Newsletter 62

OCTOBER 1989

ROMAN CINERARY VASES, FOUND

AT

HORNCastle.
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EDITORIAL

I owe an apology to members and especially to Mr H S Waddington, whose name I gave in Newsletter 51 as Waddingham. I have already apologised to Mr Waddington, who tells me that I am not the only one to make the error. In the north of the county his name is frequently 'changed' to Waddingham because there is a village of that name. I wonder if people called Waddingham get their names changed to Waddington if they live south of the city!

I am grateful to all members who have sent contributions for this and future Newsletters. It is pleasing to have extracts from newspapers and other sources which members find when doing their own research. These are frequently of great interest and may well be of use to other members. Please bear the Newsletter in mind when doing your research.

This Newsletter contains a considerable number of small items on Lincolnshire churches, and I shall be grateful for information of a similar nature. Lincolnshire as we all know is a very large county; since the demise of the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine there has been no county wide journal which reports on church restoration, redundancy or closure. As the society has members all over the world, many of whom are interested in the places in which their ancestors lived, I feel (I hope correctly) that we should inform our members of news of parish churches. It is not possible for me to see all the newspapers published in the county, and I shall be grateful if members will send cuttings relating to churches and chapels - and, indeed, any other subjects of interest to members.

Terence Leach

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Material for the next issue of the Newsletter to be published on 1 January 1990 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln, LN2 3SN by Saturday, 4 November 1989

A MESSAGE FROM MARY HALL

Dear Members,

By the time that you read this I will be sitting in a new living room as we are shortly moving to Belvoir Castle where Tim takes up his new post as Controller on 1st September. I am writing this letter in the hope that someone will be spurred on to take over the running of the bookshop as I shall be unable to fill this post when we move out of the area. The shop has taken up a lot of "spare" time in the last 18 months but it has been an enjoyable learning experience which has taught me much. However, do not be put off, if you have no experience of running a bookshop
because I shall only be a phone call away and will help in any way that I can. But your help is needed now! Pauline Phillips is willing to take the post on in the short term but it needs someone who will give it more time than Pauline can give as she already organizes the rota for shop volunteers, etc. which is no mean task. If you can help please contact Neil Wright or Richard Thornton who will enlighten you further about what the task entails, they can be contacted at Jews' Court.

May I take this opportunity to thank everyone for their help and support regarding the bookshop, particularly Pauline and Diana, without whom I could not have done my job at all. Thanks too to all the volunteers who have given so much time to help get the shop off the ground. Thanks too for all the personal messages of goodwill that we have already received since the move has been known. I will of course still be involved in the Society and I may already have found something I can do in the way of Census transcription so I will still endeavour to foster the growth of the Society to the best of my ability from my new home near Grantham.

Yours sincerely,
Mary E Hall
Former Bookshop Manageress

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LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

The Committee has welcomed two new members, Mrs Jean Howard of Tathwell, and Mr John Ketteringham of Lincoln.

Y C H LECTURES Attendance has been good - but could have been better. When lectures are held in Lincoln it is sometimes said that we only serve members in that area. It has been very noticeable, however, that the 'regulars' who attend so faithfully in Lincoln have travelled all over the county to attend these lectures - which have not always been well supported by members in the immediate vicinity! These lectures are providing an excellent opportunity for new members to learn about the historians of Lincolnshire who did so much to lay the foundations of local history and genealogical studies in the county. The final lectures in the series are at Kirton Lindsay on 21st October when Eileen Elder and Nick Lyons will conduct a Day School on Edward Peacock and his remarkable family; on 24 October at Louth when Christopher Sturman will speak on Richard Goulding, on 27 October at Lincoln when Dr David Smith will speak on Professor A Hamilton Thompson, and on Saturday, 25 November when F T Baker will speak on Sir Francis Hill. Full details are to be found in the Calendar of Events.

BOOK SALE AND DAY SCHOOL The provisional date for this event is 28 April 1990. There will be brief talks on aspects of Lincolnshire book collecting and a sale of Lincolnshire and other books, post cards, etc. Further details will be given in the January Newsletter.

QUEEN ELEANOR The Committee is involved in preparations to mark the 700th anniversary of the death of Queen Eleanor at Harby, just over the border in Nottinghamshire. Details will be given in the January Newsletter.
OUTING IN 1990 Because of the activities arranged to mark the anniversary of the V C H no outings were arranged in 1989. It is hoped to arrange at least one outing in 1990. The Committee is considering a number of possible venues, including Revesby Abbey, and further information will be published in subsequent Newsletters.

Joyce and I would like to record our gratitude to the Local History Committee for the present which they so kindly gave to us on the occasion of our 25th Wedding Anniversary on 15 August.

Terence R Leach, Chairman

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTRY HOUSES AND FAMILIES The series of informal talks on this subject, held in Dunholme Old School Centre, recommenced on 11 September, and the other meetings will be on 9 October, 13 November and 11 December, at 7.30 pm. Many of those who attend are members of this society, and new 'members' for this group will be welcome. As regulars know, there is no need to feel obliged to attend every meeting, and informality is the key note of the course. In July we had a tour of north Lincolnshire country houses. It is hoped to arrange another outing in 1990 - probably to a house not normally open to the public. In our rambling discourses we have reached the late 18th century. Where we shall be in April or May is a matter for debate! Slides will be shown of the houses discussed. The meetings end with coffee and biscuits around 9 pm.

Terence Leach

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INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

LINCOLNSHIRE PILLBOX SURVEY At the suggestion of committee member Andrew Crabtree, curator of Boston Museum, the Industrial Archaeology Committee has undertaken to compile a definitive list of all surviving World War One and World War Two defensive structures within the county. Although called a "Pillbox Survey" for convenience the list will, in fact, include the complete range of defensive structures from the massive Humber forts (near Cleethorpes) to the simple concrete blocks intended as anti-tank obstacles.

Over the years these structures have been recorded to a greater or less degree dependent upon the individual interests of the researchers involved and the area in which they were working. Henry Wills in his book "Pillboxes A Study of U.K. Defences 1940", published in 1985, lists 164 in Lincolnshire although it is not clear how many of these survived even in 1985. From a brief study of his list it is evident that it is far from complete and without effort the number of known sites has risen to 190 in a few weeks! Help has been promised from some non-members who have done intensive research covering many years and who have generously offered to allow the use of their records.

It is anticipated that interim lists will appear in future issues of the Newsletter and that the "final" definitive list will be published in the Journal at some future date. What form the final list will take depends to a large extent upon the type and
detail of the information forthcoming and, in this latter context members with knowledge of the county who know of any examples are asked to send in details of the locations, type of structures, and any other known details. It is particularly important to receive details of structures which are sited away from the east coast.

I am acting as co-ordinator for this survey so that any sightings and other details may be sent directly to me quoting, if possible, the national grid references for the locations. All correspondence will be acknowledged.

John Turner - 11 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN

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NOTES AND QUERIES

62/1 WILLIAM AMOS OF BROTHERTOFT Catherine Wilson (Assistant Director, Recreational Services - Museums) writes to say that she has been interested in William Amos for some time (See Newsletter 60 p.17 and 61 p.15). The museum of Lincolnshire Life has one book written by Amos called "The Theory and Practice of Drill Husbandry founded upon Philosophical Principles and confirmed by Experience". It is "illustrated with exact drawings of all the respective parts and a perspective view of each machine complete whereby every farmer will be enabled to make his own drill machines". The author is described as being Steward to John Cartwright, Esq. of Brothertoft, and the book was printed by J Hellaby, Boston, in 1802. It was dedicated to Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture. Amos also wrote a book called "Essays on Agricultural Machines" in 1810, but Catherine Wilson has not seen it. She would be interested to know of the whereabouts of a copy. Amos experimented with all kinds of agricultural machines, including a double furrow plough and a reaper, using scythe blades. As Catherine Wilson says, he certainly deserves some further research.

62/2 THE LINCOLNSHIRE OX Hilary Healey sends the following Food and Farming Footnote.

"During a conversation some time ago with James Dear, when he was collecting material for his 'Yellow Belly' book, we discussed the mystery of the cockeral in the famous Stubbs painting of the Lincolnshire Ox (featured amongst others this year in the 'Fat of the Land' Exhibition). I had a vague recollection of a cockfighting connection, but I have only recently rediscovered the reference.

To begin at the end, the full inscription on the engraving (by Stubbs' son) is as follows (Original spelling retained but precise layout of abbreviated words not possible here):

TO SIR JOSEPH BANKS BART, PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY
This Print of the Lincolnshire Ox is humbly dedicated by his obedient, and devoted Servt. Jno. Gibbons.
This uncommon Animal was fed without Oil Cake, by Mr. John Gibbons, of Long Sutton, in the County of Lincoln, And was Carry'd to London in a Machine, Feby. 1790 when he was exhibited by permission of his Royal Highness, The Duke of Gloucester[sic], at his Riding House in Hyde Park, and then
remov'd to the Lyceum in the Strand, where the Exhibition of him still continues & where this Print was subscrib'd to by a great number of Noblemen and Gentlemen; All Judges agree that the Lincolnshire Ox far exceeded any ever seen in size & fatness, being 19 Hands in height & 3 Feet 4 Inches across the Hips. A wager of £400 was offer'd that he would cut 9 10 11 & 12 Inches thick of solid Fat upon the Rib if Slaughter'd in the Spring of 1790.
London Pub'd Jany 20 1798 by Colnaghi Sala & Co, (late Torre) No. 132 Pall Mall

The informative earlier reference appears in the Stamford Mercury, March 13, 1789:

The famous fat ox, bred and fed by Mr. John Bough, of Gedney, supposed to be the largest and the best ever seen in England, was fought for at the Crown inn, at Fleet, in this county, on Wednesday sennight, was won by Mr. Gibbon's pretty breasted yellow cock, called Cock of the Rock.

This, then is the colourful bird shown in the original painting. On July 24, 1789, the Stamford Mercury continues: 'we are informed that the Lincolnshire Ox (described as of Lutton, but it must be the same one!) weighed in at 180 stone.'

