**THE SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**
Exchequergate Arch, Lincoln. LN2 1PZ : Tel: (0522) 21337

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EDITORIAL

When I wrote the Editorial for the January Newsletter, it was on the assumption that a volunteer might come forward to take over the task hitherto performed by Elizabeth Melrose. This has not happened, and I have agreed to edit the Newsletter for the time being.

I am grateful to the members who have responded to my plea for material for future numbers. My task this month has been reasonably easy, but there is still a need for more material, and I urge members who can contribute articles, however brief, on local history, archaeology and industrial archaeology, to do so. I am particularly anxious to have contributions for our "Faces and Places", "Notes and Queries" and "Members Interests" sections. Please remember that this Newsletter is a link with our members all over the world. We should aim to make its contents as varied as possible, and of appeal to all our members, whose interests are many and diverse.

I shall be grateful if material for the Newsletter can be sent to me at my home address rather than to Exchequer Gate. This can speed up the work of editing and acknowledging your contributions, as I am only able to visit the office on Saturday mornings.

Terence Leach

Material for the next issue of the Newsletter, to be published on 1st July, should be in the hands of the Editor by Saturday, 9th May, the date of our Annual General Meeting. If possible, material should be sent well before that date- this makes the final stages of preparing the Newsletter for the printers a great deal easier.

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NEWSLETTER NO.51 - CORRECTIONS

On p.10 a line of typing somehow went astray. The page should have begun as follows:

Edwin Whelphton, Market Rasen Novelist Mr. Lyons enquired about this man in No.27 (January, 1986. p.9)..............

On p.15 to p.17 Mr. C.L. Anderson contributed 'Lincolnshire Links with Australia' but the remainder of the items were compiled by the Editor, whose error of omission made it appear that Mr. Anderson was responsible for the whole of the section. My apologies to Mr. Anderson and to members.

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LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

On Saturday 7th February a very successful afternoon lecture was given by Nick Lyons in Dunholme Old School Centre. His talk on "Some Thoughts on Fiction for the Topographer" gave us much food for thought and was greatly enjoyed by those who attended. The Committee will welcome suggestions for similar meetings - for topics, speakers and venues. If we know what members want, we can attempt to provide it.

DAY SCHOOL AT BURGH This will be held at Burgh le Marsh on Saturday 25th April. The speakers will be our President, Mrs. Dorothy Owen, and her husband Mr. Arthur Owen. The lectures will relate to the history of the Lincolnshire marsh. Further details will be found on the booking form enclosed with this Newsletter.

DAY SCHOOL AT BICKE The Committee plans to have a Day School at Bicker, on subjects relating to the district, in September. The likely date is 26th September. Further information will be included in your July Newsletter.

There is also under discussion a possible Day School at BRIGG. We do ask members to make these as widely known as possible - remember that non-members who attend our meetings are potential members.

OUTING TO THE ISLE OF AXHOLME David Neave, a well known member of the Society on the staff of the University of Hull Department of Adult and Continuing Education has kindly agreed to conduct a car tour of the Isle of Axholme on Saturday 27th June. Final details of the outing are not yet available. Those interested in taking part should please send a stamped addressed envelope to Terence Leach. Details will then be sent. Booking for the outing is essential.

ANNUAL BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE At the time of going to press the title of this year's lecture is not known, but it may appear in the society's Diary. The date is July 11, at 2.30 p.m. at Raithby Chapel. Teas will be available after the lecture.

PUBLICATIONS The Committee is arranging for the publication of a leaflet prepared by Committee member Dr. Dennis Mills on "From Family History to Community History with the Victorian Censuses". It is hoped that this will be available at the History Fair. The Committee is also arranging for the publication of a number of papers on Sir Isaac Newton. Sir Andrew Huxley, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has kindly agreed to write a foreword for the publication.

The Committee is hoping to arrange for lectures or day schools to be held at Brigg and Pinchbeck.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE The Committee will welcome the nomination of new members for election at the Annual General Meeting. Any member who wishes to know more about the work of the Committee, times and places of meetings, etc. is asked to contact Terence Leach or Miss Flora Murray, who will be pleased to help them. It is not essential to live in or near Lincoln - we have members in Bicker, Scunthorpe, Alkborough, Hogsthorpe, Gainsborough, Heighington, etc.
"Liveliness in the Churchyard"- A half day course arranged by Long Sutton branch W.E.A. conducted by Hilary Healey, N.D.D., M.Phil., F.S.A. Sunday 17th May 1987, 2.30-5.30 pm. Long Sutton Health Centre, West St., Long Sutton (and later in the churchyard). Cost about £2.

"Long Sutton is amongst the finest of the Fenland churchyards, which are crammed with magnificent headstones cut from the Midland oolites". Thus wrote Frederick Burgess almost 25 years ago. As far as the Lincolnshire Fens go, Long Sutton is the finest, containing a very large number of memorials covering a wide range of dates and styles and including examples of outstanding craftsmanship. The course is particularly designed to look at the mason's art, but will also include other aspects of the study of churchyard memorials. It is far from being a morbid subject!

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THE EDWARD JAMES WILLSON APPEAL

Circularizing the membership with the appeal leaflet in January has so far produced fifteen donations, totalling £109, which the Society acknowledges with gratitude. Some members had already contributed. The total received is now £615. As the second half of the sum required is proving much more difficult to raise than the first, please may we have contributions from some other members? The restoration of the tomb is due to be completed by the beginning of June and I aim at meeting all costs by then, but this can only be achieved with some further help from members. No sum is too small to send.

Mary Finch
Appeal Organiser

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MEMBERS INTERESTS

We are always pleased to know of members interests and welcome contributions for this section of the Newsletter. When you have read Mrs. Mills' contribution why not submit your own?

From: Mrs. Joan Mills, Westhighland, Rectory Lane, Branston, Lincoln. LN4 1NA.

"My interest in Bourne arose out of several visits to The Red Hall. I acquired a photocopy of the 1633 inventory for Gilbert Fisher, who lived in The Red Hall, and read articles by Joan Varley and David Roberts concerning its builder and occupiers. From this fragmented start I moved on to the parish registers in order at first to find out more about the Fisher family. As the Bourne registers for 1562-1650 have been printed, I decided to go much further and do a family reconstitution, with the help of a computer. I am at present inputting the burial register and will then tackle baptisms and marriages so that I can then print out A-Z listings of all three types of entry. This will speed up the process of reconstitution and will enable me to study such topics as infant mortality, family size, and the seasonality of diseases in some detail."
INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

In October 1987 the Industrial Archaeology Committee will be organising an East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference. The venue is likely to be Market Rasen, the subject Industrial Archaeological Aspects of Farming and the date 24th or 30th October. Full details will be published in the next newsletter or details can be obtained from Tony Wall, 109 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln.

The plans for the redevelopment of the St. Marks railway station site in Lincoln, were recently rejected on the grounds that the redevelopment was not sympathetic enough to the existing station buildings. It is to be hoped that a revised plan can be drawn up which will preserve, by incorporation, the 1846 station building.

Across the road from St. Marks station in Lincoln is another interesting building that is threatened with demolition. The octagonal building erected by the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway (later Great Central) to house crossing gate mechanism is on part of a site to be developed as a Courthouse. It is to be hoped that this most unusual building can be retained since it is not thought that it is actually in the way of the new building.

In the Boston area, there is a proposal to install a new pumping facility at Hobhole Sluice. Hobhole sluice was part of John Rennies fen drainage works carried out in 1805. It has not been used since a new cut and a new pumping station were built approximately thirty years ago. The proposed work would result in some alteration to part of the original structure but some addition works would have the effect of obscuring Rennies work from view. There appears to have been little modification to the original structure which makes the current proposals all the more unacceptable.

Following our very successful days outing to the DERWENT VALLEY in DERBYSHIRE when we traced the remains of Textile Mills from CROMFORD to DARLEY ABBEY last year we are now organising a WEEKEND in Derbyshire. This time we will look at Textile Mills in the lesser known HIGH PEAK area of Derbyshire, visiting the graceful CRESSBROOK MILL which was built along the lines of a Grand House and also the notorious LITTON MILL where the overseer was accused of putting young pauper apprentices in irons and inflicted cruel corporal punishment. The mills are set in superb scenery and it is planned that there will be some light walking between sites. The whole areas around NEW MILLS and GLOSSOP is fascinating both to those interested in Industrial Archaeology and Local History and we shall be pleased to hear from any member of the society who may be interested in joining us.

The dates for the weekend are: 29th, 30th and 31st MAY 1987.

This will be preceded by a lecture at the Bailgate Methodist Church Hall on Friday, 10th April by Dudley Fowkes, County Archivist for Staffordshire and Secretary of the Derbyshire Archaeology Society who will give us a taste of the weekend visit by slides. He will relate his lecture to Textiles but also deal with other important industries that were prevalent in that area. If you cannot come to the weekend please support the lecture.
The more people we can take on the weekend will obviously reduce the cost. Final costings cannot be given at this stage but we shall endeavour to keep this down to the minimum. Travel will be by minibus or coach depending on numbers and we shall book overnight accommodation at the most reasonable rate possible.

If you would like to have more details of the weekend please contact me sending a stamped addressed envelope. You will be under no obligation at this stage, it will merely be an expression of interest.

Please write to me, Mrs. Ann Wright, Yarborough Lodge, 32 Yarborough Road, Lincoln. Tel. No: Lincoln 27180.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE COMMITTEE

Most of the members of this Committee represent special interests, such as adult education, the museums, the libraries, and the archives. This formula has worked well for over 20 years, but now that the Committee is fully a part of the Society's structure of government, I would like to encourage 'lay' persons to offer themselves for election to the Committee next April/May. We meet about four times a year, twice in the summer, and once each in autumn or winter/spring, during office hours, in Lincoln or nearby. I can promise that any newcomers would be made most welcome by the 'old hands', many of whom are, in any case, relatively recent recruits to the Committee. We would appreciate having better access to the views of 'ordinary' members of the Society, and a little bit of extra labour at the times of our launches would also be very useful. As we only 'launch' about once every two-three years, you would not be letting yourself in for the great unknown if you joined us. Please phone me on Lincoln (0522) 791764 if you are at all interested: Dennis Mills, Westhighland, Rectory Lane, Branston, Lincoln. LN4 1NA.

