THE SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

JEW S' COURT, STEEP HILL, LINCOLN. LN2 1LS

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EDITORIAL

This edition of the Newsletter will reach members with the Annual Report, papers for the Annual General Meeting, information about Jews Court and perhaps other papers also. I can only hope that members will find time to read such a bundle of information and that they will be prompted to write material for later issues of the Newsletter.

I am grateful to contributors to this issue, which I have for obvious reasons tried to make an "Australian" one. I hope that the Methodist connotations of 1988, and the Armada and Glorious Revolution anniversaries will be marked in some way in our Newsletters for July and October.

This is an important time for our Society, now established in one of Lincoln's oldest and most historic buildings. Our membership continues to grow, and must continue to do so if we are to succeed. Members should lose no opportunity to recruit new members.

May I stress once again how important it is to keep to the closing date for material. Once I have received it, it all has to be sent to Mrs Duncalf for typing. She then returns it to me and I have to 'paste up' for the printer, who obviously must have it in reasonable time if it is to be issued to members on time. This is quite an operation, and my part of it has to be done in the evenings or at week-ends. Material for the present issue was in some cases very late, and this does cause difficulties.

Members will notice that no list of new members is published in this issue. It has been decided by the Executive Committee that a full list of new members will in future be printed in the Annual Report, where it can be done in a more satisfactory manner.

Terence Leach

Material for the July Issue of the Newsletter should be sent to the Editor at
3, Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN by

Saturday, 7th May 1988

FROM THE CHAIRMAN

There have been many exciting events taking place here in Lincoln since my last notes appeared. The Society's trading company, Lincolnshire Heritage Ltd., was incorporated on 1 October 1987. The Directors are Mr. N R Wright, Mrs. M E Kay and my self. After many months of protracted negotiations between the Society's executive and the trustees of Jews Court a mutually satisfactory lease was finally agreed. This lease was signed by the Directors on 2 December 1987. The society owes grateful thanks to Mr. Derek Wellman, our Solicitor, and Mr. Eric Hair, our Auditor both of whom have given the society's affairs a great deal of time, help, advice, guidance (and prodding!) during this crucial period.

Jews Court has had new central heating and rewiring installed by the trustees and once Christmas was over, the Jews Court
Management Committee had the pleasure of holding a working party to begin the task of cleaning and redecorating.

The latter task has been most ably led by Harry Scott, to whom we are all most grateful for his energy, enthusiasm, imagination and courtesy. Many others, too numerous to mention by name, have kindly volunteered to help with decorating and moving from Exchequer Gate. Thank you all.

It has been a remarkably mild winter, and so it was most unfortunate that it was snowing on the day when the majority of the society's belongings were moved from Exchequer Gate. Nevertheless willing hands made light of the task, and cars drove to and fro all day transporting our goods.

Once the telephone had been installed and desks and chairs transferred the office opened at Jews Court. With the arrival of new chairs, meetings began there.

Meanwhile, two vital appointments had to be made - those of the Hon. Shop Manager, and Administrator. To everyone's delight Mrs. Mary Hall has agreed to be Hon. Shop Manager. She will be pleased to hear from any member who is willing to volunteer to spend time working in the shop.

On 3 February Mrs. Diana Wilmot was appointed part-time administrator. Mrs. Wilmot, a member of the society, was formerly Administration Manager with a city company where she oversaw all computer work. Mrs. Wilmot has qualifications in typing, shorthand, and word processing. She took up the post on 1 March and has a job specification which includes being Minute Secretary to the Executive Committee and Company Secretary to Lincolnshire Heritage Ltd. We hope she will be happy with us.

On a personal note, I should like to thank all those who have responded with alacrity to my requests for help. It has been a busy and exhilarating period, crucial to the society's well-being.

Richard Thornton

EAST MIDLANDS HISTORY FAIR 1988

The 3rd East Midlands History Fair is to be held at the Brewhouse Yard Museum, Castle Boulevard, Nottingham, on Sunday and Monday 29 and 30 May 1988 from 11 am to 5 pm. Admission is £1 (adults), and 50p (children) £2 (families). This year's fair will follow the pattern established in previous years. SLHA will be represented, as will other Lincolnshire societies. Have a Bank Holiday day out in Nottingham when the city is quiet and parking easy.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

QUEEN ELEANOR A meeting of numerous bodies has been called for 23rd February to discuss plans to mark the 700th anniversary of Queen Eleanor at Harby, near Lincoln. Details of this meeting will be given in the next issue of the Newsletter.

OUTING TO EAGLE AND DISTRICT Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire members will receive with this Newsletter details and a booking form for this outing on Saturday, 23rd April 1988. Members from
other counties who wish to have details may obtain them from the office. We shall visit the Jungle at Eagle (by kind permission), several churches and various buildings of interest.

LOUTH DAY SCHOOL This was mentioned in our last Newsletter. It will be held on Saturday 25 June. It will be conducted by Christopher Sturman. Further details and booking forms enclosed with this Newsletter.

BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE 1988 This will be held, as usual, at Rainthby on Saturday 9th July. Rex C Russell will give the Lecture at 2.30 pm on "From Cock Fighting to Chapel Building: Changes in Popular Culture in Lincolnshire". Because this is a special year in Methodist history, after tea Terence Leach will speak on "Squire Preacher and Poet Mystic - Robert Carr Brackenbury". Further particulars in the July Newsletter.

KIRTON LINDSEY DAY SCHOOL 24th September particulars of this Day School will be issued with the July Newsletter. Please book the date now.

BUILDINGS AND PEOPLE IN THE EAST MIDLANDS 13th-15th May 1988 at Horncastle Residential College. Tutors - Hilary Healey and Dr. John Samuels. This region has a rich heritage of buildings constructed over a long period of time. The course will focus attention on local examples and the questions we can ask about them - how old is it? What was it used for? What is it made of? Many of these questions can be answered by looking closely at buildings from the outside but use will also be made of documentary and archaeological evidence.

The inclusive charge is £43 (single room) and £40 (shared room). Limited number of non residential places £30. Apply for details Nettleton WEA Branch, Mrs. E Mumby, 2 Orb Cottages, Cooks Lane, Nettleton, Lincoln. LN7 6NL.

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INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY NOTES

Members are reminded of the East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference which is to be held on 21st May, 1988 at Chesterfield College of Technology and Art. The conference is to be organised by the Derbyshire Archaeological Society. The day starts at 10.00 o'clock with coffee and the subject is Solid Fuel Manufacture. The first lecture is on the History of Charcoal and the second on Whitecoal. After lunch there will be a third lecture on Twentieth Century Smokeless Fuels and then from 2.30 pm until 5.00 pm there will be coach visits to sights of interest. The cost of this one day conference is £7.00 and application forms can be obtained from Tony Wall, 109 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln. Phone 33606.

In the Diary of Events we have shown on the 30th June an outing to a Riverside Installation on the Humber bank. Further details cannot be given until the arrangements are finalised, but if anyone is interested, will they please contact Tony Wall, address and telephone number as above.

The Committee continue to organise surveys on the first Sunday of each month. It is not possible to give precise details very far in advance because we often have to make arrangements at short notice to visit sites where some development is threatened.
The Committee lodged an objection for a recent application to demolish the splendid Jacobean Railway Station at Louth. We must now await the outcome of the D.G.E. Inspectors inquiry.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

It is with regret that we have to report that due to pressure of other commitments, Andrew Davies has had to resign from the Committee. Andrew was the organiser of our Lecture Programme.

It is to be hoped that Andrew will be able to rejoin us as soon as circumstances permit.

The East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference takes place twice a year and the organisation is undertaken in turn by the Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire Societies together with the Railway and Canal Historical Society. In October 1987 we were hosts and the conference was held at De Aston School, Market Rasen and organised principally by Catherine Wilson. An interesting programme of lectures was given. Nigel Kerr spoke on Farm Buildings from an historical and architectural point of view and was followed by Laurence Craven, past President of the Lincolnshire N.F.U. who spoke to us about the use of farm buildings including alternative uses for redundant buildings. Finally, Catherine Wilson spoke on Christopher Turnor and the farms he built in various parts of Lincolnshire.

The delegates visited Tealby, Kirmond Le Mire, where extensive remains of a Christopher Turnor farm exists, and Thoresway with its unique water wheel.

Outings and Lectures
On the 4th July Chris Lester led a party to the Isle of Axholme to visit a number of locations connected with land drainage and transport.

At Owston Ferry the village Regatta, which was coincidentally planned for the day of our visit, was cancelled because of the tragic incident in which three local children were drowned.

Plans for the Pumping Station to be open for the day were maintained and we were able to inspect the four different means by which land drainage pumping has been and still is achieved at this site. During the day we also visited the rolling bascule bridge at Keadby and West Stockwith canal basin.

In September, Herbert Waddington, who is a retired Dock Engineer, led a visit to Grimsby and Immingham Docks and to New Holland Pier. This was another most successful trip greatly enjoyed by all who took part.

Dudley Powkes, the Staffordshire County Archivist, came to Lincoln to speak about the Industrial Archaeology of the High Peak area of Derbyshire. This was in conjunction with a weekend visit which took place on the 29th, 30th/31st May, when members were able to inspect at first hand the sights that had been referred to in the lecture.

Our Chairman, Neil Wright, gave a lecture to a joint meeting of the Society and the Lincolnshire Mill Group and spoke of the mills of the West Indies which he had been fortunate enough to visit in the previous year.
Our February meeting was, as usual, a Members Slide Evening where members were invited to bring along their own slides and talk about them.

Surveys have been conducted at the Black Sluice in Boston and we are pleased to be able to report that the District Council intend to preserve the Tuxford iron work that formed part of the sluice at some suitable location in the Boston area. A photographic survey was made at Fosdyke Bridge in view of the impending replacement of the bridge.

Two visits were made to the Lawn Hospital site in Lincoln to make a photographic record before any alterations are made to the buildings, which have been taken over by Lincoln City Council, who intend to use them for recreational purposes.

Bardney Railway Station was surveyed because we had heard that there was a possibility that the building might be demolished. Happily, this site now looks to be safe.

An interesting survey was conducted on an unusual oven that had been discovered whilst alterations were being carried out to a shop property on Steep Hill in Lincoln.

It is hoped that in 1989 we might be able to organise a trip to Holland to see sites of Industrial Archaeology interest. Chris Lester is dealing with this and is trying to establish suitable contacts in Holland.

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NOTES AND QUERIES

56.1 **CAPABILITY BROWN'S WIFE**
(See 55.4 p.6 Newsletter No.55)

I am grateful to John Anthony (12 Colne Close, North Hykeham, Lincoln. LN6 8SR) who has written to say that the standard work on Brown (Capability Brown by Dorothy Stroud, Faber 1950) gives much the same facts as that in Hinde's book, and is doubtless his source. Mr. Anthony sent a copy of the Newsletter to Miss Stroud with a request for any further details about the Wayets which she may have come across in her researches on Brown over the past forty years. She has replied that she knows no more than the few details given in her book and repeated by Hinde. It appears that she found the particulars in Boston church, on a tombstone, and also paid unrewarding visits to Tumby and the Lincolnshire Archives Office. It seems that nothing more is known about the wife of the great man.

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Newsletter No.54 p.30 - Correction:

Rev. G. Spencer, B.A., A.L.C.M. his address should read:

St. Clement's Parsonage, Lincoln Road, Skegness, Lincs. PE25 2DN.

Apologies for any inconvenience caused.
FACES AND PLACES

BETTY KIRKHAM - 'LOCAL HISTORY' COVER PICTURE

Members of the Society who are readers of Local History (Published by Susan and Robert Howard, 3, Devonshire Promenade, Lenton, Notts. NG7 2DS) will recently have received No.16 of the magazine and will have recognised one of the faces upon it - that of member Betty Kirkham of Hogsthorpe. Betty is shown with a pillar of Hogsthorpe church and a medieval carving upon it. The Editorial says "Our Cover story highlights in a very graphic way what Local History is all about. Lincolnshire local historian Betty Kirkham has a long-standing interest in mediaeval church carvings which depict faces with strange nose and mouth bands. She has researched the carvings far and wide and she contributed a paper to the publication A Prospect of Lincolnshire in 1984, but the mystery remains.

To date only fifteen mediaeval church carvings showing banded faces have been found and nearly all of them are in Lincolnshire and the surrounding counties. Now, with your help, the search can be extended to cover local churches throughout the country ... Betty's research was drawn to our attention about eighteen months ago by Hylton Charlton, who is a subscriber and Editor of Tyne and Tweed, the Journal of the Association of Northumberland Local History Societies".

Betty Kirkham's article 'Mediaeval Carvings with nose and mouth bands' appears in the magazine with illustrations of examples of nose band carvings at Nunny, Coningsby, Hogsthorpe and Marston. It is hoped that this publicity will bring more such carvings to Betty's attention. If you find any please write to her at High St, Hogsthorpe, Skegness, Lincs.

The magazine Local History is £9.60 for six issues including postage. It is a very useful and well produced journal which all local historians will find of interest. [T.R.L.]

HARRY BURTON OF STAMFORD - LINCOLNSHIRE'S LINK WITH TUTANKHAMUN

In November last the Society received a request from Marsha Hill, Research Associate, Department of Egyptian Art, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Miss Hill sought information on Henry Burton, born at Stamford in 1979. He became an archaeological photographer, best known for his scientific photographic record of the excavations of the tomb of Tutankhamun. As Terence Leach was unable to answer the query, he sent it for publication to the Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury (by whom it was published in December). By an amazing coincidence, as the letter arrived, Miss Sue Naden, the News Editor of the Mercury, had come across an old file on Harry Burton and the information which it contained was sent to New York. It has since been learned from Miss Hill that she has heard from three relatives of Harry Burton. She has promised to send a copy of her article on Burton when it is published. Further details will be given in a later Newsletter. [T.R.L.]
RAITHBY HALL STABLES

Proposals to convert the stable under the Listed Grade One Methodist Chapel at Raithby by Spilsby into a dwelling have been refused planning permission by East Lindsey District Council, who ruled that the changes, proposed by Mr. G. Hunter, owner of Raithby Hall (now a residential home for the elderly) conflicted with the architectural design and historic connections of the building.

