The East View of Tattersha Castle, in the County of Lincoln.
SOCIETY FOR LINCOLNSHIRE
HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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Mrs J Varley
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Mr H A Wickstead
Logo Competition

Symbols are potent means of communication. After moving to ExchequerGate it was decided to abandon the Witham shield logo and the drawing of ExchequerGate was adopted. In retrospect this was perhaps not a good idea: having left there its use is misleading. What to replace it with? Ideas have been thrown around and thrown out!

Following the example of other societies, it has been decided to ask members with an artistic bent to submit their proposals for a suitable logo for SLHA - a simple but potent symbol to use on our stationery, publications and souvenirs. Meanwhile, we are using Mrs Jill Cann's drawing which appears on the 1987-88 Annual Report.

Entries in black and white, please, to be sent to the Administrator by 31st August 1988. A prize will be awarded to the winner.

Richard Thornton
Chairman

DIARY DATES

At the request of the Chairman I have agreed to compile the quarterly "Diary Dates" and would be pleased if anyone knowing of events which may be of interest to members would inform me.

Items should reach me in good time but not later than the third week in the months of February, May, August and November. I prefer two line entries if possible but, most important, please check the accuracy of the details before posting.

Please include a contact for those who would like further details of the events particularly for items arranged by other Organisations than SLHA.

John R Kettingham

JEWS COURT AND THE BOOK SHOP

As members know, Jews Court is now fully in operation as our Headquarters and Office - and all who are involved in the running of the Society are agreed that the move has already shown dividends. The lecture room is in use, the office space is much better than has been our lot hitherto, and the building is far easier of access and of operation than was ExchequerGate.

The most obvious result of the move is the opening of our bookshop. On the Saturday before Easter Day, Mary Hall recruited a band of volunteers to open the shop for the first time - and in three days, without any advertising, the shop had taken £139. It has been open at weekends and on other days since, and is doing well. Mary is to be congratulated on its contents - the widest range of local history material available in one place in the county. It must be said, however, that the success of this shop will depend very much on the help of members of the society. It has not been easy for Mary to get volunteers on a regular basis, and members can help by giving a day or half a day of their time to help in the shop. It is not a complicated job, the
premises are pleasant to work in, and people come in to the shop from all over the world, often because of their interest in the building.

If you can work in the shop on any day of the week, please write or telephone to the office. Your committee members cannot do all the work. As Hilary Healey said at last year's Annual General Meeting, we have enough members in the county to man the shop all year round if we did one day each.

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LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE 1988

This will be held on Saturday, 9th July. Programmes were sent to members with the last Newsletter, but it is not too late to book tea - please contact Terence Leach (Welton 60637) if you have not done so. Rex Russell will talk on "From Cock Fighting to Chapel Building; Changes in Popular Culture in Lincolnshire" at 2.30pm. After tea Terence Leach will speak on "Squire-Preacher, Poet-Mystic - Robert Carr Brackenbury". A 'double-feature' has been arranged this year to mark the Wesley Celebrations which take place throughout the year.

KIRTON LINDSEY DAY SCHOOL 24th SEPTEMBER

Booking forms for this Day School are enclosed with this Newsletter. Please return them as directed. This is the Society’s first event in Kirton Lindsey, and we are pleased to be working together with a local group - a method of operating which worked so well at Burgh le Marsh and which we hope the committee will be able to continue in other places in the county. This committee will always welcome suggestions from members for venues and subjects for day schools, which are popular with members.

OUTING TO EAGLE AND DISTRICT

The outing on 23rd April was attended by nearly fifty members and was very successful. A full report will be given in the Annual Report. It was pleasing to see some members whose interest is mainly Family History, and who will, I am sure, vouch for the fact that such outings are not of interest to Local Historians only.

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HANGING A DOG

At Hanworth Booths, a public-house, near Lincoln, a short time ago, a man dropped a five guinea Boston note, which disappeared in a moment, and strict search was made for it a long time without effect. At length a woman present recollected she saw a certain unlucky dog eat something white. This put an end to the life of the dog, for he was hanged up instantly, and his throat being opened the lost bill was found, in a very mangled state, but nevertheless cash was got for it at Boston.

The Birmingham Gazette quoted in Staffordshire Advertiser - 10 January 1795

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57/1. Lincolnshire Kangaroos

We are indebted to Mr. S. Branson (Erwood, 8 Hurst Crescent, Barrowby, Grantham NG32 1TE) for the following report from the Grantham Journal of 8 March 1873.

The Barrowby Thorns Kangaroo

A few weeks ago residents north-west of Grantham were alarmed by the report that a kangaroo was at large in the neighbourhood, that a man whilst shooting rabbits near Barrowby Thorns saw "something" which he feared to shoot and "legged" off home as speedily as possible, warning his neighbours that a "wild man" was approaching. From the description given by the bewildered countryman, the "learned in Natural History" concluded that a real live kangaroo had made its appearance. A searching party, well armed, was instituted but when the Thorns were approached, no man was found sufficiently brave to enter, and all were thankful to retire to places of safety. The following night dismal howlings and barkings were reported to have been heard near to Barrowby and Great Gonerby and sheep were said to be missing. The inhabitants were in a fearful state of excitement and before retiring to rest on each successive night barricaded their doors and windows against the dreadful enemy. The game-watcher feared to take his usual round, as every mound was a crouching animal and every tree-stump a kangaroo, in his eyes. The vigilant K.P.No.0 when on his beat had his lamp at full blaze in order to keep the monster at bay. The rabbit shooter persisted in his statement, but no "corroborative evidence" was forthcoming, until a report was current that a kangaroo had escaped from a private menagerie about ten miles distant; also that Dicky Knobbs while working his wheelbarrow near to the Thorns had seen "a calf" running on its hind legs and had pelted stones at it, but where it went he could not tell and from whence it came is equally a matter for conjecture.

57/2. Scampton House

I have recently read an advertisement which stated that Scampton House (near Lincoln) "was built approximately 90 years ago for Mr. Mappin of Mappin & Webb, the London jewellers". In 1892 and 1896 Samuel Wilson Mappin, farmer, lived here. I shall be interested to know if anyone can confirm a relationship with the jewellers.

Terence Leach

57/3. War Memorials

Most of our war memorials, dating as they do from the years immediately after the 1st World War, are now nearly seventy years old. The majority of people who remember their building, dedication and unveiling are now elderly. One wonders how much is known about their designers and builders, their cost, and the discussion, planning and fund raising which their erection entailed. I am fortunate in that for Dunholme War Memorial I have quite a lot of the relevant information - but there seems to be no photograph of its dedication and unveiling in 1920. I have seen several photographs of the ceremonies at other Memorials.

Lincolnshire has a collection of memorials as varied as its parish churches. If you have information about any of them why not write it up for the Newsletter?
57/4. The Red Rose Knight

The following paragraph is taken from the book 'Eagle Lincolnshire Ancient & Modern 1087-1932' by W D Shepperd and I would be pleased if anyone can add anything to this story - particularly with reference to the identity of the Red Rose Knight:

"there is a story called Tom-a-Lincoln, written by one Richard Johnson in Queen Elizabeth's time. In this it is stated that the Red Rose Knight called Tom-a-Lincoln lived at Barnsdale Heath with one hundred outlaws. His foster-father, Antonio, hoping to reclaim him from a life of disorder, visits the Heath and is led to the knight. But the old man remonstrates in vain, and, broken-hearted, dies. In atonement for his cruel conduct, the knight sends £1000 to Lincoln, requesting that a large bell should be purchased, which was to be rung at Antonio's funeral, and ever afterwards called Tom-a-Lincoln"

John R Ketteringham

57/5. The Cathedral Bellringers

In 1857 the Company of Bellringers at Lincoln Cathedral was reformed and soon after William R Styles, then aged fifteen who had recently moved from Collingham to Lincoln, learned to ring.

He eventually became "Leader" and although the name of the office was changed to "Master" in 1900 he was re-elected each year for the remainder of his ringing career. At some time he changed the spelling of his surname to "Stiles" and this was inscribed on the wall above the Altar of the Ringers' Chapel in 1913 when this tradition was revived.

The 1881 Census Returns record that Mr Stiles lived at 26 John Street and that his occupation was bricklayer. He was married to Eleanor and they had the following children:

George W aged 14 Errand Boy, Edward C aged 12 Scholar Ada E aged 5

Mr Stiles moved to 12 Claremont Street in 1901 where he seems to have remained for the remainder of his life.

An interview in the Lincoln Leader dated 1921 shows that he had in his possession the Minute Book of the Company of Ringers which appears to have dated from 1857. Unfortunately when Mr Stiles died in 1924 at the age of 82 the Minute Book was not recovered.

If there are any relatives of Mr Stiles who may have knowledge of the whereabouts of the Minute Book or indeed any other records relating to his bellringing activities I would be very pleased to hear from them.

John R Ketteringham

57/6. The Rev. E.A. Downman an Essex clergyman, visited Lincolnshire cheffly between 1911 and 1913, surveying some 60 earthworks throughout the County. I have information about him from the usual sources, Crockfords etc., but cannot discover whether he had any particular connection such as family or friends, with Lincolnshire.

Hilary Healey
Gardens open to the Public

A number of Lincolnshire gardens will be open to the public in aid of Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust and St. John in Lincolnshire. Details will be found in the Diary of Events.

On Sunday, 17th July WEA North Lincolnshire has a Summer Special on the Brockesby Estate (by kind permission of Lord Yarborough). There is a Nature Trail at Mausoleum Woods.

Lincolnshire & Humberside Film Archive

We are pleased to give members the following information, supplied by Peter Ryde, 61 Cathedral Drive, Spalding, PE11 1PG.

In all sorts of unlikely places – offices, attics, garages, even farm sheds – lie neglected rolls of old cine film, some of it photographed forty, fifty, even seventy or eighty years ago. Film such as this provides a fascinating insight into the life and work of people in the region during the earlier part of this century.

What sort of haircut would a boy have had in the days before the Great War? How did the woman dress? What was it like to stand on the crowded platform of Spalding Railway Station as the steam trains came in, more than half a century ago? It's all there, on film.

Unfortunately, cine film deteriorates with age, especially if it is of the old 35mm nitrate type, and if it is not stored in the right conditions.

The aim of LHFA is to locate and rescue as much of this portion of our heritage as possible; to preserve the film in the most favourable conditions and, where necessary, copy it onto modern filmstock to ensure its survival. We also aim to make the archive material available for TV and video programmes, and for viewing by students, schools, researchers, and anyone with an interest in local history.

