SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Exchequergate Arch,
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OLD HALL, GAINSBOROUGH.
CHAIRMAN'S COMMENTS

EXCHEQUERGATE ARCH

It often happens, just when one feels confident that all is set to run smoothly, things begin to go wrong! Our first Administrator, Linda Rippin, decided that for her own good reasons she would not be able to stay with us. The Officers of the Society regret but also understand her decision, and we thank her for her hard work during the move and during our first few months in Excherquergate. Luckily we were able to appoint a 'new' Administrator without too much delay; again initially on a trial basis. Mrs Mary Round is settling in well to her new job and once more the office appears to be in good hands. Our special thanks must go to our Treasurer, Vera Miller, who throughout this troubled period has continued to supervise the day-to-day business of the Society, and who is teaching Mary all she needs to know to run our office. Please note the office is now open on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS from 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLICATIONS

The Society could not function without voluntary helpers. One of the most onerous administrative tasks is that of the Membership Secretary; a job now efficiently adopted and carried out with the Treasurer by Ruth Tinley. An equally onerous task is the typing of contributions for our quarterly Newsletters and Family Historians. It was a great relief to Elizabeth Melrose and her fellow officers when Mrs Irene Duncalf from Heckington agreed to accept responsibility for typing the Newsletter as well as the Family Historian after Linda Rippin's departure. Few of us appreciate the work involved in the production and distribution of our publications, but I can assure you that without the voluntary efforts of Elizabeth Melrose, Anne Cole, Richard Ratcliffe and a whole team of collaters, envelopers, stamp-stickers, deliverers and posters, members would be waiting in vain for their next delivery. If you would like to join this team, for one evening each quarter, please let Mary Round know. It is hard work, but it can be fun too!

CONSTITUTION AND AGM

A great deal of time has recently been spent by your Executive Committee in drafting a new Constitution. The old one, excellent for the needs of the Society we had in the mid-1970's, has been 'out-grown'. The new one, to be discussed and voted-on at the next AGM, will we hope be better suited to our present needs and structure, and should take us boldly into the 1990's. Copies of this, and your other AGM papers will be sent to members with the April Newsletters. Please make a note of the date of the AGM - Saturday 17 May at Bishop Grosseteste College. The special guest speaker will be Dr Michael Lewis who will talk on 'Our Debt to Roman Engineering: the water supply of Lincoln to the present day'.

EDWARD JAMES WILLSON: FORGOTTEN ANTIQUARY?

It was sad to hear that one of the County's more important 19th century antiquaries lies almost forgotten beneath a crumbling tomb in Hainton churchyard. However, it is heartening that one of our members intends to see that he gets the recognition he deserves in a series of talks, newsletter items and visits planned for next year. If anyone can help Mary Finch in her search for
Willson records, buildings (he was an architect), or writings please let her know. I hope that we can all support efforts to raise the money needed to restore his tomb, and to one day publish an account of his achievements. This surely is well within the aims of a Society like ours?

AUGUSTINE WEBSTER: FORGOTTEN LINCOLNSHIRE SAINT?

1536, the year of the Lincolnshire Rising, is remembered this year during its 450th anniversary. Some of the events leading up to the 'Rising' could also be recalled - as for example the execution of Augustine Webster, the Carthusian Prior of Axholme Charterhouse. He, together with the Priors of the London and Sheen Charterhouses went to Thomas Cromwell to beseech Henry VIII to amend the wording of the new Oath of Supremacy to make it acceptable to the Catholic conscience. They were arrested, found guilty of treason, and hung, drawn and quartered at Tyburn as an example to all. St. Augustine Webster was solemnly canonised by Pope Paul VI on 25 October 1970.

John Wilford

MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR

I am working in the office Tuesdays and Thursdays 10.00 a.m. until 2.00 p.m., excluding school holidays.

I am trying to reduce the large postage expenses. If you live locally and work in the City or any of the Schools or County Council establishments, perhaps you would let me know. Then mail can be delivered to your workplace through the courier system, thus reducing our costs.

Mary Round

THE SHRINE OF ST HUGH OF LINCOLN

Archaeologists may soon uncover what is left of the Shrine of St Hugh during excavations planned for 1986 (the 800th anniversary of St Hugh's consecration as Bishop of Lincoln) at Lincoln Cathedral. For over three centuries St Hugh's shrine made Lincoln a major centre of pilgrimage. Not only the sick, lame and deformed made their way to Lincoln, but others too who simply wished to pray, show their devotion, pay their penances, increase their faith, or earn some spiritual merit at the feet of the saint.

Excavations may uncover material and tangible remains of this once famous shrine, but to really appreciate what these signify in historical and theological terms requires some understanding of what the shrine meant to generations of pilgrims who treated it with such reverence and awe. The basic idea of the shrine, and of relics generally, is rooted in the Bible. From the earliest times, true holy men, prophets and priests were renowned for their healing powers. In the Old Testament prophets like Elisha were sought out for this 'power', (for example the story of Elisha and Naaman in 2 Kings 5:1) and in the New Testament the Apostles too had
healing powers. Examples of this would be St Peter curing the paralytic (Acts 9:32) and St Paul healing a cripple (Acts 14:8). Christ himself was the healer par-excellence. The Gospel of St Matthew, among its list of healings, tells how the woman with a haemorrhage came up behind him and was cured simply by touching the fringe of his cloak. Luke's Gospel explains that Jesus only knew about this because he had felt the 'power' leave him. "Somebody touched me. I felt that power had gone out from me" (Luke 8:46).

In the early Church it was believed that contemporary holy men and saints inherited or shared this 'power', and the stories of the martyrs in particular are full of miraculous healings. In Felix's life of St Guthlac of Crowland, written about 730AD, there is the story of parents taking their sick son to him for a cure, because his fame as a healer had filled all of Britain. St Germanus could cure a withered leg just by running his hand over the afflicted member, and St John of Beverley was able to cure even a fractured skull by laying his hands upon it. Similar stories are told of St Ninian, St Cuthbert and other early holy men and women, but their 'power' was not limited by their deaths. On the contrary, a saint in heaven had infinitely more 'power', being closer to its true source, than when he had lived, and this 'power' resided not only in his own corporeal remains, but in his clothes and in anything else with which his body had had intimate contact; just as the power of Christ had resided, or flowed through his cloak.

The idea of the shrine as a reliquary was basic to early and medieval Christianity. To touch even a small part of the saint's body, or any object that had been close to him, particularly the shrine in which he rested, was to avail oneself, if worthy, of the saints power. Thus Bede tells us that St Germanus carried a casket of relics of the saints hung round his neck which he could apply to injuries, and when he visited St Alban's shrine he took away a portion of earth that had been soaked by the martyr's blood. Blood-soaked earth was an important relic. When St Oswald died a martyr, so many people took earth from the spot where his blood was spilled, according to Bede, that a pit was left in which a man could stand. The spot became a place of pilgrimage in its own right, and numerous healings took place there. These included at least one horse, as well as a little girl who had suffered from long-term paralysis.

However, it was to the final resting place of the saint, his shrine, to whom most pilgrims turned. The story of St Oswald's enshrinement has local relevance. When his hacked remains had been gathered together, they were first carried to the abbey at Bardney for proper enshrinement, only to be refused entry for political reasons by the monks there. It took a miraculous pillar of light shining skywards all night from the wagon in which his remains were being carried to make the timid monks relent. Bede tells us that "accordingly the bones were washed and laid in a casket made for the purpose, which was placed in the church with fitting honour. The water in which the bones had been washed was poured away in a corner of the cemetery and from that time on the very earth that had received this venerated water had power to expel devils from the bodies of those who were possessed". Not only did Oswald's shrine at Bardney become a place of healing, but even a
splinter from the stake upon which his head had been fixed by his pagan enemies was able to achieve cures.

The shrine of St Gilbert of Sempringham was another place of pilgrimage where healings abounded. John Capgrave's life of St Gilbert, written in 1451, records current stories of miracles attributed to the saint both before and after his death. These include the healing of a sick Archbishop, a priest with a withered leg, a girl with both legs and an arm deformed, a knight's wife with a paralysed arm, and a woman who was totally crippled and helpless. Among those listed are clerics of all ranks, monks, canons, nuns, lay brothers and sisters, local adults and children and pilgrims from far afield. Illnesses cured included injuries, deformed and broken limbs, blindness, deafness, swellings, dysentry, madness, leprosy and general unspecified internal complaints. Cures were wrought through physical contact with the shrine, sleeping on the shrine, touching St Gilbert's relics, or even wearing articles of clothing that had belonged to him.