HUMBERSIDE COUNTY COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

The Constitution of the Society enables the Executive Committee to have representatives from both Lincolnshire and Humberside County Councils. The Society has recently been informed that the Humberside representative will be Councillor Mrs. F. Franklin, 10 Marklew Avenue, Grimsby, DN34 4AB. Mrs. Franklin, because this is a new venture for the Council, will be supported by Mr. Dowling (Central Library, Town Hall, Square, Grimsby DN31 1HG) who is the Leisure Services Divisional Officer for the Grimsby Area. We hope that Mrs. Franklin and Mr. Dowling will find the work of the Committee valuable and interesting, and we welcome the strengthening of links with Humberside County Council.
52.1 BAYARD OR BYARD'S LEAP - LOCAL SAYINGS

"He's the sort 'at could take tallow out o' Bayard's Leap" - said of a horse.

"As black as Byard's bitch"

Is any reader familiar with either of these local comparative sayings or the derivation of them? The first is used specifically for a horse, the second generally - in the same way as "As black as soot". Both comparatives were recorded by Max Peacock, brother of Mabel Peacock, the well known Lincolnshire folklorist, during the late nineteenth century, in the north of the county. Mabel Peacock herself offered no comment on either of the sayings apparently not being familiar with either.

Eileen Elder, Apple Garth, 33 Norman Close, Barton on Humber, South Humberside, DN18 5HX.

(The legend of Bayard's Leap will be found described in numerous publications, including those listed below, and the horse shoes are a well known landmark on the 'High Dike' road near Cranwell. The story was very well known in Lincolnshire - Mrs. Rudkin heard it from people at Willoughton and Burgh le Marsh, and my maternal grandmother, who was born at Everett in Nottinghamshire in 1881, of Lincolnshire parents, knew the story. See: Lincolnshire Folklore, Ethel H. Rudkin, 1936, Reprinted EP Publishing 1973 pp77-9; Bygone Lincolnshire Vol.II p.96-116 William Andrews, Hull, 1891; Ancaster under the Romans and Medieval Ancaster Edward Trollope in The Heliaguery April and July 1863 (later published in pamphlet form); Bayard's Leap, A Lincolnshire Romance 48p pamphlet, in several editions, once sold at the Bayard's Leap Garage and Cafe.)

Terence Leach

52.2 A LINK REMEMBERED - "Peterborough" (himself a Lincolnshire man) writing in The Daily Telegraph on 7 November 1986 reported that Hansard, The House Magazine had made a 'special offer' to Members of Parliament who were prepared to dip into their pockets for the £10,000 appeal for the restoration of St. Mary's Church, South Kelsey. The magazine article stated that 'It is alleged that Hansard has been known to come to the assistance of Members and Peers, repairing a lapsus linguae here, an infelicitation there. There can be no doubt that the patron saints of Hansard reporters would smile benevolently on those makers of speeches, formal and informal, who find themselves honour bound.....'

(Luke Hansard, 1752-1828, Printer to the House of Commons, was born in Norfolk. His mother was Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. William Norfolke of Spilsby. The Hansard family is still to be found in Lincolnshire. For further information see Printer to the House The Story of Hansard J.C. Trewin and E.M. King, London 1952).

Terence Leach

52.3 LINCOLNSHIRE ARTISTS - Miss Ann Warman, Catalogue/Index Assistant, Recreational Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Lincoln LN1 1YL, is undertaking research for the Usher Gallery on Lincolnshire artists who were active from c.1700-1960 and who worked in any media. Information on Lincolnshire born artists is of primary importance, but she will be pleased to receive details of artists associated with the county who may have lived, studied or worked in Lincolnshire for a significant period of their lives. (Editor)
52.4 A TALLY STICK Dr. E.A. Wood, of St. Leonards on Sea, has presented to the Society a Tally Stick which was given to him some seventeen years ago by a lady who died not long afterwards at the age of 100. She informed him that the stick came to her from an ancestor who had been on the staff of the Houses of Parliament at the time of the fire in 1834 - when, as members will know, tally sticks played an important part in the destruction of the building. The stick has been deposited at the Lincolnshire Archives Office and Mr. Johnson has prepared the following report upon this interesting relic - a gift for which the Society is very grateful.

TALLY STICK - A Report - Context. The tally stick presented to the Society by Dr. Wood is a most interesting survival. Such sticks were used in the Exchequer from a very early period to aid the accounting process; notches would normally be carved to denote the sum of money due and then the tally would be split in two, the debtor retaining one, to be matched up on completion of repayment or payment. In this case however, no notches are readily apparent - it may be that this tally is a dummy, suggesting that the sum due was already recorded in manuscript form. We have the Debtor's name, in this case a Sheriff of a County, but not the name of the County involved, again suggesting that the tally was not in this case a vital part of the transaction.

Inscriptions, etc.
There are two inscriptions on the tally: -
1. "D Robto le Venour Vic de firma Com "
   tr. "From Robert le Venour, Sheriff, for the farm of the
   County of[ ]"
2. "AO R Exxj Mich"
   tr. "In the year of the reign of Edward [I] 21 Michaelmas"

Dating and identification.
The date given is Michaelmas 21 Edw I - 1293, and therefore the tally records (or should record) the sum due for the fee farm of the County for the fiscal year 1292-93. Robert le Venour, of course, is well known to medieval historians of Lincoln as the Keeper of the City of Lincoln between 1291 and 1296, while the Office of Mayor was in abeyance. He was also Sheriff of the County of Lincolnshire. So this particular tally stick is of particular local interest.

Suggestions for preservation.
The Society should decide whether this is an historical artifact or a document: in form it is in the former category, but equally it is as valid a document as any charter, and I would suggest the Archives Office as its natural destination. It may have been in some collection or museum in the past as there is a No.7 attached to it, and also traces of an old rubber band: might there once have been more of these?

C P C Johnson
Lincolnshire Archives Office

52.5 RURAL RIDES IN NORTH KESTEVEN - As part of the process of promoting tourism within the District, North Kesteven District Council has become involved in the development of Rural Rides - a series of village walks or trails which will record and explain village heritage. It is hoped that in some small way these may add
to the richness and interest of the District for established residents, and that they may also prove of some interest to visitors. It is hoped that if visitors can be encouraged to explore villages they may provide a new source of income which will help existing shops and services to survive. The Planning Department is attempting to develop trails for all the cliffside villages, as well as Bassingham, Carlton le Moorland and Brant Broughton. Trails can already be provided for Welbourn, Brant Broughton, Aubourn and Bassingham, but it has been found more difficult to find information on Wellengore, Harmston, Boothby Graffoe, Navenby, Coleby and particularly Carlton le Moorland. Basically what is being sought is the history of the architecture of buildings - use, construction, age, etc., and of prominent or interesting people who have lived in them. If any members can provide information which they feel will be of use, will they please get in touch with Mr. Gray, Dept., of Planning, North Kesteven District Council, 81 Eastgate, Sleaford NG34 7EA. (0529 303241 Ex.76). Any material used will be acknowledged. (Editor)

52.6 A LINCOLN VETERINARY PRACTICE Mr. R.S. Murdoch is trying to trace the origins of the veterinary practice of Duguid, Murdoch and Startup. He has found useful information in the reference library at Lincoln and Lincolnshire Archives Office, but would be grateful for further information from members. Though mainly concerned with veterinary matters, he would be pleased to hear of anything to do with agricultural practices over the last one hundred years. Any members who can help should write to R.S. Murdoch, B.V.M. & S., M.R.C.V.S., Duguid, Murdoch and Startup, Veterinary Surgeons, 1 Riseholme Road, Lincoln LN1 3SN (Lincoln 24812).

52.7 LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCHES The 33rd Annual Report of Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust (for 1985) has just been published and issued to members. In addition to the Annual Report - which records a total of £24,600 paid in grants to Lincolnshire churches and chapels - the Report contains a valuable and well illustrated account of Eighteenth Century Monuments in Lincolnshire by no less an authority than Edmund Esdaile. Membership of the Trust is £10 a year (£20 for a Corporate Member and £100 for Life Subscribers). Communications to the Secretary, Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust, The Barn, Rectory Lane, Branston, Lincoln, LN4 1NA. Since its foundation in 1952 the Trust has made eight hundred grants to churches and chapels totalling £142,269. A major source of income is the Annual Sponsored Cycle Ride. The 1987 ride will be held on Saturday, 5th September.

52.8 NATIONAL TRUST BOOK OF MONUMENTS Ms. Jo Darke (72 Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, London NW5 1PR) is writing a book to be sponsored by the National Trust which is to be a popular introduction to the numerous open air statues and memorials which stand in parks, market squares and elsewhere throughout England and Wales. Selection will depend on the importance of the subject or event, sitings, excellence of sculpture and design, unusual or human story of subject and the author's whim. Ms. Darke will welcome information from members about Lincolnshire examples. The Editor has supplied her with a list of those known to him, but she will welcome further information.
52.9 THE ONES THAT GOT AWAY - A FURTHER LIST Since drawing up the list of stray manuscripts and pictures I submitted to the last Newsletter in the hope that some SLHA sleuths might help me discover their present whereabouts, I have gone through my files and have drawn up a further group with some additional queries.

1. In the Notes section of The Lincolnshire Magazine for October 1938 (vol.4, part 1), Mary Crowther-Beynon (of 5, Berber Road, Clapham Common, London SW11) submitted an extract from the manuscript Memoirs, which I have been unable to trace, drawn up for his son, of the Rev. James Giffard (1770-1849), Rector of Wootton from 1814. Giffard was an interesting minor poet and antiquarian and obsessed with Thornton Abbey: J. & J. Jackson of Louth printed in 1823 his Thornton Abbey in the Reign of Richard II. A Poem and in 1825 its continuation The Abbot of Thornton (they were reprinted in 1838).

(n.b. V.B. Crowther-Beynon contributed the chapter on Stamford to E. Mansel Symson's Memorials of Old Lincolnshire, 1911, pp. 162-78).