Items already in the Archive include:

- Procession in Spalding, 1913
- Farming in South Lincolnshire
- Skegness in the early 1930s
- Swimming at Surfleet Res, 1933
- The first ever Spalding Tulip Parade over 25 years ago
- Spalding Parish Church at work over 25 years ago
- The creation of Springfields over 20 years ago

In 1944, a film was made of the Home Guard in South Lincolnshire. The film was kept safely for over 40 years, and aroused considerable interest when last shown in 1976.

But it was on the old nitrate filmstock; gradually, this deteriorates of its own accord into a solid sticky mass, and finally into brown powder. Only by copying the film could it have been preserved. But no money was available. Last year, 1986, the film decayed beyond any hope of recovery. It was the only print still in existence. Now, it has gone for ever.

We want to rescue film like this, while there is still time. WE NEED YOUR HELP. Rescuing old film is expensive. Repairs, preservation work and maintenance all cost money. So does the copying of film, even onto video, but without this it cannot be
made available for viewing by the public. Copying onto actual filmstock (acknowledged as being the only satisfactory long-term solution) can cost up to £40 for a single minute of running time if the film is already in poor condition.

At present, we receive no official funding. We depend entirely on voluntary work and donations.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP – Please get in touch with us if:

- you have, or know of, old cine film of any type or size, photographed in the Lincs & Humberside region. Even if you wouldn't be willing to part with the film, we should still like to hear from you.

- you would like to arrange for us to give a talk or show to your club or other organisation.

- you would like to know more about our work.

- you would be able to help us in any way, such as by making a donation of funds, film, or equipment; publicising our activities; or providing other facilities.

YOU CAN CONTACT US on Spalding (0775) 5631 or Wisbech (0945) 700407

Local Newspapers - Local History

When you have finished reading your newspaper what will you do with it? Light the fire? Dry out your shoes? Save it for salvage? Perhaps you will keep it because of the picture of Aunty's Golden Wedding, or some such family occasion. If you have kept old newspapers for sentimental reasons you will know how quickly they go yellow and dusty, how soon they start to crumble in your hands. Spare a thought then for those whose job it is to preserve old newspapers so that the living history they contain is not lost to future generations. So that school children can continue to do projects on their street or village, family historians hunt for the births and deaths of ancestors and students of cinema or sport research the history of their subjects.

Many organisations are working to preserve newspapers – your local newspaper offices, museums, libraries and the vast national storehouse of the country's press, the British Library Newspaper Library at Colindale, North London with its 20 miles of shelving containing over half a million volumes.

Now because the problem is so big and so much work and money are needed quickly to save our newspaper heritage, a major co-operative project is underway. This project, known as Newsplan, is being jointly financed by the British Library and local library authorities. Its main purpose is to find local newspaper files which fill gaps in library collections to plan a comprehensive national programme to preserve them on microfilm with copies provided locally to reduce wear and tear on the originals, the cost being shared among all interested parties. Microfilming is by no means cheap but it is far more cost-effective and permanent than attempting to repair old volumes and bind new ones.

Several Newsplan Project Officers are now at work throughout the country gathering information on all known newspaper files but to make the project really successful they need the help of the local community. Already several unique copies of local newspapers have been found in the private collections of individuals, companies and societies which, through the kind permission of
their owners, will be made available for filming.

A newspaper need not be old to be rare. Of great interest to this project are the early years of the many free newspapers now flourishing in most areas. At one time libraries tended to dismiss these as rubbish but have now realised their mistake. Very often it is these free papers which contain the really local news for the area and libraries are now collecting and microfilming them but, alas, no-one thought to preserve those early issues.

If you know of any local newspapers which you think may be of interest the Project Officer for your area would very much like to hear from you. She is Mrs. Ruth Gordon and you can write to her at the Department of Library and Information Studies, Loughborough University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire LE11 3TU.

Certificate in Regional and Local History

The University of Hull School of Adult and Continuing Education is beginning a new Certificate in Regional and Local History Course at the Doughty Centre in Grimsby in the autumn. This is a two year course on Tuesday evenings and five Saturdays each academic year and leads to the Hull University Certificate in Regional and Local History which, in its turn, can lead to a second stage course for a B.A. in the subject. The Certificate deals with the sources and methods for the study of local history in Lincolnshire for the period 1660-1914. Further details of the course can be obtained from Dr. R W Ambler, Warden, The Doughty Centre, Grimsby DN31 1HX (phone 0472) 360621). There is an answerphone service.

A Bertie as Head of State

Andrew Bertie, 59, grandson of the 7th Earl of Abingdon, member of a family associated with Lincolnshire from the sixteenth century, has been elected head of the Knights of Malta, internationally recognised as having sovereignty over four acres of territory in Rome. He becomes His Most Eminent Highness, Fra' Andrew Bertie 78th Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta. Mr. Bertie became a monk in 1976. His mother, Lady Jean Bertie, is the daughter of the Marquess of Bute, and his father was the younger son of the seventh Earl of Abingdon. His brother Peregrine is married to a niece of the Queen Mother. The 8th Earl of Abingdon succeeded his distant Lincolnshire kinsman as 13th Earl of Lindsey in 1938.

The Durham Ox

Beamish Museum in Co. Durham bought in April five portraits of the great (fat) cattle bred by Charles and Robert Colling near Darlington. Fourteen cattle portraits fetched in auction nearly £150,000. The Durham Ox, shown on one of the portraits by George Garrard, 1807, was one of the pictures acquired by Beamish. The Ox was bought from the Colling brothers by John Day, a Lincolnshire man, and was toured in a specially built carriage all over the county. The animal, seven feet high, was eleven feet long
"from his nose to the setting of his tail" and weighed two tons - three times as much as today's largest beasts. When he eventually broke a leg he wasted away and had to be killed and eaten. There are numerous paintings of Lincolnshire animals of a similar nature. They are now very much sought after by collectors - some twenty years ago primitive paintings of cattle could be bought for less than thirty pounds in Lincolnshire auctions.

Little Carlton Church

According to press reports this church is to be demolished. In 1982 East Lindsey Council refused permission for its conversion to residential use, and later they turned down applications for it to be an artist's studio or craft workshop. The Church Commissioners now intend to demolish it. The church was built in 1837.

Boston Archaeological Search

Archaeologists hope to make significant finds on a site in Pescod Square, Boston, which is to be the site of a shopping centre. The site includes a sewer which bounded Boston on the east in the early Middle Ages. The developers, Oldrids and Pearl Assurance, have given a grant of £7,500 for the work. It is thought that something may be discovered which could be incorporated into the development.

The Lancaster Leaves Scampton

Avro Lancaster NX611, which has stood for fourteen years near the main gate of R.A.F. Scampton on the A15 (Ermine Street) north of Lincoln, has been removed. Scampton was the home of the famous 617 Dambuster Squadron during the war.

The Lancaster was on loan from Lord Ilford when it was bought in 1983 by the Boston farmers F. and H. Panton as a memorial to their brother Christopher, killed on a bombing raid in 1944. The bomber is being taken to East Markham in Nottinghamshire, where it will be restored and live in a new hangar and be available for public viewing. Scampton is now the home of the R.A.F. Central Flying School, and of the Red Arrows, and a 'plane will be placed at the gate to represent present and post war flying learning. The Lancaster has always attracted a great deal of interest, and will be much missed.

Visiting Churches

Until comparatively recently it was possible to travel around Lincolnshire - and of course other counties - visiting churches with no expectation of finding one locked and inaccessible. Vandalism of buildings, and theft, planned or petty, from parish churches, has become so common that many church councils no longer feel able to leave their churches open and unattended. The result is, of course, that as always the innocent suffer frustration and inconvenience. A visitor can no longer look
around a church, which is almost always the most interesting building in a village, unless he can obtain a key—and therein lies a problem.

During last summer I visited, or attempted to visit, many Lincolnshire churches. In many places the churches were locked—which did not surprise me. What was surprising, and annoying, was the fact that in many cases there was no information anywhere around the building to indicate where the key could be found or borrowed. Gone are the days, of course, when one simply looked for the rectory or vicarage—the parishes no longer have resident clergy and their houses have been sold. Is it really asking too much of churchwardens and councils to ensure that a notice is displayed giving information about key holders? Serious visitors would surely not object to paying a deposit, if necessary, for the key, or providing their identity. There are few churches which do not need and welcome donations, however small. They cannot receive them if visitors cannot get into them.

As members of this Society are some of the most likely visitors to churches it would be interesting to have their views on the matter.

Several other things struck me forcibly this summer when prowling around the Lincolnshire countryside—the sprucest church interiors, and the best kept churchyards are frequently to be found in the villages with the smallest populations, and conversely neglected churches and graveyards are often in large communities. I also realised how many churches have been closed, converted or even demolished in the last two decades. The Victorians are famous for restoring churches. Will our generation become famous for removing them? We hear much about sponsorship by industry and commerce nowadays—especially for the arts. Business concerns no longer merely present football trophies, they present concerts, exhibitions and many other things. Why should they not "sponsor" church restorations or even maintenance, especially in rural parishes where small populations cannot hope to care adequately for a large building or one of great architectural interest.

Vandalism and destruction in county churchyards and cemeteries has caused much concern in recent months. Canon Raymond Rodger, Secretary of the Church Building Committee has stated that replacing damaged gravestones and other items is often very difficult because some churches could only afford small insurance premiums. He instanced the case of Potterhanworth church, where silver worth £2,000 was stolen and could not be replaced when the insurance money was received. More than a hundred gravestones were damaged some time ago in Heapham Road Cemetery at Gainsborough. [T.R.L.]

As these notes were being written, local newspapers were reporting that Ancaster church was to be locked 24 hours a day after thieves took four sets of vestments—the latest in a number of thefts. Three days later the same paper reported that thieves had smashed a window in Honington church in order to steal funeral armour (368 years old)—when the church door was open. The armour was once an exhibit at the V & A Museum and had been returned to Honington only five years ago.

In October last year the police in Lincoln issued a leaflet to churches advising them about Security. Insp. Alan Brellon was quoted as saying that there had been a marked increase in the
number of crimes against churches and that "The modern thief is not inhibited by religious superstitious fears of the consequences of sacrilege". He said thieves now saw churches as a source of small and "easily sellable goods" - surely an indication that not only are thieves less scrupulous than in the past, but also that receivers and those who purchase the items stolen are also less particular than they should be. What is unsaid is what ultimately happens to the stolen goods.

King John's Treasure

Members may have seen items in some newspapers in February last about the work of Prof. James Holt, Master of Fitzwilliam College Cambridge (and President of the Lincoln Record Society). He has been working for many years on the subject of John's treasure, lost in the Wash in the 13th century, and hopes to use the latest scientific methods to date gold and silver fragments from a bore-hole sunk in a field between King's Lynn and Wisbech. The treasure included goblets, sixteen staffs of office studded with precious stones, and many other items including two altar frontals from Crowland Abbey.

