THE SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
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ISBN 0308-2741
EDITORIAL

As all members know, Elizabeth Melrose, who edited the Newsletter has left Lincolnshire for North Yorkshire. She will be much missed by this Society and we are all grateful for the work she has done to make the Newsletter a lively and interesting publication. We wish her well in her new post. Members will be pleased to know that she will continue her work on an index to the Newsletter – a much needed tool for us all.

I have agreed to take responsibility for the Newsletter until such time as the Executive Committee can consider any offers from other members. I am grateful to Elizabeth Melrose and to all who have helped to make this issue possible – not least the contributors. May I say, however, that the Editor's file is now like Mother Hubbard's cupboard – very bare. We do need to have contributions from our members if the Newsletter is to be successful. If you are tired of seeing the names of Messrs. Anderson, Leach, Drury and Sturman, please send in some competition!

Members will notice that some minor changes have been made in the way in which the material in the Newsletter is arranged. One new feature, Faces and Places, has been introduced, and I shall be pleased to have contributions for this for the next issue. I ask for this feature have been culled from a variety of sources, not least local newspapers. I do not, of course, see all the newspapers for the county, and would welcome cuttings, with sources and dates, please, which could be useful as sources for this section.

Terence R. Leach

ITEMS FOR INCLUSION IN THE APRIL 1987 NEWSLETTER

SHOULD REACH THE EDITOR AT EXCHEQUER GATE ARCH, LINCOLN, or at 3, MERLESWEN, DUNHOLME, LINCOLN LN2 S3SN.

BY SATURDAY 7th FEBRUARY 1987

THE EDWARD JAMES WILLSON APPEAL

After many delays and with much help from the Chairman of the Society, the appeal for £1,000 to restore Willson's tomb has at last been launched and the appeal leaflet is included with this Newsletter. We are very glad to announce that the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have agreed that the restoration shall be undertaken by the Cathedral Works Department under the supervision of Mr Peter Hill, Clerk of Works. We are exceedingly fortunate to have their unrivalled expertise and experience for the work.
There has already been encouraging support. Our thanks are due to Mr James Heneage for welcoming members to Hainton Hall in September and to Mr Terence Leach for organizing the Hainton visit. Mr David Brown and Mr Owen Moore have kindly given us the benefit of their advice. I am indebted to Miss Kathleen Major for advice about the appeal, to Fr Philip Bailey of Market Rasen for photography, and to Mr David Stokker and Mrs Brenda Webster for driving me to or around Hainton. We are especially grateful to those who have generously sponsored the launching of the appeal and also to fourteen other early contributors. Their donations, together with the collection at Hainton Hall (£33), have produced £384. The Lincolnshire Society of Architects has contributed as a society and the President has also agreed to send the appeal leaflet to their individual members. I am now seeking other support from outside our Society. Nevertheless Willson is pre-eminently a model for us in our Society and probably the greater part of the remainder of the cost will have to be raised from our own members. We therefore need contributions from many members, so please send (or bring) a donation, even if it is very small. If you do not require a receipt, please say so on the donation slip and thus save postage. Further copies of the leaflet can be obtained from the Office or from me.

Members who did not visit Hainton with the Society may like to go there on their own. Both churches are usually open. To find the tomb, walk along the grass path parallel to the parish church, then keep straight on to the edge of the churchyard. Canon Hawker informs me that the prayer on the tombstone ('Jesu, Jesu, Jesu, have mercy on me') is from The Jesus Psalter. I still have some copies of my notes on Willson's buildings at Hainton and anyone who would like one should send 50p and a SAE (9 x 6 ins) to me at 16 James Street, Lincoln. LN2 1QE.

Further information about Willson is gradually coming to light. I am grateful to Mr Christopher Sturman for providing me with an extract from Letters of James Smetham, with an Introductory Memoir, edited by Sarah Smetham and William Davies (1st edition, London 1891). James Smetham (1821-89), artist and essayist, was the son of a Methodist minister and was articled to Willson in 1836 at the age of fifteen. He worked in the round tower in the Castle which was Willson's office and lived in the Willson household. He describes Willson's study 'where the battered helmets and breast plates and lอนh gray swords, eaten into holes by the earthen damps, hung its walls over the head of the venerable, learned, kind, large-browed, silver-haired antiquary himself' (p.9) Besides providing evocative glimpses of Willson, this book reveals that many exquisite unsigned drawings of sculpture in the Cathedral, now part of the Society of Antiquaries' Willson Collection, are the work of the young Smetham. A lively, sensitive youth, his heart was set on becoming a painter, and after three years Willson finally agreed to cancel his indentures. But before that as a compromise, Willson had set him to draw all the sculpture in the Cathedral, a task which lasted 'a grand solitary year'.

'With a key to myself, I poked about every corner at all hours, and twice a day heard the organ-music and the choristers' singing roll about among the arches. I sat on the warm leads of the roof, and looked over the fens, and dreamed and mused hours away there, and then came down over the arches of the choir and drew the angels drumming and fiddling in the
spandrills. I made a large and careful drawing of the Last Judgment from the south porch, and had a scaffold up to it to measure it." (p.4)

Mary Finch
Appeal Organiser

EAST MIDLANDS HISTORY FAIR

Plans are well in hand for the East Midlands History Fair at Lincoln Castle on 20 and 21 June, 1987. At the last meeting of the Fair Committee on 26 September, Richard Thornton and Catherine Wilson were elected Chairman and Secretary for this second fair. Marjorie Kay, our Treasurer, is also Treasurer to the Fair.

More than twenty five Lincolnshire organisations and three bands have already agreed to take part. In addition there will be organisations from Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

This is an opportunity for all those interested in, or connected with, any form of local history to meet like-minded people, share enthusiasms and publicise their work to a wider audience.

If any reader belongs to a society which has not been invited to participate and would like further details, please contact Mrs. C. Wilson, Lincolnshire County Council Recreational Services, 37-39 Newland, Lincoln, LN1 1YL, Tel. Lincoln (0522) 29931 extension 2805.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Speaker at Annual General Meeting 1987 - It falls to this Committee to select a speaker for the A.G.M. in 1987, and we are pleased to announce that we have been successful in our invitation to Mr. Nicholas M.E. Antram, who is editing the new edition of Pevsner's 'Lincolnshire' in the Buildings of England Series. It is especially appropriate that Mr. Antram should address the Annual General Meeting as the Society was responsible for publishing a list of amendments and additions to the original volume, and as John Harris, who worked with Nicholas Pevsner on that volume, addressed our Annual General Meeting in 1962. He had been scheduled to speak at the meeting in 1959 but was unable to do so; in 1962 he spoke on 'Lost Houses of Lincolnshire'.

Day Schools and Lectures - As the Newsletter goes to press, the Committee is actively pursuing plans for day schools and lectures. Please check the Calendar of Events for details of these. Plans for a Summer outing are also being discussed.

1536-1986 - The events which have been organised throughout the county to mark the anniversary of the Lincolnshire Rising have been a great success. "Submit or Burn" at Lincoln Castle on September 27th was a particularly memorable occasion and all the events reflect great credit upon the many people who have been involved.
We are especially pleased that Anne Ward, a member of this committee, has written *The Lincolnshire Rising* which has been published by the WEA East Midland District and is available at bookshops throughout the county, or from the WEA District Office, 16 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham NG1 4GF price £3.50 plus postage. It is - understandably - selling very well, and those who wish to obtain a copy would be well advised to act quickly.

1986 has seen activities of a widely differing nature connected with the county - the Rising, St. Hugh and Sir John Franklin - and there will be many more opportunities in the future for similar activities. 1987 sees the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Richard Fox, and the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Henry More, but so far no-one seems to have prepared to mark these anniversaries. In 1989 it will be two hundred and fifty years since the death of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, and 1990 sees the two hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the death of Daniel Waterland. Of greater interest to Lincolnshire, however, is the fact that in 1990 it will be two hundred and twenty five years since the death of William Stukeley. In the following year, many will wish to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Thomas Grantham and the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Alfred Lord Tennyson.

**ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE**

**Excavations in Lincoln**

Excavations at the Lawn Hospital site, Lincoln, by the Society's team under Pete Rollin continued until early autumn. Since then, the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology has carried on and expanded the Society's trench, with the help of an MSC team and a grant from Lincoln City Council.

The discoveries to date have widened further the potential of the site, and finds of late Iron Age, Roman, Middle Saxon, late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date have now been recorded. Obviously work on a much larger scale is required to understand what these mean, and negotiations are in hand to agree a long-term programme tied in with the piecemeal development of the site.

This year has produced more medieval graves - interestingly, in groups of corpses - plus a bell-casting furnace (for the adjacent St Bartholomew's Church?), and an impressive post-medieval limekiln. Objects of interest include a coin of Cnut of 1023-30, a Roman bone phallic amulet, and a 16-17th century cosmetic instrument. Work continues.

Early next year, the Trust hopes to begin work in the NE part of the site, close to the main entrance on Union Road. One objective here will be to examine the remains of the rectangular earthwork shown on Stukeley's 1722 map of the city and still just visible as a shallow ditch.

Meanwhile, although investigations on the remains of the Carmelite Friary at St Mark's Station have been completed, the Trust is still hoping to return to the site to investigate the Roman and early medieval properties on the High Street frontage.
A separate team began work in October at the west gate of Lincoln Castle, where the passageway through the bank is being excavated down to the Norman levels. This project, which is expected to take several months, is being sponsored by Lincolnshire County Council and a private donation, with a team provided by the Community Enterprise Agency.

M J Jones

MEMBERSHIP OVER 1,000

Miss Ruth Tinley has produced some interesting figures about our membership as it stood on 19th September 1986. The total was 1001. The membership distribution is very interesting. There are 804 ordinary British members and 117 ordinary overseas members. We have 53 British Institutional Members and 27 Overseas Institutional Members.

The figures for Lincolnshire and South Humberside have been broken down into approximate numbers by district. There are 412 members in the old county of Lincolnshire made up as follows.

