Newsletter 61

July 1989

Carkney Castle.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President
Vice-Presidents

Dr D M Owen
Mr F T Baker
Prof M W Barley
Mr R Drury
Dr M J T Lewis
Dr K Major
Miss F A R Murray
Mrs M Phillipson
Dr J Thirsk
Mr E H Trevitt
Mrs J Varley
Mr H S Waddington
Miss T Wagstaffe
Mr H A Wickstead

Chairman
Vice-Chairmen

Mr N R Wright
Miss R H Healey
Mr P Rollin

Hon Treasurer

Mrs M E Kay

Hon Editor (Newsletter)
Hon Editor (L Family Hist)
Hon Editor (Journal)

Mr T R Leach
Mrs A Cole
Mr C Sturman

Chairmen of Committees

Mr P Rollin (Archaeology)
Mr K Redmore (Family History)
Mrs C Wilson (Ind Archaeology)
Mr T R Leach (Local History)
Dr J V Beckett (History of Lincs)

Representatives of:
Lincolnshire County Council
Humberside County Council

Cllr H Fisher
Cllr M E Carolan

Elected Members:
1989-92

Mrs M E Armstrong
Mr H Scott
Mr R O Thornton

1988-91

Miss H Healey
Mrs E Robson
Miss R Tinley

1987-90

Mrs V Miller
Mr K Redmore
Vacancy

Minutes' Secretary

Mrs D Wilmot (Administrator)
EDITORIAL

The final day for material to be submitted for this Newsletter is, by coincidence, the day of our Annual General Meeting, and I am therefore writing these notes on the evening of that Meeting, at which our new Chairman, Neil Wright, was elected. We welcome him to this onerous office, for which he has served a long and distinguished 'apprenticeship' serving the Society in many ways. Those of us who have occupied the chair know how important it is to have a wife who can understand that life with the Chairman of the SLHA is one that calls for patience, at the very least. Anne Wright is herself an active member of the Society, and we all greatly enjoyed the video she made of the Official Opening of Jew's Court, which was shown at the AGM. We wish Neil and Anne a happy term of office. Neil will be supported by two new Vice Chairmen - Hilary Healey and Peter Rollin, both of whom are well known to members.

In welcoming Neil, Hilary and Peter we do not forget to thank Richard Thornton for all his work during his two years of office.

I have received some interesting information which indicates that our Members do, indeed, read the Newsletter. I understand that Members have sent contributions totalling £55 towards the restoration of Ashby Feurorum Church, which was mentioned in the last issue. This has been very encouraging to those concerned, who record their thanks.

Dare I confess that I have - at least - a small reserve of material for future Newsletters? In doing so I repeat my usual plea - keep sending in the material. The more we have to choose from, the more varied each issue can be.

Terence Leach

Material for the next issue of the Newsletter to be published on 1 October 1989 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN by Saturday 12 August 1989

HELP PLEASE - JEW'S COURT SHOP

Help is needed in your shop. Pauline Phillips, the Rota Clerk, will be very pleased to hear from Members who can work in the shop. Help is especially needed on Saturdays and Sundays in the summer months. Please phone the Administrator or Pauline Phillips (Lincoln 752206) if you can help. Even one half day's assistance
is very helpful, as this 'spreads the load' and means that no
volunteers are put under pressure.

THE FUTURE OF HUMBERSIDE

At the Society's Annual General Meeting on 13 May 1989 reference
was made to the review of Humberside which is now being carried
out by the Local Government Boundary Commission for England.
When the Secretary of State for the Environment asked the
Commission to conduct this review he suggested that, apart from
letting Humberside continue, there were two options:

a) To divide Humberside between Lincolnshire to
   the south and North Yorkshire to the north,
   or

b) To divide Humberside between Lincolnshire to the
   south and a new county of East Yorkshire to the
   north.

In carrying out their review the Commission will be interested to
know that people still regard the south bank of the Humber as
part of Lincolnshire. It is a fact that this Society has continued
to organise its activities on the basis of the historic county,
without abandoning north Lincolnshire or seeking to enter the
East Riding of Yorkshire.

A majority of Members present at the AGM agreed to inform the
Local Government Boundary Commission that this Society deals with
the whole of historic Lincolnshire and has active Members and
Branches in all parts of the county. It was also agreed that
Members living or working in South Humberside be invited to
inform the Boundary Commission that they still regard that area
as part of Lincolnshire.

Some Members were concerned that the proposal to abolish Humberside
was political and accordingly felt that the Society should not
get involved in the debate. However the majority felt that we
should express our support for the historic boundaries of
Lincolnshire, regardless of party politics, and this has been
done.

The Meeting would also like Members living in south Humberside
to consider this matter and send their personal views to the
Local Government Boundary Commission, 20 Albert Embankment,
London SE1 7TJ

Neil Wright, Chairman
FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The SLHA is fifteen years old and at the recent Annual General Meeting Richard Thornton referred to us experiencing the growing pains of adolescence. Membership is increasing, new branches are opening, we are putting more effort into publicity and developing the best use of Jews' Court. Like a teenager we are experiencing growth in many limbs of the Society and are becoming gangly as we try to learn the best way of co-ordinating and performing our numerous activities. If the analogy is pushed further it might be said that we are between childhood and adulthood, as we have grown large enough to need more paid full-time help with matters such as administration and accountancy but are not yet large enough to afford it.

The 1980s have seen tremendous changes in this Society and this vigorous growth should continue into the future. It seems like several years since our long association with the Community Council ended, we have adopted a new constitution, moved to Exchequergate and now to Jews' Court. The Family History Committee attracted many new members and the establishment of a public presence at Jews' Court is bringing further growth and other changes.

Nationally, and internationally, there is a growing interest and involvement in green issues affecting the environment, and concern with the heritage of the past embraces all this Society's interests. There is the danger of the heritage industry producing sanitised history and we as historians and archaeologists have a role to play in searching for the truth, warts and all. There are a lot of Lincolnshire people, including newcomers to the county, who share out interests. If we can persuade them to join us then their help can lead to improvements in the services the Society provides and give them access to new discoveries in the history of the county.

There are a lot of good things happening to the Society, and I believe that if we are to stay healthy and vigorous then we need to keep growing and developing. We need more members, and in particular more active members who can help in running the Society. Please show the Journal, the Newsletter, Family Historian and other publications to non-members who might be interested in joining, and urge them to visit Jews' Court. And also, if you live within driving distance of Lincoln, consider whether you can spare half a day a month to help us in the bookshop - you meet interesting people, and can also browse among the latest titles!

At the start of this note I said we were 15 years old, but we were formed by the union of earlier Societies and in 1994 will reach the 150th anniversary of our oldest constituent; the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. By 1994, if we continue growing at our present rate, we should have the members and resources to provide even more services for our members and other people interested in the heritage of the county. In
the near future we will need to review our activities and plan our
course for the next five years, and I hope you will let us have
your views so that the Executive and other Committees can take
account of them in our planning.

Neil Wright
Chairman

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

THE COMMITTEE

At the Annual General Meeting three new Members were elected
to our Committee - Mr John Ketteringham, of Lincoln, who has
frequently contributed to the Newsletter, Mrs Jean Howard, of
Tathwell, who is a Blode Badge Guide and Publicity Officer
for the Tennyson Society and the moving force behind the plans
to restore the Hamby Memorial at Tathwell, and Miss S Hopkinson
who works at Scunthorpe Museum.

VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY - SPECIAL EVENTS IN 1989

The Committee apologises to Members for the many errors in the
special programme which was issued with Newsletter 60. The
printer list the correct and perfectly typed copy and at the
last minute used the copy which our typist had used to produce
the final version. When Members received this Newsletter some
events will be over, but a reminder about others may be timely.

Saturday 8 July at 2.30pm sees the usual gathering at Raintby
by Spilsby - there will be two lectures. Professor Norman Page
will speak on Tennyson and his Biographers in the afternoon and
Terence Leach will speak on Willingham and all the Rawnselys
after tea.

On Saturday 22 July at 2.30pm Terence Leach will give the first
Hosford Memorial Lecture on Edward Trollope and the Lincolnshire
Architectural Society. This will be held in the Church Hall, and
not in the Church as previously advertised.

There are three events in September - the Day School at Bicker
on the 2nd, a lecture at Grimsby on the 8th and one at Scunthorpe
on the 27th - on Marratt, Canham and Thompson, on Samuel and
George Oliver, and on William Fowler respectively. We hope that
all the Meetings will be of interest to those who are interested
in all aspects of the county's history and the history of its
families and people.

SECOND HAND BOOK SALE

It has been decided that this will be held during the spring of
1990 (see Newsletter 60, page 4) and that it may be combined with
talks on collecting Lincolnshire books.

Terence Leach
Chairman
NOTES AND QUERIES

61/1 HENRY WINN OF FULLETBY

Henry Winn entered my life as a way of raising funds for our village church but has now become a constant companion. He was born in Fulletby in 1816 and spent most of his 98 years addicted to the written word.

He loved Lincolnshire and avidly recorded information related to the county. His History of Fulletby (written in manuscript at the age of 90 years) gives a graphic picture of the village and its interesting characters. No subject appears to have escaped his pen, religion, education, social trends and attitudes, topographical and archaeological detail, history, anecdotes, legends, important events even extreme weather conditions were annotated in his hand written books. He used every method available to record information. Books of essays on such diverse subjects as Bull Baiting to Washing the Body in Warm Weather, articles by the score in newspapers based in Stamford, Boston, Harncastle and Lincoln. He was a copious correspondent. When receiving a letter he would copy it into a book together with the reply. He kept a diary (the earliest I have seen is 1839) through to his death in 1914. His poetry is also an excellent source of information as he records his observations and thoughts in rhyming verse.