The stable contains some of the original stalls used to stable horses when John Wesley was a visitor to Raithby Hall. He 'opened' the chapel there in 1779 and it is now one of the oldest Methodist chapels in the world and certainly the oldest in Lincolnshire.

The Lincolnshire Historic Buildings Joint Committee (on which our Society is represented) objected to the proposals. Mr. Hunter has been given permission to convert other stables in the stable yard into seven dwellings.

The stable beneath the chapel is older than the chapel itself, which was added as a second storey by Robert Carr Brackenbury, Wesley's friend, who also built the Hall. It seems highly likely that he built on or near the site of an earlier house to which the stables belonged. A block of stabling opposite the chapel, alongside the village street, were built much later when the Rawnsley family owned the Hall.

It is especially fitting that in the year of Methodist celebration and commemoration the historic and unique nature of Raithby chapel and stables should have been recognised, and East Lindsey District Council is to be congratulated for the wisdom of its decision to preserve a building which could have great potential as an attraction to visitors to this part of Lincolnshire.

Details of this year's annual Brackenbury Memorial Lecture will be found elsewhere in this Newsletter. [T.R.L.]

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PAVILIONS IN PERIL - COLEY TEMPLE

SAVE has produced another fascinating report (by Julia Abel Smith) this time on garden buildings. It is pleasing to see that a well known Lincolnshire landmark appears on both covers - the Chateau at Gate Burton. The front cover shows it in dereliction, the back shows it splendidly restored by the Landmark Trust. Only one other Lincolnshire building appears in the book (though there may well be others which would qualify to do so). This is the Temple to Pitt at Coleby Hall, a Grade II building of which SAVE says "Of the two temples at Coleby Hall, the magnificent Temple of Romulus and Remus (1752 by William Chambers) has been restored. The Temple to Pitt, however, designed by Thomas Scrope, owner of Coleby and an amateur architect, is a very sad sight. Erected about 1770, it is constructed of wood but made to look like stone. The saucer dome roof has collapsed and much of the wood is rotten. The house has been divided into two and the temple finds itself belonging to no one in particular and somewhat isolated near the farm. It is currently threatened with demolition". This book is obtainable from SAVE Britain's Heritage, 68 Battersea High Street, London. SW11 3HX at £5. [T.R.L.]

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GRANTHAM REMOVED

Local Readers of the Sunday Times on January 3 were no doubt as surprised as was your Editor to learn from the colour supplement not only that "Mrs. Thatcher's home town has slipped quietly out of the Midlands and into the South" and that "Though it rises from the Lincolnshire marshes with all the grace of a pork pie on a plate... it has become one of the new jewels of the property map".

Did the reporter (Caroline McChie) ever visit Grantham? It could hardly be less of a Marshland town, sitting in a depression in the limestone ridge. Perhaps someone should tell the reporter to seek out the highest point above sea level on the railway line between London and Edinburgh.

Miss McChie should read newspapers, and she would know that for many years Lincolnshire has, according to property advertisements, been not in the Midlands only, but also in East Anglia. How long will it be in view of what is happening in the property market, before Lincolnshire becomes an area in its own right?

Insult was added to injury in the same paper, when a week or two later Grantham's parish church was called St. Wulfarns. (In a property advertisement).

One has ceased to expect accuracy in such matters in newspapers, but to hope for better things from 'quality' magazines. Nevertheless, "Country Life" published a photograph of the Bee Hive Inn at Grantham with a letter from a reader stating that it was in Newark, in the shadow of the church of St. Mary Magadalene.

[T.R.L.]

SIR JOSEPH BANKS

Those who are interested in the many aspects of that great man, Sir Joseph Banks are going to have an expensive time, or are going to feel rather deprived. H.B. Carter's Sir Joseph Banks will be published shortly (and will have appeared, no doubt, when this Newsletter appears). The publisher is the Natural History Museum and the price is expected to be £50. It has six hundred pages and seventy-five black and white illustrations. It is the outcome of twenty-five years research. The Museum is also publishing Sir Joseph Banks: a Guide to Biographical Sources - a three hundred page accompaniment by Carter to the biography. This will cost £45.

The Flowering of the Pacific by Brian Adams is a 294 page account of Banks' three year voyage to the South Seas with Cook in 1768-71. It costs £17.50. All these books will, I hope, be mentioned in more detail in later issues of the Newsletter - perhaps when the Editor has taken out a mortgage to buy them. It is rather surprising that no one has formed a Banks Society - perhaps the diversity of Sir Joseph's interest are such that those who are interested in him today feel that it would be impossible for one society to recruit naturalists, agriculturists, historians, archaeologists, scientists and antiquarians in one society. [T.R.L.]
REVESBY ABBEY

An historic decision has been made regarding Revesby Abbey, the great house designed by William Burn in 1843 for the Stanhope family. We have referred to this house and its unfortunate recent history several times in this Newsletter. The owners of the house now face a £90,000 bill for 'compulsory' repairs. To quote the Daily Telegraph "In its first use of an Emergency Repairs Notice, English Heritage sent in its own specialists to carry out emergency work, and threatens to do the same to other properties". According to the same source "Revesby Abbey... is owned by a family trust 'And it will have to pay' said a spokes- man for Heritage, the Government funded body responsible for historic buildings and monuments. 'At the last resort we will take them to court, and if necessary make them bankrupt'. The move, sanctioned by Mr. Ridley, Environment Secretary, has far reaching implications for anyone who owns a listed building". The spokesman informed the Daily Telegraph 'Normally, such a notice is issued by the local authority. But we can do it in exceptional circumstances, when authorised by the Secretary of State for the Environment. When all other options have been ruled out, and essential repairs are vital to avoid dereliction and ruin, then it will be used, and the costs reclaimed from the owner". The work at Revesby is intended to halt the deterioration of the fabric, make the building wind and weather tight, and to control dry rot. Again according to the Daily Telegraph "To avoid having to pay the repair bill, it is expected that the Abbey will be offered to the Department of the Environment at a knock down price. The Department would then hand it over to English Heritage". It is known that interest has been shown in making the house into a number of dwellings, but prospective purchasers have been unable to reach agreement with the owners. [T.R.L.]

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY

This has moved to Shopwyke Hall, Chichester, Sussex. PO20 6BQ. It published recently The Local Historian Vol.17 No.8 (for November 1987) containing articles on Studying Beerhouses, Scratch Dials, Records of the Courts of Equity, School Archives - and an article by our member Dr. R.W. Ambler on "A Lost Source? The 1829 Returns of Non Anglican Places of Worship". Details of membership are available from the address above, and all local historians should consider taking up membership. [T.R.L.]

THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST

We have received Vol.LXI 1987 of Transactions of The Leicester-shire Archaeological and Historical Society which contains Thomas Cooper in Leicester. 1840-1843 by Stephen Roberts. Cooper was born on 20 March 1805, illegitimately, in Leicester, but spent his first thirty years in Gainsborough. He also spent seven years in Lincoln, where in 1836 he became full time correspondent in Lincoln for the Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury, support- ing Edward Bulwer the novelist politician and poking fun at Col. Sibthorp (not a difficult thing to do). [T.R.L.]

Dr David M. Robertson of Field House, Braceby, Sleaford, Lincs., will be pleased to hear from any member who may have Lincolnshire books for sale. [T.R.L.
CONGRATULATIONS - Members, especially those living in the fenland, will be pleased to know that a knighthood was conferred in the New Year Honours List upon Professor Henry Clifford Darby, Professor of Geography in the University of Cambridge 1966-76, and before that in the Universities of Liverpool and London, for services to the study of historical geography. Professor Darby is the author of such well-known works as The Medieval Fenland (1940), The Draining of the Fens (1940, 3rd edition 1968), and The Changing Fenland (1983). He was also General Editor and contributor to An Historical Geography of England before A.D.1800 (1936), A New Historical Geography of England (1973), and The Domesday Geography of England (7 Vols., 1952-77). He may not be a member of the Society, but countless members have been grateful to him for his work on the fenland. [R.D.]

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REAR ADMIRAL GUY WILLOUGHBY

The death occurred in November of Rear Admiral Guy Willoughby, C.B. at the age of 85. He was a pioneer of naval air flying. He was the great great great great grandson of the 1st Baron Middleton. According to Burke's Peerage this is the senior male line of the ancient house of Willoughby de Eresby and descends from Robert, 4th Baron Willoughby de Eresby. From his younger son, Thomas, descend the Lords Willoughby de Broke. [For the earlier members of this family see Burke's Peerage - Earl of Ancaster].

The eight times great grandson of Robert was Francis Willoughby, the distinguished naturalist, (for whom see the Dictionary of National Biography). He died in 1672 and his son Francis was created a Baronet in 1677, when under nine years of age, in recognition of his father's services to science, with remainder to his brother Thomas. He died unmarried in 1688 and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who served in six parliaments during the reigns of William and Mary and Queen Anne, and was raised to the Peerage 1 Jan 1711/12 as Baron Middleton, of Middleton, Warwickshire. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Rothwell, Bart, of Ewerby and Stapleford, Lincs. and died in 1729.

He was succeeded by his son Francis (1693-1758), and his second son Thomas (1694-1742) was MP for the University of Cambridge, and later for Tamworth. His son James (1731-1816) became Rector of Guiseley, and his only son Henry (1780-1849) was MP for Newark on Trent 1805-1837. Henry's fourth son, Percival George (1827-1913) was ordained Deacon 1850, priest 1851, by the Bishop of Lincoln, and was curate of Barrow upon Humber until 1852, Vicar of Carlton le Moorland with Stapleford 1852-8, and subsequently of parishes in Nottinghamshire, Gloucestershire and Dorset. His (Percival's) second son was the Rev. Edward Nesbit Willoughby (1854-1919) who was curate of Ribu, Lincs. 1888-9, and Vicar of Inningham and Curate of Stallingborough 1889-90. His eldest son, by his second marriage, was the late Rear Admiral Guy Willoughby. The Admiral's youngest brother Bernard (1914-1942) married Elizabeth Jane Delves Broughton (see Broughton, Baronet) a family with Lincolnshire connections as the second Baronet married an Amcotts in 1672, and the Rev. Simon Brian Hugo Delves Broughton was ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln for services in Calcutta in 1960 - I believe because his family, possibly his mother, owned land at Kyme. [R.D.]
CONGRATULATIONS
To the Lincolnshire Methodist History Society, which was founded twenty five years ago.

ANNE AUGUSTA KEET
When members of the Society visited Owston church last year they were sorry to find that the gravestone of Annie Augusta Keet had been damaged. This stone is, of course, famous as the cause of the 'Owston Ferry Case' an unfortunate episode in Anglican - Methodist relations in the time of Bishop Wordsworth.

The Local History Committee has been in correspondence with the Vicar of Owston Ferry (Rev. John Rhodes) about this matter and was delighted to learn in January the stone has been restored by Mr. R Wallace and his son of West Butterwick. It has been re-sited by the right hand churchyard wall near the lych gate.

On 31 January Frank and Linda Crust and Edna Langford represented the Society at a service at Owston attended by Anglicans and Methodists led by the Vicar and the Rev. Gordon Gatewood, Minister of Wesley Memorial Church, Epworth - a happy ending to an old story. Will some member write up the history of the Owston Ferry Case for the Newsletter? [T.R.L.]

THE H.A. AND THE AUSTRALIAN BICENTENNIAL
The Historical Association has launched a competition "Australia's past in front of you" aimed at finding evidence of Australia's past here in Britain. This includes anything up to and including 1970. Full information on the competition from Miss Jill Waterhouse, Australian History Competition, Homerton College, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2PH. (Telephone Number Cambridge 245931)

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LINCOLNSHIRE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Matthew Flinders was born in Donington on 16 March 1774 and he joined the navy as a midshipman in 1790. After serving on a battleship, he went on Bligh's second voyage to the Pacific. After more war service against the French, he sailed under Capt. Waterhouse with George Bass to Australia. Bass and Flinders explored the coast around Sydney in a tiny boat named Tom Thumb and in 1798, with a somewhat larger boat and eight crew, they circumnavigated Tasmania for the first time.

After returning home in 1800 and marrying Anne Chappell in Partney, Flinders took command of the Investigator and sailed back to Australia in 1801. Calling at Cape Town, the Investigator arrived on the west coast of Australia and began charting their way along the south coast. It was thought that there might be a channel to an inland sea or even a passage through to the north coast. The ship arrived in Port Jackson in Sydney Harbour on 9 May 1802 and after provisioning they left to explore the north coast. Flinders returned to Port Jackson by circumnavigating the continent thus proving that Australia was an island.

Pat Pomeroy
The ship was rotten and condemned and so they set sail for home in the Porpoise only to be wrecked on a reef. Rescue came and they were able to set off once again, this time in the tiny Cumberland. Calling in at Mauritius for food and water, they were imprisoned by the French which is another tale in itself. Eventually Flinders arrived in England in 1810 a very sick man. He spent his remaining few years writing 'A Voyage to Terra Australis' and died just before it was published in 1814.

Being born and brought up in Boston, I have always been interested in the links that the area has had with Australia. I was especially pleased when I went to live in Adelaide, South Australia in the 1960's to be able to see for myself the places that Flinders, Bass and Banks had visited on their voyages. We explored many places along the coast of South Australia - a particular favourite being Kangaroo Island where Flinders found many kangaroos, seals and emus.

