Welcome

I would like to thank members and readers for their kind words and offers of help after Hilary's death. Hilary herself was an extremely kind and helpful person with whom it was a pleasure and a privilege to work as well as such good fun! Though modest, she was very learned and highly qualified. Indeed, what she didn't know about Lincolnshire was probably not worth knowing. In this issue is included a Faces and Places item – this was a section that Hilary was always particularly fond of – and we have started a new Photo Archive section. Hilary possessed a vast collection of images of the county, many of which have found their way on to the pages of the magazine. We hope to keep up the good work.

Ros Beevers, Editor

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OBITUARY

Hilary Healey
NDD, MPhil, FSA
14 January 1935 – 13 May 2013

Hilary was born and bred in Lincolnshire and dedicated her life to it. With her family she moved about the county to experience life in cold and draughty rectories, the last one being at Algate Kirk when her father was the Bishop of Grimsby.

School days over, Hilary entered Lincoln College of Art and completed her NDD to become a teacher, and held a post as teacher of art at Spalding Girls' High School. She was very much a daughter of Lincolnshire, even visiting Lincoln for a holiday.

In the later 1960s Hilary's lifestyle changed completely when she switched to a career in archaeology to work with the Lincolnshire Archaeology Units and then became involved with The Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire.

She was one of Ethel Rudkin's protégées, working with her on digs and research into medieval pottery kilns in the Toynton and Bolingbroke areas, to become an expert in this field. Mrs Rudkin's expertise was wide, to include Lincolnshire dialect, landscape, history, collector of artefacts, and supporter of budding historians and archaeologists. It is no doubt true to say the Rudkin mantle fell upon Hilary.

She was ever willing to help others find their way around the heritage of their areas in the county. Many will recall receiving snippets, guidance to find out more and encouragement to publish. There were few areas of Lincolnshire on which Hilary did not have knowledge, whether it be archaeology, buildings, history or people – her knowledge of Lincolnshire was vast.

Hilary was an active member of Lincolnshire Local History Society, which was to become the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology (SLHA) in 1974. She first appears as a member of the executive in 1967, and her name has always been on that list. Sometimes it was as an elected member, and always as a representative of one or more committees.

Committees were set up when the Lincolnshire Local History Society became SLHA. She was on the Archaeology Committee and for a long time Chairman of the Local History Committee. If that was not enough, she has been long associated with the publications of the Society, being joint editor of *Lincolnshire Past & Present*, initially with Terence Leach from the first issue in 1990, then with Chris Sturman, and finally with Ros Bever, until the present time – 23 years must be a record for such a post. In addition to this Hilary compiled and edited the quarterly Bulletin for many years. She even had a spell at editing the *Lincolnshire Family Historian*.

When SLHA moved to Jews' Court Lincolnshire Heritage, the company running the bookshop and the trading arm of the Society, was established, and Hilary was for many years a Director of the company. In 1974 SLHA became a member of the Council for British Archaeology and Hilary was appointed the representative to attend meetings in London and elsewhere.

All this would be enough for most active people, but Hilary bad time to use her drawing skills to illustrate fenland scenes and houses, capturing the essence of this special landscape. These skills are to be enjoyed in many local publications. There was regularly a sketch on the first page of *Lincolnshire Past & Present*. Her own publications are few, like her *Fenland Glossary*, but her contribution to wide ranging books, essays and magazines is endless. Her book on Pinchbeck mills is ready for the printers, but too late for her to enjoy it.

Hilary's contribution, like that of Terence Leach and Ethel Rudkin, is a massive benefit for Lincolnshire, but many individuals and heritage groups have sadly lost a willing friend, one who was always prepared to go that extra mile – driving all over the county – to help, give talks, advise, and support projects. Although her cars had OBE on the plate, Hilary was very humble, never seeking glory and never wanting recognition for anything she did. It is now, looking back, that we realise that, in Tom Lane's words, we had a treasure – a Lincolnshire treasure.

We extend our sympathy to her sister Ana.

Pearl Wheatley
Hilary loved the landscape and imagery of the Fens and her knowledge of their history and archaeology was vast. Here she makes the fenland the subject of art and poetry.

Welcome To The Fens

'We're planning a series about the fens,'
The man from the TV company said:
'We hear that the people are boring and sad,
That everyone's terribly inbred.

'We want to see faces with vacant stare,
To interview folk who are backward and blank;
(For who else would call an inland road
By a silly name like the Old Sea Bank?)

'And we're hoping to see your peaty bogs
For these, we know, are what makes fens,
With a demonstration of walking on stilts,
And an evening trip to some opium dens.

'But it's all so flat and featureless
That our camera work will soon be done.
It's a dismal sight wherever you look,'
He observed (with his back to the setting sun).

He only looked at the long straight roads,
The long straight ditches that we call drains.
So we took him at last to Bosdyke Marsh
And lost him amongst its winding lanes.

Hilary Healey

In her A Fenland Landscape Glossary (Lincolnshire Books, Lincolnshire County Council, 1997) Hilary gives a definition of the opium poppy:

Opium Poppy

Papaver somniferum. Widely grown commercially, there are 19th century references to its cultivation in Donington and Holbeach. A weak concentration of 'poppy tea' and various concoctions of laudanum were used in the last [19th] century for most ailments, including the 'fen ague' or malaria. The plants are still to be found in old cottage gardens.
Above is a recent photograph of an interesting old building known locally as the ‘Nurse’s Cottage’. Like many traditional buildings it has been added to as its function has changed. Older Branston residents remember the time when it was a cottage for the nurse to live in and to treat patients. Occasionally the doctor from Heighington would hold a surgery or dispense medicine in the cottage. People waited outside to be seen!

The cottage was rented from the church by the Branston Nursing Association who employed a qualified nurse from 1899 to 1918. At the latter date the association was wound up as the National Health Service then provided the nursing service. At this point the church decided to sell the property into private hands and invest the sale money.

The oldest part of the cottage is on the left hand side of the photograph in figure 1. This wing is about 12 feet wide and 20 feet deep and built of local stone. Possibly it was built in the 17th century and at its base is a plinth probably marking a previous building. The roof is pantiled, but originally would have been thatched. A plan of 1889 suggests that the extensions to the right of the old wing were built after this date.1 The modern windows with concrete beams above were inserted in the 1950s.

It has been possible to delve further into the history of the building, because the cottage was church property and the church wardens kept accounts. The earliest record that appears to relate to the property occurs on 6 January 1548 in a document detailing the estates of Lord John Hussey of Sleaford after he had been beheaded for his part in the Lincolnshire Rising:

the house called le Kyriekhouse in Branston in tenure of the churchwardens of the parish church there.

About 1705 there is mention of a gift from an unknown donor to the church (for its repairs).2 This may relate to what was said to the Charity Commission in 1837, which was a fuller description thus:

an old house and two cottages with a parcel of land attached thereto extending to 13 acres, the produce of which has according to ancient custom, been laid out in the repair of the parish church.

One of the cottages disappeared
View of the former Nurse's Cottage seen from Church Hill, which can be regarded as the lane mentioned in the terriers. The churchyard lies to the left of this ancient sunken lane and the parsonage house is on the right.

from the record about 1849 and the 13 acres were sold in 1908. For the surviving cottage, Table 1 indicates who the tenants were for the period 1832-1948 and that only a modest rent was charged. Sarah Trueman occupied only two rooms according to the 1891 census. However, I have found no evidence for the tenants being paupers. Indeed, Branston had a workhouse elsewhere, a cottage owned in 1770 by Lady Vere Bertie, who received £6 p.a. from the overseer of the poor.

The function of the church cottage much earlier than 1832 can be suggested by referring to a series of documents known as glebe terriers, written by the incumbents of the living. The terrier of 1601 contains the significant phrase:

*a lane leading directly between the said parsonage house and the churchyard to the common hall*. This phrase is repeated by other terriers and expanded in 1745 thus:

*There is a house adjoining to the church called the common hall with some land belonging to it in the field [that is, the open fields] whose rent by ancient custom is laid out for the repairs to the church.*

Further detail in the 1822 terrier states that the land measured 13 acres and that the rector and churchwardens decided how the rents will be used (fig.2). I would like to suggest that the oldest part of the church cottage and the common hall are one and the same. I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who knows of other common halls and their functions.

