EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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Chairman
Mr N R Wright

Vice-Chairmen
Miss R H Healey
Mr P Rollin

Hon Treasurer
Mrs V E Miller

Hon Editor (Newsletter)
Mr T R Leach

Hon Editor (Local Family Hist)
Mrs A Cole (until 31.12.89)

Hon Editor (Journal)
Mr C Starmann

Chairmen of Committees
Mr M Dobson (Archaeology)
Mr K Redmore (Family History)
Mrs C Wilson (Ind Archaeology)
Mr T R Leach (Local History)
Dr J V Beckett (History of Lincs)

Representatives of:
Lincolnshire County Council
Cllr Mrs Z M Scoley
Humberside County Council
Cllr M E Carolan

Elected Members:
1989-92
Mrs M E Armstrong
Mr H Scott
Mr R O Thornton

1988-91
Miss H Healey
Vacancy

1987-90
Mrs V Miller
Mr K Redmore
Vacancy

Minutes' Secretary
Mrs D Wilmut (Administrator)
EDITORIAL

At the request of the Chairman this issue of the Newsletter has been reduced from 32 to 24 pages in order to save on expenses of printing and postage. This has been done in light of the heavy cost of mailing during the months of October and November in connection with the Extraordinary General Meeting.

The Chairman and the Executive Committee are grateful to all the members who completed and returned the Questionnaire on publications. Further information about this will be found in this Newsletter.

I am as always grateful to all who have submitted material for inclusion in the Newsletter and apologise to those whose articles have not been included.

Our members seem reluctant to submit articles, however brief, on Lincolnshire villages - information for which, it appears, there is a considerable demand. We can only publish what we receive. We need more material on our villages from local historians - if only to indicate which parishes are being studied at any level and for any period. Could students of parish history make a New Year resolution to write to the Newsletter?

Terence Leach

Material for the next issue of the Newsletter to be published on 1 April 1990 should be sent to the Editor at 3 Merleswen, Dunholme, Lincoln LN2 3SN by Saturday 10 February 1990

Material received after this date cannot be included.

QUESTIONNAIRE - SOCIETY PERIODICALS

The responses to this questionnaire are still being analysed and the information they contain will undoubtedly be of great help to Editors and the Publications Committee in the future. We shall of course, publish a full response to these in due course. In the meantime the following information may be of interest to members, 175 of whom sent in completed questionnaires.

You and the Periodicals

Do you think the Journal, Newsletter and Family Historian in their present forms are effective means of communication with members?

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You and the Society
How long have you been a member?
1-5 years 76; 6-10 years 55; 11-15 years 24; Over 16 years 20

Where do you live?
Lincs. and adjoining counties 105
Rest of Britain 50
Overseas 20

HISTORY OF LINCOLNSHIRE COMMITTEE

The Committee would like to thank everyone for their support for the publication of Volume XII "Twentieth Century Lincolnshire". The sales have been so good that we have been able to go into a paperback edition which is now available from Jews' Court at £9.95.

Chris Medley has been clearing out the warehouse and there are a number of 'shop-soiled' volumes available as listed below.

Volume I Prehistoric Lincs. Normal price £7-50 Sale price £2-00
" IV Land and People " " £13-00 " " £6-00
" VI Tudor Lincs. " " £5-95 " " £2-00
" VII 17th Century Lincs. " " £9-50 " " £4-00
" VIII Agricultural Rev. " " £8-50 " " £2-00
" X Rural Society " " £8-50 " " £2-00
" XI Towns & Industry " " £12-50 " " £6-00

BARGAIN PARCEL OF ALL 7 VOLUMES LISTED ABOVE FOR £20.

The books are kept in a warehouse out of town, so that only postal applications can be handled. Cheques made payable to SLHA with the order please to Chris Medley at Jews' Court. This offer can only be made available to applicants in the UK, and is on a first come first served basis. In all cases the damage to the books is limited to the dust jacket.

LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

V.C.H. LECTURES The series of lectures has now come to an end, and has been well received all over the county. It is hoped that the lectures will eventually be published. An interesting result of Ron Drury's lecture on Samuel and George Oliver at Grimsby was that a Grimsby member who attended was able as a result to take one branch of her pedigree back from 1827 to 1604. One of her ancestors was a member of the family about which Mr Drury was speaking, and he gave her a copy of the Oliver pedigree covering two hundred and twenty three years.

QUEEN ELEANOR AND HARBY Members living in Lincolnshire and adjacent counties will find with this mailing a programme for the lectures which will be given at Harby on Saturday, 17 March. This is a joint venture between the Committee and the people of Harby church, to whom we are very grateful. If any members living elsewhere wish to receive the programme, will they please send a stamped addressed envelope to Jews' Court. There will also be
a weekend of events at Harby on the 6, 7 and 8 July, and a special
service in November. At the time of writing we have no further
details, but we hope to publish these in the April Newsletter.

THE CHAPLINS OF BLANKNEY  On Tuesday 13 March at 7.30 pm in
Blankney Church Terence Leach will speak about the Chaplins of
Blankney and Tathwell. This meeting has been arranged in conjunc-
tion with Blankney P.C.C. who will provide refreshments. On
Sunday 18 March Terence Leach will lead a walk around Blankney
village and estate. This has been arranged by North Kesteven
District Council from whom further particulars of such walks may
be obtained.

THE DUTCH CONNECTION  We are once again holding a joint meeting
with the Friends of Lincoln Museums and Art Gallery. This will
be on Friday 23 March at 7.30 pm in the Usher Gallery, when David
Neave will return to his home town to give this lecture which is
associated with an exhibition being staged at the Museum of
Lincolnshire Life from December to March.

BOOK SALE  As we have said in previous Newsletters, the Committee
is organising a sale of books at Jews' Court on Saturday 28 April.
In the morning there will be brief talks on aspects of Lincoln-
shire Book Collecting, further details of which will be given in
the April Newsletter. Books will be sold from stalls in the
normal way and donations of books in good condition on any subject
will be welcomed for this. In addition there will be an auction
of books, mainly of Lincolnshire interest, at 3 pm. Mr Neil
Boulton of Burgh le Marsh has kindly agreed to be our auctioneer
- rather a bus man's holiday for him! Members may put books in
for sale on condition that 20% of the money raised is given to
the Society. Reserves may be placed upon books by vendors.
Books for sale should be taken to Jews' Court at any time, clearly
marked with the owners name and address etc. Members who would
like to have further information or discuss anything relating to
the sale should contact the Chairman (Welton 60637) bearing in
mind that he does have to work for a living and is not therefore
at home during the day.

HENRY WINN DAY AT FULLETBY  Mrs Jean Burton of Fulletby has kindly
arranged for the Society to have a meeting at Fulletby on Sunday
10 June when we shall learn more about that great Lincolnshire
character Henry Winn - long lived poet, antiquary recorder of
folk lore, compiler of lists etc. etc. etc. We shall give more
details of this in the April Newsletter - but please book the
date. Fulletby is delightfully situated in the Wolds near
Somersby, with views of Lincoln Cathedral in one direction, and
the coast of Norfolk in another. This promises to be a day of
great interest.

ANNUAL BRACKENBURY MEMORIAL LECTURE  We are pleased to say that
we have been fortunate enough to obtain the services of Arthur
Owen as our speaker at Raithby on Saturday 7 July 1990. More
details will be given in the April and July Newsletters, but we
hope that members will make a note of the date now.

LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILY PORTRAITS INDEX. It has been suggested by a
number of people that I should include in a Newsletter an account
of this Index, which I compiled in the 1960's on the Society's
behalf, and which has been supplemented since. The index will eventually be housed in the Society’s library. I hope to include an account of the index and how it was brought about in the next Newsletter.