Goods from Churches

We are indebted to Ron Drury for an article sent to the editor taken from The Antiques Trade Gazette for 6th February 1988. This is about the pitfalls facing dealers who acquire items once belonging to churches - not goods which have been stolen, though the author, Ivor Turnbull, says the traffic in stolen goods is widespread. The problem outlined in the article arises when a vicar or churchwarden disposes of unwanted church property without having the proper authority to do so. In this case the buyer does not acquire good title and legal ownership remains with the church. Following recent disagreements various officials have received a memorandum setting out the law on this topic. Unfortunately it is a Lincolnshire parish which is cited in the paper as an example. To quote the article - "The memorandum contains a report of a case heard by the Consistory Court of Lincoln in August 1985, and it should be made clear that such a court is established by law and that its findings have the force of law.

The background to the case is that the Parish of Burton-upon-Humber acquired in the 14th century a chest which was used to house possessions and records in St.Peter's Church there. The parish acquired also, in 1730, the coat of arms of George III, painted on canvas, which was mounted in St.Mary's Church.

The chest eventually became infested with woodworm and dry rot and, when St.Peter's was closed, it was moved to St.Mary's. In 1977, one of the churchwardens, thinking it would be a good idea to get rid of the chest, sold it to an antique dealer for £195, but he failed to obtain diocesan authority for doing this.

It is now not known what became of the chest.

Over the years, the coat of arms had become very dirty, and, at the end of the 19th century, it was taken down and stored in various places.

In 1980, the churchwarden sold it to a different dealer for £50
because he saw no point in keeping the canvas in its poor condition. Again, no authority was obtained.

Now, although the chest has disappeared from view, the history of the coat of arms is known. It came into the hands of a dealer who arranged for it to be restored (at no cost) by a student in an art college, and it was then sold to another dealer.

Eventually, it was acquired by Asprey's, who put it on the market at £9000, and, knowing the provenance, they described it as coming from St. Mary's when they advertised it for sale.

Belately, the vicar and churchwardens petitioned the court for a faculty to sell the two objects, but, after a hearing that lasted two days, the chancellor rejected their petition and ordered the petitioners to pay all the costs.

In his judgment, the chancellor held that the ownership of the chest and the coat of arms remained vested in the parish and that, as no faculty had been granted at the time, the churchwardens were unable to pass good title to goods held by them on behalf of the parish.

He declined to grant a faculty confirming the removal of either item from the church or a faculty to permit the churchwardens to enter into an agreement to the effect that the cost of arms should now be deemed to be the property of the final "purchaser". Among the reasons which led the chancellor to arrive at his decision were the following:

'...To justify a disposal, some good and sufficient reason would have to be proved, the onus of proof being on the petitioners. The churchwardens should have been aware that a faculty was required for the sale of either item. While in a poor condition they were both of great antiquity and substantial value if restored, and, upon the evidence, there were reasonable prospects that at least the coat of arms could have been restored without any great cost to the parish (as evidenced by the way in which the restoration of the coat of arms was in fact arranged).

While the fact that the churchwardens had failed to obtain a faculty at the time should not necessarily persuade the court against approving and authorising what had been done without authority, and whilst the parish church council were not anxious to see the return of either item and supported the present petition, the chancellor concluded that the loss of such items to the parish could not be justified. Even if the PCC were reluctant to hang the restored coat of arms in the church, it could certainly be displayed in the local museum on long-term loan and so enable it to be enjoyed by those resident in the parish and elsewhere.

Although the West End dealers stood to lose if they were not permitted to keep the coat of arms they had purchased, the chancellor held that they were to blame for the situation in which they found themselves, in that they had failed to make any enquiries of the parish, or of the registrar of the diocese, as to whether a faculty had been granted for the original sale by the parish, something which they should clearly have recognised would be required.'

At a time when more and more churches are being closed, resulting in the legitimate disposal of some of their furnishings, and when there is an increasing market for such objects, it is particularly important for dealers to ensure that the goods they buy are clean.'

The author concludes - "Almost every other week, I receive notification of pieces that have been stolen from churches - communion plate, candlesticks and chairs are the most common - and it
would be an excellent thing if every dealer who is contemplating purchase of an item with obvious ecclesiastical connections were to insist upon documentary evidence of the seller’s right to dispose of it."

This is surely a matter which should be as widely known as possible and one which is of concern to all who have an interest in history. I am grateful to the Editor, Ivor Turnbull, for his permission to quote the article.  [T.R.L.]

Boothby Graffoe and Mavis Enderby

Two Lincolnshire place-names were in the news recently. The Lincolnshire Echo reported on March 28 that a comedian had changed his name to Boothby Graffoe (from Jim Rogers) because the name intrigued him. He would like to buy a house there and call it Boothby Graffoe so that he had an exclusive address. Reactions from the inhabitants not known! A few days later it was announced boring had discovered warm mud at Mavis Enderby but that the "company" involved would be negotiating a new name for the village because a leisure centre so named would not be taken seriously. Fear not - the report was published on April 1st.

Lincolnshire Rhymes and Bells

Ron Drury found the following rhyme about fenland bells amongst his cuttings. It was published in The Boston Standard 7 January 1972 and had appeared in a Boston newspaper for 1882.

A blanket we are toss on - say the bells of Boston
You are too soft - say the bells of Fishtoft
Good land to feed beast on - say the bells of Frieston,
More mud than good brick - say the bells of Butterwick
Good land for a sheep run - say the bells of Benington
The beer is too weak - say the bells of Leake
Twill make you tipsy - say the bells of Sibsey
And very unwell - says the Bang of Frithville

We are the clever town - say the bells of Frieston
But we can lick y - say the bells of Stickney
Sweet mutton and veal - say the bells of Keal
Don't cast a surly look - say the bells of Bolingbroke
Ours is a roast beef town - say the bells of Gosberton
Fierce, cunning little town - say the bells of Donington
We sound best for certain - say the bells of Kirton
Good cheese and good bread - say the bells of Swineshead

There are numerous such rhymes about Lincolnshire places and bells. We hope to publish some of them in subsequent Newsletters - contributions from members will be welcome.  [TRL]

Members of the Society will be interested to learn that a number of town prospects from Lincolnshire will be exhibited at Colnagh's 14 Old Bond Street, London, from 14 July to 20 August as part of an exhibition of panoramas and topographical paintings purchased over the last fifty years with the help of the National Art-Collections Fund. They are a Peter de Wint of Lincoln, a view of Stamford by T.N. Fielding and the remarkable panorama of Louth by William Brown which formed the 'back-cloth' to my Louth day school on 25 June.
William Brown was born at Malton, Yorkshire, in 1788. From the late 1820s he was resident in Louth and, in addition to his work as an artist, he was for many years correspondent to the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury. In 1844 and 1845 as a result of serious lightning damage, the spire of St. James was restored under the direction of the architect L. N. Cottingham. Brown made his preliminary drawings from the spire when it was encased in scaffolding. Work on the painting, on two canvasses, which depicts the town in minute detail, occupied Brown for several years; the panorama was finally exhibited at the Mansion House during July 1847; even then he continued to add to it until the mid 1850s as important new buildings were erected.

Although the panorama was recognised as Brown’s masterpiece when he died in 1859, it appears to have been quickly forgotten; it was not exhibited in the large art exhibition held at the Town Hall in February 1869. The two rolls, described as maps, surfaced at a furniture sale at Sutton-on-Sea in the mid 1890s and were bought by Canon Smyth of Alford for five shillings; his descendants in 1948 informed Mr. W.A. Slack, then Mayor of Louth, of the panoramas (stored in a cottage at Markby). Mr. Slack realised the importance of the paintings and, aided by a donation of £100 from the National Art-Collections Fund, he raised the £350 for their purchase by the Corporation, their restoration and framing to hang in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall. [Christopher Sturman]

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Fenland Survey Project Conference

The fourth and last Fenland Conference entitled “The Fenland Achievement” will be held in the Lecture Theatre at the British Museum on Saturday 22nd October 1986. Lincolnshire contributors include Tom Lane: “Succeeding generations? Colonisation of the Iron Age and Roman Fenland” and Peter Hayes: “A Hideous Fen of a huge bigness”: The Fenland in Saxon times. The meeting starts with coffee at 10am and finishes with tea at 4.30pm. Cost £2.50, own arrangements for lunch. For further details send s.a.e. to the Secretary, Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, 28 Boston Road, Sleaford, NG34 7EZ, or book direct by writing to Bob Silvester, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Union House, Gressenhall, East Dereham, Norfolk, NR20 4DR. (Tel: Dereham 860528) [Hilary Healey]

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Council for British Archaeology

Several items in the diary refer to the CBA. The Secretary of the Regional group is S. Loco-Bradley, The Cottage Opposite the Church, Beckingham, Lincoln. Meetings are open to all.

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Boston Preservation Trust

In the April Newsletter the Trust has announced that -

The Department of Environment Inspector after visiting Fyddell House and inspecting the area of the garden which the Trustees proposed to enhance by providing an enclosing wall and some car-parking spaces beyond it, has allowed our appeal against the local planning authority’s refusal of the scheme. We have always felt (and so did the planning officers) that this was a reasonable scheme which will tidy up the garden at its boundary on to Quaker Lane, and will also provide better
security than the present temporary fencing.

At present, however, we are undertaking a very necessary major maintenance scheme on the exterior of Fydell House which, although it should attract some grant aid, will almost totally use up our existing cash resources. The major part of the interior has recently been re-decorated by Messrs Beesons at the expense of the County Council and we are very pleased with the result.

The Trust is always pleased to welcome new members (£5 per annum or £3 for O.A.P. membership). The Trust has a programme of outings and lectures. The Hon. Secretary is Miss Ann E Carlton, 6 Ashlawn Drive, Boston. PE21 9PT

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LINCOLNSHIRE LINKS WITH AUSTRALIA - 1788-1840

C.L. Anderson

Our member C.L. Anderson has written this book, which will be a valuable contribution to local studies and to family history in many ways. The author, at the Editor's request, writes:-

A number of people have written a great deal about the early connections of Lincolnshire with Australia. But all have confined themselves to discussing the part played by such people as Banks, Bass, Flinders and Franklin, et al. Hitherto no one has taken the trouble to find out about those Lincolnshire persons who were transported for "their country's good". Between 1788 and 1840 rather more than 1,200 were sent from Lincolnshire to Australia, mainly to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The latter was renamed Tasmania after 1853, the year when transportation to the island ceased. The inhabitants were ashamed of its record as a convict settlement. Not just because of the convicts who had been sent there but because of the infamous way that many of them had been treated.