I was lucky to be given a facsimile copy of Flinders's book 'A Voyage to Terra Australis' when it was published by the Libraries Board of South Australia in 1966. It comprises two very large illustrated volumes and a box of charts and drawings disguised as a third volume. Needless to say it is one of my most treasured possessions.

The journal makes fascinating reading and the scientific calculations are also interesting. The methods and equipment often sound so basic and makeshift and yet the charts were extremely accurate.

Below are the journal entries relating to Lincolnshire names. Flinders never says why there is a sudden rash of these names but I have always felt that home must have been very much in their thoughts after the tragedy at Cape Catastrophe. The ship's cutter with Mr Thistle, ship's officer, and all seven crew were lost on Sunday 21 February 1802 during an expedition on shore to find fresh water. The upturned boat was recovered but none of the bodies.

Port Lincoln is most attractive and is a popular holiday area as well as being the chief wheat exporting town for the Eyre Peninsula. Imagine my feelings then in the Australian summer of 1964 as I lumbered my pregnant way up Stamford Hill to the Flinders Memorial and turning, saw spread before me Boston Bay and enough Lincolnshire names to make me very homesick!

Extracts from 'A Voyage to Terra Australis'

Saturday 20 February 1802

'At daylight of the 20th, the hill on the east side of the bright bore N 68°E five or six miles, and an island, named Isle Williams, was seen to lie two miles from it to the south-east. We steered north-west soon afterward, up the bright; but in an hour were able to see the land all round, and that this place, which I called SEAFORD BAY, was dangerous with the wind at south-east, as it was then blowing. We therefore braced up, to work out.'

Sunday 21 February 1802

'From a clear spot upon the north-western head of the island, I traced the main coast to a cape bearing N 18°W, where it was lost, but re-appeared at a further distance, and extended to W 2½°W. More to the right were three small islands which I named SIBSEY, STICKNEY and SPILSBY ISLANDS.'
Thursday 25 February 1802

'Before quitting Memory Cove a boat was sent to haul a seine upon the beach, which was done with such success, that every man had two meals of fish and some to spare for salting. In the morning, we sailed for the new discovered inlet, and at two o'clock passed round the projection which had been set at N 18°W from Thistle's Island. It formed the south side of the entrance to the new opening, and is named CAPE DONINGTON. Our soundings in passing it were from 7 to 9 fathoms, and in steering south-westward we left an island four miles long, named BOSTON ISLAND, on the starboard hand, and passed two islets on the other side, called BICKER ISLES, which lie off SURFLEET POINT. On the depth of water diminishing to 5 fathoms we tacked, and presently came to an anchor on the west side of this point, in 4½ fathoms, soft grey sand. We were then three miles within the entrance, and the nearest shore was a beach half a mile distant, lying under the hill which had been seen from Thistle's Island. This is a ridge of moderately high land about two miles long, but when seen to the north or south it assumes a conical form. I named it STAMFORD HILL; and there being a good deal of wood scattered over it, a hope was given of procuring water by digging at the foot. A boat was sent to make the experiment this evening, at the back of the beach; but the water which flowed into the pit was quite salt; and not withstanding the many native huts about, no fresh water could be found.'

Friday 26 February 1802

'Boston Island at the entrance of the port being also woody and of some elevation, the boat was sent next morning to search there for water; and in the mean time I landed with the botanists, and ascended Stamford Hill to ascertain the nature of this inlet and take angles. The port was seen to terminate seven or eight miles to the west-south-west; but there was a piece of water beyond it, apparently a lake or mere (later named SLEAFORD MERE), from which we might hope to obtain a supply, if no more convenient watering place should be found. Betwixt Cape Donington at the entrance, and Surfleet Point, was a large cove with a sandy beach at the head, capable of sheltering a fleet of ships, if the depth should be sufficient, as it appeared to be, to receive them; this was named SPALDING COVE. Wood was not wanting there, but no stream of water could be distinguished. On the north side of the port, higher up, was a projecting piece of land, with an island lying off it nearly one mile in length. This island, which was named GRANTHAM ISLAND, contracts the width of that part to one mile and three quarters; whereas above and below it the width is from two to three miles.'

'The eastern entrance to the port, between Boston Island and Cape Donington, is one mile and a half wide; the western entrance, betwixt the island and what was called KIRTON POINT is larger, and appeared to be as deep as the first, in which we had from 7 to 9 fathoms. From Kirton Point, northward, the shore curves back to the west, and makes a semicircular sweep round the island, forming an outer bay which was named BOSTON BAY. It is terminated by POINT BOSTON, a low point one mile and a half from the north end of the island; but whether the water between them be deep, was not ascertained. From Point Boston the shore takes another sweep to the west and northward; and comes out again three or four leagues to the north-east,
at a low, but somewhat cliffy projection, to which I gave the
name of POINT BOLINGBROKE. The large bight within, receives
the appellation of LOUTH BAY; and two low islands in it, of
which the largest is more than a mile in length, were called
LOUTH ISLES. At Point Bolingbroke the land appeared to trend
north or westward; and could no further be perceived from
Stamford Hill.

Three small isles had been seen from Thistle's Island and their
bearings set; and the discovery of them was now augmented by
several others, forming a cluster to the eastward of Point
Bolingbroke. This was called SIR JOSEPH BANK'S GROUP, in
compliment to the Right Honourable president of the Royal
Society, to whose exertion and favour the voyage was so much
indebted.'

'The port which formed the most interesting part of these dis-
coversies I named PORT LINCOLN, in honour of my native province;
and having gained a general knowledge of it and finished the
bearings, we descended the hill and got on board at ten
o'clock.'

Thursday 4 March 1802

'Port Lincoln is certainly a fine harbour; and it is much to be
regretted that it possesses no constant run of fresh water,
unless it should be in Spalding Cove, which we did not examine.'

'Of the climate we had no reason to speak but in praise; nor
were we incommoded by noxious insects. The range of the ther-
nometer on board the ship was from 65° to 78°, and that of the
barometer from 29.94 to 30.20 inches. The weather was general-
ly clouded, the winds light, coming from the eastward in the
mornings, and southward after noon.'

Saturday 6 March 1802

'At ten in the morning of March 6, we sailed out of Port
Lincoln, and skirted along the east side of Boston Island and
the entrance of Louth Bay. In the afternoon we passed within
two miles of Point Bolingbroke; and at six in the evening came
to an anchor in 10 fathoms, off the north side of KIRKBY
ISLAND, which is the nearest to the point of any of Sir Joseph
Bank's Group, and had been seen from Stamford Hill. A boat
was lowered down to sound about the ship, and I went on shore
to take bearings of the different islands; but they proved to
be so numerous, that the whole could not be completed before
dark.'

Sunday 7 March 1802

'I landed again in the morning with the botanical gentlemen,
taking Arnold's watch and the necessary instruments for ascer-
taining the latitude and longitude. Twelve other isles of the
group were counted, and three rocks above water; and it is
possible that some others may exist to the eastward, beyond
the boundary of my horizon, for it was not extensive. The
largest island seen is four or five miles long, and is low and
sandy, except at the north-east and south ends; it was called
REEVESBY ISLAND, and names were applied in the chart to each
of the other isles composing this group. The main coast ex-
tended northward from Point Bolingbroke, but the furthest part
visible from the top of Kirkby Island was not more than four or
five leagues distant.

Granite forms the basis of Kirkby Island, as it does of the
neighbouring parts of the continent before examined; and it is
in the same manner covered with a stratum of calcareous rock.
The island was destitute of wood, and almost of shrubs; and
although there were marks of its having been frequented by geese, none of the birds were seen, nor any other species of animal except a few hair seals upon the shore. This description, un-favourable as it is, seemed applicable to all the group, with the exception of Reevesby and Spilsby Islands, which are higher and of greater extent, and probably somewhat more productive. At two in the afternoon the anchor was weighed, and leaving most of Sir Joseph Bank's Group to the right, we steered northward, following the direction of the main land. The coast is very low and commonly sandy, from Boston Bay to the furthest extreme seen from Kirkby Island; but a ridge of hills, commencing at North-side Hill in Port Lincoln, runs a few miles behind it.'

Other Lincolnshire names not mentioned in the Journal.
ALTHORPE ISLES, CAPE WILLOUGHBY, SOUTH ISLAND, TUMBY ISLAND
SIR JOSEPH BANKS GROUP - SPILSBY, SIBSEY, STICKNEY, WINGEBY,
MARUM (MAREHAM), LUSBY, PARTNEY, LANGTON, HAREBY & DALBY ISLANDS

LINCOLNSHIRE AND THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS

It is hardly surprising that the celebrations of the bicentennial of Australia has caused interest in Lincolnshire, whose links with that distant country are so strong.

In January the Lincoln copy of Magna Carta was sent to Australia for the World Expo 88 to be the centre piece of a major exhibit at Brisbane Expo, which will be opened by the Queen in April. The Expo authority has allocated 7,000 square feet of space for the Lincolnshire display, which will feature details of the transportation of convicts from Lincoln prison to Australia in the 19th century. Some of this exhibit will return to Lincoln with Magna Carta to be shown in Lincoln Castle later in the year.

Magna Carta will probably stop travelling the world - it has been to America several times - when it is placed in its new home at the Castle. It is to be part of a major new exhibition in the castle buildings.

Lincolnshire and South Humberside Tourist Association has launched an elaborate brochure aimed at the Australian market. It is realised that parts of the county have tremendous potential pulling power for visitors from Australia and New Zealand.

Modern links are being forged between Australia and Lincolnshire. Sixth form pupils from Lincolnshire schools will be visiting Australia during 1988. A teacher exchange has been arranged. It is hoped that an Aboriginal cricket touring team will be playing at the Lindum Ground in Lincoln, and there is to be a seminar on British Australian studies at Lincoln which will be attended by two hundred and fifty academics from all over the world. [T.R.L.]

LINCOLNSHIRE MEN TRANSPORTED TO AUSTRALASIA

Ron Drury

As Australia is this year celebrating its 200th birthday it is only natural that much interest is being shown in those who were transported there as convicts. No doubt these included many Lincolnshire men, but I have been consulted about only a few, and
The Rev. John Irving, alias Anderson, alias Law, aged 24, who was sent to the penal settlements from Grantham on 1774, charged with defacing a church cup, was, on examination, sentenced to 9 years transportation, and was one of the first batch of convicts sent to Botany Bay. As he was an apprentice surgeon he was employed as assistant to the ship's surgeon during the long voyage, and on landing in Australia continued his training. He built up such a good reputation for himself that the Governor pardoned him, and he was the first convict ever to be set free. He went on to become one of the most accomplished doctors of his time before his death in Sydney in 1795, and became the subject of much interest in both Australia and New Zealand that in 1964 two authors were writing about his work. They sought information in Lincolnshire, and if any members know anything about Irving I shall be pleased to pass on their names and addresses.

At the Holland Quarter Sessions on 4 April 1842, James Codd (21) and John Weekley (31), were each sentenced to 7 years transportation for stealing 30 bushels of potatoes at Sutterton. Weekley's great granddaughter told me that he was sent to Tasmania, and was the only convict on board that particular ship. He asked his wife, Mary Ann, and his two sons, to go out with him. One of his grandsons was four times mayor of Grantham, and was awarded the OBE in 1956 for public service. Of Codd I know nothing.

The final convict is the one of whom I know most as I became interested in him because he, and one of his sisters, married into the family of an Australian lady who I was helping to trace her ancestors. The Rev. Thomas Roe, a Derbyshire man who was a graduate of Wadham College, Oxford, was ordained deacon in 1743 and licensed to the Curacy of Harcastle(1), was instituted to the Rectory of Selby in 1797 and to that of Kirkby on Bain in 1799(3). He married at Blankney in 1797(4) Catherine Elphinstone, of Llwydstone Grange in that parish, the owner of which Thomas Ironside Fry, was in some way in which I have not yet been able to ascertain, connected with the Roe family. She was the youngest daughter of John Elphinstone, a Captain in the Royal Navy and an Admiral in the Russian Navy, who commanded the Russian Fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar, and his wife was the daughter of John Wadsworth, Squire of Grantham(4). Mrs. Roe's brother was created a baronet, her eldest sister married Sir Francis Hartwell, her other sister married the Rev. John Dykes, King's Champion and Rector of Selby, and family tradition had it that she had herself been a lady in waiting at Court. Small wonder then that Dr. Charles Wadsworth in his biography considered him to be a great statesman(5). The Rev. Thomas Roe died suddenly in his curricile in 1827 when recovering from Spleenly Quarter Sessions(6).

There were several children of the marriage(7) and the eldest surviving daughter married on 1829, in the church of St Peter-in-Thanet(8), Lincoln, Thomas Damasm(8), whose father was Edward Henry Heasman, Chiswell Jurisdiction of the King's Bench, and whose Hugh Shearman, and were created at Grantham in 1830. These Sir James Lord Dinsdale had Lincolnshire connections himself, and the marriage led to the lady of the New Almancross, who had been wife of the Court and Rector of Bolingbroke, and who had married a daughter of the New Sir William Anderson, 6th Baronet, of Ely, and the lady of Bolingbroke(9). Thomas Damasm succeeded in the life of 1852, but Miss Anne died next December, and the house of
Lords as she had died in 1851. The second surviving daughter Catherine Amelia, married Joseph Moore, solicitor of Minster Yard, Lincoln in 1834 as his second wife and her youngest brother James Roe, who was born in 1818 married at Redbourne in 1843 Susanna Moore, daughter of Henry Moore, farmer of the Manor House, Redbourne, the youngest brother of Joseph thus becoming Joseph’s nephew-in-law as well as his brother-in-law. And this is where the real story begins.

