The North View of Temple Bruer
in the middle of the great Heath on the South side of the City of Lincoln.
Chairman  
Mr R O Thornton  
Vice-Chairmen  
Mr N R Wright  
Ms F N Field  

Hon Treasurer  
Mrs M E Kay  
Hon Editor (Newsletter)  
Mr T R Leach  
Hon Editor (Local History)  
Mrs A Cole  
Hon Editor (Journal)  
Mr C Sturman  

Chairmen of Committees  
Mr P Rollin  (Archaeology)  
Mr K Redmore  (Family History)  
Mr N R Wright  (Ind Archaeology)  
Mr J Turner  
Mr T R Leach  (Local History)  
Mrs E Armstrong  
Dr D R Mills  (History of Lincs)  

represented by Vice-Chairman  

represented by Vice-Chairman  

Representatives of:  
Lincolnshire County Council  
Cllr H Fisher  
Humberside County Council  
Cllr F E Franklin  

Elected Members:  
1988-91  
Miss H Healey  
Mrs E Robson  
Miss R Tinley  

1987-90  
Mrs V Miller  
Mr K Redmore  
Vacancy  

1986-89  
Mr S Betteridge  
Mr E Cole  
Mr J English  

ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE  

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<td>Miss H Healey</td>
<td>Mr M Dobson</td>
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<td>Mrs V Hinkins (S)</td>
<td>Mr T Hall</td>
<td>Mr R Chapman (T)</td>
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<td>Mr M J Jones</td>
<td>Miss C Jones</td>
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<td>Mr K Leahy</td>
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<td>Mr P Rollin (G)</td>
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<td>Mrs M Waler</td>
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<td>Mr J Wilford</td>
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EDITORIAL

This Newsletter is being prepared on some of the hottest days for some time, in early August, and it is difficult to believe that when it reaches members autumn will be with us and winter not far distant.

Readers will find that the Newsletter once again relies rather heavily upon 'the few'. Despite repeated pleas, our members seem reluctant to send in material for publication, queries, or even criticism of what is published. It would be interesting to know what members would like to see in the Newsletter, and your Editor would be delighted to have a surplus of material at least once a year! We are living 'from hand to mouth' at present, and when this Newsletter is finished, the Editorial cupboard will be like that of Mother Hubbard.

I hope to publish more Lincolnshire rhymes in January (see No 57 p.13) and would welcome contributions of these from our members.

Terence Leach

- - -

Material for the next Issue of the Newsletter to be published 1 January 1989 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln. LN2 3SN by 5th November 1988

Typed material should be double spaced

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

LOUTH DAY SCHOOL
Thanks to the efforts of Christopher Sturman, the tutor for the day, our visit to Louth on 25th June was a great success. A full account will appear in the Annual Report.

BRACKENBURY LECTURE
This was also very successful - the weather was kind, the faithful were present in pleasing numbers, and all went well. Again, a full report will be given in the Annual Report.

VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY
The Committee received in February a letter from Dr. C P Lewis of the Victoria History of the Counties of England outlining plans for a major exhibition in the British Library in 1989, when the V.C.H. will have published 200 volumes of its history of the English counties. This major standard reference work was established in 1899 and is widely known and used, enjoying both national and international standing. It is managed by the Institute of Historical Research on behalf of the University of London, assisted by funds from local authorities and other bodies.

More information about the exhibition will be given in the January issue of our Newsletter.
Dr. Lewis was anxious that national events should be backed up by local ones. The Local History Committee felt that it could best respond to this by organising a series of lectures and day schools at centres throughout the county on the theme of Lincolnshire historians. A great deal of spade-work has already been done, and a list of dates and venues will be published, we hope, in January. At the moment we can say that lectures will be given on the following historians. [The name of the lecturer appears in brackets after the names. Venues are not included, but some lectures will be given twice at different venues in the county].

William Fowler (Christopher Knowles); Stonehouse (Dr. R Ambler); W.O. Massinger (Dr. Owen); A.R. Maddison (Nicholas Bennet); C.W. Foster and Sir Frank and Lady Stenton (Dr. R Major); Edward Peacock (Eileen Elder and N. Lyone); The Olivers (Ron Drury) Sterk and Moore (J English) Goulding (C Sturman); Harratt, Canham etc. (H Healey); Sir Francis Hill (F I Baker) Longley (C Sturman) A. Hamilton Thompson (Dr. D Smith) Edward Trollope (T R Leach).

The Committee is working with other societies and committees in the county on this project. This is a very ambitious project, but we have every hope of its success. It is hoped to mount a small exhibition at Jews' Court during the summer of 1989.

Members will be interested to know that the only V.C.H. volume published for Lincolnshire (Volume II) is to be reprinted in facsimile. To quote the publicity leaflet "The volume was published more than eighty years ago, and its reissue makes available what is virtually an antiquarian book; it is nevertheless a work of reference that in many respects has not been replaced. Half the volume is devoted to Ecclesiastical History and separate histories of the religious houses of the county, numbering no less than 125 and including Lincoln Cathedral and Crowland Abbey; several of these histories were written by Rose Graham, and the accounts of the seventeen Friaries by A G Little. The second half of the volume contains chapters on Political History (by F H Vallacott), Social and Economic History (including a table of population summarising the first eleven national censuses), Industries, Agriculture, Forestry, Endowed Schools and Sport".

Facsimile Reprint, 31 cm; xviii, 528 pp, 4 halftone plates, 1 map; cloth, 0 7129 1045 X. £65. Orders and enquiries to Dawson Book Service (V) Cannon House, Folkstone, Kent. CT19 5EE or to our Bookshop at Jews' Court.

FROM LINCOLNSHIRE TO FIJI
Eleanor Hannestadt, our Lectures Secretary, has arranged for a slide presentation on the life of John Hunt, missionary to Fiji, to be held at Jews' Court on Saturday, November 26th at 2.30 pm. Hunt was born at Hykeham. We know that this presentation by Mr George Melton has been received with enthusiasm elsewhere, and it provides a rare opportunity to learn more about this interesting Lincolnshire missionary.

SYMPOSIUM ON HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS DISSENT IN EAST ANGLIA
This will be held in Cambridge 7-9 April 1989 and will bring together professional and amateur historians interested in the development of religious dissent in East Anglia. It is sponsored by the Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon General Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, the Cambridge and County Folk Museum, the Cambridge Antiquarian Society and the Friends Historical Society. Further information is available from Laurel
Illustrated Talk on Clay Pipes
Mr Peter Hammond, a collector and researcher of clay tobacco pipes from Nottingham, will give an illustrated talk to the Society on the subject of Clay Pipes on TUESDAY 22 NOVEMBER at 7.30 pm in Jews' Court. He has made a study of Nottinghamshire clay pipes and their makers, and has also looked at some pipe makers from Lincolnshire, particularly from the Boston and Grantham areas. If anyone has clay pipes which they may have found, and would like identifying, he will be pleased to look at them. This lecture promises to be an interesting one, so please come along, and bring your clay pipes with you.

Chris Jones

Recent Activities
In the absence of any excavations this year members of the team have spent their time at Jews' Court. The lecture room has been decorated, curtains fitted, new lights installed and a new permanent screen built. The rear garden, previously jungle, has been weeded and pruned to show some sense of order.

For the last few weeks, following a suggestion by Naomi Field we have been doing an Architectural/Archaeological Survey of the building. We have drawn plans which we hope to publish shortly. Many interesting features and problems have been encountered in trying to work out the sequence of building, alterations and additions. We would welcome any information from anyone who knew the building before the extensive 'modernisation' of the interior in the 1930s and any old photographs.

Winter Season Lectures
The dates for the winter series of lectures at Jews' Court have been fixed, but not all of the speakers have yet been arranged. Details will be found in the Calendar of Events. There will be a Members' Evening on Thursday, 15th December to which members are invited to bring a few slides, a bottle - or just come for a chat.

Peter Rollin

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JEW'S COURT

(This account by our Treasurer contained some material which repeated some of the information given in Harry Scott's article, and this has been edited out. T.R.L.)

The Executive thought it would be a good idea if I wrote an account of how things are progressing at Jews' Court, especially as they affect our finances.

In a nutshell, we have spent a lot of money, but the Bookshop is beginning to show encouraging returns and, although we have dipped into our reserves to the tune of several thousand pounds,
our overall position is still comparable with two years ago. The big expenses have been concerned with decorations and equipment and stocking the shop. They would have been much greater without the large amount of volunteer help and there are still more to come. Although some are ongoing, a lot of them will not recur for some time and, in any case, not all at once. Some of the equipment will need maintenance but the shop, once established, should make a profit. Already I am paying out less per month for new stock than we are taking from sales; but there is no room for complacency. It will be some time before we recoup in profit all that we originally paid out, and it is still too early to tell whether the venture as a whole will be successful. There are however hopeful signs - membership is increasing and we are paying less for hiring rooms for meetings.

The Management Committee has met at least once a month to make major decisions and in principle we decided that if a job needed to be done it was important to do it well.

So, what has been done?

First the whole building, five rooms, kitchen, toilets, hall and stairway had to be decorated. In the process it was found that a number of running repairs were needed; some have been done by the Trustees, others we have undertaken ourselves. A tremendous amount of useless old wiring had to be stripped out, new locks were fitted, an extra folding door was put in to make the shop secure, a carpet firm reformed and made good all that had been damaged by the leaking central heating just before we moved in. A completely new central heating system was installed by the Trustees. We consulted the Fire Service and an Insurance firm, as a result of which we have installed a burglar alarm, a fire alarm, extra banisters, bars on the windows and a special emergency back door. We have also taken out extra insurance to cover access to the building by the public. For all this, someone had to be on hand all the time. Diana and Harry carried the major weight of this and Richard always seemed to be in at least two places at once!

The lecture room has new curtains and new lighting, a fixed screen for showing films and new stacking chairs and tables. Bookings both for the society and outside bodies are made through the administrator. The library has shelving which was obtained as a bargain second hand and has been resurfaced. Soon we shall have the books available for members' reference. Decisions on our crockery and drink-making facilities are still incomplete - although it is possible to make a cup of coffee! - but here too, as we did with the chairs, we want to avoid a haphazard provision, so that the building gives an over-all unified appearance. We have purchased cleaning equipment including a vacuum cleaner, and now have appointed a regular cleaning lady.

There has been a lot of local interest in the project, and thanks to a number of people's efforts, we have had the attention of the local press from time to time. Our beautiful signs are now in place, so there is no excuse for not being able to find us and a number of groups have asked about visiting.

So there is much going on, and we hope that members will make good use of the facilities. We could do with more volunteers to serve in the shop, so if anyone feels able to help, even for a short time, Pauline Phillips (who can be contacted by writing to Jews' Court), will be only too pleased to fit them in. Also, if
anyone would like to make a donation towards the general expenses, I would be pleased to hear from them. As the Committee is anxious to maintain a uniform and fitting style throughout we have not generally sought donations in kind. We are, however, grateful for some specific items such as the curtains given by Wynn Stokes.

Much has still to be done in the basement and in the extra building in the garden. To bring the basement into proper use we need a dehumidifier and the search for one is currently in hand. The archaeologists have undertaken the clearing of the garden.

There is so much more that could be told and I apologise to anyone who feels I have missed important things out. I will end by printing a simplified extract from the accounts relating to the project and please notice that one new source of income is the reclaiming of V.A.T. by the new company Lincolnshire Heritage Ltd!

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<td>Rent to end of September</td>
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<td>Water Rate - (We are investigating the cost of installing a meter to reduce this)</td>
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<td>Shop Fitting and Till</td>
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<td>Goods for Sale</td>
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Income

| Shop takings to end of July | 2426 |
| Reclaimed V.A.T.            | 605  |

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NOTES AND QUERIES

58/1 QUERY Lincolnshire Words and Phrases

Are any readers familiar with any of the following words or phrases?

A chally bed (of feather bed, flock bed)

Clears - meaning ?paws, ?feet, ?legs, eg 'hind clears'

Cosh, to - meaning 'to pod' ie to develop pods

On a corren - A phrase indicative of something having been done or spoken in jest

Flinches in the feet

A slither - meaning 'a split', possibly also used as a verb 'to slither' meaning 'to cut, slit or split'

I would very much appreciate it, if readers familiar with any of the above words or phrases, and knowing their usage and meaning,
could tell me the generally accepted definition(s), the location and year in which the word or phrase was used, and if possible, include an illustrative phrase, eg "They claummed up on the roof an' made a slither in the lead gutter".

Please kindly note that I am not seeking 'dictionary' definitions - but actual examples taken from written or spoken Lincolnshire speech. Thank you.

Eileen M Elder, Apple Garth, 33 Norman Close, Barton on Humber, 8th Humberside DN18 5HX.