The shrine of St Hugh in Lincoln Cathedral was also such a place of miracles. Hugh died in 1200 and was buried in St John the Baptist's chapel (patron of the Carthusian Order to which he belonged) until he was canonised by the Pope in 1220. His remains were then moved to a more fitting shrine suitable for the crowds of visitors he was now receiving. In 1280, in the presence of King Edward I and other members of the royal family, and a host of ecclesiastical dignitaries, his body was once more translated, adorned with gold and jewels, and placed in a magnificent shrine felt more befitting for such a worthy successor of the Apostles. It was reported that St Hugh's head was separated from his body and placed in its own casket where it sweated wonder-working oils. The list of healings reported in Lincoln is lengthy. During his life St Hugh cured many who came to him by simply touching them, but after his death his powers seemed to be even more potent. When Hugh's body was about to be buried for the first time, a certain knight of Lindsey suffering from cancer of the arm laid his diseased limb on the corpse. It was immediately healed.

Like St Gilbert, Hugh cured the afflictions of the blind, deaf, crippled, insane, paralysed and deformed, and sufferers from every manner of illness including cancer. Those healed came from far afield, but many were local. A Beverley woman was apparently referred to St Hugh at Lincoln from the shrine of St Thomas at Canterbury before she was cured, and others included a madman from Ancaster, a mad girl, a dumb boy, and a crippled girl from Wigford, and a dumb boy from Pottergate.

There can be no doubt about the importance of shrines and relics in medieval religious life, or the matter-of-fact way in which cures and healings were firmly believed to have occurred. More importantly, shrines were seen as direct lines of communication with the saint in question. They were visual aids to prayer, and constant reminders of the saint's teaching, life and example. St Hugh's relics ensured that he was always present, and that his influence would be felt for generations after his death. To achieve a cure one must be worthy of the saint's approbation, and this must have been a powerful stimulus for medieval morality. As with all human affairs, abuse and misunderstanding did inevitably creep in, but the Reformers' charges of idolatry and relic worship
missed the most important issue. Our medieval fellow citizens were following a long tradition of belief and faith in a God given gift of healing attributed to His saints, and made available to all in fitting centres of pilgrimage. The discovery of material evidence and tangible remains about the lost shrine of St Hugh during the proposed 1986 excavations will, I am sure, be of great interest to archaeologists, historians and theologians alike.

JOHN WILFORD

THE LINCOLNSHIRE RISING 1536
WHY AND WITH WHAT RESULTS DID SOME LINCOLNSHIRE GENTLEMEN BECOME INVOLVED IN THE RISING OF 1536?

PART 2

Many families had other good reasons to feel aggrieved at royal policy. The Tailboys obviously sympathised with Sir Christopher as their daughter Elizabeth was married to him. Their second daughter Anne was married to Edward Dymoke who, incidentally, played a particularly active role during all the events. Dymoke was also loyal to Catherine of Aragon. His feelings towards Henry undoubtedly deteriorated after the divorce.

Even the newer gentry had reason to complain. They were, at the time, fighting against a fee farm payment of £100 per year. Whatever the reasons, there is too much evidence against the gentry to suggest that their involvement was anything but voluntary.

The results of the gentry's involvement is less complicated to determine. What remains particularly significant throughout the course of these events is the fact that the revolt terminated when the gentry left, thus it is beyond doubt that the gentry were a major influence.

On arriving in Lincoln, the appointed destination, on Friday 6th October it is thought that the gentry succeeded in restraining the commons from further action before hearing a reply from the King. Later many of the gentry pleaded that they joined the revolt purely for the purpose of restraining the commons. There is no reason to disbelieve the fact that the gentry did act as a restraint — indeed the evidence concurs with this idea. The commons wearied of the inaction advocated by the gentlemen and only remained in Lincoln on the understanding that they were free to plunder. It is likely that without this incentive the rebels would have continued their march towards London. However, at Horncastle the gentlemen appeared "well harnessed with their tenants" and no attempt was made to restrain the commons from violence.

The involvement of the gentry had undoubtedly made the movement more organised. It was always thought that the rising was "unplanned, confused, and incoherent" and "characterised by mob
law and violence". However, recently other evaluations have been attempted including one by M.E. James. He has produced evidence to show that although the rebellion started off as a spontaneous movement by Tuesday 3rd October or Wednesday 4th October, at the latest, the gentlemen were taking control. Philip Trotter, a mercer of Horncastle and a witness to the events of the rising says that -

"the commons did nothing but by the gentlemen's commandment and they durst never stir in the field from the place they were appointed to till the gentlemen directed them what to do."

However, despite this more organised approach due to the gentry's participation it was probably a lack of unity between the two groups, gentry and commons, which attributed to the failure of the rising. Evidence available from various sources suggests that arguments materialised as early as Market Rasen.

"Briefly the gentlemen wanted higher rents and lower wages and the commons wanted lower rents and higher wages" (1)

There were strains showing between the classes towards the end of the rising and when the gentry eventually deserted the rebels there was a feeling of betrayal. In the Lincolnshire rising only religion could possibly have bound the classes.

It was when Lord Hussey left Lincolnshire on October 7th for Nottingham that the gentry realised the revolt had little chance of success and subsequently most were determined to abandon the commons and make what terms they could. Without gentry participation the revolt collapsed. By Friday 13th October the rising was over and undoubtedly because of the gentry involvement Henry was diligent in his reprimands for "the rising had been a stain upon his honour which blood must cleanse". (2) In particular Henry examined the gentry. Hussey, as a result, was executed for failing loyalty to the Crown.

After the revolt was terminated a small minority of the gentry left the county but most remained to try to restore their previous position. Most succeeded in this and flourished and some of the gentlemen's demands were achieved in 1540. It is possible that when Henry came to review the situation, he decided to act cautiously. After all, approximately ninety-two gentlemen were involved many of whom were members of the leading nobility.

No sooner had the Lincolnshire rising terminated than a similar revolt broke out in the neighbouring county of Yorkshire. This was of a larger scale and became known as The Pilgrimage of Grace. The outbreak of this revolt undoubtedly influenced Henry in his punishment of the Lincolnshire rebels. His attitude became more lenient although Henry -

"would not feel he had done his duty as a King until someone had suffered". (3)

The trials lasted until March the next year. Nineteen commons were executed, twenty six priests and two gentlemen.
This was the first time Lincolnshire had been in the forefront of national history. However, on surveying the position it can be seen that only part of the shire rose. The revolt spread no further west than Sleaford and Lincoln and it seems that Lord Borough had a steady influence in the north west. The power of the gentry was obviously of prime importance. The majority of all tenants were prepared to follow their landlords, particularly in the South. In Horncastle especially the gentry seem to have been in sympathy with the rebels while in Louth they were apparently "dragged along reluctantly".

Yet these were always serious divergencies of aims and although all the social classes combined to make Lincolnshire a focus of national attention for a short period, it was these divergencies that eventually caused the revolt to collapse. However, the gentry had given the movement force. Their participation was imperative although in the main they joined for personal reasons or for gain. In some cases the gentry probably did act under compulsion. Derek Wilson believes that the gentry captured at Caistor never sympathised with the rebels but were merely playing for time by appearing to be on the rebels' side while hoping for support from the King. However, well aware of the danger, all the gentry took pains to convince Henry that they were drawn into the rising against their will. It is probably correct to agree with the popular opinion, and Henry certainly believed it, that the gentry played into the rebels' hands. What is certain is that without the gentry the revolt would not have lasted so long although in comparison with The Pilgrimage of Grace the Lincolnshire rising was comparatively short. It is possibly most accurate to say that the Louth men were demonstrating in favour of their Parish Church and were swept away by a tide of events.

(1) SWABY, J.E. - A history of Louth 1951 p.128
(2) DODDS, M.H. and R. - The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Exeter Conspiracy.
(3) Ibid

Andrea Middleton
King Edward VI School, Louth, Prizewinner, Local History Essay Competition.

