under the road, and into what was the larger area of allotments. At the other side of those allotments it flowed under School Lane and out the other side, but this section is now piped underground. North Hykeham did have a small village green, a triangular shape with a tree, at the top of Chapel Lane. This was removed some time before the new Village Green was created, and the traffic lights are a relatively new addition.

For photos of the old village green see North Hykeham in the 20th Century by Bill Wilson and John Marriott (2001), pages 8 and 10. The latter picture (c1905) also gives a view across the allotments, which shows them to be flat.

Jean Firthorpe, Lincoln
Samuel Thornalley — from first to last

Brian Thornalley ponders his family’s penchant for a name and looks into the lives of some of the men named Samuel from the eighteenth to the twentieth century.

In the years either side of 1800, the name Samuel was much favoured by and for members of the Thornalley family in Lincolnshire. The first one I found was my three-times great-grandfather, born in or about 1773, a son of Benjamin Thornalley and Elizabeth Stoker, who were married at Great Steeping in 1759. (The spelling of the surname then, since, and to this day is a problem, especially now on computers, when the penultimate letter ‘e’ is omitted. In Elizabeth’s will, written in 1801, it was spelled as shown in the above title.)

One of my ancestor Samuel’s brothers, John (1769-1836), gave the biblical name to his first son, born in or about 1797, at Wainfleet St Mary. This Samuel married Susanna Coats in 1818, at Wainfleet St Mary, and they had eight children between 1820 and 1834, only one of them dying in infancy. Susanna’s death allowed Samuel to marry Ellen Lister in 1846, and they produced Christopher in 1848. Ellen, or Eleanor in some records, died in 1902 at the age of 97. In a long widowhood she had made a living as a tea dealer.

Now Samuel, it appears, had become a man of some social stature in the Wainfleet area. Eventually a successful businessman, he owned property in Sleaford, Irby and Thorpe-near-Wainfleet houses, buildings, pasture and arable land, clay-pits and a brickyard.

In the 1851 census he is described as ‘Farmer and Boat Owner’, with 60 acres and employing two labourers. Later, he is said to have a considerable personal estate, which, I gather, is separate from his real estate, i.e. his properties. Apart from farming and, no doubt, a lucrative trade in brick and tile making, he used his boats to carry corn to Boston and Lincoln, though once the railway was built, he ‘shipped’ corn to Lincoln by rail, every Friday, in association with John, one of his sons, who lived near Burgh station, as advertised in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury. As early as 1841, he is noted in the same paper as a member of the Wainfleet Committee of the Friends of Lord Worsley — a group largely responsible, no doubt, for getting their local hero re-elected to Parliament.

Samuel and Susanna’s first son, born 1822, was named Samuel. Jumping forward a little, in The Lincolnshire Chronicle and Northampton, Rutland and Nottingham Advertiser, dated 28 May 1852, a notice appeared ‘Thorpe Culver’, this announcement was published.

Samuel Thornalley, Boatman and Corn Salesman, at Boston and Lincoln, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received in the above Business, and respectfully informs them that he has now retired from the same in favour of his son Samuel Thornalley, Jun., for whom he solicits a continuance of their support. Samuel Thornalley, Jun., begs to assure the customers of his Father and the public generally that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit the support so liberally bestowed on his predecessor. Salt and rock salt regularly supplied. The brick and tile making business at Thorpe will also be carried on by S. Thornalley, Jun. A large assortment of flower pots constantly at hand. S. T. Jun. will attend the neighbouring Markets and will deliver Bricks, Pavings, Particles, etc. at Boston to order. Dated May 13th 1852.

So, looking to the future, all seemed very promising for Samuel, Junior, who had married Mary Gilliat in 1843, and had started raising a family. In the 1851 census, he is described as a Brick and Tile Maker, employing six labourers, and his children were named Mary Ann, Samuel (of course), Susanna Ellen, and Gilliat who was less than one year old.

Less than two years later, on 9 January 1854, Samuel Senior died, leaving his wife, Ellen, and eight children, seven in adulthood (i.e. over 21) and one aged seven years. He had written a will, and had appointed Samuel Junior and two others as his executors. One of these withdrew, leaving Samuel and Richard S. Burn, farmer, as the sole executors.

The will was proved in April 1854 and the two executors immediately disagreed over the way to proceed in administering the trusts. So severe was the difference of opinion and the split in co-operation that Richard Burn instigated legal proceedings against Samuel, his four brothers, his two sisters, his brother-in-law, his stepmother and even, his half-brother, still an ‘infant’.

It boils down to Mr Burn trying to do his executor’s job properly (as he saw it), by asking Samuel and two of his brothers, all three of them owing considerable amounts to their father’s estate, to pay up, so that debts could be settled and the affairs wound up. They argued that their debts were less than their expected shares from the will, so they wanted the one set off against the other.

The case went to the High Court of Chancery in 1855. The National Archives at Kew have supplied copies of all the case papers — the Bill of Complaint, by the Plaintiff
(Burn), the 'Interrogatories for the Examination' (i.e. the Court's questions), and the 'Answers' of the Defendants.

