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EDITORIAL

I must again thank those members who have responded to my plea for material for the Newsletter. In some cases articles have appeared as a direct result of my saying to a member 'I want you to write an article on .......' which they have interpreted as 'You will now get down to writing .......' - which is exactly what I intended them to understand! The file is now almost empty again and I do urge members to send in any material they feel may be of interest.

It will help me greatly if members will send all material for the Newsletter to my home address - 3, Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln, LN2 3SN. I do go into our office as often as possible, but can only do so on Saturdays. When the Newsletter is being put together, a few days can make a great deal of difference. Each Newsletter involves several complete days of sorting out and typing. All the material then has to be sent to Mrs. Duncalf, who so efficiently copes with typing out the copy, which then has to be sent to the printers. Members will appreciate, therefore, that it is absolutely necessary to have the material on my desk on or before (and preferably before) the deadline given in the current Newsletter. Rumours that the Editor is a retired elderly gentleman are grossly exaggerated! The first is certainly incorrect, the latter two in doubt.

Terence Leach

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Material for the next issue of the Newsletter, which will be published on 1st October, should be sent to the Editor at:
3, Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln. LN2 3SN
by 1st AUGUST 1987

THE EDWARD JAMES WILLSON APPEAL

The restoration of Willson's tomb is now (9th May) proceeding and is expected to be completed before the end of the month. Since the estimate was made, in January 1986, there has been further damage to the stonework from frost so that it will be necessary to replace more of the cornice than was expected. The extra cost has not yet been calculated. Happily, however, the appeal has recently received generous contributions from the Friends of Lincoln Castle and from East Lindsey District Council so that it has now either reached or nearly reached it's target.

Mary Finch
Appeal Organiser

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LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

The Committee welcome several new members to the Committee as a result of the elections at the Annual General Meeting - Miss Eleanor Nannestad, (Local History Librarian at the Central Reference Library at Lincoln); Mr. N. Lyons, (well known to the Society for his contributions to Newsletters and other publications); Miss K.D. Johnson, (who recently retired from Lincolnshire County Council's offices in Lincoln, and who has a wide knowledge of the county); and Mr. M. Hodson, (whose publications 'Lincoln Then and Now' have made him well known for his research into the photographic history of the city and county).

BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE - IMPORTANT AMENDMENT Unfortunately it has been necessary to alter the date of the Lecture, which was to have been on Saturday 11th July. It will now be held on THURSDAY 9TH JULY at 7.30 p.m. in the Methodist Chapel, Raithby by Spilsby. The speaker will be Nigel Kerr, his subject 'Buildings of Delight - Spilsby and Its Surroundings'. We hope that the lecture will be as well supported as has been the case in the past. Next year we shall revert to the Saturday afternoon.

LOCAL HISTORY DAY SCHOOL at BICKER 26th September

Through the good offices of Hilary Healey, we have arranged a Day School at Bicker Village Hall. Dr. J. Manterfield will speak on the early Ordnance Survey Maps and their use to historians. Our Committee member Hilary Healey will speak on Acre Books, an important source for fenland history. There will be a display of material connected with the day's subjects and a bookstall. A detailed programme is included with this Newsletter for all Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire members. Any other members wishing to have details should please send a request for them to the Administrator.

DAY SCHOOL AT BURGH LE MARSH held on 25th April was a successful and happy occasion, and we are particularly grateful to Mrs. Mary Boulton and the Burgh History Group for making the arrangements for it, and to our President and Mr. A.E.B. Owen for their lectures. Everyone present thoroughly enjoyed themselves in what was for many a new venue for our activities. It is a coincidence that many years ago the Society held Summer Schools at St. Paul's School, Burgh (formerly a training college for the clergy-missionaries).

PRACTISING PALEOGRAPHY Many of us become frustrated when faced with the 'difficult' handwriting which occurs in pre-18th century documents. A beginner's course is being held at Ipswich, 28th to 30th August. Details from Belstead House, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP8 3NA.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

In the last newsletter we reported that there was a proposal to install a new pumping facility at Hobhole Sluice near Boston. We objected to the proposal because of the effect upon John Rennies 1805 sluice structure. In the circumstances we are pleased to report that the Drainage Board have prepared a revised plan in which the pumping arrangements have been moved a short distance from the sluice reducing the visual impact of the new works upon the Rennie structure. Unfortunately the water pipes will still pass through the upper part of the original structure, but on the positive side, the Rennie sluice will be repaired and parts that are presently covered by earth will be exposed to view once more.
Early in April we were informed of a plan to demolish the railway station at Louth in order that the site could be redeveloped. Louth station was built by the East Lincolnshire Railway Co. in 1848. The architects were Weightman and Hadfield of Sheffield, and the building is in the Jacobean style. It is a magnificent building, described by Gordon Biddle, the leading authority on railway architecture in Great Britain, as quite the most handsome station on the Great Northern Railway. Louth was the headquarters of the East Lincolnshire which was the first line to be operated by the Great Northern Railway.

An objection was lodged and many other groups also objected. The local press reported that the planning application had been refused and we understand that the Local Authority have served a Repairs Notice on the owners to make the building wind and watertight. An appeal against the refusal of planning permission may well be made and, because the station is a Grade II listed building, a Public Enquiry would then follow.

It is essential that we do all that we can to safeguard the future of this most important building.

On the Fifth April a group of members went to Boston to survey the Black Sluice. The visit was prompted by the fact that ironwork manufactured by Tuxfords was incorporated in the sluice. The ironwork is scheduled for removal and it is hoped that Boston District Council will be able to preserve it in some suitable location. Tuxfords are best remembered for their early portable steam engines.

On September 19th we are arranging a visit to Grimsby and Immingham. In the morning there will be a guided tour of the docks at Grimsby and in the afternoon we are to visit Immingham to look at both docks and, possibly, the ship repair yard. Please contact Tony Wall, 109 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln for further details.

The Society are to host the Thirtyfourth East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference in October. The one day conference will be held at the De Aston School, Market Rasen on 24th October.

The subject of the conference is to be "Farm Buildings and their Uses" and the timetable will be as follows:-

10.00 a.m. Registration and Coffee and Bookstalls
10.30 18th/19th Century Farm Buildings - Nigel Kerr
11.15 The Uses of Farm Buildings - Laurence Craven
      Noon  Christopher Turnor - Catherine Wilson
12.30  Lunch
1.30 p.m. Business Meeting
2.30  Outing to Tealby/Kirmond/Binbrook/Stainton le Vale/Thoresway
4.30  Tea

The conference fee will be £7.00 which will include coffee, lunch and tea.

Booking forms will be available from Tony Wall, 109, Bunkers Hill, Lincoln. Tel: 33606.

SLEAFORD LOCAL HISTORY
FAMILY HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP

This group held its inaugural meeting in March. Forty people were present. The co-ordinator of the group is Mr. David Bramford, who can be contacted on Culverthorpe 327.
A committee to organise meetings and activities has been elected - Mrs. Sardeson, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Benton, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Bramford. It is hoped to hold meetings on the third Wednesday of the month. Several meetings will have been held when this Newsletter appears. Members in the Sleaford area who may be interested in the group's activities are urged to contact Mr. Bramford for further details.

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LINCOLNSHIRE ARCHIVES OFFICE

SEARCH ROOM APPOINTMENT SYSTEM

Regular users of the Search Room will now be aware that, although an appointment system has always been in operation for the use of the Search Room, it has now become necessary to insist on the system more strictly.

The huge increase in the number of readers over the year 1986-87 has placed an extreme strain on Search Room security and on the service the staff are able to provide.

We hope to be able to distribute the numbers of readers more evenly by implementing the appointment system.

We should, therefore, appreciate your cooperation in advising anyone you know who is likely to visit the Archives Office of the need to make an advance appointment.

THE MUSEUM OF LINCOLNSHIRE LIFE

Early in the New Year, the Museum of Lincolnshire Life will be putting on display a temporary exhibition entitled 'Happiest Days of your Life'. As the title indicates, it is based on those formative years spent at school, but with particular reference to Lincolnshire.

The Museum is interested in hearing from anybody who may have material relating to this subject and who will also be willing to loan particular items to the Museum for the three month duration of the exhibition. The exhibition will focus on many aspects of school life, so if you have, for instance, photographs of school groups, classroom scenes and school events, or objects such as clothes and uniform, teaching aids, even the school cane, in fact any artefact you may think would be of interest and could be included in the exhibition, please contact Andrew Davies, Assistant Keeper of Social History, Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Burton Road, Lincoln. LN1 3LY. Tel: Lincoln 28448.

ENGLISH HERITAGE - LINCOLNSHIRE BUILDINGS

English Heritage has several properties in Lincolnshire in its care. In Lincoln itself there is the Bishop's Palace. Monastic property is represented by Thornton Abbey in South Humberside. At Gainsborough there is the Old Hall, and at Sibsey, some five miles north of Boston, the Trader Windmill. Details of the opening times and admission charges for these buildings will be found in leaflets issued by English Heritage. There are four other properties to which admission is free, and which are open at any reasonable time - Bolingbroke Castle, birthplace of Henry IV, St. Peter's Church, Barton on Humber, Gainsthorpe Deserted Medieval Village (on the minor road west of the A15 south of Hibaldstow) and Tattershall College, in Tattershall village.
BOOKSTALL

An Order Form for some of the latest books is enclosed separately. Please write to me (enclosing S.A.E.) for a more detailed booklist.

Family History members continue in their mammoth work of publishing more marriage indexes and indexes to 1881 censuses (1851 is now completely indexed for Lincolnshire). Although these books are published in The Family Historian, I find many non-Family History members are interested in them. If anyone would like a list of indexes published by the Family History group please write to me or Vera Miller, 131 Boultham Park Road, Lincoln enclosing s.a.e. for list. The latest additions are 1881: census - both Louth and Glanford Brigg; Marriage Index (1813-1837) - Belisloe Deanery.

I negotiated terms with Merlin Press for the purchase of the last remaining copies of a reprint of Young's General View of the Agriculture of the county of Lincolnshire (facsimile of 1813 edition). This was formerly on sale at £32 and I am able to offer it for only £8.95. I was quite bowled over by this fascinating book and strongly recommend it to anyone who is interested in the history of Lincolnshire's agriculture. The book is comprised of County Reports to the Board of Agriculture. The reports tell of farming history and practice, of enclosures, drainage and the treatment of the poor, of wage rates, machinery, crop husbandry and experimentation, of the philosophy of those who ran the English countryside during the Napoleonic wars. They also have useful comment on the role played by canals, the improvement of the roads, the factory system, and the public's changing taste in food.