What manner of people were these convicts from Lincolnshire? There were two distinct and opposite points of view about convicts in general. One that the males were all vicious, idle and irredeemable criminals while the females were all dissolute prostitutes. The opposing view being that all were transported for minor offences such as stealing a loaf of bread or a handkerchief. Neither view is wholly correct, though examples could be found to support both. A man from Kirkstead was transported for stealing a handkerchief, which he had the temerity to do in the County Hall at Lincoln. Some highway robberies were accompanied by force and violence and these usually attracted severe sentences. Some people have remarked on the small value of articles stolen. A careful study of cases will reveal that goods valued at ten pence were often worth far more, sometimes including gold sovereigns. The low valuation precluded a death sentence.
A man from Lincolnshire was the first to be emancipated by Governor Phillip. "Bred to surgery," that man was considered by Lieut. Ralph Clark "to be the best surgeon amongst them". See the Australian Dictionary of National Biography, First Edition, Vol. 1. But several Lincolnshire men did well in Australia, a number became landholders and one became clerk to the magistrates. No mean feat to get out of the dock and sit at the clerk's table. But at least two were executed out there.

What of the females who comprised just over 8 per cent of convicts from Lincolnshire, Several of these ladies gave birth to babies in the Castle Gaol. It might be thought that confirmed the first point of view about female convicts. But many of these girls became good wives and mothers in Australia, even though some marriages were without benefit of clergy. In fact it was a clergyman, the Rev. Samuel Marsden, who was responsible for that early point of view. Reforming zeal was the very least of any attributes he may have had. Historians have tended to accept the views of the reverend gentleman without question. That is until recently. Now Dr Portia Robinson has proved that the convicts, and particularly their offspring, were nothing like so bad as they have been painted. See 'The Hatch and Brood of Time', N.U.P. 1965.

One Lincolnshire girl apparently did not marry, but was always shown "Off Scores". That meant that she was making her own living. On the First Fleet she is shown on the Hobart Muster of 1818. Another girl, mentioned by John Nicol, mariner, steward on the Lady Juliana, did marry and returned to England with her husband and children.

Two aspects seem to me to be very intriguing. One the number of persons sentenced to transportation who served their time in the hulks. Came back to Lincolnshire and were sentenced a second time, which usually meant that they were sent to Australia. The second being the number of times that a person of the same name was sentenced to transportation. In some cases a few months, in others a few years after the first person of that name was transported. Perhaps some family historian will do a little research one day to discover what, if any, family connections there may have been.

One example of a second sentence was Edward Atkinson, 21 of Moorby. Sentenced to death at the Summer Assize of 1808, he was reprieved and served six years on the Captivity Hulk. Given a Free Pardon, so called, on 18 July, 1814, he was again sentenced at the Lent Assize of 1818, for the same offence of horse stealing. Again on the Captivity Hulk but this time he sailed for New South Wales.

The book should be published in June. It will be available in Australia.

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PLURALITY Wilfred B. Hatherly

Christopher Marshall, a younger brother of Robert Marshall of Killingholme Manor, was a great nephew of Penniston Booth, Dean of Windsor, who sent him to Cambridge University. He was ordained and became Perpetual Curate of Great Haseley, Oxon., at the age of 31 or 32, the Dean being the Rector.

Penniston Booth was a grandson of William Booth, whose son Thomas had married Elizabeth Middlemore, a widow, of Lusby. She was a Penniston and her sister was married to the Earl of Lincoln. There was here a connection with the Duke of Newcastle.
The Rector of Winfrith told me that the only trace of Christopher in his registers is his signature at his induction.

He died at Great Haseley in 1800 aged 73 - after a curacy of 42 years, being then Rector of Winfrith and Bishop's Commissary and 2nd Prebendary of Wolverhampton.

In this letter it is curious to see how the word 'demean' has changed its meaning over the years.

"Dear Brother

I received your letter and thank you for your kind Invitation of me to Killengholme this next Witsuntide, but businefs will not allow me this Summer to accept it - I have been for a Month or five Weeks in a great Hurry - For on my Return Home one Evenning I met with a letter from the Bishop of Salysbury which told me that he had settled it with the Duke of Newcastle to give me the Rectory of Winfrith in the County of Dorset, and that he should be at Home any Morning that Week viz. in London - Accordingly the next Morning I set off for London, and with great readinefs accepted of the living, but for a fortntight delayed to receive Institution to it, Till I knew whether the distance between it and my former Living would permit me to hold them both - and the Bishop of Salysbury, and the Bishop of Bristol in whose Diocese the Rectory of Winfrith is, approved of my Scheme; but I found upon Enquiring the Distance too great - 45 measured miles they told me would do, but beyond that the distance would be too great, - & the real distance I dare say as the Crow flies is 55 miles, so that I was obliged to quit my former Living - the Rectory of Winfrith is about two Hundred & thirty pounds per annum A Friend of mine & I did set off yester-day was a Fortnight for Winfrith in a Post-Chaise acrofs the Country & returned to London last Week, & have since been in the Hundreds of Efsex - I was inducted into the Church of Winfrith the Week before last - but I shall be obliged I apprehend to go down once more this Summer for a few Weeks to settle Matters. Winfrith is a pleasant Situation in Summer - it is 10 measured miles from Dorchester 15 from Blandford, 10 from Weymouth & 8 from Wareham, & there are good Roads from it to all the afore-mentioned Places - At present I have no intentions to leave Haseley - I wish I had been thrown nearer you, instead of being removed so far from you - if I live so long as the Summer following this I will come to Killengholme - You may imagine I was much surprised at the Receipt at the Bishop of Salysbury's Letter, as I had dropped all thoughts of Preferment from that Quarter - & did not know that the Living was vacant, - the Bishop of Salysbury had many applications made to him from very great People for the Living, but unknown to me he settled with the Duke of Newcastle to present me to it; - I have lived much retired from the Bustle of the World of late years, but resolved early in Life so to prepare myself & so to demean myself that if better Fortune should smile upon me, that I might cast no Disgrace on any Person that should be pleased to become my Patron - Thus my Income improves gradually, if it should receive further advances I shall be thankful, but if it should not I will not complain - I shall return to Hasely on Friday next, I have travelled a great many miles of late, which will make me relish some Rest at Home, - I hope you, my Sister, Nephew and Niece all continue well, my best Wishes & I am Dear Brother affectionately yours

- Cr. Marshall -
Wesley House stands today isolated in the Lincolnshire marshland in the Hamlet of Langham. Enquiries as to the reason for the name of this little farmstead always produced the brief reply, "They say that a farmer called George Robinson lived there in Wesley's time and built a chapel and spent all his money on Methodism".

In preparation for a Brackenbury Memorial lecture at Raithby Chapel efforts were made to prove or disprove this two hundred years old piece of folklore.

The little hamlet of Langham, known formerly as Langham Row, stands partly in the parish of Mumby and partly in the parish of Hogsthorpe. Wesley recorded in his Journal on 1st July 1786, "At eleven I preached at that lovely spot Langham Row".

The house is little changed since Wesley's visit. The barn and stables stand just as they were. It is pleasant to picture Wesley's horse being stabled here during his visits. A stone over the doorway of the house reads 'J.R. 1767'. J.R. was the brother of George Robinson to whom he left the property on his death.

Here it was that George did so much to influence Methodism in this most easterly part of Lincolnshire.

Before he built his little chapel preaching took place in the front room of the house. The end wall of this room still retains the original panelling with delightful denticular moulding along the top. The whole room was once panelled up to three feet high but owing to dry rot this had to be removed a few years ago.

George was the eldest child of Thomas and Mary Robinson of Langham Row. His parents marriage is recorded at Mumby as is George's baptism on 11th September 1737. At Mumby on 20th April 1762 he married Rebecca Nelsey. They produced thirteen children in between 1768 and 1777, when Rebecca died two days after the birth of her last child.

In his distress George must have written to Wesley for advice as to whether he should re-marry, for Wesley by letter, five months after her death, gave him the following advice. "Although the number of your children may incite you to it, yet I hope, you will not be in haste to make a second choice. Let it be a matter of much Prayer and Deliberation. Many women will doubtless be offered but let pity be your first consideration and fortune only the last".

The following year he married a widow, Sarah Overton from Winthorpe. By this marriage he not only obtained a mother for his children but also three more acres of land. They were blessed by yet two more children. By this time George was quite a wealthy farmer. He had not always been so as shown by a letter he wrote to Wesley in 1775 in which he relates his life story:-

"Rev. Sir,

The following lines are to acquaint you with the Lord's dealings with me in body and mind.

About twelve or thirteen years ago he inclined me to go amongst the people called Methodists. The nearest place they came to was, at least, twelve or thirteen miles from where I live. From thence, I used to come home on foot at night. But when that dear man of God, Mr Robertshaw came into Lincolnshire, he came into the Marshes, and preached the gospel amongst us. The next year he joined three small Societies; one at Trusthorpe, one at Saltfleet, and one at Langham Row, where I live, for which many will have cause to bless God to all eternity."
On account of going to hear the gospel, my relations were set against me. My landlord, who was my second uncle, under whom I held a very dear little farm, said, 'No Methodist should live under him'; neither would he give me anything if I would not give up my new religion as he called it. My parents also opposed me; but blessed be God my wife and I both found the pardoning love of God, and did not much fear what man could do unto us; though we were at that time very poor and low in the world. But we knew the Lord was our Shepherd; that the earth and all its fullness was his; and that all things shall work together for good to them that love God.

Accordingly, before the time came that we were to leave our house, the old, rich man died! And upon his deathbed he altered his will, and gave a cottage (value fifty shillings a year) to me and my heirs for ever: for which I was more than thankful, than I should have been for thousands of gold and silver, without the grace of God! My uncle joined my brother and two near kinsmen executors, and left nine or ten thousand pounds amongst them. My father died soon after, and gave me but five shillings, for fear I should give anything amongst the Methodists. My mother a little after died, and had not an opportunity to make a will, so I joined with my brother in what she had, and got about £150.

The two relations who were joined with my brother in the estate, came to hear the preaching. And were something convinced that it was the truth; but they let the world laugh them out of their good desires, and soon gave over. About a year after they were both deprived of their senses, one of them hanged himself, and the other is now under confinement.