Terence Leach, Chairman

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NINETEENTH CENTURY POPULATION AND COMMUNITY HISTORY

The Local Population Studies Society is holding a residential conference on this subject at Bishop Grosseteste College, Lincoln on 6-8 April 1990. The conference, centring on the use of the census enumerators' books, will consider both urban and rural communities, with some emphasis on occupations, household and house repopulation. There will be ample time for discussion in workshops, including one based on a recently published bibliography, while another will comprise a visit to a nearby residential area. Speakers will include Richard Wall, Senior Research Officer, Cambridge Group for the Study of Population and Social Structure (on family and household patterns), Dr John Beckett, Reader in English Regional History, University of Nottingham, (on occupations in Laxton, Notts.) Mrs Carol Pearce, Queen Mary College, London (on using the census bibliography) and Dr Dennis Mills, Chairman of the History of Lincolnshire Committee, 1979-89 on Victorian Lincoln. The Conference fee is £65. Further particulars and booking forms from Mrs G M Wyatt, 302 Prescot Road, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancs. L39 6RR.

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INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS EVENING – 19th JANUARY 1990

Have you seen an interesting canal or windmill during 1989, or visited a new museum or restored railway? Industrial archaeologists usually find some item of interest during their holidays or on weekend trips or other outings, and enjoy the chance to show them to other members of the Society at our annual Members' Evening. This year it is on 19th January at 7.30 pm at Jews’ Court and we are hoping for even more people than usual to come and see what is on offer. We know that at least one member has been to Russia so it will be intriguing to see what was found there. But we don't need to go that far for interest and there will be some contributions from nearer home. Even if you only want to show one or two pictures, please bring them along and pass them to Tony Wall for inclusion in the programme. We look forward to seeing you there.

CHAIRMAN’S ROUND

Neil Wright is following the example of our President and during the next few months will be travelling round the county to give talks to the local groups. Details of some of the events have still to be finalised but the following have been arranged and you are invited to those which are near to you. More information about them is given in the Diary of Events or can be obtained from the contact for the local group. Neil is hoping for a mild winter, at least on the nights of his talks, and looks forward to seeing many of you there.
Last year members of the Society visited the 19th century brick kiln at Baumber, north east of Horncastle, and were impressed by the work being done by Mrs Anne Fawcett to restore this rare surviving example of a small country brick kiln. It is now very satisfying to see that Mrs Fawcett's project has received national recognition in the recent Times/RICS Conservation Awards. A presentation was made to Mrs Fawcett on 11 October and the following report is taken from the Horncastle News of 19 October.

"Britain's only brick-works museum has earned for its owner, Mrs Anne Fawcett of Baumber, recognition of her restoration work, over the past seven years, of a 19th century brick kiln, writes Bill Skelton.

Last Wednesday, Mr F Bartle, chairman of the Lincolnshire and South Humberside Branch of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors handed curator Mrs Fawcett a commendation from the Times/RICS Conservation Awards. The first time for many years, said Mr Andy Hey of RICS that Lincolnshire has featured. There was praise too from Cllr. Denis Hoyes of Stixwold, chairman of the Lincolnshire County Council, there with his wife; also from Mr Steven Williamson, East Lindsey Director of Planning. It was Mr Martin Hammond, technical adviser on the scheme who outlined details of the work - all of which was introduced by Mr John Barker, branch secretary of RICS.

Until Mrs Fawcett took on the project, this 19th century brick kiln had lain derelict but is now Grade 2 listed. The kiln, together with artefacts of the industry that Mrs Fawcett is collecting, is giving a valuable insight into our industrial heritage.

Workers from the LCC Community Enterprise helped Mrs Fawcett rebuild the kiln but her only financial support has been a listed building grant. Mr Hammond, who lives in Dorset, has been a tremendous help too, said Mrs Fawcett, with advice and information.

The brickyard itself is thought to be medieval and was certainly well established by the middle of the 18th century. Mrs Fawcett also acknowledged gifts from Butterly Brick Ltd. and Belton Brick Company who gave bricks to help with the restoration.

Less than a week after the recognition of the work done by Mrs Fawcett comes news that her 8 year old daughter Caroline had reached the European Finals in the Ford European Conservation Awards. She could become one of four to be nominated for the grand final and a chance to win £5,000. Caroline has turned a nine acre site near the kiln, including a lake, into a sanctuary for wildlife into which she has introduced wild flowers and a nature trail. At the moment, permission to view either project is needed by phoning Baumber 330."
NOTES ON AN INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY WEEKEND, 7 - 10 JULY 1989

After a Friday morning drive in heavy rain, seven SLHA members gathered at the National Waterways Museum at Gloucester Docks to begin a weekend tour of IA sites in South Wales and the Forest of Dean. Sited in one of several surviving warehouses at the docks of the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal, the recently opened museum has a growing collection of artefacts and craft from the canal era, including a working steam dredger from Sharpness Docks.

IA Committee member Chris Lester, organised the visits to some 15 sites and accommodation for the group at The Hill College, Abergavenny. Once the home of a coal-owner, the house now forms the nucleus of an Adult Education Centre. The College stands on rising ground above the town with views of the Sugar Loaf - weather permitting!

Saturday included a visit to Big Pit coalmine at Blaenafon. Opened in 1880 and closed in 1980, the mine had also produced ironstone and fireclay in the earliest days, all used in the local iron industry. The pithead buildings and machinery are still in place and used as a museum of coal mining. Most of the group went down the shaft to tour the workings some 300 feet underground, guided by an ex-miner.

Blaenafon Ironworks was the next site, across the valley from Big Pit. Here the brick remains of several furnaces stand against the hillside, surrounded by the shell of the casting shed, a water-balanced lift and on-site cottages for the workers. The cottages are being restored by CADU, the body responsible for maintenance of Welsh historic monuments. Most ironmaking activity eventually moved down the valley but the original site, now preserved, had been used by Sidney Gilchrist Thomas for research to enable the production of steel from phosphoric iron ore by the Bessemer process, his work being remembered in the rest of Europe by the term 'Thomas steel'.

In the pre-railway era, Blaenafon iron had been taken down to the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal by Hill's Tramroad. We walked part of the steeply graded trackbed to Llanfoist Wharf, finding evidence of two tunnels on the way.

We found time before dinner to visit Nantyglo, where ironmasters Joseph and Crawshay Bailey had built two fortified round towers near their home. Said to be the last private castle-type fortifications to be built in Britain, they were intended to defend the Baileys' families from the rioting "combination" of Nantyglo workers between 1816 and 1822. One tower still stands and the nearby farm, dating from 1795, features cast-iron beams and roof trusses, plus cast-iron water troughs made at the ironworks.

Sunday morning found the group at the remains of Clydach ironworks where, between 1792 and 1877, coke-fired furnaces had produced about 100 tons of pig-iron each week with mixed financial success. The back walls of the furnaces still stand, like monastic remains. It seemed that Sunday morning. The hearths of two furnaces remain, one with a 'bear' of solidified slag and refractory brick which emerged from the base like volcanic lava after the air-blast was turned off in the 1870s.

The National Trust's Aberdulais Falls site was visited next. Here water power from the Afon Dulais has been used for copper
smelting from 1584, ironworking from 1667, cornmilling until about 1830, an ironworks again from 1830 to 1840 and finally a tinplate works before being abandoned around 1880. Remains of wheel and rolling mill pits, a ventilation chimney, plus a bastion carrying the water supply showed the intensive industrial use of this small site in its sylvan setting.

After a walk and picnic lunch beside the Tennant and Neath canals with aqueduct, disused lock chambers and workshops at Tonna, we explored the straggling remains of the Glynneath gunpowder works. A remote site, once linked by a railway system but now only marked by a collection of blast walls and some foundations beside a woodland path along the valley of the Afon Mellte.

