THE FUTURE ADDRESS OF THE SOCIETY

As all members of the Society are aware, the offices of the Society are to be moved to Jews' Court, Lincoln. At the time of going to press, the date of removal from Exchequer Gate is not known. All the necessary legal and other negotiations and arrangements have more or less been completed and it therefore seems likely that the move will take place as soon as possible.

Members are asked to address all correspondence posted after the 31st December 1987 to:-

The Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology,
Jews' Court,
Steep Hill,
LINCOLN
LN2 1LS
EDITORIAL

I am grateful to those members, at home and abroad, who have sent material for this issue of our Newsletter. For the first time since I took up the task of editing it I feel I have more material than I can use at one time! Long may this continue. In order to get as much variety in this issue as possible I have 'serialised' several papers.

May I also thank those who have written to say that they have enjoyed reading the Newsletter - it is useful to have members' views. Please feel free to complain also.

We have had some faulty copies of the Newsletter - if you receive one, please write to the office. I do not keep a stock of Newsletters and can only visit the office at weekends. Your substitute copy will therefore be delayed if I have to send it.

May I stress that it is important to keep to the closing date for Newsletter material. It is not enough to post material on the closing date. It is also important to send material to my home address.

May I wish all members a happy and prosperous 1988.

Terence Leach

Material for the next Issue of the Newsletter to be published on 1st April 1988 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln. LN2 3SN by Saturday, 6th February 1988

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

The Committee has been making plans for a number of events to be held in the coming months. The Day School at Dunholme on February 20th (details of which were included with this Newsletter) will be devoted to the Eagle district, and in the summer months an outing to that district is being arranged. The date and details will be given in the April Newsletter.

As we announced in our last issue, the Brackenbury Memorial Lecture on 9th July will be given by Rex Russell. This year the meeting will be extended and a talk on Robert Carr Brackenbury will be given after tea.

The Committee has arranged for two lectures to be given in Jews' Court after Christmas. On 4th March two Committee members will speak - Mrs. M E Armstrong will speak on the 18th Century Bleaching House at Appleby and Miss Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian at the Lincoln Library, will speak on the Resources of the Local Collection. This will be an illustrated talk.
On Friday 22nd January we shall have rather a different evening - readings from Lincolnshire literature of various kinds. This should be both entertaining and informative.

The Committee is liaising with numerous other bodies to organise events to commemorate the 700th Anniversary of the Death of Queen Eleanor and the building of Eleanor crosses. More details will be given in the April Newsletter.

We shall be organising a Day School in Louth during April or May, probably the latter. Christopher Sturman has kindly agreed to conduct this. He will be discussing the Louth Panorama, painted in the 1840's by William Brown, Woolley Hall and his Hermatage, Thomas Espin, the Louth artist and folly building, and Louth Grammar School in the early 19th century, when the Tennysons were among the pupils. This promises to be a most interesting day. Full particulars and booking forms will be issued with the April Newsletter.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

Misterton Soos Pumping Station

During the summer an I.A. tour of the Isle of Axholme was organised. The notes for this were printed before I had time to add some extra information about Misterton Soos Pumping Station. This addendum may be of interest to those who went on the tour.

These notes are largely based upon information kindly provided by Mr H H Trafford, who was the engineer to the Everton Internal Drainage Board from 1931 to 1953. The station is reputed to have been the first steam-operated drainage station to be used outside the Fens. The first of its two engines was erected in 1827 or 1828 in the building lying to the East of the drain. It was rated at 40hp and cost £5,000. A second engine was installed on the other side of the drain in 1839. It was made by Booth & Co., Park Iron Works, Sheffield and also delivered 40hp at a steam pressure of 10 psi. The engines drove iron-framed wooden scoop wheels 34 ft. in diameter and 24 in. in blade width. The original boiler (boilers?) was by Butterworth but later replaced by Marshalls.

The 1827 engine was scrapped in 1896 and replaced by a two-cylinder compound engine driving a 30 in. centrifugal pump. The whole set was supplied by Gwynnes.

The nearby house, called 'Covartside', was occupied by the engineer. During the 1930's there was one full-time engine attendant and six reserves who could be brought in when round-the-clock pumping was required. The station had its own smithy and joiners shop for maintenance and coal was brought by horse and cart from Misterton railway station.

During the Second World War the 1839 engine was dismantled for war materials. Pumping was taken over by the Gringley Carr station (two 40 in. centrifugal pumps driven by 135hp Ruston-Hornsby engines plus two 18 in. electric pumps) and Misterton Soos was held in reserve.

The 1839 set was last used in 1946 when Gringley Carr was overwhelmed. It was scrapped in 1948 since which time the buildings have been more or less unoccupied.

C J Lester
Excavations 1987

During the year members have been helping the Trust for Lincoln-shire Archaeology with excavations on the West Gate of Lincoln Castle. There were two aims of this excavation. Firstly to expose the masonry of the gateway so that the work of reconstruction by the County Council can be carried out. Secondly to remove the material deposited over the original road surface, up to 3m (10 ft.) deep in places. Much of this material was deposited against the castle wall and gateway when the Crown Court was built in 1823-26. The blocked gateway was used as a storage room in the 18th Century and earlier a forge had been built for working copper or bronze. Levelling had removed evidence from the 15th to 17th Centuries and some building remains were found of late 14th Century date. The cobbled road surfaces seem to have had buildings alongside them in the medieval period.

* * *

Lecture Programme

Three lectures have been held at Edward King House this year. In September Peter Brears (Leeds Museum) spoke on Post-Medieval Cookery. In October Kevin Leahy discussed "The Lost Kingdom of Lindsey" of which there is currently an exhibition in Scunthorpe Museum. In November Mick Jones brought us up to date on 'Recent excavations in Lincoln'.

In the New Year the lectures are as follows. (The venue may be at Jews' Court Lincoln if possible).

29th January - Tony Page - The Potters Tale
26th February - John Samuels - Excavations in Newark
25th March - To be arranged.

Peter Rollin

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DANIEL LAMBERT

Mr. D. Lambert, so celebrated for his corpulence, died, without any previous illness on Wednesday morning last, at Stamford, whither he had gone with intent to exhibit himself during the races. He was in his 40th year, and upon being placed in the famous Caledonian balance, within a few days of his death, was found to weigh 52 stone, 11 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone), which is 10 lbs. more than the celebrated Mr. Bright of Essex ever weighed. His coffin, which is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep, consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, is built upon two axle-trees and four clog-wheels; and upon these the remains of the poor man will be rolled into the grave, at St. Martin's. A regular descent will be made by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lies must be taken down, to allow the removal of his corpse.

The Observer - 25 June 1809
NOTES AND QUERIES

55.1 Barton-Upon-Humber Parish Magazines

Recent references in the Newsletter to the use of parish magazines as sources of local history, prompt me to draw readers' attention to the remarkable series of magazines for the parish of Barton-upon-Humber. The magazine was started in January 1890, under the title 'The Barton-on-Humber Banner of Faith', and continued in an unbroken monthly series for fifty-five years: there were 660 issues in all, terminating in December 1944. The magazine spanned the incumbencies of three vicars, during which time its scope widened from being a purely church-orientated publication to one which included a wide range of comment. Successive changes of title reflected this shift of emphasis: 'The Barton Parish Magazine' and, finally, 'The Barton-on-Humber Magazine'.

These magazines have been an invaluable source of material relating to the architectural history of, and changes wrought in, the two churches of the town, and have been constantly consulted over the past nine years, while the archaeological investigation of the redundant St. Peter's Church has been in progress. There are literally hundreds of entries in the magazine relating to the fabric, furnishings, and restorations of the two churches. Thus, for example, the great restoration of St. Peter's in 1897 is so well documented that every individual gift of money towards the work was reported month by month.

Long-running series of extracts from manuscripts were also published, including wills and churchwardens' accounts. The latter are especially important, since the volume of 18th century accounts from which the extracts were taken has long since been lost. Moreover, in addition to the architectural and historical information contained in the magazine, there is a wealth of social history too, covering spiritual and secular life, in which contemporary attitudes, prejudices and class distinctions are all vividly portrayed.

The Barton-upon-Humber parish magazine is certainly the most complete and most useful publication-run of its kind that I have ever come across, and it is therefore all the more worrying how close to extinction this material has come. Apart from a few odd issues in various hands, there is only one complete bound set known to survive in private ownership, and a second set (lacking the first 36 issues) is held by the Church. I understand that this set is to be deposited in the Lincoln Archive Office in the near future. There must once have been many long runs of parish magazines, just as useful as the Barton series, but where are they now? Perhaps it is time that a concerted effort was made to discover which parishes published magazines and whether complete runs can now be located. Copies in some form ought to be preserved in the county archives.

Warwick Rodwell

55.2 Sir Isaac Pitman at Barton-Upon-Humber

While it is well known that Isaac Pitman lived and taught for some years in Barton-upon-Humber, details relating to his residence in the town are difficult to ascertain, and I would be glad to hear from any reader who can shed light on the problem. In 1835, when Pitman was headmaster of Long's School in Barton, he married Mary Holgate, the widow of a local solicitor. She lived at Laurel House, Whitecross Street, into which Isaac Pitman moved at the
time of his marriage. The deeds of Laurel House are full of detail, but contain no mention of either the Holgates or the Pitmans, and it is clear that neither family ever owned the property. From 1801 to 1846 it was owned by Robert Ward, a local surgeon. Were the Holgates and the Pitmans merely tenants?

It is probably only a coincidence that Laurel House was itself to become a school by the middle of the century. One cannot help wondering whether Pitman initiated the process, although he had left Barton for a post in Gloucestershire by 1838. In 1846 Laurel House was sold to Thomas Hodson, who lived and ran a boarding school there. The school remained operative until 1909, and was known as Laurel House School. I am currently gathering material for a history of the house, its occupants and associations, and would be grateful for any further information known to members, relating either to the school or to the 18th century associations of the house with the Broxholme family.

Dr. Warwick Rodwell, The Old Vicarage, Downside, Chilcompton, Somerset.