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58/2 QUERY "A Lincolnshire Place-Name and Dialect Dictionary"
Since 1980 I have been researching and transcribing a substantial collection of Lincolnshire dialect material currently known as "The Peacock Lincolnshire Dialect Word-Slip Collection, (1896-1903)" lodged at Scunthorpe Museum. Perhaps readers will be kind enough to help me to resolve the following query pertaining to the collection.

In 1896 the Revd E Adrian Woodruffe-Peacock, Vicar of Cadney and eminent Lincolnshire naturalist embarked on an ambitious project of producing a "Lincolnshire Place-Name and Dialect Dictionary". His aim was to continue and extend the work of his father Edward Peacock, author of A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham (English Dialect Society, 1877, enlarged and revised 1889), and in so doing to produce a dictionary which would "include, as far as possible a complete vocabulary, such as is found in no existing work, of the dialect words of the County of Lincoln, with its peculiar phrases and place-name words".

It is known that the intended volume was expected to run to somewhere in the region of 1,000 pages and to cover the dialect of the entire county. Sadly, the project ground to a halt in 1903, but not before a considerable collection of manuscript material (amounting to 9,388 slips) had been amassed. This material is now known as "The Peacock Lincolnshire Dialect Word-Slip Collection, (1896-1903)".

At the time in question (1896) Woodruffe-Peacock had available as the basis for his intended work, Edward Peacock's dialect material (ie the "Glossaries") and Edward Peacock's Place-Name Collection (which was never published, but which amounted to approximately 25,000 slips), Mabel Peacock's unpublished dialect collection (later contributed to The English Dialect Dictionary), and Max Peacock's personal dialect collection which, at that time already amounted to several thousand words.

Woodruffe-Peacock planned to launch a county-wide appeal in an attempt to gather further material and to make the intended "dictionary" representative of the whole of Lincolnshire. This appeal for further help - both "financial and literary" was drafted with the help of his friend and fellow naturalist H W Goulding of Louth. One complete copy of the appeal leaflet has been found among the Woodruffe-Peacock papers in the Cambridge University Botanic Library. Three fragments are incorporated into the "Peacock Lincolnshire Dialect Word-Slip Collection" at Scunthorpe. The fragments, however, differ slightly from the "Cambridge" version. This raises two questions. Were both versions so-far-found simply proof copies, - or was one of them published as a county-wide circular - and if so which?
The complete ("Cambridge") version consists of one single fool-scrap sheet folded. The first page bears the title "A Lincolnshire Place-Name and Dialect Dictionary". Editor in Chief: Rev. E Adrian Woodruffe-Peacock, L.Th., F.L.S., F.G.S., Cadney Vicarage, Brigg. Treasurer: Mr R W Goulding, Mercer Row, Louth. An outline of the "Plan and Scope of Work" is given. The second page gives further details and includes "Directions to Workers and Readers". The third page illustrates "Specimens from speech". The back page is unused.

I would be grateful to hear from any reader who has ever seen such a circular, even if it was many years ago. I would be more than grateful to hear from anyone who has such a leaflet in their possession particularly if they are able to tell me how they came by it. Such material is of course ephemeral by nature but even just a few such circulars interleaved in old books from the libraries of Lincolnshire clergy or naturalists would confirm that Woodruffe-Peacock did indeed make his county-wide appeal and hence, in the light of other known facts, enable me to assess the level of public response. Thank you.

Eileen M Elder

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58/3 The William and Hannah

Mr George Bee, a member living in Tutaki, Muchison, New Zealand, saw with interest the information about the lecture given by Mr Arthur Owen on Wainfleet Haven and the East Fen. He has written to Mr Owen to say that some time towards the end of the 19th century his family owned a fishing boat called the William and Hannah which was probably in their possession from about 1875-1900. The family was engaged in fishing in Wainfleet at least as early as 1841, and up to the 1914-18 War. He has recently tried to get some documentary proof for the existence of the vessel, and had searches made of the fishing boat registers of Boston, Grimsby and Hull. Unfortunately there was no record of this vessel. Only vessels of 15 ton burden and having a deck had to be registered. As a boat capable of carrying fifteen tons is a sizeable vessel, Mr Bee feels that there must have been many unregistered fishing boats in Lincolnshire at the end of the century.

A gentleman living in Wainfleet, in his mid seventies, has a vague recollection of his father, a farmer, knowing of the vessel. Mr Bee's family moved to Grimsby before 1910. Mr Bee has never been to Wainfleet, and has no knowledge of local archives, etc. in the area, and would be grateful to hear from anyone who can help him in trying to trace the boat. Mr Owen has replied to Mr Bee with several suggestions. If any member can help Mr Bee will they please write directly to him.

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58/4 Rev. Mr Hoare, Curate of Coddington

Does any Nottinghamshire member have any information on the Rev. Mr Hoare, Curate of Coddington, Notts. in the 1790s? I know that he was a friend of Robert Carr Brackenbury of Raithby Hall, and that they established in Newark in 1799 the Strangers Friendly Society. I have reason to suspect that it was Hoare who sent George Smith, a Nottinghamshire weaver turned Methodist preacher to Brackenbury, who took him to the Isle of Portland as his assistant. I do not know Hoare's Christian name, but
it is unlikely that he was a Cambridge graduate as he does not appear in Alumni Cantabrigiensis. Some time ago I wrote to Newark Public Library about Hoare, but the staff there could not give any information about him.

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58/5 Mappin, of the Manor House, Scampton

In the July Newsletter (57/2) Terence Leach asked whether Samuel Wilson Mappin, who lived at Scampton in the late 19th century, was a relative of the man of that name who was a partner in the firm of Mappin & Webb, the London jewellers. I cannot confirm such a relationship and there is no mention of the jewellers in any of the information I have been able to find on the family of which Samuel Wilson Mappin was a member. As he later became a baronet by succeeding his great-nephew, a succession which must be unusual, to say the least, some notes on the man and his family may be of interest.

Samuel was the third and youngest son of Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin, of Sheffield, who was born in 1821 and entered his father's cutlery business at the age of 14. His father died when Frederick was only 20, and he became the head of the firm, although he later took his younger brothers into partnership, and in 1859 retired from the business to become senior partner in Thomas Turton & Son, steel manufacturers. He became a member of Sheffield Town Council in 1854, was Mayor in 1877/78, Master Cutler in 1855, and in 1900 became the first honorary Freeman of Sheffield. From 1880-1885 he was Member of Parliament for East Retford, Notts. and from 1885 to 1906 for the Hallamshire Division of the West Riding. He was created a baronet in 1886, and largely endowed Sheffield University, of which he became the first senior pro-chancellor when it was founded in 1905. He gave 80 pictures to the Mappin Art Gallery, founded under the will of his uncle, John Newton Mappin, and his portrait, and that of his wife, hang in the Gallery. In 1885 he married Mary Crossley (died 1908), daughter of John Wilson of Sheffield, and died in 1910, leaving three sons.

His eldest son, Frank Mappin, succeeded him as 2nd baronet, and on his death unmarried in 1920 he was succeeded by his brother, Wilson Mappin. Both his twin sons predeceased him, but the elder, Thomas Wilson Mappin, married in 1906 Violet Maud Mappin, daughter of Joseph C Mappin, of 38 Harrington Gardens, London S.W. - was this lady a member of the jeweller's family? (Incidentally, from 1954 to 1984 37 Harrington Gardens was the headquarters of the Society of Genealogists). By her he left a son, Charles Thomas Hewitt Mappin (born 1909), who in 1925 succeeded his grandfather as 4th baronet, and as a Sergeant-Pilot in the R.A.F. was killed in action over Germany 8/9 November 1941. As his only child died in infancy he was succeeded by his great-uncle, Samuel Wilson Mappin, sometime of Scampton, who became the 5th baronet.

Sir Samuel was born in 1854, educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A.1877?) and in 1881 married Laura (died 1937), daughter of William Morton, of Westfield House, Alford, brewer, wine and spirit merchant and farmer, so probably by then he had already taken up residence in Lincolnshire. The directories from 1882 to 1896 list him as living at the Manor House, Scampton, and although in 1900 the occupant of that house is given in the directory as George Edward Sanders (uncle of the late
Colonel J W E Sandars of Gate Burton Hall, Burke's Peerage for that year shows Mappin as still resident at the Manor House, Scampton. By 1912 he had moved to Bristol, where he made his home until his death in 1942, when he was succeeded by his only surviving son, Frank Crossley Mappin, as 6th baronet. Sir Frank was born in 1884, so Scampton would have been his home for the first sixteen years of his life, and he had a great affection for the county all his life. In an article 'Lincolnshire - "Home"
Away from Home', which appeared in 'Lincolnshire Life' in April 1979, Gordon Ingham wrote "One of the many links between New Zealand and Lincolnshire came to public notice a few years ago with the death in Auckland of Sir Frank Mappin. Although many of his family connections were with Sheffield, Sir Frank made no secret of his allegiance to Lincolnshire. Towards the end of a successful business career, in a life marked by many public benefactions, he and Lady Mappin gave their beautiful home, set among spacious grounds in a select part of Auckland, to the nation as a residence for the Governor-General and it is now Government House, Auckland. On today's values the property would likely be worth several million dollars. Among the many tributes paid on his passing, it was said that had he not inherited his title, he would have earned it in his own right". Sir Frank died in 1975, leaving three daughters, when the title became extinct.

Ron Drury

58/6 War Memorials
I mentioned the subject of War Memorials in Newsletter 57
(No.57/3 p.14). I am indebted to Ron Drury for collecting togetherness a number of cuttings from the correspondence columns of The Times and elsewhere which appeared as the Newsletter was being printed and distributed.

Terence Bendixson, Chairman of the Friends of Brompton Cemetery wrote (24 February) in reply to a suggestion of an inventory of church sculpture, saying "In view of the antiquarian and artistic value of such collections of church sculpture, the national inventory proposed by your correspondent would be of the highest interest. If the Minister for the Arts could be persuaded to father such a listing, and if it could take the form of a usable hand book rather than a dry-as-dust archive, further local initiatives to protect the riches thus exposed might follow".

He was supported several days later by David A Cohen, Chairman of the Western Front Association who said that the original letter from Dr. Borg appeared at an opportune time - "This association has, over the last few years, become increasingly concerned not only with the physical condition of many memorials, but the threat to others caused by ignorance of their existence. It has decided, therefore, to undertake the task of forming an inventory, so far as the First World War is concerned, for memorials of all types sited within the UK. The work will be undertaken voluntarily by members of the association and centralised with a view to eventual publication". On the same day Mr Peter Ewart of Hawkhurst, Kent, wrote to say that he and his wife had already embarked on a scheme covering Kent and East Sussex. On 16 March a Kent British Legion Branch Secretary wrote to say that that organisation should be involved.

On 21 March D Boorman of Dunnington Hall, York, wrote to say that he felt that the matter was urgent, as he had seen over a
thousand memorials over the past year, and many of them were already damaged, sometimes to the point of destruction, or were virtually inaccessible to the public. - "Shelters in memorial gardens have been destroyed by vandals, crosses in remote villages have been pushed over, graffiti are commonplace, bronze name plates have been stolen, carved inscriptions have almost disappeared, churches have been deconsecrated and their memorials lost, and schools have been demolished with similar results".

The General Secretary of the British Legion (22 March) said the Legion's national council would certainly approve of branches undertaking an inventory and was confident that most branches already had such records, and went on to point out that "Problems arise in the remoter places, also in larger communities within which there are many memorials non-publicly subscribed or located (for example, within works or public offices, many now defunct) and it is especially in these conditions that a constantly reviewed record is vital".

J A Bruce (23 March) said "When the data base is established, I hope it will include information about architects, sculptors, builders, etc. and the location of any relevant records, especially minutes and reports of war memorial committees where these exist". The admirable studies we have of war memorials do not aim to deal fully with the mass of local First World War memorials which, as A J P Taylor once pointed out "present a curious picture of popular taste which has never been studied".

All this led to a small article by David Cross in the Times (9 May) which announced that David Boorman will publish details of about 300 memorials which are most at risk in At the Going Down of the Sun to mark the seventieth anniversary of the signing of the armistice. The article quoted Alan Borg, director of the Imperial War Museum, whose letter started the whole correspondence, as saying "I have long believed that a national data base should be established. The task is finite, manageable and comparably inexpensive. Unfortunately, however, it is no one's responsibility and hence is virtually impossible to fund from established sources". Proceeds from Mr Boorman's book will aid the British Legion to foster greater interest in the memorials and to raise funds for maintenance and protection.

Jo Darke, who is known to me and perhaps to other members of the Society wrote on 24 March a letter which wisely extended the scope of what was being discussed. This was as follows:-

Sir, May I extend the boundaries of the national inventory proposed first for funerary monuments (February 24) and now (March 5) for war memorials? The third category would include statues and public memorials, which I am researching for a National Trust book. Numerous examples are catalogued, with buildings, in the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments' records, but at present the records are kept separately at county offices.