[The painting is in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. TRL]

62/3 BLUE PLAQUES IN LINCOLNSHIRE Gedney member Ray Carroll writes to say that when the Tennyson Society visited Haslemere some weeks ago, the group was taken on a conducted tour of the parish church of St Bartholomew, which has a window in memory of Tennyson (designed by Burne-Jones). The verger pointed out that much of the modern wood furnishings of the church were paid for by relatives of Sir Norman Angell (1872-1967) apioneer of the idea of the League of Nations, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933. The verger assumed that the group would know nothing about Angell, but fortunately Miss Flora Murray and others were able to disillusion him, and Ray Carroll mentioned Angell's birthplace, Mansion House, Holbeach, and says that he was carried away sufficiently to say (a) that it has a blue plaque on it to tell of his birth and (b) that he did not know of any other property in Lincolnshire bearing a blue plaque of approved L C C design. Now he wonders if he was correct and asks if any other blue plaques are known to members. If you know of any in the county, please let us know.

62/4 THE REV. JAMES SPARROW AND W ADDINGTON Mrs Jean Towers writes: I am grateful to Ron Drury and Douglas Hoare for their helpful suggestions concerning the death at Bath in 1797 of the Rev James Sparrow (See Newsletter 59 January 1989 p.6). He was Rector of Waddington. W H Jones in Fasti Ecclesiae Salisburiensis (1879) states that father and son have monumental tablets in Walcot church. May I appeal to someone in the region of St. Swithin's, Walcot to send me written details of the tablet? James Sparrow senior was Rector of Brinkworth in Wiltshire. Walcot church is in London St Bath. I am also grateful to those who wrote in response to my article on p.22 of the January Newsletter (My Contribution to Local History). As my research into 18th Waddington continues and more information comes to hand, those waiting for replies will eventually receive them.
(Correspondence to waddington Local History Group, Mrs Rita Davies, Brookland, Mere Road, Waddington, Lincoln LN5 9NX.)

62/5 BROMHEAD HOSPITAL The Bromhead Institution began in 1865 and has continued under various administrations as a hospital until the present day. It is now the property of the Bromhead Nursing Home Trust Ltd. The Hospital Manager, Steve Taylor, has written to say that they are considering publishing a history of the institution as 1990 will be the 125th Anniversary.

There is a history of the Bromhead up to about 1935 but nothing beyond that date. If any members have information which would be useful they should write to Mr Taylor at Bromhead Hospital, Nettleham Road, Lincoln LN2 1QU.

62/6 THE BOXLEY CONNECTION WITH TENNYSON On Page 28 of the July Newsletter the article by Mr Gilbert Hoole (whose Father I remember as Rector of Greetham in the 1920s) recalled to mind a book I read over 20 years ago. This was 'The English Parsonage', by B Anthony Bax. In the book Mr Bax states 'Six springs in the vicarage garden at Boxley, Kent, suggested 'The Brook' to Tennyson'. The Church-warden may have read this or he may have heard it discussed.

The origin of 'The Brook' has given rise to many suggestions. A few years before Mr Bax made his pronouncement it was the subject of correspondence in a London Evening newspaper. At that time Sir Charles Tennyson wrote that in his view the origin of 'The Brook' was a stream in Surrey. To be fair to Sir Charles I do not think he had ever been to Lincolnshire at that time. So far as I am aware, no one has ever produced a stream with the 'thirty hills', 'half a hundred bridges' and 'Philip's Farm'. Perhaps it would be better to accept Tennyson's own suggestion that he was writing of an ideal stream. Equally, I think, no native of Lincolnshire would accept that any other stream than the 'beck' at Somersby gave the idea to the author of 'The Brook'.

At least three other poems by Tennyson definitely refer to the Somersby Stream. 'By a Brook', written in 1828 but not published: 'Ode to Memory' and 'A Farewell'. The last-named:-

"Flow down cold rivulet, to the sea,
Thy tribute wave deliver:
No more by thee my steps shall be,
For ever and for ever."

Surely the words in the last two lines also set a puzzle. Why was he so certain? or was he just writing poetry? 'In Memoriam' also contains several references to the Somersby stream.

C. L. Anderson

62/7 JOHN CABOURN OF SUTTERTON I was interested in the extract from Bell's Weekly Messenger for Sunday 19 December 1813 which appeared on p.252 in the April edition of the Lincolnshire Family Historian and recorded the obituary of Mr Cabourn of Sutterton.

A rather more accurate obituary is contained in Volume XXXIV of the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1814 on page 100:

'At Sutterton aged 75 Mr Cabourn Whitesmith, cathedral and church bellringer and an ingenious change ringer. He began the above branches of business in his early days with 16s gleaned in Christmas-boxes and left behind him freeholds, copyholds and personal property to his off-spring, upwards of
£20,000 sterling'
Thomas North in Church Bells of the City and County of Lincoln-
shire (Leicester 1882) records the following bells on which John
Cabourn's name appears:
1795 CLAYPOLE Treble J BRIANT & J : CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1797 SUTTERTON Treble THE GIFT OF JOHN CABOURN J BRIANT & J CABOURN HARTFORD
FECIT
Second JOHN BRIANT & JOHN CABOURN OF HARTFORD FECERUNT
1801 CONINGSBY Treble J BRIANT & J CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1801 FRAMPTON Treble J BRIANT & J CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1801 HORBLING Third J BRIANT & J CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1801 SIBSEY fourth and fifth J BRIANT AND J CABOURT FECIT
1802 HAGWORTHINGHAM Second, third and fourth JOHN BRIANT & J CABOURN HERTFORD
FECIT (Note: these bells have been removed to Welbourn)
1803 STICKNEY Treble and Second J BRIANT & J CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1805 MOLTON Sixth JOHN BRIANT & JOHN CABOURN HERTFORD FECERUNT
1806 FLEET Treble and Second JOHN CABOURN BELL HANGER
1807 KIRTON IN HOLLAND Tenor JOHN CABOURN HANGER (T Mears and Son cast all
eight bells in 1807)

John Cabourn did not actually cast bells and employed the well
respected John Briant to do so until Thomas Mears of Whitechapel
took over Briant's business.

The reference in the obituaries to Cabourn as a "change-ringer"
is interesting. The first full peal in Lincolnshire was rung at
Boston on 7 December 1738 and a further peal was rung at that
tower in 1773. A peal was rung at Sibsey in 1776 and in the same
year one was rung at Spalding. However, Cabourn did not take
part in any of these peals and one wonders what his ringing
achievements were(1).

John Cabourn was buried in Sutterton churchyard "where his grave
[was] marked by a plain headstone. It records with much assiduity
he 'carefully improved his talents' and that he was 'celebrated
and admired for his professional excellence as a church bell-
hanger'."

Unfortunately, I understand that in recent years the headstones
have been laid flat and turfed over.

NOTES:
1. Information from Mr C Wratten, Secretary, Central Council
   of Church Bellringers.
   (St Albans 1930)

John Ketteringham

COAL AT KEISBY
(Creswell's Nottingham Journal. 2nd January 1768)
'By a letter received from Grantham, this week, we are informed
that after an expensive search for coal at Kaseby (sic) Lordship in
Lincolnshire, about ten miles from Grantham and five miles from
Falkingham, a very rich vein of hard coal was lately found there,
to the great joy of that country who have for many ages been
obliged to fetch this necessary article of life from distant
places.' [Keisby is in the parish of Lenton or Lavington. TRL]
Contributed by Miss M Brown, Cherry Cottage, Watton's Lane,
N. Muskham, Newark NG23 6EU.
FACES & PLACES

PORTRAIT OF SIR JOSEPH BANKS I am sure that most of our members will by now know that the portrait of Sir Joseph Banks painted in 1771 by Benjamin West is now, after several months of anxiety, safely housed in the Usher Gallery at Lincoln - a monument to this great Lincolnshire squire and to the determination of the county to secure it. The portrait shows Banks in a Maori cloak. When it was sold in March 1987 for £1,815,000 the price beat the previous record for a West painting (£800,000). It was bought by Alan Bond, the Australian brewing tycoon, but an export licence was refused. Lincolnshire County Council launched an appeal to raise £1,992,250 to purchase the picture and by December 1988 the Heslam Trust donated £30,000 the Sandars Charitable Trust £2,000 and Lord Ancaster's Charitable Trust £500. The Lincolnshire Echo backed the appeal and published a large colour picture of the painting on 27 March 1989. In the same month the portrait went on show at the Usher Gallery and by April the fund had raised £174,000. In May £1.5 million was donated by the National Heritage Memorial Fund, an auction was held in Lincoln with lots donated by artists in the county, and the County Council Policy and Resources Committee donated £120,000. The National Heritage Memorial Fund guaranteed to bridge any shortage in cash funds, and a written offer was made to Alan Bond. In June the Appeal Fund had the necessary money and a decision was awaited from the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Art as to whether an export licence would be granted. Then it appeared that a serious blow had been struck to the campaign - Alan Bond refused to sell the picture. The Export Licence was refused, and negotiations were re-opened between the County Council and Mr Bond's agents. On July 6 the portrait was sold to the County Council. A spokesman for Mr Bond said "Acceptance of the offer has been made more acceptable in recognition of the particular relationship between Lincolnshire and Australia".

The success of the appeal depended not only upon the large grants and donations, but also upon the many private donations made to the fund by members of the public. The acquisition of the portrait is a remarkable coup for the county and will delight all who care for the county's history and heritage. There are numerous portraits of Banks, but no major one in the county itself.

Strangely, there is no memorial to him anywhere. The county owes a great debt to Banks for many things - not least the wonderful series of water colours and drawings which he had Nattes and others make in the late 18th century and which are now, thanks to the generosity of the Fane Family, housed in Lincoln Central Library.

TUPHOLME ABBEY Topholme Abbey, one of the monastic houses of the Witham valley, founded between 1155 and 1166, has been taken over by Heritage Lincolnshire. Despite centuries of decay the refectory wall and a stone pulpit - a very rare survival - still exist. Members of long standing will remember the appeal for the restoration of the pulpit in 1962 (organised by the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society). Heritage Lincolnshire hopes to encourage visitors, provide benches and tables, provide information about the site - including its natural history - and to improve the site by proper management. They need financial
and practical help, and Friends of Tuffolme Abbey will pay £1.50 a year for which they will receive information on progress and events. Members who would like to have more information should write to D Start, Heritage Lincolnshire, 51 Newland, Lincoln.