55.3 WHAT DID YOU DO IN THE GREAT WAR GRANDMA?

THE LOCAL HISTORY ARCHIVES UNIT at the Humberside College of Higher Education in Hull would like to contact anyone who had experience of DOMESTIC LIFE on the local "Homefront" during the FIRST WORLD WAR. The information is required for inclusion in an archive folder publication "Humberside in the First World War" which is currently being researched. The Unit which is funded by the Manpower Services Commission through the Community Programme and Humberside College of Higher Education's School of Humanities produces archive folder publications as an educational resource for use in local schools where local history project work is taught, or for groupwork in other local studies groups. The publications take the form of a collection of original archive material in facsimile with an introduction reading list and source list and are designed to introduce local history students to the wide range of archive material available for "project" work in the County's Museums, Libraries, and Record Offices. Titles available so far include The New Poor Law, Seaside Resorts, and The Agricultural Revolution and other topics currently being studied include "Humberside in the First World War" and "Humberside in the Second World War".

The researchers working on the WW1 topic would particularly like to hear from you if your Mother, Grandmother or Great Grandmother has or had any interesting stories to tell or experiences to relate about life in the 1914-1918 period in this area.

So if Grandma was a TRAM CONDUCTRESS or worked in a MUNITIONS FACTORY or was blitzed out of her house by a bomb dropped from a ZEPPELIN during World War One please contact Lynne Saint or Stephen Kimberley at the Local History Archives Unit, Humberside College of Higher Education, Kennedy House KS17, Inglemire Avenue, Hull HU6 7LU, Tel (0482) 42157 extension 424 who would also be pleased to see any PHOTOGRAPHS of Armistice celebrations, PEACE PARTIES or local Street Parties - the photographs would be copied and returned safely with an acknowledgement.

Information required from Grimsby, Scunthorpe, Barton, Cleethorpes, Brigg, etc. areas.

For further information telephone (0482) 42157 exts. 404 or 424. C.J.K. Local History Archives Unit HCHE HULL.
55.4 CAPABILITY BROWN'S WIFE

According to Thomas Hurd's 'Capability Brown' The Story of a Master Gardener (Hutchinson, London, 1966) Lancelot Brown married at Stowe (Bucks) on 24 November 1744 "a girl named Bridget Wayet". She came from "a very respectable County family of Boston and Tumby in Bain (sic) Lincolnshire". Hurd goes on to say "How Brown had met her is not known, but the respectability of her family is a significant indication of the way in which his own status had risen during the five years he had been in the south".

Hurd's authority is George Gilbert Scott's Personal and Professional Recollections (1879).

Members will of course be aware of the relationship between the Wayets and the Architectural dynasty of the Scotts. The Scott family descended from Thomas Scott the Bible Commentator who was the tenth of the thirteen children of a Bratfost grazier. Can any member add to the information about Brown's wife?

T.R. Leach

55.5 A BARDNEY REGISTERS QUERY

Jean A Larson, 1323 12th Avenue Apt.2 San Francisco, CA94122, USA, writes -

"This past year, I have spent many hours pouring over the Mormon microfilm of the Bardney Parish Registers, where at least seven of my ancestral surnames occur in the 1700s. Among these is ALBORN/ALLBONES/ALBARNES/ALBANS and its other variants.

The earliest such entry reads:

"1699: Thomas ye Son of Robert ALBONE Born May ye 9th
Baptized June ye 11th pd hither"

I take that final phrase to mean: paid to come here, or, expenses incurred in his coming here paid by person, persons, or body in present, or former, parish. It seems apparent that the Robert concerned, in later Bardney entries always paired with his wife, Sarah, is the Robert ALBAN who was married 10 November 1698 at Lissington, to Sarah BLACKBOURN (dau. of Thomas?). Where he was born is unknown, but he may be the Robert ALBARNES baptized at South Elkington to Robert and Susanna on 29 May 1668.

Inquiries to date have not produced an explanation for the phrase "pd hither", unless it relates to Settlement. I would welcome comments from anyone able to suggest an explanation, or who has encountered similar entries ca. 1700 or who knows of any 'ALLBONES' references in Lincolnshire prior to 1755."

Mrs. Larson would also like to contact any local historian who is studying the history of Bardney. Mrs. Larson hopes to visit Lincolnshire in 1988.

Any member who can help Mrs. Larson should write to her direct, please.
55.6 BRITISH FOOD AND FARMING YEAR 1989

1989 has been designated British Food and Farming Year. National and local county committees have been set up to organise and co-ordinate activities and events. A main aim is to make everyone more aware of food production and distribution in this country and to celebrate the history of the industry.

The Lincolnshire Committee would like to produce a list of people willing to speak about any aspect of the subject and to circulate that list to organisations in the county in the hope that every one of them would devote at least one of its meetings to an agricultural topic during that year.

Subjects to be covered, they hope, will include all aspects of food and farming - cooking, rare breeds, farm buildings, land use and distribution etc.

Anyone who can help in any way should write to J P Skehel, Secretary, Lincolnshire Committee, Lincs. Showground, Grange de Lings, Lincoln. LN2 2NA.

55.7 ILLUSTRATIONS FOR VOLUME XII OF THE HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE

The preparation of this volume, which deals with Lincolnshire in the twentieth century, is now well advanced. With all essays written, we are working on the collection of suitable photographic illustrations and it has been suggested that members might have some in their possession which they would be prepared to lend to the History of Lincolnshire Committee.

Subjects on which we lack good photos are as follows:

A "stattis" or hiring fair

House and school interiors pre 1914

Harvesting or other farming scenes in the Fens in the 'horse' days

Well-known local politicians pre 1940 - not formal portraits, but 'active' photos, like the opening of a new public bldg.

Cranwell R A F railway

Second world war street scenes, pub yards or railway stations with liberal numbers of servicemen in view (ie. not formal processions with troops marching)

Members who would like to help are asked to contact myself as volume editor, and you have my assurance that we would take great care with your photos, which would be copied and returned promptly. Telephone me if this would help.

Dr. Dennis Mills, 17 Rectory Lane, Branston, Lincoln. LN4 1NA. Tel: Lincoln (0522) 791764

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FRANCIS HILL COMMEMORATION TRUST

The Trustees of the Fund, which was raised to commemorate the life and public service of the late Sir Francis Hill, have commissioned the preparation of a bibliography of the history of the City of Lincoln. When completed this will be an invaluable "tool" for scholars working on Lincoln history. It will also be a useful supplement to the four volumes of the City's history written by Sir Francis Hill himself. It is known that the task is one which he dearly wished to be undertaken.

The Trustees have appointed as research bibliographer Miss D. Mary Short, B.A., a native of Nottingham. Miss Short graduated at Manchester University in 1985, in English Language and Literature, with regional archaeology as a subsidiary subject. She has just completed work for a diploma and M.A. in Library and Information Studies at University College, London.

It is expected that the task will take about 18 months. The bibliography is being compiled on computer and a decision will be made later about the method of publication.

Further contributions to the Trust, to help with the costs of publication, would be very much welcomed. They should be sent to the Francis Hill Commemoration Trust, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.

NOTE: Further information from the Chairman of the Trust, Philip Race, telephone Lincoln 24077.

POST THE PAST!

A third set of local history postcards has just been published by the Local History Archives Unit at Humberside College of Higher Education. Produced primarily as inserts for the unit's series of archive folder publications and to aid as publicity material for these publications a limited number of sets of the postcards are now available. There are ten cards in this latest set of reproduction old photographs and postcards, with the following titles:- No 15 Leisure - Chicken Joe No 2 - CHICKEN JOE BETTER VALUE THAN EVER HULL FAIR 1935; No 16 Ports - IMMINGHAM DOCKS PASSENGER TERMINAL; No 17 The Rise of the Fishing Industry in Humberside - TRAWLERS IN GRIMSBY DOCKS DURING THE LOCK-OUT 1901; No 18 Seaside Resorts in Humberside - THE PIER AND PAVILION CLEETHORPES 1901; No 19 "Hull in the Thirties" - OPENING OF THE NEW NORTH BRIDGE Hull 10.8.1931; No 20 The Agricultural Revolution in Humberside - LINCOLNSHIRE POTATOE PICKERS 1910; No 21 "Conservation Camera" - KINGSTON OBSERVATORY SCALE LANE/MARKET PLACE, Hull 1960's (Sam Allon Collection); No 22 Leisure - BELGIAN ARMS Public house OSBOURNE STREET Hull 21.8.1923 (Pubs out of Time No 1); No 23 Leisure - BUILDERS HOTEL COGAN STREET, Hull 1923 (Pubs out of Time No 2); No 24 FARES PLEASE! - THE LAST OLD HORSE CAR, HILL STREET TRAMWAY 5 November 1899.

The set of 10 postcards is available from Local History Archives Unit Postcards, Local History Archives Unit, Humberside College of Higher Education, Kennedy House KS16, Inglemire Avenue, Hull HU6 7LU. (Tel.0482 42157 Exts. 424 and 404) for £1.50, including postage and packing (please make payments to Humberside County Council)
Copies of the first two sets of postcards - set No 1 (6 postcards) for 75p and set No 2 (8 postcards) for £1 - or both sets together for £1.50 including p & p, from the above address.

Special Bargain offer to mark the publication of this latest set of Post the Past postcards - all 3 sets, 24 cards in all for £2.50 including p & p - limited edition offer.

Individual cards available for sale - cash sales only available directly from the unit at 15p per card - subject to availability.

Further information about the Local History Archives Unit postcards, and the series of archive folder publications - designed for use in local history project teaching in schools - titles available include "The New Poor Law in Humberside", "Seaside Resorts in Humberside" and "The Agriculture Revolution in Humberside" available from: Christopher Ketchell, Supervisor, Local History Archives Unit, Humberside College of Higher Education, Kennedy House KS16, Ingliemire Avenue, Hull HU6 7LU Tel: (0482) 42157 Exts. 424 and 404.

The Local History Archives Unit is funded jointly by the Manpower Services Commission through the Community Programme - Action for Jobs; and the Humberside College of Higher Education.

FRAMPTON MARSH AND BELTON HOUSE

Writing in The Times on 3rd August 1987, John Young, in an article on National Heritage, said of the National Heritage Memorial Fund's spending "A typical example is the £12,000 it gave in 1985 to the Lincolnshire and South Humberside Trust for Nature Conservation to buy 300 acres of Frampton Marsh, where the Tornados share the air space with smaller and more peaceful flying objects.

Beneath scudding rainclouds, and in an unseasonably chill wind, the flat landscape has little in common with the glories of Belton House, a few miles away, which has been described as perhaps the finest Restoration house in Britain.

Between 1983 and 1986 the fund spent more than £8 million on the former home of Lord Brownlow, which is now owned and managed by the National Trust, and has since provided another £65,000 towards the purchase and restoration of part of the estate village.