SPECIAL OFFER!

TO CELEBRATE THE COMING OF AGE OF "LINECOWNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY"

The Society's journal had 'come of age' with the recent publication of Volume 21. To celebrate this event we can offer to paid-up members of the Society the chance to buy back copies of the journal for just £1 each! That is £20 for the first twenty volumes. You can order any numbers that you are missing - you don't need to order all twenty, but hurry because Volume 20 and some of the early numbers are in short supply and you must order quickly if you would like a complete set.

Because we are offering these fascinating volumes at such ridiculous prices we cannot afford to include postage in the price, so we would ask you to either collect your purchases from the Society's office at Exchequergate on Saturday 5th September 1987 (see times below) or send us postage at 80p per volume. Even with postage the cost is still very reasonable to get a run of this outstanding county journal.

If you would prefer to see these back numbers before purchasing, call in at the office in Exchequergate on 5th September at lunchtime or evening (between 12 noon and 2 pm and then from 7 pm to 9 pm) when it will be especially open for this purpose. (If the Society has moved to Jews Court by 5th September, the journals will be available there).

It is intended that this special offer will continue to 31st December 1987, but several numbers may be out of print before then so don't delay but buy that special Christmas present NOW!

* The proper price would be £68!
NOTES AND QUERIES

53.1 RICHARD LAWSON GALES (See 52.9 No.3) Christopher Sturman's note about this Sussex born Vicar of Gedney (from 1902 to 1927) prompted me to look at the copies of his work which I have in my own collection. I find that I have his David in Heaven and Other Poems (London, Simpkin Marshall n.d.), Skylark and Swallow (London, Erskine Macdonald 1920), Selected Poems (London, Brentanos, 1930), Old World Essays (Daniel O'Connor, London, 1921), Studies in Arcady and Other Essays from a Country Parsonage (London, Herber and Daniel, 1916).

From an examination of these it is possible to learn that Gales also published The Vanished Country Folk, A Posy of Folk Songs, Ballads and Carols, and A Parson In Arcady and that he had work published in The British Review, The Nation, The Vineyard, Westminster Gazette, The Hibbert Journal, The Outlook, Observer, and Oxford and Cambridge Review.

Old World Essays includes a review of Folk Lore Round Horncastle by the Rev. James Alpass Penny, of which Gales says "it's style is curiously garrulous, and sometimes difficult to follow".

My copy of Selected Poems has pasted into it some poems by Gales which were published in newspapers, and a review of the book taken from The Times Literary Supplement July 10th 1930. The book was edited by Canon Anthony C. Dean, and has a fifteen page introduction which reveals something of Gales' life and states that he published "Two volumes of prose essays and four slim books of verse" - which appears to be inaccurate. He apparently began to write verse as a very small boy, and at Oxford won the Newdigate. After his ordination in 1887 he spent ten years in various curacies until he became Vicar of Wantborough, near Guildford. He never married, and at Wantborough lived not in a vicarage but in a cottage shared with a labourer and his family. In 1909 he was presented by the Crown to the vicarage of Gedney (He threw the letter offering him the living into the waste paper basket, unopened, because it arrived in an official-looking envelope). He was apparently "shy, unassuming, near sighted. His voice was so weak as to make his sermons almost inaudible". He lacked a critical faculty, and was unable to tell his own best work from his worst. A letter from him, dated Feb. 1 1919 is pasted into my copy of Selected Poems and may have been addressed to W.S. Howden, of Lincoln, who apparently bought the book in 1930. Gales thanks "My dear Sir" for sending some poems for him to read and is quite complimentary about them. He goes on to say "alas! I fear I can give you little advice about publishers. I don't think it would be kind to say that a publisher is likely to take a volume of such poems unless you made yourself responsible for all expenses. Possibly they might be published by subscription if people were interested. But I imagine the war has made publishing poetry a more difficult matter than ever. Except in some few instances the pleasure of writing it, and the pleasure it may give to a few friends is the principal part of the reward. I am myself going up to London on Monday to try to persuade a publisher to accept a small volume of verse of my own which I should much like to have published this spring, but I have little hope of success. For one thing the man whom I used to have dealings with has been swept away by this hideous war and his place taken by a stranger. I think your best plan would be to try to get a volume published locally, either by subscription or you might get it taken 'on its own' where your work is known". I can find no W.S. Howden
in the Directory for 1930, though a Mrs. Howden was then living at 45 Beaumont Fee, Lincoln. I do not know if the recipient of Gales' letter published the poems in question.

Terence Leach

53.2 PISHEY THOMPSON Pishey Thompson is well known in Lincolnshire for his monumental "History and Antiquities of Boston" published in 1856, but little is known about Thompson himself. Setting myself the task of remedying this situation I have discovered much, but find that, for instance, any letters still in existence relating to his affairs are mainly letters to him. He was a prolific correspondent (and hoarder) and it may happen that, tucked away somewhere by other 'hoarders' are letters from Thompson - and other memorabilia. His wife was Jane Tonge, daughter of John Tonge, Brazier, Strait Bargate. Her sister Susannah married Charles Wright, son of Charles Wright, Ironmonger, High Street, Boston. Pishey's maternal grandparents were Evisons, Graziers of Freiston. An Evison also lived at Wragby. The Thompsons were from Bennington. Some of Pishey's schooling was at Mr Adams', Freiston, and Mr Swallow's, Skirbeck. Thompson was a committed Unitarian. He lived in Washington, USA, for 25 years, first as a bookseller. He worked tirelessly for the establishment of a bureau of statistics; interested himself in theatre and philanthropic causes; and became English correspondent for one of America's newspapers. He returned to England to end his days in Stoke Newington, London. Any information which can be offered about Thompson will be most gratefully received by Mrs Isabel Bailey, 84 Linden Way, Boston, Lincs. England. PE21 9DQ. Tel: (0205) 66530.

53.3 The Hansards and South Kelsey (See 52.2) Mr. J.C. Hansard (55 Kingsley Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 4RD) writes to clarify the connection between the Hansard family and South Kelsey church - "Although, as far as I am aware, there is no evidence of a direct connection between Luke Hansard and the Hansards of South Kelsey, the village was the seat of the Hansard family in Lincolnshire for some twohundred years or more, until the family lands and fortune passed by marriage into the Ayscough family in the 16th century. The church of St. Mary houses a brass memorial plaque, now situated on the wall at the side of the altar, of a Sir Richard Hansard, a 15th century knight, and his wife Joan Hedworth. The church also houses a stone effigy (alocoved into the wall of the nave) of Sir Robert Hansard, a crusader knight of the 14th century, who fought alongside Edward I in the seventh crusade. Sir Richard Hansard was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1419. If any members of Parliament may read this, their money will certainly be well spent!". Mr. Hansard writes that he has been trying to obtain a copy of "Printer to the House" by J.C. Trewin and E.M. King, which is out of print. He would be very interested to hear from any member who may have a copy for sale or who may know where one could be obtained. This book does seem to be elusive, I have only seen one copy for sale. (Editor)

53.4 CHARLES GREEN THE BALLOONIST AND HIS LINCOLNSHIRE ASCENTS In his note on F.C. Massingham and the summer of 1826 in the January 1987 Newsletter, Christopher Sturman quotes the entry for 4 August 1826 in Massingham's journal, "Saw Mr Green ascend in his balloon". As not all members will have seen the earlier note on the drought summer of 1826 in the September 1986 issue of Lincolnshire Life to which he referred and which contains more
details of the ascents made by the celebrated aeronaut Charles Green (1785–1870), especially the ones from Boston in 1826, some information on Green and his ascents may be of interest.

He was the son of a London fruiterer, and made his first ascent from Green Park, London, on 12 July 1821, by order of the government, at the coronation of George IV, in a balloon filled with carburetted hydrogen gas, he being the first person who ascended with a balloon so inflated. Between then and 1832 he made 526 ascents, including one in 1828 from the Eagle Tavern, City Road, on the back of his pony, and after being up for half an hour they descended at Backenham in Kent. Probably the longest journey was in 1836, when he and his companions travelled from London to Weilburg in Germany, a distance of about 500 miles, in 18 hours. Many of his ascents were made alone, including one from Boston in 1846.

The monthly retrospect of the principal events and occurrences of the county for 1827 in *The Lincoln and Lincolnshire Cabinet* for 1828 mentions two Lincolnshire ascents. On 3 July 1827, "The inhabitants of Lincoln and its neighbourhood were much gratified by the appearance of a balloon which passed over the lower part of the city, and alighted in a field of barley not far from Branston. The aeronaut was Mr. Green who had ascended at Macclesfield in Cheshire, at six o'clock in the afternoon, and after passing over the counties of Derby and Nottingham, descended at thirty-three minutes past seven, having performed a voyage of 67 miles in little more than an hour and a half". And on 10 September that year, "Mr Green made his eighty-second ascent in the 'coronation balloon', from the mart-yard, Gainsborough, accompanied by Thomas Hinton Esq. of that place. The day being upon the whole exceedingly favourable, Mr Green made one of the most gratifying ascents he has ever experienced, and there being but little wind, he gradually rose into the heavens, and bore away with a very gentle motion towards the north-east, nearly the whole time in view of thousands of spectators, descending with ease and safety (after an hours voyage) near Bromby Wood, about four miles from Burringham, and enjoying through nearly the whole course a most delightful view of the river Trent, and the beautiful scenery of the adjacent country".

An account of Green appears in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

*Ron Drury*

53.5 A *COOK BOOK QUERY*. I have a copy of the Tapton Mount Cook Book published in the 1950's (?) It was produced in aid of the Tapton Mount School (The Royal School for the Blind) which was taken over by Sheffield Education Committee in 1947. The introduction to the book indicates that the school served counties as far south as Peterborough, and one cannot fail to notice the large number of contributions from people in the Spalding area. Does anyone know the reason for this?

*Hilary Healey*

53.6 A *LOST MANUSCRIPT*. William Marrat, in his *History of Lincolnshire Vol.III* (1816) p.68 refers to 'Peak's MS account of the towns in Kesteven'. This manuscript has never found its way to the Lincolnshire Archives Office. Does anyone know whether it is still in existence?