COUNTRY HOUSE ARTS AT FULBECk HALL An interesting new venture begins in this distinguished Lincolnshire house this September. Country House Arts offers a unique opportunity to study the fine and decorative arts and associated lifestyles of the English country house in a setting for which they were designed. Fulbeck Hall is a charming and intimate house in which the Panes have lived for the whole of its history. It will provide the background for experts in their subjects to give seminars and courses which cover topics such as the study of the art and artefacts found in the country house and garden, the study of country house lifestyles over the last two hundred and fifty years, basic conservation and repair. The first two courses, English Furniture and China Repair, run from September to November and October respectively. During 1990 there will be courses and seminars on the nineteenth century flower garden; the history of wallpaper; music in the late eighteenth century house; conservation and basic repair of oriental rugs; flower painting in watercolour and on porcelain; the country house library. Final details will be available in January. Information on the courses may be obtained from Mrs M Fry, Fulbeck Hall, Grantham NG32 3JW.

LINCOLNSHIRE OLD CHURCHES TRUST The Trust has recently published its 35th Annual Report. This contains an article on The Friends of Friendless Churches by Ivor Bulmer Thomas and one on Victorian Stained Glass in Lincolnshire by Peter Burton. During 1987 the Trust granted £17,300 to twenty four churches (including Kirton in Holland Methodist Church) and since its foundation in 1952 has made 862 grants to churches and chapels in the county, totalling £181,909. Much of the Trust’s income comes from the opening of gardens in the county. The Trust welcomes new members (£10 p.a. Ordinary, £20 Corporate, £5 P.C.C. and £100 Life Subscription). The Secretary's address is Exchequer Gate Arch, Lincoln.

ALFORD METHODIST CHURCH At Alford, the Methodist Church has given its approval in principle to the conversion of the disused church in West Street to an indoor shopping centre with flats above. A sale is being negotiated. The frontage will have to remain. The fittings have been removed. The church was closed in the summer of 1985 when the roof was found to be unsafe. Permission to demolish the church was refused because it was a listed building in a conservation area. (We are indebted to Betty Kirkham for this information from the 'Standard' 21 July 1989).

CUMBERWORTH CHURCH At Cumberworth objections to the sale of the churchyard for residential development have to be submitted to the Church Commissioners as soon as possible, according to the 'Standard' 30 June 1989. Christine Williams, of New House Farm, Bleasby Moor, Market Rasen, appealed to people to think seriously about the consequences and to express their feelings. She has said "The families of those interred at Cumberworth gave them Christian burials with the full expectation that they should be allowed to rest in peace. Present day descendants may now live outside the area, but on investigation, I have found that many
of them still visit when they can to tend the graves and spend a few moments in the peace and tranquility of Cumberworth church yard.

THE OLD CHURCH, NORTH ELKINGTON What sometimes happens to redundant churches in Lincolnshire and elsewhere is illustrated by advertisements in the press for this building - "A magnificently converted old church, now listed Grade II, originally constructed in 1851/2 of local Lincolnshire sandstone, with original stained glass windows and slate roof". For £225,000 the purchaser will get an entrance porch, entrance hall, large kitchen, dining room, study, sitting room, three double bedrooms, bathroom, and separate shower room - with "grounds" of approximately three quarters of an acre with extensive views over open countryside. This church was designed by S S Teulon, but, in Pevsner's words, with "none of Teulon's perversities". Here he copied the refectory pulpit at Tupholme Abbey (see item above) for the pulpit, so that the preacher ascended the pulpit by a twin arched passage in the wall. It is reported in Victorian Society News (Summer Issue, 1989) that Alan E Teulon, 27 Murray Ave., Northampton, NN2 7BS is seeking the identification and location of all surviving works by the architect brothers Samuel Sanders Teulon and William Milford Teulon and would be pleased to hear from others interested in this project. Members who have visited the Usher Gallery recently will have seen that the Gallery has recently acquired a beautiful water colour of Riseholme Church painted by Teulon.

THURLBY AND STAPLEFORD CHURCHES Residents of Thurlby, a small village near Aubourn and Bassingham, are planning to oppose the closure of St Germain's church there. The church of All Saints, Stapleford, is also under threat of closure. There are six churches at present in this group, and the present incumbent has said that the idea is that a group of four would be more attractive to a new incumbent; if the churches are closed, it will not be until a vacancy occurs. Thurlby church has many reminders of the Bromhead family, including a stained glass window in memory of Gonville Bromhead, V.C., one of the heroes of Rorkes Drift in 1879 - during the Zulu Wars. Lady Bromhead, widow of Sir Benjamin Bromhead, Bant., lives at Thurlby Hall with her daughter Anne and son-in-law Robin German. Sir Benjamin started, some sixteen years ago, the annual Rose Weekend to raise funds for the church. Stapleford Church was built in the 1770s though its tower is older - it has a 13th century arch to the nave. There was also work here in 1903-4. The communion rail is 18th century.

TATTERSHALL CHURCH The great medieval church at Tattershall has recently launched a nation wide appeal for £550,000 on the eve of its 500th Anniversary. Money is needed to save the fabric and replace the leaded lights of seventy nine windows. It is hoped that a grant will be available from English Heritage. The incumbent is the Rev. Bernard Parsons.

NEW PARISH OF SAXILBY WITH INGLEBY AND BROXHOLME The Church Commissioners have produced a draft pastoral scheme under the Pastoral Measure 1983 which, if made by the Commissioners and confirmed by the Queen, would reorganise the parishes of Saxilby and Broxholme. The proposals would make the church of All Saints
Broxholme redundant. The small Victorian church at Broxholme has dwindling congregations and needs more than £20,000 of repair work. The community is a very small one, and the congregation is usually about six in number. The church has not been used for about ten months. It dates from 1867 and was designed by T C Hine. I have a small water colour of the old church at Broxholme pasted in to a copy of John Cole's The History of Lincoln and Guide to its Curiosities and Antiquities (J Cole, Lincoln, 1818). It was probably painted by Cole, as this was his own working copy of his book and contains numerous other similar illustrations. When the new church was built, the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society in its Report said: "All Saints, Broxholme, has also been entirely re-built, under the direction of Mr Hine, of Nottingham, by Mr Wallis, of Market Rasen. The old church was for the most part of the meanest character, and rather resembled externally some ruinous domestic tenement, than a church; yet internally it contained a good plain arcade of the Decorated period, between the nave and north aisle, and one feature of considerable interest, viz. a doorway between the tower and nave, which was an undoubted relic of the Saxon church at Broxholme, mentioned in Domesday Book - possessing all the characteristics of the period, being tall and narrow, the jambs being built long and short wise, inclining towards each other upwards, having a far projecting abacus - massive and crude - carrying a plain solid arch; and we much regret that this venerable relic was not preserved, and carried off to Stow church, where it would have been of much service in replacing one that has been destroyed in that interesting structure. The new church, of the Decorated style, is built of good rough cliff stone, with freestone dressing; but the pointing is of far too sable a tint. It consists of a nave without aisles, but having at its east end a transeptal projection opening under an arch northwards, a chancel of fair proportion, a vestry, and a south porch; also a bell turret, capped with a slated spirelet. The roofs are of good pitch, and the chancel arch of a good form. Altogether this church is now a very suitable one for a small rural parish. It has been built, we understand, chiefly at the expense of Fred Robinson Esq., the only lay proprietor, assisted by the Rev W Burnside, the rector, and his friends etc.". According to White's Directory for 1956 Frederick Robinson purchased the estate some twenty years previously from Lord Monson. He was non-resident.

METHODIST CHURCH MALTBY LE MARSH The Standard for 21 July records that a chronicle of this church's history from its construction in 1872 to the present day has been written by Mrs. Helen Palsay, of Beesby Road, Maltby. She has made five copies on parchment; one is in Mablethorpe Library, one has been sent to David Wood, a descendant of the builder. A copy will be kept in the church, one has been presented to the Rev. Raymond Garfoot, superintendent minister, and one to Mrs. Margaret Johnson, whose grandfather, Mr. John Chapman, had the chapel built. (Information via Betty Kirkham).

THE COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF RURAL ENGLAND - LINCOLNSHIRE BRANCH This long established group shares with our society and others, membership of Lincolnshire and South Humberside Historic Buildings Joint Committee. The group is endeavouring to attract new members—at present it has little more than a hundred, which
in a county of half a million people is somewhat odd. Members receive the national quarterly magazine, Countryside Campaigner, and other publications such as the Branch Newsletter. The Annual Report of the Lincolnshire Branch has this to say on The Face of Development: "The year has been outstanding for the increasing rate at which new projects and developments of all kinds have been brought forward all over the county. The days when Lincolnshire people could sit and watch other parts of the country changed out of recognition whilst their own surroundings remained unchanged have long since gone. In many ways the new vitality in the economy of the county is greatly to be welcomed. Changes and new developments do not have to result in a ruined environment but care and forethought are needed if change is to be for the better. The branch is at the forefront of the voluntary bodies which seek to ensure that the new Lincolnshire which is emerging will be, at the very least, no less attractive than the old". One only has to travel around the county to see how greatly the countryside is being changed. The Membership Secretary for C.P.R.E. is Mrs Kay Paton, 6 Eagle Drive, Welton, Lincoln LN2 3LP.

TRINITY CENTRE HORNCastle Members with an interest in, or connections with Horncastle, may be interested to know that the Trinity Centre Committee was formed in 1986 to save Holy Trinity Church from demolition. They have now been joined by Heritage Lincolnshire. Horncastle Rotary Club has raised the money to buy the building and the land around it. The church was built in 1848 as a chapel of ease for nearby St Mary's parish church and to provide graveyard space. The architect was Stephen Lawin of Boston. The building, in the Early English style, is of white brick with dressing of Ancaster stone. It was declared redundant in 1972. Its 2½ acre site is a prime target for development, which would mean Horncastle losing a good building and open space and trees. The building is sound. The graveyard was closed in 1888 and the majority of the gravestones have been removed. It is intended that Trinity Centre will provide the Wolds Interpretation Centre (with exhibitions on the history and landscape of the Wolds); a Gallery or Function Room (for use by local societies and groups); a Heritage Shop; a Museum Display (Horncastle Museum has outgrown its space in the library); a Tourist Information Centre. Offers of help - financial, practical, fund raising etc. will be welcomed by Alwyn Killingworth, Thimbleby and Co, 25a High Street, Horncastle (Horncastle 7521).