The above activity would probably be sufficient to keep the idle hands of the average person active - but not Henry. When he was not writing or reading he was involved in running his grocery shop, teaching in the village school, assessing and collecting taxes. He was also Churchwarden and Sunday School Teacher and Parish Clerk for approximately 80 years. In his spare time he travelled recording his observations and interesting facts about the villages and towns he visited. Obviously an article such as this can only offer a sketch of the type of information available due to the industry of this Grand Old Gentleman of Lincolnshire (an apt definition coined by the Stamford Mercury). I have not even mentioned his mania for collecting books, pamphlets, brass rubbings, coins, scrapbooks etc. To date I have succeeded in acquiring sufficient material to mount an interesting mobile display and have printed a book based on his poetry and edited information about his native village Fulletby. The book is entitled Henry Winn the Man of Words priced £2.00.

My interest and research into the life and work of Henry Winn continues but unfortunately his material has become very scattered. After the death of his two unmarried daughters his collection was split up. Some of his material even found its way to Sothebys auction rooms in London. If anyone reading this article has any information, manuscripts, books or diaries relating to Henry Winn I would be delighted to hear from them.

Mrs Jean Burton, Scola, Fulletby, Harncastle LN9 6JY Tel: 065 883 354
[Mrs Burton hopes to submit extracts from the Winn manuscripts for future publication in this Newsletter. TRL]

61/2 AN UNIDENTIFIED TOMBSTONE IN ST DENYS'S, SLEAFORD

On page 1 of the present guide-book to the church is mentioned as being in the south-west corner: '5. TOMBSTONE (in two parts); 'Ici git Joh(n)....' Part is against the north wall and part in floor under organ keyboard. The family still has to be identified. 'Further, F A Greenhill, Monumental Incised Slabs in the County of Lincoln, page 104, refers to 'circular shields, invis in flat relief, a bend between six cross croslets fitchy' and gives the dates of the fragments as '14th Century'.

Some nineteen families are recorded as having such arms, including the family of Howard. However, the only John of the 14th Century is buried in the Howard Chapel of East Winch Parish Church near Kings Lynn.

A family with more local connections would seem to be that of Orm(e)sby, and here one might possibly find the 'John' of the inscription. A R Madison, Lincolnshire Pedigrees, vol III, mentions three members of the Orm(e)sby family, whose dates might fit:

1) John, son of Thomas, and Mary Bleasby (15th Century);
2) John, son of the above and brother of Arthur, and father of John, who married Anne Bratoft (15th Century);
3) John, son of William, who married a lady surnamed Heron (15th Century)

The objection to these three is that they are all 15th Century, probably too late for the tombstone to have been for any of them.

A further source of information is W O Massingberd, History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby in the Hundred of Hill and County of Lincoln. In this work, five 14th Century figures named John appear:

1) John de Ormesby, Chaplain: occurs as a witness, 20 Jan 1325;
2) John, son of Juliana and Robert de Southormesby: occurs as a witness in 1322-2, 1330 and 1355;
3) John, son of Robert de Ormesby: occurs as a witness to charters in 1316/6/8 and 1325. (Was he the same John as No.2?)
4) John, son of Robert the clerk of Ormsby: occurs as a witness in 1323;
5) John, son of William de Ormsby: occurs as a witness in 1318.

Did any of these five die in or near Sleaford in the 14th Century and were they of sufficient status to be buried in the south-west chantry-chapel with a tombstone bearing the bend between six cross croslets fitchy and the inscription: 'Ici git Joh(n)....'? Perhaps readers of this Newsletter might be able either to help in determining the fate of these Johns or to suggest another more
rewards line of enquiry. We at Sleaford would certainly welcome a solution to the puzzle.

Douglas Hoare, 34 Grantham Road, Sleaford NG34 7NB

61/3 SIR JOHN MERES

Sir John Meres (1665-1735) of Kirby Belers, co Leicester, belonged to a long-established landed family (Meres of Great Carlton, Kirton, and Auburn) that had supplied Lincolnshire with members of Parliament and High Sheriffs since the fifteenth Century. He was the second son of the prominent Whig Parliamentarian Sir Thomas Meres and Anne, daughter of Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine. He was one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, a Fellow of the Royal Society, was knighted in 1700 and became High Sheriff of co Lincoln in 1715. He died unmarried.

My interest in Sir John arises from his involvement with the notorious South Sea Scheme of 1720. Evidence for this exists in LAO Aswarby and in particular, entries in the Aswarby Calendar in respect of ASW 10/26 which is unfortunately missing. Aswarby 10/26 comprised letters from Sir John to Colonel George and Mrs Frances Whichcot (Sir John's sister) of Harpswell and their son Thomas. 'I have assisted in forming a scheme for advancing the Public Credit and easing the subjects...........,' he writes in January 1719/20; he has written a treatise on the National Debt ('The Equity of Parliaments and Publlick Faith vindicated') which has been pirated; '...........the arguments in it have been the occasion of the South Sea Company obtaining their Act.' (ASW 10/26/14-16)

The most authoritative account of this episode is John Carswell's 'The South Sea Bubble' (Cresset, 1960) which nevertheless admits that the form of the original plan is not known, nor its authorship certain. In reply to my enquiry, Mr Carswell stated that he had never come across Meres, but pointed to the circumstantial evidence connecting him with a bribe of £5,000 of 'fictitious' stock accepted by Robert Chaplin, the South Sea Co Director and MP for Grimsby, who was expelled from the Commons in 1721.

Another line of enquiry concerns the Duke of Portland, who was a spectacular casualty of the crash. In a letter dated Nov 5 1720, Sir John admits that his 'chief loss and entanglement' has arisen from an insufficiently secured loan of £33,000 (c £2 million, by today's reckoning) to Henry Bentinck (ASW 2/114/4).

Although closely involved with the Tory Party and Parliamentary matters generally, Sir John was never an MP, nor was he a Director of any of the three great corporations. In keeping with the age, however, he appears to have been an imaginative and enthusiastic promoter, with considerable resources.

Principal sources explored (or to be explored) are:

The British Library (Department of Manuscripts)
Leicestershire Records Office (Kirby Bellars Parish registers)
Lincolnshire Archives Office (Awarby MSS)
Nottingham University Library (Papers of Henry Bentinck)
The Royal Society (Bullock Roll)

Biography of the House of Commons
Braithwaite, T W, 'The Six Clerks in Chancery'
Carswell, J, 'The South Sea Bubble'
Deacon, E, 'Family of Meres'
Dictionary of National Biography (esp John Meres, son of Sir
John's disinherited elder brother, Thomas)
Hill, Sir Francis, (JWF) 'Georgian Lincoln'
Maddison, A R, 'Lincolnshire Pedigrees
Meres, Sir John, 'The Equity of Parliaments and Publick Faith
vindicated'
Nichols, J, 'The History and antiquities of the county of Leicester'
Shaw, W A, 'Knights of England'
Weston, A, 'Lincolnshire Politics in the Reign of Queen Anne' (LHA)

I should be glad to hear from anyone with observations, information
or advice regarding Sir John Meres and the South Sea Bubble. (I
shall, of course, reimburse the cost of postage.)

Paul Greenewich, 12 Marshmoor Park, Wallow Lane, Great Bricett,
Ipswich, Suffolk IP7 7BZ (Offton (147 333) 8800)

61/4 THE 'CALL' BELL

Through the medium of a Chapter Letter I recently asked if anyone
could help me to trace the history of the small bell which hangs
in an elaborate wrought-iron framework on the North East pillar
supporting the Central Tower.

Cecil Jollands who was, of course, until recently Chapter Clerk
supplied me with enough information to put me on the right track
and the following is the result.

In the early 1920s a number of attempts were made to find a
purchaser for Sudbrooke Holme, a large country house situated
about five miles from Lincoln on the road to Wragby.

Unfortunately a purchaser was not found and the house, which had
been built by Richard Ellison c1759, was pulled down in 1928. The
contents of the house were sold during the previous year and the
Lincolnshire Chronicle for 10 December 1927 in a report of the
auction states that 'two old call bells' were sold for £10 and goes
on to report the sale of four pairs of wrought iron gates. A
picture of these gates suggests that a bell was hung in the metal
work of each of the main gates. The prices realised at the
auction for the gates confirms that there were two main gates
£95 and two small side gates (£14 10s and £20).

It appears that the gates had only been erected c1910 and were
made by Frederick Coldron & Son 'ecclesiastical and artistic iron
workers and blacksmiths' of Brant Broughton. Both bells were
purchased by Robert Godfrey Clerk of Works at the Cathedral who in
1924 had bought the Lodge of Sudbrooke Holme.
At a sale by auction on 10 May 1947 of a number of items from Sudbrooke Lodge there appears 'a Coldron Hand Wrought Floral Gate Bell and Bracket'.

Mr Godfrey died on 30 March 1953 but shortly before his death he gave the remaining bell and fittings to the Cathedral and it was placed in its present position in January 1953. The bell is now used as a signal to visitors that the Cathedral is about to close for the night.

If anyone has any knowledge of the whereabouts of the other bell I would be pleased to hear from them.