Belton is clearly in good and caring hands, and for lovers of great houses and their contents it will be seen to have been money well spent. But it is also a reminder that, in spite of the various fiscal concessions designed to allow houses to remain in family occupation, several more will be offered to the nation during the coming years, and there is inevitably a limit to the number of rescue operations that can be mounted".

LOCAL HISTORY the magazine which is published by Susan and Robert Howard, has reappeared after a six month interval with an apology from its publishers - "As you know, we produce Local History in our spare time. Whilst the income from subscriptions covers all our production costs, it is not sufficient to enable us to work full-time on producing Local History. Both of us work part-time in jobs which have become, in effect, full time. One of the
consequences has been that Local History has suffered".

The magazine deserves to be better known among local historians. No.15 contains a two-page article by Alan Rogers - who is not unknown to members of this society - entitled 'In defence of History' and one entitled 'More than just a Degree' by Eva Thornley, suggested by one of her tutors - Rod Ambler. Another valuable article is on Private Publishing by Belinda Naylor-Stables. There is a great deal of information on new publications, courses, societies, services, etc.

The magazine costs £9.00 per annum for six issues, including postage (Overseas Europe and outside Europe by surface mail £16, US $24).

(Susan and Robert Howard, 3 Devonshire Promenade, Notts. NG7 2DS)

LANDSCAPE - Members will by this time have heard of, possibly seen and read, the new magazine Landscape, which was launched in October at £1.50 a month as a rival to "Country Life" and other long established and popular magazines. The Editor, Marcus Binney, is a former editor of Country Life, Lord Brownlow, now domiciled in Jersey, is the Non Executive Director. Marcus Binney says 'Month by month it will be full of new material on architecture, gardens, collections, countryside and wildlife; an immense range of subjects linked by a passionate concern for the beauty and variety of the world around us'.

A photograph of Revesby Abbey appears in Michael Binney's article on endangered houses in the first issue. The same number contains an article by Keith Spence, Trees in Trust, in which we learn that the Headquarters of the Woodland Trust are 'on the outskirts of Grantham, in the virtually treeless flatlands of Lincolnshire'. Obviously Spence did not approach Grantham via Gonerby Hill, from the south or from the north! Belton to the north and Stoke Rochford and Easton to the south of Grantham can hardly be described as treeless or indeed flat.

Lincolnshire fares better in Richard Morris' article "Destroying the Evidence" where the first illustration is an aerial view of part of Spalding Common taken in 1954.

It will be interesting to see if a new magazine can survive in a world already well supplied with magazines specialising in so many of the areas in which Landscape has shown an interest in its first issue.

T.R. Leach

WESLEY CELEBRATIONS - SOUVENIRS

A mould of a bust of John Wesley, made in the Potteries at the turn of the century was rediscovered some years ago. It has now been used to make souvenir busts, by traditional methods in Llanderries, of glazed white Staffordshire clay. The busts are five inches high and carry the log for the Lincolnshire celebrations in 1988. The cost is £13.50 including packing and postage. A commemorative mug is also available bearing the log and the words of Wesley - 'I felt my heart strangely warmed. I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone for salvation'. This costs £1.75 including postage. Both items are available from Rev. J.D. Robinson, 193 Ashby Road, Scunthorpe. DN16 2AQ. Cheques should be made payable to Lincoln and Grimsby District expenses account.
The latest volume published by the Society is Volume 77 - The Boston Assembly Minutes 1545-1575 edited by Peter and Jennifer Clark. It is a calendar prepared by the Editors from a transcript made by a group led by the late John Bailey as part of the History of Boston Project. Professor Peter Clark has supplied a brief introduction. The volume covers the first thirty years of the first minute book of the Boston Assembly (the corporation). It is of interest for the economic history of this important port, which was a centre of puritanical activity and the place from which some of the early Massachusetts settlers were drawn. It also throws light on local administrative conditions in East Lincolnshire and the relationship of the central administration with outlying provincial centres. The price to non members is £19.50. It is published for Lincoln Records Society by Boydell and Brewer, PO Box 9, Woodbridge, Suffolk. IP12 3DF and Wolfeboro New Hampshire, 03894 2069 USA. Members of this Society will be aware of the distinguished record of the Lincoln Record Society, whose annual subscription is still only £7 - why not become a subscriber?

At the Annual General Meeting of the Lincoln Record Society Miss Kathleen Major retired from the office of President, which she has held for seven years. She was elected a member of the Council. She has served the society in many capacities, including those of General Editor and Secretary, since the 1930's, and her successor as President, Professor J. C. Holt F.B.A. Master of Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, paid warm tribute to her outstanding contribution to the work of the Society.

Miss Major has recently published in Archives (The Journal of the British Records Association) a fascinating account of Canon C.W. Foster. This is a revision of a paper read to the Lincoln Record Society in 1985 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Canon Foster and the seventyfifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society. Students of Lincolnshire history in its many aspects owe an immeasurable debt to Canon Foster. It is very appropriate that this account of his life and work should have been written by one whose continuation of his work has been so notable.

LINCOLNSHIRE OLD CHURCHES TRUST issued its Report for 1986 to members in November. As usual it is a publication of great interest to anyone who is interested in the county and its ancient churches. The Trust made grants totalling £22,400 during 1986. Since its foundation in 1952 the Society has made 838 grants to churches and chapels in Lincolnshire, totalling £164,669. This Report contains the lecture given by A.L. Rowse at Marston Hall on 18 June 1986 - The Puritan Instinct for Destruction and an article by Henry Thorold, Chairman of the Trust, on Lesser Known Wonders of Lincolnshire. Subscription rates to the Trust are as follows: Ordinary Member (either single or husband and wife jointly) £10 a year, Corporate Subscriber £20, P.C.C. Subscriber £5, and Life Subscription £100. The new Hon. Secretary is Mr. William Hoff, Grebby Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY - This Society's latest Newsletter, for Autumn 1987 includes a selection of cases referred to the society in the last six months. (The proposal was for the complete demolition of a listed building in most cases). Lincolnshire
examples are 1 Coning Street, 21 North Street, Horncastle, a substantial late Georgian property, rather severe in appearance but occupying a pivotal position in the land townscape, and 23, 25 and 25a Northgate, Louth - an 18th and 19th century group proposed for replacement by a "neovernacular" supermarket. The society submitted detailed written representations to a public inquiry concerning the old Methodist Chapel High Street, Swineshead - a simple classical design of 1845.

Other gleanings from this report include: An appeal for persons interested in the founding of a national society for the study of non-conformist buildings (including Roman Catholic). Those interested to write to Richard Morris, Council for British Archaeology, The Dept., of Archaeology, The University, Leeds. L52 9JT; The oldest chalet, built in 1936, at Butlins Holiday Camp at Skegness, has been listed Grade II; The Landmark Trust has embarked on a programme of restoration of historic stable blocks. The purpose of this policy is to preserve as many of these fine buildings as possible for use for which they were originally intended, and to provide an alternative to the fashion for conversion so increasingly popular today. With this in mind the Trust has instituted a survey designed to locate examples in need of protection or repair. Further information from the Landmark Stables Survey, 2A Fountain Court, Digbeth Street, Stow on the Wold, Glos. Tel. 0451-32048; An Almshouse Museum is to be established in Brownes Hospital, Stamford. Further information from the National Association of Almshouses, Billinbear Lodge, Wokingham.

THE KIRTON IN LINDSEY SOCIETY

The Kirton in Lindsey Society was founded on 15th September 1987. It exists to enable those interested in the past and present township, and indeed in the North Lindsey area generally, to develop and share their interests.

The Society's objectives are to study and record aspects of the town's history and the life of its people. This includes archaeology, architecture, industrial archaeology, local and family history, and oral history. Members' concerns extend to the present environment and the safeguarding of sites and buildings of local importance.

The Society has a varied programme of events, including excursions and social activities. Membership is open to all persons agreeing with the Society's aims and interested in Kirton Lindsey and the North Lindsey area.

The Kirton in Lindsey Society has just published a town trail for Kirton Lindsey called 'A Walk around Kirton in Lindsey'. The leaflet takes the reader on a walk round this historic small market town. Produced by the Society in conjunction with the WEA class in Kirton, the town trail was written by Laurence Dejardin and illustrated by Pat Mason and Mike Herman.

There are two versions of the town trail - one, on coloured paper at 50p, and one, on white paper without cover at 30p. Copies are available from the Secretary of the Kirton in Lindsey Society, Mrs. Ann Beck, 11 Southcliffe Road, Kirton Lindsey DN21 4NP. If ordering by post, please send large stamped addressed envelope. Cheques should be made payable to 'The Kirton in Lindsey Society'.

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In 1932 I was teaching in Cleethorpes when a leaflet came to the school about a Local History Summer School; Lindsey was the first County to start a local History Society. This leaflet gave the name of a School Inspector - a Mr. Lee - so I thought it might be a good thing to attend. I persuaded a cousin who had a history degree to come with me to the Summer School. However, in the end she could not go so I nearly did not go either! What an awful lot I should have missed if I had stayed at home!

I was a really country woman for I had lived the whole of my life in the country, the last twenty years where there was no shop or pub. Then when I had got my teaching certificate and a post in Cleethorpes my parents moved also. I have never been to College but obtained my teaching certificate by a correspondence course while I was teaching uncertificated.

At that time my idea of a Professor was an elderly man with grey hair and beard and someone so learned that I should feel most ignorant. However, I plucked up my courage and went to Woodhall Spa where Summer School was to be held in a boys' preparatory school. I think I was taken to a dormitory to share with seven others and as I came downstairs two gentlemen were in front of me. One of them turned round and to my delight it was Mr. F.S. Harrison, who taught in Cleethorpes and was a friend of my Uncle John Hardy. The other person was a Mr. Hudson, headmaster of Broughton school. Then there was Charles Brears, author of the History of Lincolnshire, who was then head of Brocklesby School.

Professor Potter, of Sheffield University, was our Director of Studies - not a bit as I thought and, as I found out later, only two years older than I! He was delightful. There were two tables for meals, ten or so on each, and we always thought of ours as the one "below the salt". If Professor Potter could get to our table he did! Of course he had to be at the other table when there were visitors.

Miss May Owen, who was a tutor at the Sheffield Training College, was a friend of Miss Daffodil Fisher, who was then the Head of the Girls' Grammar School at Cleethorpes and I got to know her very well as indeed I did Major North Coates who was in charge of the Summer School.