Source: Churchwardens' accounts, LAO Branston PAR 7/2 and Census Enumerators' Books

Endnotes
1. Lincolnshire Archives Office, Branston PAR 8/31/1.
IN 1813, Charles Holland, the son of a tenant farmer at Skellingthorpe, 'took the King's shilling' and enlisted in the Army. We don't know why: perhaps a family row; perhaps a lovers' tiff. At any rate, he soon regretted it and his father sought release. But how? Whom should a man like Mr Holland turn to in such a strait?

In this case, the man who Mr Holland regarded as representing secular authority was the steward of Christ's Hospital's manor at Skellingthorpe, the man to whom he paid his rent. The individual in question was Charles Hayward, a Lincoln solicitor. Doubtless there was an expectation that Hayward would know what to do. In fact, he seems to have had no clearer idea than poor Holland of the way to obtain the release of a recruit. But he did know a man who was more likely to know. So he wrote to Richard Corp, the clerk to Christ's Hospital in London.

Hayward and Corp corresponded regularly on a range of Hospital business; we do not know whether Hayward's request was couched as a personal favour or as a matter that directly affected the Hospital. Holland had recently suffered some accident, so the return of his son may have been essential if he was to be in a position to pay his rent. However, Corp had no more idea than Hayward how to secure the release of a recruit. He did at least know a Mr R. Miles, a clerk in the Commissary in Chief's office, so wrote to him. Corp was doubtless as aware as the modern reader that a commissariat deals with stores rather than personnel, but Miles would at least have an insider's view of the workings of the military bureaucracy.

Miles called on his friend Mr Cannon, principal clerk in the Adjutant-General's office where, as he explained, 'all business concerning recruits is transacted'. Cannon's advice was that Corp needed to write to the Adjutant-General himself, General Calvert, and this Corp duly did, signing himself not only as Clerk to Christ's Hospital but as a captain in the Volunteers.

Corp reported all this to Hayward, adding by way of encouragement that both Miles and Cannon were individuals 'noted for their activity'. (The implication is that most civil servants were noted for their inactivity.) Ten days later nothing had happened and he warned of difficulty and expense. But, shortly after, he called on Cannon and was cheered to learn that the application was in the Adjutant-General's in-tray. He called on him again a couple of days later and Cannon seems to have been somewhat embarrassed: Corp's letter had been lost.

But now the position was explained more clearly: a new letter needed to set out the name of the recruit, the regiment into which he had enlisted, the grounds on which his release was requested, and the equivalent being offered for him. Note the last item: the Army had a recruit; if another recruit could be offered in his stead, then doubtless something could be arranged.

The idea of providing a substitute for service in the Militia was well established. One does not normally encounter it in the context of the regular Army but doubtless the same mechanisms could be used. What happened next is not recorded: perhaps financial inducements were offered, or perhaps a likely substitute needed to be reminded that a prosecution for some misdemeanour...
was pending but would of course be dropped if he performed his patriotic
duty and enlisted in the forces of
the Crown. At any rate, a week later
Corp had sent the Adjutant-General's
warrant for Charles Holland's
discharge.
What I find interesting about the
whole process is the way that neither
Hayward nor Corp knew how to fix
things, nor did they know anyone
who could; but each of them knew
someone who was closer to an answer
and from whom a favour could be
sought. So the request went from
Holland to Hayward to Corp to Miles
to Cannon, the man who did know
how to fix things.
By way of a postscript, the papers
survive because the business of
Holland was dealt with in letters
concerning the Skellingthorpe
Inclosure and Lincoln West Drainage,
and these subjects were sufficiently
troublesome for Hayward to make a
point of retaining correspondence on
them.
The relevant letters are in
Lincolnshire Archives, TLE 37/3/7/10,
items 9, 12 and 14. Mr Holland is
probably the James Holland who
undertook a lot of the fencing in
Skellingthorpe, for about £1400.

TREASURES OF
THE COLLECTION

Antony Lee describes the museum's recent acquisition...

The conversion of coinage into jewellery is a historically well attested
activity, for example Roman coins are found with holes pierced through
them so they could be worn as pendants and medieval coins were
converted into brooches, sometimes even involving cutting out the monarch's
portrait.

This medieval silver coin, discovered at Rauceby near Sleaford in August
2010, is an unusual example of the practice. The silver penny was minted
between 1100 and 1131 by Friedrich I, Archbishop of Cologne, making this
the first recorded example of a foreign coin being converted into jewellery in
Britain.

The style of the conversion, the application of two strips of silver to act
as loop and catch-plate for a now lost brooch pin, matches other English
examples and suggests that the conversion took place here rather than in
Germany. The coin was also gilded at this time.

The newly created brooch displayed an image of the façade of Cologne
Cathedral, relegating the portrait of the Archbishop to the unseen reverse.

The choice of the Cathedral building was no doubt deliberate when choosing
this particular coin for conversion into a brooch, and may have had personal
significance to the owner, perhaps as a souvenir of a pilgrimage or even
reflecting his own cultural origins.

Antony Lee is Collections Access Officer for
Archaeology at The Collection, Danes Terrace,
Lincoln
Jean Fanthorpe describes a sad episode in the history of the pretty Wolds village

The weather conditions during the summer of 1841 certainly played a part in the devastation the Wolds village of Tealby suffered when the lives of a great number of its children were lost. "Weather very wet, and fevers prevalent, especially amongst children," was what the vicar, the Rev Field Flowers, saw fit to write at the foot of the Tealby Burial Register during that sorrowful period. Scarlet fever had struck the village between June and September that year, bringing about the burial of nineteen of the younger population, below the age of twelve years. Thirteen of these were aged five and under. It did not stop at the children either, as a 17 and a 20-year-old also fell to this terrible death.

White's Directory of Lincolnshire, 1842 (probably compiled during the previous year) talks of "a large and pleasant village, picturesquely seated on the acclivity of one of the Wold valleys, near the source of the small River Rase." The Lincoln Post Office Directory of 1849 tells us that the population of Tealby in 1841 had been '996 souls'.

It was, therefore, into this setting that the bright red rash on the faces of the village's young started to appear. Quickly the rash would spread to other parts of the body, accompanied by swollen glands in the neck, a very reddened sore throat, a fever of 101°F and several other complications.

May
24th John Brumby (2)

June
5th Ellen Tindal (5); 18th Fanny Thorpe (4); 21st Jane Wooley (1) and Sarah Thorpe (2)

July
15th Ann Potts (6); 21st John Ward (3)

August
1st Fanny Drakes (4) and Elizabeth Crow (4); 5th Martha Potts (8); 7th Martha White (5) and Henry Staves (6); 8th Lucy Ann Drakes (3); 15th Joseph Hinds (2); 22nd William Kneave (4)

September
5th John Kneave (6) and Richard Brumby (17); 10th Issey Upton (20); 14th Daniel Drakes (11); 15th John Tyson (3); 24th John Swain (7)

The Tealby Burial Register reveals the above entries, each of which had either 'Scarlet Fever' or 'SF' annotated by the side.
The infection, most prevalent in young children, was very contagious and, due to the large numbers in most Tealby households at that time, it would not always be possible to isolate the child in question. Contact with infected skin, or even with the same towels or bed linen was all it could take to pass on this condition.

At this period children did not have the now accepted luxury of their own bed, and many Tealby children would sleep two or more to a bed.

Two men also lost their lives to typhus fever within the May to September period, with the vicar annotating the register to this effect in the case of one, 67-year-old John Marris, who was buried on 19 July.

Some families fared better than others, but the Kneave family appear to have lost two sons, as when the Census was taken in Tealby on 6 June that year, John and William were shown as the only two children in the home of Tealby grocer John Kneave (51). Agricultural labourer John Thorpe also lost his two youngest children, Sarah and Frances (Fanny).

One family that was badly hit was the Potts family. During the early years of the century brothers George (of Queen Street) and William Potts, both stonemasons and bricklayers, had come from nearby Benniworth with their sister Lucretia and settled in the village with their respective spouses. George had married Tealby girl Jemima Lyeman and his sister Lucretia married Jemima’s bricklayer brother John. Their brother William had married Hainton girl Sophia Skelton.

It is known that George (and probably William) was instrumental in the building of Bayons Manor; and possibly their brother-in-law John Lyeman, the son of a village shoemaker, would have been engaged on this task too.

15 July saw the burial of young Ann Potts, the six-year-old daughter of William and Sophia, with Ann’s eight-year-old cousin, Martha, daughter of George and Jemima Potts, being buried on the 5th of the following month. Martha’s gravestone is in Tealby churchyard, where it stands next to that of her parents.

Tragedy for the family was not to end there as, living on South Rasen Road, William Potts himself was to succumb to typhus fever, and although being attended by Market Rasen doctor M. S. Barton, he died on 14 August, at the age of 50 years, and was buried in Tealby churchyard two days later. It was just a month and a day after he had buried his young daughter there.