J R Ketteringham

There is an account of Brant Broughton forge by R Coldron under the title 'Our Village Crafts' in The Lincolnshire Magazine Vol 2 No.9 Jan-Feb 1936 in which the author says 'We were greatly encouraged by the interest and patronage of the Duke of Portland, the late Duke of Rutland, the late Lord Halifax, the late C C Sibthorp Esq and the late M W Sibthorp Esq of Canwick'. It would be interesting to know how much of the Coldron's work has survived, both in Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

T R Leach

61/5 WOODIE'S TOP, RUCKLAND

At the age of eighty two I became a Youth Hosteler for the first time, and it came about because when I was a boy of 12-13 years I used to feed the cattle at Woodie's Top on a Sunday evening to save my father the journey from our home at Brogdale. And when I wrote to the Convener Mr Peter Grant of 68 Pilley's Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire, he said he was delighted to get in touch with me as he was eager to elarn about Woodie's Top in earlier times, before it became a Youth Hostel. He wanted to know how Woodie's Top received its name.

I had been told that the fields surrounding the buildings was Glebe land, and so most probably were the buildings also, and perhaps it someone unearthed a very early Rector his name would be Wood or Woodie - perhaps someone with further knowledge or the early history of the locality would be glad to inform Peter if that is not so, as in his last letter to me he was still not convinced.

Peter kindly fetched me from Horncastle where my wife and I were staying and we had tea at Woodie's Top, the water having recently been laid on and calor gas was installed.

But my reason for staying in the hostel was because our granddaughter who was then working at a hostel in Yorkshire devided to come to see us for a day or so and to stay at Woodie's Top. My wife and I were a little bit unhappy about her staying there by herself, so granddad had to become a full blown Youth Hosteller, and to lay down his head where the cattle he had fed those many years ago had trampled straw to make manure.
I liked it to a certain extent, it is not everyone has that kind of experience, and perhaps (jokingly) I made history.

Gordon Hardcore Woodward, 24 Wannock Ave, Lower Willingdon, Eastbourne, East Sussex BN20 9RL

[If any member can explain the origin of Woodie's Top we shall be pleased to hear from them. TRL]

61/6 JOSEPH BANKS & LINCOLNSHIRE

I am preparing a paper about Sir Joseph Banks and his influence in and impact on the county of Lincolnshire. Recent publications issued in the Australian Bicentenary year have certainly aroused interest in this remarkable man. However, his Lincolnshire activities have still not been fully reported in detail. Even H B Carter's recent volumes do not relate the whole story with regard to Lincolnshire. In fact some important Banksian deposits in the county have either been recorded erroneously or omitted. It is my intention to rectify this by including a complete Banksian bibliography for Lincolnshire in the paper. There is little in the county's affairs of the period that Banks did not have a hand in so the work will be wide-ranging.

The British Museum (Natural History) has agreed to publish the paper in their Historical Series of their Bulletin in 1992. The MS is to be submitted by the Spring of 1991. This is not so far away and does not leave me much time for research outside the published, recorded and deposited Banksian material. I would therefore be very pleased to hear from any members who may have information about Banks and Lincolnshire which is unrecorded, anecdotal or recorded in obscure publications.

James P Dear, Devonport Cottages, Main Road, Stickney, Lincs PE22 8AY

61/7 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ROOLEY FAMILY

Mr T J Cockerill (Old Mill House, Weston Colville, Cambridge CB1 5NY) writes to say that his mother, Mary Lewthwaite, was born at Elsham Vicarage in 1909. Shortly afterwards her father the Vicar of Elsham began to employ Emma (Emmy?) Rooley, daughter of a local station master, as the child's nurse or nanny. She was to remain with the family until she died in 1955, a much loved friend 'to whom we were all devoted'. Recently, when my mother died, I inherited Miss Rooley's photograph album, and I am wondering if there are any members of her family who would like to have the few photographs in it. All I know about the Rooley family is that I think they were Lincolnshire folk. Her father was a station master in Lincolnshire, and she had a brother who was an officer in the First World War and who afterwards worked for the Railways (GWR or LNER?). Nurse Rooley also had nieces called Cissy and Ivy Barnes who lived at Claygate, Surrey in the 1950s, and a beautiful sister, a maid, who married her employer, Mr Gosling. Nanny Rooley brought me up too, so I owe her my lasting gratitude. She died 8 August 1955 and is buried at Pillerton Hersey in Warwickshire.
MARSHALL OF GAINSBOROUGH AND ASSOCIATED FAMILIES

Mr Cockerill is also seeking information on some families with Lincolnshire connections - Sudbury of North Scarle and Neward Linely of Hampole Grance, Yorkshire and Laughton, Kelsey of Gainsborough, Everatt of Laughton and the Marshalls of Gainsborough - id the agricultural and engineering family of Marshall Son and Co Ltd. Mr Cockerill feels that people who have worked for the firm may be able to help him. His great grandfather was Samuel Kelsey, JP CC of Morton by Gainsborough, who was one of the company's first directors, and both his son Tom and his daughter Robena Mary married into the Marshall family in the late 19th Century.

A SON OF GEORGE IV?

Mr G Harrison has found the following:

'Death of George the Fourth's son.
A few days ago there died at Leicester a man sixty-six years of age, said to be a natural son of George the Fourth. In the locality he was jocularly styled King John the Second, but ordinarily bore the ignoble patronymic of Briggs. His mother, Martha Briggs, was at the time of his birth, a serving maid at Belvoir Castle, where the then Prince Regent was a frequent visitor'.

Mr Harrison adds that
'George IV was of course married to Caroline of Brunswick in 1795 as part of a bargain for Parliament to pay off his debts. They soon separated and Caroline was forced to leave Court in 1798. George, the long-time Prince Regent during his father's bouts of madness, was described by a contemporary as 'a bad son, a bad husband, a bad monarch and a bad friend', and had a succession of mistresses. His only legitimate child, the Princess Charlotte died in 1817, a year after her marriage to Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg'.

Mr Harrison says
'I was also interested to read in the January Newsletter that Escritt and Barrell were handling the sale of the Manor House at Old Somerby. A certain Henry Escritt auctioned my great-great-great-grandfather's livestock, implements and household furniture when he retired from the Belvoir Inn Farm in 1880.

The Belvoir Inn Farm, also known as the Peacock Inn, ceased to be a public house many years ago and when I visited Belvoir a couple of years ago was occupied I believe by the Dowager Duchess of Rutland'.

Mr G Harrison, 13 Sycamore Close, Willand, Cullompton, Devon EX15 2SH

(According to The Grantham Connection by Jim Allen (Grantham 1986) p4 Castlegate House In Grantham, demolished in 1867 and replaced by the Congregational Church two years later, 'was a large red brick mansion with spacious grounds bounded by Castlegate, Avenue Road, Well Lane and the river cut of the Witham. The house
itself was situated at the south end of Castlegate with Avenue Road. It was at one time occupied by Sir Carnaby and Lady Haggerstone. She was the sister of Mrs Maria Fitzherbert, the morganatic wife of King George IV. The Grantham directories of 1793 and 1798 show that Sir Carnaby and his wife were resident there for that period at least. As Prince of Wales George IV made several visits to Castlegate House with Mrs Fitzherbert. Apparently they would usually walk down the High Street about one o'clock to eat their customary Bath bun at Briggs' shop (then belonging to Harriet Briggs, later to be Bestwick and North's now Catlin's). The Prince, it is said, would sit upon the counter, whilst Mrs Fitzherbert would seat herself upon a salt-box! It is also very probable that on such occasions they would have crossed the road to be received by the Dowager Lady Whichcote, whose Whichcote House residence in Watergate still exists in part and has often been referred to as having Prince Regent connections'.

Can any member add any information about Mr Briggs and his family or about the Prince of Wales at Grantham? (TRL)

61/10 RUSTON & HORNSBY SHALE PLANERS

Perhaps as author of the note on the Ruston and Hornsby shale planers, which appeared in Lincolnshire History & Archaeology, 23, 1988 (Notes & Queries 60/13) I might be allowed to add some black and white to the 'shades of grey' in Mr Hillier's letter which was reproduced in the April Newsletter. It is shown by Ruston & Hornsby's records that the five shale planers that they built were delivered to: (1) London Brick Company at Peterborough; (2) Beeby's Brick Company at Peterborough; (3) London Brick Company & Forders at Old Fletton; (4) Itter Limited at Whittlesea; and (5) Whittlesea Central Brick at Whittlesea. Thus if one is to be pendentic one should perhaps say that all were intended to work in the Peterborough area, Peterborough being the larger locality.

That Mr Hill of London Brick Company saw a machine of this type in America is hardly surprising as continuous bucket excavators working on a similar principle had been manufactured both in Europe and America since Victorian times, although most were intended to operate from the top of the quarry face where the strength of the material being excavated would support the enormous weight of the machinery. Where this latter condition could not be met, as in the lignite mines in Germany, we find the adoption of the typical shale planer approach of operating the machinery from the quarry floor. Ruston, Proctor & Company and later Ruston & Hornsby would, indeed manufacture any machine envisaged by a customer and had designed variations of bucket excavators over the years, such as the one supplied to the New Peterborough Brick Company in 1904. It is a feature of their approach to engineering requirements which was to end abruptly with the formation of Ruston-Bucyrus, Limited in 1930. The last shale planer was, in fact, built by Ruston-Bucyrus to honour an order received by Ruston Hornsby in 1929, although the new company continued to supply spares and advice for the shale planers until the nineteen seventies.
As a final point, for accuracy, I would like to point out that Ruston & Hornsby chief engineer's name was William Savage as stated in my original note and not Walter Savage as given in Mr. Hillier's letter.