The first meal was a fiasco - kippers!! The men thought it was the fish course and a second course would follow. It didn't, and people were rather hungry. I remember a very nice lady from Nottingham, Mrs. Arundel, going into the town to try and find a shop open to buy some biscuits! At breakfast the next morning tea was brought round in large brown enamel teapots with the milk already in, and the porridge was sugared.

Anyway, by lunch time Mr. Brears came and whispered to me that Major N.C. had had words with the sister of the Headmaster's wife who was in charge of the kitchen, so things were a little better and we were not treated quite as little boys. The next year Major North Coates' daughter took charge of the catering and we lived like lords!

There was a dear, good lady in the dormitory called Miss Cameron, I think, and another called Miss Epton. The former somehow broke
a mirror - a pure accident. She was so upset, but Major N.C. comforted her and would not let her pay for it. He was always wonderfully kind and understanding.

I cannot remember about the lectures, but we did go to Kirkstead and on the Sunday morning we had a service in the little church there, all that was left of the Abbey. I think we always had a religious service during Major N.C.'s time.

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KILL OR CURE?

Ruth Tinley

In July 1770 Norman Penney of South Hykeham went to Wisbech St. Peter's where he bought a little book from John Proud. On this book he wrote "receipts" for treatment of various ailments in both animals and humans. He seems to have collected them like women collect cookery recipes.

The first one reads:

For any old hard crusty knobs or swellings that have been a long time let them be never so hard: Do thus First anoint it with an ounce and a half of the oyle of Turpentine and as much strong beer mixed together and put it in a glass and well shaken together and bathed in with your hand and three or four days after the charge of sope and Brandy applied and well heated in with a hot iron; and fourer or five days after you may ride him where you please it will take it quite down proved

It is easy to picture the experienced old horseman saying to the young farmer with a flourish "then you may ride him where you please"!

There is a warning for those applying a salve for horses' cracked heels "To be careful of the hounours flying in his body"

Another salve is a mixture of mutton suet, beeswax and 2 handfuls of Sheep's trottels.

White of egg, pitch, flour and a "little old shale" are recommended "for to knit a broke bone"

There is a cure for the strangles in the guts, and:-

For a cow that hath the gargit in the guts Anicced Corinder Comming ceeds & Caraway ceeds Long pepper & grain or the grains of parradice ¼ an ounce of each of geshon solfor & fenigreck & Turmrick & Diepent Alicompane & Lickrish powder ¼ an ounce of these mixt 9 peneworth in all to a cow in a quart of ale.

For a beast or sheep that has lost its cud "burn a sho sole & rub in theare mouth".

It is no surprise to find that for humans, colds, rheumatism and consumption receive attention.

For to cuere a Coulde, ¼ an ounce of bolsom of solfer & 2 peneworth of the oyle of olives & 2 peneworth of the oyle of Anicceds in a quart of ale.

(All at once?)
There is a prescription for a mixture of oils for Rheumatism, and another for consumption:-

For a Consumpmon A Reecitt
3 ounces and a half of gumdragom. To simmer half an ounce at a time in a quart of water and sweetened with half an ounce of sugar-candy and to Drink it every four hours and so off the other while they be done. This is from Jno Calson That has proved it by his son and others

Norman Penney lived to be 77 years old, in spite of (or because of) his home remedies, and at least some of his beast survived several years.

Most of the ingredients mentioned were being used within living memory and I am indebted to Mr. J.W. Giles for help in identifying them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gargit</td>
<td>garget, inflammation, usually in head or throat of cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anicceds</td>
<td>aniseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cummung</td>
<td>cummin, a plant like fennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parradice</td>
<td>grand paradice (hot and peppery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geshon</td>
<td>Gentian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solfer</td>
<td>sulphur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fenigreck</td>
<td>fenugreek - leguminous plant with seeds used in farriery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmrick</td>
<td>turmeric, a plant of the ginger family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alicompane</td>
<td>elecampane, plant with bitter aromatic leaves and root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grumdragom</td>
<td>tragacanth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diepent</td>
<td>diapent, itself a mixture of gentian, turmeric, pimento, fenugreek and about 40% powdered linseed.</td>
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SOME LESS-THEAN-OBVIOUS LINCOLNSHIRE SOURCES Nick Lyons

A time arrives when the avid collector of local material looks beyond the obvious topographical works, perhaps because his main collection is as complete as rarity makes possible, perhaps from poverty, or perhaps (best of all) from a desire to seek out the obscure and unrecognised. Thus topographical fiction, poetry by local authors or the sermons of county divines come to be seen in a new light as the collector's threshold alters, and each new category is elevated to the rarity class. But some books refuse to fall conveniently into classes with immediate topographical links. The five examples described here would not ostensibly appeal to the Lincolnshire collector, although all are in their own way valuable; their disparate titles indicate how the local collector needs to be on guard lest anything good slips through his fingers.

Frequently demoted to the most obscure shelves of bookshops are three dull and almost invariably grubby volumes, the collected leaflets of the old Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. These were issued bound up in and after 1914, there being several editions with leaflets removed as they fell out of date. There are some four hundred separate titles in the early versions, covering the whole range of English agricultural problems from
'The Sale of Low Quality Manures at Excessive Prices' to 'Diseases of the Loganberry and Raspberry'; the former appears to be a warning, not a recommendation. Their style is dry; they are never easy reading, and most somewhat less than gripping. But find the early editions of volume 2, dated from 1915, and you have leaflets 214 and 261, 'Agricultural Credit Banks' and 'The Scawby Agricultural Credit Society', the latter institution being commended as an unusually forward-looking version of the former.

The Scawby society was established in the 1890's by R.N. Sutton Nelthorpe in an attempt to encourage good men to secure a stake in the land through smallholding. A critical appreciation of its work appears in Rider Haggard's RURAL ENGLAND (1902) in the Lincolnshire section, and its archives survive in the Castle. Successful in a minor way, the society was held by some to be the best way of stemming the 'Drift from the Land', but effectively ceased to function about 1920.

Most Lincolnshire collectors will look out for references to the county in the works of local writers, but this field needs to be extended by considering writers in adjacent counties. Those working in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire were liable to count Lincolnshire as part of their rightful province, especially after the railways made for easy travel to the east coast. Thus George Kitching's POEMS AND TALES (published in London and Derby, printed in Derby in 1884) carries a poem set around Boston, 'The Rat-Tailed Mare', and a prose piece 'The Ghost of Threelkingham'.

The latter indicates that one side of Kitching's family came from South Kesteven. J. Henry Brown's IN THE OPEN AIR - SKETCHES IN PROSE OF ENGLISH SCENERY (Nottingham, 1887) includes a number of essays with declared or likely Lincolnshire settings, beginning with 'Tennyson's Country', an account of a journey from an unspecified seaside location through Spilsby to Somersby, with much discussion of the county's place in the poet's works. Essays entitled 'The Salt Marsh', 'By the North Sea', 'A Month on a Sand Hill' and 'A Voice from the Fens' offer as much to the natural than the local historian and attempt a lyrical portrayal of parts of a county which had been more usually described in wholly prosaic terms. Bailey was a native of Nottingham, according to Robert Mellors's MEN OF NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (1924), and seems to have made a series of holiday excursions into Lincolnshire over some years.

Edwin A. Pratt's PIONEER WOMEN IN VICTORIA'S REIGN (1897) is not a definitive account of its subject; this is shown by the fact that, although the first chapter includes an account of Jessie Boucherett (of the North Willingham family, and a pioneer of female professional employment) the book is not listed as a source in the DNB life of Miss Boucherett. But chapter three, which deals with pioneers in nursing, includes a section entitled 'The Lincolnshire Solution: The Countess of Winchilsea'. The problem had been that voluntary nursing organisations for the poor worked well in large towns and cities, where distance and finance offered relatively little difficulty, but neither could be overcome in rural areas. Under the Ockley System, Bertha Broadwood attempted to train nurses taken from the country women themselves, who then returned to the areas from which they had come; but the relatively brief training given, and perhaps the social inferiority of the trainees, prevented her system benefitting from the help of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses - which largely controlled nursing organisations in cities.
Lincolnshire could not readily adopt either system. Working partly through the Lincoln Diocesan Conference of 1892, Lady Winchilsea of Haverholme Priory established the need for a county system which combined the advantages of both; with financial aid from Lindsey, Holland and Kesteven County Councils the Lincolnshire Nursing Association was set up, offering two classes of nurse - those fully trained in a hospital, and 'rural maternity nurses', with local training and particular knowledge of midwifery. Affiliation to the Jubilee Institute was achieved in 1895, and other counties adopted 'the Lincolnshire Solution'.

It is unlikely that the county escaped the Spiritualist movement (if such it was) of the late 19th century, but it produced a very successful spiritualist teacher, William Stainton Moses. His SPIRIT TEACHINGS can be found quite easily in the 'Memorial Edition' issued by the London Spiritualist Alliance, reaching a fifth edition in 1904. Moses used a loose pseudonym, 'M.A. Oxon' - precisely the same as he was entitled to place after his name, having a degree from that university; there seems to have been some element of boasting involved. The contents of the book are turgid, boring and repetitive, but it carries a biography, recording Moses's birth at Donington on November 5th, 1839, where his father was headmaster of the Grammar School. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Stainton of Alford. Educated locally, he was sent to Bedford School in 1855, and entered Exeter College, Oxford. A crisis of health prevented his taking a degree until he was 23, after which he was ordained, taught briefly in London, and became involved in spiritualism about 1870. His recorded written work on spiritualism appears impressive, and he seems to have made a living by it. He died in 1892. Possibly he is one son of Lincolnshire best forgotten.