The day finished with the location of a tunnel portal on the Pen-y-darren tramroad at Merthyr Tydfil. Here Richard Trevithick's first rail steam locomotive had undergone tests in 1804.* Recent landscaping of the site of the dismantled Plymouth ironworks uncovered part of a tunnel on the tramroad and the portal was created to preserve this historic site.

Monday was spent in the Forest of Dean. Before returning to Lincoln in the late evening, we visited Whitecliff iron furnace, the remains of Dark Hill ironworks and Clearwell mines - underground caves once the source of ironstone. In the Bixlade valleys stone quarries were found. The tramroad routes are still marked by the twin rows of stone blocks but are now being damaged by the invasion of 4-wheel drive vehicles.

Remains of bell pits and adits bore testimony to the coal mining labours of the Freemen of the Forest of Dean. We found one such drift mine still being worked, quite literally, by one man and his dog. Our guide for the day had been Stan Coates, a local historian and an eminent member of the Historical Metallurgical Society.

*SLHA Vice-President Dr Michael Lewis gives an account of the trials in his book 'Steam on the Pen-y-darren' published by the Industrial Railway Society.

David Wilmot

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE AT SLEAFORD

Members are by now likely to have received from the Chairman information about developments within the society.

Such developments will have consequences for local groups formed of members with mixed interests. Will members who live in the Sleaford area, or who regard themselves as part of the Sleaford Group, please note that part of our meeting at Sleaford on Thursday 15 March 1990 will include discussion about the future of the Sleaford Group in the light of recent developments. We appear to be at the crossroads.

I am grateful to the Editor for allowing me the opportunity to bring this matter to the notice of members.

J B Goodwin
Sleaford Group Chairman 1988-9
HAWLEY SMART, LINCOLNSHIRE NOVELIST

In Newsletter 26 (Oct 1980) I enquired about this Lincolnshire Novelist. The late Sir David Hawley, Bt. of Tuaby Lawn, to whose family Smart's mother belonged, and others, kindly supplied interesting information in Newsletter 27, which I was able to supplement in Newsletter 28. I take this opportunity to give some more information about the writer, who used Lincolnshire place names and scenery fairly frequently in his books.

Some months ago I bought a copy of his novel A Racing Rubber (London, F V White and Co.1895). The preface to it was written by Smart's wife 'A H S' in Jersey, September 19, 1894. This was because the novel was his last work, and he was actually writing it "at the time of his sudden and unlooked for death". It had apparently been suggested that she should change the title of the novel to allay "the Nonconformist Conscience" which "would seem to imply that horse racing is in itself a crime" and she had refused to do so. Smart was working on the novel's concluding pages when he died, and she would not "presume to change, or in any way touch, the work of one, whose absolute knowledge of his subjects - a knowledge not gained by hearsay, but acquired by practical experience of both soldiering and racing - when the latter certainly stood higher in general estimation than at present, had made him a favourite with the reading public for nearly forty years".

It had apparently been claimed that Mrs Smart had of late 'assisted' in the writing of the novels; this she denied. As her husband's secretary she had assisted "in the merely mechanical work or writing from dictation, numbering and arranging of chapters, proof correcting, etc."

Mrs Smart wrote of her husband "he wrote of what he knew; had studied racing from those palmy days when Sir Joseph Hawley's two year olds almost swept the board; had learnt at least practical soldiering in the trenches before Sebastopol, and again in India in '57 and '58".

(T R Leach)

ANOTHER PENLAND BELL FOUNDER

Member James Dear (Davenport Cottages, Main Road Stickney PE22 8AY) writes in reference to Notes and Queries 62/7 to say that the Salisbury Journal for 23 March 1989, p.6 included an article on Salisbury's Last Bellfounder, Thomas Blackbourn. He was born at Holbeach in 1860 and taught to ring by James R Jerram. In 1883 Jerram and Blackbourn moved to Salisbury as a firm of bell hangers. In 1892 Blackbourn entered into partnership with Greenleaf as a bellfounder. In 1904 the foundry closed down and Blackbourn moved to Luton where he died in 1933.

SWINGFORD HALL

Some years ago I visited the Carlisle Record Office to inspect Deeds relating to Horncastle. Among those I saw were two in particular which mentioned Swingford Hall. One Indenture dated 15 May, 1764, read as follows:- To Rev. Richard Shepherd of Corpus Christi College, Oxford - (Rev. Henry Shepherd of Mareham, deceased). All those tenements with appurtenances lying and being in Horncastle sometime in the tenure and possession of Thomas
Hamerton and since of Robert Snowden and of Richard Sterne. One
tenement in Ashby Gate (now North Street) late in possession of
Philip Danks with pingle thereto containing by estimation two
acres abutting on the King's Highway on the West and upon a croft
belonging to the said Bishop called Swingford Hall on the East.
And also three other tenements being late in the possession of
John George Taylor, another in possession or late possession of
Widow Knight and the third in possession of Thomas Bernard all
built on the croft called Swingford Hall with garden plots
abutting on Spilsby Lane (now Bank Street), annual rent 10/8.

Another Deed, dated 5 February, 1787, leased the tenement in
Ashby Gate to John Bairstow "Who hath said that in the last two
years he has expended the sum of £140 in building a new brewhouse
and stables with granaries over the same - has promised to lay
out a further £60 in building walls of a dwelling house with
brick and roof with tyles". That property became the New Inn
(lately re-named Old Nick's). That Deed or Indenture also spoke
of the two acre croft belonging to Swingford Hall, as did three
more, one in 1837, one in 1858 and another in 1882.

"All that Manor Soigniory or Soake of Horncastle" had belonged to
the Bishop of Carlisle since the XIII century. Bishop Henry
Robinson leased it to Sir Edward Dimock, Knt., for £100 a year
for 21 years on 8/2/1602. In 1762 the Manor was leased to William
Banks, apart from the Hall Milns i.e. the Water Mill and some
pasture land adjoining, which had been leased separately. The
Bishops of Carlisle, or the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, ceased
to own the Manor of Horncastle in 1858, by Acts of the 3rd, 4th
and 5th Victoria. The hereditaments mentioned above were purch-
ased for £900, a great part of Horncastle became the property of
the Stanhopes, some of which was later given to the town by
Edward Stanhope.

But what of Swingford Hall? was that a corruption of Swynford?
Is there possibly a link with the Swynford family of Kettlethorpe?

There are lists of Rents due to the Bishop of Carlisle in the
Carlisle Record Office which go back to the XVII century. Have we any members in
that area who could investigate and discover any details about
Swingford Hall?

C L Anderson, 26 West Street, Horncastle

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**FACES AND PLACES**

**TORKSEY CASTLE**

A routine inspection last August by English Heritage has re-
vealed that the ruins of Torksey Castle are in danger of col-
lapse. The remains of this 16th century house on the banks of
the Trent have been decaying for many years - the mansion was
a victim of the Civil War - and West Lindsey District Council
has taken action to ensure the survival of this well known
landmark. A £41,000 emergency fund has been set up - the council
has agreed to contribute to a £5,000 fund to carry out emergency
repairs, and has pledged a further £36,000 to a long term pro-
gramme for restoration. A condition of grant aid will be that
the ruins, which are on private land, should be made accessible
to the public.
TORKSEY CHURCH

St. Peter's parish church at Torksey has also been in the news of late. It is being repaired at a cost of £18,000. For almost two hundred years rendering has hidden the evidence of the original entrances and windows. Naomi Field, who runs Lindsey Archaeological Services, and is adviser to the Diocesan Advisory Committee, believes that one of the windows is of 13th century date. Part of a 15th century grave slab and a 13th century cross have also been discovered.