A few months prior to his death the 1841 census had shown William and Sophia to have seven of their children still at home, with four under the age of twelve years, including six-month-old Martha. The widow Sophia Potts eventually moved to Tealby Thorpe and, by using her skills as a dressmaker, was left to bring up these children alone. The 1851 census shows that the last remaining child at home was their youngest son, William, born in 1837, just four years
before the death of his father.

Testament to Sophia's early skills in needlework are provided by a framed sampler worked as a 13-year-old girl in 1812 (pictured) and in the bag (also pictured) she appears to have made for her son William to carry the Bible he acquired on what may have been his first Communion in Tealby church in March 1845, the date given in his Bible.

The Stamford Mercury of 13 August 1841 noted:

Tealby, near Rasen, has been visited with fever to a great extent during the last few weeks: few of the inhabitants of this populous village have escaped the disease, and at present there are not less than thirty individuals are languishing within it. The deaths which have taken place from this infection are generally amongst children.

Tealby was not alone in its grief; the nearby village of Linwood lost five members of its community during that summer of 1841 to 'a low fever'. Was this indeed scarlet fever? All were under ten years of age, coming from three Linwood families. This village was certainly to encounter scarlet fever in June of 1852 when sisters Charlotte and Sarah Anne Hooker, aged just four and nine years respectively, lost their young lives to it.

Some seven years later Tealby was in the grip of scarlet fever once more with deaths occurring in the first three months of the year of six of the village's children and two young adults. In both outbreaks there would surely be many more villagers showing symptoms of the infection who, thankfully, survived.

The story for the Potts family of Tealby can be brought down to present day as, although Sophia

Potts was to pass away in Tealby in 1860, young William Potts (pictured) survived all of this to marry and have children by his second wife.

After working as an attendant at St John's Asylum at Bracebridge Heath, where his first wife, Elizabeth Campion, was a nurse, he became under-keeper for Major Ellison at Boultham Hall estate, before becoming gamekeeper at Hartsholme Hall estate, Skellingthorpe, at which time Elizabeth died. In the early 1880s he became the publican of the Harrow Inn, North Hykeham, where he is pictured standing outside the then thatched building, which bears his name above the door on the right.

William Watson, whose brother Charles was to marry William and Fanny's daughter, Gertrude Potts, once told the writer that as a boy, and living in Chapel Lane, he remembered William's wife, auburn haired Fanny Potts, would plough the field over the road from the inn (where the church hall now stands) 'like a man'.

William Potts' next move was in the early 1890s to the Railway Inn at Thorpe on the Hill, where his second wife, the former Fanny Hattersley of Lincoln, is buried, before returning to live in North Hykeham with his children, some still very young. William died at North Hykeham in 1908, but descendants of two daughters remained in the village until the late 1980s.

For notes to this article see page 18

Below: Photograph on glass of the Harrow Inn (then thatched) at North Hykeham in the 1860s. William Potts is standing in the front and his name appears above the door on the right.
Celebrating Grantham's Heritage Again

with Marion Ellis

It is a sign of the times that just as I am writing about four more blue plaques in Grantham funded by Grantham Civic Society and local people, English Heritage has announced that it can no longer afford to fund the scheme in London. In Grantham four plaques were installed in 2011, and a further four between April 2012 and January 2013. They commemorate lives of achievement that began in Grantham.

The first was unveiled in the pouring rain in April by Lars Tharp of the Antiques Roadshow. Those attending were warmed by the Mayor of Grantham's Reception in the Mayor's Parlour afterwards where we viewed the memorabilia and regalia kept there. The plaque commemorates Augusta Montanari, internationally celebrated 19th century doll-maker.

Born Augusta Dalton in 1818, in London she met and married a Corsican with whom she created beautiful dolls, made of poured wax, with hair, eye brows and eyelashes embedded. They were noted for the fine costuming by Augusta Montanari herself. One doll was unanimously awarded a Prize Medal in the 1851 Great Exhibition.

One of Madame Montanari's dolls was purchased for Grantham Museum by Lincolnshire County Council and was exhibited there for some years. Now it is too fragile to be displayed and is held by Lincolnshire Archives. It can be seen on the County Council's 'Lines to the Past' website – linenolnths past.com – enter Montanari into the search box.

The second plaque was unveiled in August. It reminds us that Charles Dickens stayed at the George Hotel in Grantham while researching for Nicholas Nickleby. He wrote to his wife about its quality. In the book, when describing Nicholas's journey to Dodieboys Hall, he wrote 'two of the front outside passengers wisely availing themselves of one of the best inns in England, turned in for the night at the George at Grantham.'

The plaque can be seen inside the George Shopping Centre, which was built on the site of the Inn. Only the Georgian frontage onto the High Street remains of the building. NB For a photo of the George see LPeP 87, p. 21.

The third plaque commemorates somebody with whom we are all familiar – Sir Isaac Newton 1642-1727, Britain's most famous scientist. It was unveiled by Astronomer Royal and Master of Trinity College Cambridge, Sir Martin Rees, during Grantham's superb Gravity Fields event in September.

It is in Grantham High Street on the wall of ASK Restaurant, the site of Mr Clarke's Apothecary shop. Isaac Newton lodged there while attending the Grammar School at Grantham, now known as the King's School, between 1655 and 1660. From there he would have heard the school bell ring every day. He went from the school to Trinity College, Cambridge.

At the beginning of January 2013 the final plaque was erected at 69 Manthorpe Road, the home of William Wand 1885-1977. He was born in Welham Street, Grantham, before the family moved to Manthorpe Road. He was Archbishop of Brisbane between 1934 and 1943 and Bishop of London for 10 years until 1955.

His Bishop's Crozier and Pectoral Cross are on display in St Wulfram's church in Grantham. In post-war London with all its difficulties, including the rebuilding of shattered city churches, Wand's administrative gifts were challenged and revealed.
Pearl Wheatley wonders how many County Council employees recognise this building hidden from the public gaze as an important part of their history, especially as only the façade remains today.

Lincolnshire County Council Offices is a large complex on Newland—often known as 'Buckingham Palace'. Within the main complex there are two courtyards. The larger, northern, one incorporates the façade of Newland House in its south facing elevation. Newland House is shown in a large garden near the northern boundary of its plot and with a long curving drive down to [Far] Newland on Padley’s 1842 map of Lincoln. At that time it was the home of Thomas Winn, mercer, and in 1856 it was owned by Joseph Shuttleworth, ironfounder. In 1896 Thomas King was in residence, and by 1921 it was owned by the executors of the coal merchant W. J. Warrener.

The 1888 Local Government Act established Lindsey County Council. For some time the Council met in County Hall, which was in Lincoln Castle and at various centres and buildings around the new county and the city. In 1921 the Council bought Newland House from the Warrener executives and placed its Highways, Library, Education and other Departments in the house.

By 1926 there was a move to extend and utilise the site more fully. This included purchase of land so that the estate stretched from West Parade to Newland. The architect, H. G. Gamble, kept Newland House and planned to build round it. The new complex was opened in 1932 by the Chairman of the Council, Lord Heneage.

Newland House was presumably still recognisable as something different from the rest of the offices since in 1974 the Chief Executive of the newly formed Lincolnshire County Council was based in the large room immediately behind the façade. The members' dining room was also in that part of the building. At the present time the Legal Department is in residence, but Newland House frontage is still a distinctive feature in the north courtyard of County Offices. How many Council employees recognise it as an important part of their history?
Living in History

Between 1928 and 1957 the Sleaford family occupied six dwellings in north Lincolnshire, many of which were of legendary or historical significance to a greater or lesser degree.

James Foster has transcribed his aunt's shorthand notes on the history of the farmhouses in which she lived and worked and has used them as a basis for his research.

Frederick Sleaford, born 1905, and Doris Havercroft, born 1907, were married in Glentworth Church on 8 Feb, 1928 and immediately afterwards moved into a stone and brick built cottage on Cliff Top above the village.

Fred, at that time a shepherd, had found work with Charles Edward Cross, one of the major employers in the area. Fred was to 'lift himself by his bootstraps' to be a 'gentleman farmer' during his lifetime as a farm worker, tenant farmer, joint owner, and latterly, sole owner of a farm. It is suspected that Fred was not entirely literate or numerate, but was nevertheless a skilled farm worker who could turn his hand to almost any task.