Frustratingly, the Judgement is not available, not even in the National Newspaper Archive, as far as I can find anyway, but it is perfectly clear that the Thornalley's lost the case, because, by February 1857, in the London Gazette and the local Lincolnshire newspapers, 'persuasive to a Decree by the High Court of Chancery' there was announced the sale of the 'desirable freehold estate, containing altogether 23 acres, 12 perches or thereabouts, situated in Stickney, Inby and Thorpe next-Wainfleet', at the George Inn, Spilsby, on 2 March 1857. That is to say, everything, lock-stock-and-barrel, that his father had handed over to Samuel, Junior, in 1852.

Samuel's future was in ruins. It looks as though he suffered the full effects of the family disaster. He placed a notice in the local press to say that, by indenture dated 12 March 1860, he assigned all his personal estate and effects to his brother Abraham (brick-maker) and John Parker (yeoman) for the benefit of his creditors.

Samuel left Lincolnshire, probably in disgrace, worth nothing, and probably without the sympathy of his siblings, their wives or husbands, his father's widow and his half-brother, now aged twelve. In 1861 or thereabouts Samuel took his family down to the London area and he worked as a foreman brick-maker. He and Mary had added five more offspring to their family before the move, and Kate came along in 1864, born in Plaistow, Essex. At some point they moved across town to Hampstead.

Samuel died in 1869, his life surely shortened by stress. That same year, Gilliat left England, bound for the USA, followed by his brother Samuel in 1869 with a wife and baby. Gilliat, now known as William Gilliat Thornaley, married Mary McGowan, an Irish lass, in New York, but they settled in Oakland, near San Francisco, California. He became a successful building contractor and was awarded a Masonic funeral in 1913. We don't know how they travelled across the continent, but the guess is that it would be a train journey, rather than by covered wagon.

Samuel, with wife and baby, settled in Chicago, Illinois, half a continent away from his brother. We have no idea whether they were ever in contact again. In the 1871 census, Mary their mother is listed under the surname Thornley, as resident in the Smallpox Convalescent Hospital, Islington, with her 'still-at-home' younger children are living with their oldest sister, Mary Ann, and her husband, Edward James, in Belzise Park Garden, Hampstead.

Meanwhile, my three-times great-grandfather Samuel had married Elizabeth Good in 1799. They had a son Samuel (naturally) in 1803, who lived only to 1804. Their next son, born in 1805, was named... yes, Samuel! His older brother, Joseph (1800-1876) was my great-great-grandfather, whose second son, born in 1835, was given the name Samuel. This Samuel emigrated to New Zealand in 1859. In a letter dated June 1868 (see this magazine no. 12, 1993), his youngest brother, my great-grandfather Abraham (1847-1917), tried in vain to persuade him to return to England. Samuel stayed and was killed in a quarry accident on 28 June 1881 at Mount Eden, Auckland (see this magazine no. 50, 2002/3), leaving his wife Amelia Jane (née Bailey) and seven children, the last of whom was Samuel (1875-1962).

Later, he had a son, named Samuel Joseph (1898-1975). However, this last Samuel produced only daughters!

NOTES & QUERIES 89:6 Portrait of Isabella Carre

In LP&P Spring 2012, I described an investigation into the provenance of the portrait of Isabella Carre (1670-93), which hangs at Carre’s Grammar School, Skefford. In that research, our original theory of an 18th century origin had to be abandoned when evidence came to light of it having been painted c1904, but by whom?

As so often happens when a project is written up, new information has immediately come to hand! Circumstantial, but I think, quite probable. Bear in mind that the painting of 1905 was stated to be 'by a noted artist' (Skefford Gazette, 2 September 1905). Searching for material relevant to other subjects in the Skefford Journal 1907 revealed a report of the death of the 3rd Marquis of Bristol (edition of 10 August). Most importantly, the paper says that in November 1905 (note the date — the Isabella portrait handed over in September 1905), the Marquis was presented with his portrait by A. S. Cope ARA. Furthermore, Cope painted the 4th Marquis, exhibited 1908 (Royal Academy). So, is it not likely that A. S. Cope, with him painting the face perhaps, was responsible for Isabella? He was clearly associated with the Marquises at the time.

Sir Arthur Stockdale Cope, KCVO, RA, 1857-1940, was a prolific painter of portraits. He was awarded the KCVO (in the gift of the monarch, of course) by George V in 1917, whom he painted, as well as Edward VII and Edward VIII (in 1912 as the Prince of Wales) and many of the aristocracy. He does not seem to be highly regarded as an artist — his father, Charles West Cope, 1811-90, is more significant. The Royal Academy of Arts say there is no in-depth research on Cope, nor any public archive for his papers: so we are unlikely to find out about Isabella for certain.

Both portraits hang at Ickworth. They were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1906 and 1908 respectively. (Cope was on the hanging committee for many years.) Many thanks to the Royal Academy of Arts for their investigation!

Michael Turiland, Skefford
Lincolnshire and the FA Challenge Cup

Ron Price has the facts and figures of county sides’ involvement since 1871

Since it began in 1871, as the preserve of former pupils of London-based public and grammar schools, the FA Challenge Cup (Cup) has undergone many changes. These reflect the growth in the Football League (League) and the advent of the National League System (NLS, known as Non-League) whose national aim allows a ‘park pitch’ club to rise to the Premier League. Since the 21st century dawned, entries cannot exceed 762 clubs, who must have an enclosed gate-taking stadium with floodlights. Its story prior to 1889 was included in my article ‘Early Football in Lincolnshire’ (L&P&P 80).