*Hilary Healey*
53.7 WAINFLEET PISCATORIAL CLUB Landley's brick pit at Tytton Lane West, Wyberton, near Boston, formerly (?1950's) displayed a sign indicating its use by the "Wainfleet Piscatorial Club". Does anyone know anything about this club or why it had Wyberton connections.

Hilary Healey

53.8 BRICKWORKS Remains of brickworking survive in most parishes in the county, yet very little documentation exists. I should be interested to hear of any written material, recollections, illustrations or examples from known brickyards, preferably from the fens or the fen edge villages.

Hilary Healey

53.9 REV. RICHARD LAWSON GALES Response to query 52.9.3. My sister and I are also preparing a dossier on Mr. Gales, who was well known to our parents, and we would welcome anecdotes from anyone who also remembers him. We are also trying to obtain a good photograph. I have contacted Mr. Sturman to make sure we don't come to blows (Miss Hilary Healey, Friest Cottage, Drury Lane, Bicker, Boston, Lincs.)

53.10 ANNIVERSARIES In response to recent discussion with the Editor about anniversaries, I have been keeping an eye out for any event which took place in a year ending in 7! One imagined that there would be some Enclosure Acts and Awards, but in fact, amongst those listed in the Archivist's Reports there are only the following:
1787 Enclosure Act for Martin with Linwood and Blankney Fen. The actual Award is dated 1789.
1837 Willoughby cum Sleaford, Award and plans, but there are also some for 1838.
1837 Little Cawthorpe Award and Plans.

Perhaps there is some scope here for celebration of these events in the villages.

Hilary Healey

53.11 WHAT A FAMILY! Family historians who find that an ancestor married more than once may have difficulty in sorting out the offspring of various marriages, but I think it unlikely that any has ever been faced with the problems which will face the descendants of Mr. Leroy 'Uncle Roy' Johnson, whose death on 25 November 1986 at the age of 98 was reported in The Times on 27 November 1986. He was the self-proclaimed prophet and leader of the small polygamist border town of Colorado City, and his sect holds to the old Mormon polygamist belief, having separated from main-stream Mormonism in 1890. He is survived by 13 of his 16 wives - the report does not say how many children!

Ron Drury

53.12 JOHN MOLSON The Editor has received a letter from Mrs. Jean E.A. Ostrowski (R.R.L. Site 5, Comp. 7 Prince George, B.C. V2N 2H8) in response to his note in the January Newsletter about John Molson, who recently appeared on a postage stamp and who came from Lincolnshire. Mrs. Ostrowski has kindly sent the stamp and some interesting information which shows that Molson was born in Lincolnshire on 28 December 1763. His family had connections with Snake Hall, Fleet. She is looking up further information which we hope to publish in due course.
NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS

The Winter Newsletter 1987 of the Ancient Monuments Society contains the following, "An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Central England" written by Christopher Stell and published by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) £45.00 from HMSO 1986. The publishing event of the year, the long wait for which has been entirely justified. The counties covered are Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire. Separate offprints by county are planned. There are 169 places of worship illustrated by phot and line drawing and the text runs to 276 pages. It is a tragedy that the present policy of the RCHM is that this will be the first and last volume in the series to be published. For all the other counties in England, the results of Mr. Stell's years of research will be available only for inspection in the Commission offices or possibly through computer. It is the duty of the RCHM to assemble and disseminate information on historical monuments and there is no better way than by publication. The Society certainly hopes that the Commissioners can be persuaded to change their minds.

Miss Murray had discovered this news before the Editor received the Ancient Monuments Society's papers, and had obtained The Royal Commissions 42nd Interim Report (February 1985). The buildings considered "as being especially worthy of preservation" in Lincolnshire are the Unitarian Chapel, Spain Lane, Boston, Brant Broughton Friends Meeting House, Monksthorpe (in par. Great Steeping) Baptist Chapel (which has an external baptistery), the United Reform Church, Newland, Lincoln, the Friends Meeting House, Park st., Lincoln, and Raithby Methodist Chapel, Raithby by Spilsby. This list, one suspects, would be considerably lengthened by our members!

Miss Murray wrote to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and referred to the Unitarian Chapel at Lincoln (1725) and the Roman Catholic Chapel at Osgodby, suggesting that in future, when any revision is planned, the Society should be approached for information. The Secretary (T.G. Hassall) has replied to Miss Murray saying "Although Commissioners have decided not to publish further inventories, it is their intention that a volume bringing together the results of the national survey will be published. It is hoped that this will bring the importance of these buildings to the attention of as wide a public as possible". The Secretary goes on to say "I have noted what you say about the difficulties of consulting our archive in London. We are aware of the problems that may face both the elderly and the young. In the case of specific chapels, we are therefore very happy to provide copies of the material that we have collected. If you are interested in a particular chapel perhaps you would care to write to my colleague Mr. Croad, at this address". (RCHM Fortress House, 23 Saville Row, London, W1X 1AB).

I am grateful to Miss Murray for taking action in this matter and for allowing this information to be made known to members. I hope to include an article on the Lincoln Unitarian Chapel in a future Newsletter.

Terence Leach
THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE FUND

This body grew out of European Architectural Heritage Year 1975 and resulted from a Civic Trust Report to the Department of the Environment on financing the preservation of old buildings. It is a non-profit making company with charitable status which operates a national revolving fund for the benefit of local revolving funds - charities dedicated to the preservation and rehabilitation of worthwhile old buildings which commercial interests deem too difficult to tackle. It publishes a newsletter, Preservation in Action and a fully illustrated annual report. Those who would like to become Friends of the Architectural Heritage Fund or would like to have more information should write to Hilary Weir, Secretary, The Architectural Heritage Fund, 17 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AW.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY

This Society's Winter Newsletter for 1987 mentions under Case Work four Lincolnshire buildings. They are the Methodist Chapel, West Street Alford "A striking design of 1864 by W. Botterill of Hull"; 32A Broad Street, Stamford "An early example of a silk throwing house and malt kiln united in one building", 4 Maltkiln Road, Fenton, "A building of the late 17th and 19th centuries. A worrying case for the DoE has acquiesced in demolition despite a failure to test the market adequately as laid down in repeated DoE Circulars", and Glebe Farm, Nettleton, 'a building with its origins in the late 15th century'. All of these buildings are the subject of proposals for complete demolition.

On a happier note the Newsletter reports that in the last six months of 1986 the Redundant Churches Fund added a number of churches to those entrusted to it for care and maintenance. One of its new acquisitions is St. Mary's North Cockerington, Lincolnshire. Members will know that this church stands in the same churchyard as the parish church of St. Adelwold, Alvingham. It has a small Saxon window in the chancel, a south arcade of the late 12th century and a complete set of box pews.

FILLINGHAM CASTLE

The Gothick Castle at Fillingham, built in 1760 for Sir Cecil Wray, probably by John Carr, is being repaired. The south west turret has been repaired by Simons Engineering. Mr. William Rose, the owner of the house, hopes the three other turrets will be repaired in due course. Fillingham was rescued from dereliction by Mr. Rose's father shortly after the War. It is open to the public by written appointment.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON STAMPS

To commemorate the anniversary of the publication of The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy the Post Office issued four stamps. They were designed by Sarah Goodwin. The 18p stamp shows an apple, the 31p stamp is based on Optics, the 22p stamp Motion of Bodies in Ellipses and the 34p stamp The System of the World. It is not often that Lincolnshire men or places appear on our postage stamps - it is interesting to speculate which famous yellow belly will be next to appear.

ALFRED TENNYSON CENTENARY

Perhaps the Post Office will issue special stamps to commemorate the Centenary of the death of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, in 1992. The
Tennyson Society has set up a 1992 Centenary Committee to coordinate and plan events and activities during the year.

M.A. IN LOCAL AND REGIONAL HISTORY

Since 1983 the University of Nottingham's Departments of History and Adult Education have offered a two year part-time M.A. in Local and Regional History. Applications are now invited for admission in October 1987. Further information can be obtained from The Secretary, Centre for Local History, Dept. of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, Block B Cherry Tree Buildings, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS

Benjamin West's great portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, 'Father of Australia' is apparently destined for that country after it was sold at Sotheby's in March for £1,815,000. The price was a record for West. Whilst its departure from Great Britain must be regretted, it is appropriate that its destination should be Australia.

The portrait was begun in 1771 when Banks returned from the South Seas. In the words of Frank Davis, writing in "Talking about Sale Rooms" in Country Life "it is well up to good 18th century standards and is a great deal better than most, besides being so romantic. Its main interest, though, is surely historic as a unique document of the discovery of Australia and New Zealand, for the voyage had incalculable results for the future. I fail to see how such a work can be valued in cash - anything from £1 to £20 millions say I - and so was not surprised to learn it had been bought at Sotheby's for £1,815,000".

Banks commissioned the portrait and it was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1773 as "A Whole Length of a Gentleman with a New Zealand Mantle Around Him". The cloak was of flax. At Banks' feet lies a copy of a drawing of flax which Parkinson made during the voyage (It is now in the British Museum). The picture passed to the sitter's great nephew W. Milnes. He sold it at Christie's in 1866 for 100 guineas. It was bought by an agent for the great uncle of the owner who sold it in March, and had been little seen. It was in the "Glory of the Garden" exhibition held recently at Sotheby's. In 1773 it was engraved in mezzotint by J.R. Smith. The portrait is a large one - 92 x 63 inches.

One hundred years ago a large exhibition was staged in Lincoln in connection with the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Among the exhibits was an engraving "Sir Joseph Banks in Maori costume" loaned by the Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope of Revesby Abbey.

SURVEY OF ANCIENT HOUSES

Lincoln Civic Trust's Fascicule II Houses West and South West of the Minster will be available shortly. It will deal with 13 and 14 Minster Yard, Greystone Steps and Terrace, Vicar's Court, the Cantelupe Chantry House and 17-23 Minster Yard. There will also be accounts of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene within which these houses stood.

Fascicule III is well advanced and will deal with Atton Place, Deloraine Court, the Burghersh Chantry, 8 James Street, Atherstone Place and the Bishop's House. It will also have an account of the early history of All Saints in the Bail which stood behind 6-7 Eastgate as well as information about houses now destroyed, Cotterford Place, Burton Place, Ederson Place and the group of houses between the Choir School and Priorygate, of which the
Dolphins Inn and College House, taken down in 1892, were the chief.

LINCOLNSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Francis Hill Commemoration Trust (upon which the Society is represented) has appointed Miss Diana Short as research bibliographer. The Trust was set up following an appeal in 1981 to commemorate the life and career of Sir Francis Hill. In view of his contribution to the study of the history of Lincoln, his place in local government in the county and his academic connection with Nottingham University the charitable body which resulted made grants to students either resident in or studying some aspect of the county. The objective to which the major part of the funds are to be directed is a bibliography of the City of Lincoln.

There is more good news on the bibliographical front, for Mrs. Rosalind Boyce (a member of this Society) has been appointed by the County Council to prepare a computerised catalogue of the county's local history collection. In addition to this, Lincoln Cathedral Library is to publish the Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lincoln Cathedral Library (by Dr. Rodney Thomson of the University of Tasmania). Your Executive Committee has agreed to make an interest free loan of £500 towards this publication. In due course details of the publication will be advertised to members.

REGISTRATION HISTORY

July sees the 150th anniversary of Civil Registration in this country. The county's Public Protection Committee, through the Lincolnshire Registration Service, are putting on a small exhibition. This will be on display throughout the county in selected Registration Offices. It will also be seen at the Lincolnshire Show on June 24 and 25. The exhibition will feature a number of characters, past and present, from all areas of Lincolnshire. Press cuttings, copies of birth and death certificates, facsimile bills and literature will be on show.

NATURAL HISTORY

Among the many nature trails which will be open this year in the county are some which will be of special interest to local historians. There are two, for instance, at Grimsthorpe Park - the Lake Trail with views of the Castle, and the Pots and Pans Trail passing through quarries, grassland and woodland. There is also an Exhibition "Wildlife Connected with the Grimsthorpe Nature Trails" open until August 15th in Willoughby Memorial Trust Art Gallery at Corby Glen (a building of great historic interest). At Well Vale, near Alford, the trail goes through park, woodland and by lakes, with views of Well Hall.

A NEW LOCATION

"Gate Burton House, a surviving building a few miles south of Gainsborough in northern Lincolnshire....... Gate Burton house was built in the late 1760's; it faces south over the Lincolnshire wolds and was considerably enlarged to the north in the present century".

This information appears on p.16 of the National Gallery publication Wright of Derby. Mr. and Mrs. Coltman a booklet written by Allan Brabham for the exhibition held from 5 February to 27 April 1986. It will not doubt interest all those in the county who thought they knew their geography.

Editor
WEST TORRINGTON CHURCH

News of small rural churches in Lincolnshire is not always cheerful reading, and it is pleasing to report on the situation which now obtains in the parish of West Torrington, near Wragby and Market Rasen. At a public meeting in March, 1985, the Friends of West Torrington Church came into being as an organisation dedicated to taking action to save West Torrington church from redundancy. The Parochial Church Council of the Barkwith Group of Churches agreed that the Committee of the Friends should be given the opportunity to revive and maintain the church, and a resolution was passed that "We now believe that West Torrington Church should not be made redundant, and the P.C.C. are willing to accept responsibility for this church". This resolution was put before the Pastoral Committee, together with a report by Canon A. Simpson, the incumbent, and it was decided that the proposals for redundancy be temporarily withdrawn for two years. In the light of the achievements of the past two years, the response of those now attending church, the funds raised for the building, and the formation of a new church committee, the Friends have urged the P.C.C. to endorse their original resolution, and make the strongest possible representation that the proposals for redundancy be removed. Until this happens it is not possible to get vital grants or help with the restoration of the building. Fund raising has been very successful, and the Committee of the Friends has already paid for a Quinquennial survey, repairs to the roof, guttering and drainage, and have about £2,000 in hand. The Committee is resolved to continue to raise funds, and help with the cost of running the church, and to give support to the new Churchwardens.

It is a remarkable story - from a beginning with one worshipper, no money and a building in poor repair, to a state with 19 on the electoral roll, seven confirmed, attendance at other group churches, and a number of people who have declared their intention to go to their own Torrington church when it is ready for worship again. The Friends will have their Annual General Meeting in May, as this Newsletter is being compiled. We await the outcome with interest. The Friends are to be congratulated upon their enterprise and determination.

Local historians will be aware of this church and its interesting connections with St. Gilbert and the Rev. T. Wimberly Mossman, one of the most interesting of Lincolnshire's clergymen (The Editor hopes to prise an article out of someone for a subsequent issue which will tell something of Mossman's interesting career). It is not only the church which is in need of repair. A churchyard cross, restored in the 1880's is also giving concern as is Mossman's grave stone, which is in need of repair. Any members with West Torrington connections who may wish to know more about the Friends or make a contribution to their work should write to Mrs. Anne Stamp, Granze Farm, Torrington Road, E. Barkwith.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY - LOCAL HISTORY CATALOGUE

Mrs. Rosalind Boyce, a former member of the County Library staff, has been appointed for a 2-year term as cataloguer in the Central Local History Collection, Free School Lane, Lincoln, starting on 2 May 1987. Her duties will be the cataloguing and accessioning of local studies stock on the library's new computer system. Mrs. Boyce is no stranger to Lincolnshire local history being Secretary to the Publications Board of the Tennyson Society, Secretary of the Market Rasen WEA branch and, of course, a member of the Society.

J.S. English
Major North Coates was born in Saltburn in Yorkshire in 1877, the son of a mining engineer of Quaker ancestry and an Australian mother, who sadly died with his twin brother at the time of the birth. Because of this much of Major North Coates' youth was spent at Langton by Horncastle with his father's sister. This lady was married at the age of eighteen to a much older cousin, George Coates, who farmed at Langton, and on the morning of her wedding three thousand gold coins were put into her hands and immediately passed to those of her husband as her dowry. Major North Coates spoke of the Horncastle area as his "calf yard" and remembered the Farmers' Ordinary held at the Bull Hotel at Horncastle, where the churchwarden pipes of the regulars each had its appointed place in the Inn's pipe rack, and the splendid meals which allowed the diners to stretch their legs and have their talk out. 'Old Uncle' was always good to the boy and took him about by trap to visit or shoot with neighbours such as the Dymokes of Scrivelsby and the race horse trainers the Elsev family of Baumber. When the Coates family went to church on Sundays the farm men lined the path and then followed them in; if anyone was missing there were enquiries and if sickness was the cause appropriate medicines and food were taken to them.

Major North Coates questioned this paternalistic attitude as he grew older, and especially felt it was wrong that the great laden farm waggons labouring up "Click 'em in hill" had to draw off the road to let Old Uncle's trap bowl past - but his youthful memories gave the area a special place in his affection and he regularly visited Mrs. Coates, who retired to Horncastle after her husband's death and lived to a considerable age.

Major North Coates trained as an accountant, but maintained his interest in country pursuits and especially in riding. When the Boer War broke out he raised a troop of horse and spent an adventurous three years, though this resulted in his considerable sympathy with the Boers. Until he died he would produce his Boer War uniform riding cloak as snowy weather wear.

The 1914-1918 War he spent mainly in Macedonia in the Royal Artillery and it was there he became gun-deaf. One of the pleasures of that period was his friendship with "Professor" Chapman of the Oxford University Press, with whom he shared an admiration for Jane Austen's novels.

The return to civil life was not easy, but eventually Major North Coates became Land Agent to the Hicks Beach family in Gloucestershire. It was whilst there that he saw an advertisement in The Times for a Secretary for the Lindsey Rural Community Council, which was being formed in 1926-7 as the outcome of co-operation between the National Council of Social Services, Lindsey County Council, the Development Commission and the Carnegie Trust.

Major North Coates was duly appointed and was given a room over the former Mawer and Collingham's shop in Lincoln High Street (now Binns) where he was told by the late Mr. Eric Scorer, Clerk of Lindsey County Council, to "get on with it".

Thus began a remarkable career serving country people at both the local and national levels, which only ended with his death in 1957. During that time the Lindsey R.C.C. was asked to extend to cover the county of Holland and it helped the late Sir Harold Banwell, when he was Clerk of Kesteven County Council, to establish a Community Council of Kesteven with the late Colonel
R.A. Briggs, O.B.E., as its Secretary. [These bodies, covering the three parts of Lincolnshire combined in 1974 to form the Community Council of Lincolnshire].

It is not possible, for reasons of space, to do justice to Major North Coates' hard work over the thirty years he devoted himself to the welfare of the countryside, but the county press in paying tributes after his Memorial Service stated: "the Major perhaps did more for the rural communities of the county than any other single person". Certainly his stalwart, monocled, plus-fourred and yellow'weskitted' figure was known far and wide and was greeted with affection and respect. Rural Industries, Village Halls, the Lincolnshire Guild of Master Craftsmen, Adult Education, the Lincolnshire Repertory Society, which led to Regional Tours of a Mobile Theatre Unit, the British Drama League and Youth Drama Festivals, Choral and Instrumental music in the villages, Playing Fields, Youth Work, Keep Fit Classes, Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Old Peoples' Welfare, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Lincolnshire Historic Buildings Joint Committee, Parish Councils and Associations and all the R.C.C's 1939-45 war-time work, (during which Major North Coates served actively in the Home Guard) - each of these activities has its history and involved both statutory and voluntary bodies and hundreds of people of all ages and types. Here one can only refer to our own Society and its history.

It was Major North Coates who suggested the establishment of the Lindsey Local History Society and with the support of scholars like Canon C.W. Foster, clerics like Canon P.B.C. Binnall, antiquarians like Mr. George Dixon, Adult Education tutors like Mr. F.T. Baker, village schoolmasters like Mr. Charles Brears, and unique local historians like Mrs. E.H. Rudkin and Mr. B.C. Duddles, the Society was formed in 1929. The Society was a pioneer with its day and weekend courses and residential week's Summer Schools, to which the Universities of Hull, Nottingham and Sheffield gave every support. Mrs. Rudkin's bygones exhibitions, initiated by Major North Coates (an initiation she was always at great pains to emphasise) on the R.C.C. stand at the County Shows, led to the formation of the Society's collection of material for a county folk museum, and so, eventually, to the Museum of Lincolnshire Life, now a part of the County's Recreational Services. The Society published the Lincolnshire Magazine, (forerunner of the Local Historian and the present journal Lincolnshire History and Archaeology).