2. The next note (also from Clapham Common), on the subject of certain Marshland antiquities, in the same issue of The Lincolnshire Magazine was written by Walter Johnson. His childhood was spent at Fustow and, though leaving Lincolnshire 'early in 1860' he continued to write about the county for the rest of his life (he died at St. Austell in November 1950) - in his article 'Lincolnshire ethnology' (Lincolnshire Historian, Spring 1948) he mentions 'a lifetime's acquaintance, though intermittent, with Lincolnshire and its folk'. He was quite a celebrated writer, publishing in addition to a number of Lincolnshire essays (the best dealing with the history and traditions of the Marshes), Folk Memory (1908), Byways in British Archaeology (1912), Journals of Gilbert White (1931) and other archaeological works. I have long enjoyed Johnson's writings but know little of the man, or the present whereabouts of his apparently extensive notebooks, scrapbooks and manuscript materials.

3. Another writer with Lincolnshire connections I have been collecting over the years, but also with little knowledge of his life is Richard Lawson Gales (1862-1927), vicar of Gedney from 1909, poet and essayist.

4. One of the best nineteenth century Lincolnshire autobiographies is that of Thomas Wilkinson Wallis of Louth (1821-1903), 'the Lincolnshire Gringling Gibbons', published by J.W. Goulding & Son of Louth in 1899. The full title of this work mentions the 'Extracts from his Sixty Years' Journal', and on p.25 he notes -

When about 16 years of age I began to keep memoranda in diary form, and from that time to the present (about 60 years) have kept an unbroken record.

Elsewhere he comments on the amount of compression involved (e.g. p.66, 'In these pages, I have condensed the matter in my diary to about one-tenth....'). These journals would be of the greatest value to the historian of Louth but they appear to be lost (I would also welcome hearing of any of Wallis' drawings and carvings).

5. In the Louth edition of Morton's Lincolnshire Almanack for 1923 an article (probably by C.S. Carter) 'Old Louth characters' is illustrated by photographs taken by the late Mrs. S. Francis Clarke who appears to have been an amateur photographer of some distinction: she apparently won the gold medal in the Ladies
Competition of 1892 for her study 'A village blacksmith'; some of the photographs reproduced come from a set of studies 'The Seven Ages of Man', another appeared as a special supplement to the first volume of the Photogram. I believe she was the wife of Mr. Setteringtont Francis Clarke, dentist, of B Upgate; the family left Louth during the Great War. I would appreciate any information on Mrs. Clarke and the present location of her photographs.

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

52.10 LINCOLNSHIRE FIELDPATHS Mr. C. Padley, Secretary of Lincolnshire Fieldpaths Association, would like to see photographs, drawings and paints showing footpaths, green lanes and bridle ways in the county. Please write to him at Hambleton Cottage, Walesby Road, Market Rasen.

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FACES AND PLACES

WOODHALL SPA A bungalow at Woodhall Spa is to become a museum. It was the home of Mr. Johnny Well, and the museum will house his collection of memorabilia. The Chairman of the Woodhall Spa Cottage Museum Trust is Mr. David Radford.

SPILSBY AND AUSTRALIA Mr. Peter Numan, a representative of the British Tourist authority visited Spilsby in January. He is seeking places in Britain which will be of interest to visiting Australians and visited the birthplace of Sir John Franklin. We have many members in Australia. If and when they have the opportunity to visit Lincolnshire we hope that they will get in touch with the Society before their visit. Members may well be able to help them arrange visits to places associated with their ancestors who emigrated to Australia - willingly or otherwise! The connections between Lincolnshire and Australia are particularly strong ones.

LINCOLNSHIRE AVIATION SOCIETY had to close its Museum at Tattershall in 1985 and has been very actively seeking new premises. It will now reopen its Museum at East Kirkby in July. This airfield was the home of 57 and 630 Squadrons (both Lancaster units) in the Second World War. The control tower survives and it and other buildings are being restored to house exhibits. A hangar will also be erected, and the Society has acquired other war time buildings from the former airfield at Manby near Louth. The Society is seeking more volunteers to restore aircraft, buildings and other related material. The Museum will be called the Aviation Heritage Centre. The Society is to be congratulated on its enterprise and determination.

THE LINCOLN TANK Visitors to Bovingdon Tank Museum in Dorset will find that the first display they see is one devoted to William Foster and Co. Ltd. of Lincoln, the builders of the first tank. The centre piece of the display is a Foster tank from the First World War, and it is surrounded by photographs showing men at work in the factory at Lincoln. Leaflets which are obtainable at the museum should give Lincoln valuable publicity.
A LINCOLNSHIRE FISH FARMER

Thomas Ford (1853-1918) (a retired teacher) of Hundon Manor Fishery, Caistor, was a great authority on fish culture. He travelled all over the country advising on the stocking of rivers and lakes. His clients included Edward VII, the Duch of Albany, the Dukes of Bedford and Portland, Lord Jersey, John Jacob Astor, and, locally, the Earl of Yarborough. Ford had permission to fish in lakes belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, including Croxby Pond, in which there was an enormous carp.

Ford suffered from deafness early in his life - caused by the cold waters of the Swale. He wrote fishing articles for The Field, Land and Water and The Fishing Gazette. He published a book on Fly and Trout Fishing and a Book of poems about places he had visited. He composed a part song, "God Save Britannia's Queen" which was accepted by Queen Victoria.

He was friendly with Canon Rawlsley, co-founder of the National Trust, and with other members of this Lincolnshire family. He corresponded with Dean Stanley and with Gladstone. He was a naturalist, Fellow of the Linnean Society, and a recorder of rainfall for the Meteorological Society.

This account is based on notes written by Ford's daughter, Mrs. Dora Surfleet, in 1958, by kind permission of Mrs. Eleanor Spilman Webb, a granddaughter.

Ford's name appears as a pisciculturist in the 1900 Directory at Hundon Manor and in the 1905 Directory at Castlemount, Caistor. The advertisement illustrated is taken from the Directory for 1900.

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FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, LINCOLN
1689-1987 BUILDINGS - SNOW AND FUND RAISING

The date is January 13th 1987 and thick snow is everywhere and for the first time for many years it is difficult to get out of the village. It brings to mind an entry in the Quaker Lincoln Monthly Meeting Minute Book for February 1689 (the old Julian calendar).

..."that waters and snow so abound that Friends cannot with safety pass'.

Not an unusual concern in the 17th century, but Quakers throughout Lincolnshire were particularly anxious at that time that the weather would have improved by the end of the month for then they hoped to be able to celebrate the opening of their new Meeting House. After the passing of the Toleration Act of 1689 Lincolnshire Quakers decided to build a Meeting House in Lincoln as a centre for Quarterly Meetings and for the use of Lincoln Meeting. The persecutions during the past years; the imprisonments and fines, and the commitments made by Friends towards their sick and needy had caused a heavy drain upon their finances and there was
little money to spare for such an undertaking.

Nevertheless, despite the difficulties, the building, of what was to be the first licenced non-conformist place of worship in Lincoln, was started in September 1669 and continued throughout the winter months - a winter that was recorded in the Minutes as 'grievous'.

It was built on part of a plot of land near the 'Pot Market' in Newland, land bought in 1669 for £8 by Abraham Morrice, silk mercer of Lincoln, for use as a Quaker burial ground. The Meeting House cost £68 to build and the Quakers had managed to collect £28 towards this, leaving a loan of £40 still to be repaid. As near as it now can be estimated the annual family income of a comfortably off yeoman or tradesman, was, towards the end of the 17th century, approximately £40.

As Friends assembled on the 19th of March for the first Meeting to be held in the Meeting House they would have seen it as an unpretentious building standing at the southern end of the burial ground. An outside door on the south wall led straight into a plain room measuring 34¾ feet by 17½ feet. At the front of the room, the eastern end, there was, and still is, a raised dais with an oak baluster. At the back of the room a fireplace which, at that time of the year, would have been well ablaze with logs. Long stiff-backed wooden forms faced the dais and oil lamps hung from large hooks in the ceiling. A garret was reached by a staircase which also led to a cellar below. Changes have been made over the years but, if those first Friends returned today they would still be able to recognise their Meeting House.

Two years ago Lincolnshire Friends were faced with a problem which seemed to be unsurmountable. Trying to keep the building in good order by patching up was not only proving to be expensive but was no longer sensible. To preserve the listed 1669 Meeting House and to make the public building, which now adjoins the Meeting House, serviceable for the public required thorough and modern methods of restoration. An architect's report gave an estimate of £100,000. If those Early Friends, worn out by persecution, could build it then we should be able to preserve it. But, £100,000! Friends quickly applied themselves to fund-raising and so far £60,000 has been raised.

Again the weather is 'grievous' but restoration starts in February and hopefully the Meeting House will then be safe for many years to come and, if there is a comparison at all between the two ventures, it is interesting that the loan to be repaid by Friends this time has again the figure of 40, alas not £40 but £40,000.

Sir Francis Hill, in his excellent "Georgian Lincoln" has suggested that, because Friends feared that the Toleration Act would be rescinded, they took the precaution of having the back door installed in the building in order to escape arrest. There are two reasons why such action would not have been contemplated.

Firstly, if Friends attended any meeting that was against the law they would have done so knowingly, and would have accepted the consequences, neither fleeing nor offering any resistance.

Secondly, the diminutive size of the Meeting House and its position in that area of Newland meant that, whether Friends had left by a front or back door, escape would have been impossible.

[Editor]
Members of the Society will no doubt be interested in the following which were published last year:

An advertising leaflet appeared in one of the recent Newsletters for Jonathan Brown's *The English Market Town. A Social and Economic History 1750-1914* and Roy Bridgen's *Victorian Farms* published at £12.95 and £17.95 respectively by the Crowood Press (Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wiltshire SN8 2HE) and could easily have been ignored by members of the Society. This would be a pity for they are authoritative studies (the authors are members of the staff of the Museum of Rural Life at Reading University), well illustrated and have Lincolnshire material. Jonathan Brown's study provides the general background to the study of market towns - on markets and fairs, commercial life, related industries and trades, transport, and social and cultural developments - so often absent in many local studies. It is replete with Lincolnshire examples (its author's Ph.D was on 19th century Lincolnshire agriculture). Roy Bridgen's survey has material on farm buildings, farm-houses and labourers' cottages, livestock improvement, the growth of dairy farming, and the rise of the specialist agricultural engineer. There are brief sections on Clayton and Shuttleworth of Lincoln, the Hornsby's of Grantham, and Fenland steam pumping engines. It acts as a valuable complement to T.W. Beestall's *Agricultural Revolution in Lincolnshire (History of Lincolnshire, VIII)* and ought to stimulate interest and research amongst Society members.

