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Lincolnshire County Council
Cllr H Fisher

Humberside County Council
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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

Minutes' Secretary
Ms D Wilmot (Administrator)
EDITORIAL

Editing a quarterly Newsletter is a peculiar experience. When members are receiving their January Newsletter, the Editor is preparing (or badgering others to prepare) material for the April Newsletter. When letters are received about the January Newsletter the Editor has often forgotten what was in it because he is thinking about the April one! I am grateful to those who have sent in material for publication. Once again there is nothing in reserve, and I must appeal to members to send their contributions. I hope the mixture of material which is included in this issue will be to members' liking. Readers may notice that two type-faces appear in this issue. This is because Mrs Duncalf, our typist, had to go into hospital before the typing was completed. We wish her a speedy recovery. I am grateful to Mrs G Wright who kindly typed the remaining pages.

Terence Leach

Material for the next issue of the Newsletter to be published on 1 July 1989 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN by Saturday 13 May 1989 which is the date of the Annual General Meeting. Material may therefore be brought to the Meeting.

NEW OFFICE OPENING HOURS

On 1 January 1989 the office opening hours at Jews' Court changed. The office is now open

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND THURSDAYS FROM 9.30 UNTIL 12.30.

In addition the office and shop will be open the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN EACH MONTH FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE - FROM 7 UNTIL 9PM.

We hope that members will find the evening opening particularly helpful for visiting Jews' Court, meeting other members, browsing in the bookshop, paying subscription renewals, clarifying any small problems on administration, etc, etc.......... For members living outside the Lincoln area it will be an opportunity to make enquiries by telephone during the off-peak period.

Coffee and tea will be available at a small charge.

We look forward to seeing and hearing from you.

Diana Wilmot, Administrator
SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are reminded that Subscriptions are due on 1 April. If you have not paid your subscription, please do so as soon as possible. We are grateful to the many members who responded to our appeal in the last Newsletter to pay before April 1. This has greatly helped the processing of the subscriptions.

ORDERING BOOKS

Mary Hall, our Bookshop Manager, is willing to order books for members. All she needs to know is the name of the author, the title, publisher and, if possible, the ISBN. She will find out prices if you do not know them. She will order books on any subject - not just books on history, archaeology etc. Such orders will, of course, help swell the proceeds of YOUR bookshop.

Books ordered must be collected from the bookshop.

EAST MIDLANDS HISTORY FAIR IV, 3rd & 4th JUNE 1989

The fourth East Midlands History Fair will be held at East Carlton Countryside Park and Steel Heritage Centre on 3 and 4 June 1989.

East Carlton is some 4½ miles west of Corby, Northants, adjacent to the A427. The park's permanent facilities, including craft workshops and nature trails, are set in 100 acres of beautiful terrain overlooked by the Welland Valley. Added to this will be exhibitions to celebrate Food & Farming Year and Museums Year, displays, exhibitions and bookstalls from more than 60 East Midland societies (including SLHA). Rockingham Castle is not far away from East Carlton.

SLHA is running a coach from Lincoln to the fair on Sunday 4 June, leaving St Mary's Street, Lincoln at 9am at a cost of £2.50 return (there is no admission charge to the fair which runs from 11am till 5pm when the coach will return). Please book by writing or phoning the Administrator (Tel Lincoln 21337) between 9.30 & 12.30, Tuesday-Thursday. Places may also be booked at the AGM (May 13) if they are still available. Please let Mrs Wilmot know where you wish to board the coach. Further details from SLHA's representative, Richard Thornton, c/o Jews' Court.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS PORTRAIT APPEAL

With your Newsletter you will find a leaflet asking for your support for our appeal to raise £2 million for a portrait of Sir Joseph Banks. We fully realise what an enormous sum of money this is, but if we don't ask we certainly shan't get it!

It is the first time that Lincolnshire has attempted to enter the 'big league' in the art world, but I feel very strongly that the County should not be deprived of prime local treasures of this sort simply because of size of population or because of distance from London.
Your contribution to the appeal, however small, will help to
convince the national organisations that Lincolnshire is the
right and proper place for this wonderful portrait of Sir
Joseph Banks. Please help, and if you can, give generously.

Catherine Wilson
Assistant Director, Museums
Recreational Services,
Lincolnshire County Council

TWENTIETH CENTURY LINCOLNSHIRE

In Newsletter 59 (January 1989) members were acquainted with
the contents of Volume XII of the History of Lincolnshire
series and it is pleasing to be able to report that this
important book will be published in the Summer. There are well
over 100 illustrations and a substantial grant towards the cost
of these has been awarded by the Marc Fitch Fund.

The photographs include people and places and illustrate life
at home, at work, at school, and at leisure. There are photographs
of an early school bus, Land Army girls, a carrier's cart and many
more nostalgic reminders of life in twentieth century Lincolnshire
up to the 1970s.

The History of Lincolnshire Committee, and Dennis Mills who is
Editor for this Volume, are to be congratulated on producing a
book which will be popular with all who have an interest in our
County.

As briefly announced on page 19 of the last Newsletter there will
be a pre-publication offer, and details will be available shortly

John R Ketteringham

(Members who wish to have details of this offer should send a
sae to the Administrator)

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

Victoria County History - Special Events in 1989

We gave details of these events in Newsletter 59, and there is no
need to repeat them here. Members should, however, check the
dates in the Society's Diary as some alterations have been made
and other dates added. Details of the Day Schools organised in
this connection are given separately below.

The Local History Committee has taken pains to ensure that lectures
are held in as many venues as possible. It is hoped that attendance
by members will justify their efforts. The lectures will provide
an opportunity for those who are unfamiliar with some of the
great names in Lincolnshire history to become acquainted with them.
It is worth remembering that many of the subjects of the lectures were not only pioneers of local history, but great family historians also.

SECOND HAND BOOK SALE

The Committee has in the past organised several sales of books, and proposes to hold another. Tentative plans were discussed at the Committee's meeting on the morning of the final day for contributions to this Newsletter, and it was not possible to fix a date for the sale. Donations of books in good condition will be welcomed, and these may be left at Jews' Court or given to committee members. We shall auction some books in a Silent Auction. Any member who wishes to put books into the auction may do so if they donate ten per cent of the proceeds to the Society. Further details will be given in subsequent Newsletters.

Village/Town Files - Society's Library

The Local History Committee will shortly be opening a filing system for storing information on Lincolnshire places and people which will be housed in the Society's Library. This will be used to answer queries from members, and will, of course, be available to users of the Library when it is established. The size of Lincolnshire makes it difficult to keep track of all the items in local newspapers and magazines which could be used as sources. The Committee is therefore seeking volunteers throughout the membership in the county who would be prepared to keep copies of their local newspaper which could then be taken to Jews' Court. A working party organised by the Local History Committee will meet periodically to search for and file suitable material. Donations of pamphlets, guide books, photographs or any other suitable material will be welcome. (Please telephone Terence Leach (Welton 60637) if you can help)

Dealing with Enquiries

At its next meeting the Committee will discuss the problem of dealing with enquiries about places, buildings and people, which are frequently sent to the Committee as a body or to individual members. It is becoming obvious that these are increasing, perhaps because the Society is becoming better known, and also because of changes in examination systems and for other reasons. Frequently enquiries are very vague; some are very complicated and therefore time consuming. May we remind members (especially those involved with children) that these have to be dealt with by members who are not professionals and may not have access to the necessary sources without making a journey to a library. May we also once again remind members that stamped addressed envelopes are a good idea! Unfortunately it is not always obvious from letters if the writer is a member of the Society. We suggest that members who send in enquiries should state that they are — for we know that many enquiries are received from those who do not pay a subscription.
Day School - Lincolnshire Monasteries

Our former Chairman John Willford has agreed to conduct a Day School on Lincolnshire Monasteries and the Victoria County History on April 22 1989. The day will begin at Jews' Court at 10.30am. In the afternoon there will be a coach tour of monastic sites. Booking is essential. Booking forms may be obtained from Jews' Court - please send a stamped addressed envelope.

Day School - The VCH, A R Maddison and Lincolnshire History

This will be held at Jews' Court on 17 June 1989 from 10am to 4pm. Dr Dennis Mills will speak on County History and Community History. Nicholas Bennett will speak on A R Maddison and the Development of Local History in Lincolnshire. After lunch Dr C Currie, Deputy Editor of the Victoria County History, will speak on The History of the Victoria County History Series. There will also be a visit to see the exterior of Maddison's home in Lincoln. If you wonder why Lincolnshire only has one volume of the VCH - and that Volume 2 - now is the time to find out. Booking is essential and forms may be obtained from Jews' Court - send a stamped addressed envelope.

Day School - Bicker - September 2

Full details in July Newsletter - Day School on Wm Harratt and Pishey Thompson. (See VCH Programme)

Day School - Kirton Lindsey - Edward Peacock

Full details of this Day School on 21 October will be given in the July Newsletter and in the special VCH programme.

It is obviously wasteful and costly to include three booking forms for these Day Schools in your April envelope. We hope that members will appreciate this attempt at economy! If you wish to have details of the April and June Day Schools, please send only one envelope.

Terence R Leach
Chairman

YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB - LINCOLNSHIRE BRANCH

The re-launch will be held at Jews Court, Steep Hill, Lincoln on Saturday 6 May 1989 from 10am until 12 noon. This first meeting will take the form of a general introduction to archaeology and will include a talk given by the Director of the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit, Mr Michael Jones. He will also show slides and bring along some finds to look at. The cost to YAC members will be 50 pence, but non members who wish to join the Young Archaeologists Club may come along provided they are between the ages of 9 and 18 years and pay 50 pence plus the annual subscription of £3.00. For this annual subscription they will receive a membership card and certificate, a pin badge and a copy of the informative quarterly magazine 'Young Archaeology'. It contains Archaeological news from around the British Isles and
reports from foreign correspondents, exhibition previews, book reviews and factsheets.

The local group plans to have outings to local sites and coach trips to places of archaeological interest further afield, together with projects, quizzes and competitions.

R A Dawson, 88 Newark Road, North Hykeham, Lincoln LN6 3NA

LOCAL POPULATION STUDIES SOCIETY: Activities in the East Midlands

This Society, which is devoted to the study of population and community history, is stepping up its programme of day schools and conferences. There will be a day school on Saturday July 1 1989 at the Clifton Campus on the Trent Polytechnic, which will deal with parish registers. Lectures will be given by Prof Paul Hare (University of Liverpool) on the combined use of baptismal and marriage registers, and by Prof Tony Wrigley (Cambridge Population Group and All Souls College, Oxford) on the use of burial registers. These lectures will be followed by workshop sessions in the afternoon.

Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln will be the venue for a week-end conference on 6-8 April 1990 where nineteenth century studies will be the focus, with an emphasis on the census enumerators' books. There will again be a mixture of formal and workshop sessions, and a 'field' visit in St Nicholas parish, Lincoln.

Society members receive copies of the journal Local Population Studies within their subscription of £8.00 annually. There are Spring and Autumn numbers each year. The Spring 1988 number contains an article by Stephen Coppell on willmaking in Leverton and Grantham, 1542-1600, and the Autumn 1988 number carries an article by Martin White on Victorian family migration to Grantham and Scunthorpe.

Membership enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Dr M T Smith, Department of Anthropology, The University of Durham, 43 Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HN. For details of the Nottingham Day School please send 3AE to Dr Dennis Mills, 17 Rectory Lane, Branston, Lincoln, LN4 1NA. Details of the Lincoln conference will be brought to the attention of ISHA members at a later date.

Dennis Mills

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

The 37th East Midlands Industrial Archaeology Conference will be held with the 15th Annual General Meeting of the Railway and Canal Historical Society at Clarendon College, Pelham Avenue, Nottingham on Saturday 13 May 1999. Programmes and Booking Forms may be obtained from the Industrial Archaeology Committee.

A C Hall
THE FENS PAST AND FUTURE

The World's largest deliberately created artefact, the Fens, like all artefacts, need maintenance. Some say that this will soon cost more than they are worth - more than the country's best farms, more than some of Western Europe's most important wildfowl habitats, more, presumably, than either the Fens' remarkable heritage or the multiple possibilities of their future. To raise public awareness, an exhibition is being mounted.

Explaining how sensitively balanced the Fens are among various historical and contemporary activities and policies, we describe the slow emergence of our recognition of the problems, but warn that they are not solved. While the main features of the story are easy to grasp - the scenery, the powerful tides and floods, the great banks, the fine earth that they protect and the food and flowers growing in it - the links, including traces of earlier scenes and ways of life, are less obvious.