My brother had been under great disorder of body for some years. In April 1772, he married a young woman, but died in May 1773. His widow not being with child, he left a freehold estate to me and my heirs for ever, to the value of £50 per annum at old rent; paying his widow £19 in lieu of her thirds, during the term of her natural life. He also left me a new large brick house, in which we have preaching every fortnight. But as it will not always hold the congregation, I will give bricks and ground to build a preaching house upon, and will be at some expense besides, and convey it over to the use of the people called Methodists before one stone be laid.

There has been a stir, amongst the people ever since that dear man of God, Mr Joseph Garnet died at my house. His dying prayers are about to be answered. I think myself highly favoured that I had him five weeks before he died.

Dear Sir, I beg an interest in your prayers for myself, my family and the society. I hope you will praise God on my account, for things temporal and spiritual, and pray that the Lord my help me to devote my all to him.

Rev. and dear Sir, I am your affectionate, though unworthy servant for Christ's sake. George Robinson.

N.P. So in spite of early poverty and much opposition from his family this determined man was at last able to devote himself to Methodism. His efforts were not in vain; people came from miles around to his little chapel. In a letter to Mr T Thompson in March 1800 George Robinson writes, "The churches are very thinly attended I must own, in our neighbourhood, perhaps not more than from ten to forty persons in any of the churches of Ingoldmells, Addlethorpe, Hogsthorpe, Chapel, Mumby, Cumberworth, Huttoft or Anderby. My little chapel in Langham Row, standing nearly central
to those places and having the travelling preachers every Sunday our congregations being collected from all those places, we have in fine weather from four to six hundred persons".

It is difficult to stand in this lonely farmyard today and imagine all those people converging there. Many would have to walk across dirty field paths with no shelter in cold and windy weather. Even today the wind blows straight in from the sea with nothing to stop it.

On Sunday 18th June 1780 Wesley wrote in his diary, "We now passed into the marshland, a fruitful and pleasant part of the county. Such is Langham Row in particular, the abode of honest George Robinson and his fourteen children. Although it was a lone house, yet such a multitude of people flocked together that I was obliged to preach abroad. It blew a storm, and we had several showers of rain; but no one went away. I do not wonder this society is the largest, as well as the liveliest in these parts of Lincolnshire". (W.J. vol.6, p286)

Through the kindness of Grimsby Record Office I was able to examine many of George Robinson's circuit registers. Many of the names of the persons attending Langham Row chapel are familiar in the district today, all wrestling their living from the land as did their ancestors side by side with George Robinson in the 1770's.

There is a photograph of the Langham chapel in the present Methodist chapel at Hogsthorpe. This shows it to be a square building adjoining the barn. It fell down in 1885. The property passing by this time came into the hands of Richard Burkitt. The communion cup and stool used by Wesley eventually passed into the care of a member of the Burkitt family named Herbert. In 1921 he took the cup to Kansas, Illinois, U.S.A. where it was used both for communion services and christenings. When Herbert died in 1936 it was returned to his father in England. On the death of the father in 1946 the cup together with the stool and a photograph of the barn and chapel at Langham were presented to the Methodist chapel in Hogsthorpe where they remain today.

So we find two hundred years of folklore proved correct on two counts. To prove that George Robinson spent all his money on Methodism would seem more difficult. However by one of those incredible pieces of good fortune which happen occasionally to researchers a parcel of deeds was placed in my hands. Therein lay the proof we needed. In spite of all his wealth in 1775, by 1793 George Robinson was penniless and owing nearly £4000. There was amongst the deeds a deed of assignment dated 27th June 1793 between George Robinson of the first part, Richard Clitherow of Horncastle, gentleman, James Garner of East Keal, grazier, Robert Abbott of Thurlby, grazier, William Bell of Horncastle, grocer, (two of the creditors of G.R.) of the second part, John Copeland of Huttoft, grazier and several other persons whose names and seals are hereunto set being also creditors of George Robinson.

By this very long deed comprising three large parchment sheets George Robinson made over all his property qualified by the awful sentence "the wearing apparel of George Robinson, his wife and children only excepted". In other words he 'had only the clothes he stood up in' as the Lincolnshire saying goes. Sadly he died in 1813 at the age of 76 having ruined himself in the cause of Methodism.
As that great folklore expert Mrs. E H Rudkin always said, "Never dismiss folklore".

I should like to thank the staff of The John Rylands Library, Manchester and the Grimsby Record Office, Mr. T R Leach, Miss Chapman of Huttoft and Mrs. Bromley of Alford, for their assistance.

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LORDSHIPS OF MANORS

Terence Leach

The Lordships of more Lincolnshire manors were offered at Auction on 21st March by Bernard Thorpe and Partners. The first was that of Great Hale, which had belonged to the de Gant family in 1200 and descended to John, Lord Beaumont. It was eventually owned by the Husseys. Through Elizabeth Hussey it passed to her husband, Sir Thomas Horseman, who died in 1629, and then to the Herveys, and so by descent to the vendor, the Marquess of Bristol. Documents associated with the manor were rentals for 1571, 1703 and 1711, and the Court Rolls, 1576-1595.

Lot 3 4 in the sale was the lordship of what the catalogue called Kirby on Bain - really Kirkby on Bain - which went from the Sidneys to Henry Fines, Lord Clinton in 1574 and subsequently to the Fortescues. The Earl Fortescue was the vendor. The only associated document was a Particular 1657.

Anwick Lordship was sold by the Marquess of Bristol. In 1086 Ralf, 1st grandson of Godfrey de Aselin, was the Lord, and it passed through heiresses to the Bardolf and Calz families. In 1356 Sir David de Fletewick was Lord, and died; it passed to the Tyrwhitts, and later to William Phelp, who died in 1441, when the manor passed to Edward, Lord Clinton. Hammond Whitchote died seised of it in 1561 and it was conveyed to Robert Carr of Sleaford in 1578. From the Carr family it passed by descent to the Herveys. Only Bills of 1801 and 1803 were the documents associated with the manor.

Quarrington was also Hervey property. The Lords were the Bishops of Lincoln until 1547 when Henry Holbeach conveyed it to Edward VI, who gave it to the Duke of Somerset. It reverted to the crown, and was given by Mary I to Robert Carre. A rental for 1692 was sold with the Lordship.

Asgarby Lordship was also sold by the Marquess of Bristol. It was Tailbois Gaunt and Kyme property in succession. Lord Tailbois of Kyme conveyed it to Blasius Holand who died in 1553. His trustees sold it to Robert Carre.

North Rauceby, another Bristol property, belonged in 1287 to Robert de Everingham. When he died in 1302 it passed to the Staffords, from whom it went to Edward, Lord Clinton, who sold it to Robert Carre, from whom it descended to the vendor.

The sale of these titles, as the press likes to call them, has caused some stir. On 31st March 1987, for example, Lancaster Herald wrote to the Daily Telegraph to contradict a statement that a purchaser of a Lordship will now be able to enjoy the pleasure of petitioning for a coat of arms, and wrote -

"The acquisition of a Lordship of a Manor has no relevance whatsoever to a person's armorial status. Such a Lordship does not carry with it any right to existing armorial bearings
nor does it in any way assist in acquiring new armorial bearings.
Anyone who is a subject of the Crown may petition for a grant of Arms. Whether or not such a petition is accepted depends entirely upon the personal merits of the individual. The Kings of Arms are empowered by the Crown to grant armorial bearings to "exinent" persons only.
The ownership of a Lordship of a Manor is not necessarily a criterion of eminence."

The correspondence columns of the Daily Telegraph have also included a letter from John Martin Robinson, who wrote "Your report (April 14) about doubts over the existence of the 'Lordship of the Manor of Quorn' which was sold last week, hardly came as a surprise to me.
One wonders how many of the Manors disinterred for sale in the last two or three years actually do exist. Several seem to be extremely dubious historical entities. The Manor of Bracknell for instance, which recently changed hands for several thousand pounds, is not recorded in the Victoria County History of Berkshire. And what exactly in most of these cases is for sale, apart from a modern title deed with a hand-coloured map, the true value of which is probably closer to £10 than £10,000.
The whole of the recent market in 'Lordships of the Manor' seems tailored to cater for the transatlantic thirst for title. For instance, my office today received a letter from an emissary of "His Eminence Dr. George King, Lord of the Manor of Allington" and "Metropolitan Archbishop of the Aethius Church" (founded circa 1980). The advertisements accompanying manorial sales suggest that the purchaser can call himself Lord of the Manor on his passport and is entitled to a coat of arms. This is not true.
There is danger that such sales in a true monarchy like England will debase the dignity of the Crown. Is it not possible for the Home Office to curb the use of the work 'Lordship' in the sale of manors? And is there not material here for an investigation by the Office of Fair Trading?"

Our indefatigable member Ron Drury, on 13 November, 1986, had a letter published in The Boston Standard (which was chosen as "Star Letter" of the week and won him a prize!) which will be of interest as a follow up to previous accounts of Lordships in this Newsletter. It read -

"The description given in the auctioneers' catalogue of the local Lordship of the Manor which was due to be sold in London on Monday as 'the Lordship of Frampton' is not strictly correct, as there are actually three manors in Frampton, and the only Lordship to be sold is that of Stone Hall. The others are Earl's Hall and Multon Hall; some of the records of Earl's Hall came to light recently in the office of Messrs. Jepp and Tunnard, as reported in The Standard in September. I think that probably more names associated with Stone Hall Manor have survived to the present day than in the case of the other two. The original manor house of Stone Hall stood in the field (Hall Garth?) at the south east of the church, but it was in ruins at least as early as the late 15th century, although the vague outline of the moat which surrounds it could still be traced about thirty years ago.
As a result, the manor courts were held for some hundreds of years in the house opposite the church, formerly occupied by
the late Mr. R A C Tunnard, and now by Mr. R Graves, which therefore became known as the Manor House.
The family of Lord Willoughby de Broke acquired the manor at least as early as the 17th century, and for about twenty years from 1708 the Steward was Coney Tunnard, who occupied the Manor House.
It was, however, in very poor condition, so he decided to build a house of his own, and the result was Frampton Hall, built in 1725.
An even better known place name is Mill Hill, where the road from Frampton to Kirton End crosses the main road.
From at least as early as 1495 the mill belonging to Stone Hall manor stood on an artificial mound in what, I believe, is now a shrubbery, now, or formerly, belonging to Mr. Eric Woodward, in the south west corner of the cross roads.
The mill had gone before 1657, and the 'hill' on which it stood was almost certainly taken down about 1833 when C.R. Tunnard, who then lived at Frampton House, asked Lord Willoughby de Broke for permission to remove it, and with the materials to fill up the holes in the road to Frampton House, as his wife and daughter were so badly shaken on their way to and from church in their carriage.
Lord Willoughby sold the manor, that is, the estate, but his descendants have retained the Lordship until now, and it is presumably being sold as the 19th Baron, the famous race horse owner and breeder, died at the age of 90 last May."
The Lordship of this Manor in Frampton has subsequently been sold again.