Britain has, in market squares, at street corners and on village greens, a large and underrated collection of works of art. They may be by eminent sculptors, or by local ones whose portraits are often more personal; largely of the nineteenth century, they range overall from Charles I to the present. These portraits of our past may not be Great Art, but they deserve recognition and preservation. Local councils effect what repairs they can, some caringly, and others (to the subjects' detriment) amissurishly. Too many monuments are
neglected, but in the present cold climate of "cuts", council purses have more urgent demands.
A national inventory, such as that recently undertaken by the Fountain Society, could be the first step in a preservation programme. Funerary, war and public monuments might make useful headings. Perhaps it is time to form the Monument Society?

It will be interesting to see further developments - if any - in this matter. Lincolnshire has a wealth of such memorials to the dead of the First World War, which take many forms. There are some which are not as obvious as those out of doors on village greens and in churchyards - some are in schools (such as Boston Grammar School) and some in offices (such as the Head Post Office at Lincoln). There is a large one in the Lincoln County Hospital.

If there are any members with time on their hands (an unlikely thing, I know) here is a task for them.

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Terence Leach

FACES AND PLACES

Boothby Pagnell Manor House
This "the most important small Norman Manor House in England" as Fevans and Harris described it, has given cause for concern for many years. I was delighted to find it covered in scaffolding when I took a group of members and friends to see it in July. Its restoration will give all who know it great pleasure.

Terence Leach

The Durham Ox
(Newsletter No.57 p.8) - Mention of the Durham Ox was of great interest to member Mrs Tarrant, who has done a great deal of research into her family, the Hammonds of Bassingham. John Day, owner of the famous animal, was the brother of Samuel Day, one of whose daughters married into the Hammond family. I have been able to give Mrs Tarrant more information about the ox than I gave in the Newsletter. Shorthorned cattle were mostly found in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the northern counties of England. After the establishment of the Herd Book in 1822 they became uniformly known as Shorthorns and were dual purpose cattle, excellent for milking and with a great aptitude for fattening on limited food. The Collings brothers of County Durham were noted for their work in improving shorthorned cattle. Robert Bakewell of Dishley Hall, Loughborough, was at work at the same time improving Longhorned cattle. The Collings often visited Bakewell's farm and successfully adopted his close in-breeding policy with their Shorthorns. The Collings acquired a bull Hubback who was eventually claimed to be the ancestor of all the most distinguished Shorthorn cattle. One of his descendants was the bull Fojambe, who was mated with a cow called Lady Maynard, for which Charles Colling paid £35 guineas. The Durham Ox, born at Ketton near Darlington "to a common dairy cow which cost only £14" was descended from both of these animals.

At the turn of the 18th century the fashion for fattening livestock was at its height, and artists were employed to record the monstrous proportions which some of the animals attained. Thomas Bewick recorded in his Memoirs that often such pictures were exaggerated to please patrons. Some animals became too
heavy for their own legs. (Even in recent years, when Lincolnshire gardens often had a pig in a sty, owners would discuss the merits of an animal, and one which was too fat was said to be likely to 'go off its feet'). Exhibiting these enormous animals became a profitable activity and it was Charles Colling's Durham Ox which brought the most notice to the Shorthorn cattle. The animal was sold in February 1801 to Mr Bulmer of Harmby, near Bedale, in Yorkshire, for £140 - it was then five years old.

Bulmer had a carriage made and transported the animal about for four or five weeks before selling him to John Day for £250 in May 1801. John Day was offered £2,000 for the Ox within a month, but knowing that the animal's value was in exhibitions, he kept him and travelled throughout England and Scotland with his animal for nearly six years.

On February 19 1807, at Oxford, the Ox slipped up and dislocated a hip bone. He "continued in this state till 15th April, when he was obliged to be slaughtered, notwithstanding he must have lost considerably in weight during these eight weeks of illness, his carcass weighed:

- Forequarters 165 stone 12 lb
- Tallow 11 stone 2 lb
- Hide 10 stone 2 lb

This was his weight at 11 years old, under all the disadvantages of travelling in a jolting carriage and eight weeks painful illness". He was said to have weighed 270 stone at ten years old.

Many cattle prints, especially of Shorthorns, were published between 1790 and 1845. One of the most popular was that of the Durham Ox by Whessell after Boulbee, published in 1802. It sold some 2,000 copies within a year of publication. Cattle were also shown on Staffordshire blue and white pottery in the early 19th century, when underglaze transfer printing was introduced. The Durham Ox appeared on such plates.

The print of the Durham Ox shows him with John Day. John Day was born in 1761, the son of Henry and Bridget Day. He had three children - Bridget, born in 1796, John Henry, born in 1799 and George, born in 1803. He was obviously an enterprising man and does anyone have any information about him?

Many public houses were named after famous animals. The Durham Ox gave his name to the Durham Ox Hotel, 13 Oxford Street, Lincoln, which was opened in 1844. It was built by William Fisher at the junction of two new roads, Canwick Road and St. Mary's Street. It was demolished for the building of Pelham Bridge, which was opened by the Queen in 1958.

By a strange coincidence, as these notes were being written, the Lincolnshire Echo (4th August 1988) published an account of the visit of Mr Peter Byrne, who lives in the village of Durham Ox in Victoria, Australia, and who was looking into the history of the animal. He can be contacted c/o 65 Prilo Road, London SE7 7PX. I have sent him a copy of these notes and of an article on the Durham Ox published in Country Life July 24 1980, written by D Wyn Hughes, to which I am Indebted for much of this information. Is there no end to Australian connections?

Terence Leach

Parish Church of St. Vedast, Tathwell

The parishioners of Tathwell have faced considerable expense in the last two years - a new slate roof, along with re-wiring, new
guttering, and repointing, is all but complete. The building is now in better shape than it has been for many years. The villagers themselves have repainted the interior, and treated all internal woodwork with preservative. But further expenditure is now necessary.

The undoubted gem of St. Vedast's is the huge alabaster Hamby monument which stands against the north wall of the chancel. Beneath a shield bearing the Hamby arms and quarterings is the black robed figure of William Hamby, kneeling at a desk covered with a green cloth. On either side of him are a skull and cross bones and an hourglass. A lower stage has two further figures - William's brother Edward, and Edward's wife, Elizabeth Reed, who kneel facing each other across another desk. A stage below are shown their kneeling children, six sons, two holding skulls, and seven daughters, three bearing skulls, while a fourth lies in swaddling clothes.

A later addition has been made to the monument. This is a marble slab commemorating Elizabeth Hamby, great grand-daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Hamby, and her husband, John Chaplin. It was their marriage which established the Chaplin dynasty in Lincolnshire. There are many other tablets in the church, mainly of Chaplin descendants.

Unfortunately the Hamby memorial is in urgent need of repair. Its original method of construction with the alabaster blocks held together with iron pins may prove to be, literally, its downfall. It is both coming away from the wall and splitting apart. Ideally it must be taken down, the iron bored out, and reconstructed using stainless steel. With additional renovation of the colouring, it is estimated that the cost will be £6,000.

Obviously the P.C.C. have launched an appeal and money has been donated by some descendants of the Hamby family. If anyone can offer any help, practical, financial or with ideas, the P.C.C. will be grateful to hear from them. Please come and visit the church. There are three keys available in the village, and a full explanation of how to find them in the church porch. Letters etc. should be sent to Mr D Spicer, Bargate, Tathwell, Louth, LN11 9SR.

Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology
This is a county-wide organisation dedicated to investigating Lincolnshire's heritage. It has developed out of earlier groups and now has a professional team with a wide knowledge of the county. The Trust is not merely involved in 'digs' but also engaged in field walking, lecturing, organising leaflets and exhibitions, photographing soils and sites, dating hedges, and drawing. The Trust receives grants from English Heritage for local projects of national importance and practical and financial assistance comes from District Councils. Developers and other business interests are also supporting the work of the Trust. Those interested in becoming involved with the activities of the Trust should write to the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, 28 Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincs. NG34 7EZ.

The Lancaster
The information about the Lancaster, formerly at R.A.F. Scampton given in the last Newsletter was taken from a local newspaper. Unfortunately the report was incorrect, as the Editor discovered when correction was impossible. The new home of the plane will in fact be at the Aviation Heritage Centre at East Kirkby in
Lincolnshire - not in Nottinghamshire. This museum also houses the collections of the Lincolnshire Aviation Society which was formerly at Tattershall. A full time manager has now been appointed and the museum will be open Monday to Saturday - 10 am to 4.30 pm from 18th July. [Thanks to Catherine Wilson and Mrs D J Cheffings of Hessle for information].

A Traction Engine from Tasmania
The Museum of Lincolnshire Life has acquired a traction engine made by Hornsby's of Grantham in 1892. It spent all its working life in Tasmania. It was owned by the Scottsdale Rotary Club, who wished to see it restored - but there were no facilities for doing this in Tasmania, and the Club agreed to donate the engine to the Museum. The Museum is now looking for the money to restore the engine. Another link with Australia!

Another Link with Australia
Catherine Wilson, who kindly sent the information about the traction engine given above, tells us that the present Agent General for New South Wales is a descendant of a Lincolnshire man, Richard Francis, who was convicted for burglary in 1814 and sentenced to death - a sentence commuted to fourteen years transportation.

The Ammonite Armada
Two hundred million years ago Britain and much of Europe lay beneath a vast tropical sea. The remains of thousands of sea creatures became buried in its sediments. Today, the secrets of this sea are preserved in the Frodingham Ironstone - a rock unique to a small area of South Humberside - formerly Lincolnshire. Since its discovery one hundred and thirty years ago the origin of the Ironstone has remained a mystery. Only during the last twenty five years have we begun to unravel its story. Now, at last you too can piece together the clues and reveal the life and times of a sea no-one ever saw. Many of the finest fossils collected from the Ironstone will be on display at a major exhibition on the natural history of the Frodingham Ironstone from 3 September to 13 November and 28 December to 22 January at Scunthorpe Museum, Oswald Road, Scunthorpe. Much of the material comes from the Museum's own extensive collection which have been amassed over the last century. Other objects have been gathered together from individuals and museums, or collected specially for this exhibition. The central feature will be a spectacular reconstruction of the Ironstone sea complete with ichthyosaurs and ammonites.

Buslingthorpe Church
The parish church of St. Michael at Buslingthorpe is now in the hands of the Redundant Churches Fund, a registered charity supported by the Department of the Environment. The fund took over the church last year. Buslingthorpe is a tiny community close to FalgHINGWORTH, south of Market Rasen. A casual visitor might suspect that the church, rebuilt by the Lincoln architect E J Willson in 1835 using local yellow bricks, is hardly worth more than a passing glance, for only the tower, of local stone, is ancient. However, as Lincolnshire historians will know, the church houses two treasures. There is an effigy of a knight, cross legged, of the late 13th century, with two angels kneeling by his pillow, and the brass of Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, a demi figure on a coffin lid of stone, with a Lombardic inscription. This is early 14th century, and one of the earliest dozen
or so military brasses in the country. Near the church is the
moat of the medieval manor house, and there are signs of the
deserted medieval village. I hope to publish more information
about Buslingthorpe in the next Newsletter.

A Lincolnshire Author
Collecting Sporting Art, edited by J N P Eaton (available from
R.E. and T.E. Way, Brentham, Burrough Green, Newmarket, Suffolk,
CB8 9NA at £19.95 plus £2 postage) includes a chapter on The
British Sporting Art Trust by Dr. Robert Fountain, of Fillingham.
In 1984 Robert Fountain and Alfred Gates published Stubbs' Dogs
- The Hounds and Domestic Dogs of the Eighteenth Century as seen
through the Paintings of George Stubbs (Ackermann, London, 1984)
Dr. Fountain is a Trustee of the British Sporting Art Trust.

And Another
Christopher Sturman needs no introduction to readers of this
Newsletter. They will be interested to know that the latest
BT 6DY price £2.50) contains an article by him on "A Lincolnshire
Hermit: Wolley Jolland (1745-1831)". Country Life July 14 1988
included an article by Christopher Sturman and John Harris on
Aspiring Views - an account, beautifully illustrated in colour,
of the Louth Panorama, which members of the Society saw on the
day of the Louth Day School.

Copying Old Photographs
Many local historians collect old photographs. It is often
possible to borrow photographs for copying, and I know from expe-
rience that finding a reliable and efficient photographer to
do this specialised work can be difficult. Mr D H Armstrong
(271A Station Road, New Waltham, Grimsby, South Humberside
DN36 4QC) has recently begun to specialise in this work, and has
done work for local museums and galleries. He will be pleased to
send price lists etc. to anyone who wishes to write to him.
There is a poster giving an example of his work in Jews' Court.