Why are the Fens such a chest of archaeological treasure? Why is it a landscape of such abrupt contrasts? Would the Fens be first to drown in the global greenhouse? The main topics to be covered are:

- geography: what are the Fens?
- history, natural history: what ways of life do they encourage?
- history: how was the landscape altered so drastically?
- economics: what is the value of the Fens?
- geography, economics, conservation: what can we do to save them?

We aim to bring the issues to the public, and to encourage our visitors to go and appreciate the Fens for themselves.

This exhibition is presented thanks to the generosity of more than two dozen sponsors from business, local government and the voluntary sector. All preview responses to our blueprints concur that we are setting new standards for exhibition production - as befits a subject so important, compelling and urgent.

Itinerary (subject to adjustments of detail)

31 May - 24 June at Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding
27 June - 20 July at Wisbech Museum
18 July - 20 July at East of England Show
25 July - 23 August at Boston Guildhall Museum
25 August - 28 September at Peterborough Museum
30 September - 16 October at Cambridge Central Library
18 October - 2 November at Dutch Church, London EC2
4 November - 3 December at Doncaster Museum
5 December - New Year at Stamford Museum
New Year - 26 January at Grantham Museum
31 January - 10 March at Scunthorpe Museum
FRIENDS OF LINCOLN CASTLE

The Friends will be pleased to welcome members of our Society at their lectures, which are held at the Castle. Details are published in the Society's Diary.

NOTES AND QUERIES

50/1 'NELLIE'

The recent publication (Occasional Paper 7 of Lincs Hist and Archaeol) by John T. Turner on the subject of 'Nellie' the Bucyrus trench digger which failed to achieve its object in spite of Churchill's backing in the last war, was of great interest to me for family reasons.

In 1942/3 the REME unit working on the trench digger trials at Lilley, mentioned in the report, was in fact commanded by my Father, Lieut Douglas Elson, and he is the Officer shown in the photograph on p72 wearing his mess cap in the centre of the picture. He was in charge of No. 2 unit under the overall command of Major Whitehouse.

The whole project was the source of some amusement in our family. I was myself about 12 years old at this time and always imagined the machine to be a 'mole' digging underground tunnels to surprise the enemy. My Father while glad of his independent command was always sceptical of the use of the unwieldy machine. He is now 96 years old, but remembers clearly his struggles to take the great 200-ton digger on 34-ton low loaders with 4 hydraulic 25-ton jacks to raise the machine over the 5 miles to its testing ground. The loaders cracked a cylinder under the strain.

Mr. Father had served as a young corporal despatch rider in France in the 1914/18 war and knew 'the difficulties of trench warfare. He felt the 'Nellie' episode was a waste of much needed engineering talent, and the project was far too late to achieve anything even if the tests did succeed. His advice was to scrap the machines already built and not to build any more, and this was the eventual decision taken. The hilarity felt by my family in hearing of the adventures of 'Nellie' when we visited the unit in Christmas 1942 was fully justified as this excellent paper makes clear. Trench warfare had become of no importance once the British left France in 1940 abandoning the Maginot Line and 'Nellie' even if the problems caused by her huge unwieldy size could be overcome was of no practical use.

Rhona Huggins (nee Elson), Lampton, Beaings Road, Martlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 4RW

50/2 THE CATHEDRAL WEATHERCOCK

Since writing the article which appeared in the January edition of the Newsletter I have discovered that the maker of the weathercock, David Fletcher, is commemorated on a tablet on the easternmost buttress on the south side of the Nave of the Cathedral
opposite the Galilee Porch. This records that he died on
14 February 1744 aged 48 and although the tablet is very eroded
the following epitaph is inscribed thereon:

My sledge and hammer lye reclaimed
My bellows too have lost their mind
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed
And in the dust my vice is laid
My coal is spent my iron is gone
My nails are drawn, my work is done.

I understand there is a similar epitaph at Hogsthorpe with the
following two lines added:

My fire-tinged corpse lies here at rest
My soul like smoke is souring to the Blest.

David Fletcher's wife, Rebecca, who he married at St Margaret's
in the Close in 1740 and their two children are commemorated
on a tablet placed on the adjoining wall.

John R. Ketteringham

60/1 A NINETEENTH CENTURY VISITOR TO LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

A duplicated A4 paper was recently left in the 'Greenhouse' in
Lincoln Cathedral addressed to the Visitor's Officer. The name
of the donor was not given and, knowing that I was interested
in unusual stories about the Cathedral, the paper was passed to
me. The paper is headed in manuscript 'Visitor in 1828 a young
man of 18' and the following is extracted from it:

'connected with the windows of the North and South aisles
is the following traditional tale as told to Isaac and I
by the Guide who showed us round the building - one of these
windows she said had been made by a man living in the
town and in the course of his work threw away a great
quantity of pieces of stained Glass which he judged of no
use - that he was right will appear in the sequel, for
shortly after he had finished his task his servant who had
attended his operations and carefully preserved every
particle thrown away instantly set about making a corresponding
window with these said waste pieces and on its being completed
presented it to the Cathedral which being accepted and
confronting the former work, so worked upon the feelings of
the Master (it being considered superior to its opposite)
that in a fit of envy and vexation he threw himself from
his work and was dashed to pieces. The Guide to add double
weight to the tale added that the stone on which he fell
bore the marks for many ages of the horrid deed and it was
only a few years before the stone had been replaced by a
fresh one'.

If anyone can supply the source of this extract I would be most
interested.

John R. Ketteringham
LINCOLN STREET NAMES

The 1987 edition of Lincolnshire History and Archaeology contained a review of Vol I of Professor Ken Cameron's Place Names of Lincolnshire which deals with the City of Lincoln. Any historian of whatever inclination working on research which includes Lincoln is almost certain at some stage to find a need to refer to this book. A good example is contained in the January 1989 edition of the Lincolnshire Family Historian where a correspondent wishes to trace the location of Huddleston Row. A glance at Professor Cameron's 'Bible' elicits the information that the 1851 Census Return places Huddleston Row in the Parish of St Martin. The placing of the Row in the relevant Census Return suggests that it was situated off Brayford Wharf East possibly where the 'Lincolnshire Echo' offices now stand.

As well as Street Names there are included in this book Churches, Inns and many other locations of interest to Lincoln Historians.

Readers may like to know that Professor Cameron will be talking about Lincolnshire Place Names at Wragby Town Hall at 2pm on Saturday 27 May.

John R Ketteringham

GROATS

To my regret, most of my non-essential reading is deferred until annual January holidays and thus I am only now reading fully the journal for January 1988!

On pages 28-31 are published quotations about Lincolnshire weather and these commented on by Mr Ron Drury. On page 30 Mr Drury quotes Sir Alfred Welby who wrote, inter alia, 'barley is already 30s a quarter, wheat 7s a strike, and rye 10 groats,...'. Mr Drury explains the term 'groats' as 'hulled grain, especially oats'. Surely he has been tricked by his dictionary and the connection it lists between 'groats' and grain - the subject of Welby's remarks. Welby wrote of the high prices for quantities of grain - wheat at 7s a strike is what at 1s9d a bushel, but rye 10 groats does not mean 'rye 10 hulled grain', but surely rye at 40d or 3s4d, 'groat' being an old English coin valued at 4d. Presumably the rye was 10 groats per strike?

This comment is scarcely worth publishing, but if others have not written on the matter you may care to pass it on to Mr Drury with my thanks for his interesting article and my apology for finding any fault with it.

James G Fairchild, Box 227, Maffra 3860, Victoria
Ron Drury writes - I am grateful to Mr Fairchild for his comments on my article. He is perfectly correct in saying that the groat was an old English coin valued at 4d, but it was discontinued in 1662, 35 years before the letter of 1697 which I quoted was written. (The same name was sometimes given to the fourpenny piece which was in circulation from 1636 to 1856.) Nevertheless, the explanation Mr Fairchild gives is probably the true one, and the writer of the letter was still thinking of currency as it was when he was young, just as today some people still think of money as it was before it was decimalised in 1971, and refer to a payment of £1-05, for instance, as a guinea. Thus wheat would be 7s a strike, and rye 10 groats a strike. I was not happily about the appropriateness of the dictionary definition of groats, but could find no other more appropriate, so used it. I did not have the sense to see the explanation Mr Fairchild did!

60/6 MINTING AND KIRTON LINDSEY

The following extracts have been forwarded by Mrs Teresa Williams, 87 Pasture Road, North Wembley, Middlesex HA0 3JW. Mr Williams joined the Society recently and is interested in church restorations. She would like to know more about Minting church and wondered if the Stone was returned to the church. The information I have added has been sent to Mr Williams. She would also like to know if the stocks at Kirton Lindsey survived.

The extracts are of interest as an example of the wealth of material which is to be found in the Illustrated London News - founded by the Lincolnshire man Herbert Ingram.

T R Leach

STONE AT MINTING, LINCOLNSHIRE

FROM: THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS - JANUARY 1843. p29, col 1

A curious and interesting stone was lately removed from a wall of Minting Church, in Lincolnshire which has excited some commotion in that obscure village. An antiquary, perceiving it imbedded in the masonry of the porch, placed length-wise, and half covered with mortar; concluded that it was in no way appreciated by the inhabitants, and so, with the concurrence of the churchwarden, conveyed it to his own dwelling, a few miles distant. The rustics, however, evincing a praiseworthy attachment for this relic of antiquity, immediately demanded the restitution of the captured treasure.

The height of the fragment, for such it is, is about 5 foot and 6 inches. The width at the base, one foot and 5 inches, and at the top, one foot and 4 inches; and it varies from six to nine
inches in thickness. Foliage similar to that at the lower portion of the front of the stone also covers the back. The character of the mouldings corresponds with the general architecture of the humble but venerable building, a transition from the Norman to the Early English style prevailing at the close of the 12th century. As it is carved at both sides, and exhibits a rude design of the Crucifixion, with two figures apparently intended for the Virgin Mary and St John, we may conjecture that it formed part of one of those crosses which usually stood in the churchyard previous to the Reformation and Rebellion, the obelisk being common at that early period, indicated by the mouldings. The bases of many still exist in the neighbouring villages; the broken shafts of some are converted into sun-dials, and Somersby presents a rare instance of an entire cross in its original position.

The foliage which occupies so much space, and is connected with the cross, may probably be emblematic, alluding to the vine to which our Saviour compares himself, 'The Root of Jesse', or 'The Righteous Branch'.

Minting Church, 1863, by Ewan Christian has, according to Peasmer 'A most rare and interesting cross shaft of the Anglo-Saxon type, but of c1200. Two pieces both tapering from about 14 in to about 12 in. Both with a border of anilehead. On one long, course, still Norman looking rails, on the other finer, also still Norman foliage, but above it a Crucifixion in small figures, and Christ's feet nailed with one nail, which is Gothic, and a feature unknown before the early 13 Century. The Report of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society for 1863 says 'A portion of an elaborately carved churchyard cross, probably found in the soil of the churchyard, and preserved as a curiosity, has now been built into the wall between the nave and chancel. A representation of our Lord upon the Cross, with the Virgin and St John on either side, is carved upon the head of the cross, and it was further enriched with foliage and the dog tooth ornament.'

FROM: LINCOLN, RUTLAND & STAMFORD MERCURY, 24 MARCH 1863, p3, col 4

A travelling Tinker and his wife were taken up at Kirton-in-Lindsey on the 10th instant for fighting and quarrelling, and underwent the punishment of standing in the stocks for three hours - such a circumstance could not be brought to the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and a large number of spectators assembled to witness the exhibition.

60/7 RIVER BOTTOM

G E Charlton, a member of the Society who lives at 15 Weardale Avenue, Forest Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE12 0XR is researching the history of the Scholey family. According to the Census of 1871 (Grimsby) Matthew Scholey was born at River Bottom about 1816. Miss Eleanor Nannestad has consulted the index to Directories for me, and Ron Drury and I have looked at various possible
solutions, but have not found such a place. I have suggested to Mr Charlton that this may be a 'one off' description of a farm or outlying part of a Lincolnshire parish. If anyone can help him, he will be pleased to hear from them.