John Turner, 11 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln

61/11 RICHARD HAMMOND

In the 1970s an article by Winston Kime on Richard Hammond of Gainsborough (?1829-1901) appeared in the 'Lincolnshire Worthies' series then running in Lincolnshire Life magazine.

In 1861 in France the Michaux brothers built a steerable, pedal-driven velocipede. It was a success and in 1862 they commenced 'mass' production of what is generally regarded as the forerunner of the modern bicycle.Earlier prototype machines had been produced in Scotland and Germany but these were isolated events, mere curiosities which were never followed up. Michaux velocipedes were being exported by the late 1860s and in 1867 the 'English Mechanic' magazine published details of a Michaux machine. In 1868 Rowley Turner brought a Michaux back to Coventry (where manufacture began in 1869) and in January 1869 one was delivered to Charles Spencer's London gymnasium. In February 1869 Turner, Spencer and a third man rode their newly acquired French machines from London to Brighton in twelve hours. This event was reported in the Times (19/2/1869) and the bicycle had arrived.

Where does Richard Hammond fit into all this? Inspired by the article in the 'English Mechanic', Hammond, the son of a Beaumont Street Coachbuilder, James Hammond, decided to build himself a velocipede which was ready for use in January 1868. He then had to teach himself to ride it! It proved rather heavy so he constructed a lighter model with a Bessemer steel frame. At seven o'clock 'one morning' (date uncertain but apparently still in 1868) he set out from Gainsborough on his 'bike' to ride to Boston (his birthplace) via Lincoln and Sleaford - by any criterion a brave venture. He arrived there after an eventful journey, arousing intense curiosity and hostility en route, 'thoroughly done up and feeling unable to go a yard further'. In later life Hammond claimed to have built 'the first pedal-and-crank bicycle in England' which, if valid, overturns all the generally held assumptions about the chronology of the development of the bicycle in England.

In a subsequent issue of Lincolnshire Life a long and rather nit-picking letter by a gentleman from the Southern Veteran Cycle Club appeared, debunking Winston Kime's claims on Hammond's behalf ('unsubstantiated and highly doubtful') and Hammond's reminiscence that velocipede races were held at Gainsborough, Boston, Grantham and Sleaford in 1869 ('one I find hard to swallow' - the establishment strikes back! But if Hammond's claim can be substantiated then we may well have a Lincolnshire man building the first 'bicycle' made in England and making what could have been the first long-distance cycle ride in England, all within Lincolnshire.
Intrigued by Winston Kime's article (and irritated by the tone of the letter from Surrey) I decided to pursue the matter. Mr Kime's article was based on an anonymous newspaper cutting (circa 1901/2) which he discovered pasted in the scrapbooks of the late Jack Johnson, a well known Lincolnshire racing cyclist before the last war. This article was based on Hammond's reminiscences and published after his death, though a similar article had appeared in the Gainsborough Times of 8/1/1897, unfortunately vague as to dates. I have attempted to find contemporary references to Hammond's velocipede, his ride to Boston and the 1869 races in the Stamford Mercury but without success. Has any other SLHA member come across any material relating either directly or indirectly to Richard Hammond which would enable his, and Lincolnshire's claim to be validated and history rewritten?

B M J Barton

FACES AND PLACES

A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER

About four years ago, I made a journey down to the Oxford area to make acquaintance with Heanleys, - Mother and two married daughters who I had located but up to then only names on my Family Tree. They told me about a book published in 1984 'Rain and Ruin, the Diary of an Oxfordshire Farmer, John Simpson Calvertt 1875-1900' (Edited by Celia Miller and published by Alan Sutton Publishers Limited, 17a Brunswick Road, Gloucester G1 1HQ. ISBN 0 86299 114 5).

Re-reading the book the other day it occurred to me that an extract from the Introduction might be of interest to someone in the Society.

But first let me explain my own interest in the Diary. It starts with John Heanley, once of Ruckland Farm near Louth, selling in 1875 his Oxfordshire Farm to John Simpson Calvertt!

'John Simpson Calvertt was born 13 November 1829 at Withern, Lincolnshire, son of John Calvertt, surgeon apothecary of Withern, His father died of tetanus in 1846 and the future of John and his younger brother, Charles was left in the hands of three trustees. In 1847 he (John) went as an agricultural pupil to Mr Richard Adams of Collow Grange, Collow in Lincolnshire, where he spent two happy years. From July 1849 he lived and worked with one of his trustees, Mr William Barker, on the Barker Farm at Claythorpe before entering Tothill Manor Farm, Alford as a tenant of Lord Willoughby de Broke in April 1852.

He married Jane Waters Fowler (born 4 May 1832), who came from a Louth farming family, at Louth on 13 June 1854. Six children, three girls and three boys, were born at Tothill during the couple's twenty-one years residence there. The decision to move from Lincolnshire to Oxfordshire arose from Calvertt's desire to farm on a much larger scale that was possible on the holdings available to him in his native Lincolnshire in 1875, together with the fact that his Tothill land was liable to frequent flooding.
The move from Tothill Manor Farm to Crown Estate Holding: Fairspor and High Lodge Farms, Leafield, near Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire took place between October 1875 and April 1876. Calvert remained a tenant of the Crown until his death on 2 May 1900, his wife having predeceased him in 1889.'

Kenneth Heanley

[Collow Grance is near Holton cum Beckering. Ruckland was the subject of an article in our last Newsletter. See also Notes and Queries Section of this Newsletter - TRL]

WILLIAM AMOS OF BROTHERTOFT

I am grateful to Mr John Pepperdine, of Sprowston near Norwich for further information about Amos (see Newsletter 60 p17). Mr Pepperdine writes to say that he was not familiar with Young's book on Lincolnshire but after reading the Newsletter came upon a copy in a second-hand bookshop. He is now busy making an index! I had not searched diligently enough, for Mr Pepperdine finds Amos is mentioned by Young on pages 76, 77, 94, 163 and 168. He was Cartwright's bailiff at Brotherthorpe.

T.R. Leach

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD

I read John Treherne's 'Dangerous Precincts' as soon as it was published. I formed much the same opinion of it as that given by Mr Terence Leach in his review in the Journal. I was reminded of my late mother-in-law, Mrs Clara Holmes. I have heard her say, on more than one occasion, that the Archdeacon was not guilty, because he was not 'that sort of man'. Now, if, like me, you believe that every grown woman knows instinctively, intuitively, or by that sixth sense which women have, whether a man is 'that sort of man', then you have to take notice.

My mother-in-law did not move in ecclesiastical circles, she was, in fact, a devout Methodist. She knew the Archdeacon because he stayed with her and her husband when he visited Kirkstead, which he did quite frequently. At that time they kept the Abbey Lodge Inn, some years before I knew them. But staying in the same house is a good way to get to know a person, especially when you minister to that person's daily needs.

Unless it was that little gem of Early English architecture, it is hard to know what drew the Archdeacon to Kirkstead. Perhaps it was the fact that St Leonard's had in the past for so many years been in the hands of the Presbyterians. Perhaps it was its size, so different to the great Minster. One does not need to read Trollope to appreciate the jealousies that the son of a mere policeman would arouse in his fellow clerics. His father had aroused terror in the 'R' Division of the Metropolitan Police of which he was Superintendent for a number of years. Many years later his name was recalled with horror, when defaulters were sent to 'R' or the 'Rotten Division' as a punishment. Such a disciplinarian was unlikely to create the ideal atmosphere in which a boy should be brought up. His mother was much more easy-going, so often the case in life. I tend to agree with John
Treherne and Terence Leach. (Journal, page 42) There must be considerable doubt about the Archdeacon's guilt. The main evidence against him was given by the chamber-maid at the Hotel. Unless it can be proved that she was committing perjury, then complete exoneration of the man is not possible. Views such as those expressed by Mrs Clara Holmes were only opinions, not evidence.

SIR REGINALD GOODALL

Members may be interested to know that Mr John Lewis of 12 Vincent Terrace, Islington, London N1 8HJ, is writing a biography of Sir Reginald Goodall, who has been conductor at the Royal Opera House since 1947. He was born at 78 Monks Road, Lincoln on 13 July 1901, the son of Albert Goodall, a Solicitor's Clerk, and organist at the Hannah Memorial Church in the High Street, and afterwards, until 1911, at the now demolished Church of St Peter-at-Arches. Reginald was a member of the Cathedral choir under Dr G J Bennett, and attended the Choir School in the Burghersh Chantry in James Street from 1910 to 1913, when the family went to live in North America. They returned to England in 1925, and he trained at the Royal Academy and Royal School of Music. In 1932 he married Eleanor Gipps, was made a CBE in 1975, and knighted in 1985, and holds honorary Doctorates of Music of Oxford, Leeds and Newcastle Universities.

Mr Lucas tells me that he is trying to discover the date of the first performance of Benjamin Britten's Te Deum in C for choir and organ, which was written in 1934 for Maurice Vinden and the choir of St Mark's, North Audley Street. Presumably it took place in the Church during a service, but he has been unable to confirm this as the Church was closed in the seventies and most of its records seems to have disappeared. In January 1936 Reginald Goodall conducted the choir of St Alban's Holborn in the first performance of a new version of the work with string orchestra accompaniment. If by any chance you can solve the problem, please let Mr Lewis know.