EDWARD JAMES WILLSON OF LINCOLN: ARCHITECT AND ANTIQUARY 1787 - 1854

Further to my note of last January (Newsletter no.43, p6), I can now report that E J Willson's grave in the Anglican churchyard at Hainton was surveyed this summer when the diocesan quinquennial inspection of the fabric of the church took place. The Society has agreed that an appeal for funds for its restoration should be made in its name in the spring. Mr David Brown, the architect responsible for the Diocesan Survey, has generously offered to give his professional services in supervising the restoration.
It may seem to some members, as it seemed to me before I con-
sidered this instance, that the restoration of tombs should be
at the very bottom of everyone's list of priorities, and indeed
that to appeal for funds for such a purpose at a time when don-
ations instead might feed the starving is, at best, misguided.
Yet the more I discover about Willson and his contribution to
the aims and objects which this Society now represents, the more
convinced am I that it behoves us to undertake this task. I had
hoped that there might be descendants to contribute, but having
completed the family's pedigree, I find that his last grandson,
one of four brothers who were monks at Ampleforth Abbey, died in
1957. It will be necessary to inform and interest all who are
concerned with the historical, archaeological and architectural
'heritage' of the cathedral, city, and ancient county of Lincoln
and the Roman Catholic diocese at Nottingham. Willson is so
little known locally, where all his work was done, largely be-
cause his manuscript collections, library, and archaeological
finds were dispersed after his death and are mainly outside the
county, while the records of his architectural practice and of
his family have not survived. Lately, however, lists and mic-
rofilms of the greater part of his manuscript collections have
become available at the Lincolnshire Archives Office.

I shall lecture on Willson later this year (date to be announced)
and shall write about him in the next Newsletter and elsewhere.
It is hoped that there will be an outing to Hainton in the early
summer. Any member with a car and a camera who would be willing
to take me to a Willson building which I have not managed to
reach by the time this letter appears, should please let me know
(tel: Lincoln 23516).

Mary Finch

LANDSCAPES AS HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS
WHAT QUESTIONS SHOULD WE ASK OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES?

1. Why is this road below the level of the fields on either side
   of it, whilst that road is a little above their level?

2. Why is this road straight, with wide grass verges, whilst that
   road is narrow, winding and almost without verges?

3. Why has this road abruptly changed direction? Why, before the
corner, was it wide and why after that corner is it markedly
less wide?

4. Why is this hedge straight and made up almost entirely of
   hawthorn?

5. Why is that hedge anything but straight and why does it have
   within it ash, elder, hedge-maple, blackthorn, dog-wood and
   hawthorn?

6. Why are the fields in this parish much larger and more
   regular in shape than those fields in that parish?

7. Why are the foundations of buildings perfectly visible on this
   deserted medieval village site and why can I see no such
   foundations on that site?

8. Why is Brocklesby church, Scawby church, Hackthorne church,
   Little Grimsby church within a private park?
9. Was there a village around this church before the park was created?
10. Why does this road skirt the outside of this parkland? Was it diverted when the park was made?
11. Why is that particular hedge long and curving whilst the rest in the area are straight?
12. Why is that farmstead sited just there?
13. Why are some of its buildings of chalk roofed with pantiles and others of brick roofed with slate?
14. Why does each of these large wold fields contain the remains of a shallow pit within it?
15. Where did the material to make this enclosure road originate?
16. Why do the colours of the bricks change so markedly in different villages?
17. Could that pond be a brick-pit which has filled up with water?
18. How can I check whether this hedge-bank is a parish boundary?
19. What can the public buildings in this village (buildings used and disused) tell me about this village history?

Rex C. Russell

JAMES CONWAY WALTER AT MABLETHORPE

James Conway Walter (1831-1913), Vicar of Langton St Andrew and Kirkstead 1869-1889, and, from 1890 until his death, Rector of Langton by Horncastle and Vicar of Old Woodhall, is remembered chiefly as the indefatigable historian of Horncastle, Woodhall Spa and neighbouring parishes. Of his major works, Records of Woodhall Spa and its Neighbourhood (1899 and later editions), Records, Historical and Antiquarian, of Parishes Round Horncastle (1904) and A History of Horncastle (1908), are all keenly sought by local historians and bibliomaneas. One small group of works concerned with Mablethorpe forms a marked departure from Conway Walter's chosen territory, and it is the purpose of this note to examine their unusual genesis.

In the spring of 1906 rumours began to circulate about the Rector of Langton's intemperate habits, and these reached Bishop King, for on 26 May 1906 Conway Walter wrote in an attempt to assure him the reports he had received were "misrepresentations".

In May day week, my servant being away for his holiday, I had to carry home from Horncastle a heavy load of groceries, &c. in a most violent wind; while struggling on, I trod upon a loose stone, & slipt & fell. A carter passing by, took up my load, & I walked home. I was much shaken having rheumatism, from the severe weather. This I believe has led to this report.

Evidently anticipating the worst, he added:

My time here at 75, is probably not to be long, & I trust you will allow me to continue to work here.
Canon Arthur Wright, Rector of Coningsby, Rural Dean of Cartree, and an exact contemporary of Conway Walter (they had both walked from Cambridge to London in 1851 to see the funeral of the Duke of Wellington), was certainly forthright when he wrote to King:

He is a singular man: with many good points....But this "dypsomania" (for it is nothing less) has been his ruin as it ruined his brother who was a Captain in the 42nd Highlanders before him....There has been a suppressed scandal for some time: I may say for years....I am afraid that what is "bred in the bone can never come out of the flesh".

In reply to Conway Walter, King wrote on 28 May:

I must now ask you to say whether you are willing to submit yourself absolutely to my judgement on this matter, placing yourself unreservedly in my hands, or whether you wish that I should appoint a Commission of Enquiry.

I may remind you that, as this will be a second offence if this case is proved, if the case is tried in court you may, I fear be deprived altogether.

Conway Walter surrendered himself to King, "begging that you will not remove me from my people" (30 May). King replied on 8 June, "I am sorry to feel obliged to inform you that after full consideration I feel it to be my duty to require you to leave your parishes for eighteen months".

On 11 June Conway Walter was writing to King advising him that he had consulted his solicitor, Henry Tweed of Horncastle, to effect a legal agreement to cover his duties, but regretting the cost. In his next letter to his Bishop (13 June) he returned to the subject of his parlous finances:

The figures which I gave in my last letter, show that my, now much reduced income, when the necessary outgoings are paid, is barely more than 145£ or 150£ a year. How I am to pay 120£ a year for duty taken, I am at a loss to see. But, in any case, I should prefer a resident curate. He would probably accept 100£ a year, with the use of this house. I had hoped that your Lordship would allow me to remain here, with him, as my literary work renders access to my own library necessary.

A petition for non-residence filed, and, agreeing not to live within eight miles of his parishes, on 21 June Conway Walter was able to inform King of his imminent move to Mablethorpe with his elderly housekeeper ("a trustworthy Churchwoman"). He concluded:

With God's blessing I trust to return to my people a happier and better man. My people are all grieving, some weeping, at my leaving them.

The arrangements to cover his duties took longer to complete, but the final arrangement was for F.S. Alston, Vicar of West Ashby, to look after Langton, and Henry Benwell, Vicar of Woodhall Spa, to supervise his former cure of Old Woodhall (he had been Rector of Langton and Vicar of Woodhall from 1878-1889).
Conway Walter took up residence in Mablethorpe at Field View House run by Mrs Codd. His energies were soon channelled into literary work: he contributed various "local jottings" to the Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser; more interesting, however, are his historical works.

Being requested by the local Authorities to put into form, matter adapted for a "Penny Guide" to this fast expanding Health Resort, the writer..., although comparatively a stranger, yet having had a not inconsiderable previous experience in such employment, willingly undertook the work, as a sort of holiday task for leisure hours. The undertaking, however, being once in hand, the material available grew so far beyond expectations, that, after presenting to the Urban Council a "digest" of the information needed for their purpose, he has ventured to submit to the Public this further compilation in the hope that it may afford some entertainment to the more educated among our visitors...

Thus wrote Conway Walter in his preface, dated May 1907, to Mablethorpe: its history and associations..., a pamphlet of little more than 40 pages which was published by Wiggens Brothers of Louth. It is clearly modelled on Records of Woodhall Spa and its Neighbourhood with a mixture of history, natural history and anecdote. Conway Walter included a section (pp.23-7) on Tennyson and Mablethorpe - he had corresponded with Matilda Tennyson (1816-1913) who wrote, at the age of 90, "We all loved Mablethorpe... There was no place like it in my opinion" - and, as an appendix, a group of smuggling stories. It would appear, to judge from Conway Walter's entry in Lincolnshire at the Opening of the 20th Century (1907), that he had further worked up his notes for the Victoria County History.