T.R. Leach

60/8 WAR GRAVES

Mrs D.E. Lingard, of 17 Melton Road, North Hykeham, Lincoln LN6 8HR writes to say 'With reference to Mr Drury's article in the January Newsletter with information from The War Graves of the British Empire, South East Belgium Group of Cemeteries: One of the two Lincolnshire men whose names were in the book was my father in law, Pte George Reuben Lingard. My son asked the Belgian police to help him find his grandfather's grave prior to a holiday in Liege in 1978. They visited the cemetery and with the assistance of the Superintendent were shown the location and were able to take John straight to it. John found the visit moving, and had a holiday at M'heer, Holland, not far from the Belgian border in 1979, when he visited the Roermond Cemetery again. When my husband Harold retired in 1980 it was his dearest wish to see his father's grave and accompanied by my son and his wife, we went to M'heer and visited the grave. Mr Drury's information would have been of great help to someone who had no idea of where a relative was buried'.

'At the Going Down of the Sun: British First World War Memorials' by Derek Boorman is now in paperback at £5.95 plus £1.95 p+p - 180 pp 338 photos. From Boorman, Dunnington Hall, York YO1 5LG. All proceeds to Royal British Legion.

60/9/1 THE TENNYSON FAMILY (See Newsletter 59, p15)

Mrs Howard is not mistaken in thinking that I omitted 2 sons and a daughter in mentioning the children of the Rev George Clayton Tennyson in Newsletter 58, page 30. The error arose through my failure to notice the words 'with other issue' in the account of the family in Burke's Peerage and Baronetage. My apologies.

Ron Drury

60/9/11 THE TENNYSON FAMILY (See Newsletter 59, p16)

The enclosed comparative table of the Somersby and Tealby cousins will be of interest to readers and shows that Mrs Jean Howard's list of the children of Rev George Clayton Tennyson is correct. The original error seems to have occurred by the writer consulting Burke's Peerage 1970 where the entry for Tennyson appears to indicate that there were 5 sons and 3 daughters. Edward, Septimus and Matilda do not appear in Peerage.

Jim Murray, South View, Tealby, Lincs LN8 3XU
**THE TENNYSON COUSINS**

**SOMERSBY**

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<tr>
<th>Born</th>
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<tr>
<td>1806</td>
<td>George (in infancy)</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Frederick 1898</td>
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<td>1815</td>
<td>Septimus 1866</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>Matilda 1913</td>
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<td>1817</td>
<td>Cecilia 1909</td>
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<td>1818</td>
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<td>1819</td>
<td>Horatio 1899</td>
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**TEALBY**

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<tr>
<th>Born</th>
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<tr>
<td>1809</td>
<td>*George Hildeyard 1871</td>
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<tr>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Julia Frances 1879</td>
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<td>1813</td>
<td>*Edwin Clayton 1903</td>
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<td>1814</td>
<td>*Louis Charles 1896</td>
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<td>1816</td>
<td>*Eustace Alexander 1842</td>
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<td>1817</td>
<td>*Clara Maria 1863</td>
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<td>1818</td>
<td>*Ellen Elizabeth 1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1819</td>
<td>William Henry (in infancy)</td>
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</tbody>
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**Note:** * denotes that there is a memorial or window in Tealby Church.

Jim Murray, South View, Tealby, Lincs LN8 3XU

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**50/10 FIND JANE BRACKENBURY**

There will be a £10 reward for information on Jane Brackenbury. Robert Carr Brackenbury of Raithby Hall was married in 1780. On 11 November he wrote to his friend Benson to tell him that he was married. At this time he was at Fonthill in Wiltshire, but after the marriage he had been on a preaching tour in Wales. It is obvious from a letter of John Wesley's that Brackenbury was married before 1 October 1780. The marriage took place, it is thought after June of that year. It is known that there was opposition to the marriage, but from which family is not known. The bride's surname is not known. She died at the age of 21 and was buried at Raithby on March 3 1782. I have reason to believe that the marriage took place in the Bath-Bristol region, but extensive searches of registers there on my behalf have not found the marriage. The marriage is not mentioned in the Gentleman's Magazine. My research into the life of Brackenbury is now more or less complete, but without information on his first marriage it cannot be finished. If any member of the Society can trace this marriage I shall be very grateful.

T F Leach
60/11 **FOSDYKE BRIDGE**

I am assembling material relating to the settlement around the Welland crossing at Fosdyke Bridge with the aim of a publication to coincide with the opening of the new bridge in 1990. I would be interested to hear of anything (unpublished) connected with the earlier bridges, tolls and traffic, wear and fishing, pubs and people. Any items used will be fully acknowledged.

Hilary Healey, Friest Cottage, Drury Lane, Bicker, Boston, Lincs PE20 3EB.
Daytime at Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, Sleaford 306327

60/12 **UNDER LINCOLNSHIRE SKIES**

I recently came across the programme for a performance of this film in Boston in November 1957 in aid of the Lincolnshire Old Churches Trust. It was billed as a 'Colour Film, with Music and Commentary, of Life in Parts of Lindsey and Holland' and was specially made by Lt Cdr G W Wells, and the programme notes give considerable detail about how the film was made. However, preliminary enquiries have failed to find out anything more, such as where the film might be now. I had an idea that Lt Cdr Wells had some connection with the steelworks, but I may be wrong. Information, please to Hilary Healey, Friest Cottage, Drury Lane, Bicker, Boston, Lincs PE20 3EB.

60/13 **RUSTON & HORSBY SHALE PLANER**


As the author of 'Clay that burns: the history of the Fletton brick industry' (London Brick, 1981), I should like to comment on one or two points and perhaps add to the shades of grey between black and white!

The article refers to Ruston & Hornsby's Chief Engineer, Walter Savage, as having seen a type of shale-planer in America on which he based his design. I assume that he went to the USA as a result of a request from his distinguished clients (London Brick, who had been satisfied clients since 1902) to design and manufacture a shale-planer similar to the one which John Edgar Hill (a Director of London Brick) had seen at work in 1922. That Hill went to the USA and saw a type of shale-planer is referred to in the professional literature of the time (e.g. The British Clayworker, July 1922, and later, in Phorpres News, 2 Sept 1938).

The same literature also makes it clear that the first shale-planer was introduced into London Brick's Fletton Crown Works in 1924, and although this site (centre TL199943) was only some 4 miles South West of Whittlesey (where the subsequent shale-planers were used) it would never be considered as being in the 'Whittlesey area'. 
Incidentally, adverts in The British Clayworker in January 1925 show that Ruston & Hornsby were then actively trying to market their shale-planers.

Richard Millier, BA, ALA, 33 Princes Gardens, Peterborough PE1 4DF

FACES AND PLACES

DEEPING ST JAMES CHURCH 850TH ANNIVERSARY

On Tuesday 2 May, as part of these celebrations, Professor Christopher Brooke, Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge, will speak on 'Saints, Pilgrims and the Dedication of Churches in the Middle Ages'.

The lecture will be given in the parish church at 7.30pm. Our member Mrs. Sonja Marchant, 135c Eastgate, Deeping St James, Peterborough DE6 3RB; Tel Mkt Deeping 346420) will be pleased to give members information about the other events in connection with the anniversary such as exhibitions on receipt of a sae.

T R Leach

OPEN DAY AT THIMBLEBY 2 JULY 1989

The village of Thimbleby, part of which forms a conservation area, with a number of thatched cottages, will hold an open day, in aid of church restoration, on Sunday 2 July between 11am and 6pm. A floral display in the Church, with musical interludes, will be open on Saturday and Sunday, and the open day will end with 'Songs of Praise' in the Church. Gardens will be open, and Mr Rex Russell has agreed to lead two lecture tours through the village in the course of the day. The Village Hall will house a local history display closely related to the houses in the village, the Horncastle family history group will show examples of members' research, and there will be bookstalls for SLHA and the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Trust. It is hoped that pictures of the village may be available for sale. The Museum of Lincolnshire Life has offered to arrange a demonstration of mud and stud building and there will be other craft displays, as well as performances by a fair-ground organ and by the Julie Dean dancers, and stalls for the sale of cakes, produce, and bric-a-brac. Refreshments, including ice-cream, will be available throughout the day and off-street parking has been arranged. Admission, to include a programme, will be £1.25 per person. Thimbleby lies on B1190 (Bardney to Horncastle) and can also be approached from A153 (Lincoln to Skegness)

D. Rothw. wen
ASHBY PUAERORUM CHURCH

Ashby Puerorum - 'Ashby of the Boys' because the living was appropriated to the support of the choir boys of Lincoln Cathedral, faces a problem. £29,000 has to be raised to restore the ancient parish church - and there are less than twenty households in the parish. All is not despair, however, for the church has £4,000 in hand and £10,000 promised in grants. The little church, which is in the parish next to Somersby, is of the green sandstone so familiar to visitors to the south wolds of Lincolnshire. Churches heretofore are thick on the ground and there are said to be fourteen others in a four mile radius of Ashby Puerorum, but this one is unique in that it houses the oldest recorded bell - c1150 - in the diocese. It has interesting brasses of the Littlebury family who lived at Stainsby and who were allied with many other families in the area. The church serves Ashby and the hamlets of Stainsby and Holbeck, and its last incumbent retired in 1987. A committee has been formed, and has rejected the idea of seeking redundancy. In 1976 Fowler of Louth drew up plans for an ambitious restoration of the church, but this was not carried out. Little has been done since 1930. £6,000 is needed for repairs to the stone and brick work, £3,000 for the bells and bell frame, £2,000 for timber treatment and £2,000 for drainage. Donations to the fund may be sent to Mr Peter Chatterton, Secretary and Treasurer, School House, Ashby Puerorum, Horncastle LN9 6QU.

T R Leach

STOW CHURCH

The parishioners of Stow are also faced with similar problems and Stow Church Restoration Trust has been set up to raise funds for the restoration of Stow church. The Church Commissioners have put up the £14,000 necessary to carry out the latest work, but much more is needed. An appeal is being launched to raise up to £40,000 for essential repairs. Stow is, of course, one of the most ancient of Lincolnshire churches. Dry rot, repairs to stone work and replacement of lead and timbers is being tackled.

T R Leach

WILLIAM AMOS OF BROTHERTOFT

Is anything known of this man? In a recent book catalogue I noticed (priced at £600) a copy of his 'Minutes in Agriculture and Planting.......Illustrated with Specimens of......Natural grasses' printed at Boston by J Hellaby in 1804. According to the catalogue Amos was a native of Brothertoft and wrote other books on drill husbandry etc. This book, illustrated with plates of grasses and farm machinery, covers rakes, tree planters, compound rollers, thistle cutters, award dressers and the structure and 'component principles of vegetables'. It is described as 'very scarce'. Amos does not appear in the Dictionary of National
Biography, and is not mentioned in Basset’s or Joan Thirk’s books on Lincolnshire agriculture. He seems not to be mentioned in Young’s ‘General View of the Agriculture of Lincolnshire’ (1813) but since that book has no index it is difficult to be certain of this - the production of an index to this book would be a great service to Lincolnshire.

T R Leach

TROUBLE IN LINCOLN

Nineteen men, many of them cobblers, gathered on 25 June 1149 armed in St Lawrence’s parish, Lincoln, and with force and arms proceeded through the middle of Lincoln to the city fair in Newport, making an affray against all the people of the city. They beat and wounded John de Enerby against the peace. At the fair they made a great uproar and with force and arms assaulted, beat and badly treated an unknown person against the peace. They returned to St Lawrence’s parish and came to the house of Harvey de Lud of Lincoln, where they broke his windows and committed hamsoken against the peace. The accused are common malefactors and peace breakers.’ This is an example of the information to be found in The 1341 Royal Inquest in Lincolnshire, edited by Bernard William McLane, Volume 78 of the publications of the Lincoln Record Society, which was issued to members in January 1989. (£19.50 to non members)

T R Leach

CONVICTS OF LINCOLNSHIRE

With reference to reviews of ‘Convicts of Lincolnshire’ in the October Newsletter and in ‘Lincolnshire History and Archaeology’ Mr C L Anderson wishes it to be known that he had nothing to do with that publication apart from supplying the list of transportees to Lincolnshire County Council. That was something he regretted later; particularly when his name was the only one which appeared in print. When he remonstrated about this to a representative of the Council the excuse was that it was not ethical to publish the names of employees of the Council. But it seems reasonably certain that errors crept in because no one bothered to read and correct the proofs.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN IN AUSTRALIA

The Earldom of Lincoln in its present creation has existed since 1572. In three months there have been three successive Earls, an unusual situation.