Bloody Mary
Many readers will have seen the film "South Pacific" almost
certainly without realising that Aggie Grey, claimed as the model
for Bloody Mary in James Michener's Tales of the South Pacific,
was of Lincolnshire origin. She was born Agnes Genevieve Swann on
Halloween Day, 1897, second of the three daughters and one son of
William Swann, a ships chemist from Lincolnshire who settled in
Apia, and Pele, a Samoan girl. In 1917 she married a young New
Zealander, Gordon Hay Mackenzie, who died a few years later. In
1926 she married Charles Grey, also a New Zealander, who died in
1943. She opened a Club to help the family finances and event-
ually became a millionnaire. In 1971 she became the first
commoner to appear on a Samoan postage stamp. She was hostess to
the Queen and Prince Philip during their visit in 1977 and in
1983 was the first Samoan to receive the Queen's Service Medal.
She died at her hotel in Apia, Western Samoa, at the age of 90,
in June this year. To quote the Daily Telegraph of 29th June,
"Michener has maintained that the manuscript of South Pacific was
already with his publishers when he was stationed in Samoa, but
he confessed I used to get over to British Samoa as often as I
could, just to eat some decent food at Aggie Grey's Hotel.....
It was always with a gasp of relief and a cry of joy at seeing
dear Aggie again. She was ebullient, effervescent, outrageous
and terribly bright".... Michener emphasises, however, that Aggie
was not the original Bloody Mary 'But it was Aggie, and she alone, who fortified my writing in the editing stages, who remained as a visualisation of the island manipulator when the play was in formation, and who lives, in a curious way, as the real-life Bloody Mary'....on her 85th birthday, Aggie danced as usual for her guests, surrounded by daughters, grand-daughters and great grand-daughters".

Visiting Churches (Newsletter 57 p.9)

Mr C J Smith (Jullans, Thornton le Clay, York YOG 7TF) writes: "The solution of the problem of finding the key to a locked church is to write to the priest in charge (including a stamped addressed envelope) telling him of the intended visit and asking him for the key to be made available. The letter should say how many people are to visit the church and, if necessary, where a meal can be bought. Ask, too, if there is a pamphlet on the church's history. A cheque for a small sum, say £2.00, with the letter would impress the writer's integrity on the priest, who might, in return, ask a member of his congregation to act as mentor and guide.

After all, if you wish to visit the centre of a priest's employment it is advisable to tell him when you would like to call. This would put him on your side at once.

If the church is one of three or four in which the Priest takes services in turn - especially in the country - it would be helpful to the visitor if the Priest could be asked to say when and at what time a service will be held. The visitor might then be able to attend the service, meet the incumbent and be introduced to a guide.

If the visit is to be made in cold weather, remember that a church in which a service is held is usually warmed to some extent.

Time spent on reconnaissance is seldom wasted".

I am sure there is much in what Mr Smith suggests, but how many people plan their lives so exactly that they can write to incumbents before making visits - they would have to plan many weeks ahead if they wished to make a tour of any churches in Lincolnshire. One wonders what incumbents would say if all prospective visitors wrote to ask for a guide (perhaps one of our clerical members might give an opinion on this). An incumbent might find himself answering a great many letters in the course of a year, especially in Lincolnshire where many parsons are responsible for a number of churches. One wonders also how many people could send £2 for every church they intended to visit in a days tour, especially with no guarantee of access, guide or guide book. There are a great many isolated churches in this county where the provision of a guide (even if a knowledgeable one could spare the time) would entail exceedingly elaborate arrangements.

Members will be interested to know that Charles Kightly has been appointed as Church Tourism Officer for Lincolnshire on a three year contract sponsored by Ecclesiastical Insurance. His task will be to improve publicity about Lincolnshire churches and to promote their accessibility in a structured way. This is to be very much welcomed, and may well bring about a much better state of affairs than exists in many parishes at the present time.
Royal Coats of Arms in Churches

Geoffrey Bryant and a group of friends are listing all the Royal Coats of Arms remaining in Lindsey churches. This survey is now almost complete. The group has looked in all the churches, but asks if members know of any arms locked away in vestries, vicarages, etc. which they may not have seen. It is intended that this research will be published with an introductory piece, for which the group seeks documentary information such as entries in Churchwardens' Accounts, Vestry Minutes, newspapers, etc. These may give details such as names of painters, dates and methods of purchase, and the restoration of Arms. They already know of good entries in the Churchwardens' Accounts for Goxhill, Barton on Humber and North Somercotes. If any member can supply any further information it will be gratefully received, and duly acknowledged in the publication. Members who can help should please contact Geoffrey Bryant, 8 Queen Street, Barton on Humber, South Humberside, DN1 5QP (Tel. 0652 32679) as soon as possible.

William Byrd

In a letter to The Times on 2 July 1988 Antony Rundle, an organist and Director of Music at a school in Leamington Spa pointed out that 1588 should not be remembered only for the Armada, since in that year also William Byrd's "Psalms, Sonnets and Songs of Sadness and Piety" was published. Mr Rundle feels that Byrd's "Reasons briefly set downe by th' auctor, to perswade every one to learne to sing" merit display in every music school. Every pupil, he says, should be taught to share in the inspiration of Byrd's final couplet -

Since singing is so good a thing
I wish all men would learne to sing

Byrd is believed to have been born in Lincolnshire. He became organist at Lincoln Cathedral on 27 February 1563 and was married at St. Margaret in the Close, Lincoln, on 14 September 1568.
(See William Byrd, Edmund H Fellowes, O.U.P. MCMXXXVI)

Eleanor Crosses

Catherine Wilson has kindly forwarded a copy of English Heritage's Conservation Bulletin which contains an article on the restoration of the Eleanor Cross at Geddington, Northamptonshire. In this Nicola Smith writes as follows: "The Eleanor Cross at Geddington, Northamptonshire, which has recently been conserved on behalf of English Heritage, is the most complete survivor of the twelve crosses erected by Edward I in memory of his Queen, Eleanor of Castile. She died at Harby near Lincoln on 28 November, 1290; on 4 December the funeral procession, accompanied by the King, set out for London where she was to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Following a precedent set after the death of Louis IX of France in 1271, when monumental crosses were erected along the funeral route from Paris to St. Denis, Edward determined to erect an elaborate architectural monument surmounted by a cross at each place where his wife's cortège rested overnight. The best artists and craftsmen at the court school were employed on the work and no expense was spared. The remaining Eleanor Crosses are therefore amongst the finest examples of the English Decorated Style, ingeniously designed using interlocking geometric forms to create a part solid, part open, everchanging profile encrusted with lively ornament and delicately detailed figures of the Queen".

"Eleanor Crosses were erected at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable,
St. Albans, Waltham, West Cheap and Charing, but only those at
Geddington, Northampton and Waltham survive. In the seventeenth
century, Protestant zeal hastened the removal of several of them.
Charing Cross, for example, was demolished in 1647 by order of
Parliament.

The Committee said, that verily
To popery it was bent;
For ought I know, it might be so,
For to church it never went

commented a wry contemporary ballad lamenting its loss".

In the early eighteenth century, however, when a number of an-
tiquaries began to take an interest in preserving gothic monuments,
steps were taken to repair and protect the remaining Eleanor
Crosses. The first recorded repair of the Northampton cross
took place in 1713, and in 1720 the newly formed Society of Anti-
quaries of London arranged for posts to be put up to protect
Waltham Cross from damage by carts. Minor patchwork repairs and
restoration were carried out on both crosses later in the
eighteenth century.

As the nineteenth century advanced and interest in all things
medieval became a general fashion, the Eleanor crosses became the
subject of sentimental attachment and the model for many Victorian
monuments. Of these, the Martyrs' Memorial in Oxford, based on
Waltham Cross, is probably the most archaeologically correct, but
there are many others more loosely based on the same examples.
Even the Albert Memorial was intended to echo them as its archi-
itect, George Gilbert Scott explained: "I have not hesitated to
adopt in my design the style at once most congenial with my own
feelings, and that of the most touching monuments ever erected
in this country to a Royal Consort - the exquisite "Eleanor
Crosses". The present Charing Cross, an advertising ploy on the
part of the Charing Cross Hotel Company, dates from 1864". The
article goes on to give details of the restoration of the Ged-
dington Cross.

Queen Eleanor was embalmed at Lincoln and her viscera were buried
in the cathedral. Her body rested at St. Katherine's Priory,
opposite which, on Swine Green, the first of the crosses was
erected. Bishop Sanderson described the monument in the cathedral
as a "marble altar monument where on a Queen's effigies at full
length of gilde brass, with this inscription on the edge of the
brass in Saxon characters: HIC: SUNI: SEPULTA: VICERA: ALIANORE:
QUONDAM: REGINE: ANGLIE: UXORIS: REGIS: EDWARDI: FILII: REGIS:
HENRICI: CUJOS: ANIME PROPITIETUR DEUS: AMEN PATERNOSTER". There
were three escutcheons on the side of the tomb, England, Castle
and Leon quarterly, and Ponthieu. To quote E Mansel Sympos's
Lincoln A Historical and Topographical Account of the City (London
1906) "This monument had been totally destroyed, but fortunately
an illustrated manuscript of Sanderson and Dugdale exists in the
Earl of Winchilsea's library which had come down to him from
Sir Christopher Hatton, who had suggested the pilgrimage to
Dugdale. From the drawing in this book, and from the tomb in
Westminster Abbey, an exact copy of the monument was erected in
1891, on the south side of this - St. John the Baptist's Chapel -
by the late Joseph Ruston, D.L.".

A fragment of the Lincoln Eleanor Cross is now preserved in the
castle grounds at Lincoln. As members know, the Local History
Committee is hoping to instigate a commemoration of the events
of 1290 in 1990.
Photographs in Vestries
Miss Flora Murray has sent the following extract from July/August 1988 number of Reform the United Reformed Churches Magazine: "Researching a short history of Pickering URC, Yorkshire, for its bicentenary in June, elder Alan Pickup kept coming across references to ministers who on leaving presented the church with a framed portrait of themselves to hang in the vestry. No portraits have been seen there for a long time, and a minute book finally revealed that they were taken down and stored some 38 years ago. Diligent searching has now uncovered 14 of them in an outbuilding - most of them without names on them. The photographs went on show as part of a bicentenary exhibition, when the church hoped that one or two of the unnamed ministers might be identified."

In the mid 1960s when I was recording portraits for the Lincolnshire Family Portraits Recording Scheme I became aware of many such collections of photographs, especially in the vestries of parish churches. Members who know of such collections should try to ensure that they are safe - since old photographs are now much collected - and that they are labelled. In many instances this is not always done, and the identity of former parsons may be difficult to determine. A church vestry is not always safe from those who should know better. As a churchwarden I had to rescue some photographs of Dunholme incumbents from destruction by the parson!

Terence Leach

Billinghay Old Vicarage Museum and Craft Workshop
There is a new attraction for visitors to the county - and for residents - at Billinghay. A 'mud and stud' cottage has been restored and opened as a museum. The house probably dates from the mid seventeenth century and was the vicarage. A new vicarage house was provided in 1724 and the cottage was sold in 1734. A fire at Billinghay in 1804 destroyed much of the old village, but the church and surrounding buildings, including the cottage, survived. Restoration is being undertaken by the Grantham based Community Programme Agency. Ian Caudwell, a Lincolnshire blacksmith will be pleased to welcome you to his workshop and explain the work he has in hand. There is a display area showing examples of his work, some background material about the cottage, and a collection of old photographs of Billinghay. Ian specialises in exploring the exciting possibilities when steel and other metals are heated to high temperatures and aims to create interesting items which are both practical and sculptural.

The site is easy to find by turning off the main A153 at the eastern end of the two river crossings to the village, opposite Robinsons the Saddlers. You should then turn immediately left into the Golden Cross Public House car park, where Mr and Mrs Carmichael have kindly given permission for visitors to park cars.

Gravestones
Members of this society, and its committees, have frequently in the past been concerned about gravestones. Under the heading "Keep those gravestones as they are" an article in The Church Times for 10 June 1988 said "Look at every gravestone as an individually distinct, vertical rock face, urges a new conservation booklet about churchyards - and leave it where it is. Gravestones are ideal surfaces for rare lichens; and the warmth
and shelter of the standing stones can also be valuable for small animals, says Caring for Churchyards (£1 post free, from Alison Taylor, Archaeology Section, Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge CB3 OAP). The booklet, published by Cambridge Countryside Advisory Working Party, with a grant from Cambridgeshire County Council, says there ought to be a corner in the churchyard where brambles, nettles and scrub can be tolerated, and ivy and flowering shrubs allowed to grow. Birds, butterflies, lizards, slow worms, field mice, voles, shrews and insects will all find food and shelter in such a spot".

THE BRATOFT ARMADA PAINTING

Miss Kathleen D Venables

(In Newsletter No.57 p.25 the Editor asked for information about this unusual painting. Miss Venables has kindly supplied the following account of the recent history of it, for which the Editor is very grateful)

As stated in the July 1988 issue of our Society's Newsletter, the Armada Painting has continued to hang on the south wall of the tower in Bratoft Church.