Conway Walter gave some consideration in this guide to the church of Mablethorpe St. Peter, which in 1287 was "rent asunder by the waves of the sea" (Louth Park Abbey Chronicle). In December 1906 the Advertiser Company in Louth had published his The Destruction of St. Peter's Church Mablethorpe, by the Sea, A.D. 1287, a poem which it appears he had written for the local antiquary Hobson Bocock, who had made his library and collections available to Conway Walter. Unfortunately its 34 stanzas are little more than doggerel:

The fifteenth year of King Edward the first
In our annals should branded be:
For its opening day saw that high tide burst
To spread death and misery

Yet St. Peter's, alas! belied its name,
For it was not founded on rock
And when the o'er-mastering flood on it came
It could ill bear the brunt of the shock.

More interesting are the footnotes, especially those dealing with remains found on the foreshore adduced as evidence for the church (the information is repeated in his guide) - though it must be stressed there is no firm evidence to link these with either the church destroyed in 1287 or its successor which had suffered a similar fate by c.1540.

The volume contains a second poem (in rhyming couplets and again
fully supported with footnotes), "The old black oak, or a Fenland record". Conway Walter, in his prefatory note, states that it was written "in connection with the gift of a Church door, made from a very large Bog-oak (one of three exhumed on land belonging to the writer)". Throughout this account of the oak's (and Fenland's) history, the "narrator" is the tree.

On 22 April 1907, having been informed that he could return to his duties on 1 October, he wrote to Bishop King:

I am very grateful for this, to your Lordship, as well as to my own people, for requesting this. I most sincerely regret the circumstances, which caused my absence from them... I assure your Lordship that I have been living most carefully since I came here, and, with God's blessing, have resolved to continue so doing.

Included was a pledge "to avoid those circumstances which have unhappily caused my absences; and, should they occur again, to resign the...benefices at your Lordship's request".

The departure of Conway Walter and Miss Lee from Mablethorpe was noted in the Louth and North Lincolnshire Advertiser for 8 June 1907. Where next he resided, I am uncertain, but a comment in Stray Leaves on Travel, Sport, Animals, and Kindred Subjects of 1910 indicates he was in Sussex some time in 1907 (p.147). Back at Langton, he was able to turn to completing his work on Horncastle and environs. Yet he was to make use of his Mablethorpe material once more, for included in Stray Leaves, his last major work, are the engaging "Smuggling anecdotes" of 1907.

Acknowledgement

Correspondence and other material relating to Conway Walter's suspension in 1906-7 is reproduced by courtesy of the Lincolnshire Archives Office (Cor.B 7/1/L/3; Cor.B 7/A/2; NRL 70/3; Curates Licences 360Y/23 & 24).

Christopher Sturman

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GAINSBOROUGH, 1843. STARK.
GAINSBOROUGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1906

During August 1985, I visited Brigadier Harry Ewart Hopthrow, C.B.E., at his home at Cowes on the Isle of Wight. Brigadier Hopthrow was born at Gainsborough in 1896, the only son of Frederick Hopthrow, the Engineer of the Gainsborough Waterworks Pumping Station in Lea Road, Gainsborough, and his wife Sarah Ellen, formerly Shuttleworth.

Now aged 89 years, Brigadier Hopthrow can still recall his boyhood days in Gainsborough with remarkable clarity, and has since sent me some notes on his time at the Grammar School, which we are pleased to publish with his permission.

Richard Ratcliffe

At the age of nine I joined the school in September 1906. The Headmaster was Rev. John Elliot. The school on Cox's Hill (usually known at that time as Grammar School Hill) consisted of the Headmaster's residence and attached premises. All very old except the Chemistry Laboratory which had recently been built and very well equipped. Until shortly before I joined the premises had included a boarding house now used as classrooms.

The main entrance to the school which was not used as such was a porch at the gable end. Over it was the school bell which was rung from within the porch - painted round the cornice the school motto from Virgil's Georgics 'Ignavum fucos pecus a praespibus arcent'.

There were about 100 pupils in five divisions, the seniors in the first and the juniors in the fifth, designated by Roman numerals.

Between the Headmaster's house and the access to the Great Central Goods Yard was a recreation area including a hard tennis court, an Eton fives court, gymnastic pair of rings, a swinging short horizontal bar and a giant's stride. There was also a field between the school and the cemetery used for informal cricket and football during breaks. More formal pitches were in 'Top Field' located to the south of the water tower.

The school was lit by batwing gas jets and heated by coal fires. There were water carriage toilets and a rough and ready cloakroom also used for bicycles, the usual type of transport for country pupils from villages remote from the railways, for example from Gringley on the Hill. The town boys walked, including a midday return for what we knew as dinner. Wednesdays and Saturdays were 'half holidays'.

There were six pupils in the Vth Division. I can recall all of them. Arthur Webb whose father had until about then had a piano shop in the town, Jack Inskip whose father had a china shop in the Market Place and a market stall on Tuesdays and Saturdays (Jack succeeded to the shop), Arthur Bedlow, Teddy Thompson son of "Quaker" Thompson grocer at the corner of Church Street and Lord Street. (Teddy went on to Oundle School). Arthur Dossor whose father was a senior draughtsman at Marshalls.
The Vth Division was located in a small room, sitting three on either side of a long table. The Form Master sat at the head of it near the fire and the door. Marks were awarded for almost everything and each boy kept a record of his own adding them up each week and seating changed according to merit. The two top boys sat in Windsor arm chairs near the fire, the third in a solid Victorian dining chair. The other three on the other side of the table sat on a backless form.

Another reward for being in the top two was being a monitor. The top boy collected and distributed books and stationery and filled inkwells. We wrote almost everything in ink with steel dipping pens. The second boy was coal monitor; an adventurous honour because of the jackal! The Headmaster's son Frank was a regular officer in India and the jackal was his pet. It was tethered to a stake near the coal house. Most of the day it ran in circles round the stake but would stop near the coal house door if he saw a boy going in. Some boys could easily distract his attention and get in and out easily. The more timid would get in but afraid to get out. If the coal monitor was away from the classroom too long, number three in order of merit was sent to the rescue!

The range of subjects taught in the school can be seen from the School Reports, also the detailed record of lessons and that the Reports were rendered at half and whole term end.

The Headmaster John Elliot a Clerk in Holy Orders was also vicar (or rector) of Knaith, making the journey to and from his parish by pedal bicycle. He taught Divinity, Catechism, Latin and singing in the school. He also 'Called the Register' for the whole school on Monday mornings (and possibly other days?), as we assembled each morning for prayers and hymns. In reply to one's name the answer was 'Ad sum'. This sort of Latinity extended to boys with the same surname by the addition of Primus, Secundus etc.

Other masters were Carr (Vth Division), Winclas (Arithmetic), Schweiker, a German interned during the 1st World War, (Chemistry and French), Copley visited for Drawing and McGowan for Drilling. We went to the Science and Art Rooms at Trent Works (at night!) for Carpentry under Enoch Johnson who was in business as a Joiner and Undertaker in the town. The Headmaster's son Frank, the soldier, would teach History or Geography when at home on leave. Of his other children, Andrew was a First Officer in the Wilson Line under my uncle Captain William Whitton. A younger son Jack was a boy in the school in 1906. His elder daughter Phoebe was the wife of Frederick Hutchinson, vicar of St. John's Gainsborough. His younger daughter became a nurse and later may have been a District Nurse in the town.

The punishment system consisted of impositions, TOTS, and the cane. The tot was 15 minutes in school on Wednesday afternoons during which time a long addition sum had to be completed. Eight was the maximum. Even one involved a walk to and from school. If more than eight were awarded a boy had the option of carrying them forward or report for a beating which cancelled all his Tots. This occurred in the Headmaster's study, the victim touching his toes. One boy Standen (later an Officer in the Lincolnshire Regt. who was killed at Hohenzollern Redoubt in Flanders), son of the vicar of Gainsborough, qualified for and accepted the option
almost weekly.

Singing for Divisions IV and V was the last lesson on Friday afternoons. My recollection is of approaching Winter dusk relieved by two batwing gas jets, a boy Ackroyd (son of the volunteer organist at St. John's Church) playing the piano with the Headmaster as choirmaster. We sung 'Glorious Apollo', 'Hail Smiling Morn' and 'Hark the Lark'.