Probably the most important book for the local historian to have appeared in 1986, perhaps for a number of years, is Oliver Rackham's *The History of the Countryside, Dent,* £15.95. The reader will find some Lincolnshire material, but the value of the book is the survey it provides of our state of knowledge on the history of the countryside (at some times all-too-frustratingly laconic) and further research possibilities. The main sections deal with sources, animals and plants (introductions and extinctions), woodland, fields and their boundaries (hedges and walls), highways, ponds, heathland, moorland, grassland, wetlands and the coast. It ought to be on every local historian's bookshelf.

*A Traveller's Guide to Early Medieval Britain,* Routledge & Kegan Paul, £9.95, with a text by Anthony Goodman and fine photographs by Michael Cyprien is an attractive and informative general survey - a kind of superior coffee-table book though intended to be kept in the glove compartment of one's car. Lincoln Cathedral and city, Thornton Abbey, Stamford, Boston and Crowland Abbey all receive attention.

The University of North Carolina Press has issued Philip L. Barbour's *The Complete Works of Captain John Smith 1580-1631* in three volumes at £150 the set.

Even more sumptuous is *Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England* edited by R.A. Skelton and P.D.A. Harvey, and published by Oxford University Press in a limited edition of 500 copies at £235. Lincolnshire and adjacent regions are well represented amongst the thirty studies: Judith Cripps writes of Barholm, Greatford and Stowe in the late 15th century; H.E. Hallam on Wildmore Fen c.1224-49; A.E.B. Owen on both a late 14th century survey of the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire and Holland and Deeping Fen in the
late 15th century; Maurice Beresford contributes an important
account of Inclesmoor next the Isle of Axholme c.1407; and
Dorothy Owen on Clenchwarton c.1400.

We are grateful to Christopher Sturman for sending the notes
above. The following new local publications have come to our
notice.

KEELBY: PARISH AND PEOPLE 1765-1831 99 pages, including 20 pages
of maps and illustrations. £2.75 or £3.25 by post (from Pam Hay,
1 Riby Road, Keelby, Grimsby, DN37 8ER). This is the first of
three booklets on Keelby Parish and People to be published by
Keelby Branch of the Workers Educational Association.

FANCY A MAN FROM POND STREET KNOWING HIS ABC 75 YEARS OF THE
LINCOLN WEA £2.50 plus postage from WEA Beaumont Fee Education
Centre, Lincoln LN1 1UU. This is a fascinating account of an
unusual subject, with interesting illustrations. There is a
wealth of information on people who have worked in WEA locally.

LORD WILLOUGHBY'S RAILWAY: THE EDENHAM BRANCH R.E. Pearson and
J.G. Ruddock. Published by the Willoughby Memorial Trust £4.50
from book sellers.

A HISTORY OF BOURNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL J.D. Birkbeck 24pp.
Obtainable from Bourne Grammar School, South Road, Bourne,
75p plus postage.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN LINCOLNSHIRE 1984-5 First Annual Report of Trust
for Lincolnshire Archaeology (Sessions House, Lindum Road,
Lincoln LN2 1PB).

THE STORY OF THE GRIMSBY JEWISH COMMUNITY Daphne and Leon
Gerlis (Humberside Leisure Services, Albion St.,Hull HU1 3TF
£4). This covers new ground in local history. It gives a
brief survey of Jews in medieval Lincolnshire and shows that
with the immigrations from Europe in the late 19th and early
20th centuries 100,000 Jews came in through Grimsby.

THE FREE SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI AT LOUTH: A SHORT HISTORY
Richard Gurnham (available from the school, £1.75) 40 pp.
Famous pupils of the school have included Captain John Smith,
Sir John Franklin, and Alfred Tennyson - whose photograph in
the pamphlet is labelled 'Lord Alfred Tennyson' which he most
certainly was not; he was Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

S.L.H.A. BOOK SALES

A steady stream of new titles continues to appear. An order
form is enclosed with your Newsletter. Members are welcome to
browse at the office on Tuesday and Thursday mornings, but
please telephone beforehand just in case you choose a day when
everyone is on holiday. Secondhand books are available.
Book lists are available - please send a stamped addressed
envelope to -

Linda Crust, Books Sales Manager, Exchequergate Arch,
Lincoln. LN2 1PZ.
STUKELEY AND HIS STAMFORD HOME  
G.E. Pannell

1987 sees the Three hundredth Anniversary of the birth of William Stukeley. It seems appropriate for our Society to mark this anniversary by re-printing the following article, which appeared in The Lincolnshire Magazine Vol.3 No.5, 1937 (published by our original society Lindsey Local History Society).

[Editor]

Stukeley and his Stamford Home - By G.E. Pannell

Mention of Dr. Stukeley in Mr. G.W. Bailey's interesting article on "Spalding Gentlemen's Society," suggests that a few brief notes on the life of that much-quoted Lincolnshire antiquary may be considered of interest, particularly some quaint excerpts from his Pepys-like family memoirs relating to his residence during his eighteen years as Vicar of All Saints', Stamford.

The Rev. William Stukeley, M.D., F.R.S. (to which letters he qualified quite early in life) was born at Holbeach on November 7th, 1687, to John Stukeley, Esq., attorney and his wife, Frances, daughter of Mr. Robert Bullen, of Weston, near Spalding, and his name is kept green in his native town in the title of the beautiful old hall which for many years has been the residence of Coun. H.P. Carter, O.B.E., one of the most successful farmers the County has ever produced.

Educated first at the old Holbeach free school, young Stukeley proceeded to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he did so well that very soon after leaving he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and in May, 1710, before he was 23, he commenced in medical practice at Boston. There he lived for seven years, removing in May, 1717 to London. He quickly became a fellow of the Royal Society, and took part in establishing the Society of Antiquaries, for which he acted several years as secretary.

In 1726, the doctor returned to Lincolnshire and established a good practice at Grantham, where, it is recorded, he "laid out a garden with a sylvan temple of the Druids" (One biographer writes that on account of his knowledge of British antiquity he was called the arch-druid).

Desiring to "enter the church," the doctor was ordained in July, 1729, at Croydon, and in October of the same year he was presented to the living of All Saints', Stamford, to which town he removed in February, 1730.

For his home there, he acquired the tenancy of a charming and secluded old house at the top of Barn Hill, not 150 yards from his church, which was then historically famous as the last house in which King Charles I slept as a free man: and one may well assume that that fact had not a little to do with his choice, as he subsequently became owner as well as occupier.

During his eighteen years residence in Stamford, Dr. Stukeley is said to have interested himself in the public life of the town particularly in the various social and musical societies for which the town was at that time famous, but judging by appended excerpts from letters to friends it looks as though the beautifying of his home was one of his foremost interests. Many extensions
were made by him and so well did he combine the Ketton stone and Collyweston slates that even now two hundred years after, practically no deterioration is noticeable.

Having been nominated to the rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen's Square, London, Dr. Stukeley returned to London in 1748 and there remained until his death on March 3rd, 1765, in his 78th year. He was buried in the churchyard of East Ham, and "according to his desire, without any monument."

Warburton, a famous bishop of Gloucester was one of his oldest acquaintances, and described him as "a learned and honest man, but a strange compound of simplicity, drollery, absurdity, ingenuity, superstition and antiquarianism."

The illustration shows the gate by which Charles I and his retinue entered Barn Hill House from the fields, thus avoiding the town and the bridge. The following references to the house and gate, extracted from letters in the Family Memoirs of Stukeley, published for the Surtees Society (1882-3-7) are of interest.

May 1st 1746 - "We have quite finished our house and garden" 31st October, 1746 - "I have built a top to the gate near the fields, emaillated, with an inscription in vast capitals - ANNO VICTORIAE CULLODONIANAE. Upon it is a great carved stone of my coat of arms and of my wife's impaled."

(In the original photograph the inscription is clearly legible on either side of the coat-of-arms.-Ed.)

3rd May, 1746 - "This day one hundred years ago King Charles, Mr. J hn Ashburnam and Dr. Hudson came from Coppinford in Huntingdonshire, and lay at Mr. Alderman Wolph's house, now mine, on Barnhill, all the day obscure. At 10 at night he set out for Southwell to the Scots."

"Mr. Richard Wolph had been an alderman of Stamford in 1630, again in 1638."

"The great gate in the town wall for the passage of waggons with corn I built up in the present form."

On a wall opposite No.9 Barn Hill, Stamford is a bronze tablet inscribed - "In the house on the site of No.9 Barn Hill, King Charles I slept for the last time as a free man (4th May 1646). Through the gateway of the house leading to the north he passed disguised as a servant. Two days afterwards he surrendered to the Scots Army."

Immediately above the keystone of the arch an inscription, the upper part of which is not decipherable in the photograph, reads WILLM. STUKELEY - MDCCXXVII - which would appear to indicate that the arch itself was built nine years before the "embattled" top was added.
HILDRED'S HOTEL, SKEGNESS

Plans for a new Skegness shopping centre in the present Lawn Motor Park and bordering the eastern end of High Street means that a number of small shops and the old established Hildred's Hotel will be demolished very shortly. The hotel's furnishings and equipment were sold in a three day auction just before Christmas and the scheme embodies a new and smaller Hildred's on adjacent ground. The centre will include a Gateways supermarket as well as a number of other trading units.

The second oldest hotel in Skegness, Hildred's was erected near the beginning of the 19th century, but was almost completely rebuilt in the late 1890s. The earliest notice relating to it that I have been able to find is in the Stamford Mercury of May 14, 1813, where landlord Thomas Melson "returns thanks for favours conferred upon him in the two years he has been fixed at Skegness". His advertisement continued: "The situation of the Hotel, the contiguity of the sea, and a dining-room and drawing-room not surpassed upon the Lincolnshire coast, rest upon their own pretensions. But Thomas Melson begs leave to add, that his attention towards the accommodation of those who may favour him by making use of his house will be unremitting and most gratefully acknowledged". A postscript added that a warm sea bath could be provided at any hour of the day and a bathing machine was available for guests at all times of the tide.

It was then known as the New Hotel, to distinguish it from the Skegness Hotel - later called the Vine - which had opened about forty years earlier.

Joseph Hildred took over in 1828 and at the 1841 population census he was living there with his wife, Sarah, and their three children. Also living in were seven domestic servants, an ostler and a fifteen year old boots. Fifteen others - men, women and children - were shown as residing in the hotel.