- Lincoln and nearby villages: 150
- Grimsby - Cleethorpes area: 60
- Horncastle, Louth, Spilsby, Skegness: 60
- Boston, Holbeach, Spalding, Stamford: 40
- Scunthorpe - Brigg area: 20
- Sleaford area: 15
- Gainsborough area: 15
- Grantham area: 15
- Market Rasen/Caistor area: 10
- Others: 17

Since 1st April 1986 about 10 resignations have been received and some 87 subscriptions have not been renewed. These figures show both our strength and our weaknesses and it is fairly obvious that we need to recruit more members in many parts of the county. The Society's Executive and other Committees have frequently debated in the past questions as to where lectures, etc. should be held. Members may like to consider whether lectures and other activities should be linked to potential attendances by actual members, or whether activities should be aimed at areas where membership is small and needs to be increased!

A BEASTLY HOWLER

We have published in past Newsletters (the last time being in No.46 October 1985) some of the more glaring errors published about Lincolnshire. Here is another for the collection - The National Trust Book of Architecture for Animals - Beastly Buildings by Lucinda Lambton (Jonathan Cape, London, 1985) and costing £12.95 has a section on the kennels at BROCKELESBY! The error is repeated in the index and in the caption to a picture of the monument to Dashaway. The only other Lincolnshire reference is to The Jungle at Eagle.
I had already written some notes on these subjects for the NKDC pamphlet before Mr. Day's request for help on the subject appeared in Newsletter No.50. Briefly the situation is as follows:

1. Tunman Wood. Although I have looked at many deeds in LAO in the Solly and Burton Scooter Deposits, I have found nothing to explain the name. Indeed this name seldom appears, the term Morton Wood appearing instead, since this was part of the extra-parochial area of Morton, once the property of the Knight of Hospitalers of Eagle Hall. However, on the Devic and Charles reprint of the 1st edition One-Inch OS map, the name appears as Tunman's, the possessive suggesting that the wood was named after a tenant - I think I have eliminated the possibility of Tunman having been the owner. But if Tunman is a personal name, who was he?

2. The Halfway houses afforded me a considerable measure of scatty amusement, which culminated in my realising that the Sir Isaac Newton PH had experienced two manifestations. The name was used by the Glivers when they owned and occupied the Half Way House Farm on the corner of Swinderby Lane and the Fosse Way (now a bed-and-breakfast establishment). In 1857, however, they relinquished the licence and it was transferred to George Taylor by the Kesteven Licensing Magistrates (LAO. ANDR 51), but he used another house c1850 yards nearer to Newark as a public house of the same name. The Sir Isaac Newton appears in directories down to the 1930s, but George Taylor's house was demolished c1940, presumably because it was too near a dispersal area of Swinderby aerodrome. It may also have been in the sights of the gun emplacement which is still visible on the roadside between the demolished house and Half Way House Farm.

The present Half Way House PH, whose car park is being used as the start of the Morton walks, was known in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as the Red Lion PH. Both farms go back to the seventeenth century and may have originated with the Swinderby enclosure of 1630. Which of them acted as the Polling Station for Grasgoe Wapentake between 1832 and 1872 may never be known, since the Kesteven Quarter Sessions, which nominated Halfway Houses in this capacity, did not tie the Clerk of the Peace down to any individual building. It may have been a departure from normal policy. However, there is some architectural and locational evidence, including an archway for the entrance of coaches, in favour of the present Half Way House Farm, until it was delicensed in 1857. As all devotees of nineteenth century elections before the Ballot Act will agree, it was impossible to have a Polling Station without adequate lubrication. Again Mr. Day and I would be pleased to get any more clues.

Dr. Dennis Mills
Westnighland, Rectory Lane, Branstorn, Lincoln. LN4 1NA

I have also written to Mr. Day to tell him that in a Scrap Book in my possession is a cutting with an article on Swinderby (undated) which says that "Every traveller between Lincoln and Newark on that splendid highway, the Newark Road, will have seen within six hundred yards of each other, two inns, one bearing the sign of the
Red Lion, and the other that of The Sir Isaac Newton, and each claiming the title of 'half way house' between Lincoln and Newark. While that near Lincoln seems to be the more recognised today, the other appears to be popularly known as the original half way house. But the surprising truth is that neither is the old half way house, that distinction being due to the farm house now occupied by Mrs. Harston, the old stalling on the other side of the road being still in evidence'. The article also mentions the search of coal at Swinderby, a native of the village who became Governor of Victoria, a lot of information about the restoration of the church, and a sale notice for the sale of the Sir Isaac Newton in 1880.

Terence Leach

'THE ONES THAT GOT AWAY'  
(See Newsletter No.49 p.13)

Ron Drury's note in the July issue of the Newsletter has prompted me to assemble a short list of both manuscripts and paintings which I am keen to locate, and whose present whereabouts might be known to members of the society.

1. Richard Fowke of Elmesthorpe in Leicestershire visited Freiston Shore for five weeks during the summer of 1805. The Rev. Ferdinand Ernest Tower, incumbent of Earl Shilton, published extracts from what appears to be a remarkably detailed journal kept by Fowke in the Associated Architectural Societies Reports & Papers 1X, 1868, pp.297-302 (the article was reprinted in the Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural & Archaeological Society, 111, 1874, pp.364-70). I have, for nearly a decade, been trying to locate this, and other manuscript literary works by Fowke (his History and Antiquities of Elmesthorpe, 1783 and an Ephemeris of 1811), but so far without success.

2. Wolley Jolland (1745-1831), was Vicar of Louth from 1780 until his death and is celebrated for the gothic hermitage he constructed in the garden of the vicarage. A number of drawings of this have survived, but I have heard of, and am anxious to locate, others. According to the sale catalogue of his goods which were sold by Messrs. Jacksons of Louth on 26, 27 and 29 September 1831, were these lots which may still be somewhere in the county:

53 Oil-painting, on copper, "View of Church," with watch works fixed in the steeple, in ornamented gilt frame

60 Oil-painting, "Full-length Portrait of the Rev. Wolley Jolland," with his dog and ring doves introduced

3. I am working on the Louth artist Thomas Espin (1767-1822) and would welcome hearing of any of his drawings and water-colours which might survive. 35 drawings by Thomas (and his brother William), belonging to Mr. S. Paddison of Lincoln were exhibited when the Archaeological Institute visited Lincoln in 1848 (some of these are now in the Exley deposit at the Lincolnshire Archives Office). No doubt these were part of the collection described by R.S. Bayley in Notitiae Ludae, 1834:

The M.S.S. of the late Thomas Espin, which have been generously submitted to me by his [half] brother Mr. W. Espin, rather refer to the division of Lindsey
at large, then Louth. Yet I much chance that he wrote and collected more than can now be found, and that manuscripts somewhere exist among his friends, to whom they had been loaned. If this note may be admitted a feeler after them, and should be the occasion of their return, it would be fortunate.

4. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries a number of topographical artists including J.C. Nattes and James Bourne drew the ruins of the Willoughby d'Eresby manor at Belleau. A letter of mine illustrating one of a pair of lost water-colours of the gatehouse (engraved as a vignette in Weir's An Historical and Descriptive Account of Lincolnshire) and possibly by Thomas Espin, appeared in the October 1980 issue of Lincolnshire Life. I am still keen to trace these and other views which may be extant.

5. R.W. Goulding the historian of Louth published in 1902 Christian Frederick Esberger, his relatives and his journal. His source was the 1764 journal kept by Esberger who practised as a surgeon and apothecary at Eskholoa in Marshchapel. Goulding's complete transcript of the journal (L.A.O.Goulding 5/5) only covers half the year. He noted it belonged to John Proctor Smith, 272 Park Road, Crouch End, London. Where is Esberger's journal now?

6. In c.1896 Goulding made notes (now in the Goulding Collection at Louth) on a journal kept by the Rev. John Robinson (1773-1848), Rector of Faldingworth from 1814 until his death, then in the possession of his grand-daughter Miss Amy G. Robinson of Louth. I have been unable to trace this, but a note in Phyllis Smith and Margaret Godsmark's The Story of Claribel, 1975, p.166 is probably significant:

The primary source of information...has been the box of papers bequeathed by [Claribel] to Miss Amy Robinson and until recently held by Mrs. Rosalie Robinson for her son, Captain Clive Robinson.

I would certainly appreciate information on the present location of Miss Amy Robinson's papers.

C.J. Sturman
96 Castle Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 1HL

800th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSECRATION OF ST. HUGH

September 21 marked the 800th anniversary of the consecration in St. Catherine's Chapel, Westminster, as Bishop of Hugh of Avalon, prior to his enthronement as Bishop of Lincoln on 29 September 1186. It was fitting that some sixty Lincolnshire residents, led by the society's chairman, should have travelled to London to attend the commemorative evensong in Westminster Abbey.

En route, our first stop was at Buckden Palace, for many years a residence of the Bishops of Lincoln. We received a warm welcome from members of the St. Clare Centre and toured the palace and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Hugh of Lincoln. Our second stop was at Charterhouse in the City of London where the Master told us about the history of the Carthusian Priory and its martyrs, led us on a tour and served us coffee.
Evensong at the Abbey was attended by representatives of many churches with Hugonion connections. The Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire was present, the Right Reverend Kenneth Riches represented his successor as Bishop of Lincoln, the Dean of Lincoln read the second lesson and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham led a strong contingent from his church.

The sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Gordon Wheeler, Roman Catholic Bishop Emeritus of Leeds, who emphasised the ecumenical aspects of the occasion, after which all those present proceeded to the ruins of St. Catherine's Chapel where, in glorious autumn sunshine the Chancellor of Lincoln (Canon John Nursar) led prayers at the place of Hugh's consecration.

By the time we arrived home new Anglo-Roman friendships had been made and it did not seem insignificant that we left the coach at Unity Square.

Richard Thornton

LINCOLNSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHERS

Allan M. Davis, Esq. (4190 Watling Street, South Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada V5J 1V2) wishes to have information about the records etc. of the firms of F. Beales, 31 High Street, Boston, and Starbuck and Nainby of Alford. Any members who can help him? Mrs. Linda Crust has already informed him that there are no deposits for these firms in Lincolnshire Archives Office.