Ron Drury

THE FAMILY THAT RETURNS TO ITS OLD HOME

We have become accustomed to hearing of families moving out of houses which their ancestors have occupied for hundreds of years, so it is a pleasure to find that in at least one case the reverse has happened and a family has moved back into their ancestral home. The pleasure is greater as although the house concerned is not in Lincolnshire, its owner is descended from two well-known Lincolnshire families.

An illustrated article on historic houses which are being bought up by enthusiasts, restored to their former glory, and lived in again, appeared in the 'Sunday Express Magazine' on 19 March 1989. One of those dealt with is Duncombe Park in North Yorkshire described as 'a huge baroque pile built in 1711, with 18th Century gardens and an unspoilt estate of listed buildings', and had been the home of the Duncombe family, the heads of which have been Barons Feversham since 1826, and Viscounts Helmsley and Earls of
Feversham since 1868, since it was built. According to the account of the 1st Baron, Charles Duncombe, in The Complete Peerage, volume V, it was built in 1718, not 1711, by Thomas Duncombe, who had inherited the Helmsley Castle Estate, bought by his ancestor, Sir Charles Duncombe, circa 1695, for £90,000 and he (Thomas) built his house away from the ancient castle and named it after the Duncombes. The 2nd Earl was killed in action on the Somme in 1916, and according to the article in the Magazine his widow and her 9 year old son moved out, leaving the house to become a convalescent home, and later a girls' Boarding School. The 3rd Earl died in 1963, when, as he left no son, the Barldom and Viscountcy became extinct, and the Barony passed to his kinsman, the present (6th) Baron, Charles Antony Peter Duncombe. He is the great-great-great-grandson of the 1st Baron, and, more interestingly, the great-great-great-grandson of Sir John Neithorpe, 6th Barony, of Scawby, whose 2nd daughter, Frances Mary, married in 1802 the Rev Sir Charles John Anderson, 8th Baronet (1767-1846) of Lea. Their son was the well-known antiquary Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, the author of Anderson's Pocket Guide Book, and many articles in Lincolnshire Notes & Queries and the Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural and Archaeological Societies, one of which, the Lincolnshire Arch and Arch Society, as it is generally known, is now incorporated in the SLHA and other similar bodies. He it was who found in his library, hard bound, and returned to Louth in 1891, its first Churchwardens' account book, 1500-24, which had apparently been borrowed in 1790 by Sir Joseph Banks, who neglected to return it, and so it was sold at his sale. (This book was transcribed and edited by the Rev R C Dudding, and published in 1941.) Sir Charles had three sons, all of whom predeceased their father, leaving no male issue, so on his death in 1891 the Baronetcy became extinct. The 2nd son, Francis Foljambe Anderson (1841-81) left three daughters as co-heirs, the eldest of whom, Margaret Louise, married in 1905, Wilfred Arthur Duncombe (1871-1952), great-grandson of the 1st Baron Feversham, and on his marriage assumed by Royal Licence the additional surname and arms of Anderson. The eldest of their three sons, Antony John (1907-49) predeceased his father, and in 1954 his widow abandoned by Deed Poll the surname of Duncombe-Anderson, and assumed that of Duncombe only. Their eldest son, Charles Antony Peter Duncombe, born 1945, is the present Baron Feversham. He is a free-lance journalist, and a former Chairman of Yorkshire Arts Association and the Standing Conference of Regional Arts Associations, and is the present Chairman of the Trustees of the Yorkshire Sculpture Park. His first wife by whom he had two sons and a daughter, died in 1976, and he married in 1979, Pauline, daughter of John Aldridge, of Newark, Notts by whom he has one son. The family used to live in a house on the Estate, but when there was a break in the School's lease, and the 'big house' was upgraded to become a Grade 1 listed building, which opened up the way for grants, they decided to move back in. The £1 million restoration programme has been funded partly by English Heritage. For the first few months the Fevershams camped in the attic and cooked on a gas ring, while workmen re-roofed, rewired, replumbed and started to turn the classrooms into living rooms again. Lord Feversham describes himself as an ascetic, admires the Georgians, but shudders at the 'conspicuous consumerism' of his Victorian
and Edwardian ancestors. He says that houses like Duncombe Park were the working centres of Estates, with all their dependent concerns, and that's what he wants Duncombe Park to be. Any hope of a Lincolnshire family returning to their ancestral home?

Ron Drury

HERITAGE STUDIES

Dr A Hope, co-ordinator of Heritage Studies, a new course from the Department of History and Geography at Trent Polytechnic Nottingham, would like to hear from local history groups, archaeology groups, and those interested in heritage, who may be able to provide practical experience for students taking the course.

The opportunities that are sought include the following simple (and more complex) projects in local history:

databasing of historical sources;
presentation and display of exhibition items, for example, labels and text;
document translation and transcription;
history trails for villages;
simple guide books;
maps.

The aim of practical involvement in the work of local groups is to give students valuable experience, while producing something of value for the community. Students will be supervised while undertaking projects, and groups may participate in the supervisory process.

Please contact: Research Exchange, Trent Polytechnic Nottingham, Burton Street, Nottingham or Dr A Hope at the same address.

Lincolnshire Disasters In 1711

The following extract from the S. James's Evening Post of 2 March 1711 was reprinted in The Grub Street Journal for 9 March 1711, and again in Fenland Notes and Queries, Volume V, page 94, in 1904.

From Stamford, we hear, that a Mr Anthony Drought, Returning home from thence, his way not finding out, was unfortunately drown'd. From Lincoln, they tell, That a man drawing water fell into a well.

From James-Deeping In Lincolnshire, that in toasting a pot Two persons tryd their strength, 'till one died on the spot.

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

Ron Drury
THE SANDTOFT PROJECT

The drainage of Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme (1626-28) by Sir Cornelius VERMUYDEN in the main goes unheeded and unheralded.

VERMUYDEN chose Sandtoft, which in 1626 was then an island in the old river Idle, as the main operating base for his scheme. It was stockaded to protect the Walloons and Flemings from the Islonian mobs who responded to their presence by attacking their homes.

Sandtoft was reputed to have contained some 200 houses for the workmen, with a population in 1645 of about 1000.

Religion was an important part of the Walloon and Fleming culture. They built a Calvinist chapel in Sandtoft to enable them to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience - an opportunity denied them in their continental homelands. Here, hundreds were baptised, married and buried.

Their chapel stood for over 40 years, until in 1666 it met the same fate as their homes and was razed to the ground by the furious Islonian mobs who quite naturally resented the foreigners 'interference' with nature. They saw their traditional livelihood basen on hunting, fishing, fowling and reed gathering etc threatened by the changing face of their environment. The foreigners occupancy of the land, considered to be theirs from 'time out of mind', fueled their resentment and motivated them to acts of terrorism. There were many deaths on both sides.

Today, the land on which once stood the Church stands silent under crops, but shortly there will rise houses containing their obligatory modern gadgetry.

Nothing now remains above the ground to show the world where the Church once stood or where the bodies of my ancestors and the other God-fearing settlers lie. Their memory dims with the passing of the seasons.

Over three centuries later their story of persecution for religions sake, back-breaking toil, unimaginable hardships, early deaths and violence at the hands of the Islonian mobs is about to be emphasised and their memory perpetuated. They are an important part of our heritage.

It was with this in mind that in September 1988 I visited Epworth and Sandtoft. Subsequent visits have resulted in the following developments:

1. A Society called the Sandtoft Settlers Society is being formed to organise and run the Project which is two phased.

   PHASE 1: Sandtoft Settlers Centre
   a) Settlers Heritage Centre
   b) RAF Museum
   c) Agricultural Museum
Two acres of land has been made available in Sandtoft on which the above complex is to be built. Many items have already been offered for inclusion in the Heritage Centre and museums.

PHASE 2 (longer term) Living History

15-20 acres of land to be purchased to build a full scale replica of part of the Dutch/French stockaded settlement.

2. The Bishop of Lincoln has accepted patronage of the proposed Society.

3. The Project has the support and approval of the Boothferry Borough Council, Huguenot Society, Huguenot and Walloon Gazette, history societies, organisations and many individuals. Interest in the Project is growing in the Netherlands and Flanders.

4. A Settlers Service of Thanksgiving, Settlers Seminar and Descendants of the Settlers Reunion is to be held annually in the Wesley Memorial Church, Epworth, commencing September 1989.

5. A memorial plaque to the early settlers is being donated and will be erected on the chapel site.

6. The land developer has given me permission to conduct an archaeological excavation of the chapel site.

7. Sandtoft Tileries are donating pantiles for the roof of the centres buildings and are giving me £250 to cover a geophysical survey. An anonymous benefactor has pledged me £2000 to pay for an archaeological excavation of the chapel site.

8. And much more!

A recent geophysical survey of the chapel site by Arnold ASPINALL, Director of Archaeological Sciences of the University of Bradford, has revealed interesting findings.

Speculative interpretation is of two buildings lying east-west on slightly different alignments (possibly linked - chapel and minister's house?) with a further complex to the north of the western limb. In the north-west quarter of the survey there are rather 'discrete low resistances which coincide well with the 'metal detector' high values and could well be lead-lined coffins of some of the early settlers. My researches to date indicate that some were buried in such coffins.

Commencing on 2 May 1989, Naomi FIELDS, archaeologist, is to start a three weeks archaeological excavation of this important post medieval site. All recovered artifacts will be subsequently housed in the Settlers Heritage Centre.
It is an important part of the exercise to locate the exact location of the graves so as to prevent the houses from being built on the top of them. The houses are to be located in a crescent to the rear of the burial ground and chapel, which is to be laid to lawn upon completion of the building and excavation. All human remains disturbed as a consequence of the construction process will be re-interred in an undisturbed part of the site so as to retain the integrity of the area.