A BALLOON AT HYKEHAM MOOR Mrs Jean Towers found the following in the Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury 7 November 1823: "On Monday last Mr W W Sadler ascended in his balloon from the Castle yard, Nottingham, about 20 minutes before three o'clock, amidst an assemblage of many thousand spectators ... the wind being south westerly, the balloon was taken in the current towards Lincoln, and in 58 minutes Mr S descended safely upon Hykeham Moor, about four miles from that city ... the above was Mr Sadler's twenty second aerial voyage."
It is a year since I was invited to write an article about our new headquarters. As so much has happened during this time, I thought I would write a second article to tell members, who are not able to visit Jews' Court, what has been done to the building.

After Douglas Ballard and I built a permanent projection screen on to the north wall of the Lecture Room (which I decorated), I began to clean and decorate the small book store - the last room in the building. Unfortunately at the beginning of September our troubles began. Firstly, the heavy rains and thunderstorms caused the front windows to let water into the Lecture Room and the Bookshop. Luckily I was in the building one afternoon during a violent thunderstorm and soaked up a gallon of water in towels, and into a bucket in 15 minutes. The main cause was a blocked gutter at the front of the building, which was cleared by a builder friend of mine who was working nearby. He found the guttering to be porous and unsafe. Patches of damp began to show in the Library on the north and east walls, and water flowed into the hall through the rear door from the rear yard. I reported this to Tom Baker - Chairman of Jews' Court Trust and we arranged to meet a representative of Wm. Wright - local builders, to discuss what should be done.

Briefly this meant the two dormer windows in the Lecture Room required new sills and lead flashing, guttering across the front of the building had to be renewed, tiles on the roof needed replacing, the Lecture Room window sills needed repairing and the Bookshop window frame needed pointing. The ground level to the rear of the building on the south, east and north sides of the Library had to be lowered by two feet. The estimated cost of this work was £1,500.

Whilst this was going on the Jews' Court Management Committee were planning the Official Opening of the Headquarters on 22nd October. What I needed now was help very quickly, so my builder friend pointed the window frames, which stopped the leaks when it rains heavily. Wm. Wright wanted to erect scaffolding across the whole front of the building - which would have looked horrific for the official opening. I persuaded the Work manager to postpone the work until 24th October or later.

Shortly after the official opening, workmen began the extensive repairs to Jews' Court which took about 4 months to complete; walls around the Library had to be underpinned, all the roof timbers were treated (which meant our Bookshop had to close for a week because of the fumes). I was not able to help Diana Wilmot because I was preparing to move house, however, she was most successful in keeping tabs on the workmen, who were very good and kept the noise and dust to a minimum. Even so the noise at times was deafening. After all the upheaval I have re-decorated the Library and entrance. The Library now has more shelving in, and Terence Leach and his team are setting about the task of filling them with books, also getting readers for the Family Historian to use.

Having almost completed the internal decorating I find it very rewarding to help in the Bookshop and really see our Headquarters alive, a far different scene from January 1988 when I first began the 'Challenge of the Jews' Court'.
JOHN BROWN - HORNCastle POET LAUREATE

John Brown was born on 3 November, 1812 in the Old Workhouse, hard by St Mary's churchyard. His parents, John and Elizabeth, were master and mistress of the Workhouse at that time. When young John was nine years of age his father died, so the boy was unable to attend the Grammar School next door. He did receive a smattering of education at the National School, which had been opened in 1814. But he was early put as an apprentice to John Williams, a cabinet maker in East Street, whose premises adjoined the ground which later became Holy Trinity churchyard. John Williams was a Methodist and a strong disciplinarian. Too strong for John Brown, who ran away to Hull and went to sea as a cabin boy. One trip was enough. "That first voyage was a settler... I have ever since been perfectly content to stay on Terra Firma". He returned to Horncastle and started work with a Mr Northouse, who had come to the town as a scene painter with a theatrical company, but stayed and set up as a painter and decorator.

Young John showed promise and was soon sent to London to learn the trade properly. In London he lived with some relations and while there he met a Mr John Oxenford. He had some pretensions as a writer, and with his friends had considerable influence on John, who produced his first piece of verse at the age of 16. This was entitled 'The Publican's Welcome', perhaps dressing what was to come later.

In 1833 John married Eliza Gainsborough (she was not the only connection with Lincolnshire, for she was a native of Alford. They were married at St Mary's, Whitchurch, John making use of the £10 that his grandmother, Judith Brown, had left him in her will. But Eliza suffered from ill-health, and they decided to return to Lincolnshire. This was in July 1837, when they came to stay at Alford. It was during their stay there that John witnessed the first anniversary celebrations of the 'Poor Man's Friend Lodge' of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows. He followed the parade to church; listening to the sermon he was impressed by the objects of the Society.

Shortly afterwards the couple moved to Lincoln. They lived in a house on Waterside and John worked as a plumber, painter and decorator. In July 1846, he became a member of the 'Loyal City of Lincoln Lodge of Oddfellows'. Right from the start most of his spare time was devoted to the welfare and prosperity of his Lodge. He was quickly appointed secretary and within two years 'Vice Grand' and then 'Moble Grand' of the Order. This was only attended regular meetings of the Society but wrote for its magazine, the 'Lincoln District of Oddfellows Quarterly Messenger'. He cajoled, encouraged and bullied his fellow members to further the objects of the Society. These were to help the poor and regard all men as equal, irrespective of rank or position. Membership of the Society rose considerably, along with other Friendly Societies of the period, but also due to John Brown's hard work.

In 1848 a relative assisted John and his brother Thomas to take over the old and well established business of the late John Blow in Horncastle. John and Eliza lived over the shop, at the corner of the Bull Ring and what is now Bank Street. They had an
apprentice living with them while Thomas lived in Spilsby Lane, which is now Bank Street. Thomas had also been to London and learned his trade there. For a time the business thrived, but John's heart was really in writing, not in plumbing, painting and decorating.

On leaving Lincoln John had resigned from the Oddfellows Society there and joined the Loyal Philanthropic Society in Horncastle. But he does not appear to have taken any active part in that Society. That may have been because John Chapman was firmly in the saddle. He had become secretary in 1846 and remained in that capacity for over 45 years. John Chapman had a rope-making business in Louth Road and he made ropes for Harwood the hangman.

John Brown did continue his writing, having produced pieces of poetry regularly since 1828. Some of his best work is contained in 'Neddy and Sally', 1840; 'The Rural Fete', 1864, and its sequel, 'Zeb Gosling's Wedding Day', 1874. These were written in local dialect, which is better than that of Tennyson because it is natural and not forced or contrived in any way. The three are descriptive: the first being a word picture of the Statute Fairs of the time; the second describes the festivities of a country fete and the third the courtship and marriage of a country lad and lass. John Brown's writing deserves to be better known; he was observant of nature and fascinated by flowers, birds and all the country scene. Four of his songs were set to music and published in London. They were 'The Woodland Grove', 'My Home is in the Dell', 'Gazing on the Mill Stream' and 'The Angels Breathe on Flowers'. He could also be humorous, he wrote a Comic Duet, 'The Child of Genius', which was acted by himself and Tommy Baker, another well-known Horncastle character.

In 1860 John Brown purchased the house on the corner of Louth and Low Toynton Roads. Formerly a boarding school run by Robert Jope it now became a public house called 'The Globe'. Mrs Brown attended to the customers during the day but John was there in the evenings. He gathered round him a little conclave of his fellows, most of them having followed him from meetings at the Bull Hotel, where they had met for several years. Those meetings were described by J Conway Walters as an embryo Debating Society, and were celebrated in verse by J G S. Those initials could only belong to John Grundy Settle, who owned the Top Vine Tavern in the High Street, where the Nottingham Building Society is now. This encomium, from one publican to another, is included in the book of Brown's work which J Conway Walters edited after John Brown died. The book was dedicated to Alfred, Lord Tennyson, printed by W K Morton and priced at 10/6. That was a fair sum in the 1890s when many books were sold for a shilling and even sixpence.

Possibly John Brown devoted too much of his time to writing and not enough to his business. Also his health began to fail and plumbing and painting ceased to pay. The Globe had to be sold in 1872, with most of the proceeds going to creditors of the decorating business. John and Eliza moved to a smaller house in Low Toynton Road; from there to Angel Row and then to Hopton Street. In 1885 they were elected to one of George Whelpston's almshouses in Queen Street. There John Brown died on 16 March 1890. Our old Fulbeck friend, Henry Winn, spoke well of his writing and his genial nature. In an obituary, the 'Lincolnshire Chronicle' paid him compliments, praising him both for his writing and as a man.
SOME THOUGHTS ON BISHOP ALEXANDER’S LINKS
WITH ST. DENYS AND HIS BURIAL PLACE

Professor George Zarncke in Romanesque Lincoln (Lincoln, 1985), chapter 11, discusses "the tombstone, at floor-level under the easternmost arch on the north side of the nave" of Lincoln cathedral. He concludes from the evidence that it was not Bishop Remigius's, despite the inscription, but Bishop Alexander's. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the tombstone had been "brought to light in the cloisters" and was placed in its present position for the cathedral's eighth centenary in 1972. Where, however, might Alexander have originally been buried?

Clues pointing towards a possible answer are fourfold and could stem from a possible devotion to St. Denys on Alexander's part:

1. Laon: circa 1111-2, Alexander, with his cousin Nigel (future bishop of Ely) attended the school in Laon (some 84 miles N.E. of Paris) where he might well have heard Master Anselm of Laon commentate on the De Caelosci Hierarchia of the 6th century mystic writer, known as the Pseudo-Dionysius (or Denys);

2. The Continent: Alexander is known to have visited northern France several times in the retinue of Henry I, particularly the archdiocese of Rouen where the abbey of Saint-Denis had many possessions;

3. Saint-Denis Itself: Alexander could well have visited Saint-Denis en route to or from Rome and been impressed by the magnificence of the portals, the work of Abbot Suger. (Unfortunately, Alexander's name is not included amongst those present at the dedication of Suger's extensive rebuilding on 11 June, 1144). Consequently, when extensive rebuilding was necessary at Lincoln, he decided to add portals rivalling those of Saint-Denis in magnificence;

4. Sleaford Fair: The earliest evidence for any connection between Alexander, Sleaford and St. Denys is found in Stapen's writ "giving Bishop Alexander Licence to have a fair in the bishop’s manor of Sleaford....beginning on the eve of St. Denys's day (9 October) and continuing until the day after the festival". The writ is dated 1136-1140 and is printed in Registrum Antiquissimum I (Lincoln Records Society, Vol.27) pp.577-8, No.92. Did Alexander add the dedication to the church at some time between his consecration on 22 July 1123, and 1140? Also, was the chapel of Alexander's new castle at Sleaford similarly dedicated?