The 9th Duke of Newcastle, who was also the Earl of Lincoln, died in November 1986 at the age of 81. He was Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, only son of the 9th Duke. The latter, as Lord Francis Pelham Clinton Hope, was a well known gambler, who lost a leg in a shooting accident. His first wife, May Yone, was an actress of Red Indian descent who wore the famous and
supposedly unlucky Hope diamond on stage. The Duke sold the
stone after their divorce in 1902. In 1928, a Cambridge under-
graduate, the 9th Duke succeeded his uncle the 7th Duke in the
Clumber estate, and his father inherited the dukedom. In 1938
the house was demolished. The estate was dispersed. The 8th
Duke died in 1941.

The 9th Duke had a very varied career and married three
times. He had two daughters by his second wife (Lady Mary Diana Montagu
Stuart Wortley). The younger daughter attracted much press
publicity when she married a guard on the London Underground.

The 9th Duke was succeeded by his kinsman Edward Charles Pelham
Clinton (b1920) a great grandson of the 4th Duke. He was unmarr-
a lepidopterist and former deputy keeper of the Royal Scottish
Museum. He held the title for only a month, and died in December

The Dukedom of Newcastle under Lyme was created in 1756 for the
childless Thomas Pelham Holles, who was already Duke of Newcastle
upon Tyne. He had already been made Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne
in 1715 as nephew and heir of John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.
The new creation was to enable the Dukedom to pass to his nephew
Henry Clinton, 9th Earl of Lincoln.

Edward Fynes 9th Lord Clinton, Lord High Admiral, was created
Earl of Lincoln in 1572. He had married in 1540 Elizabeth
Blount, mother of the illegitimate son of Henry VIII, and widow
Gilbert Lord Tailbois, a great Lincolnshire landowner. His
descendants were from his second marriage.

The new Earl of Lincoln is a descendant of the 2nd son of the 1st
Earl of Lincoln. By his second wife Elizabeth the Earl had a
third son, Sir Henry Fynes of Kirkstead, who had a third son
Norreys Fynes. Fourth in descent from Norreys Fynes was the
Rev Charles Fynes Clinton, Rector of Cromwell, Notts who died in
1827. His second son Clinton James Fiennes Clinton MP (1792-
1833) married Penelope Welby of Denton. Their son the Rev Henry
Fiennes Clinton was Rector of Cromwell and died in 1911. His
second son Charles Edward Fiennes Clinton (1855-1888) had a son
Edward Henry Fiennes Clinton born in 1866 who died on active
service in the 1st World War. His son was Edward Horace Fiennes
Clinton, born in 1913, who has now succeeded as the Earl of
Lincoln.

The Earldom of Lincoln is not the only title of Lincolnshire
origin to be held by an Australian. When Sir Arthur Grant
Trollope, 13th Baronet of Gaswicke died in 1937 the title passed
to his kinsman Sir Frederick Farrand Trollope (1875-1957) a JP
for NSW and official in charge of Legal and Security
Department of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Ltd. He
in turn was succeeded by his brother Sir Gordon Clavering Troll:
15th baronet (1885-1958) whose son was Sir Anthony Owen Clavering Trollope, 16th baronet, a Director of Thomas C Denton and Co of Sydney (1917-1987). The present baron is his son Sir Anthony Simon Trollope (b1945). The Australian branch of the Trollope family descends from Anthony Trollope the novelist, who was a great grandson of Sir Thomas Trollope, 4th baronet (1691-1784) of Casewick. The Casewick estate still belongs to the Trollope-Bellevue family.

T R Learn

HORNCastle - HORSE FAIR
C L ANDERSON
(Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, Volume 23, 1988)

I should like to correct one error that appeared in Mr J N Clarke's article 'Light on Horncastle in the XVII and XVIII Centuries'. On page 27 Mr Clarke writes 'The Horse Fair referred to is now called the Bull Ring'. In various Deeds that thoroughfare has been called the Beast Market and the Corn Market, never the Horse Fair.

A Deed of Indenture of 16 July 1589, reads as follows: From Charles Richardson to John Dickenson all that Messuage or Tenement with the Home Close situate and being in the Horse Fair in Horncastle in the County of Lincoln and the rest of the farm thereunto belonging in all by estimation 140 acres of land arable, meadow and pasture ........... To hold unto the said John Dickenson his execs, admins and assigns from thenceforward for the term of 500 years'. The sum of money mentioned was £206 to be paid on 7 January then next.

John Dickenson had died by 1691 and in the Easter Term of that year there was a case in the Court of Chancery. Mrs Dickenson was the complainant, the debtor was ordered to pay £271-18-2, or in default the debt to be absolutely foreclosed.

The farm passed through various hands in the ensuing years, including a Mr John Plumerdon, a London Apothecary, for £300. In 1723 to William Hamerton for £445. The same year from William to Joseph Hamerton, Fellmonger of Horncastle, for the same sum. An Indenture of 1724 reveals that it was sold to Richard Clitherow for £1,500. In all cases of change the term was for the remainder of the 500 years.

There was a small exception when Richard Clitherow made the purchase. (Except a part of the Home Close called the Far Mill Close),

24 March 1807 'By indenture tripartite - between Richard Clitherow, John Overton, grocer, and William Millard of Horncastle, cabinet maker 'All that ancient Messuage or Tenement with the yard and appurtenances thereto belonging then in the occupation of William Sexty, Schoolmaster, lying on the west side of a certain street in Horncastle aforesaid called or known by the name of the Millstone Street or HORSE FAIR bounded on or towards the East by
that Street West by the piece of ground next thereto after described North by other lands of Richard Glitherow and South by lands and Tenements of Jas Harrison and others'.

There is quite a bit more to this Indenture, but that should be sufficient to show beyond doubt that the Horse Fair was what is now, and since 1867, has been called North Street.

Did William Sexty have his own school? I do not recall seeing his name as a Schoolmaster anywhere else.

ST GILBERT OF SEMpringHAM APPEAL

February the 4th 1989 is the 800th anniversary of the death of Gilbert of Sempringham. He was a very great English saint. His community, a mixed community of men and women, was the only religious community founded by an Englishman in the Middle Ages. It was always relatively modest in its scope and wealth, and never really extended very far beyond its local region in the ancient Diocese of Lincoln, from Huntingdonshire to the south, but into York to the north. When the dissolution came in the 16th century, the Gilbertine houses were still in good shape, and without scandal.

Gilbert had a great sense of partnership. He compared his Community to a cart with four wheels: the men and women religious, and the men and women lay brothers and sisters. He was close in spirit to St Bernard, to whose Cistercian Order he nearly joined his own Community. He lived to an immense age, and was very soon canonized.

This 8th centenary gives an opportunity to commemorate Gilbert in a more worthy way. At the moment there is very little memorial to him, even in his own home. The village in which he was born, where his father was squire and he was parish priest, is under the fields - as is the greater part of the mother house of his Order. All that survives amid the fields that slide gently down to drained fenland, is a parish church in a large churchyard, with a holy well. It is approached by a farm road. There is no electricity.

Recently, more pilgrims have made their way. At the 9th anniversary of his birth in 1983, the 'Community of Communities' was originated at Lincoln Cathedral and made a pilgrimage. The annual diocesan gathering picnicked in the churchyard. In recent years the Oblates of St Gilbert have been formed among Catholics and Anglicans in Nottingham and Lincoln. A contemporary potter, Robin Welch, has made splendid pots for the Gilbert corner for prayer in Lincoln Cathedral.

It is proposed to mark this year with a memorial to St Gilbert on the exterior of the church at Sempringham. This will involve a sculpture and inscription, commemorating the fact that this
lonely place was once the mainspring of a holy life and a religious community. At the foot of the wall will be a platform. This will serve as a focus for outdoor gatherings of pilgrims, for a portable altar or for a preacher. It will cost at least £5000.

Please remember the work of the Gilbert of Sempringham Commemoration Committee in your prayers, and send a contribution to this memorial to Gilbert (which will be of use to pilgrims for many generations and a source of pride and recollection to local people), to the Committee's Treasurer, Mr Eric Ireland, 9 Pen Rosa, Pointon, Sleaford, Lincs NG34 0LZ. Cheques should be made payable to 'The St Gilbert Appeal'.

THE GILBERT OF SEMPRINGHAM COMMEMORATION COMMITTEE includes the Vicar of Sempringham and representatives of the Oblates of St Gilbert, the Community of the Glorious Ascension, the Cistercians, and the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology, the Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology, and Lincoln Cathedral.

DICK TURPIN AND HIS LINCOLNSHIRE CONNECTIONS

Ron Drury

Forty-two years ago I bought a complete set of 'The Lincolnshire Magazine', which was published between 1932 and 1939 by the Lindsey Local History Society, the predecessor of the SLHA, and found in it a reference to Dick Turpin in business as a butcher in Long Sutton. I thought that this was just another story about the notorious highwayman without any truth in it, like his legendary ride from London to York, which first appeared in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood' in 1834, but I made a mental note, and when I saw Derek Barlow's book, 'Dick Turpin and the Gregory Gang' in a second-hand bookshop a few years ago, I bought it. It proved to be a well documented account of Turpin's career, written by a man who was for some years on the staff of the Public Record Office, and published in 1973 by Phillimore. Apparently Long Sutton was not the only place in Lincolnshire with which Turpin was familiar, and as he was hanged just 250 years ago, on 7 April 1739, this seems to be an appropriate time to recall his Lincolnshire exploits. This note is a summary of his Lincolnshire adventures mentioned in the book, and all the research has been undertaken by Mr Barlow - I have but extracted, and put into my own words, those parts of his book which are of local interest. I commend the book to those who wish to pursue the matter further.

Richard Turpin was born in Hemstead, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, in 1705 or 1706 and until 1727 seems to have confined his criminal activities to Essex and the London area, but in May of that year he added murder to his long list of crimes by shooting a man in clipping Forest, after which he thought it wise to move northwards, and he arrived at Brough in Elsoughton, on the north bank of the Humber, about 6 June. He lodged at an inn for a few
months, and looked around for somewhere more private, finally deciding on Welton, which was near the ferry over the river. He also selected Long Sutton as a southern base, possibly because it gave easy access to Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, was near the quiet port of King's Lynn and was far enough from Welton for horses which disappeared in the Long Sutton area to be disposed of quietly in Yorkshire. He decided to use the name John Palmer in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

The first crime he committed in Lincolnshire seems to have been the theft of a brown bay gelding from Charles Townsend, the Curate of Pinchockley, near Spalding, in 1738, but instead of taking it back to Yorkshire to sell he went south to his native village of Hempstead, where his father, John Turpin, kept the Bell Inn – the last occasion on which he was to see any of his family. When he returned to Long Sutton he left the horse behind, and in a village as small as Hempstead the landlord’s unexplained acquisition of a horse aroused curiosity and reminded people of his notorious son. The result was that on 12 September 1738 John Turpin was charged with stealing the horse, and was committed to Chelmsford Gaol for having in his possession a horse supposed to have been stolen out of Lincolnshire, which he said was left with him by his son. Upon Dick Turpin’s return to Long Sutton he took up sheep-stealing, whereupon a complaint was made to Mr Delves, the local magistrate, who ordered his arrest, but he escaped from the constable and set off for his base in Yorkshire. At this time he probably had no horse, as the next one he stole was the one he was riding when taken into custody in Yorkshire, and so when he came across a mare and her foal, and a gelding, belonging to Thomas Creesey of Heckington, on Heckington Common, he took all three. When he found that his horses had gone, Creesey hired men and horses and rode forty miles round and about, and had them cried in all the market towns in that vicinity, but without success – no trace was to be found.

But Turpin’s luck was running out. He was unable to sell the mare and foal until the end of September, and on 2 October, possibly under the influence of drink, he shot a game cock in the main street in Broughton, and then threatened to shoot a man who reprimanded him. This led to his arrest and appearance before the magistrates. As he was unable to satisfy their questions, or their demand for sureties, he was committed to the House of Correction at Beverley, and rode there with the constable on a horse he said was his own, but was actually the one stolen at Heckington. This time he made no attempt to escape – possibly he thought that as he was known as John Palmer in Yorkshire, and the reasons for his arrest were so trivial, he would be able to bluff his way out of trouble. Further enquiries revealed that he had frequently gone into Lincolnshire and returned with plenty of money, and several horses, which he sold or exchanged in Yorkshire, and this made the magistrates suspect that he was either a highwayman or a horse thief, so they examined him again, asking him where he had lived, and what his trade was. He replied that he had for the previous two years lived at Long Sutton, with his father and his sister, and was by trade a butcher, but he had incurred so many debts that
he had come to live in Yorkshire. The magistrates thereupon caused a letter to be sent to the magistrate at Long Sutton, asking him to confirm this information, but he was Mr Delamere, who only a few months before had ordered Palmer's arrest for sheep stealing. He replied that Palmer's father did not live at Long Sutton, and that Palmer himself had lived there for only about nine months and was arrested for sheep stealing but escaped, since when several informations had been lodged against him for suspicion of horse stealing. He therefore desired that Palmer might be secured, and he would make further enquiry about the horses stolen, and would find some persons to prosecute him at the next Lincoln Assizes. Upon receipt of this letter at Beverley Palmer was sent, handcuffed and under guard, to the prison in York Castle.