The staff were a benign lot (except the visiting Drilling Sergeant). The Headmaster was the only one to wear a gown, and in spite of his caning duties was liked. Paul Schweiker, the German, tended to be the butt of English schoolboy fun which he could not understand and took too seriously.

By the end of that Autumn term we knew John Elliot was to be translated to the librarianship of Lincoln Cathedral. In January 1907 there was a new Headmaster and staff (except the 'visitors'), new school furniture, new routine and a renumbering of forms in the reverse but now conventional order.

Mrs. Sensicle was the school cleaner. My parents spoke of her as serving teas in or near the building known as Burton Chateau. That would be in late 1890 - 1900. Patronised by walkers and cyclists and a favourite rendezvous of members in their boats of the Gainsborough Rowing Club. (Prior to 1914 it was almost impossible to get tea when cycling in the country round Gainsborough. Thermosflasks had not 'arrived').

Mrs. Sensicle's move to Gainsborough Grammar School would probably be due to John Elliot knowing her as resident in or near his parish of Knaith.

Brigadier Harry Ewart Hopthrow

GEORGE III AT THE CASTLE

When I first entered Lincoln Castle, I - like many other visitors - was intrigued by the large regal bust sheltering under the trees. "Oh, that's George the Third", I was told. Being rather dim, I asked what had happened to the other two-thirds!

My interest was further aroused when, later, workmen at the Castle, clearing out the huge underfloor water storage tanks in the former prison bath-house, came across a perfectly preserved thumb some six inches long with a crisply carved nail. This discovery reached the ears of the "Lincolnshire Echo" and before long the treasure hunt was on for those parts of George that other historians could not reach.

The most fascinating revelation came from an elderly lady whose father had been gardener to the owner of Dunston Pillar just after the first world war. When one arm became dislodged from the statue (don't ask me how!) the hand, as big as a football, found its way into this lady's garden. When she married it went with her to a village near Wakefield where it was last seen in the rockery of a miner's cottage in 1922. I would love to check if it is still there but my travels have not yet taken me back to that part of West Yorkshire.
What of the rest of George? Most of him was retrieved from Wilsford highway depot and eventually laid to rest in the basement of the old prison within the Castle. On investigation it seems that we probably have at least 80% of the statue. It is hollow and was made of prefabricated sections held together with iron bolts, their heads encased in lead to prevent rust from affecting the Coadestone of which it is made.

Photographs of the whole statue show George in Garter robes, the garter itself bedecking his thigh. In fact it would appear that the folds of the robe bear most of the weight of the statue. This is causing us a major problem since the "robes" have been shattered into countless pieces with little chance of reconstructing the necessary structural rigidity.

Enter Peter Hodgkinson, Chairman of Simons Construction Group, who suggested seeking the advice of well-known sculptor David Williams-Ellis (grandson of Clough of Portmeirion fame). David, an extremely accomplished sculptor of the human form, gave us hope of devising an alternative structure. Now all we have to do is piece together the three-dimensional jigsaw and find a filler/adhesive compatible with the composition of Coadestone. Once more Simons have come to our assistance. David Skipworth, their training supervisor, has set to work with a number of YTS trainees to fit the pieces together and we now have the principal parts of the jigsaw sorted out. We have recently approached a major adhesives manufacturer whom, we hope, will consider that the publicity benefits justify helping us stick George together. With a bit of luck it won't be long before George the Third regains his other two-thirds!

Ray Taylor
A year ago my family and I uprooted ourselves and moved three doors along Fleet Road back to my old family home so that I could nurse my ailing father. I brought back with me a little wooden chest which, 30 years before, I had begged from him as a useful receptacle for storing my bottom drawer. I placed it beside his bed, and in it I put some of his many treasures which were scattered around the house; his father's sextant, his grandfather's ship name plaque, his engineering micrometers, his aero-compass, the records of the A.T.C. he raised and ran, the drawings of his many inventions, his golden wedding cards and the love letters which passed between him and my mother (both Bostonians, they had courted while he was apprenticed at Clayton and Shuttleworths, Lincoln, and she at the Teachers' Training College there). There he would know his keepsakes were safe.

Some weeks later, during one of his regular visits one of our lovely village characters remarked on the chest. Father replied, "Aye Claude, its like me, its a good age, its worn well. It got thrown out to the scrapyard with the Manton stuff and I bought it off Old Laddy for 5/-." I thought "It's lost it's lock and hinges, the woods cracked and the legs look as if they had stood on a wet floor. It's absolutely plain, not a bit of carving." But to Claude I said that from my limited use of the Fleet Parish registers I thought that Manton was one of the longest surviving Fleet families.

When in Bensgate Fleet sometime later I was stopped by Edward the last surviving Fleet Manton and asked if I meant what I had told Claude. "Yes," I said. "Would you like me to prove it?" Emphatically he replied "Yes, please," but wistfully he added, "I've nothing left of them." I wondered how many times my husband's great grandfather, David Oakes, had stood on this same spot and spoken with Edward's late family.

In Phillimore's marriages of Fleet I came up with 15 entries, the earliest being in 1724 between Zachariah and Rebecca - not a combination of names one often comes across. (But the Thomas Mantons did love ladies named Ann. How used my boys came to hearing me say, "Don't speak to me. I'm sorting the Thomas and Ann's). That same evening I walked my dog down into Fleet churchyard and there I found 17 Manton Monumental Inscriptions. My shopping ext day was done in Spalding and somehow included a visit to the local press archives, the I.G.I. and the Census Returns held at Spalding library. The I.G.I. revealed that 20.525% of the Lincolnshire Mantons originated in Fleet. My next expedition was to Lincoln Probate Registry and Lincolnshire Archives Office. It was surprising how readily the Mantons were to yield themselves up to me. My visit to the Fleet Parish registers had to await the induction of our new Rector and I do thank him for giving me top priority once he was installed.

By now a picture of the clan was beginning to emerge. They had been landowners in the Fen areas of Fleet and Holbeach and used the nearest church, that of Whaplode Drove. They progressed up through Fleet Coy until they were settled in the Jekylls Gate/ Balls Lane and Lowgate areas of Fleet where even today Keystones bear their initials and older Fleet residents will direct you
past "Old man Manton's place". I have found them as farmers, alehouse keepers, butchers, an apothecary and naturally agricultural labourers. I found them signing as church wardens and trustees of a local charity. One had been instrumental in removing the village school from the churchyard, where the pupils annoyed the Rector by sitting on gravestones, to a more central and convenient place. They had owned land, had rented it and rented it out. I found only two marriages with a name still associated with Fleet, the Drewerys. I had found only one illegitimate birth and that could equally be applied to any one of three ladies. As the child, Luke James Manton, did not appear again in my research, I did not search Bastardy bonds, and this indiscipline goes unrecorded. Only one death occurred in the local "Union", that of an elderly man who had outlived all his close relatives.

When pieced together my Manton jigsaw showed an unbroken line from John Manton married 12 Whaplode Drove in 1620 and becoming grandfather to our first Edward, to Edward not living more than 10 miles distant in 1885 in Lowgate and farming around Jekyll's Gate and Bails Lane. Bardeleys Dictionary of Surnames states that Mantons derive from the parishes of Manton in the dioceses of both Lincoln and Peterborough. Both of these are within a 'David's' stone throw of Whaplode Drove so who, how, or what brought John (b circa 1590) to this area? Were his ancestors younger sons of a settled lord or were they hard working paupers who had made good?

An antique expert friend recently visited me to offer his belated condolences on my father's death. I asked him to date the little chest. Circa 1600 was his reply. My thoughts at that time remained my own - I still have the chest but of my father I have only memories.

Unanswerable questions then flooded to me - Was the chest made in Fleet? how did the Mantons come by it? had any other long dead young maidens used it for their bottom drawer?

My notes are written up, my charts are drawn, my point is proved. I must now hand my faithful Mantons, who waited and helped me through a difficult time, to their rightful heir, but there is no doubt where I shall keep my Manton dossier.

Jennifer Paul

SOUTH HUMBERSIDE AREA RECORD OFFICE - THE FIRST TEN YEARS

Following the creation of Humberside an Office was established in Grimsby by a joint agreement between Great Grimsby and Humberside. In return for financial support the County agreed to accept the care of the holdings of the Grimsby Borough Archives Office (which had been established since 1950) and to maintain a South Bank record office in Grimsby. The records of Grimsby Borough went back to the thirteenth century. Augmented by many deposits from other pre-1974 Councils and local businesses throughout South Humberside and by the manuscript collections of the Scunthorpe Borough Museum and Art Gallery, the holdings have grown to fill five thousand feet of shelving.
Ever thrifty, the staff has remained at one archivist and one assistant since the start. They are kept company by the County Conservation section of three persons who undertake all archival repairs for Humberside, Hull and Grimsby. After several years in the Central Library the staff and records were moved across Town Hall Square in 1982 to leased premises in the Town Hall.