Samuel Palmer Chapman

Mrs. Blofield asked for information in the last Newsletter (No.48 April 1986 p. 23) on her ancestor Samuel Chapman. His book "Stolen Minutes with the Muses" - poems - was printed for private circulation in 1877. It includes a photograph of the author, and the preface confirms what Mrs. Blofield has written - he was born at Waddington on 24th December 1809. His poems had apparently been printed in small magazines and newspapers. His father was a farmer, who had seventeen children, thirteen of whom lived. Samuel was the fifteenth, physically feeble, and therefore selected to go to school at Harmston. The preface and poems - most of them typical Victorian slush - reveal something of the author's life story. It may be useful to Mrs. Blofield to know that I find that I have put a note in my copy of the book many years ago that there are copies of many letters from Chapman to Henry Winn, another Lincolnshire writer, and from Winn to Chapman, in the Winn manuscripts which belonged to Mrs. Florence Baker, Winn's granddaughter. I imagine that these letters are now to be found with the rest of Winn's papers in the Lincolnshire Archives Office. One of the letters - in verse - written from Fulletby, June 22nd 1886, is included in "The Poems of Henry Winn" published in 1965 by Mrs. Baker.

Terence R. Leach
3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln
I recently had occasion to sort through some press cuttings from the Market Rasen Mail. On 30th October 1976 the Mail published some details of a property sale held in 1925 when auctioneers sold, for Mr. W. Holden "trustee of the late Mr. Edwin Whelpton" sixteen lots of property in Middle and Market Rasen. It is obvious from these details that Whelpton had inherited, or invested in, a considerable number of properties in the district. No doubt the pages of the Market Rasen Mail would reveal more about him. He appears in Directories from 1909 to 1922 as a painter, at 8 Market Place, Market Rasen. His predecessor was George Whelpton, painter and paperhanger - presumably his father. The latter last appeared in the Directory for 1905.

Terence R. Leach
3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln

Hawley Smart, Lincolnshire Novelist

In the Newsletter No.26, October 1960, I enquired about the work and life of the Lincolnshire novelist Hawley Smart. Sir David Hawley, Bt., and others very kindly supplied interesting information (published in No.27) to which I was able to add more details in No.28. May I now be permitted to add a little more information about this writer, who used Lincolnshire names and scenes in some of his many novels. I recently bought Smart's last novel "A Racing Rubber" (London, F.V. White and Co., 1895). The preface, written by his wife, A.H.S. in Jersey, September 19th 1894, reveals a little about the novelist. It had apparently been suggested that she should change the title of the novel to satisfy "the Nonconformist Conscience" which "would seem to imply that horse racing is in itself a crime". She refused - Smart had been working on the last chapters of the novel "at the time of his sudden and unlooked for death" and she would not "presume to change, or in any way touch, the work of one, whose absolute knowledge of his subjects - a knowledge not gained by hearsay, but acquired by practical experience of both soldiering and racing - when the latter certainly, stood higher in general estimation than at present, had made him a favourite with the reading public for nearly forty years".

It had apparently been claimed that Mrs. Smart had of late "assisted" the writer with the novels - which she absolutely denied. As her husband's secretary she had assisted "in the merely mechanical work of writing from dictation, numbering and arranging of chapters, proof correcting, etc."

Mrs. Smart wrote of her husband "he wrote of what he knew; had studied racing from those palmy days when Sir Joseph Hawley's two year olds almost swept the board; had learnt at least practical soldiering in the trenches before Sebastopol, and again in India in '57 and '58."

There is some indication in the preface that Mrs. Smart had unpublished manuscripts of her husband's in her possession.

It is interesting to compare Smart's racing stories with those of Dick Francis - there are as many villains, perhaps, but Smart always has a country house/landed gentry background. To my surprise I have found many of them very readable.
The Bells and Ringers of Lincoln Cathedral

Although a great deal has been written about our great Cathedrals and Abbeys the bells usually only get cursory mention and the ringers are rarely mentioned at all.

In response to the last paragraph of Ron Drury's Note in the July 1986 Newsletter I append a few notes which I hope will be of interest.

The ringers prior to the Edwardian Reformation (1547) were the Lay Sacrist, the candlelighter and "the third bellringer".

The head bellringer was the Lay Sacrist who only assisted with the ringing on double and semi-double feasts and on "the morning of the nine lessons" but it seems that he was responsible to the Treasurer for ensuring that the bells were rung at the correct time. He was a person of some importance having his own groom and dining with the Canons and the "well born".

The candlelighter was the second in rank and was responsible for lighting the candles around the High Altar and "in basins in the choir".

The third bellringer was responsible for lighting the remaining candles in the choir and in the nave on feast days.

The sweeper of the Cathedral was required to assist the ringers when necessary. The rules for ringing were extremely complicated. At Mattins, which was at Midnight in Summer and at daybreak in Winter (1 November to 1 February), ringing started one and a half hours before the service commenced with the tolling of a "great bell" and then two small bells were rung for half an hour followed by two larger bells again for half an hour finishing with the "Cope bell" i.e. the signal for putting on vestments.

The rules varied on feast days and these are introduced by the following sentence:

"Because an argument often occurs between ringers about the method of ringing it is set down for certain".

The life of the Cathedral revolved around the bells and in addition to the services the bells would be rung for the large number obits.

On 4 August 1317 it was ordained that the Lay Sacrist should receive 50s per annum and the third bellringer 40s "from the purse of the Treasurer". The sweeper received 10s per annum from the offerings at Bishop Grossteste's Shrine and the candlelighter received 6d each from Grossteste and St Hugh's Shrines.

In addition the ringers received an amount varying from 4d to 14d for ringing at obits. They also received their dinner at the house of the Canon in residence.

The earliest name I have found is contained in an acknowledgment dated 1 October 1283 which records that "Gilbert called Clef of Lincoln, William the bellringer and Thomas the skinner....had
received from Nicholas the Dean and the Chapter of Lincoln twenty
shillings sterling to the use of Joan the daughter of the said
Gilbert".

"Jacob le Bellringer" is named in a deed dated 14 January 1297
but the very first Computus Roll in existence for the year 1292/3
names John de Horspath as receiving 6s 8d per annum for "watching
over the Cathedral at the hour of ding" and as John de Horton
and his successor John de Wolynton both received this same payment
and are named in the Chapter Acts as bellringers it seems rea-
sonable to suppose that John de Horspath was also a ringer.

I have now been able to compile what I believe to be almost a
complete list of ringers up to the time when their duties were
taken over by the vergers in the mid nineteenth century.

The ringers I have mentioned above were employed by the Cathedral
to ring for the daily Services and should not be confused with
the Company of Ringers. I believe the Company was first founded
in 1594 when "John Sandie and the other Bellringers" were paid
20s per annum. There had been considerable work on the Lady
Bells and St Hugh's Bells at this time. Five of the Lady Bells
were recast in 1593 (not four as has previously been supposed).
and during the reign of Elizabeth I it was ordained that ringing
should take place on secular occasions such as the Rogationtide
beating of bounds and Coronation Day. I have given Anne Cole a
list of the names of the Company of Ringers as recorded in the
Ringers Chapel or as signatres to the Ordinancies and hope that
space can be found to publish this. I am particularly interested
in trying to find the occupations of the eighteenth century
ringers and shall be most grateful for any assistance!

John R Ketteringham
27 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln

Country Houses in Wartime Lincolnshire

I have recently had occasion to look through my notes on Lincoln-
shire Country Houses, and it has struck me very forcibly how
little has been recorded about the use of these houses during the
two World Wars. Some houses were used or requisitioned in both
wars, and a great many were taken over for a variety of uses in
the Second World War. Some were so badly damaged that it was
impossible for their owners to return to them. I am very anxious
to have information about the houses which were so used, the uses
to which they were put, alterations which were made, and the con-
dition of the houses at the end of the war. I shall be very
pleased to hear from members who can give such information, how-
ever slight it may appear to be. I shall be especially pleased
to hear from anyone who was stationed as a member of H.M. Forces
in any Lincolnshire country houses and from those who lived in or
near such houses when they were in military or other wartime use.
I realise that photographs of the period are rare, but there must
be many people who have information which has not hitherto been
recorded.

Terence R. Leach
3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln
Mr. Richard M. Camber, F.S.A., a Director of Sotheby's, is trying to trace the present whereabouts of these important Lincolnshire finds. Both objects have been missing for over a century, there is only brief mention of them in antiquarian literature of the nineteenth century and neither seems to have been known to contemporary writers on Lincolnshire history and antiquities. The reason for this is that they formed part of the Hawkins family collection housed at Bignor Park, Sussex. This family was connected to the Sibthorp family of Canwick by the marriage of John Hawkins senior to Esther Sibthorp. Though the discoveries are not documented, the proximity of Canwick to their place of discovery suggests that the objects were once owned by the Sibthropes. The Witham Bowl belonged to John Hawkins senior by 1830.

The Witham Bowl was described in Sussex Archaeological Collections VIII, 1856, pp.306-307. The Witham Bowl appeared in exhibitions at the Society of Arts in 1850 and once in Leeds in 1868. All trace thereafter is lost, though a drawing came to light at the Society of Antiquaries in London during the last war and was published in the Antiquaries Journal in 1941 - it was then described as having been probably "the most remarkable piece of pre-Conquest plate ever found".

John Hawkins senior was known as a geologist, but had a small but choice collection of antiquities, which included the pendant and bowl. His son John Heywood Hawkins, heir to Bignor and its contents, was the true collector, and when he died in 1877 left his collection to his younger brother Christopher and his sister in law Jane. They disposed of it in over twenty sales between 1897 and 1936. Neither bowl or pendant appeared in these sales. Repeated inquiries by scholars and others over the past forty years have failed to reveal the whereabouts of the objects; neither is likely to be still in the possession of the family.

Mr. Camber writes: "The disappearance of the bowl and the pendant is particularly surprising not only in view of the fact that the Hawkins collection is well documented, but also in view of the fact that they were among the most important items that it contained. Perhaps the answer is to be found in the circumstances of their discovery, i.e. that both were medieval antiquities from Lincolnshire. Antiquities as such seem to have been of little interest to John Heywood Hawkins or his heirs; all appear to have been inherited from his father and all seem to have been given away, rather than sold, by Jane Hawkins between 1904 and 1908. The fact that she is not recorded as having given away either the bowl or the pendant (although careful research in the surviving archives will be necessary before this can be confirmed) strongly suggests that they were no longer in her possession and had been given away or sold either by John Heywood Hawkins himself before his death in 1877 or by his brother Christopher, Jane's husband, before his death in 1903.