As for a likely burial place, W. H. Jones, Fasti Ecclesiae Sarum-Bericensis (Salisbury, 1879) p.157, writes that "Alexander (who had been archdeacon of Salisbury, 1121-1123) died in 1148 and was buried in the upper north transept of Lincoln Cathedral". Much depends on the interpretation of “upper”. These are:

1) the north-east transept of Lincoln - whence one enters the cloisters - but since the eastern transepts were built at the earliest circa 1190, this interpretation is invalid. Therefore, the reference must be to the present great transept north of the crossing;

2) if "upper" refers either to the side nearer the high altar (just as when one proceeds up a nave, one moves towards the high altar from the west end); or if it refers to actual floor-level, then, in both cases, the east side of the north
transept seems to fit. This is where there are today the memorial chapels of the three armed services.

The modern transept measures some 112 feet from north wall to the centre of the nave. However, the Norman transept is known to have measured only 61 feet. By that token, the Navy and Air Force chapels would not have existed, and that leaves the present Army chapel, St. George's. This chapel was the former chantry chapel of St. Denys, known to have existed by the early 13th century. (A Bradshaw & C Wordsworth, Statutes of Lincoln Cathedral (Cambridge, 1892-7, 3 vols.), vol. II, p.cclxviii). Indeed, modern cathedral postcards of the chapel still carry that information. This, it would seem, was where Alexander, third bishop of Lincoln, was laid to rest shortly after his death on 20 February, 1148.

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THE CHURCH OF ST LAWRENCE, FRODINGHAM Anthony Armstrong

The following was written by the late Anthony Armstrong, MA (Head of History, John Leggott College, Scunthorpe) for the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the consecration of the extension to St. Lawrence, Frodingham. (1973)

The Church of St Lawrence, Frodingham represents a piece of history in the middle of a community not otherwise visibly ancient. Each century since the thirteenth has contributed something to the fabric and furnishings of the parish church; but to an astonishing degree much of the present church is the legacy of a relatively few years previous to the First World War. This is a reflection of the boom in iron making experienced in Scunthorpe from the 1890s onwards. During that period there was an eruption in house building and in public building of every sort – it was in fact the heroic age of the Scunthorpe villages. The expansion of all the villages within the present borough boundary was prodigious. In the census of 1901, the population was 11,167; in 1911 it was 19,578.

Much of the house building is ordinary – though some new building, like the Cottage Beck estate in Frodingham is extremely interesting and shows the effect of new garden city ideas elsewhere in the country. What is remarkable about the public building is the number of churches erected at the end of the old century and the beginning of the new one. It was the fixed idea of Victorian Englishman that not only Christianity but civilisation could be given to a community by church building – here, rather belatedly, the idea was applied. St John’s Church, the Salvation Army Citadel, the new Congregational Church at Britannia Corner, the old Centenary Primitive Methodist Church in Frodingham Road and Trinity Wesleyan Church (since knocked down) were all built before the First War. The most impressive of the pre-war erections architecturally, however, are the present nave and north aisle of St Lawrence’s, consecrated on 7th June 1913.

I. Parish Life in Frodingham before 1914 – The Vicars of Edwardian Frodingham were successively the Reverend E Mitford Weigall, who had been there since 1859, and the Reverend C T Aust, whose long incumbency lasted until 1947. His brother-in-law, the Reverend Humphrey Burton, who began his curacy at St Lawrence’s in
October 1913, and stayed long enough to become the first Vicar of Crosby, was afterwards Rector of Louth.

From the pages of the parish magazines some of the character of life if Frodingham around 1913 emerges. Considerable efforts were made by the Church to reach out to the industrial Community. The railway employed a considerable number of men then, and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants came annually to church as a body, usually in the first week in September. The connection of the parish with the ironworks was less clear, though the ironmasters, like Joseph Cliff and Maximilian Mannsberg, were always somewhere near the top of subscription lists for church causes. Mannsberg born in the Austrian Empire in 1857, was in some ways the most important figure in the history of Scunthorpe; he combined great technical knowledge of the Gilchrist - Thomas and Open Hearth processes with considerable ruthlessness in imposing industrial discipline on the whole community. It was he who first assumed control of both the Frodingham and Appleby Ironworks.

Between the Vicar on the one hand and the parishioners on the other there was a large gulf fixed. Social activities were of rather a humble kind - teas and presentations in the schoolroom were frequent. Other activities followed fashion. In the spring of 1906, a Cycle Club was formed - one, moreover, with lady members. The Frodingham Amateur Dramatic Society performed a play called "Women's Rights" in 1906, the year the Daily Mail first coined the word 'suffragette'. In 1914 the choirmen (who usually had a convenient annual trip to Scarborough by train) decided to go to the Dukeries by car. Mr Beardsley, the choirmaster, reported on the occasion in the parish Magazine - the Vicar persuaded the local car-owners, Messrs Crooke, Henderson and Peacock, to transport the choir.

The more serious side of church life proceeded vigorously. The service register in the years before 1913 frequently recorded congregations of over 200 for Mattios and of over 300 for Evensong. Mr Rust also introduced, in 1913, a Parish Council, in the manner that such experiments had been tried in London parishes in the 1890s. What were then great matters of public controversy were the subject of meetings addressed by distinguished speakers; the Vicar was particularly venomous in organising opposition to the Disestablishment of the Welsh Church.

The church was small and it is easy to visualise now - the old nave and south aisle are still there as the Healey Chapel. There was a small north aisle which balanced the south. Its limits are clear for the pews on the south side of the new nave are of the slightly older design found in the rest of the old church. Both Vicars presided over and stimulated great changes in the church before 1914.

In the winter of 1900-1901 the old church was entirely re-floored and re-seated. For Easter 1902 there was installed the present pulpit, a memorial to Mrs Charlesworth. In 1903, after Mr Welgall had re-married, the parish put on a tea at the Infants' School and presented him with (among other things) the present eagle lectern. In October 1905 Bishop King opened the Institute down in the village. The much revered bishop made his usual profound impression at this ceremony. "It would be impossible", the Parish Magazine reported, "through the medium of printer's ink..."
convey the beauty and power of the words spoken". The bishop presented five of the children who had made great efforts in raising money for the Institute with copies of 'The Life of Nelson'. "We can well imagine", the Magazine continued, "that the event is one which will live in the minds of these young people so long as life shall last". The altar in the old church was installed as a memorial to Mr Weigall by his family in 1909.

II. The Extensions of 1913 - The Climax of the pre-war activities however, was Mr Rust's resolve to embark on a major enlargement of the parish church, and Sir Charles Nicholson was engaged to design the alterations and Mr R Harrows of Grimsby to build them. A subscription list was opened, though with disappointing results. In May 1912 the Vicar was able to announce that Lord St Oswald had generously promised to make up the cost. Lord St Oswald, the patron of the living and most considerable landowner, had, as the Bishop of Lincoln was to put it at the opening, "been greatly blessed with the development of the district, and found himself the richer for it". By August 1913 Lord St Oswald had contributed gifts totalling £5,000 out of a total cost of £6,000.

After Whit Sunday, 1912, the services were held in the Institute while the church was partly open to the weather. As the season was wet and disatrous for building, the church was not open again until the Sunday before Christmas. During 1913 various parishioners promised furnishings to the church, and a fund for the restoration of the organ was opened. By June all was in fact ready for the opening except the organ, which was hurriedly erected in the new organ chamber without having its improvements incorporated for some little time.

The building which had been going up for a year was for its date enterprising and distinctive. Sir Charles Nicholson was the eldest of three brothers who have exercised a very powerful influence on English ecclesiastical taste during this century. (His younger brothers were Sir Sydney Nicholson, organist of Westminster Abbey and afterwards Director of the Royal School of Church Music, and A.K. Nicholson, a famous designer of stained glass windows). The architect's problem was of course, how to fit in the modern extension. In one sense, he tackled it aggressively, raising the roof level and avoiding any kind of simple imitation. Twenty years before, Crompton had made St John's an imitation of a fifteenth-century church, as a good Victorian architect would; here Nicholson planned a clearly contemporary building. It looks like a church of the old style at first sight with window tracery and arches and pillars; but a closer inspection reveals window tracery that could never have come out of the Middle Ages, arches that fade into their pillars without capitals, and square pillars set diagonally. Nicholson was in fact playing with old Gothic ideas and changing them to suit his taste. He died only in 1949, and his work in many churches and in several cathedrals displays the same characteristics. Here he has left us with the best of both worlds: a lofty town church tied to the old village church without either offending the other.

III. The Consecration and After - The consecration of the extensions took place on a fine Saturday afternoon - 7th June, 1913. A procession of clergy left the new vestry and approached the new nave by its west door (clearly intended by Nicholson as
the new principal entrance, but not since used as such). There, a petition was presented to the Bishop of Lincoln, Edward Lee Hicks, requesting him to consecrate the church. The bishop assented and after appropriate prayers had been said, and the bishop had knocked on the door three times with his staff, the procession entered and reached the east end to face an enormous congregation which included the members of Brumby and Frodingham District Council. The sentence of consecration was read by the Reverend T Boughton, Vicar of St John’s, and the Bishop preached. There was tea afterwards in the school, and the Vicar proposed a vote of thanks to Lord St Oswald (who was ill and not present—the died the next year), to Sir Charles Nicholson, the builder and workmen.