The SHARO is not a diocesan record office and this is a factor in the slow rise in searchroom use, which has yet to top a thousand visits a year. However, the staff have put their time to good use and all the commonly requested material is listed, and indexes are being developed. Surveys of hospitals, schools, Parish Councils and labour organizations over the years have located and preserved large quantities of important documents in sometimes unlikely places. The oral history programme is now largely inactive, but much material about the fishing industry has been preserved through it.

Publications have been limited to leaflets and a Summary Guide. However, a new series of source guides to cover nonconformist, shipping and genealogical sources is under way jointly with the Humberside County Record Office in Beverley. The Summary Guide was fully revised in July 1984.

The Office is perhaps emerging from a pioneer phase, and must now publicise its services more in the whole of South Humberside, while maintaining sound basic policies of acquisition, storage, listing and indexing.

John Wilson
Archivist-in-Charge
South Humberside Area Record Office

THE FRANKLIN FESTIVAL: A CELEBRATION

Preparations are well under way for next year's bicentenary of the birth of the Spilsby-born 19th century explorer, Sir John Franklin.

Programme details include -

On 16th April - Lincolnshire Museums plan an Exhibition of Franklin memorabilia at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Lincoln. This is 200 years to the day of the birth of Franklin. H.E. the High Commissioner of Canada will perform the opening ceremony and relatives of Franklin have been invited to attend.

From 26th April - Celebrations begin in Spilsby with a Youth Club disco and a "Songs of Praise" service in the Methodist Church on Sunday 27th April. A public lecture will be given on 28th April by Dr James M Savelle at the Grammar School. Dr. Savelle, a distinguished Canadian Scientist who will shortly take up a post with the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, has been engaged in geological and archaeological research in the central Canadian Arctic. His last three seasons have included the examination of a number of Franklin
expedition sites. Dr. Savelle will talk on the conditions in the Arctic associated with Franklin's third and final expedition.

A pageant depicting important details of the life of Franklin will be performed on 30th April and 1st - 3rd May in St. James Parish Church. Other events will include the Round Table Ball, a Memorial Service in the Parish Church on 4th May and the Spring Bank Holiday Carnival with floats on a Franklin theme. The Festival will close with a Folk Evening in the Sessions House.

Rex Cooke-Barnes

ARCHAEOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

The Lawn Hospital

Excavations at the Lawn Hospital site continued this year in the North Western area, extending the trenches opened up in 1984.

Many more medieval burials were found, all in stone lined coffins and including two infants. The remainder of the cellar found last year was excavated but there was no sign of the building associated with it.

Under the medieval graves there is evidence of Roman occupation with a road surface and possibly a ditch running North to South across one trench. Another trench has evidence of building remains with more Roman material but has not yet been fully excavated or interpreted. The very deep ditch (?), also running across one trench, has produced very early legionary and possibly Iron Age pottery. This ditch needs further excavation to determine its size and possible use.

The Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology also did trial excavations on a limited scale in different areas of the grounds and found medieval surfaces, more graves and a structure which may be a kiln.

During the winter months when it is too dark to dig in the evenings we are doing some of the post-excavation work required to interpret the Lawn Hospital excavations. The first task is the marking, sorting and identification of all the finds recovered during the last two season's work. We are also planning a series of informal talks on different types of pottery.

New volunteers are always welcome, no experience is necessary. We can be found between 7.30 and 9.00 pm most Friday evenings at the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, The Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln. For further information contact Peter Rollin on Lincoln 752725.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE

On Friday, 14th February we are holding a Members' Slide Meeting at Bailgate Methodist Church. All members are invited and we hope that you will bring along any 35mm slides on topics likely to be of interest to fellow Industrial Archaeologists.

Saturday 8th March "Photography for Industrial Archaeologists - a practical Course" at the Museum of Lincolnshire Life.
10.30 am - 3.30 pm. (N.B. This course did not take place in October as announced in a previous Newsletter)

Those participating are urged to bring along their own equipment for discussion and for use in the practical sessions at the Museum and at Ellis Mill. Other talks include "Basic equipment needed for I.A. photography" by Gerald Benton and "How not to do it! Some practical examples" with Catherine Wilson.

The course fee is £2.50 including coffee, lunch and tea. To facilitate catering, numbers are needed in advance, so please ring or write to Mrs. C. M. Wilson, Department of Recreational Services (Museums), County Offices, Newland, Lincoln. Tel: (0522) 29931 ext. 242/116 by 1st March.

Surveys

We hope to continue our programme of surveys, with interesting and varied locations, on the first Sunday of each month. We usually meet at 10.30 a.m. and spend the morning, or the whole day, on site depending upon the size of the task and the number of persons taking part. Further details from Tony Wall Tel: (0522) 33606.

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EAST MIDLANDS INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE

SATURDAY 10th MAY 1986 - EMIAC 31

The first EMIAC was held fifteen years ago with the idea of enabling industrial archaeologists in the East Midlands to meet in a different area every six months and consider a topic of mutual interest. There is no formal organisation; the sponsoring bodies are the Derbyshire Archaeological Society, the East Midlands Group of the Railway and Canal Historical Society, the Leicestershire Industrial History Society, the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, the Northamptonshire Industrial Archaeology Group, the Tramway Museum Society as well as the Nottinghamshire Industrial Archaeology Society. Members of non-affiliated Societies are welcome to attend EMIACs but may not normally give a report and may be asked to contribute towards expenses if they wish to display material. Other Societies are welcome to become affiliated to EMIAC.

MANSFIELD: COAL, COTTON, IRON AND STONE

The theme of EMIAC 31 is the change in the industrial base of Mansfield from the eighteenth century to the present day. The illustrated lectures will show its growth from a small market town in 1750 to a major centre of the cotton industry by the end of the century with the development of an active hosiery trade, based upon the domestic system. The development of the coalfields came with new extraction methods capable of exploiting the deep seams. Local iron stone led to the expansion of iron foundry and engineering industries and to a rich industrial heritage which the conference seeks to explore.
The Conference will be held at West Notts. College, Derby Road, Mansfield. Ample car parking is available at the college. The Conference fee of £6 includes coffee, lunch and tea.

The Conference Secretary is Ron Hodges, 44 Wadham Road, Woodthorpe, Nottingham NG5 4JB. Tel: (0602) 203570.

AN APPLICATION FORM IS ENCLOSED AT THE BACK OF THIS NEWSLETTER

LOCAL HISTORY SUB-COMMITTEE

Book Sale
This was held in Dunholme Old School Centre on 27th July and raised £200 for Society funds. Our thanks to all who helped, donated books and came to the sale. Attendance by members was very disappointing.

Brackenbury Lecture 1986
The Brackenbury Memorial Lecture for 1986 will be given in Raithby Chapel on Saturday 5th July at 2.30 pm. The lecturer and subject will be announced later. Please book the date now.

History of Hemswell
The History of Hemswell, by the late Canon P.B.G. Binnall was launched at Hemswell Village Hall on Saturday 12th October. Hemswell Parish Council were our hosts for this happy occasion when residents of Hemswell and representatives of the Society gathered to launch the Village's history. Unfortunately Mrs. Binnall was not well enough to be present. Terence and Joyce Leach visited her before the party to give her a copy of the book and some flowers on behalf of the Society, and a record was made of the speeches, which Mrs. Binnall much appreciated. Nearly one hundred copies of the book were sold at the launching, and sales now exceed one hundred and twenty. As only 250 copies have been printed, members who wish to obtain a copy should order one immediately (Price £3.50 + postage from Exchequergate Arch).

Saxby by Spridlington
We have referred on previous occasions to the plight of some Lincolnshire churches, especially of these where parishioners are few in number. There are about thirty people in the parish of Saxby St. Helen near Spridlington and they are faced with a problem of raising some £12,000 to restore the cupola and a stained glass window in the south wall.

The church was built in 1773 on the site of a previous building and was the mortuary chapel for the Sandersons, Earls of Castleton. It later passed to the Lumleys, Earls of Scarborough, some of whom are buried in a vault beneath the church. The Society visited the church on an outing some considerable time ago.