At about the same time, one John Baxter, a neighbour of Thomas Creasey at Heckington, went to Pocklington Fair, in Yorkshire, and happened to stay overnight at Sough, where he heard of a man in custody who had a mare and foal like Creasey's. When he returned to Heckington he told Creasey, who visited Yorkshire and was able to trace and identify, not only the mare and foal, but also the gelding. Palmer, now charged with stealing the horses, remained in prison at York throughout the winter of 1738-39, during which time he wrote to his brother-in-law in Essex, who refused to accept the letter, saying that he knew no one in York. By chance the letter was seen by James Smith, the very man in Hempstead who taught Turpin to write, and he recognized the writing and told the local magistrate, who took possession of the letter, in which Turpin explained his circumstances. It was therefore obvious that the man known as John Palmer who was in custody at York was in fact Turpin, and this was confirmed when Smith and another Essex man visited York Prison and identified him, at which 'Palmer' admitted his true identity.

The York Assizes opened on 13 March 1739, and the Grand Jury, the foreman of which was Sir Robert Hildyard (about whose family I wrote in the October 1988 Newsletter) considered the charges against those named in the Gaol delivery, and decided which cases were to be proceeded with, one of which was Turpin's. The chief witness at his trial was Thomas Creasey, and Turpin was found guilty and sentenced to death. Before he was executed he made a full confession, not only of the charges on which he was condemned, but also of the murder and other crimes he had committed previously. Turpin was hanged at York on Saturday 7 April 1739.

There is no reason to doubt that his father, John Turpin, was a good and honest man, and it therefore pleasant to know that when he appeared at Chelmsford Assizes on 7 March 1739 he was discharged.

**CATHEDRAL'S NEW SOURCE OF STONE**

M I N Dicken

For a good many years finding reliable sources of compatible stone with which to repair the Cathedral has been a problem. The quarries from which the original stone was extracted have long
since ceased to exist and the Cathedral's Riseholme Road quarry was thought to be economically worked out. The similar, but dissimilar, Ancaster stone has proved over the years to have inferior weathering qualities; it also dislikes juxtaposition with Lincoln stone. Searches for the right material led to France where excellent quality material is available but at a horrendous price.

Imagine the joy, then, when the dismantling of Lincoln's old high level diverting line railway embankment yielded a harvest of quite fabulous genuine Lincoln limestone, and at a price a fraction of the cost of the French Lepine stone. We have, therefore, laid in a huge stock pile - sufficient, it is hoped, to keep the Cathedral masons busy for many a long year.

But there is yet further heartening news: a re-survey of the existing Cathedral quarry shows that substantial reserves of accessible stone do still exist. Some is buried beneath strata of second quality material but Lincoln's economic renaissance provides a ready market for this walling stone which can be sold to cover the extraction costs of the good quality material. So Lincoln's stone news is good.

Repairs to Pinnacle U at the southern end of the south east transept of the Cathedral continue. The crowning glory of this rebuilding will be the new angel currently being carved to replace the original.

This is the story of the birth of an angel, the original having had to be removed in the interests of safety. Time and exposure to the elements cause even (stone) angels to have to retire.

The carving of a new angel is a great work of art. First a suitable piece of stone has to be selected: in this case, a piece from under the railway embankment. A carver had to be commissioned. John Roberts, an artist-sculptor whose premises are a humble railway arch close to London's Kings Cross Station accepted the assignment with alacrity. As the raw stone stood outside the Cathedral Works Department buildings, the Architect and Clerk of Works, Dr J Baily, commented 'There's an angel in there' - a truly graphic reminder of the craftsmanship that would be applied as the work progressed. The stone, weighing some 3 tons, was loaded onto Lincoln's Works lorry and driven to London. There, John Roberts began the skilled task of shaping the stone from which the angel would emerge.

Slowly, like a mist gently lifting, the form of the angel was gradually revealed.

Lincoln Cathedral's own stone masons expressed more than a passing professional interest in this emerging work of art and the decision was taken to return the half-completed angel to Lincoln with a request that John Roberts complete the task in the Works Yard. Thus the final stages of the work could be witnessed by, and be an informal master class for, the Lincoln masons. Now, in early February, the work is virtually complete. The angel has been
conceived and created. But the real birth will be the angel's final fixing in position to take the place of its retired cousin.

It is anticipated that the new sculpture will be hoist into position at Easter. So will begin a period of several hundred years during which the new angel will keep a benevolent watch over the city stretched out beneath the Cathedral.

So, truly, Lincoln gives birth to an angel.

The end of the story is the placement in a repository of the eroded angel where it will be, for all to see, a graphic reminder that even angels are not immortal.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY VISIT TO HUMBER PORTS

An all-day visit took place on Saturday 19 September 1987 to the ports of Grimsby, Immingham and New Holland. Almost twenty folk saw Grimsby and Immingham but a few had to elave before the New Holland visit.

Port of Grimsby

After assembling in the car park in front of the Grimsby Port Office (1885, listed grade II) near the bronze statue of Prince Albert (1879, listed grade II), we walked to the filled-in and long disused first lock (1800, engineer John Rennie). This lock, parts of which are still visible, was built to convert the previous tidal inlet, where the numerous vessels using it grounded across low tide, into a basin where the vessels were always afloat. We returned to our cars, recrossing the narrow Union Dock (late 1880's, widened 1980's) by a movable floating footbridge, and drove around the easternmost extent of the dock complex to the lockhead. The main docks area projects half a mile into the River Humber so that the lock entrances could be sited in reasonably deep water and to build these docks it was necessary first to construct a cofferdam to keep the tides out. Part of this cofferdam, building of which started in 1848, consists of three rows to timber piles still visible but access is difficult; however the port authority had kindly smoothed the way so that our party could look down into the cofferdam. While in the lockhead area we saw the 70ft wide lock of 1852 giving access to the Royal Dock for commercial traffic and the 45ft wide lock of 1934 giving access to the Fish Docks built and enlarged at various dates from 1857 to 1934. Also visible were parts of the masonry of three disused and filled-in Fish Dock locks, the earliest 1857. The famous landmark, The Grimsby Dock Tower (1852, listed grade II starred) is in this lockhead area. It is of brick, 303ft high, with a water tank 200ft above ground level. From that tank water was drawn to work the lock gates, sluices, cranes and so on by hydraulic machinery, probably the only tower ever built for such a purpose. The tower continued to provide water for working the Royal Dock gates until 1892 when a system using accumulators took over. Within the last few years a new method has taken over the operation of the gates at both locks using oil at high pressure.
We then returned by cars via the backs of the fish markets to the Port Office, into which we were invited to eat our lunch sandwiches, etc and where tea was kindly provided for us. We saw J W Carmichael's large and detailed 1852 painting showing the Royal Dock under construction, hung in the office of the Port Manager, Grimsby and Immingham.

Port of Immingham

Immingham, our next port of call is quite different from Grimsby. It is modern, spacious, accepts very big ships and its annual tonnage of cargo handled makes it one of the biggest ports in Britain. The dock is sited on solid land, so to speak, not stuck out into the river as are Grimsby's main docks. This is because it was deliberately sited where the natural deep water channel of the Humber is close to the shore, permitting large vessels to enter the dock. Immingham Dock, built on an almost limitless 'greenfield' site as opposed to Grimsby docks all crowded together, was opened in 1912. Its main purpose was for the export of coal for which huge railway sidings were provided for full and empty wagons, feeding eight quayside hoists which lifted the wagons and tipped their coal into the vessels. It was built by the Great Central Railway to compete with a similar dock at Hull, the King George Dock, being built at about the same time by the North Eastern Railway and the Hull and Barnsley Railway jointly.

Now for a digression. The Great Central had obtained an Act of Parliament in 1901 to build a completely new dock with its own lock entrance immediately west of and adjoining the Royal Dock at Grimsby, presumably to deal with expected increased trade and, also presumably, capable of accepting somewhat larger vessels than the Royal Dock could. This scheme was abandoned, again presumably, because of the physical limitations on size of ships imposed by the Humber in this area, and an Act of 1904 was obtained to build the dock at Immingham where, as mentioned above, river conditions allowed deeper draught ships to be accommodated.

We assembled at the outer end of the huge entrance lock, 340 ft long and 90 ft wide with three pairs of steel gates. We saw the approach jetties on either side of the approach channel, one of timber to the original design, the other of a modern type, more open and consisting of steel piling with flexible fenders which deflect if a vessel brushes against them. We were lucky enough to see two tugs being locked out of the dock while we were there, an intriguing operation in which the tugs entered the lock from the dock, the inner gates were shut, the water in the lock lowered to river level by being discharged through sluiceways in the lock walls and causing a maelstrom just outside the outer gates, and the gates opened to let the tugs steam out into the river. ('Locked out of here does not mean stopped from entering!')

To be continued.
George Boheme was born in 1628 in Colberg, Pomerania (now Kolobrzeg on the Polish Baltic coast). His uncle, Dr Johannes Bergius (born in Stettin, 24 February 1587; died in Berlin, 27 December 1658), was chaplain to the Calvinist Elector of Brandenburg, Georg Wilhelm, who had succeeded his Calvinist father, Johann Sigismund, in December 1619. Georg Wilhelm died in 1640.

His brother, Maurice, also born in Colberg, was rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire (seven miles north-east of Market Harborough), and was ejected in 1662, after which he returned to Germany.

When George was born, central Europe was already in the throes of the Thirty Years War, and, in the summer of 1630, it is recorded that, in Colberg, the soldiers 'burnt five churches with all the barns and storehouses...and this as often for the fun of the bonfire as for any other purpose; they would let off their pistols for sport into the haystacks, and once they deliberately set fire to a quarter of the town...and came back...to plunder the people who were camping in the church.'

It is now known why or when George and Maurice Boheme came to England, but it must have been before 1647, when George was admitted sizar at Queen's College, Cambridge. On 14 March 1651 he was vicar of Foxton, Leicestershire (three miles north-west of Market Harborough), and he was admitted to the living of Sleaford on 22 August 1655, whence he was ejected at the Restoration, to be succeeded by Henry Allen (vicar, 1660/1662), who was instituted on 28 February 1660/1.

During his time at Sleaford, he signed the registers five times: in 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659 and 1660 - and three children were born to him and his wife, Ann: John, born 16 January 1658 and buried on 8 November that same year; Mary, baptized on 21 August 1659; and Samuel, baptized on 9 September 1660.

Before his admission to the living, an assessment was made on 7 April 1654 for the Churchwardens, William Borrowdale and Gabriel Rollinson, 'For the repair of the church of new Sleaford' amounting to £13.10s.4d. On 2 February 1656 the 'Churchwardens of Sleaford and divers other inhabitants of New Sleaford' signed an agreement with William Mann, glazier, and Philip Peach, plumber, (both of the town) to examine 'from time to time so often as neede shall' and 'sufficiently repair, amend and maintaine' the windows and roofing of the parish church.

In 1660, after his ejection, George Boheme lived at Walcot (seven miles south of Sleaford), where he taught and, for some time, preached in the village church. Among his pupils, 1674-8, was Thomas Ealyn, the first Unitarian minister in England. Finally Boheme was forbidden by Bishop Gardiner of Lincoln (1695-1705) to take part in services because he was not episcopally ordained, even though Walcot was said not to have 'had a settled minister in it for sixty years'.
It was at Walcot that his wife, Ann, was buried on 20 December 1695, after which George removed to his daughter's (Mary?) at Folkington in about 1704. There he died on 9 September 1711 and was buried three days later, aged 83, in the church near the west doorway.

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**Betty Kirkham**

I wonder if any members of SLHA were evacuated from West Marsh, Grimsby in September 1939 to Skegness or Hogsthorpe?

In 1988 I was given some photographs of children sitting in the Tower Gardens in Skegness. The weather was fine, for many were in summer dresses. They are in groups of about ten, each group in the charge of an adult. The children are surrounded by their little suitcases and gas masks, each in its cardboard box. A group of teachers sit apart chatting. Some more of the photographs are of groups of boys and girls in coats and scarves spending a day on a farm and examining a tractor and a drill. It was a fine windy day for their coats and scarves are blowing about.