Turning lastly from doubtful other worlds to an historically very concrete New World, there is S.H. Collins's THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO AND DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (4th ed. Hull, nd, but after 1830). An interesting provincial imprint in its own right, this possibly has rarity value from copies having been taken away across the Atlantic by hopeful emigrants, although my copy is inscribed 'Mr Morton Tealby', who presumably didn't go. The text suggests that the book was aimed at the ambitious labourer and skilled artisan, and it is likely to have circulated widely in the market towns of Lincolnshire and the East Riding. This is conveniently borne out by some fifty pages of 'Authentic and Highly Important Letters from English Emigrants now in America, to their Friends in England'. Most are directed to Yorkshire addresses - Drax, Snaith, Hull and Driffield - but two are from Thomas and Ann Sestron to Christopher Day at Brothertoft. Although certainly 'improved' for publication all of these letters carry local references sufficient to make them convincing. The Sestrans have heard of 'wages being very low with you this harvest', and remark how 'a man wants to be known before the Yankies will set him to work. They have been taken in with so many coming here, who ought to have been at Lincoln or some other drop, or at Botany Bay' - an incidental side-light upon the social milieu to which new emigrants were exposed, and the commonly-percieved ultimate fate of the inmates of Lincoln Castle.
It seemed appropriate to include in this issue of our Newsletter an account of Jews' Court, which is now to become our headquarters and office. At such short notice I was reluctant to approach anyone to write it, and wary of exposing my own ignorance by doing so myself. However, the kindness of Nick Lyons in sending me a copy of Medieval Lincoln Jewry and its Synagogue by Cecil Roth, [published by The Jewish Historical Society of England in 1934], proved to be my salvation. There is a considerable amount of material in existence on the history of the building, and I hope that it will be possible to obtain copies of all such articles so that they may be kept in Jews Court for reference. We must obviously be prepared to produce a history of the building for members and visitors at some future date. What follows is taken from Cecil Roth's paper.

The Jewish Historical Society visited Lincoln on June 24 1934. 80 members were present, there was a Civic Reception in the Stonebow, a visit to the minster led by Dr. J.H. Srawley, Chancellor of Lincoln, visits to the Jews' Houses on Steep Hill, and tea at the White Hart. In addition, the first Jewish meeting to be held in Jews Court for over six hundred years took place on this day. Gustave Tuck, in an introduction to Roth's paper, wrote "The day was made memorable, in a wider significance, for another reason. Not long before this visit, there had appeared in Germany, under semi-official auspices, the special number of that notorious Jew-baiting organ, Der Stuermer, reviving the infamous allegation which caused such untold suffering in the past, that the Jews are in the practice of committing Ritual Murder and using the blood for religious purposes. That the twentieth century should witness a revival of this medieval libel is an outrage upon civilisation, as has been made abundantly clear by leaders of public opinion in this country, from the Archbishop of Canterbury downwards. Lincoln, as it happens, was one of the English cities associated with the fable in the dim past; and the representatives of both City and Minster took this opportunity of expressing their condemnation of it in the most unmeasured and unqualified terms".

He went on to reproduce the Editorial notes from the Jewish Chronicle of 28 29th June 1934 which said "The visit of the members of the Jewish Historical Society, last Sunday, to Lincoln - a tragic area in Anglo-Jewish History - was a delightful experience to those who participated in it, and a testimony to the admirable spirit of the local Architectural and Archaeological Society, as well as the Mayor, to whose invitation the visit was due. One hopes that it is but the forerunner of other and similar pilgrimages, in which even larger numbers of the Community will join, for they renew the links with our ancient story, and fortify afresh our Jewish consciousness. But there was an added significance about Sunday's event which will not be missed. It must have been more than an accident that the invitation to the Jewish Historical Society was extended by the local bodies at this particular time. For it was in Lincoln that the ritual murder myth against the Jews took shape in the famous, or infamous, story of the martyrdom of 'Little St. Hugh' with its calamitous results to the small Jewish Community of those days; and there was something of justice and honour in summoning the Jews to Lincoln again, there to be greeted by the City's Mayor and the Chancellor of the Cathedral, and to hear from their lips the forthright repudiation of the murder myth with which Lincoln is associated in history, but with which a modern European State still besots its record.
"I think", said the Mayor of Lincoln to his guests last Sunday, "that I should put on record the manner in which we citizens of Lincoln regard it. That Little St. Hugh..... was done to death by the Jews for ritual purposes cannot be other than a libel, based on the prejudice and ignorance of an unenlightened age. The Corporation have made this clear in the new guide book of the City which they have recently published". "I have read again the history of the murder of Little Saint Hugh" said the Chancellor of the Cathedral "and it is quite obviously one of the many cases of slander spread about the Jews from time to time" .... Lincoln has buried Little St. Hugh, and it is the end of the myth for all sane men.

It is interesting to note that two men who were instrumental in arranging this visit were Councillor J.W.F. Hill (later Sir Francis Hill) and G.S. Gibbons (later G.S. Dixon) then the Hon. Secretary of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, both prominent members of this society for many years.

Roth said of Jews' Court 'It is not associated in popular re-collection with the name of any one individual. Until recently, it was divided up into two houses, with separate entrances, comprising in all five tenements, inhabited (to quote an account of 1898) 'by very poor people who have a rooted objection to the invasion of inquisitive and prying strangers'. It is only within the last two or three years (after condemnation under a slum clearance order and a narrow escape from total destruction) that it has been taken over into competent hands, restored to something approaching its original condition, and become accessible to the public.

Roth went on to demonstrate that Jews' Court was nothing less than the medieval synagogue. His reasons for believing this to be so were given in full - the date of the building, its nature indicating public rather than private use, the large room on the upper floor, the height of the building above the Jews' House at adjacent, etc.

For Roth one thing especially pointed to a synagogue "Public worship, amongst the Jews, needs only one appurtenance - the Scroll of the Law, out of which the Pentateuchal Lessons are read. This is always kept, when not in actual use, at the east end of the synagogue, in the general direction of the Holy Land, towards which it is customary to turn in prayer. The only constant architectural requisite in a synagogue is therefore some sort of accommodation, at the east end of the building, for the Scrolls of the Law..... in very many ancient synagogues, we find a special niche built into the eastern wall for the purpose. ..... In the Jews' Court, therefore, one naturally looks for traces of something similar in the middle of the eastern wall. It strikes the eye at once, a little niche, obviously part of the original structure, in precisely the direction required. (The exact bearing is a little south of east, which is more desirable still. It almost seems, indeed, as though the axis of the building, which slightly differs from that of either of the houses next door, was manipulated in order to secure this orientation? It is now 30" from the ground; but previous to recent alterations when the level of the flooring was altered in order to make the rooms below more habitable, it was a trifle higher. Its height is 34" and its breadth 36" - just sufficient, that is, to accommodate the three or four Scrolls of the Pentateuch which one would expect to find in a synagogue like that of Lincoln."
It serves, moreover, no other conceivable architectural or domestic purpose; but a Spanish miniature of the late 13th century depicting a synagogue interior shows a very similar niche, identical in shape, built into the eastern wall, and serving as the Ark. Like this, it is to be presumed, that the synagogue at Lincoln was originally provided with wooden doors as well as the customary hangings. It is true that the niche shown in the manuscript has a curved top, whereas that of Lincoln is severely rectangular. However, a few judicious taps are enough to show that the top in this case is hollow, being a later modification. It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be taken to restore it to its original state, which (as far as these soundings indicate) was almost certainly arched.

Finally, Roth wrote, "I have little hesitation in pronouncing, on the basis of the evidence submitted above, that the ancient building known as Jews' Court, situated at the foot of Steep Hill, Lincoln, was constructed for use as a synagogue; the actual place of worship being the large chamber on the first floor, at present used by the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society as its headquarters. If my supposition is correct, it is the only medieval Synagogue building left in England (the few legends relating to other places in the Eastern counties will not bear a moment's sober investigation). It is, moreover, one of the oldest constructions of the sort in the whole of Europe being outdone perhaps only by the venerable synagogue at Worms and by Santa Maria la Blanca at Toledo. I venture to recommend it to all responsible for its preservation and upkeep as a unique monument of which Lincoln may well be proud".

The Society is fortunate indeed to have obtained for its use so historic a building; surely no better use could be found for it, and no more appropriate home for our headquarters. To those of us who remember the meetings here of the "Arch and Arch", it is simply a home-coming. We have 'moved house' several times - latterly from one side of Newland to another, and finally to Exchequer Gate. J.B. Priestley once wrote that a successful social life in Lincoln was essentially uphill work. We are moving down hill - but not quite to the bottom. Let us look forward to a successful life at Jews' Court - neither 'up' nor 'down'.

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PORTRAIT OF A GAOLER

I came to know the Keeper of the Gaol quite well while researching transportation of convicts from Lincolnshire to Australia. John Merryweather, junior, was appointed to the post in January, 1799. He moved out from his quarters in the prison on 22 February, 1830. During those thirty years the number of prisoners increased from single figures to more than eighty at any one time. The majority of those were transportees and one of the duties of the Gaoler was to see them safely on board a ship, a hulk, or to the Penitentiary. Merryweather usually performed that duty himself though occasionally it was done by an assistant.

It is unfortunate that the Keeper's Journal has survived only for the last few years of Merryweather's reign and then his successors. However, there are other records, perhaps better as they are unsolicited and unbiased. There were constant and fairly regular inspections of the prison. Visiting magistrates once a month, the Sheriff and his train, the Under-Sheriff and his party, as well as other dignitaries from time to time. The
Chaplain had to go in three days a week as well as on Sundays. Later there were inspections by H.M. Inspector of Prisons, but not in Merryweather's time.

Merryweather did experience the Survey by James Nield, whose Report on English Prisons was published in 1802. If we compare his assessment of the City Gaol, then part of the Guildhall, with that of the County Gaol, the latter sounds like a palace. His method of assessment of the Gaoler can be questioned. "I can form a tolerably good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of the prisoners. Complacency, submission and good order were visible in every part of this well-regulated prison; a sure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active and humane". It was the humanity of Merryweather which struck me so forcibly. This in a period when so many writers have condemned the lack of humanity in general and gaolers in particular. Even E P Thompson, though he mentions Samuel Bamford around 40 times, has nothing derogatory to say about Bamford's stay in Lincoln Prison in 1819. But to return to Nield. "the number of felons in last seven years 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted and 11 executed, including the two who are to suffer this morning, and whom I was pleased to see yesterday intent on their devotions and diligently preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo". Obviously those two could read: in cases where the condemned person was illiterate it was the practice of Merryweather to place other prisoners in the cell who could read the bible or prayer book, etc., to the person about to die.

The birth of a baby in prison was a fairly frequent occurrence. Merryweather had a bell placed outside the cell of the expectant mother which she could ring from inside to summon assistance. Quite often prisoners committed to the Gaol to await the Assizes were acquitted. Those who then had no money were given their fare by Merryweather. At one Assize he gave evidence about the state of mind of a prisoner who was acquitted on the grounds of insanity. But in another case, that of a highway robber, Merryweather reported "Exhibiting signs of insanity - my opinion that it is assumed. But put a person with him to observe his conduct". His diagnosis proved correct, the man was shamming.