It was also Major North Coates who suggested the formation at the national level of the Standing Conference for Local History and this was administered by the National Council of Social Service through its Rural Department. Major North Coates served on the Conference for a number of years and Sir Francis Hill, at his suggestion, became one of its active Chairmen.

Major North Coates was married twice; his first wife died young, leaving a daughter Joan, who married William Martin of Stamford. Mrs. Hilda North Coates gave quiet but unfailing support to all her husband's work and survived him with two sons, Peter and Michael. Sadly Peter died within a few years as the result of his war service with the E. Yorks Yeomanry. Michael, who had been a Royal Marine, is now living with his Lincoln-born wife and two daughters in Scotland.
A Memorial Trust administered from the Community Council Offices was set up in memory of "the Major" after his death. It is still in being to further the objects of the bodies with which he was associated; our own Society has benefitted from it and will no doubt do so in the future.

Many people can echo the words of a student at an early drama class: "the Major's work with the Rural Community Council has changed my life".

(This article on one of our Founding Fathers was written at the request of the Editor. It is hoped that similar contributions to the history of the Society may be published in future Newsletters)

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LINCOLNSHIRE WINTERS

David Weave

The severe winter spell of January 1987 prompts the following brief note on other past winters in Lincolnshire.

Journals, letters and parish registers are the principal sources of information on weather conditions in the early modern period and they are being increasingly consulted by present day meteorologists concerned with climatic trends. The comments made by clergy and parish clerks in odd spaces in parish registers once dismissed as mere antiquarian jottings are now considered to be of far greater significance. For example Marshchapel registers contain the following in the early seventeenth century:

"1607-8 This year was a great frost which continued from St. Andrew Day [30 November] until 23rd of February when Walter Harpham was buryed who gave for repairing of the church £10 and to the stocke of the poore of the parish £10.

'614 This year was a great frost which began the latter end of January and broke up the third of March and raysed a great floode of water because the dreanes were so hard frisson which drowned all the town on the west side of the seadike untill the Thursday before Parim Sunday being that yeare the 24th of April 1614."

Other harsh winters in that century are recorded in The Lincoln Date Book which contains a wealth of material on the climatic history of the county. In 1634 there was "great frost and snow" and in 1663 "a severe winter". Ten years later in 1673 when there was a great fall of snow at Lincoln on 21 March "the city were at the expense of making a road through it, from the Bargates to the top of Cross o'Cliff Hill, in order to make way for the judges then coming to the assizes". The same work also notes the winter of 1684 which is the coldest in the unbroken sequence of reliable meteorological recordings which has been compiled going back to 1659. In that year, when the river Thames froze for nine weeks, The Lincoln Date Book states that "The oaks and other forest trees split by the intense frost, rivers were covered with ice eleven inches thick, many birds perished".

At the end of the century the north Lincolnshire diarist Abraham de la Pryme recorded the effects of yet another prolonged winter. On 23 April 1698 he wrote:
"This two or three days has been exceeding bad weather, we have had a great deal of snow and a hard frost; and indeed this winter has been so severe that scarce anybody living ever saw the like. We have had six winters in this winter, mighty sevear and cold, between every one of which was great floods, ...between every one of which was a week or above of as fine weather as could be, and then another storm came, etc."

Early the following month he noted "a great deal of snow and frost, the like never seen in memory of man ... It has done great damage to all sorts of corn and fruit, and there is so little grass that the greatest number of cattle have dyd that ever was known". (C. Jackson, ed., The Diary of Abraham de la Pryme, Surtees Society, vol. 54, 1870, pp. 176, 178).

The most severe winter of the eighteenth century occurred in 1740. At Lincoln "January and February were remarkable for the very severe frost which commenced on Christmas Eve 1739, and continued for nine weeks. A sheep was roasted on the ice on Brayford January 12th and sold at 8d. per pound. On the 26th of January an ox was roasted and sold at 1s. per pound". (The Lincoln Date Book) On the 31 December 1739 Dr. Huxham of Plymouth noted that it was "the coldest day in the memory of man". Post-boys riding on horseback were found dead from the cold and watermen in London reported passengers dying while being ferried across the Thames before it froze. Brooke in a work entitled The Contentment of God recorded that the extraordinary severity of the frost caused many strange occurrences through its violence. "Men felt so oppressed that days passed by unheeded. One would and could hardly speak; one sat and thought yet could not think; if anyone spoke a word it was with a hard set face. Many hens and ducks, even the cattle in the stalls, died of cold; the trees split asunder. Not only beer but wine in cellars froze. Deeply sunken wells were covered with impenetrable ice. Crows and other birds fell to the ground frozen in their flight. No bread was eatable, for it was as cold and hard as a stone". (T. H. Baker, Records of the seasons, prices of agricultural produce, [etc.], 1883, pp. 189–190). It was the length of the intense cold that made the winter of 1740 so remarkable. There have been colder Januaries and Februarys since but not any year with two such cold months in succession.

Much more could be written about Lincolnshire weather and it is a topic that should be seriously considered by local historians. T. S. Ashton has commented that for our ancestors, who were mostly engaged in agriculture, "what was happening at Westminster or in the City was of small account compared with what was happening in the heavens". (T. S. Ashton, Economic Fluctuations in England 1700–1800, Oxford, 1959).

I have been collecting weather items from registers, diaries, letters and miscellaneous sources for a number of years with the intention of producing something on the effects of the weather on the lives of the inhabitants of North Lincolnshire and the East Riding c. 1650–1850 - storms, floods, droughts, effects on harvests and communications, etc. I would be most grateful for any such items that members may have come across in their researches.

[David Neave, Department of Adult Education, Loten Building, University of Hull, Cottingham Road, Hull].
ROBERT MARSHALL HEANLEY

The Editor has suggested I should give an account of Rev. Robert Marshall Heanley's activities, publications, etc. as a follow up to the article "Traces of Viking Folklore in Marshland" published in the January issue. By a quirk of fate I was unhappily born too late to know my grandfather; or, his death at a comparatively young age of 67, was too early. However, I trust that fellow members will forgive my writing about a relative I have only got to know from memories of stories told to me by my father when I was a boy, reading of local newspapers, books and parish magazines and family letters.

Rev. Robert M. Heanley was a son of Marshall Heanley of Croft, a yeoman farmer. He was educated at Uppingham and Queen's College Oxford and ordained in 1872. For five years he worked as a Curate in the parishes of Exton (then Rutland), and Burgh-le-Marsh. He then became Organising Secretary to the Central African Mission, in which post he remained until he took up the living at Wainfleet in 1880 as Rector of All Saints. Even after this, so great was his interest in the mission, he undertook, and almost to his death retained, the Hon. Editorial Secretaryship.

Through Robert's Missionary zeal his church members adopted a little African boy, making themselves responsible for his schooling and upkeep at a Mission School. A lady missionary writing from Africa stated "he is a chubby, fat nice little fellow, baptised William Wainfleet". Eight years later he was reported as a bright intelligent boy, with a good deal of character, lovable, affectionate and always happy - one of the Nyassa tribe.

My grandfather's most strenuous work seems to have come during the ten years he was in Wainfleet. Church life in the little town, had sunk to a low ebb, and he worked hard and ceaselessly to rouse his congregation to an interest in those matters which, to him, were all important. Services, of a brighter character were introduced, and as a pioneer of the temperance movement was President of the Church of England Temperance Society for Wainfleet. He studied to know the people of his parish and diocese, his interest in folklore and particularly in the Lincolnshire dialect must have proved a benefit in his ministry, for it would have given him helpful understanding of the people and the gift of meeting them in a way they would have understood. While he had the advantage of having been brought up in the area, living at the Grange, Croft, his outwardness of manner continued throughout his ministry in Hampshire.

Mr. Heanley held public meetings in the market place at Wainfleet, and at one of these, stated that one of their chief objects was 'To promote the substitution of a temperance beverage, for that of beer, in the harvest fields'. One resolution which he put to a goodly audience, largely composed of genuine working men was "That in view of the approaching harvest, this meeting requests the employers of labour to give such of their men, as may deserve it, money instead of beer".

He was very active in curbing the drunkenness in the district, and writing in his Magazine in 1883:-

'We congratulate ourselves on the fact that there was not one single case of drunkenness brought before the Magistrates from either the May Day holiday, or the Fair at Wainfleet, this year.'
Writing in a magazine, regarding the opening of a Coffee House on the 20th January 1882, that he had been primarily responsible for starting. 'It was started because we felt that a working men's Club-room where he might without feeling obliged to spend anything, was a real need'.

His interests were deep and very varied and wide, from Schools, people - especially children, games, entertainment and books. The last of these lead him to organise a parish library which by 1889 had 667 volumes.

It is a remarkable testimony of his strong personality that in a town of some 1200 inhabitants, in a poor neighbourhood, and during a great agricultural depression - country wise - he was able to raise sufficient funds to add a large chancel to the church his grandfather, the Rev. Robert Cholmeley, had worked so unremittingly to have built, some 60 years previously. He had in 1882 presented to the Church the brass alms bowl, altar Cross, two candlesticks and two flower vases.

In spite of the arduous work, Mr. Heanley found time to write a memoir of the Bishop Streere, (a Central African Missionary Bishop) - [Br. Museum ref14906 dd 36.], edit two volumes of Notes of Sermons preached by the Bishop E. Streere - [Br. Museum ref.4456 e 10] and 'Edward Streere Third Missionary Bishop in Central Africa' - [Br. Museum ref.4905 cc 42]. He also wrote 'The way of the Cross', and in later years a history of "Weyhill and its Ancient Fair". Not forgetting the Vikings 'Traces of their Folklore in the Marshland' on which the article was based.

It was accepted in his lifetime that through everything he did, 'his faith, like a steady flame, shone clear and bright, whilst his sympathy, kindness and courtesy were never failing'....

'Truly, a loving, devout, self-sacrificing spirit, was his', so reported the Andover Gazette at the time of his death in 1915.

And back in 1877, the Candleshoe Magazine stated:- "In Winthorpe and Burgh, his faithfulness, zeal and gentleness have won the affection of all classes".

Francis Kilvert in his diary had written on the 11th August 1874, that he had taken 'a fancy to him at once for his pleasant frank open face' - page 63 volume 3, covering the period 14th May 1874 - 13 March 1879.