The services on the subsequent Sunday and Wednesday were part of the same ceremony. Choral Communion the next morning attracted 252 communicants; at Mattins the Bishop again preached, in the presence of the Territorials, the Fire Brigade, the Ambulance Corps, the St Lawrence Lodge of Freemasons, and the Frodingham Subscription Band, which accompanied two of the hymns. There was a children’s service at 2.30. At Evensong the Bishop again preached—to a congregation of 730. Even then the occasion was not complete, and the Rural Dean (Canter Jarvis from Burton) preached the following Wednesday evening.

In the succeeding months, the parish became used to the new layout. The name ‘Healey Chapel’ was adopted for the old church. Some parts of Sir Charles Nicholson’s scheme were quietly dropped. The space under the tower has never received the font to become the baptistry. The old south door remains the main door. Belatedly, the organ was extended and its manuals brought to the front, so that the organist had at any rate some view of the choir and clergy. By the time the War came in August 1914, St Lawrence’s was as we know it now, and substantially only the screen in the Healey Chapel and the War Memorial have been added since. But if the inside of the church is the same, the parish is not. The growth of population has resulted in the old parish being further divided. Canon Rust saw both Crosby and Old Brumby become separate districts and at length independent parishes, and Canon Colin (1947-55) and Canon Hone have seen All Saints become independent. Moreover, the setting of the church has changed. The old churchyard lost its standing monuments in the 1950s, and perhaps the present aspect of St Lawrence’s, with its lawns and flowerbeds and floodlights, represents the pride that the modern borough feels in its historic centrepiece.

The author’s grateful thanks are due to the Vicar of St Lawrence’s, Rev. Canon P L Hone, to the Verger, Mr L A Holmes, and to Mr J Dowling of Scunthorpe Public Libraries. Acknowledgement is also made to the Lincolnshire volume in The Buildings of England series, by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner and John Harris (Penguin, 1954); to ‘Weavers of Webs’, by H P W Burton (London, 1954); and to the Dictionary of National Biography, 1941-50.
Henry Winn’s diaries are a fascinating source of information regarding every day life and important events. Many of us are vaguely aware of major happenings during the Victorian period but have little idea of the effect upon the individual. By reading Mr Winn’s diaries these events become more identifiable. For example, the Irish potato famine which is highlighted in his diary entries for 1847.

On the 15th January he observes the effect of the previous (1846) poor harvest:

"In consequence of the potato blight, and the duty on corn, provisions are very dear now. Wheat near £4 per quarter, Barley 56/- to 58/- per gr, Bacon 9d. per lb., mutton 7d. per lb., potatoes 10–12d. per pack, and other things in proportion. Between high prices of corn and the failure of the potato crop the poor must suffer want. May God in his mercy send a mild winter and an early spring."

On March 24th the dire effects, especially for the Irish, are again acknowledged.

"The day appointed by the Queen as a general Fast and day of Humiliation on account of the great scarcity of provisions throughout the United Kingdom but more especially in Ireland where famine and pestilence are doing the work of Death in a manner awful to contemplate. The fast was very generally observed in our village, business was allowed to stand still and both church and chapel were well attended. Doubtless thousands of faithful and earnest prayers have this day ascended to the throne of Divine Mercy and who can tell the efficacy of a nation’s united prayers."

The 1847 harvest was good and a general thanksgiving was offered but the attitude of sympathy towards the suffering Irish had faded as a local cause clashed with a national appeal as the entry of October 17th demonstrates -

"This day is appointed as a day of General Thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest. The Queen has also been pleased to issue her Royal Letter commanding a collection to be made on this day in all churches and chapels belonging to the establishment, for the relief of the destitute Irish and Scotch. This is a step not well approved of by a great many people who have but very recently contributed towards that object. I know it was the intention of our rector that had we a day of public thanksgiving he would make a collection towards the erection of a School Room in this village. He is unluckily from home and the officiating minister and myself thought it best to postpone the collection altogether until his return."

Rev Mr Pierce was in London but a letter was received by Henry which clearly states the vicar’s opinion and upholds Henry’s decision regarding the collection.

"It is a matter of universal regret that Her Majesty has been advised to recommend a general collection for the benefit of the Irish and Scotch. After the very liberal sums subscribed last year, publicly and privately and the immense amount granted by
Government from the pockets of the people, I feel very strongly the want of consideration this course betrays. For my own part I shall not give one sixpence and I hope no collection will be made in Fulleyby church for that purpose. They ought not to be called upon to give more to the Irish, who are careless to work for themselves and ungrateful for the generous and princely aid that was readily and anxiously afforded them in their day of need. Believe me Yours very faithfully, W.M. Pierce

On October 31st the dilemma was resolved although it does betray Mr Pierce’s annoyance and no doubt affected the judgement of the Parishioners. He handed to Henry Winn a paper headed:

"The General Thanksgiving Fulleyby 1847
A thanksgiving to Almighty God for His answer to our prayers in an abundant harvest by which the dearth and scarcity that afflicted the land has been turned into cheapness and plenty. In part to the Irish and the remainder to be devoted towards building a School Room and other requisite buildings."

Mr Pierce recorded his own contribution: School £10 Irish 2/6d

A rather sad reflection showing that the world hasn’t changed during the intervening years. It is always easier to be generous when there is no conflict of interest. Nevertheless it does, for me, give a "local" reality to a situation which had previously been just a part of "national" history.

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WILLIAM EDWARD ELSEY OF BAUMBER
RACENORSE TRAINER

C L Anderson

William Edward Elsey was descended from a long line of the name which goes back to Norman times. There were several branches in Lincolnshire, most of them being yeoman farmers but some branching out into other professions. William Edward was born on 19 May and baptised on 1 July, 1855, at Hemingby Parish church. His father, Edward Elsey, farmed at High House Farm in that parish. On 16 October, 1879, William Edward married Sarah Ann Scorer of Burwell, who was born there on 31 December, 1855 and was baptised on 21 March, 1856.

On marriage the couple went to live at Baumber, where a 1,200 acre farm was rented from Mr Livesey of Sturton Hall. This was a mixed farm, with sheep, a herd of polled Angus cattle and horses being the main livestock, though Mr Elsey ran a pack of beagles and had a large flock of geese. A proportion of the farm was arable, but the main activity was the breeding of horses. In 1883 Mr Elsey’s young stallion, Baumber Tom, won the two-year old class at the Royal Show at York. Good prizes were also collected at local shows, but going as far afield as Doncaster and Peterborough. At that time the Horncastle Horse Fair was in its heyday, good prices could be obtained from the buyers who came from all over Europe. However, around 1890 the bottom dropped out of the market. Mr Elsey was not prepared to let his yearlings go at the low prices on offer. But to keep them cost money: how could they earn their corn? Whether it was his own idea, or suggested by another person, is not known. But he decided to train his young horses for racing. His namesake and near neigh-
bour, J G Elsey at The Chase, had trained his horses for steeple-chasing with some success: why should he not do the same on the Flat?

So he turned a 60 acre field off the Caistor High Street into training gallops. There were two tracks of five furlongs each; one of a mile and three furlongs, and a round course for any distance. Mounds were built at strategic places for watching the gallops, and starting gates for practising starts, an important part of racing, especially for races over five furlongs. Starting stalls as used today, had not then been invented. A good jockey could be halfway home before the others got into their stride. Mr Taylor Sharpe, another near neighbour, was in the same position as Mr Elsey, so he had some of his horses trained as well. With 40 good brood mares William Edward did not take too long before he was in the winning enclosure. In 1893 his Glen Helen won the Tattersall Stakes at Lincoln. The Carnhole was then, and had been for many years, the traditional venue for the opening of the Flat-racing season. Racing had taken place there at least since the XVIII century. Less than 20 miles from Baumber, it was an ideal place for the new trainer to get into his stride. The following year Mr Taylor Sharpe's Pyritic won three races. Though the horse was sold after its second win for £210, Lord Rosslyn bought Glen Helen for £360, and Mr Elsey continued to turn out winners. In 1894 Ella Tweed, Fooliflower and Plaything all won races. In 1898 Lord Edward II won the National Produce Stakes at Sandown worth £5,000, a lot of money in those days. The number of winners continued to increase, in 1905 Mr Elsey trained no less than 124. That was the greatest number of winners in one season turned out by any trainer. It remained the record number until overtaken by Henry Cecil in 1979.

But a racing stable does not consist of one man and a number of horses. Mr Elsey employed 60 'lads', as they are still known. The 'head lad' for many years was Robert Brighty. He retired when Charles Elsey moved the stables from Baumber to Ayre in the early 1920s. Mr Brighty died on the 4 April, 1927 aged 72. The 60 or so 'lads' lived mainly in Baumber and the surrounding villages. Their working day started by 7 am or earlier; any morning the long string of horses could be seen going along the Caistor High Street to the training gallops. For racing, jockeys had to be employed; the most successful for Elsey was Elijah Wheatley. One year he rode 83 winners. (Wheatley married Miss Pinkett of the Pleece Public House. They lived in Queen Street, Hornscliffe.) Other good jockeys were Bullock and Anderson, the latter was from Hull and signed as an apprentice by Mr Elsey. Later he was 'sold' to a rich Austrian owner of racehorses. He returned to this country and married a Hornscliffe girl, Miss Briston. After he retired they kept the King's Head in the Bull Ring, for some years.

In addition to the horses already mentioned other well-known names were Orrag, Catty Crag, St. Langton, Cut It Short, Smutty Face, Happy End, Xenia and Deuce of a Daisy. The last-named Mr Elsey considered to be the best he ever trained over five furlongs. There can be no doubt that he was a successful trainer, which has been noted earlier.
Mr Elsey was also a family man. He and Sarah had at least five children William Edward, born 4th baptised 31st July 1880. He was Bishop of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, from 1919 to 1950. Charles Frederick, born 10/12/1881, baptised 8 January, 1882. He enlisted in the Yorkshire Hussars early in the 1914-18 war, was later commissioned and demobilised as a captain. He assisted his father in running the stables. After taking over he first went up to Ayr but soon moved down to Malton. After him another William took over, to be succeeded by another Charles, who is the present trainer.

There were three daughters, Katherine Susan, Evelyn Mary and Marjorie. Evelyn married Frank Gaunt of Wispington. The Gaunt family, parents and siblings, could and did provide full hockey and cricket teams at one period.