If I am right, whoever it was who acquired the bowl and the pendant seems to have had a strong interest in medieval antiquities in general or with Lincolnshire antiquities in particular. I am reasonably familiar with the collectors of medieval art in nineteenth century England and can safely say that neither object is recorded in any of the documented collections. As to the connection with Lincolnshire, given my surmise that both objects
had originally come into the possession of the Hawkins family through their Sibthorp connections, I was recently amused to discover that Col. Charles Waldo Sibthorp, brother in law of John Hawkins senior and uncle to John Heywood Hawkins, had himself a small collection of medieval works of art, although, since he died in 1855, at which time both objects were still in John Heywood Hawkins' possession, it cannot be he who acquired them. Nor is there any evidence that they ever returned into the safe keeping of other members of the Sibthorp family.

If any member can throw any light on this mystery, or make suggestions as to how the objects may have passed from one collection to another, Mr. Camber will be very grateful.

Rhubarb and Water

I should be pleased to hear from anyone with information on -

(a) the Bicker rhubarb factory (business carried on by Litherlands of Donington) and

(b) the Catley Abbey Natural Seltzer Water Company.

The latter company was registered in Sheffield before the first World War. I have all the information from relevant Directories but would be interested to know of anyone with personal recollections or knowledge of either.

Hilary Healey

An Odd Bod?

Seeing that M.I. recording was to take place in Bicker in 1986 reminded me not only that I had an incomplete list of my own (dating back several years) but also that I have still not unravelled the mystery of the curious epitaph to Hezekiah Holmes, a 19th century farmer in the village. Here it is (grammar and spelling unaltered):

Slate Headstone

TO THE MEMORY OF
HEZEKIAH HOLMES
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
FEBRUARY 14th 1852
AGED LVIII YEARS

Underneath this solitary sod
There lies a Man
Whose ways was very odd
What ever his faults where
Let them alone.
Let thy utmost care be
To mind thy own
Let him that free from sin
First cast a stone.
I have found nothing in the way of an interesting obituary in the local paper for 1852, although there are other references to the Holmes family, several of whom (including Hezekiah) were also mentioned in a parish survey for 1839. Although I have not yet chased up connections through obvious channels like the parish registers, I should be interested to hear from anyone who has encountered this gentleman's eccentricities in some other direction.

Hilary Healey

FACES AND PLACES

GIBSONS, BRITISH COLUMBIA celebrates its centenary this year. Once called Gibson's Landing, it took the name from George William Gibson, born in Lincoln in January 1829. The place became famous from a TV series called "The Beachcombers" and is called the "gate way to the sunshine coast". Gibson's descendants still live in the community. He served in the Royal Navy, married August Purdee in Michigan, and arrived at Victoria in 1885. In May 1886 he arrived, with his two sons George and Ralph, at the place where Gibsons now stands - having travelled in a flat bottomed sailing boat which he had built. George Gibson died in July 1913 at the age of 85.

LINCOLN The Roman Wall in Lower Westgate, Newport Arch and Monk's Abbey are to be renovated in a scheme costing £23,000. Lincoln City Council is providing this money. The Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission were unable to provide funds. The City Council is also contributing £450 towards the £1,770 needed to restore Lincoln's second oldest nonconformist chapel - The Unitarian Chapel in High Street - a Grade II list building.

INGHAM "The Generous Briton" at Ingham has been re-named The Inn on the Green - not entirely to the delight of some local people. £150,000 is said to have been spent on 'refurbishing' the pub and "retaining its old world character" but people feel that the village is losing part of its heritage. The re-naming of public houses is becoming common - several have been changed in Lincoln in recent years. The Monk's Arms at Caenby Corner has been given a new sign showing General Monck with whom it has no connection at all, being named after the Knock family who inherited the Caenby estates of the Tournays in the 18th century.

DODDINGTON HALL A Turf Maze has been designed by Mr. Antony Jarvis of Doddington Hall and was opened for the start of the summer season this year. It has a twenty five yard diameter and 265 yards of path bordered by grass strips. The Alkborough maze is justly well known, and there were others in Lincolnshire. Now we can add another to the list of attractions in the county.

HAMERINGHAM High and Low Hameringham, near Horncastle, have little more than two dozen houses, but being determined to keep their church open, have raised £11,000 in four years - most of it from local sources. The south aisle roof, a major part of the expense, cost £3,500 to re-lead, and one corner of the church has been completely rebuilt. The bell tower has been repaired. In the same district restoration work has been carried out at Greetham church and at Ashby Puerorum, and there are plans in hand to do work at Mareham on the Hill. What encouraging news this is in this day and age when so many churches are having similar difficulties. Obviously it is not size of population that matters when it comes to determination to do something positive.
ANOTHER CANADIAN CONNECTION - According to the 'Lincolnshire Echo', John Molson, who left Lincolnshire for Canada more than two hundred years ago, is to be commemorated on a postage stamp. He founded a beer brewing dynasty which still exists, run by his descendants. A 34 cent stamp will show a Molson's brewery dray passing the Theatre Royal in Montreal, which John Molson founded in 1825. Does anyone know more about this former yellow belly?

KYME EAU LOCK has been reopened - the first stage in the restoration of the Sleaford Navigation. Numerous agencies were involved, principally financed by Sleaford Navigation Society's Bottom Lock Restoration Appeal, launched in 1982 with a target of £10,000. New timber bottom gates were built, courtesy of the Manpower Services Commission, and the upper guillotine gate was supplied by Anglian Water. The Inland Waterways Association also contributed, and the work has been hailed as an example of what can be achieved when various bodies work together.

ISAAC NEWTON YEAR - Grantham and District Tourist Association has designated 1987 as Isaac Newton Festival Year, in celebration of the tercentenary of the publication of Newton's Principia Mathematica. It is hoped to produce a festival brochure. We have no further information at present.

LORDSHIPS OF MANORS - The Lordships of two Lincolnshire manors were sold on November 10th in a London auction room. The Lordship of the Manor of Frampton was sold by Lord Willoughby de Broke, and that of Cranwell by Sir Anthony Thorold.

ST. MARY'S GUILDHALL, LINCOLN - The West Range, now restored, is to be officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on 27 November 1986. Congratulations to Lincoln Civic Trust, who have been responsible for this great project.

Lincolnshire Links with Australia

While most members of the Society are well aware of the early links between our County and Australia, not all of them may know of more recent connections, such as the fact that two men, born in villages five miles apart and within three years of each other, ended as neighbouring bishops in Australia. They had very similar careers.

William Edward Elsey was born on 4 July, 1880, son of William Edward Elsey, farmer of Baumber. Educated at Louth Grammar School, Lincoln College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theological College, he was made a Deacon in 1904 and Priest the following year. From 1904 to 1914 he was a curate at St. Faith's, Stepney. He went to Western Australia in 1914 as a member of the Bush Brotherhood of St. Boniface in the Diocese of Bunbury. He was Warden from 1915 to 1919 when he was made Bishop of Kalgoorlie.

John Frewer was born at Fulletby on 1 November, 1883, the third son of the Rev. C.S. Frewer. Educated at Kings School, Canterbury and Lincoln Theological College he became a Deacon in 1908 and Priest in 1909. From 1908 to 1911 he was curate at St. Nicholas, Skirbeck, from 1911 to 1916 he was Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bunbury, Western Australia. He was also Priest in Charge at Yarloop, 1912-13, and Rector of St. David's, South Bunbury, 1913-15. From 1916 to 1919 he was a Priest of the Brotherhood of St. Boniface and Warden from 1919 to 1929, as well as Honorary Chaplain to the Bishop of Bunbury. He was made a Canon in 1922 and Bishop of North West Australia in 1929.
So for the next twenty-odd years these two Lincolnshire-born men held adjoining bishoprics, though their headquarters were many more miles apart than the villages of Baumber and Fulletby.

C.L. Anderson

[Information on the Elsey family will be found in "Genealogical Notes on the Elseys of Low Toynton, Hemingby and Bucknall all in the County of Lincoln." Wm Myddleton. Printed for Private Circulation. Horncastle 1915. The Bishop's father was a well known race-horse trainer as were the Bishop's brother Charles Frederick Elsey of Malton, Yorks, and other members of the family.]

T.R.L.

Recent deaths of prominent persons with Lincolnshire connections

24 July 1984 - William Ernest Plowright, first Editor of the Scunthorpe Star 1928-66 and father of Joan (the actress, Lady Olivier), Robert (a professor at the Trinity College of Music) and David (managing director of Granada Television).

29 September 1984 - Colonel John Riddell Bromhead Walker, who had been an Officer of the College of Arms since 1947 (Clarenceux King of Arms 1968-78) and as such had been involved in the Coronation, the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, and the funerals of King George VI and Sir Winston Churchill. His mother was the daughter of Sir Benjamin Bromhead, 4th Baronet of Thurby Hall, Lincoln, and the niece of Colonel Gonville Bromhead, who was awarded the V.C. for his gallantry at the defence of Rorke's Drift in Zululand in 1879, which was featured in the film "Zulu".

22 December 1984 - Noel Blakiston, a member of the staff of the Public Record Office from 1928 until his retirement as Principal Assistant Keeper in 1970. Born at Baumber in 1905, he was the son of Canon Felix Milburn Blakiston, who held several appointments in the diocese of Lincoln, the last being as Rector of Kirkby-on-Bain 1924-45.

4 January 1985 - Russell Page. Born in Lincoln, the son of a prominent solicitor, he became famous throughout the world as a designer of gardens, including one for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. A tribute to his work has appeared in "Country Life".

2 June 1985 - The Dowager Lady Saltoun, widow of the 19th Lord Saltoun. She was the daughter of Sir Charles Glynne Earle Welby, 5th Baronet of Denton House, and great niece of Colonel Sir Alfred Welby (1849-1937) the well known Lincolnshire antiquary without whose support "Lincolnshire Notes and Queries" could not have been published as long as it was. Her youngest sister married Marshal of the Royal Air Force Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., who was Chief of the Air Staff throughout the second World War. Although she was not a member of the Society, she was very interested in the history of her family, and wrote to me more than once and to Michael Tunnard, with queries about it.