THE OLD RECTORY EPWORTH

The special year of 1988 was marked at Epworth Old Rectory, home of the Wesley family, by the establishment of an audio visual room where people may see pictures and listen to a tape which puts the Old Rectory into its historical setting. Two members of the S.L.H.A. Dr Rod Ambler and Dr David Neave, produced the tape and pictures, which has been popular with visitors to Epworth. Other developments at the house include the refurbishment of Old Jeffrey's Chamber, the Rectory's haunted room. It now has a series of new show cases housing some of the more important Wesley artefacts, and a series of paintings depicting the life of the Wesleys by Richard Douglas of Whitby.

The room at the Rectory set aside for books has also been re-organised and refurbished to receive a bequest by the late Rev. Gwyron Aston, who lived at Ollerton. Mr Aston had indicated that he had left his Methodist Library to the Old Rectory and later decided to send it there during his life-time. Not long after this decision he was taken ill suddenly and died. The Old Rectory has therefore received twelve hundred books on Methodism and the Wesleys, thought by Frank Baker, a well known Methodist historian as fifth in the league of such collections throughout the world.

Information about the Old Rectory and the Association of Friends of Epworth Old Rectory can be obtained from its Warden, P W Greetham, The Old Rectory, Epworth, Doncaster, S.Yorks. DN19 1HB Tel: 0427 872268.

EDWARD KING HOUSE, LINCOLN

Members who live outside the county and wish to visit it may be interested to know of the facilities at Edward King House. It was named after Edward King in 1978; he was the 61st Bishop of Lincoln and famous for his saintly disposition. He had a new Bishop's House built by adding to a smaller early 18th century house next to the ruins of the Old Palace on the south side of the cathedral, and moved to Lincoln from Risholme in 1888.

The house can cater for all kinds of functions. The large dining room seats sixty and the smaller Francis Hill Room (named after Sir Francis Hill, the Lincoln historian and officer of this Society) is ideal for parties up to twelve. The House is licenced and meals can be arranged from the simplest to the most formal occasions. The Matthew Flinders Room is a focus for the Australian seminars which have become part of the House programme. These are supported by the Edward King House Britain Australia Bicentennial Fund established in 1989. The Gallery has exhibitions from time to time. Ideally situated for short stay visitors, the House offers 6 single and 12 double bedrooms. Residential full board is £30. For further details write to Edward King
BOSTON PRESERVATION TRUST

The Trust issued its Annual Report for 1988-9 in November. The roof and east face of Fydell House have been repaired at a cost of more than £40,000 and repairs have also been carried out on 24, 26 and 28 South Street and the Spain Lane and Spain Court properties. The Trust has been busy with many other activities, a new membership leaflet has been produced, together with a revised edition of the booklet "About Boston" originally written by Miss B E Coy and the late Mr C R Theobald. It is interesting to see that the speakers at meetings last year (Catherine Wilson, Jim English and Betty Kirkham) and the speakers for 1989-90 (Neil Wright, Betty Coy and Hilary Healey) are all members of S.L.H.A.

NEW ARCHIVES OFFICE FOR LINCOLNSHIRE

Work began early in November on the new county archives building in Lincoln, which it is hoped will be in use by the public in 1991. The estimated cost is £1.5 million, which is being met by Lincolnshire County Council.

A ROMAN SITE AT ANCASTER

South Kesteven District Council has granted permission for the Coventry Churches Housing Association to build on 5.48 acres of land in Ancaster, subject to the Lincolnshire Trust for Archaeology being granted access. Seventy two sheltered flats will be built on the site. Many Roman finds have, of course, been made at Ancaster in the past.

EDWARD BRADLEY - 'CUTHBERT BEDE'

Susan Watkin (819 Riverside Mill, Godmanchester, Cambs. PE18 8ER) writes to remind us that 1989 saw the centenary of the death of Edward Bradley (1827-1889) - he died on 12 December. From 1883 until 1889 he was vicar of Lenton (Lavington) and Hanby, near Sleaford. 'He wrote many books, the best known of which was The Adventures of Mr Verdant Green, which was re-published only a year or two ago - a humorous account of a freshman at Oxford. Most of his work was written under the pseudonym of Cuthbert Bede. He also wrote several magazine articles on the Fens, and was a regular contributor to the various 'Notes and Queries' series. Until 1883 he lived much of the time in Rutland and Huntingdonshire (where I am during the week and thus get more chance to research) and I have not had chance to investigate his life in Lincolnshire. But the Dictionary of National Biography Vol.XXII supplement states that he left Stretton, Rutland, for the vicarage of Lenton with Hanby near Grantham - 'There as elsewhere, he was indefatigable as a parochial organiser, establishing a free library, a school bank, winter entertainments and improvement societies'."

(I have in my collection a Scrap Book which belonged to Bradley. It appears to be the one which was part of Lot 89 at a sale at The Lodge, Folkingham, 27 April 1972, after the death of C.T.H. Bradley, the compiler's grandson. It contains cuttings from 1881 to 1896 referring to Bradley's Lecture 'Modern Humourists' and shows that he earned nearly £200 in fees from this in that period.)
Incluced are posters, programmes, tickets and letters relating
to his appearances in mails all over England. There is similar
material for 'Wit and Humour' from 1862 to 1866. There is also
in the scrap book Sotheby's Catalogue of his library sale to-
gether with the prices obtained etc. A later owner has pasted
into the book nearly seventy obituary notices of Bradley, some of
them very detailed. (T.R. Leach)

ANDREAS KALVOS (1792-1869)

Susan Watkin also writes: "Andreas Kalvos was a Greek poet. He
was born on Zante in the Ionian Islands. In 1852 he came to
England, married Charlotte Augusta Wadams and lived for the rest
of his life at Reddington near Louth, teaching in a girls school
run by his wife. There was an article on him in Lincolnshire Life
(Feb 1986 p.18). My reason for mentioning Kalvos is that last
month I was in Zante/Zakynthos and in Zakynthos Town one of the
museums contains the joint Mausoleum of Kalvos and Dionysos
Solomon. I believe Solomon is regarded as one of the 'best' Greek
poets, and he wrote the words to the Greek national anthem.

There was little information about Kalvos in the museum - all I
noted down was on copy death certificates. He died on 3 November
1869 aged 77. Kalvos died at Louth and on his death certificate
was shown as a Professor of Languages and Mathematics. Cause of
death was disease of the heart and pneumonia. The informant was
Thomas Wemyss Bogg of Eastgate, Louth. His widow died on 23 June
1886, aged 76, in Bromley, Kent. I did buy a book about Kalvos
from the Museum, but it is in Greek and I have not yet had a
chance to make any attempt at deciphering it."

THE READING CONNECTION

Ron Drury writes: Mention the University of Reading to Lincoln-
shire historians and they immediately think of Sir Frank and Lady
Stenton, the two scholars who worked with Canon Foster on the
history of the county, and edited Transcripts of Charters relating
to the Gilbertine Houses of Sixtine, Ormsby, Catley, Bullington and
Alvingham and The Earliest Lincolnshire Assize Rolls AD 1207-1209
for the Lincoln Record Society, of which Sir Frank was President
from 1942 until his death in 1967. He was Professor of Modern
History at Reading from 1912 to 1946, and Vice Chancellor from
1946 to 1950, and both he and Lady Stenton were distinguished
historians and the writers of scholarly books and articles. But
there were other connections between Lincolnshire and Reading in
Halford John Mackinder and William Macbride Childs.