So for over thirty years there was a successful racehorse training establishment in the little Lincolnshire village of Baumber. It provided employment for a large number of people and trade for the village shop, as well as for the shopkeepers of Horncastle. Perhaps it was not such a new idea. In the XVIII and XIX centuries many places held steeplechases, Caistor, Horncastle, Spilsby, South Willingham and several other venues, including the Carholme at Lincoln. Horses for these events were owned and trained by local farmers, as well as by some parsons, several of whom were noted riders over fences.

William Edward Elsey died on the 15th February, 1922, and was laid to rest in Baumber churchyard. It was another twenty years before Sarah Ann joined him there. She died on the 16th August, 1942.

With acknowledgements to Mr Green, of 'Green's Village History' and to Morton's Almanack.
(Note: An account of the Elsey family will be found in Genealogical Notes on the Elseys of Low Toynton, Heningby and Bucknall all in the County of Lincoln, by W M Myddleton, Privately printed, Horncastle, 1915. T.R.L.)

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RIOTS AT BOSTON

(Creswell's Nottingham Journal, 4th July 1768)

Letter from Boston, Lincolnshire:-

'As we have for six weeks past been infested with riots in this town by the Bankers etc., to the disquiet of the inhabitants, the Gentlemen of this town, to the number of about two hundred, armed with firearms, went last Monday to the place where they worked. The Bankers, on their appearance, made a stout resistance but by the resolution of the Gentry they were soon overpowered and many of the ringleaders taken before a magistrate who committed them to prison; since which we have been very quiet.'

Contributed by Miss M Brown, Cherry Cottage, Watton's Lane, N. Muskham, Newark NG23 6EU.

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SOMETIMES MY SERVANT: CAPTAIN BUCK OF HANBY GRANGE

Dorothy Bienek

John Buck, like his friend and patron Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, was born in the Duchy of Cleves, probably about 1556. He was naturalised in February 1577,(1) but no details are included in the entry so it is not known whether his family accompanied Duchess Katherine to Samogitia or remained in Cleves or the Palatinate until the time was propitious for their return to England. John may then have been among the twelve children educated at the expense of the Duchess: the names of only three of them have survived, those of the 'two Georges' whom she brought back from Poland, and Richard Hall of Greatford whose family was connected by marriage with those of Willoughby and Wingfield. John's family were 'for the most part' Willoughby tenants, at least at the end of his life.(2) His sisters were married to men named Dennan and Hood, the surnames respectively of the Duchess of Suffolk's pantler and fish supplier.

In 1585 Willoughby was sent by the Queen to try to persuade Frederick of Denmark to send help to the United Provinces and to Henry of Navarre, but the reluctant Frederick kept the English party waiting for many weeks before he would consent to receive them, during which time they attended the wedding of the Duke of Brunswick's son; the Duke gave John Buck a gold 'pickcher'.(3) Stranded at Emden on the return journey by a severe winter, Willoughby narrowly escaped assassination by Spanish Agents. He wrote from there to Walsingham requesting permission to serve in the Low Countries, and joined Leicester at the Hague in late February 1585/6.

Queen Elizabeth did not intervene directly in the Low Countries until after the death of William the Silent, when the loss of Antwerp forced the States to ask for official assistance. Before this, English troops had fought as volunteers since 1572 with varying success against the professional and well organised Spanish tercios.

Sir Philip Sidney resigned the governorship of Bergen-op-Zoom to Willoughby, who maintained a troop of cavalry there at his own expense which included his wife's cousin Francis Vere, his cousin Hugh Vere, and the latter's cousin Robert Spring of Lavenham. John Buck became captain of a band of foot and also provost of Bergen. His duties included overseeing the cleanliness and discipline of the garrison, and he had charge of all prisoners until they were ransomed or released. He was also employed in the conveyance of letters and verbal messages to and from Walsingham, the Queen and the Privy Council, and two horses were kept for his use among those of the cavalry company at a cost of between two and ten shillings weekly.(4)

Throughout the summer of 1586 Leicester controlled Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, part of Gelderland with the fortified town of Bergen-op-Zoom, Gertruydenberg in Brabant, and Sluys and Ostend in Flanders, while Parma held the line of the Maas and the towns of Doesberg and Neuss and was besieging Rheinberg, a town on the Rhine above Wesel. Warfare in the Low Countries at this time involved mainly the capture of fortified towns along the natural barriers of the rivers Ysel, Maas and Rhine, sometimes by storm, sometimes by stratagem, and frequently by defection on the part of
unpaid garrisons and discontented burgners. Skirmishes occurred along supply routes, and all took place in a wasteland of salt-marsh and flooded lands. As many soldiers probably died by drowning and disease as by the sword and bullet; even the renowned Don John of Austria met a miserable end there.

In spite of his lack of experience, Leicester's first campaign was very successful; by July he had built and garrisoned a fort on the island where the Rhine and Waal divided, and captured the town of Axel across the Scheldt from Flossing. He next assembled an army on the Rhine, captured Doesburg and made for Zutphen on the Yssel where he camped above the town. It was in a fight against Parma's relief column that Sir Philip Sidney was wounded in the thigh, having lent his cuisses to Sir William Pelham. He died at Arnhem on October 17. The two forts outside Zutphen, known as the Sconces, were overrun before the end of the campaigning season, and Rowland Yorke was left in command of the garrison while Leicester returned to England for the winter. It was during this winter that Yorke and Sir William Stanley, governor of Deventer, gave up their charges to the Spanish and took service with Parma, an episode which caused great ill-feeling among the Dutch, who blamed Leicester for these defections.

The following season brought a much more serious threat when Parma marched on Sluys, then a seaport, with a large army; this would be one of the ports of embarkation for the troops to be landed in England by the Armada. After weeks of cannonade and days of hand to hand fighting at the breaches in the walls and in the cellars, Sluys surrendered. Leicester, on bad terms with the States-General and unable to recapture the town, was recalled to London by the Queen, and Willoughby, protesting his unsuitability for the post, received his commission as Lord General with instructions to 'pacify dissension and bring sedition to order'.

As Lord General, Willoughby felt that he could not also carry out the duties of governor of Bergen and appointed Sir William Drury to that office, only to have his order countermanded by the Queen who insisted on the appointment of Thomas Morgan, which was so unpopular that on his arrival the officers refused to speak to him. Morgan wanted only officers of his own choice in the garrison, and Willoughby wrote querulously to Walsingham that he 'insulteth me much...offering to send out of town my servant Buck's company and to imprison my steward'. Morgan in his turn complained about Buck's position as provost - 'a thing never seen that a captain should hold that place'. John Buck however remained provost of Bergen; he appears to have been a person of considerable ability whose opinions were respected by both Willoughby and his war council. He does not seem to have been overawed by rank: the Lord Treasurer had occasion to protest at his 'insolence' and he later wrote to Willoughby that he would 'go to that great Lord which promises all good and tell him it is a bauble to sue to the Queen for sixpence'.

Bergeau at this time commanded the channel between the mainland of Brabant and the islands of South Beveland and Walcheren, but in spite of its being the key to the defence of Zealand was, as Buck wrote, 'never so ill provided both of men and munition as now, the which if it be not foreseen in time I fear me it will follow Sluice. The enemy hath already brought great store of his ordnance to the castle of Warr, so that he beginneth to make his
approaches'.

The town and harbour were protected by walls, a moat supplied from the river Scheldt, and two forts to the north and south sides of the haven which could only be approached at low water by causeways across the 'drowned land' inundated by the sea some half a century previously. Parma decided to besiege Bergen before the winter and in September 1589 surrounded the town on the landward side with an army of 20,000 men, but he needed to capture the forts in order to prevent the defenders being supplied by sea. The garrison meanwhile made occasional sorties and on September 21 captured two Englishmen who were serving in Sir William Stanley's regiment; these two were deluded into thinking that the north fort would be betrayed, and part of the Spanish army was successfully lured into a trap sprung by John Buck's company of musketeers. Shortly afterwards the siege was raised, and Willoughby petitioned the Queen for his recall from the Netherlands.

His campaigns had cost him £2,300 a year; he had stripped his house of weapons and armour, sold his woods, pawned his plate and mortgaged his lands, and was £4,000 in debt. His wife had been constrained to live on the family yacht to save expense.

Willoughby, weary of command and in poor health, was permitted to return to England in March, leaving John Buck his commission to 'undertake the pursuit direction and advancement' of his affairs. He resigned as Lord General in May after the mutiny of Gertruydenberg in which his brother in law John Wingfield was involved.

The next campaign in which Willoughby and Buck took part was the abortive expedition to France in 1589 which ended in the return of a destitute army after barely three months, after which Willoughby finally received the Queen's permission to live abroad in an attempt to recoup his shattered finances.

At about this time, John married Eleanor Wymark, the daughter of a prosperous yeoman of Greatford, and their first son, another John, was born and baptised at Greatford in December 1591.

During the next campaigning season Buck joined Sir Francis Vere, Willoughby's successor, as captain of one of the twelve companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry which were to be used, along with 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse commanded by Prince Maurice, to recapture Steenwyck, a fortified town on the Zuyder Zee. Elaborate preparations were made, 50 guns being brought by water to bombard the walls; a tower on wheels with nine storeys each twelve feet high was constructed and brought close to the ditch so that the musketeers manning it could shoot into the town.

Unfortunately the defenders succeeded in demolishing the top two platforms of the tower, and the artillery made no impression on the walls, so mining had to be resorted to. This was successful, but the victory was a costly one; Prince Maurice lost over 600 men, and among the English wounded were Sir Francis Vere himself, his brother Horace, Sir Robert Sidney, and Captain Buck who was wounded in the arm, probably by a musket ball, as the surgeon had to make an 'incision'. Buck spent most of the following winter under medical care at Ostend, while his company was among those sent to Flushing for embarkation to France. On February 21 1592 he was granted leave to return to England for two months' convalescence at Bath.

To be continued........
COMMONWEALTH BYWAYS

J E Swaby

When enquiring into religious life in Lincolnshire in the middle part of the 17th century the writer noted several things which were irrelevant to a thesis, but interesting none the less. Here are a few.

1. John Rocket is mentioned in A G Matthews' Calamy Revised as incumbent of Dowby from 1659 to 1660. He was appointed by Oliver Cromwell, but most of his short incumbency was in the uncertain and stormy period after the Lord Protector's death.