Doris, like most of the Havercroft family, was very well read in local history, wrote in a clear hand, and it was to her that the responsibility fell of writing the letters and witnessing Fred's 'signature' on documents relating to the sales and purchases connected with their farms. She also kept a double-entry ledger in which every penny of income or expenditure was recorded. Although her handwriting was almost 'copper plate,' her personal shorthand is difficult to transcribe.

Between 1928 and 1957 the Sleaford family occupied six dwellings in north Lincolnshire, many of which were of legendary or historical significance to a greater or lesser degree. When Fred made his weekly visits to Lincoln Cattle Market in the trap, Doris would visit Lincoln Library and make notes in a school exercise book about the history of the building in which they were currently living.

The notes, discovered after her death in 1966, were entered in shorthand style, transcribed with great difficulty and expanded and augmented by the author, her nephew. The account begins at Cliff Top Cottage in 1928.

Cliff Top Cottages, 1928–1939
This two-storey cottage was one of three pairs built by local landowners as a result of two Acts introduced by Disraeli in 1875. The Artisans Dwellings Act related to workers in urban areas, and the Rural Dwellings Act to farm workers. These were two of a series of Public Health Acts relating to the mandatory responsibility of employers to provide 'decent and suitable accommodation' for their workers. These Acts came about as the result of a parliamentary enquiry into incidents when groups of farm labourers had left their employ in a number of rural areas including Glentworth, and moved to find work in the cotton mills of Lancashire.

Among the provisions of the Acts were clauses banning the use of open sewers, and a requirement to provide a supply of drinking water. There were exemptions in the case of isolated cottages, where often the old pump was the only source of water and the dry privy the only means of sewage disposal.

These cottages were often referred to as 'Disraeli' cottages, but were sometimes built only to the letter of the law rather than the spirit, and four pairs at the foot of Big Hill in Glentworth which formed Hanover Square were poorly constructed, badly maintained, and demolished before 1920. The cottage on Cliff Top in which the Sleafords lived received better maintenance and survived well into the 20th century. A modern brick-built farmhouse now stands on the site.

Dog Kennel Farm, 1939–1945
There is a full account of the Sleaford's occupation of this farmhouse in issue 78 of L&P. However, for new readers, a short summary is provided here. William Swift, the occupier of Dog Kennel Farm on Glentworth Cliff moved out of the farmhouse on Lady Day, 1939. William had installed a generator, and the house had a lighting pendant in every room. William had also been a GPO subscriber and had a 'candlestick' telephone in his parlour, a rare facility in those days.

After he and his wife, Helen, left, Charles Cross immediately called
In workmen and had the building divided into two, and aware of the Sleafords' impending addition to their family, arranged for them to take up residence in one half of the farmhouse.

This substantial building was typical of those built for landowners who farmed considerable acreages, possessed large packs of hunting dogs, and were regarded as local 'Squires' or 'Lords of the Manor'. The date of its construction is not known, but probably at the turn of the 18th to 19th century.

By the mid 1930s most packs of hounds had gone, and the 'squires' had moved nearer to their villages. Dog Kennel farm was razed to the ground in 2007 and a mental hospital now stands on the site.

Glentworth Hall, 1945–1946
(An account of the two Glentworth Halls appeared in issues 82 and 83 of LFEP.)

About the time when the Sleaford family moved into Kennel Farm, a new employer appeared on the scene. Frank Arden was the director of several farming companies and traded at Glentworth as Glentworth Bulb Co. In 1941 he bought the ruins of Glentworth Hall, built by the Earl of Scarborough in 1753, and began its restoration.

The Hall was renamed 'Glentworth House', the name given by Sir Christopher Wray to his mansion of 1566, now lying in ruins behind the hall. Frank Arden had the top storey of the hall removed and the restored roof lowered onto the remaining two storeys. The restoration did not go well, and during the many absences of the builders, vandals and thieves removed items from the site.

In the spring of 1945, Fred Sleaford left the employ of Charles Cross and began working for Frank Arden, who offered Fred and Doris accommodation in the only habitable part of the hall as 'resident caretakers', in the hope that this would deter the vandals. Fred worked during the day at the bulb farm, while Doris was kept busy in what was once the kitchen of the hall.

Pilkington Farm, 1946–1947
Frank Arden, Fred's new employer, had interests in several companies in the area, including that of a crop-drying facility near Owmyby, on Glentworth Cliff. It was sited at the former Pilkington's Farm on the south-west side of Ermine Street near Caenby Corner, and Fred was appointed foreman to oversee its operation. The history of the farm is obscure, and not of particular historical significance, but nevertheless interesting.

The land on which the farmhouse was built was originally part of a large estate, which included Wold Newton and Owmyby, owned by the Willoughby family during the 13th and 14th centuries. The farm changed hands several times between then and its acquisition by the Pilkingtons, who in the 16th and 17th centuries, held lands in the Caenby area. The Wrays also owned several farms in the Caenby area at this time.

Some of these villages and farms passed into the hands of the Earls of Yarborough, who were obliged to sell them c1850 to defray charges on several mortgages.

The new owner was William Wright of Owmyby, a tenant of the Earl, who sold it in 1871. The date of the farmhouse is difficult to establish, but it would be reasonable to suppose it was built during the Pilkingtons' ownership of the land. It also seems that it became part of the Earl of Scarborough's Glentworth estate.
as it appeared in his Glentworth estate sale catalogue of 1917.

At some time prior to 1939, a crop-drying facility was installed at the farm by Navenby Driers, a subsidiary of British Crop Driers Ltd, linked to Frank Arden's conglomerate of companies. It was still operating as such in 1947, but not entirely successfully, and Fred and Doris, concerned about the future of the venture, began to look for a farm of their own. They learned that Spital Inn Farm, less than a mile away, was on the market as a vacant tenancy. There were few other bidders for Spital Inn Farm, and the Sleafords' offer was successful.

After crop drying was abandoned at Pilkington, the farm was sold, but the West Lindsey District Council hold no records of subsequent owners or tenants. It is known, however, that c.1987 the farmhouse was occupied by a Mr W. A. Higgins, who was still residing there in 2012.

**Spital Inn Farm, 1947–1952**

The hamlet of Spital in the Street lies mainly in Glentham parish, and its most interesting history is well chronicled. There is an interesting account of events at Spital in White's Directory of 1872 under the entry for Hemswell, including a brief mention of Spital Inn.

In 1947, Fred's brother Frank was working for the Scothern family at Cliff Farm on Cliff Top, not far away from where Fred and Doris had lived after their marriage. Spital Inn Farm was a large mixed holding, and Fred now required some help with the dairy herd. He persuaded Frank to become a partner in the venture by making a contribution to the working capital and the workforce. Fred, Frank, and Doris were now joint lease-holders of Spital Inn Farm.

Almost immediately Doris began to research the history of the farmhouse, and found that the family was once again 'living in history'. The farmhouse turned out to possess a history as interesting, if not more so, than that of Glentworth Hall. It was built in the 16th century as a tavern known as the Ostrich, providing for the needs of weary travellers and pilgrims using the old Roman Road, Ermine Street. It would seem however, that there was an earlier tavern in the hamlet named the Swan on the opposite side of Ermine Street in Hemswell parish.

The Ostrich was originally a large building, as depicted in a 19th century engraving and as having another building at right angles at its southern end, referred to on some maps as 'Cromwell House'. This was probably added as an annex to cope with growing trade, and its connection with Cromwell could be valid as he might well have passed through Spital on his several journeys to and from Gainsborough during July 1643.8

According to local lore, it would also seem that Dick Turpin may have spent a night in the Ostrich Inn, it being one of the very few between Lincoln and the Humber fronting directly onto Ermine Street. Turpin was very familiar with north Lincolnshire, and on many occasions had used the Old North Road (Ermine Street) to cross the Humber by ferry into Yorkshire.9

When Christopher Wray was dubbed Knight and built his mansion at Glentworth, he was granted a coat of arms, which contained a panel depicting an ostrich. This may account for the name of the tavern, as the Wrays had strong financial interests in Spital in the Street.

The tavern seems to have provided hospitality for travellers for almost 400 years, as it is recorded that Joseph Keyworth of Glentham held the Victualler's Licence for the Ostrich in 1642, but by 1872 it was listed as 'Spital Inn Farm'.

After the Sleafords vacated the farmhouse in 1952 it began to fall into disrepair, almost to the point of collapse. It is a Grade II listed building, and the owner was persuaded to make it habitable again. Seasonal migrants were now arriving annually in north Lincolnshire and he realised that Spital Inn Farm, if restored, could provide hostel accommodation for his workers. The building was reconstructed internally, given two extensive facelifts, and the crumbling rendering removed to expose the original brickwork.