In 1977, during the incumbency of the Rev. Richard Ireson, and with great support from him, interest in the Armada painting was revived. Miss Anna Hulbert, one of the nation's experts on medieval paintings, was called upon to inspect and report upon the picture. She found that the wooden base on which the artist had painted was infested with Death Watch Beetle, and in a very weak state, whilst the painting itself was blackened by applications of unsuitable varnish over the years. She considered the painting to be unique, and of great interest and significance.

The Rector and P.C.C. decided to embark upon a fund-raising campaign to have the painting restored by Miss Hulbert. Their efforts included a sponsored walk of the Viking Way by Mr Ireson.

By 1980 £750 had been raised and the restoration work began. Miss Hulbert worked in the church, staying with villagers over a period of several weeks during late 1980 and early 1981, when the work was completed and the picture returned to its position in the tower.

Miss Hulbert's interest in the painting led her to seek information and advice from the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, and so brought the existence of the painting to the knowledge of the Naval historians there.

The picture is considered to be of such interest that permission was sought, and granted, for the picture to be taken to Greenwich to be part of the Armada 400th Anniversary Exhibition there from April to September this year. The exhibition will move to the Ulster Museum, Belfast (from 12th October to 8th January 1989). An illustration of the Bratoft painting is featured on the free brochure distributed to advertise the exhibition.

As a result of the renewed interest in the painting, two local legends about it have been recalled. One is that the figure in the foreground and leading a group of soldiers awaiting attack on the English coast is Robert Stephenson, the (apparently) local artist who painted the picture. He is said to have been responsible for raising a local band of militia at that time. Tying up with this story is a claim which came recently from a Mr Stephenson
living in Norfolk that he is descended from one Rowland Stephenson, who was the painter of the picture. He enclosed part of his family tree, which says of Rowland Stephenson "He brought 80 men into the Armada".

The other story says that one of the Massingberd family served on a ship in the Armada conflict and received a hatch cover from one of the ships as part of his prize booty. This was subsequently used by the local artists as the base of the Armada picture (As stated in the July article the Massingberd family seat was at Bratoft until 1698).

Expert comments:
1. At the Reformation the Rood Loft would be removed. Miss Hulbert says that the strange curved shape of the painting indicates that it would have been fitted into one half of the chancel arch as a replacement for the rood. The Royal Arms might have been in the other half.
2. The Exhibition catalogue says "This painting as displayed in a Lincolnshire church aimed to remind parishioners of God's apparent support for the Protestant Cause".
3. The inscription on the painting refers to "Great Britain". This, together with the lack of representation of Queen Elizabeth, suggests that the painting could date from James I's time rather than the event itself. Thus a date of c1610 is ascribed to the painting by the experts.

These theories fit in with the Massingberd legend.

Miss Hulbert writes of Bratoft church: "There is a fine Rood Screen, lacking loft and vaulting, painted brown. Under the brown there are clear traces of red, gold and white in good condition. The Eastern bay of each side aisle is enclosed by beautiful parclose screens on two sides which are probably also coloured, though no tests have been made".

Miss Hulbert has worked on two other Lincolnshire commissions - the Royal Arms (Queen Anne) at Harpswell and the Charity Boards at Bardney.

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JEWS' COURT

Harry Scott

I am a relative newcomer to the Society, having joined in 1983 when my companion, Pauline Phillips and I decided to trace our ancestors. Having been a policeman in Lincoln from 1950 to 1977 I knew of Jews' Court, but had only been inside once - when I found the front door insecure one evening. Working as Community Relations Officer in the Police from 1971 to 1977 I had worked in schools and met Richard Thornton, Richard Ratcliffe and Terence Leach, all of whom made Pauline and me most welcome when we attended our first Family History meeting.

The vote at the A.G.M. of 1987 resulted in our having a new 'Headquarters' at Jews' Court and shortly afterwards I promised Richard Thornton that I would volunteer to do three or four weeks decorating - one of my hobbies - as soon as the lease was finalised. Pauline promised to help, but she kept our poultry business going whilst I was in Lincoln, so could only help on one day a week.

Richard Thornton phoned at the beginning of January to say that all had been agreed and signed, and also that Jews' Court was to
be open before and after a Family History Meeting in Lincoln on January 9th. This was the first time I had met other members of our Society, other than those interested in Family History, except at Annual General Meetings. I was introduced to Neil Wright (busy selling volumes of the Journal) and to Mrs Enid and Mr Douglas Ballard. Several members were gathered in what is now the book shop discussing what should be done, and how. Douglas Ballard and I decided to meet at Jews' Court on 11th January and make a start. Richard Thornton left the colour scheme entirely to me, and over the weekend Pauline and I had one of our "Board Meetings" and decided that all ceilings and paintwork should be white, all walls magnolia, except in the Lecture Room, which should be all white, on the recommendation of Terence Leach.

Douglas and I met as planned and quickly decided - 'unofficially' - where the office, bookshop, library, etc. should be. We then went shopping, returning an hour and a half later with enough paint and emulsion to complete the whole of the decorating. I planned to work for four days each week, at least six hours a day as I live 22 miles away. Douglas planned to work for two and a half hours on four days a week. My first afternoon alone made me realise the challenge we had taken on - everywhere was filthy.

On 13 January I was invited to a Management Committee meeting at Jews' Court and was co-opted to the committee. This proved valuable because Richard Thornton, being at work, was not able to meet all the workers and representatives who called at Jews' Court. My days began with two hours work at home before setting out for Lincoln, and I often had an hour and a half's work to do in the evening. Nevertheless I was able to plan the days to suit myself, and on Richard's behalf meet the callers at Jews' Court. The Management Committee decided upon the use of rooms - fortuitously Douglas and I had reached the same conclusions.

We agreed at this meeting to call upon all available members to meet at 9.30 on 16th January to clear out the cellars, attic, kitchen and toilets. About fourteen members came, and somehow I found myself in charge. A good days work was done and press publicity organised by Neil Wright created interest among members and non-members. I was inundated with visitors during the following week, some of whom I persuaded to join the Society. On 19th January the telephone was transferred from Exchequer Gate. Ruth Tinley, acting as Administrator, now had no phone - and I became 'office boy' - but not for long.

On Saturday 23 January the office was ready for occupation, and the kitchen and toilets were decorated, thanks to Pauline, Catherine Wilson and Joan Mills, who helped on days whilst Dennis Mills moved the History of Lincolnshire Committee books into Jews' Court. On that Saturday it snowed for most of the day, but Catherine Wilson, with car and trailer, Richard Thornton, Ken Redmore and Brenda Webster with cars, and Pauline and I with a van, moved most of the office furniture and books, and most of the stock of books for sale. We were literally "waltzing" around on the slushy cobbles on Steep Hill in our vehicles. Richard Thornton, Brenda Webster and Peter Taylor were in charge at Exchequer Gate Arch and Ruth Tinley and Terence Leach at Jews' Court. At the end of the day S.L.H.A. was well and truly installed in its new Headquarters, thanks to all who had helped.

Douglas Ballard left Jews' Court at the end of January for about a fortnight to catch up with work at home; this was when Peter Taylor moved in and did a lot of painting of woodwork. He
dismantled all the metal shelving at the storeroom in the arch. Brenda Webster, Pauline and I moved it to Jews' Court with more book stock, for Peter to assemble it in our new book store a week later after I had decorated it. Chris Jones now had the task of filling all the shelves again.

At the second Management Committee meeting on 15 February we heard that Win Stokes had donated curtains for the Lecture Room, (for which Peter Rollin was organising decoration). Mary Hall was to be our Bookshop Manager. At this meeting I met again Tom Baker, whom I have known for many years - since my early days in the Police Force, when he was in charge of the Art Gallery and City Museum. On behalf of the Jews' Court Trust he later helped a great deal in getting work done at the building without unnecessary correspondence. Diana Wilmott attended this meeting, before becoming our Administrator on 1 March. She and Ruth Tinley being very easy to work with, I was able to organise the work without difficulty.

Brenda Webster lent me some tower scaffolding to help with the decoration of high ceilings, and also organised a friend to make iron grills to be fitted to the windows of the Library and Bookstore - which we hope will prevent burglars popping in! (The burglar alarm suppliers were in favour of this which supplements the system we installed).

Early in March Douglas and I went shopping again, which resulted in folding doors being fitted to the Bookshop, and on 15 March the shop was ready for Mary Hall to organise the fitting of shelves, counter, till, etc. - and stock. Mary had several helpers, and successfully opened the shop on 2nd April, Easter Eve as Mary and I had planned - to catch the tourist trade for the whole of this season. I think the Chairman and some other members were not sure that this could be done in such a short time. However, they were delighted, as we were on that Saturday morning, to see customers coming into the bookshop. We had a good day which all the helpers really enjoyed.

One person who had worked very hard behind the scenes was our Treasurer, Marjorie Kay, who reimbursed Douglas and me very quickly after our shopping sprees. Catherine Wilson acquired some very suitable shelving for the Library and also donated the curtains for it. Pauline and I negotiated the purchase of shelving from the Gilstap Library at Newark, which was closing down. This shelving is about one hundred years old, and complements Catherine's acquisition to give the Society enough shelf space to fit into the Library. (It is at present at our house, being cleaned and polished before it is moved to Lincoln).

Having fitted the notice boards in the office, bookshop and book store, Douglas and I decided to have a week at home to do our other work. We then joined forces again and went shopping to buy timber for the permanent screen in the lecture room. Douglas also fitted the handrails in the main entrance and the one on the main staircase, which was kindly donated by David Bennett.

By now it was 14 May and what I had planned as three or four weeks work had in fact gone on for fourteen weeks - but at least four days in total must have been spent in talking to visitors and, I hope, recruiting new members. The challenge of seeing Jews' Court brought to life had been very satisfying, and everyone who came to see the building was very pleased with the great improvement my team of workers had made.
I now know Jews' Court extremely well, and the Executive Committee
most generously, at the A.G.M. gave me Life Membership of the
Society in appreciation for my contribution in helping and or-
ganising the move into Jews' Court.

To all members - and a few non-members - I would like to say a
sincere "Thank you" for all the hard work they put in over the
six months to make our Headquarters a place to be proud of. I am
particularly grateful to Pauline for working so hard at home,
ensuring me to spend so much time in Lincoln, and to Douglas
Ballard, from whom I have learned so much.

The challenge of Jews' Court continues. Anyone who can spare
time to help in the Bookshop should please contact Pauline
Phillips (0636 704568), Mary Hall or Diana Wilmott at the Office
(0522 21337). They will be most grateful - and you will meet
some very interesting people, many of whom are members of the
Society from many parts of the world.

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STRANGE BUT TRUE - OPPOSITION TO 'L.R.S.'

Ron Drury

Lincoln Record Society, founded in 1910, and its publications
have been known and valued by historians throughout the world
longer than any of us can remember, and it is difficult to think
that one Lincolnshire clergyman was opposed to its foundation.
In looking through some old numbers of the regrettably now de-
unct 'Lincolnshire Diocesan Magazine' which were given to me a
few years ago, I came across a report of the Diocesan Conference
held on 14 October 1909 at which Canon Foster moved "That it was
desirable that a Diocesan Records Society should be formed with a
view to the publication of some of the documents recently set in
order". The Rev. R E H Duke vehemently opposed the motion on the
ground that the past was often best left undisturbed, but the
motion was carried.

It is a pity that the reasons for Mr Duke's opposition were not
reported. I must confess that I had never before heard of him,
and the brief details of his career given in Crockford's Clerical
Directory are of little assistance. The Rev. Rashleigh Edward
Hungerford Duke trained for the Ministry in 1877 at the Theolog-
cal College at St. Bees, in Cumberland, which ceased to exist
about 1894 owing to the raising of the standards for ordinands,
and after serving for nineteen years in the diocese of York, he
purchased the advowson of Maltby le Marsh and was Rector there
from 1898 to 1925. But further investigation in Burke's Landed
Gentry and the Alumni Oxonienses shows that his family came from
Devonshire, where they can be traced back to the 16th century.
One of his ancestors narrowly escaped decapitation in 1655 be-
cause he took part in an unsuccessful plot to restore Charles II
to the throne.

R E H Duke was born in 1855, the second son of the Rev. Robert
Rashleigh Duke and his wife Ellen Savage, the daughter of the
Rev. Charles Savage Landor, younger brother of Walter Savage
Landor (1775-1864) the distinguished writer and poet. He mat-
criculated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1875, but did not take a
degree, and as he then went to a college which, although in 1870
supplied more candidates for Holy Orders than any other theolog-
ical college, had been founded for the instruction of those who
were unable to obtain a University degree. Possibly he was not
of an academic bent, and this led to his opposition to what he may have considered unnecessary scholarship.