Looking at these pathetic little groups of children I wondered where they were and how they had been affected by their experiences as evacuees. As I realised 1989 was the fiftieth anniversary of their separation from home and family I set out to find out all I could about these children.

I began by seeking out the people in Hogsthorpe who had taken in evacuees. Sadly it soon became obvious that most of them were dead. It was with some sense of urgency that I decided that my future enquiries must be aimed at the next generation, the contemporaries of those who were evacuated and if possible the evacuees themselves.

Many of the Hogsthorpe villagers who were at school with the evacuees remembered them well, particularly they remembered one young boy who was always getting into trouble. Through the kindness of our present primary school head, Mrs Allan, I was able to examine the school log book which covered this wartime period. Sure enough this boys escapades were confirmed by an entry of February 28, 1940 - 'PC Penn called to interview a senior evacuee boy about a large tank (120 galls) which had disappeared from a field. Under cross examination the boy admitted he and some small boys had rolled it into a drain.'

This log book was most rewarding to read. On September 16, 1939 is the entry 'The school re-opened. Have admitted thirty evacuees from Grimsby area in charge of W D Hollingworth.'

The photographs I had been given had been found amongst the belongings of W D Hollingworth after his death. They came to me through the kindness of his wife who had passed them on to Mrs Simpson, retired head of Chapel-St-Leonards school, she passed them to me as she knew of my collection of Hogsthorpe history.
In the school log book November 1, 1939 we read, 'Evacuees visited Mr Lill's farm for the purpose of seeing a tractor at work and drilling operations.' So now I knew not only who had taken the photographs but also on which day they were taken and where and why.

November 17, 1939 is written, 'Several evacuees have nasty sore places on their skin so have reported the matter to the school doctor.' One local resident who attended the school at the time remembers this and says that at the time the sores were attributed to the poor quality of the 'National loaf'. However the school nurse reported 'The condition was due to the poorness of blood and run down condition when evacuated, coupled with change of air, water and food.'

One parent lodged a complaint against her sons billet. The boy was taken to the clinic in Skegness where he was stripped and thoroughly examined by the Doctor and allowed to return to school. It was reported that there was no neglect on anyones part.

Four evacuees returned to Grimsby in January 1940 because the boy's father could not afford to continue to pay for their billets. The Skegness News of May 3, 1939 states that government terms for accommodation of children were to be 10/6 per week for one person and 8/6 for two or more.

The Skegness News for December 6, 1939 says 'Many of the children who came to Skegness were insufficiently clad to face the rigours of winter.' An appeal for clothing for the evacuee children was made by Mrs Elsa Barratt, Evacuation Officer for Skegness. Local people having clothing to spare were asked to notify her at the local offices 27 Lumley Avenue in the same building as the Food Control Office. The same newspaper reported that Mayor of Grimsby personally guaranteed a sum of £30 for the Christmas entertainment of Skegness evacuees accommodated in Skegness.

The evacuees attending Hogsthorpe School were taught separately from the village children and they were taught by Mr Hollingworth who remained with them. Residents can remember him skating on the village brickpits during the severe winter of 1940. Some of the school children were with him, one little girl Eileen fell and broke her collar bone.

The children's gas masks were regularly examined at school and several of the eye pieces had to be replaced! Owing to air raids and air raid alarms the children were losing sleep and the log book for June 28, 1940 records, 'We open the morning session at ten o'clock instead of nine.'

A few of the children were fortunate in having their parents come to live in the area. One child remained and still lives in Chapel- St-Leonards. In an attempt to contact any evacuee from Grimsby I put an advertisement in the Grimsby paper and through the kindness of Radio Lincolnshire I broadcast an appeal asking for people to write and tell me what they could remember of that time of their lives and how it had influenced them.

I have had around a dozen letters and some phone calls, which though less than expected are full of interest. More than one person has grown up to be a social worker. Their own experience
has helped them to identify with children from broken homes. One evacuee became a Mayor of a large town, another Chairman of the Labour party in the same town, another is a newspaper reporter. All who have written to me remember their experiences vividly, some with happy nostalgia. One says, 'The weather was beautiful, I could retrace the steps now from the station to my digs, and from the digs to the school.' More than one child was moved from one set of lodgings to another. The resulting different religious beliefs they were to assimilate having a profound effect on them. Some remember the strictness of their hosts, no doubt the responsibility of looking after someone else's child made the foster parents extra vigilant. Sadly one person can remember vividly sitting in the Tower Gardens crying because she was one of the last children to be claimed. What a day it must have been for a tiny child. Brought by train from Grimsby to Skegness, with only a little food in a carrier bag. Marched down Lumley Road to the Tower Gardens there to await collection. Those destined for Hogsthorpe were picked up by bus and taken to the YMCA hut as it was known then, now it is our smart restored Hogsthorpe Village Hall. There people who had agreed to have children came and collected them. Some who were not collected were taken by four of the older village boys to householder who had agreed to have them. Householders who had taken in evacuees were issued with a certificate signed by Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Hogsthorpe School register records the names and addresses of all the evacuees who came to Hogsthorpe and gives their date of admission, their date of last attendance, the reason for leaving, the school from which they came and their home address in Grimsby. Most of them were from Armstrong Street School.

Four teachers on one of the photographs of groups in the Tower Gardens have been identified by two brothers who wrote to me, the brothers are John and Bryan Dixon. They identify the teachers as being their mother and father, Jessie and George Dixon, and Dan Nowell and Alec Withers.

Some evacuees kept in contact with their hosts and younger members of the families are carrying on the contact. Most people seem to think that they benefitted from the experience of evacuation and of having 'to stand on their own two feet' at an early age. One lady suggests that some people may not like it known that they were evacuees as a stigma seems to be attached to them because a few were, through no fault of their own, dirty, poor or dishonest. This is sad because their stories are as valuable as any other, in some cases where they have made a success of their lives, perhaps more valuable. If any member of SLHA was an evacuee please send us your story. I would like to thank all those who have written to me already and those who have talked to me personally.

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I KNEW A GYPSY PARSON: A RECOLLECTION

Gordon Hardcore Woodward

The following article appeared in Chapel St. Leonards with Hogsthorpe Parish Magazine in October 1988. Betty Kirkham forwarded it to me as a likely contribution to this Newsletter. I contacted the author, who now lives in Eastbourne. He has kindly sent the poem which appears at the end of the article. Mr. Woodward left Lincolnshire in 1926 when he was 21. Some members will recall a Society outing to Ruckland, Farforth and Oxcombe some years ago. The church is part of the South Ormsby Group. (T.R.L.)

"It was when I was watching a Romany programme on TV5 and saw the inside of a gypsy's home that my thoughts turned to Ruckland in Lincolnshire. This was due to my having seen on a bookshelf in a caravan a fairly large book with the name "The Rev George Hall, The Gypsy Parson", on the spine.

When I was a boy and lived at Brogdale which is an "off place" with just two cottages (now unhived in except for a number of partridges) which were in full view of the rectory which is about three hundred yards away. The Rev George Hall was the rector and when he came to visit my parents he used to bring books belonging to his sons for me to read; one was 'The Chatterbox' and after all these years I can remember one story was about Siam - as it was called in those days.

It was through that kindly gypsy parson that I received pre-confirmation instruction, and I remember going to Bag Enderby to be confirmed by the Bishop. There were four of us children and we went in a float which was a low loading cart for the transportation of pigs, sheep and other small animals.

One incident I recall, besides the religious instruction, was that Mr Hall put some water in a shallow bowl and placed some wire in it and after putting a penny in the water said that the child who could take the penny out could keep it.

I tried and found the water amazingly tingly and almost unbearable to touch; but I am not boasting when I say that I did manage to get that penny.

People did play tricks like that with electricity in those days and there were even machines at seaside places where people could link hands and feel a current running through them from one to the other.

To get back to the lovable Rector, I am very sad to have to say that he fell a victim to the horrible flu epidemic of 1918 and he and his soldier son were buried near each other in Ruckland churchyard.

I have recently been to Lincolnshire and persuaded a friend to take me to see that little church which my mother and I used to attend when I was 12-13 years of age. I was pleased to see that the graves of father and son were well marked by a flower holder for the rector and a gravestone for the soldier.

And, as for the church itself, I was agreeably surprised to see that it was so beautifully looked after, the organ and pulpit were highly polished and everything was wonderfully clean.

The hassocks were a great revelation to my friends, my wife and myself; some of them were beautifully embroidered and well preserved. Someone is worthy of eloquent praise for the loving
care that they have shown to God's tiny house which is thought
to be one of the smallest in Lincolnshire."

RUCKLAND

The chestnut trees are still glowing, I suppose,
With their candelabra of pink, white and red.
But I wonder if the one in the Rectory Field
Is still smiling down on the jump-wide stream.
And does the polluted air still echo and throb
To the puzzled-sheep-cries at dipping time.

Is the road that leads to Tetford Hill Top
Still as lonely and lazy as it used to be
When the iron shod wheels of engines and carts
Crushed the neat granite patches the roadman made
And small ragged boys tended cows and sheep
On the wide grass verges at off-school time.

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SOMERSBY: SOME EARLY MEMORIES

(Some time ago Mr Hoole had a letter published in "Country Life"
asking for information on the 'Brides of Enderby' which I was
able to answer. Mr Hoole wrote to thank me for the information
and told me that he was born in Lincoln. When he was about a
month old, his nurse insisted on taking him to the Thanksgiving
Service in Lincoln Cathedral for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.
He says 'That dates me'. His father was Rector of Greatham from
1901 to 1937. Mr Hoole also told me that he remembered the
Tennyson Centenary Celebrations in 1909 and that he had taken
part in the Old Bolingbroke Pageant. This prompted me to ask him
to write for us his memories of these; this he has very kindly
done. It seems appropriate to publish these at the same time as
the Recollection by Mr Woodward, not only because they relate to
the same area, but as examples of the great value to local histor-
ians of recollections such as these. T.R.L.)

I was just three when my father became Rector of Greatham:
Somesby was less than three miles away and I was brought up a
Tennysonian, so it seemed only right that when some thirty years
on The Times wanted a picture of Tennyson country, the photo-
graher chose the view from our rectory paddock. The Brook must
have been about the first poem I knew and our favourite picnic
site was beside the ford below Somersby Rectory. The pony, un-
harnessed, was free to graze on one side of the lane, on the
other side we gathered dry sticks for a fire and filled our
kettle from the brook. Tea from the Thermos, unknown to us, has
spoiled half the fun of picnics. And did the brook hold its lusty
tROUT here and there? Some years later I was walking with a
friend beside the brook when he stopped and said 'There will be a
fish under the bank here'. took off his coat, rolled up his
sleeve and there, a minute later, a fine half-pounder lay gasping
on the grass. Yes, we were poisoning, but it never occurred to me
at the time, and can anyone else claim to have enjoyed trout
tickled at Somersby.

After our picnic we would walk up the lane to the Church and
Rectory. Here, we recalled, was the place where the ghost of Arthur
Hallam appeared to Emily Tennyson at the very hour of his death
in Vienna, and here, above this small well, cut into the sandstone of the bank, the Tennyson's pet parrot and monkey fought until they fell in and both were drowned. The Rectory is not open to visitors, but Mr Meaburn Staniland once kindly showed us round. The big red brick house next-door we knew as the Moated Grange. No matter that it has no moat and is hardly a grange and that Mariane's home was in Italy.

If we have a visitor we will go on to Bag Enderby to look at the tree with the horizontal branch on which the whole population of the village can sit. There is a picture post card to prove it. Down the rough track to the right we shall come to Stockwith Mill, undoubted home of Alice, the Miller's daughter, wooed and won by the young squire, but if we follow the road to Harrington we can stop to look at Smack Dam, most riveting example of the ideal country cottage, with its traditional front garden and the dark wood behind. Why did Tennyson not write a poem about it? Perhaps, in his day, all cottages were like this. We must press on to Harrington, home of Mr Rawnsley, the M.P., and there, in the high hall garden we may hear the birds; Maud, Maud, Maud, Maud, they are crying and calling. But the poets early love does not come to the garden-gate.

I wish I could recall more of the celebrations that marked the centenary of Tennyson's birth. I was certainly there, but all I remember is an eloquent address from the lectern of Somersby church by someone whom I have always believed to be Canon Rawnsley, founder of the National Trust. There is an account of these matters in Highways and Byways that I find confusing.