Among the Holywell papers in the Lincolnshire County Archives Office is a letter from Rocket from a person whom he addresses as 'Most Honourable Sir'. The date is 11 December, 1658 or 1659. (Holywell 97/11). There was apparently ill will between Rocket and Mr Burrell, perhaps because the Burrells were the rightful patrons of Dowby. The letter complained that a committee had given judgment against Rocket without charges being made or witnesses heard. Burrell had used 'sinfull and shamelesse importunity' to persuade Mr Skipworth to 'doe the business at Folkingham', where the name of Burrell would have some weight. 'All the justices (except Mr Brownlow) went to Mr Burrell at Dowby that night, where their excesses of drinking, revelling and dancing in their shirts was to astonishment. What they might doe in that heat I know not'. Rocket asked that Skipworth be admonished. He had drawn up an account of the proceedings and would send a fair copy when it had been made.

Apparently the local squires were ready and able to unite against a man who would be regarded as a foreigner.

2. In the library of Boston Parish Church there is a book called Raccolata degli Scritti. In it someone has written a cri de coeur. Most of the books in that library have come from the collections of individuals in the neighbourhood, and it is possible, but not certain, that the insertion came also from the neighbourhood. The writer of these notes is not sure that he has read correctly the name of the prisoner, perhaps one of the sectaries who so alarmed the authorities.

    'In London town lies Theob That honest man
Who now is in prison do what he can.
O Lord, deliver him and all others
And send us peace and truth from false brothers.
And Sion thy true Vine,
Protect it from foxes which are not thine.
And suffer thy glorious kingdom still
To flourish from land to sea (sic) where it will.
That so all may holl of Heaven I pray.
Lord Jesus, it is quickly come away.
Amen, so I pray. Yours W. 1659

In London tower there is a flowere that hath my heart.'

3. The Christian Progress of George Whitehead, quoted if the writer correctly remembers, in J Besse's Abstract of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers says that in 1654,

    'We went that night over the River Hummer (sic) in their boat, being about four miles over into Lincolnshire. We had a rude abusive, drunken company in the boat, who, tho' they threatened and otherwise abused us, the Lord preserved us from being
It would be of interest if any one had the time and inclination to make a small anthology about River crossings. George Whitehead was not the only traveller to find himself in uncongenial company.

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LINCOLNSHIRE AUSTRALIANS

One of the pleasures of editing this Newsletter is the fact that the morning post (rapidly becoming the afternoon post in my area) can bring unexpected things from unexpected places. Mr. Max Millhouse, a member living in Padstow, New South Wales, has previously sent information on Bankstown which was used in a Newsletter. Recently he kindly sent me a copy of Matthew Flinders by Thea Stanley Hughes (Movement Publications, 1984, ISBN 0 908076 21 5) which I have read with great interest. Mr. Millhouse also sent information from the Collins Australian Encyclopaedia on some ex Lincolnshire men in Australia and New Zealand. I have made a précis of this information and will be glad to send photo copies of the full information to anyone who wishes to have them. (Please send a stamped addressed envelope).

Mr. Millhouse has also sent a full page article from an Australian newspaper on John Franklin. When our library is established at Jews Court I shall deposit copies of all this information there.

THOMAS KENDALL (1778-1832) was born an North Thoresby, Lincoln, son of Edward Kendall, a small farmer, and his wife, Susanna Sorflitt. He worked as a teacher. a farmer, a grocer and draper. He was married at Kirmington in 1802 to Jane Quickfall (1785-1866). In 1809 he volunteered for service as a missionary, and sailed for New South Wales in 1812.

With Peter Dillon he took part in a preliminary expedition to New Zealand in 1814. Appointed a J.P. by Governor Macquarie, he settled permanently at the Bay of Islands with William Hall, a carpenter, John King, a shoemaker. He produced a Maori-English primer in 1815, opened a school for Maori children, but faced great difficulties. Hall and King resented his doing no manual work, he could not feed his pupils, and attendance at the school declined. An ordained clergyman's arrival as resident superintendent of the mission hurt his pride. His language and custom studies continued, but he drank heavily with visiting mariners, and became involved in trading in muskets.

He sailed for England in 1820 with two Maori chiefs, and was censured by the Church Missionary Society for the unauthorised visit, but was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich. He was also able to publish, with Prof. Samuel Lee of Cambridge, A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of New Zealand (London 1820). Not long after his return to the Bay of Islands Kendall was living with a Maori woman and trading in muskets. He was dismissed in 1823, sailed for Valparaiso, and became chaplain and schoolmaster to its English community. He returned to New South Wales in 1827, obtained a land grant at Ulladulla and entered the timber trade.
Kendall was drowned in 1832 when his small vessel overturned in the Shoalhaven River. His grandson was Henry Kendall, the poet.

JAMES MILSON 1783-1872 was a native of Grantham who arrived in Sydney in 1806 and found work on a farm. He married his employer's daughter Elizabeth Kilpack in 1810. He prospered and was the founder of a well-to-do family.

JAMES BRUMBY 1771-1838 was a soldier and pastoralist, born at Scotch. He was the son of William and Rebecca Brumby. He was a private in the New South Wales Corps as early as 1794 when he had 25 acres of land. In 1797 he had 100 acres at Mulgrave Place. "While still serving in the corps he grazed stock on this land and on government land as well. According to family tradition he left horses which he was unable to muster or dispose of when he sailed for Van Diemen's Land; these were known as Brumby's horses, and later as 'brumbies' hence the name for wild horses, though others have suggested that the word was of much later origin". When his regiment sailed for England Brumby settled in Van Diemen's Land and prospered until he became a well to do landowner. He successfully prosecuted a man for cruelty to cattle in 1813 and was known for his kindness to the Aborigines. He was a fine judge of cattle and bred and raced horses. His wife Elizabeth Ainslie (1770-1846) was a native of Lincolnshire. Two surviving sons became prosperous landowners in the Longford District.

NEW ORGAN AT WILLINGHAM

Nottingham Journal, 22nd September 1792

"On Sunday last was opened at Willingham church in Lincolnshire one of Dr. Miller's new invented psalmodic organs. It was a gift to the parish by the Rev. Dr. Wells (Rector). Organs of this kind must act as excellent conductors to the congregation in singing plain psalm tunes, and it is to be hoped, will be the means of every person joining in so essential a part of his duty as rendering praise and glory to his Creator for the blessings he receives. The small price of the instrument must make them peculiarly useful for village churches and chapels where large organs, and organists, cannot be supported, and we heartily wish their introduction in all such places as a sure means of our improvement in parochial psalmody."

Contributed by Miss M Brown, Cherry Cottage, Watton's Lane, N. Muskham, Newark NG23 6EU.

[The Willingham referred to is Willingham by Stow. Robert Wells DD died 26 March and was buried 1 April 1807 at Willingham age 73. He was the third son of Thomas Wells, Pector of Springthorpe and Rector of Willingham (d.1781) and Elizabeth (d.1781), daughter and heiress of Robert Dymoke of Grebbe. Their son Dymoke Wells (1772-1832) married Anne Waterhouse and was the ancestor of the novelist Anthony Dymoke Powell. Can any member tell us more of Dr Miller's invention? T.R.L.]
LINCOLNSHIRE PLACES - SOURCE MATERIAL

[See Newsletter No. 52 p. 32. We are indebted to Miss E Nannestad, Local History Librarian, Central Reference Library, Lincoln for this material]

Part IX

BEELSBY

GREEN'S Village Life Vol. 6 p169
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. V Bradley Wapentake

BEESBY

GREEN'S Village Life
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. VII Calcethorpe Wapentake

BELCHFORD

CLARKE, J N - Belchford: the history of a Lincolnshire Wolds Village (J N Clarke, 1984)

Enclosure Award 1805
GREEN'S Village Life Vol. 3 p14
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. IX Gartree Wapentake
RUSSELL, E & R C Old and New Landscapes in the Horncastle Area (Lincolnshire County Council, Recreational Services 1985)

BELLEAU

GREEN'S Village Life Vol. 3 p156
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. VII Calceworth Wapentake
RUSSELL, E & R C Parliamentary Enclosure and New Lincolnshire Landscapes (Lincolnshire County Council, Recreational Services 1987)
BOOK NOTES

The South Humberside Area Record Office Summary Guide (3rd Edition, 1989) was published on 1 August and may be obtained from the office, Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, DN31 1HX at £2 plus 60p postage. The Area Record Office serves the area of South Humberside which contains four Borough Councils, and was until 1974 part of the ancient county of Lincolnshire. Its holdings include borough archives dating back to the 12th century and it is also strong in local business and industrial archives. The new summary Guide incorporates and replaces earlier ones, briefly describes accessions received up to December 1988, and has indexes of archive groups, personal and place names, organisations, occupations and selected subjects. It contains notes on the location elsewhere of relevant sources.

Jeff Morris has written The Story of the Mablethorpe and North Lincolnshire Lifeboats which may be obtained from Mrs M Howells, 16 Wellington Road, Mablethorpe (£1.50 plus 25p postage).

Our former Chairman John Wilford has written St Gilbert of Sempringham (C T S Publications, 0 85183 702 4 F4pp £1) which is on sale in our own bookshop.

The Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham, has published Vol.13 (1988) of Bulletin of Local History East Midlands Region which contains articles, reviews and details of numerous publications. The Bulletin is published annually and standing orders may be placed with Mrs Jean Matsuji, Beaumont Fee Adult Education Centre, Lincoln LN7 1UU. The current volume costs £4. The Local History Archives Unit, Dept. of Adult and Youth Training Services, Park Street Centre, Hull College of Further Education, Park St., Hull, HU2 8XR has published its The Local History Newsletter No.14 Summer 1989 and a complete list of its publications.

Like a Dream Remembered: A Short History of the Borough of Glanford has been published by Glanford Borough Council. Its forty-four pages contain a variety of articles on the area from "Before Man" to modern times. There is a section on People and Places and many beautiful illustrations, some in colour, including Stubbs' portrait of Sir John Nelthorpe.

A contribution to the wealth of Lincolnshire's religious history is to be found in Susan Davies' Quakerism in Lincolnshire (Yard Publishing Services, 11 Minster Yard, Lincoln 0 95129 0 1 3, £4.95). It contains much of value to local historians and genealogists, and is on sale in the Jews' Court bookshop.

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