Halford John Mackinder was born at Gainsborough in 1861, the son
of Dr Draper Mackinder, and was educated at Gainsborough Grammar
School under the Rev. John Elliott (see my note about this
gentleman and some of his pupils who later achieved fame, in
Newsletter No. 49, July 1986) before going on to Epsom College,
and eventually to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a First in
Natural Science and a second in history, and was President of the
Union. From 1887 to 1905 he was Reader in Geography in the
University, and in 1892 was appointed the first Principal of the
college which had been opened at Reading as a centre for educat-
on the university extension pattern and which in 1902 re-
ceived the title of University College, Reading. He left Reading
in 1903 to become Director of the London School of Economics until 1908, and was also Reader, and afterwards Professor, of Geography in the University of London from 1900 to 1925, a post which he retained during his time as Unionist MP for the Camlachie Division of Glasgow from 1910 to 1922, and as British High Commissioner for South Russia 1919-1920. He was Knighted in 1920, appointed a member of the Privy Council in 1926, and from 1920 to 1945 was Chairman of the Imperial Shipping Committee, and of the Imperial Economic Committee 1926-31. He was a member of three Royal Commissions, and received awards for his work on geography, on which he wrote several books. He died on 6 March 1947 and his biography, published in 1987, was reviewed by Christopher Sturman on p.41 of Newsletter No.60 (April 1989).

He was succeeded as Principal of University College, Reading, in 1903 by the Vice Principal, William Macbride Childs, who was born at Carrington, near Boston, on 3 January 1869. He was the son of the Rev. William Linington Childs, who, after being a curate at Boston, was Vicar of Carrington with Frithville from 1862-1871, and was subsequently Vicar of Alvingham and North Cockerlington before becoming Vicar of St. George's, Portsea, in 1879. In 1866 he taught for a few months at Boston Grammar School when the post of usher was vacant. W M Childs was educated at Portsmouth Grammar School and Keble College, Oxford, and was then for a time private secretary to the Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, M P., but a career in the public service did not attract him, and in 1893 he became a lecturer in history at the college in Reading, and Vice Principal in 1900. In 1903 he succeeded Mackinder as Principal. He inspired and directed the efforts which in a little more than twenty years converted the obscure college of 1903 into an independent University. By the end of 1911 he had obtained an endowment which made possible the independence of the college, and although progress was delayed by the war of 1914-18 and the necessary work of reconstruction, in 1926 the college received its charter as the new University of Reading, and Childs became its first Vice Chancellor. In 1929, feeling that the main object of his work had been secured, he resigned from office, and he died on 21 June 1939. He married in 1897 Emma Catherine, daughter of Alfred Whiting Pollard, by whom he had four sons.

 Appropriately, most of the information relating to Childs in the above note is taken from the biography in the Dictionary of National Biography contributed by Sir Frank Stenton, in whose appointment to a chair at Reading Childs must have played a considerable part.

INCENDIARISM

FROM: THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 12 Oct 1844, p231, col 1

'INCENDIARISM IN LINCOLNSHIRE: An incendiary fire occurred at SUDBROOKE near ANCASTER, on Sunday morning last: a stack of straw, the property of CHARLES ALLIX Esq, of WILLOUGHBY HALL, was entirely consumed.'

(Mrs T Williams, 87 Pasture Road, N Wembley, Middx HA0 3JW)
SOMETIMES MY SERVANT: CAPTAIN BUCK OF HANBY GRANGE
Continued from News Letter No.61

His military career brought temporarily to a halt, John bought Hanby Grange near Lavington in Lincolnshire from Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Thomas Sidney and established his family there.(13) His second son Edward was baptised in Lenton church in 1593 and the third, Peregrine, in 1595. Hanby was a grange of Vaudrey Abbey which had become the property of the Duke of Suffolk at the dissolution; on the deaths of his heirs in 1551 that part of his property which did not revert to the Crown was divided among the heirs male of William Brandon, the Duke's father, among whom was Sir Thomas Sidney. With the grange went the former demesne lands of the abbey - 200 acres of meadow, 300 of pasture and 160 of woodland and heath; a second purchase (14) of a farm and two cottages in Lenton itself brought gardens, tofts, dovecots and orchards as well as more meadow, pasture and heath.

In 1563 Lenton contained 22 households, and is not much larger today. The main road from Ingoldsby to Folkingham passes through making an abrupt turn in front of the church beside which a narrow lane plunges downhill and encircles the hummocky field which was formerly the monks' fishponds. The site of Hanby Grange is marked on the 1905 map to the north of the present Hanby Grange Farm, close to a track leading to Pickworth. Most of the land round Lenton now consists of large arable fields, with little sign of woodland and heath except for the fine oak and hazel in the hedgerows.

Lenton church is small, mainly 13th and 14th century and its patrons were the Armyne family. John Buck bought the parsonage of Osbournby church in 1596 together with two cottages and six acres of pasture.

Very little detail of the household at Hanby survives, but it was probably similar to that of Elinor's father, John Wymark of Greatford; certainly the Bucks kept sheep and horses, and there would have been small game from the heath and woodland, squabs from the dovecots and venison from Grimsthorpe Park for the asking. John Wymark also had cattle, pigs and poultry, eight draught oxen and a stall-fed ox; his livestock was pastured in closes, but he also had over 130 acres of arable in the common fields of Greatford on which he grew wheat, rye, barley, oats and peas; the 83 acres of barley listed in his inventory of 1601 probably means he produced a surplus of barley for the market as well as wool and dairy produce.(15)

The hall was the main living room of the house at Greatford and contained the only fireplace apart from the kitchen; it was furnished with tables, stools and benches and two carpets, and John Wymark's little store of silver was kept there - five spoons, a salt and a cup. In the chamber above were his armour, musket and caliber, wool scales and iron bound coffer; the only chair in the house was in the 'maydens' - possibly Elinor's chamber. There were far more elaborate possessions at Hanby Grange: brass pots instead of pewter, linen sheets, wrought velvet as well as homespun, gold borders and buttons, chains and bracelets, rings and other jewellery set with precious stones.(16) John and Elinor also had their 'servants' - John and Anne Denman, William Capitt who was related to Elinor and his wife Judith, and
seamen, and subcommissions were given to captains, many of them veterans of the Low Countries, to recruit companies of soldiers. John Buck was appointed provost-marshal. In March 1596 he drew up his will before joining his former commander Sir Francis Vere, lord marshal of the expedition, and his old comrades Sir John Wingfield and Captain Lambert at Plymouth, from where the four squadrons of the fleet sailed on the 3rd of June, arriving off the spit of San Sebastian, south of Cadiz, on the 20th.

In the harbour, ready to sail for Mexico, was a fleet of merchant ships guarded by four warships as well as a number of galleys, and a hasty council of war led to a change of plan, from an immediate landing to an attempt to board and capture the ships. The naval battle lasted from daybreak to mid-afternoon before the Spanish crews ran their warships ashore. They managed to fire two of them, but two were captured. Confusion and delay allowed most of the galleys and the merchant ships to escape to sea where the latter were later fired by order of the Duke of Medina Sidonia at an estimated loss of 20 million ducats.

This left the remainder of the afternoon for the capture of the town, carried out with great panache by Essex and Vere who with their 2,000 men drove the Spanish skirmishers back into the town. While Essex scrambled over the wall and chased the enemy into the streets, Vere forced the gates and marched in his men in a more disciplined fashion to the aid of the Lord General in the fierce fighting which took place in the market square. Here Sir John Wingfield was mortally wounded shortly before the Spanish surrendered.

Essex formally took possession of the town, courteously allowing its inhabitants to leave for a ransom of 520,000 ducats; the officers were assigned large houses for pillage and specific areas were set aside for the common soldiers to loot. A week after their arrival, Essex and Howard knighted 60 of their followers, including John Buck who thus became one of those 'knights of Cadiz' who reputedly could be 'bought out by any yeoman of Kent'. The fleet left on July 5 after firing the town, attacking and burning Faro on the way home. They arrived back at Plymouth on August 8, where recriminations promptly began.