In 2011 Lincoln City followed Grimsby Town in being relegated from the League. Then in 2012 Gainsborough Trinity’s hope of derby matches with City and Town in the top step of the NLS were dashed after their best league campaign in 25 years. These were regular fixtures in pre-Great War seasons when Trinity also played in the League, before being reelected in 1912.

Only Grimsby Town have played in the top division of the League with three periods totalling twelve playing seasons, the last more than sixty years ago. Lincoln City’s best since the Great War is three periods of thirteen 2nd Division [equivalent of today’s Championship] seasons, the last in 1960/61.

The historic county of Lincolnshire, the second largest by area in England, this season has one League club; Scunthorpe United. In 2002 the promotion of Boston United, for a five-season sojourn, increased membership to four clubs. It is a pattern that is reflected in the Cup.

Television was in its infancy when Grimsby Town were making their mark in the Cup, twice falling one step from Wembley Stadium. In the 1930s the Cleethorpes based club were also eliminated in the Fifth Round Proper (last sixteen) on three occasions. In their first semi-final, at Huddersfield in 1936, the Mariners [Grimsby Town] were drawn against Arsenal, making their fifth appearance at this stage in ten seasons and who, five years earlier, had become the south’s first ever League champions. The Gunners dictated much of the play in front of 63,210 spectators (gate £5,260). With ten minutes remaining, in a rare sortie from their own half, the Mariners put the ball in the net, only for the referee to adjudge the ball was handled as the last defender was bypassed. Thus Arsenal’s goal scored five minutes before the interval proved sufficient.

Three years later 77,000 were at Old Trafford; in opposition were the Wolves [Wolverhampton Wanderers].

Despite illness preventing their ever-present goalkeeper from playing, the Mariners had much the better of the first twenty minutes. In Wolves’ first attack Town’s replacement goalkeeper, in making a brave diving save, was concussed and unable to play any further part in the game, reducing Town to ten men. The left back took over in goal, forcing a change of tactics, which had aimed to frustrate the passing game of their young opponents. The Mariners kept the score to a respectable 0–3 before two more goals in the final minutes put an unfair reflection to their endeavour.

Previously Town’s best was the last eight in 1907/8 eliminating Bristol
City, then of the First Division, before losing at Newcastle United. Three years later, having been rejected by the Football League, the eventual winners, Bradford City, ended their run in the last sixteen, paving the way for their re-election to the League at the AGM. Since the Second World War the county has just six Fifth Round appearances, shared by Scunthorpe & Grimsby Town's last, of four post-war appearances, in 1985/86.

United, since joining the League in 1950, last made the Fifth Round more than forty years ago. The Nuts, as they were then nicknamed, had signalled their League ambition throughout the 1930s with six Second Round appearances. In 1958, having beaten First Division Newcastle United (3-1) in the Northeast, they were rewarded with an Old Showground encounter with Second Division Liverpool. A Billy Liddell goal in the 75th minute settled a physical match, with The Iron [Scunthorpe United] rueing their missed opportunities. In 1970 a youth-oriented Swinton Town, having won the League Cup, were 3-1 winners.

Since the introduction of the qualifying competition in 1888 Lincoln City have never progressed beyond the last thirty-two. A fourth successive away draw in 1975/76 saw Graham Taylor's Fourth Division leaders lose 1-3 at West Bromwich Albion. The City Council celebrated by cutting the rates by twenty-eight per cent!

Gainsborough Trinity's Third and Fourth Round equivalents were during their League days, whereas Boston United had one Third Round appearance in their five League seasons. Their antecedent was well beaten (1-8) at Sunderland's Roker Park in 1925/26. Either side of this they went out in the First Round, which they reached again in 1923/33 in their last season before their financial collapse.

The county's other Third Round appearances began from the Fourth Qualifying Round, when the stronger non-League clubs first enter. Boston United was not disgraced at Tottenahm (0-4) in 1956, having defeated Derby County 6-1 in the previous round. This score line was reversed when the two clubs met again in the 1974 Third Round. That season is Lincolnshire's best, with four clubs at that stage. Grantham, having won at Rochdale (5-3), then entertained Middlesbrough (0-2). Two years previously Boston United gained another League scalp, Hartlepool, then losing to Portsmouth (0-1).

Trinity have retained membership of the second tier of the NLS since its introduction in 1979; an achievement for a town with a population of 17,000. The original Scunthorpe United (1899) and North Lindsey United (1902) merged in 1910 to give the expanding steel town a stronger club. In 1912 they joined the reserve teams of Town and City and the rejected Trinity in the Midland Counties League, the East Midlands' strongest league for professional football, to its closure in 1982.

Boston was elected when this league expanded in 1921. Four years later Grantham joined when it absorbed the Central Alliance after its League reserve teams resigned after a clumsy attempt to restrict participants to those who had never earned more than ten shillings a week. They resigned again in 1958 as gates declined, allowing Skegness Town to join. This kerfuffle set in motion the discussions that created the NLS more than two decades later.