The archaeological excavation will answer many questions about this mainly forgotten group of persecuted, God-fearing people who left their continental homelands and sacrificed their material possessions so that they might worship God in peace - a privilege denied them at home and in this country. Now, they shall not be forgotten!

Gordon W Bearell, Friends of Sandtoft Chapel, 62 Hollies Drive, Bayston Hill, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 6NP

BOXLEY - A TENNYSONIAN CONNECTION

Many good Tennysonians know that Cecilia, the poet's youngest sister, married Edmund Lushington in 1842; not so many, probably, have chanced to visitBoxley, the Kentish village where she was to make her home and the Church in which she was married and where the Lushington memorials can be seen. Tennyson himself gave her away and in the final section of In Memoriam he writes of the joy which that day gave and how his hopes for a happy future would now slay the past nine years of grief. Arthur Hallam's projected marriage with Emily Tennyson was not to be, but now another dear sister was given to the man whom, next to Hallam, Tennyson held in the highest regard.

Even without the Tennyson connection, Boxley merits a passing visit. Only two miles from the county town of Maidstone, it nestles almost unspoilt at the foot of the North Downs; a short distance up the slope is the so-called Pilgrim's Way, a prehistoric track favoured by walkers who like to think, though wrongly, that they are following Chaucer's route to Canterbury. The centre of the village is the green, a long oblong stretch, immaculately kept, on the one side of which are dotted, almost haphazard as in a communal garden, several attractive houses. The other side is rather more open, with a view of parkland and the dark wooded sweep of the Downs beyond. It was in this park, according to Tennyson, that the guests walked off the surfeit of the wedding breakfast and prepared themselves for the evening feast. Up the centre of the green a broad cobbled path invites us to the Church door. We enter a large vestibule which is the nave of the original small Norman Church, from which another doorway leads into a completely new Church built in the 14th Century. How many of the Tennyson family walked up the path and through these doors in 1842 to await the bride.
But where is she, the bridal flower,
That must be made a wife ere noon?
She enters, glowing like the moon
Of Eden on its bridal bower:

On me she bends her blissful eyes
And then on thee; they meet they look
And brighten like the star that shook
Betwixt the palms of paradise.

After visiting the Church you may take the footpath from behind
the King's Arms leading to the remains of Boxley Abbey, once a
great Cistercian house where many miracles were wrought and
ingenious frauds perpetrated on the credulous by means of wires.

The Tennyson family lived for a short period at Boxley in the
restless years after they had to leave Somersby and afterwards
Alfred used to visit his sister at Park House. The village still
honours the connection and on a recent visit we fell in with the
Churchwarden who told me we could find the Brook a short distance
down the lane. When I replied that he mustn't tell that sort of
yarn to me who had been brought up almost within sight of Somersby,
he took it in good part.

**Gilbert Hoole**

**YOUNG ARCHAEOLOGISTS CLUB**

The Club (see Newsletter 60, p5) was successfully launched on
6 May and a second Meeting has been held. The third will take
place on 1 July when Members will visit the current excavation
of the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit and their Laboratory.
On 5 August Miss Pearl Wheatley will take Members on a guided
walk round some of Lincoln's ancient buildings. The tour will
begin at Jews Court at 10am. Further Meetings will be held in
September and October.

Richard Dawson, Branch Leader, 88 Newark Road, N Hykeham,
Lincoln LN6 8NA

**THUNDER OVER THE WOLD**

*(Contd from No.60 p36)*

**J E Swaby**

The contents of the little farm were worth more than those of the
house. A haystack in the yard, made up of four loads, was worth
£1.6s.8d., a bay mare £5.10s., three fillies in the fen £9, geese and other 'pullen' at 5s., three cows and a calf £10, twenty-three sheep £6 and four swine £2.

The total of £49 is less than that of the average clerical inventory of the period. A comparable one is that of John Clarke of Bag Enderby, which amounted to £45.5s.10d. Goods in the house, including £6 for hooks and apparel, were valued at £16, farm implements at £4.10s., hay and corn in the barn and half an acre of rye in the field at £9, four head of cattle and a filly at £14.

We picture Robling as a shabbily dressed man with muddy boots.

His hands were hardened by outdoor toil, his face weather beaten, his forehead wrinkled by the worry of supporting six children.

His family knew all about living on fat bacon and pickled onions, helped out by vegetables from the garden, eggs from its own chickens and a rabbit snared on the waste. Like many other families it made its own bread, ale and cheese. When the uncertain augmentation came it was too late. Some of the fledglings had left the nest and Robling's life was nearly over.

The hours that Robling kept were measured by the sun. How did he spend them? He would read prayers daily in church, visit the few parishioners and, after the Book of Homilies was banned, laboriously prepare a sermon. Sometimes he would ride the bay mare to Louth, stable the beast at the White Swan or Saracen's Head and listen to local gossip over a mug of local ale. He might then visit relatives in the town or wander round the market where Gayton folk could buy and sell without paying toll. He might even attend the week-day lecture on which the Puritans set great store.

It was sometimes delivered by his friend Strelley. He might ride another day to see the fillies in the fen, but most of his days would be spent in tending his few other beasts and tilling his little land. In addition to teaching his children how to milk a cow or shear a sheep he may have also had a hand in the more literary part of their education. He seems to have read little, for no books are mentioned in the inventory, but that omission may be due to the fact that the illiterates who compiled the list did not know what to make of books.

In the reign of Henry VIII a storm had raged over the wolds and Robert Benson, one of Robling's predecessors was lucky to escape with his life after taking part in the Lincolnshire Pilgrimage of Grace. When skies were black in the reign of Charles I Robling and his people were less dramatic in their reaction to change. Archbishop Laud ordered that the holy table be placed permanently at the east end of the chancel. They complied. Parliament ordered the rails to be removed. They obeyed. To older men, like Robling, it may have seemed that this was a return to practices to which they had been accustomed throughout most of their ministries.

When Civil War broke out Williamson of Saltfleetby All Saints', a keen Royalist, rode around with Cavaliers, waving a sword and brandishing a pistol. On the other hand Mower of Muckton said the Queen was a whore and her children bastards. These men were exceptions. Most of the clergy in the area kept their heads down.

Life became more difficult when Parliament ordered the Book of Common Prayer to be destroyed and the Directory for Public Worship substituted. But an order made in London could be ignored in remote places, and more parishes kept copies of the banned book than bought the new. Moreover, the Directory was only a series of aids to Do-It-Yourself worship. If there were no busy-
bodies around, much of the old and familiar could be retained. Only enough changes need be made to keep the letter of the law. The men who acted thus were not all vicars of Bray, intent on retaining their livings at all costs. Many had a sense of pastoral responsibility and saw no point in making gestures that only got them ejected and the people left to the mercy of fanatics.

The writer knew a twentieth century rector of Gayton-le-Wold. He, too, had children to support on a small income. He was passed over for preferment, but he never lost his fiery zeal. Week by week he gave his best to a few people in this and two other wold parishes. He could afford few books, but he valued what he had. We do not know if his seventeenth century predecessor gave of his best to his few people. We should dearly like a few letters or a diary to show where his sympathies were in the conflicts of his time. He may have only wanted to be left alone. Whatever may be the truth in the case of a particular individual, it is true to say that the Church of England came through the mid-seventeenth century crisis because of the labours of many moderate and obscure rural ministers. Because of them the Church, its worship and its buildings, gained a 'gentle eminence' in the hearts of common folk. Like Betjemans's church tower that Church was brown with a certain earthiness and also silver with sunlight. It was as muddy as Robling's boots and as bright as the faith expressed in his last will and testament.

My aim has been to portray a not untypical country parson who lived in days when nearly every parish had its own incumbent and when the storm of the mid-seventeenth century was raging. Use has been made of the few surviving papers relating to one man, but I have not hesitated to fill in a few details from what we know of similar men in similar circumstances. It is hoped that imagination has brought Henry Robling to life without seriously distorting facts.

Men like Robling were perhaps not cast in the heroic mould, but some possessed a little of the spirit of Sir Robert Shirley, 'whose singular praise it is to have done the best things in the worst times and hoped them in the most calamitous'. The reader may like to compare the lot of Robling with that of the modern country parson, who is better paid and housed, but has to cope with several parishes in an age of religious indifference. Such a comparison is beyond the scope of these few notes.

Lincs. Archives Office: Glebe Terriers: Wills 1649-50, 239:
Inventories 158/141
Bodleian Library: Minutes of Committee for Plundered Ministers, MSS. 324 (f102), 325 (f154), 326 (f142), 327 (f38, 145, 145d, 147d, 150, 174, 175d), 328 (f251)
Public Record Office S.P. 22/1, 178d; S.P. 28/211 pt 7, f470.
THE HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY - CROYDON  J R Ketteringham

Whilst researching in the Lincolnshire Archives Office I came across the following note which has been extracted from Some early and Later Houses of Pity by John Morrison Hobson MB (Routledge & Sons 1926).

"In 1608 a change of bells took place at Lincoln Cathedral, some smaller being replaced by "Great Tom". In 1610 these entries occur in the Ledger Book (of the Whitgift Hospital, Croydon):

"Master John Shaw, clerk to the Chamber of London, gave unto Trinity Hospital a clock and dial" (that is the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Croydon).