LINCOLNSHIRE MEN TRANSPORTED TO AUSTRALIA

Ron Drury

In my article under this heading in the April Newsletter I referred briefly to a John Irving, who was one of the first men to be transported to Australia. Observant readers will have realised that this was the same man about whom a full article had appeared in the January Lincolnshire Family Historian, and wondered why such an inadequate note should have been included after that article. The explanation is that I often write articles several months before they actually appear, and the Editor uses them as and when he wishes to do so. When I mentioned Irving, I was unaware that an article on him was to be included in a future number of the Lincolnshire Family Historian, and although I saw the article before the Newsletter was printed, it was too late to withdraw that paragraph from my article.

I regret that I am unable to contribute the second part of my article for this number of the Newsletter, as I have stupidly mislaid the account of the trial of the Rev. James Roe, which I obtained before my eyesight failed. Although I am confident that I shall soon locate it. I feel that it would be wrong to omit such important information from the article.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN LINK

Terence Leach

I found recently in a York bookshop a copy of The Leafy Tree - My Family by Daryl Lindsay (P.W. Cheshire, Melbourne etc. 1965). The author was influential in the founding of the National
Gallery Society of Victoria the Chair of Fine Arts at Melbourne University, and the Victorian Branch of the National Trust of Australia. He was Knighted in 1956.

The book has some information on the author's maternal grandfather, Thomas Williams, born in Horncastle in 1815. He was a Methodist Missionary, and married Mary Cottingham daughter of a yeoman farmer. He and his wife went to Fiji in 1840 and remained there as Missionaries for fifteen years. They eventually settled in Australia, and in 1878 built a house at Ballarat - which they called Horncastle. He died in 1891. He was the last President of the Australian Methodist Conference. His Journal was edited by G.G. Henderson. This copy of the book had belonged to the late Sir John Dudding, who had inserted a note saying "White's Lincolns Directory of 1826 lists a John Williams cabinet maker, living in Sprilby Road, Horncastle, and the 1842 Directory also lists John Williams, Joiner and Cabinet maker, living in East Street, Horncastle. There is no mention of him in the Directory of 1856, by which time, presumably, he was dead. Cottingham is a Lincolnshire name, but I cannot find a mention of Cottingham in Horncastle, or the surrounding villages."

There are many references to Williams in J.N. Clarke and C.L. Anderson's book Methodism in the Countryside Horncastle Circuit 1786-1986 (Horncastle 1986) including the information that Thomas Williams married Mary Cottingham at West Barkwith on 20th August 1839. Her father John Cottingham was a West Barkwith farmer. This book, of course, was not available to Sir John Dudding when he acquired his copy of The Leafy Tree (If anyone doubts the value of 'local history' books for 'family history' let them look at the work of Messrs. Clarke and Anderson!).

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THE SPANISH ARMADA

Miss Tinley has sent the following extract from The Deanery of Gravfroe Parish Magazine for 1 January 1888:

'In 1888 falls the ter-centenary of the defeat of the great Spanish Armada. That is, on 19th July 1888, it will be just three hundred years since that memorable 19th July 1588, when the approach of the Spanish fleet was described from Plymouth, and that wonderful sea-fight all around the British coasts began, which shattered the power of Spain, freeing England and Europe from the menace of its dominion, freeing also the Church of England from the danger of the usurpation of Rome. They who on the Jubilee night of 1887 beheld from the sovereign hill of Lincoln the long line of bonfires from Belvoir on the south to the hills above the Trent near Gainsborough on the north, might well have been reminded of the beacon fires which gave warning of the Spanish fleet's approach on that July night of 1588, when, Belvoir's lordly terraces the sign to Lincoln sent, And Lincoln sped the message o'er the wide vale of Trent Again, on November 14th 1888, will be reached the bicentenary of another deliverance of our English Church and State, from a lesser but most real danger to both, from which they were freed through the landing at Torbay, on 14th November 1688 of William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William III.'

The same magazine, for August 1890, contains a reference to
Queen Eleanor -

"the following, which has appeared in several newspapers, relates to Eleanor, Queen of Edward I, who died at Harby in 1290. It is pointed out, however, that if the inscription calls her Queen of England, the words cannot have been placed upon it before Edward left Syria, as he did not hear of the death of his father, Henry III, until he reached Italy on his way home. An English lady, resident in Syria, reports the following interesting discovery in the neighbourhood of Beyrut. In a village about an hour's ride from the great French road between Beyrut and Damascus was found a bedstead made of gold and silver, and inlaid with precious stones. An inscription upon it in English characters states that it belonged to Eleanor, Queen of England. The bedstead was discovered in a little recess dug out for the purpose within a natural cave, and must have been placed there for security when Edward I left the East in 1272. There can be little doubt that the bedstead has been buried in the earth for the last six centuries'. The Turkish government have taken possession of the treasure trove."

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THE BRATOFT ARMADA PAINTING

Terence Leach

It is not easy to find obvious links between Lincolnshire people and places and the Spanish Armada, but visitors to the parish church at Bratoft will find that there is there a painting which is an allegory of the Armada. It was described as follows in 1865 when the Architectural and Archaeological Society visited the church: - "Here is a very curious old reminiscence of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the work of Robert Stephenson, whose name is subscribed. This is a painting, now hung over the tower arch, representing the Armada, in the form of a red dragon on the sea, between the shores of England, France, Ireland and Scotland; on the first of which stand some troops arrayed under the royal standard by three forts; some ships of war also off the coast are intended to indicate the defensive preparations of England, which eventually proved so successful." Below are these lines:

Spaine's proud Aramado with great strength and power
Great Britain's state came gapeing to devour,
This Dragon's guts like Pharao's scattered hoast,
Lay splitt and drown'd upon the Irish coast,
For 4 eight score save too ships sent from Spaine
But twenty five scarce sound return'd again

Non nobis, Domine

When the Society visited the church again in 1892 the painting was on the south wall of the tower, the church having been restored by James Fowler in 1889. Unfortunately on both occasions nothing more was said about the origin of the painting, its artist, or its erection in the church. Bratoft was the property of the Massingberd family, whose house there was demolished in 1698 when they moved to Gunby. They inherited Bratoft through the marriage of Sir Thomas Massingberd with Joan, daughter and heiress of John Bratoft of Bratoft.

The east window at Bratoft was restored in 1892 in memory of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the Bible Commentator, who was a native of the parish, and the ancestor of the Scott architects. Can any member of the Society tell us any more about this painting?
A TOUR INTO LINCOLNSHIRE 1792:  

Continued from Newsletter 56 p.30. This is the final part of this article but apologies to the author and to readers for the untidy 'cutting' of this article. [Ed.]

(Branston) and then Norton (Norton) Hall, which the colonel said was the late seat of Lord Vere Bertie.

'Arrived after a drag of 20 miles at the poor village of Ancaster', where the duke's title originated, and after 'some good chops' at an alehouse, they hastened past Sir John Thorold's Syston Park, 'whose house is stuck in the clouds, and whose park is scrupulously planted'. Lord Brownlow's Belton Park impressed them no more than Syston, for they found it 'cruelly cut in two by the road; a tasteless spot, devoid of grandeur, of quiet, or of comfort!' Earlier in the tour, they had called at Sir Joseph Banks' seat at Revesby, where Byng noted that the park was 'flat, dismal and unimproved', and the house, 'mean and uncomfortable'. Gunby Hall, home of the Misingberds, was 'a most melancholy place, suicide in every room'! The stately homes seemed to please me no more than the wayside inns.

They stabled at the Angel in Grantham and, taking an evening stroll round the town, observed the George, 'a great, staring, new inn', not so busy as the Angel, where they supper and found the wine very tolerable. The curricule took them to Stamford next day and there they sheltered under the gateway of the George as a thunderstorm broke. Byng declared it a real 'sower of rain', which snook his nerves, and they thereupon 'order'd beds, and supper, at this nasty, hot, town inn'. The colonel paid his respects at Burleigh House and, the following day, July 18th, the two friends concluded their tour of Lincolnshire and rode happily southward to Byng's favourite Haycock Inn at Wansford Bridge.

John Byng (1743-1813), like Bertie, held the rank of colonel and he became the fifth Viscount Torrington a few weeks before he died. His travels in England and Wales - midway between Defoe and Cobbett - were undertaken during the period 1781-94, and there were more than a dozen excursions. A selection was published in four volumes under the title of 'The Torrington Diaries', edited by C. Bruyn Andrews, in 1934-38, and it was re-issued by Eyre and Spottiswoode in a single, abridged volume in 1954.

PAROCHIALIA AND MEMORANDA OF VARIOUS KINDS  

Wilfred B. Hatherly

Continued from No. 56 page 40

Sept. 4 We have had an early, and very abundant harvest, and well got. I am told that Mr. Geo. Houlton has sold 100 quarters of wheat grown in a 12 acre field, and that Mr. Thos. Williamson has sold 7½ quarters per acre from a field beside the Ramper (!). I returned from Devonshire last Saturday after a month's absence, and my opinion is (although it is not worth much) that I have seen no crops any where equal to those at home.
From Sept. 1 1857 to Aug. 1 1858, there were 23 burials of inhabitants of Killingholme.

Oct. 9 An harmonium hired of Mr. Holder was placed in the church. It is a curious coincidence that it should be St. Deny's day: to whom the church is dedicated.

Oct. 20 Walked to the New Battery in Habrough Marsh. The guns had not arrived, but the artillery-man had come to take charge of the Battery.

Oct. 21 Mary Petch, wife of William Petch, found dead in the field at night, having gone out to milk the cow.

Oct. 25 John Hannard, fishmonger, died after 2 days illness.

Oct. 28 William Clarke, a boarder at Mr. Parkinson's died, after 2 days illness.

Nov. 13 Planted 4 Pines & one Portugal Laurel in the churchyard. In this month the course of Lectures was commenced, myself giving the first on Life of George Stephenson.

December During this month the thrushes were whistling daily and all day long, and the weather mild and rainy.

1859. Jan. 1 Planted 12 Austrian Pines in the churchyard at Killingholme, given by Mr. Hardy of Brocklesby.

Mr. Babb had planted several trees in the East Halton churchyard a few days earlier.

Jan. 17 Trees planted in Habrough Churchyard.

April 23 Saw the Artillery-men dragging 6 guns towards the Battery.

June 5-12 In this week the gravel path from the N. side of Habrough churchyard past the west end of the tower was made.