Our non-League fraternity have had their moments in the sun. The target remains to visit a Football League club in the First Round, when television money enters the equation. For example, Gainsborough Trinity, who lost in the Fourth Qualifying Round in 2011/12, received prize money (introduced in 2001) of £12,000 for their two wins. The dream is a Third Round tie at a Premiership citadel, which could net upwards of £1m from gate money and television fees.

Stamford Town's run to the Fifth Qualifying Round in 1913/14 encouraged an application to the Central Alliance. The Lindsey League, Lincolnshire's best county league, saw Cleethorpes Town reach the same round in 1919/20. The club closed in 1931 as town expansion saw housing built on their Sherburn Street ground. Between 1927 and 1936 the original Louth Town, members of the Lindsey League, won the county's Junior Cup on eight of the nine occasions it was contested, twice going out of the Cup in the Fourth Qualifying Round.

The other First Round appearances are more recent but, as the chart shows, only Brigg Town of the non-exempted clubs have reached the competition proper since the change of 1988/89, when the NLS was fully recognised in the exemptions. Starting in the Extra Preliminary Round they defeated Boston United 1-0 at their York Street ground in the Fourth Qualifying Round before losing at Tranmere Rovers. Lincoln United twice reached the First Round in the 1990s. Trinity continue their cup habit, winning eighteen ties in fourteen seasons, reaching the First Round three times in five seasons in the 'noughties'.

As pitch technology improves, the trend to sole occupancy of a stadium is in reverse but, in comparison to the first half of the 20th century, minimal. Sincil Bank [Lincoln City] staged many local competitions' cup finals, while at the Northolme [Gainsborough Trinity] the football club played elsewhere in September and April as Britannia CC had priority. In 1988 Scunthorpe United became the first club in the modern era to relocate to a greenfield site, which they titled Glanford Park.

Conversely the inability to adapt historic grounds such as Abbey Lawn has seen Bourne Town excluded from the competition, while Louth United, also earlier excluded, collapsed after the move from London Road in 2008 to Marshlands. Another London Road, in Grantham, also disappeared in 1991 with the club relocating to the South Kesteven Stadium built on the Meres recreation ground. Lincoln
# Detailed Round Out 1998-2012

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**Key:**
- EP = Extra Preliminary
- P = Preliminary
- Q = Qualifying
- a = 3rd Round
- b = 1st Round
- c = 4th Qualifying Round
- d = 2nd Qualifying Round

United's upward movement began in 1982 relocating on to the adjacent Ashby Avenue playing fields after fourteen seasons on the outfield of Hartsholme CC. Our neighbouring counties of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire provide a strong contrast. Both have similar total populations but with density per square kilometre respectively, almost three and four times greater. Their principal clubs, Derby County and Nottingham Forest, have played only four and five seasons outside of the top two League divisions and have three Cup wins between them.

With a growing population and further expansion envisaged, will a Lincolnshire club yet grace Wembley Stadium in the final of the Cup?

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## Notes & Queries 89:7

**Witham ferries**

It is well known that there was a ferry crossing from Washington to Greetwell and from Southrey to the White Horse Inn on Methwolding Fen. However, although I am not aware that there has ever been a ferry at Short Ferry, why is it so called? Moreover, at Fiskerton, the road to Bardney, often referred to as Bardney Road, is properly called Ferry Road; so was this a road to a ferry? I believe there is also a farm in the area called Ferry Hill Farm. Can anyone provide any information?

*William Rook, Lincoln*

This well researched booklet builds on previous work by two earlier parishioners, Beryl Hazelwood and Doreen White. The present author acknowledges that much new material has now come to hand and she has made excellent use of her sources, all properly noting the footnotes and the bibliography. The date 1674 in the title is that of the first reference to schooling in the village - in fact, the churchwarden telling the bishop that there is no school. Only in 1709 in a similar return is there a note on a school soon to be built and 1717 is the date-stone on a house where the first school was endowed by James Thompson (in his will of 1719 he left funds to endow schools at Waddingham, Witham-on-the Hill, Holbeach and Helpingham also).

Education in the village, as elsewhere, was only taken up by altruistic men - in this case three rectors, who, between them, were incumbents from 1780 to 1889. Of these the Rev. J.H. Coke was especially benevolent in providing funds and premises; the financial support continuing up to his death although for many years he was ‘absent’, living first in Scotland and then Devonshire. He even provided a sort of pension for the retired teachers. The various buildings that have been used are described and, incidentally, some aspects of the villagers’ lives and the forces that shaped them.

This account ends with quotations from the first log books of 1874 by which time the school was losing local independent control to the diocese and then to the national system following the 1870 Education Act. This is a very readable account, ably supported by many illustrations, references and appendices giving more detail to topics touched on in the text. It serves as a model for such studies. Will there be another book 1874 to 2012?


This updated research agenda and strategy builds on the Cooper, N. (2006) The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13. It is a publication which has sought to draw together the curatorial, academic, contracting, specialist and consultancy sectors of the historic environment and the list of those consulted runs to over 500.

One is immediately struck by the much pared down size of this publication when compared to the earlier document: 148 pages compared to 377, although the latter does include an assessment of the archaeological resource of the East Midlands which the new publication does not. As a result the updated agenda and strategy is a succinct and accessible publication which is laid out in a very engaging and open way and therefore is aimed at a wider readership than just the heritage professional. It is illustrated fully throughout and each chapter includes a short bibliography of the sources mentioned in the text.