James Roe was educated at Worcester College, Oxford (B.A. 1841) and was ordained deacon in 1841 by the Bishop of Hereford to the Curacy of Ashperton, near Ledbury where he signed the Registers from March 1842 to September 1843. Where he spent the next few years I do not know, but in 1846 he became Curate of High Ham, near Langport in Somerset and five of his children were baptised and two and his mother were buried there. He last signed the Registers there in 1852 but no licence to act as curate in a new parish was issued until 1856 when he went to Combe Hay, near Bath, and he was still there when the events which led to his downfall began in 1859.

Footnotes
1. Lincolnshire Archives Office, Regr.39 page 596
2. Ibid, pages 644 and 670
3. L.A.O. Blankney Bishops’ Transcripts
4. Burke’s Peerage and Baronetage
5. Hill, Georgian Lincoln, page 265
6. Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury, 27 July 1827
7. Kirkby on Bain Parish Registers
8. St Peter-in-Eastgate Parish Registers
9. Complete Peerage which states that the Denman/Vevers marriage took place at Saxby, Lincs. and Alumni Cantabrigiensis gives Vevers as incumbent of Saxby, Lincs. The 1822 Clergy List however, shows that he was in fact, incumbent of Saxby in Leicestershire and that other men were incumbents of both the Lincolnshire Saxbys at the relevant time.
10. L.R.S.M. 27 June 1834
11. Redbourne Parish Registers
12. Alumni Oxoniensibus
13. Hereford and Worcester Record Office, Ordination Papers, Ashperton Parish Registers
14. Somerset Record Office, Curates’ Licences and High Ham and Combe Hay Parish Registers

THE DEBT OF AUSTRALIA TO LINCOLNSHIRE

Joseph Bryant

The first article which follows was published in The Lincolnshire Magazine Vol.2 No.4 March-April 1935 (published by the Lindsey Local History Society). The author was apparently a native of Lincolnshire and lived in Sydney. He was the author of Captain Matthew Flinders R.N. - His Voyages, Discoveries and Fortunes and Great Events in Australian History and other books. Perhaps a member in Australia will be able to tell us more about him.

The second article was published in The Lincolnshire Magazine Vol.2 No.9 January-Feb 1936. Though most members may be familiar with the information contained in these papers, it seems appropriate to make them known to the Society at this time. Lincolnshire’s awareness of its Australian connections is no new thing.

A native of Lincolnshire domiciled in Australia may well be proud of his county. Lincolnshire men loom large in the story of the
making of Australia; and Australian writers of authority have noted with interest this coincidence of their common county origin. For instance, the late Professor Wood of the University of Sydney, in his great work - as brilliant as it is scholarly - "The Discovery of Australia" in one place writes, "With Cook sailed a young gentleman whose voyage was destined to be of great consequence. Mr Joseph Banks was representative of a wealthy Lincolnshire family. Father and grandfather had been men of special culture, keenly interested in Local history and antiquities"; in another place "Matthew Flinders, like Banks, was a Lincolnshire man, as students of his maps have good reason to know"; and again, writing of the adventurous discoverer of the strait that bears his name, "The ship surgeon was George Bass, also a Lincolnshire man".

First of these, both in time and importance, is Joseph Banks of Revesby. "He it was" wrote Lord Brougham, speaking from his personal knowledge of the man, "who may be said to have planted and founded the colony of Botany Bay" (The colony never was founded at Botany Bay, but the catchy first official title held for a long time). The compiler and editor of the 'History of New South Wales from the Records' in quoting Lord Brougham somewhat qualifies his exclusive statement and adds, "If Banks was not the planter and founder of the Colony, he might fairly be described as its patron saint".

An Australian biographer of Banks, J.H. Maiden, names him in the title of his book "The Father of Australia" a term used also by others. The 'History of Australia' by Arthur Jose, a standard work, assigns to Banks a supreme position, thus "When there was talk of making a settlement in New South Wales, Banks was consulted again and again. It was more his work than any other man that a settlement in the end was made. To him more than any other man, it is due that in spite of many early misfortunes, the English colony took firm hold on the soil of New South Wales". The added words of Professor Wood will suffice on this point: "It was mainly Banks' recommendation that had caused the Government to found the colony of New South Wales in 1788..... It was to him that British Secretaries turned when they needed instructions about what seemed to them the indispensable nuisance of a convict colony; and Banks gave instructions that were vehement and minute".

Banks' directorship of the founding and management of the new colony was continuous. The official history of New South Wales, already quoted says of him "For many years and through many changes of administration his advice was sought on every matter of importance connected with the colony. Everyone concerned with it seemed to know that he was the proper person to communicate with when anything required to be done". More forcible still are Professor Wood's words "He recommended officials from Governors to Gardeners, and both Governors and Gardeners were his obedient servants and correspondents. It was certain that what things he thought should be done in New South Wales would at least be attempted". So did Joseph Banks rule and order the colony he had made his own.

It was not for mere love of ruling he did it. A memorandum in his own handwriting reveals a higher, unselfish interest. Apparently a place in the British Cabinet had been made to him. It must have been a tempting offer to a man of his public spirit. He declined it however, as he explains 'I could not take office',
he wrote 'and do my duty to the colony. My successor would naturally oppose my wishes. I prefer therefore, to be friendly with both sides'.

A striking illustration of Banks' keen and energetic interest in the colony's development is found in a letter of his to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1798. The gradual expansion of the Colony from Sydney as its nucleus was too slow a course of procedure for the purposeful Banks. He desired a wider and more vigorous policy and urged that the exploration of the vast, mysterious interior of the country be entered upon, with a view to the opening up of other lines of colonization. He pointed out that "such a body of land, as large as all Europe" must naturally possess a great river system "capable of being navigated into the heart of the interior", and that such a climate might, without doubt be counted upon to produce "some native raw material of importance to such a manufacturing country as England".

Mungo Park had recently returned from his explorations in Africa and Banks saw in him the ideal leader of an expedition into Central Australia (or New Holland as it was then named) and urged that he be retained for the position. He went on to point out the feasibility of the project, going so far into details as to give an estimate - surprisingly modest - of the cost and further expressing his willingness to arrange and supervise the conditions and equipment of the expedition.

He had already approached Mungo Park, who was willing to accept the position though later he changed his mind. His withdrawal however, was not the cause of the break-down of the scheme. The Treasury was apathetic and declined to move in the matter.

Later experience has shown the exploration of far inland Australia to be immensely more exacting than Banks imagined. His theory and plans, which now tend to raise a smile, seemed reasonable enough at the time, and now serve as another proof of his intense desire to see the actual bounds of the colony advanced.

Banks' scientific soul never lost the fascination of Botany Bay, where in 1770 while Captain Cook's good ship the "Endeavour" lay at anchor, he and his assistant, Dr. Solander had made an 'immensely huge' collection of strange plants, such as had never before gladdened a botanist's eye; and they had only entered upon this botanical paradise. Banks spent his last day at the Bay gathering more specimens "to be examined at sea".

In order to follow up the collecting which had given him so much pleasure, while amazingly enriching the branch of science in which he was an enthusiast, and in order also to render immediate service to the colony, on the spot he sent out in succession at his own expense expert botanists, notably Robert Brown, George Caley and Allan Cunningham. Another of Banks' botanists was George Suttor who took out with him a variety of fruit trees. He introduced the grape vine and so became the founder of a great Australian industry.

Banks' constant and watchful interest in the Colony from the first days of its ignoble settlement was the outcome of his deep conviction of its future importance. To others it might be a byword; he envisaged the time when it would have broken its birth's invincible bar and risen to honour and greatness. He believed in it when no one else did (with the one exception of its wise and courageous first Governor, Capt. Arthur Phillip). To Governor Hunter, ten years after its foundation, Banks wrote "Your colony
is already a most valuable appendage to Great Britain and I flatter myself we shall before long, see her Ministers made sensible of its real value. Rest assured in the meantime that no opportunity will be lost by me of impressing them with just ideas of the importance to which it is likely before long to attain". Writing again to Hunter, and allowing his fancy full play, he expressed the wish that he himself could go out and settle on the Hawkesbury River. Indeed, Banks never tired of expressing his confidence in the future greatness of the Colony. He kept in close touch with it and knew its difficulties; but never even in its darkest and most threatening years, did he lose heart concerning it. The Commonwealth of Australia today is the fulfilment of his dream.

This whole-hearted interest in the affairs of a far away, dubious colony becomes the impressive when it is remembered that Banks was an exceedingly busy man close at hand. It must be remembered that he was President of the Royal Society for forty years, "and through those years, used character, influence and money to organise scientific research as no man ever organised scientific research either before or after him". He was actively interested in a number of kindred Societies, and was the friend and helper of any and every honest worker in the fields he loved. His London house in Soho Square was a centre of light and leading, "a wise and entertaining place". He was a member of the Institute of France and had an international name and fame. What time and labour all this - and more - involved, can well be imagined.

It is all the more pleasing therefore, from the Lincolnshire point of view to be able to add that, in respect of his Revesby Estates, Banks was no absentee proprietor. Each August and to the end of October he was in residence at the Abbey, guide, philosopher and friend of his tenantry. In the atmosphere of Revesby he became as one bred to the soil. To the "Annals of Agriculture" he contributed a number of articles and notes of interest to the man on the land, on such subjects as "The Hastings Turnip", "A New Hay Barn and Rick-cloth" and "Lincoln Sheep". In a letter from Revesby to Sir William Hamilton he wrote "I am here buried among sheep, wool, etc. so much so that my favourite amusements of fishing and shooting surround me, and I scarce touch them" Nevertheless, there was sport afoot at Revesby and the Abbey was frequently gay with house parties.

His fidelity to Revesby is finely revealed in a late letter to Sir Edward Horne in 1817. He wrote "Your permission to visit Lincolnshire this autumn gives me spirit to undertake the journey. I felt something so near the necessity of going, that it would have been want of courage to decline it. I have arranged my journey with very short stages, never more than forty miles a day". Both duty and affection drew him to Revesby where he was amongst his own.

His wider county activities - and they were many and weighty - were carried through in his customary, thorough-going capable way. These however, scarcely come within the gambit of this article. A quotation from a letter to him dated October 25th 1834 from Lord Liverpool, may serve as an indication of Banks' zeal for Lincolnshire. 'I rejoice to find that you are able to attend the business of your county in cases where your influence and advice are of such importance. The great prices at which the lands brought into cultivation by means which you recommended are a proof of the value of those lands, of the wealth of the county
and of the wisdom of the means employed for enclosing, draining and otherwise improving them". The special reference is to Banks' important scheme for the reclamation of the great fen, a watery wilderness (but providing, incidentally, a wonderful fishing, such as Banks and his guests greatly enjoyed) which lay below Revesby. A chapter entitled "A Fine Old Country Gentleman" in Edward Smith's 'Life of Sir Joseph Banks' gives a very attractive sketch of him as squire and landlord and leading spirit in county affairs.

Such an all-round man then was Sir Joseph Banks. He possessed the rare gift of being able to do a great many things at the same time and to do them well. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time in scientific circles; he was unsparing in his promotion of a distant and difficult colony concerning which he was regarded by the Government as sole trustee over a long period; was attentive and even devoted to rural calls upon him as a great land proprietor, and was keen in advancing the prosperity of his county. If his wider fame passed with the passing of his generation, in Australian history his name is enduringly written as great.

Two others were named with Banks at the beginning of this article as constituents in Australia's early debt to Lincolnshire: Matthew Flinders, great sailor and great soul, brilliant explorer and stainless personality; George Bass, "that clear, bright, brave and lovable spirit" as Professor Wood most fitly describes him: these also figure conspicuously and heroically in the making of Australia, enhancing the lustre of their old county: names that are to be cherished in the great traditions of Lincolnshire. This passing salute is all that is possible here.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW FLINDERS IN AUSTRALIA

Matthew Flinders was born at Donington on 16th March, 1774. He was, therefore, in his twenty eighth year when, on 7th December 1801 he arrived in command of the 240 ton exploring sloop 'Investigator' off Cape Leeuwin, the extreme north west corner of Australia.

His instructions were first to examine and chart in detail the Australian south coast. Early in the seventeenth century it had been discovered and followed for a thousand miles by Captain François Thyssen of the Dutch ship "Gulden Zeepaert"; a fine piece of daring seamanship. In 1791 George Vancouver, in command of the British vessel "Cape Chatham", explored a short length of the coast discovering and naming King George's Sound. In the following year the French Admiral Bruny D'Entrecasteaux, in search of the lost expedition of La Perouse, traced it for some hundred of miles and charted it in general outline. Beyond these tracks lay a vast stretch of virgin coast never yet viewed from the deck of any ship. Flinders was to make a close and complete survey of the portion already visited, examining and laying it down in detail, and then with the same care, to trace the unknown remainder. This was for Flinders a labour of love. Writing to Sir Joseph Banks, he said "My great ambition is to make such minute investigation of this extensive and very interesting country, that no person shall need to come after me to make further discoveries". If he did not accomplish this to the very letter, he came astonishingly near to it.
One of the rewards of an explorer is the right to attach names to the distinctive features he is the first to discover and place upon the map. Flinders' Lincolnshire loyalty early revealed itself in the geographical designations that forthwith appeared on his charts. The opportunity came with the early discovery of a very extensive inlet after his entrance upon the unknown expanse. He named it Spencer's Gulf 'in honour of the respected nobleman who presided at the Board of Admiralty when the voyage was planned and the ship put in commission'. Having done his duty in this respect he felt free to indulge his homelier county sentiment.