It is an interesting coincidence that his father's eldest brother, the Rev. Edward Duke (1814-95) married in 1860 Jane Mervyn Medlycott, third daughter of Sir William Coles Medlycott, 2nd baronet, whom I mentioned in my note in the April 1984 Newsletter on Charles Medlycott who was murdered in Leasingham House, near Sleaford, in 1737. Charles was the grandson of James Medlycott of Abingdon (1645-1731), and Sir William was his great great grandson.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY

Mrs Mildred Phillipson attended the Annual General Meeting of BALH on 19 March on behalf of the Society. She remarks that the Association's most important activity during the past year was its move from Cromford in Derbyshire, to Chichester, where the body has been taken in by Phillimore. Derbyshire proved too expensive, and an offer of rent-free accommodation in an office full of the necessary machinery was gratefully accepted.

The AGM was at Leicester. The Chairman reported on the removal and its reason, and events such as the visits to the Public Record Office, British Library, College of Arms, Borthwick Institute in York, Cambridge University Library, etc.

David Short has been appointed Honorary Secretary and Gill Lowden Administrator. All the officers were re-elected, as there were only six nominations for seven vacancies on the council. Mrs Phillipson did not have to exercise her right to see that our own Rod Ambler was elected.

The two main speakers were Charles Phythian-Adams, Head of the Department of Local History at Leicester University, who spoke on "Some Futures for Local Pasts" and the Association's President, Dr. Joan Thirsk, whose subject was "Local History, the Present and the Future".

Dr. Phythian-Adams outlined the work and facilities provided for his department (recently much improved) and then told how dialect, physical characteristics of people, different types of agriculture, even church dedications often marked boundaries and territories of different groups and families, and Roman settlements ring the county boundaries of Leicestershire. Coming to the future, he was concerned with preservation, as far as is compatible with the needs of the present, of ancient landscapes and buildings. He was especially concerned with urban development and the possible destruction of much that is praiseworthy, serviceable and functional in the older parts of our towns and cities.

Dr. Thirsk, whose title sounds similar, had a different approach. Her theme was that, really to know local history one needs to "do" it not just to study it. One has to see real people in the landscape, know about their day to day activities, before one can realise their wider significance. The content of local history, she said, is undergoing constant change - be bold and carry on. You may well carry others with you, one of whom will find something different. Dr. Thirsk also spoke of local history through family history. We see our ancestors in a different light, after piecing together the bits of the jigsaw puzzle showing where they lived, and how they lived. Having found out as much as we can about our particular area, then is the time to weave our local
story into the national story. She also spoke briefly about local history being an ideal subject for co-operative effort.

Members who read Local History will have learned from the June 1988 issue that all is not well with BALH. "The Editor and the Reviews Editor of The Local Historian have resigned only weeks after being re-elected unopposed at the BALH AGM. Local History understands that the resignations relate to the issue of editorial integrity. Members of BALH have already expressed concern at hearing the news and are pressing BALH to explain how the situation has come about".

Local History continues "Criticisms of certain aspects of The Local Historian by Philimore and Co. staff, who now provide BALH with accommodation and a staffing arrangement, seem to have prompted the resignations by Dr. Kate Tiller and Dr. Barrie Trinder". In a joint editorial for the May 1988 edition of TLH they say "Our decision to resign, while shaped by various events of the past two years, is a relatively sudden one. It has become evident on several occasions that our judgement has been called into question, and that we do not have the confidence of, and as a result, in those with whom partnership and understanding has become essential if the journal is to flourish. These developments have related to the production, management, presentation and content of the journal and threaten to cause further problems in the future".

The views expressed in this editorial will be of interest to all local historians - "We have seen our task as to illustrate what is best in the modern study of local history. The subject has left behind a purely antiquarian and narrative approach, rejecting narrowly parochial, undiscriminating, ill-researched and un-analytical writing. Local history has very special qualities, in that more than any other historical discipline it can foster participation by all kinds of people interested in understanding individuals, families and places, who can often bring their particular specialist knowledge to the discussion. Any pursuit which brings together 'amateur' and 'professionals' will have its tensions, as in the recent debate in the journal about the proper whereabouts of locally held archives and artefacts. Our aim has been to air and not hide such matters, while illustrating the good things which can come from - in an old fashioned phrase - creative tensions".

The Editors go on to say "We cannot regard the future of local history with unalloyed confidence. Changes in Universities and in the educational system generally are likely to mean, at best, a slow decline in the numbers of organised research classes and in lecture series which offer the subject in an intellectually challenging way. In other respects too local history is in danger. The work of local historians can easily be trivialised as part of the 'heritage industry', or forced into forms in which the scope for argument or intelligent discussion is largely removed".

BALH has 1,000 members, of whom 800 take The Local Historian 800 other individuals and organisations subscribe to the journal but are not members. Of about 1,400 known local history societies in the United Kingdom, only 83 are members, whilst another 18 take The Local Historian only.
'Locksley Hall' at North Somercotes is, at the time of writing, for sale. It is one of Lincolnshire's curiosities, and not only because it is claimed as the 'original' of a house in two poems by Tennyson. The house is said to date from about 1500; Pevsner says 'perhaps basically 16th century' but it owes its present form and unusual features to James Arundel, a light house engineer, who bought it in 1921. He extended the house, and installed in it a collection of panelling, wood carving and stained glass which resulted in a house unusual by any standards. The living room, built between 1921 and 1925, has 17th century panelling, richly carved beams, a 20th century fire place with re-used 13th century panels, and stained glass. There is panelling in the hall dated 1584, and in various parts of the house glass from St. Peter Mancroft in Norwich, an archangel of c1425 from Buckden Palace, glass from Chertsey Abbey and from Cantley Church in Norfolk as well as material from a wide variety of other places.

Tennyson's poem Locksley Hall was published in 1842 and written at High Beach in Essex in 1837-8. The question of its association with this house was discussed in a talk given to members of the Tennyson Society by Sir Charles Tennyson when they visited the house on 5 August 1961.

The house was apparently not named Locksley Hall until after the publication of the poem. Sir Charles thought that the name was given in the early 1920s, but Mr Taylor, the owner of the house in 1961, found a deed dated 1865 which described the property as "Old Hall Farm or Locksley Hall Farm". Tennyson probably took the name from Ivanhoe, where it is the name given to Robin Hood.

As Sir Charles pointed out, the evidence of any connection between Tennyson and this house is very slender. John Cuming Walters, in In Tennyson Land (1890) claimed that the poet wrote part of the poem in the 'ivied casement' of the house. Mr Arundel said that a tradition existed in the village that this was so when he bought the house. Walters gave as his authority "the late Reverend Doctor Wood" and a Dr. Albert Wood was Vicar of North Somercotes from 1883 to 1885. (A Rev. James Wood was Rector of Theddlethorpe All Saints from 1830 to 1872 - Theddlethorpe is only five miles from Somercotes).

When Tennyson was working on the poem the names known to be connected with the property were those of Drewry, a locally well known farming family, and Yolland, a parson with a son at Louth School in 1830. Sir Charles could find no Tennysonian connection with either. (The Rev. John Yolland, of Anderby, and his wife Elizabeth (Goe) had two sons at Louth school, John and Bartholomew Stephen Yolland. Both became clergymen).

Walters was followed by other writers, including Oliver Huckel, an American clergyman, in his excruciatingly twee book Through England with Tennyson. He said that "'the ivied casement' is a description of the old hall at North Somercote"(sic) whilst admitting that "The author has confessed there is really no authentic Locksley Hall". Tennyson maintained that it was "an imaginary place and an imaginary hero" which he had described in the poem.

The first mention of the house as Locksley Hall in Lincolnshire Directories is in 1922, when Joseph Arundel was living in Somercotes and James Arundel, contractor, was at Locksley Hall.
By 1933 the Directory included the statement "Locksley Hall, the residence of James Arundel, Esq., originally a 15th century mansion, was restored in 1925 and now contains some remarkable examples of Early English stained glass. Locksley Hall was made famous by Tennyson's well known poem".

It seems to have been in the 1930s that the connection between the house and the poem received the most attention. In Gouldings' Louth Almanack for 1939 Henry Walker, in discussing the story, wrote "When it was discovered that there was actually a Locksley Hall between Saltfleet and North Somercotes, some of the disputants exclaimed, with the poet:

'Tis the place, and all around it, as of old the curlews call,
Dreary gleams about the moorland flying over Locksley Hall;
Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts,
And the hollow ocean ridges, roaring into cataracts"

He went on "That is, in fact, a faithful description of the old hall's situation, within sound of the North Seas breakers". [The house, however, is in marshland rather than moorland, and is near to the sand dunes rather than overlooking them from a distance].

Walker went on to say "further, when it became known that Tennyson had been a guest at the house, and actually wrote a part of the poem under its roof, there seemed to be little doubt that the supposition was well founded". Unfortunately Walker offered no proof of the poet's visit, and concluded his essay: "If Tennyson could revisit the glimpses of the moon he might search, in vain, for the Locksley Hall he knew, for it has vanished, and in its place there has arisen a treasure house, of great beauty, thanks to the artistic genius of Mr James Arundel, a genial Yorkshireman, with family connections with North Somercotes.
As a contractor, his name is known all over the British Isles, and, as an artist he has earned repute at the Royal Academy, and the Paris Salon".

"The transformation of the old hall has been to him a labour of love, and it may truly be said that it is now a casket holding a rare collection of artistic treasures gathered from all quarters of the globe, and mementos, were Tennyson to pass through its ornate chambers, it would but spur him on to write another poem lauding its beauty".

During World War II the house served as an officers' mess for army units which were stationed on the coast. It was empty for two years after the war.

Mr H Taylor, a retired Sheffield dentist, bought the house from Mr Arundel in 1945. He attended sales all over the country and filled the house with antiques and curios, including it was said, Lord Byron's black oak bookcase. [When he bought a heavily carved antique cabinet which had a cupid missing and another figure with a missing leg, he made a cupid and a leg out of denture plastic and coloured them to match the woodwork]. He also had a Spanish seaman's chest from Girsby Manor. The ghost of a White Lady was said to haunt the house, but Mr Taylor had not seen her - or it.

In the 1970s the house was bought by Mr David Standridge, who opened it as a restaurant in 1985.
Perhaps Sir Charles Tennyson, in his diplomatic way, should have the last word - "I have said that the old house appears as a symbol. That is how I think we must regard it. I believe that Tennyson at some time or other saw the house, perhaps as long ago as when he was a ten year old boy at Louth School. It is recorded that while there he never took any part in school games, preferring to go for long walks with his brother Charles, and he may very well have walked the seven miles from Louth and back on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon".

Further comment and information will be welcomed.

Sources
Tennyson and Locksley Hall A talk by Sir Charles Tennyson on the occasion of a visit of the Tennyson Society to Locksley Hall North Somercotes on 6th August 1961 (Tennyson Society).

Press Cuttings in the author's collection.

Louth Grammar School Boys, Part IX 1836-1850 Richard W Goulding In Tennyson Land John Cuming Walters London 1890
Through England with Tennyson Oliver Huckel 19 New York 1913
Lincolnshire Life January 1986.

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LET US NOW PRAISE FAMOUS MEN (AND WOMEN)

For the last few years I have tried to draw attention to the Newsletter to the Lincolnshire connections of some well-known people who have died, but whose connections with the county are not well known. In less than a year three members of prominent Lincolnshire families have died, all connected with each other, and I have attempted to set out below, not only something about the departed, but also, as briefly as I can, how the families are connected.