July 20 There have been lately 4 or 5 cases of death from Diptheria at Halton, and this morning a Passing Bell was tolling at both Killingholme and Halton at the same time.

Harvest began about July 31, and Aug. 1.

Aug. 23 Got an harmonium for Habrough Church. The Harvest this year was early, and well got; but the yield very inferior to that of last year.

1860. Mar. 8 The sun and moon being near the equator, and the moon full and also in perigee, very high tides were expected. In the Humber they were not higher than usual.

Mar. 30 Twelve-stop Harmonium placed in Killingholme Church.

Aug. 28 The first corn cut in the parish of Killingholme: a few farmers in the neighbourhood began the day before. Much hay still out, our's amongst the rest.

Nov. 19 John Humphrey of South Killingholme carried some oats. Great part of the Beans still out. Weather frosty, and some snow lying where screened from the sun.

Dec. 3 Many people in this neighbourhood carrying beans: Scarcely any carried before this time. My brother Charles had his Harvest Supper. My father on this day rode to Ravendale to breakfast, and from thence to Asterby to dinner.

This winter my father executed large draining operations in the Low Ground in the West Field, an Arched culvert etc.

Dec. 25 Therm. 7 at 9 a.m. 16 at noon. (The therm: was about 2 too high)
1861. Jan. 3 On this day my father led some beans which had been out ever since the last Harvest. It was during a severe frost, and whilst the ground was covered with snow. They grew on the Glebe at Habrough. Some more in the parish of Habrough were led a day or two afterwards. I recollect that my father several years ago got his Harvest in on the day after Xmas Day.

Aug. 12 The General Harvest in this neighbourhood began today. Abraham Revel cut a few oats two or three days before. The weather was uninterrupted for almost a month; and some of the large farmers on the Wolds got their Harvest in a fortnight from the time of commencing. The quality is very fine; but the quantity here below the average. Beans are a better crop than they have been for many years. This year Harvest thanksgiving services were held at Killingholme, Habrough and many other villages, for the first time.

Dec. 23 Monday. The Prince Consort buried. A muffled peal was rung here at 12 o'clock, the time appointed for the funeral. The ringers being Charles Dent, Charles and Frank Robinson, John Farrow, and George Harvey Byron. The Pulpit and Reading Desk were covered with black. This has been a remarkably healthy year in Killingholme and Habrough.

1862. The Earl of Yarborough died on Tuesday January 7, at Brighton. During January some men were boring for water at Mr. Woods new cottages, Habrough, when they were interrupted by a sudden discharge of air; and gravel and water were ejected with a loud noise and to a considerable height. The discharge lasted for some time. More than a quarter of an hour.

July 29 Saw two or three fields of barley cut at Goxhill. It was probably a winter barley, as the rest of the harvest was not nearly ripe.

Aug. 11 Monday. Mr. James Davy began to cut wheat. Two or three other farmers began in the course of the week.

Nov. 3 Began to cut a drain round the church, to drain the Church and Churchyard.

1863 With this year I began to have Morning Prayer at Church on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Mar. 5 Richard Mapplethorpe of Habrough destroyed himself.

Aug. 10 Monday. On this day the Harvest was begun simultaneously throughout the neighbourhood. Xmas Day was a bright, mild day. The roads quite dry, and the Thermometer Min. 39. Max. 46.

1864. Jan. 15 Found several pieces of Roman pottery in the Brick-yard at the Haven. They were all dug up in one place; and I suspect that they have come from a ship stranded on the spot. One piece given to me by Mr. Good is samian ware, and of good workmanship.

April In this month my father cut down and layered the Laurels on the East side of the carriage drive at the Manor.

Aug. 8 Monday. Harvest generally commenced. A few farmers had cut a little corn in the previous week. Scarcely any rain fell in May, June and July, and the country was suffering more from drought, than it had ever done since 1826. Very little rain fell before October 23rd. and following days.
1865. Jan. 14 The Barometer in the Hall down to 28.03. At this present time there is still a scarcity of water in some places.

July 31 Mr. W. Burkinshaw of Thornton Abbey began to cut oats. (Rain is much wanted). Newton of Habrough cut some wheat. A little more corn was cut in the week that followed; but the general Harvest did not begin until Monday Aug. 7. Heavy rain on Aug. 3. Some rain on the following days. e.g. on the morning of Aug. 7. Dry weather succeeded. Some fine rains fell Oct. 8-12 and again Oct. 16, 17, 19. The month of September and part of October unusually warm and fine. The acorns of the Ilex uncommonly large, and the laurustinus flowered beautifully in October.

1866. Some of the acorns of the Ilex, planted in a Pot grew.

Jan. 29 Cattle plague reached Worlaby, Barrow and Wootton.
Feb. 12 Cattle plague began at Goxhill about this date.
Mar. 7 Preached sermon on Cattle-plague at Goxhill. 80 beasts had then died in that parish.
Mar. 20 A case of rinderpest said to have occurred at South Killingholme, in Wm. Westoby's yard: but it was afterwards thought to have been some other disease.
Apr. 13 A case of rinderpest (afterwards much doubted) at Mr. Jos. Wright's farm, East Halton: more on 19th.
Cattle plague at Mr. Wilson's, Croxton.
Apr. 21 Cattle plague at Mr. Burkinshaw's, Thornton Abbey Farm.
Apr. 29-May 6. Cattle plague at Wootton.
May 6-13. Cattle plague at Croxton. More cases at Mr. Davy's Worlaby, in early part of July.
Aug. 7 I saw some oats cut in Ulceby Field, and some in a field of Mr. Bygott's Low Farm in North Killingholme.
Aug. 20 The general Harvest commenced here: This neighbourhood is later compared with other districts, than it usually is. About Langwith more than half the corn is cut. The Harvest was extremely tedious. Rain fell on 23 days in September. It was not finished here before Oct. 13.
Nov. The pond behind the stable was arched over this month. Soon after this the Plantation Hedge was cut and thinned by Wm. Walker.

1867. During this Spring the village of South Killingholme was considerably improved by the ditches alongside the road being filled up and a footpath made. Mr. Hobson's new house was also built.
Aug. 15 Mr. Young began to cut wheat. At the beginning of the month the harvest was very backward, July having been a dull and cloudy month. Some hot days from the 10th to the 15th. of Aug. brought the corn forward rapidly. (In Feb. of this year Mr. Joseph Wright made considerable improvements in North Killingholme village). The harvest was very well got, and was finished about Sept. 21st. The yield of wheat thought to be deficient.

* My grandfather. W.B.H?

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George Boole started his own school in Lincoln in 1834. By this time William was also conducting a 'Classical, Commercial and Mathematical Academy' at High Street, Lincoln. George modelled his school on that of his uncle whose prospectus states:

"Mr W Boole informs the inhabitants of Lincoln that his school will be re-opened on the 15th July 1833.

Terms £ s d
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar per quarter 15 0
The elements of Latin, Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Navigation, Land-Surveying, Merchants' Accounts, Geography, the use of globes etc. including the above, per quarter 1 1 0

N.B. No Entrance Money required, and no extra charge whatever, except for Books, and Pens and Ink."

There is evidence of earlier schooling at Bassingham. It was agreed in the time of Dr Morton (1743-1787) between him and the principal inhabitants, that money offered at the Sacraments should be applied to teaching six poor children to read, any deficiency to be made up out of the Charity Money.

The following list was drawn up of applicants for free scholars:

Isaac Lawson x
x Atkinson
Wright
x Greaves I
x Marshall

Rogers John Jnr Carpenter x
Greaves is a cripple 8 yrs of age and a fit object of charity

Marshall
x Reynolds - Widow
Mary Rogers 8 yrs old
x Greaves
Caldron

John Kirk shoemaker

As Greaves was marked with a cross, possibly he, and the other five so marked were that year's intake of the Charity School.

The Charity money was collected from the rent of Poor's Close and Little Moor, with Robert Jessop's 10s and Lady Thorold's 2 per year. The latter's will stated that her money was to be given to the poorest inhabitants each year. In 1775 the Charity School was given 4s 6d at Easter from the Charity money to make up the 10s 6d paid to Anthony Gilbert for 11 weeks of teaching. He also received 12s at Easter for one quarter's work. This system of payment to the schoolmaster continued until 1796. At a vestry held in July 1796 it was agreed by the parishioners that a salary of £6 per annum be paid to the school, which with the Rev. Mr Newnham's allowance of £3 per annum and £2 8s from the Sacrament and Dole Money, and 12d per annum to be allowed by myself (Rev. I.C. Cockle) will make an annual salary to the schoolmaster of £12.

N.B. There was no school from Midsummer to Michaelmas 1796, at which time William Boole opened a school. Neither was there any evidence that £12 was paid to the schoolmaster each year.

William undertook the teaching of reading for 13 poor children, for which he was paid £6 per annum until 1813. The Charity
School was subsidised as before until 1813, when it received its last payment of 9s. From 1814 Mr Boole's salary was increased to £9 p.a., in addition there were presumably his private pupils.

William's academic ability was appreciated in many ways: in 1808 he received 1s for writing a letter for the Parish of Thurlby, 1½s for regulating the Levies in 1812, and many other small amounts over the years. In 1813 he paid 10s 6d for taking up his common right. By 1832 William had purchased Cowdale Close, an arable field of 1a 3r 10p assessed at 28s per acre per annum and Brant Meadow, 3a 1r 24p, 15s per acre for grass. His house, garden and paddock of 3r 22p was 40s, with £5 5s for the house and buildings, and 6p for half the river Witham at the bottom of the garden. He rented a 3r 24p plot on the Moor for 10s an acre and kept this plot until 1854, when the rent had increased to 16s an acre. In 1836 he received 9s for writing the notices to quit to the occupiers of the Parish Houses. The Poor Book in 1841 notes "to Wm. Boole for Entrance and Fire Money for Ann Horton and Ann Marshall 4s". The following year he was involved in preparing the list of voters.

In 1841 the population of Bassingham was 793 with 94 boys and 86 girls between the ages of 5-13 years, plus 112 children of under 5 years. What provision was there for their schooling?

Three other teachers were listed for the parish at that time: Susanna Weaver 45, Hannah Pacy 50 and Elizabeth Aldridge 50. It seems highly probable that these ladies were employed by William Boole, to teach as many of the 180 children that would be able or willing to go to school. In 1851 the Boole's have Charles Weaver a 14 year old grandson living with them, Hannah Pacy is still teaching as is Mary Hilton 47, both of Water Lane.