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FOURTEENTH CENTURY TRAVEL IN LINCOLNSHIRE

In the session 1935/36 Professor F.M. Stenton of Reading University, the author of books on Anglo-Saxon England and the Danelaw, but better known to Lincolnshire historians as Sir Frank Stenton the President of the Lincoln Record Society from 1942 to 1967 (and the husband of the lady mentioned in our President's account of Miss Thurlby in the April 1986 Newsletter who cycled from Reading to Timberland to work on Lincolnshire charters) delivered the Creighton lecture in the University of London. He took as his subject the Road System of Medieval England, and the lecture was published in the Economic History Review Volume VIII, No.1 (November 1936), and contained two references to journeys in Lincolnshire which help us to realise the conditions in the medieval fenland.

In 1319 King Edward II invited the scholars of King's Hall,
Cambridge, to spend Christmas with him at York. The first two days they travelled from Cambridge to Spalding by water. They passed the third day travelling between Spalding and Boston, their luggage following them in carts, the fourth and fifth days were passed in a great boat which took them from Boston to Lincoln. I have no note of how they travelled from Lincoln to York, but presumably it was again by water, as the Foss Dyke, when open to traffic, allowed ships to pass by inland waters from Boston to York.

The second journey was more complicated, and we know of it because the drover was a valet of the chamber to Edward II and the records are preserved in Exchequer Accounts Miscellaneous, 379/2. On Thursday, 12 May 1323, John the barber, the valet in question, at Long Sutton, took over nineteen cows and one bull, for the charge of which he assigned two boys at threepence a day; 313 ewes to which he assigned a master shepherd at two pence and two boys at three pence a day; 192 hogasters to which he assigned two boys at three pence a day; and 272 lambs and one bell wether, to which again he assigned two boys at the same wage. On Friday, 13 May, this miscellaneous herd set out on a progress of nearly 130 miles to Tadcaster in South Yorkshire, where it was to be broken up for the stocking of various royal manors. It covered the first 12 miles, from Sutton to Spalding, in two days, the second 12 miles, from Spalding to Kirton-in-Holland, in one day, and the 18 miles from Kirton to Bolingbroke in two days, on the first of which John the barber hired twelve boys "to chase the said animals through the town of Boston".

Stenton, in his lecture, spoke of the distance between Spalding and Kirton as being twelve miles, but that is the distance between the two places using the modern A16 road, and the drovers and their charges would no doubt use the much longer medieval causeways. From Spalding to Donington the Holland Causeway ran through Goaberton, and extended to Bridge End. At Donington this causeway joined the one which ran from Boston, but had to swerve right to avoid the estuary of the Bicker Haven. On their journey from Boston to Bolingbroke they would presumably follow the Hilldyke and Northingdyke Causeways, which ran north from Boston towards Spilsby. In 1359 complaints were made to the King that "a certain causey called Hilldyke, which is the king's highway from Boston towards the river Humber, and divers banks in the town of Sibseye, were so ruinous and broken that the men of those parts suffered much damage" and an enquiry was instituted into those responsible for their repair... Later in the century, in 1383, "the common road called the Hill Dyke" was still liable to flooding. In 1283, Northingdyke Causeway was reported to be in such a bad state that, every year, several people were drowned whilst travelling on it. On one occasion "it happened that two men carrying a corpse from Stickney to Cibeycy to be buried in the churchyard there, drowned it on North dyke causey". It must be remembered, of course, that the great East and West Pans, still undrained, lay on each side of the Boston to Spilsby road. The descriptions of the causeways are taken from Darby's Medieval Penland, in which he quotes extracts from the Patent Rolls and Flower's Public Works in Medieval Law. (I remember that, 50 years ago, when I lived in a farmhouse in the parish of Sibseye, less than a mile from Hilldyke, the orrick path outside the back door was always called "the causey". Of course it never occurred to a small boy to ask why).
THE OLDEST BELL IN LINCOLNSHIRE

The Norman South West Tower at Lincoln Cathedral was completed towards the end of the episcopate of Bishop Alexander and his successor, Robert de Chesney (1148-67), is believed to have given two bells to hang in the new tower. Although there is no documentary evidence for this, it seems quite possible that the new Bishop would indeed commence his episcopate with such a gift.

Ronald Cluatan BSc., FSA. suggests that a bell at Ashby Puerorum, which is the oldest so far discovered in Lincolnshire (having been dated c1150) is one of Bishop Chesney's bells. The other bell at Ashby has been dated c1300 and the reasoning behind the above statement is as follows:-

In 1283 the revenues of the Church at Ashby were appropriated by Bishop Oliver Sutton for the maintenance of the Choir Boys - hence "Puerorum" - and it seems feasible that, on completion of the Central Tower at the Cathedral c1307, a complete reorganisation of the bells at the Cathedral took place. The trend was to larger bells, and it may have been considered that the bell of c1150 was too small for further use at the Cathedral. Because of the close association of Ashby with the Cathedral perhaps the bell was given, together with a new one, on the completion of the tower at that Church which is perpendicular (i.e., built between 1335 and 1350).

The Rules for Ringing at the Cathedral formulated in 1260 suggest that there were four bells in the Central Tower at that date and it is known that two more were hung when the tower was completed c1307. However, there were only five in 1593 which suggests that a bell became redundant.

As the c1150 bell only weighs about 3 cwt it would be far too small to fit in with either the Lady Bells or St. Hugh's bells.

The recent discovery of a twelfth century bell casting pit at the Lawn Hospital site raises an interesting point. The date fits with the two bells given to the Cathedral by Bishop Chesney and it seems quite possible that whilst a bell was being cast for St. Bartholomew's Church which was on this site, the bellfounder was commissioned to cast two bells for the Cathedral and utilised the pit that he had already constructed rather than reconstruct his furnace in the Cathedral Close. We shall never know for certain!

Finally, in the first paragraph of this note I have only mentioned the South West Tower. This is because I believe this tower may have been completed before the North West Tower and that it was slightly higher (cf Canterbury and Chartres). This opinion is based on the higher turrets of the Norman South West Tower and I would be pleased to have an expert opinion on this point.
One of the hypotheses presented by the authors of a recent book (1) is that a secret society, The Priory of Sion, has existed since the twelfth century and has had a great influence on European political history. Further research, partly in response to vast correspondence provoked by this book, has resulted in a second work (2) which confirms that the Priory of Sion still exists.

A list of Grand Masters of this organisation was obtained by the authors from a collection of obscure papers called Dossiers Secrets compiled by the pseudonymous Henri Lobineau and deposited In the French Bibliothèque Nationale. (3) Many of the Grand Masters were, predictably, royal or noble but other names occurred which caused even the authors to raise their eyebrows: Leonardo da Vinci, Victor Hugo, Claude Debussy, ....Isaac Newton.

Having read and re-read the book and mentioned it briefly to members of our society (4), my attention moved elsewhere until I read The Brotherhood (5). No sooner had I begun to read about the growth of freemasonry in England, Scotland and France in the first thirty years of the 18th Century (i.e. during the last quarter of Isaac Newton's life) than I stumbled across names of men deeply involved in freemasonry's growth who were not only close associates of Newton but also Fellows of the Royal Society and, in one case, his successor in the list of Grand Masters of the Priory of Sion.

Robert Boyle, the famous scientist (1627-91), was a student of esoterica and alchemy. He spent six years in France (1639-45) and is listed as Grand Master of the Priory of Sion from 1654 to his death. Newton, one of his closest friends, was greatly influenced by him and inherited many of Boyle's papers - besides succeeding him as Grand Master.

Jean Theophilus Desaguliers, FRS (1683-1744) came to England in 1685 as a Huguenot refugee. He became an Anglican priest and chaplain to the Prince of Wales. When Newton was president of the Royal Society Desaguliers was curator of Experiments.

Fifteen years after meeting Newton, Desaguliers had become Grand Master of the four London Masonic Lodges and for the next twenty years (1719-39) was "a headhunter for masonry" (6) who "sparked the missionary zeal of British freemasonry which eventually carried the movement to almost every other country in the world" (7). It was Desaguliers who "captured" the first royal freemason in 1731 - Francois, duc de Lorraine, later Holy Roman Emperor Franz I, husband of Maria Theresa of Austria-Hungary.

The Emperor's brother, Prince Charles of Lorraine, was Grand Master of the Priory of Sion from 1746 to 1780 and was succeeded in that post by his nephew, Archduke Maximilian of Austria (Grand Master 1780-1801), son of Emperor Franz I and brother of Emperors Joseph II and Franz II and, incidentally of Marie Antoinette of France.

It is also thought that Desaguliers played a large part in the de-Christianisation of freemasonry and the establishment of its Deist philosophy which has recently caused much comment and discussion in ecclesiastical circles. (8)

Charles Radclyffe, titular earl of Derwentwater (1693-1746), was a grandson of King Charles II and Moll Davis and a prominent Jacobite. His romantic career included a dashing escape from
Newgate Prison after the 'Fifteen' and ended with his execution in the Tower after the 'Forty-five'. Between these dates he was an associate of Desaguliers, a disseminator of freemasonry in France, perhaps Grand Master of all French lodges (9) and Newton's successor as Grand Master of the Priory of Sion (1727-46) in which post he was succeeded by Charles of Lorraine. For a time Radclyffe was secretary to Prince Charles Edward.

Andrew Ramsay, FRS (1686-1743) was another Jacobite, a pupil of Newton's close friend Nicholas Patio de Duillier (a Swiss-born protestant and mathematician), a leading masonic figure in France and associate of Radclyffe. He was also tutor to Prince Charles Edward and his brother Prince Henry Benedict.

It may be coincidence, but it is interesting to note a genealogical connection between some of these figures. The three successive Grand Masters after Newton, - Radclyffe, Charles of Lorraine and Maximilian of Austria - were all descendants of King James I and VI, as was Emperor Franz, the first royal mason and Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, first British royal mason to whom Desaguliers was chaplain. So too were Prince Charles Edward and his brother, with whom both Ramsay and Radclyffe were associated.

This circumstantial evidence leaves me posing questions: (a) did freemasonry graft itself onto the Priory of Sion or did the Priory use the former to extend its influence in Europe? (b) was Newton a freemason and did he play any part in the spread of freemasonry? (c) did Desaguliers and others use Newton's reputation and influence to help to spread freemasonry? (d) was the Royal Society a recruiting ground for freemasonry and/or Sion?