The Rev. Christopher Hildyard, LVO, who after being a chorister at St George's Chapel, Windsor, where he sang at the funeral of Edward VII, spent nearly 50 years in the service of Westminster Abbey as minor canon and sacrist, died on 17 May 1987 at the age of 86. Although he was born in Yorkshire, his family was prominent in Lincolnshire from the early 12th to the 19th century, originally at Normanby-le-Wold. Sir Robert Hildyard was High Sheriff of the county in 1425, Sir Christopher became possessed of property in Goxbill by his marriage to a Welby heiress in the 17th century, and later members of the family were incumbents of many parishes in the diocese - his paternal great-great-grandfather was Vicar of Bonby, his maternal great-great-grandfather was incumbent of Dunholme, Friesthorpe, Greetwell and Mavis Enderby and a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, his great-grandfather was Rector of Hammeringham with Scrafield, and his grandfather was second master of Grantham Grammar School and Curate of Braceby before becoming Headmaster of Bury Grammar School - and these are but a few of the positions occupied by his ancestors. In the 15th century they acquired the Winestead estate, near Hull, again by marriage, and for many years it was their family seat, but they sold it in the 19th century, and their seat is now at Flintham Hall, near Newark. One member of the Society has told me that he is at least twice related to the Hildyards, by marriages in the 18th and 19th centuries.
The six times great-grandfather of the Rev. Christopher Hildyard was Henry Hildyard of Winestead, who married Lady Anne Leke, of Sutton in Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, the daughter of Francis Leke, who was created Baron Deincourt of Sutton in 1624 and Earl of Scarsdale in 1645. Henry Hildyard died in 1674 and Christopher Hildyard was descended from his 4th son. His eldest son, another Henry, married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Thomas Grantham of Goltso, and a daughter of their eldest son married George Clayton of Grimsby. Their daughter, Elizabeth Clayton, married Michael Tennyson of Preston, in Yorkshire, who died in 1796 leaving a son, George Tennyson of Bayons Manor and Usselby House, Lincs. In 1794 he inherited the Clayton estates, and died in 1835, leaving two sons and two daughters, the elder son being the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson (1778-1831), Rector of Somersby and Bag Enderby 1806-31 and Vicar of Great Grimsby 1815-31. Of his 5 sons and 3 daughters the 3rd son was Alfred, Poet Laureate 1850-92 and the 4th Horatio, married Charlotte Maria, youngest daughter of Dudley Christopher Cary Elwes, whose elder brother was the great-great-grandfather of the late Polly Elwes, of whom more later. Alfred Tennyson was, of course, created Baron Tennyson in 1884 and the present peer is the 4th Baron. The second son of George Tennyson was Charles Tennyson of Bayons Manor, who assumed the additional name and arms of D’Eyncourt by Royal Licence in 1835, and was the great-great-grandfather of the late Sir Jeremy Tennyson-D’Eyncourt. His "ridiculous assumption of the name and arms of D’Eyncourt" are dealt with in The Complete Peerage, Volume IV, page 130, note "b".

Sir (John) Jeremy Tennyson-D’Eyncourt, the 3rd baronet, died in South Africa on 12th April 1988. The baronetcy was conferred in 1930 on his grandfather, Eustace Henry William Tennyson-D’Eyncourt, who was head of the Admiralty Committee which produced the first tank in 1916, and was responsible for the design and construction of all H.M. ships from 1912 to 1924. Sir Jeremy, who succeeded his father in 1971, lived abroad, and was three times married. Miss Polly Elwes, one of the best-known faces in British television during the 1950s and 1960s, who took part in such programmes as 'Tonight' and 'What’s my Line', and married Mr Peter Dimmock, who was then head of BBC’s outside broadcasts, died on 15th July 1987. She was a cousin of Captain Jeremy Elwes of Elsham Hall, Brigg, and a daughter of the late Sir Richard Elwes (1901-68), a High Court Judge, who was the 5th son of the celebrated singer Gervase Elwes (1866-1921) of Rossby and Brigg.

Other people with Lincolnshire connections who have died recently include the 7th Marquess of Exeter, who died on 12th January 1988 in British Columbia, where he had lived for many years. Born in 1909 he was the younger brother of the 6th Marquess of Burghley House, Stamford, and the uncle of Lady Victoria Leatham, the present custodian of that property on behalf of the Trustees. Lord Exeter is succeeded by his son, William Michael Anthony Cecil (born 1921), a rancher and businessman, whose son (born 1970) becomes the new Lord Burghley.

Miss Catherine Bramwell Booth, C.B.E., a Commissioner of the Salvation Army, died on 4th October 1987 at the age of 104, and endeared herself to many by her humour and ready wit displayed in her appearances on television during the last few years of her life. She was the granddaughter of General William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, and his wife Catherine, both of whom were connected with south Lincolnshire, although Catherine’s
ties were far closer than were those of her husband. She was born at Ashbourne in Derbyshire in 1829, the son of John Mumford, a coach-builder and Methodist special preacher, who was born in Boston, and in 1834 the family moved back to the town, where they are believed to have lived in the West Street or Sleaford Road area - certainly John Mumford appears as a coach-builder with a business in West Street in the 1840 Pigot's and 1842 White's Directories. For two or three years she attended a school run by a lady of unusual devotion and ability who was a member of the chapel to which Mrs Mumford belonged, but ill-health brought her schooldays to a premature conclusion. The family moved to London in 1844 and settled in Brixton, where she met William Booth, a young man about to begin his training for the Methodist Ministry, and they became engaged in 1852. The following year he was appointed Minister of the Free or Reformed Methodists in the Spalding Circuit, which then covered an area extending from Boston, through Spalding, to Holbeach Drove. According to an item in the 'Lincolnshire Free Press' of 12 December 1899, the circuit was then in a critical condition, but by the time he left the Spalding district in 1854, his unselfish devotion, inexhaustible energy and great organising ability, had established a new organisation on a permanent and prosperous basis. He later described how he left his home on a Saturday, walked to his Sunday appointment, spent the whole week perambulating villages - visiting the folk during the day and preaching in the evening - and returning home at the end of it. When over 80 years of age he referred to those days, and said "It was fine exercise. I was a weak and puny fellow when I went to the Fens, and they told me my days were numbered. What do you think of me now? Those long journeys on foot, and the splendid hospitality of the Lincolnshire people, simply made me". But although his labours were so successful, both he and Catherine felt there should be a reform movement in the Methodist Church, and he therefore decided in 1854 to join the Methodist New Connexion, and left Spalding to return to London. He married Catherine in 1855, and later they forsok "respectable Methodism for the rough and tumble of Mile End Waste" (Whitechapel), where he founded the Christian Mission, the forerunner of the Salvation Army, a name adopted in 1878. Catherine became known as 'The Mother of the Salvation Army' - words inscribed on the brass plate on her coffin when she died in 1890. Her body lay in state, in Congress Hall, London, and more than 50,000 mourners filed past. I think that it may truthfully be said that no other Bostonian has ever had such a funeral. The late Miss Booth was born in 1883, the eldest child of Bramwell Booth, who succeeded his father as General in 1912. She became an officer in the Army in 1903, and later held various senior positions, including International Secretary for Europe. In 1927 she was appointed Commissioner, and although many thought that she would succeed her father as General when he retired in 1929, this was not to be, but by her natural authority and the great age to which she remained active she came to personify, perhaps more than anyone, the spirit of the Army. She retired in 1948, but as the years went by she was, through her television appearances, the Army's best known figure, with her chirpy, engaging personality. At the age of 95 she was proclaimed 'Speaker of the Year' by the Guild of Professional Toastmasters. The Right Rev. Stanley Booth-Clibborn, Bishop of Manchester since 1979, and Leader of the City Centre Team Ministry in Lincoln from 1967 to 1970, is a great-grandson of William and Catherine Booth.
Sir Eric Riches, the eminent urological surgeon, died on 8th November 1987. Born in 1897 at Alford, he was the son of William Riches, probably the man of that name who was an assistant master at Alford Grammar School, educated at Christ's Hospital (of whose governing body he was ultimately to become Chairman), and served in the Lincolnshire Regiment in the First World War. In 1919 he took up a scholarship to the Middlesex Hospital, where he had a brilliant student career, and an equally brilliant subsequent career. He amassed a formidable haul of prizes and honours, and held a multitude of offices, including the Vice-Presidency of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was the author of many papers on his chosen speciality, and was knighted in 1958. It is perhaps appropriate that he lived in a block of London flats known as Fesby House, and that one of his daughters is married to the Precentor of Chichester Cathedral, the Bishop of which diocese, Dr. Eric Kemp, a great scholar, and known to many of us, not only as a Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, but also as a member of the council of Lincoln Record Society, was born at Waltham and attended Brigg Grammar School before going up to Oxford.

Dr. H N Southern, who made outstanding contributions to the study of the ecology of mammals and birds, died on 25th August 1986. He was born in Boston where his father was Surveyor of Taxes, in 1908, but they probably left the town before the boy was old enough to attend school. He read classics at Queen's College, Oxford, and subsequently took a first in Zoology, and joined the Bureau of Animal Population (later the Animal Ecology Research Group), where he was appointed Senior Research Officer in 1945. In 1954 he became the editor of 'Bird Study' and was also for some years editor of the 'Journal of Animal Ecology'. He was a Visiting Professor in the University of Otago, where he greatly influenced the development of research into ecology and conservation in New Zealand, and in 1965 became a Fellow of St Cross College, Oxford. He gave much time to the work of scientific societies, served on many councils, and edited several books, including a three volume treatise 'The Control of Rats and Mice', and both editions of the 'Handbook of British Mammals'.

Miss Mary Gilbert Walker died in Norfolk on 29th May 1988. She will be remembered by the present generation of local historians for her kindness in giving some of her father's books to the Society in 1980, when increasing age caused her to give up her home in Minster Yard, and these were sold at the Annual General Meeting in 1980. I know that I am not the only member to have some of Canon Walker's books on my shelves. But all interested in the history of the county will know of her father, Gilbert George Walker, who was one of the pioneers of local history in Lincolnshire. He was born at Spilsby in 1858, the eldest son of Dr. J W Walker, and in 1881 was ordained in the diocese of Worcester (as Canon Foster was 8 years later), and served there until 1890, when he returned to his native county as Vicar of Huttoft. From 1894 to 1905 he was Rector of Partney with Daley, from 1905 to 1922 of Somerby with Humby and from 1922 to 1932 at Barkston with Syston. In 1922 he was appointed to the Prebendal Stall of Sutton in Marisco in Lincoln Cathedral - probably it was only coincidence that Sutton in Marisco, better known as Sutton-on-Sea, is only a few miles from his first parish. He was an original subscriber and constant contributor to 'Lincolnshire Notes and Queries' and his literary output was considerable. When he was at Huttoft he edited the Calcewath 'Village Magazine'. In 1898 his 'Historical Notes on the Parish of Partney' was published
and about the same time he edited 'Notes and Illustrations relating to Spilsby and Neighbourhood'. From 1921 to 1931 he edited the 'Lincoln Diocesan Magazine', and between 1911 and 1931 he read many papers to the old Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society (now part of SLHA). He retired in 1931, but his retirement was only brief as he died in 1933, but a contemporary of his at both school and university, Captain Cragg of Threekingham, another of the pioneers of local history in the county, published in 1949, 'Tales of a Lincolnshire Antiquary, Essays and Reminiscences of the late Canon Gilbert George Walker, M.A.'.

Dr. Margaret Mann Phillips, a leading scholar of Renaissance literature and history, and one of the world's authorities on Erasmus, died on 18th September 1987 at the age of 81. She married in 1940, Charles William Phillips, archaeologist and excavator of Sutton Hoo, who did much of his early work in Lincolnshire and retained his interest in the county, where he had many friends, until his death in 1985. An obituary notice written by Tom Baker, one of those friends, appeared in the 1985/86 Annual Report. His widow had the consolation of seeing his autobiography, 'My Life in Archaeology', through the press before her own death.

General Sir Ouvry Roberts, who was Quarter Master General to the Forces from 1952 to 1955, died on 16 March 1986, at the age of 87. He married in 1955, as his second wife, Joyce Scorer, the daughter of Mr Eric Scorer, sometime Clerk to the Lindsey County Council, and for many years Chairman of the Society's predecessor, the Lincolnshire Local History Society.

Robert John Unstead, who died on 5th May 1988 aged 72, had no connection with Lincolnshire, as far as I know, but I think that he deserves mention because of his efforts to make history more interesting to children. After several years as a schoolmaster he began reviewing history books for the 'Times Literary Supplement' in the early 1950s. These were often scathing and drew protests from publishers, but A. & C. Black thought that they might learn something of advantage from this flaying reviewer, and asked him to go to see them. The result was 'Looking at History' (1953), which sold a million copies in three years, and it was followed by nearly 40 other popular titles, among them 'People in History' (1955), 'The Story of Britain' (1969), and the lavishly illustrated 'History of the English Speaking World' (1972). He was also the co-author of Black's Children's Encyclopaedia (1961), and was general editor of Black's Junior Reference series.

Basil Boothroyd, the writer and broadcaster, died recently. He was born in 1910, but I am not sure whether it was within the county, although he was in the Cathedral choir and attended the Cathedral School in Burghersh Chantry, James Street, before going on to Lincoln School. He became a bank clerk in 1927 and after war service in the R.A.F. was from 1952 to 1970 an Assistant Editor of 'Punch', to which he was a contributor continuously from 1938. He undertook much broadcasting and miscellaneous frivolous journalism, and although most of his writings were humourous, he also published 'Philip', an approved biography of the Duke of Edinburgh, in 1971.

Although this timely publication is attractively produced and modestly priced, many will notice that it replicates material already published by the author [C L Anderson, Lincolnshire Links with Australia 1788-1840. C L Anderson, 1988, vii + 66pp, illus. ISBN 0 9513572 0 4, £ . . - see the July Newsletter, pp.15-16]. The question arises as to which is the better buy? Lincolnshire Links with Australia 1788-1840 has an extensive introduction, which the County Council's editors appear to have decided to exclude in Convicts of Lincolnshire: proof-reading of the latter's version of the appendices listing the 1200 or so souls transported between 1789 and 1840 (with an additional list of those sent to Bermuda in the 1820s and 1830s) also appears to be less than perfect.