A little lower down:

"The foresayd Master Shaw gave a bell unto our Hospital and payed for enlarging and making stronger the Clock House 23"  

Some years ago the Bell-Cote underwent repairs and Alfred Jones (a late Warden) had an opportunity of examining the bell. After giving the dimensions - it is only about a foot and a half high - he transcribed the inscriptions. Round the shoulder runs:

+OREMVS PRO BONO STATV DECANI ET CAPITVLI ECCLESIE CATHEDRALIS REATAE MARIE DE LINCOLNAE

around the rim:

 TOMAS DALYSON MILES FIRMARIVS HVIVS MANERII DE GRETWEL ME FIERI FECIT QUARTO APRILIS ANNO DMI 1414"

J C C Stahlschmidt in Surrey Bells and London Bell-Founders (London 1884) records the same inscription but adds that there is a fleur-de-lis between each word and gives the date included in the inscription as 1611 which is much more realistic. He also says that the Sir Thomas Dalyson mentioned was probably the second Baronet who was slain at Naseby in 1645.

Dr Gershom Knight Principal Archivist at the LAO translates the inscription as follows:


THOMAS DALYSON KNIGHT AND FARMER OF THIS MANOR OF GRETWELL CAUSED ME TO BE MADE THE FOURTH OF APRIL 1611

John Whitgift was born in Grimsby c1530 and was appointed Dean of Lincoln in 1571. The Hospital of the Holy Trinity was founded at Croydon by Whitgift after he became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1581. The Chapel of the Hospital was dedicated on 9 July 1599 and the Hospital was completed by the end of September in the same year.
It seems more likely that the Sir Thomas Dalison referred to was the second baronet who died in 1625-6 and was buried at Gretwell. The Sir Thomas referred to by Stahlmschmidt was baptised on 4 June 1591 i.e., sometime after Whitgift had left Lincolnshire. Sir Thomas' father was buried at St James, Clerkenwell, London. Dalison was tenant of Gretwell which was a Manor of Lincoln Cathedral and no doubt this prompted Sir Thomas, who presumably would have known Whitgift whilst he was Dean of Lincoln to present the bell for the new clock to strike upon.

I understand that the bell still exists.

[The following note on the Dalison family has been added by the Editor at Mr Ketteringham's request.

The Dalisons of Laughton and Gretwell descended from William Dalison of Laughton who died in 1546. I do not think that the 'Thomas Dalyson miles' of the bell can be the one slain at Naseby in 1646. It is surely much more likely to be Sir Thomas Dalison of Gretwell, who was knighted at Whitehall in 1603, and who died in March 1626. He was buried at Gretwell.

Sir Thomas Dalison the baronet who died at Naseby descended from George, first son of William Dalison of Laughton - being his great grandson. Sir Thomas Dalison, knight, was the third son of William Dalison, second son of the original William Dalison, and was therefore cousin to the baronet's grandfather.

The father of Sir Thomas the knight was William Dalison, Autumn Reader of Grays Inn 1548, M.P. for Lincolnshire 1550, Serjeant at Law 1552, King's Serjeant 1555, and Judge of the King's Bench 1556. He died in 1559 and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral.

Sir Thomas the knight had two older brothers. The first was the ancestor of the Dalisons of Laughton and elsewhere who are to be found in 'Landed Gentry' and the second was Robert, who died without issue in 1616. He was buried at Gretwell. His heir was William, son of Sir Thomas Dalison knight.

The history of the family can be a little confusing because at some time, I think in the nineteenth century, a house at Laughton was called Gretwell Hall. There is, of course, a house of the same name at Gretwell itself.

I do not know when the connection with Gretwell came to an end. T.R.L.]

---

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY VISIT TO HUMBER PORTS
(Cont'd from No.60 p27)

H S Waddingham

Many modern vessels are too big to pass through the lock, enormous though it is, and two recent developments have been the big jetties built out into the main river channel with jetty heads more or less
parallel to the tidal ebb and flow alongside which these large ships berth. The eastern jetty is the oil terminal of 1969 for importing and the western jetty is the bulk terminal of 1970 for the import of iron ore and the export of coal. These two terminals have made an outstanding contribution to port's cargo handling capacity.

In the dock itself, the coal hoists have all gone. Cranes on the various quays handle a variety of traffic. There are also roll-on/roll-off berths providing accommodation for four or five vessels at a time to be worked through their stern doors. The dock water is kept at a constant high level by pumping river water into it thus permitting ships simply to lower their stern doors on to the specially angled apron on the quay. This obviates the use of a long hinged approach gantry necessary at ports where the water level varies.

We motored through a large part of the dock estate, passing tank farms, factories making fertilisers and other products and ending up at a tidal creek close to the jetty of the Bulk Terminal nearly a mile upstream from the entrance lock. A nearby similar creek, recently filled in and now part of a tank farm, is where the Pilgrim Fathers sailed from in 1609 to Holland, beginning the movement which in 1620 took them across the Atlantic; a granite monument commemorating this sailing, erected in 1925 at the creek, has now been moved to a site near Immingham village's Norman and mediaeval church.

**Bulk Handling at New Holland**

We then proceeded to New Holland, where the pier formerly used by the ferry to and from Hull has been taken over by New Holland Bulk Services Ltd, a Dutch firm. Immediately on arrival at the firm's offices on land near the beginning of the pier, we sat down to welcome food and coffee - the Dutch apparently take coffee at our teatime, so we did too.

The original pier, a quarter of a mile long and carrying the railway to a station at the outer end, was of wood and opened in 1848. It was completely reconstructed in 1922-28 mostly in steelwork encased in concrete and was taken out of use on 24 June 1981 when the ferry ceased on the opening of the Humber Bridge. The first traffic handled by NHBS was an export cargo of barley in September 1983.

We were shown the warehouses built by NHBS in their area where New Holland Town railway station once stood, together with their two weighbridges for lorries entering and leaving the premises. A railway siding still exists in the NHBS yard but apparently is not used much nowadays, even though NHBS has its own shunting locomotive. Piling is in progress for further warehousing.

Cars were used to take us to the outer end of the pier as rain had just started. We saw the cargo-handling equipment, including conveyors along the pier and along the T-head at its end alongside
which the vessels berth, together with travelling grabbing cranes. Traffic includes grains, feedstuffs, coal, coke, fertilizers, bauxite etc. Seagoing vessels up to 5000 deadweight tons are handled.

Acknowledgements

Grateful thanks are due to Mr Frank Fordham, Port Engineer, Grimsby & Immingham, for giving up most of a Saturday and arranging for our visit to those ports and explaining things, and to Mr J G van Velzen for showing us his firm's activities and how they have quickly transformed the disused ferry facilities into new and expanding activity.

Trade Through Grimsby and Immingham

Figures show that in 1987 Grimsby and Immingham combined handled the fifth largest tonnage of imports and exports in Britain, namely 32,000,000 tonnes. If fuel traffic (mostly oil) is excluded, Grimsby and Immingham were second on the list with 14,000,000 tonnes, exceeded only by London with 26,000,000 tonnes.

Postscript

Associated British Ports, owners of Grimsby & Immingham Ports (and many others) announced in November 1987 that they are laying a Bill before Parliament to construct a second jetty for bulk cargoes at Immingham sited just upstream of the present Bulk Terminal, to be ready in about three years. The estimated cost is £30 million. (The whole of Immingham Dock including all equipment cost £2.6 million in 1912. Money doesn't go as far as it did).
THE GREAT FIRE OF BILLINGHAY - 1864

Ron Drury

The account of Billinghay Old Vicarage Museum and Craft Workshop in Newsletter No.58 (October 1988) contained a reference to a fire at Billinghay in 1804 which destroyed much of the old village, but I think that this is an error for 1864, when, on 9 September, there certainly was such a fire. That conflagration is mentioned in the Lincoln Date Book, and in the Illustrated London News, which also carried an illustration of the ruins after the fire. The following account of the event is taken from the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury for 16 September 1864 and may be of interest both to local historians and to any members whose ancestors may have suffered as a result of the disaster.