**Walnut Tree Farm Fillingham, 1952–1957**

The Sleafords made good profits during their occupation of Spital Inn Farm, and between them had considerable savings. This was due to Doris Sleaford's business acumen, Fred's workaholic nature, and Frank's knowledge of dairy husbandry. They decided to buy a farm at Fillingham, which had come up for auction, and
moved in on Lady Day, 1952. The farm, mainly dairy, was adjacent to
Fillingham Lake, a large expanse of water stocked with trout and other
fish.

The lake was not natural, but had been created by Sir Cecil Wray,
who in 1752 inherited land at
Fillingham from his father, and in
1760 constructed a pseudo-castle
(castellated mansion) at the top of
Fillingham Hill. This was said to have
been built in a ‘fit of pique’ because he
had been excluded from the Wray
inheritance for non-payment of a
debt.11 Fillingham was the original
seat of the Wray family, and Fred and
Doris were now owners of a piece of
the former Wray dynasty’s estate.

The Wray family had moved to
Fillingham from Bedale in Yorkshire
in 1640 and purchased the land,
on which several farms, including
Walnut Tree Farm, had previously
been established. It is by no means
certain that after Sir Christopher
Wray moved to Glentworth in 1566
that the Wrays who remained at
Fillingham owned the whole village.

There are records to show that
James Sewell, Ironmonger of Lincoln,
owned substantial acreage there
in the 17th century, and that his
descendants remained there for
a considerable time after his death in
1673.12

Fillingham Lake was fed by a stream,
the source of which was near Grange
Farm, Glentworth, and a spring
issuing out of the escarpment at
the top of Middle Hill also contributed
to the flow.13 The outflow from the
lake formed one of several tributaries
of the River Till, which was in turn a
tributary of the River Trent and the
Fossdyke Navigation at Torksey.14

With the farm came the post of Water
Bailiff and a monthly honorarium,
which added a few pounds to the
farm’s income. Next to the farmhouse
was a cowshed under the same roof
as the dairy, but there was no milking
machinery in the shed, and for the first
few weeks the cows were milked by
hand, laborious and time consuming.
Fred and Frank decided to install
milking machines, but had to apply
for permission, and the Ministry of
Agriculture sent their inspector to
view the shed and adjoining dairy.
The first setback was that under
new regulations the floors must be
replaced by ridged concrete and a
piped water supply installed. The
cows were taken to a neighbour’s
farm to be milked while the work
was being undertaken. Two days
later, while digging a trench for the
water pipe, the contractor discovered
a skeleton, and was obliged to notify
the police and the Coroner. After
investigations, it was suggested that
the remains were probably those of
a Roman soldier, as Roman military
artefacts had been found nearby.15

As the news spread, spectators
began to arrive, and Fred now found
a new role, that of archaeological
commentator. He would point out
that the teeth of the skeleton were
in ‘better fettle’ than his own. These
events were grist to Doris’s mill,
and she went on the bus to Lincoln
Library to undertake her customary
research. Subsequent archaeological
investigations suggested that there
had been a Roman camp in the
vicinity, sited there perhaps due to the
supply of water from a stream
nearby. (Note. *)

The Seafords had intended that
this would be their last move, and had
hoped to remain at Walnut Tree Farm
until their retirement, or alternatively,
until their youngest son, Eric, 18,
might have taken it over. Fred’s eldest
son, Alan, had no interest in farming,
and worked in a garage in Lincoln,
but Eric enjoyed tractor driving
and repairing farm machinery. But
as time passed, the hitherto good
relationship between Fred and
Frank slowly began to deteriorate
until it became obvious that their
partnership must end.

Frank withdrew his share of the
capital together with interest, and
returned to Glentworth to work for
his former employers, the Scottens.
Fred and his son were now finding
it hard to complete the daily
tasks, and there was a choice to be
made – either reduce the herd to a
manageable size, or take on workers.
Doris, who read the farm property
columns in Farmer’s Weekly, had
seen a more manageable farm for
sale at South Scarle near Newark in
Nottinghamshire, with a small dairy
herd, less acreage, but two large
nature orchards. The Seaford family
decided to move once again, but this
time, across the county border. This
in fact proved to be their last move.

Church Farm South Scarle,
Nottinghamshire, 1957–1967

This description of Church Farm,
although not in Lincolnshire, has
been added to provide an account of
the ‘closure’ of the Seafords’ farming
life, which sad to relate, did not
end well. This 17th century large L-shaped farmhouse in Main Street is within a few yards of the 17th century Parish Church of St Helena. The Grade II listed farmhouse is perhaps the least interesting historically of the seven buildings that the Sleaford family occupied, and derives its list grade from one architectural feature only, that of the curved stepped south gable. Built of brick and rubble, it is typical of buildings of that period.

When the Sleaford family moved into Church Farm in 1957, it was in reasonable order and condition, and the contract for supplying good quality apples to a supermarket was transferred to their name.

The family consisted of Fred, Doris, their daughter Margaret, born July 1947, and Eric now 19. Doris’s mother Annie, now 100 years old, also lived with them on a rota basis with some of her other daughters, moving to Church Farm soon after the Sleafords moved in.

For the next eight years, the farm prospered, its income supplemented with a good income from the two orchards, but in 1965 Doris noticed that her right arm ached after picking apples, and that she was tiring easily. After tests, she was diagnosed with Hodgkin’s disease, from which she died in 1966. Fred and Eric, reluctant to engage an accountant, attempted to undertake the correspondence and bookkeeping and, as a result, letters remained unanswered and the books did not balance. Fred and Eric struggled for another year, but were declared bankrupt in 1967.

Fred moved into a bungalow nearby, slowly became blind, and was persuaded by his eldest son, Alan, and his wife to stay with them in Saxby, where he died in 1992 aged 97. Sadly, Alan died in the same year at the age of 65. Fred’s brother Frank retired with the Scobourn family to the adjacent village, Sturton by Stow, where he died and was buried. Eric became a taxi driver in North Scarle and died there c2009.

References
2. Ibid. p.25
4. Ibid.
5. www.woldnewton.net/files/yarborough dir
7. David Marcombe in John Forre at Home and Abroad, Ed. David Lodes, Ashgate.
8. www.british-civil-wars.co.uk
10. William White’s post 1842 Directories for Lincolnshire.
12. Ibid. p.4.
15. www.sheffield.ac.uk/archaeology/research/lincolnshire/fillingham02

Note:* The stream, flowing in the early 1930s, was found to be a dry bed in 2005.

NOTES to ‘Scarlet Fever Devastates Tealby’
1. Tealby Parl’/7 page 54
2. HO107/646/4/9
3. This surname is also found spelt as Lyman and Limon in Tealby.
4. The couple were living on Chapel Street in 1841.
5. The writer would like to thank Jim Murray for this information on Bayes’s Manor and George Potts, which was sourced from the Tennyson D’Eyncourt Deposit at Lincolnshire Archives.
6. The burial entry advises age as eight years but the death notice in the Lincolnshire Chronicle, 13 August 1841, gives age as 9 years.
7. Death certificate of William Potts, senior, gives age as 30 years, whereas the death notice in the Stamford Mercury, 3 September 1841, gives an age of 55 years. William Potts was baptized at Benniworth on 7 November 1790. His burial entry is not annotated that his death was from typhus fever but his death certificate confirms that it was.
8. HO107/646/4/26
9. The writer wishes to thank Anne Lillywhite for information from the Linwood Burial Register.
10. The inn was known by the name of the Harrow and not the later name of Harrows. Apart from 19th century documentary evidence of this, the writer’s father, the late Lionel Watson of Chapel Lane, N Hykeham, who was born there in 1920, recalled the sign worded as “The Harrow Inn” in the 1920s and early 1930s.
11. All photographs are from the collection of Jean M. Faithorpe, née Watson [the writer] who is the paternal great-great granddaughter of William Potts (1827-1908).
12. The great-uncle of the writer, who lived into his 97th year.
This article reports on a new phase of study of the history of the Ermine estate in north Lincoln. This current project is being supported by a research grant from the Lincoln Record Society. The project aims to index the Ermine News, a rare example of a surviving, later 20th century neighbourhood newspaper. The work will enhance understanding and use of the News as a historical source. The publication is part of a valuable post-war council estate community archive held at St John the Baptist parish church at the centre of Ermine East. The church is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year.