Of the many general books produced to celebrate the Australian Bicentenary, those with an interest in Lincolnshire perhaps ought not to neglect Paul Carter's The Road to Botany Bay [Faber, 1988, xxv + 384pp. illus. ISBN 0 571 14551 5, £14.95] [A paper back has been announced]. In chapter 6 (the Flinders chapter), Carter discusses the way Flinders chose the Lincolnshire place names around Spencer Gulf and their spatial association. The reader ought to be warned that Carter's book, subtitled 'An essay in spatial history', is not easy, but in my opinion, it remains well worth seeking out.


Last autumn quite by chance I found myself watching a remarkable television programme on Sir John Franklin's 1845-48 expedition in HMS Erebus and HMS Terror to find the North West Passage, now retold in Frozen in Time. The perfectly preserved bodies of two of Franklin's seamen, buried at Beechy Island in the Canadian Arctic, were exhumed from their permafrost grave. The subsequent autopsies provided a clue to the fate of Franklin's expedition; they were found to be suffering from lead poisoning. The expedition was carrying the seeds of its own destruction; the solder on the inside of tins of food was high in lead which would produce not just loss of appetite and fatigue but eventually affect the central and peripheral nervous systems producing erratic behaviour and paralysis of the limbs. As the authors comment, Under the continuing and prolonged stressful conditions of long periods in the Arctic, even very subtle effects of low lead exposure could have had significant impact on the decision making processes of the men, particularly the officers. Only clear minds in control of situations can hope to make correct decisions.

The author's account is graphic and the photography superb (though they do manage to call Spilsby, 'Spilsbury' in Chapter 1!)

These two publications form a most attractive and modestly priced addition to the small number of studies of Lincolnshire market towns. Richard Gurnham, drawing on the results of his local W.E.A. class in 1984 charted the history of Victorian Spilsby (but very much about the 1850s) - reviewed in L.H.A. 20, 1985, p.33, where the important observation was made 'It never forgets national trends and is constantly testing out the Spilsby experience against similar and contrasting developments'. Edwardian Spilsby certainly maintains the high standard (and perspective) set by its predecessor. The first chapter, 'The town and its district', surveys changes over the Victorian period; subsequent chapters explore trades and crafts, the professions, medical developments, leisure, politics, religion and education. The nature of the sources available changes - Gurnham was not able to rely on the census, but he was able to draw on the files of the Horncastle News, on Dr. F J Walker's Annual Reports presented to Spilsby Rural District Council, and, equally importantly, on the reminiscences of several Spilsby residents; the contemporary photographs enhance the text.

One is immediately struck by the quality of the design of Alford Town - it sets a new and remarkably high standard of production; the book is certainly a pleasure to look at and to read. The authors' aim is relatively modest, namely to provide an introduction to the town for both residents and visitors, and they have certainly succeeded in this. A dozen short general chapters provide the background to Alford, and survey such topics as markets, inns, milling, religion, transport, the town in wartime, and some local characters and celebrities including John Smith, Thomas Paine, William Dacdy, and, from recent times, Miss Higgins; the authors also pay tribute to work of the Alford photographer Edwin Nainby and use a good number of his photographs. There are over a hundred plates (well captioned) and a useful index (though there is no street map). I hope this enterprising partnership will decide to explore further aspects of Alford's past.

The Spalding Gentlemen's Society Annual Report and Balance Sheet, 1987-1988 (The Museum, Broad Street, Spalding PET1 1TB) chronicles the activities of this famous society, and furnishes short notes on items of historical interest.


Many will be familiar with George Zarnecki's important contributions to the study of Romanesque art, and especially his Lincoln Minster Pamphlet first published in 1963. Romanesque Lincoln: The Sculpture of the Cathedral is a completely new text (incorporating much recent research, and with many new illustrations) exploring the famous sculpture of the Western facade, and the Tournai marble font and Bishop Alexander's tomb. A full review will appear in L.H.A. 23, 1988.

J.V. BECKETT, The East Midlands from AD 1000 (A Regional History of England) Longman, 1988, xxi + 393pp. illus. ISBN 0 582 49269 6 (hardback), 0 582 49270 X (paperback), £22.50 hardback, £13.00 paperback. A most important study (Dr Beckett is Reader in
English Regional History at the University of Nottingham which surveys agricultural, industrial and social developments in the historic counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Rutland and Lincolnshire. Dr. Beckett is perhaps at his best examining developments from the mid eighteenth century. No student of Lincolnshire should ignore the material presented (it is a major synthesis and important corrective to local and county-based studies).

JOHN GLENN with DAVID WALSH, Catalogue of the Francis Trigge Chained Library, St. Wulfred’s Church, Grantham. D 3 Brewer, 1988
xii + 82pp. Illus. ISBN 0 85991 258 2. £19.50
A review of this important catalogue will appear in L.H.A.

Also received is John Ketteringham’s, The Church that Moved - The Parish Church of St. Giles, Lincoln. [Copies available from Rev. E B Barlow, The Vicarage, Shelley Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln LN2 4BY - £1.95 + £0.30 p&p] an attractive revision of a guide first published over forty years ago.

A most important study for the student of Lincolnshire in the early Tudor period and especially the Willoughby estates, the Rising of 1536 and its aftermath. Good to note acknowledgement of the 1st Anne Ward’s work.


A Swinethorpe and Harby Miscellany. Henry Evan Smith’s compilation of press cuttings etc. relating to these places, is available from Terence Leach at £2.20 (plus 30p post and packing). It contains information about Queen Eleanor and her death at Harby, the Eleanor Crosses, local events and the families of Harby and Swinethorpe.

Lincolnshire Disasters in 1711
The following extract from the S. James’s Evening Post of 2 March 1711 was reprinted in The Grub Street Journal for 9 March 1711, and again in Fenland Notes and Queries, volume V, page 96, in 1961.

From Stamford, we hear, that a Mr Anthony Drought, returning home from thence, his way not finding out, was unfortunately drown’d. From Lincoln, they tell, that a man drawing water fell into a well.
From James-Deeping in Lincolnshire, that in tossing a pot two persons tryd their strength, 'till one died on the spot.

The trial of strength referred to in the last two lines was to see which of the two men could drink most beer.
The Lindsey Magistrates made the following Order.

First That the Overseers of the Poor of each Parish shall immediately provide such raw materials as wool, woollen yarn, hemp and flax, as also wheels and other implements for the employment of the Poor of every denomination as shall be necessary to enable them to do such work as they are capable of performing, either in spinning, knitting or any other employment the Overseers may Direct. And that the Overseers do in future grant an addition to the Allowance of the Working Poor, and punish those who refuse to work, or work less than the Overseer think reasonable or wilfully spoil the raw material, by a reduction of their present relief.

Second That no person be allowed any Relief in money till they have done such work as they shall be capable of.

Third That from and after the first day of January next no person be allowed any Relief on account of any child above six years of age who shall not be able to knit - cases of sickness excepted.

Fourth That no person be allowed any Relief on account of any child above nine years of age who shall not be able to spin either linen or woollen - cases of sickness excepted.

Fifth That these Orders be printed and two copies thereof sent to each acting Justice and to each Chief Constable and to each Overseer of the Poor one of which is to be pasted into the Books of Overseer Accounts and the other fixed upon each Church Door.

6 October, 1784. Gainsborough. Sarah Peacock, single woman, vagrant, recommitted to the House of Correction for one month, then severely whipped till her body be bloody, then removed to the place of her lawful settlement.

6 April, 1789. A man sold his wife at Pinchbeck for a half guinea, and delivered her up to the purchaser in a halter. He confessed he loved her dearly, and shed abundance of tears at parting with her. (Genuine crocodile tears, I suppose).

Sales of Wives

9 July, 1813. William Would of Toynton St. Peter sold his wife to a labouring banker for two guineas. She was delivered in a halter and in consideration of the purchaser taking an infant child, Would provided a leg of mutton and a plum pudding, gave the banker a bed and bedding, and spent the day in getting drunk.

1833. On Saturday last at Horncastle Petty Sessions William Tridsham John Overton, Thomas Overton, John Boyce and David Townhill, all of Bardney, were severally convicted in the penalty of 5/- for playing at chuck-hole on the Sunday previous, during Divine service. The constable has received strict orders to be on the alert to prevent such in future.
Slowest Delivery?

On 18th February 1967 a letter from Mrs Eleanor Wood was published in The Times under the above heading. She said that when her father, Dr. Arundell Esdaile (1880-1956), was Secretary of the British Museum, a post he held from 1926 to 1940, he received a letter addressed to: The Editor, The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, enquiring about advertising rates. As members will know, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written between the 9th and 12th centuries.

Dr. Esdaile's wife was Katharine Ada (1881-1950), the daughter of Andrew McDowall, and niece of Edward White Benson (1829-96), Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral 1872, first Bishop of Truro 1877, and Archbishop of Canterbury 1883-96. She made an intensive study of post-medieval sculpture in England, and published several books on the subject including 'English Church Monuments' (1946).

Ron Drury

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Accident at Boston 1647

The following extract from 'Mercurius Melancholius' [No.12 from 13 November to 20 November 1647] was reprinted in Fenland Notes and Queries, Volume II, page 76, in 1872.

"At Boston, in Lincolnshire, hapned lately a disaster, at a conventicle consisting of above two hundred persons (on the Lords day) in the house of a grand Presbyterian; for the Preacher layd so lustily about him that he beat the room down about their ears, but one woman (the more's the pity) being slain; when judgement begins at the house of saints, what shall we poor sinners do?"

Ron Drury

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Wife Wanted

The following extract from the Stamford Mercury of 3 February, 1797 was reprinted in Fenland Notes and Queries, Volume II, page 202, in 1873.

"A wife wanted immediately for a sober steady healthful man in a little way of business.

No objection if a Dissenter, Or to a little money in Business to enter, A healthful middle aged Woman, if neat, With an indulgent Husband she will meet; If she dare venture to send a Line, She will get in Return a Valentine. To save the Imposition and Mistakes being made, There will only be Answers to Letters Post paid.

Direct to Omicron, at Mr Mason's, Holbeach, Lincolnshire".

Ron Drury

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CAT CAUSES FIRE

Belton - On the 27th ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Thomas Maw, of Belton Westgates, which was ascertained afterwards to have originated thus: The cat is in the habit of sitting in the fender, and on the night in question a cinder fell out of the fire on poor puss's back; she being unable to get it off, rushed out of the house and into the barn, when rubbing amongst the straw, it fell off and ignited the straw. The barn was soon in flames, but owing to the prompt assistance of the neighbours, the fire was got out, but not before damage to the amount of £10 was sustained. Mr. Maw was insured.

The Lincolnshire Times - 12 March 1850

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A GAINSBOROUGH WEDDING

At a wedding last week at Gainsborough, the third carriage was observed to go and return from the church apparently empty; on enquiry it was found to contain two large black crepe rosettes, to represent a brother and sister of the bride, who had been dead several years.

The Cumberland Pacquet - 6 June 1843

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A SALTFLEET FORTUNE

A person lately died at Saltfleet, in Lincolnshire, who, on finding his end draw near, called his daughter to his bed-side, and taking a box out of his coat-pocket, which he had carried about with him upwards of twenty-five years, told her that it was all he had to bequeath, and that the real value of it was unknown to him, but advised her to offer it for sale after his death. This accordingly was done a few days since in London, when it was found that the box contained a set of jewels of immense value, which the deceased had betwixt twenty and thirty years ago gathered from a wreck on the coast; a circumstance never before his death divulged.

The Chester Chronicle - 18 November 1791

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LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

Green's Village Life Vol.3 p.10 Ross MSS Vol. IX

Aswarby  Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.151
Creasey, J Sketches of New and Old Sleaford 1825 p.147-154
Trollope, Sleaford and the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhun Ross MSS Vol. XV
Lincs. Magazine Vol.3 p.207
Lincolnshire Historian Vol.2 No.7 p.45

Aswardby  Green's Village Life Vol.3 No.189
Ross MSS Vol. V

Aubourn  Cole, R E G Monumental Inscriptions, Deanery of Graffoe II
Aubourn Hall in Linc. Historian Vol.1 pp60-1
Ross MSS Vol. XI

Audleby  Ross MSS Vol.III
The Lost Vill of Audleby L.A.A.S. 1958

Aunsby  Green's Village Life Vol.8 p.157
Ross MSS Vol. XV
Trollope (See above) p.338

Authorpe  Green's Village Life Vol.3 p.153
Ross MSS Vol. VI

Aylesby  Green's Village Life Vol.6 p.26
Ross MSS Vol. V
Torr, W. The Aylesby Herd of Shorthorn Cattle, bred by the late William Torr, Aylesby Manor, Lincs. 1808-1875.
### INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

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### FAMILY HISTORY COMMITTEE

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