The first two chapters are concerned with introducing the research agenda and strategy and also the East Midlands study area which is based on modern government boundaries. This comprises of the counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutland. It does not include North-East Lincolnshire and North Lincolnshire which are included somewhat frustratingly for those working in Lincolnshire in the research framework for the Yorkshire and Humberside region.

Chapter three introduces the chronological framework on which chapter six, the updated agenda and strategy tables are based, with a section devoted to each of the following periods: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, Romano-British, Early Medieval, High Medieval (1066-1485), post-Medieval and Modern (1750-present). Chapter four is wide-ranging and advocates enhancing data quality and
encourages making better use of archive sources such as the LIER. Another important point made in this chapter is improving communications between stakeholder groups: academics, curators, contractors and consultants; it also addresses keeping voluntary organisations fully aware of research work. This is a particularly important point in the challenging economic climate as the valuable contribution that volunteers and voluntary organisations can make to the heritage industry are still not fully appreciated. The main issue raised in this chapter though is to advocate the enhancement of the environmental resource and it offers a number of useful suggestions including developing a regional database of environmental data and better access to national and regional reference collections.

Chapter five is the introduction to the period-based research and strategy agenda and details how the information is laid out. Essentially each period is laid out in tabular form where up to ten research themes have been identified, numbered and colour coded. The table then summarises research objectives against the relevant updated agenda table which allows the reader to identify correlations between the updated agenda priorities and research objectives.

This sounds complicated but is actually very easy to use and allows the reader to see all of this information on two facing pages. After the table each section then has a more detailed description of the research objectives which are fully illustrated and include a short list of references. Usefully each research objective is also cross referenced to the original 2006 edition of the research agenda and other research frameworks such as SHAPE and the NHPP. The final chapter is a summary of the overarching research themes identified throughout the book and instead of the four themes in the 2006 research agenda a further four have been identified which take account of additional work since 2006 and also stakeholder comments. These overarching themes are environment, settlement, food procurement strategies, the rural landscape, industry, craft and trade, communications and social, religious and political structures.

This publication has something for everybody who has an interest in their local historic environment whether they are professional or amateur. Those with a specific interest in Lincolnshire will find much of interest in this book and it raises some very interesting questions and gives direction to future research. Most of all it advocates a more open approach to the historic environment and encourages wider discussion with all of those involved with it which can only be a good thing.

Dr Matthew Godfrey, Heritage Lincolnshire


Both sides of the family whose history is so entertainingly related here emanate from small villages in the same part of central Scotland, not that far from Loch Lomond. The author’s branch of the family has ended up here in the Old Rectory at Doddington, near Lincoln. Before that event the story takes in several branches through inter-marriage from all parts of the British Isles. During the last two centuries, in particular, many members served overseas in the army or, in one case, as Surveyor-General in Egypt.

The county connection stems from the author’s father, Kenneth and the family he married into. Kenny was a sickly child and extremely deaf; in spite of that he became an army officer (there is an interesting account of his time in France in 1940) and ended up as Adjutant of the Lincoln Home Guard in 1944. While in the city he met Nancy Berge-Copland, who was driving ambulances for the Americans in Lincolnshire. She was a member of a family which had homes in Nettleham and then Skellingthorpe and farms all round Lincoln. The Coplands (the earlier spelling) had farmed extensively around Skellingthorpe since Elizabethan times. Her brother Jack served his apprenticeship at Ruston & Hornsby, finally becoming deputy managing director. There is much, in the final sections, of the family’s local involvements and their friends, particularly at Doddington.

While the book has been primarily prepared as a record for the numerous and wide-spread members of the author’s family this is an enjoyable read, containing, as it does, many good stories of earlier lives. Many family documents have survived and form the basis, with much other research, for many of the details of overseas life, foreign travel and their recent working lives in the county. Of the latter there is much of interest particularly relating to the area south of Lincoln. Although costly it is very well printed and illustrated in a substantial hardback volume.

MARRIOTT, Chrysanthie J. Coleby Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (Kesteven, Lincolnshire): its history. The author, 2011, [6], 52pp. ISBN 0 9546074 9 X. £9.50 pbk (available from the author, 51 High Street, Coleby, Lincoln LN5 0AG). This is a further welcome addition to the literature of local religious
life. Well produced and written, its fine illustrations bring to life the important contribution that Methodism made to village life in Lincolnshire in the period that it covers: just over two hundred years to the chapel's closure in 1999, dates that might have been indicated on the cover. The illustrations not only include a number of photographs, which enliven the book and inform, but also well-drawn maps, plans and copies of documents.

The value of the illustrations—although it would have further enhanced their usefulness to have had them numbered and listed at the beginning of the book—is demonstrated by that of the Seaforde Wesleyan Methodist circuit preaching plan for 1818. Here we see the Coleby Methodist, still meeting on private premises, set four from the bottom of the plan, with fortnightly services at 10 a.m. on Sundays, no special services such as the Sacrament or Love Feasts, probably no services taken by full-time ministers, and a number of local part-time preachers who, from their place on the plan, were relatively inexperienced.