From time to time the bread supplied for prisoners was weighed and sometimes found short. On one occasion the prisoners complained that the bread was bad. On being tackled the baker admitted using bad yeast. The magistrates revised the diet downwards - Merryweather then reported the complaints of the prisoners that meals were insufficient. An extra half pound of beef was allowed. At the Magistrates Meeting of September, 1811, Merryweather told of the great want of soft water for prisoners in the summer. He was ordered to obtain another cistern to receive and retain more rainwater.

The Gaoler distributed various charity monies. "Annual Benefaction of £5 under will of Mr Jenkinson payable by Miss Harrison was this year applied in procuring discharge of Jonathan Adamson a poor Debtor who had been two years and four months in custody and was liberated yesterday". After the Lent Assize of 1826 "Distributed Charity money from the Assizes amongst the Prisoners 33 in number at 4/- each". There was for many years an anonymous donation of £2 which Merryweather shared out among the prisoners.

To be continued in the next Newsletter
A TOUR INTO LINCOLNSHIRE, 1791

The Hon. John Byng belonged to a naval family, but he spent twenty-five years in the Army, afterwards working for the Inland Revenue, and it was in middle age that this rather crusty gentleman began his tours around the country. He does not seem to have had a particularly happy life and his excursions may have been undertaken to get away from the unpleasantness caused by an unfaithful wife, although he remained on reasonable terms with her. He missed his home comforts during his Journeying, as well as the amenities of London life, but his expectations of rural hospitality and service seem to have been set rather too high. His diaries, however, have left us a realistic picture of what travel was like, with the rough roads and frequently rough inns of two hundred years ago.

Byng travelled on horseback, accompanied by servant and dog, entering the county on June 23, 1791, at Market Deeping, 'a mean long town' in a very low, damp situation. The landlord of the inn was civil, but his wine undrinkable and the bedroom 'cold and miserable, with an horrid putridity of blankets, over which I prudently pour'd part of my half pint of brandy; as I have often done in Wales. I was up early, glad to quit my nasty bed. Happy in a fine day, I hastened my departure from a miserable inn, where I was sure I had caught cold...'

He found Folkingham a prettily-placed town 'with its grand new inn at the top of the market-place; an inn worthy of the Bath Road, but here goes not 2 post-chaises in a day'. He had not felt well on the ride, having a sore throat and headache, 'for which I gargled much, and at bed time took several analectic pills, which gave me thro' the night a violent perspiration, during which I toss'd, and tumbled, in a bewilder'd state'. He drank a quart of tea at breakfast and, in warmer clothing, explored the neighbourhood before returning to the Folkingham inn (presumably, the Greyhound) in the evening. Another feverish night, but with appetite apparently unimpaired, he ate dinner of 'boil'd fowls, rst beef and young potatoes, which all travellers should certainly do, particularly on a Sunday'.

In Sleaford, he put up at the Angel, in the marketplace, and passed a better night. Looking out of the window next morning he saw that it was market day and 'the stalls spread in front of the inn, with plenty of butchers meat'. His bill was reasonable, but he found Sleaford 'truly melancholy!'

On the heath, past Dunston Pillar (an 'odious obelisk'), to Lincoln, where he visited the Roman remains and for half an hour gazed with admiration at the cathedral - 'the noblest architecture I ever saw'. He spent the following day in the city and then rode eastward to explore the religious ruins of Barlings and Tupholme, stopping at one o'clock 'before the Angel, a poor ale house in the mean village of Bradney (Bardney)', where the horse was given oats and he mutton. By Kirkstead Abbey and Tattershall Castle, he came to 'the little inn at Tumby', being civilly received 'and lodg'd to my liking in the snug parlour of a thatch'd house'. His supper 'consisted of a fine roasted fowl, cold ham, pickled salmon, artichoke, and tarts; all in comfort: and I sat up till past eleven o'clock, writing, and reading; for

To be continued in the next Newsletter
... but who was Mrs. Gutch? Eileen M. Elder

Many readers will be familiar with a volume often known as 'Gutch and Peacock' - more correctly known as County Folk-Lore, Vol V. Printed Extracts No VII, Examples of printed Folk-Lore concerning Lincolnshire, collected by Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock (published for the Folk-Lore Society by David Nutt, London, 1908). A number of readers will have some idea of the identity of Mabel Peacock (1856-1920), the Lincolnshire folklorist and writer of dialect, second daughter of Edward Peacock FSA, Squire of Bottesford, and sister of the well-known botanist the Revd. E. Adrian Woodruffe Peacock - but who was Mrs. Gutch?

Like many other students of folklore, I was aware of the fact that Mrs. Gutch was the folklorist responsible for the collection of material for two other companion volumes of folklore - Vol. II and Vol. VI, in both of which Yorkshire folklore was recorded. Knowing that Mrs. Gutch lived at a York address I assumed her to be a Yorkshire member of the Folk-Lore Society, introduced to Mabel Peacock to assist her with the assembly of the Lincolnshire volume - and left it at that. Recently, however, while reading early reports of the English Dialect Society I came across Mrs. Gutch submitting 'Lincolnshire words'. Was there I wondered therefore, a Lincolnshire connection after all? With the help of Mrs. Melrose and my daughter in York I have compiled the following note on this Lincolnshire lady. I am also grateful to Dr. Pacey for drawing to my attention the quotation drawn from the report of the Yorkshire Architectural Society.

Eliza Hutchinson was born in 1841. According to the 1861 Census Return she was the eldest daughter of Simon Hutchinson, land agent, living at 57 Manthorpe Road, Little Gonerby, near Grantham, Lincolnshire. There were five younger children in the family, apparently cared for by Simon's sister Elizabeth, a "gentlewoman". In later years Eliza's home would be described as being Manthorpe Lodge. (1)

In 1868 twenty-seven year old Eliza married John James Gutch, the second son of the Revd. Robert Gutch, rector of Seagrave in Leicestershire and grandson of the Revd. John Gutch, chaplain of All Souls and Registrar of the University of Oxford. Mr. Gutch - at the time of his marriage already in his early fifties - was a partner in the York firm of solicitors, Richardson, Gutch and Company. He was particularly well known for having played an active part in the promotion of the amalgamation of the Yorks. and North Midland and Newcastle and Darlington Railway Companies which along with numerous other companies were amalgamated in 1854 into the North-Eastern Company. It was later reported that the stress and strain caused by the passage of the Amalgamation Bill through Parliament was such that it "laid the foundations to that delicate state of health which he ever after experienced". (2) Hence Eliza in her late twenties, became the marriage partner of a man of social status and material possessions, but apparently in need of a wife to care for his less than robust constitution.

Little is known of Eliza prior to marriage. Her life as the wife of a successful solicitor, who was additionally a director of the York City and County Bank, adviser to the trustees of Archbishop Holgate's School, secretary to Dr Longley Archbishop of York, as well as an active and generous church-man (2), would have been satisfying enough for most Victorian ladies. It seems however,
that young Mrs. Gutch required more, and that she retained a
certain amount of independence within her marriage, even during
her dutiful childbearing years.

In 1873 the English Dialect Society was founded. The first
annual report of the Society shows a membership of over 200. Of
these, eleven members were ladies, only three of whom were
married. One of these three was Mrs. Gutch. Not only was she a
member in her own right (as opposed to being associated with the
society through the name of her husband), but she was an actively
participating member, submitting "two packets of words, many of
which relate to Lincolnshire", during the first year. Other
founding members with Lincolnshire connections were the Bishop of
Lincoln, J.T. Fowler of Winterton and Bishop Hatfield Hall,
Durham, and Edward Peacock of Bottesford, the Society's nominated
recipient for 'Lincolnshire' words. (3) The annual report for
1875 noted that Mrs. Gutch had made further contributions. She
is known to have continued an active worker for the EDS for a
number of years, particularly being one of the four members who
undertook the task of extracting and indexing 'provincialisms'
mentioned in Notes and Queries. (4)

In July 1881 John James Gutch departed this life. His exodus
from this world was marked by the tolling of Great Peter of York
Minster. It ushered in fifty years of widowhood for this forty
year old mother who was now left with the sole care of "three
youths and one girl". (2)

By the later 1880s large amounts of dialect material were already
assembled in preparation for the publication of the English
Dialect Dictionary. Dr. Joseph Wright the editor, launched a
national appeal for still further assistance in his preparatory
work. In the preface to the published work, dated June 1899,
Dr. Wright gives an impression of the scale of the task. He
wrote "It has taken hundreds of people, in all parts of the
United Kingdom 23 years to collect the material for the Dictionary."
His organisation of contributors and voluntary readers was
masterful. Even in this day and age the thought of dealing with
over "1 million and a half of slips...the number increases daily"
would be daunting. The lists of helpers are interesting to read.
From Lincolnshire, Mabel Peacock submitted her "unprinted collec-
tion", and her father allowed his own Glossary of Words used
in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham (second edition 1889)
"to be drawn on freely". "Lincolnshire" people listed as being
'voluntary readers' for the work were the Revd. G.O. Walker of
Partney, Wilhelmina M.E. Fowler (niece of J.T. Fowler and life-
long friend of Mabel Peacock), Miss Mabel Peacock - and Mrs.
Gutch. (5)

Since the dictionary was published in several volumes spanning
a number of years, it is not known for how long Mrs. Gutch was
occupied as a 'voluntary reader', however the preparatory work
for her first County Folk-Lore was probably already underway at
this time. County Folk-Lore, Vol II, Examples of Printed Folk-
Lore concerning the North Riding of Yorkshire, York and Ainsty
was published in 1901. County Folk-Lore, Volume VI Examples of
Printed Folk-Lore concerning the East Riding of Yorkshire would
follow in 1912.

Between these two volumes she would be engaged on the work for
which Lincolnshire readers remember her; County Folk-Lore Vol V,
Examples of printed Folk-Lore concerning Lincolnshire collected
by Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock. This 437 page volume is an absolute storehouse of Lincolnshire folklore. It is divided into three parts, which together are further subdivided into fifteen separate sections, entitled, 'natural or inorganic objects', 'animals', 'witchcraft', 'ceremonial', 'traditional narratives' and so on. Lacking an index, however, it is surprisingly difficult to find one's way about in it. (This was, it is fair to say, not the fault of the two lady collectors, but the responsibility of Mr. Northcote W. Thomas who supposedly edited and arranged their work). This criticism apart, it is a most useful and indeed unrivalled compilation of Lincolnshire folklore.