Flinders was hopeful at first that the inlet would prove to be the mouth of a supposed strait dividing Australia from north to south, a theory entertained by speculative geographers of that day. Close examination was made of it, the ship's boats being used so that nothing should be missed. Within the entrance to the Gulf was a spacious harbour, largely land locked and further sheltered by an island forming an admirable breakwater. "The port which formed the most interesting part of these discoveries", wrote Flinders, "I named Port Lincoln, in honour of my native province". Later he wrote 'Port Lincoln is certainly a fine harbour'. This is restrained praise for Professor Scott describes it as "a harbour of singular commodiousness and beauty". In support of this is the fact that when the Colony (now State) of South Australia was founded by mass settlement and the site for a capital had to be determined, a spot on the shores of Port Lincoln was one of those chosen for consideration. The town of Port Lincoln (town and harbour near the same name) has today a population of over three thousand, with a considerable shipping trade and is the starting point of two lines of railway running out into the immense back country.

Lincolnshire names of varied degree followed in unbroken succession, as Flinders closely charted the Gulf. Kirton Point now gives its name to a part of Port Lincoln town. The southern headland of the harbour is Cape Donington. The island forming the breakwater already spoken of is Boston Island. A hill overlooking the harbour on which Flinders spent several days surveying, determining latitude and longitude, and noting the variations of the compass, received the name of Stamford Hill.

In the Gulf some forty miles north of Port Lincoln lay a number of Islands, which Flinders gladly named the Sir Joseph Banks Group as a tribute to his staunch and influential friend. The largest of the group fitly became Revesby Island. (It is now occupied for grazing purposes under a lease from the Government of South Australia). Others of the group are very small but duly designated as Partney Isle, Kirkby Isle, Dalby Isle, Hareby Isle, Lusby Isle, Winceby Isle, Langton Isle, Sicker Isle. Though somewhat detached, Sibsey Isle, Stickney Isle and Spilsby Isle should perhaps be included. Truly a Lincolnshire group. How many of these villages one wonders, are aware of the distinction thus conferred so far away!

It will have been noticed that Flinders' place names are taken from southern Lincolnshire, the part best known to him. He wandered farthest afield when he gave to Louth both a Bay and an Isle. His list is completed with the following: - Surfleet Point, Spalding Cove, Grantham Island, Point Bolingbrooke and Tumby Island. Boston received to its credit a Point and a Bay in addition to the Island. An embarrassment of riches! He had
named Sleaford Bay before entering the Gulf, and after leaving it
the eastern point of Kangaroo Island was charted as Cape Willoughby.

That there were three other Lincolnshire men on board the
'Investigator', two officers and a midshipman, may have influenced
the freehandedness of Flinders in his scattering of familiar local
names. The First Lieutenant, Robert Fowler, hailed from Horn-
castle. Flinders did not give that town a place on his list for
he had honoured his trusted first officer before entering the
Gulf in naming Fowler's Bay. Flinders' younger brother was Second
Lieutenant; and one of the midshipmen was John Franklin of
Spilsby, a relation of Flinders who already saw in him the making of
a great sailor. Admiral Markham has written in his 'Life' of
Franklin 'Flinders was the example and Australian exploration was
the school that created one of our greatest Arctic navigators and
one of the most eminent geographers of this day'.

Forty years after the discovery of Port Lincoln, Sir John Franklin,
famous explorer, and now for a time Governor of Van Dieman's Land
(later Tasmania) revisited the spot he had first looked upon from
the 'Investigator's' Deck. He had arranged for the erection, at
his own expense, of an obelisk on Stamford Hill bearing an in-
scription in honour of his early Commander, Captain Matthew
Flinders, to whom he owed so much. The obelisk being completed he
had come to offer in person, beneath its shadow, the tribute never
forgotten through all the intervening years. So does Port Lincoln
further justify its name in recalling the brave stories of two of
Lincolnshire's noble sons.

KANGAROOs IN LINCOLNShIRE

Kangaroos are not animals one would expect to find in Lincoln-
shire. Nevertheless, they have been kept in several places in
the county, including the City of Lincoln.

Not surprisingly it was Sir Joseph Banks, who was one of the first
Englishmen to see Kangaroos in their native habitat in 1770, who
was the first person to have Kangaroos here. He apparently had
some in his park at Revesby.

Samuel Russell Collett (d.1850) who built the eccentric house at
Eagle called The Jungle in about 1820, also had a menagerie,
which included Kangaroos, Deer and Buffalo among its inmates.
These were present in as early as 1826 when they were seen by
Major General Lofts.

H.E. Smith's press cuttings book for Swinethorpe which is in my
collection includes a water colour by Smith of The Jungle dated
1853. It shows three Kangaroos by a pond in front of the house.

The scrapbook also has a long article from The Standard for 1894
which shows that Kangaroos were kept in Oxfordshire, Hertford-
shire and the West Riding of Yorkshire in the nineteenth century.

It is regrettable that so little is known of Collett. A man who
could build so unusual a house and keep so exotic a collection
of animals deserves to be remembered.

The best documented Kangaroos in 19th century Lincolnshire however,
were those at Stubton Hall. This house was built by Sir Robert
Heron (1765-1855) in 1830. The architect was Jeffry Wyatt.
Heron's 'Notes' printed but not published at Grantham in
1850 are fascinating for their variety, and have numerous ref-
ences to his menagerie of exotic animals, birds and fish.
Heron seems to have acquired his first Kangaroos in 1816. He wrote 'In July last, a pair of Kangaroos, half grown were given me by Lord Bath. The male was killed by the severe night in February; the female does not appear to have suffered. I have now a larger male from Sir Joseph Banks'.

In 1832 he recorded that he had 'received a pair of Kangaroos from New Holland, of a species rarely seen here - small and very dark'.

He later recorded "Three weeks ago, an infant Kangaroo was found in the morning abandoned and nearly dead. The mother was caught and the young one put into her pouch; there it has completely recovered but the tail is broken, whether in catching I know not - Died soon afterwards. My little Kangaroos (Kangeroo enfume of Civier) have produced a young female. They are remarkably gentle, tame and fearless.

On September 8th 1833 Heron wrote that 'My Emus, this winter, produced eleven and reared ten young ones in one brood. The common Kangaroo is become scarce and dear from being, in general, very unhealthy in England. My flock is reduced to one male, two females, of which one is much emaciated, one young one, and the promise of two more".

How one would like to know what the people of Stubton and district thought of this menagerie, which included Emus, Porcupines, Laearic Cranes, Cassowaries and Black Swans.

In January 1841 there had been six weeks of severe weather and Heron recorded that "My Kangaroos (macropus benettii) had, hitherto, been always healthy, and had greatly multiplied, but during the present year, besides the old female, I have lost five; and amongst them the three young ones of this year; there remain only one male and two females".

In 1843 Heron was recording the fact that the large Kangaroos first brought over to England were nearly extinct, and that Lord Derby had attempted to revive the breed. He had sent Heron the first pair he had to spare - 'he thinks there are now only two males in England. My female is with young. My lesser sort. m. bennettii, have multiplied to eight, besides four in the pouch'.

There was trouble in Stubton in December of that year, for Heron wrote that 'My Cassowaries having killed a Kangaroo, wounded a man and frightened everybody, I sold them to the Zoological Garden Society for forty pounds'. The great Kangaroos had produced a young male at this time.

In 1848 another Australian species was recorded - "Two red cheeked Paroquets from Australia laid three eggs; they were put into the nest of a Linnet, who had not warmth enough to hatch them; one had a young within two days of being hatched". During the spring of 1848 two large Kangaroos had been reared at Stubton.

Unfortunately Heron records no more of these animals, and there is no information to hand as to what became of his animals when he died.

Lincolnshire seems to have seen no more of Kangaroos until recent times when Kangaroos for a period inhabited the garden of a house in Nettleham Road, Lincoln, not far from the Cathedral.

The story of these Kangaroos is told in The Lincoln Kangaroos by Geoffrey Morey (Hodder and Stoughton, London 1962)
"The fenland country around Boston is characterised by the long straight drains with cottages clustered beside them..."

Lincolnshire Official Guide (undated ?1970s)

Anyone who has been lost at night in the winding lanes of Fishtoft or Wyberton and other nearby villages will not recognise this countryside.

"SUTTERTON.....Other features of interest are the rather vast 18th century rectory and, unusually in this part of England, one or two round thatched cottages."


(the Rectory was taken down in the late 1950s and the last round house to be thatched was roofed in tiles at about the same time!)

"Lincoln's medieval cathedral and castle still remind us that this vantage point was the seat of Roman power."

"Lincoln Green" a leaflet produced by British Rail, 1987

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THE HIGH SHERIFF OF LINCOLNSHIRE

In April Lincolnshire will once again have a new High Sheriff. This year, however, is a special one because for the first time the county will have a lady in that ancient office. There could be few more appropriate persons to be chosen, for Mrs. Bridget Eley of Hackthorn Hall, is the daughter of a family associated with the county throughout its entire history, and her mother, Lady Cracroft Amcotts, was the first lady to be made a Deputy Lieutenant of the County. Her father, Sir Weston Cracroft Amcotts, served in the county in many offices, not least as Chairman of the County Council.

Warinus de Cracroft appears as a witness to a conveyance of land in Hogsthorpe in 1203 and in 1345 Robert Cracroft obtained a licence for an oratory in his house of Cracroft in Hogsthorpe. The family remained at Cracroft Hall in Hogsthorpe until the close of the fifteenth century when it divided into three branches. The senior branch continued to hold Cracroft down to the 17th century when it appears to have become extinct. Another branch at Burgh le Marsh, continued there until the end of the 17th century. The third branch settled at Winthorpe and Ingoldmells. Francis Cracroft of this branch married Katherine daughter of Hugh Grantham, sister of Robert Grantham of Dunholme, a man of more than usual wealth who left his estates at Hackthorn and Cold Hanworth to his nephew John Cracroft. The family have been at Hackthorn since that time.

The Amcotts family took its name from Amcotts in Althorpe in the Isle of Axholme. William de Amecotes had a licence to have mass said in his oratory within the Manor of Amecotes in 1342. By the 15th century the family moved to Aisthorpe, which they acquired by marriage with an heiress. In the 16th century, like the Cracrofts, they divided into three lines. The eldest of the branches was at Aisthorpe and ended in an heiress who married Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart, of Broughton, Staffs. Another branch lived at Wickenby and became extinct. Like the Cracrofts it was allied to the Grantham family. The remaining line continued until 1777 when Charles Amcotts, who owned the property at Amcotts, which had passed to his line when the Aisthorpe branch died out,
died unmarried. He also owned Harrington Hall, purchased from the Copledikes in the 17th century, Kettlethorpe, and other estates. He had two sisters and co-heiresses, only one of whom had issue. She was Anna Maria who married Wharton Emmerson of Retford, who took the name of Ancotts and became a baronet. Their only child Elizabeth married Sir John Inglby, bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorks. Their only surviving son was Sir William Ancotts Inglby who died childless in 1854. The Ancotts estates then passed to his eldest surviving married sister Augusta, who was married to Robert Cracroft of Hackthorn.

Colonel Robert Cracroft died in 1862 and his wife in 1857. Their son Weston Cracroft Ancotts of Kettlethorpe and Hackthorn died in 1833. He was High Sheriff in 1851, Lieut. Col. North Lincs Militia 1815-1833, and MP for Mid Lincolnshire 1868-1874. He and his first wife Williana Cherry who died in 1861 had three sons. The eldest, Vincent Cracroft Ancotts (1845-1891) was a poet and writer of operas. He died tragically, unmarried. The second son was Edward Weston Cracroft, High Sheriff in 1893. He discontinued the use of the name Ancotts in 1885. He died in 1933. He had married Cicely Sophia Neville of Walcot and Wellington who died in 1919. (Her mother, a widow, married her husband's father in 1864. This meant in effect, that Edward and Cicely Cracroft had their own parents for their parents in law). They had no children. The third son was Frederick Augustus Cracroft Ancotts who succeeded to Kettlethorpe. He died in the hunting field in 1897. He married Emily daughter of Anthony Willison of Scayceby Hall.

Frederick and Emily Cracroft Ancotts had two sons. The eldest was Weston Cracroft Ancotts (1888-1975) who married Rhona Clifton Brown. There probably never was a man so well respected in Lincolnshire, to which he devoted much of his life. He served in the First World War and was a member of the Home Guard in the second. He was appointed Deputy Lieutenant in 1936 and served on Lindsey County Council from 1935 to 1974. He became an Alderman in 1952. He held the office of Chairman for 12 years. He was knighted in 1954 and in the same year became High Sheriff of the county. He served the county and his own district in many other offices. His wife also served in many offices, her twenty five years service on Welton R. D. C. culminating in her Chairmanship of that council.

Mrs. Eley, the new High Sheriff, was born in 1933, the third of Sir Weston and Lady Ancott's four daughters. She married Mr. Robin Eley in 1959 and has a son and a daughter.

Hackthorn Hall was built for John Cracroft in 1798, designed by James Lewis (c.1751-1820) whose wife was a Cracroft. Its gardens have frequently been opened to the public in the summer months in aid of local charities. In its glass houses is the second largest grape vine in England.

Among the ancestors and relatives of Mrs. Eley who have been High Sheriff are Sir Richard Ancotts, 1605, Vincent Ancotts, 1726, Charles Ancotts, 1753, John Cracroft, 1797, Weston Cracroft Ancotts, 1861, Edward Weston Cracroft 1893, Lieut. Commander John Cracroft Ancotts 1937, and many others who are the ancestors of the families into whom the Cracrofts and Ancotts have married.
On 6 July, 1828, "H.M.'s Gracious Pardon for Ann Smith, a transport, gave leave for her to stay until morning". She was sent off the next day by the Rasen Carrier en route for Grimsby, she was not in good health. "Prisoners Webster and Bradford - very ill. Bradford had a miscarriage, Surgeon very attentive to her". Esther Bradford died on 19 July, 1829. She was buried in the burial ground of St. Mary Magdalene. Webster also died, the Coroner's inquest was held on 18 August, 1829. On 6 October that year the Gaoler took 9 male convicts by coach to the York Hulk. On 12 October he recorded "Returned home this day - safe delivery - but severe weather - the men suffered most severely". There were 9 journeys with a total of 61 transportees in 1829, 5 being females.