Such a local experience may help to explain why some local Methodists broke away from the Wesleyans and became Reformers, especially since the trust deed of the 1835 Wesleyan chapel shows village people playing a relatively minor role in the control of their own affairs. The only trustee from Coleby was William Hall, whose occupation as a labourer put him, in terms of social status, below the three farmers, a watchmaker and a tailor, all from outside the village. The greater emphasis on control by laypeople, on revivalism and on temperance that were distinguishing features of Wesleyan Reform set the Reformers apart from the more centrally controlled Wesleyan Methodists. It was clearly an agenda that appealed to a number of Methodists in Coleby, and from the evidence of a short run of figures that are provided in this book, their membership reached a high point of 34 in 1850.

This can be compared with the largest Wesleyan chapel congregation of 77 on the day of the Census of Religious Worship, Sunday 19 March 1851, in which the Reformers do not appear. While the precise nature of the relationship between the Reformers and the Wesleyans can never be fully understood simply from an analysis of statistics of attendance, the presence of the Reformers must have been a significant factor in the religious life of the parish. The reasons for their absence from the Census open up further questions.

It is a great strength of this book that it takes a broad enough view of the place of Methodism in local life that questions and fields of enquiry such as this are raised. This extends to its consideration of the relationship between Methodists and the Church of England in Coleby. There was no Methodist Sunday school in Coleby until the mid-1870s, and known Methodists were among the subscribers who supported the Church Sunday school that had been established about 1825. As the author demonstrates with examples of families who had some of their children baptised at the parish church and some at the Methodist chapel, boundaries between the two were fluid: something that is suggested, but cannot be proved specifically, from the figures for attendance at church and chapel as enumerated in the 1851 Census.

Yet, while opening up these questions, the author does not forget the local people whose choices, decisions and actions made the Methodist story in Coleby, and her text is enlivened through vignettes that bring them to life in their interactions within the village community. The story of Charlotte Watte, the daughter of a labourer, who had children baptised at both church and chapel, demonstrates the harsh conditions in which the churches worked in the nineteenth century. Imprisoned in connection with the death of her new-born daughter, Charlotte went on to find a place for herself as the wife of a Wesleyan chapel keeper in Lancashire. The more conventional story of the Kirk family shows something of the texture of village life and brings Methodists to life in their family relationships, as they made their way in nineteenth century Coleby life.

This is a publication that has much to offer, not only for people with an interest in the local community of Coleby, who are well-served by it, but also for those with a wider interest in the role of Methodism in local communities. Its broad approach, which caters for these wider interests without compromising more local concerns, is exemplary in the best sense of the word.
hounds, wizards, werewolves, 'Yallery Brown' and even Jesus.

4) 'Giants and Heroes' has several giants and one hero, Hereward the Wake.

5) 'Things that go Bump in the Lincolnshire Night' is about ghost tales.

6) 'Witchcraft and Cunning' has historical witch trials, charms against witchcraft, and traditional cures.

7) 'Yellowbelly Sayings and Superstitions' starts with a useful discussion of the Yellowbelly nickname, and

8) 'A Lincolnshire Year' looks at calendrical events.

Although the author comments on her visits to sites, the vast majority of the material is based on previously published work: frequently cited are Gutch and Peacock, Ethel Rudkin, Adrian Gray, and virtually the whole of the last chapter is quarried from Maureen Sutton's Lincolnshire Calendar (1997). However, all has been properly referenced, acknowledged, and recast in the author's own words. My criticism here is not the approach, but that more sources should have been used. The earlier version of Maureen Sutton's We Didn't Know Aught (1902) and Martin Smith's The Myths and Legends of Stamford in Lincolnshire (2nd edition, 1998) are relevant and important titles that have been ignored. The bibliography is certainly short, but there is an index.

But this book is a good work of synthesis and an enjoyable read. It is well illustrated and a bargain price.

Shaun Tyas, Donington


The acknowledgements to named persons on page 2 give the reader an insight into how widely travelled the author has been while pursuing his quest to produce such an interesting collection of data and old photographs. It is pleasing that he states how generous friends and acquaintances have been when sharing their individual private collections.

A lot of thought has been given to the book's format with two pictures to a page with their accompanying text; the division, by mill types, such as post mills, open trestle and post mills with roundhouses precedes the separate sections, beginning with tower mills and multi-sailed tower mills and followed by mills which had the addition of auxiliary power.

A reproduction of a painting of Little Dowsby wind and water mill is followed by many well preserved photographs. The quality of some of the very old photographs is poor in places but we are privileged to have inserted along with the otherwise excellent quality and presentation of the majority.

Restoration and maintenance of the mills is very well covered with descriptions of the millers and millwrights, by-gone tradesmen and references to the labour market giving a more rounded account than those in some recent books, there are so many accounts of windmills in print that a fair comparison would be difficult. 'Windmills and watermills: photographic memories' by Anthony Bryan comes to mind with its good range of photographs but I feel that Jon Sass's choice excels, especially on the paper used here. Turning the glossy pages and picking out familiar mills within my area of southern Lincolnshire brings pure nostalgia, particularly (on pages 57 and 105) those showing Moulton mill and its recent conservation. There is also mention of the Fens drainage assisted initially by wind powered drainage engines: see page 92 for Boston Fen.

Among the well preserved photographs of paintings and sketches I particularly like those of Grimby Millfields Lane (page 12), Boston Good Intent Mill (page 27) and, on the same page, Gallow Mill, Boston and, finally, Spalding Pigton End Mill (page 27) – to name but a few.