The City of Lincoln Council engaged positively with municipal housing provision through the 20th century. The local authority commenced planning at a relatively early date, before the First World War, and constructed schemes on a sizeable scale. The Ermine, built largely in the 1950s, was one of the local authority's more extensive estates. Indeed the estate is a significant example of a major, provincial, post-war British council estate.

The estate's newspaper, the Ermine News, was produced between 1957 and 1965, to an unusually and strikingly high standard (see Fig.1). This community newspaper, a little smaller than tabloid format in size, comprises, generally, four printed sides. It has many of the design and content features of a professionally produced, wider circulation, local newspaper. It is also akin to a community magazine, being aimed at a localised market, produced by and for the community.

The publisher was in fact the parish church, and the editor was the incumbent. The Ermine News came into production not long after the arrival of the editor-to-be, the Rev John Hodgkinson, following his appointment as Priest-in-Charge on the estate. The quality of the newspaper can be in part explained by the fact that Hodgkinson was assisted in the production process by the publicity manager of Ruston & Hornsby, a member of the congregation of St John's. The News appears to have been published monthly, although there is not an edition surviving for every month of the nine-year run. Its first issue is that of January 1957, seven years into the life of the estate. Its production comes to an end with the edition of May 1965, upon the departure of the incumbent to the United States for a year's exchange.

The Ermine News was printed by the parish church and, accordingly, the lives of the church and of the community groups using the church hall facilities do feature strongly. However, good representation is also in evidence of the life and work of other institutions, facilities and networks emerging across the
estate, such as schools, shops, the library, and also Congregationalist and Methodist groups.

In effect the News helpfully charts the evolution of the town’s cultural, economic, and social life through its middle and final phases of development. The News, and in fact the Ermine community repository as a whole, is an archive of national importance in its capturing of the development of a later 20th-century council estate. The Ermine News, and much of the rest of the Ermine community archive, was digitised by Bishop Grosseteste University in 2009-10, and is now published and electronically searchable on the website for St John’s, in its e-archive. The e-archive is used as a teaching and learning resource by the Ermine Primary Academy, Lincoln Castle Academy, St Francis School, Bishop Grosseteste University, and by other website visitors.

The articles contained in the News range broadly. They discuss, for example: the planning and development of the estate; the construction of new public buildings; the meetings of community groups, reports from local schools, events and celebrations, local political issues, and local religious affairs and provision. These articles are supplemented by advertisements for traders on the estate and in the city. The Ermine News like other local newspapers and community magazines more generally, served as a key function of representing and promoting forms of social life. They reported upon and fostered, as such media continues to, the local leisure and pleasure activities at hand.

As might be expected, the Ermine News was going to feature most prominently the social life around the church and church hall. However, it has to be remembered that buildings were, in the early years, very scarce in number on this large estate. The combined church and community centre on Ermine East was the first public building to go up, in 1956; the Lincoln Imp public house followed in 1957.

The combined centre is now just a church hall, following the building of the later church of 1963. The Ermine News suggests it was a much used venue. In the 1950s it saw church services, as well as various other forms of activities. Pages with news from local groups, such as in the April 1958 edition, suggest that some more than others incorporated a religious or Christian dimension to their organisation and activity, for example: the Church Lads’ Brigade, self evidently, and the Young Wives’ Club, with its talks on ‘when to call the doctor’ alongside the ‘family of God and the Prayer Book.’

The Ermine and Lincoln in the 1950s and 1960s

The News offers a stimulating way to read about contemporary life and culture in the 1950s and 60s (see Fig.2). One of the most interesting items is the commercial advertisements. They give an insight into the economic activity of a place and the essential and desirable commodities and services sought after by its inhabitants. The Ermine News gives names of local traders, some since gone. The editions from January 1957 to May 1958 have advertisements placed by H.P. Corbett, newsagent, tobacconist and coal merchant, of 3 Lambeth House; J.J. White, selling bicycles, wallpaper, tools, paints, heaters and general hardware, of 6 Lambeth House; butchers for the London Central Meat Co., of 7 Lambeth House; Dixon’s, greengrocers, fruiterers, seedsmen and florists on Woodhall Drive and S.J. Corby, fishmongers, of Trelawney Crescent, Ermine West.

The newspaper also includes those placed by businesses not on the Ermine. One interesting set were lodged by West’s Cycle Department,
the High Street, Lincoln. These give a flavour of some of the sought-after purchases of the day, at least for some inhabitants.

In January 1957 a lady's or gent's 'Centric' bicycle could be bought for £12-10s, and purchasers would enjoy 'no petrol worries'. By May 1957 customers could move on to an NSU Quickly moped, 49cc and twist grip gear change, for £61-17s-11d, and 'ideal for climbing hills'. In September 1957 readers were being enticed by an advertisement for a Messerschmitt light car three wheeler, 200cc, fixed canopy or new folding hood, £345 cash, and now a 43-50 mph cruising speed.

Completing the year's advertising cycle, by November 1957, West's were turning the attention of their customers to Christmas, with the featuring of presents for the children: a Raleigh Hopper or Gresham Flyer, from £9-15s.

Also of interest is following through the paper the activities of certain groups. The Evergreen Club enjoyed a varied and healthy programme. September 1957 saw a visit by the Medical Officer of Health to give advice on the care of the elderly. In February 1958 the Club reported on the creation of its own library with books supplied by the city library and the London head office of Boots the Chemist. In April 1958 the Club reported on a programme of discussions on: cruelty to animals, blood sports, cruelty to children, and how to deal with traffic congestion in Lincoln.

Alongside such improving matters there are 1950s leisure activities. In January 1957, for example, the Club went on a trip to Leeds to take in the pantomime 'The Queen of Hearts'. The report goes on to note that

Lunch and tea had been ordered at the King Edward Restaurant where appetites were whetted by the sight of the chef grilling big juicy steaks on an open grill.

In April 1957 a piece gives emphasis to the fact that 'enjoying a cup of tea and a chin-wag' is an 'essential part of every afternoon's programme'.

In September 1957 the Club were able to enjoy cheap Horlicks at discounted prices. At the 1957 Christmas party entertainment was provided by members of the Police Choir, the British Railways Choir, and a Mr Simpson showed some of the delightful and picturesque films that he had taken on a recent visit to Austria.

In March 1958 the Club enjoyed a fish-chip tea. The next month an article reported on all members having to give one-minute talks on items pulled out of a hat, for example: stove pipes, training a flea, and no less than the fall of the Roman Empire.

The News, in its current web location, does not have an adequate introduction to its content. It also lacks a supporting index that would encourage more substantive and systematic, thematic and analytical, enquiry and research. The current project is meeting these needs, as well as producing a number of articles aimed at raising awareness of the quality, value and potential of the Ermine News and the Ermine estate e-archive.

Acknowledgements
I would like to express my thanks to the following: the Lincoln Record Society, for their generous financial assistance; now former colleagues at Bishop Grosseteste University College, who helped with the original digitisation of the News; Dr David Barber and Jodie King; and Father Stephen Hoy, current incumbent at St John's, Daniel Holt, the church's webmaster, David Rudeforth, church archivist and a professional indexer, and other members of the archive group and congregation. I am grateful to those inviting me to speak on the subject, and the interesting

ROUND THE CLUBS

Evergreen Club

On February 16th Miss Jane gave a talk on her work in Lincoln Public Library and the British Library of the Congregational Women's Union were the guests of the club for lunch. Mr. H. Shepherd, secretary of the Congregational Women's Union, gave a talk on the organisation and the work of the Union. The speech was followed by a question and answer session. The meeting was held at the Lincoln Central Restaurant, where the meal was served. The club members then proceeded to the cinema and watched the film 'The Queen of Hearts'.

Drama Club

The drama group is now set up to the extent of its first production. The first programme will consist of two plays, which seem to make a full evening's entertainment. It is hoped that such and more will be held, and that the club will meet in the near future to plan the next year's programme.

Girl Guides

An event was held in February in the village hall, where all members of the Guides' group were present. The event consisted of a demonstration of the Guides' work and skills. The guides were dressed in their uniforms, and some of the girls had taken part in a demonstration. They were joined by the girls of the Lincoln Girls' School, who gave a talk on 'The Family of God and the Catholic Church'.

C.L.B.

The Church Ladies' Bandstand Junior Toreador sings were very successfully taken care of by the Management Service. On Sunday, March 8th, after the March Past (in the snow), the party started off to the Boys and Girls' Club in Low. The evening started with a dance, and then a demonstration of the Guides' work and skills. The evening finished with a high standard.