'BILLINGHAY - EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION - About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, a fire attended with most disastrous results broke out in this village; it was first discovered at the corner of the main street leading to Lincoln, on the roof of a thatched hovel in a yard belonging to Wm Scott, wood-dealer. The wind at the time was blowing a gale from the west, and the sparks flew in all directions. The flames quickly extended to other buildings in the yard, and thence the burning straw was blown upon a thatched cottage and out-buildings belonging to Robert Newton, a carrier between Sleaford and Lincoln. The building was completely gutted, as well as the stable and cart-house. The flames next communicated to a brick and thatched cottage, which was levelled with the ground in a few minutes, all the furniture being destroyed; they then extended across the road in an easterly direction and two brick and thatched cottages were quickly on fire, and were soon consumed with nearly all their contents. In the rear was a quantity of farm buildings and produce, none of which escaped. The flames then appeared to take a sudden leap, and reached a row of cottages across another street; one of these, occupied by Robert Wilson, and another by John Stephenson, were burnt to ruins, as well as many buildings in the rear. An oatstack, hovel and pig-stye belonging to Charles Croft were also consumed. The most serious loss, however, was that of Thomas Gilbert. The house was stone-built, with thatched roof, which had recently undergone extensive repairs; nothing but the walls remaining. In the yard were two oatstacks, two haystacks, three strawstacks, stables and other out-buildings, none of which escaped, and it was only with the greatest possible difficulty that an adjoining haystack was saved. The Primitive Methodist Chapel was also burnt, as well as a cottage in the occupation of William Gadsby. The produce of 2 acres of wheat, belonging to William Sharp, was totally consumed and the poor fellow was not insured. Beyond this long list of terrible disasters, a quantity of furniture was destroyed in removal, nearly all the houses in the village in the immediate vicinity of the fire being cleared out. At the spot where the fire originated a fat pig, which the owner had given £4 for a few days before, was burnt to death; and in another place, three or four pigs were burnt. The hour at which the fire broke out was rather unfortunate, as most of the cottagers were out in the harvest field. As soon as the alarm was given they returned, to find the comfortable home they had left a few hours before a smoking mass of ruins. The Billinghay engine was quickly got out, but owing to the long distance from which the water had to be fetched it was some time before it could be made of much service. When however
it commenced it proved very useful and a messenger sent to
Tattershall soon arrived with another engine, and between the two,
with other resources at hand, the spread of the fire was somewhat
prevented. The high wind, however, did not allow for much help
being given to the burning property, and it was only with the
utmost exertion that the conflagration was checked. Towards
night a mastery was obtained over it. The loss will fall very
heavily upon the sufferers, few of whom are insured, and as they
are generally of the poorer class the occurrence is a most
distressing one. The following is a summary of the damage, and a
list of the sufferers: the sheds and pig-styes belonging to John
Bee and Samuel Barkes were consumed, with all they contained, tools
and agricultural implements. The distance between these buildings
and those from which the fire was brought by the wind was fully
80 yards, the space being occupied by a large orchard. The fruit
trees in this orchard, and others in the track of the fire,
presented a very strange appearance. Some of them were nearly
consumed to the roots, others were denuded of their branches,
whilst others were covered with apples totally roasted, and some
even burnt to cinders. Two houses belonging to the carrier
(Newton). A cottage tenanted by Abraham Newton was burnt to the
ground, together with a considerable portion of his furniture, and
all the out-buildings attached. Several buildings belonging to
Franklin Benton were destroyed. Mr T Gilbert's house was entirely
gutted, and the barn, stables, sheds, crew and a great many
implements in the rear were burnt, the total value of which is
estimated at more than £500. John Stevenson, house destroyed, and
part of furniture. Robert Wilson, house consumed and all his
furniture, except for 2 bedsteads. Abraham Gilbert, house
destroyed and some of the furniture. William Gadsby, house and
part of his furniture, ditto. George Woods, house and furniture,
and all his clothing, ditto. Charles Croft, 2 stables, 2 sheds,
outhouse, pig-stye and pig, tubs, tools, three apple trees, and
about 50 pecks of apples destroyed. William Botts, cottage and
part of furniture destroyed. John Wilkinson, pig-stye and two
pigs, valued at £9, destroyed. Jas Creasey, 2 sheds and a quantity
of tools, consumed. Mr Petchell, a waggon hovel, ditto. William
Sharpe, one stack of wheat, one ditto oats, pig-stye & ditto.
John Swinton, 2 stables, cart-shed and crewyard, fencing, tools,
ditto.

Nearly 100 men, women and children had to be accommodated with
temporary lodgings in the village Schoolroom. The best possible
order prevailed, the local Police rendering efficient service; and
nearly every man, woman and child in the village turned out to
give assistance.

On the following afternoon a fearful burst of flames was seen to
issue from a cornstack on the farmstead of Mr J Sharpe of Billinghamay
Fen, about half a mile from the disaster of the previous day. In
a few minutes the whole of the stacks (all fresh-gathered grain)
were in a blaze, as was also a wooden building close by. The wind
was not nearly so strong as on the previous day, or the consequences
might have been equally terrible, as other farmsteads were very
near. An abundance of help was soon at hand, and everything was
done to suppress the fire, but the stacks and shed were destroyed;
the house, however, was preserved. The sufferer in this case is
the brother of one of those whose house was consumed the day before. The disaster on Friday originated in the premises of a man named William Scott, a carpenter and higgler. It would appear that the chimney was choked up with soot, and in consequence of a violent wind blowing from the west it took fire, when some of the sparks were carried to the thatched roof of a shed about 30 yards east of the house. The thatch being excessively dry, in consequence of there having been no rain for a long time, gutted with all the rapidity of a fuse, and the flames were speedily carried from it to the adjoining premises.'

Billinghay was not the only place to suffer in this manner that month, as on the following Wednesday, 14 September, 78 houses were destroyed and damage estimated at £10,000-£12,000 was caused by a fire, assisted by a strong southerly gale, at Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely. And returning to our own county, there was a much less serious occurrence in Wainfleet Church shortly after Christmas 1864, when the newly restored organ was destroyed by fire.

---

**LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL**

**PART VIII**

(See Newsletter No.52 p32. We are indebted to Miss E Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Lincoln for much of this material. She has asked us to say: 'I would like to thank those people who have contacted me to point out further references to villages that have already appeared in this Newsletter. This has been most helpful, and the information has been noted in the catalogue to the Local Studies Collection in Lincoln Central Reference Library'.

**BASSINGTHORPE CUM WESTBY**

LNQ Vol.I p113

GREEN'S Village Life Vol.viii p189

ROSS Mss Vol.xvi Beltisloe Wapentake

COKAYNE MSS Monumental Inscriptions Vol.1

COKAYNE MSS Parish Registers 1542-1709 Vol.1 and V

---

**BASTON**

LAAS 1914 p334

LNQ Vol.II p70 - epitaphs at
LINCS ENCLOSURE ACTS Vol.IV
GREEN'S Village Life Vol.7 p113
ROSS Mss Vol.xviii Ness Wapentake
TROLLOPE, E Saxon Burial Ground at 3pp
P MAYES AND M J DEAD An Anglo Saxon Cemetery at Baston
Lincolnshire Occasion Papers in Linc History and Archaeology
SLHA 1976

BAUMBER
Enclosure Act 1757
GREEN'S Village Life Vol.3 p3
OGDEN, R J Brief history of Horncastle etc. 2nd (W K Morton, 1923)
ROSS Manuscripts Vol.IX Gartree Wapentake
RUSSELL, E & R C Old and New Landscapes in the Horncastle Area.
(Lincolnshire County Council, Recreational Services, 1985)
RUSSELL, R C Enclosure of Baumber 1757-59 and High Toynton
1768-70 (UP 6829)
WALTER, J C Records of parishes around Horncastle.
(W K Morton, 1904)
WEIR, G Historical and descriptive sketches of the town and soke of Horncastle.
(Sherwood, Neely & Jones, 1820)

BECKINGHAM (Kesteven)
GREEN'S Village Life Vol.8 p84
LINCOLNSHIRE ENCLOSURE ACTS Vol.2
ROSS Manuscripts Vol.XIV Loveden Wapentake
SUMBLER, M G Geological notes and local detail for 1:10,000
OS sheets, SK 85 SE Beckingham
British Geological Survey, 1987)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAMILY HISTORY COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss P Phillips</td>
<td>Mrs Y Miller</td>
<td>Mr M Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs E Robson</td>
<td>Mrs P Pomeroy</td>
<td>Mr B Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Thornton</td>
<td>Mr R Ratcliffe</td>
<td>Mrs A Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss R Tinley</td>
<td>Mr K Redmore</td>
<td>Mr E Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr P Tuxworth</td>
<td>Mr P Turner</td>
<td>Mr C Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr M Lockwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs B Young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs E Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms S Hopkinson</td>
<td>Dr R Ambler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs J Howard</td>
<td>Mrs J Mills</td>
<td>Mr R Cousins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J Ketteringham</td>
<td>Miss F Murray</td>
<td>Mr R Drury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr T Leach</td>
<td>Dr S Pawley</td>
<td>Mr J English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss H Healey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr M Hodson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss K Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss W Langford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr N Lyons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Miss E Nannestad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Canon D Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs B Webster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr M Dobson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs F Blake</td>
<td>Miss H Healey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Chapman</td>
<td>Mrs V Hinkins</td>
<td>Mr T Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr R Dawson</td>
<td>Mr M Jones</td>
<td>Miss C Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms N Field</td>
<td>Mr K Leahy</td>
<td>Mr M Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr T Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr P Rollin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs M Waler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr J Wilford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr S Betteridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss J Knight</td>
<td>Mr B Barton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr C Pinchbeck</td>
<td>Mr A Crabtree</td>
<td>Mr C Lester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr S Squires</td>
<td>Mr J Turner</td>
<td>Mrs C Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr A C L Wall</td>
<td>Mr H Waddington</td>
<td>Mr N Wright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr C Watson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr D Wilmot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE COMMITTEE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr T Baker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr J Beckett</td>
<td>Mr J Battensby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr D Owen</td>
<td>Mr J English</td>
<td>Prof M Barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs M Kay</td>
<td>Mr M Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr C Medley</td>
<td>Mr R Carroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dr D Mills</td>
<td>Mr J Ketteringham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs E Nurser</td>
<td>Mrs C Marriott</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr A Owen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr D Wellman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAMAGED EMBOSSED BRICK TABLET - POSSIBLY FROM THE 17TH CENTURY
"LOST" FRENCH/DUTCH CHAPEL, SANUTOFT, ISLE OF AXHOLME

Archaeological Excavation 3 May 1989,
Recovered from the grounds of Sandtoft Hall, Sandtoft.

NOTE:
Jeremiah 20:22. The King James I version has only 18 verses! Conclusion: The scripture reference was taken from another version of the Bible.