Early 1985 - Alec Clifton-Taylor's connection with Lincolnshire was only tenuous, but he deserves to be remembered, not only for his programme on Stamford in the television "English Towns" series but also for the programme on the cathedral in the series "Spirit of the Age" shown during European Architectural Heritage Year (1975). In it he recalled a conversation he had with a friend who had a deep knowledge and love of cathedrals and churches, H. Munró Cautley, known for two remarkable books on
the churches of Suffolk and Norfolk. "I said to him: "I suppose
Durham is our finest cathedral isn't it?" He paused, then shook
his head gravely. 'No' he said, 'no. Durham is superb, but you
can see it in two hours. You can't see Lincoln in a week'. He
was right. However much time one has at Lincoln it is never
sufficient because apart from the big things there is an almost
infinite number of beautiful and fascinating details." He died
only a few weeks before he was to have given a talk in Lincoln.

Ron Drury, 27 Mayfair Avenue, Lincoln

AN ANNIVERSARY FOR 1987

John Fox (1516-1587) Martyrologist

1987 sees the four hundredth anniversary of the death of John
Fox, a native of Boston. He was sent to Oxford at the expense
of a Coventry citizen and of John Harding or Hawarden, later
principal of Brasenose College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of
Magdalen College Oxford, 1539 and was friendly with Alexander
Nowell, Latimer and others. Because he was unwilling to conform
to the statutes in religious matters he resigned his fellowship
in 1545. He was tutor to Thomas Lucy of Charlecote and the
children of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey. He published Protestant
pamphlets, was ordained Deacon by Ridley in 1550, and retired to
the continent in 1554. At Strasbourg he issued his "Commentarii",
the earliest draft of his "Actes and Monuments". He joined the
Geneva party at Frankfort and on the expulsion of Knox moved to
Basle in 1555. He was employed as a reader by Oporinus who pub-
lished his "Christus Triumphans" in 1556, his appeal to the
English nobility for religious toleration in 1557 and other
works. When he returned to England he lived first with his pupil
Thomas Duke of Norfolk, and later at Waltham and in Grub Street.
In 1560 he was ordained priest by Grindal. In 1564 he joined the
printer John Day, who in the previous year had printed the
English version of his "Actes and Monuments" - more commonly
known as "The Book of Martyrs". He became a canon of Salisbury
and lessee of the vicarage of Shipton 1563, objected to the
surplice and to contributing to the repair of Salisbury Cathedral,
published his "Sermon on Christ Crucified" and "Reformatio Legum"
(1571) and an Anglo Saxon test of the Gospels. He was buried in
the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. Four editions of his Book
of Martyrs were published in his lifetime and many have appeared
since. His papers, bought by Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, are
in the British Museum. Fox is said to have been born in a house
which was subsequently the Bell Inn, and which remained unchanged
until the eighteenth century. Its site, in Boston Market Place,
is perhaps the one later occupied by the Rum Puncheon. Fox's
father died when he was young, and his mother married soon after-
wards Richard Melton. Fox married Agnes Randall, of Coventry.
(Dictionary of National Biography; A guide to the Church of
St. Botolph.... Boston and Skirbeck by George Jebb, Boston, 1921).

Terence Leach
In 1986 approaches were made to schools and Parish Councils in South Humberside, informing them of the record office's services and the advantages of depositing non-current records in safe keeping. As a result several deposits were received. Burton on Stather County Primary School not only deposited its own surviving log books and admission registers from 1895, but also handed over some for Normanby Boys' School (1865-1940) and Flixborough School (1891-1960).

Grimsby Borough Council deposited a fine series of 8,000 building application plans dating from 1875 to 1928, the first instalment of a series which continues right through to 1965. These show proposed buildings and drainage.

Account books and contract books of William Astrop Loughton, a Messingham builder, were deposited. The contract book, 1867-89, includes detailed quantities and costs for work done on farmhouses, houses, chapels, Sunday Schools, as well as kennels and walls. Buildings named in the accounts include Belton Chapel, Butterwick Mission, Healing Methodist Chapel, Messingham National School, Primitive Methodist Chapel and church, Messingham Hall, Scotter Primitive Chapel, and Yaddlethorpe New Chapel. A ledger, 1868-84, gives details of daily work done and costs.

The survey of hospital records in Grimsby and East Yorkshire was completed, and only Goole remained unsurveyed in Scunthorpe Health District.

J.F. Wilson
Archivist in Charge,
South Humberside Area Record Office

NEW PUBLICATIONS


The Rolls and Register of Bishop Oliver Sutton Edited by Rosalind Hill. Volume VIII Lincoln Record Society 1986, £19.50 to non-members. Details of membership of Lincoln Record Society may be obtained from Dr. G. Knight, Lincolnshire Archives Office, The Castle, Lincoln.

Boston: Its Story and People by George S. Bagley, £14.95 History of Boston Project, 27 Wide Bargate, Boston Lincs. PE21 6SW.

The Book of Boston by Neil Wright, £15. Barracuda Books, Meadows House, Well Street, Buckingham. MK18 1EW.

The Book of Skegness by Winston Kime - Barracuda Books

Bulletin of Local History East Midland Region XXI 1986 - £2.95 Dept. of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Cherry Tree Buildings University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD.
The Editors of the Bulletin have recently issued A Birthday Appeal 1966-1986 in which they write: "For twenty years the Bulletin has provided a unique service for all those engaged in the study of local history of the East Midlands. It has always aimed to assist the development of research and teaching in the region, particularly through the publication of up to date bibliographies, reports from Record Offices, Libraries and Research Groups, and reviews and notices of relevant books and periodicals. One of the great successes of the Bulletin has been that it has managed to do all this at modest cost to the subscriber. We have recently been forced to increase our annual subscription to £2.95, though the scope and quality of the publication is now better than at any time in its history.

Even so, the costs of production have now begun to seriously outstrip income, and unless we are able to significantly reduce the deficit, the future of the Bulletin looks uncertain. The alternative facing the Editorial Board has been to cut the costs of production by producing a cheaper, slimmer volume, or maintaining the present format and attempting to increase income. Since it is generally felt that a further substantial price rise is likely to be counter productive and a radical change in format would not meet with the approval of our subscribers, we have decided to try to resolve the situation by increasing sales. We would, therefore, urge you to take out a subscription - personal or institutional - to assist us to guarantee the future of this journal".

Members wishing to subscribe to the Bulletin, which is sent automatically along with an invoice in May, should write to the Publications Office at the address given above.

F.C. MASSINGBERD AND THE SUMMER OF 1826

I published in the September issue of Lincolnshire Life a short note on the drought of 1826 (and the ballooning activities of Charles Green), which drew largely on reports contained in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury. The diary entries made by Francis Charles Massingberd (1800-1873), rector of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby from 1825, strikingly describe these summer months, and amplify the picture given in my earlier note.1

The following are all Massingberd's comments however prosaic on the drought and related events. In being selective I have had to omit much; Massingberd's journal shows him to be a conscientious parish priest (there is also much self-questioning) as well as being involved in county affairs. I have attempted to standardise his use of capitals and punctuation, but otherwise the entries stand.

[p.31] Sunday June 25... This day I read the prayer for rain in the church, (as I had on Sunday last) & preached a sermon on the subject. There were 3 or 4 heavy showers lasting each some hours at the end of last month, & they but partial, and with this ex-
ception no rain has fallen hereabouts since the 4th of March (as I was told today by a person who made a memorandum). Oats and barley very bad crops, coming into ear a few inches above the ground in many places. In Yorkshire I hear they are giving their corn, cut green, to the cattle in some parts. This at the time of the general election. Weather excessive hot, but the evenings most delightful. Walking last evening about sunset on the high grounds above Sutterby I saw the Humber & the German Ocean plainer than I ever remember & for a longer distance from point to point. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the western sky; I think it must be equal to the sunset from "thetop of Fesole" which I saw last year. The wind has been long in the East, varying more or less to N. & S.

Tuesday June 27....today took a siesta after dinner, and sitting up late afterwards, watched a thunderstorm: about 9½ strong, flashes east & south east; thunder very low but distinct; I think near a minute after the flashes - these more and more vivid & when they illuminated the clouds could see that rain was falling. Now at 12½ a heavy shower has just fallen but lasted only 5 minutes or less.

Wednesday June 28th....this morning wind S.W. - evening a heavy shower.

[p.34] Saturday July 29....To Louth. Harvest now universally begun, wheat looking very well. Wages extremely low 4s/6d an acre for oats. The dry and hot weather returned, very destructive of turnips. Country more parched and more distressed for water than ever.

Monday July 31st....Returning from Spilsby with my uncle [C.B. Massingberd], after an excessive hot day, observed a long streak of cloud, towards North E. as we descended Harrington Hill. Evening about eight came on a thunderstorm. Lightning very vivid & rain heavy for ½ an hour. C.B.M. had been trying this afternoon to water his turnips. Great forebodings of distress next winter - manufacturers out of employ, subscription exhausted, & no prospect of employment. Agricultural poor earn no more than fourteen shillings per week harvest work, and afterwards will have still less. Quantities of corn imported to wait the expected opening of the market; no grass now for cattle, very little hay and the prospect of no turnips. But (12 o'clock) thank God it rains again. Singular to be thankful for rain in the midst of harvest.

Friday August 4. Saw Mr Green ascend in his balloon.

[p.36] Wednesday August 9. Rose 7 to return home [from Swinhop] - at 3 miles from Louth, met a watercart drawn by 3 stout horses, which driver said went from North Elkington to the brook near Thorpe Hall 4 times a day for water, 3 miles there & 3 back making 24 miles a day - & had done so for 2 months. This evening a slight shower.
Thursday August 10....begin to cut hay.

Friday August 11....heavy rain for 3 hours.

[p.37] Tuesday August 22nd to Lincoln to visit my dear mother & sisters....dreadful want of water; no turnips between the chalk & the oolite, but about Lincoln a few.

August 23rd a fine rain of some hours.