Donations to the restoration fund may be sent to Mr. John Neave, The Manor, Saxby by Spridlington.
NEW MEMBERS

Miss A.L. Warren  The Old Rectory, Toynton St. Peter. PE23 5AR
Mr. & Mrs. I. Smallwood  47 Lincoln Avenue, Alvaston, Derby. DE2 8QY
Mr. S. J. Betteridge  9 Cromwell Avenue, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Blakelock  8 Victoria Road, Barrow In Furness
Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Brice  9460 S.W. Brentwood Place, Tigard, Oregon. 97224
J. D. Cady  6618 Belle Glade Avenue, San Diego C.A. 92119
Mr. & Mrs. J. Chapman  57 St. Swithin's Walk, York. YO1 4UG
Mr. G. J. Cole  RMB 2136, Forest Road, Kulnura. N.S.W. 2250

Australia

Davis Library

Serials Dept. 080-A Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

U.S.A.

Mrs. J. Deane  3 Lighton Ave. Frampton, Boston, Lincolnshire
Mr. A. M. Grantham  13 Tristan Gardens, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.

TN4 8PD

Mr. C. M. Hambrecht  30 Hawke Road, Wheatley, Doncaster. DN2 4DT
Mr. C. M. Lennox  123 Winteringham Road, Grimby. DN32 0PD
Mrs. F. A. McElvee  48 Waby Close, Grimby. DN37 9HR
Miss M. Reeson  10 School Walk, Bawtry, Doncaster. DN10 6HP
Mr. J. D. Ryves  6 Swan Drive, Sturton By Stow, Lincoln. LN1 2EA
C. Samson  79 Beverley Road, Barming, Maidstone, Kent.

ME16 9DX

Mrs. M. S. Schmitz  2617 South 148th Street, Seattle, Washington 98168, U.S.A.

Miss S. E. Staniforth  12 North View, Ealing, London. W5 1QL
Mrs. J. Thompson  32 Conrad Street, North Ryde 2113
Mrs. S. Tupholme  11 Shoreham Drive, Moorgate, Rotherham. S60 3DT
Mrs. M. C. Wallis  3 Douglas Place, Miranda, N.S.W. 2228, Australia
Mrs. F. Webb  36 Osbourne Parade, Warilla, N.S.W. 2528

Australia

Mrs. K. White  25 Marlborough Road, Town Moor, Doncaster.

DN2 5DF

Miss E. Little  St. Andrews Lodge, RR1 site 138-C6, Qualicum Beach, B.C., Canada
Mr. & Mrs. M. T. Fegan  53 Beckingthorpe Drive, Bottesford, Notts.

NG13 0DN

Mr. & Mrs. W. Boyington  1739 Swan Street, Ogden, Uta. 84401 U.S.A.
W. E. Rickels  17 Creata Gardens, Mapperley Rise, Nottingham.

NG3 5GD

Mrs. F. Baker  6 Burses Way, Hutton, Brentwood, Essex. CM13 2PL
Mrs. J. Walker  10 Dorly Close, Shepperton, Middx. TW17 8RT
Dr. R. Pacey  Far Cottage, Peasegate Lane, Toynton All Saints, Spilsby

38085 Golf Lane Drive, Wadsworth, Illinois 60083, U.S.A.

B. J. Clark  "Sumurun", Skendleby, Spilsby, Lincolnshire

C. R. Cragg  4838 Ironwood, Saginaw, Michigan 48603, U.S.A.
Mrs. M. Hahn  The Castle Manager's House, The Castle,

48 Park Street, Glenbrook, N.S.W. 2773, Lincoln. LN1 3AA

Australia

Mr. & Mrs. T. J. Hall  47 Manor House Park, Codswall, Staffordshire

Mrs. F. Weston  Tubberyrv, 3580 Gello, Norway

Mrs. Y. K. L. Coldron  1301 N.W. 103 St. Oklahoma. OK. 73114 U.S.A.
Judith L. Sloan  Lowlands, Oraizelound Fields Road, Haxey,

Charles D. Ford  Doncaster.

Jane E. Burrell  219 West Main Street, Box 384, Panora, Iowa

Viola M. Herman  50216, U.S.A.
PUBLICATIONS

Bear and Forbear by Sydney A. Prentice and Mildred M. Prentice
ISBN 09590184 0 9 Printed in Australia.

Bear and Forbear is the family motto of the Barnard family -
which makes a zippy, appropriate title for a book on family
history by a member of that family.

The sub-title is: A genealogical study of the Prentice, Barnard
and related families in Great Britain, Ireland and Australia.
Related families include: Missens (Suffolk); Kitchens (Warwicks
and Staff.); Barratts (Staffs.); Riggalls (Lincs.); Hortons
(Lincs.); Gregorys (Berk's.); Moneys (Berk's.); Smiths (Norfolk);
Allmans (Co.Cork); Dowdens (Co.Cork); Macfarlans (Scotland);
Rosses (Scotland); Nairns (Scotland); Laings (Scotland).

The book is a comprehensive, illustrated work by Professor
Sydney Prentice and his wife Dr. Mildred Prentice (née Barnard).
It is a family history record par excellence. As an example of
what can be produced by a dedicated family historian it is
breath-taking. Details are given of hundreds of people including
the present members of the family. It will obviously be of
particular interest to members of the families mentioned but
others will want to buy this book as an example of what can be
discovered - or simply as an interesting read.

The price is £16 which includes post and packing (surface mail)
from Australia. Payment may be made to Barclays Bank Ltd., to
the credit of J.A. & R.B. Millar, External Account, Strand Branch,
366 Strand, WC2. The book will be posted on receipt of the name
and address of the purchaser and a record of payment into the
above account.

For other books available through S.L.H.A.
All order forms at the back of this Newsletter.

Booklists are available from the Hon. Book
Sales Manager, S.L.H.A., Excherquergate,
Lincoln, LN2 1PZ on receipt of a stamped
addressed foolscap envelope.

Lincolnshire Country Food by Eileen Elder

From time immemorial the people of Lincolnshire have been dep-
endent upon the land for their living. Although modern Lincoln-
shire and Humberside still remain primarily a farming area, few
of its people continue to make their living by being directly
associated with the land. Production methods and eating habits
have changed and memories of home produced food have all but
faded away.

Lincolnshire Country Food seeks to preserve and record these
memories, with particular reference to food produced and eaten
during the 19th and early 20th century.

Price £4.95 (plus £1 p & p) from Scunthorpe Museum and Art
Gallery, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe, South Humberside DN15 7BD.
Cheques Should be made payable to Scunthorpe Borough Council.
Land and People in Medieval Lincolnshire by Dr. Graham Platts.

This new volume in the History of Lincolnshire series should be awaiting collection in January for those members who said they would collect it from SLHA Office, Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln, Mondays and Thursdays 10am - 2.00pm.

LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES OFFICE

The Foster Library

The Foster Library has been housed in the Lincolnshire Archives Office since April 1955. The main benefactor of the collection was Canon Charles Wilmer Foster whose renowned library of printed books and pamphlets from his home in Timberland was bequeathed to the Lindsey and Holland Library on his death. This generous gift has become the foundation of the present collection. To mark the 50th Anniversary of the death of Canon Foster, a descriptive leaflet has been prepared by the Archives staff outlining the material in the library, including additions made to the stock of the original bequest such as the libraries of C.L. Exley of Lincoln, William Maurice Wright of Wold Newton and George Dixon of Holton le Moor among others.

Collections held in the Foster Library are available to the public upon request either in the searchroom of the Lincolnshire Archives Office, The Castle, Lincoln (Monday - Friday 9.15 am - 4.45 pm) or in the Foster Library, either by telephoning on Lincoln (0522) 25158 or writing in advance to book your visit with the Librarian. To assist readers in the use of the Foster Library catalogues are maintained for author, place and subject. The descriptive leaflet is available free of charge by application to the searchroom staff.

LINCOLNSHIRE LIBRARY SERVICE

The J.B. and C.S. Starbuck Collection

A fascinating collection of photographs, newscuttings and scrapbooks has recently been received by the Lincolnshire Library Service through the will of Miss Freda Starbuck of Market Rasen.