This book provides a fascinating read in a very presentable format for all interested in historic mills and ancient buildings particularly of Lincolnshire; the added bonus is the easily understood technical text that accompanies each picture. This is a very worthwhile addition to windmill literature.

Sheila Evans, Tydd Gote


We start with an account of a trip made by a Sunday Pictorial newsman and photographer at the height of the Iceland Cod War in seeking to understand the nature of the work and the problems it raised. Most of the time the newsman was very sick – the weather was atrocious – but the editors have now been able to publish the pictures taken on the trip. They are spliced into a series of chapters that detail what the typical Grimby
fisherman underwent while learning and pursuing his trade.

The chapters lead us in a graphic manner from the first days as a boy apprentice; the chapter headings spell out the sequential nature and a likely career progression; Learning the ropes; Taking command; Grimsby's 'Fishocracy'—the owners; The real price of fish; The unions; Life on board; and so on, including 'Two-day Millionaires' and The last trip. The particular recommendation is the great use made of oral history—the acknowledgements list 41 men who have contributed their memories of a life that has all but vanished. It was normal to work 18 hours a day on a trip with only 6 hours 'off' and, in the places and times when the fish was of the best quantity and quality, the weather could be relied on for its cruelty. The chapter on the 'real cost' of fish spells out the worst of all scenarios, focussing on 12 months in 1953-4 when 5 vessels were lost with 55 men. No one knows the fate of the Sheldon, for instance—the search for the missing vessel was centred on the Orkneys but, later, one lifeboat was found in the Shetlands. Similar tales of a hard life in dangerous conditions abound.

This is a fascinating record of the daily lives of brave men, and deserves to be read by all who enjoy their fish and chips but don't appreciate what has been done to bring the fish to us. Its very modest price is a further inducement for anyone interested in one of the county's finest industries.

A recent acquisition at The Collection

The Collection has recently acquired an unusual piece of Romano-British jewellery. The item in question is the bezel of a ring made from a Roman coin. Although the hoop of the ring is lost and only the bezel survives, it is nonetheless a most unusual and noteworthy addition to the county's archaeological collections.

Wrote Antony Lee, Collections Access Officer for Archaeology at The Collection, Danesgate, Lincoln.

The bezel was discovered at Ulceby with Fordington, between Alford and Spilsby in March 2011 and reported as treasure. Although single coin finds are not classed as treasure under the definition in the 1996 Treasure Act, the conversion of this coin into an item of jewellery makes it eligible.

The coin is a silver denarius of Julia Maesa, minted in Rome between AD220 and AD222. The obverse shows the draped bust of Julia Maesa, the reverse the figure of Felicitas, the personification of good fortune, holding a long caduceus whilst sacrificing over an altar. The reverse legend, now almost entirely lost, reads 'SAECVLI FELICITAS'—which optimistically translates as 'the happiness of the age'.

Julia Maesa herself was a member of one of the most interesting of Imperial dynasties, the Severans, and related to a number of Emperors. She was the sister-in-law of the Emperor Septimius Severus, grandmother of the Emperors Elagabas and Alexander Severus and the aunt of the Emperor Caracalla and his murdered younger brother Geta. Far from being a passive figure, she actively involved herself in Imperial politics, particularly in her successful plot to overthrow the Emperor Macrinus and replace him with Elagabas.

This type of reuse of a coin is extremely rare in Britain, though the practice is better evidenced on the continent. This example is particularly interesting for the fact that it is the reverse of the coin that was chosen for display in the ring, rather than the portrait. This strongly suggests that it was the fortuitous attributes of Felicitas that were sought or promoted by the wearer, and the Imperial imagery of decidedly lesser importance. Of course, the conversion from coin to ring may have occurred many years after the death of Julia Maesa herself, and after the coin had ceased to be legal tender.

The Collection is grateful to both the finder and landowner for waiving their rights to a reward and donating the bezel to the museum.
With reference to the item on the back page about the beacon at Holbeach; the caption implies that the beacon system was set up in anticipation of the Armada when in fact the system had been in place for about 200 years by 1588. The subsequent sea battles and the scattering of the Armada are well documented. However, the war continued for another fifteen years and the beacon system was maintained and extended. Test musters were arranged until 1630, but it appears to have fallen into disuse during the Civil War when the introduction of a standing army did away with the need to muster 'irregular' troops.

Charles Parker

The following extract from a forthcoming book about the Royal Observer Corps (the ROC badge [right] shows an Elizabethan beacon lighter) may be of interest to readers:

'The practice of signalling by fire goes back to the Romans, but it is not until 1324, in the reign of Edward II, that we find records of the setting up of fire signals on the Isle of Wight to warn of the return of Queen Isabella, who conspired with the English barons to dethrone her husband.

In 1372 Edward IV ordered the Sheriffs of England: 'We assign to you the placing of such wards and watches and the signals called 'Bekyns' in such places in your county most suitable for the same'.