An advertisement in the Stamford Mercury of June 21, 1844, described the New Hotel as "very pleasantly situated on the Eastern coast, and commands a very extensive view of the German Ocean; vessels of all descriptions from London and the North are constantly passing and repassing in sight. In the management and interior arrangements every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of Visitors; the choicest Wines, Spirits, etc., are kept on hand and the charges are moderate. Hot and Cold Baths at any hour of the day. J. Hildred, in returning thanks for the distinguished patronage he has in former years been honoured with, begs to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour him with their continued support, that no exertion shall be withheld which is calculated to afford entire satisfaction". At that time, there were no other buildings to obscure the view over the seashore.

Joseph died four years later, aged 57, but Sarah carried on the business and on August 8, 1851, the Mercury carried a notice expressing "her sincere thanks to the Clergy, Gentry and Visitors ... for the liberal support conferred on her..." Mrs. Hildred went on to inform prospective patrons that, in connection with the Lifeboat Regatta, she was sending an omnibus to meet all trains at Burgh Station - six miles away - to convey visitors to the resort and return them to catch the evening trains.

A news item in the Stamford Mercury, dated August 4, 1854, read: "This pleasant little bathing place has been, for some weeks past,
the scene of extreme gaiety. The New Hotel has been crowded; the Vine has been visited by some distinguished guests: and most of the principal lodgings have been occupied. The varied and considerable alterations which have been made, not only in the inns, but in the village generally, cannot fail to produce the greatest satisfaction among visitors, and leave an impression... to cause Skegness to rank amongst the most fashionable places of resort in the summer season).

The population of Skegness at the 1851 census was 366, but in 1871 it had fallen to 349. At that date, Sarah Hildred held the licence of the New Hotel jointly with her son, Matthew, but they gave it up shortly afterwards. The new landlord gallantly renamed the hotel after them.

Sarah died in 1886 at the age of 82 and was buried in St. Clement's churchyard, next to her husband. Their separate gravestones were at the east end of the former parish church, but a year or so ago they were removed and laid with others to form a pathway in the churchyard.

In 1873, a branch line of the East Lincolnshire Railway was extended to Skegness and, a year later, Hildred's Hotel was enlarged to accommodate the increasing business. About 1897, it was acquired by the brewers, Bass & Co., and they practically rebuilt it. Not only did the exterior acquire a new look, but the interior was lavishly refurnished by Maples of London on what was described as a "no expenses spared" basis. The new Hildred's reopened for business in 1899.

Pevsner described the building as "more refined" than some of the "architecturally ignorant buildings of the town", and consisting of "eleven bays and only two storeys, in the Norman-Shaw-Ernest-George style". It is a listed building, Grade 2.

Ward Lock's 1910 guide quoted the tariff as 6s. for bed and breakfast, 8s.6d. per day for full board, or 59s.6d. per week. Pike's guidebook of the same year mentioned that from the drawing-room windows, "the life of Skegness, the shoppers, the trippers, the whole swarm can be surveyed". The landlord at that date was F.F. Mead, a former captain of Northampton rugby club and a boxer who, it was stated, had fought for the British amateur heavyweight title in 1896.

During the Edwardian summers, Fred Clements was attracting the evening crowds to his concert pitch on the lawn on the sea side of Hildred's Hotel, whilst giving daytime performances on the sands. He had a little wooden stage next to Hildred's, with a canvas canopy protecting the audience from the weather, whilst the grass was boarded over for the more expensive seats. A few years before the Great War, Bass's erected a permanent building on the site and leased it to Clements as the Law Theatre. When peace came, Fred Clements built the Tower Theatre, near the Clock Tower, and as he also had the Arcadia Theatre in Drummond Road, he relinquished the Lawn which was then let to Henri DeMond who turned it into a picture-house. As the Lawn Cinema, it closed early in 1934 and was incorporated in Hildred's Hotel with lock-up shops on the street frontage. It has continued in this form up to the present day. A little bit of Skegness history will disappear as the bulldozers move in.
MISS F.E. THURLBY

Ron Drury reminded the Editor recently that 1987 sees the twentieth anniversary of the death of Miss F.E. Thurlby and suggested that some account of her would be of interest to those who remember her (as many of us do with affection and gratitude) and to the many students of history who are still benefitting from her work. We are grateful to our President for contributing the following memories of this remarkable lady. Miss Thurlby was held in high regard by all who used the Foster Library and was remarkably patient with young people. The Editor first used the Foster Library when he was fourteen or fifteen, and the kindness with which he was greeted and helped by her was in no small way responsible for his becoming "hooked" on local history.

Miss F.E. Thurlby - In September 1948, when I had been working for only two days at the newly established Lincolnshire Archives Office, Mrs. Varley despatched me downhill to the headquarters of the Lindsey and Holland County Library, in Newland, where I was instructed to look at the Foster Library, and meet Miss Thurlby. There, in the search-room to the left of the front door, sat Miss Thurlby, busy, I suppose, with a genealogical search, but very ready to welcome me and to display the printed books, calendars, copies, and inventories with which she had come from Timberland Vicarage after Canon Foster's death. Soon there was a loud bang and an exclamation from the room across the passage, where there were more books, and this, it appeared, was 'Mr.George Dixon who often calls on me' and Mr. Dixon now emerged to meet me. Since it was still nominally summer he wore no socks; his haversack fell from his shoulder as he came forward. Thus I met two of the three friends (the third was Mr. C.L. Exley) who were to teach me in the next ten years most of what I came to know about Lincolnshire in the present and the immediate past. Mr. Exley climbed the Steep to Exchequergate from West Parade every morning. Miss Thurlby came to do genealogical searches every afternoon, Mr. Dixon dropped in from Holton-le-Moor at least twice each week to continue his catalogue of seals. All three were warmly interested in what we were doing; soon they were an indispensable part of the office, and our closest friends, but there is no doubt that among them Miss Thurlby had a special place. She had worked so long and so closely with Canon Foster, that she could help in many of our difficulties, and in any case she was deeply interested by the continuation of his work. When she discovered that we liked to hear from her about her life at Timberland there was no limit to the stories she could tell.

For two terms, about 1954, I taught a WEA class at Tattershall, and the only way I could reach it was by the 'bus by which Miss Thurlby went to Metheringham. I sat with her every week and it was then that I learned about the self-willed dog and cat who tyrannised over their master, about the motoring trip in Wales which Canon Foster shared with the Stentons, when his steering was defective and they went left-handedly everywhere, about the wonderful hat 'covered with autumn leaves' worn by Eileen Power when she visited Timberland, and about Canon Foster's joyful exclamation 'Some thing so nice has happened, Florence, Mr. Stenton is going to marry Miss Parsons' (It is worth remarking in passing that Miss Parsons (Lady Stenton) had the previous summer bicycled to Timberland from Reading to work on Lincolnshire
charters). There were glimpses of life in Exchequer gate, too and especially the whisky (Scotch) kept in the safe in our old reading room, for Colonel King-Fane’s visits. It needed replenishing on one occasion and Miss Thurlby, or her sister, sent out to the Bail to buy a bottle, brought in Irish. I also learned about her own life as a girl and young woman in Timberland, how she developed bronchitis after singing carols on a very cold night, how her father (the village policeman) had been on duty at garden parties at Blankney Hall, how they remembered a 'rantanning' (rough music) in the neighbourhood.

It was even better when in 1955 Miss Thurlby joined the Record Office staff, bringing the Foster Library with her. By this time the Gaol had been partially equipped to store documents and had a small search room, in what had been the gaoler's room on the middle floor. Here she spent much of her time with the Library and the probate records, which had also come to us, close at hand. She was lonely and cold sometimes but we worked there, or took her place whenever we could. She and I arranged and catalogued the contents of the Library, and in her company I wrote a Minster pamphlet on the cathedral muniments. Together we coped with the demands of the Mormon microfilers, and braved the horrors of the pigeons which crept below the book-stacks, or stole the tape we had discarded, to add colour to their nests. Increasingly I became aware of the benevolent presence of Canon Foster, as she introduced him into all her conversation. Usually it seemed, he approved of what Mrs. Varley and I were doing, though there were times when we discarded too many of the layers of brown paper which he had introduced: they meant something, she thought, but what? When the time came he was particularly gratified by my engagement to be married, though he did not, it seems, approve of my taking another full-time job. Better to work at home, he thought.

There was something particularly modest and dignified about Miss Thurlby; no liberties were taken, no Christian names used: we were Miss Thurlby, Mrs. Varley and Miss Williamson to the end of her life, but our regard was no less warm for that. We remember her as we remember Mr. Dixon and Mr. Exley, as our closest friends and associates, as deeply engaged as we were ourselves in the adventure of establishing the new Record Office.

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REGIONAL FURNITURE SOCIETY
This Society will hold a Study Weekend at Horncastle in June. The Society was formed to provide a forum for those interested in the study of "vernacular" or "common" furniture, which includes the broad category known as "country" furniture. The Chairman is Dr. B.D. Cotton, and the Secretary Susan Bourne (Townley Hall Art Gallery and Museums, Burnley, Lancs. BB11 8RQ). The latter will answer queries about membership and activities, which may be of interest to some of our own members. Editor.

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The High Sheriff of Lincolnshire for 1987-8 will be Mr. Neil Edmund McCorquodale, who takes office on April 11. He will be followed in 1988 by Mr. James Hensage of Hainton, and in 1989 Mrs. Bridget Eley, of Hackthorn Hall, will be the first lady to hold that office in modern times - which is the more interesting as her mother, Lady Cracroft Amcotts, became the first lady to be made a Deputy Lieutenant of the County some years ago. It is open to question whether Mrs. Eley will be the first lady to hold the office, for William King-Fane, who wrote the article mentioned above, found that in 1216 the Lady Nichola de Haya was recorded as sheriff. According to another list, however, Johannes Marescalles was sheriff in that year. (I am indebted to Mr. Philip Scorer, the Under Sheriff, for a copy of this latter list).

Mr. Neil McCorquodale, whose family owns the Stoke Rochford estate, is the son of Mr. Alastair McCorquodale (who was called "the fastest white man in the world" at the time of the 1948 Olympics) and Mrs. Rosemary McCorquodale, of Little Ponton Hall, near Grantham. Mrs. McCorquodale's parents were Major Herbert Brooke Turnor, M.C., D.L., and Lady Enid Turnor, daughter of the 13th Earl of Westmorland. Mr. McCorquodale was born in 1951, educated at Harrow, and was a Guards officer. His marriage to Lady Sarah Spencer (at which Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones was a bridesmaid) took place in 1980.