It is interesting to speculate on the reasons behind the collaboration of Mrs. Gutch and Mabel Peacock on this volume. Mabel Peacock herself had been a member of the Folk-Lore Society and a regular contributor of articles to its journal since the early 1890s. She was known throughout the County as a writer of folk tales and dialect. In her youth, under the guidance of her father, she and her sister Florence had been responsible for various compilations and in later years both she and Florence had established minor reputations within the County and even further afield for their literary reviews, editorial notes, contributions to magazines and journals etc. Careful study of Mabel's work, however, reveals that although she was a well known and acknowledged collector and writer, much of her published work was in fact written in collaboration with other persons.

It is known that Mabel Peacock was working on the material for the Lincolnshire Folklore by 1905 - in fact she may well have started much earlier. By this time she was solely responsible for the care of her now ageing, widower father, her sister Florence having died in 1900. Lincolnshire is a massive county, and even with the pooled knowledge of Mabel Peacock and her father together, the task of collecting the maximum amount of information from known printed sources must have been considerable - far beyond the capacity of Miss Peacock working alone. Mrs. Gutch was an already experienced collector with - by this time - no family commitments. Living in York within comparatively easy reach by rail of the Peacock's Kirton Lindsey home, having a south Lincolnshire background and connections, she was probably the ideal choice of co-worker for Miss Peacock. One further factor, not perhaps immediately obvious, also springs to mind when considering the aptness of the partnership. As noted earlier, back in the 1870s Edward Peacock had been the English Dialect Society's member nominated for the collection and receipt of 'Lincolnshire' words. It is known that his daughter Mabel worked as his personal assistant and secretary from childhood days. In all probability, it was she who received and collated those early packets of words from the young Mrs. Gutch; the ladies almost certainly had an already long standing relationship. 'Gutch and Peacock' was an obvious combination.

Mrs. Gutch died in March 1931 and was interred in York Cemetery following a funeral service held in the Minster. She was remembered in York as having been active in connection with the York College for Girls, the University Extension Society and the Charity Organisation Society. She was a founder of the Shakespeare Reading Club. Always a regular worshipper at the Minster, she was deeply interested in all aspects of the church. (1)

The following words written in the Yorkshire Architectural Society report (Vol XL, 1931, p84) give us a fleeting glimpse of
the character of this almost unrecognized Lincolnshire lady, "We have lost by death this session in the person of Mrs. Gutch, our oldest member, she having joined the Society in 1885, as a life member, during which time she showed extraordinarily keen interest in the Society, seldom missing a meeting, ready to maintain its fair name whenever that should be assailed, and fearlessly criticising in a friendly and helpful way any shortcoming of those entrusted for the time being with the work and furtherance of the Society. She died a nonagenarian and to the end manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the Society. By her death the Society loses a staunch and enthusiastic member. She will be much missed and hard indeed to replace".

Her children were Clement Gutch a classical scholar and writer who predeceased her in 1908, Dr. John Gutch of Ipswich, and Wilfrid Gutch of 16, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, and a daughter Bertha Swift of Sunnybank, Clifton, York. (1)

(1) Yorkshire Gazette 28.3.1931
(2) Yorkshire Gazette 30.7.1881
(3) English Dialect Society First Annual Report 1874
(4) English Dialect Society Second Annual Report 1875
(5) English Dialect Dictionary Vol. I 1898

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PUBLICATIONS

The English Farmhouse and Cottage by M W Barley (one of our Vice Presidents) - published in 1961 will need no introduction to members of the Society. They may be interested to know, however, that it has been re-issued as a paperback by Alain Sutton at £7.95. The same publisher has also republished Maurice Beresford's The Lost Villages of England at £8.95, Joscelyne Finberg's Exploring Villages and Life on the English Manor at £6.95.

A Study of Peasant Conditions 1150-1400 by H S Bennet at £5.95.

Terence Leach

Lincolnshire Methodism is to be published in May 1988 by Barracuda Books Ltd. (Meadows House, Well Street, Buckingham. MK18 1EW) from whom order forms may be obtained. It is written by William Leary.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON 1642-1727 by Don Marchant and Norman Guthrie has been published to mark the tercentenary of the publication of Newton's Principia Mathematica. (Grantham Book Centre, 6 Westgate, Grantham, NG31 6LT £2.95).

Long standing members are familiar with the name of Dr. Jack McFeeters and will be pleased to know that his autobiography Go and Find It has been published by Lantern Press, 117 Broomfield Avenue, Worthing, W. Sussex. BN14 7SF at £5.95. Dr. McFeeters was born in Ireland in 1898 and had an interesting career. He came to Tattershall in 1939 and retired in 1964. He and his late wife were familiar figures at meetings and on our outings for a long period. He now lives in Australia. We wish him and his book well.

Too often local historians become parochial historians in the worst sense: they expect to find their materials neatly labelled, packaged and pigeon-holed, so that if it doesn't have 'Lincolnshire' in the title, they are ready to disregard it. Possibly if the local historian lives in the very middle of a large county, this policy will work for him most of the time; if his field of interest lies nearer a county boundary, it won't, and he deserves to miss worthwhile subject matter because it is locked up in what appears to him to be a publication with the wrong title.

Mr. Heald's memoirs could be missed this way by Lincolnshire readers if they are careless. Largely they relate to Hull, telling the author's life from 1903 to the end of the Great War, but his family - which already had North Lincolnshire connections - moved to Ferriby Sluice in 1907. His father carried on a boat-building and repair business there for two years, returning to Hull, but the South Ferriby connection drew the author back periodically. Mr. Heald is an experienced writer with a light touch which occasionally hides the depth and shrewdness of his recollections; they become better with repeated reading, and there is - for those of us with parochial concerns - much Lincolnshire material to be gleaned from them. The book is well produced, with good, clear photographs and an appropriate map, well bound and attractively presented. The price is not unreasonable by modern standards. In respect of shipbuilding, although Mr. Heald does not dwell heavily upon the subject, he usefully supplements Harry Fletcher's A LIFE ON THE HUMBER of 1975.

Nick Lyons

PRACTICAL WINDMILLING TODAY by Les Osborne

To quote from the Introduction: "Of the many books that I own and have read regarding windmills, none tell one 'how' to work them", and again "... The purpose of this book is to fill that gap...".

It appears that this is the first time that the trade of windmiller has ever been written down in the 800 years of the windmills existence. Produced in the handy A5 size, it consists of 56pp text, 4pp card cover printed in two colours, 5 fine line illustrations and a few odd sketches. It is packed full of information.

As the title suggests this is a manual for people who do or would like to operate a windmill. Much of it is also applicable to watermillers. It is a limited first edition which should appeal to more than just the mill enthusiast. People have an increasing amount of leisure time, many are using this to look into old trades. The majority of water and windmills went out of production getting on for 100 years ago, so this book is a revival of a partially lost art.

£2.50 from Lesborne Enterprises Publications (one of our members) is now available.

THURLEBY AN ORDINARY VILLAGE compiled by Marjorie Noble (Thurleby Book Fund, available from Mrs. K. Wade, 100 Northorpe, Bourne, Lincolnshire at £8 including postage) has recently been published.
Rex C Russell needs no introduction to readers of this Newsletter, who will be interested to learn of his two latest publications: The Water Drinkers of Lincolnshire - The Earlier Temperance Movement 1837-1860 [£3.00 plus 60p post] a paperback 104 page book with many reproductions of posters, songs, etc., and Cottages and Cows 1800-1892 - The Cow Clubs in Lincolnshire Charity Self Help Self Interest. [£2.00 plus 50p post]. Both available from Rex Russell, 11 Priestgate, Barton on Humber, DN18 5ET.

C.J. Sturman writes:

I drew attention in the last issue of the Newsletter to Christopher Ricks' revised edition of The Poems of Tennyson issued by Longman; now, O.U.P. have issued his The New Oxford Book of Victorian Verse (ISBN 0 19 214154 6, £15.95). He imposes strict limits on his selection: the works printed were written or published during Victoria's reign (1837-1901). Tennyson is very much the cornerstone of this anthology. Although the editor's starting date of 1837, the year the family finally quitted Somersby, might suggest there is little here directly relating to the county, the influence of Somersby and its environs run deep: there are generous selections from 'In Memoriam' and 'Maud' (where the echoes of Harrington and Sosa Baring are strong); he also prints the 'Northern Farmer. New Style'. All the other luminaries of the age are represented (there is a fine selection from John Clare's asylum years), but Ricks has cast his net wide to include a generous selection from the minor poets of the age. He rightly includes ten sonnets by that neglected genius of the Somersby family, Charles Tennyson Turner (1808-1879) - a pity there are not more. Perhaps a future anthologist (inspired by Ricks' choice) will furnish us with a further selection from the Vicar of Grasby's wonderful sonnets.

Archaeology in Lincolnshire 1986-1987, the third annual report of the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (£1.00 + £0.30 p & p, from the Trust, The Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln LN2 1PB) is very much a valedictory statement. There are excellent brief, and well-illustrated reports of archaeological activity both in Lincoln and in the county. There is more besides of an exceedingly gloomy nature, for Lincolnshire archaeology is in a very parlous state. All members of the Society ought to read this report and ponder the implications for Lincoln and Lincolnshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE WEATHER

Ron Drury

In his article on Lincolnshire Winters in the July 1987 Newsletter David Neave asks for items about abnormal weather. I am sending these to the Editor rather than to Mr Neave direct as I feel that
some of them, and especially the extract from the Old Bolingbroke Parish Registers, may be of general interest.

The Rev George Maughan contributed two very interesting extracts from the Parish Registers of Old Bolingbroke to Lincolnshire Notes and Queries Vol IV, pages 84-5. Maughan, who was baptised at Tetney on 27 July 1830, the son of Samuel, a publican, and Elizabeth, was Vicar of East Kirkby from 1857 to 1893 and of Hagnaby 1883 to 1893, when he retired and went to live at 2 Lindum Terrace, Lincoln until his death in 1903. Less than 10 years after the death of his widow that house had become the re- 

The Transcript published in L.N.Q. is as follows:-

"A remarkable storm in Christmas 1708-9, in which is snowed (sic) twelve days together almost incessantly. Feb. 1st 1714-15 was a remarkable storm which according to common report blew down some thousands of houses in ys kingdom. Few houses wt stood escaped being stripped by this violent storm. And also blew the water out of the mote (sic) by the castle into the market place. Christmas 1715-16 we had a very great snow almost as great an one as had been known in the memory of man and with a violent frost of about ten weeks duration: in this storm several persons perished upon the roads, two men were lost betwixt here and Boston in the Fens.