The Queen was displeased that Essex had made no attempt to intercept the Spanish plate fleet before returning to England, and suspicious that much of the crown's profits would be dissipated before reaching London; she sent commissioners to search the ships, empowering them to stop anyone on the road who might be in possession of any of the treasure. All was in vain: as they spent months searching and questioning, the gold, the jewels, the silks and the spices found their way into households up and down the country and Essex's triumph turned sour amid accusations of ill-discipline and incompetence. It was said that 120,000 ducats concealed in the citadel of Cadiz had been overlooked and that the captured galleys had been enabled to escape when the soldiers guarding them had left to join in the looting.

Some of Elinor Buck's jewellery may well have come from Cadiz; her rings for instance were either plain gold engraved with 'poseys' or initials, or set with diamonds (in one case as many as five). She also had a ring with a picture of 'Owre Ladye' which was not perhaps of religious significance to her as she
the clerk Thomas Wall. (17)

John spent much of his time in London, probably at Willoughby's residence in the Barbican, engaged mainly on his master's affairs. His attempts to obtain compensation for the treasure Willoughby had expended in the Netherlands were predictably unsuccessful, but in spite of his previous protestation that 'a provost of Bergen counsels not me', (18) Willoughby seems to have relied on Buck a great deal, from matters concerning horses and gardens to acting for him in the Court of Requests. This was a claim by one Thomas Cecil to some property on the strength of a nuncupative codicil to the will of Richard Bertie. By Buck's own admission the unfortunate Cecil was subjected to a fair amount of verbal and physical intimidation before losing the case, whereupon Buck magnanimously suggested that he be allowed to remove his servants and belongings from the property without interference. (19)

Apart from Willoughby's interests, John Buck was also pursuing his own ends. In spite of his protestations, he could not get his company back, and refused to appeal to the Queen. He did however succeed in obtaining for his brother Robert a position as armourer to the Earl of Essex. (20) Robert was a gunmaker by profession, but was hampered by eye trouble which frequently made it impossible for him to carry out his work. However, he remained with Essex until the latter's abortive rebellion, even, according to Sir Gilly Merrick, being in York House the day before with a hundred muskets. (21) He became gunmaker to the Tower armoury in 1601 (22) and went to live in the Furrer Minories where he died in 1603. (23)

In the late summer of 1594 John Buck 'fell into the Brittany journey', (24) probably through the agency of Sir John Norris. This was occasioned by the news that Don Juan de Agulla, the Spanish commander in Brittany, and his allies the Catholic League had fortified the town of Crozon with the objective of cutting off Brest from the sea. The English expeditionary force under Norris and Frobisher took Crozon on November 7 1594, and the troops were back in England by the end of February 1594/5.

Whatever Buck's part in this expedition may have been, it appears to have brought him once more to the favourable notice of the Council, who after seeking his views on the subject of the county militia, appointed him, as a man 'well able to direct soldiers and officers', (25) muster-master of the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire. He is credited with organising the equipment of the bands, previously armed only with bows and bills, with muskets and calivers and training them in the use of these weapons. The Lord Lieutenant, Willoughby of Parham, informed Burghley that he intended to 'press upon him' 40 marks in appreciation of his work. (26)

It was during the autumn of 1595 that plans were made by the Earl of Essex and Lord Howard of Effingham for a great raid on Cadiz during the following summer. Following rumours of an imminent Spanish attack, the Queen gave Essex and Howard a commission to raise 5,000 soldiers and 5,000 sailors for the purpose of destroying Spanish shipping, laying waste Spanish towns and gaining booty. With typical caution she stipulated that the men should not be paid until the expedition was concluded; Raleigh and Lord Thomas Howard were also involved in the task of finding
left it to a daughter of the puritan Henry Hall of Greatford. (27) During 1596 John made arrangements to lend his brother Robert £100 but according to Robert this transaction was not completed when John died, (28) a 'peacable and godly man' early in November, probably at the Barbican, and was buried at St Giles, Cripplegate.

Willoughby, now back in England preparing to take up his long-awaited post as governor of Berwick, lost no time in sending Essex news of the death, asking him at the same time to 'be a means to her Majesty I may (have) the gardenshippe of the child .....Sir John .....was sometimes my servant, and as I was not unmindfull to helpe him to that he had, so truly would I be to continue that good to his sonne, and loth to se my fruites dispersed to a worse frend's hand'. (29)

Essex evidently complied with this request, for the wardship and marriage of the body of John Buck appears as an item in the inventory of his grandfather Wynark in 1601. Sir John left the property at Hanby and Lenton to John and that at Osbournby to his second son Edward; his third son Peregrine was to receive £600 at the age of 15, a further £600 when he reached his majority, and another £100 at the age of 22. His daughter Anne, born while he was in Spain, was to receive £300. An annuity of £10 was to be paid to Sir John's mother, and another to Dame Elinor of £100 after her eldest son reached his majority, and both were to have their own accommodation at the Grange. His brother Robert was forgiven his debts and given the lease of his house in London; this was in a Middlesex parish, possibly St Margaret - the mice have done their worst! Another brother, Thomas, is mentioned in the entail; he had a ship and it is tempting to identify him with the Thomas Buck who was under-clerk of the Navy to the Earl of Nottingham and who had a part in the 1608 inquiry into corruption in the navy.

Apart from the formal declaration at the beginning, there is no mention of debts in the will; the sum of approximately £125 would have to be found for small bequests in ready cash. The scale of the annuities and other provision for Buck's children suggest an annual income from the estate of around £200, reasonable for the family of minor gentry which Sir John Buck had succeeded in establishing.

References
ANC - Ancaster; APC - Acts of the Privy Council; LCC - Lincoln
1 Pat 19 Eliz p3 m39
2 ANC viii 48
3 PRO Prob 11/127
4 ANC 12 c 2
5 SPO Holland Vol 47
6 Cal SP Foreign
7 Cal S P For Additional
8 ANC vii 22 314
9 Cal SP For
10 ANC vii 50
11 PRO Ward 7 Linc 12 James 1
12 APC xxj Feb 1592
13 Feet of Fines 33 Eliz Hilary
14 " 38 Eliz Trinity
15 LCC Admons 1600/147
16 PRO Prob 11/127
17 PRO Prob 11/88
18 HMC ANC Ld Willoughby to the Lord Marshall 1587
19 ANC vii 24
20 ibid
21 Cal SP Dom 1601 3
22 Cal SP Dom Add 1599 17
23 Archdeaconry Ct of London AB4 204 A
24 ANC vii 24
25 APC 1595
26 Charles Lord Willoughby of Parham to Lord Burghley
27 PRO Prob 11/127
28 PRO C2 B23/24 Eliz
29 HMC ANC Lord Willoughby to the Earl of Essex
THE TRIAL OF BISHOP KING

On 4 December 1887, the second Sunday in Advent, Bishop Edward King went down to the church of St Peter at Gowts in Lincoln to celebrate the service of Holy Communion. As was the custom in that church, there were lighted candles on the altar; during the service, the bishop faced eastwards, away from the congregation; at the Offertory, he mixed water with the wine. After the prayer of consecration, the hymn 'agnus Dei' was sung and at the absolution and the concluding blessing, the bishop faced the congregation and made the sign of the cross with upraised hand.