Several of the new Sheriff's Turnor ancestors have held the office of Sheriff of Lincolnshire. The first to do so was Sir Edmund Turnor (1619-1707) in 1681. He was the first of the family to live in Lincolnshire, and had married in 1653 the heiress of Sir John Harrison, who bought Stoke Rochford in 1637. Sir Edmund, a Royalist, was knighted in 1653. In 1713 Edmund Turnor (d.1769) was Sheriff. He was Sir Edmund's grandson. His son, another Edmund Turnor, had the Stoke Rochford estate for a long period - 1769-1805 - but was never Sheriff. He added Ponton Hall to the family estates. In 1810 Edmund Turnor (1754-1829) of Ponton Hall held the office. He was an M.P. and an antiquary. His son, Christopher Turnor (1809-1866) was Sheriff in 1834, a decade before he employed William Burn to build his great mansion at Stoke Rochford. He owned more that 20,000 acres in Lincolnshire, and was the county's fourth largest landowner. He married Lady Caroline Finch Hatton, daughter of the 10th Earl of Winchelsea, of Haverholme Priory. He was M.P. for South Lincolnshire 1841-7. His son, Edmund Turnor (1838-1903) was High Sheriff in 1894. He married Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of the 10th Marquis of Huntley.
(Her sister married the 2nd Lord Aveland, later the Earl of Ancaster). He was M.P. for Grantham 1868 and for South Lincolnshire 1868-1880. He was succeeded by his nephew Christopher Hatton Turnor (d.1940) who was High Sheriff in 1918. He was possibly the most multi-talented holder of that office in its hundreds of years of history. An architect, author, agriculturist, political theorist, artist, designer, and pioneer in many fields, he was indeed a remarkable man. His estates were inherited by his nephew, Major Herbert Brooke Turnor, who lived at Little Ponton Hall.

In his account of the High Sheriffs, King-Fane mentions numerous published lists of holders of the office, but does not include that published in 1779 and compiled by Edmund Turnor the antiquary. I have a copy of this, but there is no indication that Turnor was its author. According to his obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine Charles Brooke, Somerset Herald, wrote to Gough "your Mr. Turner, of Lincolnshire, the editor of the Lincolnshire Sheriffs, etc. he desires to know whether your Camden for Lincolnshire is printed, as he will add to it". The obituary states that "From a subsequent letter it appears that Mr. Turnor did furnish some contributions to Mr. Gough's Britannia".

In addition to Mr. McCorquodale's forbears, there have been other sheriffs of Lincolnshire from Stoke Rochford and Great and Little Ponton. Nevill St. John of Stoke was sheriff in 1312 and 1315, and James Pennyman of Little Ponton Hall was Sheriff in 1744. William Pennyman of the same place was sheriff in 1782. If any reader knows details of this family I shall be pleased to hear from them. In 1823 Sir Charles Egleton Kent, Bart., of Ponton, was sheriff. He was of a Yorkshire family but lived in Lincolnshire. His father, also Sir Charles Egleton Kent, died at Little Ponton in 1811 aged 66, and was buried at Wadworth, Yorks. The baronetcy was created in 1782. Kent's successor, Sir Charles William Egleton Kent (b.1819) was at Fornham, St. Genevieve, Suffolk, in 1841. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1834.

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JUST THE TICKET

The County Council's Department of Recreational Services has issued a new season ticket which gives access to all the museums and the Castle as many times as you like for a year. At just £2.50 for adults, £1.25 for children and £8 for a group ticket, this represents very good value for money. The group ticket is a particular bargain as it admits any 5 people as long as one of them is the ticket holder. It is therefore not restricted to immediate family but can be used to show friends, uncles, cousins and aunts the delights of Lincolnshire. The Museums you can visit are: Usher Gallery; City and County Museum; Museum of Lincolnshire Life; Gainsborough Old Hall; Church Farm, Skegness; Grantham Museum; Stamford Museum; Lincoln Castle. Please note the ticket is not valid for events where special admission charges are involved, e.g. the Local History Fair on 20/21 June. To get in free to that you have to offer to help the Society with manning stalls, etc!!
HORNCastle LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Horncastle Local History Society is, possibly, one of the youngest in the County. Its story dates from the post war era of searching for our roots. The popularising of archaeology by the media led to an upsurge of interest in classes in archaeology and Horncastle joined the race to become fully conversant with this popular study. The Horncastle WEA class, however, seemed to be more concerned with local history and certainly "dirt" archaeology held no attraction. By the end of the 1964 session a public meeting was called and the Society came into being.

Although at the outset there were no specific aims, there were two major interests - to stem the flow of items relating to the history of the town away from it or into the bin, and to provide a repository for same and to promote the interest in archaeology and local history through lectures and other avenues.

Through gearing the latter towards a direct interest in the town today, the Horncastle Civic Society was born. The baby has now reached maturity, is flourishing and serving a different role in the community.

At first most of the Society's energy went into lectures and outings but the first publication was not long in coming. This was a pamphlet on the Romano-British settlement. Water was flowing quickly in the Bain and the pamphlet grew into a town trail but by 1976 this was ready for a reprint. At this point the County Council offered help to produce the present walks to a design which, it was hoped, would become a model for other County towns to follow. It is a pity this did not happen, as the publication, 3 cards of 3 walks in an attractive folder, ran into a reprint some time ago.

Looking back over the programmes, the greater proportion of the lectures have been on local or Lincolnshire topics, representing a very parochial interest. It is certainly debatable as to whether or not we should broaden our horizons at times so that we can place our neck of the woods in its national and international context. The number of subjects, however, with a local flavour seems endless and likewise the number of local competent speakers. Society members are regularly programmed and share their researches before going into print. Local history and archaeology is alive and well in the Horncastle area.

The museum collection began by displays in a garage window. This was changed regularly to show new acquisitions. During the search for permanent premises, Lindsey County Council decided to demolish a warehouse sitting on part of the Roman wall and replace it with the Branch Library. Although the Authority had no museum service, the librarian agreed to provide storage and display space in it if the local society consented to the management. There were two cases and a good store room and the first display was ready when the library opened. This has been changed every two months since then. A permanent display of the Romano-British artefacts was kept in the store.
Recent developments in the library service has led to facilities at Wharf Road becoming rapidly overcrowded. The museum store has been taken over for library uses and the store restricted to two walls. The County Council provided three new cases with storage under. These house the permanent Roman collection and the one remaining case is still changed bi-monthly.

Moves are afoot to find more extensive, less restrictive premises which could allow the acceptance of larger exhibits. To date the Museum of Lincolnshire Life has accepted items which cannot be stored at Wharf Road. In any case, the collection is catalogued using the Lincolnshire Life classification system.

As with other local societies, there have been several joint meetings with the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology and its predecessor. These have given HLHS great pleasure but they have not encouraged many SLHA members to come out of their burrows. It is interesting to note that of the 20 SLHA members in the area only 7 are members of the HLHS and in reverse, of the 35 or so members of HLHS only 7 are members of SLHA. That leaves a market in this area alone of 41 potentials for one or the other organisation. How can this be tapped? The coming East Midlands Local History Fair may open one avenue to encourage closer liaison. The County Council Recreational Services Department has a panel for exchange of views on archaeological and historical matters, might this be enlarged? SLHA might take the initiative and produce a scheme for closer co-operation without infringing local autonomy. Societies, like HLHS, out in the sticks, are jogging along very nicely, thank you, but might benefit from cross fertilization with other societies in the County and SLHA.

[There is much food for thought here - especially in the last paragraph. We shall be pleased to have similar contributions on other local history Societies in the County. Editor]

o-o-o

METHODOIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN LINCOLNSHIRE
BEFORE 1851: THE EVIDENCE IN ANSWERS & RETURNS
TO THE EDUCATION ENQUIRY OF 1835

Rex C. Russell

"In this retired hamlet...[Lissington, near Market Rasen] the Wesleyans have an effective sabbath - school of 27 years' standing, and in it many of the poor of the surrounding villages have had their children taught the first principles of Christianity, as well as the elements of reading. A few days ago they held their anniversary - an occurrence which is held in high regard by the children, and also by those of larger growth:..."

Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury, 28 May 1847

Newspaper reports of Sunday Schools before 1851 are rare. The Digest of Returns to a Circular Letter from the Select Committee on Education of the Poor, &c. of 1818, tells us a good deal of the existence of Church of England Sunday Schools in Lincolnshire parishes but very little of the Methodist Sunday Schools. Few entries in this 1818 Report are as explicit as these for Aubourn, Kirton in Lindsey or Market Rasen:-
"...and a Sunday school supported by the Methodists..." Aubourn
"...and one supported by the Methodists, which contains 77 children." Kirton in Lindsey
"A Methodists Sunday school, where about 70 or 80 children attend." Market Rasen

Valuable information on Sunday schools for a limited area of north-east Lincolnshire around Grimsby may be found in the Skelton Collection of printed matter in Grimsby Public Library. From this source we can discover the Rules of Methodist Sunday Schools at Grimsby (1820), Stallingborough (1824), Waltham (1838) and Grimsby (1842). Here too may be found the valuable contents of the Sunday School Library, Grimsby, 1825. (1) A little more information on Methodist Sunday Schools prior to 1851 is given in this winter's Sunday Schools in Lindsey - The 'Miserable Compromise' of the Sunday School which forms Part Two of A History of Schools & Education in Lindsey... (1965). For 1851 we have a wealth of information in Lincolnshire Returns of the Census of Religious Worship 1851, edited by R.W. Ambler (The Lincoln Record Society, Volume 72, 1979). In this volume we see how many Sunday Scholars attended churches and chapels on 'Census Sunday'. Here are some examples from this source:-

Grantham: Wesleyan chapel. 300 Sunday scholars attended morning service. Wesleyan Reform chapel. 120 Sunday scholars at morning service.
Market Rasen: Primitive Methodist chapel. 33 scholars at morning service. Wesleyan chapel. 94 scholars at morning worship.
Barrow on Humber: Wesleyan chapel. 147 scholars attended morning service.
Hornastle: Primitive Methodist. 28 scholars at morning service. Wesleyan chapel. 100 scholars at service in the morning.