Finally, to bring us back to Lincolnshire, what was the influence of the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding, founded in 1710, whose members included Newton, Desaguliers, Ramsay and Francois duc de Lorraine? (10) Was it a recruiting ground for Sion, for Freemasonry, for both or for neither?

(2) The Messianic Legacy (Cape 1986).
(3) The Holy Blood p 69.
(4) Lincolnshire Family Historian Vol.1 No.4 p.1 (July 1982)
(5) The Brotherhood: The Secret World of Freemasons by Stephen Knight (Granada 1984)
(6) op. cit. p 25.
(7) op. cit. p 26.
(8) Freemasonry - a Religion? by Rev. John Lawrence (Kingsway 1987);
'Christ his witness, the Great Architect his guide' by the Very Rev. Peter Moore, Dean of St. Albans in The Times, 1984;
'Squaring up to Freemasonry' by Douglas Brown in the Church Times, 28 June 1985;'Casting stones at the masons' by Clifford Longley in The Times 30 March 1987, amongst many others.
(10)op. cit. pp 116, 119, 385
Gwyn Headley and Wim Meulenkamp, the authors of *Follies: A National Trust Guide* (Cape, London, 1986) write of their subject "it has not been possible to visit every one" and appear to go on to prove it when they write about the follies in Lincolnshire. Of Fillingham they say "In the park is the so-called Manor House" but though the Manor House is by the lake, it is not, strictly speaking, in the park, which is the area surrounding Fillingham Castle. They go on to say "Summer Castle was given two Gothic archways, whether from Eastgate House or not we are not told. One could be seen from Ermine Street (the A.15) before it collapsed several years ago; the other, somewhat larger, still stands by the side of the B1398 - two square towers guarding the arch in between, with triangular lodges". This is wildly inaccurate and misleading. There were at least three archways in the grounds of Fillingham Castle. The gateway to the park which Headley and Meulenkamp put on the B1398 is of course on Ermine Street (A.15). It would have been sensible for the authors to have consulted Trumpet at a Distant Gate The Lodge as Prelude to the Country House by Tim Mover and Brian Earnshaw (Waterstone, London, 1985) where is to be found the following "Following Miller's lead in the Round Towers at Arbury, but designing with far more elegance and stylization, he (John Carr) created lodges for Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire, and Redbourne Hall, also in Lincolnshire, of 1773. These are pastiche work in their detail but in profile and spatial feeling their twin turreted gatearches are alive. His Ermine Lodge to Fillingham Castle has side pavilions jutting out diagonally after the ground plans of Elizabethan gatehouses at Hardwick Hall and Stonor Park, Oxford. These give a sense of movement as well as authority to the building which deserves better than its present condition, mouldering away with bushes in the bedroom. An identical lodge design was prepared by Carr but never used for Raby Castle, Co. Durham, where he was working from 1768 - 88".

The other two archways at Fillingham were identical and true follies. One stood north of the Ermine Street lodge - only a fragment of it remains. The other still stands on the north west corner of the castle grounds on the B1398. The entrance to the castle from the B1398 once had stone walls in the same style as the two follies. I cannot say when these were removed.

There are no sensible grounds whatsoever for thinking that there is any connection between these 18th century buildings and Eastgate House. The arch which Sir Cecil Wray was instrumental in removing in Eastgate was not part of the house.

The descriptions of other Lincolnshire follies in this book are equally inadequately researched. At Brackenborough Hall, we learn, is "another ruined sham ruin, this one built about 1850 by a Mr. Fotherby, out of several Gothic leftovers" Pevsner is more accurate when he calls it "a felicitous folly concocted from the remains of Fotherby church".

We are told that "Gate Burton is almost in Nottinghamshire" which means that much else of Lincolnshire is also almost there - or perhaps the west bank of the Trent is almost in Lincolnshire? Market Rasen is "famous for its racehorses". It is famous for a race course; this statement implies breeding or training, neither of which is carried on at Market Rasen.
At Coleby the book refers to "the gateway, which was copied stone for stone from a ruined Roman arch in Lincoln which Scrope had tried to prevent being demolished. Perhaps the imitation was built to advertise the worthy cause, or to provide a record once the original had finally disappeared". This statement is not so much inaccurate as misleading. The arch in Lincoln was the Newport Arch, which was not demolished, and it is an exaggeration to say that the Coleby gate was copied "stone by stone".

At Aswarby the authors notice "a pale imitation of the Virginia Water Leptis Magna columns ornament a roadside garden, enough to puzzle a passing motorist, but not enough to stop him". Had the authors stopped, they might have discovered that these pillars mark the original road through Aswarby, which was moved when the park was created.

It is a great shame that a book which costs £15, which may well come to be regarded as the standard work on follies, and which we are told has been in the making for twenty years, should so mislead the visitor to Lincolnshire.

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A NINETEENTH CENTURY REFERENCE
In the autumn of 1948 I was asked by the then Vicar of Kirton-in-Holland to sort out the documents which were then in great disorder, kept in the parish chest. I made a note of the following, and after nearly forty years, it is about time that it was published.

Kirton, Jan. 11th 1836

Gentlemen, The bearer of this is in want of some work,
If he's nothing to eat he needs no knife and fork.
A wife he has got which you know very well,
Of her excellent qualities I cannot here tell.
Tis true that no children he has to provide,
But he's lame and rheumatic, which affecteth his side.
He claims your compassion, he's now within call,
What work you may set him does not matter at all.
If a Character, Gents, which you wish for to hear,
He's honest and steady, which to all doth appear.
I subscribe myself now your affectionate friend,
In writing, John Millhouse, of fam'd Kirton End.

Ron Drury

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Lincolnshire Places - Published Source Material
ALGARKIRK (See No.52 p.32) Additions (from Miss H. Healey)
Algarkirk Centenary 1851-1951 (Booklet) K. Healey et al.
Clyer Rent in Algarkirk P. Dover, Linca. Historian Vol.2 No.4 1957;
The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Seabank, Drains and Marshes
Algarkirk cum Fosdyke (Leaflet) P.J. Dover 1968.
SALE OF LORDSHIPS OF MANORS

Some Lordships of Lincolnshire manors were sold at Butchers' Livery Hall, London on 16th March. - those of Helpringham cum Bicker, Grayingham, Brinkhill, Sedgbrook, Hougham and Gayton le Marne. The Foreword to the Catalogue stated that "The manorial documents, many of which are centuries old, are usually in good condition. There are valuable historical records and manorial lords are responsible for their safe custody under the rules laid down in the Law of Property Act 1922, Section 144A, Statutory Instruments 1959 No.1399, 1963 No.976 and 1967 No.963. The Master of the Rolls has a statutory duty to ensure that manorial documents are kept safely. New owners are advised to leave them in the local Record Offices, where they will be assured of professional care. These records cannot be exported. There is, however, no ban on the ownership being transferred to a foreign national".

The details given in Bernard Thorpe's catalogue were as follows:-

The Lordship of Helpringham cum Bicker - This lordship, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, is situated in the Ashwardham (sic) Wapentake of Lincolnshire about seven miles south east of Skelton. The area of the manor is about 2,600 acres.

Soon after the Norman Conquest this lordship was held by the Latimer family. Lord Latimer built a strongly fortified mansion here at Thorpe Latimer. The site is still surrounded by a broad deep moat crossed by a bridge.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, the present Lord of the Manor, is heir general of the Latimers and also Baron Latimer. His family have been lords of the manor for generations.


The Lordship of Grayingham - Together with the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair granted by King Edward I.

The Lordship of Grayingham comprises a secluded village fifteen miles north of Lincoln and two miles south of Kirton in Lindsey. The manor, which has an area of about 1,650 acres, is on the cliff range portion of the Lincolnshire Wolds (sic) in the Corringham Wapentake.

In 1277 Phillip de Rye was lord of the manor. He conveyed the lordship to the Charles family, who continued to hold the lordship for the next century. By 1271 Johanna, widow of William Charles was lord of the manor. She was ward of the heir, Edward Charles. He succeeded to the lordship and is recorded as paying a subsidy there in 1327, but by 1332 his son John was lord of the manor. He conveyed the lordship to John Charteray. He was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Guyan of Wofton Guyan, Somerset, who granted the lordship to John and Lawrence, sons of another John Charteray, who was a chaplain.

After this the lordship passed to Isabella, widow of Sir William de Wylughby Lord of Thorrock. Her daughter, also Isabella, inherited the manor. She married John Boyse. Their son, John succeeded to the lordship. The last of this family to hold the lordship was Elizabeth Boyse, whose second husband was Robert Sutton. He was lord of the manor in 1526. By 1546 Ambrose Sutton had inherited the lordship. The last of the Sutton family
to hold the lordship was Margaret, widow of Henry Sutton. She married William Thorold of Marston who was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. His eldest son Sir Anthony Thorold was High Sheriff in 1569 and an ancestor of the present lord of the manor.

It is understood that this lordship is sold with the royal right to hold a weekly market on Wednesdays and an annual fair on the vigil of the feast and the morrow of the Festival of St. Barnabas (21, 22 and 23 June).


The Lordship of Brinkhill - The Manor of Brinkhill, in the Hundred of Hill in Lincolnshire, was held in 1387 by John de Ormesby. From him the lordship passed to the Cromwell family. In 1401 Matilda, the wife of Ralph de Cromwell, late Lord of Tattershall, granted the manor to William de Cromwell her son and his wife Margaret. In 1417 William Cromwell granted the lordship to Sir Henry Richeforth, Thomas Hawley, John Kygnly and Thomas Somercotes. They were presumably only trustees as in 1439 Richard Cromwell was lord of the manor. By 1571 the manor was held by Francis Carsy of Revesby, who in that year granted it to William Cecil, Lord Burghley, whose descendants in turn conveyed the lordship to an ancestor of the Ingilby family.

During the Civil War, Oliver Cromwell called upon a substantial yeoman in this parish to give up all his horses for the use of the Parliamentary army whereupon the farmer, being a Royalist, sent them to the blacksmith for the ostensible purpose of shoeing, but contrived to have their feet pricked with the nails in such a manner as to render them entirely useless for the time being; the descendants of this loyal countryman were occupants of the same land up to about the year 1890.