Among the congregation at that service was one Mr Ernest de Lacy Read, a solicitor and churchwarden from Cleethorpes. Afterwards he, with two parishioners, sent a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury that Bishop King should face trial for certain ritual offences: the mixing of water with the wine, the use of the eastward position, the singing of the 'Agnus Dei', the use of candles when not needed for the purpose of giving light, and the making of the sign of the cross at the absolution and the benediction. The prosecution was undertaken by the Church Association.
The Archbishop, Edward White Benson (who had earlier been Chancellor of Lincoln), took some time to decide whether he had jurisdiction in the matter. Eventually it was determined that he did, and the trial itself opened on 4 February 1890. The Archbishop was assisted by five other diocesan bishops; the Church Association and the Bishop of Lincoln were each represented by counsel. The proceedings lasted for three weeks, after which the Archbishop reserved his judgement. Between then and the following autumn he carried out detailed research into the history of the questions of ritual which had been raised at the trial. There is in the Lincolnshire Archives Office a bundle of correspondence between Benson and Canon Christopher Wordsworth, which illustrates the care which was given to this task. The judgement, which was eventually delivered on 21 November 1890, was generally in favour of Bishop King, with the exceptions that the mixing of the water and wine during the service, and the use of the sign of the cross at the absolution and benediction, should be discontinued, and that although the eastward position might be used, care should be taken that the "manual acts" of consecration should not thereby be rendered invisible to the congregation.

Looking back, exactly one century later, on the events of the Lincoln trial and judgement, it is perhaps difficult for us to understand what all the fuss was about. The 'ritual offences' of which King was accused may be found in use today in many Anglican churches. Even in 1890, it was recognised that the Church of England had many more important things to do than to spend its time in the determination of minute points of eucharistic ritual. But the fact that Mr Read and his allies made their petition in the first place, and the fact that Archbishop Benson took that petition seriously enough to bring it to trial, indicate that the issues of ritualism were causing serious divisions in the church. It may be of value, therefore, to make a brief examination of the background leading up to the trial in order to try to understand the widely diverging opinions which were its cause.

For the post-Reformation Church of England, the focus of worship shifted from the altar to the pulpit, from the sacrament of the mass to the ministry of the word. The service of Holy Communion was celebrated infrequently; as late as 1858 there were only three or four celebrations a year in most south Lindsey parishes. But as the influence of Tractarians such as Keble and Pusey gradually spread, the eucharist began to take on a new importance. With the re-affirmation of the presence of God within the sacrament came a desire to show due honour to that presence, through the use of vestments, candles and ornaments. The growing interest in church restoration was another sign of this trend, as chancels were restored and re-paved, with steps leading up to an altar which became once more the focus of worship.

But while the reasons for this increasing interest in eucharistic worship were sincere, it was inevitable that such changes would provoke opposition and conflict. For these doctrines of the significance of the sacrament were widely seen as popish, and the Roman Catholic church was still an object of hatred and fear in the popular consciousness. This anti-catholicism, having its origins in the persecutions of Mary's reign so memorably chronicled in Foxe's Book of Martyrs, was openly displayed at moments of crisis - the Popish Plot of 1678-9 and the Gordon Riots of 1780 - but was never far from the surface. The establishment of a Catholic hierarchy in Britain in 1851 provoked a new outcry against "papal aggression".
Thus there were on the one hand those who argued that vestments and ornaments should be allowed because they were not specifically prohibited by the Book of Common Prayer, and on the other hand those who felt strongly that such ornaments were popish and that, if necessary, the law should be changed so as to prevent their use. In 1865 a group of Protestant churchmen formed the Church Association, its aim being to resist changes in worship by means of legal action. The Association began to bring prosecutions against ritualist clergy and, following the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874, five priests were imprisoned for refusing to plead or to obey court orders. To secure peace, the bishops started to veto prosecutions; the Association therefore determined on a change of plan. Instead of prosecuting a priest, they would prosecute one of the bishops. As a High Churchman, Edward King was an obvious target.

So far as King himself was concerned, the result of the trial was to strengthen the affection in which he was held by many people in the diocese. The long term effect of Benson's judgement was to advance the cause of those who, believing in the true presence of God in the eucharist, desired to honour that presence by the use of ritual and ornament. But the divisions within the church, of which the trial itself was an illustration, remained strong. Many people saw in the affair an excessive preoccupation of the church in its own internal matters, at a time when it should have been looking outwards, seeking new ways to proclaim its message.

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This important book spans the reign of Edward the Confessor up to the immediate aftermath of the Black Death, interspersing historical 'snapshots' and descriptions of demographic change with essays on agricultural techniques and aspects of rural social and economic life. England and Wales are consistently divided into eight regions with individual counties considered in turn. This enables the specialist reader to make narrowly-focused or 'wide-angled' comparisons between the late medieval agrarian history of one part of the country with that of neighbouring areas.

The editorship of Professor Hallam has ensured that Lincolnshire evidence is particularly well represented. A wealth of detail is presented about population, human settlement, patterns of landholding, social relationships between lord and tenant, field systems and crop rotation, variations in livestock husbandry, prices and wages, diet and rural building. As a contribution to our understanding of medieval life it is both a significant summation of what we currently know as well as an important starting point for future research. It is, in short, a book to which all with an interest in our history should have easy access.

Graham Platts

[A full review will appear in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology for 1990]

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TWO CARRE MONUMENTS IN ST. DENYS'S, SLEAFORD

Douglas Hoare

In Sleaford parish church, to the left and right of the screen stand two Carre monuments which now block off the staircases that would have given access to the rood loft. The monument on the left commemorates Robert Carre, Esquire ("Old Sir Robert"), who died on 9 September, 1590; that on the right commemorates Sir Edward Carre, Knight and Baronet (died on 1 October, 1618), third son of Old Sir Robert and younger brother of Robert who founded the Grammar School, now in Northgate.

Both Yerburgh/Creasey (pp.55-57) and Trollope (pp.156-159) describe the monuments at length in their respective histories of Sleaford, and the interested reader is respectfufully referred to them. However, neither writer refers to the designers of these monuments. Canon Philip Mann, vicar of Sleaford 1960-1972 - on whose notes the following comments are based - managed to discover the designers of both.

That of Robert Carre was seemingly designed by Gerard Johnson, whose father, also Gerard, was born in Amsterdam and came to England in 1567 and married an English wife. They had two sons, Gerard and Nicholas, and the firm occupied premises in Southwark, London, near wharves on the Old Kent Road. Some fifty monuments are known to have been produced by all three Johnsons. In this area, those of the third and fourth Earls of Rutland in Bottechford church are the work of the Johnsons - they cost £100 each, were brought by water from Southwark to Boston and thence by cart to Bottesford. Perhaps the most famous monument is by Gerard the younger who designed Shakespeare's in the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, Stratford-upon-Avon. Old Sir Robert is in illustrious company, for Gerard the younger designed his monument also. His "signature" is the design along the edge of the 'shelf' half-way up: a series of two round 'dots' arranged colonwise between vertical bars. (His father used one dot, his brother three arranged vertically).

Sir Edward's monument was designed by Maximilian Colt, master carver to the Crown, carver of barges to the Royal Family and designer of, inter alia, monuments to Elizabeth I and the hearse of James I and his wife, Anne of Denmark. The original design for Edward's monument still exists (College of Arms ms. I.1, folio 11). However, if one compares the design with the actual monument (as in Trollope's engraving), the differences are immediately obvious, the chiefest being the fact that the figures lie the other way. Also, the design incorporated much gold edging and moulding which was either never carried out or has disappeared, and there was to have been some colour on the figures, e.g. Lady Ann Carre's hair should have been brown.