There were also attempts at escape, some successful. Those caught were put in irons and were allowed only bread and water. This required the written permission of the magistrates, which was rarely withheld. "Last night found four Debtors playing cards, confiscated and destroyed them. Debtors complained they were not gambling, but Order of Sessions signed by Mr Forbes and the Gaol Act compelled me". In fact rules and regulations were laid down by the County Committee, not only for the Gaoler but for the Chaplain and Surgeon as well.

Merryweather had hobbies outside his prison duties. He was a keen student of the heavens. He often spent all night in the Observatory Tower, which was how it got its name. There is no record of him finding any new heavenly bodies - but on at least one occasion he spotted an earthly one attempting to get over the wall.4

Merryweather also kept poultry. On 16 October, 1828 he recorded. "Have this day sent away all the poultry I have been in the habit of keeping, pursuant to an Order at the last Gaol Sessions - with the exception of a Peacock for whom I have not yet been able to find a satisfactory asylum for a very old pet". Rather sad, I thought.

I am aware that this portrait is at complete variance to the one delineated by Sir Francis Hill in his 'Georgian Lincoln'. He relies heavily on Charlesworth, whom he quotes, and who might well have been jealous of the Keeper of the Gaol. Sir Francis mentions a case against Merryweather in which he was acquitted, thus ignoring the rule that a person is innocent until proved guilty. A woman could easily charge a man out of spite. Such as in the case of Jane Harrison. She charged John Ullett with being the father of her third illegitimate child. He was the Overseer of the Poor of her parish and was aged 76. Jane was charged with perjury, found guilty and sentenced to 7 years transportation. She sailed on S.S. Fanny for New South Wales in 1832. It is difficult to imagine that Sir Joseph Banks would have tolerated the type of man depicted by Charlesworth. Sir Joseph was the Chairman of the County Committee in the 1790s and early 1800s, and was kept informed of what happened in Lincolnshire until his death in 1820. His correspondence makes that clear. The Rev. George Davies Kent was Chaplain from 1800 for a number of years. Francis Edmund Franklin was Surgeon from 1811. Neither was likely to be in Merryweather's pocket, as Charlesworth alleges.

Finally, a paragraph from the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury for 22 April, 1825. "Prisoner in Castle Gaol, a transport for life for horse stealing, is pursuing a plan of retributive
justice, which furnishes him with the present means of enjoying himself; and considering the number of cases which we have heard of, he has pocketed cash to no small amount. He gives information to a party from whom he has 'nimbled a trotter', that if a sum (from £2 to £5 according to the value of the nag) is placed in the gaoler's hands, he will give information where the lost pad may be found, and should the owner get it restored, the money is the prisoner's, if not, it is honourably returned. Mr Skelton of Worksop, miller, Mr Barber of Retford, and others have been successful'. The point in recounting this is that the prisoner trusted the Gaoler. I rest my case.

1. County Committee, Lincolnshire Archives Office
2. Keeper's Journal, Lincolnshire Archives Office
4. Abell Collection, Lincoln Reference Library

A TOUR INTO LINCOLNSHIRE, 1971
(Continuation from Newsletter No.55) — Winston Kime

Here were books! Even so, he could not forebear to criticise, noting that 'these little inns are pleasant pass-the-day spots; but not so well at night, when you want mattresses and comforts; my double bedded room was like that of a farm house, with a deal door, and a latch and joices white washed; however, I slept well till seven o'clock this morning'. When he visited nearby Coningsby and called at the Angel, he 'felt happy to think I had gone to Tumby-Swan; and did not put up at this bad quarter'.

Byng's friend, Colonel Bertie, was to join him in Spalding to continue the tour together. He was becoming tired of his own company and, fretting in case the colonel did not arrive, he dined at the White Hart where his meal 'was truly bad, from the rankness of the meat, and the buttering of the cookery; I find there is nothing but fowls and fish to be depended upon'. Bertie arrived in a curricula (a light, open two-wheeled carriage), with servant on horseback. Unlike Byng, Bertie liked to have his comforts with him, and travelled with 'trunks laden with dressing apparatus, with snuff, with books, from Shakespeare down to Court circulars'!

Next day they went on to Holbeach, dining on 'a neck of mutton boil'd, with caper sauce, and vegetables, a roasted duck, tart, collard eel, and a bottle of port-wine and ale', all for 4s.3d. They were not so lucky at the Peacock in Boston, where Byng said they 'might have hoped for some tolerable fish at supper; but the cod fish stank so as not to be endured! In London, fish gasp upon the fishmongers leads; here, by the sea side, they stink! So, likewise, in the inn of the famous wine-merchant, Mr. Fydell, the wine was not drinkable. One might have expected something less than poison? Brandy and water, and peevishness, soon hurried us to bed'.

Progressing to Spilsby, they waited a long time at the White Hart for a disappointing dinner. The mutton of this county, Byng considered 'large and course', and he would eat nothing but beans and young potatoes which, he said, could scarcely be spoiled. But he ordered some slices of bacon which 'the coil' (Colonel Bertie) said was a rash action. Byng replied that he thought it was a rash action!
The colonel was taking part in the tour chiefly to search out family relics and he spent some time in Spilsby church examining the alabaster figures of the Berties and Willoughbys, and the ruins of Eresby Hall, burnt down thirty years earlier. Byng thought Spilsby a gloomy town and was most annoyed to be wakened next morning by 'the barkings, and fightings of dogs, upon the market-place'. He found such nuisance and noise intolerable and firmly believed that a dog tax should be imposed. (Odd, that nearly two hundred years later we have just got rid of it).

Then, over the marsh and the sands to Skegness Inn (now the Vine Hotel), 'a vile, shabby bathing place'. After a walk along the sands 'to sniff up the wholesome breeze', they returned to the inn parlour where they had 'some miserable smelts, and some raw, rank cold beef'.

Every bed was engaged and they knew of no lodging nearer than Spilsby, 'for no ale-house at Burgh was fit for a bag-man' (a commercial traveller). And so, 'from all these miseries, and a kitchen stinking of strong mutton and a roasting hog, we hurry'd away'. Back to Spilsby, and the barking dogs!

In Horncastle, next day, Byng recorded that they 'dined upon a good cold dinner, when I ate more than usual, having been half starved at Spilsby; and the wine being found tolerable, we finished our bottle, and resolv'd to stay the night. (It appears to have been at the Bull). Nothing to be seen in this town, only famous for its horse fair...'.

Byng was of opinion that when two people travelled together, one should always take the lead and give the orders, but although he and Bertie got on well together, neither would command. In consequence, he said, when it came to ordering meals, 'one orders this, and the other waits for that, and a delay'd, and bad dinner ensues'. When he travelled alone, he continued, 'I run into the kitchen, see what is going on, and likely to be ready; there is a leg of mutton roasting; and a veal pie did you say? Bring them in. So I dine quickly, cheaply, and at the moment of appetite'. Byng was also irked by his companion's habit of ringing for a servant for every little want, even to fetch the cruet from the sideboard. He would rather have been without the waiter's interruption and he attended to his own needs wherever possible.

From Horncastle, Byng and Bertie travelled in the curriole, passing 'the poor village of Scamblesby', and Mr. Chaplin's house at Tathwell away on the right. Along the turnpike, 'thro' a high and bleak country with very steep hills', they reached Louth by one o'clock, and drew up at the Blue Stone Inn, 'so call'd from a great stone at the street corner'. Could it have been the large bluestone boulder now standing at the entrance to Louth Museum?

They looked over the church, admiring the magnificent spire, and 'the Coll' (Colonel Bertie) purchased a piece of Lincolnshire 'stuff', or woollen material, at Mr. Adam Eve's drapery shop. At the inn, they had a 'truly wretched' meal and were soon in their beds, 'shabby things, in shabby rooms'. Byng's was under an arch, festooned with curtains, which the Coll named the Tent of Darius. 'This is a mean, dirty, ill-managed inn', Byng wrote, 'for the master is dead, and no woman is competent of such a charge'.

After a day exploring the neighbourhood, the two travellers still returned to the Bluestone Inn for another night, Byng noting in his diary, 'This is the worst inn we have enter'd, quite a dirty
tap-house; no attendance; all sluggards; and nothing eatable, or drinkable to be had’. Next morning: ‘At nine o’clock we left Louth, and the miserable Blue-Stone Inn, the worst we have yet enter’d, with shatter’d casements, and bacon drying upon the stairs’.

They crossed the marshland and Byng recorded: ‘We now took to the sea sands, the widest I ever rode upon... impregnating our lungs with a healthful saline air, till we arrived at Saltfleet. This is a poor place, under the sea bank, with a wretched inn-bathing-house (the New Inn).

Riding northward they came to 'Cleathorpes Inn, a bathing place of a better complexion than the 2 others we have seen upon this coast; for here are large dining room, and a card room'. But a long way from perfection: ‘We desired privacy, and procured a dirty little parlour, with a fire, for it was dismally cold; our room was fill’d with smoke...’. But, at least, they did get 'tolerable victuals' before bedtime. In the morning, 'breakfast was hast'ned as much as possible, and we felt happy to get away', but Byng considered it to be 'the best of the Lincolnshire bathing shops; where the people were civil, and the bill reasonable'.

Over three miles of boggy turf, they rode to Grimsby, where once was a priory and nunnery, but 'now a wretched borough... and with such an alehouse as could not be slept in'. At Great Limber, they found Mr. Pelham, the future Earl of Yarborough, having a mausoleum erected in his grounds and, close by, was 'an alehouse so bad, as not even to afford cheese'! Byng compared the magnificence of the mausoleum for the reception of the dead, with the miserable house for the reception of the living!

Barton-upon-Humber was 'a nasty, gloomy place', and after a look at its two handsome and ancient churches, they came 'over hilly, bleak country' to 'Glanford-Bridge, call’d Brigg; a small, neatish market town, form’d by a conflux of roads...'. At the inn, the weather continuing cold, Byng borrowed the hot kitchen poker to light the laid fire. 'Supper was good, and well serv'd; the best we have had, as was likewise our Oporto, of which we finish’d the bottle'.

July 14th., which Byng remarked was the first anniversary of the French Revolution, and if there were fools in London intent on inflaming this country, he hoped they would be 'made to repent such folly'. On this day they came to Gainsborough and found the Blackamoor's Head, in the market-place, 'a mean dirty inn', but 'the landlord was very civil'. Before dinner they had time to look at 'the new stone bridge over the Trent', which Byng thought must bring advantages to the town, and they passed some time in 'a very ancient building', which was, no doubt, the Old Hall.

In the curriole, they made an evening trip to Lincoln, stopping for ten minutes at 'a clean looking public-house called Daventers-Nook' (Drinsey Nook?), where they watered the horses and drank some ale. Then, by the canal, on to Lincoln, putting up at the Reindeer, where they 'had a comfortable supper with tolerable wine' and enjoyed themselves until midnight. There were 'good hot rolls at breakfast', and they sent their clothes to wash and visited the cathedral and castle, then downhill again to the market where they asked the price of salmon - 8d. per lb. - and then back to the inn and dinner with beans and bacon and roast rabbits. After the meal, up Cannock (Canwick) Hill to Braunston.

To be continued in next Newsletter
Castle Bytham has always known that Anglo-Saxons lived in the area. More recently we have discovered that they died here too.

What are known in the village as 'the Saxon stones' were stored in the church porch for over 100 years. These consist of 4 sections of what could have been a boundary or memorial cross. The Rev. John Wild, writing in 1870, records how he retrieved one of these pieces from a barn wall (unfortunately he doesn't say which barn). This piece has engraved on it some lettering which no-one has yet been able to decipher, cable-work down the edges, and an incised cross. One of the other pieces has what appears to be an incised flower, and cable-work. In recent years a fourth piece has been retrieved from a garden wall adjacent to the churchyard, and all 4 pieces have now been placed inside the church.

After his description Wild adds, 'These interesting remains are said to be part of a St. Cuthbert's Cross, and to date from about A.D. 950-1050. They are therefore the oldest and only Saxon relics known to exist in Castle Bytham'.

Recently, however, we have acquired further evidence of our Saxon forebears. The Rev. Mr. Wild evidently had no truck with the Rector of the neighbouring Parish of Careby, the Rev. John Birch Reynardson. This worthy gentleman had exhibited at a meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain held on 4th February 1853 a collection of Saxon jewellery which he said had been found at Castle Bytham in 1850.

The Archaeological Journal of 1853 describes these items:— 'A ring brooch of silver, or white mixed metal, gilt; engraved with interlaced ribbon-ornament, and set with 4 carbuncles (elsewhere called garnets). Found at Castle Bytham, near Stamford, 1850. Saxon beads of various colours, chiefly of blue and green glass; some marked with spots of opaque paste, or zigzag lines; and others of brick-red colour, resembling terra cotta, highly fired. Found at Castle Bytham. A small object of jet, with 2 perforations, and a ring of metal, possibly an ear-ring, formed by twisting together the extremities of a piece of wire. The left incisor tooth from the lower jaw of a large beaver, one end set in metal, apparently as if intended to be worn like an amulet. The peculiar orange-brown streaks upon the outer surface of the tooth are still distinctly preserved, and, by comparison with recent specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Quekett was enabled to pronounce this little relic to be unquestionably a beaver's tooth. It was found, with the jewelled ring-fibula, the ring and piece of jet, on a skeleton discovered at Castle Bytham. Also part of a horse's tooth, found at the same place. It had been rubbed down so as to form a small conical object, the form of which suggested that it might have been intended as a chess-pawn. There is a perforation through the apex, by which it might have been worn, suspended to the neck of the person with whose remains it lay. Similar relics have been found with other ancient interments'.