Brinkhill is a small village in a picturesque valley six miles north west of Alford. The church of St. Philip is in the Early English style. In the churchyard is an interesting old cross with an embattled coronal. The church register dates from 1562. In the manor pyrites of iron is found, called from its bright yellow colour 'Brinkhill gold'. Any future finds of this mineral under former copyhold lands will belong to the lord of the manor. The area of the manor is about 870 acres.

Documents associated with the Manor. 1. Manorial accounts 1387-88; 2. Manor Court Rolls 1391-1632.

The Lordship of Sedgebrook - The Lordship of Sedgebrook is situated four miles north west of Grantham in the Winnibriggs and Three Wapentake of Lincolnshire. The area of the manor is about 1,670 acres.

Godwin held this lordship before the Norman Conquest. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that William the Conqueror gave the manor to Robert Malet. At that time there was enough land for nine plough teams, of which four were held in demesne. There were twenty seven villeins, five bordars, three mills and sixty acres of meadow. After the death of King William II on 2nd August 1100, Robert Malet supported the claim of William's elder brother Robert Curthsoe to the crown of England. The fortunes of war, however, favoured the other brother, Henry, who became King. Consequently Malet lost the lordship which was forfeited to the Crown.
King Henry I retained the lordship for seven years and then gave it to his nephew Stephen, who became King in 1135. King Henry II held this lordship till his death in 1189, when King Richard II succeeded to the honour. He gave the lordship to the Duke of Lotharingia, Loraine. The Duke was lord of the manor in 1212. From him the lordship came to Margaret, wife of Richard, Earl of Gloucester. She died childless and the lordship then passed to the Earl of Salisbury, who was Guardian of the Realm in 1310.

He died, lord of the manor, in 1311, leaving the lordship to his daughter Alice, who became the Countess of Lincoln in her own right. She had married Thomas, younger son of King Henry III. In 1322 her husband was declared a rebel and beheaded. The lordship of Sedgebrook was granted to Sir John Talbot. He was concerned in affrays in Leicestershire and died in 1321. King Edward III then restored the lordship to Alice, who had in the meantime married Eula le Strange in 1325. The manor was settled on him. He died in 1335 and his nephew, Roger le Strange, inherited the lordship. He died in Sedgebrook Manor House on 29th July 1349. The manor had in the meantime come again to Countess Alice who was still alive. She had married for a third time but died childless.

The lordship then came to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, before passing to Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent. He was beheaded in 1400 and his brother, Edmund had livery of the manor of Sedgebrook on his coming of age. The next lord of the manor was Simon Leake, who is recorded in the book of Feudal Aids for 1428, as holding Sedgebrook. His daughter, Margaret, carried this lordship in marriage to Sir John Markham, who became Chief Justice of England, and died in 1429. He founded a chantry in Sedgebrook church. His son, Thomas, was found to be frenzatic in 1482.

The lordship continued to be held by the Markham family until 1737, when Sir George Markham, F.R.S., died and bequeathed Sedgebrook Manor to Dr. Bernard Wilson, Vicar of Newark and Prebendary of Worcester. He died, Lord of the Manor, in 1772, when he was succeeded by his nephew Robert Groeccroft (sic) of Louth who died in 1787. From his estate the lordship descended to the present lord of the manor.


The Lordship of Hougham - The Lordship of Hougham is situated on the River Witham six miles from Grantham and nine miles from Newark in the Wapentake of Loveden, Lincolnshire. The area of the manor is about 2,460 acres. In the Domesday Survey, of 1086, it is recorded that the Bishop of Lincoln was lord of the manor with the Countess Judith as Overlord. Later the de Bussey family became Lords of the Manor of Hougham. The Thorolds have held the lordship for many generations, Sir Anthony Thorold being the present lord of the manor.

The beautiful church has a Norman arcade in the south aisle, an early English tower and a porch with the original Saxon cross. There are tombs of former lords of the manor, in particular one of Sir Hugh de Bussay about 1300, whose recumbent effigy, in mail armour, lies so that his head is on a cushion. His hand grasps a sword and from his neck is suspended a long shield with the arms
of Bussy. There are also tombs of the Thorolds, lords of the manor.

The manor house has a moat. Hougham is steeped in history and will provide many interesting subjects for research for the new lord of the manor.

Documents associated with the Manor: 1. Marriage settlements and ordinary deeds 1708-1817.

The Lordship of Gayton le Marsh - Formerly belonging to John Baliol, the Founder of Baliol College, Oxford, and his son, John, King of Scotland.

The lordship, which comprises about 2,170 acres, is in the Calceworth Hundred of Lincolnshire, six miles from Alford and seven miles from Louth. Gayton le Marsh was an important Saxon place. There was an elegant church here before 1066. By 1254 John Baliol was lord of the manor. He was one of the wealthiest barons at that time, in his own right and that of his wife, Devorguila, who was co-heiress of two great inheritances. He was Regent of Scotland during the minority of King Alexander III. In about 1263 Baliol gave the first lands in Oxford to found his College there. This endowment was increased on his death in 1269, and later by his widow. John Baliol, youngest son of the College founder, succeeded to the lordship because his two elder brothers had died. He successfully claimed the Crown of Scotland because his maternal grandmother, Margaret, had been the eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of King William the Lion and grandson of King David I. He was crowned King of Scotland in 1292.

From the Baliols this lordship came to an ancestor of the present Lord of the Manor, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who's (sic) family have held the lordship for centuries.


The details of the manors supplied in the catalogue are the Copyright of Historical Records Agency. The catalogue states "The histories in this catalogue are merely brief resumés. Trying to compress over a thousand years of the unfolding manorial history, in these lordships, which have been so closely associated with the history of the Realm, is like shaking up a bottle of champagne and then endeavouring to catch the contents in a sherry glass". If members of the Society care to point out any errors in the histories, the Editor will be pleased to publish them in the Newsletter. In the details of Helpingham, Ashwardham should of course, read Aswardhun. Robert Grovecroft will elude those who search for him unless they realise he is Robert Croacroft.

The names of the purchasers of the lordships have not, as far as I know, been published. One would hope that anyone with sufficient interest to purchase a lordship of a Lincolnshire manor would become a member of the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.
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39 Elphinstone Rd., Highcliffe, Dorset.BH23 5LL
4 Sevenoaks Rd., Mackworth Estate, Derby DE3 4RU
1317 Druid Isle Rd., Maitland, Florida 32751 USA
37 Longwick, Langdon Hills, Basildon, Essex.SS16 5UG
South View Farm, Holme, Newark. NG23 7RZ
249 Roberts St., Great Grimsby DN32 8DT
396 Sarehole Road, Hall Green, Birmingham B28 0AJ
46 Coppice Walk, Cheswick Green, Solihull West Midlands B90 4HY
3 Trenwith Close, Spence ACT, Australia 2615
147 Pickford Lane, Bexleyheath, Kent DA7 4RR
Tredinnick Farm Cottage, Widegates, Loose, Cornwall PL131QL
36 Homeside House, Bradford Place, Penarth, Glam. CF6 1NR
6 All Saints' Lane, Clevedon, Bristol. BS21 6AA
Manor Farm, Dry Doddington, Newark, NG23 5JA
76 Coppermill Road, Horton, Wraysbury, Staines TW19 5NS
32 West End Road, Cottingham, E. Yorks. HU16 5PN
"Risenholme" 28A Hillcrest Gdns, Hinchingby, Wood, Surrey. KT1 OBS
5 & 6 Bank St., Lincoln
21 South End Road, Hampstead, London. NW3 2PT
20 Brecks Lane, Kippax, Leeds LS25 7EG
1851 S. Maryland, Springfield, Missouri 65807, USA
21 Barrowby Gate, Grantham. NG31 7LT
2 Main Road, Aylsby, Grimsby. DN37 7AP
5 Cavendish Rd. Henleaze, Bristol. BS9 4NZ
"Llamar", 46 Greengate Lane, S. Killingholme. DN40 3HE
178 Loughborough Rd.Mountsorrel, Loughboro' Leics. LE127AX
Alchemy, Front St., Ulceby DN39 6SY
81 Ogilvy Drive, Scunthorpe DN17 2PS
157 Chiswick High Rd., London. W4 2DT
55 Hill Rise, Chippenham, Wilts. SN15 1AY
"The Castle", Long Meadow, Wytham, Exeter EX5 1BR
The Grange, Northgate, Pinchbeck, Spalding. PE11 3SE
4 Howlett Rd., Cleethorpes. DN35 0EF
124 Stoops Lane, Bessacarr, Doncaster DN4 7RR
Beckside, Hackthorn, Lincoln. LN2 3PH
9 Lockwood Ave. Poulton le Fylde, Lancs. FY6 7AB
Rd. 4/3 Box 402, Middlesbrough, Cleveland. 19709 USA
96 Athelstan Rd. Sheffield. S13 8JD
7 Mallard Court, Grantham. NG31 7RW
Smithills, Scotter Lane, Sudbrooke, Lincoln. LN2 2OJ
84 Linden Way, Boston. PE21 9DQ
10 Dobson Close, St. Houghton, Northampton
Lower Bower Farm, South Crosland, Huddersfield HD4 7BY
9 Kidgate, Louth, Lincs. LN11 9NH
7 Ivy Road, Poynton, Cheshire. SK12 1PE
9 Galsworthy Close, Baity, Doncaster. DN4 9DD
135C Eastgate, Deeping St. James, Peterboro' PE6 8RB
West House, Kirmond Road, Binbrook, Lincs. LN3 6HY
19 Woodside Ave., Sleaford, Lincs. NG34 8UQ
1 Harpswell Court, Lincoln. LN2 2JH
Rosenborg Gate, 14, O356, Oslo 3, Norway
17 Hampden Rd., Hitchin, Herts. SG4 0LD
"Greenfields", 115 Burnham Lane, Slough, Berks. SL1 6LA
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Mr. G.W. Burkes

(See New Members List No. 52) Please amend to read "Mr. G.W. Burkes, 'Innisfree', 4 Stamford Road, Essendine, Stamford, Lincs PE9 4LQ"
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Mr. D. Wellman

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ROOM IN WHICH SIR ISAAC NEWTON WAS BORN.
Sir Richard Hansard  his wife Joan Hedworth

From a memorial plaque circa 1428
in St. Mary's church, South Kelsey.

Illustrations: Front Cover - Post Card of Jews Court - date unknown - Editor's Collection
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