Fig.2. Ermine News, April 1958, page 3.
discussions that these occasions have generated: the Heritage Consortium, the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, and the Lincoln Book Festival.

Sources and references


St John the Baptist Parish Church, Ermine, Lincoln (2013) e-archive, online at: http://www.stjohnthebaptistparishchurch.org.uk/eArchive/index.php


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**Picture**

As a society the SLHA has a large collection of images of the county in printed and electronic format (see the photo galleries on our website at www.slha.org.uk). There are also many in members' private collections.

Recently we have been given a small photograph album by Mrs Elizabeth Valley of Saxilby. The pictures are connected with the Lincoln typhoid outbreak of 1904/5.

Bargate Sluice, Lincoln, at the point where the Sincil Drain meets the River Witham, Boultham Waterworks can be seen in the background. The tall building on the extreme left is probably part of the laundry (see map opposite).

Boultham Waterworks c1903 with the filter beds and settling tanks in the foreground, at least one of which was later converted for recreational use (Boultham Baths). Much of the site is now occupied by a nursing home.

The two photographs on the left are from Mrs Valley's album and show the Boultham Waterworks, Altham Terrace, Lincoln, c1905. At this time the waterworks were responsible for passing on the infection as the water supply was already contaminated by sewage. The photo above, dated 1905, is of Altham Terrace from the west, taken from near the sluice gate, with the bridge over Sincil Drain on the left.
Notes & Queries 92:1  Paraguayan workshop revival

Neil Preston of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, has drawn our attention to an article in Locomotives International Issue 85 about the restoration to operational conditions of the Sapucay steam powered workshop by the Centro de Industriales Metalúrgicos (CIME) as part of Paraguay’s bicentenary celebrations. To quote from the magazine, ‘One or other of three ex-locomotive boilers raised steam which was fed into a Ruston Proctor stationary steam engine which in turn activated a string of pulleys connected to the various [machinery] used to make parts for locomotives, carriages and wagons.’

The picture shows the Ruston Proctor stationary engine in steam in April 2013 after its restoration to full working order.

Archive

The modern photographs on the right show that the area has not changed greatly in 106 years. The waterworks have gone, and Boulham Baths in their turn, but the sluice gates, footbridges and laundry have all been replaced by more recent structures.

The early 20th century map below shows the relevant part of the city.


For an account of recreational swimming in Lincoln see Deborah Fisher, 'Girls and Swimming - Lincoln and Beyond' in LP&P 84, Summer 2011.

This is one of a series of regional books published by the Industrial Railway Society (IRS), 320 pages of text, including 14 colour maps, plus 64 pages of black and white and colour photos, the majority, as you might expect, related to Lincolnshire. It is just the sort of book that only the IRS could publish and one for which they have an excellent heritage.

It is a book about railway locomotives but also about the locations and the owners who operated them. Those locations range from quarries and factories, brickworks and docks, power stations and farmers, contractors and sugar beet factories and include a wide mix of gauges from the narrow to the standard. Each entry gives the name and address of the company, the address, names and dates of the site operation, Company name changes over time, a national grid reference and a reference to the maps within the book. There follows a potted but detailed history of the factory or site, with references, and concludes with a list of the locomotives known to have worked there. The lists give names and/or numbers of each engine, its engine type (steam or diesel), manufacturer, works number, date of manufacture, whether new or second hand and, finally, its previous and/or subsequent history.

The greatest users were (and are still) the Scunthorpe steelworks, and many more were used in the ironstone mines and quarries in north, central and south Lincolnshire. This is to be expected but it is the unusual and not so obvious that leaps out of the pages. So, for example, for the Caistor Bypass construction in 1938, Lindsey County Council used four Ruston 2ft gauge locomotives, three of which were new with the fourth having been used earlier in the construction of the Saxilby Bypass. And at least 191 locomotives manufactured in Lincoln by Rustons worked in the two counties, at a wide variety of gauges from 1ft 9.5 in to standard.

In conclusion the book is well produced on good quality paper with clear maps and photographs. The information can be retrieved using the indexes of Locomotives; Locomotive Names; and Locations and Owners. This is a valuable work of reference for the industrial archaeologist and railway historian.

Stewart Squires, Scorthorn


The history of Gainsborough has long fascinated the author and he attempts the difficult task of writing the history of two families whose influence has played an important part. He provides a brief history of the town from its pre Norman days, when King Alfred married his wife Ealhwītha in 868, through the arrivals of the Vikings and Forthkere, the control by the Burgh family and their being supplanted by the Hickmans in the 16th century. Prosperity in the Georgian period, the development of the port and the changes in the Victorian period with firms like Rose's and Marshall's are all touched upon. Before the serious discussion the author bemoans the destruction of much of the town's character in the name of slum clearance, modern improved roads, etc.

By the 17th century the Hickmans at Thonock and the Andersons of Lea had become established families to the north and south of the town. They were both baronets and linked by marriage and the local connections largely disappeared after the death of the 9th baronet at Lea in 1891 while the last Hickman was an Edwardian bachelor.

The account only begins with the noted Judge Anderson who was granted his position in 1582 by Elizabeth I. A family relation to Sir Francis Bacon is mentioned. The 6th Baron Anderson only moved to Lea Hall in 1785 after keeping the main home in Bedfordshire but died two years later and the 7th Baron died in 1799. There followed the long life of the 8th Baron, the father of Sir Charles, the last owner, well-known as an historian and who served as High Sheriff of the county. The long life of Sir Charles (b.1803) takes more than 50 pages with sections dealing with his youth, education, his inheriting the baronetcy in 1846, his marriage, the development of his historical interests together with accounts of the village of Lea, its school, church and the Hall itself.
One longer inserted piece deals with Adam Stark who collaborated with Anderson in writing Gainsborough's history.

Related to the Andersons through Sir Charles's daughter's wedding were the Yorkshire family of the Duncombes; Sir Charles' father married a Norfolk from Seavby. Both these family links are also explored with accounts of Sir Charles' children. Of his six children two boys died unmarried while the third son had three daughters so there was no male line to inherit the baronetcy. In 1913 the estate was sold, the house then used by various organisations but demolished in 1972.

Only the last eight pages, full of illustrations, deal with Sir Hickman Bacon, the last owner of Thonock Hall and his ancestors. 'Hicky' was born in 1845 and was an historian also; his eccentricity was well-known and he was a great man for the latest gadget, being especially fond of the motor car. He died in 1935, unmarried, and the house was destroyed in 1963.

We have here all the salient facts of the lives of two well respected Lincolnshire men, some account of their predecessors with lots of pictures relating to them and their houses. It is little disjoined at times, there is no index and the family trees would have benefited from the addition of dates. Nevertheless it is a very well produced volume that will please all with an interest in these two families and their impact on life in the Gainsborough area.


The author lives in Norfolk and her interest in show people began in Wells-next-the-Sea. The book concentrates on the families she has encountered and interviewed in East Anglia. Nevertheless, it is easy to extrapolate from these East Anglian experiences a similar flavour of the lives of showmen and women all over England. The author is less interested in the machines and apparatus generally that most of us remember after visits to fairgrounds than she is in the people and their life styles. So there are chapters on education, the way wives see themselves as housewives and in a wider role as part of the organisation and the pressures that show people have to deal with because their way of life does not fit the regular patterns that officials are used to.

This is a very readable account and is firmly based, as the many footnotes indicate, on wide reading and research. The appendices provide a list of show people's special language terms, two family trees and a list of the people interviewed. The books referred to in the footnotes would have formed the bibliography that is lacking; the index largely lists people and refers to only a few (and those largely in East Anglia) of the many places mentioned in the text.

There has not been a study of this wide-ranging nature since Duncan Dallas' study of 1971 and, in spite of the shortcomings of the index, this new work does an invaluable job in describing the present state of the lives, work and the special problems that face travelling show people.


This is the latest in this publisher's extensive Through Time series. Within its pages are some 89 historic photographs, each with the present day view below, together with a short caption. I say the present day view but this book strays from the conventional with most being taken from a slightly different viewpoint. I find this approach refreshing while, at the same time, it succeeds in getting its message across.

As with other books of this genre the message is a mix of what has been lost and what remains and, in some cases, should not be lost in future. There is a very wide range of subjects and well produced, clear photographs are used to tell the story of social change in the town over the last hundred years.

This will be a book welcomed by those who care about the town and have known it for many years. It is very well produced and attractive. However, at £14.99 I fear it may well be over-priced.