Of the many stories about Tennyson I particularly remember one that may be new to some people. A lady found herself seated beside Tennyson at dinner and eagerly expected a memorable conversation. But all he said throughout the meal was "An laike me moochon coot i choonks".

THE PAGEANT AT OLD BOLINGBROKE

Historical pageants were popular in Edwardian days and Old Bolingbroke had plenty to offer a resourceful pageant master. What other village could show the birthplace of a mediaeval English King, visited, we are told, by Chaucer and still a stronghold in the Civil War?

These pageants were mainly local amusements and the management here seemed to be in the hands of the Rector, Mr Pain (Payne?) and his family. The pageant-master, an outsider, was not much in evidence, at least on my side of the meadow which depicted the community before the Castle was built. I impersonated a Saxon thegn, not, at about 10 years old a very convincing figure, but still I thought my pre-conquest dignity deserved better than the loose canvas smock I wore. It was all a low-cost production. Over tea at the Rectory a small boy was heard to ask "Mummy, what is a thegn"? to which Mummy, altogether at sea, replied "Its a sort of fairy, darling". My own mother, who had read History at Cambridge, was much amused.

Nearer the Castle were more distinguished goings on; John of Gaunt (was this Dudley Pain, so nobly mounted and nobly accoutred?) the Lady Blanche of Lancaster and Catherine Swinford, Chaucer's sister-in-law, with Cromwell, perhaps, and some Iron-
sides hurrying to Winceby flight. There were plenty of horses available in 1909 and plenty of experienced riders too.

As a thegn I had nothing to say or do, so I rather envied my neighbours, the children in their iron-age village, busied with making fires and cooking, weaving and fashioning pots; tasks accompanied by appropriate songs, learnt and well rehearsed at the village school. I remember the opening words of one of them: 'Tis thus that Ira makes the pots from out the yielding clay'.

Alas, it ended in near tragedy. The butts caught fire and some children were quite badly burnt. Nowadays they would, in the journalistic phrase, have been "rushed to hospital". But then it was a case for the more homely remedy of flour from the kitchen dredger. Are any of them still about who could tell us more? Better still, does a programme survive to prove my memories wrong and even supply a date.

THUNDER OVER THE WOLD  J E Swaby
Henry Robling, Rector of Gayton-le-Wold 1613-1650

In 'A Lincolnshire Church' John Betjeman described how the thunder 'greyly tremendous hung over the width of the wold', but the green marsh was unclouded. On a 'gentle eminence' the church tower was 'silver and brown in the sunlight'.

Many years ago the writer preached in that Church. After the service the Anglo-Indian vicar said 'I am sorry that I cannot ask you to supper. My wife is ill'. It was plain that he, too, was a sick man.

A few days later the writer, his wife and small daughter walked up a muddy path to the vicarage to enquire about the old couple. We entered a kitchen with a coke stove that heated and dust-clouded it. It was a sad scene of failing health and poverty. The vicar was lying on a couch. That night he died. We heard that he was very fond of children and that our daughter's visit had made his last hours happy. The widow left the district and died not long afterwards. To our surprise she had left Sara a small legacy that was large by the standards of those who have little to spare.

The scene comes to mind as one thinks of Henry Robling, poor, ill and dying as the thunder hung 'greyly tremendous' over wold and marsh alike. His wife had predeceased him and he was tended by his unmarried daughters Rachel and Mary.

When Robling went to Gayton in 1613 he went to a dying village. There were only a dozen houses in it by 1640 and in the next century only three.

'... trembling from the spoiler's hand,
Far, far away thy children leave the land'.

The rectory in three quarters of an acre of land was also in decay. It had started as a two roomed dwelling, consisting of a hall, which was both sitting and dining rooms, and a sleeping parlour. All was on one level. By 1606 the house had spread laterally to five bays. By 1630 two chambers had been added above the parlour.

The framework of the house was wood infilled with earth. The ground floors were of beaten earth and those of the chambers were of puddled clay laid on reeds which had been placed across the
joists. The roof was thatched. It was a typical parsonage of the period and resembled the dwelling of a wealthier yeoman. It needed constant repair and by the end of the century only the wild waste of a garden marked its site. The house was non-existent; the rector was non-resident.

The glebe was only a little arable in Grimbolsborpe east field and two pieces of pasture in the west, down by the river Bain. These were lost soon after Robling's death. He himself seems to have had rights in the distant fen which provided good summer grazing for horses and cattle.

As the benefice was a rectory the incumbent received both greater and lesser tithes, but even so it was only worth £30 a year, which put it on a level with the 'great number of very poore and miserable vicarages' that Archbishop Laud reported were in Lincolnshire. Over eighty per cent of the benefices in the county fell below the £80 or £100 a year which the Committee for Plundered Ministers, set up by Parliament in December 1643, considered adequate.

The Committee had at its disposal the revenues of the old Church hierarchy and a number of 'improper' rectories sequestered from Royalists and Roman Catholics. An 'improper' rectory was usually one from which a lay rector took the greater tithes. In February 1647 Robling was granted £50 from the improper rectory of Gisby sequestered from the Roman Catholic William Compton, but money voted in London did not come easily into a Cayton pocket. It was discovered that the Gisby money had been allocated to someone else. In April 1647 a further order was made. The sequestrators were to pay Robling £30 p.a. from the improper rectory of Nun Ormsby, sequestered from the delinquent Souths of Kelstern, and £20 p.a. from the improper rectory of Little Grimsby, sequestered from the recusant Mrs. Aprice. However, problems remained. In June 1649 the Souths compounded for their delinquency, and not only did the Nun Ormsby £30 cease to be available for Cayton, but the Souths evaded the payment of arrears. So when Robling made his will he left his children the proceeds 'if anything can be gotten and received of my augmentation money granted and due to me out of Nun Ormsby'.

The will was witnessed by Henry Strelley, rector of Withcall, and proved in 1650: 'I commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who before the foundation of the world was layd did of his free mercy elect me to salvation, whereby his only Son, Jesus Christ, my alone Saviour, did redeem me from everlasting death, and by his blessed Spirit did seale unto me the earnest of everlasting inheritance, saying unto my soul I am thy salvation'.

Robling left £1 to Henry, his eldest son, £3 to John, £6 to Thomas and £7 to his daughter Anne, wife of Richard Caswell of London. The remainder went to Rachel and Mary.

On Robling's death an inventory of his goods and chattels was made. His was a simply furnished home. His purse and apparel were valued at £3 and the hall furniture at the same sum. The parlour and upper chambers contained three beds, one being a trundle bed that could be pushed under another when not in use, two chests, a coffer, an old trunk, a few boxes, some loose boards and two strips of malted barley. The contents of the kitchen were valued at £1.6.8d. and of the dairy at 6s.
BOOK NOTES

Sitting down to prepare these notes in late December of a year in which Lincolnshire contribution to the development of Australia has been variously chronicled, it is difficult not to start reflecting on what local publications will highlight the significant anniversaries of 1889-1939 and the Gilbertine celebrations apart, will there be publications reflecting the 150th anniversary of William Hilton's death, Lincolnshire links with the French Revolution, even the Eiffel tower?!

One Australian study which I must relately and warmly welcome is Charles Wilson's Australia 1788-1988. The Creation of a Nation [Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1987. xi1 + 274pp. illus. ISBN 0 297 79227 X. £16.95]. This is a rich portrait, by a most distinguished historian (Professor of Modern History at Cambridge from 1965 to 1979), of various facets of Australian development - cricket, art and artists rub shoulders with settlement and economic development. Lincolnshire readers will relish the introduction where the author pays tribute to his native county's contribution (elsewhere he reminds us of at least one reverse link - Percy Grainger's 'discovery' of 'Grigg Fair'); it is a pity Professor Wilson's fine article 'Mirror of a shrine: Tennyson's dialect poems' mentioned here (and thirty years old in 1989) is only accessible in the relatively obscure Durham University Journal.

An additional general survey worth seeking out is Margaret Steven, First Impressions. The British Discovery of Australia [British Museum, Natural History, 1988. 96pp. Illus. ISBN 0 568 01023. £4.95]. Although written to accompany the bicentennial exhibition, it stands on its own as an authoritative and superbly illustrated introduction (with much on Banks and Flinders).

To continue the Tennyson link, one of the most important publications to mark the Edward Lear celebrations of 1988 was Ruth Pitman's Edward Lear's Tennyson [Carcanet, 1988. 215pp. Illus. ISBN 0 85635 738 3 (cloth); £25.00 (cloth); £14.95 (paper)]. Lear, who had written to Emily Tennyson in 1852, 'No-one could illustrate Tennyson's landscape lines and feelings more aptly than I could do', was finally to embark upon what remained an unfinished scheme during the last decade of his life - he was to abandon the project a few months before his death. One set of his small preliminary wash drawings (two hundred in all and referred to by Lear as 'eggs'), mounted and inscribed with the Tennyson quotation underneath, and representing in miniature the complete scheme, was in the Tennyson Research Centre, Lincoln, until 1980, but since has been dispersed and cut up. Before this took place, the drawings and mounts were photographed and these form the basis of this publication. For those who conceive many of Tennyson's landscapes as Lincolnshire landscapes, Lear's vision may at first appear strange - his drawings are principally of the Mediterranean and India (the Illustrations for Mariana, for example, are of Cannes, of Italy and of Bombay) - but, despite the fact that the drawings are not his best (the work of an old man), it must ultimately be regarded as powerful and impressive. The splendid edition is full, scrupulous in its scholarship, and finely printed but it does lack an index.

(paper), £25.00 (cloth), £7.95 (paper), though modest in size is full of new and challenging readings of several of Tennyson’s most important poems - 'The Princess', 'In Memorian', 'Maud' and the 'Idylls of the King', but perhaps most interesting (even more so in light of the Spear book), are her comments on Tennyson’s response to paintings, and how this is reflected in the imagery of many of his (early) poems. Tennyson’s father collected paintings (twenty were included in the sale of the Somersby rectory contents in 1837 - see my note in the 1982 Tennyson Research Bulletin p.58, enquiring if a copy of the sale catalogue is extant) and even wrote a treatise on oil painting; Tennyson and J M W Turner were guests at Samuel Rogers’ literary breakfast parties in the 1830s; Hallam’s last letter to Tennyson urged him to rival Titian’s ‘Danae’; in the 1860s, William Allingham was to note his response to the ‘sea of silver mist’ seen at early morning, ‘incredible! Turner would have tried it’.

Hard on the heels of the prolific David Nave’s admirable and important The Dutch Connection: The Anglo-Dutch Heritage of Hull and Humberside (Humberside Leisure Services and University of Hull, 1986, 16pp. illus. ISBN 0 85985 022 9. £3.00 incl. postage. from School of Adult and Continuing Education, Lecen Building, University of Hull, HU6 7RX) and reviewed in L.H.A. vol.23, comes his Lost Houses of East Yorkshire, written jointly with Edward Waterson (Georgian Society for East Yorkshire, 1988, 72pp. illus ISBN 0 9513966 0 9, £4.50 incl. postage from the above address). The authors evoke through contemporary drawings, prints and photographs of the facades, interiors and gardens a lost world. I well remember the impact made by ‘The Destruction of the English Country House’, an exhibition at the V & A in 1974 - the similarly named exhibition catalogue is still well worth seeking out. Since then county surveys have appeared for Devon, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, and now with this most enterprising publication, for Yorkshire’s East Riding. It ought to act as a stimulus for someone to produce a companion volume (or volumes) for Lincolnshire where the (often needless) loss and destruction has been considerable.


These two books were noted briefly in L.H.A., vol.23, p.105, and make an important contribution to both Lincolnshire and regional studies. Humber Keels and Keelmen is a fine record of another all-too-quickly disappearing world, written from a lifetime’s experience of the region. It is part autobiography cum family history, part a substantial factual record of keel construction, cargoes, waterways and ports. There are numerous illustrations (maps, drawings and contemporary photographs) all excellently reproduced: there is also a detailed index. Considerable care has gone into the production of this book - it is certainly a model of its kind, and well worth purchasing.

The essays which comprise A Dynamic Estuary examine the geology of the Humber area, the physical characteristics of the Humber, its natural history, the navigation and charting of the estuary, the history of the Humber coastline, and related industrial de-
velopment (historical, post-war and the Humber Bridge 'lame duck or golden goose'?). As I indicated before, there are occasions when undue emphasis is placed on developments on the north bank, but overall the essays maintain a genuine regional perspective and make stimulating and informed reading.