Tuesday August 29th. At Boston I hear of dreadful want of water; none passes from the Witham beyond the Sluice. At Mr. Duggan's, where I slept, the water was pretty good, but all procured by filtration in tanks in the ground. It is said that be sinking 1500 feet they would come to springs; or they talk of conveying it by pipes from Hagnaby Brook (12 miles).

Sunday September 3d. (after shooting at Skegness with Trollope, Friday & Saturday, where a little rain) a fine soft rain.

[p.38] Sunday September 10....(On Wednesday last September 6th a change of weather & very heavy rain, the first effectual rain that has fallen since March 6th exactly six months).

Saturday Evening September 23d. (On Monday September 18th again we had a heavy and soaking rain. No such summer like this remem-bered since 1762. Mrs Pickering's mother (at Langton) remembers that, in Derbyshire, by the great cracks in the ground. Mr Hunt of Addelthorpe was boring for water: at 70 feet had come through the alluvial soil to the chalk, which he would try 15 feet; I did not hear the conclusion - this in the marsh & a mile from the sea - without the country bank, as it is called, & in the derelict land between that & the subsequent sea bank, they have had water in all the ditches & springs throughout the summer, while every where else in the marsh is dry. Mr Goodenough Rector of Mareham le Fen told me today that last year a pond in his garden which towards the end of the summer had become very low, suddenly became repleneished without apparent cause. He attributes it to high tides at Boston, which must be distant twelve miles. The delving for coal at Towery Moor was carried 372 yards - 272 were dug and walled, 100 bored. After the first 70 yards scarce any water was found. They got through the oolite into the belamite. Mr Floyer who told me this thinks it cost about £4000)....

C Sturman

Note:
1. Extracts from Massingberd's journal are reproduced by courtesy of the Lincolnshire Archives Office (Mass.8/1). For Massingberd see:
I have always been intrigued by my Grandfather's notes 'Folklore odd points', amongst the family papers in my possession. It is, however, only recently I have read his Paper in the Viking Club Book (Vol.III of 1902, pages 35-62) in which some of these folklore tellings were recorded. Therefore the foregoing is about that part of Lincolnshire, known as the Marshland "That grand expanse of rich land, of varying width, between the Wolds and the sea, which in spite of its name is about the driest and healthiest district in all England", said my Grandfather the Rev. R.M. Heanley in the Paper of which I have just referred and from which I propose to quote from. "An area known to geologist as 'The out-lying dry district', having a rainfall of barely 22 inches a year. It forms a portion of the 'Trithing of Lindsay' and the part most intimately known to myself, consists of the 'Hundred of Calcethwaite' and the 'Wapentake of Candleshoe', bounded on the north by the town of Alford and on the south by that of Wainfleet".

"When the Norsemen came there they came to a land long inhabited and carefully cultivated by successive races of men from the remotest past. We must expect that many a belief and legend of the previous inhabitants would survive the coming of the Norsemen, and gradually be adopted by them. One such legend there is for instance, which dates back for its origin to the conquest by the early Britons of the dwarf race of prehistoric man. I mean that of 'the farmer and the Boggart'". (I)

"T' boggart a squat hairy man, strong as a six-year old horse, and with arms almost as long as tackle poles, comes to a farmer who has just taken a bit of land, and declares that he is the proper owner, and farmer must quit. The farmer proposes an appeal to the law, but boggart will have naught to do wi' law, and suggests that they should share the produce equally. The farmer agreed, 'Wilt thou tek what grows above ground, or what grows beneath ground?' 'Only, moind, thou mun stick to what thou sattles; oi doant want no back-reckunnings after'. He arranges to take that which grows above ground. The farmer promptly sets potatoes. At harvest time of course the boggart only got the haulms and twitch, and is in a sore taking. He now agrees to take all that grows beneath ground for the next season. The farmer sows wheat. Again the boggart got nothing except the stubble. This time, Boggart then insists that the next year Wheat should be sown again and they should mow together, each taking what he mows. The farmer consults the local wiseman, and studs boggart's 'falls' with thin iron rods, which wear down boggart's strength in cutting and take all the edge off his scythe. So boggart stops to whet, and boggart stops to rest, but the farmer mows steadily on till at last boggart throws down his scythe in despair and says, 'Ye may tek' t' mucky owd land an all 'at's on it: I wean't hey no more to do wi' it.' "

"Just outside my garden hedge at Wainfleet, there still stands a round barrow and when I told an old man one day how much I should like to open it, he remonstrated vigorously, for, said he 'The king of the boggarts is shutten up inside that thear, an' if thou lets un out it 'ud tek all the passuns i' the Maash a munth o' Sundays to lay 'un agin'."
I own I am puzzled where to begin, and still more where to end in making a selection of folklore and customs of Marshland. "There is still many a house in Marshland where much is thought of the first foot which crosses the threshold on the New Year's morning, and I have often thought it an unconscious tribute, from the conquered race to their fair-haired Norse conquerors, that that first foot must be a light-haired, fair-complexioned man. First foot must bring something in with him, and on no account may anything be taken out of the house till something has been brought in".

"Take out, then take in : Bad luck will begin
Take in, then take out, good luck comes about"

"Different to most northern counties, in Marshland, Good Friday is the day of all days in the year on which to plant potatoes and sow peas inasmuch as on that day the soil was redeemed from the power of the Evil One."

"The 'Wading of the Sun' on Easter Day, is a divination of the weather of the coming season. As the Sun rises on Easter Day, a bucket of water is so placed as to catch the earliest reflection of his rays. If the sun 'waps and wades' - trembles and glimmers in the water, the season will be wet; but if the light is steady a fine summer is sure. Another one about the sun, if anyone will run 'withershins' (contrary to the course of the sun) around a church after dark, three times, and then look in at the porch, he will see the Devil looking out. Certain lads at Burgh in the March did this with tragic results. The sexton guessing what was going on, put his handkerchief on the end of a Turk's-head broom and pushed it in their faces as the lads came to the porch. One fell down in a fit and became a confirmed epileptic. Many will be aware that going against the sun was practised in Iceland as an incantation of evil. (2) Thus the millstone of the Marshland windmills always be set to run with the sun since the miller will never thrive where their course is against it."

Passing over, because of space, those beliefs, legends and witchcraft connected with the - First of May, Royal Oak Day, Harvest thanksgiving service, Providence, and bramble-berry eating after the 29th September, I will only quote one more from this Viking Book.

"There is still a widespread belief that by sitting in the Church porch on St. Mark's Eve - 24th April - at midnight one may see pass by and enter the church the spirits or SIMULACRA of all who will die in the parish during the coming twelvemonth. In 1889, just before I left Wainfleet, my Men's Guild were discussing 'Second Sight'. An intelligent young mechanic told how a parish clerk and sexton of Theddlethorpe, had always 'Set Out', on St. Mark's Eve, aiming to know how much he'd addle in happen' soak up t' year, an' he were nivver far out in his reckonin'; an' I knew as it's gospel treuth, for bimebye he'd hardlins set hisself down afore he set eyes on his own sen goin' in wi' a whap, an' he taakes hisself off whoam in a rare moil an' tells his missus he were as good as dead, an' he were dead come a fortnight."
"Old Mary Atkin was one of the 'wise woman'. Several waggoners boarded in the respectable farm bailiff house, and one morning, their breakfast bread and milk being sadly burnt, a lad threw his portion in her face. Quietly wiping off she merely said "Thou art very bug now, my lad; but jest thou wait till thee and thy team gets to top of Cowbank: thou'll be main sorry then, I'll go bail! See if thou ardn't."

Upon reaching the place indicated, the horses suddenly stopped short, shivered and sweated and shook, and not a step would they move one way or the other til, having called a man from a cottage near at hand, he went back and on bended knees besought Mary to lift the spell. When he returned the horses promptly moved on without further hitch. I am here only dealing with the fact. For this was told me by the man himself years after, as he lay a dying. 'Ef' he said, 'I had nobbut takken t' collar off t' fust boss, and looked thruff it backards, I hedn't need trapsed all yon way whoam agin in a muck sweat; but I were that 'mazed I clean disremembered mysen. Howsomdever, I allus kep' a bit o' wicken in moi jacket whilst I stayed waggoner thear, and she nivver hit me nor my bosses no more'."

"The wicken charm is used for protection of both human beings, as well as animals. You must understand that there is 'HEDER' wicken, 'Sheder' wicken, terms usually applied to lambs, simply to express male and female. - one has berries and t'other has none. The person overlooked was a he, yon got 'Sheder' wicken, if it was she yon got 'HEDER', and so made a T with it on the hob. Then they could do nowt at you. The wicken cross, which is properly the Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree, but in Marshland the common Ash will do as well, (it is called the weed of Lincolnshire) is a relic of the Norsemen's faith - Yggdrasil, the cloud tree of the Norseman, out of which he believed the first man was made, was an Ash tree. In 1866 when the cattle plague was prevalent, there was, I believe not a single cowshed in Marshland but had its wicken cross over the door. In one case a calf was killed and solemnly buried feet pointing upwards at the threshold of the cowshed. When our garthman told me of this, I pointed out to him that the charm had failed, for the disease had not spared that shed. "Yis, but owd Edwards were a sought too clivver; he were that mean he slew nobbut a wankling cauf as were bound to deuy anny road; if he had nobbut takken his best cauf it wud hev worked reight enuff; 'tain't in reason that owd Skraat 'ud be hanselled wi' wankling draffle."

"Of charms pure and simple two must suffice. If you have the 'Shakes' you must cut off a lock of hair and wrap it around a bough of the 'Shivver Tree' (black poplar in Marshland), and as you do so you must say -

"When christ our Lord was on the cross,
Then thou didst sadly shivver and toss;
My aches and pains thou now must take;
Instead of me, I bid thee shake."

And it will surely come to pass that you will never have 'The Shakes' again.