The major part of the material consists of roughly 200 photographs and postcards taken mainly by J.B. Starbuck (1852-1915) during the early 1900s. He was a professional photographer in Market Rasen and Freda was his granddaughter. His son Cyril (1878-1961) was a chemist by profession but also a keen amateur photographer. Freda Starbuck trained as a nurse and later returned to Market Rasen and developed an interest in local history, especially as portrayed in her grandfather's and father's photographs. She was in the process of compiling a descriptive book on Market Rasen using the photographs but only 2 volumes of notes were completed and are in the collection.
Most of the photographs are of Market Rasen, although there are several of Bayons Manor, Tealby, Hainton and elsewhere. The subjects covered include market days, the De Aston school, coronation festivities and views of many streets and houses. There are quantities of family photographs and also 2 albums covering the productions of the Amateur Operatic Society from 1907 and fashion in the early 1900s.

In addition to the photographs, the collection includes scrapbooks and cuttings from the Market Rasen Mail, various lists of the photographs made by Miss Starbuck and notes taken from the numerous W.E.A. courses she attended. There are a few enlargements of the more interesting photographs and the majority of the collection has also been copied onto 35mm slides.

OTHER SOCIETIES

Haxey (Parish) Heritage Society

This Society holds many records of interest to both local and family historians and its members are experienced in these areas of historical research. As well as full Census Records, we have maps; tithe redemption records; enclosure records; transcripts of baptisms, marriages and burials 1553-1695 inclusive, plus many more of the intervening years to the present day and over 500 photographs. No charge is made for any information supplied but donations are welcome and we would expect expenses to be covered. More details can be obtained from:

The Recorder to the Haxey (Parish) Heritage Society,
Mr. Eric Neill, "Colywell", Commonside, Westwoodside, near Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN9 2AR

Boston and District Archaeological Society

This Society was founded in 1982 to encourage the development of archaeology in South Lincolnshire. It is open to all persons with a genuine interest in the past and a variety of memberships are offered.

The Society's aims are to increase public awareness of the heritage through education, training and fieldwork in Boston and the surrounding countryside. To these aims the Society offers a variety of facilities to its members. These include evening classes studying Survey and excavation techniques often in conjunction with the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, monthly lectures from visiting experts, practical evenings and field trips to excavations and sites.

The Hon. Secretary is Richard Bannister, 146 Tower Road, Boston, Lincolnshire PE21 9BB. Tel: Boston 51772

All winter the Society carries out the Sibsey Survey, the archaeological survey of the parish of Sibsey. For more details of this contact James Dear, Devonport Cottage, Stickney, Boston.
The University of Hull with the Historical Association

18th-20th April. A three-day residential conference at the Lawns, the University of Hull. Domesday 900 Years On: 1086-1986 From Parchment to Print-out. Speakers include Michael Wood, Henry Loyn, John Palmer, R. Allen Brown, John Blair, R.H.C. Davis. This conference celebrates Domesday Book, William the Conqueror's great survey of England, made in 1086. Domesday specialists will present current thinking on different aspects of Domesday, the first public record of England. There will be an opportunity for members of the conference to experience the computer analysis of Domesday Book developed at Hull University - and also to learn more, from the presenter Michael Wood, of the new Domesday project being undertaken by the BBC with the aid of schools and community groups. There are optional excursions to Norman Lincoln and to Viking and Norman York.

The fee is £75 (£70 to members of the Historical Association) and enrolment forms can be obtained from The Development Officer, Historical Association, 59a Kennington Park Road, London SE11 4JH or The University of Hull.

The Welholme Galleries, Great Grimsby/The University of Hull, Department of Adult Education.

A series of 5 lectures with discussion on aspects of life in 16th Century Lincolnshire to commemorate the 450th anniversary of the Lincolnshire Rebellion of 1536. Fridays 7.30 - 9.00 pm at the Welholme Galleries, Welholme Road, Great Grimsby.

7th February R.W. Ambler Discovering the people of Grimsby in the 16th Century.
14th February C.J. Sturman Saltmakers, Fishermen, Fowlers and Yeomen: Rural life on the Lincolnshire marshes in the 16th century.
21st February D.R.J. Neave Age of Splendour - the Tudor houses of Lincolnshire.
28th February B.A. English Age of Plunder - the end of the monasteries in Lincolnshire.
14th March A. Ward Lincolnshire people in revolt - themes and personalities of the Lincolnshire Rising.

Fee for series £6.00 or £1.50 per lecture. Tickets from The Welholme Galleries, or by post (enclose 17p stamp with fee) from The Doughty Centre, Town Hall Square, Grimsby DN31 1HX.

W.E.A. East Midland District

9 week course beginning on Wednesday 8th January. Every Wednesday 7.30-9.15 pm at the Adult Education Centre, Beaumont Fee, Lincoln (Tel: (0522) 28414).

The Lincolnshire Rising of 1536. Tutor: Anne Ward. £9.10. Further details available from the Centre and early enrolment is advisable.
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| Canon Rex Davis, Edward King House, The Old Palace, Lincoln LN2 1PU |
| Miss Anne Carlton, 6 Ashlawn Drive, Boston |
| Mrs E Chantry, 41 Ingoldmells Road, Burgh le Marsh, Skegness PE24 5HD |
| Mr F A Duddles, Tumby Moorside, Mareham le Fen, Boston PE22 7ST |
| Mrs S Elphee, 8 East Street, Crowland |
| John Wilford, Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln LN2 1PB |
| Malcolm G Knapp, Flat 1, 38a Church Trees, Swinegate, Grantham |
| Eric Neill, Colywell, Commonside, Westwoodside, Nr Doncaster, S Yorks. DN9 2AR |
| Mr J Jenner, 190 Drummond Road, Skegness |
| Miss Susan Hiddleston, 18 Pulvertoft Lane, Boston |
| Miss Pearl Wheatley, Middlebrook House, Kirkby on Bain |
| Nicholas Bennett, Lincolnshire Archives Office, The Castle, Lincoln. LN1 3AB |
| Mr H Jubbs, 3a Church Road, Upton, Gainsborough DN21 5NR |
| Les Osborne, 75 Yarborough Road, Lincoln LN1 1HS |
| D G Levis, Sapperston Cottage, The Green, Welbourn, Lincoln LN5 ONJ |
| Mr R C Simpson, 27 St Mary's Lane, Louth, LN11 ODU |
| Jean Townsend, Cambria Cottage, Village Street, Sedgebrook, Grantham |
| John Stallard, 34 Belmont Street, Lincoln |
| The Administrator, Excherquer gate Arch, Lincoln |
| Mr N Simpson, The Museum, Broad Street, Spalding, Lincs PE11 1TB |
| Peter M Stevenson, Chapel View, Old Bolingbroke, Spilsby PE23 4ES |
| J G S Temple, 14 Castle Rise, Belmesthorpe |
Not every public building in Lincoln has been comfortably warm in the last few weeks. So, on the afternoon of the first SLHA Open Day at Exchequergate Arch, it was a pleasure to be able to divest a few woollen scarves and cardigans and get down to the serious business of supplying refreshments to those members who had come to visit our headquarters. I do not remember now how many times I clambered up and down the spiral stone staircase. However, there were two buckets of crockery to wash before the hot water ran out. I understand there were more in the morning session. Apart from many familiar faces, I met members from Boston, Nottingham and Sheffield who were new acquaintances. One lady had come on a day-trip from London simply to see Lincoln and to join in the Open Day. She was rewarded for her enthusiasm by a unique guided tour of the Cathedral by another Lincoln member.

We are all indebted to John Wilford and his assistants who successfully manned the office, took charge of the Bookstall, and even more important, welcomed the guests. On my own account, I should like to thank two people - the anonymous donor from Hemel Hempstead who sent Fred Gresswell's "Bright Boots" direct to me to pass on to the Bookstall Second-hand corner, and Haley Smith aged nine of Derby Road, Sandiacre, a new friend who acted for a time as my slave handing out cups of tea and coffee.

The Editor

Items for inclusion in the April 1986 Newsletter should reach the SLHA Office, Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln or Elizabeth Anne Melrose, The Reference Library, Free School Lane, Lincoln, by 12.30 pm on Saturday, 8th February 1986 at the latest
The Common Seal of Axeholme Charterhouse: the Lincolnshire Monastery where Saint Augustine Webster was Prior from 1531 to 1535. It represents the Visitation of the Angel to the Virgin within a stone carved canopy. The two shields are the arms of the founder, Thomas Mowbray, and the bottom shield is that of England.

Drawing by Allan Smith
(The legend is reconstructed.)