By the late fifteenth century there was a well organised system to warn the ports and call out the militia if a raid or larger attack was threatened from the sea. Beacon sites were tended on a regular basis and varying signals could be given by lighting several fires as opposed to one. Maintenance was the responsibility of the Shire and materials had to be provided and watchers paid. Beacons were set up on hills, castles or church towers. One or more receptacles (generally wrought iron baskets) were mounted some twenty feet up and these contained inflammable material including tar, flax and pitch, which could be burnt to give black smoke. The maximum distance apart was about 14 miles, and light horsemen were kept in attendance to relay the warning if the visibility was poor. The beacons were not tended in winter; the watching season was between Ascension Day and the Feast of St Michael. When the order to set up beacons was given, Lords Lieutenants passed these on to the Justices of the Peace and thence to head and petty constables. 'Wise and vigilant' locals were paid to watch, and obtain materials, overseen by those "whom the King can best trust". A 24 hour watch was kept with two men in the day and three at night. It must have been a tedious occupation, some shelter was provided and wine was often supplied for cold nights. In times when there was little danger the watch was regarded as irksome and the cost to the local community resented; in 1630 for example Suffolk was very much behind in the payment of its watchers.

Complaints were dealt with by the courts and Privy Council, mainly for absenteeism or negligent firings. For example, in 1545 the citizens of Worcester set out for Portsmouth as a consequence of the accidental firing of two beacons in Oxfordshire and in 1579 an alarm was raised by some hunters trying to smoke a badger out of his earth!'

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**Picture Puzzle**

Eric Hair asks: 'Which county restaurant and hotel looked like this in 1978?'

The photograph is from an October 1978 J. Hunter and Sons catalogue. (Harrisons have succeeded to the Hunter business.)

Solution below
NOTES & QUERIES 89:9 Charles Seely

My interest is in corn milling and last year I researched the mills in Lincoln and published the results in Lincolnshire Mills Group’s (LMG) magazines, 2/11, 3/11 and 4/11.

Charles Seely played an important part in the expansion of Lincoln’s corn milling industry. His father died in 1809 and Charles was brought up by his mother, Ann, who had a five-sailed windmill built near the Upper Witham in 1824. Charles had a mill built on Burton Road in 1833 and entered partnership with Thomas Keyworth who jointly built the first steam mill in Lincoln, on Brayford wharf in 1835. I have more information and copies of documents that may be of interest to your enquirer (N&Q 88:3 in LP&P 88, Summer 2012).

Colin Moore, Waddingham

NOTES & QUERIES 89:10 A final piece on Peace?

To my great surprise, much interest was generated, under the title ‘Peace Who?’ by the publication, in LP&P 70, of a letter, signed in 1897 by Peace, written to my grandmother Maria King (née Farmery). For LP&P 72 Chris Page submitted an impressive piece of research into the people and properties in Pelham Road, Grimsby, entitled ‘Peace Declared!’ to reveal that the letter writer was Peace Leveryon. In subsequent editions – 73, 74 and 75 – further bits were added to the story, the last of which was a stunning photograph of Peace herself.

In Notes & Queries 74:6 I reported finding that Peace had a brother, Fred, whose middle name was King, prompting me to ask the question: was their mother, Sarah, a member of a King family, possibly even related to my grandmother’s husband, George King? I also asked how Sarah might have met her husband, Thomas Leveryon ... read on!

After a gap of four years I’ve now found that Sarah Leveryon’s maiden name was indeed King. She married Thomas (21) at age 19 in 1852; I’m not sure where, but the marriage is registered at the Lincoln office. Disappointingly for me, she was not related to my grandfather. His sister Sarah was not born until 1852, at Doncaster, and baptised at Kitton in Lindsey. She married Thomas Houghton at Laceby in 1872 and died there in August 1922, where Thomas died a month later.

The 1851 census reveals that Sarah King, later Leveryon, was working as a house servant for John Robert Palmer of Caenby Lane (spelt ‘Cainby’), Glenhambury, and was born in 1833 at Linwood, near Market Rasen (not at Binbrook as suggested earlier). Also in Mr Palmer’s household, working as a farm servant and labourer, was none other than Thomas Leveryon, age 20, born at Glenhambury in 1831. By the look of it, a romantic below-stairs attachment, typical of the times, don’t you think?

At the census in 1911, having married in 1906, Peace can be found living in Hatcliffe, Grimsby, with her husband, Charles Robert West, a wheelwright, and their daughter Gladys M., age 3, and son Walter Douglas, age 4 months. Gladys married George Twydale in 1929, and Walter married Millie Bonnett in 1937. Charles Robert West died aged only 41, in 1918. I cannot find a death for Peace West. Perhaps she married again, but I haven’t found that either. However, I did find a P. West’s death in 1923 – at sea.

No further details ...

Brian Thornalley

A little diversion for an autumn evening

Can you solve this easy, mostly cryptic, Lincolnshire Quiz?

1 Active on a shiny night (7) 2 Also available in red (7, 5) 3 The value of the Bourne haute couture man (5)
4 Ales about to empty into the Witham (4) 5 A dried up estuary provides a sanctuary from petty quarrels (6, 5)
6 A Roman god, formerly resident at Waddington (6) 7 ‘Hark, the herald angels sing’, he helped Mrs Simpson pinch our King! (4,8)
8 May hold water, but contaminated with caterpillars (4) 9 Some talk of this 12th century bishop’s namesake (9)
10 Church and fencing term of national repute in 19th century Stleford (4 and 5).

Solution below:

[Solution not visible in the image]