1719 This was a remarkable dry year, such as had not happened in the memory of man. Ye hay harvest was the smallest that ever was known. This year people were so generally afflicted with agues and fevers that it was with great difficulty and expense that hands enough could be obtained to get in the harvest: in the autumn and winter parts there were very great mortalities in most parts of England. Holland in Lincolnshire had a double share in the calamity in most towns these whole families were carried off by this epidemical distemper. The mortality was no less remarkable amongst the Clergy of this neighbourhood for this year died.

The Rev. Mr. Kensal Vicar of Boston
The Rev. Mr. West Vicar of East Kirkby
The Rev. Mr. Kelham Rector of (Lusby?)
The Revd. Mr. Cope Rector of Kirkby upon Bain
The Rev. Mr. Vaux Vicar of Sturton
Rev. Mr. Leach Rector of Winceby
Rev. Mr. Cuthbert Vicar of Thorpe
Rev. Mr. Walker Vicr of Croft
Rev. Mr. Burnett Vicr of Brough
Rev. Mr. Thompson Rector of Wainfleet
Rev. Mr. Maddock Rector of Trusthorpe
Rev. Mr. Raper Vicr of Saleby
Rev. Mr. Nichols Rector of (North Somercotes and Gayton le Marsh?)

Rev. Mr. Hudson Curate of Camblesby and Caulkwell
Rev. Mr. Chace Rector of Manby
Rev. Mr. Ogle Rector of Tathwell
Rev. Mr. Wainfleet, Ferdinworth (Paldingworth?) (Maughan translates the parish as Paldingworth, and with this I do not disagree, but the Rector of Paldingworth was Welfit (see L.R.S. IV[Speculum] p.157) and therefore Wainfleet should probably read Welfit)
Mr Neave quotes from the diary of Abraham de la Pryme on the winter of 1697/8. Another comment on that winter is to be found in a contribution to Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Volume IV, page 145, by Sir Alfred Welby, to whom I referred on page 17 of the January 1987 Newsletter, and who seems to have been able to find something useful to say on every subject. He wrote:-

"Mr Edward Payne, writing from Stragglethorpe to Mr Welby of Denton, under date Dec. 11, 1697, says: 'Here is most mighty severe weather, and corn rises prodigiously, barley is already 30s a quarter, wheat 7s a strike, and rye 10 groats, and they are all rising commodities; it is thought that barley will be 40s before new comes in; here has been this last night such a miserable snow, and winde with it, that it has buried ye sheep in ye reaks of snow; I have sent all my servants out to hunt for mine; the reaks are as deep as a man is high, against the hedges.' In a postscript dated the next day he added 'This was writt on Saturday, but nobody could get to or from Grantham, the snow was so deep.'"

(Brogden's Provincial Words and Expressions Current in Lincolnshire gives 'strike' as a measure containing four bushels.
'Groats' does not appear in Brogden, but my dictionary describes it as hulled (sometimes also crushed) grain, especially oats. Nor does 'reaks' appear in Brogden, but he gives 'reke' as a small heap, and Good's Lincolnshire Glossary gives 'reak' as snow drifted into a heap).

The Rev Arthur William Tryon, Vicar of Middle Rasen from 1879 to 1911, and son-in-law of the Rev T W Mossman of West Torrington, who was referred to on page 14 of the July Newsletter, sent an extract from the Middle Rasen Parish Register to the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine, 1901, page 174. The memorandum appears to have been written by the Rev John Wood, who as well as being Vicar of Middle Rasen Drax was Curate of Newton by Toft, where he was born, and Snarfod, and schoolmaster at Market Rasen.

"Anno Domini. 1714. Upon Tuesday, February 1st, about noon, there arose such a tempestuous south-west wind, which continued till about sun sett, that it did blow down in this town of Middle Rasen no fewer than eight barns, stript several others, as also several dwelling houses, not one scarce escaping without much damage, some trees also blown up by the roots or broken by the stump or trunk. Two pinnacles of Tupsulme church steeple blown down. Si in ventorum flatibus sit tanta vis, quae in Creator? Certe interest omnium Fide & Obedientia sincera eum sibi-ipsis propitium reddere." In a different hand is added the following: "The same great wind did blow down, betwixt Lincoln and Barton, no less than 11 or 12 windmills, or more."

Middle Rasen consists of the two parishes of Middle Rasen Drax and Middle Rasen Tupholme, and there were formerly two churches there, St. Peter's, belonging to Tupholme Abbey, and St. Paul's, belonging to Drax Priory. St. Paul's became dilapidated and was pulled down in 1860.

A further violent storm occurred in the county on 13 October 1666, when "it pleased the Lord to visit the Town of Welbourn with a sad and Dreadfull Judgment, there was thunder and hailstones as big as Piggon Eggs Congeal'd like Ice and Sharp Pointed..... and a Tedium Dismal Storme Ensued that in less than four Minites blew down four and forty Dwelling houses as also their Barns Stables hovils and Stacks". Only one youth was killed, but the damage
amounted to more than £1,400. The Church Brief issued in connection with this disaster is amongst the Frampton Parish records and is printed in the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine for October 1976 in my article on Church Briefs.

A remarkable storm of rain and ice affecting a small area in the Lincolnshire Wolds, in which windows were smashed, a dog was killed, and many chickens were beaten to death, took place on 22 August 1893 and lasted for only a few minutes. It is described in Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, Volume III, page 241. "In Hainton Hall gardens the ice was gathered up by the barrow load, some pieces remaining unmelted until the next morning. The largest lumps were two inches long and the same circumference".

The final weather note is from the diary of Edward Samuel Brooks (1796-1875), the first minister of the Independent Church at Kirton-in-Holland and later Minister of the Congregational Church at Sleaford. He was not born in this county but moved here at an early age, when his widowed mother married Stephen Palmer of Wainfleet, and they lived at Kirton. Ann Brooks, his sister, married John Shepherd Baslington of Butterwick on 9 November 1814 and their eldest son was for many years a master at Boston Grammar School. Mr Colin Baslington of Brentwood, Essex, who has for many years been a member of SLHA, is a member of that family, but whether he is a direct descendant of John Shepherd Baslington and Ann, née Brooks, I do not know. I was given the diary by E.S. Brooks’ great-granddaughter nearly 30 years ago. This extract is also a postscript to Christopher Sturman’s articles on The Drought Summer of 1826 in Lincolnshire Life, September 1986, and F.C. Massingberd and the Summer of 1826 in the January 1987 Newsletter.

27 September 1826. What a very severe drought we have experienced this spring and summer. The distress amongst the cattle has been very great. The want of water has been very alarming. Such a summer cannot be recollected by any man, the distress has been so general. Blessed be God, we now enjoy the most fruitful rains.

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BURIAL IN TURNIP FIELD

On the 8th inst., an inquest was held in Fosdyke Fen, Lincolnshire, on the body of Elizabeth Wells, then lying under disinterment. The inquest was held in compliance with an application made to the Coroner, the deceased having died very suddenly and been buried in a turnip field. It appeared, however, from the evidence of Susannah Creasy, that on Saturday the 31st ult. deceased in the evening complained of violent pain in her head, and died soon afterwards. Her husband, who is parish clerk, procured a coffin, and without further ceremony caused her to be interred in a turnip field, a proceeding which occasioned much suspicion. Mr. Coupland, surgeon of Boston, examined the body, and declared it to be in his opinion that the deceased came to her death by the visitation of God in a natural way; a verdict to that effect was returned.

The Cambridge Chronicle - 14 April 1838

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LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

PART II

In Newsletter No.52 (April 1987) I announced that I hoped to publish, 'as and when space permits' a list of printed material on Lincolnshire villages and small towns. Space did not permit continuation in Nos.53 and 54. However, I have been asked - or rather instructed - by fellow members of the Local History Committee, to devote some space in each number to this list, which I willingly do in the hope that it will be of use to members. I must, however, stress again what I said in April, that the list cannot be exhaustive or complete as it is based initially on my own personal card index. However, I took the liberty of sending this second 'instalment' to Miss Eleanor Nannestad, Local History Librarian at the Central Reference Library in Lincoln. She has very kindly added greatly to my original list, making it possible to include the Ross Mss (about which we should perhaps have an article in some future issue of this Newsletter) and Green's Village Life - albums of cuttings in the Library collection. I am very grateful indeed to Eleanor Nannestad for this great effort, which has more than doubled the original list. I shall be pleased to receive suggestions for entries of any material, especially such things as Parish Magazines, articles in journals, etc. If there is a member who would like to help this listing by working from the index in the Library, I shall be pleased to hear from them.

ALTORPE

W Peck A Topographical Account of The Isle of Axholme Doncaster 1815 (Reprinted in facsimile 1982)
Enclosure Act 1794, 1799
Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.63
Ross Manuscripts Vol.II (Manley Wapentake)

ALVINGHAM

LNQ Vol 111 p.183; Vol 1V p.5, 83, 109, 157, 178, 191; Vol V p.15
LAAS 1873 p.8 1897 p.114
Copy of an ACT for making a Navigation to the River Humber by a cut Nr. Tetney Haven to the River Nudd in the parish of Alvingham. 1814 (in Local Pamphlets Vol.17)
Childs, N.M. - "Remembrance of things past: 60 years in a Lincolnshire Village" - The Hibbert Journal October 1933 pp.81-93
Green's Village Life Vol.5 p.179
Lincoln Record Society Vol.18 - Transcripts of charters relating to the Gibertine Houses of Sixle, Ormsby, Catley, Bullington and Alvingham. LRS 1922
Ross Manuscripts Vol.V1 (Louth Esk)
Smart, Rev. J D - Alvingham where St. Gilbert lived - Keyworth 1951

AMCOTTES
See Altorpe references
Enclosure Act 1779
Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.61
Greetham Church.

DALDERBY CROSS. Designed and Sculptured by T. Russell & Son, Lincoln.
"Presented by The Lincoln Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, in honour of the men of Dalderby who voluntarily served their King and Country in the great European War, 1914." Unveiled Oct. 6th, 1918, by General Sir Wm. Robertson. The shields bear the mottoes: Pro Deo, Pro Rege, Pro Pacis, Pro Rege, Dalderby is a hamlet near Horncastle. Population 42. Of the 13 eligible men 11 joined the army.