Good, substantial and diverse material from the outbreak of war and recruitment to zeppelin raids, the involvement of the fishing community in the war effort and the aftermath (with excellent introduction and commentary) for both north and south banks, in a far more attractive and manageable format than earlier publications in the series. Includes guides to material available in local collections, including SSARC, Hull Local History Library (but not Grimsby). Excellent value for money.

Fenland Research, 5, 1987-1988 (£2.50 including postage from 26 Boston Road, Sleaford. NG34 7EZ) has reports on fieldwork and excavations undertaken as part of the first stage of the Fenland Project (with annual bibliography of publications). Lincolnshire material on Spalding, Bicker Bends, Wrangle and aerial archeology on the Fen edge.

Last year David Cuppleditch introduced us to the world of Joseph Willey, one of the photographic pioneers in Louth. He has now moved his attention to the twentieth century and with considerable success in J.L. Howe. A Twentieth-Century Louth Photographer (1897-1959) (Dilke Publishers, 1988, 127pp. illus. ISBN 0 9506244 2 4. £12.70 + £1.90 p & p £2.75 Eastgate, Louth LN11 9AG (cheques payable to 'Dilke Publishers'). Les Howe was a Bostonian by birth, but moved to Louth when his father, who worked for the outfitter Cheers, was transferred in 1908. Photography was Les Howe's hobby - he worked as a railway claims clerk in Grimsby - and David Cuppleditch has selected from an extensive archive of material dating from the 1920s. He has produced a most appealing survey, which sensitively mixes Howe's family life with the changing world of Louth itself (places, events and personalities). My mother, though not a Lincolnian by birth, has spent a long time sampling and reminiscing about its content; many, I am certain will derive equal pleasure from J.L. Howe. A Twentieth-Century Louth Photographer (1897-1959).


Both these admirable publications and the result of local adult education courses and are good examples of the continuing trend to publish photographic collections of a particular place or locality. The Kirton-in-Lindsey collection arranges the sixty photographs in groups - the market place, streets and places, trades, religion, leisure and miscellaneous portraits - with full and appropriate commentary. The Holbeach collection assembles over seventy photographs with brief but thoroughly researched
captions; there is also some printed ephemera (material as yet little explored by anthologists). Both represent good value (the Holbeach book has undergone two reprints since November). Dr. George of Kirton-in-Lindsey emerges as an important early amateur photographer.

A most enterprising reprint; J.W. Childers' edition of Lord Orford's Voyage was printed by Edwin White of Doncaster in 1866, and has remained one of the most elusive of Fenland publications; this new (and inexpensive) edition reproduces White's text in double-column format and has an informative introduction by J.H.K. Jenkins. George Walpole, third Earl of Orford, undertook with various friends in the summer of 1774 a sailing tour of the southern Fens. The 'flea' of lighters and other vessels followed the waterways (at times difficult to navigate), and the new drained Ramsey and Whittlesey maris (the latter was sufficiently expansive for sailing matches to take place). The party's entertainments and activities are chronicled fully (including a visit to Spalding), but there is much incidental observation of the Fenland landscape, economy and people. Excellent value.

Cambridgeshire Libraries have also reprinted The Battle of the Banks. The Story of the Fen Floods Around Ely 1947.

An important, thoroughly researched and lucidly written account of the golden age of salt-making in Scotland and its eventual decline (it lingered until 1959). Whatley provides something of a model approach; his discussion includes accounts, the techniques employed and location of the industry, output and markets, the relationship between salt-making and coal, the capital basis of the industry, and the political economy of common salt; as the subtitle of the monograph makes clear, he also explores some facets of social history, notably the 'servile' status of salt-makers and the hierarchy of skills in the industry.
Whatley's account of the rise of production in the late 16th and early 17th centuries and the flooding of the north European markets with Scottish salt, provides a background to the conditions which led to the abandonment of salt-making in such north Lincolnshire communities as Marshchapel and Granthorne. These were the conditions alluded to by William Andrews of Wispington in 1654 when Sir George Genaige of Hainton was attempting to recover his lapsed salt rents.
[When King James came into England there was so much Scotch salt brought into England that the salt-makers at Wragholme desisted from making salt.
Whatley, writing of his reasons for undertaking his study notes he has attempted to recreate as vividly as possible with the printed word and a few illustrations, some of the principal elements of a once vital but easily overlooked aspect of Scotland's past. If this has been anywhere near satisfactorily achieved, the book should be of interest to anyone with a serious interest in Scottish history.
This is perhaps too modest, for its appeal is wider: in my
opinion, it may become something of a classic study, and to be consulted by all interested in salt-making (its relatively modest price is a further attraction).


Halford Mackinder (1861-1947) one of the most distinguished of geographers writing in the first half of this century was born in Gainsborough - his father was one of the doctors practising in the town. Whilst Brian Blouet rightly concentrates on Mackinder's career and academic achievement, his introductory chapters have good material on the family background, his Gainsborough childhood (he was sent to Epson College at the age of thirteen), his father's career, and his friendship with Thomas Walker of Huncleby (later Sir Thomas Walker); there is even some speculation that Mackinder's responsiveness to the natural divisions of Lincolnshire landscape may have helped nurture his intellectual growth. Mackinder late in his life apparently started an autobiography, but it was left incomplete; the childhood sections survive and it would be interesting to have these more widely available - it would certainly be interesting to know, for example, if F.M. Burton had any influence on the young Mackinder.


An authoritative and highly stimulating introduction to the techniques of glass-painting, window design, iconography and patrons in the period up to the Reformation - in the aftermath of which much medieval painted-glass was destroyed; there is also a brief glossary, a good bibliography and index (a pity though there is no select gazetteer). The photographs, in both black and white and in colour, are of the highest quality and come from the RCHM's national photographic archive of medieval stained glass (some good Lincolnshire material).


An attractive account of this celebrated Lincolnshire School tracing its development from Bishop Fox's endowment in 1528 to the present day, written by a former member of staff (Senior Mathematics Master '961-1985). Fascinating material on 17th century graffiti (including the carved name of the school's most distinguished old-boy, Sir Isaac Newton), but there is much else besides to interest both the general reader and the specialist; good illustrations and useful appendices complement this study (needless to say, there is an index).


Brief but informative illustrated introduction to this absorbing topic in the Shire's attractive Archaeology series.

HENRY THOROLD, All Sai H Lincolnshire. Redundant Churches, 8. £0. 0p + £0. 20 p & c from J. Carter, Thacker's Green, Tatham, Louth. LN11 7SP.

Attractive brief guide to this delightful early Victorian 'eye-catcher', built in 1840 by W.A. Nicholson (was G.R. Willoughby also involved?) for the Rev. G.A. Chaplin, and vested in the Redundant Churches Fund in 1983.

This is a most attractive guide to the now numerous lost elements of a once dense and busy county railway network. Each section has a full account of the development of the lines, their subsequent history, closure, and surviving elements, with a map and photographs. I am certain this will become a much consulted work (there is a full index) both by railway enthusiasts and historians of the county.

The current catalogue of the publishing firm Alan Sutton (Brunswick Rd, Gloucester), who have recently issued in the Peoples of Roman Britain series The Brigantes by Brian Hartley and Leon Fitts (ISBN 0 86299 547 7, £12.95), has much of interest to the local and family historian. They have been especially enterprising in publishing a series of inexpensive reprints in paperback of what must be considered 'classic' material. Amongst the titles reprinted Maurice Barley's The English Farmhouse and Cottage (ISBN 0 86299 371 7, £7.95), a pioneering study first published in 1961 of the vernacular building tradition in the 16th to 18th centuries. Although Barley ranges over the regions of England, there is much material on Lincolnshire (including in the appendices, extracts from inventories, glebe terriers and other documents). Another important reprint for the local historian's bookshelf is Pamela Horn's Labouring Life in the Victorian Countryside (ISBN 0 86299 409 8, £6.95) first published in 1976. In the mid 1970s the publishing firm of J M Dent issued a number of valuable studies in their Archaeology in the Field series and these have been included amongst the Sutton reprints. Christopher Taylor's Fields in the English Landscape (ISBN 0 86299 449 7, £6.95) is perhaps the most original survey ranging from earliest times to the present (there is even a map of field boundaries showing Stamford racecourse); Michael Ashton and James Bond's The Landscape of Towns (ISBN 0 86299 450 0, £6.95) compresses a vast range of material in a most useful manner; Trevor Rowley's Villages in the Landscape (ISBN 0 86299 448 9, £6.95) examines village form and function through to the 20th century.

Finally, Sutton have reprinted Maurice Beresford's The Lost Villages of England a study which first appeared in 1954, but still wears well. It really is classic stuff and ought to be on every local historian's bookshelf. The Lincolnshire enthusiast will have much to relish; alas, the landscapes of the lost and shrunken villages finally evoked by Beresford, has now been severely eroded. It is worth noting that Sutton have announced a hardback reprint of the another classic work by Beresford, New Towns of the Middle Ages (ISBN 0 86299 105 5, £19.50).

Christopher J Sturman

Have you come across this book? It is marvellous value for money and contains, in addition to details of the Churches, a Commendation by the Archbishop of Canterbury, an Introduction by the Archbishop of Westminster, a Foreword by the present Dean of Lincoln and a Review by the Revd. Lord Sandford.

But this is not all; there is a section with the self-descriptive title 'It's a Bishop's Life' by the Bishop of Hereford. 'A Word or Two or More' by the Compiler Editor and Publisher and also sections on: Origins of British Christianity; Christianity in English History; Important Dates in the Development of the Church in Britain; Chronology of reigns 924 to 1952; What use are Cathedrals? (by the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral); Cathedral Foundations; The Clerical Family Tree; Forms of address; A diocesan Map; A plan of a Cathedral (Lincoln!); Period Styles in English Architecture; Don't be Afraid (Linda Tilbury Lincoln Cathedral Visitor Officer); Visitor Facilities; Visitor Information; Glossary of Terms. There is also a location map and each church is illustrated! The main body of the book which describes each church in detail also includes details of services.

John Ketteringham

Making the Boughstave Longbow by DON ADAMS is an unusual and interesting pamphlet produced by the Friends of Lincoln Archaeological Research and Excavation. It costs £1.50 (£1.80 by post from FLARE Sessions House, Lindum Road, Lincoln LN2 1PB) and is also available from Jews' Court. There is an excellent glossary and guide to Bow Woods. It will delight little boys and girls of all ages. (TRL)

A Vicar, a Racehorse and a Bishop by GERALD L. PENDRED is surely the front runner in any competition there might be for "title of the year" - and what a story it tells. Many members may have heard of the story - the squarson of Ashby de la Launde, his breeding of race horses, and the subsequent trouble with Bishop Wordsworth. The latter does not come well out of the story! It is a wonderful Victorian Lincolnshire scandal, well researched and well written. It is available from Jews' Court and costs £2.50. It has been privately published by the author and is illustrated. (TRL)
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL  PART VII

(See Newsletter No.52, p32. We are indebted to Miss E Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Lincoln for much of this material)

Barrow on Humber (Continued)

Aspects of the History of Barrow on Humber c1713-1851
(Includes a reprint of Maurice Barley's 'Barrow Town Book' and J Martin's 'Lawrence Willan's Diary') 150pp with illustrations, 1988

BASSINGHAM

Bassingham Parochial Lending Library, The Rules and Catalogue (etc) Lincoln, Brooke, 1832

Bassingham District Bible Association 1st Report, 1819

Neward, Wright

Wesleyan Sunday School, Bassingham The 26th Anniversary 1844

Lincoln, Brooke, 1844

Bassingham School 1893-1982 Compiled by A M Hirst 30pp

Leach, Robert Folk Play Texts Harrap, 1978 - contains

Plough Play from Bassingham

Leach, Robert, World of Fold Play, Harrap, 1978

Baskerville, Charles Read, Mummers Wooling Plays in English

Reprint from Modern Philology, VI. XXI No.3 February 1924

Contains Bassingham Men's Play, Christmas 1823 and Bassingham Children's Play 1823

Ross, Vol.XI Boothby Graffoe Wapentake

Green's Village Life Vol.1, p137

Bassingham in History Rev W Matthews Lincoln, Morton, nd

Monumental Inscriptions at Cokayne MSS Vol.II p249

Lincolnshire Parish Register Marriages Ed Phillimore and Cole Vol IV London, Phillimore, 1909 (Bassingham Marriages 1572-1812)
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This engraving (in the collection of Dr. Robert Pacey) is from a drawing by Mr. Curtois dated 1801. The engraving is coloured. Does any reader know anything of Mr. Curtois, or the artist?