It is obvious that, at mid-century, we have gathered together for us full and informative material on Methodist Sunday schools in 1851. What is the best guide to the existence of such schools in Lincolnshire in the 1830s? Undoubtedly it is the EDUCATION ENQUIRY printed in 1835, the ABSTRACT of the ANSWERS AND RETURNS made pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th May 1833.

From these Returns one can find information on Methodist Sunday schools in one hundred and eight (108) parishes in Lincolnshire - these parishes are listed at the end of this article. The facts are clearly presented as the following examples will show.
KEADBY (Population 309) in Althorpe parish.
"One Sunday School (commenced 1830), consisting of 23 males and 28 females; this school is supported by endowment, and is connected with Methodists."
BARDNEY (Pop11098)
"One Sunday School of 67 males and 73 females, is supported by voluntary contributions, and connected with Methodists."
BASSINGHAM (Pop. 704)
"One Sunday School, appertaining to Wesleyan Methodists, consists of 83 males and 60 females; this School is supported by voluntary contributions, and has a lending library attached."
BILLINGBOROUGH (Pop. 831)
"Two Sunday Schools, in one are 30 females, who attend the Established Church, the other (commenced 1829), consists of 63 males and 69 females, and appertains to Wesleyan Methodists."

BOTTESFORD: ASHBY Township (Pop. 378)
"One Sunday School, in which 16 males and 24 females are taught gratuitously by Primitive Methodists."

CANDLESBY (Pop. 216)
"One Sunday School (commenced 1833), appertains to Methodists, and consists of 79 males and 11 females, who receive gratuitous instruction."

CLEETHORPE Township (Pop. 497)
"One Sunday School, of 20 children of both sexes, is supported by an annual collection; this school appertains to Wesleyans, and has a lending library attached."

EAGLE (Pop. 467)
"One Sunday School, appertaining to Wesleyan Methodists, consists of 52 males and 54 females, and is supported by public charity."

EAST STOCKWITH (Pop. 269)
"One Sunday School (commenced 1824), in which are 30 children of both sexes; this school is supported by subscription, and connected with Primitive Methodists."

HAGWORTHINGHAM (Pop. 593)
"Two Sunday Schools, one of 8 males and 7 females, who attend the Established Church, is supported by subscription; the other consists of 45 males and 35 females, and is supported by Methodists."

HOGSTHORPE (Pop. 698)
"One Sunday School, appertaining to Wesleyan Methodists, consists of 84 males and 74 females, who receive gratuitous instruction."

WILDSWORTH hamlet (Pop. 132) in Laughton parish
"One Sunday School (commenced 1833), consists of 33 children of both sexes, and appertains to Primitive Methodists or Ranters, by whom it is supported."

From those twelve examples (out of a total of 108) it becomes evident that answers may be found to many important questions about Methodist Sunday Schools:-
In how many of the 108 parishes was the Methodist Sunday school the only such school? Where two or more Sunday schools exist, what are the relative attendances at schools of different denominations? How many Primitive Methodist Sunday schools existed by 1835? For how many Sunday schools are we given the dates of commencement? In how many and which parishes did a lending library exist in connection with a Sunday school? How were the Schools supported? How was money raised for books (in schools in which no library is mentioned)?*

Dates of commencement are given for 42 Sunday Schools, as follows:-
after 1818 (no closer date)
Fulstow, Manthorpe (in Grantham), Sleaford, North Somercotes, Thorpe on the Hill.
In 1819... Branston (Lincoln), Huttoft
In 1820... Lissington, Nettleham, Scamblesby (about 1820).
Scotter (Primitive Methodist), Trusthorpe
In 1823... Martin (Timberland), Metheringham
In 1824... Long Bennington, East Stockwith (Primitive Methodist)
In 1825... Crowle, Horsington
In 1827... Wood Enderby
In 1828... Orby
In 1829... Billingborough, Tealby
In 1830... Keadby, Corby, Keelby, Mavis Enderby
In 1831... Dogdyke, Foston, Potter Hanworth
In 1832... Holton-le-Clay, Moulton, Waltham
In 1833... Barkston, Candlesby, Dunston, Holbeach, Hundleby,
South Kyme, Wildsworth(Primitive Methodist, in
Laughton parish), Moulton, Rippingale, Ulceby

By 1835 how many Methodist Sunday schools had lending Libraries
connected with them, and what is recorded about them?

Sunday schools in these nine parishes had lending libraries:-
Bassingham, Cleethorpes, Corby, Manthorpe(Grantham), Keelby,
Lincoln(St.Mary le Wigford), Marton, Spilsby, Brig.

The normal comment was "...has a lending library attached":
Keelby's library is called 'small'. Only for Spilsby was more
detailed information given:- "...a lending library attached com-
prising nearly 300 volumes, from which the children and others
may borrow books upon payment of one shilling per annum".

NOTE: We know from the Skelton Collection of 1826 that Grimsby
Wesleyan Methodist Sunday school possessed an extensive
library (bigger than that at Spilsby) in 1826. No mention
of either this Sunday school or library is made in the
1835 Returns.

(1) - All these are reprinted in Rex C. Russell: A History of
Schools & Education in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 1800-1902.
Part Two (1965).
* e.g. WOOD ENDERBY(210) "...collections are made after
an annual sermon for the purchasing of books."
METHERINGTON(260) "...books being supplied by sub-
scription."
TRUSTORPE(286) "...and books are provided by sub-
scription."

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A full list of parishes in which Methodist Sunday schools existed
in 1835 follows.

PARISHES IN WHICH METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS
EXISTED IN 1835 - WITH DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT WHERE GIVEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parishes</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Althorpe(Keadby)</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Auborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkston</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Barrow on Humber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassingham</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Bennington, Long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billinghay</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Dogdyke, Bottesford(Ashby)P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Caistor, Colsterworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brant Broughton</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Coventham St.Bartholomew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleethorpes</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Deeping Fen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corby</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Deeping St.James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowle</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Epworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunston</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>East Stockwith P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foston</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Gedney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gainsborough</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Great Gonerby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grantham (Manthorpe) after 1818
Hibaldstow
Holton le Clay 1832
Hundleby 1833
Kirton (Fen Corner) P.M. 1833
Laughton (Wildsworth) P.M. 1833
Leverton
Louth
Mavis Enderby 1830
Metheringham 1823
Newton upon Trent
Potter Hanworth 1821
Rippingale 1833
Scothern
Skellingthorpe
Spalding (both W & Ranters)
Sutton, Long
Tattershall
Thorpe on the Hill after 1818
Torksey
Ullceby 1833
Waltham 1832
Waplode
Wood Enderby 1827
Hagworthingham
Hogsthorpe
Horncastle
Huttoft 1819
Kirton in Lindsey
Leddenham
Lincoln (Branston) 1819
Lissington (St. Mary le Wigford)
Mareham le Fen
Messingham
Moulton (2) 1832 & 1833
Orby 1828
Rasen, Market
Saxilby
Scotter (both W & P.M.)
P.M. 1820
Sibsey
Sleaford after 1818
Spilsby
Swinderby
Tetford
Thurlby with Northorpe
Toynton St. Peter's
Upton
Washingborough
Willoughby
Wrawby (Brigg)
Heckington
Holbeach
Horsington 1825
Keelby 1830
Kyme, South
Leake
Lincoln 1820
Marton
East Butterwick
Nettleham 1820
Pinchbeck
Rasen, Middle
Scamblesby c. 1820
Sibsey
Somercotes, North after 1818
Stamford
Swinstead
Tealby 1829
Timberland (Martin) 1823
Trusthorpe 1820
Wainfleet All Saints
Weston
Withern with Stain

[Should we be surprised at the large number of Sunday Schools, in 1835 or more surprised at the larger number of Methodist Societies with NO Sunday School?]

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**Strange News from Helpringham**

*Terence Leach*

The two following press cuttings are to be found in a book of cuttings compiled by Henry Evan Smith (1828-1908) of Caistor (See Newsletter No. 46 October 1985 page 14). Though they are not typical of the contents of the Smith cuttings book - and even Lincolnshire newspapers cannot be expected to provide items as unusual as this every week - they do serve to show what a wealth of material is to be found in the pages of local newspapers.

**A Remarkable Eel**

On Saturday a party of Sleaford Naturalists visited Helpringham to verify the truth or otherwise of the existence of a blind eel in a freshwater well, and which it was stated had been there for at least 70 years. The well, which is on property belonging to Mr. Joseph Barnes, was pumped nearly dry, an enormous stone slab covering the mouth was then removed, a man descended with a ladder to fish for the eel, which was soon found, brought to the surface, and put in a trough. It was about 18 inches long, a quarter of a pound in weight, totally blind with two large scales over its eyes, and had a most remarkable arch in its back, (presumably caused by
constant circular gyrations at the bottom of the well). Blind though it was it appeared to be strangely affected by the strong light, and a most noticeable fact was that in a long straight trough its motions were circular. The following facts appear to be quite authentic: The eel was placed in the well by Mr. Edw. Johnson, a farmer, in the year 1824, he at the time being a youth of 17 years of age. Mr. E. Watling, who was present on Saturday, has a distinct recollection of its being taken out and replaced 40 years ago, and Joseph Philips, the man who brought it up on Saturday, has brought it up on three previous occasions, viz. 10, 20 and 30 years ago. Mr. Benj. Bugg (a nephew of Mr. Johnson) was also present on Saturday, and stated that on many occasions his uncle told him about having placed the eel in the well when he was a boy of 17. The eel was carefully replaced on Saturday and the well sealed up. The water is daily used for drinking and is said to be the best in the village.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH BY A BEAR