The Sleaford architect Charles Kirk examined both monuments for the Marquis of Bristol in April, 1853, before carrying out restoration work on them and on others in the church. On the subject of Sir Edward's, Kirk wrote: "The large one to Sir Edward is traditionally reported to have been moved hither from Aswarby where the Baronets lived and where many of them died. There is great probability in favour of this tradition, for it has been clearly ascertained that Sir Edward was not buried at Sleaford and there is no reason to doubt that he was interred at Aswarby". (Letter in St. Denys's, Sleaford, archives).
As regards the two other 17th century Carre monuments - the black and white marble chest-tomb, and the bust of Sir Edward (died on 28 December 1683) - their designers have yet to be discovered.

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A CLEE FORTUNE

FROM: THE SUN, Wed Feb 10 1808, p4, col4

'Died a few days ago at CLEE, Near GREAT GRIMSBY, MRS FRIDLINGTON who in about forty years, had collected 3400 guineas in gold, three pounds and twelve shillings, and a number of farthings, which were found in her house, after her decease, casually wrapped up in parcels. There were on Monday last deposited in the Bank of Messrs GARFIT & Company of LOUTH: the whole of the money will fall to a poor relation.'

(Mrs T Williams, 87 Pasture Road, N Wembley, Middx HA0 3JW)

BOOK NOTES

BULLETIN OF LOCAL HISTORY EAST MIDLAND REGION. Vol.13 1988 has been published by the Department of Adult Education University of Nottingham, at £4. In addition to articles it contains the list of Publications and Articles on the History of the East Midlands 1987 and Book Reviews. The Bulletin is published annually and a standing order can be placed by writing to: Mrs J Matsell, Bulletin of Local History, Beaumont Fee, Adult Education Centre, Lincoln LN1 1UU.

Lincolnshire Churches Revisited by Henry Thorold, with a Foreword by HRH The Prince of Wales has been published by Michael Russell Salisbury at £13.95 (ISBN 0 85955 157 1). This will be reviewed in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology.

THE BUILDINGS OF ENGLAND - LINCOLNSHIRE. The long awaited revised second edition by Nicholas Antram of Nicholas Pevsner's and John Harris' book has now been published, and was launched in Lincoln on November 21. It will be reviewed in Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. (ISBN 0 14 071027 2) £20.

Canon J E Swaby (Farrendon, 6 Willoughby Drive, Empingham, Oakham, Rutland LE15 8PZ) has published Random Rhymes. He has contributed to our Newsletter and is a Lincolnshire clergyman, educated at Wainfleet and Louth, who held several livings in Lincolnshire. He has written books on Wainfleet, Louth, the Marsh, Uffington and Empingham. His verses will be read with great interest by many - not least local historians who will find much to please them.

Lincoln Cathedral Preservation Council has published a Quotations Calendar 1990 to raise funds for the Cathedral Fabric Fund. It contains a wealth of wisdom in quotations from lovers of the Cathedral, one for each day of the year, useful writing space for daily notes and reminders, and striking photographs of our
Cathedral and our copy of Magna Carta. The Calendar is available from the Cathedral Shop or the Fabric Fund Office, 4 Priorygate, Lincoln LN2 1PL price £3.50 including postage.

KIRTON IN LINDSEY. A Further Photographic History has been compiled by the Kirton in Lindsey Adult Education Class held under the auspices of Scunthorpe W.E.A. and the University of Hull 1988-1989 and published by Scunthorpe Museum Society (ISBN 0 907098 03 7). It contains a wealth of photographs and information, mainly of Kirton people at work and at play. [A copy has been given to the Society's Library by Mr N Lyons]

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MINISTERS AND CIRCUITS. The Rev. William Leary, a member of this Society, has compiled Ministers and Circuits in the Primitive Methodist Church - A Directory. This is an alphabetically arranged directory of all Primitive Methodist Ministers and the circuits they served from 1819 to the date of death, or if still living to the date of superannuation. It is published by Taemprint Loughborough in conjunction with the Wold Methodist Historical Society - Hardback ISBN 1 871431 00 X (£28), Paperback ISBN 1 871431 01 8 (£15).

GEORGIAN SPILSBY. The latest publication on the history of Spilsby, by Richard Gurnham, published by Spilsby Branch WEA appeared in November. (£5.50 plus 70p p & p). It is a history of Spilsby and the surrounding district from the early 18th century to the accession of Queen Victoria. Copies can be obtained from Mrs M Sowards, The Bungalow, Spilsby Road, Halton Holgate, Spilsby PE23 5NY or from bookshops, including Jews' Court.

BINBROOK. Binbrook Branch of the WEA has published Binbrook in the 19th Century - 85pp, 37 photographs, 11 maps and 16 illustrations - which is available from Charles Rawding, West House, Kirmond Road, Binbrook at £4.50 (plus 80p p & p). It has chapters on the physical appearance of the village, landownership, population, working life, education, religion, poor relief, social life etc. This publication having been successful, the Branch is now working on the history of the village from 1900 to 1939. They would very much like to hear from anyone with information concerning that period. Members who can help are asked to write to Mr Rawding, whose address is given above. Members will also be interested to know that Mr Rawdings paper on The Iconography of Churches: A Case Study of landownership and power in 19th century North Lincolnshire is to be published in the Journal of Historical Geography in April 1990.

Aspect of Spalding - People and Places by Norman Leveritt and Michael Elsdon was published in November by Chameleon International Ltd. (Chameleon House, Westlode Street, Spalding PE11 2AF) at £19.50. We have no details of ISBN, postage, etc.

John Ketteringham's A Lincolnshire Hotchpotch was published in October and contains ghosts and omens, people and places, etc. illustrated with over fifty photographs. £3.50 from bookshops or £3.50 plus 50p p & p from the Author, 27 Bunkers Hill, Lincoln LN2 4QS.

T.R. Leach
Lincolnshire Places - SOURCE MATERIAL

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

BELTON, Isle of Axholme
GREEN'S Village Life vol.2 p.8
ROSS Manuscripts, Vol. II Manley Wapentake
STONEHOUSE, W B - History and topography of the Isle of Axholme (1839)

BELTON Mr Grantham

The BELTON Estate, Lincolnshire (Savills Advertising and Marketing Dept., 1953)
The CHURCH of St Peter and St Paul, Belton: a guide (c.1988)
CHRISTIES on the premises: sale catalogue of furniture at Belton House to be sold at auction, 30 April 1984 to 2 May 1984
CORNFORTH, John Belton House (3 articles in Country Life, 3rd, 10th and 17th September 1964)
CUST, Lady Elizabeth Records of The Cust Family. 3 vols. (1898-1927)
GREEN'S Village Life Vol 8 p.101
NATIONAL TRUST - Belton House (guide) (1985)
PITKIN PICTORIALS History and treasures of Belton House (various editions)
PRIESTMAN, E Y - With a B-P Scent in Gallipoli: a Record of the Belton Bulldogs. Routledge, 1916 (Chapter 7 is a humorous impression of the author's training at Belton Park in 1915)
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. XIV Lovedon Wapentake

BENINGTON
GREEN'S Village Life Vol.4 p.125
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. VIII Skirbeck Wapentake

BENNIWORTH
GREEN'S Village Life Vol.5 p.140
LINCOLNSHIRE Enclosure Acts Vol.2
ROSS Manuscripts Vol. X Wraggoe Wapentake
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This engraving of Lincoln Cathedral and the engraving of Broadgate, Lincoln, on the front cover are from a small book of post card size engravings of Lincoln published by C. Akrill of Lincoln and engraved by Newman and Co., 48, Watling St., London. The book has no cover or title page other than a blank sheet, and is hand sewn. Similar engravings were used as headings for writing paper. They are undated, but obviously of mid-19th century origin. The building on the left foreground of the Broadgate picture is the Greyfriars - the City and County Museum, with the site of the present St. Swithin’s Church in front of it.

T.R.L.