Stewart Squires, Scunthorpe


The cover title says it all: there are '15 cycle routes in the beautiful Lincolnshire Wolds'. A group has put together a very colourful book with details of the routes with maps. The trips are mostly short with none more than 11 miles.


The author is a well-established publisher who specialises in writing books on churches, castles and other religious buildings. Over many years and thousands of miles on bike or motor cycle his travels have yielded dozens of books on these subjects in a wide variety of individual county volumes. None has ever been devoted to Lincolnshire, which has only appeared in a volume dealing with East Midlands castles.

Lincolnshire only appears intermittently in the present volume. Four pages cover Lincoln but with 5 photographs and a brief sketch plan of the upper city quite a lot is packed in. A single page is devoted to Stamford and apart from passing references that is it for this county. The book is arranged in alphabetical order of the towns' names, covers all of the UK and Ireland and is a useful succinct guide to the history of our ancient places that could find a useful place in any car's glove compartment.


This study falls into two large sections; the first deals in forty-six pages with the legends and history
surrounding a possible university in Stamford while the second part covers more modern efforts to create a tertiary-level educational facility, firstly in the town itself in the 1960s and later, when that effort failed, the local support that led to the county having its own university based in Lincoln.

While the author used Francis Peck’s *The antiquarian annals of Stamford* (1727) as a major source for historical accounts of all aspects of Stamford’s early history he has widened his research to validate or challenge Peck’s record and makes full use of the work of later historians. Professor Alan Rogers (*The book of Stamford*, Stamford, 2001, page 32) dates the first authenticated record for a university in the town as 1334; Martin Smith (*The story of Stamford*, Stamford, 1994, pages 37-38) while agreeing with Rogers refers to the legend that a King Bladud founded a great university in 872 in Stamford and dismisses it as the invention of a fifteenth century poet, John Hardying. That story gained further circulation when Stukeley thought he had discovered remains that pointed to something akin to a university’s buildings.

We have here a detailed account of the Bladud legend and the conclusion that there is no evidence that Bladud even existed. His exploration of this myth does show not only the width of the research into the sources of the story and its later embellishments but also how later historians accepted it as some sort of truth though unsupported by any firm evidence.

Consideration of the town’s real scholastic claims then follow. A tradition that scholars studied in the first St Leonard’s Priory (as early as 658 AD) cannot now be proven but the Priory (re-founded in 1082) may well have trained Durham Cathedral students on their way to Oxford. By 1250 all four orders of friars were established in the town and there would have been some form of higher education being provided; in 1292, probably, and certainly by 1303 the Gilbertines had a college in Stamford for students of theology and philosophy. Then, briefly, the ‘real’ university existed from 1334 (not, as the author shows, 1334 the usually accepted date) when students in Oxford revolted and set up in the town; an earlier breakaway in 1264 had been quickly suppressed when set up in Northampton. The author’s third chapter explores further the causes leading to the Oxford ‘schism’ and students setting up in the town, their bringing the knocker from Brasenose Hall (only returned to Oxford in 1890), the machinations involved in trying to obtain royal assent to found a new university and the eventual failure to obtain the king’s approval. The king commanded students and teachers to return to Oxford though it took more than two years before it took full effect; until 1827 Oxford undergraduates had to swear not to teach or study in Stamford.

Peck produced claims to show the names of men who taught in a university in the town (before and after the schism) while Stukeley drew what he said were buildings originally used as colleges. Several of the drawings are reproduced in a lengthy section on the sites with possible university claims.

The second part of the book deals with the renewal of plans for a university, including a recommendation by R.A. Butler (of the 1944 Education Act) which was unproductive. When universities were being created in the 1960s Stamford’s hopes failed; later thoughts that a college might materialise also fell by the wayside. Details of the necessary campaigns are provided and the final section discusses the processes that produced a new campus in Lincoln. The CBI, in fact, provided the initial impetus by suggesting that the county’s development in many ways was hindered by the lack of third level education locally. Finally, the New College, Stamford, is the present sign that the need for higher level education to be provided in the area has been recognised.

This is a very readable survey of all the travails that the town has undergone in seeking to establish further education facilities down the ages and can be thoroughly recommended. There is a full scholarly apparatus with references, bibliography and notes on all the local authors who have written on Stamford’s history.


This little booklet packs a solid punch. It is based on an earlier work of 1990 but has been extended and now appears as an attractive landscape-shaped book. The text falls into several sections, roughly delineated as: the building itself (including a page on royal visits); mayors of the city; city officials; insignia and other treasures; and, finally, a miscellany of a page so each that discusses freemen, royal charters, winning and the use of the building for assizes and as a prison.

The Stonebow stands on the site of a Roman arch but its 'modern' history dates from 1237 though it was only in 1520 that the present edifice was finally constructed. Its various refurbishments and extensions are then fully related and followed by descriptions of the Council Chamber above. We see the mayor’s parlour, his chair, and attention is drawn to the roof bosses. There are several 'intermissions' which slot in short pieces that do not fit the general arrangement. An extended gallery (many of them are shown in paintings that fill the room’s walls) of some of the outstanding men (and one woman – Miss Neville) who have served as mayor occupies much of the central part of the book together with a section on the sheriff, the town clerk, who has his office there, the town crier and the recorder.

A further group describes and illustrates the fine collection of treasures that form part of the city’s regalia. The awards section refers to
mayoral medals and other pieces that are presented by the city such as the Civic Award and the Freedom of the City. Charters going back to 1157 from Henry II are part of the final section.

This succinct account hardly does justice to what is a finely produced and very fully illustrated (mostly in colour) volume. It provides much detail, lively reading and in its lists at the end points the reader towards more informative sources on different aspects of the city's history although, oddly, no mention of the extensive literature on Roman Lincoln.

**Query:** What is the connection that links Tulips, Pilgrims, Gingerbreads, Daniels, the Iron, the Zebras and The Greens? The question might, perhaps, have been made easier if The Imps and The Mariners had been included in that list.

**Answer:** They are some of the nicknames of football teams in the county. They refer to Spalding United, Boston United, Grantham Town, Stamford AFC, Scunthorpe United, Brigg Town and Sleaford Town, followed by Lincoln City and Grimsby Town. They and many more are discussed and explained in a new book written and published in the county by Shaun Tyas of Donington. A wonderful amount of research has gone into producing a substantial book of 448 pages in which the nicknames of football clubs all over the UK are listed with historical notes on the clubs, other alternative nicknames and the sources of all the quoted names.

The bulk of the book is taken up with the nicknames followed by an index of clubs with the appropriate cross-references to the nickname section. A comprehensive bibliography is a measure of the width of the author's research. The author has also attempted in an erudite introduction to provide a classification of the names adopted and an appendix provides a subject approach to the choices of names. Louth, Skegness, Gainsborough, Harrowby and Bourne are just some of the other county places which were spotted in the index.

The book is published by Shaun at 1 High Street, Donington PE11 4TA. It costs £19.95 plus £3 postage and packing. It should be bedside reading for all interested in 'the beautiful game' and its folklore. I couldn't stop dipping into it for fascinating nuggets about soccer all over the British Isles.

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**FACES AND PLACES**

A stonemason from Canterbury Cathedral carves a piece depicting asparagus.

What's hiding behind this cute sheep?

The Works Manager from Woodhead Heritage tells visitors to the south wall walkway about the restoration project at Lincoln Castle.

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Over the weekend of 22-23 June Lincoln Cathedral was host to the European Stone Festival, in the UK only for the second time, in which over 130 stonemasons took part, producing a variety of carvings, in different types of stone, on the theme of food and farming. The festival, on the East Green, was open to the public throughout the two days. On the Sunday afternoon the masons' handiwork was auctioned, raising £50,000 for the Cathedral Fabric Fund. The public were making good use of their phones and several videos of the event have been posted on YouTube.

An event at Lincoln Castle, 1,000 Years of Traditional Crafts attracted thousands of visitors who were also allowed, in groups of 20, on guided tours of the castle wall walkways including the newest section on the south wall. A major restoration and conservation project, Lincoln Castle Revealed, is ongoing at the castle, and it is intended that the work, to include the restoration of the Georgian and Victorian prison and a new secure Magna Carta exhibition centre, will be open in time for the 800th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta in 2015. Important archaeological remains have been discovered during the work on the prison, which have attracted the attention of the BBC Channel 4 Time Team. The episode is due to be aired on 30 June. The archaeologists FAS Heritage displayed some of the objects including Roman horseshoes, pottery and coins. Lincoln Castle Revealed is Lottery and County Council funded and work is being undertaken by Woodhead Heritage. For further details see www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/lincoln-castle