The second charm was communicated to me by that 'wise woman' Mary Atkin, - In the autumn of 1858 or 59, the ague was prevalent in the Marshland and my mother's stock of quinine, was heavily
drawn upon by the cottagers. On taking a second bottle to Mary's grandson the old dame scornfully refused it saying she "knawed on a soight better cure than yon mucky bitter stuff". She took me into his room, and to the foot of the old fourposter on which he lay, in centre was nailed three horseshoes, point upwards, with a hammer fixed crosswise upon them. "when the Old 'Un comes to shaake 'im you ull fix 'im as fast as t' chu'ch steeaple, he weant nivver pars yon." On seeing signs of my incredulity she added "Nay, but it's a chawn. Oi teks the mell i' my left hand; and Oi taps they shoes an' Oi saays -

"'Feyther, Son and Holy Ghoast,
Naale the devil to this poast.
Throice I smoites with Holy Crok,
With this mell Oi throice dew knock,
One fo:God
An' one fo Wod,
An' one fo Lok."

"The point to which I would chiefly draw your attention, as my dear mother drew mine when I repeated it to her, is the extraordinary mingling of rank Norse Paganism with Christianity. If the Holy Trinity be invoked at the beginning, at the end we find Woden, and even Loki, the spirit of evil himself, joined with God in a Trinity as a defence against the Spirit of Evil himself; whilst Thor's hammer and the "holy crook" are treated as one and the same thing. Could confusion be much worse confounded than this? And why the "left hand?" Was not Thor himself left-handed?"

"I must pass over however other notions of iron, and a host of other charms such as those for the cure of Warts, and whooping cough, and come to a definitely Norse one.

"The elder-tree or 'boretree' ('bottree'), is as conspicuous in Marshland folklore as it is in Scandinavian. We have all read Hans Andersen's stories of the Eldermother who dwells in that tree, and avenges injuries done to it, so that it is not advisable to cut the tree without permission, or to have movables made of its wood. Hearing one day that a baby in a cottage close to my own house was ill, I went across to see what was the matter. Baby appeared right enough, and I said so; but its mother promptly explained, "It ware all along of my maister's thick 'ed, it were in this how: T' rocker cummed off t' cradle, an' he hedn't no more gumption than to mak' a new 'un out on illerwood without axing the Old Lady's leave, an' in coorse she didn't like that, an' she came and pinched t' wean that outrageous he were a'most black i' t' face; but I bashed 'un off, an' putten an' esh 'un on, an' t' wean is as gallus as owt agin."

This was something quite new to me, and the clue seemed worth following up. So going home I went straight down to my backyard, where Old Johnny Holmes was cutting up firewood - 'chopping kindling', as he would have said. Watching the opportunity, I put a knot of elder-wood in the way and said, "You are not feared of chopping that, are you?" "Nay," he replied at once, "I bain't feared of chopping him, he bain't wick (alive); but if he were wick I dussn't, not without axin' the Old Gal's leave, not if it were ever so."

I promptly sat down, lit up pipes, and told him about the baby, hoping to get the proper words. And so I did, with some more besides - some good advice. I am always ready to listen to good
advice, if I don't always follow it:

"Thou knaws I be strange an' lame on this here left huck, an' Oi'll tell thee how I happened to my disablement. Mebbe it all saave thysen, for thou art allus mashing trees about wi' thy whanger. It were sivvin an' forty year ago come nex' backend that I were fying out a dike i' Wainflete flats, an' a crewel cold job it were an' aal, for t' wind cut like owf Orrey's (the local barber) razors all ragged i' th' edge, and t' wetter kep' cummin' in stop of my splatterdashes, and master he comes up an' nivver passes the toime o' day nor nowt ceevil like, but gruffs out, 'Be sewer thou plases yon iller well down,' as ef I didn't knaw 'ow to do it mysen wi'out no telling. And I were that mad, I picks up my plash hook and lets fly at t' mucky owd iller, and clean disremembered to ax the Owd Gal's leave fust off. But Oi payed for it hard enuff for as Oi were goin' whom at t' gloamin', all of a sudent she hit me kerwallop bang i' the huck. I were that bad I were i' bed nigh upon a month, an' Oi've gone dotty on that lef' huck ivver sin. ' Don't thou touch no iller tree wi'out axing the Owd Gal's leave proper. Doctor, he called it a feaver but I knows different; they doctors be blamed fules someways,'

"And the words, John?"

"Oh, them's slope enuff. You just says, Owd Gal, give me of thy wood, An' Oi will give some of moine, when I grows inter a tree And he added, with a grin, "It's saafe enuff to saay, I reckun, for thou seas thou'll hev to be i' thy coffin a goodish piece afore thou growest inter a tree."

LIFE AND DEATH

"Living as I have done for many years near the sea, I am inclined to think that there is a foundation of real fact for the belief in Marshland that death mostly occur during the falling of the tide. I have asked several medical men who have practised in Marshland, and they agree as to the fact, though differing as to cause. Another notion of pure folklore, quite as common as this last. Should one show signs of 'not getting on wi' his dyin', you may be sure there are pigeon feathers in the mattress, whilst, on the other hand, if he seems likely to pass away before the arrival of some distant son or daughter a small bag of feathers may be placed under his pillow to 'hold un back' till the last farewell can be said."

"We had considerable trouble with the Wainfleet lads about stone-throwing in the churchyard, and one day my churchwardens called my attention to a newly-made grave, on which lay a mug and a jug, evidently quite freshly broken and said, 'The boys have been at it again, and, what's more, have also stolen the flowers that Widow Davy had put upon her husband's grave.'"

"I at once saw that no chance stone had caused the fractures. So, putting my officials off with some excuse, I went to see the Widow, and said to her, 'Well, Mrs Davy, how came you to forget to give your old man his mug and his jug?"

"Ah, Sir," she replied, "I knew you would understand all about it. I was that moidered wi' crying that I clean forgot to put 'em along of him in t' coffin. I puts t' groat in his mouth to pay his footing, but blame me if I doesn't leave out t' owd mug and jug. An' whativver he'd do wi'out 'em I can't think. So I goes and does t'next best: I deads 'em both over his grave, an'"
says I to mysen, 'My old man, he set a vast o' store, he did, by yon mug and jug, he'd know 'em out o' a thousand, and when their ghastesses gets over on yon side, he'll holler out, "Yon's mine, han' 'em over to me"; and I'd jest like to see them as would stop him a' having of 'em an' all, for 'e were rare an' handy wi' is fistesses, so be 'e were crossed above a bit, 'e were.'

"Curiously enough this man was the very last of the race of what were called the 'Wainfleet Boatmen', men who earned their living by barge-work before the days of railways, and who for generations had always followed the same occupation, and scorned the land itself and all connected with it.

(1) This boggart legend has been printed in full (though seemingly without any idea of its real value) by Miss Peacock in "Tales in Lindsay Folk speech." Bell and Sons, Covent Garden 1886.

(2) Several striking instances may be found in Henderson's "Folklore" (p.46)

Note: It may be of interest to mention that the Rev. R. M. Heanley, was Curate of Exton (What was then Rutland), 1871-74 and of Burgh-le-March 1874-77. Rector of All Saints Wainfleet 1880-89, after which he moved to Upton Grey and later Weyhill, both in Hampshire.

HOW THE POOR OF HORNCastle WERE TREATED (Contd)

C.L. Anderson

The practice of boarding-out children from the Workhouse rebounded on the Guardians. The Workhouse school was so reduced in numbers that threats were made to take away the educational grant for the second teacher. A Guardian suggested that children of parents receiving out-relief should attend the school, there were more than enough to make up the numbers. If parents refused out-relief could be withdrawn. The Poor Law Board agreed they could attend; but when in 1870 the Clerk was asked how many of these children were in attendance the answer was 'None'.

In 1890 the educational grant was £7 more than the £20 salary of the schoolmistress. There were 15 children in the school: the master had gone. The Local Government Board decreed that the £7 should be given to the schoolmistress.

In June, 1862, Willerton Clarke asked that he be allowed to go again to the Ophthalmic Institution in London. His request was granted and his expenses were paid. In 1871 Mr. Clarke was permitted to leave the Workhouse. He was given a shirt, a pair of stockings and allowed 3/- per week out-relief. In July that year children in the Workhouse were allowed to attend the Fete in Scrivelsby Park under the care of the schoolmaster and mistress. This was the annual fete so graphically described by John Brown, the Horncastle 'Poet Laureate'. The children had also been allowed to go to a Fete at Woodhall Spa, with free transport provided by R.C. Armstrong, as he did for Scrivelsby.

In September it was ordered that Maria Louisa, a child of Benjamin Larder, deceased, should go to the new Orphan House at Bristol. Travelling expenses to be paid by the Board and suitable clothes provided for her. Susan Toyne asked permission to go to the Penitent Females House at Lincoln, where she had obtained an Order for Admission. She was allowed to go, her expenses were paid and her two-year old child permitted to stay in the Workhouse.
A minute giving some light relief read as follows:— "Ordered that Mr John Ellwood, Mr Robert Fletcher and Mr John Hardy be appointed a Committee of Nuisances for the Parish of Mareham-le-Fen". Not quite what was intended.

Special Christmas dinners were provided. Men were given half a pound of meat, a pound of potatoes and a pound of plum pudding. Also allowed a half pint of beer and half an ounce of tobacco. Women slightly less in weight but also half a pint of beer.

Entertainment was given by Guardians and their friends until the Workhouse was closed in 1933. As early as 1869 the harmonium was tuned just before Christmas, probably as much for the benefit of the entertainers as the entertained.

More importantly improvements were made for the day to day care of the inmates. In 1863 water was laid on to all the upstairs wards and a water closet installed. In 1869 another water closet was put between the two sick wards, a bath installed and two water beds purchased for the sick and twelve feather pillows for the bedridden. This was followed by the provision of water-cushions for sick persons on out-relief. £5 was allowed for the purchase of books to start a library and £1 per annum for periodicals. The Rev. George Babb undertook to supervise purchases. In 1870 a sewing machine was provided. The next year Francis Snaith, Frank Nicholson and John Hairby were allowed to emigrate to Canada. Nicholson had originally chosen New Zealand; he probably changed his mind because assistance was limited to £10 per person.

It may be recalled that before Union days the Overseers sometimes supplied wine to sick people. The Poor Law Amendment Act permitted wine for medicinal purposes. In 1869 the Horncastle Guardians debated the best way to procure wine and asked for tenders. W.F. Snartt of the Red Lion supplied 37 dozen bottles of wine at 22/- per dozen. The next year Thomas Heald supplied half a pipe of good port wine for £36. In 1872 W.F. Snartt supplied a hogshead for £34. Mr Short of Tattershall, Mr Bett of Revesby and Mr Pickwell of Wragby had wine deposited with them for the use of paupers on out-relief. At the end of 1870 Mr Robert Slingsby commenced the building of a new Infirmary in the Workhouse grounds at a cost of £655.