The whole collection (25 pieces) is now in the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge, and may be seen there. Unfortunately the Museum has no record of exactly where, or by whom, these objects were found, but enquiries continue.
From 1946 to 1952 we rented a house on Newark Road, Bassingham. It had been occupied by my late Grandparents. In one corner of the sitting room was a window with opaque glass. One of the bottom panes slid to one side to open. I was told that through this opening stamps had been sold. These was evidence in the brickwork beneath the window that a post box had been removed. My grandfather John Hammond moved into this house around 1906, he was a churchwarden, an assessor and collector of taxes, and he was 81 years old. As John Morshead was sub postmaster at that time, why then were stamps sold here, and by whom?

The 1841 Census listed a William Boole as 65 years of age, school master and Post Office receiver of letters. William was a widower with Jane his unmarried daughter acting as housekeeper. Robert Pacy Boole, his 25 year old son and assistant, John Boole 9 years, and George Boole, male servant at the Rectory, were also in the household.

William Boole was born at Broxholme on the 6th February 1773. He married Elizabeth Pacy at Bassingham on the 28th March 1799. Their seven children were baptised at Bassingham: (George 1800, Elizabeth 1803, Jane 1808, William 1810, Ann Pacy 1813, Robert Pacy 1814, Susannah Proctor Boole 1816). William opened a school at Bassingham in 1796, and according to one of his pupils he taught there for 56 years; i.e. until 1852, two years before he died at the age of 80 years.

Joseph Pacy in his 'Reminiscences of a Gauger' recalls his life at that school from about 1810. He attended both morning and afternoon sessions. The emphasis was on reading, writing, arithmetic and land surveying. Eventually Joseph became head scholar and instructed junior pupils in these subjects. For land surveying he frequently chose a field near the River Witham, where in the summer time he could have a bathe - to relieve the tedium of his duties!

Joseph had a high regard for his schoolmaster, in spite of having received his share of the cane, believed at that time to be an effective way of maintaining good discipline.

Home life was very comfortable. He had a ten acre field in which to play and he recollected winter evenings when family and servants congregated in one room in the farmhouse. The girls were knitting and the boys winding spools for their mother's spinning. On Friday evenings the wheel was put aside as Mr Boole came to read the local newspaper and Cobbett's Register to Joseph's father and a few invited friends. Joseph disliked the readings and the silence which was only broken by a hearty laugh from the farmer politicians against some leading public figure. There was no pleasure for the boys, for although Joseph disliked Cobbett's Register, he respected its use of English Grammar and acknowledged that he learned much from it. His education proved sufficient in that he was asked to open a school in part of the chancel in the church at Snarford. Joseph was from childhood well acquainted with William Boole's nephew George, and was to regard Professor Boole LL.D. as one of the most profound thinkers of his day.

To be continued in next Newsletter
C.J. Sturman writes:

The last months of 1987 have seen a number of books which should attract both the student of Lincolnshire history and archaeology as well as the seasoned Lincolnshire bibliomane. These notes have a serious intention as well, for some of the works under review have far too many errors; local historians cannot afford to be casual about the presentation of their manuscripts for publication.

One of the most important source materials for Lincolnshire to have appeared for some time, and certainly essential for any serious local historian's bookshelf, is the facsimile edition of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey for the county contained in The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales, Volume V. Lincolnshire, Rutland and East Anglia (Harry Margary, Lympne Castle, nr Hythe Kent. SBNA 903541 05 X. £22 or £24.60 post and packing paid). J.B. Harley provides an informative introductory essay (principally discussing the survey of Lincolnshire and Rutland, a 'distinctive phase in Ordnance Survey history'); J.B. and B.A.D. Manterfield add an exhaustive carto-bibliography of all successive states of the plates (additions such as railway lines, land reclamation etc. are all noted, with library locations). The maps of Lincolnshire and Rutland were the only sheets to be partly financed by subscription. Advertisements were placed in the Stamford Mercury between April and November 1818, and proposals were also printed for circulation; those who had subscribed £4.14s.6d. had to wait seven years before their county maps were delivered. Harley presents an analysis of the subscribers in terms of status and geographical distribution; although part of one of the subscription lists is illustrated, it is a pity that the full list of 381 subscribers is not included. There is much else to interest both the historian of cartography and of the county in the introduction (the salt- pans at Wainfleet even featured in correspondence in 1821), but the main value of the publication is in the maps themselves. The plates are good and clear, and the amount of detail, bearing in mind that the survey was printed at a scale of one inch to the mile, is remarkable (though one wonders if a facsimile edition of the original surveyor's plans at a scale of three inches to the mile would be feasible). This excellent volume will, for a relatively modest price (and with Norfolk and Suffolk as well!), provide the Lincolnshire local historian with a wealth of material to ponder for a long time to come. To take just one example; much has been written about the possible link between Tennyson's poem "Locksley Hall" and the similarly-named residence in North Somercotes. Tennyson's poem was written in 1837-1838; during the period he was familiar with the Lincolnshire coast the building, to judge from the map evidence here, would have been known as Somercotes Hall.

Those who have purchased Peter Dolman's, Lincolnshire Windmills a Contemporary Survey (Lincolnshire County Council Recreational Services, 1986. 64pp illus. ISBN 0 86111 126 5, £2.95) and others with an interest in agriculture and landscape of the medieval period, will welcome the appearance of Edward J. Kealey's Harvesting the Air. Windmill Pioneers in Twelfth-Century England (Boydell Press. ISBN 0 85115 491 3. £25.00). The mills recorded in Domesday are water mills; the windmill was a later innovation in medieval England. Kealey explores the context of this
technological innovation and the early 'pioneers', as well as providing (as far is his documentary evidence allows) a gazetteer of early sites (including Friskney, Hogsthorpe, Manby, North Elkington and Swineshead).

Lucy Freeman Sandler's *The Peterborough Psalter in Brussels and Other Fenland Manuscripts* (Harvey Miller. ISBN 0 19921005 5. £95.00) assesses the work of a group of artists producing illuminated manuscripts for use in the Fenland monasteries. The major focus of interest is the elaborately decorated early 14th century Peterborough Psalter now in Brussels, but integral to Lucy Freeman Sandler's discussion of the atelier are other major Gothic manuscripts such as the Ramsay Psalter (in part in New York and Austria) and the Crowland Apocalypse (in Cambridge).

Members of the Society may not be aware that Harvey Miller, publishers of *The Peterborough Psalter* also publish the splendid Cottauild Institute of Art Illustration Archives, which make available some part of the Cottauild's vast photographic collection. Four parts of the Archive dealing with Cathedrals and Monastic Buildings (ISSN 0307 8051) relate to Lincoln:

1. Romanesque West Front (155 illustrations)
2. St Hugh's Choir & Transepts (182 illustrations)
3. Gothic West Front, Nave and Chapter House (155 illustrations)
4. East End and Angel Choir (173 illustrations)

Each part is priced at £20.00; the black and white photographs are of the highest quality.

In 1980 I encountered the German author Sten Nadolny in the museum at Louth, which he was visiting to gather material for a projected novel on John Franklin. We corresponded for some time and I was able to furnish him with material on Louth Grammar School but I assumed his project had come to nothing. I was therefore surprised and delighted to receive through the post just before Christmas a copy of *The Discovery of Slowness* (Viking Penguin. ISBN 0 670 80468 1. £17.95), his Franklin novel published to considerable critical acclaim in 1983 as *Die Entdeckung der Langsamkeit*. Readers must remember that this is fiction not biography and that Nadolny has a particular view of Franklin's character, but the result is impressive and well worth seeking out.

John Ketteringham's *Lincoln Cathedral. A History of the Bells, Bellringers and Bellringing*. (ISSN 0 9512738 0 9. £5.95 from the author, 27 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln LN2 4QS) surveys the history of the minster bells from the late twelfth century to the present day and the company of ringers from the late sixteenth century. It is attractively produced and illustrated and presents the results of much assiduous work on the cathedral muniments and elsewhere (there is a section on bellfounders in the city) in a clear and straightforward manner. As it will be read and enjoyed by many interested in Lincoln minster, it is a pity there are a number of minor errors and inconsistencies in the text; as with the previous book, they should have been removed, at the latest, at proof stage.

I have been asked to notice Peter Stopp's *A Lincolnshire Parish History: Bishop Norton* (1986, £2.95) a most attractively assembled and priced guide-cum-history of Bishop Norton and its environs - that all-too-easily-missed part of the dip slope of the Lincoln Edge to the north east of Caenby Corner. It may become a model for other local groups to follow in providing an introduction to a parish or region, and at this level is to be warmly recommended - its success is partly the result of good-quality printing of
both text and the many black and white photographs which enhance the general account. Those interested in the 1851 Census of Religious Worship alas are not informed in the Bibliography that it is published by the Lincoln Record Society.

David Cuppleditch’s Joseph Willey. A Victorian Lincolnshire Photographer (Charles Skilton Ltd., 1987, ISBN 0284 98795 6, £12.50) opens new potential for the study of Victorian Lincolnshire. It was an act of serendipity that brought a collection of photographs to David Cuppleditch’s attention, and his enterprise in publishing them and the results of his research should be warmly welcomed. Joseph Willey (1829-1893) was one of the pioneers of photography in Louth. Cuppleditch provides brief introductions to Louth in the period, to the important Baptist connection and to Willey himself and his family connections. He also rightly surveys the work of other early photographers in the town — though he seems to have missed the intriguing William Armytage (1814-1849), the first man to take daguerrotypes in Louth. Although he has been well served by his printers for the book is generously illustrated — there are excellent landscapes and townscapes as well as the standard cartes de visite — it contains no index and there are a number of slips, some of which ought to have been removed at proof stage, whilst in the caption to the photograph on p.102, the Holgate Monument and Pelham’s pillar appear confused.

In his introduction the author reveals his opinion of local history and local historians — "The trouble with local history is that it is often presented in a boring and parochial manner. More often than not it is such heavy going that even the most receptive reader has to put the book down for a minute and take a deep breath. After all the historian has to get his facts right! But if this entails sacrificing everything else you can be left with a very limp volume indeed. Moreover, many local historians have become bogged down under the weight of accuracy and turned what ought to have been a simple job into a massive know. In this volume I have tried to steer clear of those tendencies whilst at the same time keeping an eye on detail". He then goes on to show his contempt for historical accuracy in errors too numerous to list in these pages. Was George Wingfield executed at the ‘city prison’? Genealogists will be intrigued to know that "The first Duchess of Marlborough, who started the Churchill line, was born and brought up at Burwell" and that Winifred Dallas Yorke (Duchess of Portland) was born at Walmsgate. They were not. "Lord Alfred Tennyson" appears on the same page as this misinformation. On page 51 we are told that the Corn Exchange was opened in 1845 and the foundation stone was laid in 1853 ‘so the pile had taken only six months to build’. How strange. On p.94 we learn that Haugham church was ‘paid for by the Reverend Chaplin, who was also vicar of the church. Like so many Victorian vicars Reverend Chaplin came from a wealthy, Lincolnshire family’. Chaplin was vicar of the parish, not the church and the latter part of the statement is perhaps not quite what the author meant to say. It is of course improper form to write "Reverend Chaplin". On p.99 we are told that ‘Major St. Vigor Fox’ was ‘High Standard’ of Louth. Sir John St. Vigor Fox was High Steward of Louth — a rather different position. (T.R.L.)

The author quotes Pevsner in his description of Brocklesby Mausoleum, but obviously ignored him when he wrote of Pelham’s Pillar as "the Holgate Monument. Referred to locally as Pelham’s Pillar, it was erected by the first Baron Yarborough in memory of George Holgate of Melton, a tenant and friend. Fortunately Brocklesbury (sic) Park still lies in Lincolnshire despite the
reshuffle of county borders". Pelham's Pillar is not the Holgate Monument, which is elsewhere on the Brockelsby Estate, and was built to commemorate the planting of 12 million trees. It is regrettable that this book contains no index and no indication, in the form of a bibliography, of the sources of information used by its author. The photographs are of great interest. It is a shame that the text does not live up to their high standard. [TRL]

Fenland Research No.4 - This annual summary of the work of the Fenland Survey, the largest non-exavation project currently being funded by English Heritage, is now available from: T. Lane, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, 28 Boston Road, Sleaford. NG34 7EZ., price p & p included, £2.50. A few copies of No.3 are still available at the same price.

In addition to reports by the field officers which describe some results of pottery analysis there is a summary of the Bourne Abbey Excavation (1985) by C.M. Mahany, another on remote sensing of Morton Fen by D. Donaghy and T. Shennan and on Palaeoenvironments of the Upper Witham Fen by T. Wilkinson. [H.H.] At least one of the many books which have appeared to mark the events of two hundred years of Australian history has been written by a Lincolnshire man, Charles Wilson - Australia 1788-1988: the Creation of a Nation (Weidenfield, 1987, £16.95). A reviewer in the Daily Telegraph has written that "The Lincolnshire bee in Professor Wilson's bonnet does not intrude too noisily into areas where its presence would be a distraction", and that "Quite properly he will have no truck with an official Bicentenary booklet which, in attempting to play down the role of the 'poms' in the country's history, declared that Australia was settled not by the English but by "Europeans"; he quotes with approval an indignant Aussie's description of the mis-statement as "a load of codswallop". [T.R.L.]