On Saturday an inquest was held at the Nag's Head Inn, Helpringham, before R.A. White, Esq., touching the death of Elizabeth Thorby, aged 3½. It appeared from the evidence that two men were at the village with a dancing bear, and that when deceased saw the beast in the street she was frightened and cried. In the evening of the same day (21st ult) deceased was with her father in the New Inn. The men in charge of the bear were there getting their supper, and soon afterwards the bear was brought into the room. Deceased began to scream, and although her father (who seemed to have been drinking some time) told her she would not be hurt, she continued to cry, and was at last allowed to run home. When she got home she was crying very much, and could not speak. Her mother undressed her and put her in bed, and she soon seemed to go to sleep. Soon after the mother went upstairs and noticed that deceased looked very pale. At four o'clock next morning, she was aroused by the deceased, who vomited a good deal, and again at six o'clock. About noon she asked for some bread, but did not eat it, and the mother gave her a little brandy. Deceased was conscious, for when a woman looked at her she said 'It's not daddy'. The child grew worse, however, and died early on the 23rd. Dr. Blasson, who made a post mortem examination, found the brain and brain membrane very much congested, which might be caused by a fright. A verdict of "death from congestion of the brain caused by being frightened by a bear" was returned. (April 1879)

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. G. W. Burkes
Mr. K. F. C. Heanley
Mrs. A. P. Fritchard
Mr. J. Horton
Mr. D. A. Williams
Mr. C. A.
Mrs. J. Hunter
Christine J. O'Neill
4 Stamford Road, Stamford.
"Jaina" 47 Priests Lane, Brentwood, Essex. CM15 8BU.
34 Beches Walk, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey. SM5 4JT.
3 Constitution Hill, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP1 3RG
32 Fontwell Cres., Middlebrook Est, Lincoln LN6 7LE
Nimrod, 33 Kelstern Rd., Doddington Park, Lincoln LN6 3NJ
36 Glossop Road, Sanderstead, South Croydon, Surrey. CR2 OPV
Miss J. Boothby - 12 Greenrigg Gardens, Spalding, Lincs PE11 2BP
Mrs. D. Pullford - 67 York Gardens, Walton on Thames, Surrey KT12 3EN
Mr. D. A. & Mrs. R. Hodgson - 12 West Avenue, Stapleford, Nottingham NG9 8DW
Mr. A. J. Weightman - "Homelea", Bournmoor, Houghton le Spring, Tyne & Wear, DH4 6EY
Mrs. M. Weightman - ditto
P. H. Hanson - 22 Bronyon Close, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
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Mrs. D. W. Freeman - Marshalls House, Chappel Road, Great Tey, Nr. Colchester CO6 1JR
Miss M. Wynn - 16 Moorside Court, Ravensmoor Close, N. Hykeham, LN6 9AZ
Mrs. H. Burt - 60 First Avenue, Newton Hill, Wakefield, WF2 2HS
Mr. B. D. & Mrs. A. Handley - 23 Northolme, Gainsborough, Lincs.
Mr. T. H. Sharp - 9 Brookfield Close, Hampsthwaite, Harrogate, N. Yorks HG3 2EA
Mr. A. J. Proctor - Hampson Green Farm, Hampson, Lancaster LA20 0JA
Mr. M. R. Fullerlove - Station House, Ripple, Tewkesbury, Glos, GL20 6EY
Mrs. M. Copland - 50 Jackson St., Sunbury, 3429 Australia
Mrs. C. E. Pearson - 2 Roe Park Mews, Roe Lane, Southport PR9 9DP
Miss M. Bond - 566 Richmond Road, Sheffield, S. Yorks, S13 8NB
Mr. D. W. Eno - 56 Rowlings Rd., Weeke, Winchester, Hants, SO22 6HJ
Mr. D. A. Stocker - 4 Wyatt Road, St. Catherines, Lincoln
Mr. F. H. Dennis - 62 Archers Court Rd., Whitfield, Dover, Kent CT16 3HU
Mr. & Mrs. R. Wiggett - 25 Willowfield Ave., Nettleham, LN2 2TH
Mr. J. A. White - 22 Shakespeare St., Lincoln, LN5 8JX
Mr. B. Barber - 187 Doddington Road, Lincoln, LN6 7HH
Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Rayton - "Guyscliffe" 10 Larkspur Rd., Nettleham Park, LN2 4SS
Mrs. G. D. Watson - 2086 Fairbanks Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K1H 5Z1, Canada
Mr. G. E. Bavin - 45 Linersh Wood Close, Bramley, Guildford, Surrey GU5 OEQ
Mr. P. F. Flint - 33 Spital Terrace, Gainsborough, Lincs, DN21 2HD
Mr. M. J. Russell - 6 Elyton Road, Doddington Park, Lincoln, LN6 3NH
Mrs. C. E. Murphy - 103 Hawthorne Chase, Lincoln, LN2 4RF
Mr. D. Bertram - 160 High Street, Wollaston, Stourbridge, West Midlands DY8 4PF
C. F. & I. Elwick - 4 Newport Arch, Lincoln LN1 3DD
Mrs. S. Franklin - 3 Queensway, Lincoln, LN2 4AJ
Mr. J. C. Hansard - 55 Kingsley Road, Harrogate, N. Yorks HG1 4RD
Mrs. P. L. Nelson - 86 High Street, Bilsted, Ipswich, Suffolk IP7 7EA
Mr. John Peaker - 35 Stamford Rd., Bowden, Altrincham, Ches WA14 2JJ
Mr. J. R. Pepperdine - 17 Proctor Rd., Sprowston, Norfolk NR6 7PP
Mr. T. Wilkinson - 61 Old Oak Road, E. Acton, London W3 7HW
A. G. Worrell - 34 Curlew Close, Beverley, E. Yorks HU17 7QN
Mr. C. Wright - 37A Caterham Drive, Old Coulsdon, Surrey CR3 1JP
Mrs. J. E. Wright - 2 Dowthorpe End, Earl's Barton, Northants.
Mrs. M. A. Yates - Court Baron, Higher Cheriton, Payhembury, Honiton, Devon EX14 OJL

Mr. C. F. Smith - Julians, Thornton le Clay, York YO6 7TF
Miss P. N. Doodson - 245 Burnley Lane, Chadderton, Oldham OL9 0EJ
Mr. E. D. Keal - 27 Radnec Road, Harrow, Mdx. HA1 1RZ
Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Butcher - 73 Kirkby Folly Rd., Sutton in Ashfield, Notts NG17 5HP
Mr. J. H. Manby - 56 Durham St., Monifieth, Dundee. Tayside DD5 4PD
Mrs. D. J. Barker - 39 Dunvegan Rd., Spring Cottage, Hull HU8 9JD
Mr. & Mrs. C. Kennington - 3247 Petunia Court, San Diego California 92117 USA.
Dr.G.F.Scrimshaw 40 Skipton Ave., Southport, Lancs. PR9 8JP
Mr.R.E.Gash 9 Emmanuel Drive, Bottesford, Scunthorpe DN16 3PE
Mr.J.E.Taylor 106 Lancaster Rd., St. Albans, Herts. AL1 4ES
Mrs.L.Marchant 56 Railway Ave., Ringwood East Vic. 3135 Australia
Mrs.L.M.Taylor 11 Madginton Rd., Bearsted, Maidstone HE15 8LQ
Mr.K.T.Straw Sibthorpe Gdns., Canwick, Lincoln. LN4 2RL
Mrs.E.F.Dew "The Orchard" 55 West St., Winterton, Scunthorpe. DN15 9QG
Mrs.M.Evans "Symoka" 60a Oxford St., Kirkby in Ashfield. Notts. NG17 7ED
Mr.S.Park 196A Neville Road, London. E7 9QN.
Mr.A.J.Wilkinson Corner Cottage, The Row, Osbodby, Market Rasen. Lincs. LN8 3TB
Mr.M.J.Casterton "Inglewood" Woodlands, Winthorpe, Newark, Notts. NG24 2NL
Mrs.A.Johnstone 46 East St., Horncastle. Lincs. LN9 6AA
Mr.A.C.Laskey 19A Lilac Close, Newark, Notts. NG24 4LD
Mr.B.J.Hill 129 Edinburgh Drive, Spalding, Lincs. PE11 2RT
Mr.J.W.Bee 34 Coniston Crescent, Humberston, Grimsby DN36 4AY
Mr.L.Musson 8 Church View, Grimsby. DN34 4LE
Mr.B.Wild 16 Anderton Close, Bury, Lancs. BL8 2HO
Mr.A.R.Govell 2 Exeter Court, Laceby Acres. Grimsby. DN34 5HO
Mr. P.R.Milson 12 Welholme Road, Grimsby. DN32 ODU

ADVICE TO AN ANTIQUARY

Mary Finch

'I wish you may enrich your collection by successive visits to places where valuable specimens of ancient architecture are still to be found. Those of domestic and castellated buildings have peculiar interest attached to them; and are much less known than churches. Things done upon the spot have generally a more lively and spirited style of drawing than those copied from sketches by another hand. My own weak health, and other circumstances, have restricted my inclinations to travel, which I feel to be a disadvantage, for there is no seeing so well as by your own personal view of things'.

Edward James Willson to John Ross; from Minster Yard, Lincoln, 18 April 1850.

'I hope you will continue to collect information for the antiquities of our City and County. Your unbound manuscripts should be brought into the most regular order that their contents will admit of, and then be severally bound, with lists or indexes to each. I find that regularity and method greatly facilitate reference to such collections. Excuse my freedom in offering these suggestions, but I now find from experience how very necessary it is to keep all our collections of literary and antiquarian matters in order and regularity, so that one can turn to any of them readily. It is also satisfactory to see that our labours may be hereafter useful to future historians. Your independant circumstances give advantages that comparatively few persons possess; and the clear legible character of your hand-writing is very desirable for an antiquary'.

Same to same. 22 December 1852 (Lincolnshire Archives Office, Hill 40/2).
The question most frequently asked of local historians is "Where can I find out about ....." and the fact that there is no bibliography for the county sometimes makes it difficult to answer. However, there is a vast amount of material available for many Lincolnshire places, much of which may be difficult for the uninitiated to discover. There is a wealth of material, for example, in the many volumes of Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, (later known as Reports and Papers of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society) and In 'Lincolnshire Notes and Queries'. I propose to publish in the Newsletter, as and when space permits, a list of material on Lincolnshire villages and small towns. The list cannot possibly be exhaustive or complete. It is taken mainly from my own card index, and I shall welcome contributions from other members. As Lincolnshire is a vast county it will be some considerable time before "W" is reached. [Editor]

ABY WITH GREENFIELD
Priory of Cistercian Nuns at; Victoria History of the County of Lincoln Ed. William Page London 1906 p.155

ADDLETHORPE

AISTHORPE
A History of the Villages of Aisthorpe and Thorpe in the Fallo\nC.W. Foster Lincoln 1927

ALFORD
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