The affluent grocers and farmers were now having their children taught at home: Mary, Rachel, Ellen and Joseph Storr had Ruth Bainbridge aged 17 as their teacher whilst Henrietta Wagstaff, 16 years, was governess to Martha, Samuel and Jane Hollis. The three Patchett girls: Fanny, Elizabeth and Ellen were taught at home, albeit their father was an agricultural labourer.

William Boole died in 1854 after teaching the children of Bassingham for more than half a century. In 1855 the National School opened with places for 100 pupils, followed by the Wesleyan School in October of the same year.

Robert Pacy Boole was Deputy Registrar for births and deaths, and Land Surveyor. After his father's death he became Postmaster, with letters still arriving from Newark. Mary Skepper was his housekeeper. By 1871 his six year old niece Ada Holmes from Sheffield was living with them. The Post Office was flourishing, in 1872 the Electric Telegraph was installed and by 1881 Robert's housekeeper had been promoted to Telegraph Clerk in the Civil Service. This position was also held by Ada. Robert was the Enumerator for the 1871 and 1881 Census Returns for Thurlby. By 1892 the Post Office offered Post, Money Orders, Savings Bank, Annuity and Insurance, and of course the new Telegraphic services. In 1896 John Enderby was sub postmaster at Joseph Holmes Grocery and General Stores in the High Street. My aunt Louise Hammond was telegraphist at the new premises for the Post Office in those distant days when proficiency in using the morse code was essential. By 1900 John Morshed had resigned his position in teaching to take over the General Stores and Post Office. This time it was school and then stamps, and this was where we came
in. Well, not quite. I was most interested to note that on the 1852 Bassingham Tithe Map, William Boole was the occupier of plot 141 and that was where we had lived. I had two unaccountable experiences whilst living in that house. When I was in the sitting room I frequently heard a letter drop through the letter box, and would go to the front door to collect it - only to find nothing there. When one particular door was open I had a strong feeling that I was being watched; maybe it was William Boole casting an eye around to see that all was well with his school.

(Reminiscences of a Gauger by Joseph Pacey was printed by Tomlinson and Wills, Advertiser Office, Newark, 1873)

Editor's Note Information about George Boole, who gave his name to Boolean Algebra, will be found in George Boole: His Life and Work. Desmond MacHale, Boole Press, Dublin, 1985. There is a stained glass window in Lincoln Cathedral in Boole's memory, and a plaque on No.3 Pottergate which records his association with the house and the city. This was erected in 1964 when the centenary of Boole's death was marked in the city.

It would be interesting to know more about the school at Snarford - at least one other reference is known.

In 1845 Archdeacon Stonehouse wrote of Snarford "This church, St. Lawrance, is not in bad repair as far as the law will enforce repairs. There are some fine old monuments..... which have been much injured of late years, owing to a school being taught in the chancel". He went on to record "There is no vicarage house nor any glebe on which one can be built. A vicarage without any glebe, so much as a small croft or paddock, would be very singular did we not learn that there is a piece of land called the Priest's Croft. The fact is the glebe has been lost. This being one of the small livings in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and which they usually bestowed upon the Priest Vicars, no one resided or ever looked after it. The vicarage house would of course fall to ruin. The present incumbent, when he could no longer let it to a cottager, would, if the ordinary did not look after him, remove the ruins from the ground, so that no vestige of it might be left. The loss of the site is under such circumstances not difficult to account for. This vicarage, together with three or four others, was held by the late Mr. Nelson. The poverty of the income of the priest vicars of Lincoln Cathedral, which arises from letting their corporate estate upon lease, has done more harm to the church in the City of Lincoln and in the neighbourhood than would easily be imagined. But the late Acts of Parliament respecting pluralities etc. have remedied this evil". (A Stow Visitation 1845 W.B. Stonehouse. Ed.N.S. Harding, Lincoln.

The neglect of the living of Snarford to which Stonehouse referred had not been resolved in the 1860s when there was controversy over the appointment of a parson. Apparently the Prebymans disregarded the claims of a sixtytwo year old curate, Lafargue, who had been in office for thirty five years, and appointed a young man, despite a memorial from the parishioners which was greeted by silence. This story is to be found in the pages of the Lincoln Rutland and Stamford Mercury.


A note has already appeared in the Newsletter in anticipation of the appearance of H.B. Carter's magisterial study of Banks. The biography is an exceptionally thorough exploration of Banks' life and diverse contributions to the Georgian world; the companion volume is an indispensable supplement (the biography contains no foot-notes), providing a guide to manuscript collections, correspondence, Banks' writings and other bibliographical matters, portraiture and other personalia. Both volumes (limited to only a thousand copies) are a valuable addition to the Lincolnshire bookshelf.


Many members of the Society who have read the late C.W. Phillips' appreciation of Mrs Rudkin ('Memories of Lincolnshire' in N.Field & A. White, eds., A Prospect of Lincolnshire) will turn to his posthumous autobiography with interest. It chronicles a remarkably full life; his early passion for field archaeology brought him when Librarian and Fellow of Selwyn College to the Fens and to Lincolnshire and contact with many luminaries in the county, a period which culminated in the excavation at Skendleby; in 1939 he took charge of the Sutton Hoo excavation; in later years he was the Archaeology Officer for the Ordnance Survey. The Lincolnshire sections contain a number of errors and at times his judgement on workers in the county may appear severe, but the book remains a remarkable record of the early days and later flowering of professional archaeology both locally and nationally.


This is the final volume in the Russells' great survey of enclosure and the Lincolnshire (albeit almost exclusively Lindsey) landscape started in 1982. The maps showing the parishes both before and after enclosure are remarkably clear and are complemented by thorough summaries of the process of enclosure in each of the thirty seven parishes considered. Another essential book for the Lincolnshire collection.


A further addition to the Barracuda series which so far has surveyed in an affectionate manner eight towns in the county. As I have indicated elsewhere, the formula for these urban portraits (short chapters on various themes, separated by several pages of illustrations) has both advantages and drawbacks and the series has been somewhat uneven in quality. Ian Beckwith draws on his long familiarity with, and extensive knowledge of, Gainsborough to produce a study which will be welcomed and appreciated by many with an interest in this market town and river port.
Extract from Welton (by Lincoln) Parish Magazine, January 1888.

"The close of 1887 has seen some go from us, Limberd Wass and his family, and Herman Blanchard and William Moody, to seek new homes in Queensland; where wages, as the Rev. A. A. Maclaren stated at our last missionary meeting, are high; a farm labourer being able to command £40 to £60; and a man and his wife £70 to £80."

We have previously mentioned in these pages the value of the Parish Magazine as a source of historical information. One wonders how many other examples of information on emigration - and the reasons for it - are to be found in other parish magazines in the county.

I know nothing of the descendants, if any, of Herman Blanchard and William Moody, but I correspond with descendants of Limberd Wass. He was born at Dunholme in 1862 and emigrated with his wife Caroline when their eldest son was two years old (this son died in 1976 aged 91). The family lived in Dunholme, Welton, Scotherne and elsewhere and there are still members of the family in the district.

Limberd Wass was born in what later became called Diamond House, a pair of cottages at the Dunholme brickyards on Fen Lane (Market Rasen Road). The family living in the adjoining cottage was called Vickers, and a member of this family also emigrated to Australia - it is possible that he and Limberd Wass went together. There are, I understand, many descendants of the Vickers family in Australia.

In a later generation a member of the Wass family, by coincidence, lived at Jubilee Farm, Lincoln Road, Dunholme, which in the 1850s was the home of the Kennington family. William Kennington emigrated from Dunholme in 1858 and went to Australia. He then moved on to New Zealand where he prospered and became an important citizen. I recently had the pleasure of taking one of his descendants around our village following the route William Kennington described in his diary on the day he saw his home and family for the last time.
William Kennington had relatives in Dunholme called Doubekin and some time ago I was able to put the Kennington descendants in New Zealand in touch with the Doubekin descendants in America – for one of the Doubekins emigrated to the United States of America. I am also in contact with descendants of Walter Creasey, a member of a very old Dunholme family who also emigrated to America.

If emigration is regarded as part of local history, there is obviously much to be learned about the links between the emigrants. It is very much to be hoped that the increased study of family history will reveal more of the links between emigrants - not those of blood or family, but those of common interest and influence. I am sure that I have not heard the last of emigrants from Dunholme and that in the future I shall learn of more men and women who left this village in the nineteenth century for Australia, New Zealand, America and Canada.

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LINCS OLIHSE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

Appleby (Continued from No.56 p.38)
Andrew, W. History of Winterton and adjoining Villages
A D English 1836

Appleby Conservation Area. Lindsey County Council 1972

Dudley H. History & Antiquities of Scunthorpe & Fradingley
Caldicot 1937

Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.35

The Appleby Hoard P J Davey & G C Knowles

Brown, W C The Church Clock at Appleby
in Jackson's Companion to the (Brigg) Almanack 1894.

Ross MSS Vol.II Manley Wapentake

W.D.N. A Short History of St. Bartholomew's Church Appleby
(pamphlet) N.d.

Asgarby (near Sleaford)
Trollope, Sleaford (etc.) -p329
L.A.A.S. 1863 p.7

Architectural Association Lincolnshire Excursion 1870 p.63
Ross MSS Vol. XV Aswardhun Wapentake

Green's Village Life Vol.5 p.188

Asgarby near Spilsby
Ross MSS Vol. VIII Bolingbroke Wapentake

Ashby, West
Field, N. A Multi Phased Barrow and Possible Henge Monument
at West Ashby Lincs. In Proceedings of the Historical Society
Vol.51 1985 pp 113-136

Green's Village Life, Vol. 3 p.20
Page 36—Not in Original
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<td>Mr C A Pinchbeck</td>
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<td>Mr A C L Wall (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr H Waddington</td>
<td>Mr N R Wright (C)</td>
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<td>Mr C Watson (T)</td>
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### FAMILY HISTORY COMMITTEE

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs V Miller</td>
<td>Mr M Border</td>
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<td>Mrs P Pomeroy</td>
<td>Mr B Clark (T)</td>
<td>Mr R Thornton</td>
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<td>Mr R Ratcliffe</td>
<td>Mrs A Cole</td>
<td>Miss R Tinley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr K Redmore (C)</td>
<td>Mr E Cole</td>
<td>Mr P Tuxworth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr P Turner</td>
<td>Mr C Johnson</td>
<td>Mrs B Webster</td>
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### LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

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<tr>
<td>Dr R Ambler</td>
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<td>Mrs B Kirkham</td>
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<td>Mrs J Mills</td>
<td>Mr R Gousins</td>
<td>Mr T R Leach (C)</td>
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<td>Dr S Pawley</td>
<td>Mr R Drury</td>
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<td>Miss F Murray (S)</td>
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