But with all this spending the Guardians still kept a tight hold on ratepayers money. John Baldock, a Workhouse inmate, was prosecuted for neglecting to provide for himself — "He having ample means to do so". In 1871 three people, Michael Dawson, Ann Peacock and Sophia Dalton "having severally come into property the Clerk to write to them requesting that they repay the amount of relief they had during the past twelve months". The money was repaid in each case.

Another cryptic minute in 1872. "The warrant in the hands of the police for Addlesee to be executed". Not to have his head chopped off, but to be arrested, probably for not supporting a member of his family.

In December, 1886, John Rivett was appealing for help for the poor people in the town. A Relief Committee was formed and a Soup Kitchen was opened at the Greyhound Inn, largely supported by public subscription. In the 25 years from 1859 to 1883 the average number of charges per year at Horncastle Police station was 157. The lowest number being 111 in 1866 and the highest
202 in 1883. By far the greatest number was for vagrancy, begging, having no visible means of subsistence, or leaving family chargeable to the parish. Two men found guilty of begging were sent to prison for 7 days hard labour. Another who appeared at Scrivelsby Occasional Court was given 14 days ditto. At the Workhouse there were 38 vagrants relieved during a fortnight in December, 1886. In the Workhouse there were 109 inmates 57 men, 31 women and 21 children. During the year 1890 a casual was charged with refusing to break stones that he was ordered to do. He was sent to prison for 7 days hard labour. But another man taken to Court for refusing to pay 1/- per week towards the upkeep of his father in the Workhouse had his case dismissed. This on the grounds that anyone with three children, as he had, should not have to make any contribution.

There was no improvement in the following years. From 1904 to 1909 annual charges at Horncastle Police Station averaged 179, still mainly for vagrancy. After the arrival of a new Superintendent there was a dramatic increase in 1910. The number of charges rose to 418 that year, of which 328 were for begging and similar offences, around 78%. The next two years continued high, then fell quickly. From 1916 to 1931 the average number of charges per annum was 48, a large proportion still being for vagrancy offences.

Inmates of the Workhouse had been given special fare at Christmas 1918, to celebrate the end of the war. Ham for breakfast, for dinner roast beef and plum pudding, with tobacco for men, sweets and biscuits for women and presents for the children. The dinner was served by Guardians, staff and friends, and was followed by another substantial meal in the evening. But numbers were low just after the war. In May, 1920, there were 23 men, 32 women and 6 children between the ages of 3 and 16. But the number of vagrants was already beginning to rise, 11 during the month as against 3 last year. 80 per month in 1921 to 100 per month in 1922. Nor was this because the regime had gone soft; picking oakum was still set as a task. One man who refused to do this was charged and appeared at Court. "I will not pick oakum here, only in prison", he said. The master of the Workhouse was asked what the man had for breakfast. "At 7-30 he was given 8 ounces of bread, margarine and gruel". The man was ordered imprisonment for one day, which in fact meant immediate release. The magistrates gave him 2/- out of their own pockets.

The number of vagrants continued to increase, a reflection of the depression after the war. On 18 August, 1925, the Horncastle Guardians had a long debate on the problem, but found no solution. The main difficulty being that accommodation for vagrants was limited to 12, though the Workhouse could house 250. There were only 83 inmates in 1929, but as many as 275 vagrants were being relieved each month. However, the Union Workhouse was near its end. The Horncastle Guardians had their last meeting on 25 March, 1930. The Ministry of Health Inspector attended and gave his report. "Inmates, clean and comfortable, generally happy and contented: neatly dressed and well cared for". The Rev. Brice Smith had served continuously for 37 years as Guardian for Hameringham: the Clerk, J.E. Chatterton had served for 55 years. After 92 years the Workhouse became the Poor Law Institution.
Change of name did not dispose of the inmates. Not until 1933 were all adults moved to other Institutions in Lindsey. A fair amount of entertainment was enjoyed during the last few years. Outings to Skegness with free transport by J.T. Friskney, as he did when the inmates joined 450 children at the annual Robin Tea. Concerts given by the newly formed branch of Toc H and the much older group of Kings Messengers, and by other organisations.

The closing of the Workhouse in 1933 meant that provision for casuals had to be made. £4372 was spent on providing accommodation, 26 small rooms for men and 4 for women outside the Archway entrance to the Workhouse. But this was nothing like sufficient for the number of vagrants, 'Gentlemen of the Road' moving from one town to another. Here the old Workhouse built by the Overseers in 1735 filled a gap. It had long been a common lodging house. During the year 1930 it catered for 1530 persons. By 1933 the number had trebled to 4653. Of these 3237 were men and 966 women with 186 girls and 174 boys under the age of 8.7 Obviously some families were semi-permanent but a considerable number were casuals at sixpence per night.

The casual wards were in use right up to the Second World War. During the war they were used as a hospital for evacuees. After the war they were used for a time as part of Holmeleigh. This was the name given to the Workhouse when it became part of a Children's Home for the whole of Lindsey in 1933, which lasted for 35 years. Later it was used by Social Services. Only a few years ago a 'Gentleman of the Road' was housed there during a severe winter.

So ends this brief survey of the poor in Horncastle, though it should be remembered that charges at Horncastle Police Station were from the whole of the Petty Sessional Division, not just in the town of Horncastle.

1 Half a pipe = 52½ gallons.
2 A hogshead = 52½ gallons
3 Horncastle News 18/12/1886
4 Horncastle Police Station Charge Book
5 Held at the home of the magistrate
6 Horncastle News 25/3/1922
7 Horncastle News 14/1/1933
NEW MEMBERS

Mrs D Moxon
Mr A R Pickles
Miss C Collingwood
Miss M C Dixie
Miss P Franklin
Mr J M Warner
Mrs S Goodwill
Ms Vieva B Johnson
Mr & Mrs D Cowie
Central Coast F.H.
Mrs S Wain
Mr A H Hindley
Miss J E Bellamy
Mr & Mrs M C Hughes

Society of Australian Genealogists, 120 Kent St., Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

Mrs D McCartney
Mrs S Peacock
J E O Bingham
Mrs D F Stringer
Mr Kevin Noble
Mr & Mrs T J King
Mr R Lansdall
Mr D Sargisson
Mr R W B Nichols
Mrs M A Applegarth
Mr S P Wrack
Mrs J E Drury
Mrs Annette Walia
Ms G Jane English
Mrs P S Trout
Mr B & Mrs A Swinglehurst
Miss A W Harpham
Mr R A F &
Mrs Z Barnes
Miss Sharon Butler
Miss S M Bee
Mr & Mrs J M Dobson
Mrs P M Sawyer
Mrs C S Gooding

35 Windy Hill Lane, Marske by the Sea, Cleveland TS11 7HB
47 Gurnell St., Scunthorpe DN15 6HP
3 Francis Hill Court, Church Lane, Lincoln LN2 1QJ
41A Station Rd., Morton Nr. Bourne, Lincs. PE10 ONN
Flat 21, Chiswick House, 210 Bell Barn Rd., Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2AB
Rt 1 Box 16, Ryder, North Dakota, 58779 U.S.A.
1708 Daphne St., Broomfield Co 80020 U.S.A.
Thirteen Mile Rd., Garfield, Vic 3814, Australia
Group, P.O.Box 63, Gosford 2250 N.S.W.
48 Edward Road, Christchurch, Dorset BH23 3EN
6 Edelshain Grove, Sandall Magna, Wakefield, W. Yorks WF2 6HG
16 The Ridgeway, Upwey, Weymouth, Dorset DT3 5QQ
108 Fylde Road, Southport, Lancs. PR9 9XL
"The Chalet", 56 Bryn Awelon, Mold, Clwyd, N. Wales CH7 1LU
Woodford, Holmes Lane, Dunholme, Lincoln
1 School Lane, Pelsall, Walsall, W. Midlands WS3 4AF
17 Somersett Rd., Radford, Coventry CV2 2GR
122 Woodman Rd., Brentwood, Essex CM14 5AL
Welfare, 62 Stonebridge Park, Fishponds, Bristol BS5 6RR
4 Yarborough Rd., Skegness PE25 2NX
1 Lindsey Way, Louth, Lincs LN11 8RP
25 Cranbeck Close, Bridlington YO16 4RX
c/o WOs & Sgts. Mess, 3 RHA, BFPO 16
17 Heatherbrook Rd., Anstey Heights, Leicester LE4 1AJ
23 Woodside Road, Oadby, Leicester LE2 4SE
1015 Boeke Rd., Evansville IN. U.S.A. 47714
50 Woodfield Ave., Birchwood, Lincoln LN6 OLH
19 Hawthorn Road, Hilltop Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, W. Yorks HD7 5DU
4 Icepits Close, Gt. Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk IP31 2PB
25 Cranbeck Close, Bridlington YO16 4RX
61 Manor Way, Woodmansterne, Banstead, Surrey SM7 3PN
305/57 Gt. Russell St., London WC1B 3ED
25 Victory St., Reefton, New Zealand
6 Riseholme Road, Lincoln LN1 3SL
11 Skirth Rd., Billinghay, Lincoln, LN4 4AY
61 Amberley Slope, Werrington, Peterborough
A National Census of decorated medieval tiles was initiated in 1971 with the long term aim of recording and publishing all surviving medieval floor and wall tiles in the country. All the work is undertaken by volunteers, and is generally carried out on a County basis. So far they have very little information about Lincolnshire tiles. This is not due to any lack of material available, as unrecorded examples are to be found in many churches, often as broken fragments damaged during alterations and now hidden away behind the organ or in similar inaccessible areas. Recently Hilary Healey has recorded a number of tiles from Fenland sites, and Val Hinkins has been recording some fragments from Kirkstead.

If you know of any tiles or would be able to help with the recording, please write to Hilary or Val at Exchequergate.

Tile design reconstructed from fragments at Kirkstead.
HOUGHAM CHURCH 1873
by Henry Evan Smith (1828-1908)
T.R.Leach Collection