Farmers and Fishermen: The Probate Inventories of the Ancient Parish of Clee, South Humberside 1535-1742 by R.W. Ambler and B. and L. Watkinson has been published by The School of Adult and Continuing Education, University of Hull at £4.50 inclusive, and is available from the publishers at 49 Salmon Grove, Hull, North Humberside HU6 7SZ. Its two hundred pages will be of interest to all local and family historians, and indeed to any one interested in many other aspects of history. There are excellent pieces on the ancient parish of Clee, farming in the parish, fishing, trades and craftsmen, the clergy, debtors and creditors, houses, and furniture and personal possessions. Two hundred and eleven inventories are printed in full, and there is an excellent glossary and name index. There is - praise be - a map of the parish, and eight tables relating to burials, stock, arable land, and the development of housing. The book is attractively produced and excellent value. [T.R.L.]

THE MEADLEY INDEX TO THE HULL ADVERTISER Edited by David Parry, Volume One 1826-1845, and Volume Two 1846-1857 has now been published and is available. price £5.00 per volume (inc. p&p) £10.00 for the set, from: Dr E Sigsworth, School of Humanities, Humber-side College of Higher Education, Inglemire Avenue, Hull. HU6 7LU.

If ordering by post please make cheques payable to Humberside County Council.

THE RISE OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN HUMBERSIDE The local History Archives Unit's fourth publication by Ian Sutherland has now been published, and is available from the Unit at Humberside College of Higher Education in Hull, price £3.50 plus £1.00 p&p if ordering by post.
Archive folders are now available with the following titles "The New Poor Law in Humberside", "Seaside Resorts in Humberside" and "The Agricultural Revolution in Humberside".

Titles available shortly include "The Rise of the Fishing Industry in Humberside" and "The Railway Age in Humberside".

Each archive folder publication, intended for use in local history project work in schools, local history groups or for anyone interested in local studies, includes a collection of facsimile documents, an introduction to the subject, a list of sources, bibliography and suggestions for further reading. Documents reproduced in the archive folders, many published for the first time, include maps, plans, photographs, extracts from minute books, posters, advertisements etc - archive material located in the county's Record Offices, Local Studies Libraries and Museums. It is hoped that these will act as an introduction to the range of original archive material available for similar local studies projects.

The format is A3 loose leaf binder and the archive folders are available for £3.50 + £1.00 p&p if ordering by post (cheques made payable to Humberside County Council) from Local History Archives Unit, Humberside College of Higher Education, Kennedy House, KS16, Inglemire Avenue, Hull. HU6 7LU. Tel:(0482) 42157 Exts. 404 and 424.

LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

ANCHOR

ANCaster - L.A.A.S. 1863 p.25 and 53; 1886 p.134
Creasey, J. Sketches of New and Old Sleeford 1825 pp 123-132
Fuller, R.M. Historical Aerial photographs as records of land use changes; a case study of Ancaster and Normanton in East Midlands Geographer June 1985 pp217-226 Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.140
A Relation of a Fight in the County of Lincoln.....11th day of April 1643, near Ancaster (U.P. 1513)
Rodwell, Warwick The Small Towns of Roman Britain (British Archaeological Report T5) 1975 - includes section on Margidunum and Ancaster by Malcolm Todd.
Ross Manuscripts Vol.XIV Loveden Wapentake
Trollope, E. Ancaster, the Roman Causenaee (U.P.1021)
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Trollope, E. Roman Milestone Found near Ancaster n.d.
Ambrose T.M. Gods and Goddesses of Roman Ancaster (Lincs. Museums Information Sheet, Archaeology Series No.8 1979)

ANDERBY -
Enclosure Act 1805
An Act for making a Canal for the town of Alford.....to the Sea at .... Anderby 1826 (U.P.2a)
Clark, W.T. Report of Mr. W.T. Clark on the practicability and advantages of a Navigable Canal from the sea at Anderby Haven to
Alford 1825 (U.P.1)
Green's Village Life Vol.4 p.48
Lincolnshire Notes and Queries Vol.23 pp62-69 Survey of Anderby
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(U.P.521)
Ross MSS Vol. VII Calcworth Wapentake

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Trollope E. Sleaford (etc.) 1872 p.186
Yerburgh R. Sketches of New and Old Sleaford 1825 p.133
Green's Village Life Vol.5 p.96
Ross MSS Vol. XIII Flaxwell Wapentake
A Bill for widening etc .... the road from ... Sleaford ...
through Anwick 1793 (U.P. 655)

APPLEBY
G.R. Walshaw and C.A.J. Behrendt The History of Appleby Frodingham 1950

Andrew, W. History of Winterton and adjoining Villages, 1936
County of Lincoln Lindsey County Council Planning Dept.
Appleby Conservations Area 1972
Dudley, H. History and Antiquities of Scunthorpe and Frodingham
Gainsborough 1931
Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.135
Elvin, L. Organ Notes Two Victorian Organs (Appleby Church Organ and personal organ of Canon Cross, Vicar of Appleby) in
The Choir, Sept. 1963 Vol.54 pp 173-175 (U.P. 3512)
Interesting Extract from Ancient Parish Documents at Appleby
Lincs. and Brown W.C. The Church Clock at Appleby, Lincs. in
Jackson's Companion to the (Brigg) Almanack 1894
Ross MSS Vol.II Manley Wapentake
W.D.W. A Short History of St. Bartholomew's Church, Appleby
(U.P. 7418)

A MOULTON CHURCH STEEPLE CLIMB

A young man of the name of Thornton, son of the landlady of the
White Horse public-house at Moulton sea's end, lately experienced
a most providential escape from danger occasioned by an act of
extreme temerity. He actually scaled the steeple of the parish
curch, which is not less than 170 feet high, be means of the
crotchets, or small projections of stone attached to the exterior
of the spire. Not content with having succeeded in gaining the
stone which caps the summit, he aspired to substitute his cloth
apron for the fane! Whilst climbing up the staff at the extremity
of which the fane is fixed, it brake with his weight! His destruc-
tion appeared already to have taken place. But wonderful to
tell, his body caught the stump of the staff, and he was thus
arrested in his descent. While the horror-struck multitude ex-
pected him to be dashed a mangled corpse at their feet, he reached
the flat stone in safety, and shortly afterwards descended to the
ground, by the same adventurous route which he traced in his
ascent.
The Stamford News - 31 August 1810
These extracts are from the Commonplace Book of my great grandfather, the Rev. John Byron, of Killingholme Manor. Some of the dates are not consecutive.

John Byron and his grandfather, Samuel Byron, held the living of Killingholme for nearly one hundred years. The Rev. Samuel Byron had married Maria, daughter of Robert Marshall, of Killingholme Manor, in 1792. Their son, Samuel, ran the Manor Farm.

The blacksmith's shop by the churchyard gate was still there but empty and for sale when I saw it about fifteen years ago.

When my mother was a little girl, her grandfather used to send her and her sisters to the blacksmith to have their teeth drawn. He used to bury the teeth in the churchyard as he did not want everybody coming to him for them at the Resurrection.

1848. March 1. Railway opened from Louth to New Holland.
1850. Mr. Samuel Dannatt & family emigrated to America.
1856. In August Mr. Robert Dannatt & family emigrated to America. In the winter of 1856/7 my father filled in the pond in the farmyard and laid out the yard on a fresh plan.
1851. April 27 Began to have evening service at Killingholme and Habrough alternately in addition to the usual service. Discontinued at the beginning of November.

In the winter of 1855/6, whilst Mr. H Birkenshaw's field which lies on the South side of the Cover was being drained, some spots were found where human remains were in the last stage of decay. In some places it appeared that more bodies than one had been deposited in the same grave. They were about 3 feet below the surface, and probably the remains of about 12 bodies were discovered. Except one thigh bone and portions of skull no other bones were turned up; but the dark colour of the soil indicated the presence of other corpses. They had been deposited north and south. No articles were found.

About the same time some more remains of a similar character were found in draining the glebe land in the East field.

1842. On one Wednesday evening in this year when I was not well, my grandfather read the prayers at Habrough Church, whilst my father officiated as clerk (John Neave the parish clerk being on his death-bed), and I preached.

P.S. I rather incline to think it was Jan. 18. 1843, when John Neave had recently died, and I had been up all the preceding: our little Penniston being then born. (This was the first child. He died an infant. W.B.H.).

1857. Feb. 4-7 Footpath made up to church doors, and across the churchyard.
Feb. 2. Mr. Parkinson commenced as schoolmaster at South Killingholme.
Feb. 8. Good old Mrs. * died, aged 81, having been a consistent Xtian from the age of 17.
April 2. My father commenced brickling the walls of the blacksmith's shop near the churchyard gate, which previously were of mud.
April 8. A man found on the shore near the Lighthouses was buried at Killingholme. About 30 years of age, height about 5'4", Hair dark. He had a waistcoat over a woollen jersey and heavy nailed shoes on.

Sept.19 About 9 p.m. a Railway Driver had his leg crushed at Ulceby Station after coupling some goods wagons. It was amputated on the following day by Mr. Baron and the two Messrs. Bell of Grimsby. On the 21st (Sunday) I visited him twice. He was delirious when I saw him the 2nd time, and he died at night. His name was Stanfield, age 28. His leg had been buried in the churchyard, but after his death it was removed with his body to Manchester.

Oct. 28 The foundations of New Schoolroom at South Killingholme were begun to be dug.

Nov. 2 George Harvey Byron, aged 9 years, laid the first brick above the plinth of the new Schoolroom.

Dimensions of room 36ft. x 18ft. The old Schoolroom had a stone over the door inscribed... "Killingholme Day School, Sunday School, and Vestry Room. 1825. John Bower, Overseer".

Dec. 11 The weather has been unusually mild, and there have been several cases of Low Fever both at Killingholme and Habrough. At Killingholme there have also been several cases of Scarlet Fever, and this day I interred 2 children of Parnel Jobson that had died of it. in one grave.

Dec. 16 Interred another of Parnel Jobson's children that had died of scarlet-fever.

1858. Feb. 1 Peter Petch of South Killingholme died whilst at work in a field of Mr. Thos. Williamson's, probably in a fit.

During this month and the preceding there were many deaths both at Killingholme and Habrough from Fever. Three children of Thos. Miller of Habrough died of it.

* I cannot decipher this. It could be Sturt. W.B.H.

Feb. 19 There has been no rain, except very slight showers, for several weeks, and indeed for several months, and water is very scarce.

March 12 A fine rain fell at night. I was ill, and a prisoner to the house from Jan.12 to March 11.

April 24 James France died, aged 77 years. He had some acquaintance with astronomy, and a good knowledge of music, although he did not excel either as a singer or a performer. He constantly attended both church and chapel, and probably few persons have ever been present so often at public worship. But notwithstanding this, and that he was more intelligent than most of his rank in life, and that his moral character was excellent; I fear he died unprepared. He supported himself by working as a tailor until he reached his 77th birthday. about half a year before he died.

May 4 The New Schoolroom was opened. About 220 took tea. Addresses were delivered by John Hill Esq., Rev. E. Thring (?), Mr. Bond (Wesleyan) Mr. Crooks (Baptist) and Rev. W.H. Flowers. About 13 guineas was taken. On the following day the fragments were partaken of by children and poor persons admitted by 6d. tickets. About 100 sat down.. and £4 was the result. After this I addressed the Parents, Children and Teachers from Eccles: xii. 1.


To be continued in next Newsletter
### FAMILY HISTORY COMMITTEE

- Mrs. E Robson
- Mrs. B Webster
- Mrs. V Miller
- Mr. R Ratcliffe
- Mrs. A Cole
- Mr. M Lockwood
- Mr. R Thornton
- Mr. P Tuxworth
- Mrs. P Pomercy
- Mr. M Border
- Mr. E Cole
- Mrs. B Young
- Miss R Tinley
- Mr. M Locking
- Mr. K Redmore
- Mr. B Clark
- Mr. C Johnson

### INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

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- Mrs. C Wilson
- Mr. H Waddington
- Mr. S Betteridge
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- Mr. C Lester

### LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

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- Mr. R Cousins
- Miss H Kealey
- Miss E Langford
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- Mr. T Leach
- Miss A Ward
- Mr. R Drury
- Mr. M Hodson
- Mr. N Lyons
- Canon D Pink
- Dr. D Mills
- Mrs. M Armstrong
- Mr. J English
- Miss K Johnson
- Miss F Murray
- Mrs. B Webster

### HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE COMMITTEE

- Mr. J English
- Mrs. C Wilson
- Mrs. E Nurser
- Mr. M Border
- Mrs. C Marriott
- Mr. D Wellman
- Mr. R Russell
- Mrs. M Hall
- Mr. F T Baker
- Mr. R Carroll
- Mr. A E B Owen
- Dr. B Whitwell
- Dr. D Mills
- Prof. M Barley
- Mr. J Ketteringham
- Mr. K Redmore
Mrs Diana Wilmot, 1 Neile Close, Lincoln LN2 4RT, Tel.43695, has been appointed administrator of the society with effect from 1 March 1988, initially for a six month probationary period.

Mrs Wilmot, who is a society member, is at present administration manager at Dorman Diesels Ltd, where she oversees all computer work. Mrs Wilmot, who has typing, shorthand and word-processing qualifications, was an assistant scientific officer at the Ministry of Defence at the beginning of her career and lived abroad for some years. She has been involved in youth work, the WRVS and as an adult literacy tutor and is the local representative on the Northern Friends Board (Quakers).

Mrs Wilmot is interested in Industrial Archaeology and the Romans. Her husband is an enthusiast for narrow-gauge railways.

We welcome Mrs Wilmot and hope she will have a happy, fruitful and adventurous time with the society.